

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



MARBLE TABLET IN THE LOBBY OF
THE AUDITORIUM, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.
THE GIFT OF LOVERS OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
INCLUDING THE SCULPTOR,
BRENDA PUTNAM

75 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
#

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30
1925



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1925

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1925

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

By an act approved March 3, 1925 (see Appendix V and pages 5-6 of this report) Congress has created a "Library of Congress Trust Fund Board," which is a quasi corporation empowered to receive gifts or bequests of personal property of which the income is to be applicable to the benefit of the Library, its collections, or its service.

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

LIST OF OFFICERS

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

- 1802-1807—John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian.
1807-1815—Patrick Magruder, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian.
1815-1829—George Watterston.
1829-1861—John Silva Meehan.
1861-1864—John G. Stephenson.
1834-1897 (June 50)—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.
APPLETON PRENTISS CLARF GRIFFIN—Chief Assistant Librarian.
Allen Richards Boyd—Executive Assistant.
Jessica Louise Farnum—Secretary.

DIVISIONS

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

Division of Music—Carl Engel, chief.

Division of Periodicals—Henry S. Parsons, acting chief.

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

Semitic Section—Israel Schapiro, in charge.

Slavic Section—Peter A. Speek, in charge

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

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

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Thorvald Solberg—Register of copyrights.

William Lincoln Brown—Assistant register of copyrights.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Mrs. Harriet de Krafft Woods—Administrative assistant.

Wade H. Rabbitt—Chief clerk.

Charles E. Ray—Chief engineer.

Damon Warren Harding—Electrician.

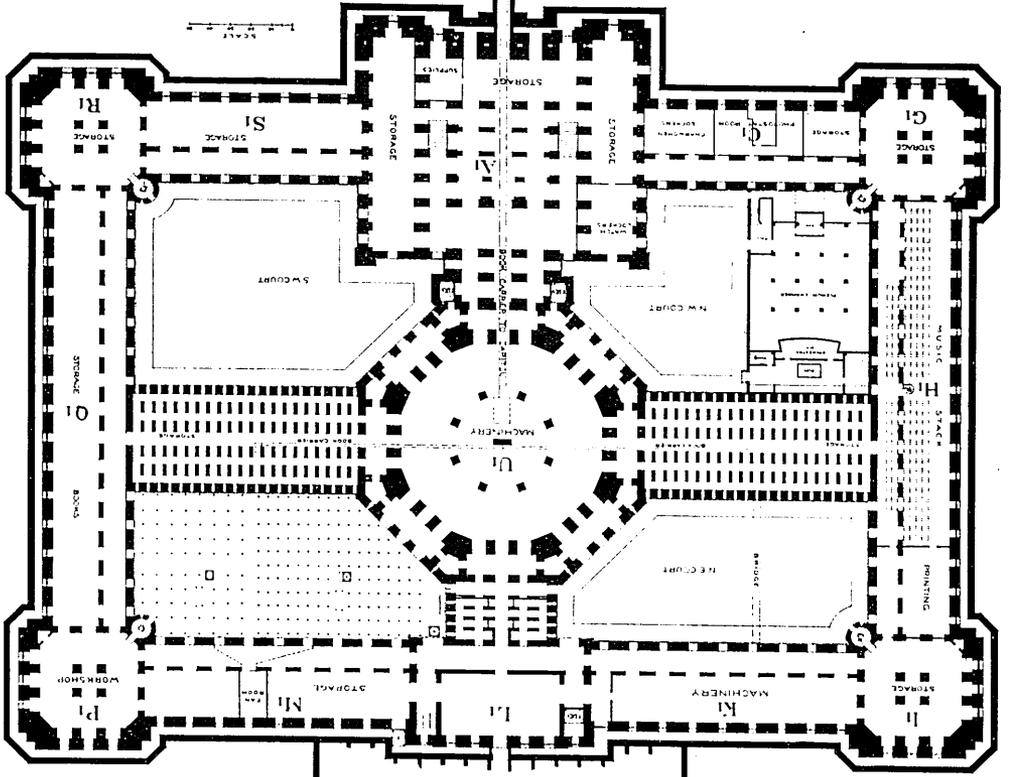
G. N. Courtade—Captain of the guard.

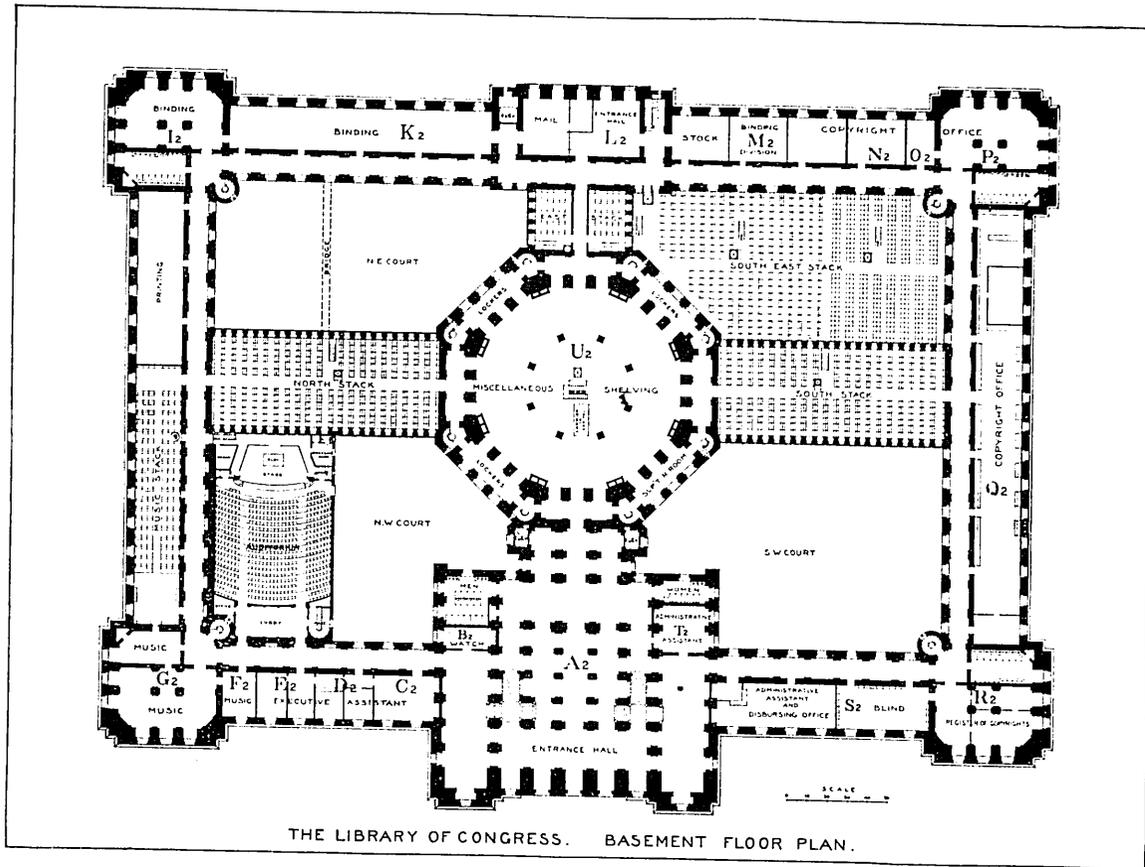
LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Printing—John L. Getman, foreman.

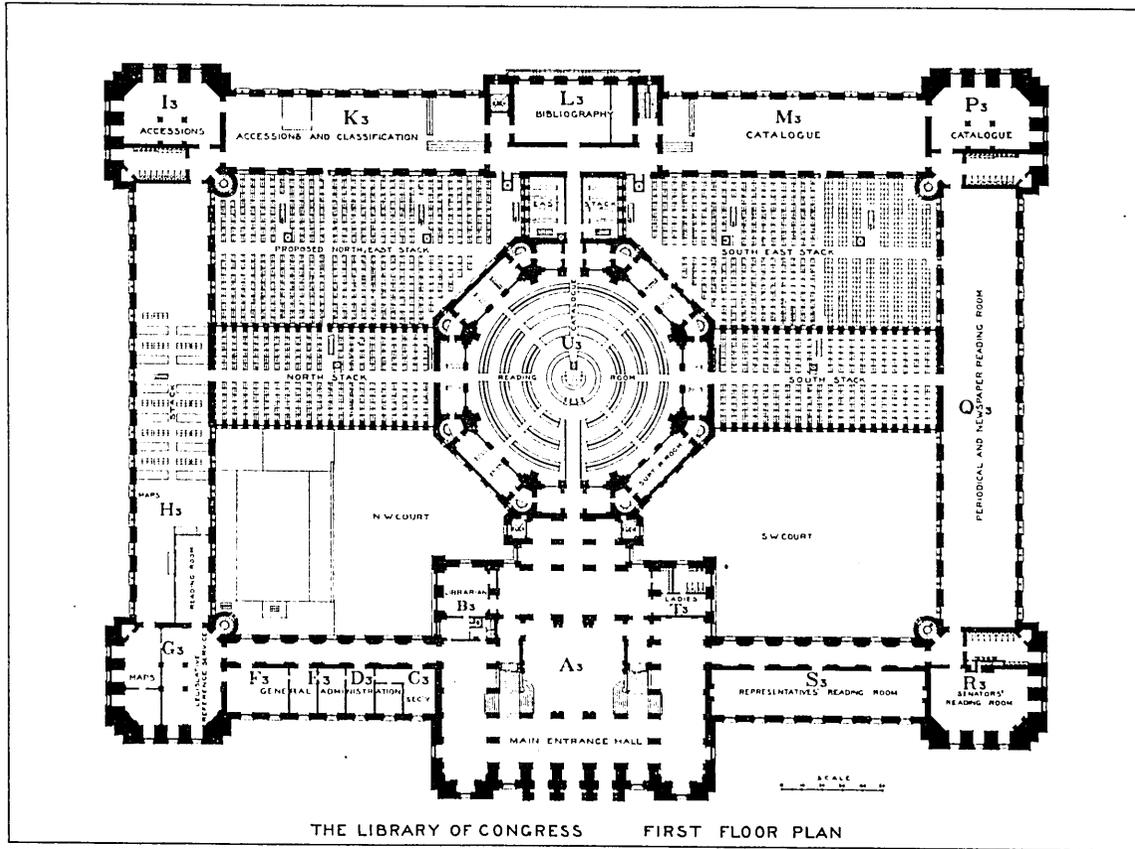
Binding—Charles F. Weston, foreman.

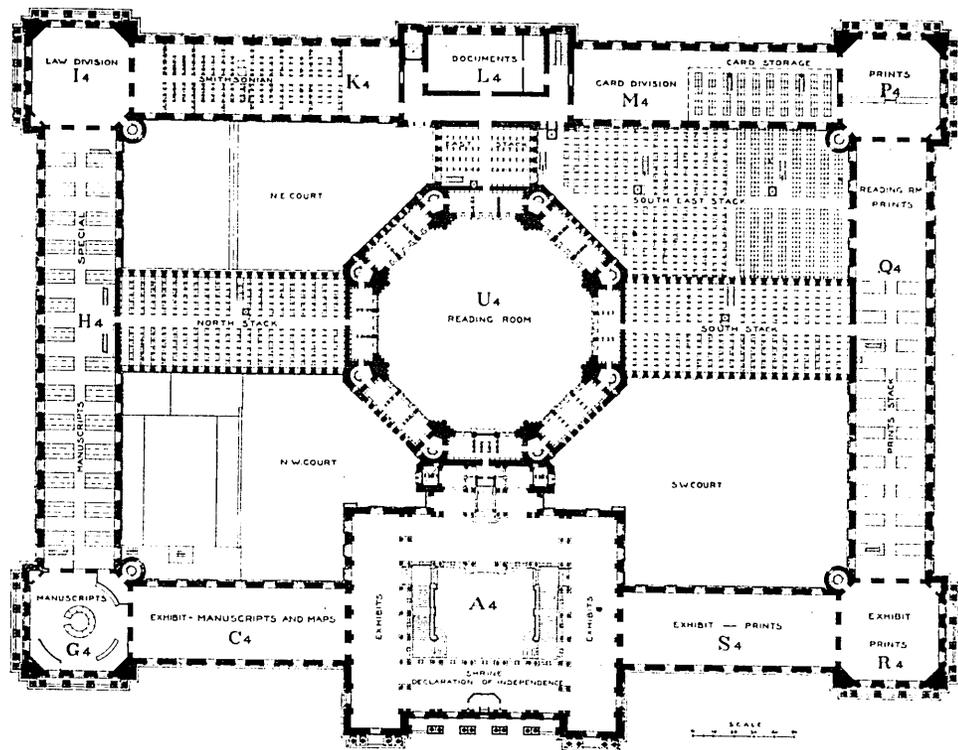
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
CELLAR FLOOR PLAN.



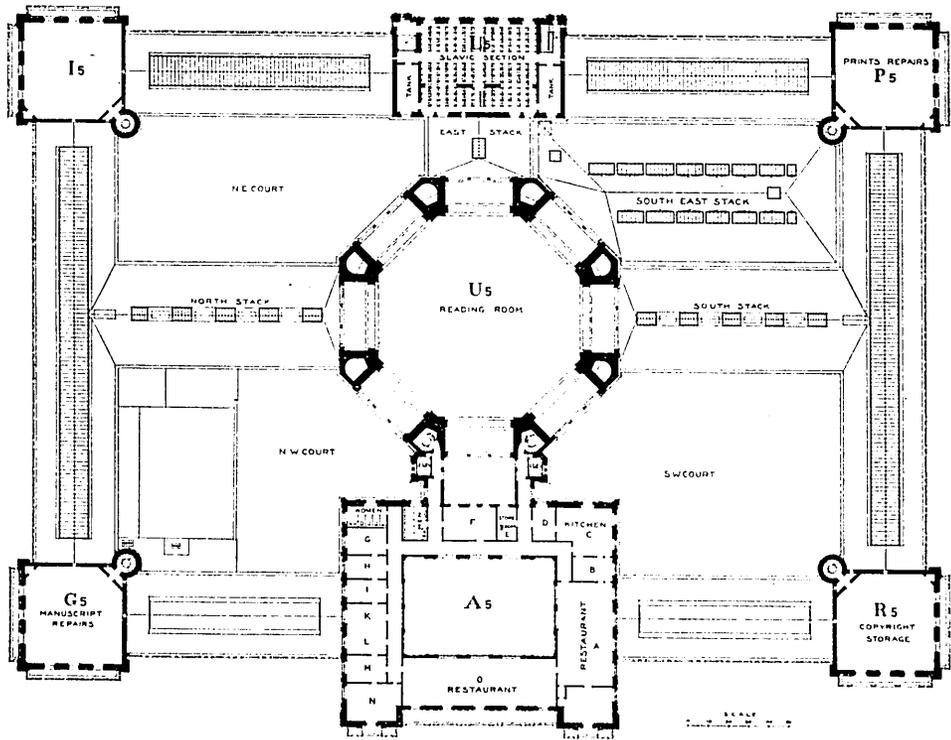


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN.

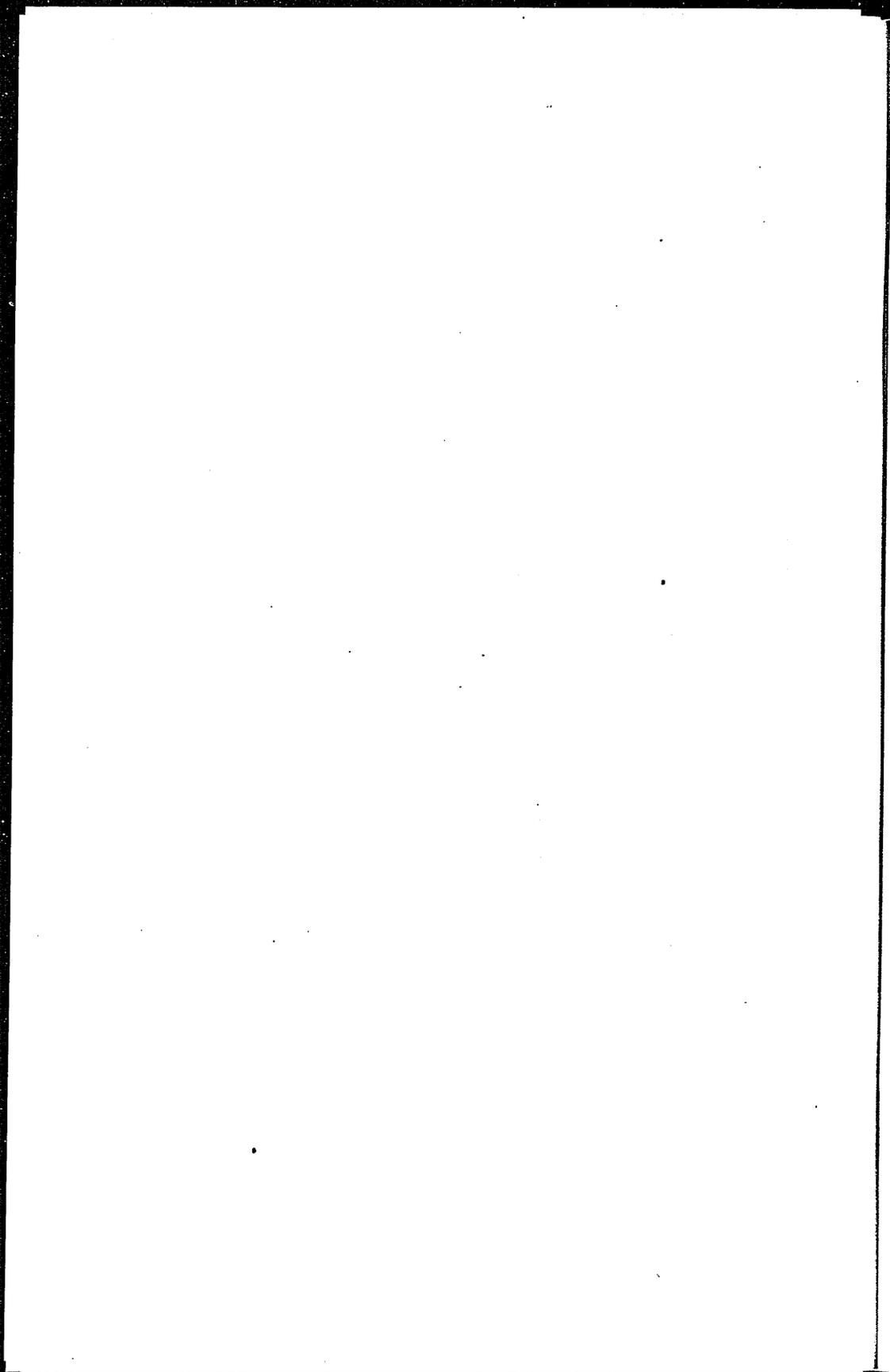




THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ATTIC PLAN.



REPORT
OF
THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1925.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1925. That portion of it which deals with the care of the physical establishment (excepting such matters as now come within the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol) is set forth in the statement of the administrative assistant, Mrs. Woods, beginning at page 167, who also, as disbursing officer, submits the usual analysis of expenditures. The report of the register of copyrights is attached as Appendix II.

In connection with the physical establishment the fortunate items to report are three: (1) The installation of electric elevators for the outworn hydraulic; (2) the grant (in the appropriation act for the present year) of \$345,000 toward the construction of the much-needed bookstack in the northeast courtyard, whose total cost may reach \$745,000; and (3) the gift from Mrs. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge of an auditorium for chamber music.

This gift, unique in its particular purpose, and almost unique in its nature (as from an individual to provide physical resources for the Federal Government), took the form of an offer of \$60,000 for the construction in connection with the Library of an auditorium suitable for chamber music but available also for other uses. The offer, addressed to me, was communicated by me to Congress December 4, 1924, and upon the unanimous recommendation of the Committees on the Library was ac-

*Auditorium for
chamber music.*

cepted (in both Houses by unanimous consent) in a joint resolution approved January 23, 1925, which provided also for the construction under the Architect of the Capitol. (See Appendix IV for my communication and the joint resolution.)

Subsequent estimates indicating that the cost of a structure such as was desirable would be at least \$90,000, Mrs. Coolidge increased her gift to that sum. Including the equipment, some of which was, with her assent, provided out of this year's income of her endowment (see *infra*), the actual cost will have been about \$94,000. As most of the work and the equipment was furnished at a bare margin above cost, the \$94,000 has secured results far beyond what such a sum would ordinarily secure. This is exclusive of the organ, the cost of which (\$15,500) is to be met out of future income of the endowment.

The general scheme of the structure and its location were determined after consultation with the Architect of the Capitol, members of the Fine Arts Commission, and approval of the Joint Committee on the Library. Mr. Charles A. Platt, of New York (architect of the Freer Gallery), was engaged as consulting architect, and the plans drawn by him were submitted for competitive bids in April last. The successful bidder (Arthur L. Smith & Co., of Washington) initiated work without delay and so hastened it that the structure would be ready for the first group of recitals October 28-30.¹

The auditorium is a rectangle, stretching across the north end of the northwest (inner) courtyard, and reaching only to the level of the main floor. Utilizing three of the existing walls, it has but one wall exposed—that to the south. It occupies but about one-half of the court. The entrances are from the west corridor on the ground floor. The hall has a seating capacity of 511; with an entrance lobby (on the west) and a platform stage on the east. This latter is provided with a drop for a piano, and the equipment includes a small three-manual organ (whose cost is to be met out of subsequent income of Mrs. Coolidge's endowment). A chamber over the lobby will

¹ The recitals took place as planned. See Appendix VI.

facilitate the use on occasions of a lantern or projection apparatus. (Views of the auditorium appear with the detailed description given in Appendix IVc, p. 28.)

The tablet identifying the structure as the gift of Mrs. Coolidge was itself a gift from certain lovers of chamber music.

Designed primarily for the rendition of chamber music, and subject always to the first claim upon it of our division of music, the auditorium will also serve a long-desired convenience for staff meetings and for lectures in exposition of our collections.

For music its assured and most significant use will be for the periodical recitals for which (among other purposes) Mrs. Coolidge's endowment now provides.

This endowment takes the form of a deed of trust by her to the Northern Trust Co., of Chicago, executed January 19, 1925, by which she transfers to the trustee certain personal properties estimated to yield a net income of \$28,200 per annum. This annual sum is to be paid over to the Librarian of Congress in quarterly instalments, for the following purposes:

*Mrs. Coolidge's
endowment
for
music.*

(a) To aid the music division of the Library of Congress in the development of the study, composition, and appreciation of music, by enabling it

(b) To establish and conduct a periodic festival or festivals of music;

(c) To give concerts and defray all the expenses connected therewith;

(d) To offer and award a prize or prizes for any original composition or compositions performed in public for the first time at any festival or concert given under the auspices of the Library of Congress;

(e) To pay regularly to the chief of the music division of the Library an honorarium, which shall be distinct from any governmental salary received by him, and shall be in recognition of the special labor (much of it outside of official hours and routine), special responsibility, and inevitable personal expense, imposed upon him in the suitable execution of these purposes.

(f) To further the purposes of musicology through the music division of the Library of Congress.

(g) To do any and all other lawful acts and things designed to promote the art of music, so far as any of the foregoing purposes come within the charitable uses which are allowed and can be

sustained by law, this proviso being inserted out of caution, to make the public and charitable purpose of this gift unambiguous and unmistakable.

As an explanation of her main purpose Mrs. Coolidge coincidentally addressed the following note to me as librarian:

I wish to leave with the recipient of the income from the Library trust fund which I have created the ultimate authority in the matter of its appropriation and application, and have therefore so worded the trust deed; nevertheless, I believe that you and your successors, as such recipients, may conceivably welcome a personal expression of my principal motives in the creation of this foundation.

I have wished to make possible, through the Library of Congress, the composition and performance of music in ways which might otherwise be considered too unique or too expensive to be ordinarily undertaken. Not this alone, of course, nor with a view to extravagance for its own sake; but as an occasional possibility of giving precedence to considerations of quality over those of quantity; to artistic rather than to economic values; and to opportunity rather than to expediency. For this reason I believe that advice should be sought from broadminded and disinterested musicians, whether or not official, whether or not professional. And, for the same reason, I hope that the audience may be chosen very largely from those whose musical taste and experience qualify them to listen sincerely and appreciatively.

It is not, therefore, "quantity production" that Mrs. Coolidge has in view, nor the popularization of the merely meritorious in music. It is rather the cultivation of the exceptional, for the stimulus and benefit of the superior understanding. The choice of chamber music is significant because, in this, music finds its purest and noblest expressions. The promotion of new compositions will stimulate the creation of new forms, of which, though many may be tentative and ephemeral, some will prove of permanent beauty and value. The provision for recitals will enable these to find a hearing. And the fact that the immediate audiences will be small will be no limitation, if they are composed of persons of the requisite understanding, seriousness of purpose, and influence in the musical world. Through that influence the effects may be far reaching; and the little auditorium at our National Capital prove, as a Japanese visitor, with

quick intelligence, has prophesied, "a fountain of connoisseurship" for the entire country.

In these aspects Mrs. Coolidge's gift and endowment are absolutely consistent with the scheme and policy of the Library as the National Library and an agency of the Federal Government, which is, not to duplicate local or ordinary effort, nor supplant it where the project is within its proper field and abilities, but to do for American scholarship and cultivation what is not likely to be done by other agencies—a policy expressed in the choice of specialized material (courting fields not covered by other libraries) and in the use of its collections, which it especially promotes, in special facilities for the resident and visiting investigator, and in the loan at a distance of "the unusual book for the unusual need."

In selecting a trust company as trustee of her endowment, Mrs. Coolidge followed the only course possible under the then existing conditions, the Library of Congress not being a corporation and there existing no governmental agency legally capable of assuming such a trust.

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

One has since been created by Congress. In an act approved March 3, 1925, it established a "Library of Congress Trust Fund Board," a quasi corporation with perpetual succession and "all the usual powers of a trustee," including the power to "invest, reinvest, and retain investments," and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts 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 act is given in full in Appendix V. Its provisions were developed by the Library committee with such care that as finally reported it passed both Houses without question or amendment. It was approved by the President on March 3, 1925.

The board consists of five members: three ex officio, and two to be appointed by the President for five-year terms. The ex officio members are: The Secretary of the Treas-

ury, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library (always a Senator, and thus, with the Senate members of the committee, representing the full committee, available during the recesses of Congress), and the Librarian of Congress.

As the two nonofficial members the President has appointed John Barton Payne, of Washington, D. C. (for an initial term of three years), and James B. Wilbur, of Manchester, Vt., for an initial term of five years.

On April 11 the board organized, elected the Secretary of the Treasury as its chairman and the Librarian of Congress as its secretary, and adopted a seal. It was thus promptly ready to function.

*James B. Wilbur
endowment.*

An opportunity came with equal promptness—the offer of an immediate fund for it to hold and administer.

The offer was from one of its members (Mr. Wilbur), whose interest in our collections (especially in the inclusion within them of source material for the study of American history) was mentioned in my last report, and whose suggestion (made two years ago) in fact led to the creation of the board. Originally intending a bequest of a fund whose income would be applicable to the acquisition of such source material (chiefly in photostat or other reproductions) he proposed to the board to change the bequest into an immediate gift of the principal, with the stipulation that for the present (and perhaps until his death) only one-seventh of the income should be so applied, the remaining six-sevenths being turned over to him.¹

The principal consists of 1,000 shares of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, par \$100 per share, quoted at the time at 107.

The offer, being precisely such as was anticipated in the creation of the board, was promptly accepted by the board, with the concurrence of the Joint Committee on the Library (the Senate members in the recess acting for

¹ NOTE.—This specific provision (amounting to \$1,000 per annum) is not, Mr. Wilbur explains, a substitute for the gifts of material which he is currently making under a plan of selection and reproduction pursued by our division of manuscripts in consultation with him. (See report of that division, *infra*.)

the full committee). And on August 14, 1925, the transfer of the principal was effected, the board becoming custodian of it with the obligations of the trust. (The details appear in the report of the board to Congress, submitted independently of this, the first report of "its operations" required by the act.)

The gift by Mrs. Coolidge of the Auditorium, her endowment, and this endowment by Mr. Wilbur initiate a new era for the Library. Except for the bequest of \$20,000 by Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard, the income of which (\$800 per annum) is applicable to the purchase of prints, it has thus far been dependent solely upon Government appropriation, both for its increase and its service. It has of course received gifts of material, in some instances of great importance, but except for the Hubbard bequest no funds for discretionary use. The appropriations by Congress are now indeed substantial, and they enable us to acquire the ordinary material and maintain in connection with it a service competent beyond that of most libraries. But for material beyond the ordinary, in scope and form, material of distinction, the Library must look to private gift, and to private endowment for the development of a staff of specialists who will apply the highest discretion to the selection of material and authority in its interpretation. The Government stipends, though recently improved under the classification act, will always be limited by the standardization necessary in a scheme covering the Federal service generally. And what is needed by the Library is what is usual in universities and other institutions of learning—the endowment or part endowment of "Chairs" in the various fields of specialized literature.

Such a part endowment is precisely what Mrs. Coolidge's trust includes—for music. We need one for the fine arts, for history, for law, for economics, for political science, for cartography, for Semitic, Slavic, and Oriental literature, to mention only a few of the fields. The need of one in the fine arts has become urgent since the death of Professor Rice has brought the immediate problem of a successor to him. No one of comparable qualifications, or even passable competence, however attracted by the

professional opportunity, is likely to be able to afford it at the allocated salary of \$3,800 per annum.

Beethoven Association of New York, gift.

The recognition by Mrs. Coolidge of the significance of our collection of music and her confidence in a conduct of it which will exert a wide influence, have been supported in a gift from another source most gratifying as an expression of expert opinion. This gift is the sum of \$1,000 voted by the Beethoven Association of New York "to the Library of Congress, our National Library, for the increase of its collection of important autograph chamber-music and orchestra manuscript scores by classic masters within the sphere of interest of the Beethoven Association." A signal tribute and compliment from a group of experts most competent to estimate the possible utility of the Library to the musical profession.

Guide to the law of France.

The action of Yale University (see *infra* "law library") in assigning a fellowship in law to the compilation by the recipient of a *Guide to the law of France*, in continuation of the series initiated by Doctor Borchard while our law librarian, is highly cooperative. The student selected will secure credit for the work as a thesis; the profession will have in the publication (as directed and edited by Professor Borchard, and issued by the Library) a handbook which, if equal to its predecessors (on the law of Germany, of Spain, and of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile), will be exceedingly useful and convenient; and the Library, in addition to the prestige of its publication, will be aided to perfect its collection by the ascertainment of defects disclosed by the investigation, the first year of which will be devoted to the examination of its own files and the bibliographies; the second year presumably in France. The result will be a triple service: to scholarship, to learning, and to the development of the Library.

One may conceive a group of such fellowships which may thus utilize the unique resources of Washington in divers departments of knowledge, research in which will be credited toward a postgraduate degree. The more obvious subjects besides law will be history, political science, economics, administration, but also numerous branches of the natural and physical sciences, in which

the collections and laboratories of the Government are large, active, stimulating, and hospitable.

SERVICE

A passage in my report habitually painful to draft is the necrology. It seems now annually to include associates the loss of whose irreplaceable efficiencies depletes our service and the loss of whose personal qualities is personally serious.

The death on February 5, 1925, of Prof. Richard A. Rice entailed a special loss to us in both respects. The following notice supplied to the press on the day following indicates, too meagerly, what his relationship meant to the Library, its staff, and the public:

Richard A. Rice.

DEATH OF PROF. RICHARD A. RICE, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF
PRINTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

After an illness of some weeks and an operation in itself completely successful, and with convalescence apparently assured, Professor Rice died suddenly of heart failure at the Garfield Hospital yesterday.

Professor Rice was a graduate of Yale (B. A., 1868) and of the Yale Divinity School, with subsequent studies in German universities. From 1875 to 1881 he was professor of modern languages and literature at the University of Vermont. He continued the same subjects for the succeeding nine years at Williams College, shifting in 1890 to the chair of history, and then to a newly created one on the history of art and civilization.

He was for years the "orator" of the faculty, presenting the candidates for honorary degrees. In 1883 he was himself the recipient of an honorary M. A. from the college.

On his retirement from Williams (in 1911) he came to Washington. His interest in art led him to an especial interest in our collection of prints and of books on the fine arts, to the development and treatment of which he had already lent valuable counsel, in cooperation with the then chief of the division, Mr. A. J. Parsons. When, in 1912, Mr. Parsons was through ill-health forced to relinquish the active conduct of the division (though continuing an honorary service to it till his death in 1915) Professor Rice undertook it and has remained continuously in it.

Not a narrow specialist, but with an unusual breadth of general culture, his knowledge of art, of its history, technique, processes, and various forms of expression was extraordinary. It was due not merely to lengthy and elaborate studies, but constant travel and observation, and familiarity with museums and galleries. It

extended to the commercial values of prints or other works of art, including books, as to which his memory and the certainty of his information was a constant surprise to dealers, a great safeguard to the Library, and a frequent benefit to owners of material who sought his judgment or counsel. He was in fact an outstanding authority. And he was always a prompt and generous one.

Born in 1846, he was in his seventy-ninth year; but with no apparent impairment of his faculties or diminution of his interest in this service to the public.

On his retirement from Williams, Professor Rice came into receipt of an annuity (allowance) from the Carnegie Foundation. At that date the authorities of the foundation had not definitely determined whether the recipients of its annuities might accept employment on pay, other than teaching, which is of course barred. The case of Professor Rice helped to determine the policy, for had the decision been adverse it would have deprived the Government and the public of the accumulated knowledge, experience, and enthusiasms which for the 12 years succeeding his retirement rendered such notable service. Such a deprivation would have involved to the community an economic waste, as well as to himself the lapse of vitality which useful work alone sustains. Until his final year with us his "salary" was but an honorarium—\$2,000 a year.

Tollef B. Thompson.

B. On March 13 an accident, immediately fatal, brought suddenly to a close the temporary service of Tollef B. Thompson, who last November came to us for nine months' conduct of our division of documents. With long experience in teaching, in the University of South Dakota and the University of Maryland, covering political science, political economy, and sociology, a familiarity with the Scandinavian languages, and an ardent enthusiasm, a useful service had been expected of him in perfecting our collections of official documents.

Hedwig J. Koehler.

J. The death on May 4 of Miss Hedwig J. Koehler has taken from our division of prints its main expert, apart from Professor Rice himself, competent for the cataloguing of prints, a competence gained from a lifetime of association with them, beginning and long pursued under her father, the late Sylvester R. Koehler,

curator of prints at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, a master of his subject.

The copyright office lost by death on September 30, 1924, James W. Crooks, a valued member of its staff who had served it for 27 years; and the staff there shared the sorrow of many who appreciated his fine qualities at the death on January 29 of Arthur Crisfield, who had retired on August 20, 1920, after 35 years of service.

Among the retirements of the past year have been the following:

On August 20, 1924, Horace M. Jordan, after 27 years of service; William H. Grimshaw after 27 years of service.

On January 22, 1925, Francis H. Parsons after 25 years of service in the Library and 52 with the Government.

On February 15, 1925, Miss Emily B. Mitchell after 16 years of service.

On May 16, 1925, Otto Delbe after 20 years of service.

On July 24, 1925, Hamilton Rucker after 45 years of service.

The ill health which necessitated the retirement of Mr. Parsons would not, we hoped, preclude him from years of comparative comfort and satisfactions in which his fortitude would have its reward. This hope was disappointed by his death, on July 26, 1925.

The conduct of the division of documents has for the coming year been placed in the hands of James B. Childs, who on June 1, 1925, left the John Crerar Library (where he had been chief cataloguer) to join our service. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School with a useful library experience succeeding.

APPOINTMENTS:
James B. Childs.

For the Smithsonian deposit, so long in charge of Mr. Francis H. Parsons, we have secured Frederick E. Brasch, a man of scientific training, with a library experience at Leland Stanford, the John Crerar Library, the St. Paul Library, and at Washington (as librarian of the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institution). In cooperation with Professor Corbin, librarian of the Smithsonian, he should do much to advance the development, use, and repute of the collection.

Frederick E. Brasch.

Henry S. Parsons.

The vacancy in the periodical division caused by the resignation of Yale O. Millington as chief on October 1, 1924, has been for the present arranged for by the transfer to it of Henry S. Parsons, for many years at the head of the cataloguing section of the copyright office.

Resignation of Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider.

The resignation in August, 1925, of Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, who leaves us for personal reasons (see under reading room), deprives us of an associate who in her 13 years of service here has enlarged what was a mere collection and issue of embossed books into a national bureau of information upon all matters involving the welfare of the blind; developed relations of active cooperation with numerous organizations, especially the American Red Cross (see her report, *infra*); and become indeed an authority in the field.

Since the above passages were drafted two additions have been made to our service which for convenience should be noted here. Both involve a return to it of persons already experienced in it.

Margaret D. McGuffey.

One is of Miss Margaret D. McGuffey, for three years (1905-1908) secretary to the Library and subsequently, for a year, chief of our order division, resigning then for personal reasons. With an experience preceding of 10 years as chief of the issue department of the Boston Public Library, and one succeeding her departure from Washington, in successful conduct of social service work in New York and at Cincinnati, she seemed of all the possibilities presented the one most likely to carry forward with sympathy, understanding, familiarity with our usage, and the requisite personal qualities, the work for the blind which Mrs. Rider has so remarkably developed. And it is for the conduct of this that in September she returned to our service.

W. Dawson Johnston.

The other reappointment is of Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, for the past four years librarian of the American Library in Paris, and prior to that librarian of the Public Library of St. Paul, but with an additional varied experience in the Brooklyn Public Library, as librarian of the Bureau of Education, as librarian of Columbia University, and during seven years (1900-1907) in the

service of the Library of Congress, during which he incidentally compiled the first volume of its "History."

Doctor Johnston's earlier special interest was bibliography, and especially the bibliography and documentary source material of history (in which he had been an instructor at the University of Michigan, Brown University, and elsewhere). And it is in relation to such that we are securing the renewal of his service with us, with the purpose that he shall give especial attention to the transcripts and facsimiles of historical documents which are, henceforth, partly through Mr. Wilbur's endowment, to assume a larger dimension and importance, aid to the selection of the material, supervise the actual work, and report upon opportunities for acquisition. With periodic residence at Washington, and some field work in the United States, his service will be largely abroad, where in addition to the special undertakings he will also be available as general foreign representative of the Library.

A further accession to our service of decided significance is that of Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, librarian emeritus of Princeton University. He comes to us in an honorary capacity as consultant in bibliography and research, thus adding one more expert to the "faculty" now available in Washington for investigators needing suggestion and students needing guidance; as well as to the resources of our organization for promoting institutional cooperation in those fields.

*Dr. Ernest C.
Richardson.*

In providing for each grade a minimum salary and a maximum, with intermediates between them, and in vesting with the executives authority to make the advances (provided the necessary funds were available), and in stipulating that assignments to a grade should be to the minimum (without regard to previous experience or length of service or individual merit), the classification act seemed to assume that such advances were within the normal prospect; and that funds would regularly be appropriated for them. The subsequent limitation imposed by the appropriations committee, that the sum of the salaries within any grade should not exceed the product of the number of positions by the average salary of that grade, in effect confirmed this interpretation.

*PERSONNEL:
Classification.*

Our estimates for the present year, submitted in September, 1924, included therefore a provision for such advances. The sum involved (about \$52,000) was considerable; yet it would have served only to bring the salaries to a point below the average.

It was not granted, nor any part of it; and substantially all of our staff remain at the minima of the grades to which they were originally assigned; a few exceptions being some 68 employees who in March received slight advances made possible by the accumulation of a margin through deferred appointments. These exceptions included certain cases where the original allocations seemed to us obviously inadequate.

In general, however, the employees remain at the minima of the grades to which they were originally assigned.

Executive as-
stant.

An important particular position was sympathetically dealt with by the Personnel Classification Board, in revising the title of "chief clerk" of the Library into that of "executive assistant," with the recognition of functions which this latter title implies, and a change of grade from CAF 10 to CAF 11. There is a chief clerk in the disbursing office, another in the copyright office. Confusion resulted. Nor is the term "chief clerk" (common in governmental bureaus) in vogue or understood in library usage. "Executive assistant," however, is a title fully descriptive and intelligible.

The operation of the classification act assumes in each Government establishment "efficiency ratings" upon which advances or demotions must be conditioned. A system of ratings applicable to positions differing widely in character, and to work in many cases incapable of exact record, was difficult to devise. One has, however, been adopted and before the close of the fiscal year put into operation in our service.

FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the copyright office for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the year now current. Included

also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds:

Object of appropriations	Appropriations 1924	Appropriations 1925	Expenditures 1925	Appropriations 1926
Library and copyright office:				
Salaries—				
General service.....	¹ \$299,580.00	¹ \$457,020.00	\$445,120.35	¹ \$484,780.00
Special service.....	¹ 3,000.00	¹ 3,000.00	2,926.35	¹ 3,000.00
Sunday service.....	13,125.00	13,125.00	13,052.00	13,125.00
Distribution of card indexes.....	^{1, 2} 59,734.20	^{1, 2} 88,396.45	² 85,985.63	¹ 95,414.00
Legislative reference.....	¹ 40,000.00	¹ 56,000.00	54,324.32	¹ 58,660.00
Carrier service.....	¹ 960.00			
Copyright office.....	¹ 112,400.00	¹ 147,320.00	² 143,572.41	¹ 159,800.00
Increase of compensation.....	⁴ 111,600.00			
Increase of Library.....	^{5, 6} 98,000.00	^{5, 6} 98,000.00	⁷ 98,000.00	^{5, 6} 98,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	⁸ 10,020.50	⁸ 10,022.75	⁷ 9,896.30	10,000.00
Printing and binding.....	⁹ 213,250.33	⁹ 251,183.88	250,905.15	300,000.00
Total Library and copyright office.....	961,670.03	1,124,068.08	1,103,782.51	1,222,779.00
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance.....	¹⁰ 75,195.00	¹⁰ 101,138.00	100,230.00	¹⁰ 104,398.00
Sunday service.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,984.75	3,550.00
Special and temporary service.....		500.00	303.00	500.00
Increase of compensation.....	⁴ 24,996.00			
Custody and maintenance.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,827.58	7,000.00
Total building and grounds.....	109,191.00	110,638.00	109,345.33	115,448.00
Grand total.....	1,070,861.03	1,234,706.08	1,213,127.84	1,338,227.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account)	¹¹ 1,596.43	¹¹ 1,882.12	1,208.60	1,473.52

¹ Includes the 2½ per cent retirement fund.—Fiscal year 1924, \$12,690; fiscal year 1925, \$18,569.75, fiscal year 1926, \$19,894.50.

² Appropriation, 1924, includes credits \$2,318.94 on account of sales of card indexes to Government institutions and \$15.26 yet to be credited. Appropriation, 1925, includes credits \$2,600.53 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$161.92 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1925 (\$85,985.63), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury, \$140,701.99.

³ Offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$166,909.55).

⁴ Indefinite appropriation.

⁵ Any unexpended balance of purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year.

⁶ Exclusive of \$2,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body, 1924; \$2,500 for 1925; and \$2,500 for 1926.

⁷ Including outstanding indebtedness.

⁸ Appropriation, 1924, includes credits \$20.50 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions. Appropriation, 1925, includes credits \$22.75 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions.

⁹ Appropriation, 1924, includes credits \$993.79 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$6.54 yet to be credited. Appropriation, 1925, includes credits of \$1,114.48 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$69.40 yet to be credited.

¹⁰ Includes the 2½ per cent retirement fund.—Fiscal year 1924, \$1,829.88; fiscal year 1925, \$2,528.45; fiscal year 1926, \$2,609.95.

¹¹ Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

The appropriations for 1924-25 are in accordance with "The classification act of 1923," and include the following changes and additional provisions:

Salaries—Library proper: For the librarian, chief assistant librarian, and other personal services in accordance with "The classification act of 1923," \$457,020.

Copyright office: For the register of copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services in accordance with "The classification act of 1923," \$147,320.

Legislative reference service: Appropriation increased from \$40,000 to \$56,000.

Card indexes: Appropriation increased from \$57,400 to \$85,634 and the item made to read: "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, and expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the librarian, \$85,634."

Carrier service: In the appropriations for 1925 this item is carried under the Library proper and no appropriation was made as a separate item.

Printing and binding: Appropriation increased from \$212,250 to \$250,000.

Library Building: The item made to read "Salaries: For the administrative assistant and disbursing officer, and other personal services in accordance with 'The classification act of 1923,' \$101,138."

* * * * *

The following item included: "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, \$500."

The appropriations for 1925-26 are in accordance with "The classification act of 1923," and include the following changes and additional provisions:

Salaries—Library proper: For the librarian, chief assistant librarian, and other personal services in accordance with "The classification act of 1923," \$484,780.

Copyright office: For the register of copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services in accordance with "The classification act of 1923," \$159,800.

Legislative reference service: Appropriation increased from \$56,000 to \$58,660, and the item made to read: "* * * 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."

Card indexes: Appropriation increased from \$85,634 to \$95,414 and the item made to read: "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 \$15,000 for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the librarian, in all, \$95,414."

Temporary services: Item made to read "* * * at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$3,000."

Sunday opening: Item made to read "* * * at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$13,125."

The following additional provision included:

Payments for piecework and work by the day or hour from the appropriations for the fiscal year 1925 for the legislative reference and card-index services, Sunday and holiday opening, and special and temporary services, are authorized from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, at rates fixed by the librarian.

Printing and binding: Appropriation increased from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

Library Building: Appropriation increased from \$101,138 to \$104,398.

The following items made to read:

For extra services * * * for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on legal holidays, at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$3,550.

For special and temporary services. * * * including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the librarian, at rates to be fixed by the librarian, \$500.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

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

COPYRIGHT:
Statistics.

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

Fees received and applied	Fiscal year 1924-25
Registrations (\$1), including certificates.....	\$157, 371. 00
Registrations (50 cents), photographs, no certificates.....	2, 584. 00
Registrations (50 cents), renewals.....	1, 654. 50
For copies of record.....	1, 098. 50
For assignments and copies of same.....	3, 149. 00
For notices of user.....	239. 75
For indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	416. 30
For searches.....	396. 50
Total.....	166, 909. 55
Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates).....	278, 361
Total number of registrations.....	165, 848
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above.....	188, 179
Total communications sent out (including letters written).....	182, 027

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

COPYRIGHT OFFICE: Receipts and expenses.	Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1924-25, as above.....	\$166, 909. 55
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EXPENSES

Salaries, including retirement fund, as stated.....	\$147, 255. 41
Stationery and sundries.....	1, 063. 98
	148, 319. 39
Net cash earnings.....	18, 590. 16

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 278,361 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

On the 7th day of July, 1925, when the report of the copyright office was submitted, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division were balanced for June 30, the financial statements were prepared for the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury.

*Current copy-
right business.*

The total unfinished business for the full 28 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1925, amounts to but \$2,504.94 against a total completed business for the same period of \$2,857,599.95.

During the past 28 years the business done by the office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	\$3, 260, 673
Total number of articles deposited.....	\$5, 710, 510
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$2, 857, 599. 95
Total expenditure for service.....	\$2, 396, 678. 45
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$454, 195. 01

During the 55 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 4,141,529.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the copyright act of 1909, 23,070 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the copyright office during the fiscal year; 7,643 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 59,534 articles have been returned to copyright claimants, including 41,033 books, 6,060 prints, 1,972 periodicals, 8,680 motion-picture films, 1,530 photographs, and 259 pieces of music.

*Elimination of
copyright deposits.*

In addition, 604 volumes of American poetry and plays have been forwarded through the accessions division to Brown University, to be added to 25,544, making the total number of volumes transferred on exchange account 26,148.

CATALOGUE OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES

The catalogue of Copyright Entries has always been printed and published to make up calendar-year volumes for the different classes of works catalogued. During the calendar year 1924 and up to June 30 of this year, only Part 1, Group 1, of the catalogue, containing the titles for books proper, has been completely printed and distributed.

Owing to a deficiency in printing appropriations, the printing of the catalogue was stopped from March to June, and in 1925 the printing of the catalogue was discontinued from the latter part of February until the end of June. Printing has only been resumed since July 1, 1925.

ACCESSIONS, PRINTED MATERIAL ¹

(From the report of the chief of the division of accessions, Mr Martin A. Roberts)

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

Contents of the Library, June 30, 1924, and June 30, 1925.

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1924	1925	Gain
Books.....	3, 179, 104	3, 285, 765	106, 661
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....			
Maps and views	182, 233	939, 992	757, 759
Music (volumes and pieces)....	986, 354	1, 001, 645	15, 291
Prints (pieces).....	442, 977	449, 418	6, 441

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

Description	Net accessions	
	1924	1925
Printed books and pamphlets.....	89, 763	106, 661
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....		
Maps and views.....	4, 328	41, 896
Music (volumes and pieces).....	14, 224	15, 291
Prints (pieces).....	6, 175	6, 441

Heretofore insurance, ordinance, and duplicate maps have not been incorporated in the total contents of the collection of maps. Beginning this year they have been counted, which accounts for the unusual increase shown.

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

How acquired	1924	1925
By purchase.....	23, 485	24, 454
By gift.....	9, 963	22, 401
By transfer from United States Government libraries.....	6, 576	12, 287
From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....	8, 681	8, 562
From the American Printing House for the Blind.....	65	99
By international exchange (from foreign governments).....	11, 426	9, 679
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches.....	868	922
Gifts from State governments.....	11, 856	12, 320
Gifts from local governments.....	2, 069	2, 041
Gifts from corporations and associations.....	547	224
By copyright.....	¹ 16, 714	² 18, 234
By Smithsonian.....	6, 661	4, 849
By exchange (piece for piece).....	439	1, 497
By priced exchange.....	78	428
Library of Congress publications (specially bound).....	60	76
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals previously uncounted in their present form.....	7, 802	6, 270
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces.....	107, 290	124, 343

¹ This includes 124 volumes added to the reserve collections.

² This includes 186 volumes added to the reserve collections.

How acquired	1924	1925
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidations in binding.....	7, 352	2, 586
By transfer of duplicates to other United States Government libraries.....		10, 079
Duplicates sent in exchange.....	10, 104	4, 747
Discarded, worn out.....	71	270
	17, 527	17, 682
Net accessions.....	89, 763	106, 661

Gifts.

An especially noteworthy gift was received from the Duke of Berwick and Alba through the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Don Juan Riaño y Gayangos, comprising the following: "Biblia (Antiguo Testamento) Traducida del Hebreo al Castellano por Rabi Mose Arragel de Guadalfajara (1422-1433?) y publicada por el Duque de Berwick y de Alba," 2 volumes, Madrid, Imprenta Artística, 1920, "El Embajador Fuensalida en las Cortes de Maximiliano. Doña Juana la Loca y Catalina de Aragón" by the Duque de Berwick y de Alba, and "Discursos leídos ante la Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando en la recepción pública del Excmo. Señor Duque de Berwick y de Alba."

Linnaean dissertations.

Through the enthusiastic aid and cooperation of Doctor Swingle, chairman of the library committee, Department of Agriculture, our collection of the "Dissertations" of Linnaeus has now become probably the largest of its kind in the United States. During the past year it has been considerably augmented, both by gift and purchase. Doctor Hulth, of Uppsala, Sweden, and Doctor Ljunggorn, of Lund, Sweden, have also been of aid, and have shown their keen interest by presenting to the Library, as indicated in the following pages, 49 of these dissertations. In our collection of "Dissertations" we have a good set of those of the University of Uppsala. Many of these inaugural dissertations of Linnaeus, although apparently written by his students as their graduation theses, were, as a matter of fact, dictated by Linnaeus,

who corrected them and allowed his students to publish them. In certain cases Linnaeus supervised and corrected reprints of the dissertations, and in such reprints took editorial liberty with the text, so that in many cases it is necessary to consult the original editions, as they often differ from the reprints.

Linnaeus originated the so-called binomial system of names for plants and animals, now used throughout the world, and great importance is attached by students of taxonomic botany and zoology to the original publications of the binomial names of plants and animals. From this it will be realized that the Library's collection of Linnaean dissertations is not only of great importance to scientific investigators but it is also of great bibliographical interest as well.

Gifts.

Mr. Evelyn Briggs Baldwin, in addition to his interest in Arctic exploration (organized and commanded the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition and was second in command of the Wellman polar expedition) has taken a keen interest in genealogical research. He has presented a large collection (several thousand sheets) of photostatic and typewritten records taken from the original sources in the public record office and Somerset House in London and the prerogative court of Canterbury, England, and from parish registers, etc. He has also presented a copy of his book "The search for the North Pole; or, Life in the Great White World."

From the American University, Washington, D. C., through Dr. Albert Osborn, secretary, 3,601 volumes and pamphlets were received comprising the reports of proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal Conferences in many parts of our country for the period 1844-1924. This gift, in supplying many missing items and making our particular series more complete, is very acceptable.

The District of Columbia Bar Association made a noteworthy donation of 862 volumes of briefs and records of the Supreme Court of the United States left by the late Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller covering the period 1888-1910. By association these volumes are an interesting accession as they were collected by the late Chief Justice Fuller during his service in the Supreme Court

and were bound for his own use. They will prove of much value as reference works.

From the Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., a collection of 628 volumes of publications in Chinese. This gift is given in more detail in the report of Doctor Swingle.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, for many years identified with various movements on behalf of women, has presented a volume "Final Victory for National Woman Suffrage" (completing the series), a collection of letters, books, pamphlets, and photographs relating to Miss Clara Barton and the activities of the American Red Cross, a collection of Congressional Records covering the debates on "Prohibition" and "Woman Suffrage," and also numerous pamphlets on analogous subjects.

The aggregate of 22,401 items received by gift from individuals and organizations other than official is unusually large. While showing an increased interest from these sources, the significance of the gifts as a whole lies chiefly in their wide distribution geographically, and the recognition of this, The National Library, as an appropriate repository.

We should welcome listing each important gift. As this would not be feasible, we are simply indicating certain of the items:

From The Academia de la Historia, Havana, Cuba, a collection of publications on historical subjects; by bequest from the estate of the late Second Assistant Secretary of State Alvey A. Adee, a collection of masterpieces of Japanese art, in three volumes; from Prof. Karl Albert, Wien, Austria, three works on the photo-mechanical process; from the author, Prof. Geoffroy Atkinson, Amherst, Mass., "Les relations de voyages du XVII^e siècle et l'évolution des idées"; by bequest from the estate of Mrs. Carrie White Avery, a "manuscript account book (ca. 1803-1805) of an official in Dumfries, Prince William Co., Va.," and 3 volumes of "Louisiana Records" (typewritten); from the author, Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge, New York City, a copy of "Le problème du cancer," Louvain, 1924; from Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, Washington, D. C., a collection of 162 volumes and 304 pamphlets on scientific and miscellaneous sub-

jects; from Mr. Thomas R. Ball, Baltimore, Md., a copy of "Sidney Lanier, The Johns Hopkins Poet, an appreciation," by Dr. A. C. Dixon; from Howard M. Ballou, Honolulu, Hawaii, a group of 21 annual sermons of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and also 27 numbers of scientific publications; from Mrs. George Louis Beer, Rome, Italy, a copy of "George Louis Beer. A tribute to his life and work"; from Sir Otto Beit, Bart., London, England, a copy of "Japanese colour prints and other engravings in the collection of Sir Otto Beit"; from the Belgian ambassador, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, a copy each of the following: "Reign of Leopold II," by Demetrius C. Boulger, "Le grand voyage du Roi des Belges aux États-Unis d'Amérique," by Franz Ansel, "The Belgians, first settlers in New York and in the Middle States," by Henry G. Bayer, and "Treasure House of Belgium," by Émile Cammaerts; from the author, Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton, New York City, a copy of "Washington Heights, Manhattan"; from the Bureau of National Literature, Inc., New York City, an additional set of "The Messages and Papers of the Presidents" (20 volumes); from Sr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante y Sirvén, Havana, Cuba, a copy of each of his works, "El tribunal permanente de justicia internacional" and "Proyecto de código de derecho internacional privado"; from Mr. Charles Henry Butler, Washington, D. C., a collection of 52 pamphlets comprising reports of committees and papers presented at the Stockholm conference of 1924 of the International Law Association; from M. Jean Capart, Fondation Égyptologique Reine Elisabeth, Brussels, Belgium, a collection of 47 volumes and pamphlets relating chiefly to Egyptian art and archaeology; from Mr. Samuel P. Carter, Washington, D. C., "Novum Testamentum per Desiderium Erasmus Roterodamum. Antverpiae apud Martinum Cesarem, 1536," and "Oficio de la Semana. Santa segun el missal y breviario romano. En Amberes en la archiemprensa Platiniana, 1760"; from President Tsao Kun, of the Republic of China, through Hon. Jacob Gould Schurman, Minister to

China, a sumptuous and beautifully executed copy of the "Life of Confucius"; from Mr. William Andrews Clark, jr., Los Angeles, Calif., a copy of Vol. III of the series "Wilde and Wildeiana," entitled "Miscellaneous Writings, Writings of the Wildes, and Wildeiana," also "Some letters from Oscar Wilde to Alfred Douglas, 1892-1897. With illustrative notes by Arthur C. Dennison, jr., and H. Post, and an essay by A. S. W. Rosenbach," both works with a perfection of form given to them by the press of John Henry Nash; from Comité Cultural Catalá de New York, a collection of "Memorias" and also a collection of Catalan translations of the classics from Xenophon, Cicero, Plato, and Sèneca; from Mr. William A. Delano, New York City, a copy of "L'histoire merveilleuse de Christophe Colomb," by Jean Paul Alaux; from Mr. Edward Epstean, of the Walker Engraving Co., New York City, a collection of 82 volumes and pamphlets on the photo-mechanical processes; from His Imperial Highness, Crown Prince and Regent of Ethiopia, Ras Tafari Makonnen, Addis Abeba, Abyssinia, through President J. Knox Montgomery, Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, 15 volumes of Abyssinian literature; from the author, Lord Farrer, Abinger Hall, Dorking, England, a copy of "Some Farrer Memorials"; from the author, Mrs. Millicent G. Fawcett, London, England, a copy of "The Woman's victory—and after: Personal Reminiscences"; from the author, M. Louis Franck, Brussels, Belgium, a copy of "President Roosevelt, karakterschets"; from Mr. Henry S. Fraser, Ithaca, N. Y., a copy of "The memoranda of William Green," secretary to Vice-Admiral Marriot Arbuthnot in the American Revolution. Edited with introduction and notes by Henry S. Fraser; from Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, Shanghai, China, a collection of nine publications, chiefly in Chinese, relating to library science; from Mme. Charlotte de Gaeoze, National Council of Women of Hungary, Washington, D. C., a collection of 12 publications relating to Hungarian history and art; from Mrs. Elizabeth J. Guyles, Manitowoc, Wis., "The works of Shakspeare," Imperial edition, edited by Charles Knight, 2 volumes;

from Hon. George Huddleston, Washington, D. C., "Millom Castle and the Hudlestons," by H. S. Cowper; from Dr. Johan M. Hulth, chief librarian, Kungl. Universitetets Bibliotek, Uppsala, Sweden, a collection of 38 dissertations of Linnaeus; from Mr. T. Russel Hungerford, Washington, D. C., a copy of "P. Virgilio Maronis Opera," London, 1785; from Mr. John Hyde, Washington, D. C., a collection of 461 volumes and pamphlets, 6 maps, 29 numbers, and 16 prints relating to economics, history, statistics, etc., including a number of volumes in Chinese; from Miss Mary Addison Ingle, Washington, D. C., two poems in Chinese characters (in form of scrolls); from Mr. Y. Ishizawa, attaché, Japanese Embassy, Washington, D. C., two books—"Utamaro" and "Hokusai"; from The John Rylands Library, Manchester, England, "The John Rylands Library, Manchester, 1899-1924. A record of its history" by the librarian, Mr. Henry Guppy; from Mr. Nelson Trusler Johnson, consul general of the United States at large, Shanghai, China, a copy of "K'ou Pei San T'ing Chih" in 8 volumes; from M. J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, a copy (extra large paper) of Matthew Prior's "Poems," published 1718, and Wladimir d'Ormesson . . . "La première mission officielle de la France aux États-Unis. Conrad-Alexandre Gérard. (1778-79)," Paris, 1924; from Dr. William Vail Kellen, Boston, Mass., a collection of 9 works relating to law, including a copy of Sir William Blackstone's "Commentaries on the laws of England," Oxford 1765-1769, 4 volumes, first edition, handsomely bound in black leather; from Mrs. George Kennan, Medina, N. Y., "Index cards on the 'Arctic' including the Greeley Expedition," and "Index Cards relating to Japan." Both of these indexes were compiled by Mr. George Kennan; from Dr. Y. Kozai, president, Tokio Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan, a copy of "Disaster Album, in memory of the recent calamity"; from Mr. D. Campbell Lee, Middle Temple, London, England, a copy of his lecture "The mandate for Mesopotamia and the principle of trusteeship in English Law"; from Hon. David J. Lewis, Washington, D. C., a collection of 346 volumes and pamphlets comprising statistical

Gifts.

reports relating to railways, telephone, telegraph, and public utilities; from Mr. Gaston Lichtenstein, Richmond, Va., a copy of his book, "Thomas Jefferson as War Governor, also three articles and some North Carolina history"; from Dr. Evald Ljunggorn, librarian, K. Universitets-Biblioteket, Lund, Sweden, 11 "Dissertations" of Linnaeus; from the author, Sr. Helio Lobo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, "A Passo de Gigante"; from M. Wilfrid Lucas, Paris, France, a copy of his play, "Marie de Magdala"; from Miss Mary McClure, Fenchowfu, Shansi, China, a folio containing sheets indicating in manuscript the different styles of Chinese writing; from the author, Sr. José E. Machado, Caracas, Venezuela, "Siete estudios de Aristides Rojas"; from Mr. William G. Mather, Cleveland, Ohio, a copy of "The Portraits of Increase Mather" by Dr. Kenneth B. Murdock; from Major Sherman Miles, a collection of books, photographs, music (dedicated to General Nelson A. Miles), and stereopticon views; from Mrs. Mary M. North, Herndon, Va., a "Civil War Army Nurse's Scrap-book," also a "Scrap-book with clippings, programmes, etc., relating to the activities of the members of the National Association of Patriotic Instructors"; from the author, Mr. Fred A. Olds, North Carolina Historical Commission, Raleigh, N. C., "North Carolina Wills"; from The Oriental Commercial Co., Manila, P. I., a collection of 9 volumes relating to Philippine law; from Mr. John Clyde Oswald, New York City, a collection of 10 volumes and pamphlets relating to photo-mechanical processes; from Senator Robert L. Owen, a collection of 31 volumes and pamphlets dealing chiefly with the World War; from Mr. C. C. Pan, Soochow, Kiangsu, China, a collection of 27 volumes and 19 pamphlets in Chinese; from Mr. J. E. L. Pickering, librarian, Inner Temple Library, London, England, a copy of "Inner Templars who volunteered and served in the Great War"; from Dr. Alejandro Pietri, Hijo, Caracas, Venezuela, a collection of 27 pamphlets on legal subjects; from Dr. F. W. Putnam, Binghamton, N. Y., a collection of 1,588 volumes and pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects; from Mrs. William G. Rice, Albany, N. Y., a copy of her book, "Harmanus Bleecker"; from Dr. C. W.

Richmond, National Museum, Washington, D. C., a collection of books, periodicals, etc., on miscellaneous subjects; from Prince Paul Salvator Riedelski-Piast, a copy of his book, "Polish Aspirations"; from Dr. Joseph F. Rock, Washington, D. C., a collection of 15 of his botanical pamphlets, and a copy of "He k'u-deh-kgeh tegh" Mo-so romanized hymn book transcribed by Miss E. Scharten of Likiang fu Yunan Province; from the author, Dr. Claudius Roux, Lyons, France, a collection of eight of his tracts on botanical subjects; from Dr. N. Sasaki, Tokyo Imperial University Library, Tokyo, Japan, a collection of 25 volumes of the new edition of "The Manyōshū"; from Mr. Walter Scott, New York City, 2 volumes on the Scottish dialect; from the Legation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, a copy of "South Slav Monuments," by Prof. M. I. Pupin; from Lady Shephard, Hove, Sussex, England, "The Memoirs of Brigadier-General Gordon Shephard," edited by Shane Lesley, privately printed, 1924; from Mr. L. A. Hurst Shorter, London, England, a copy of his book, "Echoes Afar," London, 1925; from Mrs. Mary Newton Stannard, Richmond, Va., a copy of her book, "John Brockenbrough Newton. A biographical sketch"; from the author, Mr. William Force Stead, Oxford, England, "Wayfaring: songs and elegies," London [1924]; from Dr. Tyozaburō Tanaka, Kyushu Imperial University, Hakozaiki Fukuoka, Japan, a copy of "Seibold Sensei Torai Hyakunen Kinen Ronbunshū"; from The Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States, a collection of 212 volumes and pamphlets comprising their official publications; from the Union Géodesique et Géophysique Internationale, Strassburg, France, a collection of 6 volumes on scientific subjects—chiefly seismology; from Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, Ohio, a collection of publications relating to the Woman Suffrage movement including the prospectus of the "History of Woman Suffrage," which contains a list of subscribers written by Susan B. Anthony; from the Legation of Venezuela, Washington, D. C., a copy of "New notes on political history," by

Sr. Don Pedro Manuel Arcaya; from Sir W. Willcocks, Heluan, Cairo, Egypt, two copies of the "Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark in Egyptian"; from Mr. Albert T. Witbeck, Shreveport, La., a copy of "De Ludo Equestri ab Henrico VI . . . Norimbergae celebrato . . . Ioh. Christoph. Gatterer . . . Altorfii," Meyer, 1752; from Mr. J. H. Yarnall, Washington, D. C., a collection of early Washington and Georgetown newspapers, etc.

Gifts from publishers, including gifts of various imported books and other noncopyrighted books, numbered during the year 263 volumes. These were received in connection with our printed card service. For each of these books furnished a catalogue card is printed for use in our regular catalogue and in the catalogues of the many subscribing libraries that use our cards and card proof sheets.

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

Exchanges.

Certain important exchange transactions which have been accomplished during the year may be of interest. We refer particularly to those with the University of Michigan, University of Chicago, Harvard University Business Library, and Duke University. On the part of the Library of Congress and the universities indicated, it consisted of the usual exchange of duplicates. Of the material so far received by the Library of Congress it might be well to mention a group of rarities sent by the University of Michigan (William L. Clements Library). This group consisted of 44 parts, handsomely bound, of the Latin and German editions of the de Bry voyages ("Grands et Petits voyages"), not before represented in the other three sets in the Library of Congress.

Transfers from Government departments.

Several significant collections of material were, during the year, transferred under the law, from various departments of the Government, to the Library of Congress:

Incident to a reorganization of its library, the Department of State transferred to us a collection of 1,314 volumes. While all of the volumes were desirable, several groups may be mentioned: (a) A number of volumes of

Confederate States printed official documents; (b) a number of volumes bearing imprint of the period prior to and during the American Revolutionary War dealing with the political problems of that time.

From the Department of Justice two separate collections were received: (a) A collection of 2,775 volumes and pamphlets on radicalism, many of them being published and issued by various radical organizations—a large percentage in foreign languages. They will prove of decided interest as source material for any history of this particular movement that may be written; (b) a collection of 4,166 volumes and pamphlets and 125 bound volumes of newspapers. This collection is composed chiefly of books on foreign and international law and was a very acceptable contribution to our already well-developed collection of comparative law.

The receipt by transfer of a great number of maps and atlases from the Department of State, War Department, Geological Survey, and the Indian Office was significant, reaching a total of 6,514 items. These are dealt with further in the report of the chief of the division of maps, Colonel Martin.

During the year the prices of what may be termed "book rarities" have continued to advance to a noteworthy extent. This has been due, in a measure, to the keen competition among private collectors (including many recent newcomers), dealers, and certain libraries and other similar institutions. Fortified in many cases with unlimited funds, and having the fixed determination to obtain the items which they desire, these competitors have forced the prices to a level obviously artificial. The reaction to the readjustment now going on in our economic life is also, to a limited extent, a contributing factor. *Purchases ;*

The keen competition is particularly noticeable at book auctions, which are one of our chief sources for obtaining certain of the items of our lists of desiderata. A mere glance at the prices fetched during the past year for Americana and for other desirable material to round out certain of our collections, shows the futility of our attempting, at present, to obtain any of the desirable

items from this particular source. We can only live in hope that such of these items, as are of most interest to the Library, will at some future time be added to its collections by gift or bequest.

In a slightly different form the same condition prevails as to books offered through catalogues of secondhand dealers. This is especially true as to catalogues received from dealers abroad.

Under these unusual circumstances purchases during the year of "book rarities," such as Americana and items of certain other classes of material, have been made only where the prices seemed to be reasonable.

In addition to the acquisition of current publications and also manuscripts, maps, prints, and music whose purchase, following the general policy of the Library, is particularly emphasized, it may be well to indicate a certain number of items in each of the other groups whose proper development is necessary to meet the needs of this, the National Library.

In the field of Americana the enumeration of certain of the items acquired may be of interest:

PURCHASES:
Americana.

"Colloquios de la paz, y tranquilidad Christiana, en lengua Mexicana," by [Joan de Gaona], en Mexico, Pedro Ocharte, 1582; "A discourse concerning the maintenance due to those that preach the Gospel" . . . by Increase Mather, D. D., Boston: N. E. Printed by B. Green, 1706; "Christ's forgiveness of true Christians, is a preceptive patern of Christian fraternal forgiveness. A sermon" . . . by Peter Thacher, A. M., Boston, Printed by B. Green, 1712; "The Book of the Revelation of Jesus Christ, . . . hath opened the mystery contained in said Book unto his Servant John Rogers" . . . Boston, 1720; "An Explicatory Catechism: or, An explanation of the Assemblies Shorter Catechism" . . . by Thomas Vincent, Boston in New England, Printed by D. Henchman, . . . 1729; "Sundry rules and directions for drawing up a regiment, posting the officers, &c." . . . by William Brattle, Boston, 1733; "Brotherly love recommended, by the Argument of the Love of Christ: A sermon preached at Philadelphia, January 1747-8, Before the Sacramental Solemnity. With some

enlargement" by Gilbert Tennent, A. M. . . . Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin and David Hall, 1748; "Grammatica Anglicana Concentrata oder kurtz-gefasste Englische Grammatica" . . . Philadelphia, gedruckt und zu finden bey Gotthard Armbrüster, [1748]; "Truth vindicated, and the Doctrine of Darkness Manifested: Occasioned by the reading of Gilbert Tennent's late composure, intituled, 'Defensive War Defended'" . . . by Benjamin Gilbert . . . Philadelphia, 1748; "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 1744, Germantown: Re-printed, by Christopher Sowr, 1749; "An account of six years residence in Hudson's-Bay from 1733 to 1736 and 1744 to 1747" by Joseph Robson, London, printed for T. Jefferys . . . 1759; "Observations on some fatal mistakes, in a book lately published, and intituled, 'The Doctrine of Grace . . . by Dr. William Warburton . . . in a Letter to a Friend'" by George Whitefield, London, Printed: Philadelphia, Reprinted, by William Bradford, 1763; "Joy our Salvation by Christ; His arm displayed . . . A sermon preached in the South Parish in Portsmouth" . . . by Samuel Haven, A. M. . . . Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, Printed and sold by Daniel Fowle, 1763; "The Christian Indeed; explained in two sermons of humility and charity. Preached at New-Haven June 28, 1767," by Samuel Johnson, New Haven: printed by Thomas and Samuel Green, 1768; "Forma Sacra, or, A sacred platform of natural and revealed religion"; . . . by the pious and learned Thomas Blackwell . . . Boston: Printed by William M'Alpine . . . 1774; "An alarm to the Legislature of the Province of New-York, occasioned by the present political disturbances, in North America": . . . [by Samuel Seabury and I. Wilkins], New York, Printed for James Rivington, 1775; "Faith in Divine Providence, the great support of God's people in perilous times. A sermon preached at Lexington, April 19, 1780. In memory of the commencement of the unnatural war between Great Britain and America . . ." by Isaac Morrill, A. M. . . . Boston, New-England: Printed by John

Gill 1780; "Von den Absichten und dem bisherigen Fortgang der privilegirten Deutschen Gesellschaft" . . . von Johann Christoph Kunze, Philadelphia, gedruckt bei Melchior Steiner . . . 1782; "A farther account of the late missionaries to the West Indies: in a letter from the Rev. Dr. Coke to the Rev. J. Wesley", London, 1789; "Discourses on several subjects" by Samuel Seabury, D. D., . . . New York, Printed by T. and J. Swords, . . . 1793, 2 volumes; "Observations on the part of the United States, by their agent, to (on) the reply of Daniel Dulany. Under the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and The United States of America" by [John Read], [Philadelphia? 1798]; "Jane Talbot, a novel" [by Charles Brockden Brown], Philadelphia, 1801, first edition; "The observer trying the great reformation in this State, and proving it to have been originally a work of Divine Power" . . . by David Thomas, A. M., . . . Lexington, Printed by John Bradford, [1802]; "Esposicion que sobre las provincias de Sonora y Sinaloa escribió su diputado Carlos Espinosa de los Monteros," Mexico, 1823; "The Witches: a tale of New England," Bath, 1837; "Manners, customs and condition of the North American Indians" by George Catlin, 2 volumes, London, 1841; "Oración cívica que el ciudadano Manuel Orozco y Berra . . . Pronunció en esta ciudad, el 16 de septiembre de 1846," [Puebla, 1846]; "Miscellaneous Poems, on various subjects" by W. L. Carter, Akron, 1848; "The Lost Trappers; a collection of interesting scenes and events in the Rocky Mountains" . . . by David H. Coyner, Cincinnati, 1850, these lost trappers were members of the Lewis and Clark expedition; "Golden Dreams and Waking Realities; being the adventures of a gold-seeker in California" . . . by W. Shaw, London, 1851; "Early days in Oregon," by G. W. Riddle [narrative of a trip across the plains from Illinois to Oregon in 1851].

PURCHASES:
American history and politics.

Among the items acquired in history and politics—subjects particularly stressed in the development of our collections—the following may be of interest:

"Proceedings of the Convention, for the Province of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775,

and continued by adjournments, to the 28th," Philadelphia: Printed by William and Thomas Bradford at the London Coffee-House, 1775; "An impartial and authentic narrative of the battle fought on the 17th of June, 1775, between His Britannic Majesty's Troops and the American Provincial Army, on Bunker's Hill" . . . by John Clarke, London, Printed for the author and sold by J. Millan, Whitehall . . . [1775]; "The Recovery of America Demonstrated to be Practicable by Great-Britain, upon Principles and Deductions that are Clear, Precise, and Convincing" . . . by the author of "A Man of No Party" . . . London, 1782; "A serious expostulation with the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States," Philadelphia-Printed: Reprinted by J. Spooner, in Newbedford, 1793; "Sundry Resolutions and Proceedings, in cases before the Board of Commissioners, for carrying into effect the sixth article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between His Britannic Majesty and The United States of America," Philadelphia, 1799; "A digest of the civil laws now in force in the territory of Orleans," . . . New Orleans, Bradford and Anderson, 1808; "A vindication of the character of Nathaniel G. M. Senter against the charge of being a spy and a traitor . . . Written by himself." Hallowell, 1815; "A sketch of the life of General Thomas Metcalfe" (anonymous biography), [Lexington (?) Ky., 1828 (?)], relating his political relations with Calhoun and Jackson; "A letter of the Hon. Thomas P. Moore, Representative in Congress from Kentucky, showing the large sums of money which Mr. Adams contrived to draw from the United States Treasury in two years" [Lexington, 1828]; "Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th January last in relation to an examination of the Muscle Shoals in Tennessee River with a view to removing the obstructions to the navigation thereof, and the construction of a canal around the same, May 14, 1828," Washington, 1828, being the report of General Barnard and Captain Poussin; Texas. Vigilance Committee. "El Procurador del Pueblo, 4 de Agosto de

1832;" "Proceedings of the citizens of Madison County, Mississippi, at Livingston, in July, 1835, in relation to the trial and punishment of several individuals implicated in a contemplated insurrection in this state" by Thomas Shackelford, Jackson, Miss., 1836, being a narrative of the supposed insurrection of the slaves; "A diary of Peter Edes, . . . written during his confinement in Boston, by the British, . . . immediately after the Battle of Bunker Hill," . . . Bangor, 1837; "History of Oregon Territory, it being a demonstration of the title of these United States of North America to the same, accompanied by a map" by Thomas J. Farnham, Esq., New York, 1844; "Der treue Führer des Auswanderers nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Nord-Amerika, Texas und der Mosquitoküste . . . von Charles Norton," Regensburg, 1846; "Remarks of George P. Marsh, of Vermont, on slavery in the Territories of New Mexico, California, and Oregon, delivered in the House of Representatives, August 3, 1848," [Burlington, Vt., 1848], this edition printed for his constituents having notes not in the Government issue; "Proceedings of the Military Convention which assembled in Milledgeville, November 29, 1859" . . . [Milledgeville], 1859, important in its relation to subsequent military action on the part of Georgia in the Civil War; "Virginia, Frederick County meeting, December 14, 1860 (address and resolutions adopted by the meeting)", Winchester, Va., 1860, interesting in the events leading up to the Civil War; "Letters of William Carey Jones, in review of Attorney General Black's report to the President of the United States, on the subject of land titles in California," San Francisco, Calif., 1860; "Official correspondence between the Agents of Exchange, together with Mr. Ould's report. Report of the Commissioner of Exchange, Confederate States of America, War Department, Richmond, Va., December 5, 1863"; U. S. War Department—"Department of South Carolina, General orders 1-45 and index," Charleston, S. C., 1866, "Department of The Carolinas, General orders 1-21 and index" (orders dated Columbia and Charleston, 1866), "District of Texas, 1866, General

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orders 1-12 and index," Galveston, 1867, "District of Texas, 1866, General Court Martial orders 2-6, also index," Austin, Tex., 1868; "District of Texas, 1867, General orders 1-44 and circulars 1-27, also index," Austin, Tex., 1868.

Every opportunity is taken advantage of to complete our collection of the early American session laws and ^{PURCHASES:} *Early session laws.* during the year certain notable additions have been made as follows:

"The Laws, and Acts of the General Assembly of His Majesties Province of Nova Cæsarea or New-Jersey, As they were Enacted by the Governour, Council and General Assembly, for the Time being, in divers Sessions, the first of which began in November, 1703, [New York]", Printed and Sold by William Bradford, Printer to the Kings Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New-Jersey, 1717, being the Second Collected Edition consisting of 9 items bound in one volume.

North Carolina session laws: January, 1779, 3d session, 38 p., May, 1779, 1st session, 4 p., October, 1779, 2d session, 34 p., April, 1780, 1st session, 16 p., September, 1780, 2d session, 11 p., December, 1791, 1st session, 32 (2) p., Edenton, Printed by Hodge & Wills, November, 1816 (public and private), 54 p.

Our collection of early journals, already considerable, *Early journals.* has been increased by the following important items:

North Carolina journals, General Assembly, House of Commons: April, 1784, [Halifax: Printed by Thomas Davis, 1784], 71 p., November, 1790, 91 p., December, 1791, 64 (2) p., November, 1792, 63 p., December, 1794, 60 p., November, 1796, 54 p., [Edenton, printed by Hodge & Wills]; Senate: December, 1791, 48 p. [printer not given], November, 1792, 52 p., December, 1794, 48 p., November, 1796, 47 p. [Edenton: printed by Hodge & Wills].

As an auxiliary science to history, genealogy is considered of sufficient importance to merit a progressive development. Among the more important purchases ^{PURCHASES:} *Genealogy,* of this year the following may be noted:

"Les Genealogies des tres illvstres et tres puissans Princes les Ducz de Lorraine Marchis, . . . par

Edmond du Boullay," . . . Paris, pour Vincent Sertenas, 1549; "Principvm Christianorvm Stemmata" . . . by Antonio Albizzi, Augsburg, 1608; "Histoire genealogique des maisons de Gvines, d'Ardres, de Gand et de Covey . . . par André Dv Chesne Tovrangeav," Paris, 1631; "Teatro Genealogico delle Famiglie nobili titolate fevdatarie ed antiche nobili del fidelissimo Regno di Sicilia viventi ed estinte del S. Don Filadelpho," Palermo and Messina, 1647-70, 2 volumes; "Discorsi delle Famiglie nobili del Regno di Napoli del Signor Carlò de Lellis," Napoli, 1654-1663, 2 volumes; "Les mémoires de messire Michel de Castelnav, seigneur de Mavvissière. Illvstrez et avgmentez de plvsievr commentaires . . . seruants à donner la verité de l'histoire des regnes de François II, Charles IX & Henry VIII . . . et l'histoire généalogique de la maison de Castelnav, par I. Le Laboureur," Paris, 1660, 2 volumes; Platirfa (Bartolomeo de'Sacchi) "Historia inclvtae Vrbis Mantvae, et Serenissimae Familiae Gonzagae" . . . Vindobonae, 1675; "Historia genealogica della famiglia Carafa, . . . opera del Signor Don Biagio Aldimari" . . . Napoli, 1691; "Historia genealogica de la Casa de Lara" . . . por Don Luis de Salazar y Castro, en Madrid . . . por Mateo de Llanos y Gvzman, 1696-97; "Abbildungen und beschreibung der ritterorden und ehrenzeichen sämtlicher souveraine und regierungen . . . zugeeignet und hrsg. von C. H. von Gelbke," Berlin, G. Reimer, 1832; "Baltisches Wappenbuch . . . hrsg. von Carl Arvid von Klingspor" . . . Stockholm, F. & G. Beijer, 1882; "Aachener Wappen und Genealogien. Ein Beitrag zur Wappenkunde und Genealogie Aachener, Limburgischer und Jülicher Familien von Herm. Friedr. Macco," Aachen 1907; "Reports of proceedings in peerage cases, copied from manuscript notes relating to Baronies by Writ," consisting of 9,000 folios, London, House of Lords, is of value to students of Peerage law and as source material for genealogy.

Incunabula.

A number of interesting and desirable incunabula were noted in dealers' catalogues during the year but the prices asked were prohibitive. The three incunabula acquired are here noted:

A fragment from Alexander de Hales "Expositio super libros Aristotelis De Anima" printed by Theodor Rood at Oxford, 1481; "Opus quadragesimale" by Oliverius Maillardus, Parisiis, per Antonium Caillaut, [1498]; Cassiodorus "Hystoria tripertita[!] [Parisiis] Franciscus Regnault" [1499?].

The following issues of the sixteenth century are of Sixteenth century works. interest:

Petrarca, "Opera omnia latine scripta" Venetiis, S. de Luere, . . . 1501; "De potestate dei" Hermes Trismegistus, Mainz, Johann Schöffler, 1503; Platina (Bartolomeo de'Sacchi) "Hystoria de vitis Pontificum," Parisiis, Franciscus Regnault, 1505; "Libellvs de componendis epistolis Roderici Dvbravi," . . . Viēnae, 1511; "De partibus aedium" of Francisco M. Grapaldi, Parma, 1516; "Libro chiamato Leandra," of Piero Durante . . . Impresso in Venetia per Allexandro di Bindoni, . . . 1517; "De re Militari" . . . by Antonio Cornazzano, Impresso in Firenze . . . Filippo di Giunta . . . 1520; "Opere" di Girolamo Beniuieni Firentino, Venice, 1524, one of the characteristic poets of the end of the fifteenth century; "L'Histoire des successeurs de Alexandre le Grand extraicte de Diodore Sicilien," . . . Translatee par messire Claude de Seyssel, Paris, 1530; "Tirante il Bianco valorosissimo caualiere, . . . Di lingua Spagnola nello idioma nostro per Messer Lelio di Manfredi tradotto," Venice, 1538, probably the first Italian translation; "Les observations de plvsievrz singlaritez et choses memorables, trouuées en Grece, Asie, Indée, Egypte, Arabie" . . . Par Pierre Belon du Mans, A Paris, . . . Gilles Corrozet, . . . 1553, first edition; Ptolemaei "Planisphaerivm," Venetiis, Aldvs, 1558, "Ein kurtzer vnd gründlicher bericht leichtlich vnd künstlich aller art Sonnen vhren zu machen zu nutzlichem gebrauch aller Kunstliebenden gestellet." Durch Andream Schöner, Nürnberg, 1561; "Omnivm fere gentivm . . . Habitus & effigies. In eosdem Ioannis Sluperij . . . Epigrammata" . . . Antverpiae, apud Ioannem Bellerum, 1572; "Ecclesia Militans. Tragicoedia Bipartita . . . per M. Michaelem Hiltprandvm," Dilingae, . . . 1573; "Polydori Virgilio . . .

de Rervm Inventoribvs, Libri Octo," Romae, apud Haeredes Antonij Bladij, 1576; "Ordonnance dv Roy, Sur le fait & reiglement general de ses monnoyes," A Lyon, Par Michel Ioue, & Iean Pillehotte, 1577; "Dictionarium linguae latinae . . . Daniel Adamz Vele-slavina," Pragae, 1579; "Spiritus est vicarius Christi in terra, A Treatise wherein Dicing, Daücing, Vaine plaies or Enterludes with other idle pastimes, &c commonly vsed on the Sabboth day . . . made dialogueswise by Iohn Northbrooke," . . . London, Thomas Dawson, . . . 1579; "Newe Zeytung aus Hispanien von der grossen Kriegss Bestallung Macht und Gewaltt" . . . Lützelburg, 1582; "L'Estat. Description et gouvernement des royavmes et repvbliques dv monde, tant anciennes qve modernes" of Gabriel Chappvys, Paris, chez Pierre Cauellat, . . . 1585; "Il Re Torrismondo, tragedia" by Torquato Tasso, Vinegia, 1587; "Le diverse et artificiose machine; composte in lingua Italiana et Francese" of Agostino Ramelli, Paris, 1588; "Heldenbuch darinn viel seltzamer Geschichten und kurtzweilige Historien von den grossen Helden und Rysen wie sie so Ritterlichen umb eines Königs Tochter gestritten haben" . . . Frankfort am Mayn, 1590; "Trve Nevves. Frome one of Sir Fraunces Veres Companie Concerning Delftes-Isle, and sundry other townes in the Lowe Countries, yeelded to the Generall since May last" . . . Translated out of Dutch . . . Imprinted at London, for Thomas Nelson, . . . 1591; "La Aravcana" de don Alonso de Ercilla y Cuñiga, en Anvers, en casa de Pedro Bellerio, 1597.

*Seventeenth cen-
tury works.*

Of equal interest are certain issues of the seventeenth century:

"Hispaniae bibliotheca sev de academiis ac bibliothecis; item elogia et nomenclator clarorum Hispaniae scriptorum, qui Latine disciplinas omnes illustrarunt philologiae, philosophiae, medicinae, jurisprudentiae, ac theologiae" . . . by [Andreas Schottus] Francofurti, 1608; "His Maiesties Commission to all the Lords, and others . . . touching the creation of Baronets" . . . London, Robert Barker, 1611; "Monumentum consecratum honori et memoriae serenissimi Britanniarum Principis Henrici

Frederici" by Dominicus Baudius, Lugduni Batavorum, 1613; "Holofernes" . . . by Joannes Petrus Lotichius, Basileae, 1616, first edition; "Recveil de plvsievs harangves, remonstrances, discovrs et advis d'affaires d'Estat" . . . by Iean de Lannel, Paris, Abraham Pacard, 1622; "Le Bovqvret de plvs belles flevrs de l'Eloquence, cueilly dans le Jardin des Sieurs," by [P. de la Serre], Paris, [1623]; "De Repvblica Anglorvm" of Sir Thomas Smith, Lvg. Batavorvm, [1625 (?), second edition]; "Relaçam verdadeira de tvdo o svccedido na restaurçao da Bahia de Todos os Sanctos," by J. de Correa Medeiros . . . em Lisbon, Por Pedro Craesbeeck, 1625; "Paradisi in Sole, Paradisus Terrestris: or, A Garden of all sorts of pleasant flowers which our English ayre will permitt to be noursed vp," . . . collected by John Parkinson, London, 1629, first edition, said to be the first book in English to describe and figure separately the subjects of the flower garden; "The Kings Maiesties Declaration to His Subiects concerning lawfull Sports to bee vsed" . . . London, Robert Barker, 1633; "Recherches des saintes antiqvitez de la Vosge, Province de Lorraine," corrigées et augmentées depuis la première edition par Iean Rvyvr, . . . A Espinal, par Ambroise Amb., 1634; "Histoire des choses plvs memorables, advenves depvis l'an onze cens xxx ivsqves a nostre siecle" by Pierre Colins . . . A Mons, François de Wavdré, 1634 [first edition]; "A direction for the English traveller by which he shal be inabled to coast about all England and Wales" [London] Printed and sold by John Garrett [1635?]; "Traicte de Paix fait a Chasteav-Cambresis l'an 1559 le III d'Avril" . . . A Paris, chez Iean Camvsat, 1637; "The Historie of the Holy Warre," by Thomas Fuller, B. D. Prebendarie of Sarum . . . Cambridge, printed for R. Daniel . . . 1640; "De rebvs pvblicis Hanseaticis" . . . of J. A. von Werdenhagen, Francofurti, apud Matth: Merianum [1641]; "A briefe Discovery or Description of the most Famous Island of Madagasear or St. Laurence in Asia neare unto East-India," by R[ichard] B[oothby] and Francis Lloyd, Merchants, London, Printed for Iohn Hardesty, at the Signe of the Black-spread Eagle in

Duck-lane, 1647, second edition; "Historiarum nostri temporis, editio ultima" of Adolphus Brachelius, Amstelodami, 1655, 2 volumes; "The new world of English words: or, a general dictionary: collected and published by E[dwards] P[hillips]," London, 1658; "Discorsi Accademici, del Conte Pietro Bonarelli della Rouere" [Roma, 1658]; "New and Rare Inventions of Water-Works Shewing the Easiest waies to Raise Water higher then the Spring by which Invention the Perpetual Motion is proposed" . . . First written in French by Isaak de Caus . . . and now translated into English by John Leak, London, printed by Joseph Moxon . . ., 1659; "Relacion Svcinta, y verdadera del viaje, y accidentes que han tenido los galeones de la plata, y flota de Tierre-Firme" . . . con licencia en Madrid, Año 1659; "Britannia Rediviva," Oxoniae, Excudebat A. & L. Lichfield, Acad. Typogr. 1660; "Geographia Generalis" . . . of Bernardus Varenius, Amstelodami, Ex officina Elzeviriana, 1664; "Demonstratio immortalitatis animae rationalis" . . . Authore Kenelmo Equite Digbaco . . . Francofurti, [1664]; "His Majesties Propriety, and Dominion on the Brittish Seas asserted" . . . by [Robert Codrington and Robert Clavel], London, 1665; "A Censure upon certaine passages contained in the History of the Royal Society [by Dr. Sprat] as being destructive of the Established Religion and Church of England," by Henry Stubbe . . . Oxford, 1670, first edition; "Concordantiae Bibliorum Germanico-Hebraico-Graecae" . . . by M. Friederich Lanckisen, Leipzig und Frankfurth, 1677; "Teatro clerical apostolico, y secvlar. De las Iglesias catedrales de España . . . por Don Pedro Fernandez de Pvlgar," Madrid, 1679; "The grand question, concerning the Bishops right to vote in Parliament in cases capital, stated and argued, from the Parliament-Rolls and the history of former times," by Edward Stillingfleet, London, 1680; "The King's Coronation: Being an exact account of the cavalcade, with a Description of the Triumphal Arches, and speeches prepared by the city of London for his late Majesty Charles the Second" . . . London, 1685; "Histoire de François premier," by M. Varillas, A Paris, chez Claude Barbin,

. . . 1685, 2 volumes; "Le Filet D'Ariadne, pour entrer avec sûreté dans le labyrinthe de la philosophie hermétique" . . . Paris [1695]; "Navigation Improv'd: or, The Art of Rowing Ships of all Rates, in Calms, With a more easy, swift and steady motion, than Oars can" . . . by Tho. Savery, Gent. . . London, Printed and Sold by James Moxon, at the Atlas in Warwick-Lane, 1698.

Of the eighteenth century issues the following merit PURCHASES:
Eighteenth cen-
tury works. mention:

"Philippi Cluverii Introductio in Universam Geographiam tam veterem quam novam Libri vi" . . . Trajecti ad Rhenum, apud Guilielmum Broedelet, 1701; "Memoirs of Monmouth-Shire anciently call'd Gwent, and by the Saxons, Gwentland" . . . London, printed for D. Brown, at the Black Swan without Temple-Bar, 1708, first edition; "The just defense of James Hoskins, against the Proceedings, and Judgements, of Westminster Monthly Meeting" . . . London, [1724]; "Maxims, reflections and observations, Divine, Moral and Political" by the Right Reverend Dr. Francis Atterbury, Late Lord Bishop of Rochester . . . London, 1723; "Bullarium Totius ordinis Hospitalaris S. Joannis de Deo" . . . Romae, 1724; "Histoire ecclesiastique et civile de Lorraine . . . jusqu'à la mort de Charles V Duc de Lorraine, arrivée en 1690 . . . par Augustin Calmet," Nancy, 1728, 4 volumes; "Historia general de los hechos de los Castellanos, en las islas, y Tierra-Firme de el Mar Oceano." Escrita por Antonio de Herrera . . . Madrid, 1730, 10 volumes; "The principles of the leading Quakers truly represented, as inconsistent with the Fundamental Doctrines of the Christian Religion, or, A vindication of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry," London, 1732; "Informe que hace a Su Majestad . . . el Marquès de San Phelipe y Santiago . . . sobre impedir à los Olandeses el trafico, y comercio en el Gran Rio Orinoco" . . . [Madrid c. 1740]; Pufendorf, Samuel, freiherr von, "Introduction à l'histoire moderne, generale et politique de l'univers" . . . augm. par M. Bruzen de la Martiniere, nouvelle ed. . . par M. de Grace, Paris, 1753-59, 8 volumes;

"An account of some experiments upon a machine for measuring the way of a ship at sea," by J. Smeaton, F. R. S., London, 1754; "Traité d'architecture, ou proportions des trois ordres Grecs, sur un module de douze parties" par Jean Antoine, a Treves, 1768; "The Royal Kalendar; or, Complete and Correct Annual Register . . . for the year 1769" . . . London, 1768, with contemporary binding of crimson morocco; "Storia Critico-Cronologica Diplomatica del Patriarca S. Brunone e del suo ordine Cartusiano" . . . Compilata dal P. D. Benedetto Tromby, Napoli, 1773-1779, 10 volumes; "Annales du Regne de Marie-Thérèse, Impératrice Douairiere, Reine de Hongrie & de Bohême" . . . par M. Fromageot, Paris . . . 1775; "Methods for improving the manufacture of Indigo originally submitted to the consideration of the Carolina planters" . . . by an experienced dyer [John Ledyard], Devizes, 1776; "A Practical Treatise on Farriery, deduced from the experience of above forty years, in the Services, of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart." . . . by William Griffiths, Wrexham, [1784]; "De Secretariis Basilicæ Vaticanæ" . . . by Francisco Cancellieri . . . Romæ, 1786, 4 volumes.

PURCHASES:
English literature.

Our collection of English literature, already well developed, has been further increased by the following items, which seem worthy of being given in some detail:

"Mirour for Magistrates, wherein may bee seene, by examples passed in this Reaume, with how greeuous plagues vices are punished in great Princes and Magistrates" . . . at London, in Fleet streete, by Henry Marsh, being the assigne of Thomas Marsh, 1587; "The Schoolemaster, or Playne and perfite way of teaching children, to vnderstande, write, and speake the Latin toong, but specially purposed for the priuate bringing vp of youth in Ientlemen and Noblemens houses" by Roger Ascham, at London, printed by Abell Ieffes, 1589; "The First and Second parts of Albions England. The former reuised and corrected, and the latter newly continued and added . . . With Historicall Intermixtures, Inuention, and Varietie: profitably, briefly, and pleasantly

performed in Verse and Prose," by William Warner, Imprinted at London by Thomas Orwin, for Thomas Cadman, dwelling at the great North-doore of Saint Pauls Church at the signe of the Bible, 1589, second edition of first part and first edition of second part; "The Lives of Noble Grecians and Romaines, compared together by that grave learned philosopher and historiographer, Plutarke of Chaeronea" . . . out of French into English, by Sir Thomas North, Knight, Imprinted at London by Richard Field for Thomas VVight, 1603; "The Wisedome of the Ancients," written in Latine by the Right Honourable Sir Francis Bacon, Knight, Baron of Verulam and Lord Chancelour of England, Done into English by Sir Arthur Gorges, Knight, London, Imprinted by Iohn Bill, 1619, first edition in English; "The Whole Workes of Samvel Daniel Esquire in Poetrie," London, printed by Nicholas Okes, for Simon Waterson, and are to be sold at his shoppe in Pauls Church-yard at the Signe of the Crowne, 1623, a fine copy of the most complete edition, published after Daniel's death, and is in the original morocco binding; "The History of the Life and Reigne of Richard the Third Composed in five Bookes," by Geo: Buck Esquire, London, printed by W. Wilson . . . 1646, first edition; "Olor Iscanus, A Collection of some select poems, and translations, formerly written by Mr. Henry Vaughan, Silurist," London, Printed by T. W. for Humphrey Moseley and are to be sold at his shop, at the Signe of the Princes Arms in St. Pauls Church-Yard, 1651, first edition: "Cambridge Jests; or, Witty Alarums for Melancholy Spirits," by a Lover of Ha, Ha, He, London, printed for Samuel Lowndes, and are to be sold at his Shop over against Exeter-House in the Strand, 1674, first edition; "Hymenaeus Cantabrigiensis, Cantabrigiae, Ex Officina Johannis Hayes, celeberrimae Academiae Typographi, Ann. Dom. 1683; "Reliquiae Baxterianae: or, Mr. Richard Baxter's Narrative of the most memorable passages of his life and times, faithfully publish'd from his own original manuscript," by Matthew Sylvester, London, printed for T. Parkhurst and others, 1696, first edition; [Wm. Shippen], "Faction Display'd, a Poem," London, 1705; "A new

collection of poems relating to State Affairs from Oliver Cromwell to this present time," by the greatest wits of the age, London, 1705; "Reflections on the Principal Characters in a late comedy call'd 'The Provok'd Husband,'" by a private Gentleman [Colley Cibber], London, printed for J. Roberts, at the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane, 1728, first edition; "Of Stage Tyrants. An Epistle to the Right Honourable Philip Earl of Chesterfield, occasioned by the Honest Yorkshire-Man being rejected at Drury-Lane Play-House" by Henry Carey . . . London, printed for J. Shuckburgh and L. Gilliver in Fleet-Street . . . 1735, first edition; "Poems," by Alexander Wilson, Paisley, printed by J. Neilson, for the author, 1790, first edition; "The First Book of Poetry for the use of schools" . . . edited by W. F. Mylius, containing certain poems by Charles and Mary Lamb, London, printed for M. J. Godwin . . . 1811; "The History of the Valiant Knight Arthur of Little Britain, a Romance of Chivalry," originally translated from the French by John Bouchier, Lord Berners, London, 1814, a large paper copy with plate in two states, plain and illuminated in gold colors; "Land and Sea Tales," by "The Old Sailor," with illustrations by George Cruikshank, London, Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, [1836], first edition, 2 volumes; "The Robin Hood Garlands and Ballads with the tale of The Lytell Geste" . . . edited by John Mathew Gutch and adorned with cuts by F. W. Fairholt, London, 1850, and inserted in volume is an autograph letter of Henry Ward Beecher; "Cleopatra," by Algernon Charles Swinburne, London, 1866, first edition; "Saint Brandan," by Matthew Arnold, London, E. W. and A. Skipwith, 1867, first edition; "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic, September 4, 1870," by Algernon Charles Swinburne, London, 1870, first edition; "The Masque of Shadows and other poems," 1870, "Intaglios," sonnets, 1871, "Songs of Life and Death," 1872, "Lautrec," 1878, by John Payne, London, 4 volumes, all first editions; "The Shrine of Love and other stories," by Lady Dilke, London, George Routledge & Sons, 1891; "John Keats, a Critical Essay," by

Robert Bridges, privately printed, 1895, first edition; "The seven golden odes of pagan Arabia, known also as the Moallakat," translated from the original Arabic by Lady Anne Blunt, done into English verse by Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, London, Chiswick Press, 1903.

Our collection of the English drama has been notably increased by the following accessions: *Drama.*

"Roxana Tragoedia. A plagiarij unguibus vindicata" . . . authore Gvlielmo Alabastro, Londini, Excudebat Gulielmus Jones, 1632, first authorized edition, full morocco binding by Rivière, the frontispiece of this rare volume is divided into eight sections, one of which depicts what is supposed to be the earliest representation of the interior of an English theater; "Love in several masques. A comedy, as it is acted at the Theatre-Royal, by His Majesty's Servants," by Henry Fielding, said to have been Fielding's first play and his first published work; "C[ourt] and Country. A Play of Seven Acts . . . To which is added The Comical Humours of Punch . . . written by a Masquerader" . . . London, 1735, first edition; "The Presentation in the Temple, A Pageant, as originally represented by the Corporation of Weavers in Coventry. Now first printed from the books of the company," Edinburgh, printed for the Abbotsford Club 1836, printed entirely on vellum and presented to the Abbotsford Club by John Black Gracie; "Merope, a tragedy," by Matthew Arnold, London, 1858, first edition; "The Tempest" of William Shakespeare [Officina Bodoni, Montagnola di Lugano, printed on hand-made paper . . . with original types of Giambattista Bodoni], 1924.

To our collection of Bibles, comprising many editions of importance and interest, has now been added a copy of the "Geneva Version" and others which it may be well to mention. Included also are a few items of analogous material. PURCHASES:
Bibles.

"The Bible and Holy Scriptvres conteyned in The Olde and Newe Testament. Translated according to the Ebrue and Greke, and conferred with the best translations in diuers langages," . . . At Geneva, printed by Rovland Hall, 1560, said to be the first edition of the

"Geneva Version," and the earliest complete Bible printed in Roman type and with verse divisions, is a very tall copy and contains the five maps on separate leaves, which are usually missing; "The Holy Bible, Containing the Old and New Testaments: newly translated out of the Original Tongues," . . . by His Majesty's special Command . . . Edinburgh, printed by Alexander Kincaid, 1772, having beautiful Scotch binding of crimson morocco; "Biblia, das ist: Die ganze Göttliche Heilige Schrift Alten und Neuen Testaments, nach der deutschen uebersetzung d. Martin Luthers", . . . Erste auflage, Reading, Gedruckt und zu finden bey Gottlob Jungmann, 1805; "Biblia, Das ist: Die ganze Göttliche Heilige Schrift, Alten und Neuen Testaments, nach der deutschen uebersetzung dr. Martin Luthers . . . Die erste auflage," Somerset [Pa.], Gedruckt und zu finden bey Friederich Goeb, 1813, called the "Somerset Bible," and is said to be the first edition of the Bible published in Western Pennsylvania; "Les Pseaumes de David, mis en Rime Françoise" par Clement Marot, et Theodore De Beze, Paris, 1681; "Meditations and Disquisitions upon The Seven Psalmes of David," . . . by St. Richard Baker, Knight, London: Printed by Iohn Dawson, . . . 1639; "A collection of hymns and a liturgy for the use of Evangelical Lutheran Churches" . . . Germantown, printed by M. Billmeyer, 1827; "Acts of the Apostles," in the Mohawk Indian language, New York, 1835, translated by H. A. Hill; "Old Testament," in the Algonquin Indian language, Montreal, 1859; "The Gospel according to Matthew," translated into the Nez Perces Indian language by Rev. H. H. Spalding, New York, 1871.

PURCHASES:
Cervantes

Cervantes' works will always prove of enduring interest. Certain editions acquired during the year are here indicated:

"Vida y Hechos del ingenioso Cavallero Don Quixote de la Mancha," by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, Amberes, 1697, nueva edicion; "Vida, y hechos del ingenioso caballero Don Quixote de la Mancha," compuesta por Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra . . . En Madrid, en la Imprenta de Andrés Ramirez . . . 1764; "Novelas exemplares de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra,"

Madrid, por Don Antonio de Sancha, 1783, 2 volumes; "El ingenioso hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha," compuesta por Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, Madrid, Imprenta Nacional, 1862-3, nueva edicion, 3 volumes; "The ingenious gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha," by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, a new ed.: done into English with notes original and selected, and a new life of the author, by Henry Edward Watts . . . London, B. Quaritch, 1888, 5 volumes.

Of the items acquired in the field of fine arts, certain *Fine arts.* of the more important are deserving of special notice:

"Verzeichnis der Greizer Kupferstichsammlung aus der Stiftung der älteren Linie des Hauses Reuss," edited by Hans Wolfgang Singer, Berlin, Wohlgemuth & Lissner, 1923; "Oeuvre de F. E. Weirrotter, peintre allemand, mort à Vienne en 1771" . . . Paris, Basan & Poignant [after 1771]; "Deutsches Barock und Rokoko," herausgegeben im Anschluss an die Jahrhundert-Ausstellung, Deutscher Kunst, 1650-1800, Leipzig, Erik-Ernst Schwabach, 1914, 2 volumes; "Die Marcus-Säule auf Piazza Colonna in Rom," hrsg. von Eugen Adolf Hermann Petersen, Alfred von Domaszewski, Guglielmo Calderini, München, F. Bruckmann A-G. 1896, 3 volumes; [Alfred H. Forrester] "Leaves from the Memorandum book of Alfred Crowquill," London, 1834-1835, numbers 1-4; "Gewirkte bildteppiche des XV. und XVI. Jahrhunderts im Historischen Museum zu Basel," hrsg. von Rudolf Friedrich Burckhardt," Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1923; "Ornament. Two thousand decorative motifs in colour, forming a survey of the applied art of all ages and all countries," by Helmuth Theodor Bossert, . . . London, Ernest Benn, 1924; "Parish Characters in ten plates," by Paul Pry, Esq., London, T. McLean, 1829; "Livre d'Esquisses de Jacques Callot" dans la collection Albertine à Vienne avec cinquante heliogravures en fac-simile et huit vignettes, H. O. Miethke, éditeur, publié par Moriz Thausing, Wien, 1880; "Early Chinese bronzes," by Albert J. Koop . . . London, E. Benn, limited, 1924; "Fine Carpets in the Victoria & Albert museum" . . . with an introduction

PURCHASES:
Fine arts.

and descriptive notes by A. F. Kendrick . . . and C. E. C. Tattersall., London, E. Benn, limited, 1924; "Old English Silver," by W. W. Watts . . . London, 1924; "Rare English glasses of the xvii & xviii centuries," by Joseph Bles, London [1924]; "The later ceramic wares of China, being the blue and white, famille verte, famille rose, monochromes, etc., of the K'ang Hsi, Yung Chêng, Ch'ien Lung, and other periods of the Ch'ing dynasty," by R. L. Hobson . . . London, 1925.

PURCHASES:
Natural history.

During the year a number of important items were added to our collection of works of science (natural history). They are worthy of mention:

"De historia stirpium commentarii insignes" . . . by Leonhard Fuchs, Lygdvni, apvd Ioan. Tornacivm, . . . 1555; "Caroli Linnaei . . . Species plantarum" . . . Holmiae, impensis L. Salvii, 1753, 2 volumes: "Mikroskopische gemüths-und augen-ergötzung" by Martin Frobenius Ledermüller . . . [Nürnberg] gedruckt von C. de Launoy, 1760-63; "Microscopisch-analytische Beschreibungen und Abbildungen neuer und zweifelhafter Laub-Moose von Johann Hedwig," Leipzig, 1787-92, 4 volumes in 2; "Spicilegium botanicum" by James Edward Smith [London, 1792]; "Ericarum icones" . . . Auctore Johanne Christophoro Wendland, Hannover, Heft I, 1798, Heft II, 1802; "A history and description of Water Birds; consisting chiefly of the most rare and singular kinds" . . . copied precisely from Bewick's celebrated Birds," Weathersfield, Vt., 1815; "Spicilegia Zoologica" . . . by John Edward Gray, London [1828(?) - 1924]; "Monographia generis Melocacti" . . . by Friedrich A. W. Miquel, Paris, 1841-47; "Iconographie Ornithologique" . . . by Oeillet Des Murs, Paris, 1849; "British wild flowers." Illustrated by John E. Sowerby. Described, with an introduction and a key to the natural orders, by C. Pierpoint Johnson . . . London, 1863; "African Lepidoptera" . . . by Christopher Ward, London, 1873-4; "Phopalocera nihonica" . . . by H. Pryer, Yokohama [1886-89]; "Icones ornithopterorum" . . . by R. H. F.

Rippon, London, 1898-1906, 2 volumes; "Avifauna Spitzbergensis" . . . herausgegeben und verfasst von Alexander Koenig, Bonn, 1911.

The systematic development of our collection of *Almanacs* has received attention and a number of the items lacking have been acquired. A few are here mentioned:

"Poor Roger's, 1767, The American Country Almanack" . . . by Roger More . . . , New York, printed and sold by James Parker . . . , [1766]; "New Jersey. The Burlington Almanack, . . . 1775" by Timothy Trueman, Burlington; Isaac Co[llins]; "Poor Will's Pocket Almanack for 1786 and also for 1788, Philadelphia, Joseph Crukshank; "The United States Almanac . . . 1794" . . . by Eben W. Judd, Elizabeth-Town, Shepard Kollock; "The United States Almanac . . . 1796" and also for 1797 . . . by Gabriel Hutchins, Elizabeth-Town; Shepard Kollock.

Continued efforts to supply deficiencies in our sets of *PURCHASES: Serials and reference works.* serials and reference works have resulted in the following acquisitions, to mention only a few significant examples:

"Ausonia. Rivista della Società italiana di archeologia" . . . 1907-1921, 10 volumes; "Berichte der Deutschen botanischen Gesellschaft," 1913-1923, 11 volumes; "Geological Magazine" 1864-1893, 1895-1899, 35 volumes; "Zeitschrift für Gletscherkunde," 1906-1922, 12 volumes; "Studien zur deutschen Kunstgeschichte" 30 volumes; "Deutsche Mathematiker-Vereinigung. Jahresbericht," 18 volumes; "The Journal of the Institute of Metals," 1909-1920, Vol. 1-24; "Physikalische Zeitschrift," 1899-1923, 24 volumes; "Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie," 1911, 1913-1922, 23 volumes in 43 parts; "Gazette de France" 1637-1789, 35 years; "Recueil des lois, décrets et arrêtés concernant l'administration des finances" 1833-1920, 106 volumes; Lünig's "Teutsches reichsarchiv", Leipzig, 1711-1722, 22 volumes; "Saborski Dnevnik Kraljevinah Hrvatske, Slavonije i Dalmacije," Zagreb, 1861-1921, 88 volumes.

Every opportunity to develop the collection of desirable books relating to the World War has been accepted. *World-War material.* We are constantly purchasing such items offered in dealers catalogues and lists. In the aggregate the

number has been considerable—one such collection alone numbering over 400 volumes.

Our collection of books on this particular subject has been further augmented by purchases on the subject of the "origin and causes of the World War." These particular accessions, supplementing as they do those already in our collections, were purchased chiefly to provide material to aid in furnishing the information desired by the Congress under S. Res. 339. The purpose of the resolution and the progress being made in preparing the information are discussed fully in the reports of the director of the legislative reference service and the chief bibliographer.

Union list of serials. Supplementing our present endeavors to obtain, by purchase and exchange, the numbers now missing from our serial publications, use is being made of the sections of the "Union List of Serials" as they are issued. Many dealers abroad are using the "List" and frequently send quotations covering items indicated as missing from our collection of serials. We are also receiving offers from certain libraries, and it is hoped that they and others may continue them. Good results are anticipated from these supplementary efforts to obtain, at least, certain of the missing portions of our serials. The "List" also affords an opportunity to determine what, if any, of the more important serial publications are lacking in our collections.

PURCHASES:
Material from Russia and adjacent countries.

Our collection of Russian material has been augmented during the year by the receipt of a considerable number of publications. The material acquired is very desirable and decidedly strengthens our Slavic collection in such subjects as history, law, economics, political science, and general literature.

Of the publications issuing from the countries adjacent to Russia, the Library has been fortunate in obtaining upwards of 1,000 titles. These are divided among three countries—Poland, Ukrania, and Yugoslavia. The items acquired are of peculiar value due to the increasing interest in the literature of these peoples.

Of equal interest was the emphasis laid upon the purchase of "Spanish Literature" and "Hebraica and

Judaica." In both instances the accessions were considerable and of importance.

The closer relations—cultural, social, and commercial—now existing between our country and those countries to the south of us has awakened, in our country, an increasing demand for information (a) from lawyers and legislators as to the existing laws of the different countries that may have a bearing upon our commercial relations and the legal relations of our complicated modern life; (b) from the general public, as to the cultural and social life of these peoples. To meet this need efficiently it is the desire of the Library to develop still further its collections relating to the Central and South American countries.

Doctor Rowe, the Director of the Pan American Union, before whom the problem was placed, immediately offered his services to aid in every possible way in obtaining the desired publications. Within a short period subsequent to our furnishing him with certain "Want Lists" the first lot of material (a considerable number of items) was received. The enthusiastic cooperation of Doctor Rowe is much appreciated and we are in hope that as a result of his efforts many of the publications now missing from our collections may be obtained.

Two notable groups of material were purchased in Mexico City from Señor Pedro Robredo, who has been of much aid to the Library in strengthening its collections: (a) A collection of 620 volumes and pamphlets on Mexican law. These items were furnished chiefly by the aid of a "Want List," prepared by Mr. Vance, the law librarian, in cooperation with Mr. Boutell, the former law librarian. This material will contribute toward making our collection of Mexican law more representative and thus provide source material that will meet the needs of lawyers and scholars besides that of Congress and its committees; (b) a collection of 443 volumes and pamphlets relating entirely to the Mexican Revolution in its various phases—political, economic, and social.

Miscellaneous. Certain other purchases are here noted. While differing widely in subject matter, they may prove of interest:

"Diccionario muy copioso de la lengua española y francesa" . . . Paris, 1604, contemporary binding of full red morocco; "Les triomphes de Louis . . . XIII . . . contenant les plus grandes actions où Sa Majesté s'est trouvée en personne: représentées en figures ænigmatiques exposées par un pœme héroïque de Ch. Beys & accompagnées de vers François . . . par Pierre de Corneille, ouvrage entrepris et fini par Jean Valdor," Paris, Estienne, 1649; "A geographical description of all the countries in the known World" . . . by SA: Clarke, London, printed for Thomas Newberry, at the three Lions in Cornhill . . . 1657, first edition; "The Art of Dialling" . . . by William Leybourn, London, printed . . . for Benjamin Tooke and Thomas Sawbridge next to the anchor in Ducklane, 1669, first edition; "Voyage de la mer Atlantique à l'Océan Pacifique par le Nord-Ouest dans la mer Glaciale" par le Capitaine Laurent Ferrer Maldonado l'an 1588. Traduit . . . par Charles Amoretti, Plaisance, 1812, having folding map of North Polar regions; "Memorials of Adare Manor," by Caroline, Countess of Dunraven, with "historical notices of Adare" by . . . The Earl of Dunraven," Oxford, printed for private circulation, 1865; "Arabesque and other ornaments, in typographical use at Zurich in 1559" by Sr. Wm. Stirling-Maxwell, London, privately printed, 1868, original Roxburgh binding; "La Svite des Evvres Poétiques de Vatel, reproduite en fac-simile d'après le manuscrit original par les soins de la Société des Bibliophiles François," Paris, 1881, binding by Ch. Meunier; "Saint-Marceaux, preface par André Beaunier," Reims, 1922; "Poesie . . . scelta die poesie di Michelagnolo Buonarroti da Lui Stesso destinata alla stampa" . . . Officina Bodoni, Montagnola Giugno, 1923; "Cassoni. Truhen und Truhenbilder der italienischen Frührenaissance . . . von Paul Schubring," Leipzig, 1923; A volume of portraits of Walt Whitman, compiled with notes by Henry S. Saunders, Toronto, Canada, 1923; A volume of illustrations to Walt Whitman's "Leaves of

"Grass" gathered from various sources, including many original photographs (over 330 items), compiled by Henry S. Saunders, Toronto, Canada; "An Old Chinese Garden, a three-fold masterpiece of poetry, calligraphy and painting" by Wên Chên Ming, studies written by Mrs. Kate Kerby, translations by Mo Zung Chung, Shanghai, China [1923]; "Corpus Pacificationum. Systematische Zusammenstellung der texte der Friedensverträge 1792-1913," Berlin, 1924; "Villanovans and Early Etruscans. A study of the early Iron Age in Italy as it is seen near Bologna," . . ., by David Randall-MacIver, Oxford, 1924; "English printers' ornaments," by Henry R. Plomer . . . London, 1924; "Four centuries of fine printing, upwards of six hundred examples of the work of presses established during the years 1500 to 1914, with an introductory text and indexes," by Stanley Morison, London [1924]; Facsimile reproduction of the original copy of the "Liber Pontificalis: Tiberius B VIII," being the Pontifical Book of the Glasgow Cathedral, which was probably designed between 1180 and 1190 A. D., the original copy having been transferred to the Department of Manuscripts of the British Museum from the Glasgow Cathedral; a collection of Chap Books (29 in number), among which may be noted "Fortune Teller's Conjuring Cap," "Tawney Rachel; or, The Fortune Teller," "The Good Step Mother," etc. The authorship of certain of these works is attributed to Hannah More.

The reproductions of "Americana," issued by the Massachusetts Historical Society, now number 139 items, of which 25 were received during the year. In each case the originals rank as great rarities. These reproductions are of aid in identifying doubtful issues and variations. They also permit copies being placed where they can be readily consulted.

Reproductions of files of certain early American newspapers were also obtained through the Massachusetts Historical Society, the original files of which will probably not become available through purchase. They comprised "The Boston News-Letter," 1758-59, various issues, New England Courant, 1721-1726, 4 volumes, North Carolina

ACCESSIONS:
Facsimiles
Americana.

Facsimiles
early American
newspapers.

Chronicle, 1790-91, 26 issues, North Carolina Journal, 1797-1802, various issues, Virginia Gazette, 1736-1738, 2 volumes.

*Copyright trans-
fers.*

The number of volumes of surplus copyright deposits transferred this year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia was 6,452, chiefly current material. The volumes chosen by the beneficiary libraries are not included in our statistical statements, because they have never been incorporated in the permanent collections of the Library of Congress. In addition 2,496 music rolls (copyright deposits) were transferred to the United States Veterans Bureau, Indian Schools, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and Walter Reed Hospital.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

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

*President
Arthur's papers.*

The most interesting adventure of the year has been the discovery and recovery of the President Arthur papers. For 15 years diligent search for these papers has been prosecuted by the manuscript division. The White House files proved barren. Chester Alan Arthur, the son, supposed that he had the public papers safely stored, but on opening the treasure boxes he found that they contained only customhouse records of no value or importance. Whither the papers had disappeared was to him a complete mystery. Appeals to personal and political friends of President Arthur disclosed the fact that they had no letters whatever. The situation was explained to the press, and in June, 1924, The New York Times editorially joined the search, apparently with no result. Meantime clues were obtained from Mr. C. M. Hendley, formerly executive clerk in the Executive Mansion during the Arthur administration. Hon. Elihu Root, who had been a friend of President Arthur, confirmed the information obtained from Mr. Hendley; and further confirmation, together with photostats of the Arthur will, came from the surrogate's office in New York City. All clues pointed to a certain person, name unknown, supposed to be living in California.

At this juncture Mrs. L. R. Mitchell appeared. She had been told of the Times editorial, but had postponed

making known the fact of her possessions until she could come in person to the Library. Mrs. Mitchell had received the papers from her father, Mr. J. C. Reed, of New York City, an intimate friend of Chester A. Arthur. Mr. Reed and Mr. Daniel G. Rollins often assisted the President in the preparation of state papers.

The collection is neither extensive nor are the documents themselves of high historical importance; but a gap in the records of the presidency has been filled in as satisfactory a manner as is possible. To all who have assisted in the search, and particularly to Mrs. Mitchell, who made reasonable arrangements for the disposal of her collection to the Library we are under obligations.

The most interesting document in the Arthur papers is a letter from James G. Blaine on the proposed American Conference in 1882. There are letters from Senator Edmunds (all of whose papers were destroyed after his death); Roscoe Conkling, Charles J. Folger, Thurlow Weed, William Walter Phelps, General Grant, Hamilton Fish, Simon Cameron, John Sherman, Cyrus Field, and General Longstreet.

Not only are the Washington papers studied more than any others in the manuscript division, but the additions to these papers made from year to year are both numerous and important. Mary Washington papers are very rare, and the known facts of her life are few. Martha Washington destroyed the correspondence between the General and herself, and her letters to relatives and friends are scarce. From the Pierpont Morgan Library comes the gift of photostats of an autograph letter and a signed deed of Mary Washington, two letters from Martha Washington, and a letter written by George and Martha Washington jointly.

From Clarence R. Howard comes a facsimile of the oldest masonic record of the royal arch degree and a picture of the Bible on which George Washington took the oath when he was inducted into the Fredericksburg Lodge, which Washington joined before he became of age. James McGuire gives facsimiles, made by his grandfather, of Washington's draft of his Farewell Address as transmitted to Madison. By purchase the Library acquired an

account book kept by Bartholomew Dandridge of the presidential expenses in 1793-94; and a memorandum of deeds to Washington's lands in Berkeley and Hampshire Counties, 1789.

The letters of General Washington to Maj. Gen. John Sullivan, 1775-1789; and Washington's letters to Meshech Weare and to the New Hampshire Legislature, all in the New Hampshire Historical Society collections, have been photostated through the courtesy of that society and at the expense of the James B. Wilbur fund.

The Washington school copy book and the Washington forms of writing, which includes the rules of civility, were removed from their bindings, carefully repaired, and strengthened with crêpeline and replaced in the bindings. These precious manuscripts, which are the earliest known survivals of George Washington's boyhood, had been elaborately inlaid and bound by the Department of State in 1892, in preparation for exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair. At that time crêpeline as a manuscript repair substance was unknown and the inlay work on these manuscripts, while of the very best, had begun to weaken and break. The crêpeline has repaired these weak spots and strengthened the manuscripts to such an extent that they are safe for many years to come.

Francis Hill Bigelow has given a copy of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, transmitting to Richard Henry Lee a copy of the Declaration of Independence.

*Benjamin
Harrison papers.*

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison has given a collection of letters and telegrams to President Benjamin Harrison, together with letters and addresses by him. There are letters from Senators Edmunds, Allison, Quay, Evarts, Hitchcock, Hoar, Foraker, Lodge, W. D. Washburn, Thomas W. Palmer, Thomas A. Platt; Secretaries Blaine, Windom, Hay; Postmaster General Wanamaker, Vice President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Harlan, Field, and Brewer; Messrs. Carnegie, Bok, W. E. Dodge, George W. Childs, T. Jefferson Coolidge; Gen. Lew Wallace, Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague, and John Russell Young. There are also a few letters from the Harrison-Byrd family of Westover, dated in 1798.

Mrs. George H. Dana has given the papers of her father, Edmund Burke, a Member of Congress from New Hampshire (1839-1845) and afterwards Commissioner of Patents (1846-1850). Mr. Burke was a political lieutenant of Franklin Pierce, and there are 20 letters from President Pierce, many of which were confidential at the time they were written. Among the correspondents are: Nathan Clifford, Samuel Blatchford, Benjamin H. Brewster, Jesse D. Bright, John Slidell, Fernando Wood, Preston King, C. L. Vallandigham, Stephen A. Douglas, Lewis Cass, John C. Calhoun, William L. Marcy, Caleb Cushing, Henry Wilson, Simon Cameron, Sam Houston, and Henry Clay. *Franklin Pierce papers.*

Through the courtesy of Robert M. Hughes, letters from President Buchanan to John B. Floyd and Charles J. Faulkner, written in 1858 and 1859, have been added to the manuscript collection.

Among the intimate personal friends of the President and Mrs. Lincoln were Dr. and Mrs. Anson G. Henry. Copies of letters growing out of this friendship have been given by Dr. W. Barclay Stephens. On July 4, 1860, Mr. Lincoln writes of the causes for his assurance that he would be elected; on April 12, 1863, Mr. Henry tells of his visit with Mrs. Lincoln to the Army of the Potomac; and on April 19, 1865, he writes to his wife intimate details of conditions in the Executive Mansion during the period between President Lincoln's death and his funeral. Mrs. Lincoln writes thrice to the Henrys. *Abraham Lincoln material.*

Amos Tuck French has given to the Library selections from the diary and correspondence of Benjamin Brown French, who was superintendent of public buildings during the administration of President Lincoln, and who was chief marshal of the exercises at Gettysburg. Historically these selections are both interesting and valuable.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant and Maj. U. S. Grant, 3d, have added to the deposit of the Grant papers already in the Library, additions to the chapter on the Battle of Shiloh in the Grant Memoirs, together with the maps used by General Grant in writing his memoirs. *Ulysses S. Grant papers.*

The diary of Mr. W. W. Smith, relating his personal experiences as the guest of General Grant at headquarters during the battles about Chickamauga ending December 2, 1863 (29 pages of typewritten copy), together with a score of intimate personal letters, many written by President Grant (photostats), have been given by Hon. Ulysses Grant Smith, United States Minister to Ecuador.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U. S. N. (retired), and his daughter, Miss Helen Stirling, have united in the gift of an original manuscript letter of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, dated Nashville, Tenn., January 18, 1864, to the Hon. Henry Wilson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, urging the confirmation of Generals Sherman and McPherson as brigadier-generals in the Regular Army, for reasons assigned by the writer.

Colonial papers. Among the acquisitions relating to colonial times are a photostat copy of the Elizabeth City, Va., parish vestry book, 1751-1883; also typewritten copies of letters from Nathan Hale to Enoch Hale, 1774-1776, the gift of Miss Ellen Day Hale from the collections of her father, the late Rev. Edward Everett Hale.

Miss Elizabeth H. West has given the diary and commonplace book, 1795-1836, of Moses Waddel, containing a list of marriages solemnized by him in South Carolina and Georgia.

Mrs. Alexander M. Watson has given a photostat copy, from the original in the British Museum, of the journal of William Byrd, one of the commissioners to establish the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, 1728.

The Genet papers.

The papers of Edmond Charles Genet, representative of France during the administration of President Washington, have come to the Library through his descendants. Genet was born at Versailles in 1765, the son of the chief of the King's interpreters. At 12 he translated from the Swedish and published the history of Eric XIV by Adolph Celsius, and a treatise on the affinities of the Greek and Swedish languages, by Pastor Nils Idman. These publications caused him to be elected a member of the literary societies of Uppsala and Stockholm. At 14 he became secretary-interpreter to the brother of Louis XVI, after-

ward Louis XVIII. He translated for the French Army the military ordinances of Frederick the Great. At the house of his father he became acquainted with the American peace commissioners, Franklin, Adams, and Jay, and acted as interpreter for Mr. and Mrs. Adams during their visits to Versailles. On the death of his father in 1787, Genet was appointed to his place, as chief of the court interpreters. He was sent to England as secretary of legation; then to Russia as chargé. Meantime he had studied botany and medicine, and was elected to membership in many learned societies in France, Sweden, and England.

The beginnings of the republican movement in France led to his transfer to the United States. Before setting out for America he took part in a meeting of Girondists, at the house of Brissot, to concert measures to save the life of the King and have him and his family banished to America. At this meeting, "Thomas Paine, who did not understand French, took no part in the conversation; sat quietly sipping his claret. 'Ask Paine,' said Brissot to Genet, 'what effect the execution of Capet would have in America.' The laconic reply was: 'Bad, very bad.'" Genet, who was in the convention when the vote was taken which condemned Louis XVI to the scaffold, gives a graphic description of the scene. On setting out for America, his carriage was searched to discover whether he was concealing his sisters, Madame Campan and Madame Auguié, who had been in the service of Marie Antoinette.¹

Genet's appointment to the United States was due to his knowledge of the English language and his acquaintance with Franklin, John Adams, Jay, and many other Americans. He was then 28 years old. He left in France a condition of political affairs with which he was not in sympathy, and he was spurred on by a government impossible for him to satisfy. Added to these difficulties were over-vehemence and want of political tact, which already had led him into trouble in England and in Russia. When President Washington demanded his re-

¹Memoirs of Marie Antoinette, by Madame Campan, chapter XIX.

call for good and sufficient reasons, Genet brought down on his own head condemnation which was deserved, indeed; but perhaps he deserved it less than did the government whose agent he was.

Assured that return to France would result in his own execution, he became an American citizen. He even anglicized his name. He married first a daughter of Gov. George Clinton, of New York; and, on her death, a daughter of Samuel Osgood, the first Postmaster General of the United States. Then he relapsed into rural life, an object of adulation or of reproach according to the political proclivities of his correspondents.

All of this varied life—political, scientific, literary, domestic—is set forth in voluminous correspondence and in notes made for his memoirs. Genet died in Schodack, Rensselaer County, N. Y., July 14, 1834, at the age of 69.

Jay letter book. John Jay's letter book, 1779-1782, and a diary kept by Franklin Pierce, covering a portion of 1847, are in the Henry E. Huntington library. Through the courtesy of this institution, with the gracious consent of Mr. Huntington, both of these valuable historical documents have been photostated for this Library.

William Heth, of Virginia, a member of Arnold's expedition to Quebec, was among the American prisoners. His diary for 1776 relates the daily experiences, rumors of successes and failures of the Continental Army, efforts to procure an exchange of prisoners. In 1788 he was back in Virginia, whence he made a trip to the Continental Congress, New York, as Virginia's agent in the matter of the western lands, stopping at Gunston Hall and Mount Vernon, where he was agreeably entertained by Colonel George Mason and General Washington. From 1801 to 1805 he was collector of customs at Petersburg, Va. His papers, both interesting and historically valuable, have been purchased.

*Post revolution-
ary materials.*

Mrs. Carrie White Avery spent years, labor, and ingenuity in hunting out, deciphering, and collating gravestone, family Bible, and sheriffs' records in Louisiana and Virginia. At her untimely death she left a considerable portion of these records to the Library of Congress.

A series of letters written by Adam Foster, dated Auburn, Va., in 1847 (photostats), have been given to the Library through the courtesy of Mrs. James L. Slayden. These letters show in great detail the life of wealthy planters about the middle of the nineteenth century.

Dr. W. Barclay Stephens gives photographs of Daniel M. Boone and Simon Kenton papers.

Dr. Lyon G. Tyler gives a memorandum book of John Lenthall, engineer of the U. S. S. *Princeton*. President Tyler, the father of the donor, escaped injury on the historic occasion of an explosion of a gun on the *Princeton*, February 28, 1844.

Maj. Gordon R. Young, U. S. A., has given to the Library the papers of his father, John Russell Young, an exceptionally fine group of manuscripts. At the time of his death, Mr. Young was the Librarian of Congress. He belonged to that group of newspaper men in which Horace Greeley, Henry Watterson, and John W. Forney were shining lights. The Library already has the Watterson papers, to which the Young papers form an even more valuable supplement. There are about 2,000 letters, mainly to Young, covering the period from 1858 to 1898. They are mainly political and journalistic in character. There is a group of papers relative to President Grant's tour of the world, and another relating to the visit of Li Hung Chang to the United States. There are large groups of Forney and Greeley papers, besides letters from Jay Cook, Charles A. Dana, Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan; Roscoe Conkling, S. P. Chase, Henry Watterson; Presidents Arthur, Garfield, and McKinley; Charles Sumner, James Bryce, Carl Schurz, Henry M. Stanley, and E. D. Morgan, besides many others.

The *Life and Letters of Charles Butler*, by Francis Hovey Stoddard, was published in 1903. Mr. Butler was born at Kinderhook Landing, New York, in 1802 of a family that originated in this country with Jonathan Butler, who came hither from Ireland in 1824. Charles Butler studied law with his brother, Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, and with Martin Van Buren. In 1826 he came into prominence as the public prosecutor of

the abductors of Morgan of Masonic notoriety. He was drawn into dealings in New York lands and ultimately into loaning money on lands in Michigan, Illinois, and neighboring States; also in Louisiana and Mississippi. His business carried him through the South and the Middle West on journeys made during the period of settlement. He describes life in Chicago when the present city was a village; his experiences during the panic of 1837; the readjustment of the Indiana and Michigan debts incurred for public improvements; and early railroad building (he was president of the Chicago & Alton R. R.). He was one of the founders of the University of the City of New York, and of the Union Theological Seminary. The original papers relating to Mr. Butler's activities were given to the Library by his daughter, Miss Emily O. Butler.

*Justin S.
Morrill papers.*

By arrangement with the heirs of Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, the Senator's papers were placed in the Library and only temporarily withdrawn as needed by Mr. William Belmont Parker in the preparation of his *Life and Public Services of Justin Smith Morrill* (1924). The papers themselves, covering the period from Buchanan to McKinley, fill 20 large boxes. Manifestly only a comparatively small number could be used by the author. Moreover, in the preparation of a life the letters from the subject (often the hero) are used; the great mass of letters to him, usually quite as valuable, are left for the consideration of students of the period. The life, therefore, serves as a guide for and an introduction to a body of correspondence. As Representative in Congress Mr. Morrill gave name to an economically important tariff act; as Senator he was the father of the land-grant college act, which plays an important part in the history of education in the United States. He took an honorable stand in the controversies following the Civil War, often voting against his party for conscience sake. The material will prove useful to the historians of the times.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor N. Cushman have given a collection of the papers of Charlotte Saunders Cushman. Miss Cushman was born in Boston in 1816, and died there in

1876. She began an operatic career, and when her singing voice suddenly failed she turned to the theater. Her career as an actress began in 1835, in New York City. In the spring of 1844 she made a tour of the Northern States with Mr. Macready. In October, 1844, she had a distinguished success in England. During the Civil War she appeared on several occasions for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. In 1871 she resumed her career in the United States as reader, with occasional theatrical performances. Having accumulated a fortune she spent her later years in Newport. A selection from her letters, edited by Emma Stebbins, sculptor, has been published. The Cushman collection includes playbills (from 1852 to 1874); photographs of Miss Cushman's portrait by Sully, and other photographs of her in various characters; many letters from her, together with letters from Edwin Booth, Christine Nilsson, E. B. Browning, Macready, Secretary Seward, Mrs. Frederick Seward, Robert C. Winthrop, T. A. Trollope, J. T. Fields, Sam Ward, Mrs. Edwin Booth, T. W. Higginson, N. P. Willis, Henry W. Bellows, Jane Welsh Carlyle, Longfellow, Lester Wallack, Lady Ashburton, the Duchess of Somerset, John Howard Payne, Maurice Grau, Sidney Dobell, Helen Hunt, Julia Ward Howe, Whittier, Fanny Kemble, E. E. Hale, the Duke of Devonshire, John Bigelow, Theodore Parker, and John T. Ford.

Charlotte Cushman papers.

Supplementing the playbills in the Cushman collection come contributions of similar material by Frederick H. Koch, George Rothbard, Miss Rebekah Crawford, and Miss Lizzie Jeremy.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, jr., has transferred to the Library of Congress 14 volumes belonging to the archives of the State Department of the Confederate States, which volumes form a constituent portion of the Pickett papers, so-called, now in the Library. These archives were removed from Richmond by order of Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, probably on April 2, 1865. The papers were purchased by the United States Government for \$75,000 from J. T. Pickett, who had been a

Confederate States archives.

diplomatic agent of the Confederate Government. They remained in the Treasury Department until 1906, when a portion of them were transferred to the Library of Congress. In 1910 the remainder were so transferred, and now by courtesy of Mrs. Wadsworth the last-known portion has been received, thus completing the group of the records of the Department of State of the Confederacy. Here, it would seem, is an inviting opportunity for historical research.

Civil War papers. Other papers of the Civil War period include a gift from Samuel Hopkins Adams of a list of officers and a report of the casualties of the Second United States Colored Infantry, 1865.

Charles F. Heartman has given typewritten copies of a collection of letters of General Phil. Kearny, 1861-62, in which letters all the characteristics of that noted cavalryman find full expression.

Thomas Ewing has given six original letters of his grandfather, Thomas Ewing (1789-1871), written to his wife while he was a Senator from Ohio. Their daughter, Ellen Boyle, married Gen. W. T. Sherman; and Charles N. Sherman, the father of the general, is often referred to in the letters. Among other matters of interest Senator Ewing reports Calhoun's version of his break with Andrew Jackson over the Mrs. Eaton affair; and he describes a presidential dinner, at which he sat on Jackson's right, while the older Senators were assigned to escort the ladies. Also there is a copy of a speech made by Thomas Ewing during the Lincoln campaign of 1864, in the course of which General McClellan's character and abilities are discussed with vigor.

Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston gives five volumes of printed newspaper correspondence relating to political-social life in Washington from 1875 to 1879, written by Mrs. A. D. Johnston to various newspapers. This correspondence gives graphic pictures of a period distinguished in Washington for brilliancy, and the intimate connection between social and political life.

District of Columbia papers. Dr. W. W. Putnam gives a large collection of letters addressed to Philip R. Fendall, dating from 1831 to 1863,

and dealing with matters of a personal and historical interest in the District of Columbia during that period.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper has deposited under restrictions three volumes of the registrar's records of members of the society of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Among the manuscripts relating to present times are a ^{Papers of recent times.} group of letters written by Henry Cabot Lodge between 1892 and 1901; a small collection of letters of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador during the World War, a gift of Hon. Eugene Tyler Chamberlain; naval journals of Surgeon Augustus A. Adee, the father of the late Second Assistant Secretary of State, Alvey A. Adee (by transfer from the District of Columbia Public Library); Merritt C. Butler's gift of 18 letters of Frances E. Willard to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Butler; and the Rebekah Crawford and Linda Clarke-Smith Collection which records a most remarkable and valuable activity, in salvaging mutilated Italian soldiers, and also the energetic cooperation of these two ladies in the Duryea Red Cross World War work.

Among the successful experimenters with wireless ^{Scientific papers.} telegraphy prior to its development as a practical method of communication was Dr. Mahlon Loomis, of Washington. Doctor Loomis made successful trials of communication without wires prior to his death in 1886; and twice his arrangements for financing the prosecution of his invention were upset by financial panics involving his backers. The heirs of Doctor Loomis have deposited in the Library the original drawings and photographs made at the time of his experiments in the Blue Ridge Mountains. His name has found a place among the pioneers in this field.

Dr. Charles W. Richmond has given the papers of Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, consisting of several hundred photographs of a personal and scientific nature illustrating Doctor Mearns's activities as a naturalist in the West, his service in the Spanish-American War, and his participation in Theodore Roosevelt's African hunt. Doctor Mearns represented the Smithsonian Institution on this latter occasion.

The mathematical manuscripts of the late Edward Hayes, Department of Education, Melbourne, Australia, were presented to the Library of Congress through the Carnegie Institution by Mrs. Hayes. They relate especially to his work on "The lowest factor table for the Eleventh Million."

From William Gates the Library purchased 35 volumes relating to the native languages, vocabularies, etc., of Central America and Mexico.

*Photostats of
rare books and
manuscripts.*

The Modern Language Association photostats of rare books and manuscripts in European libraries and collections have reached 35 volumes. For convenience of administration the sheets have been bound and catalogue cards are being prepared. These cards may be ordered as other Library catalogue cards are obtained. The use made of the collection amply justifies the expense to the subscribing institutions. The books are sent as inter-library loans, under the most liberal conditions consistent with preservation.

*Spanish
Danish
and
trans-
cripts.*

The St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science has given translations by Miss Florence P. Spofford of certain Spanish documents, dated 1688 and 1690, relating to the condition of Government buildings in St. Augustine. The originals are in the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, Spain.

From Professor Waldemar Westergaard have been obtained transcripts of documents from the Danish archives relating to the Danish West Indies, 1653-1787, 1,600 pages.

During the year several hundred broadsides were added to the Library's collection of this form of imprint. A detailed list will be given in the manuscript accessions of the Library, which will be published as usual after the close of the present year. The additions maintain the standard of historical value which governs in all purchases of this class of material. Among the more important are a group of Massachusetts antislavery imprints of 1851-1859; a New Hampshire issue of the address of the Continental Congress to the people of the United States, 1779, June 18; a Pennsylvania certificate of the oath of allegiance, of the form of 1777,

printed by John Dunlap; the memorial of the Quakers to the United States Congress, 1796, February 10; and one of the memorials to Congress on the alien and sedition laws, 1798.

During the year instructors and students representing 55 universities and colleges from Maine to Oklahoma registered for work among the collections. These included 12 from Columbia, 7 from Harvard, 4 each from Northwestern, Yale, United States Naval Academy, and Chicago. Seven historical societies are represented on the register; students from England, Ireland, Germany, Poland, Holland, and Belgium consulted the manuscripts, as well as many independent writers and historical scholars.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

(From the report of the acting chief, Mr. Childs)

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, the accessions to the Library through the division of documents were as follows:

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law.....	3, 097	5, 465	8, 562
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches.....	381	541	922
Gifts of State governments.....	2, 822	9, 498	12, 320
Gifts of local governments.....	650	1, 391	2, 041
Gifts of foreign governments.....	4, 160	5, 519	9, 679
Gifts of corporations and associations..	72	152	224
By transfer.....	1, 884	1, 283	3, 167
Total received.....	13, 066	23, 849	36, 915
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in accessions division).....	1, 193	2, 055	3, 248
By binding periodicals.....	2, 262	-----	2, 262
Total handled.....	16, 521	25, 904	42, 425

Use of the collections.

DOCUMENTS: Accessions.

In addition to the above, 2,439 maps and charts have been received by official donation.

The total number of volumes and pamphlets handled during the year was 42,425, as compared with 43,605 for the preceding year.

With regard to the international exchanges, New Zealand has now been placed on the list for a partial set of United States documents instead of a full set, since the General Assembly Library at Wellington reported that it could not conveniently catalogue and preserve many of the items in the full set. In October, 1924, the Government of Northern Ireland was placed on the list to receive a full set of United States documents. In this connection it is especially worthy of note that the number of copies of the United States official documents available for the use of the Library of Congress and for international exchange has been increased by section 7, chapter 421, public acts, Sixty-eighth Congress, second session, from 100 to 125 copies.

Want lists.

During the year special want lists have been made up and sent relating to Agra and Oudh, Australia (5), Austria (5), Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Argentine Republic (3), Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium (3), Bihar and Orissa, Bohemia, Bolivia (4), Brazil (2), British Columbia (2), British Guiana (2), Bukowina, Bulgaria (3), Canada (12), Carinthia, Carniola, Ceylon (4), Chile (2), China (2), Colombia (3), Costa Rica (2), Cuba (2), Czechoslovakia (3), Dalmatia, Danzig, Denmark (4), Dominica, Ecuador (2), Esthonia, Federated Malay States (3), Finland (11), France (5), Galicia, Germany (9), Great Britain (9), Greece (2), Guatemala (3), Haiti, Honduras (2), Hungary, India (7), Italy (5), Jamaica, Japan (2), Lithuania (3), Malta, Mexico (4), Moravia, Morocco (3), Netherlands (6), Netherlands East Indies, Newfoundland (2), New South Wales (4), New Zealand (2), Nicaragua (9), Nova Scotia, Norway (2), Palestine, Panama (2), Paraguay, Peru (2), Poland (4), Portugal, Prussia, Rumania (2), Salvador (3), Salzburg, Saskatchewan (3), Saxony, Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom (2), Silesia, Spain (3), Straits Settlements (5), Styria (2), South Australia (2), Suriname, Sweden (2), Switzerland

(6), Tasmania, Tyrol, Union of South Africa (3), Uruguay, Venezuela, Victoria (2), Vorarlberg, Western Australia, and Württemberg (5).

Special want lists for official gazettes were also sent out to Agra and Oudh, Alberta, Argentine Republic, Assam, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bihar and Orissa, Bermuda, British Columbia, British Guiana, British North Borneo, Calcutta, Cape of Good Hope, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dublin, Egypt, Federated Malay States, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Hongkong, India, Jamaica, Java, Kenya, Leeward Islands, Madagascar, Malta, Manitoba, Mauritius, Natal, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New South Wales, New Zealand, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Nyassaland, Palestine, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Prince Edward Island, Punjab, Ontario, Quebec, Queensland, Santo Domingo, Selangor, Shanghai, Sind, South Australia, Straits Settlements, Sudan, Switzerland, Tasmania, Tonga, Transvaal, Trinidad, Union of South Africa, Victoria, Western Australia, and Zanzibar.

Special requests were sent to the following countries for official registers, handbooks, and manuals: Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Serb, Croat, and Slovene Kingdom, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters were forwarded to the following German States with regard to securing their publications: Anhalt, Braunschweig, Lippe, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Waldeck.

Besides the usual consignments from the 98 Governments on the international exchange list, the following special accessions have been received in response to want lists: Austria, 248 volumes and pamphlets, including a very considerable number of publications issued by the former monarchy; Carinthia, 38 volumes; the embassies of Chile, Bolivia, and Peru have courteously supplied us

with briefs, historical notes, and exhibits relating to arbitration by the President on the Tacna-Arica controversy; Denmark, 162 volumes and pamphlets; Egypt, 209 volumes and pamphlets; France, 33 volumes and pamphlets; Hungary, 286 volumes and pamphlets, including the proceedings and documents of Parliament, 1922-1924; Salzburg, 50 volumes, Proceedings of the Landtag, 1864-1913, and of the provisional Landesversammlung, 1918-19 to 1923-24; Siam, 15 volumes of sacred scriptures; Styria, 27 volumes and pamphlets; Tyrol, 15 volumes; Union of South Africa, 215 volumes and pamphlets.

Cities: Budapest, 14 volumes and pamphlets; Vienna, 55 volumes and pamphlets, including the *Amtsblatt*, 1913 to date.

That the Monthly Check-List of State Publications continues to be of increasing value as a means of bringing into the Library the publications of the various State offices is evidenced by the continuing receipts of State publications, the number during the year being 12,320.

At the end of the year the number of paid subscriptions to the Monthly Check-List was 318, while the number of offices receiving free copies in return for their publications was 620, making a total circulation of 938.

During the year the Monthly Check-List of State Publications received some favorable mention in print, being included in the "Index bibliographicus; international catalogue of sources of current bibliographical information," edited by M. Godet under the auspices of the League of Nations, and also in a list of "Preliminary guides to economic sources," published in the *Library Journal* for June 15, 1925.

During the year, 4,300 volumes were sent to the bindery and 7,131 pamphlets were bound into covers. At the end of the year there were 2,713 volumes of unbound material on hand prepared for binding but awaiting the availability of funds.

The number of duplicates eliminated and turned over to the accessions division for exchange with other libraries was 5,534 (2,547 volumes and 2,987 pamphlets).

LAW LIBRARY

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

The accessions during the year were as follows:

LAW LIBRARY:
Accessions.

How acquired	1923-24		1924-25	
	Main library	Conference library	Main library	Conference library
By copyright	976		1, 101	
By gift and transfer	1, 119	109	5, 070	320
By purchase	925	358	1, 275	485
Total	3, 020	467	7, 446	805
Total accessions	3,487		8,251	
Total contents of law library	202,483		210,734	

Among the accessions received by the law library the *Noteworthy* more notable are as follows: *accessions.*

New Jersey:

The Laws, and Acts of the General Assembly Of His Majesties Province of Nova Casarea or New-Jersey. [New York] William Bradford, 1717. Title-page wanting, 1 l., p. 1-22, 24-43, 45-60.

Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, in January 1716. [New York, William Bradford, 1716-17] p. 61-78.

Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, held at Perth-Amboy in the Fifth year of his Majesty's Reign, Anno Dom. 1718. [New York, William Bradford, 1723?] p. 79-101.

Acts passed by the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, held at Perth-Amboy in the Eight year of his Majesty's Reign, Anno Dom. 1720 [1722?] [New York, William Bradford, 1723?] p. 102-112.

An Act for laying out, Regulating, Clearing and Preserving Publick Common High-ways thro'-out this Province. Passed in the 3d of Q: Anne, Anno 1704. [New-York, William Bradford, 1723?] p. 113-115.

Anno Regni Georgii Regis . . . Decimo. At a Session of the General Assembly of the Colony of New Jersey, begun the twenty fourth Day of September, Anno Domini 1723. and continued by Adjournments to the 30th Day of November

following . . . Printed by William Bradford in the City of Perth-Amboy, 1723. 20, 23-30 p., [4] p. of interest tables.

First book with New Jersey imprint. Church catalogue.

Anno Regni Georgii Regis . . . Nono. At a Sessions of the General Assembly for the Province of New-Jersey begun the Five and twentieth Day of May, 1725 . and continued to the 23th of August following . . . Printed and Sold by William Bradford in New-York and by Andrew Bradford in Philadelphia, 1725. title, p. 117-[138] (p. [133-138] erroneously numbered 19-24.)

An Ordinance for Regulating the Courts of Judicature in the Province of New-Jersey . . . Printed and Sold by William Bradford, in New York, 1725. Title wanting, p. 3-9.

An Ordinance for Regulating & Establishing Fees Within this his Majesty's Province of New-Jersey . . . [New-York] Printed and Sold by William Bradford, 1724. 14 p.

Lower half of title cut away.

The above acts and laws of New Jersey are bound in one volume, and at the end of the volume are pages 3-6 of what appears to be "An Ordinance For Regulating and Establishing the Fees to be hereafter Taken by the Officers of the Court of Chancery of The Province of New-Jersey." [New-York. Printed and Sold by William Bradford, 1730.]

North Carolina:

Acts of Assembly—

January 19, 1779, third session, 38 pages.

May 3, 1779, first session, 4 pages.

October 18, 1779, second session, 34 pages.

April 17, 1780, first session, 16 pages.

September 5, 1780, second session, 11 pages.

December 5, 1791, first session, 32, [2] pages.

Edenton: Printed by Hodge & Wills.

November 18, 1816 (Public and Private), 54 pages, 1 l.

A digest of the civil laws now in force in the territory of Orleans . . . New-Orleans: Printed by Bradford & Anderson, Printers to the Territory. 1808. v p., 1 l., [iii]-xxi, 491 p.

Jones, William Carey:

Letters of William Carey Jones, in review of Attorney General Black's report to the President of the United States, on the subject of land titles in California. San Francisco, 1860.

The most valuable additions by far are the laws and ordinances of the Province of New Jersey, *supra*, which bear the imprint of William Bradford, King's printer, and are therefore of interest to the connoisseur of colonial

printing as well as to the lawyer and to the historian. These laws are known as the Second collected edition of the laws of New Jersey. George Watson Cole, in compiling the catalogue of the E. D. Church library, reported only seven copies known to him. The Acts of New Jersey of 1723 bear the first New Jersey imprint, that of William Bradford, at Perth-Amboy.

Among the sixteenth and seventeenth century items acquired during the year the following are deemed worthy of mention:

SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Antwerp:

Rechten ende costumen van Antwerpen. Antwerpen, 1582.

Ordonnantie ende verhael vanden stijl ende maniere van procederen voor amptman borghemeester ende schepenen der stadt van Antwerpen. Antwerpen, 1582.

Bologna:

Statvti della honoranda Vniuersita' de mercatanti . . . riformati l'anno M. D. L. [Bologna, 1550.]

Catalonia:

Constitucions fetes per la Sacra Cessarea catholica y real magestat d' dō Carles . . . En la primera cort de Barcelona celebrada . . . Barcelona, 1520.

France:

Ordonnāces du roy povr la reformation et reiglement de la iustice . . . Paris, 1566.

Ordonnance dv roy, sur le fait & reiglement general de ses monnoyes. Lyon, 1577.

Ordonnance dv roy, sur le descry des monnoyes de billon, estrangeres. Lyon, 1577.

Liège (diocese):

Statvta consistorialia, ac reformatio iudiciorum spiritualium, ciuitatis & Diocesis Leodiensis . . . [Traiecti ad Mosam, 1553.]

Netherlands:

Ordonnantie ende placcaete, van dye Coninclijcke Mayesteyt beroerende vā den gouden, en silueren munten . . . [Aemstelredam, 1559.]

Ordonnantie statuyt, ende permissie der k. m. vanden gouden ende silueren pinninghen . . . [Aemstelredam] 1566.

Ordonnance, edict et decret dv roy nostre sire svr le fait de la ivstice criminelle es Pays Baz. Anvers [1570].

Spain:

Las cortes de Valladolid del año. de mil y quinientos 7 veynte 7 tres años . . . [Valladolid, 1535.]

Las Pragmaticas y capitulos . . . en las cortes de Valladolid el año d. M. D. XXXVII . . . [Cuenca, 1538.]

Toulouse:

Consuetudines Tolosæ, cum declarationibus in quibus Consuetudines. Ipsæ a iuris communis dispositione discrepare seu differre videantur . . . Tolosæ, 1544.

Benedictus, Guilelmus:

Repertoriū vtilissimum in primam ⁊ secundam partes Repetitionis ca. Raynutius. extra de testa . . . Lugduni, 1529-30.

Consolato del mare:

Libre appellat Consolat del mar. Nouament estampat e corregit . . . Barcelona, 1523.

Jaudin, Guillaume:

Traite de tesmoings et d'enquestes . . . Paris, 1546.

Kitchin, John:

Le Couvert leete, et Court baron . . . Tottell, 1581.

Saliceto, Bartolommeo da:

Lectura super primo [- nono] libro Codicis. Lugduni [Caspar Trechsel] 1541. 4 v.

Lectura super Digestum vetus. Lugduni, Caspar Trechsel [1541]

Bound with Tertia pars Lecturae super quinto [-sexto] libro Codicis.

Terrien, Guillaume:

Commentaires du droit civil tant public que priue, observee au pays & duché de Normandie . . . Paris, 1578.

Valdepeñas, Hernando Diaz de:

Suma de notas copiosas . . . [Toledo, 1543]

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

Boguet, Henri:

In consuetudines generales comitatus Burgundia observationes . . . Lygdvni, 1604.

Chamberlain, Richard:

The complete justice . . . London, 1681.

Duncombe, Giles:

Tryals per pais . . . London, 1685.

Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony:

The new natura brevium . . . London, 1686.

Godolphin, John:

The orphans legacy . . . London, 1677.

Kitchin, John:

Jurisdictions: or, The lawful authority of Courts leet, Courts baron, Court of marshalseyes, Court of Pypowder, and ancient demesne . . . London, 1656.

Littleton, Sir Thomas:

Littletons Tenures . . . London, 1656.

Noye, William:

A treatise of the principal grounds and maxims of the laws of this nation . . . 4th ed. London, 1677.

Perkins, John:

A profitable booke . . . Treating of the lawes of England.
Londini, Thomas Wight, 1601.

Pulton, Ferdinando:

A collection of sundry statutes, frequent in use . . . London,
1636.

Rastell, William:

A collection . . . of the statutes now in force, continued
from the beginning of Magna Charta . . . vntill . . . the 7.
yeare of . . . King Iames. London, 1611.

Ridley, Sir Thomas:

A view of the civile and ecclesiasticall law. 3d ed. Oxford,
1662.

Sheppard, William:

The court-keepers gvide . . . 4th ed. London, 1656.
The parsons guide: or The law of tythes . . . 2d ed.
London, 1670.

Skene, Sir John:

Regiam majestatem Scotiæ veteres leges et constitvtiones
. . . Edinbvrgi, 1609:

The visit of the representative to Mexico (described in the report of last year) continues to bear fruit, as some valuable material has come in this year, and small gaps are constantly being filled. Among the more important items are the following:

Guanajuato:

Codigo Civil del Estado de Guanajuato. México, 1871.

Mexico:

Colección de las leyes, decretos, circulares y providencias relativas a la desamortización eclesiástica, con una introducción par Manuel Payno. México, 1861. 2 v.

Gazeta de México: nos. 50-55 of 1732, and 110, 112-121 of 1737.

Recopilación de leyes, decretos, etc. (1858-1864, Arrillaga) 9 v.

Registro Oficial, from January 22, 1830, to January 10, 1833. 9 v.

Puebla:

Periódicos oficiales del Estado de Puebla: 1867-1898. 70 v.

Marques de Croix:

Ordenanzas de la real renta de los naipes para este reino de la Nueva España y provincias de su comprehensión. México, 1768.

The collection of trials was materially increased during the year. Among the more noteworthy of those purchased were:

Trials.

Pitaval's Causes celebres. La Haye, 1735-45. 22 v.

Annesley:

The trial in ejectment between Campbell Craig, lessee of James Annesley . . . and Richard, Earl of Anglesey. Dublin, 1744.

Gordon:

The proceedings at large on the trial of . . . Lord George Gordon, for high treason. London, 1781.

Hardy:

Trials for high treason . . . the trials of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke, and John Thelwall . . . London, 1795.

Lovat:

The whole proceedings . . . upon the impeachment . . . against Simon, lord Lovat, for high treason. London, 1747.

Sacheverell:

The tryal of Dr. Henry Sacheverell . . . for high crimes and misdemeanors; upon an impeachment. London, 1710.

Tichborne:

Trial of Sir Roger C. D. Tichborne for perjury. London, 1875-80. 8 v.

Law gifts.

A great many interesting and valuable gifts came to the law library during the year. The following books were the gift of William Vail Kellen, of Boston, Mass.:

Balch, Thomas:

International courts of arbitration. 6th ed. Philadelphia, 1915.

Blackstone, Sir William:

Commentaries on the laws of England. Oxford, 1765-69. 4 v. 1st edition.

Commentaries on the laws of England. Philadelphia, 1771-72.

Commentaries on the laws of England. 2d ed., rev. by Thomas M. Cooley. Chicago, 1872-73.

An analysis of the laws of England. Oxford, 1756.

Brunner, Heinrich:

The sources of the law of England. Tr. from the German by W. Hastie. Edinburgh, 1888.

Gt. Brit. Court of King's Bench:

Reports of cases argued and adjudged . . . in the latter part of the reign of George the Second. By John Dunning, lord Ashburton. Boston, 1885.

Priestley, Joseph:

Remarks on some paragraphs in the fourth volume of Dr. Blackstone's Commentaries on the laws of England. Relating to the Dissenters. Philadelphia, 1773.

Soule, Charles Carroll:

Year-book bibliography. Cambridge, Mass., 1901.

The copy of the first edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, beautifully bound in full black leather, with gilt tops, will serve as an additional reminder of Mr. Kellen's generosity toward the law library, which has been large and constant.

A valuable edition of Heineccius' *Elementa juris civilis secundum ordinem Institutionum commoda auditoribus methodo adornata*, Neapoli, 1764, was presented by Thomas J. Johnston, of New York, another benefactor of the law library.

The District of Columbia Bar Association made a very substantial and interesting donation in the form of the United States Supreme Court records and briefs left by the late Chief Justice Melville Weston Fuller, embracing the period of his incumbency of that high office, viz, 1888 to 1910, and having the added value of being collected by him and bound for his own use. They number 862 volumes.

The foreign law collection of the library of the Department of Justice, a catalogue of which was published in 1900, was transferred to the law library during the spring. The books had been housed in the Court of Claims building for 25 years. Much of the collection will be duplicated in the law library, but with such growing interest in foreign law, duplicates of the standard codes and treatises are needed. The law library is rapidly becoming, if it be not already, the American Mecca for students of comparative law, and lawyers with a clientele interested in foreign countries.¹ The needs of our Government alone demand that it be the best law library in the world.

During the past year the Russian and Spanish collections have been checked and surveyed, and a want list of German and Austrian legal periodicals has been prepared in order to fill the gaps caused by the war of 1914-1918. Special effort will be made during the present year to finish the survey of the foreign law collections.

¹ Not a few of the inquiries relate to the divorce laws and procedure of other lands, as if there were not a sufficient variety within our own 48 jurisdictions and insular possessions.

Some work has already been done toward the preparation of a manual of law and literature of Mexico, and it is hoped that this may be ready for publication before the end of the year 1925-26.

DIVISION OF MAPS

(From the report of the chief, Col. Lawrence Martin)

The outstanding activities of the division of maps during the fiscal year 1924-25 have included the following: (a) an attempt to demonstrate that the cartographic collections of the Library of Congress can be more useful to the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives in connection with current legislation; (b) a similar attempt to perform useful services for the executive and judicial branches of the Government; (c) the exhibition of maps pertinent to geographical problems of the present day. Map exhibits seem to afford some promise that the visiting public may desire to become familiar with and make more use of the maps and atlases in the division, as well as of the Library's collection of current geographical publications, which are, at present, read almost exclusively by the staff of the division of maps.

*Maps and
atlases.*

The maps, and the staff of the division of maps, were utilized during the Sixty-eighth Congress, second session, and the special session of the Senate of the Sixty-ninth Congress, in connection with verbal testimony, the supplying of maps, etc., with respect to such legislative matters as the ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty, the discussion of the deportation act of 1925, of the bill to change the name of Mount Rainier to "Mount Tacoma," and of the bill to provide for designating the route of the Old Oregon Trail. In collaboration with the division of bibliography and with the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress, the division of maps can and should be of service, either directly to the committees of Congress, or, indirectly, through the office of the legislative counsel of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

During the fiscal year the division answered approximately 2,000 letters from correspondents in all parts of the United States regarding geographical and cartographic problems. About 300 maps were photostatted or photographed for use by Congress, various Government bureaus, the collections of other libraries, authors of books and articles, litigants in the courts, etc. Approximately 450 maps were loaned to Government bureaus for use in the compilation of new maps. An estimate of the number of maps actually loaned to Government bureaus looks small. In many cases some one comes from the department and we get for him a large number of maps, which he studies, sending later for only two or three which he has selected. To state that we sent out 450 maps takes no account of the time and effort we spend in supplying the department employee with a large number of maps pertinent to the inquiry. The Geological Survey, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Department of Agriculture were among the heaviest borrowers of maps and atlases during the last fiscal year.

The chief of the division served as (a) a member of the United States Geographic Board and chairman of its executive committee, (b) geographical assistant of the United States agent in connection with the Palmas Island arbitration, (c) representative of the Secretary of State on the Interdepartmental national origins quota board (under sec. 11 of the immigration act of 1924), (d) representative of the Library of Congress at the United States Navy's Conference on Oceanography, (e) member of the division of geology and geography of the National Research Council, and of its committee on cooperation with the Bureau of the Census, (f) lecturer in the foreign service school of the Department of State, (g) and as a geographical consultant in connection with current problems of the Departments of State, of Labor, of Justice, the Coast Guard, the Geological Survey, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Tariff Commission, the Bureau of Public Roads, the International Boundary survey, etc.

By virtue of law a number of executive departments have made extensive transfers of maps and atlases to

the Library of Congress during the past fiscal year. The Department of State, the War Department, and the Office of Indian Affairs and Geological Survey in the Department of the Interior have made substantial transfers of noteworthy maps no longer needed in their current work.

Exchanges of duplicate map material with State institutions and with private libraries and individuals appear to have been mutually profitable.

One more justification of the Library's decision to acquire facsimiles of manuscript maps of America is shown by the following case. In 1909-10 an exact colored manuscript copy was made in France for the Library of Congress of Franquelin's "Carte de l'Amerique Septentrionale." The original was compiled and executed in Quebec in 1688. It was never published. The only copy is in the Archives du Dépôt des Cartes de la Marine, in Paris. Parkman called this map the most accurate and complete map of the period.

In July, 1924, photostat copies of this map were requested by the attorney general's office of the State of Wisconsin for use in the Wisconsin-Michigan boundary case in the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is hoped that in years to come money may be available for the reproduction not only of photostats or photographs but also of occasional colored facsimiles of cartographic manuscripts of Americana from the Spanish, Russian, Portuguese, Norwegian, British, French, Dutch, and other European archives.

Throughout the first three months of the fiscal year the division was efficiently administered by the assistant in charge, Miss Mary D. Wightman. During this year three new employees, half the staff of the division of maps, were previously unacquainted not only with the division of maps but with the internal work of a library.

Table A, below, gives the number of cartographic accessions for the last two fiscal years and denotes 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, 1924, to June 30, 1925, compared with those of the previous fiscal year

MAPS AND
ATLASES:
Accessions.

Description	How acquired	1923-24	1924-25
Maps-----	Copyright deposits ¹ -----	13, 785	15, 904
	Purchases-----	149	258
	Gifts-----	1, 064	2, 092
	Transfers-----	828	6, 514
	Exchanges ² -----	None.	1, 157
Total maps-----		15, 826	25, 925
Manuscript maps-----	Purchases-----	20	11
	Gifts-----	8	5
	Transfers-----	1	14
Total manu- script maps-----		29	30
Views-----	Copyright deposits-----	5	7
	Purchases-----	None.	18
	Gifts-----	19	4
	Transfers-----	1	1
Total views-----		25	30
Atlases-----	Copyright deposits-----	33	37
	Purchases-----	50	56
	Gifts-----	13	15
	Transfers-----	8	52
	Exchanges-----	None.	1
Total atlases-----		104	161
Grand total of accessions (except duplicates)-----		15, 984	26, 146

¹ Including insurance maps, not listed in this table in previous years.

² Including British ordnance survey maps, not listed in this table in previous years, and heretofore accounted for as gifts rather than as exchanges.

TABLE B.—Approximate number of printed maps, manuscript maps, views, and atlases in the Library of Congress (other than (a) maps in books, and (b) views in the division of prints) together with books and pamphlets in the division of maps

Description	1923-24		1924-25		Gain	
	Maps, and views	Atlases, books, etc.	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.	Maps and views	Atlases, books, etc.
Maps.....	514,342		540,267		25,925	
Duplicate maps (not counted above).....	379,503		395,407		15,904	
Manuscript maps.....	1,019		1,049		30	
Views.....	2,037		2,067		30	
Duplicate views (not counted above).....	1,195		1,202		7	
Atlases.....		5,950		6,111		161
Duplicate atlases (not counted above).....		1,700		1,737		37
Books in division of maps.....		2,500		2,600		100
Pamphlets in division of maps.....		1,019		4,050		31
Total.....	898,096	11,169	939,992	11,498	41,896	329

Grand total of contents of division of maps, 951,490 items.

Following is a list of some of the more important maps acquired during the year:

MAPS AND
ATLASES:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions.

[Lewis and Clark map. Scale 1:1,630,000] 28½ x 37¾ inches. [1795-6?] Manuscript.

Manuscript map thought to have been used by Lewis and Clark in their expedition up the Missouri from St. Charles to the Mandan villages. This map, without author, title, or date bears the following inscriptions on the back: "For Capt^a William Clark or Capt^a Meriwether Lewis on ^a their voyage up the Mississippi," and "M^r Peter Tabeau at the Ricaries." It is believed to have been made by John Evans, a Welshman in the employ of the Missouri Company, and to be the map which Thomas Jefferson sent to Meriwether Lewis on January 13, 1804. This map was described and reproduced by Dr. Annie H. Abel in her article, "A New Lewis and Clark Map," in "The Geographical Review," Vol. 1, 1916, pp. 329-345. It was found in the files of the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, with the twelve maps noted below, all supposed to have belonged to Clark, and relating to regions of his official activities as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

[Tracing showing the Mississippi, the Missouri for a short distance above the Kansas, Lakes Michigan, Superior, and Winnipeg, and the country onwards to the Pacific] 20½ x 31 inches. Manuscript.

Clear pen and ink drawing, naming a number of Indian villages, lakes, and rivers south and west of Lake Winnipeg, with several corrections made by another hand.

[Rough sketch showing the Mississippi River from its junction with the Ohio to a little below Memphis] 15½ x 12¾ inches. Manuscript.

Pen and ink sketch with numerous notations on the east bank of the Mississippi. "Wolf Isl^d" and "Big Island" are named.

[Rough sketch showing the Mississippi from the Louisiana line, latitude 33° N., to Rock River, and giving various Indian boundaries] 8 x 10 inches. Manuscript.

Pen and ink drawing.

[Rough sketch of "Chipaway and Sioux Lines," showing Fort Snelling and a Sauk River encampment "after the peace made at St. Peters, 1821"] 33½ x 28 inches. Manuscript.

Pencil drawing with boundary line and four annotations in ink. Includes the territory from Fort Snelling to "Goos Creek."

[Rough sketch showing a part of the Kaw and Osage cessions of 1806 and 1825, with locations of Fort Osage, near Fire Prairie, and Cantonment Gibson] 25 x 20½ inches. Manuscript.

Pencil sketch of the Arkansas, Verdigris, and Grand Rivers, Oklahoma-Kansas. Names and boundaries marked in ink.

[Rough sketch illustrative of certain phases of the Black Hawk War] 8 x 12½ inches. Manuscript.

Diagrammatic pen and ink sketch of map of the region south and west of Chicago and Fort Dearborn. A number of the Indian villages and streams are named. On the reverse is a list of "Bad Chiefs" and "Good Chiefs"; also a note: "Mr Foseythe says 2 men who killed Coles party is with the Prophet. 1 of the young men who killed on Shoal Creek is with the Prophet, the principal man of that party, Nar bó itt, is on Yellow Creek, a Branch of Kan ke kee the 3rd is with the Main poc on the Kan ke kee River, about 170 miles above Peorie."

"Plat of the survey of the Ioway and Sauk Lands in northeastern Kansas. W. S. Donohoe, Surveyor, 1837." Scale, 1 inch to 2 miles. 21 x 32½ inches. Manuscript.

Pen and ink drawing, marking the boundary between the Ioway and Sauk lands. Names also "Kickapoo Lands" on the south.

[Plan of fortifications, indeterminate] 7¾ x 12½ inches. Manuscript.

[North America from the Mississippi River to the Pacific, between the 35th and 60th parallels of latitude] 15 x 18¾ inches. Manuscript.

Colored drawing perhaps from a late eighteenth century map.

"A sketch of the North Bend of the Missouri." 16½ x 19¾ inches. Manuscript.

Title on reverse of map, also words: "This belongs to Capⁿ Lewis." Noted in pencil on the map: "Bend of the Missouri, Long. 101° 25'—Lat. 47° 32' by M^r Thomson, astronomer to the N. W. Company in 1798." Gives the number of warriors, houses, and tents of six Indian villages in the vicinity of the junction of the Missouri and Knife Rivers, North Dakota.

[Incomplete tracing of the Missouri and Platte Rivers, scale, 1 inch to 50 miles] 20 x 29½ inches. Manuscript.

Pencil sketch partly outlined in ink.

"Sketch given by George Dreyver of the Bighorn River—5th August, 1808." 16¼ x 13 inches. Manuscript.

Title on reverse of map. Pencil sketch from the junction of the Yellowstone and Big Horn Rivers to the Spanish settlements. In the fork of these rivers is located the "Establishment made by Manuel Lisa in October 1807"; there is, also, a note, in ink: "from this establishment a man on horseback can travel to the Spanish country in 14 days."

"A Plot and Survey of the Village of Athens situate on the west bank of Hudsons River Opposite the city of Hudson for natural advantages it is not wanting its waters and harbour Spacious its situation delightful & its soil fertile breathing a Wholesome air all combined—invites the Machanic, the Gentleman the mercantile body and the seafaring adventurer to inhabit its climate—Made & protracted for A. Alexander, one of the proprietors—By me July 1801 John D. Spoor, Surveyor. Laid down by a scale of 200 feet to an Inch." 19 x 23½ inches. Manuscript.

First plan of the town of Athens, N. Y., made for Alexander Alexander, one of the incorporators. Map formerly in possession of the heirs of Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, whose wife was the daughter of Alexander. The date, "July 1801," is in pencil.

"Gettysburg Battlefield." Boston, J. B. Bachelder, 1863. 19½ x 36 inches. An exceptionally clear bird's-eye view of the battlefield, giving the positions occupied by all troops during the three days' battle. The accuracy of these positions is attested by the signatures of the commanding generals. The topography of the twenty-five square miles of territory covered by the map is vouched for by five residents of Gettysburg. This map bears, also, the following annotation: "I am perfectly satisfied with the accuracy with which the topography is delineated and the position of the troops laid down' Geo. G. Meade, Maj. Genl. of Vols. Comd' A. P." This map is the gift of Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, in memory of his beloved friend, Gen. Oliver Otis Howard.

"Map of the Military Bounty Lands in the State of Illinois shewing The True Boundaries of each County as fixed by the Legislature in 1825. By H. Ball." New York, M. Williams, 1827. $14\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 inches.

One of the earliest maps which defines county boundaries in the part of the State of Illinois between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

"Map of the Surveyed Part of the Territory of Michigan, by O. Risdon, 1825." Scale, 1 inch to 4 miles. $41\frac{1}{2}$ x $27\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

One of four known copies of the first map of Michigan based upon public surveys. Name "Gov^t Lewis Cass" written on reverse of map.

"Map from Owego to Bath" [New York] "Drawn by Eli Nichols, one of the Chain bearers." Title and 11 maps. Scale, 1 inch to 40 chains. 12 sheets, ea. 13 x 8 inches each. [1810?] Manuscript.

Gives names of the persons then living along this road.

"Tyndall's Draughte of Virginia, 1608. From the original in the British Museum'." $9\frac{1}{4}$ x $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

"The second map of an English colony on the continent of America, the first being John White's (or With's) Map of Carolina." This beautiful reproduction, made by the Massachusetts Historical Society, is on a scale approximately one-half that of the original.

"Map of the Western Reserve Including the Fire Lands in Ohio . . . Revised & Corrected March 1, 1833." Scale, 1 inch to about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. "Published by Allen Taylor, Nelson, Portage County, Ohio" [1833]. $15\frac{1}{2}$ x $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

This is one of the later editions, printed from the plate of William Sumner's "Map of the Western Reserve . . . 1826 . . . Nelson, Portage County, Ohio." It contains numerous additional roads and township names.

"Plano del Puerto de S^o Luis de Apra en la Ysla de Guahan de las Marianas, por las Corbetas del Rey Descubierta y Atrevida. Año de 1794." Scale, 1 inch to $\frac{2}{5}$ mile. $10\frac{1}{2}$ x $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Manuscript.

Spanish manuscript plan, in pen and ink, of the harbor of San Luis d'Apra on the island of Guam. Gives a few soundings, and indicates numerous obstructions in the channel. Does not show fortifications as on the following 1814 map.

"Plano del Puerto de Apra situado à la parte occ^l dela Ysla de Guahan. Formado por las mareaciones que se hicieron à los puntos remarcables de èl, por los Pilotos dela Fragata Santiago dela R^l Compañia de Filipinas que naufragò en un bajo que no tenia el antiguo plano de que se hacia uso à bordo, y se halla obstruyendo la mediania dela boca del Puerto, cuya desgracia acaicció el dia 20 de febrero de 1814." Scale, $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches to 1 mile. $19\frac{1}{4}$ x 28 inches. Manuscript.

Colored Spanish manuscript map of the harbor of San Luis d'Apra. It was drawn from information supplied by the pilots of the Royal Philippine Company's frigate "Santiago," which was wrecked on February 20, 1814, on a sandbank not charted on older maps. Gives soundings in the harbor and names settlements along the coast. Three forts are shown marked "Cast^{llo} de Santiago," "Cast^{llo} amun^{do} de S^a Luis," and "Cast^o de S^a Cruz."

"Plano de Manila. Este Plano Contiene Una P^{ta} de la Y^a de Lubzon y Otra de la de Mindoro, y en la Primera esta, la Bahía de Manila Ciuada en desta Ciudad en los 14 g^o 30 m^o N. y Long^d de 135 g^o 21 m^o segun el Meridiano de Tenerife consta de la Ultima Obseru^o echa en dha ciudad p^r M^r Santi Año de 1767, y Tambien Contiene este Plano el Puerto de Subec Arreg^{do} al g^o en dho Año selevanto, p. Orden del Comandante del Navio de sum^d Nombrado el Buen Consejo Dⁿ Juan de Casens en Junio de 1767. Delineado en Manila p^r Pedro Rivelles 2^o Piloto del Numero dela R^l Armada estan do con el destino en la Frag^{ta} de S. M. la Palas de quien es comand^{te} Dⁿ Ignacio Mendisabal en 1 de se^{bre} de 1771 Años." Scale, 1 inch to about 7 geographical miles. 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Manuscript.

Spanish manuscript map of the harbor of Manila, and part of the coasts of Luzon and Mindoro, drawn from observations made in the official survey of 1767 by Pedro Rivelles, who was second pilot of the Spanish Fleet.

"Carta que Contiene la Navegacion desde Pulo Zapata hasta Manila con una Parte dela Costa Ysla de Luzony la de Paragoa: Nuevam^{te} corregida por los Pilotos mas Practicos desta Navegacion Año de 1771." Scale, 1 inch to about 25 geographical miles. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Manuscript.

Spanish manuscript, outlined in color, of the northeast part of the South China Sea, giving the coast line of part of the Philippine Islands, including the harbor of Manila, with Palawan and a number of smaller islands.

"Descripcion o Carta Reducida, de las costas de Tierra firme dela America Meridional, enla Mar del Sur o Pacifico Claculado la longitud Al Mericiano de Tenerife, Y Corregido Algunos Yerro p^r loque Foco Al esrtecho de Magallanes, Y El de Maire y toda la Tierra d^{el} fuego Y las Yslas Al sur de dha Tierra. Meche enla ciudad de S^a Lucar de Barrameda, Por Antonio de Mattos. Año de 1734." 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 29 inches. Manuscript.

Interesting sailing chart, on parchment, of the west coast of Central and South America, from Acapulco, Mexico, to Tierra del Fuego and up the eastern coast of South America to Bahia Blanco. Greater part of the coast line has been redrawn in another hand. In one section the original coast has been entirely erased and the later line drawn over it. Place lines on the corrected coast are frequently amended. Title in colored cartouche surmounted by Spanish coat of arms.

"Carta Reducida del Estrecho de Magallanes, y parte de la Costa del Fuego levantado en el Año de 1786." Scale, 1 inch to about $10\frac{1}{4}$ geographical miles. $24\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Manuscript.

Beautifully executed Spanish manuscript map of the whole Strait of Magellan, drawn from observations made by pilots of the Spanish frigate "Santa Maria de la Caveza," which explored the strait under command of Capt. Don Antonio de Cordova y Quebedo.

"Descripcion Hidrographica, Que comprehende partte de la Costa Occidental Patagonica, desde la Punta o Boca de la Campana Situada en los 49 grados 22 minutos de Latt^d S. con todas las bocas de Canales, Puerttos, Yslas, Farallones, Arrecifes, y Baxos, que se hán podido descubrir, y Examinar, hasta el Rio de San Tudas Phadéo, e Yslas de San Fernando, y de Ynche, que es lo mas Austral del Archipelago de los Chonos, o Guaytecas, que no están totalmente descubiertas, y conocidas aun por los mismos Naturales por ser infinitas. Terminando eho. Archipelago en la Ysla Guayteca, la Qual con la Ysla Grande de Chiloé forma el Canal o Boca de los Guasos." Scale, 1 inch to about $16\frac{1}{2}$ geographical miles. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Manuscript.

Spanish manuscript map, outlined in color, showing the west coast of Chile, including the Taytao Peninsula and the Golfo de las Penas. It was probably executed about 1760, when the Spaniards were making extensive surveys of the coasts of South America. Points indicated by figures on the map and accompanying "Explicacion" in lower right corner.

"Plano de la Costa Oriental de los Patagones que Contiene desde la Boca del Rio de la Plata hasta el C^o de las Virgen^s con los Baxos, bancos, y Yslas Cercanas a dhas Costas Como assi mismo de las Islas Malvinas. Delineado p^r D^o Josef Lahaurie Pilot^o del N^o de la R^l Arm^a Baxo la Correccion de D^o Pedro Ribelles Mtro de Delinedor p^r S. M. en el Departam^{to} de Cadiz Año de 1787." Scale, 1 inch to about 64 geographical miles. $24\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Manuscript.

Spanish manuscript map, outlined in color, showing the coast of Argentina from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata to Tierra del Fuego, and including the Falkland Islands. Soundings are marked in the Rio de la Plata and along the coast to a depth of about 80 fathoms.

The Library of Congress has also in its collection a map of the coast of Louisiana and the mouth of the Mississippi by the same pilot, Don Josef Lahaurie, and dated 1786.

"Mape of Tobique River, Indian Names. Nekoque kooi Map oeskitchin oita sik." [Drawn by] "Misel Lapolte." 24×19 inches. Manuscript.

Original manuscript map drawn by an American Indian, Mitchell Laporte, living at Tobique village, New Brunswick, just north of the Maine boundary, for Prof. William F. Ganong, of Smith College, in 1896. Professor Ganong, who generously

presented this aboriginal map to the Library of Congress, has also drawn and presented to the Library of Congress a "Map of Tobique River, New Brunswick, after surveys, for comparison with the Indian map by Mitchell Laporte, scale 3 miles to 1 inch."

"Plan de la Position des Vaisseaux Turcs brullés par les batteries flottantes Russes, sous le Comendement du Prince de Nassau-Siegen. Le 1^{er} Juillet, 1788." [Scale, 1 inch to 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ versts.] 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 19 inches. Manuscript.

Colored manuscript map showing the siege of Otchakov, an important Turkish fortress on the Black Sea at the mouth of the Dnieper River, which was besieged by the Russians in 1788 under command of Prince Nassau-Siegen and John Paul Jones, then serving as rear admiral in the Russian Navy.

Anonymous Italian portolan chart of the early fifteenth century. Includes the Mediterranean and Black Seas and the coast of Europe and Africa from the British Isles to the Canaries. An excellent specimen of an early sailing chart, from the collection of the late Dr. E. T. Hamy, of Paris, similar to one preserved in the Library of the University of Uppsala. Portolan charts of this period are very rare. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Manuscript.

Zannoni, J. A. B. Rizzi-. "Carte de la Pologne Divisée par Provinces et Palatinats et Subdivisée par Districts Construite d'après quantité d'Arpentages d'Observations, et de Mesures prises sur les Lieux. Dediée a son Altesse le Prince de Prusse Jablonowski Palatin de Nowogrod . . . Par son très humble et très obeissant Serviteur J. A. B. Rizzi Zannoni . . ." Title page, dedication page, index map, map of Warsaw, 31 sheets, colored. Scale, 1 inch to 11 English miles. 1772.

The first map covering Poland in its entirety, made by Zannoni, a noted Italian geographer, from the surveys of Jablonowski, at the request of the Duke d'Aiguillon, for the Congress of Fokshani. By 1807 copies of the sheets of this map had become so rare that the French Bureau Topographique de l'Armée obtained copper plates of it from Warsaw for Napoleon's campaign in Poland.

"Map of Ireland, by Isabella Fitzgerald, May, 1836, Ladies School, Cootehill."

Small photographic reproduction of a handsome embroidered map of Ireland owned by Prof. H. F. Cleland, of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. The original is 20 x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The counties are outlined in color; their names, as well as those of the more important towns, are marked. The map is oval, encircled by an embroidered wreath of roses. The photograph was presented by Professor Cleland to the Library of Congress.

Mercator, G. "Atlas sive Cosmographica Meditationes de Fabrica Mvndi et Fabricati Figvra. Gerardo Mercatore Rupelmundano, Illustrissimi Ducis Julij Clivij & Motis &c^m Cosmographo Autore. Cum Privilegio. Dvisvrgi Clivorum." 274 l. incl. 111 maps. 44^{em}. [Colophon:] "Dvsseldorpii, Excudebat Ber-

nardus Busius Illustrissimi Ducis Iuliæ, Cliuiæ, Montis, &c. Typographus, sumptibus heredum Gerardi Mercatoris Rupel-mundani, Anno 1602."

A good copy of the second issue of the whole of Mercator's atlas. It contains (a) the atlas as first published in 1585, which comprised three sections, with separate title-pages as follows:

"Galliae tabulę geographicę . . ." 16 maps;

"Belgii Inferioris Geographicę tabulę . . ." 9 maps;

"Germaniæ tabulę geographicę . . ." 26 maps;

(b) the second part, with separate title-page, published in 1590: "Italiae, Sclavoniæ, et Græciæ tabulę geographicę . . ." 23 maps;

(c) in addition to these, the maps of northern Europe which appeared in the first edition of the whole of Mercator's atlas in 1595, with the title:

"Atlantis Pars altera. Geographia Nova Totius Mundi . . ." 37 maps.

Contains two maps relating to America:

"Orbis Terræ Compendiosa Descriptio Quam ex Magna Vniuersali Gerardi Mercatoris Domino Richardo Gartho Geographię ac ceterarum bonarum artium amatori ac fautori summno in veteris amicitę ac familiaritatis memoriã Rumoldus Mercator fieri curabat A. 1587."

"America siue India Nova ad magnæ Gerardi Mercatoris aui Vniuersalis imitationem in compendium redacta. Per Michaelẽ Mercatorem Duysburgensem."

Kohl, J. G. Five Kohl manuscripts have been transferred to the Library of Congress from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. They form a part of a collection to accompany maps previously transferred to the division of maps:

"A Literary Index of works, papers, memoirs and articles, relating to the Gulf Stream, arranged chronologically." 27 pp.

"A History of the Gulf Stream from the earliest times to Franklin, 1770. (Part I)." 127 pp.

"A History of the Gulf Stream . . . from B. Franklin to the beginning of the Operations of the United States Coast Survey, or from 1770 to 1845. (Part II)." 187 pp.

"Hydrography of the Mexican Gulf." 379 pp.

"Descriptions of Harbors, Atlantic Coast, 1858." 695 pp.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

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

Accessions to the music division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925

	Copy-right	Gift	Pur-chase	Ex-change	Trans-fer	Other	Total
Music (M)-----	10,696	1,652	1,531	9	313	11	13,212
Literature (ML) --	471	159	655	1	32	42	1,360
Theory (MT)-----	621	17	71		8	2	719
Total-----	11,788	2,828	2,257	10	353	55	15,291

¹ Includes 412 Victor records.² Includes 478 second copies (M 331, ML 58, MT 39).*Contents of the music division at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1925*

Music:

Contents on June 30, 1924, volumes and pieces-----	911,895
Accessions during the past year-----	13,212
Total-----	925,107
Less remaining 2,496 player rolls transferred, and 35 copies of sheet music discarded-----	2,531

Total on June 30, 1925----- 922,576

Literature:

Contents on June 30, 1924, volumes and pamphlets-----	42,076
Accessions during the past year-----	1,360

Total on June 30, 1925----- 43,436

Theory:

Contents on June 30, 1924, volumes and pamphlets-----	25,626
Accessions during the past year-----	719

Total on June 30, 1925----- 26,345

Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, etc----- 992,357

For two years, 1923 and 1924, the rate of accessions to the music division showed a drop. During the past fiscal year it has once more taken an upward turn. The drop was sharp, and designedly so. It followed a cut in copyright deposits. As a healthy measure of restraint, it came none too soon. The rise is slight and normal.

The number of accessions for the year ending June 30, 1925, is 15,291,¹ or only by 1,067 greater than it was the year before. Of the printed books and musical compositions, 7 belong to the sixteenth century and 7 to the seventeenth, 113 fall into the eighteenth century, and about 1,600 into the nineteenth; the remainder was published after the year 1900, with 11,565 publications issued during the last 12 months.

The estimated total contents of the music collection now reach almost the million mark. In all probability that mark has actually been passed. It is a library within a library, maintaining its own prints, manuscript, and periodical sections, classifying the whole of its material, and supplying more than 90 per cent of its catalogue cards. In the past year 21,834 cards, representing 8,719 titles, were typewritten in the division and added to the catalogue. This does not include the shelflist cards; it does not include the 2,930 typewritten cards which were added to the index for articles in musical journals and magazines. The catalogue division furnished printed cards for 698 titles, of which only 22 were of books published before the year 1800. They comprise arrears as well as current accessions.

Last year's increase in accessions is made up in part by a growing number of gifts. They are gratifying not only because they are so numerous; their character also, in many instances, is out of the ordinary. Nor can the

MUSIC DIVISION:
Growth and contents of the collection.

MUSIC DIVISION:
Gifts, E. S. Coe-bridge Foundation.

¹ 10,315 of these are copyright deposits (first or only copies, domestic and foreign). The total number of copyright entries in class E (musical compositions) for the last year was 25,548. The difference between these two figures, or 15,233, is the number of compositions rejected, almost all domestic.

It is deplorable to see how many of these rejected compositions are the product of "musical moonshiners" and "song sharks," who continue to ply their sorry trade in spite of the efforts made by the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce to unmask them and drive them out of business. These "firms" successfully fleece the poor and credulous by raising false hopes of quick and easy gain, or by catching ignorance in the net of vanity.

two largest and most significant gifts be counted among the "accessions," properly speaking. They are not additions to the collection, but are of a nature which, in the future, will materially affect the usefulness of the division's entire resources. Both are gifts of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge—one is a hall for chamber music and for lectures, built in a courtyard of the Library directly adjoining the music division; the other is a Trust fund yielding an income which is to be spent in the promotion of chamber music and for related purposes specified in the donor's "intentions." Of these intentions their wisdom and generosity, it is difficult to write with moderation.

The detailed circumstances and various aspects of Mrs. Coolidge's gifts are set forth by the librarian. For myself and my staff, "silent workers in the realm of tone," I may be allowed to express, together with a lively sense of our new responsibilities, the keen satisfaction of being privileged hereafter to act as the prime movers and aids in the exemplary performance of some of the music that is placed in our keeping. The privilege so far is unique; it is enjoyed by no other library in the world. Yet without it a collection of music would seem seriously to fail in its aim and obligation.

*Ernest
papers.*

Bloch When the composer Ernest Bloch three years ago visited Washington for the first time, our National Capital impressed him beyond his expectation. So greatly, in fact, that, a native of Switzerland, reared on the cultural pabulum of France and Germany, he decided to become an American citizen. More especially our National Library inspired him with the wish that here might eventually be gathered his manuscripts, letters, and any other records of his life. The wish became a resolve; the resolve has now been carried out.

The music division has received from Mr. Bloch:

1. An immediate gift, consisting partly in holograph sketches, partly in finished holograph scores, of his Israel symphony, Concerto grosso, Poèmes juifs, Viola suite, Hiver-printemps, Poème mystique, Méditation hébraïque, Nuit exotique, Sketches in sepia, Baal-Shem, Three nocturnes, Piano quintet, Poems of the sea, In the night,

Psalm 114, *Poèmes d'automne*, *In the mountains*, *Macbeth* (opera), and other compositions; scrapbooks and miscellaneous documents relating to the activities of Mr. Bloch during his years in Europe and since his arrival in the United States; also the entire material prepared by Mr. Bloch for his pedagogic work at Peterborough, N. H.

2. A conditional gift, consisting of family papers, letters, documents, etc., covering the years 1888-1925, and including Mr. Bloch's extensive correspondence with many prominent musicians, conductors, critics, educators, and others. The condition attached to this gift is that these papers shall not be made available to the public until 25 years after the death of Mr. Bloch, who reserves, however, to himself the right of modifying or waiving this condition in his lifetime as he may see fit to do.

Furthermore, the Library has been made the depository for a number of other holograph scores of Mr. Bloch, with the view of ultimately adding them to the collection.

This is the first time that the music division has been intrusted with the complete biographical records of so unusual a man and musician. He now stands in the front rank of contemporary composers. It does not take prophetic vision to predict that in years to come these records will find attentive readers. Not long ago Mr. Philip Hale, the critic, after the performance of a work by Mr. Bloch, expressed the view that "there is no music like it," and added that to hear it was "worth a pilgrimage." Perhaps it is not too extravagant to foresee that some day the inspection and study of the Bloch papers—invaluable as source material for the musical life of our generation, both in Europe and in America—will draw musical pilgrims to Washington.

Among other gifts received, at least the following should be singled out for particular mention:

MUSIC DIVISION:
*Other note-
worthy gifts.*

From the Beethoven Association of New York City, the sum of \$1,000 "to the Library of Congress, our National Library, for the increase of its collection of important autograph chamber-music and orchestra manuscript scores by classic masters within the sphere of interest of

the Beethoven Association." This gift was voted unanimously by the association at its annual meeting held in April, 1925.

From Sister Berchmans Beltzhoover, the holograph vocal scores of two unpublished oratorios, "The Deluge" (1866) and "The Rosary" (1868), composed by her father, Daniel Melchior Beltzhoover (born in Hagerstown, Md., 1825; died in Mobile, Ala., 1870); also a manuscript book containing several of the composer's songs. Beltzhoover graduated from West Point in 1847, served in the war with Mexico, did frontier duty in San Diego, Calif. (1850-51), was garrisoned at Key West, Fla. (1852-1855), and resigned from the Army December 6, 1855. He became a teacher of mathematics (Emmitsburg, Md.). In April, 1861, he joined the Army of the South, rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Heavy Artillery, and was captured at Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1863. In 1865 he was appointed teacher of mathematics and music at Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala. From early childhood he showed a great love for music. The Library has a "Cadet waltz" by "Cadet D. M. Beltzhoover," published in 1845.

From Messrs. C. C. Birchard & Co., music publishers in Boston, the holograph vocal score of a choral work, "La Principessa Ulalia," by G. Francesco Malipiero (finished February 4, 1924, at Asolo, Italy). This is the third holograph of Malipiero's which has come to the Library.

From Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, as additions to her previous gifts of manuscripts, the holograph scores of a string quartet by Howard Hanson; of a trio for flute, viola, and piano, by Leo Sowerby; of an arrangement of Giuseppe Tartini's Concerto in A major by Mario Corti; of "La belle dame sans merci," for voices and chamber orchestra, by Wallingford Riegger (Coolidge Prize, 1924); of two Assyrian Prayers, for solo voice and chamber orchestra, by Frederick Jacobi (Honorable mention, 1924); also manuscript dedication copies of a string quartet by Mario Labroca; of a string quartet by Vittorio Rieti; and of a Pastorale for oboe, bassoon, viola, and violoncello by Renzo Massarini.

From Miss Rebekah Crawford, further instalments of her collection of autograph letters and signed photographs of famous musicians. Miss Crawford has signified her intention of giving to the Library the major portion of her large collection of composers' portraits and pictures of musical subjects. These will greatly strengthen the iconographic section of the music division. Miss Crawford's gift includes several volumes of older music and a number of interesting programs. Having spent many years in the forming of this collection, she now wishes that it be permanently housed "where it will do the most good."

From the Government of Czechoslovakia, through its Minister of Education in Prague, 77 volumes and pieces of music, representative of its national school of composers. The selection contains many works by contemporary musicians; it amplifies substantially a similar gift of 168 volumes and pieces previously received from the same source, through the Smithsonian Institution.

From Mrs. M. R. M. Damon, the holograph material used by Nathan Richardson in his "Modern School for the Pianoforte" (1853). The work is based on the principles acquired by the author in his study with Moscheles, Willmers, and Dreyschock. It is one of the earliest and most popular works of this kind written and compiled by an American. Richardson was born July 31, 1827, at what is now Wakefield, Mass.; he died in Paris, France, November 19, 1859. For a time, Nathan Richardson and his brother kept a music store in Boston, known as "The Musical Exchange"; they were the first to publish the "Modern School," which is still on the market and still in demand.

From Mrs. F. G. Dossert, the privately and posthumously printed orchestra score of the Mass in B minor by Frank G. Dossert (born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 20, 1861; died in New York City, April 6, 1924). "This work was written to commemorate the golden jubilee of H. H. Leo XIII, and at the invitation of H. H. was performed in St. Peter's, Rome, April 23, 1893, under the leadership of the composer." The holograph of the Mass is in the collection of the Vatican.

From Charles J. Dyer, Esq., a selection of 36 American publications belonging to the middle of the last century, and containing several pieces of Civil War music.

From Mrs. Franklin Ellis, a program of a concert given by Franz Liszt in Vienna, on Monday, May 14, 1838, in the hall of the "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde." The concert opened with Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor, Op. 27, No. 2, which the Library recently acquired in a first edition.

From Mrs. Eleanor Everest Freer, the holograph of her own song "How can we know," to words by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, together with the proofs and a copy of the "first and private edition" of the song.

From the heirs of the late Victor Herbert, through the kindness of his daughter, Miss Ella Herbert, several of the composer's holograph orchestra scores, including excerpts from some of his light operas, such as "The Red Mill," "Naughty Marietta," "The Only Girl," and others. The operatic music of Victor Herbert not only excelled in its melodic invention, its grace and sparkle, but was especially distinguished by a rich and tasteful instrumentation. It represents a peak in the range of American opera. Since, as a matter of custom, the orchestra scores of these light operas were not published, it is all the more desirable that the originals should be preserved. The Library has received from Miss Herbert the welcome assurance that more of her father's holograph scores will be given to it in the near future.

From Mrs. George Kennan, eight volumes of Russian folk songs, Gypsy music, Kirghis and Tartar melodies, published in Russia during the second half of the last century.

From Maj. Sherman Miles, several compositions dedicated to and bearing the portrait of the late Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A.

From the composer Lazare Saminsky, the holograph orchestra score of his second symphony (finished in 1918), which was used by Willem Mengelberg in conducting the first performance of the work, November 16, 1922, at Amsterdam.

From Dr. Alicja Simon, a typewritten copy of the unpublished address delivered by Prof. Max Dessoir at the funeral services for Ferruccio Busoni held in the National Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin July 30, 1924; among other gifts from Miss Simon is a copy of her own dissertation, "Polnische Elemente in der deutschen Musik bis zur Zeit der Wiener Klassiker" (Zürich, 1916).

From the Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., an "Art-Vietrola," electrically run, and an initial selection of 412 double-face disks. Machine and records are for reference only. Their preservation therefore is reasonably certain. Thus they will be available to the investigator of years to come, when audible witness may be called upon to bear out the printed page or make heard certain peculiarities of a musical medium or rendition which the printed page is unable to retain and which are bound to be lost in the passage of time. The rejoicing in so valuable an adjunct to the durable recording of musical performance is necessarily accompanied by the regret that the phonograph, and its perfected descendants, can not claim a lineage dating back several centuries.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons, New York, have very kindly placed a new grand piano in the auditorium, and a new upright piano in the study room of the music division.

One of the year's most notable acquisitions is the manuscript (possibly holograph) score of the opera "L'empio punito," by Filippo Acciajuoli (1637-1700), author of words and music. It was bought in Florence at the sale of a large private collection. It is impossible definitely to prove that the score is in the composer's own hand—although this is not improbable—because apparently there exist no other specimens of his writing, in public or private libraries, for comparison. Acciajuoli is believed to have written four or five musical scores. This is the first and only one which has come to light. That it is his work is definitely claimed by such specialists as Prof. Arnaldo Bonaventura, librarian of the Royal Musical Institute in Florence, and Sig. Franco Fuà, who has recently published a biography and critical study of Acciajuoli. Furthermore, internal evidence of the strongest and clearest kind points to it as that particular opera

PURCHASES:
Acciajuoli score.

by Acciajuoli—until now not known by its title—to which one Ferdinando Raggi, an “agent of the Genoese Government,” referred several times in the diary he kept during his stay in Rome, in the second half of the Seventeenth century (see Ademollo: “I teatri di Roma nel secolo XVII”).

Acciajuoli's opera “L'empio punito” was the “grand event” in Rome's carnival season, which opened the gaieties of the year 1669. The year ended with the death of Pope Clement IX, whose short reign had seen the most lavish display of luxury and the most brilliant rounds of festivities. Queen Christina of Sweden—having abandoned the throne inherited from her father Gustavus II Adolphus, as she abandoned Protestantism, in the defense of which he died—had settled in Rome, embraced the Roman faith, and drawn round her a company of wits and nobles from all parts of the world. Rome swarmed with church dignitaries, native princes, and foreign ambassadors. They vied with one another in the opulence of their entertainments, all of which culminated in the still novel fad of an opera. The untiring deviser, the indispensable adviser, in operatic affairs seems to have been Filippo—familiarily called Pippo—Acciajuoli. He was born in Rome, the year in which San Cassiano, the first public opera house, opened its doors in Venice. He came from an ancient and wealthy family. His brother, Niccolò, died a Cardinal and Dean of the Sacred College. Uberto Benvoglianti, in his “Notizie istoriche degli Arcadi morti” (1720), gives a vivid and intimate account of Acciajuoli's life and accomplishments. Young Pippo was not content with seeing Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, “e parte delle regioni settentrionali;” arrived in Holland, he hired a boat and crew, sailed for England, thence to Spain, and through the Mediterranean Sea to the North coast of Africa and to Asia Minor. These voyages would have been remarkable enough in their day; but we are told that Pippo's restless spirit led him to embark once more, cross the ocean, and “touch America,” after which he returned, via England and France, to Italy. Even if we suspect that he “touched” on the swifter wings of his imagination what ports he did not put in under press of sail, he must have brought from his travels rare food for conversation. He evidently was what is sometimes called a “fascinating person.” His society was sought. The High Constable Don Lorenzo Colonna, the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Toscana, Queen Christina, honored him with their friendship. He is said to have invented the Italian marionettes, commonly called “burattini.” Whatever he undertook seems to have succeeded as by magic. His stage effects were the talk of Italy, and Italy talked of little else than stage effects. Machines and traps still furnished an essential part of the interest in the “drammà per musica.” Acciajuoli had a genius for scenery. We are told that he excelled in authentic presentations of heaven

and hell. Quite possibly the story of the punished scoffer attracted him because of the opportunity to depict spectacularly the infernal regions.

The staging of "L'empio punito" cost more than 6,000 scudi. The opera required 18 changes of scene. Its first performance, on February 17, 1669, was given for Queen Christina. Twenty-six cardinals were among the guests. The date is memorable in the history of music, because the opera is nothing less than the first known musical setting of the subject which formed the basis of Gabriel Tellez's "El burlador de Sevilla y convidado de piedra" (ca. 1630), and was to be ultimately immortalized in Mozart's "Il dissoluto punito, ossia, Il Don Giovanni" (1787). Heretofore Le Tellier's "Festin de pierre" (1713) was accepted as the first play with music which introduced the fearsome guest of stone. But from now on that distinction would seem to belong to the versatile and enterprising Acciajuoli's "L'empio punito."

Georg Philipp Telemann (1681-1767) was better known in his life time and more widely esteemed than was his great contemporary, Johann Sebastian Bach. Now, it is mainly an historical interest that attaches to the great majority of his numerous compositions. Many of them were the sort of tributes paid by a composer inscribed, or endeavoring to be inscribed, upon a princely pay roll, when happy or sad events in the illustrious family called for appropriate music. It is not known whether it was a royal command or personal grief which moved Telemann to compose the "Trauer Cantate auf das Absterben Friedrich Augusty des 2ten König von Pohlen" (1733), which the Library has obtained in a fine manuscript copy of the period. It is written for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra. The writing is in a clear and neat hand. The orchestration is unusually full. There is no wailing. The heroic quality is stressed. The work opens with a "Symphonia" in E flat major. It begins impressively with 47 measures for two pairs of kettledrums soli, marked "traurig," which are followed by a lively flourish for two choirs of muted trumpets, first interrupted, then joined by the kettledrums; whereupon at last enter the strings with a songful and dignified melody. The whole

Telemann score.

work is not unworthy of an Elector and King whose death is lamented by exalting his virtues.

Demidoff album. The autograph hunter may be said to have a "complex" all his own, and to be of all times. He probably was at his sport when wax tablets were in use, and he is still tracking his game. If his perseverance is often trying to those he pursues, his quest, when crowned with success, may produce extraordinary results. One of the most extraordinary has just been added to the music collection. True it is that the hunter in this instance was aided by his social vantage: he was Anatole Nicolaievich, Count Demidoff; true, also, that he was hunting on ideal ground: never was shooting preserve more richly stocked with deer, than was the Paris of the 1830's with celebrities.

The Count began his exploits in 1834. Musicians were his favorite game. He chose for his "bag" an ornately bound album, measuring 19 by 26 centimeters. If taste has changed, the cover of the album, with its musical instruments wrought in gold bronze, agate, mother-of-pearl, on an oval background of tortoise shell, remains a work of art.

The book opens auspiciously with an entry made on March 26, 1834; it is an "Aria di camera," especially composed for Count Demidoff, then a youth of 22, and set down in the proper hand of the composer, Gioacchino Rossini. The aria, covering four pages, is apparently unpublished, as are most of the pieces "especially composed" for the Count. The last three entries were made in December, 1838, one after the other, by Dupres, Rubini, and Lablache, triumvirate of marvellous singers. The Count obtained 26 contributions. There are none for the years 1836 and 1837. The most famous contributors include: Boildieu, Carafa, Cherubini, Paër, Reicha, Meyerbeer, Bellini, Auber, Halévy, Adam, Berton, Kalkbrenner, Döhler, and Hector Berlioz. One name, of course, in this Parisian coterie of musicians, is conspicuously absent. But then, Chopin, with a heart bleeding for Poland, would hardly have written in the album of a Russian courtier. There are eight later entries, made in 1852 and 1853; they are by lesser lights and are offerings not to Count Demidoff (although he died only

in 1870), but to Marie, Princess of Baden, and Duchess of Hamilton. The explanation is probably this: In 1841 Count Demidoff married Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, daughter of King Jérôme. They separated four years later. Marie of Baden was related to the house of Bonaparte, and the precious collection of autographs came to her evidently as a gift either from the Count himself or, what is more likely, from Princess Mathilde. Traffickers have held it since. The book shall roam no more.

Among the newly acquired holographs, the following stand out because of their rarity, character, or associations: *Holographs and letters.*

Michael Haydn—a church aria for soprano and orchestra, a full score, dated January 13, 1772.

Johann Gottlieb Naumann—2 short songs, one to German, the other to French words, written during his visit in Copenhagen, October, 1785.

Antonio Salieri—2 pages of vocal music in a lighter vein, undated.

Felix Mendelssohn—"Die Schlacht bei Prag! Ein grosses Duett für Dampfndel oder Rahmstrudel, Clarinett u. Bassethorn, componirt u. demütig dedicirt an Bärman sen. und Bärman jun. von Ihrem ganz ergebenen Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy. Bärnin, 30 Dec. 1832 (Ende gut, alles gut). Zum erstenmal gespielt bei Heinrich Bär in der Bärenstrasse von den Bärleuten am 1sten Jan. 33"—The piece with this long and whimsical inscription was posthumously published under the title of "Concertstück" for clarinet, bassethorn, and piano, as op. 113.

George Onslow—an album leaf for piano, dated April 25, 1843.

Alexis de Lwoff—a printed copy of his Russian National Anthem (lately discarded, but not replaced), with an autograph dedication to the publisher Schlesinger, March 20, 1857.

Giuseppe Verdi—2 album leaves, one an Elegia, dated Naples, December 12, 1848(?), the other a theme from "Il Trovatore," dated Naples, April 5, 1868.

Richard Strauss—an album leaf with themes from eight of his operas and ballets.

Even to one unversed in the secrets of graphology, a glance at these holographs will show that the man who writes the simplest music is not the one graced with the most legible hand. Rather the opposite tendency seems to prevail.

Additions to the collection of autographs comprise letters or notes in the handwriting of:

Eugen d'Albert, Arrigo Boito, Lorenzo da Ponte (London, February 18, 1800, to his brother Paolo in Ceneda), Mikhael Glinka (Tzarskoyé selo, July 31, 1854, in French, to Siegfried Wilhelm Dehn, his teacher and friend, accompanying a snuff box and three of his orchestra scores), Franz Lehar, Pietro Mascagni, Arthur Nikisch, Giacomo Puccini, Arnold Schoenberg, Enrico Tamberlick, and others.

MUSIC DIVISION:
Early imprints.

The fortunes of the auction room are fickle; the chances of long-distance buying are not always certain. Therefore, the division has been doubly lucky in its annual crop of older imprints. If the gathering seems small, it is sufficiently select.

Il secondo libro de le muse a cinque voci composto da diversi eccellentissimi musici con uno madregale a sei di Giovan Nasco, et con doi dialoghi a otto, novamente stampato & dato in luce . . . Venice, Antonio Gardano, 1559. Printed on behalf of Stefano Parthi, signer of preface, Cesena, Febr. 15, 1559. The parts complete. Contains madrigals of Willaert, Palestrina, Striggio, Rosselli, Ruffo, a. o.

Thomas Tallis and William Byrd: *Cantiones, quae ab argumento sacrae vocantur, quinque et sex partium . . .* London, Thomas Vautrollier, 1575. The parts complete. This publication, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, contains in the back of each voice part for the first time the famous "letters patents to Thomas Tallis and William Birde, for the printing of musicke," granted to them by the Queen; the privilege conveyed in fact a monopoly, expressed in the Queen's rather sweeping decree that "Also we straightly by the same forbid all printers bookesellers subjects & strangers, others then is aforesaid, to do any the premisses, or to bring or cause to be brought out of any forren Realms into any our dominions any songe or songes made and printed in any forren cuntrye, to sell or put to sale, uppon paine of our high displeasure." This excellently preserved set at one time was in the Huth collection.

Orlando di Lasso: *Magnificat octo tonorum, sex, quinque et quatuor vocum nunc primum excusa . . .* Nurnberg, Catharine

- Gerlach, 1580. First published in 1567, according to Eitner, who does not mention this edition. The parts complete.
- Franz Eler: *Cantica sacra, partim ex sacris literis desumta partim ab orthodoxis patribus, et piis ecclesiae doctoribus composita* . . . Hamburg, Jacob Wolff, 1588. From the library of Alexander Poliński.
- Serafino Cantone: *Il primo libro de madrigali a cinque voci, novamente composti, & dati in luce* . . . Venice, Angelo Gardano, 1591. Printed on behalf of Gio. Battista Paganora, signer of preface, Brescia, Aug. 30, 1591. The parts complete. Not mentioned by Eitner; not in the British Museum.
- Robert Dowland: *Varietie of lute-lessons, viz. fantasies, pavins, galliards, almaines, corantoes, and volts: selected out of the best approved authors, as well beyond the seas as of our owne country.* By Robert Douland. Whereunto is annexed certaine observations belonging to lute-playing: by John Baptisto Besardo of Visconti. Also a short treatise thereunto appertayning: by John Douland . . . London, Thomas Adams, 1610. In the preface to his readers, the author begs that the favours they have shown in times past to his father—"being now gray, and like the Swan, but singing towards his end"—be continued to the son. Among the musical pieces, in tablature, are a fantasie "composed by the most famous Diomedes of Venice: lutenist to the high and mightie Sigismundus II, King of Poland;" a fantasie by Jacobus Reis, lutenist to Henry IV of France; a pavin composed by Maurice, Landgrave of Hesse, "in honorem Ioanni Doulandi Anglorum Orphei;" "the most sacred Queene Elizabeth, her Galliard" by John Dowland, and numerous others. The book is in a perfect state of preservation.
- Girolamo Diruta: *Il Transilvano dialogo sopra il vero modo di sonar organi, & istromenti da penna* . . . opera novamente ritrovata, utilissima, & necessaria a professori d'organo . . . Venice, Alessandro Vincenti, 1625; bound in, *Seconda Parte del Transilvano* . . . Venice, Alessandro Vincenti, 1622. Probably the fourth edition of Part I (first published 1593?), and the second edition of Part II (first published 1610). Diruta was the star pupil of Claudio Merulo, who wrote a prefatory recommendation for Part I. The work, in the words of Carl Krebs, is "an epochmaking publication, because it is the first true organ- and clavier-method, dealing with both the technical and the aesthetic sides of the playing, and sharply distinguishing between organ- and clavier-touch; epochmaking also because it contains the first examples of the clavier etude." The copy is uncut, in contemporary boards.
- Christoff Schultz: *Das bittere leiden und sterben unseres Herrn und Erlösers Jesu Christi aus dem heiligen Evangelisten Luca nach den Personen mit 4 stimmen componiret* . . . Leipzig, Fridrich Lanckisch, 1653. An early example of "Passion" music.

- Jean Millet: *Directoire du chant gregorien . . .* Lyon, Jean Gre-goire, 1666.
- Thomas Mace: *Musick's monument; or, a remembrancer of the best practical musick, both divine, and civil, that has ever been known, to have been in the world . . .* by Tho. Mace, one of the clerks of Trinity Colledge, in the University of Cambridge . . . London, Rateliffe and Thompson, 1676. A most curious and entertaining work. Sir John Hawkins said of the author: "for his style in writing he certainly never had his fellow." A beautiful folio copy, in calf, gilt edges, by Rivière; containing, as a frontispiece, a genuine and brilliant impression of the author's portrait, engraved by Faithorne, which is usually missing or supplied in facsimile.
- Raoul Auger Feuillet: *Recueil de contredances mises en choreo-graphie, d'une manière si aisée, que toutes personnes peuvent facilement les apprendre . . .* Paris, chez l'auteur, 1706.
- Johann Baptist Samber: *Elucidatio musicæ choralis. Das ist: gründlich und wahre erlaeuterung oder unterweisung wie die edle und uralte choral-music fundamentaëiter . . . moege erlehret werden . . .* Salzburg, J. J. Mayr, 1710. •
- Gaultier: *Airs sérieux et à boire et vaudevilles composés par M^r Gaultier, troisième recueil, dédié à Madame la Princesse de Robeck . . .* Paris, Le Clerc, 1747. Titlepage engraved after Bouchardon, and signed by author; in contemporary calf binding.
- Preussische Kriegslieder in den feldzügen 1756 und 1757 von einem grenadier, mit neuen melodien. Berlin, 1778.
- Archiv der auserlesensten musikalien . . . Speier, Bossler, ca. 1783. Nos. 2-9. Contains works by Clementi, Mozart, Vanhal, Haydn, and others.
- Bibliothek der grazien, eine musikalische monatschrift für liebhaberinnen und freunde des gesangs und des klaviers. Speier, Bossler, 1789-91. 12 numbers for 1789, 10 numbers for 1790, 12 numbers for 1791.
- Ah! Ça ira. *Dicton populaire ou Le carillon national chanté à Paris à La Fédération le 14 juillet 1790.* London, Dale, ca. 1792.
- The 4th of July, or anniversary of American Independence. A new march quick step composed by Robert Mackintosh, and published at the request of the gentlemen present on the occasion. To be had of the author, Hyndford's Closs Edinburgh, and at Mr. Stewart's Music Shop South Bridge. [179?]. The march is followed by "Miss Betty Robertson's Reel," and by an apparently Scottish version of "Yankee Doodle."
- Gen! Washington's March, [followed by] The Dutchess of York's welcome to Britain. Sold at J. Brysson's Music Shop. Edinburgh [179?]
- Six hundred and twenty-two copies of sheet music printed in the United States between 1820 and 1860 have

been added to this class; but of music printed in America before 1820, very little of importance has been acquired in the past year. From England, oddly enough, a number of early American hymn books were procured. Among them are the following:

MUSIC DIVISION:
Americana.

The village harmony: or, youth's assistant to sacred musick . . . designed principally for the use of schools and singing societies . . . Fourth edition, corrected and improved . . . Exeter, New Hampshire, 1798.

It speaks well for the musical appetite of the public and the palatableness of the book, that four editions of it were printed in the year of its first appearance. By 1820 there were 17 editions. Of these the Library now has 10. The newly acquired one is the earliest of them.

The Musical concert: containing, concise introduction, with a suitable proportion of tunes and anthems, calculated for the use of schools and religious worship, never before published. By Elisha West, Philo. Mus. . . Northampton, by Andrew Wright, for Elisha West and John Billings, Jun., January 1802. In his preface the author says: "Should this work succeed, a second may hereafter, be expected." Apparently this expectation was never fulfilled, nor was it justified.

The Salem collection of classical sacred musick . . . second edition, improved and revised. Boston, Manning & Loring, for Cushing & Appleton, 1806. The first edition was published in 1805, at Salem. The preface to that edition begins: "It is a fact no less singular than undeniable, that while our country has produced very few authors of that kind of musick which, for distinction's sake, may be called profane (by which we mean every species except psalmody) it has swarmed with men who have announced themselves as composers of sacred musick; and while the whole Union has scarcely afforded so much as a song of distinguished merit, almost every village has been able to boast of its original anthems and oratorios."

A volume of sacred musick, containing thirty anthems, selected from the works of Händel, Purcel, Croft, and other eminent European authors. By the late Hon. John Hubbard, prof. math. & nat. phil. in the university of Dartmouth. Newburyport, E. Little & Co., 1814.

Old colony collection of anthems. Selected and published under the particular patronage and direction of the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston. Vol. II. Boston, James Loring, 1819. This volume completes the Library's set.

For several years it was impossible to obtain music from Russia. The musical life in the Russian centers, however, went on with little or no interruption. A large assortment of recent publications, issued by the Musical

Russian music.

Sector of the Soviet Government, has now come to the Library. It includes vocal and instrumental solos, orchestral scores, chamber music, and a number of patriotic and propagandist songs. New and unfamiliar names of composers outnumber the old and better known ones. The younger and more adventuresome school is receiving encouragement from a government which does not hesitate to print the kind of music that the ordinary publisher would turn down as "uncommercial." This can not be said of many governments. The engraving and printing is of a good quality. Only in certain decorative motives, or by a flaming red, do some of the title pages outwardly indicate the tone and purpose of the music. French composers, in the days of the French Revolution, set to music many political hymns and odes; similarly, Russian composers have been pressed into the service of the revolutionary movement in Russia, and have given musical expression to its aspirations.

MUSIC DIVISION:
First editions.

The following gains have been made in the class of first and early editions: Beethoven (5; among them the three piano sonatas Op. 13; Op. 27, No. 2; and Op. 54), Haydn (28), Lanner (3), Liszt (15; among them "Mosonyi's Grabgeleit," 1871; and "Epithalam zu Eduard Remenyi's Vermählungsfeier," 1872), Loewe (1), Mendelssohn (8), Mozart (27), Schubert (10; among them Op. 2, "Gretchen am Spinnrad," with Schubert's autograph mark "Schbt 65" on back page, showing that this was the sixty-fifth copy of the first edition, April, 1821; Op. 4, "Der Wanderer," "Morgenlied," and "Wandrer's Nachtlid," May, 1821; Op. 5, "Diversissement à la hongroise," April, 1826; and Op. 115, "Das Lied im Grünen," "Wonne der Wehmut," and "Sprache der Liebe," June, 1829), Schumann (10), Joh. Strauss, son (2), Wagner (4; among them the "Polonaise pour le pianoforte à quatre mains," 1832; 2 arrangements from Halévy's "Guitarro" made for Schlesinger in Paris, 1841; and the "Ankunft bei den Schwarzen Schwänen," written in 1861 but not published until 1897), Weber (46). When an actual first edition is unprocurable, a later reprint from the original plates must do as a makeshift. It is surprising to see for how many years

some of these plates gave service, often passing through the hands of various publishers.

The list of opera scores is not so long as was last year's, but it will show that, among older works, manifest little gaps have been filled, and that of current publications the more important ones have been received.

Opera scores.

Bruncau, *Le jardin du paradis* (1924); Chabrier, *Le roi malgré lui* (1887) and *Briséis* (1897); Charpentier, Julien (1913); Dittersdorf, *Der Betrug durch Aberglauben* (1788, ms.) and *Hocus Pocus* (1794, ms.); Giordano, *La cena delle beffe* (1924); Gluck, *Armide* (Paris, Bureau du Journal de Musique, ca. 1777) and *Iphigénie en Tauride* (Paris, Boieldieu jeune, ca. 1785); Hérold, *Lasthénie* (1823); Lortzing, *Regina oder Die Marodeure* (1899); Mascagni, *Iris* (1924); Puccini, *Il tabarro* (1918), *Suor Angelica* (1918), and *Gianni Schicchi* (1918); Roussel, *Padmavati* (1924); Sacchini, *Oedip zu Collonos* (ca. 1800, ms.); Scholz, *Mirandolina* (1907); Schreker, *Die Gezeichneten* (1916), *Der Schatzgräber* (1919), and *Das Spielwerk* (1920); Spontini, *Olimpia* (ca. 1820 ms.) and *Nurmahal* (ca. 1825, ms.); Strauss, *Intermezzo* (1924), *Vollerthun*, *Island-Saga* (1924).

Of course the Library receives as copyright deposits vocal scores of nearly all the operas printed in America and abroad. This includes "comic operas," "college operas," "revues" of various brands and vintages, "children's operettas," and kindred entertainments.

Certain publishers in Europe continue to bring out handsome facsimile editions of autograph scores of the masters. Of particular interest and finish in workmanship are the reproductions of the original score of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde."

Only five transcripts were received in the course of the year: From the Estense Library in Modena, a photostat copy of the score of Marco da Gagliano's opera "La Flora" (printed in Florence, 1628); from the British Museum in London, manuscript copies of three opera scores by Dmitri Stepanovich Bortnianski, 1.) "Le faucon. Opéra comique en trois actes. Représenté devant leurs Altesses Imperiales Monseigneur le Grand Duc et Madame la Grande Duchesse de Russie au théâtre de leurs château de Gatschina le 11 octobre l'année 1786. La poésie est de M^r de la Fermier."—2.) "Le fils rival, ou La moderne Stratonie. Opera représenté pour la première fois devant leurs Altesses Imperiales Monseig-

Transcripts.

neur le Grand Duc et Madame la Grande Duchesse de Russie dans leur château à Pavlovsky l'année 1787, le 11 octobre. Poésie de M. de la Fermière."—3.) "Alcide. Azione teatrale . . . 1778"; from the Bibliothèque du Conservatoire National de Musique in Paris, the first of several manuscript volumes of operatic airs by Gluck (chiefly from Tigrane, Arsace, and Ippolito).

MUSIC DIVISION:
Exhibit.

An exhibit devoted to the life and works of Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina has been placed on view in the central hall of the Library, to commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the composer's birth (May, 1525).

PERIODICAL DIVISION

(From the report of the acting chief, Mr. H. S. Parsons)

Personnel
changes.

On September 30, 1924, Mr. Yale O. Millington completed his service as acting chief of the division, having held that position five years and having been in the Library service since 1911. The assistant chief, Mr. Otto Delbe, served as acting chief until the appointment of Mr. Henry S. Parsons, previously the chief clerk of the copyright office, on January 21, 1925. Mr. Delbe's poor health caused him to apply for retirement, which was granted May 16, 1925. This closes his 20 years of service in the Library and deprives the division of the services of an assistant who possessed an unusually valuable knowledge of its collections and work. The position of assistant chief was filled by the appointment of Mr. A. B. Evans, previously employed in the main reading room.

Although 6 of the 12 members who were in the division on July 1, 1924, remained through the year, 1 of these resigned on June 30, 1925, leaving but 5 whose service will continue. The difficulty of meeting this 58½ per cent turnover and keeping up the work of the division has been augmented by the short terms served by several of the new appointees. The division has actually lost nine members and received nine new assignments in filling these vacancies.

PERIODICALS:
Statistics.

The number of current periodicals received by the periodical division during the past year (separate titles)

was 8,064 (7,788 in 1924; 7,550 in 1923). Included in this total are 956 journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution. The titles received from the copyright office number 1,586. Official documentary series and almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and other material of the kind, which are received in other divisions of the Library, are not counted in these statistics.

The whole number of periodicals received in the periodical division (separate items) was 132,282 (last year 127,301).

New titles added during the year number 2,079 (last year 1,661), and include 465 periodicals received by copyright, 899 by gift, 228 by subscription, and 487 through the Smithsonian Institution.

The number of newspapers received was 810, of which 686 are published in the United States and 124 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States 507 are dailies and 179 weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries 99 are dailies and 25 are weeklies.

The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 211; foreign, 107; total, 318.

The binding during the past year was as follows: PERIODICALS: Newspapers, 1,511 volumes (last year 1,913 volumes); Binding and transfer. periodicals, 2,411 volumes (last year 2,313 volumes). Since the reorganization of the division in January the binding has been pushed as much as the binding appropriation and the limited capacity of the branch bindery permitted. A list of the most used standard periodicals based on the experience of the periodical division has been prepared for preferential treatment. Following this a second list has been based on the periodicals covered by the standard reference indexes. The forced arrearage of the past three years has accumulated on June 15, 1925, 5,200 collated volumes of periodicals and 1,700 volumes of newspapers, a total of 6,900 volumes waiting to be bound. To this must be added an estimate of more than an equal number of uncollated or incomplete volumes. As an initial step 25 sets of fiction magazines have been withdrawn from our binding list, 24 sets of copyrighted agricultural periodicals are being currently

transferred to the library of the Department of Agriculture, and the division is seeking arrangements for other similar transfers.

PERIODICALS:
Elimination of
duplicates.

The accumulation of duplicate newspapers aggregating 3,127 volumes have been rechecked with the result of adding 157 volumes to our permanent files, establishing a series of reserve sets containing 1,170 volumes, and releasing 1,800 volumes for disposal by the accessions division.

Important ac-
cessions.

Eighteenth century newspapers accessioned include: Boston Gazette, October 31, 1737; Boston Gazette and Country Journal, May 30, 1774; Boston News-Letter, March 21, 1714, March 26, 1716, June 17, 1717, May 29, 1729; Essex Journal and Merimack Packet, Newburyport, Mass., vol. 1, No. 9, February 16, 1774; Middlesex Gazette, Middletown, Conn., June 12, 1786; New York Journal and Patriotic Register, July 30, 1790. Besides the above originals the division has secured the following photostat copies of important files: Boston News-Letter, January 5, 1758, to December 27, 1759 (except May 24, November 22, 29, 1759); New England Courant (Boston, J. Franklin), August 7, 1721, to June 25, 1726 (except March 29, April 12, August 28, September 18, 1725, April 2, June 11, 1726); New York Weekly Journal (Zenger), January to December, 1742 (except March 14, June 6, August 22, December 4, 1742); North Carolina Chronicle, or Fayetteville Gazette, September 13, 1790, to March 7, 1791; North Carolina Journal (Halifax), January 2, 1797, to May 20, 1800 (except April 3, November 27, 1797, January 22, April 16, 23, July 30, December 10, 1798, April 8, 1799); Virginia Gazette (Williamsburg, W. Parks), September 10, 1736, to December 29, 1738 (except February 18, 1737, May 26, December 8, 1738).

Additions to the nineteenth century newspapers, though important, are too numerous to list.

DIVISION OF PRINTS

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mr. David E. Roberts)

During the fiscal year the division of prints, devoted to the subject of fine arts (including architecture), has been increased by considerable new material, so that the

collection now numbers 40,235 books and pamphlets and 449,418 prints.

The increase in books and pamphlets has been 1,384 ^{PRINTS:} items, among the more important of which are: _{Accessions.}

Fernand Beaucamp: *La Flandre et l'Artois*. Paris, F. Contet, 1923; Laurence Binyon: *Asiatic art in the British Museum*. Paris, G. van Oest, 1925; Lindsay P. Butterfield: *Floral forms in historic design*. London, B. T. Batsford, 1922; François Courboin: *Histoire illustrée de la gravure en France*. Paris, M. Le Garrec, 1923, 2 vols.; Émile Dacier: *La gravure de genre et de moeurs*. Paris, G. van Oest, 1925; *Décoration égyptienne*. Paris, E. Henri, 1923; G. J. Demotte: *La tapisserie gothique*. Paris, Demotte, 1924; Louis Dimier: *Histoire de la peinture de portrait en France au XVI^e siècle*. Paris, G. van Oest et Cie., 1924; Franz Dülberg: *Frühhollländer*. Haarlem, H. Kleinmann & Co., 1904-06, 2 vols.; *Examples of Scottish architecture from the 12th to the 17th Century*. Edinburgh, George Waterston & Sons, 1921-23, 2 vols.; Max J. Friedländer: *Die niederländischen Maler des 17. Jahrhunderts*. Berlin, Propyläen-verlag, 1923; Pierre Gusman: *Mural decorations of Pompeii*. New York, William Helburn, 1924; Guillaume Janneau: *Le Fer*. Paris, F. Contet, 1924; Leonardo da Vinci: *I manoscritti e i disegni di Leonardo da Vinci*. Roma, Danesi, 1923; Charles Letrosne: *Mvrs et toits povr les pays de chez-novs*. Paris, Niestlé, 1923-; J. Lieure: *Jacques Callot*. Paris, *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, 1924; *Kupferstiche des Meisters E. S. Berlin*, Bruno Cassirer, 1924; Joseph Meder: *Handzeichnungen französischer meisters des XVI-XVIII Jahrhunderts*. Wien, A. Schroll & Co., 1922; Julius Meier-Graefe: *Die kunst der gegenwart*. München, R. Piper & Co., 1923; Léon Mousinac: *Intérieurs*. Paris, A. Lévy, 1924. 3 vols.; Jean Pillement: *Fleurs, oiseaux et fantaisies*. Paris, Ernst Henri, 1924; Daniel Réal: *La décoration primitive Amérique Pré-Colombienne*. Paris, A. Calavas, 1922. 2 vols.; Daniel Réal: *The batiks of Java*. London, E. Benn, 1924; *Rembrandts sämtliche radierungen in getreuen nachbildungen*. München, Holbein-verlag, 1914-20. 3 vols.; Georges Rémon: *Moderne moebel*. Berlin, E. Wasmuth, 1894-1900. 5 vols.; Odilon Roche: *Les meubles de la Chine*. Paris, Librairie des arts décoratifs, 1921; Fritz T. Schulz: *Alt-Nürnberg's profanarchitektur*. Wien, Gerlach & Wiedling, 1906; J. Strzygowski: *Die miniaturen des serbischen Psalters der Königl. Hof- und Staatsbibliothek in München*. Wien, A. Hölder, 1906; J. M. W. Turner: *The History of Turner's Liber studiorum, with a new catalogue raisonné by Alexander J. Finberg*. London, E. Benn, 1924; Ludwig von Sybel: *Christliche antike*. Marburg, N. G. Elwert, 1906-09. 2 vols.; John V. Van Pelt: *Monograph of the William K. Vanderbilt House*. New York, J. V. Van Pelt, 1925; Eugène E. Viollet-Le-Duc: *Habitations modernes*. Paris,

A. Morel et Cie. 1875-77. 2 vols.; Eugène E. Viollet-Le-Duc: Description et histoire du Château de Pierre fonds. Paris, A. Morel & Cie. 1876.

The collection of prints has been increased by the purchase of examples of the work of the following American and foreign artists:

Frank W. Benson, Kerr Eby, C. Storm van 'sGravesande, Alfred Hutton, Gustave Lecheure, Bror J. O. Nordfeldt, Charles A. Platt and George F. C. Smillie.

Other purchases during the year were:

(a) Collection of 1,468 photographs of paintings and sculpture in European galleries, and of foreign architecture.

(b) Collection of 1,000 items, comprising Red Cross and regimental stamps, programs of charity concerts, religious tracts, and post cards gathered in France during the World War.

(c) Thirty-six etchings by Henri Pillé, illustrating the works of Shakespeare.

GIFTS:
Prints.

The most important gifts to the general collection have been:

(a) Two hundred and fifteen bookplates from the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers, Washington, D. C.

(b) Fifty-two London underground railway posters and 63 photographs of paintings, etc., from Mrs. F. E. Partington, Washington, D. C.

(c) Six hundred and ninety-one photographic portraits, American and foreign views and illustrations of current events, from Messrs. Underwood & Underwood, Washington, D. C.

(d) One hundred and twenty-four photographs of Greek, Roman, and Italian sculpture, from Miss Mary Brush, Washington, D. C.

(e) Three hundred and ninety-four photographs of Civil War leaders, European views, scenery of western United States, and "Occupation of Porto Rico," from Maj. Sherman Miles, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

(f) Eighteen portraits of well-known American authors from Mr. E. A. Whitman, Boston, Mass.

(g) Seventy-two posters and portraits from Miss Frances B. Johnston, New York City.

(h) One hundred and eighteen photographs of paintings and foreign views, from Miss H. J. Kochler, Springfield, Mass.

(i) Two hundred and fifty-eight post card views of New England and Europe, from Mrs. R. H. C. Kelton, Washington, D. C.

The total increase in the general collection has been:

By copyright.....	2, 610
By gift.....	2, 132
By transfer.....	88
By purchase.....	1, 608
By exchange.....	3

Total.....	6, 441

The following exhibitions have been installed during the year, in addition to those of a more or less permanent character:

Exhibits.

Political cartoons on the presidential campaigns and administrations (Jackson to Grant).

Etchings and wood engravings by Auguste Lepère (1849-1918).

Works of American wood engravers, such as Elbridge Kingsley, Gustave Kruell, William Miller, Caroline A. Powell, Frank H. Wellington, Stephen G. Putnam, and Henry Wolf.

Modern etchings by American and foreign artists.

"Fatherless Children of France, Their Book." ("Their Book" consists of a collection of original signed manuscripts, etchings, drawings, and photographs contributed by famous men and women of the World War for the benefit of the fatherless children of France. Through the courtesy of Seymour L. Cromwell, Esq., and Mr. Philip Posener, president and general manager, respectively (during the World War), of the Fatherless Children of France, Inc., this "Book" was deposited as a loan in the Library of Congress for the purpose of exhibition.)

SEMITIC, SLAVIC, AND ORIENTAL DIVISION

SEMITIC SECTION

(From the report of the chief, Doctor Schapiro)

Of the accessions to the Hebrew collection, those belonging to the class *Hebraica Americana*—i. e., Hebrew books printed in the United States—claim especial interest.

Universality and perpetuity during millennia are the main characteristics of Hebrew literature, which has never ceased to exist and has flourished at more places than any other literature we know about.

With the loss of the national independence of its homeland Hebrew literature lost, to be sure, its indigenous qualities, but its existence was never obliterated. In fact, with the dispersion of the Jews it spread over

new territories, acquired new vitality, and developed an amazing adaptability. Direct contact with other civilizations and new currents of thought broadened its horizon and enlarged its scope. Hebrew academies and seminaries sprang up and flourished everywhere, even in the most somber periods of the Middle Ages; incidental losses in one quarter were soon compensated by gains in another. The continuous drifting of Jewish settlements thus enabled the Hebrew literature to strike root in many lands of the globe.

With the invention of printing, which was enthusiastically welcomed by the Jews, their literary output in the early decades of the new era of the printed word became stupendous. The flood of Hebrew books has continued, unimpaired by vicissitudes, wherever Jews have settled, down to the present day.

*Hebrew press in
the United States.*

Later, however, was the appearance of the Hebrew press in the United States, a fact deserving of note, since settlements of Jews had followed in the wake of the discovery of this continent, and the fathers of the new commonwealth professed a deep interest in the tongue in which the Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament were written.

The first book printed in this hemisphere which employed Hebrew characters was a Hebrew grammar in English printed in Boston in 1735 by Judah Monis, an instructor in Hebrew at Harvard University. Its Hebrew title reads, "Dickdook leshon gnebreet(!)." In 1814, 79 years later, there appeared in Philadelphia a reprint of Athias's unpointed *Biblia Hebraica* (*Editio prima Americana, sine punctis masorethicis. 2 vols.*); in 1849, also at Philadelphia, Isaac Leeser's reprint of the Van der Hooght Bible was issued. But it was not until 1860 that the first genuine Hebrew book was printed in America, and this was the book "Abne Yehoshua," a commentary on *Pirke Aboth*, by Joshua Falk at New York City. Henceforth Hebrew books were published sporadically, Hebrew printing establishments having been founded in several of the larger cities. The first periodical appearing in the Neo-Hebraic lan-

guage in America, "Hazofeh be-erez ha-chadashah," a weekly, was founded in 1870. It continued with intervals of suspension for about five years only, but it paved the way for other periodicals which sprang into life when the large immigration in the last two decades of the past century brought to these shores from eastern Europe numbers of readers of Hebrew books. It may be noted that no library in the world possesses a complete file of this first Hebrew weekly, which, by the way, contained many interesting contributions shedding light on local and contemporary Jewish history in this country. In fact, many items of *Hebraica Americana* of its early period are now valued as rarities.

Notwithstanding these somewhat inauspicious beginnings, Hebrew literature has now gained a firm footing in the United States. Numerous Hebrew books, representative of various fields from Talmudica to belles-lettres, are being issued; several Hebrew periodicals of high literary aims and of scientific standing appear regularly. Many leading Hebrew writers and scholars have settled in this country, where they devote their energies and erudition to the promotion of Hebrew literature. Moreover, in American universities, colleges, and other institutions of learning interest in Hebrew studies is constantly growing, and modern Hebrew as a living tongue receives proportionate attention. It is therefore but appropriate that *Hebraica Americana* be well represented in the National Library of the United States so that bibliographical inquiries and demands for this Hebrew material both from here and abroad can be adequately met.

Examining all available bibliographies, we find that, with the exception of some periodicals and a very inconsiderable number of books, practically everything of moment that has been printed in Hebrew in the United States is contained in our Hebrew collection. It will be recalled that *Hebraica Americana* was one of the features of the Deinaud collections, now greatly augmented by subsequent purchases and exchanges.

Useful additions were made during the past year to Judaica and Arabica. Chief among them are those relating to Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, and Egypt bearing on language, geography, history, agriculture, and industry, social and economic conditions, etc., subjects which are now engaging the attention of numerous students and investigators more than ever. Many of these Judaic books, published in different languages and various countries, were on our list of desiderata for some time.

Of the Arabica, the acquisition of the Hyderabad Arabic publications deserves notice. Of special value are the works dealing with the Ḥadith, i. e., the traditions of the Prophet Mohammed. The Ḥadith has been, next to the Koran, the subject of study and research, occupying as it does a preeminent place in the Arabic literature. It embraces in its scope practically everything that comes under the influence of religion, including the ritual, the law, the religious legends, and the ethical precepts and views. The most important documents and sources for the religious, ritualistic, and legal development of Islam are contained in the Ḥadith. Some of the books of the above-mentioned publications may be cited: Abu Ja'far Ahmad b. Muhammad at-Tahawi (d. 321 A. H.). *Mushkil al-athar*. 4 vols. On difficult legal questions based upon traditions. The author was one of the greatest Hanafi writers on law; *Al-mu'tasar min al-mukhtasar min mushkil al-athar lit-Tahawi*. Commentary on the collection of traditions by Tahawi; Ali al-Muttaqi al-Hindi (d. 975 A. H.). *Kanz al-ummal fi sunan al-aqwal wal af'al*. 8 vols. An enormous collection recording all traditions, whether genuine or not; Muhammad ibn Ahmad ad-Dahabi. (d. 748 A. H.). *Tajrid asma' as-sahaba*. 2 vols. A list of all people who knew the Prophet (8,809 in number). A useful index to larger works on the subject, such as the *Usd al-Ghaba* of Ibn al-Athir and the *Isit'ab* of Ibn Abd al-Barr; Muhammad ibn Musa al-Hazimi (d. 584 A. H.). *Kitab al-i'tibar*. On traditions which are cancelled by others; Ali ibn Uthman al-Mardini (d. 750 A. H.). *Al-*

Janhar an-naqi fir radd al-Baihaqi. 2 vols. Polemic against the collection of traditions by al-Baihaqi (d. 458 A. H.); Abu Da'ud Sulaiman ibn Da'ud at-Tayalisi. (d. 204 A. H.). *Sunan*. The oldest collection of traditions come down to us, arranged according to the names of the companions who heard the traditions from the Prophet. The author is one of the authorities of Bukhari and Ahmad ibn Hanbal; Muhammad al-Madani. *Al-ithafat as-sunniyya fil ahadith al-qudsiyya*. Collection of traditions on worship; Ibn Abd al-Barr. (d. 463 A. H.). *Al-isti'ab fi ma'rifat al-ashab*. One of the oldest books of biographies of companions of the Prophet, with complete index. The work was one of the sources of the *Usd al-Ghaba* of Ibn al-Athir; Abu Bishr Muhammad ibn Ahmad ad-Dulabi. (d. 320 A. H.). *Kitab al-kuna wal asma*. 2 vols. The most useful work for tracing the names of traditionists of whom only the Kunya is named in chains of tradition, with complete index; Muhammad b. Abd Allah al-Hakim. (d. 405 A. H.). *Al-mustadrak ma'a Talkhisih*. 3 vols. Traditions not incorporated by Bukhari and Muslim in their works, which are nevertheless trustworthy. Followed by the abbreviation of the work made by ad-Dahabi; Abu Fadl Muhammad ibn Tahir ibn al-Qaisarani. (d. 507 A. H.) *Kitab al-jam' baina rijal as-sahihain*. 2 vols. Biographies of all traditionists mentioned in the Sahih of Bukhari and Muslim with alphabetical index; Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani (d. 852 A. H.). *Tahdib at-tahdib*. 12 vols. The most comprehensive work on all persons named in the canonical books of traditions; *Ta'jil al-manfa'a fi rijal al-aimmat al-arba'a*. Biographies not included in the Tahdib. By the same author: *Lisan al-mizan*. 6 vols. Criticism of the work of Dahabi entitled *Mizan al-i'tidal*, dealing with the trustworthiness of the traditionists. The work contains 14,321 references to traditionists; Mahmud b. 'Umar az-Zamakhshari (d. 538 A. H.). *Al-fa'iq fi lughat al-hadith*. Celebrated dictionary for traditions; Ahmad b. Muhammad al-Maqqari. (d. 1041 A. H.). *Fath al-muta'al fi madh an-ni'al*. In praise of sandals with reference to traditions. The author is the celebrated historian of Spain;

Nazir b. Abd as-Sayyid al-Mutarrizi. (*d.* 610 A. H.). *Al-maughrib*. Dictionary specially for words occurring in Hanafi law books, with short grammar at the end; Muhammad ibn Ahmad as-Sarakhsi. (*d.* 483 A. H.). *Sharh as-siyar al-kabir*. 4 vols. Digest of Hanafi law, etc.

Mention may also be made of books such as *Miftah as-sa'adat wa misbah dar as-siyada* by Ahmad b. al-Mustafa Tashkupri Zadah. (*d.* 962 A. H.). Celebrated catalogue of books and their authors, one of the principal sources for the bibliographical dictionary of Haji Khalifa; *Al-ashbah wal naza'ir*. 4 vols. By Jalal ad-Din as-Suyuti. (*d.* 911 A. H.). On grammatical questions, with extracts from many older works now lost or only accessible in manuscript; *Ad-dakhira fi tahafut al-falasifa*, by Ala ad-Din Ali at-Tusi. (*d.* 887 A. H.). Polemic against philosophers, composed at the command of Sultan Muhammad the Conqueror, and influenced by the work of Ghazzali entitled *Tahafut al-falasifa*, etc.

The Yiddish collection has been increased by several hundred old and new books, mostly published in Poland. A good number of them will be of particular service to those interested in the historical, political, and educational problems of the Jewish minority in that new republic. Yiddish books printed in this country generally enter the Library by way of copyright. As a rule all of the copyrighted Hebrew, Arabic, and Yiddish books, as well as those in cognate languages, are being catalogued and the proofsheets for printed cards read and revised in this division.

A constant increase in the number of copyrighted Hebrew and Yiddish books is noted

SLAVIC SECTION

(From the report of the chief, Doctor Speck)

SLAVICA:
Accessions.

The number of publications in the Slavic section has been increased by about 1,500 volumes. A large order for Russian publications is pending.

The Library has purchased: A collection of Ukrainian publications of 246 titles; a complete set of a rather rare

and valuable Russian artistic monthly entitled "Zolotoe Runo" (Golden Fleece), for 1906-1909, containing reproductions of modern Russian paintings, with comments; the following three important treatises on the history of the dynasty of Romanoffs: "Gosudari iz doma Romanovykh, 1613-1913," "Tri vieka" (Three Centuries), published by I. D. Sytin, and "Trista liet tsarstvovaniia doma Romanolvykh, 1613-1913;" "Otechestvennaia voina, 1812," five volumes artistically illustrated; "Velikaia Reforma," six volumes artistically illustrated.

During the year the section has begun to develop the Polish subsection; a collection of 143 titles of representative modern Polish belles-lettres was purchased.

Among the gifts of 26 titles the most noteworthy is a collection of 8 titles of Lithuanian publications presented to the Library by Rev. J. J. Koncevicius. *Gifts.*

Exchange of official publications with the Slavic countries outside of Russia—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—was established years ago. The Library has been sending American publications regularly to these countries through the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution, but the Library has so far received very little in return, perhaps for the reason that these countries have not as yet succeeded in establishing a special office which would care for exchange of their official publications.

In these Slavic states, especially in Poland and Czechoslovakia, there has been a considerable increase in the output of publications as compared with the pre-war time.

The interest of readers in and visitors to the Library has also grown in regard to these new states. Inquiries in regard to their status and affairs, especially related to the bibliography of their informative and artistic literature, are increasing in number.

The considerable assistance given by the section to other divisions, especially to the divisions of accessions, documents, music, law, and the catalogue division in the matters of Slavic publications during the year has

held back the technical work in the section. With the appointment of new members with the knowledge of Slavic languages to the staffs of the divisions of documents and music the pressure for assistance was lessened so far as these two divisions were concerned.

Should the staff of the section be increased as it is planned the technical work could be resumed on a much larger scale than has been possible hitherto.

A plan has been worked out to classify the publications in the Yudin collection according to the classification outline of the Library, to write an authors' list on cards, and finally, to shelve the publications according to main classes in alphabetical order of the authors in each class.

The demand for assistance in bibliographical research and for translation of letters, documents, and text has required considerable work from the section.

ORIENTAL SECTION

CHINESE AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1924-25

Doctor Swingle's report is given as Appendix III of this report.

BINDING

The number of volumes bound was only 20,731, as against 26,447 during the preceding year. Lack of funds was responsible for the discrepancy.

CATALOGUING

(From the report of the chief cataloguer, Mr. Martel)

The number of volumes catalogued during the year was 79,143; accessions 65,619, recatalogued 13,524 (1923-24, 82,441 volumes, accessions 70,012, recatalogued 12,429). The titles held over from the preceding year were gradually printed along with the titles of the books catalogued currently, during the year, accounting for the increase in the number of cards filed from 394,623 to 476,955. By April, 1925, the arrears in card printing

had been disposed of, but a slight retardation in printing cards again became exigent for the last months of the year.

The list of American doctoral dissertations for the year 1922 and that for 1923 were printed and issued in short succession, and preparation of the list for 1924 is well advanced. Other publications issued were a revised reprint of the Guide to the cataloguing of serial publications of societies and institutions by Harriet W. Pierson; Guide to the cataloguing of periodicals by Mary W. MacNair, third edition; Subject headings, third cumulative supplement to the main list; and Subject subdivisions, sixth edition. The third edition of the Classification schedules of class Z, Bibliography, with additions and revisions to date, prepared by Eliza J. Skinner, is in press; Subject headings, monthly list no. 10, Literature subject headings, fifth edition, and Subject headings with local subdivisions, fourth edition, are other publications being revised for reprinting.

Publications.

CLASSIFICATION

(From the report of the chief classifier, Mr. Perley)

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1924-25 was 78,485, of which 68,675 were new accessions and 9,808 were reclassified, including 2,447 transfers. The number of volumes shelved was 74,997, of which 67,634 were new accessions. These figures do not include several thousand volumes in religion which were reclassified but not yet shelved. The year preceding, the number of volumes classified and shelved was 76,366, of which 71,728 were new accessions and 4,638 were reclassified, including 2,363 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Total	
A. Polygraphy.....	2,807	42	2,849	Stack lists:
B-BJ. Philosophy.....	919	79	998	Printed..... 37,506
BL-BX. Religion.....	4,897	6,628	11,525	Preliminary.. ¹ 51,629
C. History—Auxiliary sciences.....	628	40	668	
CS. American genealogy.....	233	-----	233	
D. History (except American).....	4,635	95	4,730	Shelf list:
E, F. American history.....	3,898	94	3,992	Printed..... 44,513
G. Geography—Anthropology.....	1,604	11	1,615	
H. Social and economic sciences.....	10,394	80	10,474	
J. Political science.....	5,470	14	5,484	
L. Education.....	3,288	15	3,305	
M. Music literature.....	1,498	-----	1,498	
N. Fine arts.....	1,384	7	1,391	
P. Language and literature.....	6,944	97	7,041	
PZ. Fiction in English.....	2,885	72	2,957	
Q. Science.....	4,185	12	4,197	
R. Medicine.....	2,065	9	2,074	
S. Agriculture.....	1,989	1	1,990	
T. Technology.....	4,116	4	4,120	
U. Military science.....	854	15	869	
V. Naval science.....	765	-----	765	
Z. Bibliography.....	2,176	46	2,222	
Transfers.....	67,634	7,361	74,997	
Intermediate.....	154	2,447	2,447	
Old classification.....	887	-----	887	
	68,675	9,808	78,485	

¹ Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains in round numbers 2,238,000 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 107,500; B-BJ (Philosophy), 25,000; BL-BX (Religion), 94,000; C-D (History, exclusive of American), 200,000; E, F (American), 168,000; G (Geography), 35,500; H-J (Social and political sciences), 525,000; L (Education), 91,500; M (Music), 40,000; N (Fine arts), 48,000; P. (Language and literature), 206,500; PZ (Fiction in English), 79,000; Q (Science), 178,500; R (Medicine), 67,500; S (Agriculture), 76,000; T (Technology), 140,000; U

(Military science), 32,000; V (Naval science), 24,000; Z (Bibliography), 99,500; Incunabula, etc., 500.

In connection with the statistics of incunabula Mr. Martel has supplied the following estimate:

The number of incunabula in the L. C. collection proper (i. e., exclusive of Thacher collection) is as follows so far as known:

L. C. Incunabula collection (shelflisted) -----	471
— not shelflisted and in part uncatalogued (in inclosure)	83
— Law uncatalogued -----	2
— Deinard-Schiff:	
Hebrew -----	8
Other -----	26
	<hr/>
	34
	<hr/>
	590

This number includes duplicates (22, in part imperfect copies, or bound with other works, etc.).

During the past year the division has lost through resignations six assistants, four shelflisters, and two messengers, a number somewhat smaller than the average for recent years but still regrettable considering the unusually high quality of the service rendered.

Since the close of the fiscal year the classification division has suffered a very great loss by the resignation of Prof. Alfred F. W. Schmidt, who left to become professor of library science and librarian at George Washington University. Professor Schmidt was first assistant in classification for the past 12 years (July 1, 1913, to September 30, 1925) and it is difficult to say enough for his value to this division, especially in the fields of history and philosophy, although his range of usefulness was far more extensive. The classification schemes for "Universal and old world history" and its supplementary volume on the European war may well serve as monuments to his intelligence, industry, and scholarship in the service of this library.

No publications have been issued by this division during the year, although the schemes for the classification of general philology and classical philology and literature reached the first revision of proof before printing appropriations were exhausted. It is especially unfortunate that with the remarkable growth of interest in our classi-

fication schemes at home and abroad the increasing cost of printing and diminishing appropriations make it impossible to supply other libraries with printed copies of many of the schemes. At present no less than nine classes of the classification are reported as out of print by the Superintendent of Documents with several manuscript schemes for which there is a constant demand yet to be printed. Of the nine schemes reported out of print a few copies of some classes may still be supplied to libraries by our publication section.

During the coming year it is hoped that the printing of subclasses P-PA, General Philology and the Classics, may be completed and that the third edition of class Z, Bibliography, may also be printed, the second edition having been out of print for several years. It is also hoped that we may be able to print the scheme for Religion (BI-BX) which has been for some years in manuscript.

As evidence of the growing interest in our classification system we have pleasure in reporting the libraries of the following institutions as recently adopting the system and reclassifying according to its principles:

Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.

Emory University, Emory University, Ga.

London School of Economics and Political Science, London, England (For all classes, previously for class Z only.)

Louvain University, Louvain, Belgium.

San Diego Scientific Library, San Diego, Calif.

Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.

United States Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Scotland.

University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Requests for the classification schemes printed or type-written have been unusually numerous and they have been lent to libraries in the United States, Great Britain, and China. The Librarian of the Stockholm Technical Institute (Kungl. tekniska hogskolan) wrote for permission to translate the schemes, with some modifications and abridgments, into Swedish.

CARD DIVISION

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

During the year the number of subscribers to printed cards has increased from 3,374 to 3,593. Fully 75 per cent of the new subscribers are libraries of colleges, high schools, and teachers' colleges.

The value of the cards shipped, exclusive of those supplied to libraries of the United States Government, was \$146,429.27, an increase of more than 20½ per cent over the shipments of last year. About 15 per cent of this increase was due to the increase in the price of the cards, effective July 1, 1924. The cash sales, representing cards sold and paid for during the year, amounted to \$140,701.99.

The sale of cards to libraries of the departments of the United States Government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to \$3,927.93.

Cards for 37,005 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including 2,545 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and 1,077 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1925, was 964,488. The average stock of each card is estimated at 70 copies, making the total number of cards in stock about 67,514,160.

A depository set assigned early in the year to North Carolina University library is about two-thirds withdrawn from stock and will be shipped this fall. A depository set was also assigned to Toronto University library. The revised list of depositories is appended. The list of partial depository sets assigned to libraries maintained by the United States Government, as printed in the report for 1923, remains unchanged.

A provisional issue of the fifth edition of the pamphlet, *L. C. Printed Cards*, was issued, a permanent issue being impracticable until the corresponding sixth edition of the *Handbook of Card Distribution* can be printed. Not less than 1,000 copies of the smaller pamphlet are now required annually for the use of students in library

schools and training classes. The leading schools evidently include instruction in the ordering and use of the L. C. cards as a part of the regular curriculum.

The hope expressed in my report last year that arrears in printing and reprinting of cards would be avoided in the future were only partly realized. The number of entries on hand awaiting printing and reprinting at the close of this fiscal year were about one-half as large as at the end of last year, being approximately 10,000 new entries and 1,000 reprints. The branch printing office, located in the Library, had the force and equipment necessary to overcome the arrears entirely and was working very efficiently to that end, but owing chiefly to the substantial increase in the wages paid in the Government Printing Office and the failure of Congress to grant a corresponding deficiency appropriation we were again prevented from reaching the goal. The output had to be sharply curtailed during the last quarter.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
 Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
 Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
 Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
 California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.
 California University Library, Berkeley, Calif.
 Chicago University Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Columbia University Library, New York City.
 Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.¹
 Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
 Hebrew University Library, Jerusalem, Palestine.
 Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.
 Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
 Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
 John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
 Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.

¹ Proof-sheet depository only.

Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.¹
Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.¹
McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.¹
Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.
New York Public Library, New York City.
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
North Carolina University Library, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio.
Oklahoma University Library, Norman, Okla.
Peking University Library, Peking, China.
Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philippine Library and Museum, Manila, P. I.¹
Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
Stanford University Library, Stanford University, Calif.¹
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
K. Tekniska Hogskolans Bibliotek, Stockholm, Sweden.
Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.
Tokyo Imperial University Library, Tokyo, Japan.¹
Toronto University Library, Toronto, Canada.
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.¹
Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

¹ Proof-sheet depository only.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the chief of the division of accessions and publications)

The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of the distribution of publications of the Library of Congress for the past three fiscal years:

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Publications.....	¹ 17	¹ 18	¹ 24
Reprints.....	3	3	4
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress.....	1, 516	1, 859	1, 531
Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents.....	13, 664	13, 041	14, 610
Distribution through the Bureau of International Exchanges.....	1, 252	2, 186	1, 680
Total number of publications distributed.....	16, 432	17, 086	17, 821
Publications correspondence.....	618	911	871
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents (pieces).....	² 24, 589	² 24, 315	-----
Received by the Superintendent of Documents for sales.....	\$1, 653. 75	\$1, 552. 90	-----

¹ Includes separate numbers of State publications (monthly check-list).

² Includes copyright publications.

Publications.

The publications of the Library during the past year have been as follows:

Administrative:

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924. 290 p. Plates. 23½ cm. Cloth, 60 cents.

Reprints:

Orientalia: Added; by Walter T. Swingle, chairman library committee, Department of Agriculture. (Reprint of Appendix III of the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1924.) 1924. p. 258-279. 23 cm.

Classification: Outline scheme of classes. 1925. 25 p. 25½ cm .

Reprints:

Guide to the cataloguing of the serial publications of societies and institutions. 1924. 108 p. 23 cm.

L. C. Printed Cards. How to order and use them. 5th ed. (Provisional) 1924. 36 p. 16 cm.

Documents:

Monthly Check-List of State publications. April-December, 1924; January-April, 1925. Paper, \$1.00 a year.

— Index and title-page for the year 1923.

Manuscripts:

Manuscripts in Public and Private Collections in the United States. 1924. p. ix, 98. 23 cm. Cloth, 50 cents.

Accessions of Manuscripts, Broad-sides and British Transcripts, January-December, 1923. 1924. 33 p. 19 cm.

— January-December, 1924. 1925. 31 p. 19 cm.

Catalogue publications:

Subject Headings used in the Dictionary Catalogue of the Library of Congress. Third supplement to the 2d edition, including all additions to September, 1924. 1924. 53 p. 25½ cm.

Subject subdivisions. 6th edition. 1924. 85 p. 23cm.

A list of American Doctoral Dissertations printed in 1922. 1924. 238 p. 23 cm. Paper, 35 cents.

Same, 1923. 1925. 209 p. 23 cm. Paper, 35 cents.

Guide to the cataloguing of periodicals. 3d edition. 1925. 23 p. 23 cm.

Reading Room:

Braille grade one and a half. Books, Room for the Blind, Library of Congress. 1925. 37 p. 23 cm.

Publications partially completed in fiscal year 1925:

Classification Schedule P-PA.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

(From the report of the chief bibliographer, Mr. Slade)

Complementary to the abstract of evidence bearing on the origin and causes of the World War, now in course of preparation in the legislative reference service, under the requirements of Senate Resolution 339, and intended for use in connection with that abstract, is a bibliography dealing with the same subject, now in course of preparation in the division of bibliography.

Work on the bibliography was undertaken by direction of the librarian on the adoption by the Senate of the resolution cited. As the work has progressed the task has proved by far the largest that has fallen to the division

during the year. There are collections of books in Europe and the United States wholly devoted to the World War; their contents dealing with causes alone are in themselves so numerous as to form considerable libraries within the larger units. A single German bibliography on the question of responsibility for the war contains not less than 2,300 titles, of which 40 per cent are in languages other than German. There is, therefore, an abundance, in reality a superabundance, of material on the subject, though much relating to the war's origins remains unpublished that some day undoubtedly will become known. The subject, too, as is apparent, has out of its very nature intricacies leading to all but infinities. The bibliographical task before us is accordingly one of unusual interest and of unusual dimensions. The normal work of the division has, nevertheless, gone on steadily, and concurrently with it this special work. The latter has included much checking of lists and searching of catalogues in a survey of the resources of the Library through the many related or unrelated fields that widely different and still more widely differing writers have thought to contain roots of the war. The titles gathered have been incorporated in the bibliography, and the collections in the Library supplemented through the purchase of material not already contained in them.

To turn from the matter of the bibliography on the origin of the war to the normal activities of the division of bibliography, the most considerable investigation made during the year was one resulting from a request from the office of the Attorney General for references to material having to do with the election of President and of succession to the presidential office. A chronological conspectus was made of Government documents on the subject; another of debates in Congress; and a bibliography on cards brought together giving references to numerous discussions in books and journals. Other special investigations have been conducted, and bibliographical lists and memoranda compiled as usual in the day-to-day service to Congress and the public. The lists compiled on special topics were 128 in number and had a total of

871 pages (mimeographed or typewritten). Number of memoranda compiled, 3,565. No statistics are kept of the number of readers and investigators advised on the premises. Acknowledgments of services rendered in the division of bibliography have been made by their authors in the following recent publications: "The life of Abraham Lincoln," by William E. Barton, Indianapolis, The Bobbs Merrill Co., 1925; "Washington Irving, Esq., ambassador at large from the new world to the old," by George S. Hellman, New York, A. A. Knopf, 1925; "Power of Congress over procedure in criminal contempts in 'inferior' Federal courts—a study in separation of powers," by Felix Frankfurter and James M. Landis, in *Harvard Law Review*, June, 1924; "William Graham Sumner," by Harris E. Starr, New York, H. Holt & Co., 1925.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the reports of the librarian of the Smithsonian, Professor Corbin, and the assistant in charge of the deposit, Mr. Brasch)

During the year there were two important changes in the staff. Mr. Paul Brockett, who had been connected with the Smithsonian Institution for 38 years and had served since 1902 as its assistant librarian and as custodian of the Smithsonian deposit, resigned to devote his full time to the duties of librarian and assistant secretary of the National Academy of Sciences. His successor, Mr. William Lee Corbin, formerly professor of English in Boston University, assumed the position of librarian of the Smithsonian Institution and custodian of the Smithsonian deposit on September 15.

Mr. F. H. Parsons, assistant in charge of the deposit in the Library of Congress from 1900 to 1925, retired from the service January 22, 1925, in accordance with the provisions of the retirement law. For the greater part of the last six months of his term he had been absent from the Library on account of illness, his annual leave and sick leave being extended by leave without pay. He was able, however, to return to his work from January 1-22, 1925, thus rounding out his

long service. During this period Mr. J. V. Butt, assistant in the division, supervised the work until October 16, 1924, when Miss H. W. Pierson, cataloguer for the division, was appointed acting assistant in charge. Miss Pierson supervised the work until the present assistant in charge was appointed, December 16, 1924.

The opportunity for the division is a most attractive one. Nowhere is there in the United States a collection of transactions and proceedings of foreign and domestic scientific and learned societies of such magnitude, completeness, and importance. Many of the oldest and many nonexistent societies are represented in this vast collection. In conjunction with the scientific and technical books in the Library proper, this division is admirably equipped to serve as a reference and interlibrary loan source unique among libraries; for the deposit functions with all the Government scientific bureaus of research, including the Smithsonian Institution with its many departments of research and museums, the National Research Council, Carnegie Institution, and universities and colleges throughout the United States.

One of the first of the large tasks recently undertaken was the arranging, listing, and checking of the large duplicate collection of publications of learned and scientific societies, which represents the accumulations of both the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution for the past 25 years. Until now it had been impossible for the Smithsonian division to attempt dealing with this material, as neither of the two assistants could be spared from their other duties; but with the aid of a third assistant, Mr. Kelly, and in cooperation with Mr. M. A. Roberts, chief of the accessions division, it has been possible to push this work, and at present the Library's own collection has been completely listed, though not fully checked. The total number of duplicate society publications listed are 790 foreign and 56 domestic sets.

In addition to this a large mass of duplicate university and college catalogues was recorded, then returned to the various institutions desiring to avail themselves of the offer of the Librarian of Congress to return this material under Government frank. Some 10,500 pieces

were returned to 65 institutions, and approximately 2,500 pieces were destroyed as not being wanted by others. Along with this 4,000 pieces of old public-library reports were disposed of for old paper. During this process a great deal of miscellaneous duplicate matter was assorted and sent to several Government departments, namely, Agricultural library, Surgeon General's library, Smithsonian Institution, and War College library. The remaining collection was carefully searched by the assistant in charge of the Smithsonian division and was found to contain many old and valuable volumes, including some rare and out of print Americana. It is interesting to note how valuable this whole process has been. The most interesting bibliographical find was a collection of 85 original drawings and artists' proofs of the famous United States exploring expedition during the years 1838-1842 by Charles Wilkes, United States Navy. The work of searching this material in the public catalogue is now being systematically undertaken by the accessions division, with a view to retaining much for second copies or placing in the reserve collection. Mr. Roberts has also sent material from the sorting deck to this division for appraisalment.

One of the most interesting and probably most important phases in scientific training from an educational viewpoint in recent years has been the development of the cultural aspect of the sciences, namely through the history of science. This movement has assumed a very long-needed place in our university and college curricula. There are now one large and several smaller organizations or societies fostering the study and research in the history of the sciences in the United States. It is with this cultural phase of the sciences that the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian deposit must meet a growing demand, particularly for early scientific works, such as original sources and contemporary commentaries. However, while the Library is already rich in sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century sources in pure sciences, greater effort should be focused upon more of this sort of material. For instance, of the first edition of the great Copernicus "*de Revolutionibus Orbium*

Coelestius Libri VI," 1543, there are but two or three copies in the United States; there is no copy in the Library of Congress. Of other later Renaissance masters in science there are but few standard editions in the Library.

In connection with this "new humanistic" movement it is extremely important to note that the Smithsonian deposit is preeminently well prepared to offer to students of the history of science a rich and resourceful collection of proceedings and transactions of scientific societies, for extensive research work. These publications are not to be considered as secondary sources, but as fundamental, in that many a noted scholar has produced his first and often best studies through the medium of society transactions; in fact, it is frequently only in these that such contributions can be found.

It is to be seen, therefore, that the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian deposit will become more and more the center for research in this new development in scientific training.

The problem of limiting the loan of books from this division is one that requires much thought. In order that greater efficiency in the use of books and circulation of the same can be had, a time limit should be enforced. As a rule, books or sets of books are kept by readers too long, thus depriving others of their use.

The cordial working relations with the librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, Professor Corbin, have been furthered by the frequent conferences we have found necessary. These conferences have also had very beneficial results in matters of direct bearing upon the efficiency of the work of the deposit, as well as upon the receipts of material.

Professor Corbin reports on the exchange of publications and accessions as follows:

As is generally known, the increase of the Smithsonian deposit is due chiefly to the exchange of publications between the Smithsonian Institution and other learned institutions and societies of the world. Many of these publications come to the Institution direct, others through the International Exchange Service, which is administered by the Institution. During the year the library of

the Institution received 30,496 packages by mail and 2,408 through the exchange. As usual, after these had been opened the items were stamped, entered, and sent to the appropriate branches of the library, but chiefly to the Smithsonian Deposit and the library of the United States National Museum. The large number of items received was due partly to the special effort made by the periodical and correspondence divisions of the library, in cooperation with the Smithsonian deposit and the periodical and order divisions of the Library of Congress, in noting wants and writing follow-up letters. Especially large sendings came from societies in Barcelona, Budapest, and Warsaw. Of the 2,338 missing volumes and parts requested for the Library of Congress, 1,933 were obtained—a gain of nearly 30 per cent over the year before. Exchange relations were also opened with a number of new societies.

Among the items received were dissertations from various universities at home and abroad, such as Basel, Berlin, Bern, Breslau, Copenhagen, Cornell, Dresden, Erlangen, Frankfurt a./M., Freiburg, Ghent, Giessen, Griefswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Helsingfors, Leipzig, Leyden, Lund, Marburg, Paris, Pennsylvania, Strasbourg, Tübingen, Uppsala, Utrecht, and Zürich; and from technical schools at Berlin, Delft, Karlsruhe, and Zürich.

The publications sent to the Smithsonian deposit numbered 7,287, of which there were 5,184 complete volumes, 1,421 parts of volumes, 390 pamphlets, and 292 charts. Documents of foreign governments, more or less statistical in character, to the number of 7,408, were also sent, without being stamped or entered, to the document division of the Library of Congress.

A very close estimate of the total number of volumes and pamphlets of the Smithsonian Institution was made by Professor Corbin, and is of interest to the deposit as well as to the Library of Congress. This estimate includes all material received from the beginning of the Institution in 1846 to June 30, 1924, which is as follows:

Smithsonian deposit.....	434, 213
National Museum library.....	164, 748
All other libraries.....	36, 039
Total.....	635, 000

The total comprises 500,000 volumes and 135,000 pamphlets. For the fiscal year 1924-25 the figures added give a total of 505,184 volumes and 135,390 pamphlets.

Some of the important accessions for the year are as noted below:

Received from the Smithsonian Institution

- Circolo matematico di Palermo. Rendiconti.
Vols. 28-47, 1909-1923. This completes our set to date.
Československá společnost zeměpisná, Prague. Sborník.
Roc. 1-25, 1895-1919.
Institut d'estudis Catalans, Barcelona. Publications.
34 vols, and 6 parts.
Towarzystwo naukowe warszawskie, Warsaw. Publications.
42 vols. 16 parts and 20 pamphlets.

Received through official source

- Bulgarian academy of sciences. Sborník.
Vols. 1-7, 1913-1917.
Vols. 9-16, 1918-1921.

Received through purchase

- Institute of metals. Journal. (London.)
Vols. 1-24, 1909-1920, and index vols. 1-25. This completes our set.

Received through various sources

3,350 foreign dissertations.

THE READING ROOMS

(From the report of the superintendent, Mr. Ashley)

Service.

The reading-room service has been maintained without interruption throughout the year, excepting on Independence Day and Christmas Day, when the building was closed all day, and on the occasions of the deaths of Secretary Wallace and Calvin Coolidge, jr., when it was closed for a part of the day. There were the customary half-holidays on Saturdays from the middle of June to the middle of September. On all other days the service to the public was maintained from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. on week days and from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. on Sundays and holidays.

From the record-breaking figures of the preceding year there were decreases of 6 per cent in the number of readers and the number of volumes circulated, and a 7 per cent decrease in the recorded reference use of books.

The fact that the session of Congress in this fiscal year was not quite half so long as the preceding session was the principal factor in these decreases. Similar decreases in the number of readers were recorded every alternate year for the past ten years. But it is also reasonable to suppose that another (very welcome) factor was the increasing public use of the near-by southeastern branch of the Carnegie Public Library, which completed its first full year's service during the fiscal year covered by this report.

Library statistics fluctuate from year to year, sometimes for indeterminable reasons. The averages of a period of years furnish a more satisfactory basis of comparison than the figures of any single year and its immediate predecessor. Compared with the averages of the 10 years just ended, this year's statistics show 20 per cent increases over the decennial averages both in the number of readers and in the recorded number of books consulted, and a 12 per cent increase in circulation. The number of persons who made use of the reading room in 1924-25 was 50 per cent greater and the recorded number of books consulted was 65 per cent greater than in the first year of the decade (1915-16).

Two principal factors have contributed to the increases of this decennium: a 47 per cent growth in the population of the District of Columbia since 1915 and notable additions to the number of organizations permanently established in Washington for serious research, all making use of our collections; new governmental bureaus, boards, and commissions, such as the Council of National Defense, the Shipping Board, the Veterans' Bureau, the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Federal Power Commission, the Bureaus of Agricultural and Home Economics, as well as new privately supported research bodies, such as the Institute of Economics, the Institute for Governmental Research, the Robert Brookings Graduate School, the research section of the National Woman's Party. In addition, Washington has become the headquarters of scores of national and international associations, councils, congresses, societies, institutes, and boards—commercial,

economic, educational, patriotic, political, religious, scientific—whose officials make increasing demands upon our resources.

*Mrs. Gertrude
T. Rider.*

The report of Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, assistant in charge of the collections and works for the blind, concludes her service with us, for on August 31, 1925, she resigned. Appointed on October 1, 1912, she found our work for the blind limited, substantially, to a service for the blind in the District of Columbia. The collection of books, uncatalogued and unclassified, numbered about 2,000 volumes in embossed type; the borrowers fewer than 150. She leaves a nation-wide service internationally known, the collection numbering over 13,000 volumes, the borrowers more than 2,400, the loans to blind readers throughout the United States in excess of 42,000 volumes per year. Three-fourths of the increases in material and in the use of it have come during the last half of Mrs. Rider's 13 years of service here.

The earlier years of that service with us, devoted first to organizing the material in hand (cataloguing and classifying it); next to enlarging and diversifying the collection; then to making it known nationally to the blind by means of printed lists of the authors and titles represented, were also given over to active cooperation with the national agencies interested in promoting the welfare of the blind, particularly those concerned in the establishment of a uniform type in which to print embossed books, in the production of more adequate and more useful supplies of embossed literature, and in methods of instruction for the sightless.

When the needs of the blind were brought sharply home to the public mind by the return of blinded soldiers from the battle fields of the European war, Mrs. Rider was already equipped and ready for special service in leading and directing war workers organized to aid the war blind. She served as a member of an advisory committee of experts appointed by the Government; was appointed directing librarian of the Guilford Base Hospital for Blinded Soldiers in Baltimore, later known as the Red Cross Institute for the Blind, and still later,

under conduct of the Veterans' Bureau, as Evergreen School for the Blind. Mrs. Rider continued to serve as directing librarian until the institution closed May 31, 1925, when, through her instrumentality, the Evergreen Library of 1,500 volumes was transferred to the Library of Congress.

She served as chairman of the legislative committee of the District of Columbia Association of Workers for the Blind, and of its home-teaching committee, as a member of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense, of the legislative committee of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, of the American Library Association Committee on Work for the Blind, as Director of the American National Red Cross Braille transcribing corps of 600 certified volunteers in 32 States—an organization that produced this year over 113,000 hand-copied sheets for binding in permanent book form.

Under Mrs. Rider's direction, therefore, the work of the "Room for the Blind," now officially designated as "Service for the Blind," has developed from a small local book-circulation service into a widely known and much sought bureau of information, a directing agency for welfare undertakings in behalf of the Nation's blind, and a notable circulating collection worthy of the Federal Government and of the National Library.

Although economic conditions have been bettered by the new salary scale which became effective on July 1, 1924, service losses have nevertheless continued at a rate higher than the normal rate to be expected under normal conditions. Exclusive of temporary appointees, the loss in personnel has amounted to 23 persons, of whom all but 3 could be termed "acceptable workers." Seven of them were of superior merit, 7 of satisfactory efficiency, and 6 below the average but still tolerable. The 23 losses included 2 retirements on annuity, 1 transfer to another division of the Library, 2 "terminations of service for cause," and 18 resignations. Of the 18 resignations, 3 were due to ill health, 6 to more attractive offers elsewhere, 6 to conflict of other duties (school), and 3 to changes in personal plans.

READING ROOM:
Personnel.

One-fourth of the reading room assistants are pursuing courses of study in local schools and colleges, a condition not wholly satisfactory but not yet avoidable under present salary conditions. Only a combination of exceptional stamina, high resolution, and complete devotion to duty can drive one successfully to a double goal so distant, without slighting in some measure the requirements of one service or the other or of both. It is done sometimes, by the unusual youth, but more often, it is to be feared, the two-fold effort is too great. Half of those who resigned this year were students of whom two were forced by ill health to give up both lines of work; the others, forced to abandon one service or the other, chose, quite naturally, to give their whole time to their formal education for the pursuit of which the period of youth is for most persons the only possible period. Conditions would be bettered for both parties to a considerable degree if we could offer part-time employment to student helpers, but the rigid provisions of the law apparently preclude this.

It is obvious that in the lower grades of service the salaries are still too low to attract a sufficient supply of competent assistants ready to give their undivided attention to our work.

PERSONNEL:
"Increases with-
in the grade."

The first full year's operations under the reclassification act of 1923 have disclosed certain discrepancies and inadequacies in the allocations which, however, are curable under the appeal provisions of the act itself. But the chief benefits of the act are not to be realized until Congress shall have made the act fully effective by satisfactory financial provisions for the "Increases in compensation . . . within the salary range of the grade," which the law says "shall be allowed upon the attainment and maintenance of the appropriate efficiency ratings."

The original advances from the old salary rates to the new scale, which became effective July 1, 1924, were by the act limited to the minimum rates for all employees not already receiving more than the minimum. Any further increases are conditioned upon appropriate efficiency ratings; but "in no case shall the compensation of any employee be increased unless Congress has appro-

riated the money from which the increase may lawfully be paid." No money has yet been appropriated for such increases in the Library service. Congress has provided a graduated salary scale of (as a rule) seven steps within each grade; a system of efficiency ratings correlated with the salary rates has been established; but, so far as the Library of Congress is concerned, these provisions are still inoperative for lack of the necessary appropriations.

It is the clear intent of the law that performance of average quality shall be compensated at the average (not the minimum) salary rate of the grade; but until funds for increases shall have been provided, the experienced employee can receive no more than the novice, the highly efficient no more than the least efficient, the energetic no more than the sluggish.

The system of efficiency ratings already established in the Library can be made to operate as a powerful aid in improving morale and in securing a larger and better output. Presumably such was one of the paramount purposes of the law—to better the service as well as to render economic justice to those already on the rolls and to attract applicants of satisfactory qualifications to fill vacancies. But no one of these aims can be fully attained without adequate provision for rewarding efficiency and penalizing deficiency. Without this the value of efficiency ratings will not be sufficient to warrant the very considerable amount of time and labor semiannually required in their preparation.

The two retirements from the service were those of Horace M. Jordan (specially noted in last year's report although occurring within the year covered by this report) and of William H. Grimshaw, long time a doorkeeper at the main entrance to the reading room, who, attaining the age of 76 years, retired on August 20, 1924, after 27 years of faithful service, dating from the opening of the Library Building.

READING ROOM:
Retirements.

Chargeable to the following year's account, but appropriately mentionable now, is the retirement on July 24, 1925, of the other of the two doorkeepers, Hamilton Rucker, whose 45 years of faithful service in the Library

began in the old library quarters in the Capitol, before the middle of Doctor Spofford's term of office.

Reference collection.

A systematic revision of the general reference collection shelved in the reading room, undertaken since the adjournment of Congress, has progressed through about one-third of the whole. Some 473 titles have been added, for the most part displacing earlier works now sent to the stacks. Special revision was also made of the collection of 1,200 reference works at the central reference desk.

Research facilities.

The demand for special facilities for research—"a quiet place where I can reserve the books I need and where I can study them in freedom from distracting noise and movement"—has never been greater, constantly in excess of our decreasing supply. The building was not designed with such needs as these in mind. It amply provided for the sightseer; it well provided for housing the scholar's raw materials of research, but it did not give him an adequate workroom apart from his fellows. This need we have met as best we could by installing tables in the alcoved gallery of the reading room, between the bookcases in the north curtain, in unoccupied space in the Smithsonian division, and around the outer rim of the main reading room. But even these accommodations have been seriously contracted in recent years in order to provide room for the growing staff of the Library and space for the growing card catalogue.

The situation has been relieved somewhat this year by setting aside for the reservation of books a small number of shelves in the southeast stack, in immediate proximity to the reading room. A research worker for whom no table is available is given one of these shelves as a place in which he can himself place his books, properly charged, and to which he has free access by card. This plan effects a great saving of the reader's time and is much appreciated, but it still leaves him without the coveted place of seclusion for his study. Fortunately better things are in prospect, for the plans for the new northeast stack, upon which construction is expected to begin in the autumn, make extended pro-

vision for meeting the special needs for secluded study rooms.

The insufficiency of the allotment for printing and binding during recent years has had cumulative effects seriously detrimental to the interests of current users of the Library and still more detrimental to the permanent value of the collections. This is a matter of special import to the reading room, since about one-third of all the new material sent annually to the bindery in recent years from all divisions of the Library has been forwarded from this one division. The total number of volumes bound for all divisions during this year was only 19,758, the average number for each of the preceding five years having been 28,292. The seriousness of the situation, however, lies in the fact that at the end of the year, June 30, 1925, there were held all ready and waiting in those divisions which supply the bindery with nine-tenths of its work, almost as many more books—17,988 volumes—that could be turned in at a day's notice and that would have been forwarded long since had the necessary funds been available. This includes only the material actually ready, collated, with instructions to the binder all written up. A very considerable (probably an equal) number of other volumes requiring binding but not yet collated and made ready because of the futility of preparing them so long in advance, are waiting their turn; and the normal accessions of the coming year are at hand, sufficient in themselves alone to keep the bindery busy throughout the year.

Binding arrears.

To illustrate the situation by a concrete example: The periodical division annually receives about 125,000 unbound numbers. Of this great mass those most worthy of permanent preservation would make up into 4,000 volumes of periodicals and 2,000 volumes of newspapers, which should all be bound as quickly as possible after the receipt of the concluding numbers. But not since 1921-22 has it been possible to have the binding keep pace with the current accessions. The averages for the three years past have been: 2,429 volumes of periodicals bound instead of 4,000; and 1,560 volumes of

newspapers bound instead of 2,000. There is now therefore an accumulated binding arrearage equal to considerably more than a full year's accessions to the present sets. A 25 per cent annual increase in binding for the next four years to come would not wipe out this arrearage. Similar conditions prevail (to a lesser degree) throughout the divisions most largely concerned in the binding work.

*Printing
arrears.*

Not so apparent but quite as embarrassing to prompt service is the increasing accumulation of books for which no catalogue cards have been printed and filed because of lack of funds. The "twilight" period between the receipt of new accessions and the appearance of entries for them in the public catalogue is a period of trouble in a large library. New books are the ones most in demand no matter what the nature of the work; until they are entered in the catalogue the readers and the major part of the library staff are without the means of determining quickly whether the book has been received or not, or where it may be found.

*Card catalogue
expansion.*

Another problem seriously affecting the interests of readers is the space-consuming growth of the public card catalogue. When the reading room was opened to the public in 1897, the catalogue (on large manuscript cards) was inside the central reference desk in drawers below the circular counter, where it was wholly inaccessible to readers, and wholly without room for growth. That was the only place for a catalogue provided in the building plans. The building lacked and still lacks any space in the vicinity of the reading room that could be converted into suitable quarters for a public card catalogue of any mentionable size. Apparently the only possibility of meeting the situation lay in displacing a few readers' desks and installing a modern equipment adequate for immediate needs. There were at that time desks on the main floor of the reading room for 248 readers and also reserved tables for the use of 16 persons wishing to engage in extended research. Before the year 1900 six of the readers' desks were removed and a dictionary card catalogue containing 90,000 cards had been installed in the space thus obtained.

From that modest beginning the advance has been constant. The catalogue has grown to 4,112 card drawers; to provide room for these the number of readers' desks has been gradually decreased to 198, the reserved tables to 12. The most recent addition, a section containing 1,344 drawers, was installed in 1918 and the entire alphabet redistributed to occupy it. In many places in the alphabet there is now such crowding as to make consultation difficult and further interpolation of new cards impracticable. A redistribution of cards is at hand. This will afford some relief for a short time. But the catalogue is growing at the rate of 160,000 cards per year. Another addition of a section of 1,344 drawers is not many months distant. When that addition is made, displacing 16 more readers' desks and 2 more reserved tables, the card catalogue will occupy one-fourth of the entire floor space in the main reading room and the accommodations for readers will be but three-fourths of what they were in 1897.

It is possible to compute the date when the entire floor space will be occupied by the catalogue at the present rate of progress, providing no change in the methods of handling the catalogue problem be made in the meantime. A sight of impatient readers standing in wait for desks on busy Sunday afternoons will disclose how serious a matter would be any further reduction of the seating capacity of the room. Additions to the catalogue furniture beyond the impending extension are hardly to be thought of. The machine will not be so enlarged as to shoulder out all those for whose use it exists. The collections of books will continue to expand; their growth was nearly 40 per cent in the past decade; the appeals for access to their contents will increase, this year the readers were 50 per cent more numerous, the number of books used by them nearly 65 per cent greater than they were 10 years ago; the total space available for both readers and the apparatus of exposition is a fixed quantity. Some new means must soon be provided in this fixed space for quickly unfolding to the mind of the reader the thought embodied in the books he needs without displacing either the reader or the books.

Obviously another decade will see the end of the floor-consuming expansion of the catalogue in the reading room. What then of the future? The catalogue can not be removed to other quarters, for no suitable quarters are available. The time is at hand for a reexamination of the physical factors of the catalogue problem.

Card catalogue expansion.

The catalogue on cards possesses one great advantage over a catalogue printed in book form—the possibility of indefinite up-to-date intercalation of new entries and, as corollary, the (too easy) possibility of revisions of the entries (an apparently irresistible temptation to endless tinkering with work already fairly well done). But the card catalogue has very serious disadvantages: The extravagant consumption of space, the greater amount of time required to find a particular entry, the difficulty of comparing one entry with another, the awkwardness of consulting cards in drawers above the reader's head or near his feet; the fact that a given entry can be consulted at a given time by only one reader who must also completely monopolize the use of the other 1,500 entries in the drawer. Then there is the matter of cost. A library wishing to purchase a duplicate of our public catalogue on cards already printed would need to spend: For cards, \$50,660; for typing and revising secondary headings and arranging cards for filing, \$25,330; for cabinets and card drawers, \$16,000—total \$91,990. And that is the cost of but a single copy of the catalogue. Our card catalogue is merely a loose-leaf book of some millions of small thick leaves, printed on one side only, bound in wooden covers in 4,112 volumes, costing about \$92,000 per set.

Beyond dispute card catalogues are extravagant consumers of both space and time. A standard size card drawer of 1,500-card capacity, with its proportionate part of the space occupied by the surrounding partitions in the cabinet, occupies 9,000 cubic centimeters of space. A single card in a full drawer of that size consumes, therefore, 6 cubic centimeters. But one volume of the "Subject index to books acquired by the British Museum, 1916-1920," with its proportionate part of the vacant shelf space behind it and above it as it rests on standard

shelving, occupies 4,100 cubic centimeters, and it contains "some 41,000 new entries" of sufficient fullness to meet the needs of all but perhaps one reader in a thousand. One entry in this printed catalogue volume occupies one-tenth of 1 cubic centimeter; that is, one-sixtieth of the space consumed by the same entry on a card in a card cabinet.

A practical way out of the difficulty will probably be reached by printing in book form large portions of the card catalogue (subject groups or country groups or accession-period groups) and removing from the public catalogue the corresponding card entries. The card catalogue will, of course, be continued for all later accessions to such groups until the annual accumulation of about 160,000 new cards make the printing of supplementary volumes desirable.

SERVICE FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the assistant in charge, 1924-25, Mrs. Rider)

The year has been one of steady increase and development in every phase of the work.

New readers are continually added, and the demand for books in all classes of literature becomes more and more insistent.

The blind world is the seeing world in miniature, and books that appeal to the average man and woman appeal even more strongly to their fellow blind citizens, who are cut off from so many of the ordinary amenities of life.

A new record in circulation has been reached, 42,174 volumes having been issued in the 12 months under review. The circulation increased beyond that of last year by 6,531 volumes.

The steady increase in borrowers, collection, circulation, and turnover is shown in the following figures:

	1915	1925	Increase	Per cent increase
Collection.....	3, 174	13, 136	9, 962	314
Circulation.....	5, 408	42, 174	36, 766	680
Borrowers.....	233	2, 423	2, 190	940

The grade 1½ and grade 2 Braille books now form two-thirds of the total circulation and the portion in greatest demand. The grade 1½ collection is the largest extant in both size and diversity of titles. One thousand five hundred and eight volumes of it are hand copied, and represent one-third of the total Braille collection and one-eighth of the entire collection.

Accessions increased 50 per cent, and of the total new books and magazine subscriptions (2,197), four-fifths were acquired by gift, transfer, deposit, and by act of March 4, 1913.

The Braille grade 1½, English Braille, and American Braille collections have been reclassified. A new catalogue of grade 1½ Braille books has been published, and it contains in excess of four times the titles in the finding list published in 1921. Mention is due the first and second assistants, Miss Mildred Loudon and Mr. W. Morgan Swingle, for the careful detailed work done on the catalogue and in the matter of reclassification.

The production of hand copied books by volunteers has continued to grow under the direction of the National American Red Cross, and a great deal of manuscript produced by its transcribers has been presented to the Library of Congress, 431 volumes in 1924-25. This material is very valuable. Being the only Braille copies in existence, money could not buy them.

Our grateful thanks are due to these highly skilled and indefatigable volunteer writers, who add month by month new and up-to-date books, and to 20 volunteers from the Junior League of Washington, who worked in the Library a half day each a week under volunteer supervision, shel-

lacking, collating, numbering, and otherwise preparing the hand copied books for binding.

A brief representative list of hand transcribed books ^{Books for the blind.} presented during the year follows:

- Blood and Sand, Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, 9 volumes.
- The Life of George Washington, Henry Cabot Lodge, 15 volumes.
- Memories of Travel, James Bryce, 6 volumes.
- The Story of Gösta Berling, Selma Lagerlöf, 11 volumes.
- Saints and Heroes to the End of the Middle Ages, George Hodges, 3 volumes.
- The Lengthened Shadow, William J. Locke, 9 volumes.
- Huntingtower, John Buchan, 6 volumes.
- Growth of the Soil, Knut Hamsun, 9 volumes.
- Secrets of Animal Life, J. Arthur Thomson, 5 volumes.
- Lonely Furrow, Maud Diver, 11 volumes.
- The Iron Puddler, James J. Davis, 4 volumes.
- Twelve Tests of Character, Harry Emerson Fosdick, 3 volumes.
- Fair Harbor, Joseph C. Lincoln, 10 volumes.
- A Son at the Front, Edith Wharton, 8 volumes.
- The Cathedral, Hugh Walpole, 11 volumes.
- Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson, Sidney Colvin, 4 volumes.
- Damaged Souls, Gamaliel Bradford, 4 volumes.
- The Mind in the Making, James H. Robinson, 3 volumes.
- The Canterbury Tales, Geoffrey Chaucer, 10 volumes.
- The Sea-Hawk, Rafael Sabatini, 10 volumes.
- The Americanization of Edward Bok, Edward Bok, 9 volumes.
- The Vanished Poms of Yesterday, Lord Frederick Hamilton, 7 volumes.

No more effective work than book production can be undertaken to benefit the blind. We warmly welcome the considerable number of new titles presented by the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, 114 Braille volumes in English, 58 in French, 21 ink-print keys, 21 Braille music scores, and copies of the Interallied Braille Magazine, *Le Courier Musical et Littéraire*, and *Le Braille Magazine*.

A notable contribution were the 716 Braille volumes (65 titles, 3 copies each) published and deposited, and the 255 volumes of English Braille publications deposited with the Library by the Veterans' Bureau for the primary use of the blinded soldiers. Copies of these books benefit the general reader.

Evergreen School for the Blind closed May 31, 1925. The Veterans' Bureau in 1924 listed 801 cases of blind

and partially blind reported among ex-service men, and 178 rehabilitated.

Books valued at more than \$7,500 and several hundred hand-copied volumes have been transferred from the Evergreen library to this collection. They will be entered in next year's count.

The Library's thanks for books are due also to the American Brotherhood of Free Reading for the Blind, Braille Transcribers Center, Daughters of Ohio in New York, Department of Missions National Council of the Episcopal Church, Mary Baker Eddy estate, International Theosophical Headquarters, and Imprimerie de La Roue.

The supply of books, even taking into consideration the 2,125 volumes added during the year, is entirely inadequate, and the problem of getting enough books to lend without great funds to spend is a difficult one. Recognizing that the blind more than the seeing are dependent upon books, much thought has been given to means of increasing the number of Braille books.

A way of duplicating hand written Braille has been successfully worked out. Slightly higher dots with a trifle less diameter have been found to duplicate more clearly, and plans are under way to provide volunteer Brailleists with slates and writers which will insure the best results. Books duplicated by Red Cross volunteers of New York County and Nassau County chapters have been pronounced entirely legible by average readers, and to the liking of blind readers in general.

The method of duplication is adapted from a French process invented by M. Garin, a Paris architect. Briefly described, Braille is written on oiled paper; after corrections have been made each page of Braille is laid, embossed side down, on a piece of resilient material, and with a glazier's knife into its depressions is pressed a mixture of plaster of Paris and glue. When this composition hardens the paper plates are sufficiently durable to run through a press for printing one hundred or more copies.

A paper on the "Means of increasing the number of Braille books" was, on June 23, 1925, presented to the American Association of Workers for the Blind in biennial

convention at Cleveland, Ohio. An exhibit of duplicated Braille and a round-table on the subject proved of great interest to the blind, to educators, and librarians.

The head of the research department of the American Foundation for the Blind characterizes the duplicating of hand-copied Braille as "one of the brightest rays of hope which has yet been shed upon the dark problems of how to furnish the blind with an adequate supply of embossed literature."

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the report of the director, Mr. Meyer)

The table of inquiries during sessions and recesses, *Legislative reference service.* infra, shows that in 1915, the year the Service began operations, there was a short session of Congress not followed by an extra session. This did not occur again until the present year 1924-25. In 1915 there were 92 session days and 273 recess days. In 1925 practically the same, 93 and 272, respectively, but during the session days in 1915 there were 203 inquiries, while during the session days of 1925 there were twice as many inquiries, 404. Further, during the recess days of 1915 there were only 66 inquiries, while during the recess days of 1925 there were eight times as many, 520, thus showing that the recess period has ceased being a period of comparative inactivity.

The recess period of 1924-25 gave us the best kind of an opportunity to carry on a number of important investigations that were called for. Three of these stand out prominently, as they resulted in reports that were printed as documents, listed below, which show a total number of pages printed 608 (277, 88, 243), larger than in any year since the establishment of the service.

Taxation of incomes, corporations, and inheritances, in Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and Spain. Prepared by A. Bernard. Presented by Mr. Jones of New Mexico, of the Senate Committee on Finance, January 5, 1925. (68th Cong., 2d sess., S. Doc. No. 186.) 277 p.

Election of the President of the United States by the House of Representatives. Prepared by George J. Schulz. Presented by Mr. Jones of New Mexico, February 26, 1925. (68th Cong., 2d sess., S. Doc. No. 227.) 88 p.

Irrigation and reclamation laws, etc., of Australia, Canada, Great Britain, India, and South Africa. Information presented to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, House of Representatives, Sixty-eighth Congress, Second session, in connection with H. R. 11171-12083, by Mr. Winter. Bills to provide for aided and directed settlement on Government land in irrigation projects. By Carl L. W. Meyer. April, 1925. 243 p. (Printed for use of the committee.)

The committees and others concerned in these three documents have been most liberal in supplying extra copies for distribution to outsiders who were interested, so that we have felt justified in noting the fact of publication in the Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service, where they would be sure to fall under the observation of those interested in such public questions. The resulting wider distribution has not proven a burden to anyone concerned.

From time to time material prepared by the Legislative reference service is printed in the Congressional Record. One of these, a "List of acts of Congress declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States," printed in the Record of February 11, 1925, attracted wide attention as the most accurate and carefully annotated list that had ever been printed. Each act declared unconstitutional is taken up in the order of its passage by Congress, with a citation of the case in which the Supreme Court held it unconstitutional, a short synopsis of the court's decision, and the names of the justices of the Supreme Court who dissented, if any.

We have extended our cooperative efforts with other divisions, periodical, documents, and especially maps. On several occasions where the subject of inquiry touched the public domain, transportation routes, roads, and other features of a geographical character the Map division furnished most valuable material and information to the member.

*Index to State
legislation.*

We are still prepared, whenever an act of Congress provides the funds, to take up the question of getting our index in shape for printing, adding such subjects as are not now included, and preparing a brief digest somewhat similar to the material included in the Legislative

Bulletin published by the New York State Library from 1891 to 1907. For our own purposes our card index is adequate and need not be printed. But the information it contains is of the greatest value to the legal profession, law librarians, and State legislative and municipal reference bureaus, and should be printed as an important measure of national economy. The expense should not properly be a part of the Library of Congress budget, but if appropriated should be provided for in a separate act.

The index to the Federal statutes is in much better shape for printing. The question of printing in many respects parallels the printing of the index to the State laws. The card index is sufficient for our own needs; and its publication would be therefore for the benefit of other Government bureaus, the legal profession in general, and others who have occasion to consult the Federal laws. The cost of publication should therefore be provided for specially. The following is quoted from a special memorandum on this subject prepared by Mr. W. H. McClenon, who has charge of the indexing of the Federal statutes:

There should be printed a new edition of the Scott and Beaman ^{*Index to Federal Statutes.*} Index-Analysis of the Federal Statutes to cover the period 1873-1925, including the Revised Statutes and volumes 18-43 of the Statutes at Large. The indexing of this legislation and the listing of repeals and amendments, both express and implied, is now completed (except for the indexing of a portion of the temporary legislation and certain local matters of no general interest), and it would be feasible at any time to publish the index within a few months after publication is decided upon. Such publication has from time to time been requested by various persons, notably by the Attorney General of the United States, and I believe its utility would clearly warrant the necessary expenditure.

It is not, in my opinion, worth while at this time to attempt to print a complete index to all the acts ever enacted by Congress, as the bulk of the volume or volumes would be too great. The following is an approximate estimate of the space that would be covered by the various groups of entries now in our files:

- A. Permanent general legislation in force, 1,500 to 2,000 pages.
- B. Permanent general legislation no longer in force, 300 to 400 pages.
- C. Temporary general legislation, 600 to 800 pages.

D. Permanent local legislation of general interest in force, 250 to 300 pages.

E. Permanent local legislation of general interest no longer in force, 100 to 150 pages.

F. Miscellaneous local legislation, 500 to 750 pages.

G. Private legislation, 2,000 to 2,500 pages.

H. Repeals and amendments, 300 to 400 pages (not including those from 1789 to 1873).

Any new edition of the index should certainly include the material in Groups A and H and possibly Groups B and D (also Group E, if both B and D are included). I do not recommend the printing at this time of Groups C, F, and G.

On February 17 (calendar day, February 21), 1925, the United States Senate, at the instance of Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 339):

In the Senate of the United States, February 17 (calendar day, February 21), 1925

Resolved, That the legislative reference service of the Congressional Library shall cause to be prepared for the Senate an impartial abstract and index of all authentic important evidence, heretofore made available in printed form or otherwise readily accessible, bearing on the origin and causes of the World War, omitting all inconsequential matter. The abstracts shall be submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations not later than February 1, 1926.

Attest:

(Signed)

GEORGE A. SANDERSON,

Secretary.

Being merely a Senate resolution, not inviting the concurrence of the House or approval of the President, the above has not, of course, the authority of a law. Technically, therefore, it can not enlarge the scope of the legislative reference division, which by law is limited to the compilation of "data for or bearing upon legislation."

As, however, an expression from the Senate, it is entitled to a respect which should, if practicable, avoid technicalities; and very serious consideration has been given to the task of meeting it.

Unfortunately it carried no appropriation. It therefore imposed the task upon the regular staff of the division, already pressed with the routine of ordinary business. Even with special resources provided there is little likelihood that results could be reached satisfactory to the pro-

jectors of the resolution; indeed, it is a question whether such results could at present be reached by an organization representing an aggregate of the world's foremost experts, so much of archive material still remaining inaccessible.

The utmost possible for us, within the period limited, seemed to be the following:

1. A bibliography of the sources.
2. A synopsis of the historic events (uncontroverted facts of history).
3. A statement of the issues upon which responsibility has been assigned.
4. A recital of the leading evidence upon which the more important of the contentions rest.

Even as so limited, the work must be hasty, superficial, and inconclusive. (The bibliography alone, a merely selective one, will comprise perhaps 4,000 titles, an evaluation of which is quite impracticable.) We have, however, proceeded with it, drawing to our assistance (for the bibliography) the division of bibliography, and on February 1 we shall submit to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations the results then in hand with the hope that, though not an exact response to the resolution, they may form a contribution to the subject useful to the numerous investigations already underway.

The following tables are submitted:

- I. Table of inquiries during sessions and recesses, 1915-1925.
- II. Table of inquiries, by Congress and session.
- III. Comparative table of inquiries, by months, for fiscal years 1916-1925.
- IV. Classified list of the more important questions.

Table of inquiries during sessions and recesses, 1915-1925

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

Table of inquiries, by Congress and session

Congress and session	Duration	Number of inquiries
Sixty-third, third.....	3 months.....	232
Sixty-fourth, first.....	9 months.....	1, 011
Sixty-fourth, second.....	3 months.....	349
Sixty-fifth, first.....	6 months.....	1, 127
Sixty-fifth, second.....	11 months.....	918
Sixty-fifth, third.....	3 months.....	321
Sixty-sixth, first.....	6 months.....	852
Sixty-sixth, second.....	6 months.....	947
Sixty-sixth, third.....	3 months.....	382
Sixty-seventh, first.....	7 months 12 days.....	823
Sixty-seventh, second.....	9 months 18 days.....	931
Sixty-seventh, third.....	15 days.....	50
Sixty-seventh, fourth.....	3 months.....	429
Sixty-eighth, first.....	7 months.....	1, 006
Sixty-eighth, second.....	3 months.....	355

Comparative table of inquiries, by months, for fiscal years 1916-1925

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
July.....	11	74	129	56	125	45	100	62	34	45
August.....	8	81	108	67	119	41	81	73	42	89
September...	11	32	81	64	129	49	59	78	46	56
October.....	15	11	60	52	169	32	117	58	69	44
November.....	40	18	36	54	114	68	119	68	104	55
December...	79	83	69	112	127	140	106	121	132	136
January.....	132	114	114	102	157	150	152	159	202	157
February.....	110	135	120	97	201	97	128	149	196	105
March.....	121	114	115	82	165	78	135	99	167	76
April.....	78	280	84	63	129	156	66	89	156	67
May.....	87	190	62	90	99	167	77	99	147	53
June.....	64	148	62	143	70	96	66	47	57	41
Total...	756	1,280	1,040	991	1,604	1,119	1,226	1,102	1,352	924

Recess of House of Representatives, June 30 to Aug. 15, 1922.

Adjournment of both Houses, Sept. 22 to Nov. 20, 1922.

Adjournment of both Houses, Dec. 4, 1922.

Adjournment of both Houses, Mar. 4, 1923, to Dec. 3, 1923.

Adjournment of both Houses, June 7, 1924, to Dec. 1, 1924.

Adjournment of both Houses, Mar. 4, 1925, to Dec. 7, 1925.

List of the more important questions submitted to the legislative reference service during the year ending June 30, 1925

Administration:

Data on retirement laws for Government employees in certain foreign countries.

Laws relating to disqualifications for office.

Laws relating to double compensation of Federal employees.

Legislative history of various bonus bills.

Acts relating to the salary bonuses of Government employees.

Pensions to widows of Presidents, names and amounts.

Precedents for resubmission of nominations to the Senate that have been acted upon adversely.

Constitutional questions:

Acts of Congress declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

State laws declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

List of constitutional amendments submitted to the States by

Congress, number ratified, number rejected.

Amendments relating to Federal encroachment on the rights of individual States.

Power of Congress to repeal the joint resolution proposing the child labor amendment.

Procedure in States desiring to reverse action of legislatures that ratified an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Constitution of Poland compared to the Constitution of the United States.

LEGISLATIVE
REFERENCE
SERVICE:
Questions an-
swered.

*Legislative refer-
ence service.*

Constitutional questions:

List of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States since the fiftieth Congress.

Diplomatic relations and foreign affairs:

Summary history of the acquisition of the Virgin Islands.

Laws relating to the interference by private individuals in diplomatic negotiations.

Amount of foreign investments in the United States and American investments abroad, 1885 and 1925.

Texts of treaties made by Russia with France, Italy, Great Britain, Belgium, and China.

Data on the Opium Conference.

Treaties in force between Russia and China and Russia and Japan.

Information on recent credits and loans to San Salvador.

Power of executive to enter into agreements with foreign governments that do not require ratification by the Senate.

Acts of Congress recognizing diplomatic immunity.

List of nations members of the international labor organization not members of the League of Nations. •

Data on the Isle of Pines treaty.

Reservations made by the Senate to all treaties signed by the United States excepting the treaty of Versailles for the last 25 to 30 years.

Discussions on the relations of the Irish Free State to Ulster, Great Britain, and the United States.

Development of Haiti during American occupation.

Statements of Japanese publicists on Japanese foreign policies.

Digest of opinions of military and naval men on various plans and machinery to bring about peace.

Information on world court.

Membership of the commission appointed by the allied and associated powers to draft the covenant of the League of Nations, dates of appointment, and nations represented.

Upper Silesian case before the League of Nations.

Data on the application of the treaty of Lausanne to Great Britain and Turkey.

Data on the attitude of France toward the recent German loan.

Discussions of the Dawes reparations plan.

Education:

Data and discussions on a department of education.

Cost of education in the United States.

List of important educational endowments.

Federal and State legislation:

Relation between the Federal and State judiciaries and conflict of laws.

List of statutes giving the Federal Government control of expenditures partly made by States.

Foreign governments:

Methods of electing members of parliamentary bodies in Europe.

Information on the judicial systems of the more important European and South American countries.

Digest of registration laws of principal foreign countries.

Data on the new governments of Europe.

Summary history of the budget systems of the United States, Great Britain, and France.

Australian law imposing a fine for failure to vote.

Foreign legislation:

Taxation of tourists and travelers in foreign countries.

Digest of irrigation and reclamation laws in certain foreign countries, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, India, South Africa.

Digest of grazing laws of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Argentina, Colombia.

Statistics on marriage and divorce in foreign countries.

Government and politics:

Report on the election of a President by the House of Representatives and consequences of a failure to elect.

Laws relating to the presidential succession with their legislative history.

Power of the Electoral college to split the vote of a State delegation on presidential candidates.

Summary history of the ceremony of tendering the presidential nomination to principal party nominees.

Information concerning presidential inauguration ceremonies.

Effect of change in executive, President, or governor on matters pending but not acted on. To what extent is new executive obliged to act.

Statistics on the primary elections of 1920 for President and Senators.

Restrictions on the appointment of Senators to public office.

Data on the post office as a source of revenue.

Tenure of office of members of the Cabinet.

Laws governing the use of the great seal of the United States.

Citations to the original laws creating Cabinet positions.

Internal affairs:

Digest of appropriations made by Congress for various exhibitions.

Law on the erection of memorials in our national parks.

State agreements concerning the control of the Colorado River.

Good and bad results of prohibition.

Duration of the war-time prohibition act and how and when did it become ineffective?

Judiciary:

Recent acts relating to the Supreme Court.

Summary history of the United States Court of Customs Appeals.

Legislative reference service. Labor problems:

- Labor legislation of Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Congresses.
- Discussions on the recent child labor amendment.
- Child labor amendments.
- Data on child labor laws.
- Digest of California employees liability act.
- Bills limiting injunctions in labor disputes.

Legislation:

- Cloture in Senate.
- List of important filibusters in the Senate.
- History of movement to change rules of Senate concerning debate.
- Historical survey of discussions on the cloture.
- Data on the development of the rules of the Senate in executive session.
- State laws providing for filling vacancies in the United States Senate.
- Data relating to the voting of Speakers of the House on bills.
- History of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.
- Total number of laws passed by Congress since establishment of Government. Comparative statement of laws passed by certain foreign governments.
- Number of bills enacted into law over the President's veto.
- List of all joint resolutions providing for a joint committee to report legislation.
- List of lobbying organizations located in Washington.
- The bloc system in Congress.
- List of the principal laws passed by Congress from 1914 to date.
- Radical and socialistic legislation proposed or enacted by Congress.
- Chronological history of legislation concerning the new apportionment of members.
- Statement of the time of meeting of all State legislatures.
- Qualifications of members of State legislative bodies.

Manufactures and business:

- Appropriations for the relief of industries since the armistice.
- Digest of all amendments on trade-mark act of 1905 and boiler inspection act of 1911.
- Citations to court decisions involving interpretations and constructions of cooperative marketing laws.
- Output and earnings of leading oil companies in the United States, 1923-24.
- Number of business failures in the United States and total liabilities involved for years 1914 to date.
- Information on the incorporation and reorganization of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
- Information on Muscle Shoals.
- Text of law creating the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario with all amendments. Discussions.
- Statistics on the clothing industry of the United States.

Military affairs:

Statistics on the armaments of more important nations.

Navies, United States and foreign:

Data on navies of more important countries.

Shipbuilding programs of foreign governments under the agreement.

Public finance:

History of Federal reserve act.

Statistics on the banking and borrowed capital of all the banks in France during the past 30 years.

Discussions on the relation of the Federal reserve act to the State banks.

Expenditures and national debt of the United States, Italy, France, Germany, Great Britain.

Total cost of Government, National, State, and local in 1890.

Amendments to the farm loan act.

Data on the return by the United States of loans made by France to the United States during Revolutionary period.

Banking statistics.

Data on savings banks and discussions concerning their benefits to the country.

Public lands:

Public lands now available or still unopened.

Legislative history of bills relating to grazing on public lands.

Digest of grazing laws of grazing States, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico.

Social problems:

Data on Ku Klux Klan.

Text of constitution of Ku Klux Klan.

Laws of the States relating to penalty for murder.

Latest reliable estimates on the wealth of the United States.

Statistics:

Statistics on number of Government employees, civil service, military, and naval.

Statistics on value of church property. Membership of principal religious denominations.

Banking statistics.

Cost of crime in the United States.

Recent statistics of crime in the United States.

Suffrage:

State laws on voting by mail.

Digest of registration and voting laws of the States.

Suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Taxation and tariff:

Discussions of Mellon tax plan.

Relation of Federal and State taxation.

State inheritance tax laws.

Taxation and tariff:

Legislative reference service.

Value of property taxed, amount raised by taxation, and total military and naval expenditures in Great Britain, France, and Italy.

Per capita tax levied by the various States.

List of countries imposing an income tax, those that give publicity to income-tax returns, and those that have repealed the publicity feature.

Statistics showing tax reductions in the States during the last four or five years.

Digest of State laws relating to taxation and revenue since 1922.

Duty on oil and gasoline and tax on gasoline.

Data on the effect of the tariff on the price of wheat in the United States and Canada.

Statistics on number of taxpayers in the United States.

State laws on taxation of natural resources.

Transportation and shipping:

Statistics of foreign shipbuilding during past five years.

Legislative history of acts of Congress relating to the Northern Pacific Railway.

Statistics on the earnings of British shipping during the last 50 years.

History of interstate commerce act and amendments.

Data on the cost of operating United States ships under the La Follette Seamen's Act.

Data on river or inland transportation in foreign countries, including cost of construction, of maintenance, and of operation, tonnage, and rates.

Miscellaneous:

Summary history of the Granger movement.

Summary of articles for and against the Johnson immigration bill.

Teapot Dome case.

Proportional representation plans.

Information concerning the War Industries Board and the Council of National Defense.

Status of Porto Rico under the United States Government regarding enforcement of eighteenth and nineteenth amendments.

Alien and sedition laws of the United States from 1789 to date.

Methods of the States in disposing of personal-injury claims.

State laws on carrying concealed weapons.

After this review of the routine activities of the year I would revert with emphasis to the endowments which have made it notable.

The interest of such contributions to the public welfare is always enhanced by information as to the identity, the

experience, and the understanding of the donors who have made them. Following is a brief biographical summary of Mr. Wilbur's activities and a biographical sketch of Mrs. Coolidge.

JAMES BENJAMIN WILBUR, LL. D.

Mr. Wilbur, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, after a varied career in finance and industry (ill health took him early to Colorado after he had already established himself in New England in the railroad and iron business; he became a rancher, and later, a banker, organizer, and president of a national bank, and from 1891 president of the Royal Trust Co. of Chicago), having retired from affairs in 1909 and established a home in Manchester, Vt., is an ardent collector of Americana and investigator in American history, and particularly the history of New England, the promotion of which also he aids by membership in and support of numerous historical societies, including the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New York Historical Society, and the American Antiquarian Society.

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE

Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge was born in Chicago, the daughter of Albert Arnold Sprague and Nancy Atwood Sprague. Both her parents came from Vermont. Her father founded the wholesale grocery business of Sprague, Warner & Co. in Chicago, and with that city were identified most of his civic and philanthropic activities. Mrs. Coolidge inherited from father and mother a keen love for art, as well as a rare munificence. Having learned in her own family what are the sufferings of the sick, she has given large sums toward hospital care and the treatment of disease. Having early shown a decided talent for music and found in music a solace during times of anxiety and grief, she has fostered that art with grateful devotion and lavish generosity. The precarious health of Mrs. Coolidge's husband, the late Dr. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge, distinguished surgeon, determined in 1904 the choice of Pittsfield, Mass., as a place of residence for the family. Thirteen years later, after Mrs. Coolidge had lost, within 15 months, her husband, her father, and her mother, she dedicated and endowed her Pittsfield estate, with 40 acres of ground, as a home and school for crippled children, besides endowing and furnishing, also in Pittsfield, the Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge Memorial Home for Incipient Consumptives. Her interest in settlement work led Mrs. Coolidge to found a settlement school in Pittsfield. She has in the past given large sums toward the work of the bureau of educational research conducted by her cousin, Mrs. Wesley C. Mitchell, of New York. The house of her parents in Chicago Mrs. Coolidge gave as a Home for Presbyterian Nurses, and her own Chicago residence, which her father built for her, she gave as a Home for Catholic

Nurses. She is also endowing a room in the new dormitory of the Harvard Medical School. In memory of her father, a graduate and enthusiastic supporter of Yale University, her mother and she in 1917 gave to that institution "Albert Arnold Sprague Memorial Hall," a building which houses the entire music department of the university, equipped with lecture rooms, a library, and an auditorium seating more than 700. In memory of her father and mother Mrs. Coolidge gave to the Chicago Civic Orchestra the sum of \$200,000, known as the Albert and Nancy Sprague Memorial Fund, the income of which provides pensions for members of the orchestra.

In musical circles Mrs. Coolidge has become internationally known through her founding of the Berkshire Music Colony and the Berkshire Festivals of Chamber Music, held from 1918 until 1924 at her "Temple" on South Mountain, the Pittsfield estate of her son, Albert Sprague Coolidge, who is a gifted musical amateur as well as an able research worker in chemistry and instructor at Harvard.

The Pittsfield festivals grew out of the Berkshire Quartet (originally consisting of Hugo Kortschak, Herman Felber, jr., Clarence Evans, and Emmeran Stoeber), which Mrs. Coolidge formed in 1916 to provide her and her friends with an opportunity to hear chamber music. She often joined in the performance of works demanding a pianist besides the string players. In connection with the Berkshire festivals, Mrs. Coolidge has offered since 1918, the Berkshire prize of \$1,000 for works of chamber music. This prize has been won, among others, by Ernest Bloch, G. Francesco Malipiero, Leo Weiner, and in 1924 by the American, Wallingford Riegger. In alternating years, instead of offering a prize Mrs. Coolidge has commissioned various composers, American and European, to write for her compositions which were played at the festivals or at the special concerts given by Mrs. Coolidge here and abroad. Among the latter are works by Eugene Goossens, Ildebrando Pizzetti, Henry Eichheim, and Maurice Ravel. Mrs. Coolidge has given performances of these works before invited guests at Rome, London, and Paris. She founded the Festival Quartet of South Mountain and the Elshuco Trio, of which Willem Willeke is the violoncellist and leader. Mrs. Coolidge is giving the services of the Elshuco Trio every winter for a series of chamber music concerts at Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Williams, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Hamilton, Wellesley, and Amherst.

Respectfully submitted.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.
The Honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
AND DISBURSING OFFICER

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1925.

SIR: I beg to submit herewith my report as administrative assistant and disbursing officer as to the Library Building for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925:

Under the librarian, the duties of this office comprise the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, the accounting and disbursement of the appropriations for the Library of Congress, and the disbursement of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden.

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT

As the building grows older more care is required each year to keep it in the usual good condition without greatly increased funds, and to anticipate, when possible, difficulties and deteriorations that may occur. One decorator and one painter, in addition to the regular cleaning force, are constantly engaged on the more urgent work of restoration.

With the completion of the auditorium for chamber music in October, 1925, and the new bookstack in the northeast court, which it is expected to complete in 1927, some additions to the custody and cleaning forces will be necessary for the maintenance of our service and are asked for in the estimates for 1927.

Special work accomplished during the year included the following repainting: Walls and ceilings of the east main halls on three floors; ceilings and side walls east south curtain and southeast pavilion, first story (catalogue division); ceiling and side walls of the west half of the north curtain, first story (division of maps), and of the new

private office of the chief of that division in the northwest pavilion, first story; ceilings and side walls of two rooms in the west north curtain, basement (office of the executive assistant); ceiling and side walls of the binding division in the east south curtain, basement; the continuation of the repainting and redecoration of ceilings and side walls of the west main halls, basement, and repainting of various smaller spaces in the building.

A special appropriation of \$5,000 was again available for this repainting, and an additional appropriation of \$5,000 was granted for 1926; but while many portions of the building still require repainting, it is believed that an appropriation of \$2,500 asked by the Architect of the Capitol for 1927 will suffice for that year.

The leather couches and armchairs in the House reading room were reupholstered.

New and improved lighting fixtures were installed in the catalogue, accessions, and classification divisions.

NEW ROOMS

The offices of the executive assistant were rearranged and a new partition built to make one additional room; and by the building of partitions (especially designed in this office) in the northwest pavilion, first story, a new office was arranged for the chief, division of maps.

One section of the legislative reference division was then moved into the remaining portion of this pavilion.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT

The personnel of the engineer department is under the control and on the pay rolls of the Architect of the Capitol, but is on duty in the Library Building under the immediate direction of this office. During the year this department was constantly occupied with repairs and improvements to the building and mechanical equipment and with cabinet work, including the making and repairing of furniture and the recaning of chairs.

To guard against serious leakage, repairs to the copper roof and the gutters around the dome were made; also to the skylight roof over the machine shop. Such repairs

to the roof of the dome will be continually required until a new copper covering for the dome is provided for, and this can not much longer be delayed.

An addition to the mechanical equipment was a new motor and new pump for the drinking-water system by which cooled drinking water is supplied throughout the building.

The construction of steel shelving to replace old wooden shelving in the cellar was continued. The south stack cellar shelving was completed and the north stack cellar was equipped with steel shelves, and various smaller sections were installed in other parts of the cellar.

With the \$5,000 appropriated for 1925 about 9,000 linear feet were built, practically completing the steel shelving of the cellar.

This work has been so well done by the engineer department as to be favorably commented upon by several makers of commercial shelving who have seen it, and the cost has been about one-half what it would have been had we built it by contract.

Floor openings in part of the southeast bookstack were closed by wire gratings to prevent books and papers falling through to lower decks, and also to add to the safety of the collections in these special places.

NEW ELEVATORS

The seven new electric elevators for which appropriation was made in 1924 have been installed and were completed in June, 1925.

The old machinery used with the hydraulic elevators has been removed and plans are being made to move the laundry into part of the space so cleared.

GROUNDS

The library grounds are under the general supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, and under him have been kept in their usual good condition by the force of the general foreman of labor under this office. Some replanting of shrubbery was done, and considerable work is needed on the pointing up of the stone copings around the grounds.

FIRE PROTECTION

The Library Building, with its solid construction of concrete, cement, stone, and steel, is absolutely fireproof, the wood used being only superficial in some floors, doors, and furniture.

Nevertheless every precaution is taken to guard against any possible fire. Two years ago two fire-alarm boxes were placed in the building, and the Washington Fire Department was invited to suggest a proper method of protecting moving-picture films when temporarily stored in the building for the purpose of copyright. This was done by the installation of steel safe cabinets equipped with automatic sprinklers.

At the request of the city fire department, plans of the cellar were furnished in order that near-by truck companies might become familiar with the building.

DETAILS 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.....	\$3, 659. 51
Flags.....	209. 67
Gas.....	56. 56
General telephone service of Library.....	1, 766. 42
Mail and delivery service, upkeep and repair of motor vehicles.....	976. 62
Miscellaneous items, including stationery, car fare, express, freight and drayage, and postage stamps.....	158. 80
Total expended.....	6, 827. 58
Unexpended.....	172. 42
	<hr/> 7, 000. 00

The details of expenditures for the engineer and electrical department and for furniture are not here reported, as under the act of June 29, 1922, these appropriations are under the Architect of the Capitol.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GIFT FUND

In January, 1925, the Library of Congress gift fund was established. (See Librarian's report, pp. 5, 291.)

The first quarterly instalment of interest, \$7,050, from the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge endowment was received April 20, 1925, and was deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress gift fund.

By authorization of Mrs. Coolidge, this amount was transferred to the credit of the fund for the Chamber Music Auditorium, Library of Congress, under the Architect of the Capitol.

A contribution of \$1,000 from The Beethoven Association of New York was received on April 24, 1925, and was likewise deposited to the credit of the gift fund.

Further contributions to this fund will be reported for subsequent fiscal years.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Waste paper weighing in the aggregate 205,153 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 60 cents per hundred pounds, and yielded \$1,230.90.

Also the sum of \$3 for electric current was collected from commercial photographers working in the building.

The amounts of these sales were deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1925

The building was closed on July 4 and December 25, 1924.

Total number of visitors during the year.....	1, 009, 042
Average for the 363 days on which building was open.....	2, 780
Smallest daily average (for December, 1924).....	1, 778
Largest daily average (for August, 1924).....	3, 772
Total number of visitors on Sundays and holidays.....	208, 645
Average for 58 Sundays and holidays.....	3, 597
Total number of visitors on week days.....	800, 397
Average for 305 week days.....	2, 624

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

Unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1923, after payment of all claims presented, were carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, as follows:

Library:	
Salaries.....	\$2, 448. 64
Contingent expenses.....	193. 11
Increase of Library, 1922 and 1923.....	1. 66
Increase of Library (purchase of law books).....	. 12
	\$2, 643. 53
Building:	
Care and maintenance (salaries).....	927. 49
Fuel, lights, etc.....	606. 31
Furniture.....	. 34
	1, 534. 14
Botanic Garden:	
Salaries.....	158. 54
Improving Botanic Garden.....	5, 360. 19
	5, 518. 73
Total.....	9, 696. 40

PERSONNEL

The organization under the direction of the administrative assistant and disbursing officer was as follows:

Chief clerk:	Foreman of laborers:
5 clerks.	1 skilled laborer.
1 property clerk.	16 laborers.
3 telephone operators.	1 laundress.
1 messenger.	2 head charwomen.
Captain of guard:	58 charwomen.
2 lieutenants of guard.	2 book cleaners.
22 guards.	
4 check boys.	Total number of employees, 130.
2 attendants, ladies' room.	Total number of separations, 26.
4 elevator conductors.	
2 skilled laborers.	

The organization controlled and paid by the Architect of the Capitol, but working at the Library under the immediate direction of the administrative assistant, was:

Chief engineer:

4 assistant engineers.
2 machinists.
1 plumber.
2 carpenters.
1 decorator.
1 painter.
5 skilled laborers.

Electrician:

2 wiremen:
2 skilled laborers.

Total number of employees, 22

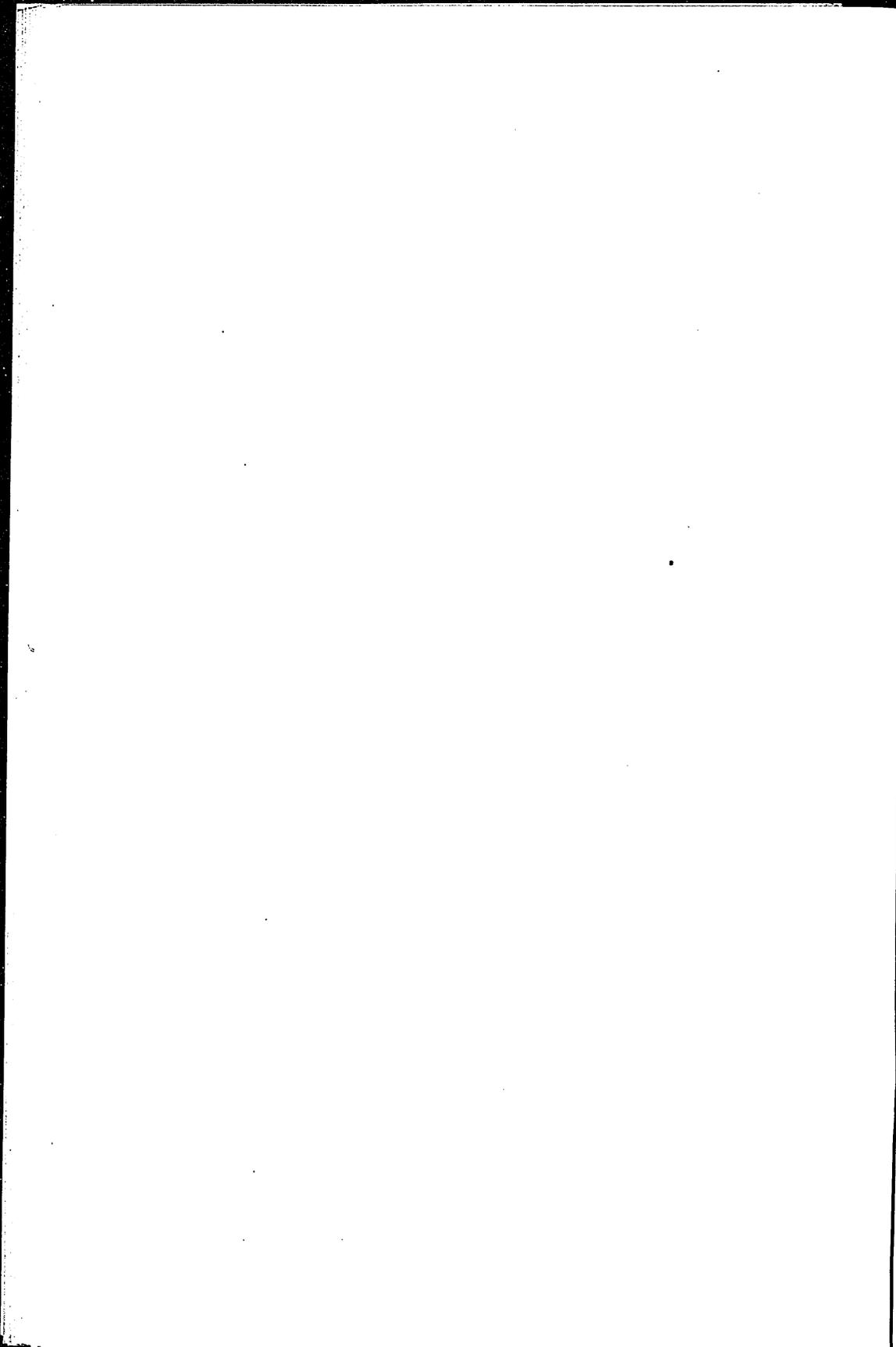
Total number of separations, 9

It is with renewed pleasure that acknowledgment is again made of the loyal efforts and cooperation of the personnel under this office.

Respectfully submitted.

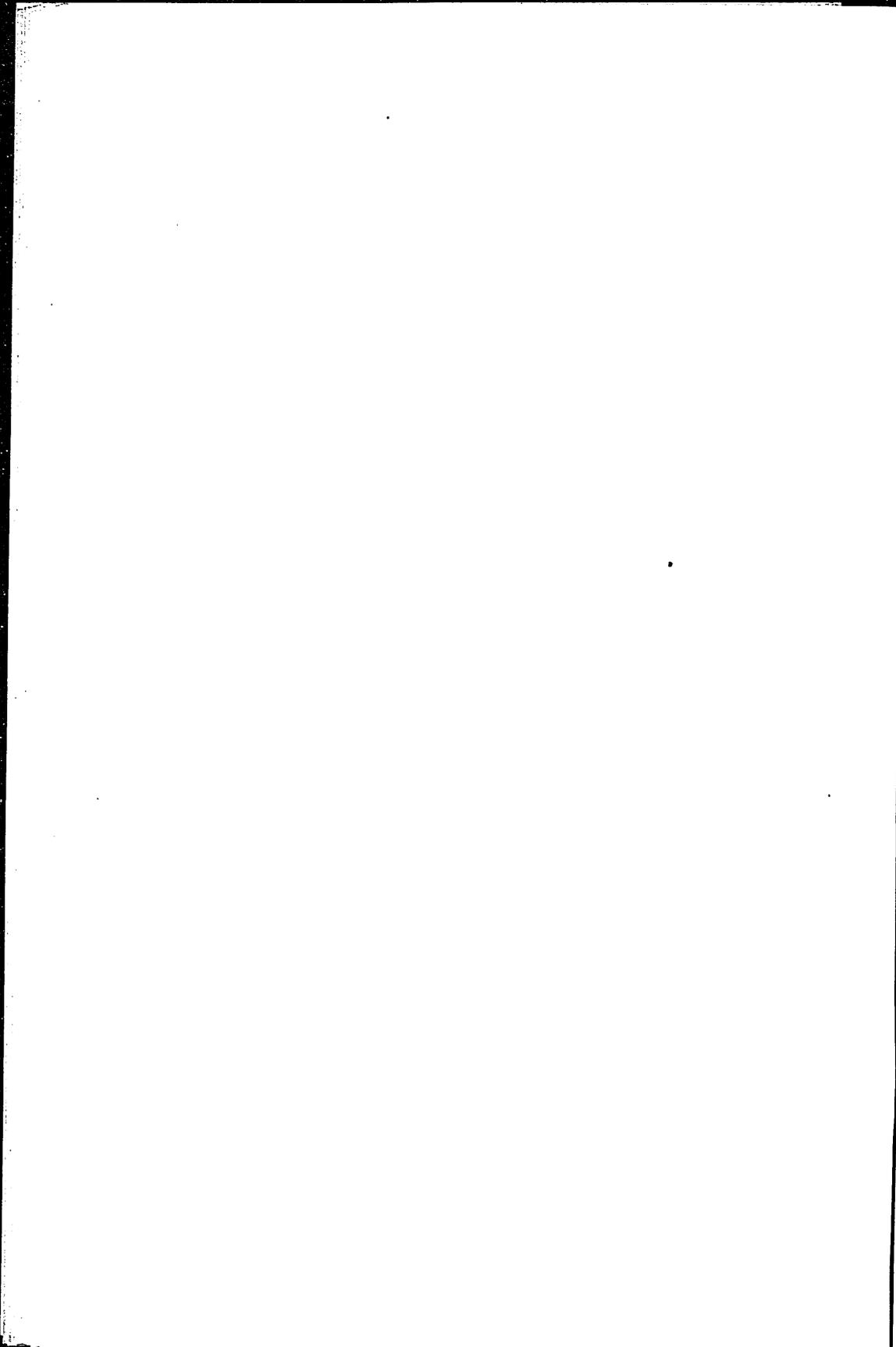
HARRIET DE K. WOODS,
Administrative Assistant and Disbursing Officer.

The LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.



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APPENDIX Ia
 APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1924-25

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Library and copyright office:			
Salaries—			
General.....	¹ \$457, 020. 00	\$445, 120. 35	\$11, 899. 65
Sunday.....	13, 125. 00	13, 052. 00	73. 00
Special.....	¹ 3, 000. 00	2, 926. 35	73. 65
Distribution of card indexes.....	^{1, 2} 88, 396. 45	² 85, 985. 63	2, 410. 82
Legislative reference.....	¹ 56, 000. 00	54, 324. 32	1, 675. 68
Copyright office.....	¹ 147, 320. 00	143, 572. 41	3, 747. 59
Increase of Library—			
Purchase of books.....	90, 000. 00	³ 90, 000. 00	-----
Purchase of periodicals.....	5, 000. 00	³ 5, 000. 00	-----
Purchase of law books.....	⁴ 3, 000. 00	³ 3, 000. 00	-----
Contingent expenses.....	⁵ 10, 022. 75	³ 9, 896. 30	126. 45
Printing and binding.....	⁶ 251, 183. 88	250, 905. 15	278. 73
 Total, Library and copyright office.....	 1, 124, 068. 08	 1, 103, 782. 51	 20, 285. 57

¹ Includes the 2½ per cent retirement fund, \$18, 569.75.

² Appropriation includes \$2,600.53 credits on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$161.92 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1925 (\$85,985.63), offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury, \$140,701.99.

³ Includes outstanding indebtedness.

⁴ Exclusive of \$2,500 to be expended by the Marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

⁵ Appropriation includes credits, \$22.75 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions.

⁶ Appropriation includes credits \$1,114.48 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$69.40 yet to be credited.

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Building and grounds:			
Care and maintenance..	¹ \$101,138.00	\$100,230.00	\$908.00
Sunday service.....	2,000.00	1,984.75	15.25
Special and temporary service.....	500.00	303.00	197.00
Custody and mainte- nance.....	7,000.00	² 6,827.58	172.42
Total building and grounds.....	110,638.00	109,345.33	1,292.67
Grand total.....	1,234,706.08	1,213,127.84	21,578.24
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	³ 1,882.12	1,208.60	673.52

¹ Includes the 2½ per cent retirement fund, \$2,528.45.

² Includes outstanding indebtedness.

³ Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

Contingent expenses in detail—Library proper

Object of expenditure	Amount
Stationery supplies.....	\$5,648.32
Typewriter supplies.....	299.92
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines.....	260.31
Travel expenses.....	598.95
Street-car tokens.....	150.00
Tools.....	7.85
Postage stamps for foreign correspondence.....	340.00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages.....	40.98
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.).....	5.14
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.....	16.00
Mail-bag repairs.....	28.00
Duplicator supplies.....	154.66
Photostat paper and chemicals.....	¹ 2,345.17
Photostat miscellaneous supplies.....	1.00
Total.....	9,896.30

¹ \$2,865.26 covered into the Treasury on account of sales of photo duplications.

APPENDIX 1b

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, 1926, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

SALARIES

For the Librarian, chief assistant librarian, and other personal services in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$484,780.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

For the register of copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$159,800.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translation, 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, \$58,660.

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 \$15,000 for employees engaged on piece-work and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$95,414.

Temporary services: For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$3,000.

SUNDAY OPENING

To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use on Sundays and on holidays within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$13,125.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY

For purchase of books for the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books, and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year 1927, \$90,000;

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$3,000;

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$2,500;

For purchase of miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, \$5,000;

In all, \$100,500.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the copyright office and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office, binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Building, \$300,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and copyright office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$10,000.

LIBRARY BUILDING

Salaries: For the administrative assistant and disbursing officer and other personal services in accordance with the classification act of 1923, \$104,398.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian to provide for the opening of the Library Building on Sundays and on legal holidays, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$3,550.

For special and temporary services in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$500.

For mail, delivery, and telephone services, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Building, \$7,000.

Payments for piecework and work by the day or hour from the appropriations for the fiscal year 1925 for the legislative reference and card index services, Sunday and holiday opening, and special and temporary services, are authorized from July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, at rates fixed by the Librarian.

* * * * *

SEC. 2. No part of the funds herein appropriated shall be used for the purpose of purchasing by or through the stationery rooms articles other than stationery and office supplies essential to and necessary for the conduct

of public business; nor shall any part of such funds be expended 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, the average of the salaries of the total number of persons under any grade in the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress, or the Government Printing Office, shall not at any time exceed the average of the compensation rates specified for the grade by such act, and in grades in which only one position is allocated the salary of such position shall not exceed the average of the compensation rates for the grade: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply (1) to grades 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the clerical-mechanical service, (2) to require the reduction in salary of any person whose compensation was fixed as of July 1, 1924, in accordance with the rules of section 6 of such act, (3) to require the reduction in salary of any person who is transferred from one position to another position in the same or different grade in the same or a different bureau, office, or other appropriation unit, or (4) to prevent the payment of a salary under any grade at a rate higher than the maximum rate of the grade when such higher rate is permitted by the classification act of 1923, and is specifically authorized by other law.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR 1924-25

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1925.

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the copyright office for the fiscal year July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$173,971.95. *Fees, etc.*
A balance of \$14,788.91, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1924, making a total sum of \$188,760.86 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of \$5,887.57, received by the copyright office, was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$182,873.29. The balance carried over to July 1, 1925, was \$15,963.74 (representing trust funds, \$13,458.80, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—28 years—\$2,504.94), leaving fees applied during the fiscal year 1924-25 and paid into the Treasury \$166,909.55.

This is the largest year's business in the history of the office.

The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897, are:

1897-98.....	\$55,926.50	1912-13.....	\$114,980.60
1898-99.....	58,267.00	1913-14.....	120,219.25
1899-1900.....	65,206.00	1914-15.....	111,922.75
1900-1901.....	63,687.50	1915-16.....	112,986.85
1901-2.....	64,687.00	1916-17.....	110,077.40
1902-3.....	68,874.50	1917-18.....	106,352.40
1903-4.....	72,629.00	1918-19.....	113,118.00
1904-5.....	78,058.00	1919-20.....	126,492.25
1905-6.....	80,198.00	1920-21.....	134,516.15
1906-7.....	84,685.00	1921-22.....	138,516.15
1907-8.....	82,387.50	1922-23.....	149,297.00
1908-9.....	83,816.75	1923-24.....	162,544.90
1909-10.....	104,644.95	1924-25.....	166,909.55
1910-11.....	109,913.95		
1911-12.....	116,685.05	Total.....	2,857,599.95

EXPENDITURES

- Salaries.* The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the copyright office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, was \$147,320. The total expenditures for salaries was \$147,255.41, or \$19,654.14 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditures for supplies, including stationery and other articles and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was \$1,063.98, leaving a balance for the year of \$18,590.16 to the credit of the office.
- Stationery and sundries.* During the 28 fiscal years since the reorganization of the copyright office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1925) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to \$2,857,599.95, the articles deposited number 5,710,510, and the total copyright registrations number 3,260,673.
- Copyright receipts and fees.* The fees earned (\$2,857,599.95) were larger than the appropriations for salaries used during the same period (\$2,396,687.45) by \$460,921.50.
- Excess of fees over salaries.* In addition to this direct profit the large number of over five and a half million books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 28 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress through the copyright office effected a large saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.
- Value of copyright deposits.*

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

Entries and fees. The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 165,848. Of these, 157,371 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate, and 5,168 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 3,309 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$161,609.50.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1925, is shown in Exhibit D.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

The total number of separate articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law which have been registered, stamped, indexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year is 278,361. The number of these articles in each class for the fiscal years July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1925, with the grand total for 1897 to 1925, is shown in Exhibit E.

It is not possible to determine exactly how completely the works which claim copyright are deposited; but as title cards are printed and supplied upon request to other libraries for all books received bearing United States notice of copyright, the demand for such cards for works not received furnishes some indication of possible percentage of failure to deposit.

In response to inquiries received during the year from the card division, the accessions division, law division, and the reading room in regard to 759 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not discovered in the Library, it was found that 77 of these works had been received and were actually in the Library, 18 books had been deposited and were still in the copyright office, 98 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other valid reasons could not be deposited, while in the case of 305 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1925. Copies were received of 261 works in all in response to requests made by the copyright office during the period of 12 months for works published in recent years.

The total copyright deposits for the year included 20,129 printed volumes, 55,820 pamphlets and leaflets, 81,297 newspapers and magazines (separate numbers), 4,477 dramas, 36,862 pieces of music, 4,408 maps, 13,436 photographs, 16,202 prints, 9,400 motion pictures, 24,179 contributions to periodicals, 5,359 works of art and drawings, and 265 lectures. These were all produced in the United States. From abroad there were received 5,572 books in foreign languages and 955 books in English.

Our copyright laws have required the deposit of copies for the use of the Library of Congress. The act of 1909, which expressly provided for such deposit in order to

secure the registration of the work, still insisted upon a deposit of two copies (except of foreign books) for the benefit of the Library; but to check the useless accumulation of such copies in the copyright office it is provided that the Librarian of Congress shall determine (1) what books or other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the law library; (2) what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange; and (3) or be transferred to other Government libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein. The law further provides (4) that articles remaining undisposed of may, upon specified conditions, be returned to the authors or copyright proprietors.

*Transferred to
Library.*

During the fiscal year a total of 96,056 articles deposited have been transferred to the Library of Congress. This number included 23,674 books, 55,891 periodicals, 10,081 pieces of music, 3,435 maps, and 2,975 photographs and engravings.

Out of the total number of articles deposited in the copyright office during the period from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1925 (3,556,591), there have been transferred to the Library of Congress a total of 1,472,265 (books, maps, prints, periodicals, etc.) during 16 years.

*Transfers to
other libraries.*

Under authority of section 59 of the act of March 4, 1909, there were transferred during the fiscal year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia "for use therein" 7,643 books. Under this transfer, up to June 30, 1925, the following libraries have received books as indicated below:

Bureau of Education, 14,205; Bureau of Standards, 2,094; Department of Agriculture, 3,378; Department of Commerce, 8,731; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 3,153; Federal Trade Commission, 7,803; Surgeon General's Office, 4,825; Navy Department, 1,769; Public Library of the District of Columbia, 36,548; Soldiers' Home, 1,311; Interstate Commerce Commission, 689; Treasury Department 1,495; Patent Office, 858; Bureau of Mines, 370; Walter Reed Hospital, 987; to 16 other libraries a total of 9,341 volumes, making a grand total of 97,557.

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, ^{Return of deposits to copyright claimants.} authority is granted also for the return to the claimants of copyright of such copyright deposits as are not needed by the Library of Congress or the copyright office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1919. In response to special requests 8,680 motion-picture films and 50,854 other deposits have been returned to the copyright claimants, making a total of 59,534 articles for the fiscal year. Since the act went into effect (July 1, 1909) to June 30, 1925, a total of 607,580 articles have been returned to the claimants of copyright in them.

Thus since the present copyright act went into effect (July 1, 1909) to the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1925) the total copyright deposits forwarded from the copyright office files number as follows: (1) To the Library of Congress, 1,472,265; (2) to other libraries, 97,557; (3) to copyright claimants, 607,580; making a grand total for the period of 2,177,402. ^{Total transfers, 1909-1925.}

INDEX AND CATALOGUE OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES

The copyright act of March 4, 1909, provides "that the register of copyrights shall fully index all copyright registrations and assignments," and it further provides that the register of copyrights "shall print at periodic intervals a catalogue of the titles of articles deposited and registered for copyright, together with suitable indexes . . ." ^{Copyright catalogue.}

Strenuous efforts are made in the copyright office to carry out these provisions of law and to keep the index of copyright entries sharply up to date, in order to be able to promptly and accurately answer the daily inquiries in relation to any copyright entry actually made, received by mail or telegraph, or on personal application. Moreover, this catalogue constitutes the only complete and adequate current record published of the literary, musical, dramatic, and artistic productions of the United States, including also a record of similar foreign productions, to the extent to which foreign books, music,

dramas, and works of art are deposited and registered in the copyright office.

Complete record of copyright entries.

The preparation and publication of the catalogue has been planned with great care and with a desire to make it, what the law clearly contemplates, a complete record, and to make sure that the printed parts of the catalogue are so regularly and promptly distributed as to satisfactorily serve the needs, not only of the Government officials in whose behalf it is primarily provided to enable them to protect the interests of copyright claimants against importation of pirated copies, but to serve the needs of all libraries, and of the larger publishers of American copyright material, and of paid subscribers to the catalogue.

From year to year the catalogue has been prepared and has been printed with commendable promptness and regularity, and this has been greatly appreciated. The value of the catalogue to regular users is directly proportionate to the promptness and regularity with which it is available for use. The discussions on the copyright bill brought out clearly the importance attached to the immediate availability of knowledge of copyright registrations, especially by motion-picture producers, phonograph-record makers, and broadcasters.

Delay in printing.

The lack of sufficient printing funds occasions, at times, a delay in the publication of certain of the numbers of the catalogue. This is apt to occur, especially at the end of the fiscal year. However, it is hoped that as a result of representations the necessary appropriation may be made to provide for the prompt issuance of the numbers.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

<i>Summary of copyright business.</i>	Balance on hand July 1, 1924.....	\$14, 788. 91
	Gross receipts July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.....	173, 971. 95
	Total to be accounted for.....	188, 760. 86
	Refunded.....	5, 887. 57
	Balance to be accounted for.....	\$182, 873. 29
	Applied as earned fees.....	166, 909. 55

Balance carried over to

July 1, 1925:

Trust funds..... \$13, 458. 80

Unfinished business

July 1, 1897, to

June 30, 1925, 28

years..... 2, 504. 94

\$15, 963. 74

\$182, 873. 29

Total fees earned and paid into Treasury during the

28 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1925..... 2, 857, 599. 95

Total unfinished business for 28 years..... 2, 504. 94

FEEES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Fees for registrations, including certificates, at \$1 each.....	\$157, 371. 00	<i>Fees.</i>
Fees for registration of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each.....	2, 584. 00	
Fees for registration of renewals, at 50 cents each.....	1, 654. 50	
Total fees for registrations recorded.....	161, 609. 50	
Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.....	\$1, 098. 50	
Fees for recording assignments.....	3, 149. 00	
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed.....	396. 50	
Notices of user recorded (music).....	239. 75	
Indexing transfers of proprietorship.....	416. 30	
	5, 300. 05	
Total fees for the fiscal year 1924-25.....	166, 909. 55	

ENTRIES

Number of registrations.....	162, 539	<i>Entries.</i>
Number of renewals recorded.....	3, 309	
	165, 848	
Number of certified copies of record....	2, 197	
Number of assignments recorded or copied.....	2, 554	

The greater part of the business of the copyright office is done by correspondence. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 188,179, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 182,027. During the last 28 fiscal years the money orders received numbered 793,317.

Correspondence.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE PUBLICATIONS

Bulletins. The "United States copyright laws in force" and the "Rules and regulations for the registration of claims to copyright," *Bulletins* 14 and 15, respectively, were reprinted during the year without changes.

Copyright bill. "A draft of a bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," prepared by the register of copyrights at the request of the Authors' League of America, was printed.

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

Condition of current work. On July 6, 1925, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division were balanced for June, the financial statements were prepared for the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

COPYRIGHT LAW REVISION

United States and the International Copyright Union. In my report for last year reference was made to the introduction by Hon. Frederick W. Dallinger of the bill H. R. 9137, and the public hearings on this bill by the House Committee on Patents in April and May, 1924. The full text of the bill was printed in report for 1924, pp. 204-236. Later in the year the Council of the Authors' League of America passed a formal resolution that the register of copyrights be requested to draft a bill for the general revision of the copyright laws and to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. The draft for this proposed bill was completed and printed on December 1, 1924. It was promptly submitted to the Authors' League, was indorsed by that association without change, and presented to Congress. It was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Randolph Perkins of New Jersey, on January 2, 1925, and printed as Bill H. R. 11258,¹ and was presented

¹ 1925 (Jan. 2). A bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright and to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. Introduced by Mr. Perkins. H. R. 11258, 68th Cong., 2d sess. 40 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

to the Senate by Hon. Richard P. Ernst, of Kentucky, *Bill S. 4355.*
on February 20, 1925, and printed as Bill S. 4355.²

Public hearings were held by the House Committee on Patents on H. R. 11258 on January 22, and February 3, 10, and 24, 1925; but the bill was not reported.³ On February 24, 1925, upon a motion by the Hon. Sol Bloom of the committee, a subcommittee was appointed to consider the bill during the recess, consisting of Hon. Florian Lampert, of Wisconsin, Sol Bloom, of New York, Randolph Perkins, of New Jersey, Frank R. Reid, of Illinois, and Fritz G. Lanham, of Texas. Mr. Bloom called informal meetings for discussion at New York, April 22, and May 8, 1925. The text of this bill is printed as an addendum to this report, pp. 198-223. *Hearings.*

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

The Perkins bill makes careful provisions (secs. 68-72) *International Copyright Union.*
for the entry of the United States into the International Copyright Union, and authorizes the President to effect and proclaim the adhesion of the United States to the convention creating the International Copyright Union. Under all the circumstances this bill supersedes the previous bills presented to Congress to effect entry of the United States into this Union.

Two new presidential proclamations under section 1 *Presidential proclamations.*
(e) of the act of 1909, for copyright controlling the mechanical reproduction of music, were issued during the fiscal year: (1) In behalf of the citizens of Switzerland, *Switzerland, Nov. 22, 1924.*
on November 22, 1924, and (2) in behalf of citizens of Austria on March 11, 1925. These proclamations, with *Austria, Mar. 11, 1925.*
the Swiss decree of September 26, 1924, are printed on pages 239-245 of this report.

² 1925 (Feb. 20, legislative day Feb. 17). A bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright and to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. Introduced by Mr. Ernst. S. 4355, 68th Cong., 2d sess. 40 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

³ Copyrights. Hearings held before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 68th Congress, 2d sess. on H. R. 11258, a bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright and to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union. [Part 1.] Jan. 22, 1925. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1925. 1 p. l., 144 pp. 8°.

— Part 2. Feb. 3, 1925. 1 p. l., pp. 145-314.

— Part 3. Feb. 10, 1925. 1 p. l., pp. 315-415.

— Part 4. Feb. 24, 1925. 1 p. l., pp. 417-548.

COPYRIGHT FOR DESIGNS

*Design copy-
right bills, hear-
ings, and report.*

My last year's report (p. 194) mentioned the resumption of interest since the war in the movement to secure more adequate protection for designs than is afforded under existing legislation, and the introduction of two bills for that purpose. On the opening of the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress a new bill, H. R. 10351, was introduced by Hon. Albert H. Vestal, December 5, 1924,⁴ on which hearings were held January 13, 14, and 27, 1925.⁵ On February 16⁶ Mr. Vestal presented a substitute bill, H. R. 12306, which was favorably reported on February 19, 1925,⁷ but no further action was taken before the close of the Sixty-eighth Congress. The bill and report are printed on pages 224-238 of this report.

REVISED STATUTES

*Revision of the
laws.*

The joint resolution to provide for the appointment of a commission to consolidate, codify, revise, and reenact the general and permanent laws of the United States, mentioned in my report for last year (1923-24, p. 195), passed the Senate on February 16, 1925, and was reported to the House on February 24,⁸ but it failed of passage in the House before the close of the Sixty-eighth Congress. On March 18, 1925, in the special session of the Senate (69th Cong.) the Senate Select Committee on Revision of the Laws—Hon. Richard P. Ernst, of Kentucky, chairman; Hon. George W. Pepper,

⁴ 1924 (Dec. 5). A bill providing for copyright registration of designs. Introduced by Mr. Vestal. H. R. 10351, 68th Cong., 2d sess. 11 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁵ Registration of designs. Hearings held before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 68th Cong., 2d sess., on H. R. 10351, a bill providing for copyright registration of designs. [Part 1.] Jan. 13 and 14, 1925. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1925. 1 p. l., 48 pp. 8°.

— Part 2. Jan. 27, 1925. 1 p. l., pp. 49-80. 8°.

⁶ 1925 (Feb. 16). A bill for copyright registration of designs. Introduced by Mr. Vestal. H. R. 12306, 68th Cong., 2d sess. 15 pp. 4°. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

⁷ 1925 (Feb. 19). A bill for copyright registration of designs. Bill H. R. 12306 (Rept. No. 1521), 68th Cong., 2d sess. 15 pp. 4°. Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

1925 (Feb. 19). Copyright registration of designs. Mr. Vestal, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 12306). H. R. Rept. No. 1521, 68th Cong., 2d sess. 4 pp. 8°.

⁸ 1925 (Feb. 24). Revision of the laws. Mr. Fitzgerald, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, submitted the following report (to accompany S. J. Res. 141). H. R. Rept. No. 1573, 68th Cong., 1st sess. 3 pp. 8°.

of Pennsylvania, and Hon. William Cabell Bruce, of Maryland—were authorized “to hold hearings and to employ clerical and other assistance.” This revision will necessarily include the copyright statutes.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Inquiry is frequently made of the copyright office concerning copyright protection in the island possessions of the United States. As of interest to such inquirers we print as Addendum III to this report the Philippine Islands copyright law passed by the Sixth Philippine Legislature, second session, and approved on March 6, 1924 (pp. 246-254).

Philippine Islands copyright law, Mar. 6, 1924.

Respectfully submitted.

THORVALD SOLBERG,
Register of Copyrights.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

EXHIBIT A.—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1925

Month	Gross receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1924				
July.....	\$12,559.15	\$326.35	\$12,232.80	\$13,391.25
August.....	11,748.32	268.30	11,480.02	12,182.70
September.....	13,617.65	247.20	13,370.45	13,664.70
October.....	13,913.12	551.63	13,361.49	14,311.20
November.....	14,310.91	393.07	13,917.84	13,157.80
December.....	15,773.09	326.43	15,446.66	14,376.60
1925				
January.....	19,693.93	520.93	19,173.00	15,079.15
February.....	13,412.55	683.72	12,728.83	13,925.15
March.....	15,996.41	770.46	15,225.95	14,815.95
April.....	14,165.52	763.83	13,401.69	14,292.85
May.....	14,440.97	431.36	14,009.61	13,656.00
June.....	14,340.33	604.29	13,736.04	14,056.20
Total.....	173,971.95	5,887.57	168,084.38	166,909.55
Balance brought forward from June 30, 1924.....				\$14,788.91
Net receipts July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925:				
Gross receipts.....			\$173,971.95	
Less amount refunded.....			5,887.57	
				168,084.38
Total to be accounted for.....				182,873.29
Copyright fees applied July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.....			166,909.55	
Balance carried forward to July 1, 1925:				
Trust funds.....			13,458.80	
Unfinished business.....			2,504.94	
				182,873.29

EXHIBIT B

Month	Registrations, including certificates		Registration of photos, no certificate		Registrations of renewals		Total number of registrations	Total fees for registrations
	Number	Fees at \$1	Number	Fees at \$0.50	Number	Fees at \$0.50		
1924								
July.....	12,612	\$12,612.00	280	\$140.00	366	\$183.00	13,258	\$12,935.00
August.....	11,381	11,381.00	447	223.50	43	21.50	11,871	11,626.00
September.....	12,932	12,932.00	375	187.50	82	41.00	13,389	13,160.50
October.....	13,540	13,540.00	530	265.00	282	141.00	14,352	13,946.00
November.....	12,174	12,174.00	857	428.50	250	125.00	13,281	12,727.50
December.....	13,665	13,665.00	378	189.00	289	144.50	14,332	13,998.50
1925								
January.....	14,202	14,202.00	331	165.50	549	274.50	15,082	14,642.00
February.....	12,937	12,937.00	697	348.50	440	224.50	14,083	13,510.00
March.....	14,051	14,051.00	286	143.00	201	100.50	14,628	14,339.50
April.....	13,454	13,454.00	324	162.00	344	172.00	14,122	13,788.00
May.....	12,911	12,911.00	332	166.00	212	106.00	13,455	13,183.00
June.....	13,512	13,512.00	331	165.50	152	76.00	13,995	13,763.50
Total.....	157,371	157,371.00	5,168	2,584.00	3,309	1,654.50	165,848	161,609.50

Month	Copies of record		Assignments and copies		Indexing transfers of proprietorship		Notices of users		Search fees	Total fees applied
	Number	Fees at \$0.50	Number	Fees	Number	Fees at \$0.10	Number	Fees		
1924										
July.....	109	\$54.50	237	\$265.00	950	\$95.00	79	\$27.25	\$14.50	\$13,391.25
August.....	159	79.50	196	272.00	1,577	157.70	45	14.50	33.00	12,182.70
September.....	625	312.50	114	151.00	122	12.20	49	17.00	11.50	13,664.70
October.....	133	66.50	184	236.00	87	8.70	21	7.00	47.00	14,311.20
November.....	264	132.00	167	211.00	153	15.30	99	24.50	47.50	13,157.80
December.....	104	52.00	205	248.00	221	22.10	75	31.50	24.50	14,376.60
1925										
January.....	175	87.50	256	301.00	94	9.40	44	15.75	23.50	15,079.15
February.....	103	51.50	210	266.00	249	24.90	73	23.25	49.50	13,925.15
March.....	200	100.00	243	304.00	177	17.70	63	17.25	37.50	14,815.95
April.....	115	57.50	308	364.00	181	18.10	55	20.25	45.00	14,292.85
May.....	118	59.00	255	322.00	240	24.00	79	24.50	43.50	13,656.00
June.....	92	46.00	170	209.00	112	11.20	65	17.00	19.50	14,056.20
Total.....	2,197	1,098.50	2,554	3,149.00	4,163	416.30	747	239.75	396.50	166,909.55

EXHIBIT C.—Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 28 fiscal years

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees applied	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545		
1898-99	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	
1899-1900	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	
1900-1901	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351		2,447
1901-2	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978	627	
1902-3	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	
1903-4	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	
1904-5	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	
1905-6	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	
1906-7	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	
1907-8	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742		4,087
1908-9	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	
1909-10	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074		11,057
1910-11	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	
1911-12	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	
1912-13	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495		1,436
1913-14	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	
1914-15	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193		7,961
1915-16	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	
1916-17	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438		4,529
1917-18	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728		4,710
1918-19	117,518.96	113,118.00	113,003	6,275	
1919-20	132,371.37	126,492.25	126,562	13,559	
1920-21	141,109.33	134,516.15	135,280	8,718	
1921-22	145,398.26	138,516.15	138,633	3,353	
1922-23	153,923.62	149,297.00	148,946	10,313	
1923-24	167,705.98	162,544.90	162,694	13,748	
1924-25	173,971.95	166,909.55	165,848	3,154	
Total	2,979,028.82	2,857,599.95	3,260,673		

NOTE.—Detailed statement for 18 fiscal years, 1897-98, etc., to 1914-15, by months, may be found in Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for year 1914-15 (pp. 177-178, Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1914-15). For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

EXHIBIT D.—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1919-20 to 1924-25, inclusive, arranged by classes¹

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(a) Printed in the United States.....	37,710	39,864	44,626	52,034	58,729	61,440
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language....	939	1,134	1,309	2,886	2,306	3,266
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	441	247	372	641	947	964
Total.....	39,090	41,245	46,307	55,561	61,982	65,670
Class B. Periodicals (numbers).....	28,935	34,074	35,471	37,104	39,806	40,880
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	216	198	374	276	281	263
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	2,906	3,217	3,418	3,778	3,409	4,015
Class E. Musical compositions.....	29,151	31,054	27,381	24,900	26,734	25,548
Class F. Maps.....	1,498	1,647	1,930	2,042	2,265	2,222
Class G. Works of art; models or designs.....	2,115	2,762	2,954	2,790	2,873	2,950
Class H. Reproductions of works of art.....	11	7	1	0	4	4
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	914	739	800	1,254	1,342	1,414
Class J. Photographs.....	6,955	7,048	6,645	6,875	7,922	6,981
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	10,945	9,362	9,139	10,400	11,170	10,827
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays.....	1,418	1,391	1,307	1,145	1,181	1,272
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	296	330	180	132	292	493
Renewals.....	2,112	2,206	2,726	2,689	3,433	3,309
Total.....	126,562	135,280	138,633	148,946	162,694	165,848

¹ For detailed statement of registrations made for fiscal years from 1901-2 to 1914-15 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15, pp. 180-182. For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

EXHIBIT E.—Table of articles deposited during 1921-22, 1922-23, 1923-24, and 1924-25, with totals of articles deposited for years 1897-98 to 1924-25

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Total 1897-1925
1. Books:					
(a) Printed in the United States:					
Volumes.....	20,074	20,658	20,120	20,129	-----
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	41,414	49,397	55,120	55,820	-----
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	16,566	18,827	22,300	24,179	-----
Total.....	78,054	88,882	97,540	100,128	-----
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	2,901	5,092	4,376	5,572	-----
English works registered for ad interim copyright.....	372	641	979	955	-----
Total.....	81,327	94,615	102,895	106,655	1,598,177
2. Periodicals.....	70,006	73,989	78,756	81,297	1,382,170
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.....	371	276	280	265	3,036
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.....	3,676	4,074	3,709	4,477	89,690
5. Musical compositions.....	41,916	36,733	37,950	36,862	1,207,717
6. Maps.....	3,718	4,124	4,427	4,408	99,392
7. Works of art; models or designs.....	2,960	2,792	2,875	2,965	80,632
8. Reproductions of works of art.....	2	0	2	6	2,094
8a. Chromos and lithographs.....		0	0	0	48,712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scien- tific or technical character.....	1,304	2,233	2,147	2,388	16,975
10. Photographs.....	12,772	13,468	14,768	13,436	594,286
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations....	14,551	16,327	17,038	16,202	481,601
12. Motion-picture photoplays.....	8,301	7,350	8,134	8,701	97,245
13. Motion pictures not photoplays....	358	248	464	699	5,478
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles)					778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905.....					2,527
Total.....	241,262	256,229	273,445	278,361	5,710,510

NOTE.—For detailed statement of articles deposited during fiscal years 1897-98 to 1914-15 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15, pp. 183-186. For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

The classification "Chromos and lithographs" is not given in the law after July 1, 1909.

ADDENDUM I

(68th Cong., 2nd sess. H. R. 11258. In the House of Representatives. January 2, 1925)

Mr. Perkins introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL To amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright and to permit the United States to enter the International Copyright Union

WHO MAY SECURE COPYRIGHT AS FIRST OWNER OF THE WORK

Copyright to rest in author, upon creation of his work. **Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,**

That copyright is secured by this act for all the writings of authors from the time of the making of their works, whether unpublished or published, for the term of copyright protection hereinafter provided. Such copyright shall vest in the author of any such work immediately upon the making of the work and shall not depend upon the accomplishment of any conditions or formalities whatever: *Provided, however,* That for the purposes of preserving evidence and facilitating transfers of copyright and rights thereunder, any author or his executors, administrators, or assigns may obtain registration for such work upon complying with the provisions of this act, and the certificate of such registration, under seal of the copyright office, shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

Foreign author may obtain copyright.

SEC. 2. The copyright secured by this act shall extend to the work of an author who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation:

Resident alien.

(a) When an alien author shall be domiciled or a bona fide resident within the United States during the whole or any substantial part of the time of the making of his work, or at the time of the first publication or first public performance of his work; or

(b) When such author is a citizen or subject of any country within the International Copyright Union, or has first published his work in some country which is a member of the said union, in accordance with the provisions of this act; or

Citizen of country of International Copyright Union.

(c) When a foreign state or nation of which an author is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or

Reciprocal protection is granted.

(d) When a foreign author is a citizen or subject of any country which is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, when the United States shall have become a party thereto.

United States party to international agreement on copyright.

The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time, as the purposes of this act may require.

President's proclamation.

SEC. 3. The author of any compilation, abridgment, adaptation, arrangement, dramatization, translation, or other version of a work in the public domain, or of a copyright work when made with the consent of the owner of the copyright in such work, shall be the first owner of the copyright in such compilation, abridgment, adaptation, arrangement, dramatization, translation, or other version, subject to the rights of the owner of the copyright in the original work.

Author of compilation, abridgment, adaptation, etc.

SEC. 4. Where any work subject matter of copyright under this act has been made by an author entitled to copyright in the United States under the terms of a contract with any person or corporation and during the course of his employment for hire by any such person or corporation, such employer shall be the first owner of the copyright in such work, subject to the terms of the agreement between the author and his employer.

Author employed for hire.

SEC. 5. The owner of the manuscript of an author's work acquired under the author's will shall be presumed to be the owner of the copyright in such work provided the work has not been published nor performed or delivered in public.

Owner of author's unpublished manuscript.

Publisher
of newspaper
or periodical.

SEC. 6. The publisher of a newspaper or other periodical shall be the first owner of the general copyright therein: *Provided, however,* That in the case of any literary or other contribution therein the author thereof shall be the owner of the copyright, and in the absence of agreement to the contrary he shall be deemed only to have licensed the publisher to print and publish the said contribution.

Maker of motion pictures, musical records, etc.

SEC. 7. Where any person, association, firm, or corporation, after this act goes into effect, shall manufacture a motion picture, or shall make and sell a phonographic record or a perforated roll or other contrivance which shall mechanically reproduce any literary, dramatic, musical, or dramatico-musical work, such person, association, firm, or corporation shall be the first owner of the copyright in such motion picture or in such phonographic record, perforated roll, or other contrivance:

Proviso: Protection of work used.

Provided, however, That where such motion picture, or such phonographic record or perforated roll or other contrivance, is based in whole or in part upon a work in which copyright subsists, then, during the term of copyright in such work, the copyright in such motion picture shall include only the exclusive right to make, copy, vend, and exhibit it, and the copyright in such phonographic record, roll or other contrivance shall include only the exclusive right to make, copy, and vend it: *And provided further,* That the copyright in such motion picture, or such phonographic record, roll, or other contrivance, shall be held subject to all the rights of the owner of the copyright in any work upon which such motion picture, or such phonographic record, roll, or other contrivance, is based.

Author's reserved rights confirmed.

SEC. 8. In the case of any copyright registered prior to the time when this act goes into effect by a proprietor under a contract, express or implied, by which some of the rights included in the copyright were reserved to the author, the ownership of the said rights is hereby confirmed to the author or his assigns, who shall be entitled to dispose of them or to bring an action in case of their infringement as fully as the author could do under this act had copyright been originally obtained by him.

WORKS PROTECTED

SEC. 9. The works for which copyright is secured All writings of author protected. under this act shall include all the writings of authors, whether unpublished or published, and the classes of works enumerated below are expressly recognized as subject matter of copyright; but the following specifications shall not be held to limit the subject matter of copyright nor shall any error in classification invalidate or impair the copyright protection secured under this act:

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations;

(b) Periodicals, including newspapers;

(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses (prepared for oral delivery);

(d) Dramatic compositions and dramatico-musical compositions;

(e) Musical compositions;

(f) Maps;

(g) Works of art (drawings, paintings, and sculpture);

(h) Reproductions of a work of art including engravings, lithographs, photo-engravings, photogravures, casts, plastic works, or copies by other recognized methods of reproduction;

(i) Drawings and plastic works of a scientific or technical character;

(j) Photographs;

(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations, including prints or labels for articles of manufacture heretofore registrable in the Patent Office under the act approved June 18, 1874;

(l) Motion-picture photoplays;

(m) Motion pictures other than photoplays;

(n) Scenarios for motion pictures;

(o) Works of architecture, models, or designs for Works of architecture. architectural works;

(p) Choreographic works and pantomimes, the scenic Choreographic works and pantomimes. arrangement or acting form of which is fixed in writing or otherwise;

(q) Phonographic records, perforated rolls, and other Phonograph records. contrivances by means of which sounds may be mechanically reproduced.

*Compilations,
abridgments, etc.*

*Such use not to
affect original
copyright.*

*Works in the
public domain.*

*Government
publications.*

*Exclusive rights
secured.*

*To copy, print,
and vend, etc.*

SEC. 10. Compilations or abridgments, adaptations, arrangements, dramatizations, translations, or other versions of works in the public domain, or of copyright works when used with the consent of the owner of the copyright in such works, as well as motion pictures and phonographic records, rolls, or other contrivances made from such works, shall be regarded as new works subject to copyright under the provisions of this act; but the making or publication of any such compilations, abridgments, adaptations, arrangements, dramatizations, translations, motion pictures, or phonographic records, rolls, or other contrivances shall not affect the force or validity of any subsisting copyright upon the matter employed or any part thereof, or be construed to imply an exclusive right to such use of the original works, or to secure or extend copyright in such original works.

SEC. 11. No copyright shall subsist in the original text of any work which is in the public domain, or in any publication of the United States Government, or any reprint, in whole or in part, thereof: *Provided, however,* That the publication or republication by the Government, either separately or in a public document, of any material in which copyright is subsisting shall not be taken to cause any abridgment or annulment of the copyright or to authorize any use or appropriation of such copyright material without the consent of the copyright owner.

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS SECURED

SEC. 12. It is expressly recognized and declared that the copyright hereby granted secures to authors of works of literature, music, the drama, and the fine arts, and to the administrators, executors, or assigns of such authors, the exclusive right to produce, perform, or distribute their works by any means whatsoever, and, subject to the provisions of this act, any person entitled thereto shall have the exclusive right:

(a) To copy, print, reprint, publish, produce, reproduce, or transmit the copyright work in any form; and to vend or otherwise dispose of such work and to authorize its public use in any manner or by any means whatsoever;

- (b) To translate said work into other languages or dialects, or to make any other version thereof; *To translate.*
- (c) To reproduce said work in the form of a motion picture and to exhibit the same; *To make a motion picture.*
- (d) To make, copy, and vend any phonographic record, or any perforated roll, or other contrivance by means of which, in whole or in part, the copyright work may be mechanically reproduced; *To make records.*
- (e) To dramatize the copyright work if it be a nondramatic work, and to convert it into a novel or other nondramatic work if it be a drama; *To dramatize.*
- (f) To convert a copyright motion-picture photoplay which is not based upon a work in which copyright is subsisting into a story or dramatic composition; *To convert a motion picture into a story or drama.*
- (g) To arrange or adapt the copyright work if it be a musical work; *To arrange music.*
- (h) To complete, execute, and finish said work if it be a model or design for a work of art; *To finish a work of art.*
- (i) To deliver or authorize the delivery of said work in public if it be a lecture, sermon, or address, prepared for oral delivery; *To deliver in public.*
- (j) To communicate the copyright work to the public by means of radio broadcasting, telephoning, telegraphing, or any other method for transmitting sounds or pictures; *To broadcast.*
- (k) To perform or represent said work publicly in whole or in part, if it be a dramatic or dramatico-musical work, and if such work is unpublished, to vend any manuscript or any record whatsoever thereof; to make or to procure the making, in whole or in part, of any transcription or record thereof or of any other contrivance by or from which it may in any manner or by any method be exhibited, performed, represented, produced, or reproduced; and to exhibit, perform, represent, produce, or reproduce it in any manner or by any method whatsoever; *To perform or represent.*
- (l) To perform said work publicly if it be a musical composition; and for the purpose of public performance and for the purposes set forth in subsection (a) hereof, to make any arrangement or setting of it or of the melody *To control mechanical production of music.*

of it in any system of notation or any form of record in which the thought of an author may be recorded and from which it may be read or reproduced: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the performance of copyright musical works by churches or public schools, provided the performance is given for charitable or educational or religious purposes, unless a fee is charged for admission to the place where the music is so used.

Copyright in composite works or periodicals.

SEC. 13. The copyright provided by this act shall protect in the case of composite works or periodicals all the copyrightable component parts of the work copyrighted, and all matters therein in which copyright is already subsisting: *Provided, however,* That the publisher of a newspaper or other periodical shall, in the absence of an agreement with the author to the contrary, secure only a license to print and publish in such newspaper or other periodical such author's literary or other contribution contained therein.

Copyright in work of architecture.

SEC. 14. The copyright of a work of architecture shall cover only its artistic character and its design and shall not extend to processes or methods of construction nor shall it prevent the making or publishing of photographs, paintings, or other illustrations thereof which are not in the nature of architectural drawings or plans, and the owner of the copyright shall not be entitled to obtain an injunction restraining the construction, substantially begun, of an infringing building, or an order for its demolition or seizure.

ASSIGNMENT OF COPYRIGHT, ETC.

Assignment, grant, or mortgage of copyright.

SEC. 15. Copyright under this or previous acts of the United States may be assigned, granted, or mortgaged, or may be bequeathed by will. In order to be valid such assignment, grant, or mortgage shall be in writing signed by the author or other owner of the copyright. Such owner of the copyright in any work

License of any copyright interest.

may assign, grant, or mortgage the entire copyright, either generally or subject to limitations, for the entire period of the copyright or for a limited time, or for a

specified territory; and he may so assign, grant, or mortgage any separate right or rights recited in section 12 of this act, and may grant any interest in any such right of in the entire copyright by license; but any separate right or use not collectively or specifically assigned shall remain the property of the author of the work or other owner of the copyright therein. The author or his assigns may prevent infringement of, or interference with, any or all of their respective rights by legal means and may obtain damages as provided by this act for any act or acts in violation of any such rights: *Provided, however,* That any such assignment, grant, license, or mortgage shall specify and clearly describe the rights granted under this act or previous acts of the United States which are so assigned, granted, mortgaged, or licensed.

SEC. 16. Every assignment of copyright and every copyright license executed in a foreign country shall be acknowledged by the assignor or licensor before a secretary in the diplomatic service or consular officer of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts. The certificate of such acknowledgment under the hand and official seal of such secretary or consular officer shall be prima facie evidence of the execution of the instrument.

SEC. 17. Assignments, grants, mortgages, or licenses of copyright, or of separate rights thereunder, may be recorded in the copyright office, and no action shall be maintained for the infringement of the copyright in any work, or of any separate right thereunder, by an assignee of the copyright or of such right, until the instrument under which he claims shall have been recorded.

SEC. 18. The recording provided for in the preceding section may take place at any time, but if any assignee, grantee, mortgagee, or licensee shall fail to record his assignment, grant, mortgage, or license within three calendar months after its execution in the United States, or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, such assignment, grant, mortgage, or license shall be void as against a subsequent

Foreign assignment to be acknowledged before a consular officer.

Assignments, etc., may be recorded.

Can not sue until assignment, etc., is recorded.

Recording to take place within 3 to 6 months.

purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly recorded.

Copyright is distinct from material object.

SEC. 19. The copyright is distinct from the property in the material object copyrighted, and the sale or conveyance, by gift or otherwise, of the material object shall not of itself constitute a transfer of the copyright, nor shall the assignment of the copyright constitute a transfer of the title to the material object unless expressly stipulated; but nothing in this act shall be deemed to forbid, prevent, or restrict the transfer of any copy of a copyright work the possession of which has been lawfully obtained.

TERM OF COPYRIGHT PROTECTION

Term of copyright.

SEC. 20. The copyright secured by this act, except as otherwise expressly provided, shall endure for the life of the author of the work and for a period of fifty years after his death. In the case of a work by joint authors, the copyright shall terminate at the expiration of fifty years from the date of the death of the author who dies first, unless a joint author is living at the end of said fifty years, in which event the copyright shall terminate upon the death of the last surviving joint author.

Posthumous work, or work by an employee for hire, etc.

SEC. 21. In the case of any posthumous work, or of any work the copyright of which is first owned by an employer for hire; or any composite or cyclopedic work; or any compilation, abridgment, adaptation, or arrangement, the copyright shall endure for a period of fifty years from the date of the first publication of the work.

Newspaper or periodical.

SEC. 22. The general copyright secured under this act by the publisher of a newspaper or other periodical shall endure for a period of fifty years from first publication: *Provided, however,* That unless there is a specific agreement to the contrary, the right of periodical publication in any literary or other contribution published in such newspaper or periodical under the provisions of section 13 of this act shall, after such publication, revert to the author thereof and shall continue during his life and for fifty years after his death.

SEC. 23. Copyright shall subsist in motion pictures and in phonographic records, perforated rolls, and other contrivances by means of which sounds may be mechanically reproduced for a period of fifty years from the date when such motion picture is first sold or exhibited, or such phonographic record, roll, or other contrivance is first sold, offered for sale, or otherwise publicly distributed.

Motion pictures, records or perforated rolls.

SEC. 24. The copyright subsisting in any work when this act goes into effect shall be continued at the end of the subsisting term until the expiration of fifty years beyond the author's death, and such continuation of the copyright shall vest in the author, if still living, or, if the author be not living, in the widow, widower, or children of the author, or if such author, widow, widower, or children be not living, then if the author left a will the copyright shall vest in the author's executors or in a duly appointed administrator with the will annexed, and in the absence of a will the copyright shall vest in the author's next of kin: *Provided*, That in the case of a posthumous work or of a periodical or other composite or cyclopedic work, or a work copyrighted by an employer for whom such work was made for hire, or by a corporate body (otherwise than as assignee or licensee of the individual author), the proprietor of the subsisting copyright in any such work shall have a continuing copyright in such work which shall terminate fifty years from the date of first publication.

Extension of term for subsisting copyright.

Extension of term for posthumous, composite or cyclopedic work.

SEC. 25. In the case of works by foreign authors who are citizens or subjects of any country within the International Copyright Union made or first published after the date of the President's proclamation of adhesion to the said union, the copyright protection in the United States shall begin upon such date of making or first publication; and in the case of all of their works, not previously copyrighted in the United States, in which copyright is subsisting in any country of the copyright union at the date of said proclamation, copyright protection in the United States shall begin upon such date; but the duration and termination of the copyright pro-

Term for works by foreign authors

Not to extend beyond protection abroad. protection in the United States for all works shall be governed by the provisions of this act: *Provided, however,* That the duration of copyright in the United States shall not in the case of any foreign work extend beyond the date at which such work has fallen into the public domain in the country of origin.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT AND REMEDIES

Infringement of copyright. SEC. 26. If any person shall infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States such person shall be liable:

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement;

Injunction and damages. (b) To pay such damages to the owner of the right infringed as he may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement; and, in proving profit, the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims;

Damages assessed by court. (c) To pay, at the option of the owner of the right infringed, in lieu of actual damages and profits, such damages as to the court shall appear to be just, and in assessing such damages the court may, in its discretion, allow the amounts hereinafter stated; but except as otherwise expressly provided in this act, such damages shall in no case exceed the sum of \$5,000 nor be less than \$250, and shall not be regarded as a penalty:

Measure of damages: Works of art. *First.* In the case of a painting, statue, or sculpture, \$10 for every infringing copy made or sold by or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees;

Other works. *Second.* In the case of any work enumerated in section 9 of this act, except a painting, statue, or sculpture, \$1 for every infringing copy made or sold or found in the possession of the infringer or his agents or employees;

Lecture or address. *Third.* In the case of a lecture, sermon, or address, \$50 for every infringing delivery;

Dramatico-musical work, motion picture, etc. *Fourth.* In the case of a choreographic work or pantomime, or a dramatic or dramatico-musical, or a choral or orchestral composition, or a motion picture, \$100 for

the first and \$50 for every subsequent infringing performance or exhibition;

Fifth. In the case of other musical compositions, \$10 Musical composition. for every infringing performance;

(*d*) In the case of an unauthorized newspaper reproduction of a copyrighted photograph such damages assessed, Newspaper reproduction of photograph. in lieu of actual damages and profits shall not exceed the sum of \$200 nor be less than the sum of \$50;

(*e*) In case of the infringement of an undramatized or nondramatic work by means of motion pictures, where Infringement by motion picture of nondramatic work. the infringer shall show that he was not aware that he was infringing, and that such infringement could not have been reasonably foreseen, such statutory damages shall not exceed the sum of \$100;

(*f*) In case of the infringement of a copyrighted dramatic or dramatico-musical work by a maker of motion pictures and his agencies for distribution thereof to exhibitors, where such infringer shows that he was not aware that he was infringing a copyright work and that such infringement could not reasonably have been foreseen, the entire sum of such statutory damages recoverable by the owner of the rights infringed from such infringing maker and his agencies for the distribution Special damages. to exhibitors of such infringing motion picture shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000 nor be less than \$250.

SEC. 27. The person guilty of infringement shall further be liable:

(*a*) To deliver up on oath, to be impounded during the pendency of the action, upon such terms and conditions Delivery of infringing articles. as the court may prescribe, all articles alleged to infringe a copyright or any subsidiary right;

(*b*) To deliver up on oath for destruction, as the court Plates or molds, etc. may order, all the infringing copies or devices, as well as all plates, molds, matrices, or other means for making such infringing copies.

SEC. 28. All actions, suits, or proceedings arising under Jurisdiction. the copyright laws of the United States shall be originally cognizable by the district courts of the United States, the district court of any Territory, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the district courts of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and the courts of

first instance of the Philippine Islands, and any court given jurisdiction under this section may proceed in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted for violation of any provision of said laws to enter a judgment or decree enforcing the remedies provided by this act.

Court may grant injunctions.

SEC. 29. Any such court or judge thereof shall have power, upon bill in equity filed by any party aggrieved, to grant injunctions to prevent and restrain the violation of any right secured by said laws, according to the course and principles of courts of equity, on such terms as said court or judge may deem reasonable. Any such injunction may be served on the parties against whom it may be granted anywhere in the United States, and shall be operative throughout the United States and be enforceable by proceedings in contempt or otherwise by any court or judge possessing jurisdiction of the defendants.

Certified copies.

SEC. 30. The clerk of the court, or judge granting the injunction, shall, when required so to do by the court hearing the application to enforce said injunction, transmit without delay to said court a certified copy of all the papers in said cause that are on file in his office.

Proceedings may be united in one action.

SEC. 31. The proceedings for an injunction, damages, and profits, and those for the seizure of infringing copies, plates, molds, matrices, and so forth, aforementioned, may be united in one action.

Attorney's fees.

SEC. 32. In all actions, suits, or proceedings under this act, except when brought by or against the United States or any officer thereof, full costs shall be allowed, and the court may award to the prevailing party a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs.

District of the defendant.

SEC. 33. Civil actions, suits, or proceedings arising under this act may be instituted in the district of which the defendant or his agent is an inhabitant, or in which he may be found.

Suit in name of assignee.

SEC. 34. Any civil action, suit, or proceeding involving the infringement of any exclusive right recited in section 12 of this act which has been assigned, granted, or mortgaged to another may be instituted and prosecuted by and in the name of the assignee, grantee, or mortgagee of such exclusive right in the same manner and as fully

as the first copyright owner could have done had no assignment, grant, or mortgage been made: *Provided*, Assignment must be recorded. That before any such action, suit, or proceeding is begun, such assignment, grant, or mortgage shall have been recorded in the copyright office at Washington.

SEC. 35. In any action for infringement of copyright in a work for which no registration has been made, copy-Copyright is presumed to subsist. right in such work shall nevertheless be presumed to subsist, and if the author's name is indicated thereon, it shall be presumed that the person so named is the author of the work until the contrary is proved. If the work is anonymous or pseudonymous, the publisher whose name appears on the work shall be entitled to protect the rights of the author.

SEC. 36. The publisher of a copyright newspaper or other periodical shall, as the first owner of the general Infringement of article in newspaper. copyright in such work, have the right to sue for infringement of the copyright, including infringement of any copyrightable component part thereof except where, under the provisions of section 13 hereof, such publisher and owner has acquired from the author only a license to print and publish his literary or other contribution.

SEC. 37. The orders, judgments, or decrees of any court mentioned in section 28 of this act arising under the copyright laws of the United States may be reviewed on appeal or writ of error in the manner and to the extent now provided by law for the review of cases determined in said courts respectively. Appeal: Writ of error.

SEC. 38. Nothing in this act shall be construed to annul or limit the right of the author or the copyright owner of an unpublished work, at common law or in equity, to prevent the copying, publication, or use of such unpublished work without his consent, and to obtain damages therefor; nor to deprive the owner of the copyright in any work or the owner of any rights infringed of any remedy in law or equity external to the provisions of this act. Common law protection.

SEC. 39. Any person who wilfully and for profit shall Wilful infringement. infringe the copyright in any work protected under the copyright laws of the United States, or who shall knowingly and wilfully aid or abet such infringement,

shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no criminal proceeding shall be maintained under the provisions of this act unless the same is commenced within three years after the cause of action arose.

No suit after three years.

Supreme Court to make rules for procedure.

SEC. 40. The Supreme Court of the United States shall prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for practice and procedure in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted for infringement under the provisions of this act.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION

Piratical prints.

Prohibition of importation.

Notification to Treasurer and Postmaster.

SEC. 41. The copyright in any work shall be deemed to be infringed by any person who knowingly imports for sale or hire or otherwise distributes in the United States copies of any piratical reprint of a work in which copyright subsists in the United States, and the importation into the United States of piratical copies of any work copyrighted in the United States, shall be and is hereby prohibited; and such prohibition of importation shall extend also to any authorized foreign reprint of an American author's work or of a work by an alien author domiciled or resident in the United States, whenever an agreement authorizing such reprint shall stipulate that copies of such reprint shall not be brought into the United States: *Provided*, That such agreement shall have been recorded in the copyright office at Washington, and that the owner of the United States copyright shall have notified in writing the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmaster General that the importation of copies of such work is in contravention of such agreement: *And provided further*, That, except as regards piratical copies, such prohibition of importation shall not apply to any foreign newspaper or magazine although containing matter copyrighted in the United States when such matter is printed or reprinted by authority of the owner of the United States copyright, unless such newspaper

or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization.

SEC. 42. Any and all copies of works prohibited importation by this act which are brought into the United States from any foreign country (except in the mails) shall be seized and forfeited by like proceedings as those provided by law for the seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States in violation of the customs revenue laws. Such articles when forfeited shall be destroyed in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury or the court, as the case may be, shall direct: *Provided, however,* That all copies of authorized editions of copyright works imported in the mails or otherwise in violation of the provisions of this act may be reexported and returned to the country of export whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in a written application, that such importation does not involve wilful negligence or fraud.

Copies may be seized.

SEC. 43. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General are hereby empowered and required to make and enforce such joint rules and regulations as shall prevent the importation into the United States in the mails of articles prohibited importation by this act, and may require notice to be given to the Treasury Department or Post Office Department, as the case may be, by copyright owners or injured parties, of the actual or contemplated importation of articles prohibited importation by this act which infringe the rights of such copyright owners or injured parties.

Rules for procedure: Importation.

SEC. 44. No notice of copyright shall be required on any work subject to copyright under this act and the omission of such notice from any work shall not be taken as evidence that no copyright is claimed therein; but if desired a notice of the reservation of the copyright or of any right included in the copyright in any work may be placed on any or all copies of such work by the owner of the copyright or the assignee or licensee of any special right pertaining to the copyright in the work;

No notice of copyright required.

False notice.

but any person who, with fraudulent intent, shall insert or impress any notice of copyright or words of the same purport in or upon any article in which copyright for the United States does not subsist, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and any person who shall knowingly issue or sell any article bearing such notice or words of the same purport when copyright in such article does not subsist in the United States shall be liable to a fine of \$100.

Selling works with false notice.

DEPOSIT OF COPIES AND REGISTRATION OF COPYRIGHT

Registration of copyright work.

SEC. 45. The author of any work made the subject of copyright by this act, or the owner of the copyright in such work, may if he so desires obtain registration of a claim to copyright in such work upon the deposit in the copyright office at Washington of a suitable application which shall be accompanied by the registration fee provided by this act and one copy of the work in which copyright is claimed, or the identifying matter as below provided.

Deposit of copy of work.

SEC. 46. The copy deposited for registration may either be printed, typewritten, or be in legible handwriting if the work is a book, a dramatic, musical, or dramatico-musical composition; the scenario of a motion picture; a lecture, sermon, or address, or a choreographic work or a pantomime. For a photograph, there shall be deposited one print from the negative; for any work of the fine arts (drawing, painting, or sculpture) or for a model for a work of art, or a drawing or plastic work of a scientific or technical character, a photograph or other identifying reproduction; for a motion picture, the title, description, and synopsis of it, with as many prints from each reel as will identify it; for an architectural work, a photographic or other identifying representation of such work and such drawings as are necessary to identify it: *Provided*, That in the case of a motion picture such deposit and registration shall only be made for a completed work: *And provided*

No deposit of cards or rolls.

further, That the deposit of records, rolls, or other contrivances by means of which sounds may be me-

chanically reproduced shall not be required; but the application for registration of a claim of copyright in any such record, roll, or other contrivance shall describe the music which has been actually recorded and shall clearly differentiate and identify the particular rendition and its performer, and shall state the date when such record, roll, or other contrivance was first sold, offered for sale, or otherwise publicly distributed.

SEC. 47. The register of copyrights upon receipt of such application and such required copy or identifying matter shall make suitable record of the copyright claim and shall then return the copy or identifying matter received to the person indicated in the application, with a certificate attached, under seal of the copyright office.

Registration to be made and copies returned.

SEC. 48. In the case of any work in which copyright is claimed, whether published or unpublished, a copy of which by reason of its character, bulk, or fragility, or because of dangerous ingredients, can not expediently be filed, the register of copyrights may determine that there shall be deposited with the application for registration, in lieu of a copy of such work, such identifying photographs or prints, together with such written, typewritten, or printed description of the work as he shall find sufficient to identify it.

Dangerous or bulky articles.

SEC. 49. Whenever any literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work has been published, it shall be obligatory, except as below provided, to make a deposit in the copyright office promptly after the date of publication of two complete copies of the best edition thereof then published; not as a condition for securing copyright but for the use of the Library of Congress. Registration for such work may be secured if such copies are accompanied by a suitable application: *Provided, however,* That no copies of a complete motion-picture film shall be required to be deposited: *And provided further,* That the deposit of copies required by this act shall not be obligatory in case of any work whose author is a citizen or subject of a foreign country which is a member of the International Copyright Union or any work which is protected by copyright in the United States under this act by reason of first publication in any country which is a member of the said

Deposit of published work for Library of Congress.

No deposit required of books by foreign authors.

union, unless and until such work, if it be a book, shall have been republished in the United States under an assignment of the copyright for the United States, or under a license to print and sell such book in the United States.

Newspapers or periodicals. SEC. 50. That of newspapers or other periodicals in which copyright is claimed, one copy of each issue shall be deposited promptly after the date of publication, and may be registered upon receipt of a suitable application and the registration fee, and such deposit and registration shall suffice for all of the copyrightable component parts of the periodical and shall be held sufficient in the case of actions or proceedings for the infringement of the copyright of any of the copyrightable contents of the said periodical, as provided in section 36 of this act.

Failure to deposit work. SEC. 51. Should the copies of the published work called for by section 49 of this act not be promptly deposited as herein provided, the Librarian of Congress may at any time after the date of the publication of the work, upon actual notice, require the owner of the copyright to deposit it, and after the said demand shall have been made in default of the deposit of copies of the work in the Library of Congress within three months from any part of the United States, except an outlying territorial possession of the United States, or within six months from any outlying territorial possession of the United States, the owner of the copyright shall be liable to a fine of \$100 and to pay to the Library of Congress twice the amount of the retail price of the best edition of the work.

Demand by the Librarian of Congress for copies. SEC. 52. The postmaster to whom are delivered the articles deposited as provided in this act shall, if requested, give a receipt therefor and shall mail them to their destination without cost to the copyright claimant.

Receipt for copies from postmaster. SEC. 53. In the interpretation and construction of this act "the date of publication" shall in the case of a work of which copies are reproduced for sale or public distribution be held to be the earliest date when copies of the first authorized edition were placed on sale, sold, or publicly distributed by the owner of the copyright or under his authority; and the performance of a dramatic,

Date of publication.

What is not publication.

musical, or dramatico-musical work, the delivery of a lecture, sermon, or address, the exhibition of a motion picture, or of a work of art, and the construction of an architectural work or the issue of photographs or other reproductions of such work, shall not be held to be publication.

SEC. 54. In the case of each work registered for copy-
right the person recorded as the owner of the copy-
right shall be entitled to a certificate of registration
under the seal of the copyright office, to contain the
name and address of said owner, the name of the country
of which the author of the work is a citizen or subject,
and when an alien author domiciled or residing in the
United States at the time of the making or first publica-
tion or first public performance of his work, then a state-
ment of that fact, including his place of domicile or resi-
dence; the title of the work which is registered for
which copyright is claimed; the name of the author
(when the records of the copyright office shall show the
same); the date of the deposit of the copy or copies of
such work; the date of publication or performance if the
work has been reproduced in copies for sale or publicly
distributed or performed, and such marks as to class
designation and entry number as shall fully identify the
entry. The register of copyrights shall prepare a
printed form for the said certificate, to be filled out as
above provided for in the case of all registrations made
after this act goes into effect, which certificate, sealed
with the seal of the copyright office, shall, upon payment
of the prescribed fee, be given to any person making
application for the same, and a similar certificate shall
be supplied on request in the case of all previous regis-
trations so far as the copyright office record books shall
show such facts. In addition to such certificate the
register of copyrights shall furnish, upon request, with-
out additional fee, a receipt for the copy or copies of any
work deposited under this or previous acts of the United
States. Said certificate and receipt shall be admitted in
any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated
therein.

Certificate for each entry.

Printed form for certificate.

*Index to copy-
right entries.*

SEC. 55. The register of copyrights shall fully index all copyright registrations and all assignments, grants, licenses, or mortgages recorded, and shall print at periodic intervals a catalogue of the titles of articles deposited and registered for copyright, together with suitable indexes, and at stated intervals shall print complete and indexed catalogues for each class of copyright entries. The current catalogues of copyright entries and the index volumes herein provided for shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein as regards any copyright registration. Both the current catalogues and the complete and indexed catalogues for each class of copyright entries shall be furnished to all persons desiring them at reasonable prices.

*Records open to
public inspection.*

SEC. 56. The record books of the copyright office, together with the indexes to such record books, and all works deposited and retained in the copyright office, shall be open to public inspection, and copies may be taken of the copyright entries actually made in such record books, subject to such safeguards and regulations as shall be prescribed by the register of copyrights and approved by the Librarian of Congress.

*Disposal of arti-
cles deposited.*

SEC. 57. That of the articles deposited in the copyright office under the provisions of the previous copyright laws of the United States or of this act, the Librarian of Congress shall determine what books and other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the law library, and what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange, or be transferred to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein.

*Advertisement of
deposit.*

SEC. 58. That of any articles undisposed of as above provided, together with all titles and correspondence relating thereto, the Librarian of Congress and the register of copyrights jointly shall, at suitable intervals, determine what of these received during any period of years it is desirable or useful to preserve in the permanent files of the copyright office, and, after due notice as hereinafter provided, may within their dis-

cretion cause the remaining articles and other things to be destroyed: *Provided*, That there shall be printed in the Catalogue of Copyright Entries from January to November, inclusive, a statement of the year of receipt of such articles and a notice to permit any author, copyright owner, or other lawful claimant to claim and remove before the expiration of the month of December of that year anything found which relates to any of his productions deposited or registered for copyright within the period of years not reserved or disposed of as provided for in this act: *And provided further*, That no manuscript of an unpublished work deposited prior to the date upon which this act went into effect shall be destroyed during its term of copyright without specific notice to the copyright owner of record, permitting him to claim and remove it.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

SEC. 59. All records and other things relating to copy-^{Records and de-}rights required by law to be preserved shall be kept ^{posits.} and preserved in the copyright office, Library of Congress, Washington, District of Columbia, and shall be under the control of the register of copyrights, who shall, under the supervision and approval of the Librarian of Congress, perform all the duties relating to the registration of copyrights and shall be authorized to make ^{Register to make} rules and regulations for the registration of claims to ^{rule.} copyright as provided by this act and to prescribe the form of application for such registration.

SEC. 60. There shall be appointed by the Librarian of Congress a register of copyrights, at a salary ^{Register of} of ^{Copyrights and} thousand dollars per annum, and one assistant ^{Assistant Register.} register of copyrights, at a salary of ^{Assistant Register.} thousand dollars per annum, who shall have authority during the absence of the register of copyrights to attach the copyright office seal to all papers issued from the said office and to sign such certificates and other papers as may be necessary. There shall also be appointed by the librarian such subordinate assistants to the register as may from time to time be authorized by law.

*Deposit of copy-
right fees.*

SEC. 61. The register of copyrights shall make daily deposits with the Treasurer of the United States of all moneys received to be applied as copyright fees, and shall make weekly transfers to the Treasurer of the United States in such manner as the latter shall direct, of all copyright fees actually applied under the provisions of this act, and annual deposits of sums received which it has not been possible to apply as copyright fees or to return to the remitters; and he shall make monthly reports to the Comptroller General of the United States and to the Librarian of Congress of the applied copyright fees for each calendar month, together with a statement of all remittances received, trust funds on hand, moneys refunded, and unapplied balances.

Report to Comptroller General.

Register's bond.

SEC. 62. The register of copyrights shall give bond to the United States in the sum of \$20,000, in form to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury and with sureties satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

*Annual report
of register.*

SEC. 63. The register of copyrights shall make an annual report to the Librarian of Congress of all copyright business for the previous fiscal year, which report shall be printed promptly after the close of the fiscal year and also be printed in the annual report on the Library of Congress.

*Register to make
entry.*

SEC. 64. The register of copyrights shall provide and keep such record books in the copyright office as are required to carry out the provisions of this act, and whenever application has been made to the copyright office for registration of copyright in compliance with the provisions of this act he shall make such registration.

*Assignments,
etc., to be recorded.*

SEC. 65. The register of copyrights shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, record any assignment of copyright, or any grant, license, or mortgage of any right pertaining to the copyright in any work protected under this act or any previous acts of the United States, and shall return it after recordation to the sender with a certificate of record attached under seal of the copyright office, and upon the payment of the fee prescribed by this act he shall furnish to any person requesting the same a certified copy thereof under said seal.

SEC. 66. The register of copyrights shall receive, and the persons to whom the services designated are rendered shall pay, the following fees: For the registration of any work subject to copyright under the provisions of this act, \$1, which sum is to include a certificate of registration under seal: *Provided*, That in the case of photographs the fee shall be 50 cents where a certificate is not demanded, and only one registration at one fee shall be required in the case of several volumes of the same book deposited at the same time. For every additional certificate of registration made, 50 cents. For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment, grant, or mortgage of copyright, or any such license specified in section 15 of this act, or for any copy of such assignment, grant, mortgage, or license, duly certified, if not over three hundred words in length, \$1; if more than three hundred and less than one thousand words in length, \$2; if more than one thousand words in length, \$1 additional for each additional one thousand words or fraction thereof over three hundred words. For comparing any copy of an assignment with the record of such document in the copyright office and certifying the same under seal, \$1. For indexing the transfer of the ownership of copyright articles, 10 cents for each title of a book or other article, in addition to the fee prescribed for recording the instrument of assignment. For any requested search of copyright office records, indexes, or deposits, 50 cents for each full hour of time consumed in making such search.

*Copyright fees—
General.*

*For recording
assignments, etc.*

*For indexing
transfer of copy-
right.*

SEC. 67. A seal shall be provided and be used in the copyright office and be the seal thereof, and by it all papers issued from the copyright office requiring authentication shall be authenticated.

*Copyright office
seal.*

ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT UNION

SEC. 68. The President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to effect and proclaim the adhesion of the United States to the convention creating an international union for the protection of literary

*Entry into the
International
Copyright Union.*

and artistic works, known also as the International Copyright Union, signed at Berne, Switzerland, September 9, 1886, and revised at Berlin, Germany, November 13, 1908, and to the "Additional protocol" to the said convention executed at Berne, Switzerland, March 20, 1914.

As country of first class. SEC. 69. It is hereby declared that the United States desires to be placed in the first class of the countries which are members of the International Copyright Union, as provided in article 23 of the said convention of 1908.

Foreign authors in union to be protected. SEC. 70. On and after the date of the President's proclamation, as provided in section 68 of this act, foreign authors not domiciled in the United States who are citizens or subjects of any country (other than the United States) which is a member of the said International Copyright Union, or authors whose works are first published in and enjoy copyright protection in any country which is a member of the said union, shall have within the United States the same rights and remedies in regard to their works which citizens of the United States possess under this act and for the period of copyright prescribed by this act: *Provided, however,*

Acts lawfully done prior to entry. That no right or remedy given pursuant to this act shall prejudice lawful acts done or rights in copies lawfully made or the continuance of enterprises lawfully undertaken within the United States prior to the date of said proclamation, and such foreign author shall not be entitled to restrain any person who has, prior to such date, taken any action in connection with the reproduction or performance (in a manner which at the time was not unlawful) of any work by such foreign author whereby he has incurred any substantial expenditure or liability, unless such foreign author agrees to pay to him such compensation as, failing agreement, may be determined by arbitration.

Protection for foreign works. SEC. 71. In the case of works by such foreign authors made or first published after the date of the said proclamation the copyright protection in the United States shall begin upon such date of making or first publication; and in the case of all their works, not previously copyrighted in the United States, in which

copyright is subsisting in any country of the copyright union at the date of the said proclamation, the copyright protection in the United States shall begin upon such date; but the duration and termination of the copyright protection in the United States for all works shall be governed by the provisions of this act: *Provided, however,* That the duration of copyright in the United States shall not in the case of any foreign work extend beyond the date at which such work has fallen into the public domain in the country of origin.

SEC. 72. The enjoyment and the exercise by such foreign authors of the rights and remedies accorded by the provisions of this act shall not be subject to the performance of any formalities: *Provided, however,* That notwithstanding anything in this act a citizen or subject of any country within the International Copyright Union, who is the owner of a copyright for any work in one of the countries of the said union, may if he so desires register his claim of copyright in such work for the United States by depositing a copy of the work in the copyright office at Washington together with the prescribed application for registration.

SEC. 73. The act entitled "An act to amend the law relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyrights," approved June 18, 1874, is hereby repealed, as well as all other laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, but nothing in this act shall affect causes for infringement of copyright heretofore committed, now pending in courts of the United States or which may hereafter be instituted; but such causes shall be prosecuted to a conclusion in the manner heretofore provided by law.

SEC. 74. That this act shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1925.

(69 Cong. 2d sess. H. R. 12306. Report No. 1521. In the House of Representatives. February 16, 1925.)

Mr. Vestal introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

February 19, 1925.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

A BILL for copyright registration of designs

Copyright
designs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person entitled thereto by the act approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," and the acts amendatory thereof, including any citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation with which the United States shall have established copyright relations under the provisions of the said act, who is the author of any design as hereinafter defined, or the assignee of such author, may secure copyright therein upon the registration of such design in the copyright office of the United States: *Provided, however,* That the said design shall not have been in public use or on sale in this country by or with the consent of the author or proprietor for more than four months prior to the filing of the application for such registration.

SEC. 2. The term "design" as used in this act means any original conception in relation to a manufactured product, either as to pattern, shape, or form, in its actual application to or embodiment in such manufactured product for the purpose of ornamentation or surface or other decoration, or dies, molds, or devices for adapting such manufactured product for use in producing an artistic or ornamental effect; but shall not extend to any shape or form which has merely a functional or mechanical purpose.

SEC. 3. An application for registration under this act by any author or his assignee entitled thereto who has previously regularly filed an application for registration of a design in a foreign country shall secure registration for such design, provided such application is filed in the copyright office at Washington within four months from the earliest date on which such foreign application was filed, and no person otherwise entitled thereto shall be debarred from registering his design, nor shall any registration of a design under this act be declared invalid by

reason of its having been first registered by the author or proprietor in a foreign country, unless the application for the registration in such foreign country was filed more than four months prior to the filing of the application in this country, in which case no registration shall be made in this country.

SEC. 4. Any person entitled thereto, upon complying with the provisions of this act, shall have within all territory which is under the jurisdiction and control of the United States, the exclusive right to reproduce the said copyrighted design and sell and use reproductions thereof embodied in or applied to the manufactured product described in the application registered or products of similar character substantially as specified in the certificate of registration: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect or lessen the present legal right of anyone to make, use, or sell manufactured articles protected under this act, or parts thereof, when such articles or parts are made, used, or sold as repair parts: *And provided further,* That no registration under this act shall be construed to deprive any person of any otherwise lawful right to illustrate fashions by pictorial reproductions.

SEC. 5. Every copyright for a design registered under the provisions of this act, or any interest therein, shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the copyright claimant of record or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under such copyright for the whole or any part of the United States. Such assignment, grant, or conveyance shall be recorded in the copyright office within three calendar months after its execution in the United States or within six calendar months after its execution without the limits of the United States, in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment, grant, or conveyance has been duly recorded and who purchased prior to the recording of the prior assignment, grant, or conveyance. If any such assignment, grant, or conveyance be acknowledged before any notary public of the several States or Territories or the District of Columbia, or any clerk or commissioner of any

United States district court, or before a secretary in the Diplomatic Service or consular officer of the United States authorized by law to administer oaths or perform notarial acts, or before any notary public, judge, or magistrate of any foreign country authorized to administer oaths or perform notarial acts in such country whose authority shall be proved by the certificate of a secretary in the Diplomatic Service or consular officer of the United States, the certificate of such acknowledgment or the record thereof in the copyright office, when made, shall be prima facie evidence of the execution of such assignment, grant, or conveyance. Every such assignment executed abroad shall be acknowledged by the assignor as before provided before it is recorded in the copyright office.

SEC. 6. During the term of protection for which any certificate of registration shall be issued hereunder it shall be unlawful for any person other than the owner of the copyright, without license from such owner, to copy the registered design or any characteristic original feature thereof, or to make any obvious or fraudulent imitation of said design or of any characteristic original feature thereof in the class of manufactured product named in the certificate or any product of similar character for the purpose of sale or public distribution or to sell or expose for sale or publicly distribute any manufactured product of similar character to which such design or such copy or imitation shall, without the license of the owner, have been applied: *Provided, however,* That such sale or public distribution or exposure for sale and public distribution by other than the manufacturer shall be unlawful only as to goods sold or publicly distributed after notice or knowledge of the registration of the design.

SEC. 7. The rights secured under the registration provided in section 1 of this act shall endure for a term of two years from the date when such registration shall have been completed. At any time before the expiration of the two-year term an extension of the copyright may be registered for a further period of eighteen years to secure a total period of protection of twenty years upon filing

an application for such extension and paying the fees prescribed in section 11 of this act.

SEC. 8. The register of copyrights shall be authorized to determine and designate the different classes of manufactured products under which registrations may be made, and subject to approval by the Librarian of Congress, to make rules and regulations for such registrations and for the form and contents of the required certificate.

SEC. 9. In the case of each entry or a claim for copyright in any design made subject matter of copyright by this act the person recorded as the claimant of copyright shall be entitled to a certificate of registration under the seal of the copyright office, which shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein. A duplicate certificate under the seal of the copyright office shall be supplied to any person requesting the same upon payment of the fee prescribed.

SEC. 10. When a design actually embodied in or applied to one article of manufacture is in substantially the same form to be embodied in or applied to a set of articles of the same general character ordinarily on sale together or intended to be used together, a single application for registration and one certificate of registration shall be sufficient to secure protection.

SEC. 11. The register of copyrights shall receive, and the persons to whom the services designated in this act are rendered shall pay, the following fees:

(1) For the registration of any design deposited under the provisions of this act for the first term of two years, \$2.

(2) For the registration of the extension of the period of protection to twenty years, as provided herein, \$20, and the payment of the said fees shall include, in each case, the certificate provided for in this act.

(3) For a duplicate certificate of any registration made, \$1.

(4) For recording any document in the copyright office, as provided in section 4 of this act, or for furnishing certified copies of any such document, \$1 for the first three hundred words or fraction thereof, and \$1 addi-

tional for each subsequent one thousand words or fraction thereof.

(5) For copies of any registration made, or of drawings or photographs, or other identifying reproductions filed in relation to any design registered, and for comparing such copies with the originals before certification, a reasonable fee, and 50 cents additional for certification of each such copy under seal of the copyright office.

SEC. 12. All designs registered for the first term of two years shall be listed in the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, prepared and printed under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, and each extension registration shall be described in said catalogue and shall be further identified by a reproduction of the design. The periodic issues of said catalogue may be subscribed for as provided in said act. The Catalogue of Copyright Entries for designs shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated as regards any copyright registration for a design made under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. When registration has been made in the copyright office for any design as provided in this act, written, printed, or photographic copies of any papers, drawings, or photographs relating to such design preserved in the copyright office shall be given to any person making application therefor and paying the fees required by this act, and such copies when authenticated by the seal of the copyright office shall be evidence in all cases where the originals could be evidence and of the same force and effect.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the author or proprietor of a design registered under this act, and all persons making or vending the manufactured product bearing the design, to give notice to the public that the design is registered by affixing to the manufactured article the mark "Design registered U. S." with the number of the registration entry. When the nature of the product will not permit the affixing of this mark in full it shall be sufficient to use the abbreviation "D. Rgd.," and the number of the registration. When the product itself will not permit the affixing of any of these marks it

shall be sufficient to attach a label, or tag to the article or to the package or cover containing the article in which the design is embodied or to which it is applied. In any action or suit for infringement by a party failing so to mark the manufactured product no recovery shall be adjudged the plaintiff except on proof that the defendant was notified of the registration and of his infringement thereof and that he continued after such notice to make or vend the product bearing the registered design, or that failure to mark was merely occasional and inadvertent, in no wise affecting the general notice intended by the accustomed marking. Any person who, with fraudulent intent, falsely marks such an article for the purpose of deceiving the public shall be liable for every such offense to a penalty of \$100 with costs.

SEC. 15. The district and territorial courts of the United States and its insular possessions, including the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, shall have original jurisdiction, and the circuit court of appeals of the United States, the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands shall have appellate jurisdiction of all suits at law or in equity respecting designs registered in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 16. Writs of certiorari may be granted by the Supreme Court of the United States for the review of cases arising under this act in the same manner as provided in the Judicial Code as amended by the act of September 6, 1916.

SEC. 17. The several courts vested with jurisdiction of cases arising under this act shall have power to grant injunctions, according to the course and principles of equity, to prevent the infringement of rights secured by registration under this act, on such terms as the court may deem reasonable, and upon a decree being rendered in any such case for wrongful use of a design, the complainant shall be entitled to recover the profits to be accounted for by the defendant and the damages to be assessed by the court or under the direction of the court.

The courts shall have power within their discretion to increase the damages to treble the amount assessed, and in cases where the plaintiff may so request, or where from the record it is apparent to the court that an accounting would not find damages or profits to exceed \$100, the court may dispense with an accounting and may hold the defendant liable to pay to the plaintiff not less than \$100 nor more than \$250, or if upon proof the copying complained of be shown to be without knowledge or notice of the copyright the courts may dispense with any recovery of profits and damages. In any suit or action brought for the infringement of any copyright registered hereunder there shall be no recovery of profits or damages or other relief granted for any infringement committed more than six years before the filing of the bill of complaint or the issuing of the writ in such suit or action.

SEC. 18. In any action or suit for infringement of copyright in a design registered under this act, upon judgment for complainant, the court may order all infringing articles, products, or parts disposed of in a manner which shall be just as between the parties, and all dies, models, and devices useful only in producing the infringing article, and all labels, prints, or advertising matter relating to the infringing article, to be delivered up and destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

SEC. 19. After adjudication and the entry of a final decree by any court in any action brought under this act any of the parties thereto may upon payment of the legal fees, have the clerk of the court prepare a certified copy or copies of such decree, or of the record, or any part thereof, and forward the same to any of the designated courts of the United States, and any such court to which such copy or copies may be forwarded under the provisions of this section shall forthwith make the same a part of its record; and any such record, judgment, or decree may thereafter be made, as far as applicable, the basis of an application to that court for injunction or other relief by any court in which such copies shall have been recorded; and in the preparation of such copies the printed copies of the record of either party on file with

the clerk may be used without charge other than for the certificate. When the necessary printed copies are not on file with the clerk either party may file copies which shall be used for the purpose, and in such cases the clerk shall be entitled to charge a reasonable fee for comparing such copies with the original record before certification and for certifying the same.

SEC. 20. Any person who shall register a design under this act knowing that the design is not an original work of authorship of the person, named as author in the application, or who shall bring an action or suit under a certificate of registration procured for a design known by the registrant or by the plaintiff to be not such an original work of authorship, of the person named as author in the application, shall, when party to a suit or action under such registration, and upon due showing of such knowledge, be liable to the sum of \$500, or such part thereof as the court may determine, to be charged against the plaintiff and paid to the defendant in addition to the customary costs.

SEC. 21. In any action or suit for the infringement of a design registered under this act the defendant may plead the general issue, and having given notice in writing to the plaintiff or his attorney thirty days before, may prove on trial that the plaintiff's claim is invalid.

SEC. 22. Any registration made for the extension of the term of copyright in any design under the provisions of section 7 of this act shall be held to be invalid and all injunctions thereunder shall automatically cease if the owner or all those acting for him and in his behalf shall for any period of two years after the beginning of such extension term fail to sell or otherwise dispose of articles embodying or containing the registered design.

SEC. 23. In an action or suit for infringement of copyright in a design registered under this act there shall be a presumption of originality in the registered design and a presumption of copying from substantial resemblance to the registered design in defendant's design.

SEC. 24. After the registration of a design shall have been adjudged invalid and a judgment or decree shall have been entered for the defendant the clerk shall forward a

certified copy of such judgment or decree to the register of copyrights, who shall forthwith make the same a part of the records of the copyright office.

SEC. 25. Registration under this act shall not constitute any waiver or abandonment of any trade-mark rights in the design registered.

SEC. 26. The following sections of the United States Revised Statutes are hereby repealed: Section 4929, as amended by the act of May 9, 1902; sections 4930 and 4931; and in section 4934, as amended by the act of February 18, 1922, the following words: "In design cases: For three years and six months, \$10; for seven years, \$15; for fourteen years, \$30": *Provided, however,* That notwithstanding the four months limitation in the proviso to section 1 of this act, an applicant who has duly filed in the Patent Office an application for a design patent and whose application has not become abandoned when this act goes into effect shall within six months after this act goes into effect elect to demand a design patent which may be granted him as if the sections herein repealed were still in effect; or, to file an application for registration of said design under this act, or two or more applications in different classes, if the design as disclosed in said application is entitled to registration in such different classes, as a continuation of and substitute for said application for a design patent, and to obtain copyright protection therefor under the provisions of this act: *And provided further,* That each registration pursuant to this section shall have the same force and effect as if the application therefor had been filed on the day of the filing of the application for design patent. Except as above provided in this section no copyright registration of a design under the provisions of this act shall be valid if the certificate of registration shall have been issued to an author or proprietor to whom or to whose assignee shall have been previously issued a design patent in this country for the same design.

SEC. 27. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for clerical service, office equipment, stationery and supplies, for carrying into effect this act, for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1926, \$50,000, and thereafter such sums as Congress may deem necessary, to be expended by the Librarian of Congress.

SEC. 28. The Librarian of Congress shall annually submit estimates in detail for all expenses of carrying this act into effect, and he is hereby authorized to appoint such subordinate assistants to the register of copyrights as shall be necessary for the prompt and efficient execution of the work involved.

SEC. 29. This act shall go into effect on July 1, 1925.

(68th Cong., 2d sess. House of Representatives. Report No. 1521.)

*H. R. Report
No. 1521: Copy-
right in designs.*

COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

February 19, 1925.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Vestal, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 12306).

The Committee on Patents, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 12306) to authorize copyright registration of designs, having had the same under consideration, reports the bill to the House without amendment and recommends that the same do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to encourage and promote the production of artistic designs in the United States by furnishing adequate protection against piracy for artistic articles of manufacture. The design patents act has long been admittedly insufficient for these purposes; first, because of the cumbersome provisions which it contains for search and examination as to novelty and invention; second, because of the narrow scope of the protection when secured. The essential need of the designers and manufacturers in this field is prompt protection because the life of an artistic design is often very brief. It takes months to obtain a patent and the commercial value of the design may be destroyed by means of cheap imitations before the patent is issued. The result has been that the design

patents act has become discredited and largely disused. It is the purpose of the present bill to replace that act.

The subject is one which has been before Congress in previous sessions with the result that it has received a considerable amount of public notice. Several hearings have been held on this bill and it does not appear that there is any objection to the substance of the bill at the present time on the part of anyone.

The bill repeals the existing laws relating to design patents and transfers the registration of designs of all kinds to the copyright office. It assimilates the protection granted to that secured under the copyright laws now in force and the procedure for securing registration to that of the present practice of the copyright office.

What is demanded is prompt registration of the design for a short term at small expense. This is possible under the application of the principles of copyright. The originator of a design is not an inventor but an author. The design is the result of work of authorship, not of invention.

It is not essential that the design shall be new, but only that it shall be original in its actual application to or embodiment in some manufactured article. Mr. Henry D. Williams, representing the Patent Law Association of New York, and having 40 years' familiarity with the administration of our patent law, pointed out, in his testimony in support of the legislation proposed at the public hearings on the bill, that to obtain a design patent, the applicant must have a new thing, and the Patent Office must make a careful search to determine that his design is new, but—

The copyright law is wholly different. * * * In the copyright law we are really not concerned with the question of novelty. If the work is an original work of authorship, that is enough. It must not have been plagiarized; it must not have been copied. It must be an original work of authorship. But if somebody back in the centuries wrote the same thing it don't make any difference, because the right granted is the right to prevent others from copying this work. * * * In a suit for infringement of copyright the defendant may justify by showing that his work is an independent act of authorship. In a suit for infringement of copyright the plaintiff must prove to the satisfaction of the

court that the defendant has copied the work of the plaintiff or of the plaintiff's author. There can be no innocent infringement of a copyright * * *.

Section 2 of the bill defines the term "design" to mean an original conception in relation to a manufactured product as to pattern, shape, or form applied to or embodied in such product for the purpose of ornamentation or decoration. There are thus four important elements in a design which is subject to protection by this bill: (a) Originality, (b) relationship to a manufactured product, (c) application to or embodiment in such product, and (d) a purpose of ornamentation, decoration, etc. To this definition is added "dies, molds, or devices for adapting the product for use in producing an artistic or ornamental effect," which extends the definition to cover designs for articles, such as type faces, not in themselves ornamental but used in the production of ornamental results. As a limitation, it is provided that the term "design" shall not include any merely functional shape or form. Such things if new may be the subject of mechanical patent, but not of copyright.

Under claim of copyright, registration can be made upon a simple application filed by the author of the design or his assignee claiming that the design as applied to the article described in the application is original and otherwise complies with the law. No examination as to novelty or originality is required so that the procedure would be simple and expeditious.

The application must be filed within four months after the design has been in public use in this country or within four months from the earliest date on which any application for its registration was filed in any foreign country.

Section 1 of the bill states what persons are entitled to secure the privileges granted. They are citizens of the United States and citizens or subjects of foreign states or nations which have reciprocal copyright arrangements with the United States under the general copyright act of 1909. Such persons if authors of designs as defined in the act, or the assignees of such authors, may obtain

copyright for their designs upon registration in the copyright office.

The protection secured is the exclusive right to reproduce the copyrighted design and to sell and use reproductions thereof embodied in or applied to the manufactured product described in the application registered or products of similar character.

The right secured shall not be construed to lessen the present legal right of any one to make, use, or sell manufactured articles protected, or parts thereof when made, used, or sold as repair parts, nor to deprive anyone of the right to illustrate fashions by pictorial reproductions.

Every copyright for a design may be assigned, and such assignment may be recorded in the copyright office. The acknowledgment of such assignment before the suitable officer in the Diplomatic Service abroad or by clerks or commissioners of United States courts in this country, and the record of such acknowledgment in the copyright office when made, shall be prima facie evidence of the execution of such assignment.

It shall be unlawful during the term of the protection for any person other than the owner of the copyright without license from such owner to copy the registered design or any characteristic original feature thereof, or to make any obvious or fraudulent imitation thereof, for the purpose of sale or public distribution or to sell or expose for sale or publicly distribute copies so made.

But in order to protect reasonably the innocent purchaser of pirated goods it is provided that such sale or distribution by any other than the manufacturer "shall be unlawful only as to goods sold or publicly distributed after notice or knowledge of the registration of the design."

The protection is for a first term of 2 years at a registration fee of \$2, with right of extension for 18 years at a cost of \$20.

The register of copyrights is authorized to determine and designate the classes of manufactured products under which registrations may be made and to make rules and regulations for such registrations, and \$50,000 is appropriated for clerical service, office equipment and supplies for carrying into effect the act for the fiscal year 1926;

while the Librarian of Congress is authorized to appoint clerks for carrying on the work.

The registrations made are to be included in the Catalogue of Copyright Entries, and this catalogue shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated.

All articles manufactured to which a copyright design has been applied shall bear a notice including the number of the registration with the mark "D. Rgd." or "Design registered U. S.," and falsely marking such articles with fraudulent intent to deceive the public incurs a penalty of \$100.

The Federal courts are given jurisdiction of cases arising under the provisions of the act, and the remedies in case of infringement and the provisions for their enforcement agree in principle, and to a considerable extent in phraseology, with the provisions of existing laws for the protection of intellectual and industrial property.

Fraudulent registration is made punishable by a penalty of \$500 to be charged against the plaintiff in any case where a suit is brought on such a registration, which should prove an effective deterrent of dishonest and careless registrations.

If the owner of the design or the manufacturer of the article fails during any period of two years to sell or otherwise dispose of articles embodying or containing the registered design the registration shall be held invalid and all injunctions thereunder shall automatically cease.

Notwithstanding the repeal of the design patent laws, opportunity is given any person who has an application for a design patent pending, to elect within six months after this act goes into effect, either to demand that a design patent be granted him, or to file an application for copyright registration of his design "as a continuation of and substitute for said application for a design patent, and to obtain copyright protection therefor under the provisions of this act."

It is provided that no registration of a design under this act "shall be valid if the certificate of registration shall have been issued to an author or proprietor to whom or to

whose assignee shall have been previously issued a design patent in this country for the same design."

It is impossible to foresee how many applications for registration may be filed during the first year of the operation of this act. It is believed that registrations will be very freely made for the two-year term of protection at the fee of \$2. But it is probable that only a certain proportion of the registrations so made will be extended for the 18 years' further protection provided by the act, including only such designs as have proven popular when used or sold during the two-year period of protection. Under these circumstances an appropriation of \$50,000 is proposed for the first fiscal year for clerical service, office equipment, and supplies, in order to try the matter out. If a large number of registrations are demanded, a larger appropriation will be required.

ADDENDUM II

COPYRIGHT—SWITZERLAND

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," that the copyright secured by the act, except the benefits under section 1 (e) thereof as to which special conditions are imposed, shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of the said act, to wit:

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

And whereas it is provided by section 1 (e) of the said act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, that the provisions of the act "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this act goes

into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights";

And whereas the President is authorized by the said section 8 to determine by proclamation made from time to time the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid, as the purposes of the act may require;

And whereas satisfactory official assurances have been received that the Swiss Federal Council has issued a decree dated September 26, 1924, declaring that citizens of the United States may obtain and since July 1, 1923, have been entitled to obtain copyright for their works in Switzerland which is substantially equal to the protection afforded by the copyright laws of the United States, including rights similar to those provided by section 1 (e) of the copyright act of the United States, approved March 4, 1909.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim

*Effective July 1,
1925.*

That on and after July 1, 1923, the conditions specified in sections 8 (b) and 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, existed and were fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Switzerland and that citizens of Switzerland are and since July 1, 1923, have been entitled to all the benefits of the act of March 4, 1909, including section 1 (e) thereof and the acts amendatory of the said act.

Provided that the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by the act of March 4, 1909, and the acts amendatory thereof, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

And provided further that the provisions of section 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, in so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works shall apply only to compositions published after July 1, 1909, and registered for copyright in the United States which have not been reproduced within the United States prior to November

22, 1924, on any contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

[SEAL.]

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW,

Acting Secretary of State.

SWITZERLAND

Decree of the Federal Council

Determining the conditions of reciprocity between Switzerland and the United States of America in the matter of protection of literary and artistic works, September 26, 1924. *Translation.*

The Swiss Federal Council

By virtue of section 6, paragraph 2, of the Federal law of December 7, 1922, concerning copyright in literary and artistic works: *Swiss decree Sept. 26, 1924.*

In view of the fact that the United States of America, with the exception of the restrictions stated hereinbelow, grant to Swiss nationals for their literary, artistic, and photographic works, published for the first time in Switzerland, a protection similar to that of the Federal law of December 7, 1922, above referred to;

On the motion of its Department of Justice and Police, decree:

1. The Federal law of December 7, 1922, concerning the copyright of literary and artistic works is applicable from the day of its going into effect—that is to say, from and including July 1, 1923—to works published for the first time in the United States of America by nationals *Effective July 1, 1923.*

of that country, but under the following restrictions which correspond to the reciprocity granted by the United States of America:

(a) Works of applied art of nationals of the United States of America published for the first time in that country are excluded from the application of the Federal law above mentioned;

(b) The provisions of the above-mentioned Federal law concerning copyright with respect to the adaptation to mechanical instruments (sec. 13, par. 1, clause 2, and par. 2; secs. 17 to 21 and sec. 58, par. 3) apply to all musical works of nationals of the United States of America published after July 1, 1909, which have not been used in Switzerland on mechanical instruments before the date of the declaration of reciprocity to be proclaimed by the President of the United States of America by virtue of this decree. With respect to other musical works of nationals of the United States of America, section 66 of the Federal law above mentioned is applicable by analogy.

2. By virtue of section 17, paragraph 4, of the Federal law of December 7, 1922, it is decided that the requirement in the first paragraph of that section which is to the effect that only the person owning an industrial plant in Switzerland may apply for a license for the adaptation of musical works to mechanical instruments, is not applicable to nationals of the United States of America; moreover, it is decreed that mechanical instruments to which musical works have been adapted under a Swiss license may be exported to the United States of America if the exporter enjoys there the right of adaptation and to such extent as that right has been granted to him.

Berne, September 26, 1924.

In the name of the Swiss Federal Council:

The President of the Confederation:

CHOUARD.

The Chancellor of the Confederation:

STEIGER.

Translated from "Le Droit D'Auteur." 38^e année, 1925, 4^o. Berne, No. 1, 15 Janvier 1925, pp. 9-10.

COPYRIGHT—AUSTRIA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," that the copyright secured by the act, except the benefits under section 1 (e) thereof as to which special conditions are imposed, shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of the said act, to wit:

*Proclamation
dated Mar. 11
1925.*

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto:

And whereas it is provided by section 1 (e) of the said act of Congress, approved March 4, 1909, that the provisions of the act "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights";

And whereas the President is authorized by the said section 8 to determine by proclamation made from time to time the existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid, as the purposes of the act may require:

And whereas the President by proclamation dated April 9, 1910, did declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in section 8 of the act of March 4, 1909, was then and from July 1, 1909, had been fulfilled in respect to the subjects of Austria and that the subjects of Austria were and since July 1, 1909, had been entitled to all the benefits of the said act other than the benefits of section 1 (e) thereof.

And whereas satisfactory official assurances have been received that in Austria protection of copyright, which is similar to the protection afforded by section 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, is and since August 1, 1920, has been available to citizens of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America do declare and proclaim

*Effective Aug. 1,
1920.*

That on and after August 1, 1920, the conditions specified in section 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, existed and were fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Austria and that citizens of Austria are and since August 1, 1920, have been entitled to all the benefits of section 1 (e) of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1909, including copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works.

Provided, That the enjoyment by any work of the rights and benefits conferred by section 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, shall be conditional upon compliance with the requirements and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States.

And provided further, That the provisions of section 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909, in so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works shall apply only to compositions published after August 1, 1920, and registered for copyright in the United States which have not been reproduced within the United States prior to the date of this proclamation on any contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

[SEAL]

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

FRANK B. KELLOGG,

Secretary of State.

NOTE.—The Austrian Kundmachung des Bundeskanzleramtes for June 17, 1925, explains that the President of the United States of America has made known through a new proclamation dated March 11, 1925, that beginning August 1, 1920, the day on which the Austrian copyright law of July 13, 1920, went into effect, the reciprocity required in section 1 (e) of the United States copyright act of 1909, has been established, and that consequently the American provisions for the protection of mechanical musical rights will apply also to Austrian musical compositions published after August 1, 1920, and registered for copyright in the United States, provided that they have not been mechanically reproduced prior to March 11, 1925.

ADDENDUM III

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—COPYRIGHT LAW, MARCH 6, 1924

No. 3134.—An act to protect intellectual property

Title of act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Legislature assembled and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. This act shall be called the copyright law of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 2. Copyright may be secured by any citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States for any work falling within the following classes of works:

Classification of copyright works

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, manuscripts, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations;

(b) Periodicals, including pamphlets;

(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses, dissertations prepared for oral delivery;

(d) Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions;

(e) Musical compositions with or without words;

(f) Maps, plans, sketches, charts, drawings, designs;

(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art;

(h) Reproductions of a work of art;

(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character;

(j) Photographs, engravings, lithographs, lantern slides, cinematographic pictures;

(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations;

(l) Dramatizations, translations, adaptations, collections, compilations, abridgments, arrangements, commentaries, critical studies, abstracts, versifications;

(m) Other articles and writings.

Provided, nevertheless, That any error in classification shall not invalidate or impair the copyright protection secured under this act.

SEC. 3. The proprietor of a copyright or his heirs or assigns shall have the exclusive right: *Exclusive rights*

(a) To print, reprint, publish, copy, distribute, multiply, sell, and make photographs, photo-engravings, and pictorial illustrations of the copyrighted work;

(b) To make any translation or other version or extracts or arrangements or adaptations thereof; to dramatize it if it be a nondramatic work; to convert it into a nondramatic work if it be a drama; to complete or execute it if it be a model or design;

(c) To exhibit, perform, represent, produce, or reproduce the copyrighted work in any manner or by any method whatever for profit or otherwise; if not reproduced in copies for sale, to sell any manuscripts or any record whatsoever thereof;

(d) To make any other use or disposition of the copyrighted work consistent with the laws of the land.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of this act articles and other writings published without the names of the authors or under pseudonyms are considered as the property of the publishers. *Anonymous and pseudonymous works.*

SEC. 5. Lines, passages, or paragraphs in a book or other copyrighted works may be quoted or cited or reproduced for comment, dissertation, or criticism. *Extracts.*

News items, editorial paragraphs, and articles in periodicals may also be reproduced unless they contain a notice that their publication is reserved or a notice of copyright, but the source of the reproduction or original reproduced shall be cited. In case of musical works, parts of little extent may also be reproduced. *News items.*

SEC. 6. The copyright provided for by this act shall protect all the copyrightable component parts of the work copyrighted and all matter therein but without extending or diminishing the duration or scope of such copyright. The copyright upon composite works shall give to the proprietor thereof all the rights in respect thereto which he would have if each part were individually copyrighted under this act, but if the component parts or matters therein have already been copyrighted, then the copyright secured for the former is subservient to the latter. *Composite works.*

*Compilations,
abridgements, etc.*

SEC. 7. Collections, compilations, abridgements, adaptations, commentaries, critical studies, abstracts, versifications, arrangements, dramatizations, translations, and other versions of copyrighted works when produced with the consent of the proprietor thereof or of works enumerated in the next section, or works republished or reproduced with new matter and editions with corrections or alterations shall be regarded as new works subject to copyright under the provisions of this act; but the publication of any of such new works shall not affect the force or validity of any subsisting copyright upon the matter employed or any part thereof, or be construed to imply an exclusive right to such use of the original works, or to secure or extend copyright in such original works.

*Works in public
domain, Govern-
ment publications,
etc.*

SEC. 8. No copyright shall subsist in the original of any work which is in the public domain, or in any publication and official document of the Philippine government, or any reprint, in whole or in part, thereof, and in speeches, lectures, sermons, addresses, and dissertations pronounced or read in courts of justice, before administrative tribunals, in deliberative assemblies, and in meetings of public character.

*Copyright not
subject to levy.*

SEC. 9. Copyright secured is not subject to levy and attachment.

*Persons entitled
to copyright.*

SEC. 10. The provisions of this act shall extend to the work of a proprietor, who is not a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States; only:

(a) When an alien proprietor shall be domiciled within the Philippine Islands at the time he makes application for copyright; or

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands the benefit of copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign proprietor under this act; or

*International
agreement.*

(c) When such foreign state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright and that the United States or the Philippine Islands may become a party thereto.

SEC. 11. Copyright for a work may be secured by the registration of the claim to such copyright in accordance with the provisions of this act and by publication thereof with the required notice of copyright upon the front part or title-page of each copy thereof published or offered for sale by authority of the copyright proprietor and by depositing with the director of the Philippine Library and Museum by personal delivery or by registered mail two complete copies of the copyrighted work or one copy of the issue or issues containing the work if it be a contribution to a periodical. No copyright in any work is considered as existing until the provisions of this act with respect to the deposit of copies and registration of claim to copyright shall have been complied with.

Registration claim.

Publication with notice.

Deposit of copies.

SEC. 12. Copyright may also be secured for a work not having copies reproduced by the deposit, with claim of copyright, of one complete copy of such work or of a photographic print or of a photograph or other identifying reproduction thereof which, in the opinion of the director of the Philippine Library and Museum, is best for the protection of the public. But as soon as the work is reproduced in copies the provisions of section eleven shall apply.

Copyright protection of unpublished works.

Deposit of copies after publication.

SEC. 13. No immoral or unchaste work shall be copyrighted. If it shall be discovered after a work has been copyrighted that the said work is, in the opinion of the attorney general, of the nature indicated, the copyright secured shall become null and void, and the proprietor shall also be subject to criminal prosecution. Copies of the work deposited and instruments of writing in relation thereto filed with the Philippine Library and Museum shall be destroyed by the director of the Philippine Library and Museum if so ordered by the department head.

Immoral or unchaste works.

SEC. 14. For the purposes of this act in case of works in series or having several volumes or component parts registered at intervals each series or volume or component part shall be considered as a distinct and separate work subject to copyright.

Work published in parts.

SEC. 15. Copies deposited with the director of the Philippine Library and Museum in accordance with the provisions of sections eleven and twelve must be accompanied

Affidavit.

by an affidavit, under the official seal of any officer authorized to administer oaths within the Philippine Islands, stating where and in what establishments the work was made or performed and the date of the completion of the work or the date of publication and other requisites which the director of the Philippine Library and Museum will hereafter determine subject to the approval of the secretary of justice. Any person making a false statement in his affidavit shall be deemed guilty of a crime punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos, and all of his rights and privileges under said copyright shall thereafter be forfeited.

*Notice of copy-
right.*

SEC. 16. The notice of copyright required by section eleven of this act shall consist of the word "copyright" accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor and the year in which the copyright was registered.

*Omission of
notice.*

SEC. 17. The omission by accident or mistake of the prescribed notice from a particular copy or copies shall not invalidate the copyright or prevent recovery for infringement thereof, against any person who, after actual notice of the copyright, begins an undertaking to infringe it, but shall prevent the recovery of damages against an innocent infringer who has been misled by the omission of the notice; and in a suit for infringement no permanent injunction shall be had unless the copyright proprietor shall reimburse to the innocent infringer his reasonable outlay innocently incurred if the court, in its discretion, shall so direct.

*Duration of
copyright: 30
years.*

SEC. 18. The copyright secured by this act shall endure for thirty years from the date it is registered. The proprietor of such copyright or his assigns or heirs shall be entitled to a renewal of the copyright for the further term of thirty years when application for such renewal shall have been made to the Philippine Library and Museum and duly filed therein within one year prior to the expiration of the original term of copyright. In default of the filing of such application for renewal the copyright in any work shall expire at the end of thirty years from the date it is registered. But in case of works in series or having several volumes or component parts registered at intervals the copyright shall endure for

*Renewal term,
30 years.*

forty years from the time the copyright for the first series or volume or component part has been registered and may be renewed for the same period.

SEC. 19. Any person infringing the copyright in any work protected under the provisions of this act shall be liable:

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement;

(b) To pay to the copyright proprietor or his assigns or heirs such damages as he may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits the infringer may have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages and profits such damages which to the court shall appear to be just and which shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand pesos nor be less than the sum of two hundred pesos, and shall not be regarded as a penalty;

(c) To such other terms and conditions which the court may deem wise and equitable.

SEC. 20. Any person infringing any copyright secured by this act or aiding or abetting such infringement shall be deemed guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by fine not less than two hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the performance of any work for strictly religious, charitable, or educational purposes and not for profit by any educational, charitable, or religious institution or society.*

SEC. 21. Any person inserting or impressing any notice of copyright required by this act, or words of the same purport in or upon any uncopyrighted work, or removing or altering the copyright notice upon any work duly copyrighted, or issuing or selling any work bearing a notice of Philippine Islands copyright which has not been copyrighted in these islands, or importing any work bearing such notice or words of the same purport, which has not been copyrighted in these islands, shall be guilty of a crime punishable by a fine not less than two hundred and not more than two thousand pesos.

Infringement of copyright.

Penalty for infringement.

Performance for charitable or religious purposes.

False notice of copyright.

Prohibition
importation
Philippine
lands.

of into Is-
SEC. 22. The importation into the Philippine Islands of any article bearing notice of Philippine copyright which in reality does not exist in the Philippine Islands, or of any piratical copies or likeness of any work copyrighted in the Philippine Islands unless imported with the authority of the copyright proprietor concerned, is prohibited except when imported under the following circumstances:

Exceptions.

First. When imported, not more than one copy at one time, for strictly individual use only.

Second. When imported by the authority or for the use of the Philippine government or of the United States Government.

Third. When imported for use only and not for sale, not more than three copies of such work in any one invoice, in good faith for any religious, charitable, or educational society or institution duly incorporated or registered, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any State, school, college, university, or free public library in the Philippine Islands.

Fourth. When such works form parts of libraries or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries and are not intended for sale: *Provided, however,* That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the proprietor of Philippine copyright or annul or limit the copyright protection secured by this act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

Rules and regu-
lations to prevent
importation.

SEC. 23. The secretary of justice and the secretary of commerce and communications are hereby empowered to make rules and regulations for preventing the importation into the Philippine Islands of articles prohibited importation by this act and for seizing and condemning and disposing of the same in case they are discovered after they have been imported.

Jurisdiction of
courts.

SEC. 24. All actions, suits, or proceedings arising under this act shall be originally cognizable by the courts of first instance of the Philippine Islands and shall prescribe after two years from the time the cause of action arose.

SEC. 25. The copyright is distinct from the property in the material object copyrighted, and the conveyance or assignment, by gift or otherwise, of the copyright shall not of itself constitute a transfer of the material object.

Copyright distinct from material object.

SEC. 26. A copy of every assignment or conveyance of copyright or permission or license to use it or inherited right to it shall be filed with the Philippine Library and Museum upon payment of the prescribed fee within three calendar months after its execution in the Philippine Islands or within six months after its execution without the limits of the Philippine Islands, in default of which it shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee or assignee for a valuable consideration, without notice, whose assignment has been duly filed.

Assignment of copyright.

SEC. 27. A copy of the assignment, conveyance, license, permission, or statement of the inherited right to a copyright filed shall be returned to the sender with a certificate of assignment attached under the seal of the copyright office.

Copy of assignment.

SEC. 28. When an assignment of the copyright secured for a specified work has been registered the assignee may substitute his name for that of the assignor in the statutory notice of copyright prescribed by this act.

Name of assignee in notice of copyright.

SEC. 29. Subject to the approval of the secretary of justice, the director of the Philippine Library and Museum shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem best for the management, supervision, and disposition of the copyright office, and everything in it, and for the registration of claims to copyright as provided by this act, and for the filing of any instrument in writing relating thereto, and shall provide and keep such record books and other office equipment in the Philippine Library and Museum as are required to carry out the provisions of this act.

Rules for copyright office.

SEC. 30. A person registered as the claimant of the copyright shall be given a certificate of registration under the seal of the Philippine Library and Museum whose contents, form, and design shall be determined by the director of the Philippine Library and Museum,

Certificate of registration.

and the said certificate shall be admitted in any court as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein.

Deposits and records, property of Government.

SEC. 31. All copies deposited and instruments in writing filed with the Philippine Library and Museum in accordance with the provisions of this act shall become the property of the government of the Philippine Islands.

Open to public inspection.

SEC. 32. The copyright office and everything in it shall be opened to public inspection subject to such safeguards and regulations as shall be prescribed by the director of the Philippine Library and Museum and approved by the secretary of justice.

Fees.

SEC. 33. The director of the Philippine Library and Museum shall receive the following fees:

(a) For the registration of any work subject to copyright, three pesos;

(b) For each assignment, license, or notice, or other instrument of writing filed, two pesos;

(c) For every certified copy issued, one peso.

SEC. 34. Works on which upon the approval of this act copyrights exist may be copyrighted under the provisions of this act free from any fees.

Date of effect.

SEC. 35. This act shall take effect on its approval.

Approved, March 6, 1924.

[From "Public laws enacted by the Philippine Legislature." Vol. 19, 4°. Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1924, pp. 153-158.]

APPENDIX III

CHINESE AND OTHER EAST ASIATIC BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1924-25

By Walter T. Swingle, chairman of the Library Committee, United States Department of Agriculture

The usual predominance of Chinese items over other East Asiatic books appears in the acquisitions of the past year. The Chinese accessions total 160 works in 3,832 volumes; the Japanese, 92 works in 122 volumes, and also 61 pamphlets; the Manchu, 16 works in 106 volumes, of which 6 works are in Chinese and Manchu, 1 in Chinese, Manchu, and Mongol, and 2 in Chinese, Manchu, and Tibetan. The Korean accessions total 71 works in 159 volumes. One of these is in Korean and Manchu, and 1 in Korean and Mongol. No Annamite books were secured during the year.

An estimate published in the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1923-24 gives the number of Chinese works in the Library as 5,690. The accessions during the past year bring this total to 5,850. A summation of the last seven years' purchases, from 1918 to date, shows that during that time 2,902 Chinese works in 41,066 volumes have been added to the Library of Congress. The average number of volumes to the work is just over 14 (14.15). On this basis the 5,850 works would contain 82,777 volumes, Chinese style. It is therefore probably safe to assume that there are now 80,000 volumes in the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress.

Increasing difficulty is experienced in securing Chinese official gazetteers, since the Library of Congress collection in this field is the largest known, and in consequence all the gazetteers commonly offered for sale are already on the shelves at Washington.

Nevertheless, thanks to the active help of a great Chinese publishing house in Shanghai and the librarian of

the University of Nanking, at Nanking, China, as well as to gifts and miscellaneous purchases, 30 official gazetteers were added last year; 2 provincial, 6 prefectural, and 22 district. Of these, 1 in each class was a duplicate. The total number of gazetteers now in the Library of Congress is 1,360. There are also 116 duplicate copies.

Perhaps the most interesting gazetteer secured last year is the Hunan t'ung chih, the official gazetteer of Hunan Province, published in the eleventh year of the Emperor Kuang Hsü (1885), in 168 volumes. This work was a part of the gift made by the Hon. Nelson T. Johnson, to be noted later.

Chinese collection—Ts'ung shu.

The building up of the already superb collection of ts'ung shu, or Chinese collections of reprints, proceeds apace. In all 31 ts'ung shu were secured, of which 4 are duplicate copies, making a net increase of 27. Unfortunately 6 of these ts'ung shu are more or less incomplete. Last year the Library contained 394 ts'ung shu; it now has 421. Of these 406 have been fully indexed and contain reprints of 21,264 works. Index cards for all of these works are filed in the Library of Congress in the order of the number of strokes contained in the first character, making it possible to find any work desired in a very short time, usually in a few seconds. This vast collection of ts'ung shu is one of the most valuable assets of the Library of Congress, for great numbers of Chinese works have become so rare that they are almost impossible to obtain and when placed on sale bring very high prices. Such works can usually be found reprinted in some ts'ung shu.

The most important ts'ung shu now being received by the Library of Congress is the Taoist Canon, Tao ts'ang, noted briefly in the last report. The third instalment was received in October, 1924, and contains 361 works bound in 277 volumes. This instalment contains the fundamental texts of Taoism and the commentaries thereon, and also a large number of works of a nondoctrinal character, on dietetics, alchemy, morality, etc., and a remarkable herbal and materia medica, the T'u ching yen i pên ts'ao noted elsewhere in this report. Many of the fundamental texts and the commentaries on them, as well as some of the nondoctrinal works, are very valuable

additions to the Chinese collection. As yet only three of the seven divisions of the Taoist Canon have been reprinted, so a full notice of this ts'ung shu can not be given now.

The Chu ching p'in chieh is a collection of Taoist and Buddhist fundamental doctrinal works or Ching, 17 Taoist and 12 Buddhist treatises in all. It was compiled by the Chin Shih scholar Yang Ch'i-yüan, literary name Yang Chêng-fu, also known as Yang Tai-shih, posthumous title Yang Wên-i. The preface is dated the twenty-second year of the Ming Emperor Wan Li, or 1594 A. D. It is therefore a Ming dynasty ts'ung shu, of a good period, and furthermore is well printed in large black characters, with the commentaries in characters of half the size. This copy is in good condition, as the folios have been reinforced by lining with thin blank paper and then solidly rebound. As has been noticed in previous reports, the tabooed characters that had to be replaced by other characters in Taoist works printed during the Manchu dynasty render many passages so obscure as to be almost unintelligible. For this reason good editions of Taoist works printed during the Ming dynasty are much more valuable than the more recent editions.

The Chu ching p'in chieh, as noted above, contains no fewer than 17 of the most important fundamental treatises of Taoism, including, of course, the famous Tao têh ching with a commentary by the compiler of the collection, Yang Ch'i-yüan. The Buddhist classics comprise some of the better known sutras, such as the Heart Sutra, the Diamond Sutra, etc.

*A collection of
works by a great
Chinese savant.*

Another ts'ung shu of unusual importance obtained during the past year is the Su chai ts'ung shu, compiled by Wêng Fang-kang (tzu) Chêng-san (hao) T'an-ch'i. He was a famous scholar who served on the great bibliographic commission of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung to select works for the Ssu k'u ch'üan shu MS. collection and compile the Imperial Catalogue. The present edition is a photolithographic reprint of the original edition,

with a preface by Liu Chêng-kan, dated 1923, translated by Mr. Michael J. Hagerty in part as follows:

Wêng T'an-ch'i, a graduate scholar of Ta-hsing, became a high official in his youth, being successively promoted to the highest official rank in the Imperial Government. When over 80 years of age he was still unwearied in writing. People praised him for his widespread knowledge. His studies in ancient inscriptions in metal and stone, his treatises and monographs, calligraphy, painting, and tablet inscriptions were particularly accurate, as he was able to detect the slightest points of difference . . . In the forty-first year of Ch'ien Lung (1776) he was appointed Chao Li Kuan in the throne hall of the palace known as the Wên Hsien Ko. At that time the Ssu k'u ch'üan shu or Imperial Library was established and the avenues through which works were sent were widely open. From the four regions came works which had been presented and these were gathered into one collection and stored in a private storeroom. In the T'i yao [the Imperial Catalogue, sometimes called Ssu k'u ch'üan shu tsung mu t'i yao] there is much of his handiwork. This work includes more than (ten) thousand works; each work was classified into some division and its main features were summarized.

Liu Chêng-kan goes on to say that the Su chai ts'ung shu had become rare, but that in 1913 he finally obtained a copy which Liu Yung-tsun reprinted in order to make it available to a wide circle of readers.

The Su chai ts'ung shu contains 19 works, apparently all by Wêng Fang-kang himself. They cover a wide range of subjects, lexicography, bibliography, research in the meaning of the classics, epigraphy, biography, poetical critiques, original poems, etc., and are well calculated to show the breadth of learning of the old-time Chinese scholar.

A ts'ung shu of unusual interest and of enormous bulk is the Kuang ya shu chü ts'ung shu, compiled by Hsü Chao-chi, and published at Canton, China, in 1920, in 560 large volumes. It reprints 167 works, largely historical commentaries by Ch'ing dynasty authors. In the compiler's preface there is an interesting account of the great impetus given to historical and literary research at Canton by Chang Chih-tung (author of "China's Only Hope") during the latter part of the nineteenth century when he built up while he was viceroy of Kuangtung Province, the Kuang Ya Shu Yuan, a

literary institute and library where scholars were made welcome and old books preserved and new ones written and published. The Viceroy Chang Chih-tung himself had a study in the institute to which he would retire to read and study whenever he was free from official cares. Already toward the end of the reign of Kuang Hsü (1875-1908) this institute ceased its activities; the great changes experienced by the country as the result of the revolution have caused the art of letters to fare badly. Soldiers were quartered in the Wen-Lou Ko library, and not an entire tile remains of the Hsüeh Min Lou library building. Although the Kuang Ya Shu Yuan is in ruins the compiler found the printing blocks for the works here reprinted. Some works he wished to reprint had to be left out as the blocks were damaged or missing in part. Other works were too bulky to include and will be issued separately. The good judgment in selecting works and the accuracy in editing them in the Kuang Ya Shu Yuan have long been recognized by scholars.

Another valuable ts'ung shu is the Lung ch'i ching shi ts'ung shu, compiled by Chêng Yao-chên, printed recently in 120 volumes. It contains 56 works of which 28, or exactly one-half belong to the philosophy class. The second preface, written by Ch'i Yao-lin, says in part (as translated by Mr. Mien Woo):

Chêng Yao-chên, a native of Ch'ao-yang in Ch'ao-chou Prefecture, Kwangtung, has extensive knowledge and is devoted to study. He does not seek for fame or prominence but lives a hermit's life at Shanghai. He has many books and is afraid that the old works may be lost and that intellectual thought may be confused. So he selects the old books and distinguishes the false from the genuine . . . Culture and civilization were most prosperous during the period from the Chow dynasty to the Ch'in dynasty. Afterward there were civil wars. Books were hidden in secret places and those handed down to us were few. What exists to-day are as only about one or ten out of a thousand. Moreover, European civilization has spread to the East; to seek for the new and hunt for the strange has become the habit of scholars. European books are full of capital. The youth find their time insufficient to study them. Even the Six Classics are placed upon high shelves. It is easy to imagine what will become of hundreds of philosophical works! The most ancient volumes are looked down upon as valueless things. This is a turning point in the history of culture,

*A lamentation
on the loss of the
old Chinese cul-
ture.*

where the old culture must either continue or vanish! If no man stays this tendency toward decline and preserves the thread of a civilization more than 4,000 years old, then not only will the old Chinese civilization be lost, but we might easily become barbarians!

Now, Mr. Chêng publishes this *ts'ung shu*. He has derived his knowledge from his family and his teachers. His purpose is to assist future students by enabling them to read these books and through their studies of the ancient cultures, make them of benefit to the world. I hope readers of his books, inspired by his original purpose, will arise to help him. That would be very fortunate for Chinese literature.

*The Johnson
gift of Chinese
books.*

The outstanding acquisition of the past year is the private library of Chinese books donated by the Hon. Nelson T. Johnson, former consul general at large and now chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, of the State Department. This remarkable collection is the result of many years of patient and skilful collecting by Mr. Johnson in many parts of China. Not only is it a large collection, embracing 65 works in 1,012 volumes, but it is of unusual interest because of the many special works on Chinese law and administrative practice, in which field of research Mr. Johnson specialized for many years. The Johnson gift contains no fewer than 17 works of this character, in 243 volumes, and is especially rich in treatises on the theory and practice of administration of the district and prefectural magistrates, who under the old Chinese practice combined the functions of judge and administrative officer for the district or prefecture. The Chinese district corresponds, roughly, to the county in the United States, but with three or four times the population on an average; while the Chinese prefecture or *fu* corresponds to our congressional district in extent though with a much larger population, and also constituted a definite administrative and judicial district.

*Legal and administrative lore of
China.*

This collection of legal works with the mass of official and authoritative unofficial works of this class now in the Library of Congress will go far to make the Library's collection the best to be found outside of the Orient in this very important field. No other field of Chinese literature is better adapted to give a clear and intimate view of the old Chinese civilization.

Two important works on the theory and practice of Chinese magistrature have been carefully analyzed by Mr. Johnson, who has kindly permitted copies to be made of his notes. These two works are, first, the *Mu ling shu chi yao*, or "Essentials for the Guidance of an Official," in 10 books, bound in 10 volumes; and, second, the *Hsin tsêng tz'u chih hsin shu ch'üan chi*, often called *Tz'u chih hsin shu*, "A Key to Court Administration," in 34 books, bound in 16 volumes. The *Mu ling shu chi yao* was originally compiled by Hsü Tung and commented upon and arranged for publication by Ting Jih-ch'ang. It was published by edict of the Emperor T'ung Chih, the 10th day of the 3d Moon of the 7th year of his reign (1868). In this edict the Emperor says, in part: "The departmental and district officers are the officials who are nearest to the people and they are responsible for the peace and good order of their respective localities. Ting Jih-ch'ang now desires to compile and publish the various writings and memorials of magistrates for sending to the various district magistrates for their guidance."

The subject matter of the *Mu ling shu chi yao* is made up of the writings of famous officials under the following main heads: The government, the home, agriculture and sericulture, taxation and corvee, famine relief, protection of the people, education and reform, crime and punishment, prevention of brigandage, military preparation, miscellaneous matters, and fundamentals of the law. Besides translating the outline of the main heads of this work, Mr. Johnson has translated two opinions which make seven pages in typewriting. In the chapter headed "Origin of government" which begins the work, occurs the following good advice: "The average man is not overburdened with intelligence, yet if he would give his attention to affairs he would be less liable to suffer at the hands of evil schemers. On the other hand, when one avoids grappling with questions, treating them lightly and as matters of no importance, one makes opportunities for the accomplishment of the work of the evil schemers. Let not the indolent think no one will try to

*Chinese advice
against indolence.*

deceive him. He discovers too late that he has been deceived and then endeavors with the little knowledge he has acquired to repair the matter. . . . The knowledge of one man is not sufficient to oppose the knowledge of the many, and the crafty man may make use of the little knowledge which the recently deceived one has gained to upset his ideas and bring such knowledge to naught."

The second work analyzed by Mr. Johnson, the Tz'u chih hsin shu, or "New Compilation on Government," was compiled by Li Yü and published in the second year of Kuang Hsü (1876). It gives one or more opinions by famous officials on no fewer than 218 main subjects in the first or main part of the work and 255 subjects in the second or supplementary part, a total of 473 subjects, all carefully translated into English and classified as in the original work by Mr. Johnson in his outline. Besides the outline, covering 33 typewritten pages, Mr. Johnson has translated two opinions on homicide cases, covering three typewritten pages. Thanks to these outlines prepared for these two standard reference works, it is possible for the student of this interesting subject to find quickly detailed information on any one of a multitude of Chinese judicial and administrative problems.

Besides the numerous legal and administrative works given directly by Mr. Johnson, he was also instrumental in securing for the Library of Congress another important work in the same class, the Lung chuang i shu, a collection of four works written by Wang Hui-tsu, also known as Wang Lung-chuang, whose last preface is dated 1793. This work was donated by Kuan Chung, a magistrate in the mixed court at Shanghai, China. Mr. Johnson sent this work to the Library of Congress in the spring of 1925, when he was traveling as consul general at large in China.

Mr. Michael J. Hagerty has translated a few paragraphs from this work—one such article from the chapter entitled "Self Control" reads, in part, as follows: "If the officials are without loyalty and the sons without filial

piety, then there will be no real officials or real sons. If scholars do not study and farmers do not cultivate their fields, then they will not become real scholars or real farmers. Whether or not a person does his particular duty depends upon that individual's method of doing."

Another paragraph from the same work, from the chapter Ying shih, or "Attitude toward the World," entitled Wu ch'i, or "Do not Deceive," reads: "There is no person in the world who is willingly deceived; nor is there anyone deceived without (finally) becoming aware of it. The wise man will know at once; the foolish man will know of it after it has happened. Sooner or later it will be known, for it can not remain unknown. After one becomes aware of it, he will never want to be deceived again. When all persons are unwilling to be deceived, then there will be no use for deception; and when there is no use for deception, the deceiver can not advance one step. Therefore, as a rule of conduct to shape our attitude toward the world, the command 'Do not deceive,' is important. When people can believe that I do not deceive, then profit will thereby accrue."

Wang Lung-Chuang, a Chinese moralist who practiced what he preached.

That the author profited by his own preaching is shown by his biography in the Chung kuo jên ming ta tz'u tien, where he is said to have served as magistrate in the Ning-yüan district of Hunan Province: "In his management of affairs he was honest and just. . . . He was never wrong. . . . His decisions were profound and proper. He had the reputation of being as wise as a god; he taught the people to plant extensively, revive politeness, have a regard for modesty and shame; and be moderate in spending for marriages and funerals. There was a great transformation in the local customs. When his term of office had expired and he was about to return to his old home, the old and the young wept and intercepted his carriage so that he could not proceed."

Wang Hui-tsu was a Chin Shih scholar of the reign of Ch'ien Lung and wrote many books, mostly on historical subjects, some of which are in the Library of Congress. That an old-style Chinese scholar should have developed such great ability in judicial and administrative fields and have exerted so powerful an influence for social better-

ment of the district he ruled is only another instance of the beneficial results of the workings of the old examination system by virtue of which men of great mental power were drafted into high positions in the civil service of the Empire without regard to their wealth or family influence.

Besides the extremely interesting collection of works on legal and administrative matters noted above, the Johnson gift contains many other valuable works, among them several gazetteers and geographical works, two of which have already been noticed; a number of historical and philosophical works, several special treatises and monographs; four ts'ung shu; and a very valuable set of botanical and agricultural works that will be noticed further on in this report. The Chinese collection of the Library of Congress has been very much enriched by this gift.

*Lehigh
University gift.*

Another noteworthy gift was made by Lehigh University, which gave to the Library of Congress last year 9 important Chinese works in 698 volumes. Four of these works are ts'ung shu, or collections of works, so that the total number of works donated is actually 245. The gift consists of works of fundamental importance, including the Thirteen Classics, the Twenty-four Histories, the Hundred Philosophers' collection, the collected poetry of the T'ang dynasty, and several other works of equal importance. Fortunately, these works are nearly all in editions not represented in the Library of Congress, and so are of great value as nearly all Chinese works are found upon careful collation to have certain characters illegible through blurred or defective printing, and often lack whole folios as a result of carelessness in binding. Some of these editions in the Lehigh University gift are superior to those already in the Library of Congress, and all are of value.

The Library of Congress has already a very good collection of Chinese works on botany, materia medica, and agriculture, and many items in this field have been noted in the previous reports of the Librarian of Congress. It is gratifying to be able to record several noteworthy additions to the already rich collection in these subjects.

The item of most interest is doubtless the original edition of the famous treatise on agriculture, the Nung chêng ch'üan shu, by Hsü Kuang-ch'i, published in 1640. The copy added to the Library of Congress was one of the items included in the Johnson gift. It is without doubt the original Ming edition and is in very good condition except for a few missing characters in the first and last volumes. A few folios missing from the preface and table of contents have been restored very carefully by hand on Ming paper exactly similar to that of the original printed folios. This work is in 60 books and this copy is bound in 30 volumes. Hsü Kuang-ch'i, the writer of this famous treatise, was a distinguished scholar and Minister of State during the reign of the Emperor Wan Li of the Ming dynasty. He was a pupil and friend of the famous Jesuit missionary, Matteo Ricci, and was converted to the Christian faith and baptized under the name of Paul Hsü at Nanking. He was the first Christian Chinese to attain high office and warmly defended the European missionaries at the Chinese court. The Nung chêng ch'üan shu gives a very good account of Chinese agriculture, with a chapter on hydraulics taken down from the lectures of Sabatin de Urisis, a Jesuit missionary. At the end of the work, in books 43-59, is given a reprint of the entire text and illustrations of the famous Famine Herbal, the Chiu huang pên ts'ao, written early in the fifteenth century by Chou Ting-Wang, the fifth son of the first Ming Emperor, Hung Wu. The original work has long been exceedingly rare and this reprint is the oldest copy of this very important work found in the Library of Congress. At the very end of Hsü Kuang-chi's treatise on agriculture, in book 60, is reproduced with illustrations, a treatise on vegetables, the Yeh ts'ai p'u, written by Wang P'an in the first half of the sixteenth century. Like the Famine Herbal, this work is either lost completely or has become exceedingly rare as a separate publication.

An example of the bold originality and talent of the learned author of the Nung chêng ch'üan shu is given in his account of a new method of treating cotton seed

Chinese botanical and agricultural works

Chinese discoveries in agricultural practices. preparatory to planting. He says: "Now I have invented a method [of washing cotton seed] and no matter whether the seed has been ginned in winter or in spring, whether the seed has been harvested and stored away or bought in the market at planting time; simply soak the seed seven or eight minutes in water and then wash it. These seeds that are empty, old, fire-dried, oily, or rotten will float, while those that are hard and solid and uninjured will surely sink. Those seeds that sink may be planted."

It is interesting to note that less than twenty years ago experimental proof was first brought forward in Farmers' Bulletin No. 285 of the United States Department of Agriculture that heavy cotton seed had decided advantages over light seed for planting, giving from 8 to 11 per cent increased yield. A careful study of old Chinese books shows that many of the supposedly recent discoveries in agricultural science were foreshadowed more or less clearly centuries ago in China.

The Library of Congress has had for some years past two reprints of the Nung cheng ch'üan shu, one dated 1837, with a preface by Jên Shu-shan, at the time an official of K'ueichow Province. This copy has a printed label reading "Presented to the Government of the United States of America by his Majesty the Emperor of China, June, 1869." It is printed on mulberry paper and bound in 24 volumes. This edition is apparently little known to students of Chinese books. The other copy is a reprint made by the Shu Hai Lou in 1843, and is bound in 20 volumes. The Library of Congress has two copies of this edition, one bound in foreign style: one in Chinese portfolios. This last copy, in perfect condition, was added to the Chinese collection last year. This edition has a special preface dated 1843, written by P'an Tsêng-i and a very interesting introductory note preceding the prefaces, written by Hsü Ju-chang, a descendant of Hsü Kuang-ch'i in the seventh generation. It is clear from this note that the original edition was rare, if not entirely unobtainable, at the time he wrote. This edition was published by Wang Shou-

k'ang, who was a fellow villager of Hsü Ju-chang. Textual criticisms were made in the work at the request of the publisher by Hsü Ju-chang, and his former teacher, Chang Lin-p'u.

Another famous treatise on Chinese botany and agriculture secured last year is the rare original edition of the Ch'ün fang p'u by Wang Hsiang-chin. It is a work in 30 books bound in 24 volumes in four portfolios and is in perfect condition. The prefaces are none of them dated but the postface at the end of the last volume was written by the author and is dated 1621, which is doubtless the date of publication.

Under orders from the great Manchu Emperor K'ang Hsi, a commission of scholars revised and enlarged this work, publishing it in 1708 under the title "Kuang ch'ün fang p'u" (enlarged Ch'ün fang p'u) in 100 books, a work of reference well known to western students of Chinese botany and plant industries. As usual in such cases, the compilers of Ch'ien Lung's Imperial Catalogue give only slighting references to this original Ming work while extolling the enlarged edition made by order of the Manchu Emperor.

Another interesting and valuable work included in the Johnson gift is a copy of the Ching shih chêng lei ta kuan pen ts'ao, by T'ang Shên-wei, published by Ho Fêng-shih of Wu-ch'ang in 1904 in a facsimile reproduction of a Sung edition. The Library of Congress has had a set of this work since 1915, but upon comparing the two copies carefully it was discovered that the set first received lacked two whole volumes of critical notes (chiao chi) of the utmost value that are contained in the copy included in the Johnson gift, which is apparently complete and in good condition. This is the best edition of this famous work in the Library of Congress which has the best collection of the different editions and reprints of this work (some 9 or 10 in all) to be found outside of the Orient, and probably better than any to be found in any one Chinese or Japanese library.

This is the oldest Chinese materia medica that is known to be preserved in an early, accurate edition, although it is so rare that even so good a scholar as Dr. E.

Facsimile reproduction of the Sung dynasty herbals.

Bretschneider, who spent his life in the study of Chinese botanical works, never saw a copy of this work. In view of the very early use by Chinese physicians of chaulmoogra oil against leprosy and of other potent drugs whose efficacy is only now gradually beginning to be appreciated by western physicians, it becomes a matter of the greatest importance to secure as many as possible of the numerous Chinese treatises on materia medica that give abundant incontrovertible historical evidence regarding the use of plant, animal, and mineral remedies for at least 800 years back, and still earlier references through the citation of older works now lost.

In making a critical study of this work Mr. Michael J. Hagerty found that it was a facsimile reprint of the Sung dynasty edition which carries, as a supplement, the complete work, entitled *Pên ts'ao yen i*, written by K'ou Tsung-shi of the Sung dynasty. The Library of Congress is fortunate in obtaining this gift, as it comes into possession of the best and perhaps the only modern reproduction of a complete copy of the Sung edition of the *Pên ts'ao yen i*, a work rarely published in complete form with its widely quoted prefaces and introductory matter, and an edition of the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao* with 2 additional volumes of *Chiao chi* or textual notes. This latter feature makes this edition presented by Mr. Johnson an ideal one for the investigator, as all textual corrections and variants in the many editions of the *Cheng lei pen ts'ao* are noted here.

It is a great tribute to the learning of K'ou Tsung-shi that his work is so widely quoted in other Chinese herbals. Here it has been incorporated as a whole into the Sung edition of T'ang Shen-wei's famous *Cheng lei pen ts'ao*, but in the early part of the Yüan dynasty Chang Ts'un-hui, a descendant of one of the dethroned Tartars, began the practice of extracting the individual descriptions of medicinal substances from their places in the *Pên ts'ao yen i* and adding them to the end of the descriptions of these articles as given in the *Chêng Ho* editions of the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao*. In this manner all the descriptive text was absorbed into the subject matter of the latter work, and the pages of a prefatory

character were placed at the end of like material in the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao*. The title was said to have been originally *Pên ts'ao kuang i*, but the character *kuang* became taboo on the accession of the southern Sung Emperor Ning Tsung in the year of 1125 A. D., so the title was changed to *Pên ts'ao yen i* in an edition revised by Ching Yüan, 1195-1200 A. D., and published by the superintendent of water transportation of Kiangsi. This edition, called by Ho Feng-shih the *Ts'ao Ssu*, or "Superintendent of water transportation edition," is the only Sung imprint that has been preserved. Apparently this reprint included both the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao* and the *Pên ts'ao yen i*. The *Pên ts'ao yen i* is in 20 books, bound in 2 volumes, and has notes on numerous plants used in the Chinese materia medica.

Besides the facsimile of the *Pên ts'ao yen i* bound up in the same style and practically a supplement to the facsimile reprint of the Sung edition of the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao*, Mr. Hagerty has found another edition of K'ou Tsung-shi's work in the *ts'ung shu* entitled *Shih wan chüan lou ts'ung shu*, published by the famous scholar Lu Hsin-yüan in 1877, who says: "That (copy) which I have in my library is the Ma sha¹ edition. It is very fine and without a flaw, and for this reason I reprint it in order to give it a wide circulation to posterity." A statement just preceding would seem to indicate that the edition he reprints was a very early one, published separately from the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao*.

Mr. Hagerty reports that in the great collection of reprints, *Ssu pu ts'ung k'an*, noticed at length in the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1922-23, there is a reduced facsimile reproduction of a Chin Tartar dynasty edition of the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao*, originally printed in 1204 A. D. It does not reprint the text of the *Pên ts'ao yen i*, although the prefaces of this work are included with those of the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao*. These two facsimile reprints of early editions of the *Chêng lei pên ts'ao* and the *Pên ts'ao yen i* in its original form will be invaluable in any historical study of Chinese materia medica.

¹ Ma sha is the name of a small region formerly a part of Chien-yang district, Fukien Province, where during the southern Sung dynasty (1127-1278 A. D.) book blocks were carved out of a kind of wild fig tree, *Ficus pyrifolia*.

*A lost China
herbal reprinted.*

The third consignment of the reprint of the Taoist Canon, noticed elsewhere in this report, contains another illustrated botanical work, the T'u ching yen i pên ts'ao, compiled by K'ou Tsung-shi and revised and corrected by Hsü Hung, in 47 books, occupying 16 volumes of the Taoist Canon reprints. Although it has a title somewhat similar to the Pên ts'ao yen i, it is an entirely different and much larger work that seems to have been overlooked entirely by Bretschneider and other western students of Chinese literature, as well as by most, if not all, Chinese bibliographers. It is not mentioned by Li Shih-chên in the very full bibliography in the fore part of the Pên ts'ao kang mu; is not listed in the "Bibliography of Chinese Literature of Agriculture," by Mao Yung, published in 1924 and noticed in the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1923-24, and is barely noticed by Wieger in his list of the works contained in the Taoist Canon.

The title of this work is apparently derived from the first two characters in the title T'u ching pên ts'ao and the last two characters of the title Pên ts'ao yen i. This composite title was doubtless used because the former work is nearly always the first to be quoted under the caption "T'u ching says," and the latter is invariably quoted last under the caption "Yen i says." The characters pên ts'ao are generally used in the titles of Chinese herbals. This work occupies volumes 535-550 of the Taoist Canon, or 16 volumes in all. Volume 535, containing chüan 1-5, bears the title "T'u ching chi chu yen i pên ts'ao" and consists of prefaces from the Chia yu pu chu pên ts'ao, T'u ching pên ts'ao, K'ai pao pen ts'ao, T'ang pên ts'ao, Ming i pieh lu, and an analysis of the contents of the Shen nung pên ts'ao ching. In volumes 536-550 the chüan numbers again begin at 1 and run from 1 to 42, which makes a total of 47 chüan in both sections of the work. The characters chi chu are omitted from the title as given in these last 42 chüan. A comparison of the subject matter of this work with that of the Chêng lei pên ts'ao shows that with the exception of the typography there is an almost exact correspondence between the first five chüan of the former work and the same portion of the latter. In the succeeding chüan the

similarity continues, but here and there arbitrary deletions and additions made by the compilers of the T'u ching yen i pên ts'ao are evident. As stated before, there does not appear to be any bibliographical notice concerning the T'u ching yen i pên ts'ao; neither is there much information to be had concerning K'ou Tsung-chi. Hsü Hung is the author of the Pên ts'ao chih nan, listed in the bibliography of Li Shih-chen.

Mr. Hagerty has found in the Liu Chên p'u a work consisting of facsimile reproductions of single pages of Sung and Yüan dynasty printed books, two pages of a work having the title Lei pien t'u ching chi chu yen i pên ts'ao, which title differs only from that of the work reprinted in the Taoist Canon in having the two characters Lei pien added at the beginning. On one page, apparently the first page of the text proper, the work is said to be compiled by K'ou Tsêng-chi and revised and corrected by Hsü Hung, the identical names given as compiler and reviser of the T'u ching chi chu yen i pên ts'ao reprinted in the Taoist Canon. On the other page, apparently the beginning of the table of contents of the Lei pien t'u ching chi chu yen i pên ts'ao, a Buddhist priest, Huei Ch'ang, is given as having revised and corrected it; no such name occurs in the Taoist Canon reprint. It is clear that more research is needed to clear up the origin and character of this work, about which Chinese bibliographers and botanists have been strangely silent.

In the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1923-24 Rare herbal. apparently lost in China. brief mention was made of a Chinese herbal and materia medica, the Hui t'u pên ts'ao kang mu hui yen, apparently to be found only in the Library of Congress, as it is the only work listed in Mao Yung's "Bibliography of Chinese Literature of Agriculture" that is cited only from the catalogue of the Chinese books in the Library of Congress. Examining this, Mr. Hagerty finds it to be the work of I Chu-mo, whose literary name, tzu, is Ch'un-yü, with revisions and corrections by Ch'ên Kuan, literary name Hsi-yü. Both were natives of Ch'ien-t'ang, in Hangchow Fu, Chekiang Province.

A newly discovered Ming dynasty herbal.

The title page states that Li Shih-chên, the author of the famous herbal *Pên ts'ao kang mu*, revised this work. The manuscripts of the *Hui t'u pên ts'ao kang mu hui yen* were kept by I Chu-lung, a son of I Chu-mo, and if it was read and revised by Li Shih-chên it must have been written more than half a century before it was finally published in 1646 A. D., at the very beginning of the Manchu dynasty. The preface was written in 1624 A. D., 22 years before the work was published. It is therefore a true Ming work, probably composed during the early part of the reign of the Ming Emperor Wan Li (1573-1620 A. D.), when literary activity reached perhaps the highest tide attained during the whole of the Ming dynasty. Unfortunately this so far as known unique copy in the Library of Congress is not complete. It lacks book 2 on fragrant plants; book 16 on vegetables; book 17 on insects, reptiles, etc.; book 18 on birds, mammals, etc.; and book 20 treating on miscellaneous matters, including odors, tastes, medicinal herbs of the four seasons, prescriptions, etc.

Mr. Hagerty considers that this work, in spite of its title, "Illustrated Commentary on the *Pên ts'ao kang mu*," is in reality an independent work and not merely a commentary on Li Shih-chên's famous herbal. A paragraph by I Chu-mo, the author, explaining the scope of the work, reads: "A very long time after [the writing of 13 classical works on materia medica of the Sung dynasty or earlier that had just been enumerated] Li Shih-chên in his *Pên ts'ao kang mu* fittingly enlarged upon these works so that it contains twice as much as the writings of these former men. He collated and arranged these materials very completely, classifying them according to their merits. Subsequent scholars may verify the exactness of his discussions, each one being of much importance. I then added selected parts as a result of my researches, supplied additional revisions, deleted superfluous parts, excluded deceptive material, and called this *hui yen* [the last words of the title]. My purpose is to verify and my desire is for clarity." This account, together with the claim that Li Shih-chên revised the work, would indicate that it is

a hitherto overlooked source very likely of important information on Chinese plants and materia medica. This view is strengthened by I Yüan-lu, grand-uncle of the author, a Chin Shih scholar and Han Lin academician, who wrote the preface to the Hui t'u pên ts'ao kang mu hui yen, of which he says: "It stands on an equal footing with the Pên ts'ao kang mu of Li P'in-hu [Li Shih-chên], the Pên ts'ao mêng ch'üan of Ch'ên Yueh-p'êng [Ch'ên Chia-mo] and the Shen nung pên ts'ao ching su of Min Chung-ch'un [Min Hsi-yung], and if it will help to transmit the work of the men of the past to future generations its merits will be very great." The three works named are herbals published during the Ming dynasty, and the Pên ts'ao kang mu, as mentioned below, is still the chief work of its kind in China.

The copy of the Hui t'u pên ts'ao kang mu hui yen in the Library of Congress is in good condition except for lacking 5 books. It has illustrations at the beginning of each book and is bound in 12 volumes. It is fairly well printed on rather poor paper of the sort commonly used at the time it was published.

Finally, last but not least, the Johnson gift contains a good modern reprint of Li Shih-chên's Pên ts'ao kang mu, the great herbal and materia medica, first published in 1592 and still the standard reference book for the thousands of old-style physicians of China as well as those of neighboring countries like Korea and Annam. The edition just added to the Library of Congress was published in the eleventh year of the Emperor T'ung Chih (1872), and is in 52 books bound in 40 volumes. It is printed on light yellow paper and is in good condition.

The original manuscript of the Pên ts'ao kang mu is said to have been completed by Li Shih-chên in 1578, but the work was not printed until 1592. This first edition is extremely rare; no copy is known in Europe or America, and only one in Japan. The second edition, printed in the thirty-first year of the Emperor Wan Li (1603 A. D.), with additional prefaces and slightly different introduction, is also very rare, but fortunately the Library of Congress secured a good copy in 1918

The first Chinese herbal to mention Indian corn.

and it was noticed in the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1918-19. There is also a copy of another very early edition published in 1655, a gift of the Emperor T'ung Chih to the United States Government in June, 1869, originally sent in blue silk portfolios. There is also a good reprint of 1784 and a small-size reprint of 1892 in the Library of Congress. The large reprint, dated 1872, contained in the Johnson gift and noted above, makes the fifth edition of this fundamentally important Chinese botany and materia medica in the Library of Congress. The library of the United States Department of Agriculture contains also two old Japanese reprints of the Pên ts'ao kang mu, dated 1640 and 1714. This is the first Chinese work that describes and figures Indian corn or maize (*Zea Mays*), which must have spread through Asia very rapidly soon after the discovery of America, as it was reported by Li Shih-chên as being grown on a large scale in China by 1578, or only some 50 years after the Portuguese first landed in China at Macao.

Invention of printing and use of movable type in China.

A work of unusual interest secured last year is the *Sh'in ting wu ying tien ch'ü chên pan ch'êng shi*, or "History of the Movable Types used in the Wu Ying Palace." This work was published in one volume, illustrated with wood engravings, and is a palace edition, itself printed on the Wu Ying Tien press and bound in a blue silk portfolio. This press was established in 1773 by order of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung. Many very important works were printed with this set of movable type, including the *Nung shu* by Wang Chên, restored from the Yung Lo ta tien, giving an account of several different kinds of movable types used as early as 1313 A. D. It is gratifying to note that this latter work, noticed at some length in the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1921-22, has played an important part in the argument of Prof. Thomas F. Carter, the head of the Chinese department of Columbia University, New York City, in his recently published book, "The Invention of Printing in China and Its Spread Westward." So far as known, the copy of the Wu Ying Tien reprint of the

Nung shu is the only copy of this work available in western countries.

During the past year the fourth stroke index of titles to Chinese books in the Library of Congress was prepared by photographing the Chinese titles written on library cards, as noted in the librarian's report for last year. This index covers all books added to the Library of Congress up to September 30, 1924. *Cataloguing Chinese books.*

In the summer of 1925 Mrs. Benton C. Byrd (*nee* Caroline Rixford) brought to this country from Hongkong, China, a complete set of cards indexing the authors of the works included in the Ssu k'u ch'üan shu ts'ung mu, or Imperial Catalogue, and also all personal names mentioned in the notices themselves.

The Imperial Catalogue is one of the outstanding bibliographic achievements of the Chinese people. The Emperor Ch'ien Lung, who reigned from 1736 to 1796, took a great interest in furthering Chinese learning. Desiring to have copies made of all the most important Chinese books, he appointed a commission of scholars who for nearly 20 years, from 1772 to 1790, collected all obtainable books of a serious character and read them carefully, making critical notices of them. In all, more than 10,000 works were examined, and the critical notices of all of these are included in the great Imperial Catalogue in 200 books, published in 1790.

The Chinese books in the Library of Congress are arranged according to the system laid down in this work. For some years past a title index to all works contained in the Imperial Catalogue has been in constant use to find the classification of Chinese books published before 1775. Much of the work of preparing this title index was done by Mrs. Byrd at Hongkong, China, but use has also been made of a manuscript title index prepared by the library of the University of Kyoto, Japan, as noticed in the Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1919-20. *Author index to the Imperial Catalogue.*

An imperfect author index in MS. to the first three of the four parts of the Imperial Catalogue, made many years ago by Dr. J. E. Eitel, was first corrected and completed by Mrs. Byrd. As fewer than four-fifths of the names were correctly entered in the Eitel author index,

and fewer than three-fifths of the references were properly given, this labor of revision was a monumental one in view of the fact that the Eitel MS. author index covers 321 pages. This corrected Eitel-Byrd author index to Parts I-III of the Imperial Catalogue has been available for use in photographic copies since January, 1921. The fourth part of the Imperial Catalogue covers the belles-lettres, and is the most bulky of all. Mrs. Byrd has at last finished indexing all the authors of works noticed and also of all persons mentioned in the notices of the books. The names require nearly 2,500 cards, and some author cards cite several works or several references in the text of the notices. It is hoped to photograph the names with the book and folio references to the Imperial Catalogue in compact form so it can be attached to the Eitel-Byrd author index as a supplement, completing that work. The family names included in the main index and in the supplement can be indexed by the number of strokes in the characters for the family names, and this key index can cite under each family name both the Eitel-Byrd index and the supplement.

There is also a set of 3 by 5 cards for the author and personal names in the first three parts of the Imperial Catalogue. These cards, combined with those just completed for the fourth part, will give a complete card index to all four parts of the work.

This index cites not only the names given as authors of the 10,000 works noticed in the Imperial Catalogue, but also the names of persons mentioned in the text of the critical notices, the two kinds of citations being made slightly different so as to permit looking up all books written by any given man or all incidental mention of him given in critical notices of other books. As the critical notices contained in the Imperial Catalogue often give very important information about the author of the work noted as well as about other men referred to incidentally, it is clear that the Imperial Catalogue, now that an index is available to the personal names, will be very useful as a biographical reference work. So far as is known, this is the first complete author-index to be made for the Imperial Catalogue in any country.

As a by-product of Mrs. Byrd's painstaking work, the Library of Congress now obtains the copy of the Ssu k'u ch'üan shu ts'ung mu or Imperial Catalogue in the edition of 1868, published in Canton, China, in which she has marked all authors given for the books noticed with a heavy India ink line alongside the characters making up the name. Personal names occurring in the body of the notice are marked by a heavy vermilion line. This careful marking of personal names makes this copy of the Imperial Catalogue very convenient for reference and especially valuable for looking up the personal names given in the body of the notices. The Library of Congress has already one copy of this edition of the Imperial Catalogue, but on yellow paper, whereas the copy just secured is printed on white paper and, in consequence, is easier to read. In view of the importance of this work, of which this is in some ways the most convenient edition, it will be very advantageous to have this copy with the personal names already marked for reference use in the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress had the good fortune to be able to purchase a choice collection of Manchu books collected by the famous Oriental scholar, Dr. Berthold Laufer, when he was in China some years ago. Doctor Laufer puts at the head of his list the Yargiyan kooli-ci tukiyome tocibuhe fe manju gisun-i bithe, the Book of Old Manchu Speech to Keep up Good Manners, given in the list appended to P. G. von Möllendorff's "Essay on Manchu Literature," as No. 13, though Möllendorff did not see the book himself. No copy exists in any library in Europe. It is the most important work for a knowledge of ancient Manchu. The copy secured from Doctor Laufer is bound in 12 volumes in one portfolio. It is beautifully printed in Manchu only, on good paper. The work bears no date but is obviously of the Ch'ien Lung period.

Manchu books.

Another work of unusual interest and also very rare is the History of the Manchu Tribes, the Manchu version of the Chinese work Pa ch'i t'ung chih ch'u chi published in 1744 A. D. It is bound in 45 volumes. This work has become very rare and a recent student of Manchu

social and tribal organization was unable to procure a copy in China. It is not known to be in any European library. The Library of Congress had already a copy of this rare work but careful collation showed that it lacked some folios. These can now be reproduced by photography, making a complete copy available for exchange.

Manchu books.

Another rare work is the *Manjusai wecere metere kooli bithe*, or "Ritual of the Manchus," in six volumes, large size. It is printed in Manchu only, on beautiful white paper, and is a palace edition, published in 1767. The first volume contains fine wood engravings of all the objects used in the ritual. It is listed by Möllendorff as No. 132, but is a very rare work.

The Library of Congress has the excellent and very extensive Manchu collection donated by the late Ambassador Rockhill as the foundation for this field of Far Eastern literature. Since the receipt of this splendid gift, every effort has been made to secure all Manchu works of value that have been offered for sale in the Far East or in western countries. As a result the Manchu collection of the Library is now probably the best to be found outside of the Orient and would be a noteworthy collection in China or Japan.

Japanese books.

The outstanding item among the Japanese acquisitions of last year is a variorum edition of the *Manyōshū*, a gift from Prof. Nobutsuma Sasaki of the Imperial University of Tokyo, the chairman of the board of editors that after nine years' work completed this monumental undertaking. As stated in the English preface to the work—

"The *Manyōshū* is a book compiled in the eighth century, in which are collected about 4,500 poems of old Japan. It is invaluable not only as a record of the ancestral life of the Japanese, but as a great influence over Japanese literature in the past and probably in the future." The poems were originally written with a few hundred Chinese characters used phonetically, the only mode of writing Japanese known at the time the book was compiled. The text became more or less corrupt in the course of centuries and now presents "no small difficulties to the modern reader." "During the last fifty years there have been brought to light many old manuscripts, early printed editions, and annotated texts in MS. hitherto unknown to the learned world." In 1912, the first steps were taken, "and finally, eleven years later, the work was completed. The sources constantly used consisted of 18 old MSS. 2

early editions, 25 annotated texts, both edited and unedited, 7 books containing quotations from the Manyōshū. In printing, many characters were found not available in type and the whole text of about 4,900 pages had to be copied out and photolithographed. . . . The printing of the text was finished in August, 1923, and the books were placed in the hands of the binder, when the fire which followed the earthquake of September 1 reduced them, MS and all, to ashes. Two copies only of the proofs were miraculously saved, and now that Tokyo is rising again from the vast disaster, it has been granted to us to set ourselves again to reconstitute the Manyōshū. After much pains we are now in a position to present it to the world as a special publication.

"It is our earnest faith that the Manyōshū will be found to be a contribution by Japanese culture toward the world's civilization."

This sumptuous publication that has had so tragic a history is bound in 25 volumes, of which 20 give the variorum text of the Manyōshū, 2, introductory notes, 1, the history of the present edition, and 2, illustrations with 311 beautiful colotype reproduction of old manuscripts, early editions, etc. Except for a special English title page, three-page preface and general table of contents on a single page, the work is entirely in Japanese. The volumes are attractively bound in thick paper boards in the old Japanese style. This splendid and erudite work is a most welcome addition to the large Japanese collection of the Library of Congress. Without doubt the faith of the compilers will be fully justified and the variorum edition of the Manyōshū will at once be recognized by scholars the whole world over as a magnum opus, a worthy product in harmony with the best traditions of Japanese scholarship.

During the past year a very valuable collection of Korean books was purchased from the estate of the late Korean scholar Kim To-heui, through the good offices of his friend Dr. James S. Gale, of Seoul, Korea, who has during the past few years secured many rare and valuable Korean works for the Library of Congress. The Kim purchase consists of 68 works in 154 volumes; in addition 3 Korean works in 5 volumes were purchased elsewhere, making the total accession for the year 71 works in 159 volumes. As noted in the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1921-22, there were already in the Korean collection 82 works in 669 volumes. The

Korean collection of Library of Congress.

accessions of the past year bring this total to 153 works in 828 volumes.

The Kim library, therefore, contains nearly seven-eighths as many Korean works as there were already in the Library of Congress and more than one-fifth as many volumes. There were 5 duplicate works in 83 volumes in the Library before the Kim purchase was received and the latter contains 3 works in 12 volumes that are also duplicates. Subtracting these 8 duplicates in 95 volumes, leaves the net content of the Library of Congress Korean collection 145 works in 733 volumes, a sizeable collection possibly equal to any in Europe. Certainly it is one of the three or four best Korean collections to be found outside of Korea and Japan.

*Purchase of a
typical Korean
scholar's working
library.*

The Kim collection constitutes a typical scholar's apparatus and includes dictionaries, histories, both printed and manuscript, treatises on astronomy and astrology, mathematics, chronology, legal and administrative procedure, gazetteers and other geographic works and, most important of all, a large series of collected writings of the famous men of Korea, both ancient and modern. Kim To-huei died in the summer of 1924. Doctor Gale says: "He was one of the greatest scholars I have ever met and his loss I feel every day." The Library of Congress was very fortunate in securing the collection through the good offices of Doctor Gale.

The Kim library contains several works on Korean legal and administrative procedure that are of much interest to compare with the similar Chinese works included in the Johnson gift. The Mok-min sim-su by Chung Yak-yong (1762-1836 A. D.) is a recent reprint in two modern Japanese style volumes. It tells how country magistrates should govern. An old MS. copy seen by Courant is said to be in 16 books and to contain 72 articles giving advice to magistrates on all matters concerning their administrative duties.

The Heum heum sim-su, by the same author, Chung Yak-yong, is also a reprint in one volume, modern Japanese style. It is in 30 books, and is a guide to criminal law for the use of magistrates. According to Courant, the first three books discuss celebrated criminal cases

mentioned in the Chinese classics or in Chinese histories; five books take up cases cited from other Chinese sources; and four books discuss the rules followed in China for classifying and describing crimes. The study of Korean cases occupies 15 books, and in the last three books the author gives his personal views on criminal law.

The *Tai-jun hoi-t'ong*, in six books bound in five volumes, was printed by a royal commission in 1865 from wooden blocks. It is a collection of the fundamental laws of Korea and is a revision of a similar work, the *Tai-jum tong-pyun*, published in 1784. The Library of Congress now has two copies of this important legal work.

The *Chung soo moo wul luk en kai*, commonly called *Moo wul lok*, is a translation into Korean of a famous Chinese medico-legal work on the duties of coroner, written by Wang Yu in 1308 and reprinted in 1438 A. D. with additions from two other Chinese works of the same kind, the *P'ing yuan lu* and the *Li yuan lu*, the latter written by Sung Tz'u about 1247 A. D. This Korean translation was published in 1796 and was made by the then minister of justice, Se Yoo-lin, and three other scholars, with some commentary by the minister himself and additions by Kim Choo-ha. It is illustrated and the text is in the Korean syllabary with Chinese characters interspersed. The copy from the Kim library secured by the Library of Congress has only the Korean text, in three books bound in two volumes. Courant (*Bibl. Coréenne*, no. 1789) states that an initial volume of text in Chinese, with prefaces and a postface giving the history of this edition, should be part of this work. One of the Chinese works utilized in compiling this book, the *Li yuan lu* by Sung Tz'u, has been reprinted repeatedly in China; at least seven times in the half century preceding 1867, according to Wylie.

Moo wul lok, a
medico-legal work
on the duties of
coroner.

There are many historical works in the Kim library. Perhaps the most interesting of these is the *Cho-ya cheup-yo*, or "Digest of History," by an unknown author. It is a manuscript work in 29 books bound in 15 large volumes, and has a manuscript appendix of 3 folios in the last volume. It is well written on mulberry paper. It covers the principal events of the last Korean dynasty from its

beginning in 1392 down to the last year of Yung Jong, 1776 A. D. The work was completed in 1784. Maurice Courant, in his *Bibliographie coréenne* (3:339, No. 1875), notes that it was not permitted to print any history of a dynasty while it still held the throne, so all histories of the last dynasty were necessarily in manuscript, at least in Korea, until the dynasty fell with the annexation of Korea to Japan a few years ago.

Collected writings of famous Korean scholars.

The collected writings of famous Korean scholars constitute a very valuable part of the Kim library. Only a few of these items can be noticed here. The *Ha-su chip*, or collected writings of Kim Nin-hoo (b. 1510, d. 1560 A. D.), in eight volumes, was printed from wooden blocks cut in 1778 A. D. Kim Nin-hoo was a famous scholar, who took his degree in the old-style examinations during the reign of Yung Chêng, 1506-1544 A. D. Doctor Gale states that the tablet of this scholar now sets No. 5 on the west side of the master in the Confucian temple, which shows the high esteem in which he is held by the Koreans. Courant cites this work but did not see it.

As a sample of works of this class the following outline of its contents may be of interest:

Book 1, contains writings in Chinese prose and poetry.

Books 2-10, poems of various styles.

Book 11, letters, prefaces, notes, postfaces.

Book 12, eulogies, inscriptions, obituary notices, inscriptions written on the main crossbeams of houses, etc.

Supplement, book 1, family records, biographical notes, etc.

Supplement, book 2, sacrificial writings, prayers, poems, narratives, etc.

Supplement, books 3 and 4, biography of the author and genealogy of his family.

The work is in 16 books, bound in eight volumes. It is in good condition and seems to be complete in every respect.

The *Taik-tang chip*, the collected writings of Yi Sik (b. 1584, d. 1647 A. D.) is the largest single work in the Kim library, being in 16 large volumes. Parts of two different editions make up the set, which seems still to

lack two books in the supplement. The work was unknown to Courant. Doctor Gale says Yi Sik was "a great scholar, chief of the literati." The preface is dated 1674 and is interesting as it is given as if in the reign of Ch'ung Chêng, the last Ming Emperor, when in reality the Ming dynasty had fallen some 30 years previously, 1674 being the thirteenth year of the second Manchu Emperor K'ang Hsi. Evidently Korean sympathizers with the deposed Ming dynasty refused to recognize the accession of the Manchu or Ch'ing dynasty and continued to use Ming dates. The set from the Kim library is made up of 13 large volumes, dated 1674 and 3 slightly smaller volumes which show no date. As the two editions are not bound in the same way, there is some overlapping and a few of the books occur in both editions.

This work resembles the Ha-su chip in the contents, the usual array of poems, memorials, prefaces, inscriptions, reports, etc. Some biographical and genealogical material occurs in the second supplement at the end of the work, but the last two books, consisting of miscellaneous compositions and epistles, are lacking in this copy.

Perhaps the most interesting set of collected writings in the Kim library is the Tai-san kong-i-moon, the collected writings of Kim Mai-soon, literary name Kim Tai-san, who took his degree in 1795 A. D. It is a single volume in manuscript. Doctor Gale says "This book is interspersed with the connectives and endings that were invented by Sul Chong 675 A. D." This last-named Korean worthy was so highly esteemed that he was given a posthumous title and his tablet was placed in the Confucian Temple.

The particles called ni do or ni moon in Korean are used in reading Chinese aloud to indicate case endings, tenses, etc., constituting a sort of grammatical skeleton which must be clothed with the living flesh of Chinese characters to convey any meaning. Almost all Korean books are printed in pure Chinese, but in reading them aloud the proper ni do are inserted, and in order to do this correctly the reader must have a thorough knowledge of Chinese syntax. Such particles were in daily use in Korea until very recently, as all petitions, complaints,

memorials, judicial acts, etc., and letters of yamen clerks had to be written in Chinese with ni do particles inserted in the proper place required by Korean syntax. Often these ni do characters are written smaller than the rest of the document.

Such ni do particles are very rarely inserted in books printed in classical Chinese. Courant, who gives very full information on this subject, never saw but one classical Chinese book with ni do particles, which were here printed in the upper margin of the page. This was the Book of History, the Shu Ching of the Chinese, printed for the use of aspirants for examination in recitation. Courant figures another work giving Korean itineraries with abbreviated ni do printed in miniature in the text. He complains of the scanty information available on this subject, so it is a matter for congratulation that the Library of Congress has secured the Tai-san kong-i-moon, written with ni do properly placed by a scholar who passed the classical examinations of the old Korean régime. The ni do in this MS. work are written in the proper places in characters of half the size of the text proper, and arranged in two columns in the ruled space that carries only a single column of the text proper. The ni do particles are given in the full form commonly used in official documents and occur all through the work.

*Ancient Korean
printed book.*

The oldest book in the Kim library, and possibly the oldest printed book yet added to the Library of Congress, is the Buddhistic treatise Mi-ta ch'am, or, in full, Ri nyen mi ta to ch'ang cham pep, translated by Bunyiu Nanjio as "Rules for Confession in the Temple of the Merciful and Compassionate One." The full work contains 10 books, but the copy in the Kim library contains only 5, bound in 1 volume, so doubtless the companion volume has been lost. The work is printed from wooden blocks cut in the second year of the chin (Tartar) Emperor Ch'ung Ch'ing, 1213 A. D. It is printed on the exceedingly durable Korean mulberry paper. As Doctor Gale says, "This looks like a very ancient book."

In spite of the modern look of some of the names in the list at the end of the volume, Doctor Gale thinks it may be a book of "the ancient days of Koryu," a dynasty that fell in 1392 A. D. The volume is well preserved in spite of its great age. The first book has illustrations of Buddhist saints. Courant did not report this edition, but cites one without date of publication, having almost the same title. Neither is any such Korean edition of this work listed in the latest Japanese edition of the Buddhist Tripitaka, published at Kyoto in 1905. It certainly is a very interesting specimen of early Korean block printing, and will doubtless repay careful study.

APPENDIX IVa

AUDITORIUM FOR CHAMBER MUSIC IN THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS

(68th Cong., 2d sess. House of Representatives. Document No. 472)

Letter from the Librarian of the Library of Congress transmitting an offer made by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge to give to the Congress of the United States the sum of \$60,000 for the construction and equipment, in connection with the Library, of an auditorium, which shall be planned for and dedicated to the performance of chamber music

December 4, 1924.—Referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,

Washington, December 4, 1924.

SIR: I have the gratification of communicating to Congress the offer of a unique gift. It is set forth in the following letter from Mrs. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge, of New York City and Pittsfield, Mass., already a benefactor of the Library of Congress and of music in America:

99 IRVING STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

MY DEAR MR. PUTNAM: Confirming the intentions expressed in my letter of October 23, 1924, and welcomed by you, I ask you to submit to Congress the following offer, to wit:

In pursuance of my desire to increase the resources of the music division of the Library of Congress, especially in the promotion of chamber music, for which I am making an additional provision in the nature of an endowment, I offer to the Congress of the United States the sum of \$60,000 for the construction and equipment, in connection with the Library, of an auditorium, which shall be planned for and dedicated to the performance of chamber music, but shall also be available (at the discretion of the librarian and the chief of the music division) for any other suitable purpose, secondary to the needs of the music division.

Yours most sincerely,

ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE

(Mrs. Frederic Shurtleff Coolidge).

HERBERT PUTNAM, ESQ.,
Librarian of Congress.

The need of such an auditorium—a small hall seating about 600 persons—in connection with the Library has been felt ever since it entered upon its larger activities. Any present design for the building would have included it. The space for it, preferably in the northwest courtyard, adjacent to the music division, is available.

Its primary purpose, in connection with the music division, would add influentially to the resources of this division in promoting the study and appreciation of music in America, which our great collection of musical material, now one of the largest in the world, is designed to serve. Its secondary uses, for staff meetings and for lectures and discussions in the study and interpretation of the collections, would meet a need now generally recognized in library buildings.

The coincident gift which Mrs. Coolidge refers to as “in the nature of an endowment” is a provision for the utilization of the resources of the music division and the extension of its service in the interest of music and appreciation of it. The details of this provision are now under consideration.

In the meantime prompt action upon the offer of the auditorium is desirable. And my hope is that the offer may be referred to the Committee on the Library for consideration, report, and recommendation.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPENDIX IV b

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 44—68TH CONGRESS]

[S. J. Res. 152]

JOINT RESOLUTION To accept the gift of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge for the construction of an auditorium in connection with the Library of Congress, and to provide for the erection thereof

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the offer of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, communicated

by the Librarian of Congress and set out in the following language, to wit:

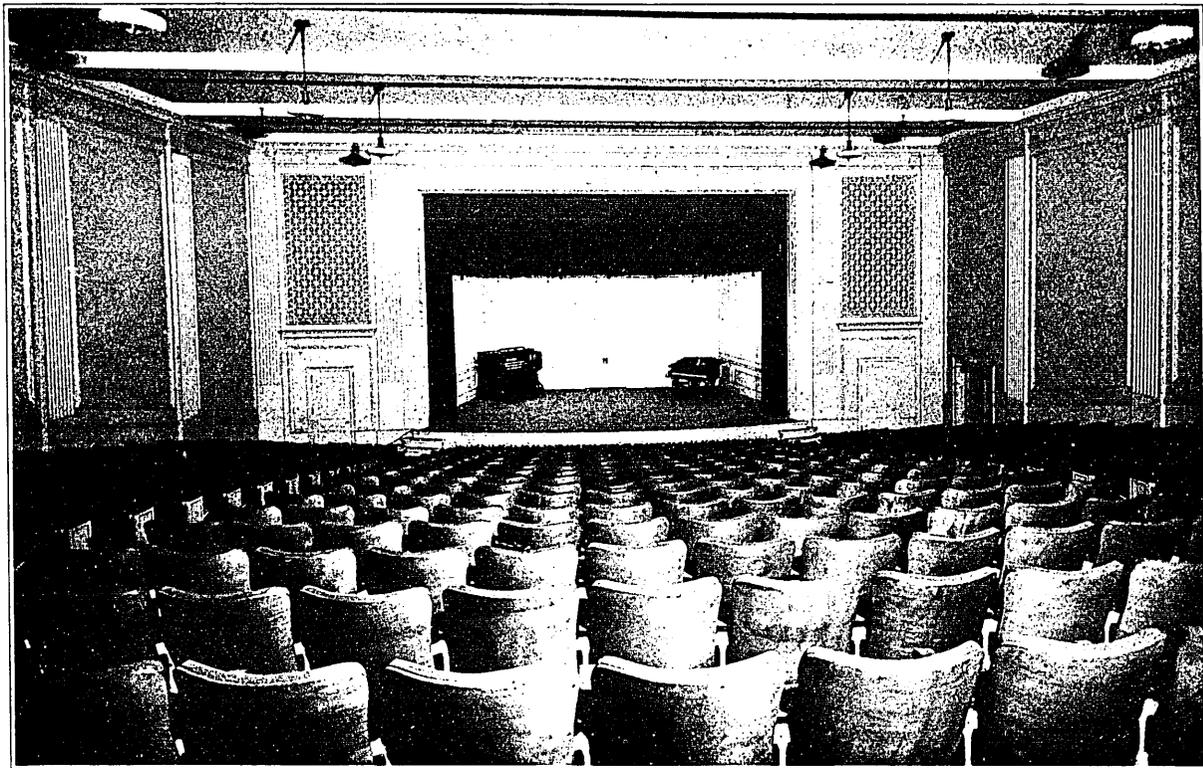
"In pursuance of my desire to increase the resources of the music division of the Library of Congress and especially in the promotion of chamber music, for which I am making an additional provision in the nature of an endowment, I offer to the Congress of the United States the sum of \$60,000 for the construction and equipment in connection with the Library, of an auditorium, which shall be planned for and dedicated to the performance of chamber music, but shall also be available (at the discretion of the Librarian and the chief of the music division) for any other suitable purpose, secondary to the needs of the music division"

be, and the same is hereby accepted.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to receive from the said Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge the above sum of \$60,000, to receipt for it in the name of the United States of America, and to credit it on the books of the Treasury Department as a special fund dedicated to the purpose stated, and subject to disbursement for such purpose upon vouchers submitted by the Architect of the Capitol as provided in section 3.

SEC. 3. The Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized and directed, in consultation with the Librarian of Congress, and subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, and within the limit of the sum available, to prepare, or contract for the preparation of, plans for the proposed auditorium and, within such limit, to construct, or contract for the construction of, such auditorium on land within or appurtenant to the Library, and to purchase in the open market the necessary equipment therefor; and upon proper vouchers to draw upon the said special fund for the expense of such plans, construction, and equipment.

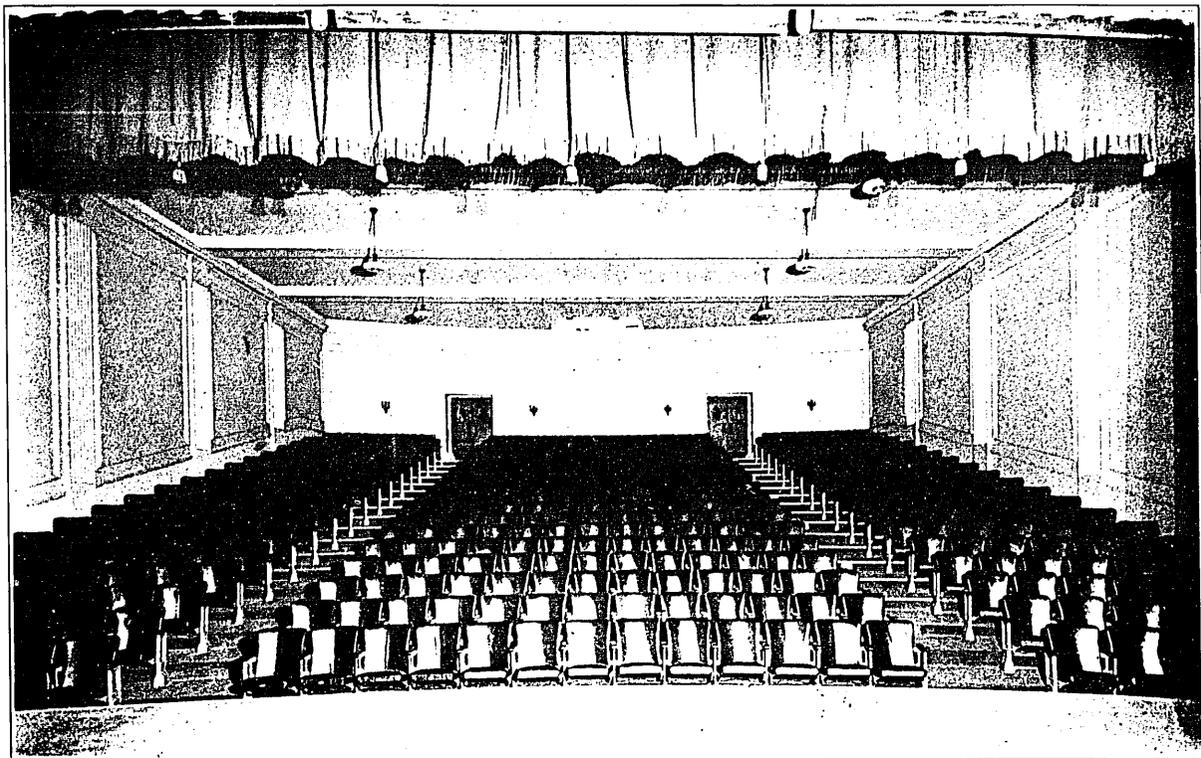
SEC. 4. Should other gifts be proffered applicable to the perfection or equipment of the proposed structure for its intended uses, the Architect of the Capitol may, with the concurrence of the Librarian and approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, accept and apply them, any moneys so accepted being deposited with the



VIEW OF THE AUDITORIUM FOR CHAMBER MUSIC. FROM THE REAR

Underwood & Underwood, Photographers

1911



VIEW OF THE AUDITORIUM FOR CHAMBER MUSIC, FROM THE STAGE

Underwood & Underwood Photographers

Treasurer of the United States, credited to the special fund, and disbursed as provided herein for the original gift.

Sec. 5. No contract shall be entered into or obligation incurred for the design, construction, or equipment of the structure in excess of the moneys actually available from the total of such gifts.

Approved, January 23, 1925.

APPENDIX IVc

THE AUDITORIUM FOR CHAMBER MUSIC

A rectangular structure across the northern end (about one-half) of the northwestern (inner) courtyard, utilizing three of the existing walls of the court and having only one wall exposed. Thus an integral part of the Library building. A single story, whose roof (owing to the low level of the court) reaches only to the main floor of the Library building; outside dimensions 103 by 60 feet.

Adjacent to the music division, and reached by the corridor on the ground floor leading to it. Two entrances, with leathered doors, lead into a rectangular lobby (15 by 36 feet), which includes exhibits of rare scores, to be varied with the occasion, and a "gift tablet" of marble, itself the gift of "lovers of chamber music," including the sculptor. From this lobby, two other leathered swing doors lead directly into the rear end of the hall itself, the stage being at the eastern end. The seating portion of the hall is nearly a square, about 60 feet each way. The seats, 511 in number, are of ample dimension and comfortably cushioned in green leather. The rows of them are slightly concaved, and the pitch is considerable, so that (as at Bayreuth) each has an unobstructed view of the stage. (The height to the ceiling is 27 feet from the lower tier of seats and only 15 feet from the highest row.)

The stage—that is, the portion available for the players—has a width of 30 feet and a depth of 20 feet, with thus an area of 600 square feet, sufficient therefore for a small orchestra, a piano, and the console of the organ; but there is also a "pit" beneath it for a "sub-

merged" orchestra. In the center is a "drop" on which the piano, or the console, may be lowered from sight. The organ chamber (loft) is hidden at the north end of it, and dressing rooms at the south end. The organ is a small three manual, manufactured by the Skinner Co.

The cellar beneath the audience is a great air chamber from which a large fan forces fresh air at a controlled temperature up into the hall through registers set into the legs of the chairs. A clerestory above the ceiling affords the necessary exits for the used air.

The walls are of light gray, spaced in vertical panels. A "valance" and curtains of heavy gold-brown velour give a finish to the stage.

The acoustics are benefited by the steep "pitch," by heavy cork matting, by the materials used in the walls, and by the upholstery of the seats. The results prove very satisfactory.

A booth for projecting apparatus (lantern or film) is on the roof above the lobby, with the necessary openings into the west wall of the hall, near the ceiling.

Off the lobby at one end is a small "office," and at the other a stair down into the courtyard, to which there are also doors opening from the stage level.

The actual cost of the structure and equipment, apart from the organ (to be paid for from the income of the endowment and thus also a gift from Mrs. Coolidge), was \$94,000. To meet this, Mrs. Coolidge has added \$24,000 to her original gift of \$60,000, and authorized \$10,000 additional to be applied from this year's income of her endowment. As most of the contract work and equipment was furnished at a bare margin above cost, the results are well beyond what \$94,000 would ordinarily secure.

The responsibility for the construction was in the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. David Lynn, but the designing architect was Mr. Charles A. Platt. His plans have produced an auditorium of perfect dimension for chamber music, convenient, admirable in its proportions, spacious yet intimate, simple in detail without barrenness—a hall unique in its properties and distinctive in its dignity and refinement.

APPENDIX V

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

[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, except as herein limited, in respect of all property, moneys, or securities which shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, bequeathed, delivered, or paid over to it for the purposes above specified. The board may be sued in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which is

hereby given jurisdiction of such suits, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any trust accepted by it.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the Librarian of Congress from accepting in the name of the United States gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in the interest of the Library, its collections, or its service. Such gifts or bequests, after acceptance by the librarian, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the librarian for the purposes in each case specified.

SEC. 5. Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes.

SEC. 6. Employees of the Library of Congress who perform special functions for the performance of which funds have been entrusted to the board or the librarian, or in connection with cooperative undertakings, in which the Library of Congress is engaged, shall not be subject to the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1917, in Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, at page 1106; nor shall any additional compensation so paid to such employees be construed as a double salary under the provisions of section 6 of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as amended (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 582).

SEC. 7. The board shall submit to the Congress an annual report of the moneys or securities received and held by it and of its operations.

Approved, March 3, 1925.

APPENDIX VI

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
FESTIVAL OF CHAMBER MUSIC
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation
PROGRAM

[October 28, 29, 30, 1925, Washington]

[NOTE.—The festival (consisting of five recitals) took place as planned on October 28, 29, and 30, before audiences which, as did those at Pittsfield, included eminent composers, musicians, teachers, and patrons of music, and leading critics. They proved a complete success and were extensively noticed in the metropolitan press, with much praise for the auditorium itself, the refinement of its design, the comfort and efficiency of its arrangements, and the perfection of its acoustics.]

The works by Mr. Loeffler and Mr. Stock were especially written for these concerts, and are here performed for the first time, as is the quartet by Mr. Hanson (Coolidge commission, 1925). The trio by Sig. Pizzetti (Coolidge commission, 1925) will receive its first performance in America. The work by Mr. Jacobi won honorable mention in the Berkshire prize competition, 1924.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 28, AT 8.45 O'CLOCK

I. J. S. Bach:

Choral prelude ("To God on high all glory be").

For organ.

II. Charles Martin Loeffler:

Canticle of the sun (Canticum fratris solis).

The words by St. Francis of Assisi.

For voice and chamber orchestra.

III. Frederick A. Stock:

Rhapsodic fantasy.

For chamber orchestra.

Intermission

IV. Frederick Jacobi:

Two Assyrian prayers (1. To Ishtar; 2. To Bel-Marduk).

The words translated from ancient inscriptions.

For voice and chamber orchestra.

V. G. F. Handel:

Concerto, Op. 4, No. 5, in F.

For organ and chamber orchestra.

Soprano: Mme. Povla Frijsh; Organist: Mr. Lynnwood Farnam;
Conductor: Mr. Frederick A. Stock.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, AT 11 O'CLOCK

I. Beethoven:

Quartet, Op. 130, in B flat (1825-26)

1. Adagio ma non troppo—Allegro; 2. Presto; 3. Andante con moto; 4. Alla danza tedesca; 5. Cavatina; 6. Allegro.

For two violins, viola, and violoncello.

The Festival Quartet of South Mountain:
Messrs. William Kroll, Karl Kraeuter, Hugo Kortschak, and Willem Willeke.

Intermission

II. Beethoven:

Sonata, Op. 5, No. 2, in G minor (1796)

1. Adagio sostenuto ed espressivo—Allegro molto, più tosto presto; 2. Rondo, allegro.

For violoncello and piano.

Mr. Willem Willeke and Mr. Aurelio Giorni.

III. Beethoven:

Serenade, Op. 25, in D (1801)

1. Entrata, allegro; 2. Tempo ordinario d'un menuetto; 3. Allegro molto; 4. Andante con variazioni; 5. Allegro scherzando e vivace; 6. Adagio; 7. Allegro vivace.

For flute, violin, and viola.

Mr. Georges Barrère, Mr. William Kroll, and Mr. Hugo Kortschak.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 29, AT 4.30 O'CLOCK

A program of old English music, introducing "The English Singers" of London

I. Four motets for unaccompanied voices:

- (a) Praise our Lord (six voices) — William Byrd (1543-1623)
- (b) When David heard (five voices)
----- Thomas Tomkins (ca. 1573-1656)
- (c) Ave verum (four voices) ----- William Byrd
- (d) Hosanna (six voices) ---- Thomas Weelkes (1575-1623)

II. Four solos for the harpsichord:

- (a) A gigge (Dr: Bull's my selfe) --- John Bull (1563-1628)
(From the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book.)
- (b) The fifth pavan ----- } ----- William Byrd
- (c) The galliard to the fifth pavan } ----- William Byrd
(From "My Ladye Nevells Booke" of Virginal Music.)
- (d) Tower Hill ----- Giles Farnaby (1600-)
(From the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book.)

III. Four old English folk-songs, arranged for unaccompanied voices by R. Vaughan-Williams (1872-):

- (a) The turtle dove.
- (b) The dark-eyed sailor.
- (c) The springtime of the year.
- (d) Wassail song.

Intermission

IV. Sonata, in G minor-----Henry Purcell (1658-1695)
For two violins, violoncello, and harpsichord.

V. Four madrigals and a ballet for unaccompanied voices:

- (a) Ladies, you see time flieth (six voices)
Thomas Morley (1558-1603)
- (b) The silver swan (five voices)
Orlando Gibbons (1583-1625)
- (c) All creatures (five voices)-----John Bennet (1600)
- (d) On the plains (ballet for five voices)
Thomas Weelkes
- (e) Stay, Corydon (six voices) _ _ John Wilbye (1574-1638)

The English Singers: Mesmes. Flora Mann, Nellie Carson, Lillian Berger, and Messrs. Norman Stone, Norman Notley, Cuthbert Kelly.

Harpsichord: Mr. Lewis Richards.

Violins: Mr. Henri Sokolov and Mr. Max Pugatsky.

Violoncello: Mr. Richard Lorleberg.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, AT 11 O'CLOCK

I. Antonio Caldara (1670-1736):

Sonata da chiesa, in B minor.

1. Grave—Allegro; 2. Grave; 3. Allegro.

For two violins, violoncello, and organ.

Messrs. Henri Sokolov, Max Pugatsky, Richard Lorleberg, and Lynnwood Farnam.

II. Luigi Boccherini (1743-1805):

Quartet, in C.

1. Allegro con moto; 2. Minuetto; 3. Larghetto;
4. Allegro giusto.

For two violins, viola, and violoncello.

The National String Quartet of Washington:
Messrs. Henri Sokolov, Max Pugatsky,
Samuel Feldman, and Richard Lorleberg.

Intermission

III. Ildebrando Pizzetti (1880-):

Trio, in A.

1. Mosso e arioso; 2. Largo; 3. Calmo—vivace.

For violin, violoncello, and piano.

The Elshuco Trio of New York: Messrs. William Kroll, Willem Willeke, and Aurelio Giorni.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 30, AT 4.30 O'CLOCK

I. Howard Hanson:

Quartet, Op. 23 (1925) (in one movement).

For two violins, viola, and violoncello.

II. Claude Debussy:

Quartet, Op. 10 (1893).

1. Animé et très décidé; 2. Assez vif et bien rythmé;

3. Andantino, doucement expressif; 4. Très modéré.

For two violins, viola, and violoncello.

Intermission

III. Franz Schubert:

Quintet, Op. 163 (1826).

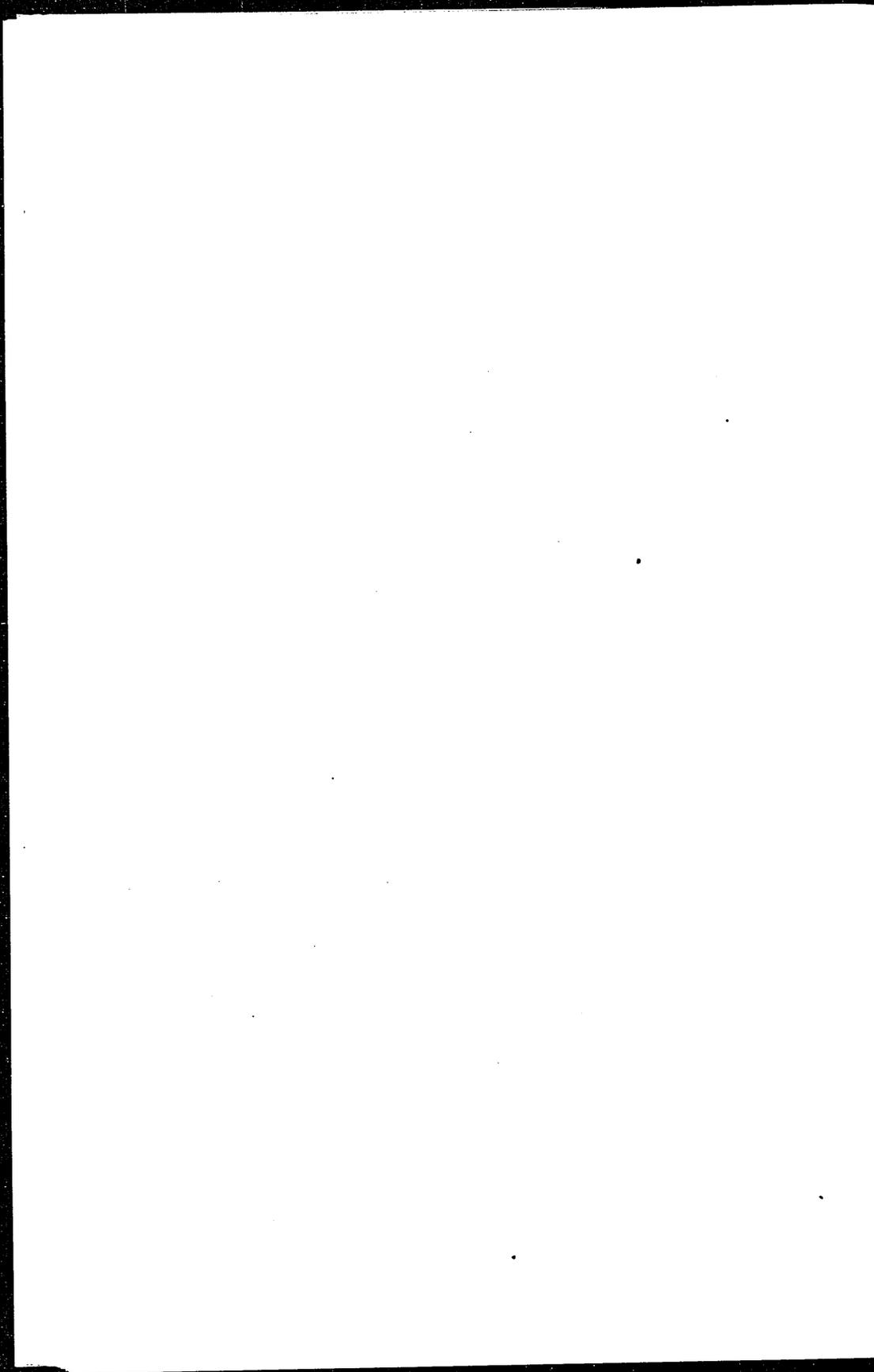
1. Allegro ma non troppo; 2. Adagio; 3. Scherzo; 4.

Allegretto.

For two violins, viola, and two violoncelli.

The Chamber Music Society of San Francisco: Messrs. Louis Persinger, Louis Ford, Nathan Firestone, and Walter Ferner; assisted by Mme. Marie Romaet Rosanoff.

The "Berkshire prize" will hereafter be known as the "Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge prize." It has been offered, in 1926, for a Sonata or Suite for violin and piano. The work to be awarded the prize will be performed at the next Festival of Chamber Music, in the Library of Congress.



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