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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Quarterly Journal

OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

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Canons of Selection

I

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS IN SOME USEFUL FORM ALL BIBLIOTHECAL MATERIALS NECESSARY TO THE CONGRESS AND TO THE OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES.

II

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS ALL BOOKS AND OTHER MATERIALS (WHETHER IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY) WHICH EXPRESS AND RECORD THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SHOULD POSSESS, IN SOME USEFUL FORM, THE MATERIAL PARTS OF THE RECORDS OF OTHER SOCIETIES, PAST AND PRESENT, AND SHOULD ACCUMULATE IN ORIGINAL OR IN COPY, FULL AND REPRESENTATIVE SECTIONS OF THE WRITTEN RECORDS OF THE STATES AND PEOPLES WHOSE EXPERIENCE IS OF MOST INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

of the Librarian of Congress, 1911.

The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions

Volume 3

AUGUST 1946

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British Belles-Lettres During and After The War, 1939-1946

IT IS necessary, for a number of reasons, to cast a rather wide net in dealing with belles-lettres written and published in England during the war years. In the first place, British essayists and poets, owing to a crucial shift in public interest and public need, applied themselves in fields and to subjects which ordinarily would have received little or no attention of a purely "literary" kind. A revived interest in all forms of British cultural accomplishment resulted in a canvassing of many sides of British civilization, past and present; and the trained talents of men of letters, as well as the gifts of British graphic artists, were enlisted in these tasks.

The literary production of this period was marked, moreover, by a widening and deepening of interests, as well as by certain definite changes in format, approach, and tone. The most obvious result of wartime exigencies was the noticeable compression in the physical format of books. In spite of the "Book Production Economy Standard," however, no appreciable deterioration in standards of typographical design, binding, or illustration occurred. A small format for all books, including novels, particularly at the war's end, became common; and the paper used was often of an inferior quality, judged by prewar standards. But the pressures of necessity frequently resulted in small books of a certain charm, that fitted well into the hand or pocket, and in all respects compared favorably with certain prewar European reprint editions, such as the Tauchnitz and Albatross.

War strictures and scarcities, as it turned out, proved to be incentives toward

totally new formats. Miscellanies and annuals, which had begun to appear in some quantity before the war ("Folios of New Writing," published by The Hogarth Press from 1938 on, and the Penguin "New Writing" series, edited by John Lehmann, are two examples), during the war years were produced in interesting variety. These compilations accented the work of younger writers of prose and verse; and many contained illustrations by modern British painters and draughtsmen. Several totally new ventures in publishing, surprisingly enough, were either begun during the war or continued, elaborated, and refined upon throughout its duration. The "King Penguin Books," a series of small illustrated volumes, bound in boards, included in 1943 a delightful description of the Bayeux Tapestry by Eric Maclagan, Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, with plates in color and monochrome and a bibliography. The "Penguin Modern Painters" series presented a set of monographs chiefly on modern English painters, illustrated in black and white and color, in paper covers. The artists John Piper, Henry Moore, Duncan Grant, Victor Passmore, and others are here introduced by writers such as John Betjeman, Geoffrey Grigson, Raymond Mortimer, and Clive Bell. In the field of music the "Sadler's Wells Opera Books" edited by Eric Crozier (John Lane), selling for 2/6 in bright paper covers, gave, in each volume, "a synopsis of the story of the particular opera, a history of how it came to be written and performed and an analysis of its musical construction." Benjamin Britten's *Peter*

Grimes, included in this series, contains interesting essays by E. M. Forster and E. Sackville-West. The illustrations include photographs, drawings, and holograph MSS.

The most extensive and most varied of the new publishing ventures was the "Britain in Pictures" series, published by William Collins, under the general editorship of W. J. Turner. Bound in colorful boards, each with a distinctive cover and wrapper, and illustrated with photographs, reproductions of old prints, maps, and the like, often in color work of great fidelity, the volumes of this series, although essentially unpretentious in format, mark a high point in English bookmaking and English taste. Countries comprising the British Commonwealth are represented by a descriptive volume apiece. New insights are brought to bear on a wide range of topics; and the data concerning one subject after another have been revised according to a modern point of view. Experts in the various fields sum up English poetry, drama, and fiction. Certain English writers appear separately in illustrated selections with critical introductions; for example, *Coleridge* (1942) with an essay by Dorothy Wellesley. Lord David Cecil deals with the English poets collectively; and Elizabeth Bowen sums up English novelists. The flora and fauna; sports and social institutions (from clubs to trade unions); maritime life and interests (from fishermen to merchant adventurers); religion, science, and scholarship; exploration and hobbies (mountaineering through stamp collecting); the arts, both fine and applied; government and education—all these sides of British life, background, and culture are displayed in this series, with dramatic clarity. Some sixty-odd titles of "Britain in Pictures" have been added to the Library of Congress collections.

Anthologies of verse, of prose, and of verse combined with prose, appeared in large numbers, as the desire to con-

serve the past in spite of existing chaos came to be a major preoccupation. These collections, too, benefited from a new approach to the material. A growing sense of the interest inherent in contrasted "period" values brought about originality in choice, arrangement and presentation. The series entitled "New Excursions into English Poetry," edited by W. J. Turner and Sheila Shannon, includes *Visionary Poems and Passages; or, The Poet's Eye*, edited by Geoffrey Grigson, with original lithographs by John Craxton (1944); and *English, Scottish, and Welsh Landscape, 1700-c. 1860*, chosen by John Betjeman and Geoffrey Taylor, with colored lithographs by John Piper (Frederick Muller, 1944). The clever and witty arrangement of these books gives them piquancy; and many neglected minor poets are therein brought to light and given their due.

The reconsideration and reevaluation of former English ways of life, of English handicrafts (often at the point of actual disappearance), of English antiquities, and of English traditional manners and customs, were extended into many formerly disregarded regions. English formal art and allied crafts were exhaustively explored, notably by Sacheverell Sitwell in his *British Architects and Craftsmen; A Survey of Taste, Design, and Style during Three Centuries, 1600 to 1830* (Batsford, 1945). Anthony Ayscough's *Country House Baroque* (Heywood Hill, 1940) is another interesting work. *History under Fire; 52 Photographs of Air Raid Damage to London Buildings, 1940-41* by Cecil Beaton, with a commentary by James Pope-Hennessy (Batsford, 1941) has great historic as well as artistic value. As the period of the war ended, John Summerson's *Georgian London*, one of the most charmingly designed volumes of the time (Pleiades Books, 1945), became a "best seller." Cottage crafts received detailed attention as well, notably in Edith Olivier's *Country*

Moods and Tenses (Batsford, 1941), Christina Hole's *English Custom and Usage* (Batsford, 1941-42), and H. J. Massingham's *Country Relics* (Cambridge, 1939).

Meshed in with these descriptions of objects and skills are accounts of former English social conditions, on simple as well as on sophisticated levels. Flora Thompson's *Lark Rise to Candleford* (Oxford, 1945) describes the life, in another era, of hamlet, village and market town; and *Good Neighbors* by Walter Rose (Cambridge, 1942) also gathers up recollections of an English village and its people. At the same time, many memoirs, diaries, and other records of major and minor figures on a "higher" level of society were published: *Hary-o: the Letters of Lady Harriet Cavendish* edited by Sir George Leveson Gower and I. Palmer (Murray, 1940), *The Russells in Bloomsbury, 1669-1771* by Gladys S. Thomson (Cape, 1940), and *A Victorian Diarist; Extracts from the Journals of Mary, Lady Monkswell, 1873-1895* edited by the Hon. E. C. F. Collier (John Murray, 1944). *The Album* by Horace Horsnell (H. Hamilton, 1945) and *A House in Bryanston Square* by Algernon Cecil (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1944) are two further histories of a kind of privileged existence which has now vanished.

Autobiographies of poets and men of letters published in these years include reminiscences by Hugh McDiarmid (1943), Siegfried Sassoon (1945), John Masefield (1941 and 1944), Edwin Muir (1940), Wyndham Lewis (1939), Herbert Read (1940), Elizabeth Bowen (1942), and E. C. Bentley (1940). Biographers covered the lives of a variety of figures, among them, Jules Verne by Kenneth Allott (Cresset Press, 1940), Charlotte Mary Yonge by Georgina Battiscombe (Constable, 1943), Rainer Maria Rilke by E. M. Butler (Cambridge, 1941), W. B. Yeats by Joseph Hone (Macmillan, 1943), and

Walt Whitman by Hugh P'Anson Fausset (Cape, 1942).

That the interests of the war years were not confined to British writing, so far as poetry was concerned, is evidenced in the remarkable number (considering the time) of published translations; among them a book of Hindu poetry, *The Blue Grove* translated by W. G. Archer (Allen & Unwin, 1940); *Beowulf, in Modern Verse* by Gavin Bone (Blackwell, 1945); *Poems from the Russian* translated by Frances Cornford and E. Salaman (Faber, 1943); *Selected Poems (by Friedrich Hölderlin)* translated by J. B. Leishman (Hogarth, 1944); *The Jutland Wind, and Other Verse from the Danish Peninsula* edited by R. P. Keigwin (Oxford, 1944); *The Golden Peacock: Yiddish Poetry Translated into English Verse* by Joseph Leftwich (Anscombe, 1944); *The Star and the Crescent; an Anthology of Modern Turkish Poetry* chosen by Derek Patmore (Constable, 1946); and *The Georgics of Virgil* translated by C. Day-Lewis (Cape, 1941?).

And British writing was by no means devoted to backward looks, compilations, and recapitulations alone. One forceful forward-looking development, to which many poets and writers attached themselves, was the "return to husbandry" enthusiasm, which gained impetus and strength not only from wartime necessity, but from a newly awakened sense of duty toward English farming--a feeling that had lain dormant during the industrial-minded period of the Thirties. The reactions of agricultural experts, thinkers, and writers alike against the mistakes made in "those years of [agricultural] hopelessness and the invasion of the thistle between the two Great Wars" show up clearly in *The Natural Order: Essays in the Return to Husbandry* (Dent, 1945), where landlords like the Earl of Portsmouth and the writers Edmund Blunden, Adrian Bell, and H. J. Massingham join in ana-

lyzing rural conditions, with eyes constantly fixed upon the future. Two interesting accounts by writers who had actual experience in reclaiming neglected farmland are: *Journal of a Husbandman* by Ronald Duncan (Faber, 1944) and *The Story of a Norfolk Farm* by Henry Williamson (Faber, 1941). These volumes, and others like them, stand in sharp contrast to pre-1939 books on the subject of country living. The leisurely upper-class examination and appreciation of rural "charm" have entirely disappeared. English love of the countryside remains, but upon a base in all ways more practically informed and realistic.

Another development in English writing during the war years was the turn toward "spiritual regeneration." This tendency was expressed in a number of books concerned with a search for a workable and "living" religion that could be linked up with the findings of modern psychology and the crucial spiritual needs of modern man. This trend toward "examination of conscience" and the desire to revise the inner life toward humility, "openness," and belief, accounted for the two most moving and brilliant works of the period. T. S. Eliot's *Four Quartets* (Faber, 1944) is the account, in poetry of the highest order, of spiritual rebirth through suffering; and Cyril Connolly's *The Unquiet Grave* (Horizon, 1944), though written in a more "worldly" tone, is, nonetheless, a record of the struggle undergone by a highly civilized man to free himself from *Angst*, that pervading modern sense of anxiety and guilt. The accepted pietistic tone of conventional religion is completely absent from both these works. They are, however, religious in the deepest sense. They mark a definite turn against the material values which have so long ruled the modern world.

Poetry written by men in the services appears in two well-chosen and inclusive volumes edited by Keidrych Rhys: *Poems from the Forces* and *More Poems from the Forces* (Routledge, 1941 and 1943 respectively). Another volume of prose and verse, even more revealing and considered, is *Personal Landscape, An Anthology of Exile* (Editions Poetry, 1945), wherein certain accomplished young poets and critics, on active duty in Cairo, bring real freshness into their descriptions and analyses. In general, the poetry of the war years was of a rather tentative and transitional kind. The satirists, as is usual in a time of transition, made a brilliant showing. The verse of John Betjeman and of William Plomer had a particularly keen and biting edge.

This account would not be complete without some mention of the number and excellence of scholarly studies written and published during the war. *The Epic in Nineteenth-Century France* by Herbert J. Hunt (Blackwell, 1941) and *Roman Vergil* by William F. J. Knight (Faber, 1944) are two of these.

To conclude: the literature of the war period exceeded in range and depth the writing of the years immediately preceding. Much hampering débris in the form of outworn attitudes and preoccupations having been swept away, English writers showed themselves capable of assuming, under stress, tasks requiring power, taste, and insight. That English art and literature now have depth, breadth, and flexibility, there can be no doubt. We may look forward to postwar developments in these fields with continuing interest and excitement.

LOUISE BOGAN

Consultant in Poetry in English

An Ancient Chinese Manuscript

DR. HU SHIH, for some years an Honorary Consultant of the Library of Congress, has presented to the Library a manuscript scroll discovered in 1900 in the Cave of the Thousand Buddhas, which is located in the Province of Kansu, Northwest China. A chamber in the cave, filled with similar manuscript rolls in several languages, some of the rolls bearing dates as early as 400 A. D., had been walled up about the year 1035, and for nearly nine centuries had been sealed from the world. All of these ancient documents—among them the world's earliest printed book, dated 868 A. D.—are on paper, which had been in use in China centuries before it was known in Europe. Some 8,000 of the scrolls from this cave are now deposited in the National Library of Peiping, others having made their way to Japan, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the British Museum. A few are in smaller repositories and in private hands. Since 1907 they have been the object of very intensive and rewarding research. Including this gift from Dr. Hu Shih, the Library of Congress possesses eight scrolls of this type: six from the Tunhuang grottoes, one from Turfan in Chinese Turkestan, and one which apparently had been preserved in Japan.

When making the presentation, prior to his return to China to assume his duties as President of the Peking National University, Dr. Hu wrote:

I hope the Library will accept it as a souvenir of many decades of cultural friendship and exchange . . . I take this opportunity to thank my friends at the Library for a thousand acts of kindness, of hospitality, and of most

effective assistance to me during these eight and a half years. Your great service to China in housing and protecting the "Han Wood Slips" [documents written on slips of wood before the invention of paper, and preserved in the sands of Chinese Turkestan] and the Rare Books of the National Library of Peiping [described in this *Journal*, February 1946, pp. 16-22] will long be remembered by all of us who know and appreciate the wonderfully good care you take of these Chinese treasures.

The scroll which Dr. Hu has presented comprises the first and second books of the *Ta Pan Nieh P'an Ching* which is the Chinese version of the Indian *Mahāparinirvāṇa* sūtra, translated by the Indian priest, Dharmaraksā, in the years 414-421 A. D. It is approximately 29 feet long and 10¾ inches wide, and is still mounted on the original wooden lacquered roller. Though undated, it appears, from the quality of the paper and the handwriting, to have been transcribed a little earlier than the T'ang period (618-907), perhaps in the sixth century. Dr. Hu says, concerning the scroll, "It was originally a gift to me from my old friend, Mr. Liang Ching-tun, who acquired it in Tunhuang when he was Commissioner of Finance for the province of Kansu."

This ancient scroll, brought to light on the historic highway which Chinese pilgrims of many centuries trod on their way to India, and which Marco Polo traversed when he went to China, is a symbol of the new era of understanding into which China and the United States are now moving.

ARTHUR W. HUMMEL
Chief, Division of Orientalia

The Deutsches Ausland-Institut

THE War Department has recently transferred to the Library of Congress for storage and safekeeping a part of the Deutsches Ausland-Institut archives which were seized in Stuttgart by the American Military Government. Extensive files of newspapers, large quantities of correspondence and mimeographed materials, and a number of books and pamphlets are included in this collection.

Founded in 1917 for German nationals throughout the world, whether citizens of Germany or of a foreign nation, the Deutsches Ausland-Institut was intended as a center to which these *Volksdeutsche* and *Auslandsdeutsche* could turn for help and advice on any cultural, scientific, or economic problem confronting them. Generally speaking, the activities of the DAI were threefold: (1) Research, through the establishment of libraries, archives, and collections of maps and photographs; (2) Instruction, through publications, exhibitions, and lectures; and (3) Information, through advice on emigration, placement, legal and economic problems, and the like.

Statistics in 1925 reveal that 30,000 inquiries from Germans abroad or from prospective emigrants in Germany were answered annually. Publications included a periodical (*Der Auslandsdeutsche*), a press service (which was sent gratis to all German-language newspapers in foreign countries), an illustrated calendar, and numerous monographic works. In this last category, 54 volumes appeared before 1933 in five groups: cultural, legal, documentary, biographical, and economic. These groups, after 1933, were combined into one series, the *Neue Reihe*.

Until 1933, the attitude and purpose of the DAI could scarcely be described as political or bellicose. With the advent of the Brownshirts, however, a complete change took place. The officers of the Institut were replaced by Nazi leaders. Political propaganda for advancing the principles of National Socialism and the Third Reich became the DAI's major activity, with the objective of converting all Germans in foreign countries to the Nazi cause. In the frank words of Deputy Gauleiter Friedrich Schmidt before the annual DAI convention on September 20, 1933:

Not only inside Germany but also outside the German borders, we have, as propagandists, the task to win all Germans for National Socialism. . . . as representatives of the Adolf Hitler Movement we declare most solemnly that National Socialist Germany is not inclined to give up anywhere in the world even one German soul.

As seen from the outside, the activities outlined above remained generally the same after 1933. But the aim of the DAI had now been officially defined as the ideological unification of all Germans throughout the world into one great national (*i. e.*, National Socialist) community. The thorough and efficient manner in which the Institut attempted to carry out this aim is well exemplified in the collection transferred from the DAI archives to the Library of Congress.

This material, consisting of correspondence, books, pamphlets, and newspapers, is now being examined and listed. The newspapers, a highly important group, comprise over 80,000 issues (estimated) and 9,000 bound volumes. The majority of these are in the German language and

were published between 1861 and 1944. The longest single file is the 359 volumes of *Bohemia*, published in Prague, 1861–1938. Czechoslovakia is represented by 166 titles in 2,789 volumes from 53 different cities and towns; Rumania ranks second with 111 titles in 900 volumes, and 27,079 unbound issues. Poland has 83 titles, and the United States 57 titles from every section of the country. The collection also includes newspapers published by the Germans in the occupied countries. In all, 43 countries are represented, with a total of 891 titles. [A list of these titles has been compiled by the Serials Division of the Library. Photostat copies may be ordered from the Photoduplication Service.]

Another important group consists of bibliographies, both of non-German publications relating to Germany and of German-American publications. Documents of the National Socialist Party are also present, including circulars (many of which are designated as “Confidential” or “Secret”), the official gazette for the functionaries of the Party (*Der Hohheitstraeger*, marked “For internal use only”), and the Partei-Kanzlei publication, the *Reichsverfuegungsblatt*, 1941–1943, edition B (marked “Not to be released”); these Party documents are of particular interest here in that they contain information concerning the DAI. The internal organization of the DAI is further illuminated by reports of the Institut’s conventions in 1937 and 1938, accompanied by card files relating to persons who were invited to attend, and by lists of DAI staff members.

Propaganda activities of the DAI may be found in many forms, some of which are exemplified in this collection by the numerous loose-leaf binders of correspondence regarding the establishment of a foundation, the Ehrenmal der deutschen Leistung im Auslande (commonly referred to as the “Museum”). Closely related to this proj-

ect is the correspondence on exhibits, clubs, costumes, heraldry, pictorial material, literature, lectures, musical and literary contests, and on the many other activities which were used to disguise the Institut’s insidious political operations.

Other categories of material related to the Institut’s central purpose are:

Colonization

Reports from German groups abroad (in Europe and overseas).

Espionage

Funkabhoerberichte (enemy broadcasts) marked “Secret,” collected in the Press Archive of the Reich’s Security Main Office (Reichssicherheits Hauptamt VII, A, 2).

Maps: U. S. maps, showing the distribution of Germans in this country. Also a description of the Chicago street name system.

Sailors: lists of German seamen in ports throughout the world, with detailed maps (published by the Weltwirtschaftliches Institut in Hamburg in February 1941 for the DAI).

Schulungs-Kurse (Instruction Courses): aids in forming Fifth Columns; lists of participants in these courses.

Student exchange: lists of activities of German students in the U. S. and other countries, and correspondence relating thereto.

Genealogy (*Sippenkunde*)

Family histories from a number of research branches.

Migration

Questionnaires relating to German families in other countries, chiefly Poland.

The War

Circulars and correspondence regarding slave labor (at the Leuna Works), civilian workers from the East, and the treatment of war prisoners.

“The work of the DAI encompasses the globe,” as the Institut has said in one of its publications. Even from the categories described above one may perceive the global range of DAI interests and activities; and one will also understand the formidable threat emanating from this organization which was destined to spread the Nazi

poison throughout the world. Under the guise of apparently harmless social, cultural and economic activities, the DAI infiltrated all lands, irrespective of political frontiers. With irresistible aggressiveness it forced into its ranks all the *Volksdeutsche* it could reach and convert, uniting them materi-

ally, ideologically, and politically, in adherence and loyalty to their common "Mother Germany" under the sign of the Crooked Cross.

MAX LEDERER
Acquisitions Department

Roger Fenton, Photographer of the Crimean War

MANKIND through the ages has recorded by the best possible method at his disposal the life which he encounters. With crude drawings in caves, designs scratched on ivory or bone, brush strokes made on canvas, lines engraved on copperplate, he has chronicled for posterity—at times, unknowingly—the scenes and events about him. With the invention of Daguerre and the resultant development of photography, a means of recording these events in the most exact manner was perfected. Introduced in 1839, photography opened a new era in pictorial documentation. One of the first major contributions to this era, a collection of photographs by Roger Fenton, has just been acquired by the Library of Congress.

Fifteen years after the first successful experiments, Fenton, an Englishman from Lancashire, saw the possibility of recording through photography the Crimean War. Messrs. Agnew and Sons of Manchester became interested in the idea and commissioned Fenton to make the trip to the Crimea. Although there are in existence several photographs taken during the War with Mexico, this was the first war actually to be covered by photography. Besides Fenton, another Englishman, Robertson, had gone to the Crimea on a similar mission.

Like every pioneer, Roger Fenton was faced with many new and unsolved problems: technical equipment, supplies, etc. One of his worries was eliminated in the selection of Marcus Sparling as an assistant. Sparling was known as a shrewd, clever and practical photographer, and in addition

was conversant with the routines of military life.

The necessity, which every photographer will understand, of having a perfectly darkened room (a locale not likely to be found on the field of battle or before the beleaguered wall of Sevastopol) resulted in the building of a studio on wheels. A carriage was secured from a wine merchant in Canterbury and converted into a dark room. Panes of yellow glass, with shutters, were fixed in the sides. A bed, which folded up into a very small space, and sections for fixing gutta-percha baths, glass-dippers, knives, forks, and spoons were constructed. This photographic van, as it was called, soon became a familiar sight on the Crimean battlefields.

It is interesting to note in some detail the equipment which this early combat photographer carried to the Crimean beaches in 1855: seven hundred glass plates of three different sizes, fitted in grooved boxes; five cameras; several cases of chemicals; a small still with stove; three or four printing frames; gutta-percha baths; dishes; and a few carpenter's tools. In addition to these purely photographic supplies, several boxes of preserved meats, wine, biscuits, harness for three horses, a tent, tools, and a great many smaller things likely to be useful were purchased, everything being packed up in thirty-six large boxes.

After much delay, Fenton and Sparling sailed the middle of February on the ship *Hecla*. Arriving in the harbor of Balaklava in March with his five cameras of assorted sizes, baggage, horses, and van,

Fenton received his first baptism of fire while still aboard the *Hecla*, jammed in the narrow harbor surrounded by hundreds of ships and thousands of fighting men. Here he watched the flashes of red light over the hills toward Sevastopol and listened to the heavy thunder of artillery.

The next morning Fenton went ashore with his baggage, but was unable to disembark the van containing his photographic laboratory because of its size. After searching for two days, after going to the admiral and to the captain of the port, receiving from every one kind attention and promises of assistance, but finding always that either the promised barge was loading with shell and would not be empty or that the barge was there but that the men who belonged to it had just been ordered elsewhere, Fenton stated that Sevastopol would be taken probably "Vi et Armis, but not by photography." He finally managed to reach the shore safely with all of his equipment however, and, after making arrangements with Colonel Harding, the Commandant of Balaklava, for permission to erect a hut to store his numerous boxes of equipment, he took a few pictures on the spot.

Fenton began to work seriously, occupying himself for some time in taking views in the town of Balaklava and its neighborhood and the cavalry camp beyond Kadikoi. Later, with the aid of six artillery horses, he moved up to the front where he remained until the end of May, when he obtained leave to join the Kerch expedition, but returned to camp in time to witness the attack on the Mamelon by the French and on the Quarries by the British troops. On the day of these battles Fenton photographed General Pelissier at a very early hour and the group of three commanders-in-chief in council.

Later, Fenton drove his van near the besieged city of Sevastopol to secure a good

view of that portion which was under bombardment. This bulky vehicle speedily attracted the attention of the enemy who doubtlessly supposed it contained ammunition or other military supplies, and made it a target for their shells. At first, the proximity of these visitors was anything but agreeable to the photographer, but he soon acquired coolness in the presence of danger. He heard the shells whistle about his wooden vehicle, and fall around it, but he regarded them with great unconcern, though on one occasion a well-directed shell struck its upper part and tore off a portion of the roof.

In a letter written on April 4, 1855, Fenton described some of the difficult conditions under which he worked:

I get on very slowly with my work here. The labour is in itself great & many pictures are spoiled by the dust & heat, still more by the crowd of people of all ranks who flock around . . .

Twenty-five days later, on April 29, he writes of other problems which added to his troubles:

. . . I am really bothered with applications to take portraits, this after all is my chief hindrance, if I refuse to take them I get no facilities for conveying my van from one locality to another, if I take only those that the public care about, I generally find that they have no time or dont like humbug, or want their horses taken & not themselves . . .

Back in England, Messrs. Agnew and Sons were getting impatient about the financial success of this new adventure in which they had become involved. In a letter to an unidentified friend, Fenton, well pleased with the results of his work, wrote on June 9th, 1855:

Dear Joe, I got your note yesterday & have just time before post to answer it. Agnew distresses himself for nothing, he is sure to make lots of money by the transaction, even I could. As for sending him the negatives, he does not know what he asks. They would be ruined in a fortnight in the hands of anyone he could get to print them. Besides they are not all his. I shall start from here as soon as I can . . .

Fenton returned to England with around 350 negatives from which he was able to obtain prints of a high quality. The Library of Congress was fortunate in acquiring 269 of these photographs from a Fenton descendant. Among these pictures will be found photographs of battlefields, camp life, views of the harbor at Balaklava, portraits of the leading commanders of the British, French and Turkish armies, as well as the men in the ranks. Unlike Mathew Brady in the Civil War, Fenton was not able to cross over to the enemy lines and photograph the opposing army.

Some of these remarkable photographs with titles on the backs in what is thought to be Roger Fenton's handwriting, are: Field Marshall Lord Raglan; Lt. Col. Clarke Kennedy; the Duke of Cambridge; Sir Colin Campbell; Commissary General Felder; Lt. Gen. Sir John Campbell; Omar Pacha (Commander of the Turkish Army); Lt. Col. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar; Maréchal Pelissier, G. C. B. (Commander of the French Army); General Sir James Simpson; Lt. Gen. Sir George Brown, G. C. B., K. A.; General Bosquet giving orders to his staff; Council of war held at Lord Raglan's headquarters the morning of the successful attack on the Mamelon—Lord Raglan, Maréchal Pelissier and Omar Pacha (Lord Raglan, who fell a victim to dysentery, died soon after this photograph was taken); Private in full marching order; Zouaves and soldiers of the line; Mr. William Simpson, the artist; The photographer's van; Cavalry camp near Balaklava; Balaklava, looking seawards, the Commandant's house in the foreground; Landing place, ordnance wharf, Balaklava—Genoese Castle in the

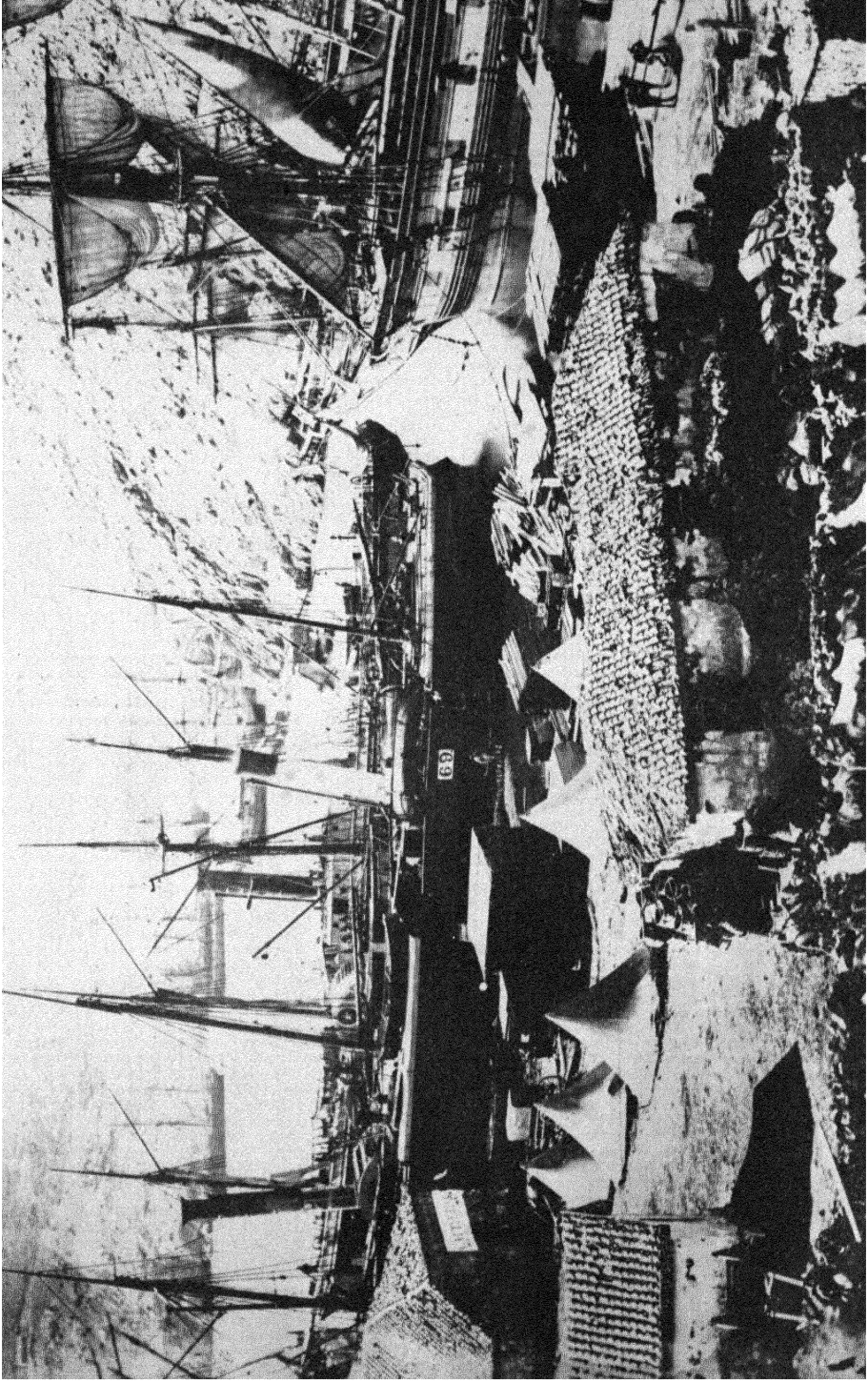
distance; The town of Balaklava; Balaklava Harbour, the Castle Pier; General view of Balaklava; Cossack Bay, Balaklava [*see illustration*]; Artillery wagons, view looking toward Balaklava; Mortar batteries in front of picquet house; Quiet day in the mortar battery; Landing place, railway stores, Balaklava—looking up the harbor; The Valley of the Shadow of Death.

Roger Fenton was one of the early promoters of the London Photographic Society and for several years after its establishment filled the post of Honorary Secretary. His photographs taken in the Crimea were exhibited in the Suffolk Street Gallery and in Paris. While in Paris, he was commanded to present himself at St. Cloud where he was received with the greatest kindness by the Emperor, who spent upwards of an hour and a half in looking over the collection.

Fenton contributed many articles to the London Photographic Society's *Journal*, which offered valuable information and the results of his experience to his fellow photographers. Some of the more important articles concerned the waxed-paper process, Herr Pretsch's photo-galvanographic process, collodion prepared from methylated ether, the law of artist's copyright, and Professor Pelzval's lenses.

In later years, however, he allowed photography to "lie on the shelf" and devoted himself to other pursuits. He practised law for some time and was also connected with the stock exchange. He died on August 8, 1869, after an illness of six days, at the comparatively early age of 50.

HIRST MILHOLLEN
Curator, Photograph Collection



Photograph by Roger Fenton, 1855. Cossack Bay, Balaklava.



Photograph by Roger Fenton, 1855. Camp of the 5th Dragoon Guards, Looking toward Kadikoi.

Annual Reports on Acquisitions

Law

WITH certain exceptions which are noted below, the period covered by this report extends from the close of the fiscal year 1943 to the end of the fiscal year 1945. During this period the acquisitions program of the Law Library was determined largely by two factors: first, the necessity for making available to the Government the latest legislative, judicial, and administrative material for all countries of the world, and second, the necessity for acquiring research materials in a market that had been sharply restricted by the closing of many normal commercial channels and sources.

Acquisitions activities were concentrated on the first requirement as soon as it became apparent in the early days of the war that the Government would need full and precise information on belligerent countries, particularly in regard to their internal organization and to the regimes established in occupied territories. The laws and decrees of the enemy governments were an essential part of this information and the acquisitions program has therefore been centered on the procurement of law gazettes, legal compilations, and treatises printed in enemy countries.

From the very beginning of the war, efforts were made to secure these publications from dealers in neutral countries. Moreover, cooperation in acquiring this material was requested of government agencies and international organizations, in particular, the International Labor Office, whose assistance has been of great value. Whenever original publications could not be obtained, photostats or microfilms were procured.

As a result, the Law Library has been able, in nearly all instances, to supply the

Congress, the courts, and the various war agencies with the legal materials necessary to their proper functioning. In some respects, the collections of foreign legislation have been kept more current during the war period than in previous years. This is true of the German *Reichsgesetzblatt* and of various loose-leaf editions (*e. g.*, *Das neue Deutsche Reichsrecht*), of the Italian *Gazetta ufficiale* and *Raccolta ufficiale*, and of numerous law gazettes (*Verordnungsblätter*) of the German occupation authorities. A fairly up-to-date collection of material in this last category pertaining to Poland, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Norway, Yugoslavia, Croatia, Slovakia, Latvia, Lithuania, Esthonia, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Finland was maintained during the war. There is no exaggeration in stating that nearly every wartime publication appearing in the United States, whether restricted or not, which dealt with a legal or economic phase of warfare, was based upon the use of these and other materials in the Law Library.

Although the emphasis in acquisitions has been centered on current publications, it was felt that no occasion to improve the collections of old and rare material should be neglected. The war resulted in a vast destruction of books in Europe which, together with inflation, soon caused a rise in the demand and in the prices of all books. No immediate relief after the war could be expected and therefore full attention was paid to the rare legal items which occasionally appeared on the American market. These opportunities were sometimes even more favorable than were similar opportunities in London. Several outstanding items were acquired in pursu-

ance of this policy, which has been more than justified by the conditions of the European book market which have prevailed thus far. With the exception of a few offers from Italy, no good opportunity for the acquisition of rare material from Europe has yet manifested itself.

Even at this time, a full report on legal acquisitions cannot be written. Commercial channels in Europe and in the Far East are not fully reopened, and as a result the Law Library has not yet received all the material which dealers were forced to hold during the war. Until this has been received, it will be impossible to ascertain the full effect of the war upon the collections and to plan a program for the systematic acquisition of the publications which dealers were unable to set aside. However, since the Law Library was especially fortunate in acquiring through photoduplication copies of a great many items which could not be acquired in the original, it is hoped that the number of items totally lost will prove to be small.

North America

In the past year very little legal Americana not already in the vast collections of the Law Library has been available. Several valuable items which deserve special attention have been added, however. Among these, the *Political Constitution of the Free State of Coahuila & Texas* (1827) is probably the most interesting. It is the extremely rare Natchitoches imprint of the constitution which was sanctioned by the Congress of Coahuila and Texas on the 11th of March, 1827. This is not listed in Raines' *Bibliography of Texas* (although Raines does include the Saltillo imprint of 1827), and no record of a sale of this document has been found. The item is an excellently preserved copy and forms a valuable addition to the Law Library collections.

Another rare and interesting item secured during this period is the *Acts and Laws of His Majesty's English Colony of Connecticut in New-England in America*. New London, Timothy Green, 1750, together with the *Charter Granted by His Majesty King Charles II. to the Governour, & Company of the English Colony of Connecticut in New-England in America*. New London, Timothy Green, 1750.

According to Bates' *Connecticut Statute Laws*, this copy is one of the first of several impressions of the revision. It corresponds typographically to Bates' detailed description of the first printing, but with a difference in pagination (this copy has 262 pages, whereas the first printing had only 256). It is obvious, however, that the six additional pages are inserted and were not a part of the original volume. A copy of a different and later printing of the same revision which the Law Library had been unable to secure in the past was also purchased during the year.

The Law Library is fortunate in having acquired an additional and extremely scarce Franklin imprint:

Anno Regni Georgii II. Regis, Magnae Britanniae, Franciae, & Hiberniae Duodecimo. At a General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, Begun and Holden at Philadelphia, the Fourteenth Day of October, Anno Dom. 1738. In the Twelfth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George II. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc. And from Thence Continued by Adjournments to the First Day of May, 1739. Philadelphia, B. Franklin, M, DCC, XXXIX. [Caption title: An Act for the Better Enabling Divers Inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania, to Trade and Hold Land within the Said Province.]

Another unusual and exceedingly rare item recently acquired is the Militia Law of

Louisiana printed in German. The Act was authorized by the Legislature to be printed and distributed in order to advise the people of their rights under the conscription provisions. Since alien exemption from service had been removed by the Act, a limited number of copies was printed in German and distributed to the German population. Reproductions have been made but this copy may be the only original extant:

Das Miliz-Gesetz von Louisiana. Angenommen von der Staats-Legislatur am 23. Januar 1862. New Orleans, E. H. Böltz, 1862.

The two following items complete the Law Library file of early Tennessee Acts with the exception of the 5th Assembly, 2nd Session, 1804, which is still lacking.

Acts Passed at the First Session of the Sixth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, Began and Held at Knoxville, on Monday the Sixteenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five. Knoxville, Printed by John B. Hood, 1805.

Acts Passed at the Second Session of the Sixth General Assembly, of the State of Tennessee, Began and Held at Knoxville, on Monday the Twenty-Eighth Day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six. Knoxville, Printed for Elizabeth Roulstone, 1806. [J. B. Hood, Printer.]

While the following items are not early imprints, they are extremely scarce, since a very limited number of copies was printed. They represent an unusual session of the Oklahoma Legislature which was called for the purpose of impeaching certain public officials:

Proceedings of the Senate and the Senate of the State of Oklahoma Sitting as a Court of Impeachment from December 6th, 1927 to December 29th, 1927.

Proceedings of the Special Session of the Eleventh Legislature December, 1927. House Journal.

A very fine deposit of Indian laws has been carefully collected by the Law Library in past years. It was further improved by the addition of a scarce Choctaw item:

Acts and Resolutions of the General Council of the Choctaw Nation. Passed at Its Regular Session 1899. South McAlester, News Press, 1900.

Other acquisitions which should be mentioned here are:

MASSACHUSETTS

Resolves of the General Assembly of the State of Massachusetts-Bay, Begun and Held at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Wednesday the 28th Day of May, Being the Last Wednesday in Said Month, Anno Domini, 1777. Boston, Printed by John Gill, M,DCC, LXXVII.

NEW JERSEY

An Act to Enable the Owners and Possessors of Meadow and Marsh, Lying on Newton-Creek, in the County of Gloucester, to Make and Maintain a Bank, Dam and Necessary Waterworks, to Stop the Tide out of the Said Creek, and to Keep the Watercourse Thereof Open and Clear. Passed at Trenton, November 20, 1786.

RHODE ISLAND

Acts and Resolves, January, 1779. At the General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Begun and Holden (in Consequence of Warrants Issued by His Excellency the Governor) at Providence, within and for the Said State, on Tuesday the Nineteenth Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hun-

dred and Seventy-nine. Present, His Excellency William Greene, Esquire, Governor.

Acts and Resolves, February, 1779. At the General Assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Begun and Holden (by Adjournment) at East-Greenwich, within and for the State Aforesaid, on the Last Monday in February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine. Present, His Excellency William Greene, Esq; Governor.

A systematic survey of the Library's holdings and needs in the field of state session laws has been conducted in the past year and a tabulated check completed for every State in the Union. As a result, a considerable amount of this material has been purchased. The same survey will be continued to cover state revisions, reports, and digests.

England

The closing years of the war were marked by a scarcity of dealers' offers of early English legal materials. In spite of the few offers received, however, the Law Library acquired a number of scarce and important sixteenth century English law books, of which three—*Carta feodi*, Swinburne's work on wills, and Rastell's dictionary—enjoy the distinction of being pioneers in their respective fields.

MANUSCRIPTS

A number of English manuscripts were purchased, the most important of which is one by J. M. Kemble, devoted to a collection of Anglo-Saxon law sources. In its consideration of the early charters and other *diplomata*, it furnishes more detailed information concerning some phases of that study, particularly authenticity and evaluation, than is contained in the author's *Codex diplomaticus aevi Saxonici*. The work

will serve as a valuable introduction to the study of Saxon charters and will also furnish information on the customary law of the Anglo-Saxons as detected in accounts of the chroniclers and the charters of the kings. The manuscript is unpublished and will be a valuable addition to our pre-Norman legal material.

REPORTS

De Termino Pasche. Anno XXII. Regni Regis Edwardi Quarti. London, Richard Tottell, 1556. (Beale R 367)

Of the seven editions of the Year Books of the twenty-second year of Edward IV, four were published by Tottell. The item acquired completes our holdings of these Tottell imprints for this regnal year.

Bellewe, Richard. *Les Ans du Roy Richard le Second. Collect' ensembl' hors de les abridgments de Statham, Fitzherbert et Brooke per Richard Bellewe de Lincolnne, 1585.* London, Robert Robinson, 1585. (Cowley 81)

This is a collection of cases extracted from the abridgments of Statham, Fitzherbert and Brooke which Dugdale in his *Origines juridicales* on page 58 describes as the Year Book of Richard II. The Year Books of this reign have never been printed, and Bellewe's work supplies an important desideratum. This is a very scarce and important item.

STATUTES

The Law Library was fortunate in being able to acquire three editions of Rastell's abridgment of the statutes:

Rastell, William. *A Collection of All the Statutes, from the Begynning of Magna Carta, unto the Yeare of Our Lorde (1557).* London, Richard Tottell, 1565. (Beale S 60; Cowley 54)

Rastell, William. *A Collection in English, of the Statutes Now in Force, Continued from the Beginning of Magna*

Charta, Made in the 9. Yeere of the Reigne of King H. 3. Untill the End of the Session of Parliament Holden in the 28. Yeere of the Reigne of Our Gracious Queene Elizabeth. London, Christopher Barker, 1588. (Beale S 69; Cowley 86)

Rastell, William. *A Collection in English, of the Statutes Now in Force, Continued from the Beginning of Magna Charta, Made in the 9. Yeere of the Reigne of King H. 3. Untill the Ende of the Session of Parliament Holden in the 31. Yeere of the Reigne of Our Gracious Queene Elizabeth.* London, Christopher Barker, 1591. (Beale S 69a; Cowley 87)

The first edition of Rastell's statutes appeared in the year 1557. Beale lists sixteen editions of this work, of which the Law Library had but three before acquiring these editions. Beale and Cowley locate one copy only of the 1588 and the 1591 editions in this country, and but two copies of the 1565 edition.

TREATISES

Carta feodi. London, Thomas Berthelet. (Beale T 172a)

This anonymous tract is considered to be the ancestor of the many collections of conveyancing and other forms which have since appeared. The publication of eighteen editions between the years 1506 and 1541 is an evidence of its popularity.

Modus tenendi curiam baronis. London, Thomas Berthelet, 1540. (Beale T 193)

A popular manual of practice and procedure in the local courts during the first half of the sixteenth century. Beale locates but one other copy of this edition in the United States.

[Rastell, John]. *The Expositions of the Termes of the Lawes of Englande . . . 1575.* London, Richard Tottell, 1575. (Beale T 456a)

Rastell's dictionary is not only the earliest of its kind but is considered the most important historically, being the foundation for subsequent works of this character. The first edition appeared in the year 1527 in Norman-French. The present edition is provided with an English translation in parallel columns "to thentent that such yong studentes maye the sooner atteine knowledge of the Frenche tongue." Beale locates two copies only of this edition in the United States.

The number of offers of seventeenth century legal treatises was disappointingly small. The following list is representative of the type of such material acquired:

Swinburne, Henry. *A Treatise of Testaments and Last Wills . . .* London, 1677.

Fitzherbert, Anthony. *The New Natura Brevium . . .* London, 1687.

——— *Loffice et auctoritie de iustices de peace . . .* London, Company of Stationers, 1617.

Robinson, Henry. *Certaine Proposals in order to a New Modelling of the Lawes, and Law-proceedings, for a More Speedy, Cheap, and Equall Distribution of Justice throughout the Common-wealth. . . .* London, M. Simmons, 1653.

[Blount, Thomas]. *The Several Statutes concerning Bankrupts, Methodically Digested. Together with the Resolutions of Our Learned Judges on Them. As Likewise the Statutes 13th. Eliz. and 27 Eliz. touching Fraudulent Conveyances; with the Like Resolutions on Them. . . .* London, T. Twyford, 1670.

Flanders

Ordonnances, statuts, stile et maniere de proceder, faits & decretez par le Roy nostre Sire pour son Grand Conseil le VIII de Juin MDLIX. Malines, Jean Jaye, 1669.

These are the *ordonnances* (royal decrees) issued for the Grand Conseil de

Malines by Philip II of Spain, with the elucidations thereon by the Grand Conseil. These *ordonnances* are not mentioned in the *Inventaire des archives de la Belgique* (Bruxelles, 1900–1903). The present copy is said to have belonged to the Governor of the Netherlands; it is interleaved with blank paper bearing minute, but clearly legible annotations in a contemporary hand.

The almost complete absence of legislative material on the Grand Conseil de Malines in the Library of Congress makes this volume a valuable accession. In the history of the Spanish governance of Belgium, the Grand Conseil de Malines, a counterpart of the Madrid Gran Concejo, played an outstanding part. A favorite maxim of Charles V states that the Spanish monarch should reside in Italy in order to conquer new states, in Flanders in order to keep them, in Spain in order to lose them. The Grand Conseil de Malines was the chief vehicle for keeping the Spanish possessions in the Low Countries.

Holy Roman Empire

Glaubwürdig Abschrift roemischer kayserlicher maiestat Edicts und Mandats, wider den Luther und sein Anhennger. [Mainz, Jo. Schoeffer, 1521].

This is the famous decree, popularly known as the "Edict of Worms," by which Emperor Charles V declared Martin Luther a heretic and proscribed him and his followers throughout the Empire. The same Edict also set up a press censorship of all Lutheran-inspired literature.

The present copy represents either the first or second printing of the Edict. Two contemporaneously printed editions are recorded, the folio edition to which the present copy belongs (Weller, *Repertorium*, No. 1683) and an undated quarto edition with practically the same text (Weller, No. 1684). Priority between the two has not been established. No copy of the folio edi-

tion is recorded in America, and the only other known copy is located in the British Museum.

Romischer kayserlicher maiestat Ordnungen . . . [Nuremberg, 1522]. Weller, No. 2233.

This book contains a decree issued by the Emperor Charles V which belongs to the category of acts known as *Landfrieden Gesetzgebung*, that is, laws introduced by the imperial power to enforce public order. The early Middle Ages knew no remedies for a violated right other than a feud. During this period of constant warfare, the central authorities—the Empire and the Church—sought to protect certain properties, such as churches and cemeteries, and certain persons, such as women and clergymen, from intruders. Thus these acts became the starting point in the development of imperial and state legislation in Germany. They supplied also the foundations for criminal law. In the book acquired, there is one of these decrees which is important for two reasons: first, the law enacted several rules of criminal law; second, it established the subdivision of the Holy Roman Empire into ten districts which, in the main, survived until 1801. (Schröder, *Lehrbuch*, Leipzig, 1898, p. 807.) This decree is therefore of a constitutional nature.

At the end of both decrees contained in the book, there is a woodcut facsimile of the signatures of Ferdinand C. Palatine and Ludwig Pfalsgraff—the rest of the signatures are illegible—by commission of the Imperial Council. This is a rare example of woodcut signatures added to the printed text; no such example of this use of the wood block has previously been found in the Law Library collections.

Sigismund. *Hienach volget die Reformation so der aller durch leüchtigtst grossmechtigtst fürst vñ herr/herr Sigmüd . . .* [Augsburg, 1484].

The term "Reformation" was applied in medieval law to a revision of the existing statutes of a more or less broad nature. This incunabulum contains such a comprehensive piece of legislation, enacted by the Emperor Sigismund. It is probably the only copy in America, since it is not listed by the *Second Census*. In typography it is a specimen of very early artistic printing. The woodcut initials to be found throughout the book are of a design seldom used by early presses. Most remarkable is the full-page woodcut of Sigismund's dream, contemporaneously colored by hand—an example of crude, but forceful woodcut work.

Iceland

Ein kyrkju Ordinantia epter huðrre . . .
Hoolum, 1635. Bound with: *Hionabands*
Articular utgiefner af Kong Fridrich . . .
[Hólar? 1635].

This item consists of two early Icelandic law books. One is the church ordinance of 1604, promulgated by the Danish King Christian IV, translated into Icelandic and printed in Hoolum in 1635. The other is the 1587 marriage ordinance of the Norwegian King Frederick II, also translated into Icelandic. Fiske (*Bibliographical Notices*, I, Nos. 6 and 7) states that the latter item usually accompanies the church ordinance mentioned above. It bears no place and no date, but it is attributed to the same printer and year as the church ordinance.

Although Icelandic law was codified under Christian V in 1686, the laws contained in this work remained, to a certain extent, unaffected by this codification. Stephensen in 1819 still listed them among the sources of law. Printing began in Iceland in 1534 and in the sixteenth century no more than 60 books were printed, of which perhaps not more than four were legal books (Hermannsson, *Islandica IX, passim*). This book, the earliest legal

Icelandic imprint in the Law Library collections, is also the earliest Icelandic imprint in the Library of Congress.

Latin America

In the past fiscal year the Law Library has received over 2,600 books and pamphlets from Latin America by purchase and by exchange. Among these receipts, the unusually large proportion of legislation on banking, taxation, and other subjects in the field of economics testifies to the growing demand for this kind of material. Changes in the governmental structure of Latin American countries have also had an appreciable effect on the year's acquisitions; the official gazettes containing the new constitutions and voting laws resulting from these changes have been sought after assiduously and arrangements made for transmitting them by air mail, while the annotated texts have been acquired as soon as they appeared in book form.

Special activities which should be noted include the work in Brazil of the Department of State Publications Procurement Officer, who is attempting to complete the Library's files of provincial publications and to secure other materials which have been unprocurable through commercial channels. The compilation of legal guides for Bolivia and Paraguay has required special emphasis on the acquisition of publications from these countries; although many of the items needed for the guides were published within the past twenty years, they are now unavailable commercially, hence a constant search for new channels and private sources is necessary.

Particular attention has been given to the Library's collection of Uruguayan law by the Consultant in Latin American Law, Dr. Secundino Vázquez, Director of the Biblioteca del Poder Legislativo de la República Oriental del Uruguay, who surveyed these collections and prepared desiderata lists. On his return to Uruguay, Dr.

Vázquez kindly offered to assist the Library in securing needed items. A most important series, the *Colección Abadie-Santos*, the only official Uruguayan publication containing the decisions of the courts, has already been completed through Dr. Vázquez' good offices and will be maintained with his assistance. This set, a highly complex publication, has previously been unobtainable in complete form.

Few outstanding collections or notable single items have been acquired recently for the Latin American law collections. One rarity which should be mentioned here is the *Libro de los Cocomes de Cacalchen*, a collection of autograph documents dating from 1646 to 1826, partly in Maya and partly in Spanish. Records of municipal ordinances, hearings in the *audiencias*, wills, testaments, and notarial papers of various types are included in this group (which was formerly in the famous manuscript collection of William Gates).

Another item of interest is a report by José Ignacio de Pombo entitled *Informe del Real Consulado de Cartagena de Indias a la Suprema Junta Provincial . . .* 1810. This official report is important as legal source material because of the detailed suggestions made by the author (the head of the Real Consulado) and the grievances stated by him; these led to legislation designed to remedy the grievances, and to promote industry and encourage colonization. The report was printed the year before independence from Spain was declared. The fact that the volume survived sieges and civil war during subsequent Colombian history makes it all the more valuable.

Russia

Mir s Bogom chelovieku ili pokaianie sviatoe . . . Kiev, 1669.

This book, handsomely printed in Church Slavonic and decorated with three

full-page woodcuts, originates from an important early press of Southwestern Russia, that of the Kiev Lavra Monastery, where printing was begun in 1619. The work contains the Slavonic equivalent of a type of writing (very popular in Roman Catholic canon law) known as penitentials, *casus conscientiae*, etc. These were manuals for confessors, instructing them not only in theological, but also in legal matters, particularly in connection with the imposition of church penalties. However, only a very small number of such works originated in the Eastern Orthodox Church. The earlier works and their interrelations with the Catholic prototypes were thoroughly investigated by Pavlov and Suvorov, but the more recent ones have yet to be explored.

During the seventeenth century bloody wars raged in the Kiev region. In 1651 Kiev was looted and in 1718 the printing office was burned. The whole region which for nearly three centuries had been a part of the Polish state was finally incorporated into Muscovia. The Kiev press, however, had originated prior to the incorporation. Books printed there were for a time free from Moscow censorship and in content and form had a character of their own. When the Kiev Monastery and its press came under the jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarch, all its printing was then done under the censorship of Moscow, after the Moscovite patterns. Thus the Kiev imprints lost their individuality (Titov, *Tipografia Kievo-Pecherskoi Lavry*. Kiev, 1918. Vol. I, pp. 338 *et seq.*).

The present work was compiled by Innocentius Gisel, Abbot of the Kiev Monastery, rector of its academy and head of its press from 1656 to 1683 (the only press in Kiev at that time). Several chapters treat of purely legal problems, including the degrees of kinship with relation to marriage and inheritance. The chapter on this subject is illustrated with a full-page woodcut of a tree of kinship. This is the first edi-

tion, which was followed in a few years by another. Under Patriarch Joachim (1685–1690), the work was restricted as being inspired by foreign influences.

The book is dedicated to Czar Alexis Mikhailovitch (the father of Peter the Great), whose portrait appears on an added title page. Here Czar Alexis is depicted piercing a dragon with "Aaron's Rod," the branches of which bear the inscriptions, "Victory, Glory, Strength, Honor, Peace," etc. Behind the Czar are Russian soldiers with a banner inscribed, "In the Hosts of Heaven Is Our Hope." Opposite the Czar and his troops is the fleeing enemy army. Above Aaron's Rod, the Russian Double Eagle with the image of the Virgin (instead of the customary St. George), and with wings inscribed "Faith, Hope, Charity, Wisdom," etc., is flanked by the patron saints of the Kiev Monastery. At the top is the dove symbolizing the Holy Ghost, and the inscriptions, "God the Father" and "In Thy Strength, Peace." [See illustration.]

The volume is contemporaneously bound in a splendid specimen of Russian ecclesiastical style binding with a medallion tooled in the center showing a reindeer and the words of the Twenty-third Psalm. Such bindings were made in the Kiev Monastery. The bookplate is that of the Society of Lovers of Russian Antiquities, which has published a voluminous set of facsimiles of old Russian manuscripts and other documents.

Russian works printed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in Southwestern Russia, then a part of Poland, form a special group highly cherished by Russian bibliophiles. Typographically they differ considerably from books printed at that time in Moscow and should be linked with the books printed in Slavonic characters in Venice. The presses of Southwestern Russia have not hitherto been represented in the otherwise excellent Russian collec-

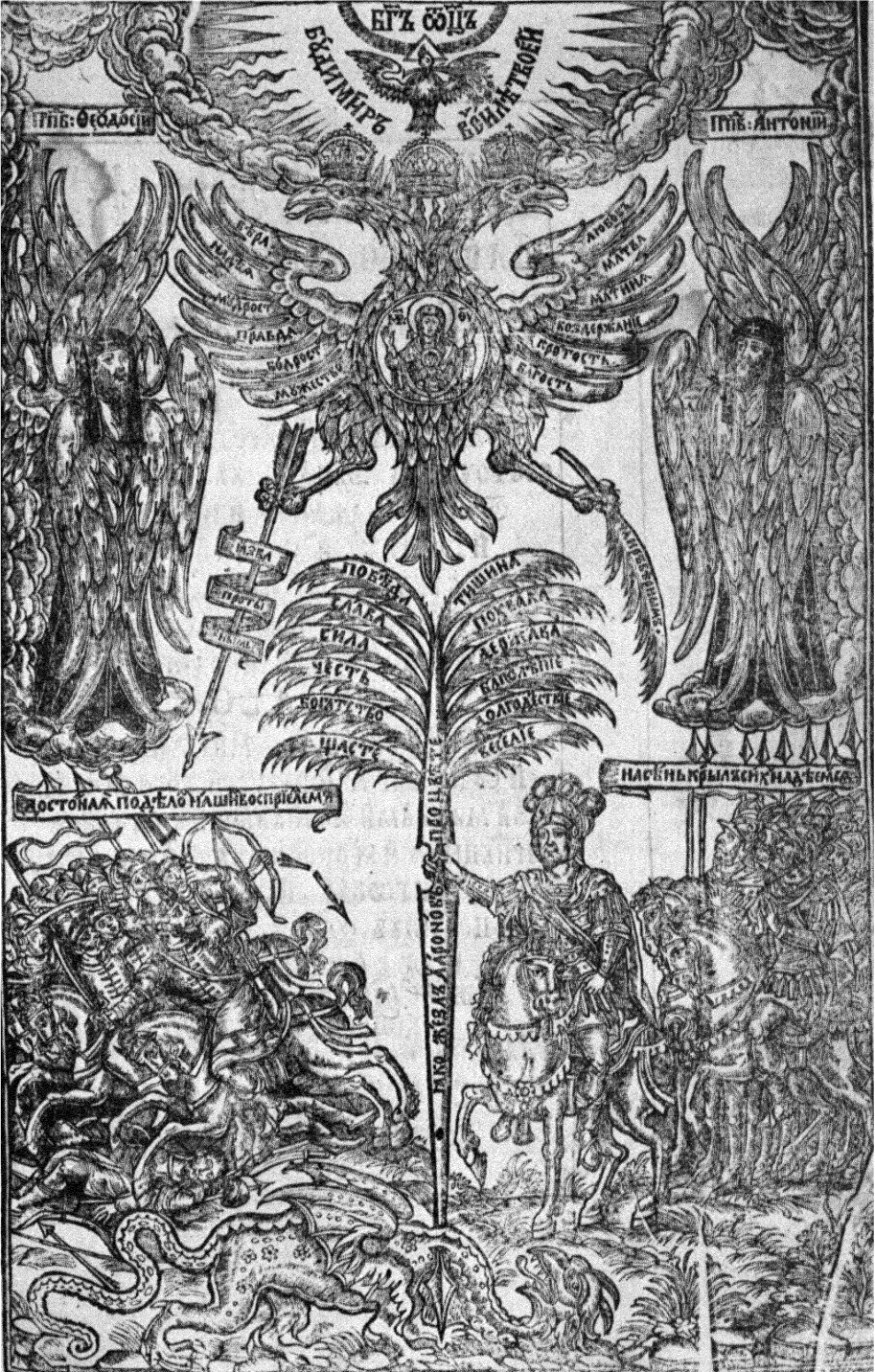
tions of the Library of Congress. Insofar as can be determined now, the acquired item is the earliest and most representative specimen from these presses on the shelves of the Library.

Ustav Imperatorskago shliakhetnago sukhoputnago kadetskago korpusa dlia rossiiskago iunoshestva and four other books bound in one volume.

These five items, printed in 1766, may be said to have laid the foundation of education in Russia. Three of them are statutes on the organization, functions, and curriculum of the so-called cadet corps, *i. e.*, the military academy, and two others are explanatory material prepared by the most outstanding educator of that time, Betskoi. Catherine the Great, by whose order these statutes were enacted, is rightly considered to be the founder of the system of public education in Russia. The most progressive educational ideas of that epoch are expressed in all these items. Although military schools for boys came to an end with the Revolution, similar military schools were re-established recently in the Soviet Union and named after Suvorov, the famous Russian general of Catherine the Great's time. This collection may be considered the direct ancestor of legislation concerning these schools.

All five items are fine specimens of the artistry and splendor of Russian eighteenth century printing and illustration. Dry legal material is presented in an unusually ornate form. Of special value are the 21 engravings [see illustration]. During this period, the engravings for Russian books were frequently made abroad, particularly in France. In this collection, however, the engravings are all signed by native Russian artists. This is a point of special interest in the history of Russian graphic art. (See Sopikov, Vol. V, Nos. 12 and 218; Guberti, Vol. I, No. 135; Bitovt, Nos. 1582–1586.)

The volume is contemporaneously bound in fine red morocco, with gilt tooling on



Added Title Page, *Mir s Bogom*. Kiev, 1669.



ГЛАВА ШЕСТАЯ

О

ЭКЗАМЕНАХЪ

И

НАГРАЖДЕНІЯХЪ.

І.

Производитъ экзаменъ въ наукахъ и эксерциціяхъ первому и второму возрастамъ чрезъ четыре мѣсяца, а третьему чрезъ шесть: бытъ при томъ Генералу Директору съ прочими начальствующими въ Корпусъ, и по меньшей мѣрѣ одному изъ членовъ Совѣта. Въ по-

sides and back and a blue title-label inlaid on the spine. The front cover bears a monogram in the form of two combined "P's" in French script. This is the *super-exlibris* of the Emperor Paul of Russia (Pavel, first name and Petrovich, patronymic). This very copy was described and reproduced by Vereshchagin, the foremost Russian authority on rare books and book-plates (Vereshchagin, *Russkii Knizhnyi Znak*. 1902. Plate 84, p. 67).

Donescnie sliedstvennoi kommissii [St. Petersburg], 1826 [Bound with it are documents described below].

This volume contains authentic and later suppressed material reflecting critical events of the so-called "December Mutiny" which broke out upon the death of Emperor Alexander I in 1825. The mutiny, which is generally considered to be the first manifestation of the revolutionary movement in Imperial Russia, was effected by a secret society of officers of the Imperial Guards and of the army who attempted to use the opportunity arising from the confusion in the succession to the throne for a *coup d'état*. Some of them aimed at the establishment of a constitutional government, others were for a republic, and the extremists among these planned the annihilation of the Imperial family.

The confusion arose from the fact that Emperor Alexander I died in 1825 without issue. The natural successor to the throne was the elder of his two surviving brothers, Constantine, who at that time was in Warsaw in the capacity of viceroy of Poland. But Constantine had previously renounced his right to the throne in favor of the younger brother Nicholas. His written renunciation had been kept secret by the Emperor, however.

Alexander died at Taganrog, far from the capital, and upon the receipt in St. Petersburg of the news, Shulgin, the governor of the capital, immediately ordered the troops to take the oath of allegiance

to Emperor Constantine and sent a report to him at Warsaw. A part of the garrison and the highest governmental body, the Ruling Senate, took the oath. Then the message from Constantine arrived bringing the news of his renunciation and his decision to carry it out, surprising even Nicholas himself. The troops were ordered to swear a new oath of allegiance, this time to the Emperor Nicholas I. The revolutionists decided to take advantage of the confusing situation and establish their own provisional government with Prince Trubetskoy at the head. The leaders called on the soldiers of their regiments to refuse to take the new oath because they were already sworn to Constantine. On December 14, 1825, the mutineers brought the troops which they controlled to the Senate Square in the center of the city but, by the end of the day, they were crushed and dispersed by the troops loyal to Nicholas I. A more prolonged mutiny with more bloodshed occurred among the troops stationed in Southern Russia but this was also suppressed.

After an investigation by a specially appointed inquiry committee and trial, five leaders were executed and the majority of the mutineers were banished to Siberia, while others were demoted and sent to the army in the Caucasus. All efforts were made by the Government to erase the events from the memory of the people. The fact of the oath to Constantine was to be concealed. The destruction of all the decrees, proclamations, and other documents issued in this connection was ordered, and of course they were never printed in the official *Polnoe Sobranie Zakonov* (Complete Collection of Laws). But several of the decrees and proclamations which survived have now been acquired by the Library. These are: a) The proclamation of the Governor of St. Petersburg ordering the oath to Constantine; by Manifesto of Alexander I appointing

Nicholas the successor to the throne (printed in 1823 but not made public); c) Printed text of the oath; d) Edict (*Ukaz*) of the Ruling Senate calling the authorities and the population to take the oath to Constantine; e) Manifesto by Nicholas I explaining the situation and ordering the new oath to him as the legitimate sovereign; f) Renunciation of Constantine. No other collection of such documents is known outside Russia. In addition to these documents, the report of the inquiry committee is included in the volume.

[*Natsional'nyi vopros*] [Collection of printed matter, laws, and decrees concerning the problem of racial minorities in Russia] 1905-06.

The discrimination against some of the racial minorities in Russia, and the Jews in particular, was one of the many complicated legal problems prior to the Revolution. Some of the restrictions and discomforts imposed on the racial minorities were established by executive orders, by individual ministers, or by the cabinet. The Library has acquired a very comprehensive collection of material compiled in one of the ministries, probably the Ministry of the Interior, for a study of this situation in preparation for new legislation which would achieve greater equality. Some of the material is not available in any other form.

Spain

Through the acquisition in this country of individual old Spanish items and through the arrival from Spain of a collection ordered some time ago, the Spanish legal material pertaining to the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries was considerably augmented.

A large number of *prematicas* in the form of collections covering a period of time, or in the form of individual acts was acquired. Most of the *prematicas* of the

sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are real masterpieces of Spanish book printing, with woodcut title pages of high artistic value. Among them is a collection of 26 *prematicas* and *capitulos*, thoroughly covering the period from 1598-1604. This partially fills a gap in the Law Library collections of *prematicas*, which end with the year 1592 and begin again with 1610. The individual *prematicas* include a number of subjects and have a variety of imprints.

A volume containing the *Fueros de Aragon* of 1576 and 1585 (printed in 1606), and the *Fueros y Actos* of 1602 (likewise printed in 1606), has also been acquired. This completes the Library's collection of the *Actos de las Cortes* for the years 1585-1686.

Another item of importance is Fernando Mendoza's *Sobre la defensa, y aprobacion del Concilio Illiberritano* (Madrid, 1594).

This deals with the Council of Illiberri (Elvira) which took place in the early part of the fourth century and laid down some 81 canons on the subject of ecclesiastical discipline. The decrees of this Council were a subject of constant discussion in ecclesiastical circles, being attacked on the grounds of heterodoxy. Philip II supported these decrees and it was under his patronage and direction that Mendoza wrote the work with a view of sending it to the Pope for reaffirmation of the decrees. Having been printed and published for this special purpose, the issue was limited, and the surviving copies are extremely rare.

This particular copy was a duplicate in the Library of the Escorial and was sold with the permission of Philip II in 1613, according to the inscription on the fly-leaf over the signature of the Librarian. The book had been placed on the *Index Expurgatorius* in 1612 at which time a strip of paper was pasted over the objectionable passage on page 92 of Book II. A certifying inscription stating that the correction had been made appears on the verso of the

last printed leaf. The copy later passed into the hands of the "Carmen Calzado" (the order of the shod Carmelites) as may be seen in the inscription at the bottom of the second title page.

The book is bound in full calf binding, bearing as *superexlibris* the coat of arms of Philip II. The leaves are gilt edged and bear the pressmark of the Library of the Escorial.

Canon Law

Decisiones Rotae Romanae

Because no comprehensive collection of the decisions of the high tribunal of the Roman Catholic Church—the Rota—has been published, it is necessary for libraries to assemble separate collections of these decisions. Until recently only a few of these collections were on the shelves of the Library of Congress. After the war, however, a good collection of such separately published compilations of these reports was located in Italy and purchased. It covers a period of over two and one-half centuries and includes the following compilations: Ludovisius, 1566; Serafini, 1566; *Novissimarum diversorum auditorum*, 1590; Coccini, 1600; Cencii, 1602; Ubaldi et Monaldi, 1602; Cavallerii, 1607; Putei, 1611; Buratti, 1613; Merlini, 1621; Duran, 1625; De Roxas, 1635; Cerri, 1640; Emerix, 1669; Bichii, 1671; Lancetti, 1696; Farinaccio, 1697; Kaunitz, 1702; Fanco-nerii, 1709; Errera, 1716; Ratti, 1722; *Decisiones recentiores in compendium*, 1730; Tanarii, 1734; Malvasias, 1792; Tavecchii, 1800; Curtii, 1820; Marini, 1825; and Martel, 1849.

Bartholomaeus de Chaimis. *Interrogatoriu[m] sive confessionale*. Milan, Christophorus Valdarfer, 1474.

Second Census B-138.

Nicolaus de Ausmo. *Supplementum summae pisanellae et canones poenitentiales, et consilia Alexandri de Nevo*. Venice, Franciscus

Renner, de Heilbronn, and Nicolaus de Frankfordia, 1476.

Second Census N-53.

Bullae Novem. [Rome, Printer of Manilius' *Astronomicum*, about 1484].

The only recorded copy in America.
Second Census B-1134.

Regulae cancellariae apostolicae S. Inno. P. VIII. [Strassburg, Johann (Reinhard) Gröninger, after Sept. 13, 1484].

The only recorded copy in America.
Second Census I-118.

Sanducus, Felinus. *Sermo de indulgentia plenaria*. [Pisa, Gregorius de Gente, Nov. 1484].

The only recorded copy in America.
Second Census S-144.

Declaratio et determinatio super indulgentiam pro animabus purgatorii. [Mainz, Peter Schoeffer, 1485-92?].

This is a reprint of Sixtus IV's *Declaratio* of November 27th, 1477, arranged by his commissary for indulgences, Raymond Peraudi, with abstracts from the commentaries by John Fabrica and Nicholas Richard. It is the only copy of this edition in the United States according to the *Second Census* (S-504), and no other editions are listed.

Salis, Baptista de. *Summa casuum conscientiae*. [Speier, Peter Drach], 1488.

Second Census S-45.

Bulla indulgentiarum pro subsidiis contra Turcas praestitis indultarum. [Mainz, Peter Schoeffer, after December 18, 1488].

Bulls of the late medieval popes exist usually only in general collections, none of which contains critical editions. Incunabula in this field, therefore, have primary source value, especially as the originals in the Vatican Archives will remain unpublished probably for a long time to come. This is the only copy in America according to the *Second Census* (I-96).

Innocent VIII. *Articuli abbreviati ultimae bullae*. [Cologne, Ulrich Zel, about 1490].

The *Second Census* (I-90) lists only one more copy in America.

Lochmaier, Michael. *Parochiale curatorum*. [Nuremberg, Friedrich Creussner, not before 1493].

Second Census L-236.

Gratianus, the Canonist. *Decretum*. Venice, Baptista de Tortis, 1496.

The earliest of the De Tortis editions of *Decretum* located in America. *Second Census* G-349.

De Pavinis, Johannes Franciscus. *Tractatus de officio et potestate capituli sede vacante*. Venice, Paganinus de Paganinis, 1496.

Evidently the only copy in America; not recorded in the *Second Census*.

Pro monte pietatis consilia. [Venice, Joannes Tacuinus, de Tridino, ca. 1498].

Second Census M-732.

Roman Law

Famosa repetitio excellentissimi ac eximii utriusque iuris monarce dñi Mariani de urbe Scenarum sup. materia irregularitatis super c. sententiam sanguinis in titulo ne clari vel mona secula nego se immisce. Rome, Georgius Lauer, before 1481.

The identity of the author of this volume cannot be established. Savigny, Schulte, Besta, and Kuttner (*Nuovo digesto italiano*) mention three authors (all of the Socini family) to whom the adjective "Senensis" could be applied: Marianus (1401-1467), his son Bartholomeus (1436-1507), and Bartholomeus' nephew, Marianus (1482-1566), known as Marianus Junior.

Hain (No. 10769), the British Museum *Catalogue* (Pr. 3427), and Stillwell (*Second Census* M-235) list the present book, nevertheless, as the work of a "Marianus Senensis"—without the family name of Socini. No other work of this author is recorded. But Hain lists also the same title under No. 14867 and assigns the authorship to "Marianus Socinus Senensis." However, the *incipit* and *finis* of the present book and Hain No. 14867 indicate the same author, *viz.*, "Marianus de urbe

Scenarum." This speaks for the assumption that "Marianus Senensis" or "de urbe Scenarum" is in fact Marianus Socinus, namely the elder Marianus, since Marianus Junior was not born until 1482, and the date of the printing has been given as being before 1481. No other work of Marianus Socinus the elder is in the Library of Congress and the treatise in question was not reprinted in *Tractatus universi juris*.

Bartholomeus Socinus super prima. ff. no.

Incipit: Acutissimi atque merito ante alios . . . come[n]taria i[n] titulu[m]. ff. de. acq. pos. [Pavia, after 1491?].

Bartholomeus Socinus enjoyed tremendous renown in his time. Both Pope Pius II and Lorenzo de Medici held him in great esteem. Politian calls him "suae aetatis Papinianus." This treatise has not been reprinted later as far as we know, and the present edition is not recorded in any bibliographies of incunabula. However, Mr. Frederick Goff, Chief of the Rare Books Division, who analyzed the type, arrived at the well-founded conclusion that it must have been printed in Pavia, possibly by Antonius Carcano who used the same type in 1490. The paper has the same watermarks as a dated incunabulum in the Law Library (*Second Census* S-536), which is also a treatise by Bartholomeus Socinus, *De rebus dubiis*. Thus the acquired book is unquestionably an incunabulum and was printed shortly after 1491. The treatise contained in the book is not represented in any other form in the Library of Congress.

Incunabula

[Other legal incunabula are described in the sections on the Holy Roman Empire, Canon Law, and Roman Law.]

Angelus Gambilionus de Aretio. *De actionibus; de appellationibus*. Venice, ca. 1473.

Angelus Gambilionus (de Gambilionibus) de Aretio was, together with Francis-

cus Accoltus, the "outstanding man among the jurists of his time," according to Panciroli (*De claris legum interpretibus*. Leipzig, 1721, p. 129). The book is a splendid specimen of early Venetian printing, with numerous large, elegantly hand-drawn initials in blue and red. It is represented in the United States by only one other copy, in the Harvard Law Library. *Second Census* G-48 and G-49.

Carolus IV. *Bulla aurea*. [German]. [Nuremberg, Friedrich Creussner, ca. 1474].

The text differs from that published in *Die güldin Bulle* (1485), which is listed below. *Second Census* C-190. No other copy recorded in America.

Alvarotus, Jacobus. *Super feudis*. [Lyons], Nicolaus Philippi and Marcus Reinhard, 1478.

Second Census A-486.

Vocabularius. Augsburg, Johann Keller, 1478.

Second Census V-290.

Cepolla, Bartholomaeus. *De imperatore militum eligendo*. [Rome, Georgius Lauer, ca. 1480].

Second Census C-347. No other copy recorded in America.

Statuta provincialia vetera et nova Moguntina. [Reutlingen, Michel Greyff, ca. 1482].

The *Second Census* (S-665) shows that this early edition of the municipal law of Mainz is one of three copies in America.

Andreae, Johannes. *Hie nach volget die Vslung vber den Boume der Sypschafft . . .* [Strassburg, Heinrich Knoblochzer, about 1482-83].

Second Census A-549. Only one more copy in America of this German language edition is listed.

Formulare und Tütsch rhetorica. Strassburg, Johann Prüss, 1483.

The *Second Census* (F-219) lists one more copy in America.

Carolus IV. *Die güldin Bulle. vnd kijniglich reformacion*. Strassburg, Johann Prüss, 1485. With 11 large woodcuts.

Not listed in the *Second Census*.

Auerbach, Johannes. *Processus iuris*. Leipzig, Moritz Brandis, [14]89.

The importance and popularity of this work on judicial procedure are evidenced by the fact that it went through twelve editions before 1500, in Louvain, Lyons, Paris, Strassburg, Venice, and Leipzig. However, the Library of Congress had only one of these editions (Strassburg, ca. 1490) before acquiring the 1489 imprint. Of special interest is the excellent woodcut representing a scene in the monastic court. The book has marginal notes in a contemporary hand which may prove to be of great value. Two missing pages are in photostat. The *Second Census* (A-1070) lists only one other copy in the United States.

Brack, Wenceslaus. *Vocabularius rerum*. Strassburg, [Georg Husner], December 22, 1495.

The *Second Census* (B-951) lists only one other copy in America.

Carazzi, Martinus de. *Disputatio in materia legitimationum*. [Milan], Ulderico Scinzenzeler for Johannes de Legnano [ca. 1498].

The only copy listed in America by the *Second Census* (C-174).

Der Statt Wormbs Reformation. [Speier, Peter Drach], 1499.

Only two more copies are listed in America in the *Second Census* (R-38).

Manuscripts

[Other legal manuscripts are noted in the sections on England and Latin America, above]

Baldus de Ubaldis, Angelus de Ubaldis and Petrus de Ubaldis. *Consilium*. Perugia, 1370.

This is the original manuscript, thus far unpublished, of an authentic legal opinion by Baldus de Ubaldis (1327-1400), the foremost medieval authority on Roman and canon law, signed by him and bearing his seal. The manuscript also includes two signed clauses attesting the concurrence in the opinion by his two brothers, Angelus

and Petrus, who, though less famous, were prominent jurisconsults. The belief that the *Consilium* is unpublished is based upon the fact that it has not been located in the available printed editions of *consilia* of the famous brothers (1481, 1487, 1491, 1522, 1551, 1575).

This manuscript, which is well preserved, appears to be the earliest specimen in the Library collections of an original signed and sealed copy of a legal opinion by a great jurist of the past. The *Census of Medieval Manuscripts in the United States* does not list any manuscript by Baldus of such an early date. Nor does it show that any of Baldus' original manuscripts are in the United States.

Baldus de Ubaldis, also known as De Perusio, shared only with Bartolus (1314-1357), his teacher, the fame which in the words of Savigny "excels the fame of all the foremost law teachers of the entire Middle Ages." According to the same scholar, the numerous *consilia* of Baldus, *i. e.*, legal opinions given in actual cases at the request of litigants or judicial authorities, belong to his most important works (Friedrich Savigny, *Geschichte des römischen Rechts im Mittelalter*. 1850. Vol. 6, p. 243).

Although given in a case involving a small municipality, the Italian town of Recanati on the Adriatic, the opinion is by no means of merely local importance. The case involved a general controversial question as to the extent of the jurisdiction of the municipality and of local officers in criminal cases, known as the problem of *merum et mixtum imperium*. Baldus draws his conclusions by interpreting the charter of the municipality in the light of the Justinian sources of Roman law (*Digestae*), comments of learned jurists (*glossae*), and general principles of law. Thus the manuscript offers a vivid illustration of the learned method of legal reasoning typical of the Baldus school, which is

still enlightening for a modern jurist. The printing of this opinion in full with a translation would be a highly commendable undertaking.

Bernard of Parma. *Casus decretalium*.

Late 13th century, vellum. 117 folios.

"Incipiunt casus decretalium Magistri bernardi."

This manuscript represents an early copy of Bernard of Parma's (Bernardus de Botone) *Casus decretalium*. The author (d. 1266), best known for his standard commentary (*Glossa ordinaria*) on Gregory IX's decretals, published the present *Casus* and *Notabilia* on the same collection as a separate work, for the purpose of facilitating quick orientation in the subject matter and most "notable" rules of the *Decretales*. Works of this kind were very popular among medieval students and almost indispensable.

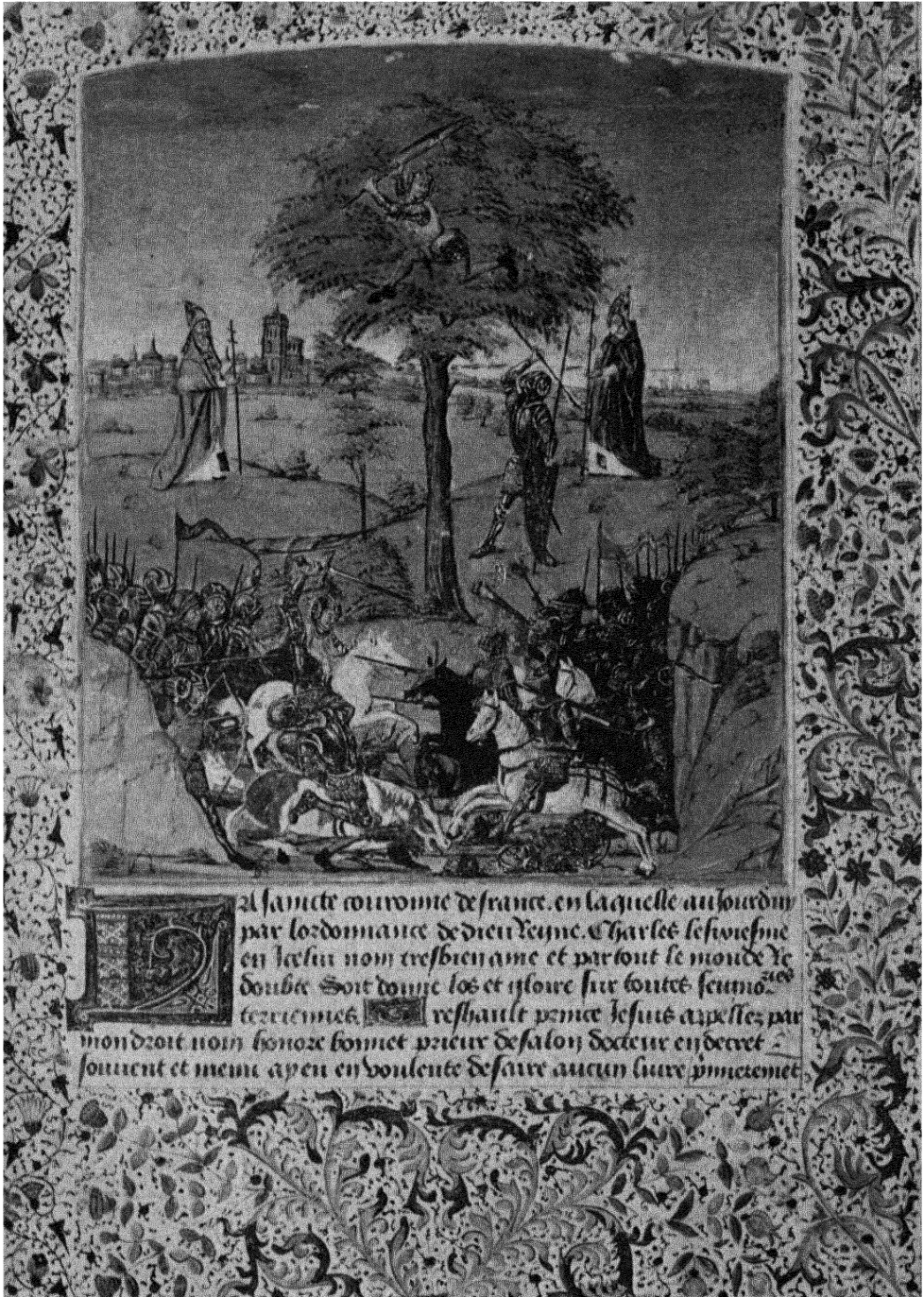
In printed editions of the sixteenth century, the *Glossa ordinaria* and *Casus* were usually combined; but earlier MSS. and incunabula kept them separate. No modern critical edition exists; any early MS. of the *Casus* is therefore highly valuable. The present manuscript, of Italian origin, may have been written, if not in the author's lifetime, very shortly after his death.

The two leaves pasted on the inner covers are taken from a copy of Johannes Teutonicus' *Glossa ordinaria* of the *Decretum Gratiani*, and, as far as can be judged from the fragments, seem to represent the first recension (*c.* 1216), which has never been printed and is of greater historical value than the second, printed recension.

Bonet, Honoré. *L'Arbre des batailles*.

15th century, vellum.

This manuscript contains one of the most important of the early treatises on the law of war. Although it was written in 1384 in an epoch preceding by almost two centuries the great attempts to formulate the law of war, its author professed views which a modern scholar found to be more con-



L a sainte couronne de france en laquelle aujourdy
par lordonnance de dieu royne. Charles le royne
en le sui nom tresbien ame et par tout le monde se
doubte soit donne los et gloire sur toutes seigneu-
teries. **E**st resault yme le sui appelle par
mondroit nom honore bonnet prieur de salon docteur en decret
souuent et meim ay eu en volente de faire aucun liure yme

“The Tree of Battle,” from a Fifteenth Century French Manuscript.

formable to justice and reason than the views of Grotius, his successor, and Bynkershoek (Ernest Nyss, *Le Droit de la guerre et les précurseurs de Grotius*, 1882). The research value of the manuscript is enhanced by the fact that the Library of Congress is not in possession of a fifteenth or sixteenth century edition of this work.

Judged as a manuscript, it is a notable item, showing all the splendor and artistry of French miniature painting and manuscript making of the fifteenth century. Ornate initials, rubrics, etc. are in gold and colors, lavishly embellishing the 109 leaves of the manuscript. The symbolic composition of the "Tree of Battle" illustrating the title of the book (which is always mentioned in the manuscripts of this treatise, but not always found) is especially interesting in this copy. [*See illustration.*] The available records show only one other copy of the manuscript in the United States, viz., in the Boston Public Library (*More Books*, Vol. 15, p. 275). Judging from the description contained in *More Books*, the Library of Congress copy is a more artistically elaborate example than the one in Boston.

Gregory IX. *Decretals*. 13th century, vellum. 153 folios.

The manuscript is written by different hands. The wide margins left by the

copyist were destined to be filled by the *glossa*. In this copy, however, only at the beginning of the fourth book (folio 98) did someone—probably a thirteenth century owner—begin to enter a commentary or *glossa*. Otherwise, we find only scattered private notes in lead or, more rarely, in ink, likewise in a contemporary hand. These might be well worth studying, as also the occasional interlinear glosses.

The copy itself, written in Italy, might represent a good and early stage of the text and in this regard, perhaps, is more interesting to students than many of the fourteenth century manuscripts of the decretals, which are often more elegantly executed, but less reliable as far as textual exactness is concerned.

Further research will be necessary before determining to which of the various groups of early copies this manuscript belongs, and how far it can be used for checking the (often doubtful) correctness of the printed editions of the *Corpus juris canonici*.

(The foregoing reports are the work of Francis X. Dwyer, Acting Law Librarian, and the following members of the staff of the Law Library: Vladimir Gsovski, Helen L. Claggett, William L. Friend, and G. K. McMullan; with assistance from Dr. S. G. Kuttner, Honorary Consultant in Canon Law.)

Maps

THE enormous increase in the output of published maps occasioned by the diversified needs of the fighting services has been reflected in the vast number of maps acquired by the Library of Congress during the past two years. Approximately 14,000 maps per month have been received in continuous shipments throughout this period. These 350,000 maps swell the Library's holdings of modern foreign government maps and fill many of the lacunae in the historical sequence of large-scale maps. As a result, the Library of Congress can claim that in the field of historical cartography for all parts of the world, its map collection is undoubtedly the most comprehensive in the United States today.

Maps reach the Library by transfer from other agencies, by exchange with other institutions, by purchase, by gift, and by copyright. The following sections describe the materials received through these channels.

TRANSFERS

Many United States Government bureaus engaged in map work regularly transfer copies of their publications to the Library. Often such bureaus also send material obtained from various other sources. For example, the U. S. Army Map Service has forwarded to the Library over 200,000 large-scale foreign topographic maps, in addition to its own publications as they were removed from the restricted list. The U. S. Army Air Forces through its Aeronautical Chart Service gave the Library one of two complete files of the aeronautical charts it has issued since the inception of that Service. In addition, it transferred many thousands of unrestricted maps that

had been collected for use in overseas operations.

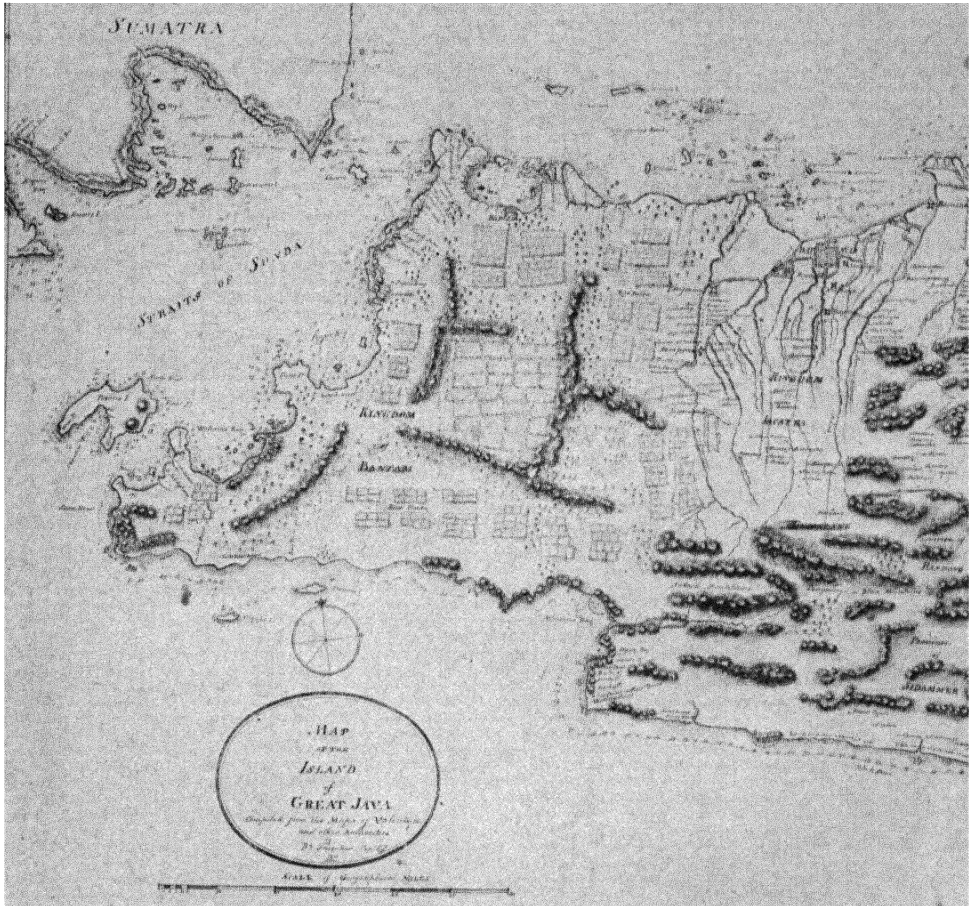
The U. S. Hydrographic Office has made available several thousand British Admiralty charts, captured German and Japanese charts, and German reprints of Russian and Norwegian hydrographic charts, as well as obsolete navigation charts issued by other countries.

As wartime restrictions regarding the use of many classes of maps were removed, the Library was able to make available the U. S. Geological Survey's topographical quadrangles, and the charts of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and of the U. S. Hydrographic Office. The small-scale aeronautical charts of the U. S. Army Air Forces also belong to this category.

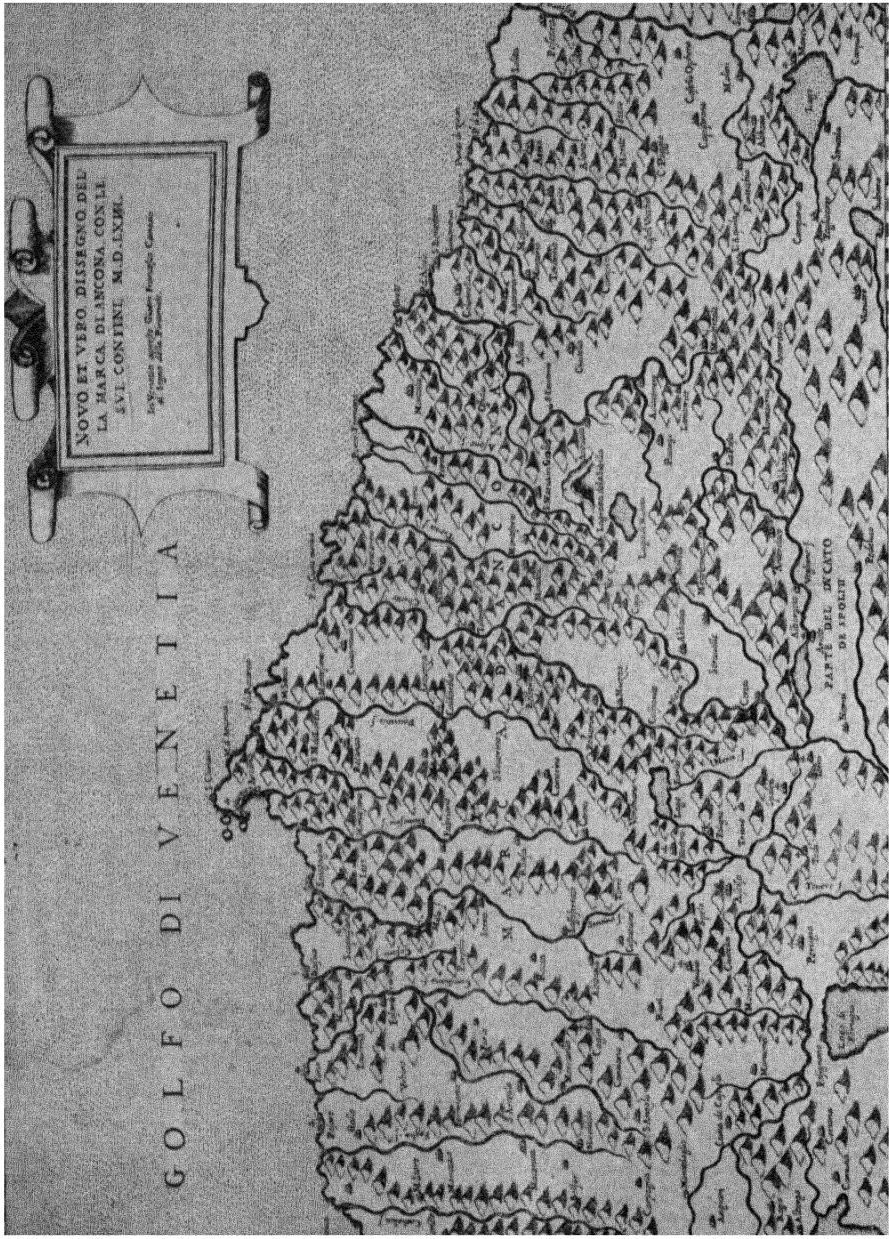
The former Office of Strategic Services and the Foreign Economic Administration have given the Library file copies of all the unrestricted maps published by them. Because of the sudden cessation of hostilities, large stocks of surplus maps were held by these and many other federal map-publishing agencies. The U. S. Hydrographic Office and the Aeronautical Chart Service, in addition to the Office of Strategic Services and the Foreign Economic Administration, have transferred up to 150 copies of these maps to the Library for distribution to other libraries. The Aeronautical Chart Service is cooperating in the distribution of its surplus charts as well as charts which contain obsolete air navigation data.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

Through international exchange agreements, many modern maps of foreign areas have reached the Library. From fourteen



Portion of a Manuscript Map from the Minto Collection.



A Rare Sixteenth Century Map of the March of Ancona.

of our Latin American neighbors maps have been received, notably topographical maps from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Peru, and hydrographic charts from Uruguay. The Canadian Government has continued to be one of our most generous reciprocal donors. From Africa the Gold Coast Survey forwarded 194 topographical maps which bring up to date our holdings from this agency. From the Directorate General of Posts in China came a collection of postal maps issued in 1942.

PURCHASES

The acquisition of nine sixteenth century maps which are associated with the name Antoine Lafréry has occasioned a survey of our collection of material on early Italian cartography. Antoine Lafréry (1512-1577), a French artist who set up a studio for copper engraving in Rome, collected and issued maps (his own and those of his contemporaries), and bound them according to his clients' orders. These composite atlas volumes differ in contents, but have a common title page which is famed as containing the first printed representation of the legendary Titan, Atlas, supporting the terrestrial globe. The engravings are of excellent artistry, and some well-known contemporaries of Lafréry were not loath to borrow from him. Ortelius himself may be numbered among his debtors. Probably few copies were issued; few, indeed, are extant. In the United States the atlases are found in the New York Public Library, the Yale University Library, the George H. Beans Library at Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, and the Library of Congress.

The component parts of our Lafréry atlas have been described by Philip Lee Phillips in *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress*. Washington, 1909-1920. Vol. 3, pp. 81-92. The nine separate maps which have just come into

the possession of the Library of Congress bear evidence of having been bound, but their provenance has not been traced to any one of the recorded atlases.

These recently acquired maps are briefly described below. The annotations are based on R. V. Tooley's catalog of "Maps in Italian Atlases of the Sixteenth Century" (in *Imago Mundi*, vol. 3, 1939, pp. 12-47).

1. EUROPE (Northern).

Septemtrionalivm regionvm Svctiae Gothiae Norvegiae Daniae et terrarum adiacentium recens exactaq; descriptio. Michaelis Tramezini formis ex pontificis max et Veneti senatus in proximum decennium priuilegio MDLVIII Jacobus Bussius Belga in aes incidebat. 527 x 392 mm.

This is an Italian version of a map originally ascribed to Cornelis Anthoniszoon. The only other copy known to be in the United States is in the George H. Beans Library. Tooley no. 40.

2. ANCONA.

Novo et vero disegno della Marca di Ancona con li svi confini. MDLXIII In Venetia apresso Gioan Francesco Comotio al segno della Piramide. 400 x 280 mm. [See illustration.]

The British Museum possesses the only other copy known. Tooley no. 103.

3. FRIULI.

Nova descriptione del Frivli. MDLXI. 395 x 280 mm.

This unsigned map is the only copy located in the United States. It bears as watermark an encircled star. Tooley no. 224.

4. MAJORCA.

De Maiorica Insvla . . . 180 x 248 mm.

This unsigned and undated map has a legend similar to that which appears on a map accredited to Claude Duchet in 1570. The New York Public and Yale University Libraries have copies. Tooley no. 356.

5. MALTA.

Melita nunc Malta. Li Porti dell'Isola di Malta con la pianta della noua Cittade doue habiteranno quelli che stanno hora nel Borgo qui disegnato. Romae 1563, cum gratia et priuilegio. 407 x 278 mm.

This is the only copy located in the United States. Tooley no. 375.

6. MINORCA.

De Minorica Insvla . . . 184 x 241 mm.

The New York Public and Yale University Libraries have copies of this unsigned and undated map which, like the aforementioned map of Majorca, is probably a variant of a work by Claude Duchet. Tooley no. 392.

7. NAPLES.

Regno di Napoli . . . Alla libreria della Stella in Venetia 1557. 465 x 335 mm.

The Yale University Library has a copy. Tooley no. 401.

8. ROME.

Territorio di Roma. 480 x 327 mm

This unsigned and undated map is the only copy located in the United States. Tooley no. 478.

9. TUSCANY.

Sacra Tvschia. 540 x 380 mm.

A copy of this unsigned and undated map is in the Yale University Library. Tooley no. 578.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge here the generosity of the Birmingham (England) Public Library which, in the midst of war, presented photostats of some 30 maps taken from their Lafréry Atlas. These photostats represent the variations between their (the Milton Abbey) copy and that in the Library of Congress.

Two manuscript atlases relating to Ireland deserve special note. One is "A Military Survey of Ireland by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Vallancey, Director of Engineers. Part: 1st" (undated), which contains eight finely executed colored manuscript maps of the eastern part of Ireland between Dublin and Waterford. This survey, made at the request of King George III, includes numerous pages of information useful for military purposes, that is, topography, resources, defences, etc. It was done at a time when the Irish question was giving Parliament much concern and there was reason to prepare for possible uprisings. The British Museum has original manuscripts of three of the five parts of the Military Survey, the first of which is dated 1776, the second, 1777, and the third, 1778. Its *Catalogue* indicates that

the remaining two parts were never prepared. The manuscript acquired by the Library of Congress is in mint condition and may have been Colonel Vallancey's own copy.

The other atlas comprises "Maps of the Estate of Charles Lionel Kirwan Esq^r in the Counties of Mayo and Galway. Compiled from Ordnance Survey as per Order of the Commissioners of the Incumbered Estates Court, by J. J. Byrne, Dublin, 1852." It contains five general maps and forty-two detailed surveys on the scale of 1 inch to 440 feet (1:5,280), carefully drawn and colored, with tables indicating areas of fields and names of tenants. The total area shown in great detail is upward of 13,000 acres. Land tenure and land utilization are well illustrated in this atlas.

A collection of thirteen colored manuscript maps of the Netherlands Indies that had been in the possession of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Earl of Minto, also deserves to be noted. They were drawn by British Army engineers about 1811, at the time preparations were being made to invade Java. The ensuing campaign resulted in the subsequent British annexation of the island. Lord Minto, then Governor of India, was given jurisdiction over the island between 1811 and 1816, during the time it was under British rule. Nine of the maps relate to Java, two to the Moluccas, and two to Sumatra. Those of Java and Madura are unusually detailed, contain a large number of place names, and show topography by hachuring and shading. [*See illustration.*]

It is interesting to note the growing literature in the field of the history of cartography as exemplified by several outstanding publications which have found their way into the Library of Congress recently. The *Monumenta chartographica Indiana* by Captain Julio F. Guillén y Tato, the first volume of which appeared in 1942 under the auspices of the Spanish Sección de Relaciones Culturales del Ministerio de

Asuntos Exteriores, contains 127 facsimiles of original maps of the Rio de la Plata and Magellan Straits regions. No further volumes have been received.

The cartographic history of Iceland is well portrayed in the handsome folio volume entitled *Islands Kortlægning; en historisk Fremstilling*, by N. E. Nørlund, published at Copenhagen in 1944 under the auspices of the Geodætisk Institut of Denmark. Upward of 100 map reproductions unfold the cartography of Iceland from the fourteenth to the twentieth century. The remaining 115 maps cover modern Iceland on the scale of 1:100,000.

Professor Leo Weisz is the author of *Die Schweiz auf alten Karten*, published at Zurich in 1945, a comprehensive study of the development of cartography in general with emphasis on Switzerland.

GIFTS

A pair of 13-inch American globes, terrestrial and celestial, made by James Wilson and Sons at Albany, N. Y., was presented in the name of Robert Burns McCormick by his daughter, Katherine Reynolds McCormick, and his daughter-in-law, Katharine S. McCormick, of Middleburg, Virginia. James Wilson, a farmer of Bradford, Vermont, became the first globe maker in the United States as early as 1810, pledging himself to produce globes that would compare favorably with any that might be imported from England. The fact that he and his sons carried on a very successful business for a number of years at Albany is an indication that American globes did compare favorably with those made abroad. A pair of undated 3-inch globes on wooden balls, believed to be examples of the earliest made by Wilson, came to the Library several years ago. The new 13-inch globes, dated 1831 and 1834, are mounted in mahogany cradles with brass meridian rings. The Wilsons published globes in 13-inch, 9-inch, and 3-inch

sizes. LeRoy E. Kimball, Comptroller of New York University, who wrote a biographical sketch of "James Wilson of Vermont, America's First Globe Maker" (published in the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, April 1938), made a survey of all known Wilson globes and appended descriptions of those he had located. Those formerly belonging to the McCormick family are not mentioned.

A superbly engraved topographical view of Rome in 1765 by Giuseppi Vasi came to us as the gift of Miss Harriet P. Winslow of Washington, D. C. It was given in 1820 to her great-grandfather, Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, a commander of the U. S. S. *Constitution*. Measuring 40 by 102 inches, it presents a remarkable delineation of the Eternal City from Monte Gianicolo as it was over a century and three-quarters ago.

Dr. Huan-Yong Hu, President of the Geographical Society of China and Director of the Research Institute of Geography, National Central University, presented to the Library in the name of these organizations a map of Manchuria showing the latest official Chinese civil divisions, and a population map of China compiled from the latest available statistics and from field studies.

The Library of Congress also wishes to acknowledge gifts of some 2,100 maps and 20 atlases from about 350 donors who have continued to send materials relating to their own special fields of interest and to areas in which the Library lacked representative maps. A number of commercial firms (oil and publishing companies, airway and other transportation concerns) have donated many useful maps. Included among the numerous private donors who presented valuable maps and atlases to the Library are:

Miss Margaret W. Cushing: sectional maps of Wisconsin and Indian territories as well as United States harbors of the early 1800's.

The Charles D. Walcott Estate: historic maps of California and Nevada in the 1800's.

Captain A. Macomb: an early navigation atlas of the Mississippi River and intracoastal waterways of the Gulf.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson: various United States maps of historical interest.

Colonel David Watt: selected Australian navigation charts.

Mr. George Zarur: a large number of general-purpose maps for states in Brazil, as well as botanic and rainfall atlases of northeastern Brazil.

Mrs. Adolph Law Voge: useful maps of Canadian gauging stations.

In addition, our inquiries addressed to Chambers of Commerce in the United States were answered by such a generous response that a representative file of the latest city plans is now available in our collections.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Copyright deposits of maps and atlases accounted for some 1,027 maps and 36 atlases. Through this channel the Library receives many of the current maps and atlases published in the United States, notably real-estate plat books, fire insurance maps and street plans of cities, county and state maps, oil field maps, highway maps, and current world atlases.

CONCLUSION

In general it can be stated that many gaps in the collections are being rapidly eliminated and the map library strengthened by the acquisition of large-scale topographic maps of foreign areas, city plans (both foreign and domestic), and special-purpose maps of areas of strategic and operational significance in wartime. Not only have current maps been acquired extensively but our large historical and cartographic holdings have been further augmented by the purchase of valuable old atlases, globes, and maps. The lifting of many wartime restrictions has resulted in a flow of thousands of maps to the Library. This flow will not diminish while United States Government agencies continue to send us their map publications as well as the foreign maps collected for wartime use, and it will undoubtedly continue as international exchange agreements are re-established, as commercial publishers increase their output of copyright maps, and as state and local governments furnish the Library with an increasing number of specialized maps.

(This report was compiled by Burton W. Adkinson, Acting Chief of the Maps Division, and members of the staff of that Division.)

Micronim

A COMPLETE account of the Library's microfilm acquisitions would include reports on almost every class of material now received in the Library. Incunabula and pulp magazines, ancient Chinese texts and current scientific journals, government publications, manuscripts, trade directories, in short, research material on any subject and in any format is acquired in this widely-used medium. Ordinarily such material is described in conjunction with other accessions on the same subject or in the same format; for example, the *Orientalia* report in the February issue of this *Journal* included an extensive survey of an important microfilm acquisition, and the report on manuscripts in the May issue noted a number of microfilm reproductions of manuscripts. There are, however, several classes of microfilm which do not fall within the limits of the acquisitions reports scheduled for appearance in this *Journal*. The following account is concerned with these classes.

The most important single source of microfilm during the war has been the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications. From this highly productive group, over 6,000 reels have been received in the course of the past four years. In addition, about one thousand reels of master negatives were received; these are now being cut up and reassembled or combined with films from other sources in order to form continuous runs and to replace the less legible ozaphane film originally received. In this manner, files of 418 foreign periodicals new to the microfilm collection will be

added and numerous gaps in existing files will be filled.

In these 6,000 reels may be found the full range of knowledge employed in waging a total war. The physical and technical sciences, economics, government, and politics are among the fields most thoroughly covered. Such sources of vital war information as government publications, yearbooks, directories, newspapers, periodicals, dictionaries, maps, treaties, census reports, and statistical tables from enemy, neutral, and allied countries are reproduced extensively. A complete description of the collection is not feasible here; some indication of its contents may be had from these random samplings, however: railroads in Japan; troop dispositions in Burma; Japanese flags and names of ships; banking conditions in Argentina, Finland, Germany, India, and Rumania; prices in China; the official journal of the Japanese military government in the Philippines; Eskimo publications from Greenland; German telephone directories; and French underground publications.

Equally significant, though quite dissimilar in character, are the texts supplied by the American Council of Learned Societies through its British Manuscripts Project. The Library has now received over 1,650 reels from the Project, covering an estimated 7,000 manuscripts and constituting a most important collection of British source materials. The films received thus far include manuscripts from the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the University Library and the various colleges at Cambridge, the British Museum, and the Public Record Office. The Tanner and Sancroft

papers from the Bodleian Library and the Amherst papers from the Public Record Office deserve particular notice since each of these groups is nearly complete. In addition to these sources, from which many more reels are expected, it is anticipated that copies of rare manuscripts from a number of private collections will also be received through the Project.

The microfilm reproductions of the books listed by Pollard and Redgrave in their *Short-title Catalogue* have continued to arrive, bringing the total number of these reels to 300 and the number of texts to over 3,000. Of similar interest to research workers is the Manly Collection of Chaucer manuscripts which has been filmed on 17 reels by the University of Chicago Libraries.

Microfilms from the Medina Collection in the Biblioteca Nacional de Santiago de Chile now total about 100 reels, containing an extensive number of texts. Representing sixteenth and seventeenth century Spanish-American imprints, these films constitute a valued addition to the Library's holdings in this important field.

Newspapers, both current and retrospective, form a considerable part of the Library's microfilm acquisitions. Each month reels are received covering the previous month's issues of 28 American newspapers published in 14 cities in 12 different states. Twenty-one foreign language newspapers published in this country in 13 languages are also acquired on microfilm. Reproductions of many newspapers published in Axis and neutral countries during the war years have been transmitted to the Library by the Interdepartmental Committee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications (mentioned above). Among the retrospective files received on microfilm are: newspapers relating to fairs, from the collections of the Essex Institute in Salem, Massachusetts (33 titles); *The Lily. Devoted to the Interests of Women*. Mount

Vernon, Ohio. Vol. 6, 1854 (lacking one issue); the *Choctaw Telegraph* and the *Choctaw Intelligencer*. Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, 1849, 1851-2.

Population and census reports from eighteen countries constitute an important part of the Library's microfilm collections. Those from Japan have previously been described in this *Journal* (February 1946).

Microfilm receipts are not confined to the categories listed above. Many monographic works, too diverse for description in general terms, have also been received. The following titles will serve as examples:

[Androuet du Cerceau, Jacques. *Livre d'architecture*. Paris, 1582.]

Ballou, Howard Malcolm. *Bibliography of Books in the Native Hawaiian Language*. Boston, 1908.

[Calderwood, David] *Perth Assembly*. [Leyden?] 1619.

Florence. R. Biblioteca-Mediceo-Laurenziana. *Index manuscriptorum bibliothecae*. 1768.

Harmoniae imperscrutabilis chymico-philosophicae, sive philosophorum antiquorum consentientium . . . Frankfurt, 1625.

Letamendi, Agustín de. *Notas históricas sobre la revolucion de España, comprendiendo la epoca de 1814 hasta 1823. Por el Señor Don Agustín de Letamendi, Consul de la Nacion Española en la Florida Oriental*. Charleston, Ellis y Neufville, 1826.

Neri, Antonio. *The Art of Glass . . .* London, 1662.

The Texas Association, Formed in May, 1844, in Conformity with the Contract between the Republic of Texas, Acting by His Excellency Sam Houston, President Thereof, and Charles Fenton Mercer on the 29th of January, 1844, a Printed Copy of Which Is Here Inserted by C. F. Mercer, Chief Agent,

T. A. [This material, in letterpress and manuscript, includes also the *Constitution of the State of Texas Adopted in Convention, at the City of Austin, 1845.*]

Vázquez de Espinosa, Antonio. *Tratado verdadero del viage y navegacion deste año de seiscientos y viente y dos, que*

hizo la flota de Nueva España . . .
Málaga, 1623.

[Vulpius, Christian August] *Rinaldo Rinaldini, der Räuberhauptmann. 1te americanische aufl.* Reading [Pa.], Carl A. Bruckman, 1820.

FAUSTINE DENNIS

Curator, Microfilm Reading Room

Science

A COMPLETE account of the Library's wartime acquisitions in the sciences must await a full examination of the materials that are still being collected by the Library of Congress Mission to Germany. The reports which follow include items acquired through normal channels (except by copyright deposit) and those receipts from abroad which have thus far been examined. Future reports will continue the description of the latter class.

History of Science

This list of science titles acquired in the past two years is indicative of the type of material which has been emphasized by the Library of Congress in its endeavor to provide the basic works required by the student of the history of science. These books, classics in themselves and fundamental to the study of the progress of science, supplement the Library's large collections of proceedings and transactions of learned and scientific societies, of incunabula, and of other historical sources.

The first few titles represent the golden age of Greece. The works of Aristotle, the father of synthetical reasoning in many fields of science, are of the highest importance in Greek thought. Greek texts in the original were of course in manuscript; those works of Aristotle which are available to us have been generally published in Latin translation. Such is *In mechanicas quaestiones Aristotelis, paraphrasis paulo quidem plenior* (Venice, 1565). In a French translation is *Problemes d'Aristote et autres philosophes et medecins, selon la composition du corps humain* (Rouen, 1633). (The Venice, 1571, Latin edition

of this work was acquired some years ago.) In a Latin translation is the following work of Archimedes: *Opera quae extant, novis demonstrationibus commentariisque illustrata per Davidem Riualtum*, 2d ed. (Paris, 1615). Archimedes represents the genius of the Alexandrian school; a great geometer and the founder of mechanics and of the application of geometry to the problems of nature, he was the direct predecessor of Galileo, Kepler, and Newton in the field of mechanics.

The first great change in scientific outlook after the Renaissance was that made by Nicholas Copernicus. His celebrated work, *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium* (1543), which was the cause of a complete revolution in man's mind as to his place in the universe, has recently been described in this *Journal* (May 1946). Girolama Cardano, a famous Italian physicist and mathematician, in one of his last works, *Opus novum de proportionibus numerorum, motuum, ponderum, sonorum . . .* (Basel, 1570), treats the mathematics of motion, weight, and sound. Ippolito Salviani, an Italian, was one of the five famous students of ichthyology in the later Renaissance period. His book, *Aquatilium animalium historiae liber primus, cum eorundem formis, aere excusis* (Rome, 1554), is devoted to the Mediterranean species found on the Italian shores. It is an excellent work, and the Library now has one of the few copies in the United States. Petrus Ramus, or Pierre de la Ramée, was a French mathematician and a humanist. One of his lesser works is the *Arithmeticae libri duo et geometriae septem et viginti, dudum quidem à Lazaro Schonero recogniti & aucti* (Frankfurt, 1627).

Some of the great ideas which had been seething in the minds of men since the Renaissance at last brought practical results in the epoch-making works of Galileo, the most famous of Italian scientific scholars. The following two titles are important contributions to this later Renaissance period: *Nov-antiqua sanctissimorum patrum, et probatorum theologorum doctrina, de Sacrae Scripturae testimoniis, in conclusionibus mere naturalibus* . . . (Strassburg, 1636); and *Systema cosmicum . . . in quo quatuor dialogis de duobus maximis mundi systematibus, Ptolemaico et Copernicano, . . . disseritur* (London, 1663). The following work of Johann Kepler, like many books of that period, is controversial in character: *Tychonis Brahe Dani Hyperaspistes, adversus Scipionis Claramontii . . . Anti-Tychonem . . . Quo libro doctrina praestantissima de parallaxibus, deque novorum siderum in sublimi aethere discussionibus, repetitur, confirmatur, illustratur*. 1st ed. (Frankfurt, 1625). Here Kepler explains the motion of comets and the light emitted from these bodies, and defends his theory against the contemporaries who opposed him. René Descartes, a contemporary of Galileo and Kepler, laid the foundation of modern critical philosophy and invented analytical geometry, a new mathematical method useful in the physical sciences. His *Principia philosophiae* (Amsterdam, 1644) was the third great work of this scholar. It dealt with the general phenomena of nature, but it was Descartes' theory of vortices that made this book famous.

John Napier, a Scotch mathematician best known as the inventor of logarithms, is represented by an Italian edition of one of his works, *Raddologia, ovvero aritmetica virgolare in due libri diuisa . . . tradottore dalla latina nella toscana lingua il cavalier Marco Locatello* (Verona, 1623). The following title by the English diarist, John Evelyn, is not the work of a trained botanist

or silvaculturist, but is valuable nevertheless as being the first on the subject of afforestation and the first to introduce scientific discipline into the study of forestry: *Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest-trees and the Propagation of Timber* . . . 1st ed. (London, 1664). (The 2nd edition, London, 1670, has also been acquired.) Pierre Varignon was a French geometer and a disciple of Isaac Newton. His *Projet d'une nouvelle mécanique, avec un examen de l'opinion de M. Borelli, sur les propriétés des poids suspendus par des cordes* (Paris, 1687) represents a great advance in the field of mechanics, because of Varignon's success in employing many of the leading propositions in geometry. Gaspar Schott, a German Jesuit and an excellent scholar, in his *Cursus mathematicus, sive absoluta omnium mathematicarum disciplinarum encyclopaedia, in libros XXVIII, digesta* . . . (Frankfurt, 1674), gives a complete resumé of the study of mathematics in the German universities of the period.

Robert Boyle, the English chemist, one of the outstanding men of his period and the father of modern physical chemistry, was also a close friend of Isaac Newton. These three titles are distinguished additions to our growing collection of Boyle's works: (1) *Experiments and Considerations Touching Colours. First Occasionally Written, among Some Other Essays, to a Friend; and Now Suffer'd to Come Abroad as the Beginning of an Experimental History of Colours*. 1st ed. (1664). (2) *Experiments, Notes, etc., about the Mechanical Origin or Production of Divers Particular Qualities: among Which Is Inserted a Discourse of the Imperfection of the Chymist's Doctrine of Qualities; Together with Some Reflections upon the Hypothesis of Alkali and Acidum* (London, 1675). (3) *Medicina hydrostatica: or Hydrostaticks Applied to the Materia Medica. Shewing, How by the Weight . . . One May Discover whether They Be*

Genuine or Adulterate (London, 1690). Frans van Schooten, a Dutch mathematical scholar whose principal field of research was in the construction of trigonometric tables, is represented by the following example: *Table de sinus, tangentes, secantes, ad radium 10000000. Avec l'usage d'icelles es triangles plans* (Amsterdam and Paris, 1656). The Schooten family produced three generations of mathematical scholars at Leyden.

No scientific library of importance can afford to be without the works of Sir Isaac Newton. The best known, of course, is the *Principia*. This Library is fortunate in possessing a first edition of this great work, which was acquired some years ago. Ranking next in importance is the *Opticks*, a first edition of which has recently been acquired: *Opticks: or, a Treatise of the Reflexions, Refractions, Inflexions, and Colours of Light. Also, Two Treatises of the Species and Magnitude of Curvilinear Figures* (London, 1704). Many parts of both of these works have been reprinted; for example, among recent acquisitions, is *A Treatise of the System of the World* (London, 1731), which represents Book III of the *Principia*. One of the greatest disciples of Newton was Roger Cotes, Plumerian professor of mathematics at Trinity College, who is best known as the editor of the second edition of the *Principia*. His own work, *Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures*, shows the influence of Newton. The Library has acquired this in a French translation: *Leçons de physique expérimentale, sur l'équilibre des liqueurs, & sur la nature & les propriétés de l'air*. Translated by L. W. Monnier. (Paris, 1742).

John Keill was an outstanding professor of astronomy at Oxford University and the first popularizer of Newton's philosophy in the English colleges. His work, *An Introduction to the True Astronomy: or, Astronomical Lectures, Read in the Astronomical School of the University of Oxford*

(London, 1721), aided in establishing the Newtonian dynamics as a definite essential study in the English universities. John Ray, a British botanist of the first order, is best known for his work in systematic botany, which led to the great improvement in the classification of plants. His *Synopsis methodica Stirpium Britannicarum*, edited anonymously by William Sherard (London, 1724), is one of his chief works on the subject of classification. Stephen Hales was an English physiological chemist, who studied the loss of water in plants by evaporation and the variation in root force at different times of the day and night. His greatest work, *Vegetable Staticks* (1727), is already in the Library of Congress. His *Account of Some Experiments and Observations on Tar-Water: Wherein Is Shown the Quantity of Tar That Is Therein. And Also a Method Proposed, Both to Abate That Quantity Considerably, and to Ascertain the Strength of the Tar-Water* (London, 1745), recently acquired, is little known, but important nevertheless.

Two titles of an unusual order in the history of science, but important as showing phases of pseudo-scientific thought, have been received. Sir Kenelm Digby, author and diplomat, who was not only a shrewd observer of natural phenomena, but a student of astrology and alchemy as well, is represented by his *Two Treatises: in the One of Which, the Nature of Bodies; in the Other, the Nature of Mans Soul, Is Looked into: in Way of Discovery of the Immortality of Reasonable Souls* (London, 1657, 1658). William Lilly, also an astrologer and a contemporary of Digby, was self-taught in the art of unraveling the mysteries of the future by this art. His *The Worlds Catastrophe, or, Europes Many Mutations untill, 1666. The Fate of Englands Monarchy untill Its Subversion* (London, 1647) is an example of his prognostications.

FREDERICK E. BRASCH

Consultant in the History of Science.

Aeronautical Science

The aviation literature of World War II acquired by the Library of Congress falls into five classes: (1) captured German air documents; (2) scientific reports, staff studies and technical memoranda which originated in various branches of the Federal Government, and which formerly held a security classification; (3) similar reports and studies originating either within the aircraft industry or in carrier companies; (4) official aeronautical publications of other governments, and publications of international aviation organizations; and (5) trade publications, including foreign and domestic periodicals. For each of these classes there are scientific and technical data as well as non-technical materials, the latter including historical monographs, economic studies and reports of air transportation, certain educational manuals of the military air safety program, reports and dockets submitted by airline companies to the Civil Aeronautics Board, and similar publications.

Although the Library was fortunate in securing a part of this material as it was issued, the major portion has only recently started to arrive. The following report summarizes these receipts; subsequent reports will describe other war and postwar publications as they are received and examined.

GERMAN AIR DOCUMENTS

The largest collection of scientific aeronautical material in the history of air science was assembled by the Air Documents Research Center, A-2, United States Air Forces in Europe. The Air Documents Research Center was organized for the purpose of collecting and processing all captured German air documents. The organization recently has been moved to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, where the project is being continued by the Air Docu-

ments Division, Intelligence, T-2. While the Research Center was still in Europe it was estimated that between 1,000 and 1,500 tons of German air documents eventually would be collected. The final screened library, however, and the collection which now is located at Wright Field consists of approximately 220 tons. These documents are in the process of being cataloged, indexed, abstracted, translated, and analyzed.

The task of translating this captured material is presenting many difficulties, inasmuch as many new technical terms were coined by the Germans during the past ten years—terms describing such innovations as gas turbines, rocket jet propulsion, controlled missiles, electronics, aero-medicine, armament, and supersonics. At present there is no adequate aeronautical German-English dictionary in existence; the Air Documents Division, therefore, is currently preparing for publication a technical German-English dictionary. More than 39,000 terms have now been accumulated and it is expected that the published edition of this dictionary will comprise between 70,000 and 100,000 terms.

The Army Air Forces has expressed its desire to make available these foreign technical data to the aeronautical industry, to research agencies, libraries, and educational institutions at the earliest possible date. The general policy, therefore, is to declassify all foreign documents so that the widest possible dissemination can be made. A few documents, because of necessity, will remain classified, and distribution of these will be made only to those agencies which have signed and have in force the standard secrecy agreement.

At present, approximately 4,000 documents have been cataloged on 20,000 printed cards and are ready for distribution. It is estimated that a rate of at least one thousand documents a week will be reached in the near future. A final card file of approximately 300,000 cards will probably cover about 60,000 documents.

The Air Documents Division, complying with Executive Orders 9568 and 9604, dated June 8, 1945 and August 25, 1945 respectively, is furnishing the Office of Technical Services with duplicate copies of its processed material plus an index to the material. The Library of Congress in turn receives copies of the captured German air documents through the Office of Technical Services. The index cards for all newly processed material are sent to the Library direct from Wright Field. At present, there is no official Army Air Forces policy as to the final repository for the original documents of this collection and the completed library.

REPORTS: CIOS-BIOS-FIAT

Other important aeronautical information coming from Germany is contained in the postwar studies known as the reports of CIOS, BIOS and FIAT. CIOS was the Combined Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee from which came both American and British reports. More recently the CIOS has been divided into BIOS and FIAT, the former being the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee and the latter the Field Information Agency, Technical, *i. e.*, the organization producing the American reports.

These reports constitute an attempt to explore and analyze the entire foundation of German-Nazi national life. At present 3,334 reports have been completed, comprising 1,192 CIOS reports, 1,322 BIOS reports, and 820 FIAT reports. It is difficult to predict exactly how many reports will eventually be completed, but it is estimated that at least 1,500 more will be added to the series.

Although these studies are catholic in scope, a large percentage of them relates either directly or indirectly to aeronautics. An indication of their importance to the general study of aviation is illustrated by

the fact that a complete set is on file in the AAF Library of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence.

The first CIOS reports to be released held a high security classification, but of the total number of reports at present, over 90 per cent are unclassified. The scientific and technical reports are gradually being released to the Office of Technical Services and subsequently to the Library of Congress. CIOS, BIOS, and FIAT reports which do not fall within the purview of OTS are coming into the Library of Congress through channels established by the AAF Library Branch AC/AS-2.

Many of these reports, aside from their scholarly and scientifically important aspects, will become valuable historical documents because of the unusual circumstances surrounding the discovery of their source material. For example, because of the obsessive qualities in Himmler's personality, he found himself completely unable to dispose of a single scrap of paper. The result was that he preserved everything (including his personal files and the sole existing file of a set of unique scientific experiments) in a secret cave hideout in Hallein, which was discovered by American troops. The letters, documents, and reports contained a wealth of valuable and revealing material. With the collection was a group of letters which conveyed a complete account of the organization and administration of experiments which had been performed on human beings. One set of experiments was concerned with the treatment of shock from prolonged exposure to cold, especially in cold water. The conclusions reached in the CIOS report (Item No. 24), which was subsequently prepared, have been of great medical value to the Air-Sea Rescue Services and have received careful attention by the Medical Safety Branch of the Office of Flying Safety, Army Air Forces. Such reports obviously belong in any central collection of aeronautical litera-

ture and are therefore being deposited in the collections of the Library of Congress.

GENERAL AERONAUTICAL ACQUISITIONS THROUGH OTS

As of May 22, 1946, Wright Field had released 10,767 reports (foreign and domestic) to OTS. Of this number, however, relatively few were items from the Air Documents Division. By July 1, 1946, more than 35,000 documents had been received by OTS and of that number 27,600 had been processed. Generally speaking, around 20 per cent of the documents processed relate either directly or indirectly to aeronautics. A few specific figures on very recent aeronautical acquisitions received by the Library of Congress via OTS are as follows: 1,752 Army-Navy aeronautical specifications and technical drawings; 529 Navy Department aeronautical instruction books; 43 Navy Department Bureau of Aeronautics handbooks; 200 flying safety reports, including aircraft accident analyses and statistics, training manuals, and various types of air safety literature.

FOREIGN AERONAUTICAL PERIODICALS

The list of foreign aeronautical periodicals which are received currently by the Library of Congress represents the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela, a total of 80 different journals. Prior to the war the list also included Cuba, Hawaii, Japan, the Netherlands, the Netherlands West Indies, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Yugoslavia, and Uruguay; and the total number of periodicals exceeded 200.

The Library of Congress receives 23 aeronautical periodicals from Great Britain, the largest foreign acquisition of this type. It is worthy of notice, however, that

the number of periodicals the Library receives from Great Britain has been reduced since the war from 33 to 23, a situation which is typical of all other countries.

RECENT AGREEMENTS WITH PICAQ AND IATA

Within the past few months the Library of Congress has completed agreements with the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Air Transport Association (both located in Montreal), by which the Library will receive all the official publications of these organizations together with various other documents which may be acquired through their member states. In exchange the Library will perform certain bibliographical services and act as a central aeronautical depository for these organizations. Receipts from these sources will be described in subsequent reports.

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Biological and Medical Sciences

This report on current acquisitions in the fields of biology and medicine must be tentative and preliminary because of the fragmentary nature of the materials. Moreover, since space is limited, the report will be confined to a sampling of materials which have arrived from continental Europe, especially France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands since 1940. It is planned in subsequent reports to give accounts of acquisitions from other areas from which publications have started to arrive.

With the outbreak of the war in 1939 the normal supply of publications from the European continent was cut to a trickle. After our entry into the war, certain materials urgently needed for the prosecution of the conflict were acquired through devious routes by the Interdepartmental Com-

mittee for the Acquisition of Foreign Publications. In 1943 the Library sent abroad a representative who, after a period in Spain and Portugal, followed the armies into North Africa, Italy and France, and was able to send back large quantities of material, including many scientific and technical publications. Despite these acquisitions, there is still much to be received from Europe, and much that has been received has yet to be examined.

The full impact of the war upon scientific research has not yet been measured. In occupied Europe, especially in the countries covered by this report, it is probably no exaggeration to say that it was catastrophic. Almost every center of research was closed, many laboratories and libraries were destroyed, scientific and medical staffs were either assigned to urgent duties in war research or in hospital work, and many scientists were sent off to concentration camps or killed outright. Thus it can be seen that little reliable data are at hand for an evaluation of the status of science in Europe today, and no one dares to predict how long it will take for European science to be rehabilitated. Yet there are some straws in the wind, some hopeful signs of the rebirth of teaching and research. Such signs may be found for example in letters coming from European scientists announcing to their American colleagues that they have survived concentration camps, bombings, even starvation, and now are attempting to begin their researches again. Their most urgent need is knowledge of scientific work here, and our own scientific publications are desperately wanted abroad.

But an even more heartening sign of the vigor and indestructibility of the scientific spirit is to be found in the publications now reaching the Library of Congress. They show that although the difficulties were great and almost insurmountable, scientific work of a sort was carried on. As in the Allied countries, most scientific research

was devoted to the war effort and was conducted under the cloak of secrecy. Until this restricted information is made public, it is not possible to give an account of this phase of scientific activity. Nevertheless there is a sizable volume of material in the fields of medicine and biology which suggests that there is a foundation for the resumption of teaching and research.

As examples of the publications already on hand the following titles are cited:

CHEMOTHERAPY: Broch, P., J. Kerharo and J. Netik, *La Pénicilline, une expérience française de récupération*, Paris, 1945; Crosnier, R., *La Sulfamidothérapie en pratique médicale*, Paris, 1944; Bosse, Paul, *Die örtliche Sulfonamidtherapie*, Stuttgart, 1943; Kikuth, Walter, and W. Menk, *Chemotherapie der Wichtigsten Tropenkrankheiten*, Leipzig, 1943.

SURGERY: Fandre, A., *Le Catgut, les ligatures et les sutures chirurgicales à travers les âges*, Paris, 1944; Fiessinger, Noël, *Pathologie des conjoints médico-chirurgicaux*, Paris, 1944; Axhausen, Georg, *Die allgemeine Chirurgie in der Zahn-, Mund- und Kieferheilkunde*, Munich, 1940; ———, *Technik und Ergebnisse der Lippenplastik*, Leipzig, 1941.

CIRCULATION AND BLOOD. Goudsmit, J., *Bloedziekten en Bloedbeeld*, Amsterdam, 1942; Hefting, H. R., *De Geschiednis van de Bloedtransfusie*, Amsterdam, 1942; Fahrenkamp, Karl, *Kreislauffürsorge und Gesundheitsführung*, Stuttgart, 1941; Bernhard, Paul, *Die Kreislaufgenese der Ekklampsie*, Jena, 1943.

BACTERIOLOGY, IMMUNOLOGY, AND PARASITOLOGY: Bucharest Institutul de Seturi si Vaccinuri, *Handbook of Infectious Diseases with Notes on Prophylaxis, Serum Treatment and Vaccination*, Geneva, 1945; Arnaudi, C., *Elementi di microbiologia generale ed applicata alle fermentazioni*, 2d ed., Milan, 1945; Curasson, G., *Traité de protozoologie vétérinaire et comparée*, Paris, 1943; Filipjev, I. N., and J. H. Schuurmans-Stekhoven, *A Manual of Agricultural Helminthology*, Leiden, 1941; Bariéty, M., and H. Brocard, *Les Septicémies à staphylocoques*, Paris, 1945; Biljmer, I., *Aetiologie der Influenza. De Isoleering van het Influenza—Virus tijdens de Epidemie van 1941 te Groningen*, Leiden, 1943; Grigoraki, Léon, *Sénescence et évolution cycle du bacille tuberculeux*, Montrouge (Seine), 1945; Neveu-Lemaire, M., *Traité de protozoologie médicale et vétérinaire*, Paris, 1943; Mazzetti, Giuseppe, *Batteriologia generale e tecnica batteriologica*,

con speciale riferimento alla batteriologia medica, Florence, 1944; ———, *Compendio di immunologia e sierologia, con speciale riferimento alle infezioni da batteri*, Florence, 1943.

BIOCHEMISTRY: Brachet, Jean, *Embryologie chimique*, Paris, 1944; Floikin, M., *L'Évolution biochimique*, Paris, 1944; ——— and L. Massart, *Medische Biochemie*, Antwerp, 1944.

RADIOLOGY: Fabre, R., *Les Radiations et leur importance en hygiène du travail*, Paris, 1945; Eugster, J., and V. F. Hess, *Die Weltraumstrahlung (Kosmische Strahlung) und ihre biologische Wirkung*, Zurich, 194—?

HEREDITY AND EUGENICS: Siemens, Hermann W., *Grundzüge der Vererbungslehre, Rassenhygiene und Bevölkerungspolitik*, 11th ed., Munich, 1942; Conrad, Klaus, *Der Konstitutionstypus als genetisches Problem*, Berlin, 1941; Germany. Wehrmacht. Oberkommando, *Naturwissenschaften, Vererbungslehre*, Frankfurt am Oder, 1943.

ENDOCRINOLOGY: Moricaud, F., *Hormonologie sexuelle humaine*, Paris, 1943; Courrier, Robert, *Endocrinologie de la gestation*, Paris, 1945; Curschmann, Hans, *Endokrine Krankheiten*, 3d ed., Dresden, 1943.

PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY: Booiij, H. L., and H. P. Wolvckamp, *Catenary Processes, Master Reactions and Limiting Factors*, Leiden, 1944; Mascherpa, Pietro, *Trattato di farmacologia e farmacognosia*, Milan, 1944; Baglioni, S., *Elementi di fisiologia umana*, 2d ed., Rome, 1943; Studnitz, Gotthult von, *Physiologie des Sehens; retinale Primärprozesse*, Leipzig, 1940; Stodtmeister, Rudolf, *Moderne Eisenherapie*, Stuttgart, 1943.

BIOLOGY (including botany and zoology): Chodat, R., *La Biologie des plantes (Les plantes aquatiques)*, Paris, Geneva, 194—?; Gautheret, R. J., *Manuel technique de culture des tissus végétaux*, Paris, 1942; Jean-Blain, Marcel, *Traité de zootechnie générale*, Paris, 1945; Lutz, Louis, *Traité de cryptogamie*, Paris, 1942; Dauvillier, A., and E. Desguin, *La Genèse de la vie*, Paris, 1942; Emberger, Louis, *Les Plantes fossiles dans leurs rapports avec les végétaux vivants*, Paris, 1944; Bujreau, L. V., *La Philosophie entomologique de J. H. Fabre*, Paris, 1943.

HISTORY OF BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE: Steudel, Johannes, *Die Frühzeit der Bonner medizinischen Fakultät*, Bonn, 1944; Caullery, Maurice J. G. C., *Les Étapes de la biologie*, Paris, 1943;

Filliozat, J., *Magie et médecine*, Paris, 1943; Barraud, G., *L'Humanisme et la médecine au XVIIe siècle*, Paris, 1942; La Cava, A. Francesco, *La Peste di S. Carlo; Note storico-mediche sulla peste del 1576*, Milan, 1945; Leibbrand, Werner, *Romantische Medizin*, Hamburg/Leipzig, 1942; Steudel, Johannes, *Andreas Vesalius, der Begründer des anatomisch-naturwissenschaftlichen Denkens in der abendländischen Medizin*, Bonn, 1943.

It should not be assumed from the above list that the Library of Congress is embarking on an acquisitions program in the field of clinical medicine. Titles in this field have been reported here and will be included in subsequent reports in the belief that this listing may be of value to scientists and research workers in medicine. Responsibility for the field has been assumed by other libraries, however, and current foreign publications on this subject are being directed to these libraries by the Co-operative Acquisitions Project sponsored by the Library of Congress. The biological sciences and subjects related to clinical medicine, *e. g.*, public health, social medicine, medical history, psychiatry, and medical biography, will continue to be emphasized in the Library of Congress, and will likewise be reported in the pages of this *Journal*.

For a more complete listing of current acquisitions in the fields of biology and medicine as well as in other fields the reader is referred to *European Imprints for the War Years Received in the Library of Congress and Other Federal Libraries*. Washington, 1946. *Pt. 1, Italian Imprints, 1940-1945. Pt. 2, German Imprints, 1940-1945.* A third part, on French publications, is in press. Copies of these lists are obtainable upon application to the Publications Office, Library of Congress.

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SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ADMINISTRATIVE

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1945. 233 p. Cloth. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price, \$1.00.

The Library of Congress Is the National Library. By Luther H. Evans. Reprinted from the January 1946 issue of *Domestic Commerce*. 4 p. Furnished on request.

Library of Congress Records A New Era of World Progress. By Luther H. Evans. Reprinted from *The Sunday Star*, Washington, D. C., December 2, 1945. 4 p. Furnished on request.

The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board. 4 p. Furnished on request.

Manuals. No. 1. Stack and Reader Division, Reference Department. 49 p. Multilithed. Furnished only to libraries on request.

Of Human Bondage with a Digression on the Art of Fiction. An address by W. Somerset Maugham. 2d printing. 16 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price, 25 cents.

Suggestions for a Program of Library Cooperation. By Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress. Based on an address given before the Inter-American Library Conference on March 30, 1946, at the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. 25 l. Mimeographed. Furnished on request.

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

European Imprints for the War Years Received in the Library of Congress and Other Federal Libraries. Part 2. German Imprints, 1940-45. 315 p. Lithoprinted. Reproduced and distributed for the Library of Congress in the public interest by J. W. Edwards, Publisher. Furnished on request.

CENSUS LIBRARY PROJECT

National Censuses and Vital Statistics in Germany after the First World War, 1919-1944. 37 p. Mimeographed. Furnished only to libraries on request.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Public Affairs Bulletins. Nos. 40-44. Mimeographed. Furnished only to libraries on request.

No. 40. Educational and Cultural Phases of U. S. Foreign Policy. [By] Charles A. Quattlebaum. 48 p.

No. 41. The Anglo-American Financial and Trade Agreements. [By] Leisa Bronson and John C. Jackson. 83 p.

No. 42. Missouri Valley Authority. [By] C. Frank Keyser. 138 p.

No. 43. Universal Military Training and Related Proposals. [By] Charles A. Quattlebaum. 110 p.

No. 44. Atomic Power, Issues Before Congress. Compiled by Eileen Galloway. 123 p.

LOAN DIVISION

Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia. 2d edition, 1946. 135 p. Mimeographed. Furnished only to libraries on request.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

Catalog of the 4th National Exhibition of Prints Made during the Current Year, Held at the Library of Congress May 1-Aug. 1, 1946. 31 p. Furnished on request.

The Colonial Art of Latin America: A Collection of Slides & Photographs. Prepared by Robert C. Smith. 43 p. Available only to libraries on an exchange basis.

SERIALS DIVISION

Newspapers Currently received, January 1946. Mimeographed. 84 p. Furnished only to libraries on request.