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SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN LIBRARIES
· IN THE UNITED STATES

BY

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON
LIBRARIAN OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

and

ISADORE G. MUDGE
REFERENCE LIBRARIAN OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



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FOREWORD.

The present bulletin is virtually a new edition of the work entitled *Special collections in American libraries*, by William Coolidge Lane and Charles Knowles Bolton (*Harvard University Library Bibliographical Contributions*, No. 45), published in 1892. Since the publication of that most important contribution to American library literature there have been several surveys of a local character, for example, that of the Library of Congress published in its *Report (with Manual) for 1901*; the manual of Chicago libraries, *Educational Opportunities in Chicago*, published by the council for library and museum extension, 1911; the *Descriptive and historical notes on the Library of Harvard University*, by A. C. Potter and E. H. Wells, 2d ed., 1911 (*Harvard University Library Bibliographical Contributions*, No. 60); and the *Readers' Manual*, published by Columbia University in 1911. These local surveys are of fundamental importance; they involve bibliographical work of the most valuable kind and make possible library publicity of the highest type.

In the scientific organization of our libraries, however, a national survey is of even greater importance, because it is only by such a survey that collections of general value may be distinguished from those of merely local value and that the results of all local surveys may be made generally known. It was for these reasons that the Commissioner of Education, in collecting the library statistics of the year 1908, determined to secure also information regarding special collections in libraries in the United States, and with that in view issued a circular, dated November 2, 1908, asking librarians to describe (1) any collections of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and documents in their libraries which were of unusual value either because of completeness in foreign literature or early literature of a subject or because the works in them were monumental in character or of unusual rarity; (2) collections of interest primarily because of their history and associations; (3) unique copies of any book. The circular added:

The description of collections should include a statement of the total number of volumes and pamphlets, mention of any special features and references to

printed catalogues or articles descriptive of such collections. The description of collections acquired *en bloc* should include also the name of the collector and date of acquisition of the collection.

This circular was sent to 2,298 libraries. In preparing the returns for publication very much has, of course, been omitted, and perhaps more might have been omitted with profit. It seemed better, however, to err on the side of inclusiveness. It also seemed better to arrange the material by subject matter rather than by place, although this plan involved more editorial labor.

It should be added that these statistics, like others, must, in the nature of things, be only relatively correct, because some libraries, like the Library of Congress and the John Crerar Library, are growing very rapidly, and because libraries differ more or less in their classification of books.

The editors are under especial obligations to Dr. W. W. Rockwell, librarian of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, for editing the chapter descriptive of the theological collections.

A DIRECTORY OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

The New York Public Library has a good collection of practically all important encyclopedias from the "Speculum Quadruplex" of Vincent of Beauvais (1473) to the issues of to-day.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., receives the publications of foreign Governments sent in exchange for the publications of the United States. It has over 350,000 volumes of documents of Nations, States, and municipalities, making the largest collection of statistical material in the United States. The Library of Congress receives currently 70 official gazettes. Its extensive files of bound volumes include practically complete sets of the London Gazette (1665) and the Journal Officiel de la République Française, with its predecessor, the Moniteur (1789-).

New York Public Library collection of public documents numbers probably 150,000 volumes, of which some 40,000 relate to cities.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of foreign documents, including British documents, 8,906 volumes, and Canadian documents, 1,055 volumes.

The Free Library of Philadelphia contains a collection of over 101,000 official publications of the Governments, States, provinces, and cities of the world.

Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, contains over 40,000 volumes. In this collection are a complete set of United States publications, nearly complete sets for all the States and the leading American cities, and rapidly growing sets for several foreign countries, particularly Great Britain and her colonies.

The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill., has a strong collection of public documents. In addition to the United States documents which it has received as a designated depository, as a special depository for publications of the Geological Survey, and as a depository of all acts and bills since 1901, it has many State and city documents, a nearly complete set of the Parliamentary Papers of Canada, a very full set of those of the Netherlands, an unusual collection of French documents of the 15th-18th centuries on economic subjects, and many serial publications of Austria, France, Germany and Italy.

The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has a considerable collection of documents of foreign countries, including an extensive collection of English Government publications, 900 volumes of French legislative documents, and the entire proceedings and other documents of the Reichstag since the founding of the German Empire.

The Seattle (Wash.) Public Library acquired by purchase in 1906 a nearly complete set of Canadian public documents.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

UNITED STATES DOCUMENTS.

The library of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., contains the largest collection of United States public documents in the country.

The United States War Department Library, Washington, D. C., has a complete set of the original journals of both Houses of Congress for the first 14 Congresses. It has also a practically complete set of all congressional documents and reports from the Fifteenth Congress to date, easily accessible to consulting students.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., has a set of the United States congressional documents complete since 1825 and for the earlier period reasonably full, including about 125 volumes for the first 14 Congresses.

The Boston Athenæum has a collection of 177 volumes of early United States documents (first 14 Congresses, 1789-1817).

NEWSPAPERS.

A statement of the files of early American newspapers to be found in the principal libraries which specialize in such material is given in *American newspapers of the 18th century. List of files and libraries in which they may be found*, in *Archives of the State of New Jersey, 1st series, vol. 11, etc.*

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has over 35,000 volumes of newspapers, chiefly American. Four hundred and fifty current newspapers are preserved and bound. The collection of 18th-century American newspapers is particularly strong. See *Check list of American newspapers in the Library of Congress, 1901, 292 pages; Check list of foreign newspapers in the Library of Congress, 1904, 71 pages.*

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has a collection of American newspapers numbering about 8,000 volumes. It is especially strong in the period before 1820, having acquired through the gift of Isaiah Thomas, the founder of the society, his collection of American newspapers, then the largest in the country. The present plan of collecting comprehends acquiring files of all newspapers through the period of the Civil War and preserving nearly 30 journals, representing various sections of the country, as currently issued. The collection is briefly described in the *Handbook of the society*, page 10, and is roughly listed in the U. S. Census of 1880.

The Public Library of the City of Boston has a collection of 7,101 volumes.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of newspapers numbering 4,136 volumes.

The Boston Athenæum has a good collection of files of early Boston newspapers, comprising 100 volumes, and a large collection of periodicals, including many rare and unique examples from the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., has a collection of over 5,000 volumes of Massachusetts newspapers. This includes 1,045 volumes of Essex County papers and about 75 volumes printed before 1780. There are also early files of Philadelphia and Washington newspapers.

The Worcester (Mass.) Public Library has a large collection of eastern Massachusetts newspapers. Two hundred and eighteen volumes of Haverhill newspapers are in the Haverhill Public Library. The Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, Mass., has a collection of western Massachusetts newspapers numbering 474 volumes, besides 520 volumes of nonlocal newspapers.

- Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., has a collection numbering many thousands of late 18th and early 19th century newspapers. This collection is strongest in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Vermont papers.
- The Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, has an almost complete collection of newspapers published in the State, 1762 to date, comprising about 5,000 volumes.
- Yale University, New Haven, Conn., has over 2,500 volumes of newspapers.
- New York Public Library is rich in its collection of early newspapers, particularly those published in New York City before 1800. The publications of the New England press and of the Pennsylvania press are also well represented.
- The New York (N. Y.) Historical Society is particularly strong in American newspapers printed prior to 1800.
- The New York (N. Y.) Society Library has the New York Gazette, 1726-1729, printed by W. Bradford. Many of the numbers are unique. The library is strong in early newspapers.
- Princeton (N. J.) University has a substantial collection of bound newspapers, including several hundred volumes of 17th and 18th century European "Diaries" and similar political periodicals.
- Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., has probably the most nearly complete files of local newspapers in existence.
- The Vineland (N. J.) Historical and Antiquarian Society has a collection of the daily and weekly newspapers of Vineland from the first issue of the Vineland Weekly, in 1865, to the present.
- The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has a collection of New York and Philadelphia newspapers since the eighteenth century.
- The Library Company of Philadelphia has 1,430 volumes of Philadelphia newspapers, beginning with the earliest, the American Weekly Mercury of 1719, etc., and comprising sets of Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette, Bradford's Journal, etc.
- The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has 1,200 bound volumes of local newspapers.
- The Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, has a collection of American newspapers dating from 1728, representing 80 titles from seven cities in Maryland and 29 titles from other States.
- The Virginia State Library, Richmond, has 1,091 bound volumes of Virginia newspapers, beginning with an incomplete file of the Virginia Gazette. Seven hundred and thirty-eight of these are Richmond newspapers from 1804. Especially valuable is the file of Richmond newspapers, 1860-1865, which is more nearly complete than is any other library's.
- The Norfolk (Va.) Public Library contains Norfolk newspapers, 1802, etc., comprising 362 volumes. A catalogue of these is in its annual report, 1908, pages 16-24.
- The College of Charleston, S. C., contains 228 volumes of South Carolina newspapers, covering the years 1767-1859.
- The Carnegie Library of Nashville, Tenn., has 697 volumes of newspapers dating from 1818. This is said to be the most nearly complete file in the South.
- The Association Public Library, Mobile, Ala., has the only file of the Mobile Daily Register from 1821 to 1909 (166 vols.), lacking only one-half year of 1864. The Register is the oldest paper in Alabama.
- Texas State Library, Austin, has 1,000 volumes and University of Texas, Austin, has 255 volumes of Texas newspapers. The Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library also has a valuable collection of the State newspapers.

- Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio, is endeavoring to secure complete files of newspapers published in the Western Reserve. About 60 towns are represented. Unbroken files of Cleveland newspapers constitute the strong feature.
- Young Men's Mercantile Library, Cincinnati, Ohio, has an almost complete collection of Cincinnati newspapers from 1789 to the present, containing approximately 1,000 volumes.
- Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library has complete files of nearly all the newspapers published in Grand Rapids from 1841, about 700 volumes.
- A list of the newspapers of Illinois, with an indication of the libraries in which they may be found, is given in *Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879*, by F. W. Scott, 1910, 610 p. (*Illinois Historical Library. Collections*, v. 6.)
- Newberry Library, Chicago, has a collection of American newspapers numbering 2,620 volumes. The Chicago Historical Society contains about 700 titles of Illinois newspapers.
- Warren County Library and Reading Room Association, Monmouth, Ill., has a set of all newspapers that have been published at Monmouth, numbering 187 volumes, 1846-1908.
- The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, has 20,000 bound volumes of newspapers. See *Annotated Catalogue of Newspaper Files 1898*, 375 p. Cf. R. G. Thwaites. *The Ohio Valley Press (to 1815)*, in *American Antiq. Soc. Proc. n. s.* 19:354-68.
- The Library of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, has 8,603 bound volumes of newspapers, including all newspapers published in Minnesota since 1849. It receives currently 426 Minnesota newspapers.
- Davenport (Iowa) Public Library has files of local newspapers dating from 1841, comprising 323 volumes.
- Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, has more than 200 volumes published at Jefferson City. It receives currently 700 Missouri newspapers and 700 Missouri periodicals.
- St. Louis Mercantile Library has files of Missouri and Illinois newspapers from 1808 to date, especially St. Louis newspapers. See its *Missouri and Illinois newspapers, 1807-1897, chronologically arranged. St. Louis 1898*, p. 1-16.
- The Free Public Library of the city of St. Joseph, Mo., has complete sets of files of local newspapers dating from 1845, making 245 volumes in all.
- Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, has bound sets of the newspapers of the State since 1875, as well as many files of earlier date, including the complete files of the *Leavenworth Herald* and *Herald of Freedom*, Lawrence, the leading exponents of the proslavery and free-State issues, 1854-1859. The total is 24,153 bound volumes, running from 1854 to 1900, and representing 841 publications from all of the 105 counties of Kansas, as well as 11,439 volumes of newspapers and periodicals published outside the State. In all, these publications represent 54 places in the United States, including Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and 12 foreign places. The list is found in its Report, 1908, pages 170-206.
- Montana Historical and Miscellaneous Library, Helena, contains practically complete files of all Montana newspapers from the first paper published in the State (August, 1864) to the present.
- The California State Library, Sacramento, has about 4,350 volumes of local newspapers, including complete files of the first papers published in the State.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library has as a permanent loan from the Historical Society of Southern California a file of southern California newspapers comprising 100 volumes. This is said to be the largest in existence; it contains the only known file of earliest Los Angeles papers, beginning with the Southern Californian in 1854.

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., has as a deposited collection the Edwin Hadley Smith collection of amateur journalism, consisting of 27,000 amateur papers and professional clippings bound in 287 volumes, of which 234 volumes (24,064 issues) are American, covering the years 1845-1907; 25 volumes (1,559 different issues) are foreign, covering the years 1871-1907 for Canada, Central America, England, France, Ireland, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Scotland, South Africa, and Wales; and 8 volumes are made up of 1,150 clippings from professional papers and magazines from 1867 to 1906, in America, Australia, Canada, England, and Scotland. There is also a complete file of The National Amateur (1878-1898) bound in 3 volumes, and in addition to the periodical material a collection of 590 amateur books, histories, directories, constitutions, plays, etc.

DIRECTORIES.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., through copyright, has acquired an extensive collection of the directories of American cities, etc., and has purchased numerous directories for the period before 1870, when the present copyright laws went into effect. In 1910 the collection numbered: City and State directories (United States), 9,300; social directories (United States), 778; trade directories (United States), 4,500; trade directories (foreign), 190; total, 14,760.

Essex Institute Library, Salem, Mass., contains 4,028 volumes of directories. The collection is strongest in New England and the Eastern States, and includes many early issues.

The Sampson & Murdock Co., 246 Sumner Street, Boston, Mass., have about 4,000 volumes of city and town directories published in the United States from 1785 to 1910.

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has a collection of American directories numbering about 2,700 volumes.

The Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, has about 1,100 American directories.

The Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, has a collection of about 1,500 directories of various American towns and cities.

ALMANACS.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has a collection of almanacs of over 7,200 volumes. The American almanacs issued before 1800 number 1,200 volumes; after 1800, 4,500 volumes. Foreign almanacs number over 1,500 volumes. See *Preliminary Check List of American Almanacs; 1639-1800*, by H. A. Morrison, 1907. 160 p.

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has a collection of American almanacs numbering over 5,000 separate issues.

The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., has a collection of American almanacs numbering about 3,500 volumes, 800 of which are before 1800.

The Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, has 1,200 American almanacs, mostly of the period from 1800 to 1800, and practically complete as regards Rhode Island issues.

The Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, has the best collection of 18th century almanacs printed in Connecticut. The collection comprises about 176 issues.

The New London (Conn.) Public Library has 118 numbers of New London almanacs, more than half of which are of the 18th and first half of the 19th century.

The New York Public Library has a good collection of American almanacs of the 18th and 19th centuries, English almanacs of the 17th and 18th centuries, and French almanacs of the 19th century, numbering in all about 2,500 titles. These include the Fraser collection, presented to the library by Mrs. Henry Draper, and a collection of early English almanacs presented by the late Paul Leicester Ford. See *List of almanacs, ephemerides, etc., and of the works relating to the calendar, in the New York Public Library. (In New York Public Library. Bulletin 7: 246-267, 282-302, July-August, 1903.)*

INCUNABULA.

Collections Arranged According to Apparent Size.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has about 900 incunabula, representing over 200 presses, together with a remarkably long series of Aldines.

The Ann Mary Brown Memorial, Providence, R. I., contains a collection of 530 volumes—said to be one of the most nearly complete in the world—of books from the first European presses. The collection was made for the purpose of showing the progress of printing with movable metal type through the first half century of the existence of this invention, as well as of illustrating the early history of wood engraving. It includes 150 books from the possible 238 presses set up before 1501, and is fairly representative of countries. See A. W. Pollard, *Catalogue of books, mostly from the presses of the first printers, collected by Rush C. Hawkins, and deposited in the Ann Mary Brown Memorial, at Providence. Oxford University Press, 1910.*

The Free Library of Philadelphia has a collection numbering about 600 volumes and representing over 300 different printing presses.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, acquired in 1838 the library of Leander Van Ess, consisting of 430 incunabula from 1469 to 1510. For many years this was the most important collection in the United States.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., owns about 400 volumes of incunabula.

The New York Public Library has about 350 incunabula, together with 15 block books of the 15th and 16th centuries. Its early printed books include 150 Aldines and 10 Caxtons.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has a collection of 204 incunabula, chiefly from the collections of ex-President Andrew D. White and Prof. Willard Flske, the latter consisting mainly of editions of Dante and Petrarch.

Princeton University, New Jersey, has a collection of 172 incunabula.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., has a collection of 136 incunabula.

General Theological Seminary Library, New York, possesses 123 incunabula.

Of these 92 are in its collection of Latin Bibles described elsewhere.

The Groller Club, New York, has the Bruce collection of incunabula, collected and bequeathed to the club by George and David Wolfe Bruce. This collection contains 80 incunabula, collected with special reference to the allusions to the invention of printing found in many of them. See *A Description of the Early Printed Books Owned by the Groller Club. 1895. 77 p.*

77 p.

John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I., has a collection of 325 works from the Aldine presses.

Caxtons owned by American collectors were listed in an article in the *Publisher's Weekly* (70 : 1306) reprinted from the *New York Sun*, November 4, 1906.

Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, has 57 out of the known 101 Hebrew incunabula.

PHILOSOPHY.

Columbia University Library, New York, has a collection on philosophy, numbering 11,149 volumes, including a Kant collection of 1,500 volumes.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection numbering 11,058 volumes, including the Schelling collection, made by Prof. Royce, of 151 books and pamphlets, first editions of most of the philosopher's writings, and many volumes of contemporary criticism.

In the New York Public Library, the collection of works by and relating to Spinoza, comprising 250 volumes, is probably the most important single group. A list of works in the New York Public Library relating to philosophy was printed in its *Bulletin* 12: 407-447, 464-516 (1908).

Woodstock College, Maryland, has a collection of scholastic philosophy containing 4,750 volumes.

Johns Hopkins University library, Baltimore, Md., has a collection of medieval philosophy and scholastic divinity which contains 300 volumes, many rare, bought of the collector, Prof. C. S. Pierce, in 1881.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has a large Plato collection, a Kant collection numbering 434 volumes, and a Spinoza collection made by ex-President Andrew D. White, originally containing 435 volumes, but since increased by purchases to 525 volumes. All editions of Spinoza's works are included, but the larger part of the collection consists of commentaries and controversial writings on Spinoza's philosophy. There is also a nearly complete series of portraits of Spinoza. This is probably the largest collection of Spinoza literature in existence.

ETHICS.

The Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh, has the J. E. Schwartz collection of books on ethics comprising 1,100 volumes. The aim of the library is to purchase all books of value on this subject.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Columbia University, New York, has a collection on psychology of 2,826 volumes.

OCCULT SCIENCES.

The Library of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Washington, D. C., has a collection of about 1,000 volumes on occult and allied subjects.

The New York (N. Y.) Society Library acquired from the library of John Winthrop, first governor of Connecticut, 209 volumes, chiefly in Latin, on alchemy, magic, and the Rosicrucians. See its *Catalogue*, 1850, p. 491-505.

The New York Public Library has the S. R. Ellison collection on natural magic and prestidigitation, of 664 volumes and 438 pamphlets.

St. Louis Mercantile Library Association has a collection of about 300 books on alchemy, mostly in English, including the collection made by the late Maj. Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 201 volumes on alchemy and 85 on astrology.

WITCHCRAFT.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has in the White Historical Library a collection of about 1,500 volumes and pamphlets, and about 50 manuscripts on witchcraft and diabolism.

A list of books in the New York Public Library on witchcraft in the United States was printed in its *Bulletin*, 12: 658-675.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 280 volumes on witchcraft.

THEOLOGY.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, acquired in 1838 the library of Leander Van Ess, consisting of over 13,000 volumes, including 430 incunabula, from 1469 to 1510; 1,246 titles of Reformation literature, in original editions; 37 manuscripts, 4,209 volumes in church history, patristics, canon law, etc.; about 200 editions of the Vulgate and of German Bibles. It possesses a complete set, comprising over 400 numbers, of the theses of the Faculté libre de Théologie Protestante de Paris, as well as a large number of theses published at German universities from the 17th century on. The seminary subscribes to the leading theological and literary periodicals of England, Germany, France, and the United States to the number of about 125. Its files were described in 1905 in the *List of Periodicals in the New York Public Library, General Theological Seminary, and Union Theological Seminary Relating to Religion, Theology, and Church History, New York Public Library Bulletin* 9: 9-31, 50-72.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has the library of Prof. G. C. F. Lücke, of Göttingen, numbering 4,000 volumes. This was acquired in 1856. It also has the collection of works on doctrinal theology and ritualism, presented by John Harvey Treat. A catalogue of the latter, prepared by Mr. W. C. Lane, was published in 1889 (29 p.) as Harvard University Library Bibliographical Contributions No. 36.

In 1847 Andover Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., received the very valuable theological portion of the library of the Rev. John Codman, D. D., of Dorchester, comprising 1,250 volumes.

The Boston Public Library received in 1860 by bequest the library of Rev. Theodore Parker, comprising 12,501 volumes and 4,617 pamphlets.

The Congregational Library, Boston, contains the library of the late Rev. William Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, numbering 6,000 volumes. It consists chiefly of theology and history, and has unique value for early English history.

The Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison, N. J., has a collection of local church papers including over 10,000 numbers.

The Maryland Diocesan Library (Episcopal), Baltimore, Md., numbers 30,000 volumes, including the famous theological library of the late Bishop W. R. Whittingham (died 1879), and the theological collection of the late Rev. R. A. Dalrymple, of Baltimore.

Wake Forest College Library, North Carolina, acquired in 1887 by gift the library of Rev. Thomas E. Skinner, of Raleigh, N. C., containing 2,000 volumes on theological subjects, the most valuable of which are the English translations of the church fathers.

Atlanta Theological Seminary, Georgia, contains the library of the Rev. Prof. Charles M. Mead, D. D.

Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., has a part of the library of the late Rev. Samuel Farmer Jarvis (died 1851), the library of the late Rev. Thomas Winthrop Colt (died 1885), and the library of the late Rev. Dr. John Williams (died 1899).

Mount St. Clement College, De Soto, Mo., has about 500 volumes of theology of the 16th and 17th centuries, including rare books and many with manuscript notes.

EXEGETICAL THEOLOGY.

GENERAL COLLECTIONS, INCLUDING TEXTS, COMMENTARIES, ETC.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has a large collection of exegetical theology, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, which includes, besides facsimiles, texts, and versions, numerous works on textual and historical criticism, and printed commentaries from the 15th century on.

The library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York, contains the collections of the late Dr. D. Cassell and of Herr Halberstam, comprising 8,000 volumes. These were presented in 1903 by the Hon. Mayer Sulzberger. It also received in 1911 by gift from Hon. Jacob H. Schiff the library of the late Prof. E. Kautzsch, of Halle, numbering 4,600 volumes.

Divinity School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., acquired in 1886 from the library of Prof. Ezra Abbot 3,834 volumes and 781 pamphlets relating largely to the New Testament, and including material used in editing the American revised version of the New Testament; in 1902 it also acquired from the library of J. H. Thayer 1,407 volumes and 1,053 pamphlets relating largely to the New Testament, and including a large amount of material used in editing the American revised version of the New Testament.

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., contains 4,800 volumes classified under the head of Scriptures.

Woodstock College, Maryland, has 4,000 volumes on Bible study.

Springfield (Mass.) City Library has 3,130 volumes of exegeses (Bible, etc.) as part of the Caroline A. Rice department of theology.

Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison, N. J., has a collection of commentaries on the Bible numbering 2,901 volumes; concordances, 83 volumes; harmonies of the Gospels, 70 volumes; books on the Revelation of St. John, 169 volumes; lives of Jesus Christ, 438 volumes; lives of St. Paul, 86 volumes.

The library of Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., has 2,800 volumes and 800 pamphlets of the library of the late Prof. William Henry Green, bequeathed by him, and consisting chiefly of works on Old Testament language and literature.

Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill., has 2,686 volumes and pamphlets on the Bible, including editions, translations, and commentaries.

Riggs Memorial Library, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., has 2,369 volumes and 105 pamphlets of exegetical theology, including editions of the Bible.

St. Anselm's Library, St. Meinrad, Ind., has about 2,000 volumes of exegeses and texts, including various old and new, critical and popular editions from about 1500 till the present time, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and modern languages.

Western Theological Seminary, Chicago, contains about 1,500 volumes bearing on the exegesis of the Old Testament.

Bucknell Library, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., possesses 1,000 volumes of New Testament texts, textual criticisms, and works on New Testament exegesis, including facsimiles of the great uncials and all the important editions of the printed text.

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, received in 1908-9 from the library of Prof. J. Henry Thayer more than 1,000 volumes on the history and study of the New Testament.

BIBLES.

University of Chicago has the Colwell Library, a collection of Bibles containing about 8,000 volumes made for the American Bible Union by Dr. T. J. Conant while working on the American revised version. This is generally regarded as the finest translation collection known; it includes the entire German series, the ancestor of the Lutheran Bible, as well as the English series, the ancestor of the King James version. It includes also many rare editions of early Hebrew and Greek classics. Some of the more valuable editions in the collection were secured at the sale of the Van Voorst library at Amsterdam.

The New York Public Library has a collection of Bibles amounting to about 8,000 volumes. Its strength lies in English Bibles before 1700, in the early copies of the Bible turned out by the pioneer presses from the time of Gutenberg on, and in those Bibles and parts of Bibles in less familiar tongues which are included in the collection of the American Bible Society deposited with the New York Public Library in 1896.

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has a collection of Bibles numbering 1,100 volumes, which is especially strong in the earlier editions. Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary, has a good collection of Bibles, including a complete set of the great Polyglots, many Greek and Latin editions, and many versions of the New Testament; it is especially strong in missionary versions.

The Congregational Library, Boston, has a collection of Bibles numbering 900 volumes. This collection is divided as follows:

(1) The Pratt Collection of Bibles and other Sacred Literature of 400 volumes given by S. B. Pratt in 1800. The Pratt Collection includes: (a) Bibles and parts in foreign languages, 166 volumes; (b) English Bibles and parts, 135 volumes; (c) "Chained Bible" (circa 1490), 4 volumes folio; (d) the Bible of other lands, Psalm Books, with Hindu and Buddhist manuscripts, etc., and Scripture rolls and manuscripts.

(2) Bibles outside the Pratt Collection numbering 500 volumes. These include Hebrew and Greek texts, Greek Codices, and versions, English and foreign.

Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison, N. J., has a collection of Bibles numbering 894 volumes.

General Theological Library, Boston, has a collection of Bibles numbering about 400 volumes, including some rare 15th century Latin Bibles.

Alma College Library, Michigan, has New Testaments written in 50, and Old Testaments written in 16 various languages and tongues, both ancient and modern.

The General Theological Seminary Library, New York, N. Y., acquired in 1893 the Copinger collection of Latin Bibles, containing 565 editions. In 1,450 volumes—more than the editions of the Latin text in either the British Museum or Bibliothèque Nationale. This collection has been kept up. Among its notable additions are a Gutenberg Bible (1450-1455) and the first dated Bible (1462). A special feature of the collection is the number of unique copies and of unique copies in good preservation. An edition of 1483 and another of 1818 are among the former, and among the latter is a perfect copy of the unidentified edition of 1491, of which only three other copies are known: One in the British Museum and two in the Bodleian (all imperfect), and also a complete copy of the famous Antwerp Polyglot, of which there are six imperfect copies in the British Museum. The library also includes an almost complete set of Coberger editions from the first of 1475 to those of the 16th century, as well as a perfect Polyglot of Hutter. Other rare editions comprise the Reynsburch edition of 1478, the Zainer edition of 1480, the Reinhard edition of 1482, the Scot edition of 1489, the first Sacon edition of 1506, the first Vostre edition of 1512, the Venice edition of 1519 (which contained the first metal engravings), the Cratander edition of 1526, and an unique Latin translation of the Septuagint; the first edition in which the verses were numbered known as the Ant. de Ry of 1526, the Stephen edition of 1528, Quenel's Cologne edition of 1529, and the rare edition of Peypus of 1530 with 77 engravings by Hans Springinklee and others, of which no other copy can be found in the three great libraries of England or the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris. Other important editions in the collection are Munster's translation from the Hebrew of 1534, the rare first edition of Clarius of 1543, in which he corrected the text in 3,000 places; the original Zurich edition of 1543; the Hentenius Bible of 1547, Castallo's translation, published in 1551 and dedicated to Edward VI; the first London edition of 1580; the Roman edition of 1593, and copies of all the other 16th century editions known. Among the editions of the 17th century are the eight volume Paris edition of 1642, which was printed for the King of France; the Biblia Magna of 1643, and the Biblia Maxima of 1660, the former in five, the latter in 19 folio volumes.

The library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York, contains 1,455 volumes of Hebrew Bibles, 13 of them printed before 1600; a parchment copy of the Complutensian Polyglot, and one of the few copies known of the Spanish translation of the Psalms printed in Ferrara in 1563.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has over 700 editions of the Greek Testament.

Divinity School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of Greek Testaments numbering about 380 volumes.

CHURCH HISTORY.

GENERAL.

Riggs Memorial Library, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., has 5,204 volumes and 929 pamphlets on church history, general, national, and local, including hagiography or Christian biography. It received in 1907 the collection of Cardinal Steinhuber, containing authentic acts of those canonized and beatified in the second half of the 19th century.

Bucknell Library, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., has more than 5,000 volumes on church history, the collection being especially rich in source collections.

Rochester Theological Seminary, New York, acquired in 1853 the library of August Neander, by the gift of Hon. Roswell Burrows, of Albion, N. Y. The collection contains 4,600 volumes relating to church history, covering the subject in general, from the early church to the middle of the 19th century.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, purchased in 1838 in the Library of Leander Van Ess 4,200 volumes in church history, patristics, canon law, etc. Extensive additions have been made from the libraries of students of church history such as Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Phillip Schaff, Ezra H. Gillett, and Samuel Macauley Jackson.

Andover Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., purchased about 1866 the library of the late Dr. C. W. Niedner, professor of church history at the University of Berlin. There were over 4,000 volumes, including many rare and curious books.

The New York Public Library acquired in 1896 a collection of 2,700 books and pamphlets relating chiefly to the history of religious sects and organizations, including especially matters relating to the Jansenists, Jesuits, and Baptists. The collection was purchased at the sale of the library of the late Rev. W. R. Williams.

St. Anselm's Library, St. Meinrad, Ind., has about 2,500 volumes on church history.

PERIODS: THE EARLY CHURCH.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has the Treat collection on the catacombs and Christian antiquities of Italy, comprising 805 volumes. It is intended to make the collection complete.

Springfield (Mass.) City Library has 2,211 volumes on church history, general and denominational, which forms part of the Caroline L. Rice department of theology.

Maryland Diocesan Library (Episcopal), Baltimore, has 1,500 volumes of church history, including 250 volumes on the history of the councils, 450 on the Reformation, and about 400 relating to the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison, N. J., has a collection of the documents of churches other than Methodist, numbering approximately 1,000 volumes and 25,000 pamphlets.

THE REFORMATION.

Haverford College, Pennsylvania, acquired in 1889 the library of the late Prof. Gustav Baur, of Leipzig, containing 7,000 volumes, of which about 4,000 volumes are on historical and dogmatic theology, particularly relating to the Reformation period.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has in the White Historical Library a collection on the Protestant Reformation and its forerunners, which numbered 1,500 volumes in 1887 and has since been greatly enlarged. The collection is especially strong in contemporary impressions of the writings of the principal reformers, though the section on Luther is less important than the Lutherana collection at the Hartford Theological Seminary. There is besides a collection of 241 portraits of the reformers. See *Catalogue of the Historical Library of Andrew Dickson White. Vol. 1, the Protestant Reformation and Its Forerunners. Ithaca. The University Press. 1889. 106 p.*

In addition to the collection on the Protestant Reformation, the White Historical Library includes several other collections relating to church history. Especially to be noted are: (1) A collection on the history of superstition and persecution, including about 150 volumes on the torture; (2) a growing collection on the rise of tolerance; (3) a small collection on Fra Paolo Sarpi.

Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn., has 2,000 volumes of Lutheran, mostly purchased of Beck, in Nordlingen, in 1883. (See Beck, C. H., *Bibliotheca Lutherana . . . Nordlingen, 1883. 185 p.* The seminary possesses also a Schwenckfeldt collection of about 1,000 volumes, collected for Prof. Hartranft's edition of the works of Schwenckfeldt.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, in 1838 purchased, in the library of Leander Van Ess, 1,246 numbers of Reformation literature in original impressions, dealing chiefly with the earlier phases of the Lutheran movement. In 1901 the Rev. Prof. Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., LL. D. presented an almost exhaustive collection relating to Zwingli and the Reformation at Zurich. Recent purchases include many pamphlets of Martin Bucer and a mass of material on polemics and on irenic movements.

See also Church History, Denominations (Baptist, Lutherans).

CHURCH HISTORY BY COUNTRIES.

FRANCE.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has a collection of books on church and state in France, 1870-1907.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, possesses in the McAlpin collection of British theology and history about 10,000 volumes and pamphlets bearing on the religious history of Great Britain, chiefly in the 17th century, including also Civil War tracts. Though the interest centered first in the work of the Westminster Assembly, it has extended to all the early Puritans and Dissenters, as well as the Roman Catholics, and to the Deistic, Trinitarian, Bangorian, and other ecclesiastical controversies of the 18th century. There will soon be printed a catalogue of its contents prior to 1701. The library contains also over 200 bound volumes of pamphlets bearing on the history of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches in the 19th century.

Trinity College Library, Hartford, Conn., has about 2,000 English and Irish controversial pamphlets printed between 1700 and 1840. The collections were formed by Dean J. Rennell, of Winchester, and his father and grandfather, Rev. Caesar Otway, of Dublin, and Right Rev. Samuel Prevoost, first bishop of New York. There are over 100 pamphlets on the Bangorian controversy.

Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary has 2,000 volumes of the works of the Puritan divines of the 17th century and the early part of the 18th century.

General Theological Seminary, New York, has a special collection on history, etc., of the Church of England, containing some 1,500 volumes and several hundred pamphlets.

Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison, N. J., has a collection relating to the church history of England numbering 863 volumes; also 70 volumes on the Tractarian Movement, and a collection of books on the church history of Scotland numbering 172 volumes.

HOLLAND.

Gardner A. Sage Library, New Brunswick, N. J., has 5,000 books in the Dutch language, mostly theological and of the 17th and 18th centuries; 300 relate to the Heidelberg Catechism and the Synod of Dort.

The library of Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, has 661 pamphlets dating from 1807 to 1883, mainly treating of theological and political questions related to the Synod of Dort.

SCANDINAVIA.

Augsburg Seminary Library, Minneapolis, Minn., acquired in 1905 the library of M. H. G. Heggtveit, Christiania, Norway, containing 5,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to Scandinavian history, church history, and theology, including a collection of rare old Norwegian and Danish hymn books and Bibles, as well as complete files of leading Norwegian and Danish theological journals.

UNITED STATES.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has in the Gillett Collection of American Theology and History and elsewhere some thousands of volumes bearing on the religious history of the United States, including sets of the minutes of certain leading denominations, Christian biography, historical addresses, and sermons.

The late Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., presented to the Andover Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., over 8,000 pamphlets, including a large number of occasional sermons and much of the controversial literature of the last two centuries, as well as various publications illustrating the religious history of the United States.

The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, has about 2,500 minutes of religious associations in Missouri.

Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill., has 2,430 volumes and pamphlets on local church history. The library is strong in colonial and New England church history, together with sermons of the period, and in material on the Congregational and Protestant Episcopal Churches.

Riggs Memorial Library, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., purchased about 1892 the library of John Gilmory Shea, LL. D., which is strong in American church history.

Atlanta Theological Seminary, Georgia, is specializing in church history of the Southern States, with especial emphasis on Arizona and New Mexico.

NOTE.—As over half the titles published in the colonies before 1760 were theological, libraries collecting early American imprints (see above) should be consulted. Further suggestions may be gained from Allison, W. H., *Inventory of Unpublished Material for American Religious History in Protestant Church Archives and Other Repositories*, Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1910.

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY.

BAPTISTS.

Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., has the Samuel Colgate Baptist Historical Library, containing 5,000 volumes and about 75,000 pamphlets of Baptist Church history. It aims to include a complete collection of historical

material, complete sets of catalogues, reports, church covenants, manuals, addresses, church histories, and fugitive papers; and does now include much material on the early history of the denomination. It is also designed to be complete for Baptist biography, for reports of all State conventions and county organizations and all published documents of individual churches, all reports of Baptist denominational societies, records of all Baptist home and foreign missions, catalogues and other publications of Baptist schools and colleges, and material on all union societies in which Baptists are represented. It has already a complete record of Baptist missions in Burma and India, and also contains files of Baptist newspapers and many rare and complete files of association reports. The files of Baptist newspapers and periodicals contained in this collection are not complete; but it contains very many, some in a complete form and others nearly so. To the Colgate collection were added in 1909 the duplicates from the Angus Library at the Regent's Park College, London. The Angus collection was founded by Dr. Joseph Angus, who for many years collected books and documents on the history of the Baptists and of the controversies in which Baptists have been engaged. In addition to this Colgate has the Isaac Davis Memorial Collection, consisting of works on baptism and works by Baptist authors.

The American Baptist Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa., has about 8,000 volumes, principally of books illustrating the history of the Baptist denomination and the works of Baptist authors. It includes 40 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets of reports and annual minutes of Baptist societies, conventions, and associations in the United States and abroad; 780 volumes in hymnology, a large proportion of these having been collected by the late Francis Jennings; 300 volumes of the translations and publications of foreign missionaries; and a large number of autographs and letters, as well as manuscript histories of churches and sketches of private individuals. The society also aims to collect photographs and pictures of Baptist ministers and laymen and views of churches, colleges, etc., of which several hundred have been secured.

The Library of Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, has 2,000 volumes and 3,000 pamphlets on the Baptist controversy, collected and presented by the late Mr. Samuel Agnew, of Philadelphia.

Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., has 1,200 volumes and pamphlets on Baptist history, including material on the continental Anabaptists and English Baptists; also a complete set of the minutes of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, the oldest Baptist association in America.

Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y., acquired in 1881 the collection of Rev. Prof. Howard Osgood, D. D., containing 557 volumes on Baptist history from the earliest reformation period, including a unique collection of writings of European Anabaptists and Baptists from 1534, rare manuscripts and tracts by Hubmeier, Denck, and others, of which few if any copies are to be found elsewhere in this country.

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., has several thousand minutes of Baptist associations in the Southern States, as well as a considerable collection of Baptist newspapers, more especially of the Southern States.

Newton Theological Institution, Newton Center, Mass., contains 496 volumes of Baptist periodicals, 270 volumes of Baptist history, 252 volumes of Baptist doctrines and controversy, polity, etc., and 77 volumes of minutes of Baptist conventions and associations.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., acquired in 1891, by the bequest of the late Rev. Henry M. Dexter, D. D., the Dexter collection of 1,850 books and manuscripts on early Congregational history and polity. This comprises early treatises of both English and American origin on Congregationalism and works in illustration of the English and Dutch life of the Plymouth Pilgrims; it is especially full in the original publications of the early Puritans and Separatists and in the works which trace their rise and history both in England and Holland. In many cases where the originals are so rare as to be practically unobtainable they are represented by manuscript copies. The collection contains also nearly complete lists of the publications of John Robinson, Henry Ainsworth, William Ames, Henry Barrowe, Robert Browne, Thomas Cartwright, John Greenwood, Henry Jacob, Francis Johnson, John Penry, and John Smyth, as well as a dozen or more volumes printed by Elder William Brewster at Leyden, and books with autographs of Elder Brewster, John Cotton, Samuel Gorton, John Robinson, and Roger Williams. Of works of American origin, the most noteworthy is the collection by such writers as Cotton, Davenport, and the Mathers.

The Congregational Library, Boston, has important material on the history of Congregationalism. It is especially strong in American Congregationalism and early New England church history. The material includes: (1) Church statistics comprising 2,100 church manuals and 100 volumes and 2,300 pamphlets of histories, yearbooks, etc., and many council minutes, both manuscript and printed, local church papers, records, etc.; (2) The publications, complete, of the *Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society* and its predecessors, numbering 2,300 volumes; (3) Church polity, controversial, in England, 1,240 volumes, among which 115 relate to the 16th century, 650 to the 17th century, and 100 to the 18th, while 30 relate to Anabaptism; (4) Writings of eminent Congregationalists, including *Matheriana* 160 volumes (Cotton Mather, 80 volumes; Increase Mather, 54 volumes); other early New England divines, especially Colman, Hooker, and Norton, 140 volumes; (5) A strong collection of occasional sermons, especially (a) *Massachusetts Election Sermons*, 1689-1714 (17 pamphlets, scattering), 1716-1884 (complete); (b) *Connecticut Election Sermons*, 1697-1734 (18 pamphlets, scattering), 1737-1830 (complete); (c) *Vermont Election Sermons*, 1778-1798 (5 pamphlets), 1801-1804, 1806-1816, 1818-1834, 1850-1858; (d) *Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers*, 1722-1809 (62 pamphlets, scattering dates); (e) *Artillery Election Sermons* (Massachusetts Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company), 1809-1835 (67 pamphlets, scattering dates), 1837-1908 (complete except 1844 and 1856, of which there are reprints); (f) *Fast Day Sermons*, about 400; (g) *Thanksgiving Day Sermons*, about 500. Other occasional sermons such as dedications, ordination, farewell, and obituary, are not counted.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has, in the McAlpin Collection, a very large proportion of the writings of English Independents and Congregationalists prior to 1701, including many titles not in Dexter's Bibliography; and in the Gillett Collection a great deal of the material, historical, biographical, controversial, etc., produced by the Congregationalists of New England.

Connecticut State Library, Hartford, received from the late Charles T. Wells, of Hartford, a collection of 268 volumes of sermons by early New England divines, including 40 sermons by Thomas Hooker, published before 1700, and a number of sermons by John Cotton, Increase Mather, and

Thomas Shepard, all early imprints. In addition to these is a collection of 25 volumes of early contemporaneous catechisms, confessions of faith, and covenants of the Congregational Church of New England; also 50 volumes of Congregational Church history and controversy, many of which were published prior to 1800.

See Dexter, H. M., *Collections Towards a Bibliography of Congregationalism* in his *Congregationalism of the Last 300 Years*, New York, 1880. App. 1-308 indicates the location of the older and rarer literature of this subject.

FREE BAPTISTS.

Cobb Divinity School Library, now a part of the library of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., contains a complete file of the Morning Star, of the Free Baptist Quarterly, and of the various denominational reports, as well as a collection of books on the denominational history of the Free Baptists.

GREEK RUSSIAN CHURCH.

Atlanta Theological Seminary, Georgia, contains material on the Greek Russian Church.

HUGUENOTS.

New York University Library, New York, acquired in 1906 the Huguenot library of Dr. Henry Martyn Baird, containing 1,083 volumes.
Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me., has a collection of books relating to the Huguenots, which in 1910 numbered 300 volumes, annually increased from the income of a special fund.

JANSENISTS.

The library of Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, has 455 pamphlets and larger contemporaneous writings on the Jansenist controversy in France.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., acquired in 1898 a collection of 100 volumes relating to the Jansenists of Utrecht.

LUTHERANS.

The library of the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the General Synod, Gettysburg, Pa., has about 3,000 volumes, historical and theological, descriptive of the founding and development of the Lutheran Church in America; also about 200 volumes on Symbolics, symbols of the Lutheran Church, chiefly of the period of the German Reformation. This is the finest collection in this country, and the most nearly complete.
Wartburg Theological Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa, acquired in 1880 the collection of about 200 books and pamphlets made by Prof. Gottfried Fritschel relating to the period of 1520-1580 in the Lutheran Church; also by donation of Rev. Prof. Sigmund Fritschel it added a collection of about 1,500 numbers on irenics and polemics of the Lutheran Church, 1546-1750. This is probably the best collection of its kind in America. The seminary also has complete files of the periodicals of the Iowa synod, and preserves the archives of the Iowa synod containing complete official records and publications of the synod.

Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., has an almost complete collection of periodicals, minutes of church meetings, conferences, and synods, and other similar documents in the Swedish language published from the middle of the 19th century to the present. These documents shed light on the history of the Scandinavians and the Lutheran Church in America.

MENNONITES.

Pennsylvania State Historical Society, Philadelphia, has numbers of books and pamphlets by Mennonite authors.

METHODISTS.

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., acquired in 1900 the files of religious papers of the Methodist Library of New York, numbering, with additions from other sources, about 10,000 volumes. In addition to this it has a collection relating to the various bodies of Methodists, numbering over 8,000 volumes and 25,000 pamphlets, including: (1) A collection of the minutes of Methodist conferences, numbering over 5,000 pamphlets; (2) the library of the late George Osborn, of England, acquired in 1877, comprising 1,000 volumes and as many pamphlets relating to Wesleyan Methodism in England; (3) the collection relating to Methodism formerly owned by the late Rev. Luke Tyerman, of England, numbering 300 bound volumes and over 3,500 pamphlets, which was acquired in 1893 as the gift of the late William White, of New York; (4) a collection on Joanna Southcott and her movement, numbering 55 volumes and 100 pamphlets, besides broadsides.

Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., has 3,517 volumes in the Jackson-Deering Collection of Wesleyana. This contains a complete file of the editions of the Wesleyan hymn books; manuscript letters and photographs of the presidents of the Wesleyan Conference in England from its beginning; of all the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church; a complete file of disciplines, journal, and general minutes from the beginning, and many rare volumes relating to Methodism.

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., has a collection of 1,300 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets on the Methodists, comprising:

(1) A collection of 700 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets on the early history of the Wesleyan denomination in England, bought in 1876.

(2) Six hundred volumes on the history of Methodism in America, from the library of the Rev. A. S. Hunt, acquired in 1898, and from that of the Rev. J. C. W. Coxe, acquired in 1907.

New England Methodist Historical Society, Boston, has a collection on the history, etc., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, containing 5,700 volumes in 1909. In Methodist newspapers, and books relating to Methodism, the collection is said to be the best in New England.

Methodist Historical Society, New York, has a library numbering 7,000 volumes. Boston Public Library has the library of the Rev. Chester Field, on Methodism, acquired in 1884.

St. Louis Public Library has the McNally Collection, consisting of 3,514 volumes, largely on the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

MORAVIANS.

Moravian Historical Society, Nazareth, Pa., has a library numbering, in 1894, 1,175 volumes, 2,400 pamphlets, 106 manuscripts, and 19 maps on Moravian Church history, including hymn books, textbooks, synodal journals, and synodal results. The society aims to collect all books relating in any way

to the Moravian Church, either pro or con; copies of sermons, histories, and statistics of individual congregations, manuscript, journals, letters, etc. Moravian Theological Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa., had in 1892 about 1,000 volumes, relating to the doctrine, history of ritual, and worship of the Moravian (Episcopal) Church.

The Moravian Church Archives, Bethlehem, Pa., contain 6,000 volumes, including the Mallin Collection. The Moravian collections of Bethlehem are second only to the great collections of Herrnhut, Saxony. The Mallin Collection constitutes the nucleus of the Moravian Library and is rich in Hussite documents and allied subjects. See Mallin, William Gunn. *Catalogue of Books Relating to, or Illustrating the History of . . . The Moravian Church*. Philadelphia. Collins, printer, 1881. 178 p.

MORMONS (THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS).

The New York Public Library acquired in 1899, as the gift of Miss Helen Miller Gould, the Berrian collection on Mormonism, containing 451 volumes, 325 pamphlets, 52 volumes of newspapers and periodicals, and about 500 numbers of various newspapers. The collection is especially rich in first editions and rare publications of the early movement. Since 1899 the library has added 100 or more volumes, principally documentary and periodical material. The collection includes many rare items of interest in connection with the history of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Utah, as well as that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, the Reorganized Church, Strang's Church, etc. See *List of books in the New York Public Library relating to the Mormons*, *New York Public Library Bulletin 13*, 183-239, March, 1909.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, has a collection on Mormonism, loaned by A. T. Schroeder, containing 448 books, 43 bound volumes of newspapers, 550 pamphlets, and 233 bound volumes of pamphlets. It is rich in first editions and rare publications of the Latter-Day Saints.

The Public Library of Salt Lake City, Utah, has a large collection on Mormonism donated by the Masonic fraternity.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) has an almost complete collection, part of which is sometimes accessible to outsiders who address the Historian's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

MUGGLETONIANS.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has a special pamphlet collection on the Muggletonians.

PREBYTERIANS.

Collections of the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, cover all the departments of records, minutes of judicatories, denominational, State, and local church histories, with parish histories of all the Presbyterian and Reformed denominations of the United States, and including the Reformation origins of these churches. The society has also: (1) A collection of 2,500 volumes of bound Presbyterian and Reformed (American and Scotch) 8vo. periodicals, the earliest of which is the *Protestant Packet* 1760. It also has 614 bound folio volumes of American Presbyterian and Reformed Church newspapers, and a large number yet unbound. Many titles are practically complete, others are now completing. The earliest is the *Religious Remembrancer*, 1818-1828. (2) A collection of biographies and works of Presbyterian and Reformed authors of America, and as far as possible of other countries.

The biographies include 2,000 bound volumes and 1,850 pamphlets; and of other works 4,000 are bound, and 3,750 are pamphlets. (3) A collection illustrating the life and works of John Calvin. This includes early editions of his works. (4) A collection in pamphlet boxes of reports, histories, and catalogues of American Presbyterian colleges and seminaries yet uncounted and uncatalogued. (5) A collection of portraits of Presbyterian and Reformed clergymen, and a collection of their autograph letters.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has in the McAlpin Collection a great mass of material on Presbyterianism in the British Isles, and especially on the Westminster Assembly; in the Gillett Collection printed synodal minutes from all parts of the United States; Presbyterian history and controversies; and thousands of pamphlets, including those collected by Prof. Ezra H. Gillett in preparing his *History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States*.

Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va., contains periodicals and other material relative to the history of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern). This is probably the richest collection anywhere for the history of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Its library is the depository of the Synod of Virginia; and it also contains Minutes of Synods and Presbyteries of North Carolina, South Carolina, etc.

Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., received by gift in 1908 a collection of editions in various languages of the Westminster Standards, containing 42 volumes and 48 pamphlets.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The General Theological Seminary Library, New York, has a special collection of material relating to the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church, numbering about 4,000 volumes, exclusive of several thousand pamphlets.

Trinity College Library, Hartford, Conn., has a collection on the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church, including an almost complete collection of the journals of the general and diocesan conventions (2,200 numbers) and about 2,500 other historical pamphlets, including the collection of 1,000 pamphlets formed by Bishop C. Chase of New Hampshire (died 1870) and that of 400 formed by Bishop Brownell of Connecticut (died 1865).

Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., has approximately 700 volumes of diocesan journals of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the files being reasonably complete.

The archives of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, kept in the care of the acting registrar of the general convention, are in room 46, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Most of the records are printed.

Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, Minn., contains the records and history of the Diocese of Minnesota, complete, as well as complete sets of all diocesan journals of the Episcopal Church since 1860, and a complete set of the journal of the general convention.

QUAKERS (THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS).

A general statement of the material for the history of the Society of Friends contained in 22 libraries in or near Philadelphia will be found in *Quaker Literature in the Libraries of Philadelphia*, by Albert J. Edmunds, in the *Westonian* 18:182-203, November, 1907. The chief collections are as follows:

The Friends Library, Philadelphia, has a collection of Friends books and especially early Friends literature numbering in 1905 between 7,000 and 8,000 volumes, of which 3,000 include books published in the 17th and 18th centuries. This collection contains the private libraries of Dr. John Fothergill, Peter Collinson, David Barclay, John Pemberton, Anthony Benezet, and Charles Roberts. It is especially strong for titles by and about early Friends, of which the Roberts collection alone includes 161 titles under George Fox, 61 under William Penn., and 48 under Francis Bugge.

Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, has a special collection founded by the late Anson Lapham, containing 6,100 books and pamphlets. It is a valuable and growing collection covering the whole history and life of the society and including all schools of Quakerism; it embraces Friends books, photographs of representative Friends, and manuscripts relating to the society and its history. The collection is rich in early editions of Friends books.

Haverford (Pa.) College acquired in 1909 the collection of the late William H. Jenks, of Philadelphia, comprising Quaker tracts, chiefly of the 17th century, to the number of about 1,400 items. The library has also about 2,000 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets relating to the Society of Friends. It includes a fair representation of the folio first editions of the writings of the early Friends, and a large number of the quarto tracts of the 17th century. The collection is especially rich in Quaker periodicals, of which it has probably the largest collection in America. The collection of literature, especially pamphlet literature, relating to the "Separation of 1828," the Wilbur difficulties, and the "Reaconite controversy," is large. The collection includes very large sets of the printed minutes of the yearly meetings of London, Dublin, and all American yearly meetings, and of the disciplines, and a complete set of the Annual Monitor. Later literature relating to the society is well represented.

The Friends Free Library, Germantown, Pa., has writings of Friends, controversial and biographical, to the number of 1,000 volumes and over 300 pamphlets.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has material on the Quakers, including 583 volumes relating to their religious history, 145 volumes of biographies of William Penn; 240 volumes of Quakeriana before 1750 in the Gilpin Collection of early Americana, and many items in the section which are classed as Pennsylvania imprints.

The Library Association of Friends, Philadelphia, has 365 volumes of Friends religious books, 12 bound volumes of pamphlets, and 336 volumes of Quaker biography.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES (DUTCH REFORMED).

Gardner A. Sage Library, New Brunswick, N. J., has much manuscript and printed material relating to the Dutch Churches in America. In 1876 the committee of the Reformed Church on the Sage Library intrusted the preparation of a list of the publications of members of the church to Rev. E. Corwin, D. D. It was published in the columns of the *Christian Intelligencer*, volume 47, October 5-December 28, 1876.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., contains 2,800 volumes on the history of the Roman Catholic Church.

St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., contains over 1,000 volumes on church history, chiefly that of the Roman Catholic Church.

Woodstock College, Maryland, has 1,000 volumes of Jesuitica; also Bibliotheca Catholica Americana up to 1825, to the number of 300 volumes and 50 pamphlets; a Jesuit missionary collection for Maryland and Pennsylvania; and a nearly complete set of the annual province catalogues of the Society of Jesus since its suppression in 1773.

The Congregational Library, Boston, Mass., has 850 volumes on Roman Catholicism, both for and against; on English controversial literature, mostly 16th and 17th centuries, comprising 100 volumes; and Rev. Dr. Court's collection of 450 volumes, which is especially strong on the Jesuits.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has much contemporary material on Roman Catholicism in England, particularly of the years 1685-1688 and 1830-1890. It has nearly all the great editions of the councils, with minor collections on those of Trent and the Vatican. It contains also growing collections on the immaculate conception, church and state, and Modernism.

Dominican House of Studies, Washington, D. C., makes a specialty of books by Dominicans about the history of the Dominican order.

SHAKERS (THE MILLENNIAL CHURCH).

For the material on Shakers and Shakerism in the principal American libraries of the East and Middle West, Mr. J. P. MacLean's *Bibliography of Shaker literature* serves practically as a union catalogue. See MacLean, J. P., *comp., Bibliography of Shaker Literature . . . Columbus. Published for the author by F. J. Heer, 1905, 71 p.* This lists 523 separate items, and indicates to what extent these are found in the collections of some 33 different libraries.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has the largest collection in the world of literature relating to Shakers. Its collection contains over 600 titles, most of which were purchased in October, 1906, and subsequently, of Mr. John P. MacLean, of Franklin, Warren County, Ohio. The collection in the Library of Congress includes all the material noted by the New York Public Library in its Bulletin for November, 1904, except three small works by Martha J. Anderson. It contains practically all of the references of the more influential leaders of the Shakers. It is also rich in tracts, in hymn books, and in writings against the Shakers. In the Manuscript Division there is a large number of papers illustrating the progress of the Shaker movement in Ohio, comprising letters from and to the community at Union Village, records of the village, biographical notebooks, hymns, music, prayers, spiritual experiences, and personal journals and letters. They form a comprehensive record.

The New York Public Library's collection numbers about 300 titles. See *List of works in the New York Public Library relating to the Shakers. New York Public Library Bulletin, 8:550-59, November, 1904.*

SPIRITUALISTS.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has the Seybert Library of Spiritualism, embracing about 2,000 volumes of periodicals, monographs, and papers on this subject.

SWEDENBORGIAN (THE NEW CHURCH).

The Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pa., has a Swedenborgian collection containing about 5,642 volumes and including: (1) A complete set and many duplicates of Swedenborg's theological works in the original

Latin editions. Many of these volumes contain autographs of men prominent in the early history of the New Church. (2) A nearly complete set of Swedenborg's scientific and philosophical works in the original editions. (3) A large collection of Swedenborg's works, theological or scientific, in all the languages and in most of the editions in which they have been published. The total number of volumes in (1), (2), and (3) is 2,500. (4) Nearly complete files of all the New Church magazines and journals that have appeared in various languages to the number of 1,000 volumes. (5) More than 2,000 volumes of the collateral literature of the New Church. (6) Several sets (42 volumes) of the reproduced manuscripts of Swedenborg's published and unpublished writings. (7) A collection of many of the philosophical or anatomical works to which Swedenborg refers in his scientific works, comprising about 1,000 volumes. (8) An extensive collection of portraits of persons prominent in the history of the New Church. Chief among these are two original oil portraits of Swedenborg. (9) An invaluable collection of original documents of New Church history, known as the Archives, is being brought together and carefully classified and preserved in a fireproof vault. An appeal is made to send the library old documents or letters in any way relating to the New Church.

The Reference Library of the Massachusetts New Church Union, Boston, consists of one of the best collections of Swedenborgian literature in America, comprising a total of about 2,050 volumes bound, of which 725 contain some 920 items of various editions of Swedenborg's writings, while the remaining 1,325 are collateral New Church writings, including periodicals. Of the 3,500 items in the "Bibliography of Swedenborg's Works" (London, 1906), the library possesses at least 1,400 items and has acquired in the neighborhood of 65 others, mostly of later date. In addition to the above it possesses of New Church literature a duplicate loose collection of 765 volumes and a considerable assortment of pamphlets, about 500 in number, as well as unbound periodicals, and of general reference books about 300 in bound form. The total number of bound volumes is about 3,100; of pamphlets about 500. The most valuable part of the entire collection consists of the original Latin and Swedish editions of Swedenborg's literary, scientific, philosophic, and theological works, of which there is a practically complete set, consisting of 53 items published between 1709 and 1771, as well as copies of the first editions of all his posthumous publications.

The New Church Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., contains 2,500 volumes and 150 pamphlets relating to Swedenborgianism.

UNITARIANS.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 492 volumes on Unitarianism; including works in the Divinity School Library, it probably excels any other library in the United States in Unitarian theology and controversial works. The collection of sermons numbers probably over 10,000.

The Boston Public Library has the library of Rev. William Ellery Channing (died 1842) to the number of 285 volumes and 2,259 pamphlets, principally devoted to theology and illustrating very fully the Unitarian controversy of Dr. Channing's time.

The library of the Universalist Historical Society, deposited at Tufts College, Massachusetts, includes 650 volumes from the library of the Rev. Seth Chandler, which contain a large portion of the Unitarian publications of his time.

The Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry, Berkeley, Cal., contains 275 volumes of Unitarian newspapers, about 550 volumes of Unitarian periodicals, about 200 volumes and 200 pamphlets on the Unitarian controversy, about 750 volumes and pamphlets of Unitarian local church history, about 200 volumes of Unitarian biography, and about 300 volumes and 300 pamphlets of Unitarian theology. It also collects Unitarian sermons, liturgies, and hymn books.

Meadville (Pa.) Theological School has extensive collections on Unitarian history and beliefs.

UNIVERSALISTS.

The library of the Universalist Historical Society, Tufts College, Massachusetts, contains 5,200 volumes and a mass of pamphlets and periodicals.

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., has a large collection of Universalist periodicals and pamphlets of the period from 1800 to 1850.

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.

NOTE.—The nature of the statistics from certain libraries makes it advisable to include here Christian literature (fathers, schoolmen, Reformers, Puritan divines, etc.); also apologetics, symbolics, polemics, irenics, and Christian ethics.

For special denominational beliefs, see also Church History: Denominations. Woodstock (Md.) College has 10,400 volumes of scholastic theology.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, possesses a number of incunabula and later editions of scholastic theologians, an extensive collection of material covering the major European denominations in point of creeds and councils, polemics and irenics, the works of the English divines, the material being especially full from 1547 to 1701; special collections on the deistic, trinitarian, and ecclesiastical controversies; the works of American theologians, and many Roman Catholic and continental Protestant systems.

St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., has a very rich collection of works on Roman Catholic theology, including both schoolmen and later writers. Special collections are devoted to Catholic apologetics, Christianity, revelation, the primacy of Peter, infallibility, divinity of Christ, theology of the sacraments, mass, etc., and devotional works on the blessed Virgin Mary.

The Riggs Memorial Library, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., has 1,007 volumes and 43 pamphlets on Christian literature, including the fathers, schoolmen and reformers; 3,035 volumes and 158 pamphlets on systematic theology; 2,123 volumes on symbolics, polemics, and irenics; and 624 pamphlets. It received about 1850 the library of Rev. Thomas F. Levens, which is rich in polemics of the 16th and 17th centuries.

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., has the library of Prof. K. A. Credner, of Glessen, numbering 2,850 volumes, formed between 1810 and 1865. This is rich in works on the dogmatic theology of the Reformation era.

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., contains 1,250 volumes of apologetics, 800 volumes of dogmatic theology, and 500 volumes on moral theology.

St. Anselm's Library, St. Meinrad, Ind., has 900 volumes in systematic theology, exclusive of patristics. The editions range from 1500 to the present time. The library has also 500 volumes classed as *Theologia universalis* (col-

lected works), including especially the writings of St. Thomas Aquinas, Suarez, Dionysius Carthusianus, Migne's *Theologiae cursus completus*, the *Salmaticenses*, etc.; also 400 volumes classed as moral theology, including a number of the great works dating from 1600 to 1800, as well as the more recent works.

The Springfield (Mass.) City Library has, in the Caroline Rice Department of Theology, 1,475 volumes of systematic theology.

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., has collections as follows: Christian evidences, 657 volumes; eschatology, 543 volumes; the atonement, 185 volumes; biblical theology, 175 volumes; the doctrine of inspiration, 123 volumes; future punishment, 69 volumes.

Divinity School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 94 titles (counting all editions, 112 titles) of the works of Joseph Priestley.

Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me., has 96 titles of the works of Joseph Priestley.

Warthurg Theological Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa, received by gift of Prof. Sigmund Fritschel about 1,500 numbers on irenics and polemics of the Lutheran Church, 1546-1750, which are thought to compose the best collection of its kind in America.

Abbot, Ezra, *Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life*, in W. R. Alger, *Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life*, Philadelphia, 1864, pp. 677-913, indicates the location of very many of the books listed.

PATRISTICS.

Woodstock College, Maryland, has a collection of patristic theology numbering 2,000 volumes.

The General Theological Seminary, New York, has a collection of the writings of the fathers of the church, numbering 1,500 volumes.

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., contains 1,300 volumes on patrology.

St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., has a collection on patrology comprising over 1,200 volumes.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has numerous Benedictine and earlier imprints, the Migne sets, later critical editions, and many monographs on the fathers.

The Maryland Diocesan Library (Episcopalian), Baltimore, has a collection of patristic works containing 1,000 volumes, half of them in early editions.

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., has a collection on patristics numbering 755 volumes.

PRACTICAL THEOLOGY.

Riggs Memorial Library, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., has 8,604 volumes and 838 pamphlets on practical theology, including canon law, liturgics, catechetics, hymnology, and asceticism.

The library of Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, has 20,000 pamphlets, collected by the late Rev. Dr. Sprague, consisting of sermons and orations on special occasions, controversial tracts, historical addresses, etc., of the second half of the 19th century.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, has 84 bound volumes of pamphlets, chiefly American sermons, formerly belonging to Rev. W. B. Sprague.

Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison, N. J., has a collection of sermons numbering 3,951 volumes and over 1,500 pamphlets.

St. Anselm's Library, St. Meinrad, Ind., has a collection of practical theology containing 5,950 volumes, divided as follows: Mystical and ascetical theology, 3,000 volumes; pastoral theology, 400; catechetics, 650; homiletics, 1,500; liturgy, 500.

Springfield (Mass.) City Library has in the Caroline Rice department of theology 1,096 volumes of practical theology.

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., has collections on practical theology, as follows: On the sacraments, 279 volumes; on prayer, 100 volumes; on giving, 38 volumes and 200 pamphlets; sermons to children, 96 volumes; Sabbath observance, 94 volumes; catechisms, 120 volumes; revivals, 245 volumes.

Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York, contains 500 volumes of homiletics in Hebrew and 178 in other languages.

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., contains 380 volumes bearing on asceticism.

St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., has the collection presented by Rev. Mr. Magoon, a Baptist minister, to Cardinal McCloskey. It includes over 400 volumes of Catholic ascetical, homiletical, and apologetical material.

Alfred (N. Y.) University has a miscellaneous collection of books on the Sabbath question, presented by Dr. W. M. Jones, of London, England.

CHURCH POLITY AND CANON LAW.

Woodstock College, Maryland, has about 2,000 volumes on canon law.

The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., contains 1,825 volumes of canon law and 320 volumes on councils.

St. Vincent College, Beatty, Pa., had, in 1892, 900 volumes on canon and civil law.

St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., has over 500 catalogued volumes on canon law, Roman documents, councils, decrees of Popes, and Roman congregations.

St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, N. Y., contains a large collection of works on canon law, councils, and papal decrees of the Roman Catholic Church.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, possesses some hundreds of volumes on ecclesiastical polity and law, covering the oriental, Roman Catholic, and Protestant Churches. It contains books printed in the 15th century and after; and though in many parts of the field the collection is fragmentary, it contains a number of the items rare in America.

Northwestern University Law School, Evanston, Ill., has the Gary collection of ecclesiastical law, numbering 200 volumes, containing a selection of the most useful texts, commentaries, and journals.

The Maryland Diocesan Library (Episcopal), Baltimore, has a good working collection of the principal early and modern authorities on the canon law of the church. The collection totals 265 volumes, practically all of which are early authors in the 16th and 17th centuries, with a sprinkling of later standard writers.

The New York Public Library has a collection of about 70 volumes of Roman indices of prohibited books. This is about two-thirds of the total number of these indices published.

LITURGICS.

Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York, contains 2,604 volumes of Jewish liturgica, including 645 different editions of the Passover Haggada.

- The General Theological Seminary Library, New York, possesses a special collection of liturgies numbering 2,500 volumes. The collection is especially strong for Anglican, Protestant Episcopal, and pre-Reformation liturgies.
- The Divinity School of the Protestant-Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, has a collection of liturgies numbering, in 1892, 1,500 volumes and many pamphlets.
- The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., contains 780 volumes classified under liturgy.
- The library of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, N. Y., has all the standard Catholic manuals and liturgical texts, including a large number of breviaries, missals, ceremonials, and prayer books.
- St. Vincent College, Beatty, Pa., had, in 1892, 600 volumes and 100 pamphlets on liturgies.
- Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, has a collection of rare material in the department of liturgies, including Roman, Anglican, and Lutheran liturgies. Of special note are about 250 volumes of German Kirchenordnungen and Agenden.
- Union Theological Seminary, New York, possesses several hundred volumes of liturgies. Its distinction lies in the possession of numerous early or rare editions of the liturgical books of the oriental, Roman Catholic, and Anglican Churches.
- The Maryland Diocesan Library (Episcopal), Baltimore, has the widely known Whittingham collection of liturgies and liturgical works, containing 450 volumes and 50 pamphlets. It consists largely of Roman, German (Lutheran), and English service books from the earliest periods. It is also strong in examples of the liturgies of the principal Protestant bodies.
- Western Theological Seminary, Chicago, contains about 300 volumes of rare and early editions of prayer books, liturgies, etc.
- Trinity College Library, Hartford, Conn., has a collection of liturgies numbering 225 volumes and 200 pamphlets.
- The Theological Seminary Library of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa., has about 200 volumes on liturgies. The collection of Lutheran liturgies was purchased by Mr. J. Harter, of Canton, Ohio, for the use of a committee appointed to prepare a common service for the England Lutheran Churches in the United States.

HYMNOLOGY AND CHURCH MUSIC.

- Union Theological Seminary, New York, possesses the Henry Day Memorial Collection of over 5,000 volumes of hymnology and devotional poetry, chiefly in the English language, though special efforts are now made to include German, French, and Latin. It also includes the extensive collections of the late Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, the hymnological portion of the library of the late Prof. Edward Robinson, and special gifts from Mrs. Lowell Mason. The most valuable part was purchased in 1888 from Prof. F. M. Bird, of Lehigh University; it is very full in American and English worship collections and sources (sacred poetry), with many manuscript annotations.
- Hartford Theological Seminary, Connecticut, has the Paine hymnological collection, numbering in 1892 about 5,000 volumes; including English Church collections to the number of 2,000; American Church collections, 1,100; sacred poetry, 1,000; hymnology, 100; Sunday school books, English and American, 500. The section on hymnology is thought to be very complete and that on sacred poetry is important as containing the sources. The

collection includes also 20 volumes of scrapbooks containing sacred poetry and articles on hymnology gathered from English and American periodicals from 1740 to 1892. See *Paine, The Paine Hymnological Collection (with list of some of the rarer titles)*, Hartford Seminary Record 2: 112-118, February, 1892.

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., has a collection of books relating to the history of hymnology numbering 266 volumes, as well as a collection of hymn books numbering 1,676 volumes. The nucleus of the collection came from the library of the late David Creamer, of Baltimore, in 1875; it also includes books from Daniel Sedgwick, of London. Many annotations by Creamer and Sedgwick are in these books. In addition to its collection of sacred music the library has 289 volumes relating to the history of music. The Congregational Library, Boston, has a hymnology collection of 838 volumes and 160 pamphlets, including the following:

Library of Rev. James H. Ross, 166 volumes (by his will 1909), the working library of a religious journalist who made this subject a specialty.

Hymnology outside the Ross collection, numbering 672 volumes, 160 pamphlets. These include 34 volumes on hymns and hymn writers, 270 volumes of hymn books without tunes, 92 volumes of Watts and select hymns, dates 1716-1857 (imprints, Boston, 50 volumes; Worcester, 26 volumes; Winchell editions, 7 volumes; Dwight editions, 7 volumes); 276 volumes of hymns with tunes; 150 volumes, mostly church hymnals; 76 volumes, mostly choir collections (oblong), dates 1790-1882, with 30 volumes 1831-1850 (imprints, Boston, 44 volumes, 14 volumes edited by Lowell Mason); 42 volumes Sunday school hymn books (oblong); 160 pamphlets; 34 sermons, etc., on sacred music, dates 1728?-1896; 15 pamphlets 1728?-1820; 88 pamphlets of Sunday school choir and other sacred music.

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has a collection of American psalm and hymn books numbering about 700 volumes.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., acquired in 1897 the hymnology collection of Rev. Horatius Bonar, containing originally 224 volumes, the number of which has since increased by purchases and gifts to 584 volumes.

The Maryland Diocesan Library (Episcopal), Baltimore, has the Whittingham collection of hymnals and hymnological writings.

The library of the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary has a collection of hymnology comprising about 470 volumes, which consists of hymns and religious poetry, chiefly English and American falling within the later 18th century and first half of the 19th century.

Riggs Memorial Library, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., has 255 volumes of sacred vocal music.

Garret Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., has a complete file of editions of the Wesleyan hymn books.

Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, Mass., has a collection of New England music, mainly church music, covering nearly 100 years. It consists of 70 volumes, the earliest in date being *Harmonica coelestis*, Northampton, 1799.

MISSIONS.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational), Boston, has a mission library of 10,000 volumes and 1,500 pamphlets, including especially: (a) A catalogued collection of 1,500 or more unbound pamphlets relating to mission work, including reports and catalogues of educa-

tional, medical, and philanthropic institutions in which mission work is carried on, viz, Turkey, Africa, India, China, Japan, Micronesia, and papal lands; (b) a collection of 600 volumes, manuscript letters from missionaries and others connected with the work of the board from 1810 to 1899; (c) a collection of various works on social conditions in countries in which mission work is carried on; (d) 2,000 volumes, mostly dictionaries and textbooks, in languages of the countries where mission work is conducted, including dialects of North American Indians; (e) 100 or more volumes relating to Indian tribes in the southern and western parts of the United States in the first half of the 19th century.

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions, New York, has a well-equipped foreign missions library containing more than 9,000 volumes, which present the work of foreign missions in all its varied phases, including books of travel and descriptions, biographies of missionaries, descriptions of missionary life in the various fields, studies in the different religious systems of the world, histories of missions and of particular missionary societies; books which define the theory, aim, and philosophy of missions and methods of mission work; files of the magazines and reports of the various missionary bodies throughout the world, Government reports, and missionary encyclopedias. It includes also a collection of books published by mission presses in other countries, e. g., the mission press at Beirut, Syria. The collection of the reports and periodicals issued by various missionary societies throughout the world is believed to be unusual in its completeness, at least in this country.

The Historical Library of Foreign Missions at Yale University is the gift of its collector, the late Prof. George E. Day. It and a fund of \$100,000 for a fireproof building and book purchases will make it one of the largest missionary libraries of the world. With its present collection of 7,953 titles it is one of the largest strictly missionary libraries in America.

Hartford Theological Seminary, Connecticut, has the A. C. Thompson collection on foreign missions, numbering, in 1900, 8,659 volumes.

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., has a collection on missions numbering 5,500 volumes and over 10,000 pamphlets.

The American Museum of Natural History, New York, has as a deposited collection the library of the Ecumenical Council, held in New York in 1900. There is also a general missionary library, including books about missions and those written by missionaries, numbering 3,166 volumes, 31 maps, and many pamphlets.

Chicago Theological Seminary has about 2,500 volumes on missions, including history, geography, and travel in mission lands, history of missions, and comparative religion.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The American Sunday School Union Library, Philadelphia, contains a special collection relating to modern Sunday schools, their history, organization, early methods of instruction, etc., of about 3,000 volumes, besides as many pamphlets and some unpublished manuscripts. Many of the works are rare, especially those upon history, methods, reports of early societies, early periodicals, hymn and tune-books, essays, etc.

The Religious Education Association has at its headquarters in Chicago a library of 2,500 volumes.

Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison, N. J., has a collection on the Sunday school numbering 1,604 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets.

NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS.

JUDAISM.

Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, has a library of 34,000 volumes.

MUHAMMEDANISM.

The New York Public Library collections on Muhammedanism are described in its *Bulletin*, 15: 211-246.

HISTORY.

The New York Public Library, *Bulletin* 3: 56-76, gives a list of historical periodicals in New York City.

NUMISMATICS.

The American Numismatic Society, New York, has a collection on numismatics numbering 2,500 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets.

The New York Public Library has a collection of 1,000 volumes on the subject of numismatics, outside of the files of numismatic societies.

The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., has a collection of nearly 150 volumes relating to oriental numismatics.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., possesses a collection of American biography of over 9,000 volumes and of British biography comprising over 7,000 volumes, as well as a large collection of European biographical works.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has American biography largely represented, about 7,000 titles being included under this entry.

GENEALOGY.

(The collections are arranged in order of apparent size.)

The New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, is said to have the most nearly complete collection of genealogical material in this country, comprising from 8,000 to 10,000 bound volumes. This total number includes the duplicates of many of the most used family histories, and the many reprints from periodicals, etc. The collection contains principally American genealogy and a good number of English publications useful to American genealogists, but no French, German, or other foreign genealogy. The collection of English-printed parish registers is probably the best in this country. The collection of American genealogy is practically exhaustive for works printed before 1880, and lacks few publications since that date: it includes an approximately complete collection of American genealogical periodicals and a good collection of the corresponding English publications, and aims to acquire all separates and reprints, etc., even when the periodical from which the reprint is taken is already in the library. In order to make the collection exhaustive works not strictly genealogical, such as biographies, addresses, etc., have been included whenever they contained any kind of genealogical table; the earliest printed genealogy of this sort dates from 1731, and the earliest printed work devoted wholly to genealogy from 1763, eight years earlier than the earliest title listed in Whitmore.

While the first aim of the society is to collect New England genealogy especially, it has broadened its field to include all regions to which New England families migrated or the families with which the New England families intermarried. It now collects American genealogy impartially from all sections of the country. As collateral material, the collection includes some 10,000 volumes of biography and a strong collection of local history which is complete for New England, next strongest for the Middle Atlantic States and the Western Reserve, and only scattering for the rest of the country. An especially strong feature of the collection of genealogy as a whole is the unusual amount of manuscript material which has never been printed. The collection includes also a complete file of the genealogical notes from the *Boston Transcript*, mounted in scrapbooks, but not yet indexed. More than 300 separate genealogies are added to the library every year.

The Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, has a collection of genealogies containing 9,425 numbers.

The New York Public Library has a collection of American genealogical material comprising about 5,000 volumes, supplemented by about 5,000 volumes in the collection relating to local history. The material relating to English genealogy included in the histories of the English counties is good for the county histories issued before 1850, few important ones in this group being lacking. The later histories are not so nearly complete. See *List of American genealogies, New York Public Library Bulletin, 1:247-56, 280-88, 316-22, 343-50, September-December, 1897*; also its *List of works relating to British genealogy and local history, New York, 1910, 366 p. Reprinted from its Bulletin, June-December, 1910.*

Boston Public Library has a collection of genealogy comprising about 5,000 titles of family histories, and a considerable collection of genealogical periodicals, peerages, heraldry, publications of patriotic societies, and other related material. This, the second largest collection on this subject in Boston, is estimated to contain about five-eighths as much material as the collection of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, but probably contains practically no material not included in the larger collection. See *Finding List of Genealogies and Towns and Local Histories Containing Family Records in the Public Library of the City of Boston, Boston, Published by the Trustees, 1900, 80 p.*

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has a collection of genealogies numbering 3,851 volumes, not counting such genealogies as are published as second volumes of town histories.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., has approximately 3,800 volumes of genealogies and genealogical material.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has a collection of American family histories numbering over 3,000 volumes, and, in addition to these, it has a large number of genealogical works classified with local history. The collection of British and foreign genealogy is smaller, but includes a majority of the published parish registers of Great Britain. See *American and English Genealogies in the Library of Congress, 1910, 805 p.*

The Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, has 2,000 bound volumes and 1,017 pamphlets of American genealogies or family histories, besides many books in this class published by societies and others forming the genealogical parts of township histories.

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has a collection of genealogy numbering 2,200 volumes of family history.

The Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, has a collection of about 1,800 titles of genealogies.

The Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, has a collection of American genealogies numbering about 1,800 titles, and including many of the rarer ones.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has 1,547 volumes and pamphlets on genealogy. Essex Institute Library, Salem, Mass., contains 1,500 volumes of genealogies, representing about 1,200 different families.

Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio, has a collection of genealogy, including separate works on about 800 individual families, and about 200 general works, revolutionary records, etc., besides such matter as is contained in town and local histories.

Connecticut State Library, Hartford, has about 770 volumes relating to the genealogy of Connecticut and early New England families.

ASSYRIOLOGY AND RELATED SUBJECTS.

The General Theological Seminary Library, New York, in 1909, acquired the library of Eberhard Schrader, the German Assyriologist, consisting of 2,200 volumes and 2,500 pamphlets. The collection was one of the most nearly complete private libraries in Europe on Assyriology, Semitic language, etc.

JEWISH HISTORY.

Yale University library, New Haven, Conn., as the depository of the American Oriental Society, has a collection of 6,000 oriental books, manuscripts, and works of reference. A collection formed by the late Prof. E. E. Salisbury, and given by him in 1870 (then containing 3,000 volumes), has been added to each year and the department of Assyriology has received special attention.

Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, has one of the most nearly complete collections of Hebraica in the world, all built up practically in the last six years. The nucleus was the seminary's own collection of 5,000 volumes. Then Maj. Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, gave his own Jewish library of 10,000 volumes with many rarities, and Jacob H. Schiff donated the famous library of Moritz Steinschneider. Other rare editions have completed the library's present 33,000 volumes. Comprised in this magnificent collection are mediæval scientific works in Arabic, Hebrew, and Latin, mediæval codices and legal decisions, an extensive literature on the liturgy of the synagogue, rare rituals, 57 out of the 101 Hebrew Incunabula (next to the British Museum's the most nearly complete collection in the world) numberless editions and versions of the Bible and Talmud, and a whole library on the mysteries of the Kabbala, the mystic writings of the Hebrew race. It contains also the library of the American Jewish Historical Society, 500 volumes in number.

Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, has an extensive collection of 25,000 volumes on Hebraica, Judaica, and Semitica. This numbers much early literature, modern publications bearing on every phase of Judaism, and Jewish periodicals, including Jewish newspapers in various languages and the scholarly journals, dealing with oriental, Jewish or Biblical subjects. The collection is especially rich in Jewish history and rabbinic literature, departments which are provided with a good bibliographic apparatus; the historical section includes a considerable collection of editions, translations of, and treatises on the work of Flavius Josephus; there is also a good

working library for the Biblical student, including most of the modern editions of all the versions, and the chief introductions to Biblical literature and commentaries, ancient and modern. Special collections are: (1) The valuable rabbinic library of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Adler, of New York, received by bequest in 1901, comprising about 1,600 volumes and over 300 pamphlets, exclusively Hebraica and Judaica. (2) Three hundred volumes of Hebraica presented by the trustees of Temple Emanuel, New York. These included a few of the rarest Hebrew incunabula and many other rare prints, once a part of the library of the Italo-Jewish poet, Joseph Almanzi. (3) The collection of the late Jewish historian, Rev. Dr. M. Kayserling, of Budapest, acquired in 1904, numbering about 3,000 volumes and 6,500 pamphlets exclusively Judaica and Hebraica. This collection is especially rich in the history of the Jews of various countries and communities. (4) A collection of over 900 volumes purchased in 1907, in Constantinople, consisting exclusively of Hebraica, about three-fourths of which are oriental prints. (5) A Hebrew collection of 1,100 volumes purchased in 1908, in Münster, Germany.

The New York Public Library since 1896 has been collecting largely in material relating to the Hebrew people and to their history and institutions. The collection of books in the special section devoted to this collection amounts to about 16,000. A list of works relating to the Jewish drama was printed in its *Bulletin* 11: 18-51. A list of Jewish periodicals was printed in its *Bulletin* 6: 258-264, and its collection of anti-Semitic periodicals is described in its *Bulletin* 7: 30-31. The collection does not compete with the library of the Jewish Theological Seminary, which naturally confines its attention to the more strictly theological side of Jewish literature, though the New York Public Library has a collection of rabbinical decisions numbering some 500 volumes. In the Isaac Myer Collection of about 2,000 pieces the library secured much valuable material relating to Egyptian and Hebrew mysticism, the Kabbala, scarabs, and related subjects.

The Semitic collection of the University of Chicago contains 10,000 volumes, housed in the Haskell Oriental Museum.

The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, acquired in 1903, as a gift from Dr. Marcus Jastrow's sons, the library of their late father. This contains 1,000 volumes, chiefly the rabbinical and later Hebrew tracts; it comprises all the more important texts of this literature, many in several editions, and includes works of reference and standard works on the history of the Jews. There are also several editions of the Talmud and the various Midrashic compilations, as well as editions of the important works of the Jewish philosophers, commentators, exegetes, and grammarians; also Hebrew works on Talmudical legislation and rabbinic literature, and many modern works in German, English, and French bearing on Jewish history and doctrines.

The collection of Semitic philology and literature comprises extensive accessions in Arabic, Assyrian, Hebrew, and in Semitic epigraphy. These have been augmented by the purchase of the greater portion of the library of the late Prof. C. P. Caspari, of Copenhagen, which was especially rich in older works dealing with Hebrew and the Old Testament Church history and Christian theology. The nucleus of a manuscript collection has been formed through the purchase of some Arabic and Ethiopic manuscripts. The library also possesses a choice collection of Arabic and Hebrew books printed in the East, which are of great value for the study of Arabic dialects. Unquestionably the best Arabic literature collection in America is here.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has a collection of 2,500 volumes in rabbinical literature, presented by the late Leopold Strouise, of Baltimore. The library of Prof. August Dillman, of Berlin, numbering 4,500 volumes, and noteworthy in Biblical literature, was presented to the university by George W. Gail, of Baltimore, in 1895. The Dillman collection is very full in the department of Ethiopic language and literature.

New York (N. Y.) University Library acquired in 1892 the Lagarde Library of Semitic Languages, containing 5,256 volumes, of Dr. Paul de Lagarde, of the University of Berlin.

University of California, Berkeley, has a Semitic collection of 2,725 volumes, and the Voorsanger collection of 600 rare early rabbinical tracts.

Chicago Theological Seminary has the Samuel Ives Curtiss Collection, received in 1904, by bequest from Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss. This collection contains 4,000 volumes on Old Testament and Semitic subjects.

EGYPT.

The Hubbard Library, Western Theological Seminary, Chicago, numbers 3,023 volumes. It is especially strong in Egyptology.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., acquired in 1902 the library of Prof. August Eiseulohr, of Heidelberg University. This library contains 900 volumes mainly in the field of Egyptology, but with a considerable number of works in the field of Assyriology. It is said by a German author to be the most important Egypt library placed on the market since the death of Lepsius.

The New York Public Library has 1,468 volumes relating to ancient Egypt.

GREECE AND ROME.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has a collection numbering about 4,000 volumes on Greek and Roman art and archaeology.

George Washington University, Washington, D. C., has a collection of 7,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to Greek and Roman archaeology and history, including 3,500 volumes relating to classical literature and philology.

MEDIÆVAL HISTORY.

Syracuse University, New York, acquired in 1887 the library of Dr. Leopold von Ranke, a German historian of Berlin, which contained 16,570 bound volumes and about 3,500 pamphlets relating to mediæval history, but including other related material. The collection is rich in German and Italian history, and also has some material on the French Revolution.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 988 volumes on the Crusades. This collection is based largely on the library of the late Count Paul Riant, of Paris.

NORTH AMERICA.

GENERAL COLLECTIONS INCLUDING MORE THAN UNITED STATES AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS ON NORTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN UNITED STATES.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., endeavors to purchase all important works relating to the history of America, particularly of the United States. It has over 70,000 volumes strictly in this field, without

counting those classified in allied topics, such as political science, constitutional law, social conditions, etc. These volumes include over 3,000 county histories and over 14,500 town and city histories.

New York Public Library's collection of books relating to the history of America is one of its strongest features. It ranks with the British Museum and the Library of Congress as a general collection on the history of the Western World; and for the early periods it ranks with such special collections as those in the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.; the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston; and the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

Harvard University collection, Cambridge, Mass., relating to North American history, biography, genealogy, and geography numbers about 33,000 volumes, of which some 28,000 volumes relate to the United States. The basis of the collection was the libraries formed by Prof. Ebeling, of Hamburg, and by David B. Warden, for many years United States consul at Paris. The former library, numbering over 3,200 volumes, was given to Harvard in 1818 by Col. Israel Thorndike, of Boston, and the latter, numbering 1,200 volumes, was the gift of Samuel A. Elliot in 1823. In 1830 the corporation supplemented these libraries by the purchase of a valuable collection of Americana formed by Obadiah Rich. The section on the discovery, early exploration, and geographical development of America, largely built up by Justin Winsor, is particularly strong, and was further increased by books bequeathed by Francis Parkman in 1894. There is also a good collection of the books written by travelers in the United States in the early nineteenth century.

Marietta College, Ohio, acquired in 1900 the private library of the Hon. R. M. Stimson, which included 19,012 volumes of Americana. These are especially rich in material on the Northwest and the Mississippi Valley. They comprise 4,000 volumes of American travel and biography, American history to the number of 6,000 volumes, and a special Indian collection.

Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has 16,000 volumes on American history and genealogy, including 1,000 on genealogy.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has the Daniel G. Brinton library, comprising about 4,000 bound volumes and 1,000 bound pamphlets, dealing chiefly with the language and archaeology of Central and North America. This is supplemented by the Robert H. Lamborn Collection, covering 2,500 volumes, relating largely to American archaeology. A unique feature of this library is the Berendt collection of 183 manuscripts, constituting original sources for the study of American languages. Another feature is the collection on Mexico.

Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, acquired by bequest of Justin Winsor a collection of some 300 volumes, including Dr. Winsor's interleaved and annotated copies of his *Narrative and Critical History, Memorial History of Boston*, and other books, with numerous historical works connected with his studies and many substantially bound volumes of correspondence on historical subjects.

Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, Cincinnati, received by gift in 1895 the collection of books, pamphlets, maps, and manuscripts on American history made by Judge Force, author of several works on the mound builders. This collection embraces many early French and Spanish voyages and travels, with accounts of the first settlements made by the pioneers of these nationalities, and much material on the aborigines of America.

Collections of United States historical societies are described briefly in the *American Historical Association Report, 1905, 1: 273-325*.

BEFORE 1801.

John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I., has a special collection of over 16,000 items printed in or about the Americas before the year 1801, including the Henri Ternaux Library acquired in 1846. It is strong in books on colonial church history, the work of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Mather literature, etc.; Spanish America, American cartography, American colonial laws, and American aboriginal languages. There is a collection of 325 works from Aldine presses. See the description of its collections in *Library Journal*, 30: 69-72.

UNITED STATES.

GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

The New York Public Library has 25,000 to 30,000 volumes relating to American history before 1800, about 10,000 volumes relating to American history since that date, and about 10,000 volumes relating to the history of various States, cities, and families of the United States. The selection of books relating to America in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries that was brought together by James Lenox in his 50 years of book collecting was supplemented by the well-chosen material gathered by J. G. Cogswell when he was establishing the Astor Library and was rounded out by well-selected purchases in later years and by addition of such collections as the library of George Bancroft, of Thomas Addis Emmet, of Theodorus Baily Myers, of Worthington Chauncey Ford and his brother, Paul Leicester Ford; by gifts from Alexander Maitland, and by other related ways. The Ford Collection was rich in contemporary writings for and against the Constitution of 1788, works relating to the first years of the Republic and the later struggles over internal improvements, the United States Bank, and the slavery controversies, the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the tariff. The Tilden library contains a good selection of the important general works on American history, and the chief publications relating to political parties, to Congress, and to political and constitutional conventions, especially those of New York State. The library has printed several lists of works relating to various topics or periods connected with American history. Of these mention may be made of the list relating to Benjamin Franklin, printed in its *Bulletin* 10:29-33; Virginia, *Bulletin* 11:64-83, 99-125, 143-168; the list of broadsides relating to New York affairs under Gov. Cosby, 1732-1736, John Peter Zenger, etc., *Bulletin*, 2:249-255; the New York broadsides relating to affairs in the city in 1702-1779, *Bulletin*, 3:32-33; the list of county and State histories, *Bulletin*, 5:434-440; the list of periodicals relating to American history, *Bulletin*, 2:120-154.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has one of the strongest collections in the country for the study of United States history. It numbers about 35,000 volumes. *Catalogue*, 1837, 571 p.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., acquired in 1872 the library of Jared Sparks, president of Harvard University, consisting of over 5,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets relating chiefly to the history of America. See *Catalogue of the Library of Jared Sparks . . . Cambridge*. Riverside Press, 1871, 230 p.

The University of Chicago acquired in 1900 as a gift from Prof. Edward Von Holst his library containing 1,250 volumes and 200 pamphlets.

Chicago Historical Society has a special collection of 1,798 political pamphlets, 1720 to 1887.

The Library of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Scottish Freemasonry, Washington, D. C., acquired in 1906 the Collins Collection, "On Travel in and Description of the United States and Its Possessions." This collection, comprising 1,066 volumes, was the gift of Martin Collins, of St. Louis, Mo.

INDIAN TRIBES.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, has 100 or more volumes relating to Indian tribes in the southern and western parts of the United States in the first half of the 19th century.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., has about 100 volumes and numerous parts of volumes of newspapers published in behalf of the Indians, as well as 1,200 volumes relating to the languages of the American Indians.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has the collection of Edward E. Ayer, perhaps the most nearly complete in existence on the subject of the North American Indians. On the language of the Indians it contains 2,500 volumes. It includes also one of the most nearly complete collections of the Jesuit relations and of the material relating to the Hudson Bay Co., the latter comprising between 2,000 and 3,000 transcripts of manuscripts. See *Public Libraries*, 16: 106-108, March, 1911.

Wellesley College Library, Massachusetts, has over 1,420 works upon the North American Indian languages, including the collection of over 400 volumes presented by Prof. E. N. Horsford, and that of Maj. J. W. Powell, Director of the Bureau of Ethnology. The Powell Library, which was acquired in 1891, contains 1,020 volumes and pamphlets, and consists largely of works compiled by missionaries to further their religious labors among the Indians.

COLONIAL PERIOD.

Boston Public Library has a collection of 424 volumes, a gift of Mellen Chamberlain. It consists of charters, manuscripts, and autographs, a large number of which relate to Colonial and Revolutionary history, as well as the collection of books relating to Benjamin Franklin founded by Dr. S. A. Green, which numbers 818 volumes. See *Boston Public Library, Franklin Bibliography*, 1883. The public library possesses also the library of President John Adams, 3,019 volumes. Note also its *Bibliography of the official publications of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789*, 1888.

The Boston Athenæum has a Washingtoniana collection of 1,886 volumes, the nucleus of which is a collection of 384 volumes, principally books on agriculture and military science, once belonging to George Washington's own library. Purchased by the Athenæum in 1865. The collection also includes books from the library of Bushrod Washington. See *A catalogue of the Washington collection in the Boston Athenæum, composed and annotated by Appleton P. C. Griffin, in 4 parts: (1) Books from the library of Gen. George Washington; (2) Other books from Mount Vernon; (3) The Writings of Washington; (4) Washingtoniana. With an appendix. The inventory of Washington's books, drawn up by the appraisers of his estate, with notes in regard to the full titles of the several books and the later history and present ownership of those not in the Athenæum collection; by William Coolidge Lane, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum.* at, 566 p.

New York Public Library has for American history before the year 1800 a collection of about 21,000 volumes. Its collection of Jesuit relations is described in the *Lenox Library contributions*, No. 2, 19 p.; its Franklin collection in its *Bulletin*, 10:29-83; its New York colonial documents in its *Bulletin* 7:51-79, 95-116, 129-51.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has a Franklin collection numbering 270 volumes of works and 269 volumes of art.

Columbia University, New York, has an Alexander Hamilton collection numbering 105 volumes.

New York Society Library, New York, has a collection of pamphlets and broadsides of the period of the Revolution.

The Library Co. of Philadelphia acquired in 1785 the collections of Pierre du Simitiere, comprising manuscripts, broadsides, pamphlets, etc., relative to early American history, and particularly the Revolutionary epoch, a period upon which, from this and other sources, its collections are remarkably rich.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has the largest Jefferson collection. It includes his library purchased in 1815 and listed as the Catalogue of the Library of Congress published that year, together with material by and relating to him. See *Johnson, Richard H., Contribution to a Bibliography of Thomas Jefferson*, Washington, 1905, 73 p. Reprinted from *Jefferson memorial edition of Writings of Thomas Jefferson*. The library published in 1907 a list of its books on the French alliance in the American Revolution (40 p.).

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, is forming as a supplement to its collection of Colonial laws a collection of the minutes of Colonial assemblies.

Pittsburgh Carnegie Library has printed the following catalogues of its collections: (1) Expeditions of Col. Bouquet to the Ohio Country, 1763 and 1764. 1909. 11 p.; (2) Expedition of Gen. Forbes against Fort Duquesne. 1908. 20 p.; (3) Washington's Visits to Pittsburgh and the Ohio Country. 1908. 15 p.; (4) Braddock's Expedition. 1906. 11 p.; (5) The Whiskey Insurrection. 1906. 9 p.

PERIOD 1776-1865-CIVIL WAR.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has a collection of 50,000 pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., chiefly on southern history and the Civil War, that was made and presented by Col. J. T. Scharf. This includes the collection of Frederick Billon on early Missouri history, which is especially full for St. Louis, the Louisiana cession, and Spanish explorations in the Southwest; much material on Maryland, especially on Baltimore and Maryland in the Civil War; a large collection on the Confederacy; and a notable collection of war newspapers, both northern and southern. There are also 3,000 broadsides, covering many departments of Revolutionary history and including specimens of almost every broadside issued in Maryland in the last of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. See *Colonel Scharf's Gift of an Important Historical Collection*, in *Johns Hopkins University, Circulars* 10:110-113, June, 1891. Johns Hopkins also has the Birney Collection on Slavery, numbering over 1,000 volumes and pamphlets, including much rare early pamphlet material. This contains minutes of many meetings from the first Abolition convention of 1794 to 1872; early Abolition newspapers, including the most nearly complete set known of Lundy's *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, and an especially rich collection of

pamphlets for the political and religious controversy from 1835 to 1865. See *The Birney Collection of Books on Slavery*, in *Johns Hopkins University Circulars* 10:56, February, 1891.

The Providence (R. I.) Public Library, acquired in 1884 the Caleb Fiske Harris Collection on slavery and the Civil War, numbering about 9,500 volumes. This has since largely increased. It includes, in general, three large classes: (1) Slavery; (2) American economic and political history from 1789 to 1870; and (3) the Civil War, 1861-1865. The collection is especially rich in original documents of the Confederate States, in foreign works on the North and South, in material on slavery in the British and French West Indies, and in translations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The set of ballads, northern and southern, is very large. Much of the southern material was collected by Mr. Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, who also gathered the collection of posters offering rewards for runaway slaves.

These are chiefly from Virginia. The library has also a considerable collection of works written by slaves, of which the earliest is 1782. In addition, there are two deposited collections on the Civil War: (1) The George H. Smith Scrapbook Collection of 33 folio volumes, beginning in 1860 and extending without a break almost through 1864; (2) the John Russell Bartlett Scrapbook Collection of 60 folio volumes, from 1860 to 1868. The Goddard Scrapbook Collection, the property of the library, arranged by subjects, not chronologically, includes, among other things, a notable collection of the pictorial envelopes used during the Civil War.

The United States War Department Library, Washington, D. C., has a large and valuable collection of works on State participation in the Civil War, such as regimental material, etc., as represented in its *Subject Catalogue, No. 6, and Appendix*. It also has a collection of newspaper clippings on the war, numbering 20 large volumes, as well as the Brady and other collections of photographs.

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., has the Pierson Civil War Collection of 6,538 volumes and 2,520 pamphlets made and presented by the late John S. Pierson.

The Boston Public Library Twentieth Regiment military collection relating to the Civil War numbers 2,105 volumes.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, has a Civil War collection, containing 3,323 volumes, 6,337 pamphlets, 507 broadsides, 111 maps. This is especially rich in rare and privately printed pamphlets, Memorial Day addresses, etc.

Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Boston, has a library numbering 5,200 volumes and pamphlets on the Civil War. In addition to the literature of the Civil War, this library includes a set of sanitary commission papers brought together by F. L. Olmstead (425 numbers in 25 volumes), northern, southern, and English newspapers from 1861-1865, scrapbooks of matter relating to the Civil War and to the companions of the Loyal Legion, maps, chiefly of battle fields, and a large collection of photographs, containing portraits of every general officer on the Union side and a large proportion of those on the Confederate side.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 1,444 volumes on slavery. This collection is made up largely of many pamphlets bound together. In the subject catalogue the titles under slavery are about 8,300. This collection the library owes very largely to Senator Charles Sumner and to Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Cambridge. See *The collection of books and autographs bequeathed to Harvard College Library by the Hon. Charles Sumner, 1870* (*Harvard University Library, Bibliographical Contributions, No. 6*).

The Boston Athenæum has a collection of Confederate literature, comprising 632 volumes brought together to illustrate conditions of life in the South during the period of the war.

Brookline (Mass.) Public Library acquired in 1900 a collection of slave laws of the Southern States received from the library of the late W. I. Bowditch.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has a collection relating to the history of slavery, the nucleus of which was formed by the gift in 1870 of the library of the Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse. See *Cornell University Library Bulletin*, 1: 229-232, January, 1934. This has since been increased by purchases and gifts until it now numbers about 1,396 volumes and 3,000 pamphlets, and partial or complete files of 32 newspapers. The collection was largely increased by gifts from R. D. Webb, of Dublin, and Mrs. Elizabeth Pease Nichols, of Edinburgh, and has since been added to by many persons who took part in the struggle. The university also received from its ex-president, Andrew D. White, as part of his private library donated in 1887, a collection of about 3,000 pamphlets relating to the United States Civil War.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library acquired in 1900 the library of Frank S. Halliday, of Brooklyn, containing 5,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Civil War.

Newberry Library, Chicago, contains 3,101 volumes and pamphlets on the Civil War.

University of Vermont, Burlington, has acquired by the gift of Gen. R. C. Hawkins a Civil War collection of 2,000 volumes. It is especially strong in military and campaign history and biographies of leaders, and is also strong on the northern and southern point of view.

Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, Ohio, has a collection of books and pamphlets on slavery and antislavery numbering about 1,600 books and pamphlets. This includes the library of William Goodell and a considerable collection of the books belonging to the library of Oliver Johnson. The collection is especially strong on the side of the more radical abolitionists; it contains a fairly complete set of the *Liberator*, a complete set of the *National Era*, and a good many other antislavery periodicals; also the manuscript letter copybooks of the American Abolition Society.

Drew Theological Seminary Library, Madison, N. J., has a collection on slavery and the negro question, presented in 1900 by Bishop J. C. Hartzell. It numbers 451 volumes and 1,500 pamphlets.

Burlington (Iowa) Free Public Library acquired in 1903 the pamphlet collection of Senator Grimes, containing over 1,500 pamphlets relating to the political history of the Civil War period, and numerous speeches on the questions of the day, such as slavery, the omnibus bill, the Missouri compromise, etc.

Congregational Library, Boston, contains 140 volumes and 700 pamphlets on slavery. Some of the topics are: Bible and Church on Slavery; Sermons on the Fugitive Slave Law; The American Tract Society tracts on Slavery; Reports of antislavery societies and conventions; some antislavery periodicals.

The New York Public Library printed in its *Bulletin*, 6: 265-269, a list of works in its collections relating to the American Colonization Society and to other attempts for the colonization of negroes in Africa.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has a collection of political pamphlets in chronological order from the Revolution to the Civil War.

Chicago Historical Society Library has a special collection of slavery pamphlets from 1791 to 1896, numbering 565.

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, has a collection of 37 volumes relating to Capt. John Brown, 66 pamphlets, and 13 volumes of mounted clippings. Its manuscript library also contains hundreds of letters and manuscripts collected by the biographers and friends of Capt. Brown relating to him and his men, their life in Kansas, and service at Harper's Ferry.

The Boston Athenæum has a collection of Confederate literature. It comprises 632 volumes of books and pamphlets published in the South during the war. Among them are medical and military works, schoolbooks, time tables, novels with covers made of wall paper, and good files of periodicals. The collection, which was formed by W. F. Poole to illustrate the social life and economic conditions of the period, has been called by Prof. Ernst van Halle the largest of its kind in the world.

Howard University Library, Washington, D. C., was presented in 1874 with the 500-volume library of Lewis Tappan, of Boston. The books relate to the subject of slavery.

Virginia State Library, Richmond, has a *List of publications of the Confederate States government in Virginia State Library and Library of Confederate Museum*. 72 p. *Bulletin*, vol. 3, No. 1, January, 1911. The library's Robert E. Lee Collection numbers 50 volumes. Its entire Civil War collection numbers 1,600 volumes.

Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, has a *Catalogue of Books on the War of the Rebellion and Slavery*. 1881. 61 p.

The Library of Congress has a collection of Lincolniana of over 1,200 items. See *List of Lincolniana in the Library of Congress*. Compiled by G. T. Ritchie. Rev. ed., with supplement, Washington, 1906. 86 p.

The Chicago Historical Society's Lincolniana consist of 300 volumes and pamphlets, besides a collection of manuscripts of Lincoln and his contemporaries, a large collection of portraits, including original photographs, and several hundred mementos of his life and death.

University of Illinois Library, Urbana, has a collection of 113 titles, in all 145 volumes and pamphlets, relating to Abraham Lincoln.

PERIOD 1865 TO DATE.

The Gardner A. Sage Library, New Brunswick, N. J., has several hundred pamphlets on and sermons commemorative of President Garfield.

UNITED STATES LOCAL HISTORY.

The New York Public Library collection of American topography and genealogy numbers 10,000 volumes. A list of the State and country histories on its shelves was printed in its *Bulletin* 5: 484-440.

NEW ENGLAND.

The State Library of Massachusetts, Boston, has a large collection of New England town histories, that of Massachusetts being practically complete. The collection numbers about 6,000 volumes in all, of which about 4,000 are on Massachusetts. See *Catalogue of 1880 and annual supplements*.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., is chiefly comprehensive for the New England States and those along the Atlantic seaboard. This is one of the best three collections of Massachusetts history and is the best collection of Worcester history.

New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, has a collection of 66,000 titles, devoted to genealogy and New England local history.

Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., has a collection of works relating to local history of New England States numbering 3,438 volumes. The collection of local history of New England States includes much early material. The strength of each State is as follows: New England (general), 308 volumes; Maine, 302 volumes; New Hampshire, 341 volumes; Vermont, 110 volumes; Massachusetts, 1,043 volumes; Rhode Island, 216 volumes; Connecticut, 228 volumes; total, 3,438 volumes.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Confederate Memorial Literary Society, Richmond, Va., maintains a library composed of materials, both printed and manuscript, relating to the history of the South prior to the Civil War.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Available Material for the Study of Institutional History of the Old Northwest, by I. S. Bradley, Wisconsin State Historical Society Proceedings, Madison, 1896, p. 115-143. contains a list of statutes, session laws, legislative documents and journals, journals of constitutional conventions, and newspaper files of the old Northwest Territory and of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, that were published prior to 1851 and are now to be found in public libraries within those States.

Wisconsin State Historical Society contains the largest collection of material relating to the history of the Mississippi Valley. See *Catalogue and supplements, 1873-1887, 7 volumes.*

Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio, is strong in the local history of Ohio and the Northwest. Its collections embrace many rare works on early travels, manuscript journals, and original surveys. It also possesses much local history of the original 13 States in addition to its Ohio collection. It also has the published notes of adventurers who made the trip from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati or Louisville by land or water from 1750 on.

University of Illinois Library, Urbana, includes about 200 volumes of rare 18th century western Americana. In addition to these volumes and pamphlets, the university has secured copies of the western material that is to be found in the manuscript collections of the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Dartmouth, besides supplementary material found in the Public Record Office, London.

University of Wyoming, Laramie, has about 200 volumes of early explorations. St. Louis Mercantile Library Association has a special collection of books, now consisting of about 8,000 volumes, relating to the history and exploration of the Mississippi Valley, particularly Missouri and Texas.

Logansport (Ind.) Public Library acquired in 1900-1901, by gift, a library of historical material relating to the Mississippi Valley that had been collected by the late Judge Horace P. Biddle during 60 years of historical research. The collection contains originals of maps, drafts, etc., of great value.

Chicago Historical Society has a collection of travels in the Mississippi Valley. This collection comprises 500 volumes and pamphlets, exclusive of works classified under individual States or general North American travels. The personal narratives of pioneer preachers number 50 volumes.

WESTERN STATES.

The Bancroft Library, the University of California, Berkeley, has a special collection of 50,000 volumes of western Americana containing material on the whole of the Pacific slope from Alaska to the Central American States, on the whole of the Rocky Mountain region (Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas), and much material on Louisiana under Spanish rule, as well as on most of the West Indies.

PACIFIC AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

A union catalogue of all the material on the history of the Pacific Northwest to be found in 13 representative libraries of that region has been printed. The contributing libraries are: (1) The Library of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, Victoria, which is strong in material on early discoveries and historical material related to the Northwest Pacific coast of the United States and the Northwest Territories of Canada; (2) the Montana State Historical and Miscellaneous Library, Helena; (3) the University of Montana, Missoula; (4) the University of Oregon, Eugene; (5) the Library Association of Portland, Oreg.; (6) Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oreg.; (7) the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library; (8) the State College of Washington, Pullman; (9) the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library; (10) the Washington State Library, Olympia; (11) the Walla Walla (Wash.) Free Public Library; (12) Whitman College, Walla Walla, which has a special collection of Northwest history, including valuable material bearing on the life of Marcus Whitman; (13) the University of Washington, Seattle. The list excludes manuscripts, State and Federal documents, and general periodicals of the region, but includes periodicals which are largely historical, yearbooks, and proceedings and transactions of local societies. It covers not only the actual history of the region, but also description, travel, fiction, and works written from the scientific or commercial standpoint. The pamphlet collections of two libraries, namely, the Legislative Library of British Columbia and the Portland Library Association, are not included. See *Checklist of Books and Pamphlets Relating to the History of the Pacific Northwest, to be Found in Representative Libraries of That Region. Prepared Cooperatively. Compiled by Charles W. Smith. Published by the Washington State Library, Olympia, 1909.*

Library Association of Portland, Oreg., has 3,100 volumes and pamphlets on Oregon and the Northwest coast. The collection includes Oregon imprints, as well as history.

The University of Washington Library, Seattle, contains a collection of 750 volumes and 400 pamphlets relating to the Pacific Northwest of America.

The Seattle (Wash.) Public Library for several years has gathered printed material relating to the history, resources, etc., of the region comprised in the old Oregon Territory or the Pacific Northwest. This collection now numbers about 650 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and maps.

Whitman College Library, Walla Walla, Wash., acquired in 1907 the library of Rev. Myron Eells, which contains, besides general works, 323 volumes and pamphlets relating to the history of the Northwest. It also acquired in 1907 from Rev. Myron Eells and Prof. W. A. Mowry 43 bound volumes, 11 manuscripts, 16 letters, 34 pamphlets, 40 periodical articles, 6 large scrap-books of newspapers and clippings, and 106 unmounted clippings, containing material relating to Marcus Whitman, especially material on the affirmative side of the Whitman controversy.

ALABAMA.

The bibliography of Alabama compiled by T. M. Owen indicates the books on Alabama in seven public libraries, namely, the Library of Congress, Smithsonian, Surgeon General, Bureau of Education (all Washington, D. C.), University of Alabama, Johns Hopkins University and Peabody Institute, both Baltimore, Md.; see Owen, T. M., *Bibliography of Alabama*, in *American Historical Association, Report 1897*, pp. 777-1248.

CALIFORNIA.

University of California, Berkeley, has a collection of over 1,600 bound volumes and several thousand pamphlets relating to the history of California. This includes the Cowan Collection, acquired in 1897, which comprises 600 volumes, 3,300 pamphlets, 12,000 pages of manuscripts, and 814 bound volumes of newspapers of the State. This collection is combined with that in the Bancroft Library, now the property of this university. See *Reports of the Academy of Pacific Coast History (Hubert Howe Bancroft Collection)* in the *University of California, Biennial report of the president, 1908-10, etc.*

California State Library Collection of Californiana, Sacramento, is general in character, covering every period, locality, and topic. A special feature of the collection is hundreds of biographical cards of California authors, artists, musicians, pioneers, and public men. These cards are filled out by the individuals themselves. Photographs of these are also secured, together with reproductions of artists' works and scores of composers.

Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, Cal., contains the Charles F. Lummis Collection of 5,000 items on the early history of California and the Southwest, and the J. A. Munk Collection of 6,000 items on Arizona history. See Munk, J. A., *Arizona bibliography*, 2d. ed. 1908. 98 p. *The Southwest Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. Bulletin 7, Los Angeles, 1910. 84 p. The Lummis Library and Collection, pp. 3-31. The Munk Library, pp. 32-34.*

Pasadena (Cal.) Public Library has a collection of 318 volumes and pamphlets of Californiana, consisting chiefly of early rare and out-of-print books, periodicals, manuscripts, and autographs.

San Jose (Cal.) Public Library has a California collection containing about 500 volumes.

Alameda (Cal.) Public Library has a California collection containing 388 volumes, pamphlets, and reports relating to the early history of California, early travels in California, etc.

COLORADO.

State Normal School, Greeley, Colo., is collecting material on Colorado, relating largely to State institutions. Its collection contains 1,300 volumes and 1,550 pamphlets.

The Public Library of the city of Denver has about 200 volumes relating wholly or in part to Colorado and Denver; also about 50 pamphlets, and a nearly complete set of the official publications of the State.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut State Library, Hartford, contains 224 volumes relating to general Connecticut history and 222 volumes of archives and records in manuscript. James Blackstone Library, Branford, Conn., has a collection of 500 volumes of Connecticut local history.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., has a special collection relating to the District of Columbia, comprising about 1,000 volumes, and including extra illustrated works, 1,000 pamphlets, and 151 maps.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia State Library, Atlanta, has a collection of 600 volumes of Georgianiana.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield, Ill., describes its collections in its *Dictionary Catalogue of Library, 1900*. 363 p.

The Chicago Historical Society has a large Illinois collection, which is especially strong in Chicago history.

INDIANA.

Indiana State Library, Indianapolis. *Catalogue 1903*. 523 p. *Supplement 1905*, 178 p. *Supplement 1906*. 439 p.

New Harmony. See *List of books and pamphlets (relating to the early history of New Harmony and to Robert Owen and his disciples, with early New Harmony prints) in a special collection in the library of the Workingmen's Institute, New Harmony, Ind. (New Harmony), 1909*. 21 p.

IOWA.

Iowa State Library (historical department), Des Moines, has a fairly complete collection of Iowaiana, including works of Iowa authors; also the Aldrich collection of autograph letters, one of the largest in the world.

Iowa Masonic Library, Cedar Rapids, has a considerable collection of Iowa volumes, including both works on Iowa and by Iowa authors; a large collection of directories of towns and cities in Iowa of both early and recent date, many pamphlets descriptive of towns and cities, and much material on the schools and colleges of the State.

KANSAS.

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, has a collection of books relating to the State or written by citizens of the State, consisting of 974 books, 7,794 pamphlets, 577 scrapbooks, 337 volumes of magazines, and 119 broadsides, not including books on travel in the West; also a collection of lawyers' briefs before the Supreme Court of Kansas, numbering 5,750 pamphlets, and Kansas railroad tariffs, numbering 4,000 pamphlets.

Kansas University, Lawrence, acquired in 1802 a library of Kansas books collected by J. W. D. Anderson, of Neosho Falls, containing 175 volumes and 100 pamphlets, and including many rarities.

MAINE.

Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me., has a collection of books and pamphlets relating to the State of Maine and its residents, including with official documents over 10,000 volumes, most of which are catalogued in William

son's Bibliography of Maine. Bowdoin College is aiming to secure all of the 11,000 titles in Williamson's bibliography; also all official publications of the State, towns, cities, schools, and societies, and writings of teachers and officers in collegiate institutions.—See *Report 1903-4*, pp. 3-4.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The catalogue of the Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, Mass., contains 1,015 titles of books and pamphlets on Massachusetts history. Of these, 154 relate to Pittsfield. The Berkshire Athenæum has 11 books and 28 pamphlets relating to Shay's rebellion; 65 entries in the catalogue refer to the subject in other books.

The Concord (Mass.) Public Library has a Concord collection of 654 volumes and 494 pamphlets, including works of Concord authors, and books about Concord and its people. The collection contains the various editions of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and the Alcotts, with many manuscripts, together with the works of other Concord authors.

Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library has a Haverhill and Bradford collection of 300 volumes and pamphlets, consisting of city documents, history, description, biography, books by Haverhill and Bradford authors, and books printed in Haverhill and Bradford.

Medford (Mass.) Public Library has a collection of local history containing 208 volumes.

The Westfield (Mass.) Athenæum collects all material printed in Westfield or concerning the town, or by authors of local birth or residence, to the number of 100 volumes and 500 pamphlets.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit (Mich.) Public Library is making a persistent effort to secure everything possible relating to Michigan by Michigan authors and published in Michigan. The number now reaches 6,661 entries, including 2,891 books and documents, 1,038 pamphlets, 1,022 manuscripts, and 1,710 titles by Michigan authors and published in Michigan. The pamphlets include announcements, programs, circulars, leaflets, etc. The manuscripts include invitations to social functions, with notes accepting or refusing them; receipts for moneys due, quartermaster's orders, etc. These figures do not include periodicals or newspapers. There is also a complete file of the newspapers now published in Detroit, as well as many odd numbers of many early publications.

Grand Rapids Public Library has over 4,000 books, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to the history of Michigan. A part of these were acquired through the Historical Society of Grand Rapids, from which organization it has received a fund yielding an income of nearly \$100 a year, which is expended for additions to the collection. It has also a complete file of nearly all the newspapers published in Grand Rapids since 1841, totaling about 700 volumes.

MINNESOTA.

The library of the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, had, on January 1, 1910, 1,895 bound books and about 1,609 pamphlets relating particularly to the State, and including nearly all the writings of Minnesota authors as well as works about Minnesota by others.

MISSOURI.

The Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, has the Sampson collection of Missouriiana, which is particularly rich in State and municipal reports and documents, and in reports on educational, religious, fraternal, and industrial societies and organizations. It includes a large number of books by Missouri authors, among them a special Mark Twain Collection, numbering in all 1,886 volumes and 14,280 pamphlets. See *First Biennial Report 1902*, p. 12.

Kansas City Public Library contains 700 volumes of Missouriiana, also 7,000 mounted newspaper clippings pertaining to Missouri, and 5,000 to Kansas City subjects.

MONTANA.

Montana State Historical and Miscellaneous Library, Helena, has a collection on the Yellowstone National Park, containing about 50 titles, including pamphlets. This is said to be as nearly complete a collection as there is in the Northwest.

NEW YORK.

The New York Public Library has as one of its specialties the history of New York City and State. A list of works in the library relating to New York State was printed in its *Bulletin*, 4: 163-178, 199-220, 359-378, 7: 51-79, 95-116, 129-51. A list of works relating to the history of New York City is found in its *Bulletin*, volumes 5 and 6. Cf. Reynolds, J. B.; *Civic Bibliography for Greater New York*. 1911. 296 p.

Flower Memorial Library, Watertown, N. Y., has a special collection of New York State literature, containing books printed by the various departments of the State, as well as books containing material on State and local history, travel, etc. The collection contains 1,040 volumes.

Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Public Library has a special collection of 355 volumes given by Peter A. Porter relating to Niagara Falls.

NORTH CAROLINA.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, contains 1,743 volumes on the life, literature, and history of North Carolina. This number includes works of North Carolina authors only, on the subjects mentioned. The laws and histories are comparatively complete. Other early material is fragmentary. The Wake Forest (N. C.) College Library has a special collection on North Carolina history.

OHIO.

The Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati, acquired in 1891 the collection of Peter G. Thomson, containing 706 volumes and 1,182 pamphlets on Ohio. See *Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. A partial list of the books in its library relating to Ohio*. Cincinnati. 1893. 108 p.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, has a collection of Pennsylvaniana numbering 7,150 items.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has a collection of material on the history of Pittsburgh and vicinity, consisting of about 400 books and pamphlets, exclusive of 1,200 bound volumes of Pittsburgh newspapers. It is the aim of the library to purchase everything available on the subject. A valuable and interesting collection of borough and early city documents has been deposited in the library by the city officials.

Pennsylvania State College has a collection of Pennsylvania history, biography, and of genealogy, numbering 2,500 volumes and pamphlets.
West Chester (Pa.) State Normal School acquired in 1906 the collection of H. Rush Kervey, which, with its own collections, makes a library of 800 volumes, and 1,200 pamphlets relating to Chester County and its people, and including books, written by natives of the county.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, has the largest collection of books and material relating to Rhode Island.

Brown University, Providence, R. I., contains the Rider Collection of Rhode Island History, formed by Sidney S. Rider and presented to the university by Marsden J. Perry. This collection is remarkable for the extent and rarity of its manuscript and printed material bearing on the history of the State. It contains 1,808 volumes and over 8,000 pamphlets.

TENNESSEE.

The Carnegie Library of Nashville, Tenn., has 2,000 volumes of Tennesseeana, including both local history and local imprints.

TEXAS.

University of Texas Library, Austin, has 500 volumes and pamphlets on Texas history. The university has in its possession four valuable collections of materials on southern history, namely: The Bexar archives, consisting of a large mass of official correspondence and other documents accumulated at San Antonio during the Spanish and Mexican régimes; the Austin papers, including some 900 packages and papers of varied character relating specially to Austin's colony; the Roberts papers, in which is included the more important correspondence of Gov. O. M. Roberts during his public career in Texas; and the papers of the Texas Veterans' Association, which are made up, for the most part, of documents concerning the individual records of the veterans.

The Texas State Library, Austin, has a collection of Texasana comprising over 1,000 volumes and about the same number of pamphlets; also 1,000 bound volumes of newspapers and 20,000 manuscripts.

VERMONT.

University of Vermont, Burlington, has about 2,200 books about Vermont, by Vermonters or printed in Vermont, including the collection made by Lucius E. Chittenden.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia State Library, Richmond, has 4,300 volumes relating to Virginia and Virginia, including volumes on Virginia genealogy and biography, and the most nearly complete collection of Richmond newspapers in existence, to the number of 788 volumes.

The New York Public Library printed in its *Bulletin*, 11:64-83, 99-125, 143-168, a list of works on its shelves relating to Virginia, which is of particular interest for the 17th century material.

CANADA.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of books on Canada, formed by Francis Parkman, the historian, and bequeathed by him to the university in 1894, which now numbers 2,501 volumes.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., acquired in 1871 as a gift from Goldwin Smith a valuable collection of books on Canadian history.

WEST INDIES.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has issued the following catalogues of its special collections: *List of books relating to Cuba, 1898.* 61 p. *List of books on Porto Rico, 1901.* 51 p. *List of books on the Danish West Indies, 1901.* 18 p.

The New York Public Library is printing a list of its collection of material on the West Indies. See *its Bulletin*, 16: 7-49, 231-278, 307-355, 367-440, 455-484, January-June, 1912.

Boston Public Library has a collection of 669 volumes given by Benjamin P. Hunt, relating to the West Indies, especially Haiti.

The John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I., has very large collections relating to the French West Indies and the Scotch Darien Co.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 50 volumes on the history of the revolution in Cuba.

MEXICO.

The John Carter Brown Library, Providence, has probably the largest collection of early Mexicana in existence.

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has a large collection of about 3,000 titles on Mexico. It also has a special collection of early Mexican imprints from 1555 to 1800, numbering about 800 titles.

The New York Public Library printed in its *Bulletin*, 13: 622-662, 675-737, a list of works relating to Mexico, comprising over 5,000 titles, which are of particular interest in connection with early Mexican imprints, the history of the conquest, and works in native Mexican languages.

The Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, has John R. Bartlett's collection of books upon Mexico, not many in number, but containing much material, manuscript and printed, on the Mexican boundary question.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A description, by Dr. Hiram Bingham, of the printed and manuscript material in United States libraries for the study of South American history is contained in the *International Bureau of the American Republics, Bulletin of the Pan-American Union*, 26: 283-300, February, 1908.

Columbus Memorial Library, Washington, D. C., makes a specialty of publications relating to Latin America. It contains over 17,000 volumes and pamphlets. In consequence of an agreement reached in the Third International American Conference, each of the participating Republics is to forward to the library copies of all official documents and reports. A feature in the new library quarters is accommodations for contributed or loan collections of South Americana. These now include a large collection of historical and descriptive works relating to Brazil, loaned by the Hon. Thomas G. Dawson, and part of a collection deposited in the library by Dr. José I. Rodríguez, the late librarian.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 6,000 volumes and 500 documents relating to Latin American history and literature. It acquired in 1909 the library of St. Montt, numbering about 4,000 volumes, which illustrate especially the history and politics of Chile and which also contain many books relating to the Argentine Republic. This is thought to be the best collection on Chilean history and politics outside the national library of Chile. The university has agreed to leave the collecting of material relating to the northern countries of the continent to Yale, the collecting of South American law to the bar association of New York, and the collecting of Hispanic Americana of the period before 1800 to the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., has an especially strong collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to South America, the gifts of Dr. Hiram Bingham and Mr. Henry R. Wagner. There are about 9,300 volumes, including volumes of South American newspapers and periodicals, literary, scientific, and political official publications, especially those of Colombia and Venezuela; and more than 3,000 manuscript letters relating to the wars of emancipation. The Wagner gifts included material on industries and an important collection of books and tracts of the liberation period. The library also receives regularly Government publications from various national and provincial Governments.

The John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I., is strongest not only in Hispanic Americana before 1800, but also in the literature of Peru.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., purchased in 1876 a collection of about 800 volumes and 700 pamphlets on South America, formed by Herbert H. Smith. This collection is especially rich in material on Brazil and in productions of South American local presses not often found in the United States.

Princeton (N. J.) University contains 3,000 autograph documents on Latin America, deposited by Dr. Hiram Bingham. See *Report, 1906-7, p. 54.*

EUROPE.

American historical association: *Check List of Collections Relative to European History. Proof edition. Princeton, 1912. 114 p.*

The New York Public Library has a collection of 30,000 volumes relating to European history.

Princeton (N. J.) University has a collection of 2,002 volumes of sources of European history founded by Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Pyne in memory of Robert Stockton Pyne.

BELGIUM.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., collection on Belgium numbers 750 volumes and includes 150 volumes and pamphlets relating to Antwerp.

FRANCE.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 15,000 volumes on France. This collection, although it does not yet compare in completeness with that on the German Empire, is rapidly being completed, and is already strong in the publications of local societies, cartularies, and memoirs. It includes a Joan of Arc collection, the bequest of Judge Lowell, numbering 500 volumes; material illustrating the history of the commune, pamphlets, papers, broadsides, etc.

The New York Public Library has 13,013 volumes on French history. A collection of 500 pamphlets relating to the French Revolution was listed in its *Bulletin*, 2: 256-264.

Columbia University, New York, has 6,400 volumes on the French Revolution, 550 volumes on Napoleon.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., published in 1905 a 30-page list of the cartularies, principally French, in its possession.

Cornell University collections, Ithaca, N. Y., relative to the French Revolution are unequalled in America, and possibly anywhere outside of France. The nucleus of these collections was the gift by ex-President Andrew D. White, of about 2,000 volumes, 800 contemporary pamphlets, and many manuscripts. See *Catalogue*, 1894. 318 p. Some of the additions to the collection are: A large number of contemporary pamphlets presented by President White in 1900; a rich collection of pamphlets on the fall of Napoleon and the Restoration, added in 1902; and a collection of Jean Pierre Brissot pamphlets, 48 in number, listed in the *Library Bulletin*, 3: 361, Apr., 1896. The White Historical Library also contains a collection of Mazarinades of over 400 pamphlets and a collection of 300 pamphlets on the Thirty Years' War.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has a collection on the French Revolution, comprising 1,810 volumes, which were collected by William Maclure in France early in the 19th century for the Academy of Natural Sciences. From this society it was purchased for the Historical Society. See *Academy of Natural Sciences, Catalogue of Library*, 1836. p. 179-239.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, has 742 bound volumes on the French Revolution, mostly on the period from 1789 to 1793. These include a number of complete files of newspapers.

University of California (Berkeley) collection on French history numbers 3,616 volumes.

Leland Stanford, Junior, University, California, possesses the John R. Jarboe Collection on the French Revolution, numbering 882 volumes and 1,375 pamphlets.

DREYFUS CASE.

The Boston Athenæum has a Dreyfus collection of 247 volumes, which is practically complete for everything published in France. It includes also many volumes published in England and America and some from almost every country in Europe.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of books and pamphlets on the Dreyfus affair, numbering about 200 titles.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has a Dreyfus collection of 190 volumes, principally as the gift of Theodore Stanton.

GERMANY.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection on German history numbering 15,578 volumes, including about 2,875 volumes from the library of the late Konrad von Maurer, professor of German law in the University of Munich, collected by George Ludwig von Maurer and by his son, Konrad von Maurer. This collection, known as the Hohenzollern collection, gathered together by Prof. A. C. Coolidge, of Harvard, to commemorate the visit to Harvard University of Prince Henry, of

Prussia, in 1902, is considered to be the most nearly complete collection on German history outside of Berlin and Munich. It is especially strong in the publications of historical and archaeological societies and general local Urkundenbücher. See *Katalog der Bibliothek des verstorbenen universitäts-professor Konrad von Maurer, München; Druck von Junge & Sohn, Erlangen, 1903; xiv p. U., 304 p.; U., 106 p.*

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has 986 volumes and pamphlets on the history of Germany, including monumental works and collections.

Ohio State University, Columbus, received in 1898, by bequest from Mr. William Siebert, a collection of books on German history, for additions to which Messrs. John and Louis Siebert annually contribute \$200. In 1908 the collection numbered 600 volumes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New York Public Library has about 15,000 volumes on British history. It is strong in topography, political history, and biography. There is also the Hepworth Dixon collection of 500 tracts relating to the Civil War and English history in the first half of the 17th century. On Scotland the library has 1,548 volumes. For the works on local history and topography, see *List of works in the New York Public Library relating to British genealogy and local history, New York, 1910. 366 p.* Reprinted from its *Bulletin, June-December, 1910.*

Columbia University has a Mary, Queen of Scots, collection of 550 volumes.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 18,158 volumes on the history of Great Britain. This collection is particularly rich in the history of the Stuart period; Mary, Queen of Scots, literature, in which it has 150 volumes, and in Cromwell literature, including the bequest of Thomas Carlyle. See *A Catalogue of Books on Oliver Cromwell and Frederick the Great, bequeathed by Thomas Carlyle to Harvard College Library, 1888 (Bibliographical contributions, No. 26).* Material on the Revolution and Anglo-Dutch relations between 1662 and 1689. Comprises 392 pamphlets mostly in Dutch. The collection of British topography, numbering 2,650 volumes, was gathered largely through the efforts of the late Prof. Charles Gross. See *A Classified List of Books Relating to British Municipal History, 1891. (Bibliographical contributions, No. 43.)* The collection on London numbers 750 volumes.

Boston Public Library contains much material for the history of the 17th century, which is partially described in *Tracts of the Time of Charles I, and the English Commonwealth*, in its *Bulletin No. 98 (1894).*

The Congregational Library, Boston, bought in 1901 the library of Bishop Stubbs, of Oxford, which numbers 6,000 volumes.

The Mercantile Library of Philadelphia has the largest collection of the letters of Junius and of works about him in America. The collection comprises 148 volumes. See *A Junius Bibliography, by John Edmonds, Bulletin of the Mercantile Library, 2: 48-52, 64-68, 85-88, 105-108, 121-4, 142-4.*

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has 3,263 volumes and pamphlets on the history and topography of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Worcester Library secured in 1882 through the instrumentality of Alderman Willis, who visited the library in the autumn of 1881, a valuable, because it is an almost unique, collection of books relating to the topography and county of Worcester, England.

IRELAND.

The New York Public Library printed in its *Bulletin* 9: 90-104, 124-144, 159-184, 201-229, 249-280, March-July, 1905, a list of works relating to Ireland. Later additions have brought the collections up to about 5,000 volumes. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has a collection of nearly 200 volumes on early Irish history, presented in 1888 by George C. Mahon, of Ann Arbor.

ITALY.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., contains 6,850 volumes on the history of Italy, including 1,621 volumes or pamphlets on the Risorgimento, 642 on Venice, 887 on Florence, and 244 on Sicily. The New York Public Library has 4,440 volumes on Italian history. The St. Louis Public Library contains 330 volumes of travels in Italy.

NETHERLANDS.

The New York Public Library has, besides a representative collection of the standard histories of the Netherlands, a collection of 10,000 to 20,000 Dutch pamphlets of particular value for the history of the Netherlands in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Boston Athenæum acquired in 1900 a carefully selected collection of 1,290 volumes on the history of the Netherlands and Dutch colonization. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 1,863 volumes on the Netherlands. A special fund insures the steady increase of this collection. The Newberry Library, Chicago, acquired by purchase in 1906 a collection of 1,200 volumes on the Netherlands. The John Crerar Library, Chicago, has a collection of some 500 volumes on the history, statistics, government, etc., of Amsterdam in the 17th to 19th centuries. The collection is rich in illustrated works.

RUSSIA.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., acquired in 1907 the Yudin Collection of Russica and Siberica, numbering 80,000 volumes. This collection is especially strong in Russian literature and the history of Russia and Siberia. See *Librarian's Report*, 1907, pp. 20-23; also *Alexis Babine, The Yudin Library, Washington, 1905*. Of the 80,000 volumes all except 12,000 are in Russian. The collection represents systematic accumulations over a long period by a competent bibliographer, with ample funds, who was especially interested in Russian bibliography, history, and literature. It not only omits no important work of the Russian historians, but also includes among its source material complete sets of the Russian annals, of the publications of historical and archaeological societies, and of the provincial commissions whose object is to collect and publish documents relating to the national history. The 60 sets of society and periodical publications alone form a collection of 6,000 volumes. The collection is rich in local history, ethnography, and institutional history, and in the record and literature of special groups and sects. In pure literature the collection of texts includes the best edition of every important Russian writer; fine arts are well represented, especially notable being a set of the Rovinski publications, the most nearly complete known. The collection of Siberica, especially of Siberian imprints, is notable.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., through the generosity of the late J. Sumner Smith, received in 1896 a very valuable collection of Russian books, numbering 6,000 volumes. Additions have been made yearly until now this department is particularly strong in publications of learned societies, Russian and other Slavonic bibliography, and Russian history and geography. The most important part of the collection is the large number of publications of learned societies, Government documents, and general periodicals, of which there are 153, embracing about 4,000 volumes, mostly complete sets. See *Catalogue of books . . .* (Leipzig, Breitkopf and Hartel.) 1896. *Catalogue of Slavica in Yale University*, compiled by Joel Sumner Smith.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a Slavic collection, including history and literature, numbering 8,150 volumes. Its collection of English, French, and German works on Russian history is practically complete.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has the Tower collection presented by the Hon. Charlemagne Tower, consisting of about 2,300 volumes in Russian, chiefly in the fields of literature and history.

Columbia University, New York, has a collection on Russian history numbering 2,515 volumes and including a collection on the Revolution of 1895 numbering 1,761 volumes.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has the Schuyler Collection relating to Russia, which is described in its *Bulletin*, 1: 301-15, May, 1885.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in 1896, acquired by gift from Mrs. Henry Farnam the collection of books relating to Scandinavia formed by the late Count Paul Riant, of Paris. It comprises 5,000 volumes, 50 manuscripts, and 16,000 dissertations of the Swedish universities. In the collection are many rarities. It is strongest on the side of history, though some other departments, especially geography and the older Icelandic literature, are well represented. See *Catalogue de la bibliothèque de feu M. le comte Riant, rédigé par L. Germon et L. Polain. Paris, A. Picard et fils, 1896-93, 3 vols. 1. partie. Livres concernant la Scandinavie, 1896.*

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of Scandinavian history and literature numbering 5,700 volumes, including 2,000 volumes and as many more pamphlets from the library of Prof. Konrad von Maurer, of Munich. It is unusually strong in the literature of the Sagas and Eddas.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, has secured by gift and purchase, during the past five years, a collection of about 5,000 volumes relating to the literature, history, and antiquities of Scandinavia. It is strongest in history and philology, but includes a large collection of the modern literature of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The university also has arranged to acquire the private library of Bishop Bang, of Christiania. This collection, which is general in character, contains 5,000 volumes, some of which will probably duplicate material already in the university's Scandinavian collection. The Bang library is strongest in topography, in which subject it is said by the collector to be the best collection in Norway; it is strong also in recent political history and in philology.

Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn., acquired in 1895 the library of Prof. Dr. H. G. Heggveit, the historian of Christiania, Norway. The library included a complete *Diplomatarum Norwegicum* from the time of Haakon I to the present, with official and public documents of church and state.

University of Texas Library, Austin, acquired by gift the library of Sir Swante Palm, Swedish consul at Austin. The library contains about 10,200 volumes, of which 5,000 volumes are in Swedish. It includes much on Swedish history and literature, and is rich also in works on fine arts, travel, geography, and Texas history.

ICELAND.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., acquired in 1904, by bequest of Willard Fiske, an Icelandic collection of 8,500 volumes, which has since increased to 9,000 volumes. This includes all the works on the scattered remains of runic literature and on Scandinavian mythology; and all the annuals, travels, natural histories, ecclesiastic writings, biographies, and bibliographies bearing in any way on the history, topography, commerce, language, and letters of Iceland. It lacks very few of the editions and translations of the sagas, the ancient laws, the Eddas and the goaldic lays, and very few of the treatises which illustrate them; it lacks still fewer of the strictly linguistic works relating to either the Old-Icelandic or the New-Icelandic. It has every one of the impressions of the Icelandic Bible or of its parts. Its series of Icelandic periodicals, whether printed in the island itself or in Denmark or in Canada, is absolutely complete; and all but complete is the series of laws and ordinances, regulating the island's affairs, promulgated by either the Danish or Icelandic authorities. Of the geographical descriptions of Iceland, from the earliest dubious reports of Thoroddsen, scarcely one is wanting, each and every published voyage being present in original editions and all translations. It includes nearly every important production of the Icelandic press during the past 50 years; and many ephemeral publications, such as broadsides, placards, funeral inscriptions, prospectuses, circulars, and not a few engravings and portraits. See *Islandica, an annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic Collection . . . ed. by G. W. Harris, v. 1-4. Cornell University, Ithaca, 1908-1911. v. 1 Bibliography of the Icelandic sagas and minor tales. v. 2. Northmen in America. v. 3, Bibliography of the sagas of the Kings of Norway. v. 4, Ancient laws of Norway and Iceland.*

SPAIN.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, received by bequest in 1900 the Henry Charles Lea collection of books on Spanish history of 15,000 volumes. The Hispanic Museum, New York, contains over 75,000 volumes relating to Spain, Portugal, and Latin America, their history, institutions, literature, etc.

SWITZERLAND.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has a collection on Swiss history and institutions which contains 475 volumes, 700 pamphlets, and 20 manuscripts. It includes a part of the library of Prof. J. C. Bluntschli, of Heidelberg, which was presented to the university in 1882 by German citizens of Baltimore, as well as a large gift from the Swiss Government in 1887. See *Description of Bluntschli Library, in John Hopkins University Circular No. 21, p. 61-62; Gift of Swiss Government, Circular No. 62, p. 22-23.*

The Harvard University collection, Cambridge, Mass., on Swiss history numbers over 1,500 volumes.

TURKEY.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE NEAR EAST QUESTION.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection on the Ottoman Empire numbering 3,808 volumes. This collection of books is without doubt one of the richest on this subject ever brought together. It includes many books from the library of the late Count Paul Riant, of Paris. The collection also includes 445 volumes from the library of M. Charles Schefer, of Paris, acquired in 1899. Its greatest strength is perhaps in contemporary pamphlets in Latin, German, French, and Italian, descriptive of events in the various wars against the Turks. For example, on the battle of Lepanto (1571) there are 160 titles, including a series of more than 50 Italian poems on the battle; and on the siege of Vienna (1683) there are over 80 volumes or pamphlets. The Riant Collection as a whole includes: (1) About 2,000 titles on the church, of which fully one-half deal with medieval church history. It is strong in the literature of relics, pilgrimages, and hagiography as well as that of the Crusades and the religious orders. Mysticism in theology and the miraculous in religion are subjects for about 800 authors; there are about 165 titles on "Our Lord's Passion," and the Virgin and saints are given proportionate attention. (2) The geography section deals particularly with the oriental; of 1,500 books of travel nine-tenths deal with places east of the Adriatic, especially the Holy Land. The stories of the pilgrims prior to the year 1000 are valuable but not numerous; during the Crusading period a fair record is made; but the accounts of the 15th, 16th, and 17th century travelers form a unique contribution to our knowledge. It includes also many modern books, and a series of special collections upon particular localities, such as Lebanon and the Holy Sepulchre. (3) The history section includes the material determining the territorial distribution of the Crusaders, heraldry, and local and family history; it contains very complete collections of material on the Crusades, numbering 891 volumes, among them being five editions of Villehardouin, including the first, and the same of Accolti. The rarest works in the whole collection, however, are in the material on the history of the Eastern Question from the 14th to the 17th centuries. This comprises every book of real value upon Ottoman history, as well as several sets of German, Latin, Italian, and Portuguese pamphlets. There are over 200 titles on the history of commerce, for the most part in the Orient, and among them Mosto and Passi of the 15th century, both represented in rare editions. (4) Literature and philology number about 1,000 titles, including selections from modern Greek literature; a number of Provençal and old French texts, chiefly illustrative of chivalry and the Crusades; collections of mediæval romances and a special collection on Tasso, including over 50 editions of Jerusalem Delivered, and many commentaries. (5) The section on bibliography and book rarities comprises about 700 titles in bibliography, including many published catalogues, and about 100 incunabula, the majority in good condition. Several of these incunabula are not listed in Hain. See *The Oriental collection of Count Paul Riant, now in the library of Harvard University*. By Alfred L. P. Dennis, *Library Journal*, 28: 817-20, December, 1903. See also *Catalogue de la bibliothèque de feu M. le comte Riant, rédigé par L. Germon et L. Polain*. Paris, A. Picard et fils. 1896-1899, 3 v. 2. ptie, *L'histoire des croisades et de l'Orient latin*, 1899, 2 v.

The New York Public Library has a large collection of historical material on the Balkans in general, the individual Balkan States, and the near Eastern

Question to the number of about 1,314 volumes. A list of these works was printed in its *Bulletin*, 14: 7-55, 199-226, 241-295, 307-341, January-April, 1910.

ASIA.

ARABIA.

The New York Public Library collection on Arabia is described in its *Bulletin* 15: 7-40, 163-198.

CHINA.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. owns over 15,000 volumes (Chinese reckoning by fascicules) of Chinese books, including the great Encyclopaedia, the "Tu Shu Tsi Cheng" in 5,000 volumes, which was presented in 1908 by the Chinese Government. See *Librarian's report 1900*, pp. 21-23, 1907, p. 29. The collection embraces hundreds of volumes of classics and rituals; history, etc.; an extensive collection of dynastic histories; history of the eight banners in 314 volumes; summary of events during Ta Tsing Dynasty, in 700 volumes; a catalogue of the imperial library in 200 volumes; 3 sets of Kang He's Dictionary in 40 volumes; and a dictionary of classical expressions in 120 volumes; also other dictionaries, essays, drama, and poetry, astronomy, agriculture, law, and medicine, and a rich assortment of Buddhist and Taoist literature; fine sets of the Vinaya, Sutra, and Abhidharma, including also 950 volumes of Manchu books, mostly translations from Chinese originals; and some scarce and precious Tibetan books presented by the Hon. W. W. Rockhill.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., received valuable collections of Chinese literature from Hon Yung Wing in 1878, from Prof. F. W. Williams in 1884 (the collection of the late Prof. S. Wells Williams), and F. E. Woodruff in 1891. Through yearly-additions the number of volumes is between 3,000 and 4,000, and includes a complete series of the dynastic histories of China, bound in 217 volumes.

The Ward Memorial Library in the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., relating to China, now contains nearly 2,000 volumes printed in continental languages, principally English. It contains numerous early imprints, but its greatest strength lies in complete files of periodicals, the transactions of societies, and Government reports. Additions are made from the income of the Frederick Townsend Ward fund of \$9,000.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 1,550 volumes on the history of China, including 67 volumes relating to the controversy between the Jesuit and Dominican missionaries at the beginning of the 18th century.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, acquired in 1896 a collection of works on China containing 1,247 volumes and pamphlets; it has also a large collection of Tibetan literature.

The John Crerar Library (Chicago) Collection of Chinese literature numbers 14,035 volumes. Together with the Newberry Library (Chicago) Collection it ranks with the European collections.

INDIA.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, acquired in 1907 the library of Wilberforce Eames, of New York, containing 3,257 volumes and pamphlets and manuscripts, inscribed on native paper, palm leaves, copper, and birch bark. The Eames Library relates to British India, Afghanistan, Tibet, and Farther India.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 2,161 volumes on India, largely in English.

JAPAN.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has a collection in the Japanese language, mainly of printed books and transcripts, purchased for the library in 1907 by Prof. Asakawa, of Yale University. See *Librarian's report, 1907, pp. 24-29*. The portion purchased by Prof. Asakawa contained 9,072 works, including many monographs, compilations of historical material, and large collective editions of important works in history and literature, many recent publications in literature, law, science, arts, and industries, and many Government publications, including complete sets of the reports of the Japanese Department of Education. Much scarce, out-of-print material is also included. Special features are: (1) A very complete collection of old and new books on the geography of different localities; (2) works on Buddhism, including two complete editions of the Buddhist Tripitaka in Chinese, general works on Buddhism, and a very complete collection on Buddhist sects, both those which originated in Japan and those which, while originating in China or India, were elaborated in Japan, the whole forming as nearly complete a collection on Japanese Buddhism as could be found in any library in Japan. Other subjects well represented are various schools of Shinto, popular beliefs, antiquities, etiquette, old Japanese music, the sword, etc.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., has a very important collection of Japanese material, containing nearly 9,000 works in 4,000 volumes, besides 1,741 maps, 742 photographs and charts, and a number of scrolls. The material relates to Japan's recent conditions and also to the history of Japanese civilization, as well as includes literary works and those on history, religion, and other aspects of national life. Particularly strong is the collection of material relating to the institutional development of Japan. Of the total number of volumes, etc., in this collection, the larger part—namely, 8,120 volumes in 3,578 rebound volumes, 1,741 maps, 742 photographs and charts, and a number of scrolls—was collected by Dr. K. Asakawa, the curator, in Japan. This new material may be divided into two classes, namely, books relating to Japan's recent conditions, and those bearing on the history of Japanese civilization. The former class of works either treats of the education, laws, diplomacy, and economic conditions of the present Japan, or gives the results of modern investigations in the geography and geology of that country. A large part of these works, comprising 1,733 maps and several hundred volumes, are gifts of the various departments of the Japanese Government. The larger part of the new material consists of works relating to various phases of the history of Japanese civilization. The collection of historical sources and literature of all ages, comprising documents—many in facsimile and several in original copies—inscriptions, contemporary records, and memoirs, and later compilations, would be considered unusually large, even in Japan. Literary works, and those on local history and on the history of customs and manners of commerce, of religion, and other aspects of national life, are also numerous.

The collection of Buddhist literature includes a complete edition of the translations of the Tripitaka, and works of the new sects that arose in Japan. Particularly strong is the collection of material relating to the institutional development of Japan. Works on art are also well represented. They comprise many monographs on art and the history of art; hundreds of reproductions of objects of art; 50 technical charts of edifices

typical of the different periods of the history of Japanese architecture, drawn specially for this library at the college of engineering of the Imperial University of Tokyo; and several scrolls of paintings and calligraphy. A valuable set of reproductions of Chinese paintings, in two volumes, and of Japanese art, in 20 volumes, is the gift of Mr. Charles J. Morse, of the class of 1874. A large part of the written work is contained in manuscripts, many of which are not in the market. The latter were either secured from owners in different parts of the country, or specially transcribed for the library, from the original or otherwise good copies. The transcribing was done at 15 different monasteries, libraries, and public offices in Tokyo and throughout west Japan, and resulted in about 60 works in 1,000 fascicles, including some of the best sources and rarest materials. See *Report of the Librarian of Yale University, 1907-8*, pp. 9-10.

The New York Public Library, printed in its *Bulletin*, 10; 383-423, 439-477, a list of works on its shelves relating to Japan, of particular interest in connection with the 16th and 17th century accounts of European intercourse with Japan.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has the McCartee Collection, presented by the late Dr. D. B. McCartee, that comprises nearly 1,000 volumes in Chinese and Japanese, and over 200 in European languages concerning the literature and history of China and Japan.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 822 volumes relating to China, and 950 volumes relating to Japan. Additional reference should be made to the Brevoort Collection, of early books on Japan, mainly by Jesuit missionaries, numbering 85 volumes.

PALESTINE.

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., has a collection of books of travel in the Holy Land numbering 282 volumes.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a notable collection on the geography of the Holy Land, including 800 volumes on this subject, which were acquired in the Riout Collection in 1900.

SIAM.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 70 volumes relating to Siam, and 61 volumes relating to Burma.

TIBET.

The Newberry Library (Chicago) collection of Tibetan literature formed by Dr. Laufer contains 782 titles.

AFRICA.

The New York Public Library has a collection of 2,630 volumes relating to Africa. Its collections relating to South Africa are described in its *Bulletin*, 3; 429-461, 502-505.

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., has a collection on Africa, in large part as the gift of Rev. J. G. Hartzell, the Bishop of Africa of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The collection numbers 734 volumes.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 366 volumes relating to Algiers; also 370 volumes relating to Morocco.

OCEANIA.

Leland Stanford Junior University, California, received in 1897 as a gift from Thomas Welton Stanford, of Melbourne, Australia, 2,148 volumes and pamphlets relating to Australia. This has since increased to about 4,000 books and pamphlets. The collection is especially strong in books of early travel and description, and includes a notable collection of early Parliamentary papers.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., collections on the islands of the Pacific are partially described in the following bibliographies: *A list of books on the Philippine Islands*. 1903. 397 p. *A list of books on Samoa and Guam*, 1901. 55 p. *List of books relating to Hawaii*, 1898. 26 p.

The Newberry Library Ayer Collection, Chicago, is notably rich in material relating to the Philippine Islands and the Hawaiian Islands.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., collection on Australia and the islands of the Pacific Ocean numbers 1,036 volumes, including 164 volumes on the Hawaiian Islands and a considerable number of rare Hawaiian imprints. Its collection on the Dutch East Indies numbers 336 volumes, the most valuable part, being a collection of 17th and early 18th century books in Dutch and French.

The New York Public Library received in 1907 a collection of about 500 volumes of American state papers, collected by Hon. Ellihu Root, as a contribution toward the history of American foreign policy in 1898 and following years, and the relations between the United States and Porto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, and insular possessions. A list of books on the Philippine Islands, in the library was printed in its *Bulletin*, 4:19-29.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has the Hoar Collection of books and pamphlets relating to the Philippine question, numbering about 600 titles.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Library and Archives Division, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., has general geographical works on continental United States, Mexico, Central and South America, the West Indies, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Tutuila (Samoa Islands), the various States of the United States, and of Central and South America; exploring and scientific voyages around the world, and in the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, and Antarctic Oceans, and exploring and scientific expeditions in continental United States and Alaska. The collection of voyages along the Alaskan coast, and of expeditions into the interior of Alaska, is particularly fine. The library also includes a very large collection of late and early Alaskan maps and charts of American, English, and foreign origin; American, English, and foreign periodicals, society transactions, and Government bureau publications. The collection relating to boundaries, though small, contains all the principal published reports of the boundary surveys between continental United States and Canada, United States and Mexico, Alaska and Canada, and the maps relating to the same, the published reports of the various State boundary surveys, and the maps relating to them. The boundaries section contains 110 books and 100 pamphlets. The section on geography has 3,100 books, 1,200 pamphlets, and 5,600 photographs, principally of the country along the Alaskan boundary. There are also some photographs showing topographic, hydrographic, and geodetic parties at work in the field.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has the largest collection of maps, charts, and atlases in America. It numbered 111,712 in 1909. See *List of Maps of America in the Library of Congress*. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. *A list of geographical atlases, compiled under the direction of P. Lee Phillips*. Washington, 1909, 2 volumes. *The Kohl Collection of maps relating to America (now in the Library of Congress)*, by Justin Winsor. Washington, 1904. The collection of voyages and geographical works is also unusually large. The Library also has a collection of about 3,500 geographical atlases, including atlases of cities, those to accompany voyages of circumnavigation, historical works, scientific explorations, and reproductions in atlases to accompany boundary disputes between nations. In general, the Italian, Dutch, French, German, and English schools are well represented. The collection includes all of the 40 editions of Ptolemy listed by Eames, except the Latin editions of 1478, 1482, and 1514. There are also 24 copies of the folio edition of Ortelius and 11 folio Mercator atlases.

The New York Public Library has about 18,000 volumes relating to geography. The collected accounts of voyages are extensive, especially the 16th, 17th, and 18th century accounts of European voyages to the East and West Indies in search of the northeast and northwest passages. A list of the general atlases in the library was printed in its *Bulletin*, 4: 63-69, February, 1900, a list of maps of the world in its *Bulletin*, 8: 411-422, September, 1904, and a list of the De Bry Collection of voyages in its *Bulletin for May, 1904*. Its Hulsius Collection is described in the *Lenox Library contributions*, No. 1, 24 pages, and its Thevenot Collection in the *Lenox Library contributions*, No. 3, 20 pages.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., contains maps to the number of 27,000 sheets and 1,075 atlases. It acquired in 1818 the collection of Prof. Ebeling, of Hamburg, which forms the basis of the present extensive map collection. See *Catalogue of the maps and charts in the library, 1831*. 224 p. The bibliography of Ptolemy, by the late Justin Winsor, No. 18 of the *Bibliographical Contributions of Harvard University Library*, describes many of the editions in the Harvard Library.

Princeton University, New Jersey, has a collection of about 100 volumes of atlases containing American maps before the year 1800, and about 100 American maps not included in these atlases were acquired in 1908.

Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio, is especially strong in early maps. It consists of the works of the great cartographers of Amsterdam, London, and Paris, classified so as to show the development of knowledge of the Great Lakes and the Ohio River; maps designed by the explorers themselves and published in their works; maps issued to illustrate books of travel and history; political maps representing the rival claims of New France or British America to the Ohio Valley; war maps of the Revolution and the border wars; maps for the tourist and emigrant of the pioneer period; colonial maps based on first surveys; and wall maps and atlases of the various countries and towns of the Western Reserve.

VOYAGES, ETC.

The library of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, acquired in 1900 the library of Gen. Egbert Viele, containing 1,876 volumes, and 1,838 pamphlets, relating to scientific travels. The library acquired in 1886 the library of Hugh J. Jewett, containing 850 volumes relating to early voyages.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., has about 1,200 volumes on scientific voyages and expeditions, soundings, and hydrographic records.

The United States Naval Academy Library, Annapolis, Md., contains about 1,500 volumes of voyages.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., contains 970 volumes relating to early voyages and publications of geographical societies.

The Virginia State Library, Richmond, contains 450 volumes on voyages and travels. Effort has been made to collect especially voyages and travels referring to Virginia.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill., has a collection of 142 biographies of Columbus, counting both volumes and pamphlets.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio, received within the past few years the collection of the late Judge Henry C. White on Arctic exploration. This embraces 200 separate titles, and is said to be one of the finest collections on this subject in the United States.

The New London Public Library, New London, Conn., has a collection of 135 volumes on the Arctic regions.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., acquired in 1902-3 a rich collection of Arctic literature, numbering 130 volumes.

The New York Society Library, New York, has a collection of 100 volumes on Arctic research.

OCEANOLOGY.

The library of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., has general works on oceanology, hydrographic surveying works, and works on tides and currents, to the number of 500 books and 200 pamphlets. It has a practically complete set of American, English, and foreign charts, numbering 39,000.

ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

The Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., has 5,000 volumes (American) and 7,000 volumes (foreign), pertaining chiefly to anthropology, history and general science.

Harvard University Peabody Museum Anthropological Library, Cambridge, Mass., has 4,172 volumes and 4,003 pamphlets on anthropology. It is especially strong in works relating to prehistoric Central America and Mexico. It receives currently 168 serials.

The library of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, possesses a good collection of anthropological works and periodicals, amounting to about 3,000 volumes.

Boston Public Library has important collections in anthropology and ethnology, particularly European. See *Boston Public Library Bibliography of the anthropology and ethnology of Europe*, by W. Z. Ripley, 1899, 160 p.

The National Museum, Washington, D. C., acquired in 1909 the working library of the late Dr. Otis Tufton Mason, relating to anthropology. The museum in 1904 had received from Dr. Mason, head curator of anthropology, about 2,000 volumes and pamphlets principally on anthropology.

Boston Athenaeum acquired in 1901 the collection on gypsies formed by the late Francis Hides Groome, of Edinburgh. This contains 181 volumes, including many rare books and scarce pamphlets and magazine articles.

as well as copies of Mr. Groome's own works with marginal additions, much manuscript and lecture material, and his correspondence with M. Paul Bataillard, the French student of gypsies, dating from 1872 to 1880.

FOLKLORE.

The Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass.) collection of folklore and medieval romances, which numbers about 11,700 volumes, is, perhaps, the largest in existence. It was built up largely through the efforts of the late Prof. Francis James Child, and on it was based his monumental work on *English and Scottish Popular Ballads*. The collection contains the so-called Boswell Collection of English Chapbooks, and also the manuscript material used by Bishop Percy in preparing his *Reliques of Early English Poetry*, together with hundreds of broadside ballads. See *Catalogue of English and American Chapbooks and Broadside Ballads in Harvard College Library, 1905*. (Harvard University Library Bibliographical contributions, No. 56.) The collection of English chapbooks numbers over 3,000; of American, 100; of Swedish, 350.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., acquired in 1893 the library of Mr. John Bartlett, of Cambridge, on proverbs, emblems, and the dance of death.

Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library is the recipient of a collection of folklore and early oriental literature, which Mr. John G. White is making and giving to the library. This collection at present contains 10,000 volumes and pamphlets. Aside from the folk tales and proverbs, which afford specimens in nearly every written language, the collection is strongest in Arabic and Indo-Iranian literature, both in texts and translations, gypsy lore, folk songs, folk music, East Indian, Egyptian, and Assyrian archæology, and in Mexican picture writing. Its fame locally rests upon its 60 or more editions of the Arabian nights entertainments, published in various European and Asiatic languages.

Providence (R. I.) Public Library received as a bequest from the late Alfred Mason Williams in 1896 a collection of works on folklore, comprising about 2,000 volumes. This collection is strongest in Irish folklore.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has a collection of folklore containing 1,426 volumes and including a collection of Russian folklore received in 1884 from the Hon. Eugene Schuyler, as well as a collection of folklore and popular tales of Europe to the number of about 300 volumes. There is also a collection of medieval sermon books presented by Dean Crane.

The New York Public Library has a collection containing about 1,000 volumes on folklore. A list of works in the library relating to folk music and folk songs and ballads was printed in its *Bulletin*, 11:187-226, May, 1907. A list of works relating to witchcraft in the United States was printed in its *Bulletin*, 12:658-675. In the Isaac Myer Collection the library secured some 2,000 volumes relating to Hebrew and Egyptian mysticism, the Kabbala, scarabs, etc.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has 654 volumes and pamphlets on folklore. It also has 398 volumes and pamphlets on proverbs.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

The New York Public Library has a collection of about 5,000 volumes on sports and amusements. This includes a large collection of works on fishing and angling and on shooting. A list of the Walton Collection was printed in 1893 as No. 7 of the *Contributions to a Catalogue of the Lenox Library*. A list of works in the library on sport and shooting was printed in its *Bulletin*, 7:164-66, 201-34, May-June, 1903.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has 1,789 volumes and pamphlets on sports and amusements, including part of the Robert Clarke Collection on fish and fishing and 71 editions of Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of books on angling, fishes and fish culture, numbering 1,014 volumes and 269 pamphlets, presented in 1892 by John Bartlett. See *The Bartlett Collection, 1896*. (Harvard University Bibliographical contributions, No. 51.) The collection includes 60 editions of Walton's Angler.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, has a collection of about 400 volumes on athletics, sports, and personal hygiene, given by the late Frank H. Colley.

THE THEATER.

The Boston Public Library acquired in 1909 as a gift from Allen A. Brown a collection relating to the drama and the stage. The collection comprises 3,500 volumes relating to the history of the theater; biographies of actors, a large collection of play bills, American and foreign, including many of the early Boston theaters; autographs of actors; photographs and engraved portraits; and newspaper and magazine clippings on theatrical affairs arranged in about 100 volumes and fully indexed. A considerable number of books relating to the drama and stage in general are included. It has also a collection of 422 volumes, the gift of Mrs. John G. Gilbert.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 2,037 volumes relating to the theater. It acquired in 1903 the library of the late Robert F. Lowe, of London, author of the *Bibliography of British Theatrical Literature*, containing 789 volumes and 47 pamphlets on the history of the stage in Great Britain. The Lowe Library is rich in biographies, and contains many plays by little-known dramatists.

St. Louis Public Library has a collection of 533 volumes relating to dramatic history. This is largely periodicals and bound volumes of local theater programs, rather complete, going back to 1872. It also has 242 volumes relating to amateur plays.

The New York Public Library has posters, clippings, etc., illustrative of the history of the British theater, 1711-1862, in 34 volumes, and programs of the Dutch theater and the French opera at The Hague, 1810-1867, to the number of 52 volumes.

Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, has the collection of books upon the American and English drama gathered by Charles D. Jillson and bequeathed to the society by his father, Ezek. A. Jillson, in 1901. About 800 volumes are listed in "Cooperative Bulletin of Providence Libraries" for December, 1901.

CHESS.

The Library Co., of Philadelphia, acquired in 1884 the Chess Library of Prof. George Allen, containing 1,070 volumes, besides newspaper clippings, manuscripts, pictures, etc., relating to this game. See *Catalogue 1878*. 89 p.

SOCIAL SCIENCES.

The Index of economic material in documents of the States of the United States, by Miss A. R. Hulse (Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1907-1910, etc., 10 volumes), indicates the location of material in cases where it is not found in the New York Public Library. Indexes for the following States have appeared: California, 1908; Delaware, 1910; Illinois, 1909; Kentucky, 1910;

Maine, 1907; Massachusetts, 1908; New York, 1907; New Hampshire, 1907; Rhode Island, 1908; Vermont 1907.

The New York Public Library has 15,000 volumes relating to the social sciences. A list of periodicals in the library relating to sociology and economics was printed in its *Bulletin* 4:128-142, April, 1900.

The John Crerar Library, Chicago, acquired in 1902 the private library of Prof. R. T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin, containing 4,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets on political economy. The Ely Library is especially strong in works on American labor and social movements. It acquired in 1904 the library of the late C. V. Gerritsen, of Amsterdam, containing 18,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets on social and economic subjects. This library is especially full in finance, labor, and socialism, and includes also a separate collection of 8,000 volumes and pamphlets on woman.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has the Stephen Colwell collection of social science and political economy, numbering over 7,000 volumes and pamphlets, which is reputed to contain almost every important book or pamphlet on these subjects published before 1800, in English, French, and Italian, besides many in German and Spanish. The collection on the theory of and the practice of banking is particularly full. This is supplemented by the Carey Collection, a bequest of the late Henry C. Carey, which is especially rich in statistics and Government reports. It includes also about 3,000 English pamphlets on finance, bound in chronological order, and covering the period from the close of the 17th century to our own time.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in 1871 received through the generosity of Mr. Philo Parsons, of Detroit, the library of the late Prof. Karl Heinrich Rau, of the University of Heidelberg. This collection, which contains 6,076 volumes, is especially rich in works on political economy and European statistics previous to the middle of the 19th century.

Springfield (Mass.) City Library Association in its David A. Wells Economic Library has a collection containing about 14,000 volumes, besides pamphlets, on social science, especially on taxation and public finance. The nucleus was the private library of about 2,000 volumes bequeathed by David A. Wells, with an endowment which amounts to about \$100,000.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., acquired in 1871 the R. Von Mohl Library in political science. In the same department the library has been strengthened by large gifts from Mr. Henry R. Wagner, of English political and economical tracts, totaling 13,000, many of which are very rare. The Wagner gifts include many economic and historical tracts of the 16th and 17th centuries. The collection is particularly rich in literature of the South Sea Bubble, the bank act of 1844, the history of English currency at the beginning of the 19th century and the India currency controversy. A numerous collection of sets of course of exchanges, 1811-1819, and many books on the technology and economics of the precious metals are also included. Of peculiar value is a collection of California pamphlets issued in the fifties of the 19th century. The library is strong also in material on the bimetallic controversy.

STATISTICS.

The New York Public Library has probably 10,000 volumes relating to formal statistics, with a large collection of allied material in the shape of Government reports and similar documents. A list of periodicals in the library relating to statistics was printed in its *Bulletin*, 4:93-101, for March, 1900. It has the publications of 207 national and State statistical bureaus and 101 municipal bureaus.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has an extensive collection of works on agricultural and general statistics, including the official statistical reports of all prominent European countries, as well as official publications of the various States, dealing with population, economic resources, health, etc., to the number of about 10,000 books and pamphlets.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill., has 2,737 volumes and pamphlets on statistics.

Boston Public Library in its statistical library collection numbers 10,211 volumes. The works are distributed as follows: Political economy, 9,448; sociology, 3,225; vital statistics, 453. The nucleus of the whole collection, numbering about 5,000 volumes, was deposited by the American Statistical Association.

University of Chicago acquired the Richard Boeckh Library, of Berlin, embracing between four and five thousand books and unbound pamphlets. The importance of the library lies in the fugitive statistical material which Dr. Boeckh's long life and wide scientific acquaintance helped him to accumulate.

ECONOMIC THEORY AND HISTORY.

The New York Public Library has about 8,000 volumes on economic theory and history. In the Simon Sterne, the Ford, and other collections the library has received important contributions of sources for the study of these subjects. It has a notable collection of editions of Smith's "Wealth of Nations." In the Tilden Library came a collection of about 225 pamphlets on English banking and currency, mainly in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. There is a list of its collections on the theory of value in its *Bulletin* 6: 171-73; on prices, 6: 115-59; on wages, 6: 174-90.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has 19,500 volumes relating to economics, including 3,750 volumes of periodicals and 500 volumes of economic tracts prior to 1776.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has a collection of economic classics numbering in 1908 about 2,000 volumes which it is hoped may be made complete.

The Carnegie Library of the Pennsylvania State College contains, in the George W. Atherton Memorial Alcove, the private library of the late President Atherton on economics, to the number of 3,000 volumes and pamphlets.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, has the economic library of the late Francis E. Walker, and also a good working library in statistics.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., has a collection of original material for the history of prices. See *Some account of a collection of several thousand bills, accounts, and inventories, illustrating the history of prices between the years 1650 and 1750, presented to the Smithsonian Institution by James O. Halliwell. Bristol Hill, printer. 1852. 120 p.*

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., published in 1910 a list of its books on the cost of living. The list is 107 pages long.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, acquired in 1908 the library of the late Henry D. Lloyd, which is especially strong in the literature of cooperation, trusts, and state socialism, with special reference to New Zealand.

The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill., acquired in 1902 the private library of Prof. R. T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin. It comprises some 4,000

volumes and 4,000 pamphlets, covering the whole of political economy, but is especially strong in works dealing with the American labor and social movements.

LABOR, TRADES UNIONS, TRUSTS.

- The United States Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C., contains: (a) Complete sets of reports of the bureaus of labor statistics of the States of the United States. (b) Practically complete sets of reports of the offices collecting labor statistics in foreign countries. (c) Good sets of the official journals of those bureaus of labor statistics in the United States and foreign countries which issue such journals. (d) Complete sets with one or two exceptions of the reports on factory inspection of the States of the United States. (e) Complete sets of factory inspection reports of Great Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France, and Germany (the last from 1903 on). (f) Copies of the principal Government reports, inquiries, etc., that have appeared in the United States and foreign countries. The labor documents listed above aggregate about 9,000 volumes.
- The New York Public Library has probably 5,000 volumes relating to land, the economics of agriculture, and to labor. Its collections on labor number about 3,000 volumes. Its resources on the subject of wages are described in its *Bulletin*, 6: 174-190.
- Columbia University, New York, has 4,290 volumes on labor, including 730 volumes of labor newspapers.
- The Newberry Library, Chicago, has 2,037 volumes and pamphlets on labor and land; labor including slavery.
- For a union catalogue of the trade-union material in Johns Hopkins University, the United States Department of Labor, the John Crerar Library, and the Library of Congress, see *Trial Bibliography of American Trade Union Publications, prepared by the economics seminar of the Johns Hopkins University. Ed. by G. E. Barnett. Ed 2. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1907.* Johns Hopkins University has a collection of the official publications of American trades unions, containing 1,000 bound volumes, representing perhaps 2,000 items, including constitutions, reports of conventions, official journals, and other documents, such as scales of prices, etc., of the various national unions. This does not include the publications of purely local bodies. This is probably the strongest collection of its kind in the United States.
- The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has published lists of its books on the following subjects: Labor and strikes, 1903, 65 p.; on Child labor, 1906, 66 p.; on Industrial arbitration, 1903, 15 p.; on the Eight-hour day, 1908, 24 p.; on Workingmen's insurance, 1908, 28 p.; on Employer's liability, 1906, 25 p.; on Trusts, 1907, 93 p.; on the Federal control of trusts, 1904, 22 p.; 1907, 16 p.
- Harvard University library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 342 volumes of labor journals.
- The Worcester (Mass.) Public Library contains a collection of 100 pamphlets on laboring classes in England, collected by George F. Hoar.
- The American Bureau of Industrial Research, quartered in the building of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, searches for labor material and presents its acquisitions either to the Historical Society or to the university, according to the nature of the material. During 1908 it acquired in this way the library of Herman Schlueter and that of the late Henry D. Lloyd.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

RAILROADS, WATERWAYS, ETC.

See *Bureau of Railway Economics Library, Washington, D. C., Railroad Economics; a collective catalogue of works in 14 American libraries. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. 1912.*

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C., maintains a very complete library of publications relating to transportation, domestic and foreign, consisting of about 15,000 bound volumes and 12,000 pamphlets. The features of the collection are: Government publications; State railroad commission reports; reports of railroad directors to stockholders; railroad brotherhoods and clubs; railroad periodicals; general and special treatises on transportation; State manuals; State treasurers' reports; State auditors' reports; State tax assessors' reports; boards of trade and chambers of commerce; Federal laws and decisions; legal treatises; State laws and decisions; and congressional bills, resolutions, and reports relating to interstate commerce. These are in bound and indexed files from 1886 to date.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has published lists of its books on Railroads, 1907, 131 p.; on Railroads in foreign countries, 1905, 72 p.; on the location and capitalization of railroads, 1900, 28 p.; on Government ownership of railroads, 1903, 14 p.; on Deep waterways, 1908, 59 p.; and on Mercantile marine subsidies, 1906, 140 p.

Leland Stanford Junior University, California, in 1892 received as a gift from Mr. Timothy Hopkins his railway library of 2,000 books and pamphlets. From funds contributed largely by Mr. Hopkins the library has increased to 10,000 books and pamphlets; it is especially rich in the early history of English and American railroads and in railroad reports. It includes all English parliamentary reports on railroads and reports of railroad commissions of all States in the United States.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, has the J. J. Hill collection on railroads, numbering 8,000 volumes.

The New York Public Library has about 5,000 volumes on railroads. The collection is strong in the earlier works on the subject and in files of annual reports of railroads. A list of the material in the New York Public Library on railroad rates and Government control of railroads was printed in its *Bulletin*, 10: 184-209.

Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, has a collection on Kansas railroad tariffs, containing 4,000 pamphlets.

Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., received from the Western Railway Club of Chicago 59 folio scrapbooks and 15 volumes of pamphlets relating to railway engineering, collected by David L. Barnes, formerly editor of the *Railroad Gazette*, showing by means of drawings, blue prints, photographs, etc., the development of locomotive and car designing between 1880 and 1890.

Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio, has some valuable material on Ohio railroads and canals.

CANALS.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., contains 166 volumes on the Panama Canal and other proposed Central American canals. The bulk of this collection was presented to the library in 1906 by the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, governor general of the Philippine Islands.

TELEGRAPH.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has considerable material on the early history of the telegraph, including two special collections: (1) A collection of books on electromagnetism and the early history of the telegraph, formerly the property of Samuel F. B. Morse, presented in 1873 by Ezra Cornell; (2) an interesting collection of manuscripts and printed documents on the early history of telegraphic communication, purchased in 1902-3 from John Horn, of Montreal.

PHILATELY.

The Pittsburgh Carnegie Library philatelic collection consists of 342 books, pamphlets, and periodicals donated in trust in 1899 by the American Philatelic Society. All members of the society are permitted to draw books from it for home use. See *Books in the Library of the American Philatelic Society*. 1910. 20 p.

The Boston Public Library has a small collection, numbering 219 titles, of books on philately. See *Boston Philatelic Society Catalogue of Books on Philately, in the Public Library of the City of Boston*. Derby, Conn. 1903. 31 p.

COMMERCE.

The Philadelphia Museum Library has a collection of about 20,000 volumes and 45,000 pamphlets on purely commercial subjects, including all statistical publications pertaining to imports and exports published by any nation; a large collection of books on the history of commerce; consular reports of the leading nations; reports of the chambers of commerce of most of the principal cities of the world; official tariffs of all nations; books of travel, atlases, maps, etc., likely to give information as to conditions affecting trade, industries, etc.; books treating of raw products, their preparation and manufacture; directories, both trade and general, of all cities of over 150,000 population in the United States and of all large cities of the world (these directories number 500 volumes, of which three-fourths are foreign); trade papers and magazines, including geographical journals, about 750 of which are taken regularly; and a collection of about 6,000 trade catalogues. Of commercial statistics, tariffs, consular reports, and directories, the museum's library is said to have the best collections outside the Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has published lists of its books on the Tariff, 1906, 60 p.; on the Tariffs of foreign countries, 1906, 42 p.; on Reciprocity, 1910, 187 p.; and on Reciprocity with Canada, 1907, 14 p.

The New York Public Library has 700 volumes relating to the tariff question. Its collections on the corn laws are described in its *Bulletin*, 6:191-200.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has 2,754 volumes and pamphlets on commerce, including the tariff.

Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., has a commercial marine collection, numbering about 1,500 volumes, relating to navigation, seamanship, shipbuilding, etc. It contains numerous illustrated books on shipbuilding, as well as shipping lists and files of periodicals. Associated with it is a collection of about 1,200 log books and sea journals of Salem vessels, and some 1,500 sea charts.

PRIVATE FINANCE.

MONEY AND BANKING.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has a collection of over 14,000 volumes on private finance, money, and banking. It has published lists of its books on Currency and banking, 1908, 93 p.; on Banks and banking, 1904, 55 p.; on the First and second banks of the United States, 1908, 47 p.; on Postal savings banks, 1908, 23 p.; and on Government regulation of insurance, 1908, 67 p.

The New York Public Library has 1,000 volumes relating to money. See its *Bulletin*, 9: 344-87, 12: 192-206, 239-82, 295-331, 346-99, March to June, 1908. Periodicals in the library relating to finance and banking were listed in its *Bulletin for April, 1900*; foreign official publications on finance in its *Bulletin for December, 1901*; American financial documents, *August, 1902*; bimetallicism, gold, and silver standards, etc., *September, 1905*. On the subject of banking it has 1,500 volumes. See its *Bulletin*, 12: 2207-28, 239-82, 293-331, 346-99.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., has a remarkable library on commerce, finance, money, banking, and insurance, containing 8,000 volumes and about 12,000 unbound reports of foreign Governments.

Columbia University has 2,645 volumes relating to money.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has 1,474 volumes and pamphlets on private finance.

INSURANCE.

The Insurance Library Association, Boston, has a collection of 5,619 volumes on insurance, principally fire insurance, but including a large amount of material on marine insurance, considerable on life insurance, and smaller collections on other branches of the subject. This is probably the largest collection of fire insurance literature in the United States. It is very full for modern publications, periodicals, State and association reports, etc., but not complete for the early literature of the subject. It includes all law books relating to fire insurance, complete files of the insurance journals of the day, sets of State reports for all the New England States and for New York, maps of every village and city in New England, and State encyclopedias and special field books of all sorts. See *Catalogue of the Library of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, to which is added a sketch of the history and works of the association . . . compiled and arranged by H. E. Hess . . . Boston, 1899. XIV, 267 p.*

The Equitable Insurance Co.'s Library, New York, lost about half of its collections in the fire of 1911 (*Library Journal*, 37: 155).

The New York Public Library has 2,000 volumes on insurance.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., possesses over 11,600 volumes on public finance. It has published lists of its books on the Budget, 1904, 10 p.; on the Income tax, 1907, 83 p.

The New York Public Library collections on public finance in the United States are described in its *Bulletin*, 6: 287-327; its collections of foreign financial documents in its *Bulletin*, 5: 457-86.

Columbia University, New York, has 5,520 volumes on taxation.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has 1,534 volumes and pamphlets on public finance.

SOCIOLOGY.

FAMILY, MARRIAGE, WOMAN.

The John Crerar Library, Chicago, has in its Gerritsen Collection, acquired in 1904, a special collection of nearly 6,000 volumes and pamphlets on the social, political, and legal status of woman. For a catalogue of the collection see *La femme et la féminisme, Paris, 1901. 270. 10 1/2 p.*

A list of works in the New York Public Library on the subject of woman was printed in its *Bulletin*, 9: 528-584; on the subject of marriage and divorce in its *Bulletin*, 9: 466-513.

The Boston Public Library contains the gift of Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, consisting of 2,855 volumes of books by and about women. See *Catalogue of the Galatea collection, of books relating to the history of woman in the public library of the city of Boston. Published by the trustees, 1898. 5 1/2 p.*

The University of Chicago received, in 1904, from Prof. George Elliot Howard the gift of his collection of 1,700 volumes on matrimonial institutions, gathered during the preparation of his work on that subject. This is believed to be the largest collection extant dealing with marriage, divorce, and the family.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

FREE MASONS.

The Masonic Library of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has the most important collection in the United States on Freemasonry and related topics. It numbered in 1898 about 15,000 volumes, of which about 5,000 volumes were in foreign languages. It is especially rich in early and rare publications, is very complete in sets of American proceedings, and is strong in reports and proceedings of various foreign bodies. It includes sermons, addresses, etc., on Freemasonry, practically all the standard works on Freemasonry, and much material on its rituals, ceremonies, laws, regulations, etc. The collection of old rituals numbered in 1898 over 200 volumes, and the periodicals in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Norwegian, and other languages, about 2500 volumes. It includes the Bower Collection, formed by Robert Farmer Bower, of Keokuk, which contained many rare items purchased at the Spencer Masonic sale in 1870. The semi-Masonic department includes reports and proceedings of organizations such as, e. g., Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, etc., in all over 1,000 national organizations; much material on the early secret societies of France and the Middle Ages, secret societies of the Revolution, of the Army and Navy, clubs and club life; also works relating to the history of the Nestorians, Dervishes, Thugs, Druids, Assassins, Rosicrucians, Order of the Cincinnati, and English and other guilds. In the more general departments are many works on art, archeology, Egypt, the Bible and oriental lands, the Crusades, Templarism, Chivalry, sacred books of the East, etc., especially many old books pertaining to forms and ceremonies of different ages of the world.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Boston, has a collection especially rich in rare and valuable Masonic manuscript and scrapbooks.

The Oriental Consistory of the Valley of Chicago, Chicago, has a Masonic library of 6,000 volumes rich in ritualistic material and in work on Egyptology and the pyramids.

CHARITIES.

The Public Sociological Library of the New York School of Philanthropy, New York, is a library of applied sociology specially strong on such subjects as social and industrial betterment; church and school socialization; social training for philanthropic work, administration of charity, charitable institutions, care of defectives, corrections, probation; cultural club work, social settlements, public health, campaigns against contagious diseases, physical welfare of school children, agricultural education, and improved housing. It numbers 8,000 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has published a list of its books on Old age and civil-service pensions, 1906, 18 p.

CRIMINOLOGY.

In memory of Richard L. Dugdale the New York Public Library received a fund for the purchase of books on criminology. It printed in its *Bulletin* 10:279-289 a list of works on the subject of beggars, mendicants, tramps, vagrants, etc., and in its *Bulletin* 15:259-317, 350-446, a list of works on criminology.

TEMPERANCE.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House, New York, acquired in 1898 the temperance library of Hon. James Black, of Pennsylvania. The library contains nearly 3,000 bound volumes and 2,000 pamphlets on all phases of temperance reform.

The Congregational Library, Boston, has 100 volumes and 800 pamphlets relating to temperance. A large part of these pamphlets were presented in 1888 by Dr. Daniel Dorchester, author of "The Liquor Problem in All Ages."

SOCIALISM.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, and the State Historical Society have together acquired the private library of Herman Schlueter, editor of the New York *Volkszeitung*. This library is thought by many to be the most nearly complete collection of German socialism in existence, containing many works not found even in the archives of the German Social Democracy in Berlin. It includes much early rare material on the history of the movement in Germany in the forties of the 19th century; it contains not only most of the pamphlets printed in the sixties and seventies previous to the exclusion law of 1878, but also many leaflets and pamphlets secretly circulated after this law; and it has almost complete proceedings of all the socialist congresses of the German, Austrian, and Swiss Socialist parties, so far as these have been published in separate form.

There are also sets of the principal organs of the German central democracy and those of the Socialist Party which are printed in foreign countries and secretly circulated in Germany; various files of the Socialist labor papers published later in Berlin; a remarkably full series of political reviews and monthlies published by socialists in the German language. For all types of material noted above the collection is practically complete. It includes also about 100 extremely rare works of the first period of German sociopolitical lyric poetry, which developed out of the struggles of the forties. This is believed to be the most nearly complete assemblage of German sociopolitical lyrics in existence. The collection also contains

much that is valuable for the history of the Socialist and labor movements in the United States; almost all sources for the history of the German labor movement in America; nearly all the newspapers published by German-American laborers, 1846-1875; all kinds of leaflets, convention proceedings, pamphlets, and similar official documents on the American labor movement, and on the spread of socialistic ideas in the United States. It contains also a large amount of rare printed and written documents concerning the history of the International Workmen's Association, some never before made public. Undoubtedly this is the most nearly complete collection of sociopolitical and labor literature in the United States. See *State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Proceedings, Madison, 1908, p. 33-34.*

The New York Public Library periodicals relating to socialism, communism, and anarchism were included in a list of works relating to socialism printed in its *Bulletin for April, 1900*. The library contains the collection of the late F. A. Sorge, relating to social movements, mainly in Germany and France during the second half of the 19th century, amounting in number to some 2,000 volumes. Included in the collection are some 250 manuscript letters to and from Sorge, Marx, Engels, and others, between 1867 and 1895. Columbia University, New York, 2,646 volumes on socialism and 334 volumes on anarchism.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of publications of the Socialist Revolutionary Party in Russia numbering 162 volumes and pamphlets, and a collection of books on Nihilism of 100 volumes.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The New York Public Library has about 10,000 volumes on political science, exclusive of public documents.

The Carnegie Stout Library, Dubuque, Iowa, possesses the library of Senator W. B. Allison, containing about 2,200 volumes of general literature and 1,600 specially bound volumes of United States public documents.

-CONSTITUTIONS.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has published the following lists of its collections: On the Constitution of the United States, 1903, 14 p.; on the Fourteenth amendment, 1906, 18 p.; on Proportional representation, 1904, 30 p.; on Popular election of Senators, 1904, 30 p.; on the Supreme Court, 1909, 124 p.; on Impeachment, 1905, 16 p.; on Corrupt practices in elections, 1908, 12 p.; on Primary elections, 1905, 25 p.; on Consular service, 1905, 27 p.

Columbia University, New York, has a collection on constitutional law, numbering 2,394 volumes, and on administrative law, of 1,000 volumes, including 230 volumes on suffrage.

The New York Public Library printed a list of its material on constitutions and political rights in its *Bulletin*, 8: 22-36, 52-58, 103-138, 155-198, January-April, 1904.

Harvard University library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 298 volumes on constitutional conventions.

See Virginia State Library, Richmond, *Bibliography of constitutions and conventions of Virginia*, compiled by E. G. Swen, in its *Bulletin*, 3: 355-441, October, 1911.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The New York Public Library has 40,000 volumes of municipal reports, from over 1,700 cities, divided as follows: American, 976; European, 663; Great Britain, 283; German, 112; French, 51.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library has a collection of municipal charters, reports, ordinances, etc., of some 80 American cities, 650 volumes in number.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has published a list of its books on municipal affairs; 1906, 34 p.

COLONIES—IMMIGRATION.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has published lists of its collections on Colonies and colonization, 1900, 156 p.; on Immigration, 1907, 157 p.; on Chinese immigration, 1904, 31 p.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has lists of its books on International arbitration, 1908, 151 p.; on Recognition in international law, 1904, 18 p.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., acquired in 1911 the library of international law collected by the Marques de Ollivart and described in his *Bibliographie du droit international. Paris. 1905-1910, 3 v. in 2.*

Columbia University, New York, has a collection of 3,849 volumes including a Grotius Collection of 214 volumes. See *Catalogue of the works of Grotius and of books relating to him. 1890.*

Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, has a collection of 3,000 volumes. Brown University, Providence, R. I., has the Wheaton Collection presented by W. V. Kellen, 1,500 volumes in number.

LAW.

Harvard University Law Library, Cambridge, Mass., has 128,051 volumes and 14,256 pamphlets. Its *Catalogue (1909, 2 vols.)* describes only the books on the American and English common law; trials (2:987-1233); and peerage claims (2:1234-46). The features of the library are: (1) Completeness of the collections of American, English, Irish, and Scotch reports. (2) An unusually full collection of English Colonial reports and statutes. (3) American statute law, almost complete since 1800 and very rich in the rare and costly revisions and session laws of an earlier period. (4) A collection of local and private acts of Great Britain complete from 1520 to 1906. (5) A collection of trials, civil and criminal, remarkable in extent. It includes a complete set of the Old Bailey session papers continued by the Central Court Papers, covering the period from 1729 to date. (6) A very full collection of legal periodicals. (7) A large collection of civil and foreign law. (8) A collection of peerage cases, purchased in 1892. At that time there was but one collection superior to it in England. (9) The early yearbooks, as issued year by year, by famous printers; these are unsurpassed by any known collection. (10) The quality and number of editions of the standard and famous legal treatises. *Harvard Graduate Mag. 18: 235-9, December, 1907.* Of the law on commercial paper, the university library collections number 600 volumes. The Massachusetts State Library, Boston, has an important collection of the laws of foreign countries. See its *Catalogue of the laws of foreign countries. Boston. 1911. 311 p.*

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., has the Cole Collection of statutory law, comprising 4,200 volumes; one of the most complete collections ever made of the session laws of the various States and Territories of the United States. It also has the Wheeler Collection of Roman law, numbering 3,100 volumes. It has also a complete set of editions of Blackstone.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has the Charlemagne Tower Collection of American colonial laws. See *The Charlemagne Tower Collection of American Colonial Laws*. Philadelphia. 1890. 298 p.

Columbia University, New York, has a collection on Roman law numbering 890 volumes. The university has also, in its law library, all that now remains of the law libraries of John Jay and Chancellor James Kent.

Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, has a collection of modern continental law, said to be more comprehensive in scope than any other collection in the United States. Its collection of Roman and civil law numbers 2,500 volumes; its Latin-American law 1,500 volumes; its primitive, ancient, medical, and oriental law 3,000 volumes; its criminal law and criminology 2,000 volumes. It has the most extensive collection in the country of legal bibliography, 500 volumes in number.

EDUCATION.

Columbia University, Teachers College, New York, has an educational collection numbering 62,804 volumes. See *Books on Education in the Libraries of Columbia University, 1901*. 435 p. It includes:

	Number of titles.		Number of titles.
National and State Documents of—		Periodicals.....	2,110
United States.....	2,978	Societies.....	2,540
Great Britain.....	690	Secondary Education.....	5,572
France.....	828	Higher Education.....	22,027
Total.....	3,196	Women.....	275
City Documents of—		Industrial Schools.....	1,474
United States.....	6,180	Normal Schools.....	2,784
Great Britain.....	245	Public Schools of United States.....	9,538
Total.....	6,375	School Hygiene and Physical Education.....	1,204

The Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., educational collections number 14,065 volumes, besides many thousand pamphlets.

The United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., has a collection of publications of American educational and teachers' associations, conferences, etc., of 600 volumes, and a collection of educational periodicals numbering 7,500 volumes.

The Providence (R. I.) Public Library has an educational collection of about 4,000 volumes, comprising the Barnard Club Library of 827 volumes, the "antiquated textbook" collection, and a "current textbook" collection.

The Pittsburgh Carnegie Free Library has 800 volumes on education.

The Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, contains 2,855 volumes upon the history, theory, and practice of education, including 641 volumes of periodicals and 780 volumes of school reports.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Columbia University, Teachers College, New York, has 22,027 volumes and pamphlets relating to higher education, including United States, 17,780, of which 1,205 are college magazines, and Germany, 1,743.

- The New York Public Library has a collection of documents relating to the higher education of women, mainly in connection with the University of Oxford. See its *Bulletin*, 1:137-138, May, 1897.
- The Boston Public Library collection on the education of women are described in its list entitled *Higher education of women. 1897. Supplement. 1905.*
- The United State Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., has a collection of bound volumes of catalogues, reports, etc., of American colleges and universities, representing many institutions of all sizes and varieties and containing many early and scarce issues. This collection is complete for recent years and is constantly enlarged by current accessions. It now numbers 4,000 volumes.
- The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has a very large collection of catalogues and reports of American colleges.
- Purdue University Library, Lafayette, Ind., has a collection of college and university catalogues and reports, properly arranged and listed, numbering about 5,000 pieces.
- The Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, has a collection of reports, histories, catalogues, etc., of Presbyterian colleges.
- The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, has a collection of catalogues, reports, histories, etc., of schools and colleges in Missouri to the number of about 2,000 publications, including more or less complete sets of 171 different college and school periodicals.
- Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio, has a large collection of the publications of Ohio colleges and seminaries.

INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTIONS.

- The Harvard University (Cambridge, Mass.) collection of Harvardiana includes official publications and publications of officers, students, and alumni. It numbers 5,380 volumes. The Harvard Club of New York City has a collection of 5,000 volumes.
- The Columbia University, New York, collection of Columbiana includes official publications and publications of officers and students. It numbers 8,545 volumes.
- University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has a practically complete file of all publications issued by students.
- University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, is making a collection of works, including reprints of articles of the alumni and members of the faculties. The collection now includes 700 volumes.
- Princeton University, New Jersey, has a collection of 5,345 volumes of Princetoniana, including the large collection presented by Prof. William Libbey and generously supported by C. W. McAlpin and others. It also has the Pyne-Henry collection of manuscripts, consisting of 1,469 autograph documents relating to the early history of Princeton, presented by M. Taylor Pyne, Hon. Bayard Henry, and others.
- The Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, Mass., has pamphlets concerning Williams College consisting of 89 addresses, 114 reports, 51 yearly catalogues, 17 triennial catalogues, 58 miscellaneous papers and baccalaureate sermons from 1799 to 1878.
- United States Naval Academy library, Annapolis, Md., contains about 800 books and pamphlets pertaining to the United States Naval Academy.
- West Point Military Academy, New York, has a complete collection of about 600 volumes relating to the academy.

SECONDARY EDUCATION, ETC.

Columbia University, Teachers College, New York, has a collection of 5,572 volumes on secondary education.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., acquired in 1902 the collection of about 5,400 German school programs made by Privy Councillor Ludwig Wiese, covering the period from 1784 to 1899.

The St. Louis Public Library has a collection of 396 volumes relating to the kindergarten.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, South Boston, has a library of books relating to the blind, consisting of 3,700 volumes and pamphlets in 23 different languages. The collection includes books on the education of the blind and on all subjects connected with blindness, as well as biographies of the blind and books by blind authors. See *Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind. Special reference library of books relating to the blind, compiled under the direction of Michael Anagnos. Boston. 1907. Part 1. - Books in English.*

The library of the Volta Bureau for the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge Relating to the Deaf, Washington, D. C., has the largest collection of works in the world on deafness and the deaf, their education and life problems. The literature of all classes of the deaf, the semideaf, the semimutes, the hard of hearing, the deaf-mutes, and the blind deaf is included. The library is especially strong in periodicals and rare books and pamphlets. The bureau is unique in its genealogical and eugenical material dealing with the deaf and the inheritance of deafness. Included in this material are: (1) A card catalogue of more than 50,000 deaf children admitted into special schools for the deaf in the United States during the 19th century (1817-1900), with full details concerning them taken from the private records of the schools. (2) Voluminous manuscripts containing authentic information concerning 4,471 marriages of persons deaf from childhood (deaf and dumb), supplied by the families themselves, with details concerning the parents and other ancestors, and the brothers and sisters and children of the partners in marriage. (3) The special schedules of the deaf used by the Census Office in 1900, containing detailed information concerning 89,287 persons returned as deaf or deaf and dumb in the Twelfth Census. (4) Corresponding schedules of the blind. Mention should also be made of the bureau's large collections on phonetics, especially in the relation of the science to the Bell symbols (or visible speech); to books by deaf writers, biographies of well-known deaf persons, and to a great mass of Helen Kellerana.

SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., has practically complete files of American State, city, and town school reports. This is probably the most nearly complete collection of the sort in this country. It numbers 6,200 volumes.

Columbia University, Teachers College, New York, has 9,538 volumes relating to education in the United States, including documents as well as other publications descriptive of educational conditions, elementary and secondary.

The New York Public Library check lists relating to the schools and to the educational history of the city of New York are found in its *Bulletin*, 5:233-280, June, 1901. Those relating to the schools of Brooklyn are in its *Bulletin*, 6:55-59, February, 1902.

TEXTBOOKS.

The Columbia University, Teachers College, New York, collection of textbooks numbers 7,501, divided as follows: Elementary textbooks—American 1,715, French 589, German 170. Secondary textbooks—American 1,800, French 229, German 116.

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has a collection of early American textbooks, numbering about 7,000 volumes.

Wadsworth Athenæum, Hartford, Conn., has the collection of textbooks made by Dr. Henry Barnard. This collection, which numbers 4,500 volumes, including 40 editions of the New England Primer, is said to be the best collection of American textbooks published before 1850.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a textbook collection representing recent publications, 5,000 in number.

The United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., has a collection of textbooks, American and foreign, largely early, which contains numerous scarce publications of interest and value for textbook history. The collection now numbers 10,000 volumes. The bureau contains also a number of Confederate textbooks.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has a collection of schoolbooks, arranged by subjects and chronologically, to illustrate the methods of teaching at different periods. The collection numbers about 1,700 volumes.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has a complete collection of American textbooks published since 1870. These were acquired through the operation of the copyright law.

MUSIC.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., owns a collection of sheet music and scores and works on music which in 1909 comprised 532,789 pieces. The collection of books on music printed before 1800 includes more than one-third of those known. The collection of full scores of operas is undoubtedly the largest in America. The collections of librettos of Albert Schaff, of Rostock, purchased 1908, numbers 12,000 titles, and with those previously in the library it makes one of the most nearly complete collections known. See *Sonneck, O. G. T., The Music Division of the Library of Congress*, in *Music Teachers National Association, Proceedings, 1908*, p. 260-287. See also *Library of Congress: Catalogue of Dramatic Music, 1908. Orchestral music, scores, 1912. 663 p.*

In European music of the 18th century the Library of Congress is probably stronger than any other American library, and its collections of modern foreign music are sufficiently complete for all practical purposes. The collection of American music received since the copyright act of 1870 is very full and the library is strong also in the music of the Civil War, both northern and southern, and is specialising also in national songs and their literature. The collection of American sacred music before 1819 is inferior to the main collection in the Newberry Library, Chicago, and probably not superior to the collections at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

The New York Public Library's music collection, in the Astor Library, consists of a well-chosen selection of important works on the subject. This, added to the Drexel Collection, which had been presented by Joseph W. Drexel, gives the library about 12,000 volumes on the subject of music. The weakest part of the collection in 1909 consisted of modern works, scores, etc., printed after about 1850. The strength of the collections lies in the older works. In mediæval works and manuscripts it is probably the richest collection in the United States. The Drexel Collection included the collections of H. F. Albrecht and Dr. R. La Roche. The collections of folk songs, folk music, and ballads, both text and scores, amount to some 1,200 volumes. A list of works on the history of music was printed in the library's *Bulletin*, 12: 32-67. A list of folk songs, folk music, ballads, etc., in its *Bulletin* 11: 187-226; a list of musical periodicals in its *Bulletin*, 3: 232-8.

Boston Public Library contains the gift of Allen A. Brown on music, comprising 11,212 volumes. The music collection of the library is one of the largest in the United States. It includes, in addition to the Brown Library, the De Kondeika Collection, presented by Mr. Bates in 1853, which numbered 400 volumes and included some 15th and 16th century publications. The Brown Collection contains symphonies by Hayden to the number of 87, and operatic scores of the 18th and 19th centuries, including 18 by Simon Mayr. A printed catalogue is now being published.

The Newberry Public Library, Chicago, has a music collection numbering 8,393 volumes, pamphlets, and printed and manuscript scores, divided as follows: Musical history and theory, 3,432 volumes and pamphlets; instrumental music, 1,357 volumes and scores, including the collection of Theodore Thomas, acquired in 1908; vocal music, 1,562 volumes; and sacred vocal music, 2,042 volumes, including the H. H. Main Collection, acquired in 1891. The most important single purchase was that of Count Pio Resse, of Florence, in 1889, which contains a unique copy of the original edition of Peri's *Euridice* (1600) and is especially rich in works on the theory and history of music by Italian authors. In 1890 an excellent collection of vocal music, gathered by the Beethoven Society of Chicago, was added, and in 1891 the library of Dr. Julius Fuchs was acquired. The Fuchs Library is rich in rare scores, with the addition of the individual parts for the orchestra, and in numerous important French and German works on the science of music. The H. H. Main Collection of English and American Psalmody, practically complete for the Psalmody before 1800 as well as since that date, was acquired in 1891, and the Otto Lob Collection, containing many masses, operas, songs, and instrumental and choral music, in 1892. In 1908 the library of Theodore Thomas, containing the books which he used, a set of his concert programs complete from the beginning of his career in 1855, and his printed and manuscript scores, numbering 215, was added. The library has representative collections in periodicals and publications of societies; scores of operas; oratorios; cantatas; symphonies and chamber music; psalmody and hymnology; histories, dictionaries, and lexicons of music; instrumentation; history of instruments; lives, letters, and collected works of the great composers; theme catalogues; and bibliographies. For a list of rarer works, see Carlton, Wm. C. *Some musical treasures of the Newberry Library*, in *Music Teachers National Association, Studies in musical education*, 4th series, p. 198-203.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., possesses, independently of the Lowell Mason Collection, some 3,785 volumes on music. The Mason Collection, a valuable library of church music belonging to the late Dr. Lowell Mason, was donated to Yale Divinity School in 1873. It contains 3,000 titles in

4,000 volumes, and includes the collection of Dr. C. H. Rinck, of Darmstadt, which had been bought by Dr. Mason in 1852. There are also many manuscripts. More than one-half of the Mason Library belongs to the department of sacred music, and is especially rich in hymnology, a division which includes 700 volumes. Roman Catholic and early French Protestant church music are also well represented, and there is much valuable material here for the history of music in America. The vocal secular music comprises some 1,200 works of every description, and there is also a valuable collection of educational and theoretical works, including some 16th and 17th century treatises. In general literature there are about 850 volumes, one-half being in the English language. The library possesses some 625 volumes of folk music, including 100 volumes of Slavic folk music.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a musical library of 6,550 volumes, together with several thousand sheets of musical scores.

The Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh, acquired in 1895 the library of Karl Merz, who had been the head of the musical department of several schools, and was for many years chief editor of "Brainard's Musical World." The collection consists of 1,800 books, pamphlets, and periodicals on music, many of them old and rare volumes. They are of interest particularly from the historical and antiquarian side. See *Catalogue of the Karl Merz Musical Library, 1892*, 26 p.

Providence (R. I.) Public Library received in 1898, as a gift from Mrs. Robert Bonner the "Bonner Collection of Musical Scores," numbering about 500. Other musical scores in the library bring the total up to 1,918.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, received in 1899-1900 from Mr. Frederick Stearns and his son, Mr. F. H. Stearns, of Detroit, a collection of 375 volumes, devoted to the history of music and musical instruments. This was to accompany the collection of musical instruments, numbering 1,400, given by Frederick Stearns.

The Boston Athenaeum has a collection of 76 volumes on bells and bell ringing.

FINE ARTS.

The New York Public Library has about 25,000 volumes on art. It is strong in the older works, in the "galleries," in biography of artists, applied and decorative art. The collection of prints amounts to 68,000 pieces. It also has about 25,000 volumes of principal interest in connection with the history and illustration of ancient and modern art in all its phases, as well as catalogues of the works of individual artists, biographies of artists, sets of "galleries," works on the subject of applied art, art designing, costume, lace, etc. A list of the periodicals in the library on art was printed in its *Bulletin*, 3: 224-31. See *Weitenkamp, Frank; The S. P. Avery Collection of prints and art books in the N. Y. Public Library Journal*, 29: 117-19, March, 1904.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., contains 8,000 volumes on art and archaeology, presented in 1890 by John W. McCoy, of Baltimore. The collection is especially rich in illustrated works of the great artists, plus a good quota of travel, etc.

The City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., contains about 8,000 volumes relating to fine arts, including a large proportion of costly, illustrated works. Of these, 2,000 volumes are on music.

The Minneapolis Public Library has a collection of 6,000 volumes on fine arts, including many works of a monumental character, and complete files of the most important periodicals. The collection is particularly strong in architecture, painting, and decorative design.

The Free Library of Philadelphia has acquired from funds provided by the bequest of George S. Pepper a valuable and well-selected collection of books on fine arts. It comprises nearly 5,000 volumes, supplemented by 1,000 bound volumes of periodicals on architecture, decoration, and design.

The Library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, contains about 1,625 volumes on ancient art, including a large number on the arts of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. There are also 1,500 sale catalogues of art collections, and 2,300 volumes on the history of art.

Princeton University, New Jersey, has the Marquand Art Library of 4,276 volumes relating to the history of art, presented in 1908 by Prof. Allen Marquand.

Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., has a good collection relating to Italian art. The collection includes important writings in English, French, Italian, and German to the number of 400 volumes.

ARCHITECTURE.

Columbia University, New York, has the Avery architectural library, numbering 20,000 volumes. See *Catalogue of the Avery Architectural Library*, 1895. 1,139 p.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh contains the Julius D. Bernd department of architecture and decoration, consisting of 2,000 volumes, including many expensive and important works. See *Catalogue of the J. D. Bernd Department of Architecture*, 1898. 33 p.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., received in 1870 from ex-President Andrew D. White a collection of over 1,200 volumes relating to architecture and kindred subjects. The collection has since been increased to over 1,500 volumes.

University of Illinois, Urbana, has over 2,000 volumes on architecture. The collection has been developed along the lines of general architecture, decoration and ornament, painting, and sculpture.

The Providence (R. I.) Public Library has 1,406 volumes on architecture, including the Edward I. Nickerson Architectural Collection of 790 volumes, presented by his daughter in 1908. Aside from this, the library has 616 volumes of architecture, making a total of 1,406.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.

The Boston Public Library has the Codman Collection of books on landscape architecture, which numbers 822 volumes. See *Codman Collection of Books on Landscape Gardening, Boston Public Library, Monthly Bulletin*, 3: 371-85, November, 1898.

The New York Public Library collections on landscape architecture and parks are described in its *Bulletin* 3: 606-17.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 460 volumes on landscape architecture.

SCULPTURE AND RELATED ARTS.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, contains about 750 volumes on the history of sculpture and the related arts.

DRAWING AND DESIGN.

The Springfield (Mass.) City Library contains about 375 volumes on drawing, and about 400 volumes on design, including portfolios of plates.
The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has 150 volumes of caricatures.

PAINTING.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, contains about 2500 volumes on the history of painting.
The Springfield (Mass.) City Library contains about 1,000 volumes on painting.

ENGRAVING.

The Division of Prints of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., contained, in 1909, 305,084 prints and photographs. Conspicuous collections are: (1) The Hubbard Collection of engravings, to which 2,700 pieces were given in 1808 (\$20,000 was left as an endowment in 1900). (2) The Garrett Collection of engravings consisting of 19,113 pieces loaned by the Garrett estate. (3) The Noyes Collection of Japanese prints, drawings, and books, totaling 1,243 items. (4) The Bradley Collection of engravings, numbering 1,980 items. (5) Twenty thousand American and foreign portraits, 46,000 photographs, the Brady Collection of Civil War photographs, collections of prints presented by the French, German, Italian, and Japanese Governments. See *Library of Congress, The Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection of engravings. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1905.*

The Boston Public Library contains the collection of Cardinal Tosti, numbering 129 volumes on engraving, including 10,000 pieces. The collection was presented by Thomas G. Appleton in 1869.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, has a collection on engraving numbering 300 volumes.

The Typographic Library and Museum, Jersey City, N. J., has 300 volumes relating to the history and practice of engraving in relief, by hand and by processes, with examples of the art from the beginning.

The City Library Association of Springfield, Mass., contains about 200 volumes on engraving, including the Aston Collection of American wood engravings, numbering 300 proofs and 110 books, with an endowment of \$1,000, received in 1903.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The Binghamton, N. Y., Public Library acquired in 1907 a photographic library from the Ansco Co., containing 400 volumes and pamphlets, relating to all branches of photography, including books in French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

The Springfield City Library contains over 200 volumes relating to photography.

DECORATION, ORNAMENT, AND MINOR ARTS.

The Library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, contains about 1,000 volumes on the industrial arts, divided as follows: Ceramics, 345 volumes; metal work, 425 volumes; furniture, textile arts, 225 volumes; costumes, 135 volumes.

The New York Public Library printed a list of works in the library on furniture and interior decoration in its *Bulletin*, 12: 531-62; a list of its collections on ceramics and glass in its *Bulletin*, 12: 577-614; and a list of its collections on lace in its *Bulletin*, 3: 363-70.

The Providence (R. I.) Public Library has a collection of 510 works on decoration.

The City Library Association of Springfield, Mass., has a collection on decoration and design comprising about 600 volumes and portfolios, including many colored plates.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

The New York Public Library philological material amounts to over 5,000 volumes. It is especially strong in the languages of Africa and of the American Indians. A list of periodicals relating to language and philology was printed in its *Bulletin* 1:51-56, February, 1897; a list of works relating to Volapük, Esperanto, and other international languages, numbering about 500 titles, in its *Bulletin*, 12:644-57; a list of works relating to Oceanic languages, including over 600 titles in its *Bulletin*, 13:467-86; a list of works relating to the languages of Asia and particularly strong in Semitic, Malayan, and Indian groups in its *Bulletin*, 13:319-78, 391-432, 443-66.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 16,875 volumes on linguistics, including 3,275 volumes of philological periodicals. This collection includes all the dictionaries and glossaries used by Joseph E. Worcester in the preparation of his dictionary that were not already in the library. The library has lately endeavored to complete the general collection by adding dictionaries and grammars of all the lesser-known languages. The division of American languages is supplemented by the collection at the Peabody Museum and that of Polynesian languages by the library of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, which has made a special collection on this subject. The university purchased in 1906-7 an interesting collection of material on anagrams gathered by the late Walter Begley, vicar of East Hyde, England, author of works on anagrams. This is a unique collection on this subject.

The University of Illinois, Urbana, has a collection of 300 volumes of dictionaries, representing most of the European and many non-European languages.

COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, acquired in 1901 the library of Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte, containing 18,212 volumes and pamphlets relating to the languages and dialects of Europe, written in every language or dialect of Europe. See *Attempt at a Catalogue of the Library of Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte*. By Victor Collin. London, H. Sotheran & Co. 1897. vi, 718 p.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., acquired in 1908 the collection of Prof. Franz Bopp, of the University of Berlin, consisting of about 2,500 volumes relating to the oriental languages and literatures and comparative philology, including also material on the African, Polynesian, and American tongues. This collection includes practically the whole literature of comparative philology up to 1867. The university has a very full collection of the literature of transcription presented by Willard Fiske.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, acquired in 1888 the library of the late Prof. F. A. Pott, of the University of Halle, Germany. The library contains 4,000 volumes, representing almost every language and dialect of any prominence. It is especially rich in the departments of Sanskrit and the Romance and Teutonic languages, particularly the German dialects, as well as the Greek and Latin tongues. It also includes a good collection of books on the alphabet and its history and a remarkably fine collection

on Gypsy dialects and proper names. In addition there is material on the dialects of the Fire-eaters, the early Hottentots, Kawi, and other African tribes, the Bushmen, American Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.

The American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions (Congregational), Boston, has 2,000 volumes, mostly dictionaries and textbooks, in languages of countries where mission work is conducted, namely, Turkey, Africa, India, China, Japan, and Micronesia.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., acquired in 1909 the Wilberforce Eames Collection of African linguistics, numbering 500 volumes.

The Library of the War Department, Washington, D. C., is accumulating a collection of Esperanto literature.

JOURNALISM.

The Typographic Library and Museum, Jersey City, N. J., has a collection of newspapers that have signalized the passing of their semicentennials or centennials by special historical issues. It also has a small collection of American newspapers of all periods and a small collection, numbering 150 volumes, on journalism and journalists in all countries.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

The New York Public Library collections on the oriental languages and literature are described in its *Bulletin*, 13:319-78, 391-432, 443-56, and its collections on oriental drama in its *Bulletin*, 10:251-56.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, acquired in 1905-6 a choice collection of works in Arabic and Persian dialects and of Hebrew books printed in the Orient, collected by an oriental traveler. The collection, which numbers 250 volumes, includes specimens of a large number of oriental presses.

SEMITIC LANGUAGES.

The New York Public Library Hebrew collections number 17,000 volumes and pamphlets. It includes grammars, dictionaries, etc., of the Hebrew language. See *Bulletin*, 13:380-78. Jewish periodicals are listed in *Bulletin*, 6:258-64, July, 1902, and January, 1903. A list of drama in Hebrew, etc., appears in its *Bulletin*, 11:18-51, January, 1907.

Chicago Theological Seminary acquired by bequest in 1904 the library of Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss. The library contained 4,000 volumes on Old Testament and Semitic subjects, as well as much German material.

JUDEO-GERMAN (YIDDISH).

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of Yiddish literature numbering 4,500 volumes and 1,600 pamphlets. These include a collection of Judeo-German books printed in America, numbering 125 volumes and 562 pamphlets, presented by Morris and James Loeb, and Judeo-German books printed in Europe, to the number of 325 volumes and 1,100 pamphlets, presented by Leo Wiener.

ARABIC.

The New York Public Library collection of Arabic poetry is described in its *Bulletin*, 18:7-31, and its collection of Arabic drama in its *Bulletin*, 21:18-51.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., as a gift from Morris K. Jesup, acquired in 1900, the Landberg Collection of Arabic manuscripts. This had been gathered during the collector's many years of active service throughout the East, and is supplemented in the case of manuscripts which could not be purchased, by special copies of the originals. In all there are 842 manuscripts. The collection is strongest in history, biography, language, poetry, and Mohammedan law. This is regarded as the most valuable collection of Arabic manuscripts in the United States.

Princeton University, New Jersey, has a collection of 1,845 oriental manuscripts, chiefly in Arabic, and including books on subjects in all departments of knowledge. See Enno Littmann, *The Garrett Collections of Arabic manuscripts at Princeton University Library*. *Library Journal*, 29:238-43, May, 1904.

Gardner A. Sage Library, New Brunswick, N. J., has a collection of 200 manuscripts in Arabic relating to manners and customs, together with commentaries on Koran, grammars, etc.

SANSKRIT LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., acquired in 1904 the library of the late Dr. Albrecht Weber, professor of Sanskrit, at Berlin. The Weber Library numbers 3,018 volumes and 1,002 pamphlets, chiefly in Sanskrit literature and philology. See *Librarian's Report*, 1904, p. 27-31. About three-fourths of the collection relate to the Vedic and the Sanskrit literature; it is rich in material for research, including at least one text of practically every published work of Vedic or Sanskrit literature and a practically complete set of the Bibliotheca Indica. It is rich also in tools for using this material, including many periodicals and society transactions relating to Sanskrit literature and philology and a fine collection of monographs on Sanskrit philology arranged chronologically and bound in 61 volumes.

The remaining one-fourth of the collection includes works on Pali and Prakrit and the modern languages of India; on Iran and other parts of Asia, Africa, and America.

Columbia University, New York, has a collection of Indo-Iranian language and literature numbering 3,000 volumes.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 26,393 volumes, divided as follows: Classical philology, 6,252; Greek authors, 11,286; Latin authors, 8,855. The library acquired in 1908 the library of Richard Ashhurst Bowte, of Philadelphia, containing 6,000 volumes on the Greek and Latin classics, including over 400 incunabula, a number of editions principes, and a large number of other editions of the 15th and 16th centuries, besides many unusual and valuable books in English and French history and literature. The library has practically all the chief critical editions of Greek and Latin classical authors, together with the principal commentaries.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., acquired in 1889 the classical library of the late Prof. Ernst von Leutsch of the University of Göttingen, containing about 20,000 volumes. This is said to be one of the best classical collections in the United States.

- Princeton University, New Jersey, has a collection of 20,905 theses, programs, etc., relating to classical philology. In general, the working collection in classical philology, including sets of periodicals, is unusually strong owing to the large contributions of George A. Armor.
- Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., acquired in 1869 the library of Johann Schulze, Ph. D., a member of the Prussian ministry of public instruction. It contains 11,246 volumes and about 9,000 unbound pamphlets, the latter chiefly German dissertations. It is particularly strong in Greek and Latin classics, both texts and illustrative material. It contains 126 first editions of Greek authors.
- Bryn Mawr (Pa.) College acquired in 1894 the collection of the late Prof. Hermann Sauppe, of Göttingen, containing 9,000 bound volumes and about 7,000 dissertations. All the dissertations and more than half of the books are on classical literature and philology; the rest are on modern literature, especially German, and history. The library is especially rich in earlier editions of classical authors, some dating from the 15th and a large number from the 16th century. Among these are a good collection of Aldines, Elzevirs, and books from other famous presses. The library is especially complete for Plautus, Horace, Tacitus, Homer, Plato, and the orators, especially Demosthenes.
- Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., acquired in 1868 the collection of Prof. Charles Anthon, of Columbia College, consisting of about 7,000 volumes on the ancient classical languages and literatures, besides works in history and general literature. This is a working collection comprising principally the authorities and editions used by Professor Anthon in the preparation of his dictionaries and editions of the classics.
- Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., acquired in 1896 the library of Prof. Ernst Curtius, containing 3,500 volumes and as many pamphlets. It is especially rich in the department of classical archaeology. A collection of 78 texts and commentaries of the Greek bucolic poets, given in 1903 by the late Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, contains many annotations by Mr. Stedman and a few authors' presentation copies and includes many rare editions. The editions of Theocritus are particularly complete.
- New York University, New York, acquired in 1903 the Hübner Classical Library of Dr. Emil Hübner, of the University of Berlin. This contains 4,168 volumes and 2,223 pamphlets, including about 400 volumes relating to Cicero. It is well balanced for the entire range of Roman letters; its specific preeminence is in Latin epigraphy and Roman antiquities of Britain.
- University of Illinois, Urbana, purchased in 1907 the classical library of the late Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Dittenberger, of Halle, containing 2,071 bound volumes, 781 unbound volumes and pamphlets, and 4,500 dissertations. The university library, supplemented by this collection, is especially rich in Greek and Latin epigraphy and paleography; in Greek and Roman social and economic conditions, in Aristotle, and in Polybius.
- Lake Forest College, Illinois, acquired in 1888 the private library of Dr. Reifferscheid, formerly of the University of Breslau and later of the University of Strassburg. The Reifferscheid Library contains 4,000 volumes on classical languages and literature. This acquisition is especially rich in Horace, Plautus, Tacitus, Aeschylus, and Euripides.
- University of Nevada, Reno, acquired in 1909 the library of Prof. Adolf Kirchoff, of Berlin University. This contains 2,200 volumes and 1,700 pamphlets, including valuable archaeological and epigraphical works and many good editions of classical authors.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, acquired in 1900 the classical library of the late Prof. Karl Sittl, of Würzburg, containing 2,000 volumes. Rutgers College library, New Brunswick, N. J., in 1908 received as a gift from Prof. Elliot K. Payson his collection of German editions of Greek and Latin authors, comprising about 300 volumes.

GREEK.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 10,418 volumes relating to Greek authors, including the following: Aeschylus, 544 volumes; Aristophanes, 541 volumes; and Homer, 1,334 volumes.

Columbia University, New York, has a collection relating to Greek literature and archaeology numbering 12,397 volumes.

Princeton (N. J.) University Library has among its rich classical collections 781 volumes on Aristotle.

The Wesleyan University library, Middletown, Conn., purchased in 1905 the library of J. C. Van Benschoten, for 39 years professor of Greek in the university. This purchase comprises 3,300 bound volumes and many pamphlets. The collection is especially strong in periodicals dealing with classical archaeology and philology, editions of the Greek writers, works on Greek art, and books dealing with the New Testament.

LATIN.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 8,885 volumes relating to Latin authors. It acquired in 1900 the Persius Collection, gathered together by Prof. Morris H. Morgan, of Harvard University, which includes 575 volumes representing 295 editions, 213 translations, and about 125 commentaries on Persius. See: *A bibliography of Persius*, by Morris H. Morgan, Cambridge, 1909. *Bibliographical contributions of the library of Harvard University*, No. 58. Harvard has also the following collections: Horace, 758 volumes; Vergil, 714 volumes; Plautus, 674 volumes; Terence, 338 volumes; Theocritus, 134 volumes; Boethius, 107 volumes.

Princeton University, New Jersey, has the Morgan Collection of Vergil, numbering 664 volumes; also the Patterson Collection, including a Horace collection of 784 volumes.

Columbia University, New York, has a collection relating to Latin literature, including Roman archaeology, which numbers 6,938 volumes. Herodotus is represented by 370 volumes; Cicero by 738 volumes.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, possesses about 220 volumes of the works of Julius Caesar, including both texts and commentaries, together with a Vergil collection numbering 270 volumes.

DePauw University Library, Greencastle, Ind., contains an unusually complete Martial collection, numbering 30 volumes and 25 pamphlets, and a very complete Petronius collection of 28 volumes and 28 pamphlets.

New York University, New York, has in its Hübner Classical Library 400 volumes on Cicero, as well as a well-balanced collection for the entire range of Roman letters, and a notable collection on Latin epigraphy, especially Roman antiquities in Britain.

Williams College library, Williamstown, Mass., acquired a part of the library of Prof. Cyrus W. Dodd, of Williamstown, containing 162 volumes relating to Phaedrus.

The Maryland Diocesan Library (Episcopalian), Baltimore, has, in addition to its classical collections, an unusual collection of the works of the mediæval Latin writers, for the greater part in early editions.

CELTIC.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., received in 1874 by bequest of Prof. E. W. Evans, of Cornell University, a collection of books on Celtic literature and languages. The collection, which has since been increased by purchases and gifts, now numbers 224 volumes.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has collections on Irish linguistics numbering about 200 volumes. On the Ossianic poems it has 135 volumes.

The Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, Pa., has acquired from time to time books of Irish literature amounting now to a collection of 1,343 volumes.

ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

University of Illinois, Urbana, has a collection on Romance languages and literature comprising 6,000 titles, chiefly from the library of the late Prof. Gustav Gröber, of Strassburg.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, acquired by bequest the Francis C. Macauley Library containing about 5,500 volumes, pamphlets, and periodicals, and comprising a valuable collection on Dante, Petrarch, and Tasso, besides a large number of Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese works.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has 4,277 volumes and pamphlets on Romance languages and literature, including 219 volumes on Dante.

University of Vermont, Burlington, acquired in 1883, as the gift of Frederick Billings, the private library of George P. Marsh numbering about 12,800 volumes. The Marsh Library is rich in literature and philology, especially of southern Europe, as well as of Old Norse. It contains 2,400 volumes relating to Italian, including Italian dialects and philology. There is also material on the Catalan and other European dialects, early English and Dutch. Other material relates to the Catholic Church, and works of travel are also numerous. See *Catalogue*. 1892. 742 p.

New York University, New York, acquired in 1894 the library of Prof. Vincenzo Botta, consisting of 2,240 volumes and pamphlets relating to French, Italian, and Spanish literature and history.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., acquired in 1907 the library of Prof. Edouard Koschwitz, editor of the *Zeitschrift für Französische Sprache*, comprising about 2,000 titles. This is especially strong in early French and Provençal.

FRENCH.

The Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., collection of French literature numbers 14,000 volumes, not counting 2,650 volumes of periodicals of a literary or miscellaneous character. In 1903 it acquired the library of Prof. Boucher, of Harvard, which contains 1,881 volumes and pamphlets relating to Montaigne, including most of the early and rare editions of the *Essays*. There are also 981 volumes and 855 pamphlets relating to Molière. See T. F. Currier and E. L. Gay, *Catalogue of the Molière Collection in the Harvard College Library, 1906*. (Its Bibliographical contributions, No. 57.) A collection of early editions of the works of Molière's contemporaries, 382 volumes in number, are also found in the Boucher Library, which has also 550 volumes relating to Rousseau, and a fairly complete collection of the French drama since the beginning of the 19th century.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has a Molière collection of 294 volumes, including 150 volumes collected by H. C. Chatfield Taylor while writing his life of Molière, and presented by him to the library.

The Columbia University, New York, collection of French literature numbers 8,205 volumes.

The University of Illinois Library, Urbana, has recently acquired a valuable collection on the mediæval French epic, including several photographic facsimiles of unpublished epics.

The Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, Mass., has the Gressent Collection of 98 French pamphlets, now bound in 32 volumes, covering the period beginning 1741 and ending 1819.

ITALIAN.

Wellesley (Mass.) College has the Frances Pearson Plimpton Collection of over 850 volumes illustrating the development of Italian literature. This collection was presented to Wellesley College in 1903 by George A. Plimpton, of New York. The editions for the greater part are those of the 15th and 16th centuries. Besides the works of the major poets, who are well represented, the especial features are romances of chivalry and works of Savonarola. This collection is partially described in the *Catalogue of an Exhibition of Original and Early Editions of Italian Books. Selected from a Collection Designed to Illustrate the Development of Italian Literature.* N. Y. Grotter Club. 1904. 99 p.

The Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., collection of Italian literature numbers 8,039 volumes, including 2,850 volumes of Dante and 502 volumes of Tasso.

The Columbia University, New York, collection of Italian literature comprises 4,115 volumes, including 500 volumes of Dante and 64 volumes of Leopardi.

The New York Public Library has a collection of Italian drama of 1,000 titles.

DANTE.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has a Dante collection numbering 7,000 volumes. It contains an almost unbroken series of editions of the *Divina Commedia* from the rare *editio princeps*, Foligno, 1472 to the present, including, in addition to the *princeps*, 9 other editions printed before 1500; all but three of the 16th century editions; all the editions of the 17th century, and all, but eight of the 18th. It includes all principal translations into Armenian, Bohemian, Catalan, Danish, Dutch, French, German, Modern Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Italian dialects, Latin, Polish, Russian, Sanskrit, Spanish, Swedish, and a specimen in Volapuk, as well as an almost unbroken series of English translations from Boyd's in 1802. It is rich also in commentaries, in illustrated editions, and in works on Dante himself, his age and works. There are also included complete sets of Dante periodicals, Journals of Dante societies, and novels, stories, plays, poems, etc., based on some incident in his life or works. Many rare privately printed tracts comprise another feature of the collection.

Other works of Dante besides the *Divina Commedia* are treated with equal care, including the rare first four editions of the *Convito* and a full collection of translations and illustrated works relating to the miscellaneous writings. It is called by Prof. Crane "The most important Dante library in the world, with the possible exception of the collection in the Biblioteca Nazionale at Florence." *Cornell Magazine*, May, 1894. See *Catalogue of the Dante collection presented by Willard Fiske; compiled by F. W. Koch. Ithaca N. Y., 1898-1900. 2 vols.*

Harvard University library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 2,850 volumes relating to Dante. The university acquired in 1884 the Dante collection of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard, and in 1896 that of Prof. George

Ticknor. No. 34 of the Bibliographical Contributions of Harvard University Library is a catalogue of the Dante collections in the Harvard College and Boston Public Libraries. (Cambridge, 1890.) Since then the accessions have been listed in the annual reports of the Dante Society. The two great Dante collections in the United States, the Cornell and the Harvard collections, should not be compared on the basis of number of volumes only, as in the Cornell collection everything is bound separately, while at Harvard several pamphlets are sometimes bound together.

Among the 2,000 volumes of Romance literature bequeathed to the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, by Prof. Edward L. Walter, were 488 volumes of Dante's works and ana. It is described by Prof. B. P. Bourland, with a list of titles, in the *Michigan Alumnus*, February, 1900. The Dante collection now numbers 600 volumes.

PETRARCH.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., acquired in 1904 by bequest of Willard Fiske a Petrarch collection, then numbering 3,500 volumes, and since increased to 3,700. Beginning with the first rare edition of the *Riime*, printed at Venice in 1470, this contains a nearly complete series of all the various editions of Petrarch's works and their numerous translations, including several manuscript translations of the story of Griselda into Icelandic. It is especially rich in works concerning Petrarch's part in the Revival of Learning, and a large section of the collection is devoted to works concerning Petrarch's friends and contemporaries, such as Boccaccio, the Emperor Charles IV, and Cola di Rienzi. Almost every printed biography of Petrarch is included, and the iconography of Petrarch and Laura is richly represented by numerous reproductions of portraits. Some early illuminated manuscripts are also included. The collection is probably unrivaled in this country. See Fiske, Willard. *A Catalogue of Petrarch Books*. 1882. 67 p.

TASSO.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 495 volumes relating to Tasso, which contains over 50 editions of *Jerusalem delivered*, in addition to lives and commentaries.

HISPANIC LITERATURE.

The library of the Hispanic Society, New York, contains more than 50,000 volumes, including the chief periodicals of Spain, Portugal, and Latin America; first editions of all important authors, and all material of historical value.

The New York Public Library has a collection of the Spanish drama comprising 3,000 titles and of the Portuguese drama numbering 500 titles. A list of editions of works by Cervantes is printed in its *Bulletin*, 3:25-265. The nucleus of this collection was the Prime Collection of 485 volumes presented to the library in 1893.

The Boston Public Library has the George Ticknor Collection of Spanish and Portuguese literature, 6,504 volumes in number. See its *Catalogue*, 1879. *Spanish grammars*, 1884.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 650 volumes of Spanish American literature, of which 248 volumes represent the literature of Chile.

RHAETO-ROMANIC.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., received, in 1891, from Willard Fiske a Rhaeto-Romanic collection of over 1,000 volumes, including 20 manuscripts. The collection has since increased to 1,400 volumes. This is the largest and richest collection on the subject in this country, and in Europe it is rivaled only by the Boehmer Library, Berlin. The Cornell collection, however, contains 122 items not listed in Boehmer's Verzeichnis. It includes Rhaeto-Romanic texts, as well as many books dealing with the language and with the history and description of the region where it is spoken. See *Catalogue of the Rhaeto-Romanic Collection. Ithaca, 1893. 32 p. Additions, Library Bulletin, 3: 235 (1895).*

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The following works indicate the location of many of the rarer Americana:

Sabin, Joseph. Dictionary of Books relating to America, A to Smith. New York, 1868-1892, 19 volumes.

Evans, Charles. American Bibliography. A chronological dictionary of all books, pamphlets, and periodical publications printed in the United States, 1639-1785. Chicago, 1903-1910, 6 volumes.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge Mass., contains 8,300 volumes of American literature not including theological, historical, and other tracts of the colonial period. It is rich in first editions of such writers as Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson, and Holmes, and includes an extensive collection of the minor American poets of the 19th century, due to gifts and bequests by Longfellow and Lowell and to gifts from Col. T. W. Higginson and the Longfellow family.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., received as a gift from Mr. Owen F. Aldis, of Washington, D. C., his collection of American literature, numbering 6,000 volumes. It includes nearly complete collections of Frenau, Dunlap, Barlow, and Charles Brockden Brown; also complete or nearly complete collections of Aldrich (65 titles), Bryant (125 titles), Irving, Cooper, Emerson, Whittier (200 titles), Hawthorne, Holmes (200 titles), Poe, Thoreau (40 volumes), Whitman, Bret Harte, Stedman, and Stoddard.

The New York Public Library has the library of G. L. and E. A. Daykinck, collected as material for their *Cyclopaedia of American literature* during their editorship of "Arcturus" and during the lifetime of their father, who was an 18th century printer and book publisher in New York City. The collection numbers about 10,000 volumes. The New York Public Library also has a representative collection of first editions of the early writers of the New England School, such as Hawthorne, Lowell, Longfellow, et al. A list of works by, or relating to, Hawthorne, owned by the library, was printed in its *Bulletin 8:312-322.*

The Boston Athenæum has a large collection of first and early editions of American authors. The total number of first editions in this collection is: Bryant, 132; Emerson, 97; Hawthorne, 77; Holmes, 189; Longfellow, 110; Lowell, 124; Thoreau, 17; Whittier, 189.

The New York Society Library, New York, in 1868, received as a gift from Robert Lenox Kennedy 2,000 volumes of the James Hammond Library, of Newport, R. I. It preserves the light literature novels of America from 1750 to 1830.

Brown University Library, Providence, R. I., contains a special library of literature in the Harris Collection of American poetry and drama, founded

by Albert G. Greene, extended by C. Fiske Harris and bequeathed to the University by the Hon. Henry B. Anthony. This collection, which numbers nearly 12,200 volumes, is perhaps the largest collection in the world devoted to the subject. It contains two-thirds of the books of American poetry printed before 1800, three-fourths of those printed from 1800 to 1870, and one-half of those from 1870 to 1903. The Walt Whitman collection is one of the most nearly complete in the country, comprising 50 imprints and including 13 editions of *Leaves of Grass*. The collection is especially strong also in William Duglap, who is represented by 25 titles; in John Howard Payne and in Poe. It contains also a small collection of American magazines in which writings of these poets were first published. Other features are: American dramatic literature; songbooks, classified as college, martial, naval, patriotic, masonic, negro minstrel, presidential campaign, rebellion and slavery, and temperance. The collection is not limited to poetry of the United States, but includes also Canada and Spanish America. See *Anthony Memorial; a Catalogue of the Harris Collection of American Poetry, 1886*.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has about one-third of the books printed in America before 1820 and over 200 of 976 books printed before 1700. Of the Mathers it has about 400 of the 600 published. Of almanacs it has 4,000 issues before 1850 and a majority of those published in the 17th century. Its collection of school books is probably the largest in the country.

REGIONAL COLLECTIONS.

The Public Library of the city of Boston contains the John A. Lewis Library, presented by Mrs. John A. Lewis in 1890. It contains material illustrating the history of printing in Boston, including most of the issues of the press of John Foster, first printer in Boston; many publications of the Mathers, numbering more than 200 titles in 1890; 24 of the various editions of the writings of John Prince; and many publications of other ministers of Boston. Those especially represented, together with the number of their publications, are: John Cotton, 22; Thomas Shepard, 13; Samuel Willard, 22; Nehemiah Walter, 4; Benjamin Wadsworth, 5; Benjamin Colman, 31; Joseph Sewall, 6; William Cooping, 9; Thomas Foxcroft, 16. See *Catalogue of a Collection of Early New England Books, made by the late John Allen Lewis and now in the possession of the Boston Public Library, 1892*.

The library of Rev. Thomas Prince in the same library contains 1,800 volumes of colonial literature prior to 1758. See *Catalogue, 1870*; the library of John Adams, 3,019 volumes. The Artz Collection in this library contains nearly every American edition of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, and Whittier.

The Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, acquired in 1856 the collection of early New England pamphlet literature formed by Rev. Thomas Robbins, containing 7,000 to 8,000 titles for the period 1700-1850. The collection includes tracts, sermons, religious and controversial pamphlets, etc.

Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., has a special collection of Essex County imprints and authors numbering nearly 20,000 items.

The New London (Conn.) Public Library has a collection of 628 volumes of New London imprints, mostly pamphlets, including 118 issues of New London almanacs of the 18th and 19th centuries.

The Videland (N. J.) Historical and Antiquarian Society has a collection of the works of Videland authors and the issues of the local press, pamphlets, reports, etc., numbering 350 volumes.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, contains the Gilpin Collection of Pennsylvania imprints, 1685-1825 and the Cassel Collection of Pennsylvania German imprints.

The Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh, aims to secure a copy of each book, periodical, and newspaper that has been issued in Pittsburgh. The collection consists now of 2,000 volumes. Of these 1,200 are bound volumes of Pittsburgh newspapers.

Southern Fiction Prior to 1860: An attempt at a first hand bibliography, by James G. Johnson, Charlottesville, Va. 1909, 126 p. Gives the location of every book which the author had examined.

The Virginia State Library, Richmond, has a collection of 500 volumes, which is strong in poetry referring to the South and in works by southern poets.

University of Texas Library, Austin, has a collection of 190 volumes called the Hilliard Library of Southern Literature, bought from funds given annually by H. P. Hilliard, of St. Louis.

The Association Public Library, Mobile, has a collection of Alabama authors, containing 340 volumes and 881 pamphlets.

The Louisville Public Library has a collection of writings of Kentucky authors, including the greater part of a collection of 600 titles, representing 300 Kentucky authors, exhibited at the Greater Louisville Exposition in 1907.

The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio, has a library of Cleveland authors and early Ohio imprints.

The Chicago Historical Society has been very active in collecting early local imprints.

Wisconsin Historical Society. Bibliography of Wisconsin authors. Madison. 1893, 263 p.

The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, has a special collection of works by Missouri authors, of about 1,800 volumes.

University of California, Berkeley, has a collection of about 2,000 bound volumes of the published writings of California authors, besides a large mass of unbound single brochures, including many autograph and presentation copies, with inserted autograph letters, manuscript volumes by Bret Harte, Norris, Markham, Cheney, Coolbrith, Bierce, et al.

INDIVIDUAL AUTHORS.

ABBOTT.

Bowdoin College library, Brunswick, Me., has a collection of the writings of the descendants of Jacob Abbott, 1776-1847, with collateral material illustrative of educational and literary life in New England in the 19th century. The collection, which numbers over 1,000 volumes, was collected and presented by Rev. Edward Abbott, D. D., of Cambridge, Mass., in 1908.

ALDRICH.

The best Aldrich Collections are those in the Aldrich memorial, Portsmouth, N. H., in Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; and in Princeton (N. J.) University.

• CLEMENS.

Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, has a special Mark Twain collection containing 70 volumes of first, original, and other editions of the works of Samuel L. Clemens.

LONGFELLOW.

Bowdoin College library, Brunswick, Me., has a collection of different editions and translations of Longfellow's writings with biographical and critical essays numbering more than 500 volumes.

TIMROD.

The Charleston (S. C.) Library Society acquired in 1906 from the Hon. William Ashmead Courtenay 11 volumes and two pamphlets, comprising works by Henry Timrod and works relating to him.

WHITTIER.

Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library contains a collection of works by and about John G. Whittier. The collection, which comprises about 550 items, includes all editions of Whittier's works, magazine articles, newspaper clippings, music, and pictures.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 25,000 volumes relating to English literature.

The Boston Public Library has a collection of 13,732 volumes collected by Thomas P. Barton. In this there is a Shakespeare collection of 3,455 volumes, received in 1873, which is said to be one of the best in existence. The Shakespeare collection includes 600 early quarto editions of single plays. There are also 1,100 volumes relating to the English drama of the 17th and 18th centuries, 300 dramatic tracts collected by Joseph Haslewood, and material relating to the Chatterton-Rowley poems. The library has also the John Gibbs Collection on the English drama, numbering 680 volumes. See *Barton Library Catalogue, 1881-88, 2 parts.*

University of Illinois Library, Urbana, has unusually good collections of 17th and 18th century and early 19th century periodicals, including: (1) The original sheets of the *Tatler*, the *Spectator*, and a series of the *London Gazette*; (2) English fiction before Scott; (3) Elizabethan and post-Restoration drama, including about 100 first editions; and (4) editions and biographies of Charles Lamb.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., acquired in 1911 the library of Prof. Hiram Corson, which is especially strong in English dictionaries, Anglo-Saxon literature, and works by and about William Cowper.

The Boston Athenæum has 138 volumes, a practically complete set, of the Roxburghe Club publications.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, has the Dowse library, formed by Thomas Dowse of Cambridge, a collection of 4,668 volumes of best editions and rarities, mainly in English literature, but with some early Americana.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, received in 1902, by bequest from Prof. W. G. Williams, a collection of English grammars.

DRAMA.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., has 5,800 plays, separately published between 1770 and 1865. This collection was made by Baron LaGrange, and afterwards passed into the possession of Charles Reade. The

library has also a collection of the earlier English dramatic literature since the Restoration.

The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has a collection of about 3,300 volumes, exclusive of a large Shakespeare collection. It is strong in the early English drama and its history.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., acquired, in 1909 the Lounge Collection of original editions of early English plays, numbering about 2,000 pieces.

The New York Public Library has a collection of the English drama numbering 1,500 titles. Its collection of prompt books, comprising 1,500 pamphlets, is described in its *Bulletin*, 10:100-48.

LITERARY ANNUALS AND GIFT BOOKS.

The New York Public Library printed in its *Bulletin*, 6:270-275, a list of its collection of annuals and gift books. The greater part of the collection was made by John Robinson, of Salem, Mass., and presented to the library by Mrs. Henry Draper. There are about 500 volumes in the collection. A bibliography of annuals and gift books, made by F. W. Faxon and printed in the "*Bulletin of Bibliography*," issued by the Boston Book Co. (also printed separately), records all titles of works of this class, that the compiler has been able to locate, and gives the location for all the copies noted.

The general library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, is making a collection of the literary annuals or gift books, both English and American, published during the early part of the 19th century. The collection numbers now more than 400 volumes.

POETRY.

Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y., possesses a collection of the Victorian poets, now numbering 1,956 volumes, fairly strong in first editions.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of the Oxford Newdigate prize poems, complete from 1822 to 1900. Of these, all but two are in the contemporary pamphlet editions. A collected reprint issued in 1828 makes the series complete from 1806.

ANGLO-SAXON.

The library of Princeton University, New Jersey, has 567 volumes relating to Anglo-Saxon. The foundation of this is a large number of volumes from the Mellicott Library.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has the Anglo-Saxon collection made by Prof. Hifman Corson.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a Middle English Chaucer collection numbering about 375 volumes.

SHAKESPEARE.

The Boston Public Library has the Barton Shakespeare Library of 3,455 volumes. At the time of Dr. Furness's report on the collection in 1882 there were only three English libraries—the British Museum, the Bodleian, and Trinity College, Cambridge—which had superior collections. It numbers 1,300 different editions, including not merely the collected works, but also separate issues of plays and poems; in fact, everything that

could be called bibliographically a distinct edition from 1598, the date of the oldest edition, to the present. It is especially rich in early quartos, and includes all the folios. In the collection are translations into 17 different languages: Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, French, Frisian, German, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Latin, Plattdeutsch, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Welsh. Of these the German translations, which number 106, are the most important. Separate works are fully represented. Of Hamlet, for example, there are 82 editions and more than 200 illustrative works. See *Catalogue, Part I, Shakespeare collection, 1881*.

At Yale University, New Haven, Conn., the Elizabethan Club has received as a gift from Alexander Smith Cochran, of New York, a Shakespeare collection, including 4 folios and 38 quartos.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Shakespeare collection, comprising 7,200 volumes, includes the collection presented by Senator James McMillan, of Detroit. See *Michigan Alumnus, June, 1907*.

The New York Public Library's Shakespeare collection of 3,000 volumes includes specimens of all the Shakespeare folios. See *Lenox Library Contributions, No. 5*.

Columbia University, New York, Shakespeare collection numbers 2,000 volumes.

Princeton University, New Jersey, has a Shakespeare collection of 1,491 volumes.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Shakespeare collection numbers 2,550 volumes, including 105 volumes on the Bacon-Shakespeare question. See Justin Winsor, *Shakespeare's poems. A bibliography of the earlier editions 1879. (Bibliographical contributions, No. 2.)*

Newberry Library, Chicago, has a Shakespeare collection of 1,033 volumes.

The University of Cincinnati has the Enoch T. Carson Shakespeare library of 4,420 volumes.

St. Louis Public Library has a Shakespeare collection of 1,545 volumes.

Of early 17th century writers Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of works by and about John Donne numbering 51 volumes; also a George Herbert collection presented by Prof. George Herbert Palmer, and described in his *Herbert Bibliography, being a catalogue of a collection of books relating to George Herbert gathered by George Herbert Palmer, 1910. (Harvard University Library, Bibliographical Contributions, No. 59.)*

MILTON.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 421 volumes.

This is largely composed of the books formerly owned by the late George Ticknor, of Boston, and bequeathed by him to the library in 1885. It includes an almost complete series of original editions.

The New York Public Library has about 250 volumes relating to John Milton, the strength of the collection lying in the editions of books by Milton. It includes nearly every variety of the early editions and several volumes from Milton's own library with his autograph and annotations. See *Works of Milton, 1881. (Lenox Library contributions, no. 6.)*

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, possesses a Milton collection of 220 volumes.

Of English dramatists of the Restoration period Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has about 600 separate quarto plays. Its Dryden collection numbers 306 volumes, and includes over 75 editions published before 1700; of Shriley's plays it has 27 contemporary editions; of Settle, 24 volumes.

The New York Public Library has 500 volumes by and relating to John Bunyan, which includes an almost complete collection of editions of the "Pilgrim's Progress," beginning with the first edition in 1678, and containing translations in many languages. See *Lenox Library Contributions, No. 4*.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., acquired in 1910 the Marshall C. Lefferts Collection of first and later editions of the works of Alexander Pope, containing 500 volumes, of which 82 are Popeana; it includes several editions of Pope's works, all but a few of which were published during the 18th century, and several volumes of miscellanies to which Pope contributed. The most valuable items of the collection, however, are the first editions of all the poems, among them 22 editions of the *Essay on Man* and 26 editions of the *Dunciad*, many of which are extremely rare. See *Catalogue of Marshall C. Lefferts's Great Selection of First and Later Editions of the Works of Alexander Pope* . . . Dodd, Mead & Co., N. Y., 1910, 50 p. Other Harvard University collections of 18th century writers are as follows: Addison, 96 volumes; Swift, 349 volumes; Steele, 70 volumes; Gay, 33 volumes; Defoe, 203 volumes; Gray, 84 volumes; Chatterton, 41 volumes.

New York Society Library, New York, has a collection of fiction of the period 1750 to 1830. The collection numbers 1,850 volumes, of which 393 volumes belong to the 18th century.

Columbia University, New York, has a collection of the works of James Thomson, author of "The Seasons," comprising 145 editions and 194 volumes.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has a Burns collection of 621 volumes of editions, and 241 volumes of una.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has a Cowper collection of 264 volumes, largely the gift of Prof. Hiram Corson.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

BROWNING.

Boston Public Library has a Browning collection of 522 volumes, a gift of the Boston Browning Society. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has 184 volumes relating to Browning. Wellesley (Mass.) College has an almost complete collection of first editions of works of the Brownings, presented by Prof. George H. Palmer.

BYRON.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a Byron collection of 415 volumes.

The Boston Athenaeum has a collection of Byroniana purchased from J. W. Bouton in 1885. It now numbers, with additions, 206 volumes and 46 pamphlets, including many first editions.

Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y., has 186 volumes of Byroniana, including many first and early editions of the separate works of Byron. The collection is chiefly the gift of Prof. James Morgan Hunt.

HALLIWELL-PHILLIPS.

The Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., collection was described in 1881 in its *Bibliographical Contributions No. 10*. To this collection some 95 volumes have been added.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has about 100 titles of Halliwelliana.

SWINBURNE.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a Swinburne collection of 76 volumes. The New York Public Library has one numbering 41 first editions.

TENNYSON.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has a collection of works by and about Tennyson numbering about 275 volumes and including most of the first editions.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a Tennyson collection of 218 volumes.

GERMAN.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has the Bechstein Germanic Library, the nucleus of which was the private library of Prof. Reinhold Bechstein, of the University of Rostock. This was acquired by the university in 1896 and was increased to 15,000 volumes and 3,000 pamphlets. The classification is as follows: (1) Periodicals, works of reference, collective series (2) General works relating to German philology and literature. (3) Histories of German literature in general. (4) German antiquities, culture, and folklore. (5) German language, dialects, metrics, and names. (6) Gothic, Norse, Old High German, and Middle High German literature. (7) German literature from 1500 to 1750. (8) Modern German literature. The collection is rich in standard and critical editions of German writers of all periods, in the great works of reference, in large library series, and in rare old prints. The literature of the classical period of the 18th century is well represented. Two special features of the collection make it peculiarly valuable as a working library, viz. a full series of periodicals relating to Germanic studies, consisting of about 50 complete sets of reviews and publications of learned societies, and about 3,000 pamphlets treating of German philology and literature.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, has a collection of German Americana, the nucleus of which was the collection of Abraham H. Cassel, of Harleysville.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., acquired in 1893 as a gift from W. H. Sage, the library of the late Prof. Friedrich Zarncke, of Leipzig, numbering 13,000 volumes. This is one of the largest collections of rare books for the study of German philology and literature ever brought to the United States. It is especially rich in literature before Luther, in material on the *Nibelungen Lied*, the *Minneingers*, and the rise of the universities. It also contains a collection on Goethe, surpassed by only one or two university collections in Germany. The collection is particularly complete for Faust. It is almost, if not quite, exhaustive in Lessing's, and is undoubtedly unique in Schopenhauer's literature. (Christian Reuter). On the *Nibelungen Lied* there are 346 titles, including every known edition, translations into modern German, English, French, Italian, and Russian, criticism, and history. The library received in 1905 from Mrs. Bayard Taylor a collection consisting of Bayard Taylor's correspondence and note-books ranging from 1847 to 1878, including 3,145 letters, as well as Taylor's Collection of Faust and Goethe literature.

Columbia University, New York, has a collection of German literature of 11,583 volumes, including 1,350 volumes of Goethe and 99 volumes of Grillparzer. The New York Public Library is especially strong in German Americana. See Richard E. Heider, *Growth of the German American Collection of the New York Public Library*, Philadelphia, 1909, 29 p.

New York University, New York, acquired in 1897 the Oswald Ottendorfer Library of Germanic Literature, comprising 10,300 volumes and pamphlets. This library is especially strong in periodicals and collective publications.

Western Reserve University, Evanston, Ill., acquired in 1887 the library of the late Prof. Scherer, of Berlin, containing 12,000 volumes of Germanic philology and the history of German literature. It is especially strong in material on phonetics, Goethe, Poetik, und Metrik. The Scherer library also includes best editions and good working editions. In addition, there are about 100 volumes of the 18th and 17th centuries, and considerable material on the various manifestations of German thought with which German literature is connected, such as political history, art, science, and philosophy.

University of California, Berkeley, secured by gift of John D. Spreckels the private library of Karl Weinhold, numbering about 8,000 books. This is rich in older Germanic authors, many being in rare editions, mythology, folklore, and dialectal publications, and is specially rich in the fields of German antiquities and folklore. Especially well represented are Opitz, Wieland, and the "Sturm and Drang" writers, and the Romanticists. It has also complete sets of practically all the important *Musen Almanache*, *Taschenbücher*, and other collective publications. See Pinger, W. R. R., *A list of first editions and other rare books in the Weinhold Library, Berkeley, 1907, 144 p.* (*University of California, Library Bulletin, No. 16.*) The total number of entries on this subject in the library is 10,500 bound volumes and 2,000 pamphlets.

The University of Chicago acquired in 1904 the Emil G. Hirsch Bernays Library, which was given by Mr. Julius Rose. It numbers 9,000 volumes.

The Brown University Germanic Library, Providence, R. I., was purchased in Germany by the late Prof. Alonzo Williams in the name of the principal donor, Hon. Hezekiah Conant. The library comprises over 8,000 volumes. It is especially rich in the works of the Middle High German period, in Goethe and Schiller literature, and in literature of the 19th century.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of German literature of 9,963 volumes, including 1,000 volumes on Goethe.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., has the Schneider collection of German literature, 2,533 volumes in number. It included a large collection of annuals, *Musen Almanache* and *Taschenbücher* of the 18th and 19th centuries; 365 volumes on Schiller, and 155 volumes on Lessing.

The University of Michigan Goethe Collection, Ann Arbor, numbers about 1,400 volumes.

Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me., has a collection of books printed in representative German dialects with lexicons and glossaries, numbering 500 volumes. See *Bowdoin College, A Classified List of the German Dialect Collection Established by Edw. C. Gould, Brunswick, 1898, p. 329-348.* (*Its Bibliographical Contributions No. 8.*)

George Washington University, Washington, D. C., acquired in 1906 the library of Prof. Richard Heinsel, of the University of Vienna, containing 7,500 volumes and pamphlets relating to Germanic literature and philology, including 300 volumes on Old Norse.

University of Illinois library, Urbana, purchased in 1909 the library of the late Prof. Moritz Heyne, of Göttingen, consisting of 5,200 volumes and pamphlets principally on German philology and literature and including many German dictionaries. The library also includes the library of the late Prof. Gustaf E. Karsten, consisting of 2,000 volumes, principally on philology and German literature.

Leland Stanford Junior University, California, acquired in 1895 the library of Prof. Rudolf Hildebrand, of the University of Leipzig, containing 5,652 volumes and pamphlets, relating largely to Germanic languages and literature, the 17th and 18th centuries being especially well represented. A notable collection of 800 old dictionaries is also included.

DUTCH.

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, acquired in 1866, as a gift from Mrs. Otto Tank, the private library of her father, the Rev. R. J. Van den Meulen, an Amsterdam clergyman. This contains about 5,000 old and rare volumes, mostly in Dutch, nearly half of which are richly bound in vellum, and many profusely illustrated with 17th century copperplate engravings. The library is general in character, including numerous Bibles, atlases, charts, old editions of the classics, early lexicons, and historical works.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library has over 1,500 volumes in Dutch, most of them being of a more or less popular nature.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of Dutch literature numbering 1,125 volumes.

The New York Public Library has a collection of Dutch drama, comprising 1,000 titles, and of Flemish drama, 1,000 titles in number.

SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., in 1908 purchased the collection of Scandinavian literature and history, numbering 5,000 volumes, of the late Henrik Jørgen Huitfeldt-Kaas, State archivist of Norway and editor of the *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*. The collection contains first editions of all the works of Ibsen, Bjørnson, and Jonas Lie; there are also many valuable editions of other leading writers of Denmark and Norway during the 19th century.

The Scandinavian collection of Columbia University, New York, comprising 1,032 volumes, is one of the most nearly complete in the East. Edda and the Saga literature are especially well represented, as are likewise all important critical works in that field. The collection also contains all the more recent writers in Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish.

The New York Public Library has an Old Norse collection and a collection of the Swedish drama, 1,000 titles in number.

Harvard University library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 2,717 volumes of Scandinavian literature. It is unusually complete in the literature of the Sagas and Eddas.

The Boston Public Library's collection of Scandinavian literature is given in its *Bulletin*, 6: 74-84. *List of the text editions and translations of the Eddas*, by T. Solberg.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., has the Riant Scandinavian collection, which is particularly strong in 17th century Swedish literature.

Cornell University Fiske Icelandic library, Ithaca, N. Y., is the largest and most valuable library of its kind in this country.

University of North Dakota has a Scandinavian library of 2,500 volumes, probably the most valuable in the West.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, has a collection of Norse Sagas and Norse general literature, largely the gift of Ole Bull. It also has a large collection of modern Scandinavian literature, including editions of all the best known Norwegian writers.

The Minneapolis Public Library has a collection of 5,000 volumes in the Scandinavian languages.

SLAVIC.

The Library of Congress, Washington D. C., purchased, in 1904, the library of Prof. Martin Hattala, of Prague, consisting of about 1,500 volumes on Slavic philology. See *Librarian's Report 1904*, pp. 26-27. It includes many complete or nearly complete sets of periodicals and society publications, the philological and literary publications of many Slavic academies, and a large collection of pamphlets and separates.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 1,564 volumes relating to Slavic literature. The library also has a remarkable collection of books in Slovak, numbering 123 volumes and 1507 pamphlets, which is said to be equal, if not superior, to any in existence. The Slovak collection was made by the Slovak author, Lombardini, of Sollein, with additions from other sources. It includes many rare periodicals and much folklore material, the collection of this material being probably larger and more nearly complete, than any other in a public library.

The New York Public Library's Slavic collection numbers 2,000 volumes. The periodicals in the collection are described in its *Bulletin*, 6: 231-33.

The Slavic collection of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., is described in the *Catalogue of Slavonic books in the Yale University Library*, by J. Sumner Smith, New Haven, 1896.

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 470 volumes relating to Modern Greek literature.

The New York Public Library has a collection of Bohemian drama numbering 1,000 titles.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, has a Bohemian collection of about 600 volumes; it is largely in literature, but containing also a considerable amount of history and biography.

SCIENCE.

GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Catalogue of Scientific and Technical Periodicals 1665-1895, by H. C. Bolton, 2d ed. Washington, 1899, 1247 p., contains a library check list showing in what American libraries the periodicals may be found.

The New York Public Library has a collection of 40,000 volumes relating to sciences, emphasis being laid on the mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences. Natural history, botany, and zoology are left to the library of the American Museum of Natural History.

The collections of periodicals in New York are described in its *Bulletin*, 2: 289-309, 335-50.

The Technology collection of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh contains about 40,000 volumes on natural science and useful arts. It is especially strong in chemistry, iron and steel manufacture, electrical engineering, and patent literature. The collection is catalogued in the *Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh*, first (117, 158, cont.) series, 1895-1902, pt. 1. 2d series 1902-1906, pt. 2. It is continued to date in "Monthly Bulletin." The technology department has published numerous bibliographies on technical subjects as well as an "Index to subject catalogue of the Technology Department, 1900."

The National Museum, Washington, D. C., acquired by purchase, in 1899, the scientific library of the late Dr. G. Brown Goode, comprising about 2,900 volumes, 18,000 pamphlets, and 1,800 portraits, autographs, etc. The Goode Library contains many rare publications and is especially rich in the literature of museums and fishes.

MATHEMATICS.

The Boston Public Library has a collection of 7,830 volumes relating to mathematics, including the library of Nathaniel Bowditch, received in 1858. The Bowditch Library comprises 2,550 volumes, 487 pamphlets, 104 maps, and 29 volumes of manuscripts.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a collection of 6,000 volumes relating to mathematics, including 1,250 volumes of periodicals and society transactions. Its series of collected editions of the works by leading mathematicians is practically complete.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, has the mathematical library of the late Prof. John D. Runkle, 2,000 volumes in number.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., has the mathematical library of Dr. William Hillhouse, containing 2,400 volumes of the older mathematical works. A catalogue of this collection forms a supplement to the annual report of the governing board of the Sheffield Scientific School for 1870.

Columbia University, New York, has a mathematical collection numbering 6,893 volumes. The library of the American Mathematical Society (Catalogue, 1910, 35 p.) is deposited here.

Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y., received in 1870 from the Hon. William Kelly, of Rhinebeck, a mathematical collection consisting of 1,800 volumes and 700 pamphlets. It has since been greatly increased, till it now numbers about 5,000 volumes. It includes some material on related subjects, such as astronomy, engineering, and physics. A printed catalogue was issued in 1883. See *Cornell University Library bulletin*, 1: 60-76, 95-108, 127-40, 155-80, 205-211.

ASTRONOMY.

The library of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., numbers more than 18,000 volumes and 29,000 pamphlets; its meteorological collection is one of the largest in the country.

Columbia University Library, New York, has an astronomical library of 5,999 volumes. The astronomical periodicals in the New York Public Library are listed in its *Bulletin*, 1: 97-100, 121-24. Its collection of books on the calendar appears in its *Bulletin*, 7: 224-302.

The library of the College of the City of New York received in 1909, through the donation of Mr. John Claflin, an alumnus, the collections of Prof. Simon Newcomb, comprising about 4,000 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets, of which most are astronomical and mathematical. The collections also contain many sets of the periodicals, proceedings of learned societies, and reports, observations, star catalogues, etc.

The library of Princeton University, New Jersey, has a collection of 5,195 volumes relating to astronomy, including the collection of Prof. C. A. Young.

PHYSICS.

Columbia University, New York, has a collection on physics numbering 4,807 volumes.

Franklin Institute Library, Philadelphia, contains 1,057 volumes relating to physics.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has a collection of 1,600 volumes on spectroscopy and allied topics secured from a fund contributed by the friends of the late Prof. Henry A. Rowland.

GEODESY AND TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Library, Washington, D. C., has very full sets of American, English, and foreign geodetic surveys, a fine collection of works relating to general geodesy, and the various branches of geodesy, comprising 2,100 volumes and 1,250 pamphlets. On the subject of terrestrial magnetism it has a collection numbering 1,150 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets.

METEOROLOGY.

The United States Weather Bureau Library, Washington, D. C., has the most extensive collection of meteorological literature in America, and probably in the world. It includes many old works, especially of the 17th and 18th centuries, and nearly all the current periodical literature of the subject; reports of meteorological observatories and bureaus; daily weather maps of all countries, etc. This library is also fairly strong in the recent literature of seismology.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has a special collection on meteorology numbering about 2,500 bound volumes and a mass of unbound material. It is strong in official publications, especially observations, but weak in the early literature. The meteorology collections are being made and presented by Prof. Cleveland Abbe, sr., of the United States Weather Bureau. They rank probably third in American collections.

CHEMISTRY.

The American Chemical Society, New York, has a library of 5,000 volumes. Columbia University, New York, has a chemistry collection numbering 3,695 volumes, together with a collection on metallurgy of 1,666 volumes. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has a chemical library of 4,318 volumes.

The Franklin Institute Library, Philadelphia, contains 966 volumes relating to chemistry, and 5,681 volumes of periodicals relating to chemistry.

The library of United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., contains a good reference collection of general chemical works, numbering about 3,700 books and pamphlets, of which 2,600 are volumes of periodicals.

The technology department of the Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh, contains about 3,800 volumes on chemistry and 3,000 on chemical technology. It is especially strong in periodical literature in English, French, and German, having all standard sets complete. See *Catalogue of the Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh, 1st series, 1895-1902, pt. 4; 2d series, 1902-1906, pt. 2*. It printed exhaustive bibliographies on "mica," "sodium nitrate industry of Chile," "water softening," "metal corrosion," "refuse and garbage disposal," "malleable castings," etc.

United States Geological Survey library, Washington, D. C., purchased in 1896 a collection of 6,000 chemical dissertations.

Western Reserve University, Evanston Ill. purchased in 1908 the library of Prof. E. W. Morley, which numbers 2,500 volumes, including 2,100 volumes of periodicals in chemistry.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, has the chemical library of Prof. William Ripley Nichols.

GEOLOGY.

The library of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., contains about 70,000 books and 100,000 pamphlets on geology, mineralogy and petrology, paleontology, and the related sciences. It is thought to be the most nearly complete in America in these lines. A collection of 576 books and pamphlets, mostly on early American geology, from the library of the late Dr. Isaac Lea, were presented in 1889 by his daughter, Miss Frances Lea. About 1,000 volumes of scientific serials, transactions of scientific societies, and monographs on geologic subjects, collected by the late Dr. F. V. Hayden while in charge of the United States geological and geographical survey of the Territories, were presented after Dr. Hayden's death in 1887 by his widow. In 1882 about 1,000 volumes, including a valuable collection of reports of early State surveys and Federal exploring expeditions, were purchased from the geologic library of Mr. Robert Clarke, of Cincinnati. In 1888 at the sale of the library of M. Jules Desnoyers, of Paris, 700 books and 2,000 brochures, largely on the geology and paleontology of Europe, were purchased.

Columbia University, New York, has a collection on geology numbering 5,290 volumes, together with 703 volumes on mineralogy.

The American Museum of Natural History, New York, possesses a geological library of 3,000 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets, including the library of the late Prof. Jules Marcou, of Harvard University, acquired in 1888.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., in 1899 received from the late Prof. Marsh his library of 5,000 volumes and a much larger number of pamphlets. Its strength lies in a series of natural history periodicals and in paleontological manuscripts.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, has the geological libraries collected by President William B. Rogers and his brother, Prof. Henry D. Rogers.

The Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh, has a large collection on geology, mineralogy, mineral industry, etc., together with about 2,500 volumes on geology, supplemented by a good collection on mining and metallurgy.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, acquired in 1906, as a gift from Mrs. Russell, the private library of the late Prof. Israel C. Russell, comprising 8,000 volumes.

The Seattle (Wash.) Public Library purchased in 1905 the James C. Kimball Collection on geology, mineralogy, and metallurgy containing 2,080 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets. This is especially strong in material on iron-ore deposits. It includes also much material on monetary science.

MINERALOGY.

The Brush Mineralogical Library, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., contains complete sets of the standard mineralogical and related journals, a considerable number of standard works and mineralogical reports, and a pamphlet collection numbering about 2,000. It is quite complete for its special subject.

The National Museum, Washington, D. C., acquired in 1909 by gift from Mr. Wirt Tassin, for several years assistant curator of mineralogy, his collection of 1,000 pamphlets on mineralogy.

PALEONTOLOGY.

The American Museum of Natural History, New York, has 4,700 volumes relating to paleontology; the New York Botanical Garden, 450 volumes relating to paleobotany.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Harvard University Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., has 47,952 volumes and 44,369 pamphlets, consisting almost exclusively of works relating to zoology and geology. This library, which is largely the gift of Alexander Agassiz, contains the private libraries of Louis Agassiz, H. A. Hagen, L. G. de Koninck, J. D. Whitney, and Christoph Zimmermann.

The American Museum of Natural History, New York, has collections numbering 60,000 volumes, including 20,000 volumes of society transactions and 672 volumes of scientific voyages. The collections of periodicals in New York relating to this group of subjects are listed in the New York Public Library *Bulletin*, 2: 60-84. The New York Society Library has a complete collection of the English editions of White's Natural History of Selborne.

The Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, has a zoological library of about 7,000 volumes and 16,000 pamphlets, which is strong in material dealing with the phyla vermes and arthropoda. It also contains a good working collection on economic entomology.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has a large reference collection of books on natural history, microscopy, and biology, and is especially strong in periodicals and publications of societies devoted to these subjects. On natural history it has about 1,300 books and pamphlets; on microscopy, about 350 books and pamphlets.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute has a "Children's Museum Library" of books on natural history which contains 4,032 volumes, ranging in character from the simplest nature readers for children to technical books and pamphlets for the use of the museum staff.

Western Reserve University, Evanston, Ill., has the private library of Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, which was loaned to the university in 1900. This numbers 2,150 volumes, principally on biology.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, acquired by bequest the valuable biological library of the late Prof. E. D. Cope, numbering about 3,000 volumes. It is especially rich in works on vertebrate anatomy and paleontology.

MICROSCOPY.

The library of the San Francisco Microscopical Society, on permanent deposit at the University of California, Berkeley, numbers about 1,700 volumes, directly bearing on microscopy and its applications to botany, biology, mineralogy, etc.

BOTANY.

The Missouri Botanical Garden Library, St. Louis, which is primarily devoted to pure and applied botany, is very rich in special monographs and floras, periodicals, the proceedings of learned societies and academies, etc., and comprises in all fields about 25,000 books and 85,000 pamphlets. It has

proceedings of societies as follows: On botany, 441, comprising 6,063 volumes; horticulture, 53, comprising 570 volumes; forestry, 4, comprising 30 volumes. Periodicals: On botany, 553, comprising 4,341 volumes; horticulture, 79, comprising 1,241 volumes; forestry, 9, comprising 73 volumes. These include practically all periodicals on these subjects.

The library of the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., contains 12,784 volumes and 10,017 pamphlets, chiefly on systematic botany. The foundation for this collection was the library of the late Prof. Asa Gray. It is especially strong in the classification, gross morphology, and geographic distribution of the flowering plants, ferns, and fern allies.

The New York Botanical Garden library, New York, numbers 16,000 volumes. The periodical collections in New York are listed in the New York Public Library *Bulletin*, 2:18-25.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has a valuable collection of botanical works, numbering about 10,000 volumes, and including many old and rare books and periodicals. It is especially strong in economic botany. A catalogue of publications relating to botany, issued in 1902 as Bulletin 42 of the library, forms a work of 242 pages.

Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, has 36,011 volumes on botany, materia medica, and pharmacy.

Bibliographical Contributions from the Lloyd Library as follows:

- No. 1. Catalogue of the Periodical Literature in the Lloyd Library. 80 p.
- No. 2. Bibliography Relating to the Floras of Europe and Great Britain embracing Botanical Sections K and L of the Lloyd Library. 70 p.
- No. 3. Bibliography Relating to the Floras of Austria, Bohemia, Poland, Hungary, Belgium, Luxemburg, Netherlands, and Switzerland, embracing Botanical section of the Lloyd Library.
- No. 4. Bibliography Relating to the Flora of France, embracing Botanical Section N of the Lloyd Library. p. 135-186.
- No. 5. Bibliography Relating to the Flora of Germany, embracing Botanical Section O of the Lloyd Library. p. 187-260.

REGIONAL.

University of Wyoming, Laramie, has a collection on systematic botany, accumulated particularly with a view to completeness in literature dealing with the plants of the central Rocky Mountain States. It includes complete files of practically all periodicals and all of the floras and manuals that, in whole or part, pertain to the flora of this region.

University of California, Berkeley, has the Brandegee Botanical Library of about 800 volumes, which is particularly devoted to Mexican and Pacific coast botany.

SPECIAL.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, has 1,500 volumes on mycology, including the collection of 1,000 volumes presented by Prof. Holway in 1903. This is a good working library for the whole subject, but is especially strong in early literature and in works on the grain rusts.

Amherst College library, Massachusetts, has a collection relating to lichens, presented by the late Prof. Edward Tuckerman, which numbers 275 volumes, including 800 pamphlets bound in 12 volumes.

ZOOLOGY.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has large collections of books relating to insects and mammals, and a good reference collection relating to birds and general zoology. The collection of entomological works is especially noteworthy, comprising many rare and valuable books and sets of periodicals as well as a large pamphlet collection. The entomological collection is strongest on the economic side. A catalogue of the entomological literature was issued in 1906 as Bulletin 55 of the library. This contains about 5,600 titles.

The library of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, possesses a very complete collection of zoological works and periodicals, in all about 15,000 volumes, including the library of Dr. S. Lowell Elliot, containing 9,500 volumes, and 3,500 pamphlets. (Files of periodicals in New York are listed in the *New York Public Library Bulletin*, 2: 51-55.) Its collections on marine zoology number 1,250 volumes.

CONCHOLOGY.

American Museum of Natural History, Washington, D. C., in 1901 acquired the library of Frederick A. Constable, containing 200 volumes relating to conchology. Its entire conchological library numbers 1,600 volumes.

The National Museum, Washington, D. C., acquired in 1903, as a gift from Dr. Williams H. Dall, honorary curator of mollusks, his collection of about 1,600 bound volumes and 2,000 pamphlets on the mollusca, a special library of great value accumulated by Dr. Dall during many years of research. This museum also acquired in 1874 the library of John C. Jay, containing 850 volumes relating to conchology.

ICHTHYOLOGY.

Leland Stanford Junior University, California, contains about 6,500 volumes and pamphlets on ichthyology. The library is for the most part the gift of David Starr Jordan, the president of the university.

American Museum of Natural History, New York, has the library of Carson Brevoort, containing 2,083 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets relating chiefly to ichthyology.

ENTOMOLOGY.

American Museum of Natural History, New York, has an entomological library numbering 3,100 volumes, including the collection of Mr. Harry Edwards, acquired in 1892. This contains 500 volumes and 1,200 pamphlets. It is especially strong in the literature of lepidoptera.

Harvard University Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., has the entomological libraries of Dr. Christoph Zimmermann and Dr. H. A. Hagen. The serials are practically complete and the collection includes very many of the scarce works of the earlier writers.

The National Museum, Washington, D. C., acquired in 1903, as a gift from Mr. H. G. Hubbard and Mr. E. A. Schwarz, a collection of 800 books and 1,500 pamphlets, having reference mainly to American coleoptera. It has also a complete collection of the entomological writings of Dr. William H. Ashmead.

University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, has 884 bound volumes on entomology. Note also Samuel H. Scudder, *The entomological libraries of the United States, 1880.* (Harvard University Library, *Bibliographical Contributions*, No. 11.) There is a *Catalogue of publications relating to entomology in the library of Department of Agriculture, 1906*, 562 p. (Bulletin 55.)

ORNITHOLOGY.

The American Museum of Natural History, New York, has an ornithological library numbering 2,200 volumes.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has, with few exceptions, all the books and titles cited in Elliott Coues's "List of Faunal Publications Relating to North American Ornithology."

John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill., has a collection of some 1,100 volumes on ornithology, the rarer volumes of which are from the libraries of Henry Professor of Cincinnati, and the Milnes Edwards Library.

Leland Stanford Junior University Library, California, contains about 500 volumes on ornithology. The library, known as the Barbara Jordan Library of Birds, was presented by David Starr Jordan, president of the university.

Baylor University, Waco, Tex., has the J. J. Carroll Collection on ornithology, which is said to include the best collection on Texas ornithology in existence.

ANATOMY.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, acquired in 1908 the working library of Prof. Dr. Wilhelmis, of the University of Leipzig, consisting of upward of 8,500 monographs relating to anatomy. About 2,000 authors are represented.

MEDICINE.

The United States Surgeon General's Library, Washington, D. C., consists of 162,000 volumes, of which 882 volumes relate to Hippocrates; 51 are different editions of the *Opera Omnia*; 433 are editions of separate treatises; and 389 are treatises upon works and doctrines of Hippocrates. See *Index Catalogue, 1180-95, 16 v., 2d ser., 1896-1910, 15 v.* See also *Historical Collection of Medical Classics in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, by F. H. Garrison, Jo. of Am. Med. Assn., 56: 1785-92, June 17, 1911.*

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., acquired in 1882 the library of Dr. J. M. Toner, comprising 27,000 volumes and 12,000 pamphlets. It is strongest in Washingtoniana, biography, particularly of physicians, and in the history of American medicine.

The library of the New York Academy of Medicine comprises 89,000 volumes. It receives currently more than 1,400 different medical journals. See *A List of Current Medical Periodicals and Allied Serials, 1910, 31 p.* The library embraces the well-known library of the New York Hospital, numbering about 25,000 volumes, which includes the John Watson Collection on medical history. It has also the following: The Dr. Samuel S. Purple Collection of American medical periodicals; the Dr. Freeman J. Bunstead Collection on venereal diseases and syphilis; the Dr. Elisha Harris Collection on sanitary science; the Dr. Rudolph A. Witthaus Collection of medical jurisprudence and toxicology; the Dr. A. Jacobi Collections of unthropological journals.

The library of the Medical Society of the County of Kings, Brooklyn, N. Y., comprises 65,000 volumes. It is especially rich in the medical classics, medical incunabula, and medical history and biography. In 1908 it acquired the library of the noted medical bibliophile, Dr. George Jackson Fisher, containing some 5,000 volumes and including a very full collection on books on teratology. In the department of hygiene, public health, and sanitation the library has the private libraries of Dr. A. N. Bell, editor of the *Sanitarian*, and of Dr. Joseph Jones, former health officer of the port of New Orleans. In 1903 it purchased *en bloc* the library of the physicians to the German Hospital and Dispensary of New York, numbering 7,000 volumes and containing complete files of all the most important German medical periodicals.

The library of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, has 90,352 volumes and 105,963 pamphlets. It receives currently 900 medical periodicals. Its collections include the Samuel D. Gross surgical library, of 1,128 volumes, and the J. Stockton Hough library, of 3,247 volumes. In surgery it has 3,632 volumes; in ophthalmology, 1,616 volumes; in gynecology, 2,807 volumes; in yellow fever, 700 works; on the American history of vaccination, 250 works.

Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, acquired in 1881 the Paracelsus collection of Dr. Constantine Herbig, of Philadelphia, containing about 300 volumes. This is said to be complete for everything by and about Paracelsus. In 1894 it acquired the anatomical library of Dr. A. R. Thomas, containing 250 volumes of the rarer works of the earlier anatomical writers. It has almost all books and pamphlets ever published on homeopathy, including all of Hahnemann's works in the original and many rare German editions of the early homeopathic classics; almost complete sets of every periodical ever published by the homeopathic school; society transactions, hospital and dispensary reports, college announcements, etc.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., has the Warrington Dispensary collection of medical classics, presented in 1906 by Mr. William A. Marburg, of Baltimore. This collection numbers 945 volumes, of which 33 are of the period 1531-1600 and 37 of the period 1601-1650. The greater part of the collection belongs to the second half of the 18th century. See *Runcy, M. L., Some Ana of the Marburg Collection, in Johns Hopkins Bulletin 18: 111-19, April, 1907*. It has also the teratological collection, numbering 936 volumes, of Prof. Friedrich Ahfeld, of Marburg University, which was presented by F. M. Jencks, of Baltimore.

The Boston Medical Library has a general medical collection of 66,167 volumes and 37,294 pamphlets. The proportion of periodicals in the whole collection is about two-thirds. Special features of the library are: Anatomy and physiology, 7,608 volumes and 6,081 pamphlets; history of medicine, 1,032 volumes, including the Spring Collection, of 300 volumes on English and American medical history; vaccination, 221 volumes and 300 pamphlets, containing original editions of Jenner and including the special collection of Henry Martin on vaccination and inoculation; ophthalmology, 1,410 volumes and 1,143 pamphlets; otology, rhinology, laryngology, 767 volumes; gynecology and obstetrics, 2,671 volumes and 2,500 pamphlets; dermatology, 1,463 volumes and 1,218 pamphlets.

John Crerar Library, Chicago, has in its medical collection the library of Dr. Nicholas Senn, containing some 18,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets, including the collection of Dr. DuBois Reymond, of Berlin, on physiology, and that of the late Dr. Baum, of Göttingen, on surgery. The Baum collec-

tion, acquired by Dr. Senn in 1885, numbering 3,000 entries, was especially rich in works of the earlier medical and surgical writers and contained 16 Incunabula. See *John Crerar Library. List of Books Exhibited December 3, 1907-January 4, 1908, Including Incunabula and Early Printed Books in the Senn Collection.* Chicago, 1907. This library has also the Martin Collection on gynecology and obstetrics, of 12,000 volumes, which it acquired in 1900. This collection was begun in 1836 by Prof. Edward Martin, and continued by his son, Dr. August Martin.

- The Providence (R. I.) Public Library has on deposit in its building the medical library of the Rhode Island Medical Society, containing 22,500 volumes. This library is especially rich in long sets of periodicals and in ophthalmology and gynecology.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The library of the Minnesota State Board of Health, St. Paul, consists of 4,000 or more books and circulars, most of them bearing on public-health matters, containing reports of various State, provincial, and municipal boards of health; bound periodicals dealing with public-health matters, and books on special subjects, such as communicable diseases, bacteriology, chemistry, sanitary engineering, etc.

PATHOLOGY.

Cornell University Medical College, New York and Ithaca, N. Y., has a collection of pathology numbering over 2,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets. The pamphlets are the working library of the late Prof. Birch-Hirschfeld.

SURGERY.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., acquired in 1900 the library of Phineas S. Conner, late professor of surgery in Dartmouth College, containing between 5,000 and 6,000 books.

Massachusetts General Hospital, Treadwell Library, Boston, contains a collection on surgical anesthesia numbering 4 volumes and 17 pamphlets, with 18 pamphlets on the controversy incident to it.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, acquired in 1900 the working library of Prof. Dr. Hermann Cohn, of the University of Breslau, consisting of 2,000 monographs on ophthalmology, particularly in its relation to school hygiene.

PHARMACY.

The Lloyd Library, Cincinnati, has a collection of 25,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets devoted especially to pharmacy, botany, and to botanic, electric, and Thomsonian medicine. It is especially rich in the literature of mycology, in pharmacopœias, and dispensatories, and in the American literature of pharmacy.

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, Boston, has a general library on chemical, botanical, and pharmaceutical subjects, including the library of Samuel A. D. Sheppard, which was acquired by gift in 1889. The Sheppard Library contains some 3,000 volumes of valuable pharmaceutical, chemical, and botanical literature. An especial feature is the collection of 343 pharmacopœias and 147 dispensatories.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has a reference collection of books on pharmacy, including sets of reports of State pharmaceutical societies and pharmacopœias of foreign countries.

AGRICULTURE.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., contains a very large collection of books, both American and foreign, relating to all aspects of agriculture, and including many old and rare books and sets of periodicals, together with approximately complete sets of publications of State agricultural and horticultural and State experiment stations. The collection as a whole is, without doubt, the largest and most nearly complete in the United States. It aggregates 114,000 volumes and pamphlets. See—

Catalogue of Periodicals and Other Serial Publications (exclusive of United States Government publications) in the library. 1901. 362 p. (Bulletin No. 37) Supplement. 1907. 217 p.

List of Periodicals Currently Received in Library. 1909. 72 p. (Bulletin 75.)

References to Literature of Sugar Beet, Exclusive of Works in Foreign Languages. 1897. 9 p. (Bulletin 16.)

Reference List of Publications Relating to Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms. 1898. 16 p. (Bulletin 20.)

List of Publications Relating to Forestry in Department Library. 1898. 93 leaves. (Bulletin 24.)

Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield, Mass., has a collection of addresses at agricultural fairs.

GENERAL PLANT CULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The Arnold Arboretum, Boston, has a library of more than 24,747 volumes, which is especially rich in books on arboriculture, forestry, and dendrology. It has also a Linneus collection numbering 181 volumes.

Boston Horticultural Society Library has a collection numbering 20,000 volumes, confined to horticulture, botany, agriculture, and kindred subjects; it includes nursery-seed and other catalogues, numbering 4,000 in 1892. It specializes also in botanical works with colored plates.

Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, has a large collection of pre-Linnean works, the foundation for which was laid in the library donated by its owner, the late E. Lewis Sturtevant. A catalogue of the Sturtevant Library has been published in the seventh and fourteenth reports of the Garden. Mr. Sturtevant also presented large collections on landscape gardening and horticulture.

John Crerar Library, Chicago, acquired in 1908 from the estate of the late Edgar Sanders, of Chicago, his collection on floriculture, comprising 200 volumes and a considerable number of pamphlets, some of them rare.

University of California, Berkeley, has about 600 volumes on viticulture, including the more costly and beautiful ampelographies. A considerable portion of the rarer books were acquired at the time the State Viticultural Commission ceased its activities.

For the New York Public Library horticultural periodicals see its *Bulletin*, 2: 26-28.

FORESTRY.

Yale Forest School, New Haven, Conn., has a special library on forestry of 7,000 volumes, containing practically all the important American literature on forestry from the beginning of the movement, and including complete sets of the forestry journals and extensive collections of the lumber journals. It also has a great deal of foreign literature, with most of the German and French forestry journals running back into the 18th century.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has probably the largest collection of books on forestry to be found in the United States. The total is 4,000 volumes and pamphlets. It acquired in 1897 the library of Prof. Franz von Baur, containing about 1,700 foreign books on forestry. A list of works on forestry was published in 1898 as Bulletin 24 of the library.

Cornell University State College of Forestry, Ithaca, N. Y., has 1,100 volumes on forestry.

ANIMAL CULTURE.

VETERINARY MEDICINE.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has a large collection of books relating to domestic animals and veterinary science, including sets of periodicals. Its set of herd, flock, and stud books is probably the most nearly complete in the country. In all it consists of 7,900 volumes and pamphlets, divided as follows: Veterinary science, 2,100 books and pamphlets; dairying, 1,200 books and pamphlets; herd, flock, and stud books, 2,200 books and pamphlets; domestic animals, 2,400 books and pamphlets.

Ohio State University, Columbus, has a very full collection of herd, flock, and stud books, containing about 1,300 volumes, including records of registration of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine of pure-bred registry associations of America, Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Germany. It has very full American and British records, dating back to the original English Short-horn herdbook published in 1822.

Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., has a collection of herd records and registers of the various cattle, horse, sheep, and swine breeders' associations of the United States. The total number is 600 volumes.

The Flower Veterinary Library, established in 1897, is the gift of ex-Gov. Flower to Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., for the use of the State veterinary college at Cornell University. It includes the collection of about 280 volumes made by Dr. John Busted, founder of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons. The Busted Collection was purchased in 1878.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, acquired in 1901-2 the veterinary library of the late Dr. Rush Shippen Huldekoper, containing about 2,000 volumes and including all the important periodicals on the subject, together with many general works.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York, has a library of 3,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets.

THE HORSE.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, acquired in 1894, as a gift, Prof. Fairman Rogers's Collection of works on horses and equitation. The collection contains about 1,000 volumes on all branches of the subject, including breeding, breaking, training, stable management, racing, shoes and shoeing, harnesses, bits and biting, carriages, driving, coach building, laws relating to warranty, anatomy, physiology, cavalry, veterinary science and dentistry, and stable architecture. Many early books from the 16th century, with curious illustrations, are also included. This was said in 1894 to be the best collection in the United States.

Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn., has a collection of about 426 volumes on the horse from the 16th century down, presented to the library by Prof. W. H. Brewer. The collection includes some 250 volumes on horse racing and horsemanship, while the others are upon the anatomy of the horse and horse breeding.

FISH CULTURE AND FISHERIES.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., has a library of about 27,000 volumes which is composed of very full collections on the following subjects: Ichthyology, fisheries, and fish culture (3,000 volumes), angling, zoology; United States, State, and foreign fish commission reports; and scientific voyages and expeditions.

FISHING.

A record of the Walton Collection in the Lenox Library, New York, was printed as number 7 of the "Contributions to a Catalogue of the Lenox Library." This collection, which included the Westwood Library, numbered some 500 volumes. It was particularly strong in editions of "The Compleat Angler," and other early books on the subject of fishing. The collection was later increased, largely as a result of gifts from the Hon. John L. Cadwalader. A catalogue of the complete collection on the subject of fishing and fish culture was printed in the New York Public Library, *Bulletin*, 13:259-307; the works on fish and fisheries were listed in the *Bulletin*, 3:296-312, 334-348.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, acquired, in 1893, the library of Robert Clarke, of Cincinnati, containing 1,813 volumes and pamphlets relating to fish, fish culture, and angling, and including 71 editions of Walton and Cotton's *Compleat Angler*.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., acquired, in 1892, as a gift from Mr. John Bartlett his collection on angling, fishes, and fish culture, numbering 1,014 volumes and 269 pamphlets, including 60 editions of Walton's *Compleat Angler*. See *Bartlett Collection. A list of books on Angling, Fishes, and Fish Culture in Harvard College Library*, by Louise R. Albee. 1898. (*Harvard University Library bibliographical contributions*, No. 51.)

WHALING INDUSTRY.

New Bedford (Mass.) Free Public Library has a collection relating to the whaling industry consisting of about 750 titles, which is considered the largest in the world. It includes 204 log books of whaling voyages. See *Collection of books, pamphlets, log books, pictures, etc., illustrating the whale fishery contained in the New Bedford Public Library*. 1907. 13 p.

HUNTING AND GAME PROTECTION.

A list of works in the New York Public Library relating to sport, shooting, hunting, etc., was printed in its *Bulletin*, 7:164-186, 201-234. This collection does not include works on fox hunting.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has a large collection of books on game preservation, including periodicals, reports of game commissioners, and game laws, to the total of about 700 books and pamphlets.

TECHNOLOGY.

Engineering Societies Library, New York, numbers 50,000 volumes and 500 current periodicals, including the collections of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. A list of the library's files of periodicals now published is given in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Yearbook, 1912, p. 369-389.

The New York Public Library has about 30,000 volumes on technology, of which about 10,000 are files of technological periodicals. The collection is strongest in the older general engineering works, both civil and military, and in the more recent books in the line of chemical engineering, the iron and steel industries. It contains a selection of textbooks and other similar material that gives the result of research printed in the 19th century. A list of its technical periodicals was printed in its *Bulletin*, 2:408-25, 446-66.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, has a collection of civil, mechanical, and sanitary engineering works numbering 14,000 volumes and 5,000 pamphlets. Two hundred and four periodicals and society transactions are currently received.

PATENTS.

The Public Library of the City of Boston has 10,973 volumes of American and foreign patents, enlarged by gifts from the patent offices of each country, by the following number of titles: American, 1,442; English, 7,204; French, 482; German, 1,551.

Franklin Institute Library, Philadelphia, contains 10,294 volumes of records of the patent offices of various countries.

Chicago Public Library has a strong collection on patents, including a complete set of British patents, specifications, and drawings from 1617 to date; also American, French, Canadian, and German patent reports.

The Carnegie Library, of Pittsburgh, patent collection includes complete sets of United States, British, and German patents, and fairly full sets of the patents of Canada, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and a number of other countries.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The American Society of Civil Engineers, New York, has a library of 24,155 titles, including 3,764 on waterways, 3,136 on water supply, and 1,315 on sanitation. Of its 5,868 titles on railroads, 402 are on street railroads and 858 on bridges. See its *Catalogue*, 1900-2, 2 v.

The New York Public Library collections on hydraulic engineering were listed in its *Bulletin*, 11:512-52, 565-626; its collections on bridges and viaducts in its *Bulletin*, 9:296-329, August, 1905.

Brown University, Providence, R. I., has the Corthell collection on river and harbor engineering, numbering 7,000 volumes and pamphlets.

Boston Public Library collections on roads are described in its *Bulletin*, No. 99, 1895.

Pittsburgh Carnegie Library collections on floods and flood protection are listed in its *Flood and flood protection*, 1908. 48 p. *Supplement*, 1911. 19 p. Its collection on steam turbines is given in its *Steam turbines*, 1904. 21 p.

St. Louis Public Library contains 786 volumes relating to building.

SANITARY AND MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING.

The Pittsburgh Carnegie Library has published the following catalogues of its collections on this subject: *Smoke Prevention*, 1907, 18 p. *Refuse and Garbage Disposal*, 1909, 39 p. *Sewage Disposal and Treatment*, 1910, 96 p.

ELECTRICITY.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers library, New York, contains 13,950 books. The library acquired in 1901, as the gift of Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler, the electrical library of the late Latimer Clark, of London, containing 5,498 books and 91 different periodicals and pamphlets bound in 1,378 volumes; 5 incunabula, 52 books of the 16th century and 44 of the 17th, and works dating from 1700, practically complete, including all English books, old and new, and much of the foreign literature, especially the older and rarer. The Clark Library contains practically every known publication in the English language previous to 1886 on magnetism, electricity, galvanism, the loadstone, the mariner's compass, etc., as well as a unique collection of pamphlets relating to early telegraphy, which in 1897 numbered 125 volumes. This is probably the most nearly complete electrical library in existence. See *Catalogue of the Wheeler gift*, 1909, 3 volumes.

The New York Public Library collections on electrical engineering are listed in its *Bulletin*, 6: 426-62, 481-519, 7: 6-29; its collections on illumination, in its *Bulletin*, 12: 686-734.

John Crerar Library, Chicago, acquired in 1908 from the library of the late Dr. Gustav Wiedemann, of Leipzig, a collection of 4,500 pamphlets on electricity.

United States Naval Academy Library, Annapolis, Md., received in 1899 a collection of 1,231 books relating to the theory of electricity from its earliest mention to 1895, gathered by Park Benjamin, class of 1867, and presented to the library by him, R. M. Thompson, class of 1868, and E. J. Berwind, class of 1869, as a memorial of those classes.

Franklin Institute Library, Philadelphia, contains 2,290 volumes relating to electricity and 694 volumes of periodicals.

Pittsburgh Carnegie Library has 1,500 volumes on electricity and electrical engineering, including the trade literature and "house organs" of the leading manufacturers. It has printed the following lists: *Electric Driving in Rolling Mills and Foundries*, 1907, 11 p. *Electric Heating and Cooking*, 1910, 16 p.

MINING AND MINERAL INDUSTRIES.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, has 5,000 volumes on mining engineering and metallurgy, including 87 periodicals regularly received.

Pittsburgh Carnegie Library has published the following lists on this subject: *Mica*, 1908, 18 p.; *Sodium Nitrate Industry of Chile*, 1908, 18 p. *Metal Corrosion and Protection*, 1909, 64 p.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

The technology department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh contains about 3,600 volumes on chemistry and 3,000 on chemical technology; it is especially strong in periodical literature in English, French, and German, having all standard sets complete. The collections are catalogued in *Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh*, first series, 1895-1902, pt. 4; second series, 1902-1908.

The library of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has a good collection of material on chemical technology, especially agricultural chemistry and foods, numbering about 2,000 books and pamphlets.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has published a list of its books on the iron industry, 1907. 25 p.

FERMENTATION AND BREWING.

The library of the Zymotechnic Institute, Chicago, is complete in works on chemical technology pertaining to the food and drink industry.

Wahl-Heinius Institute, Chicago, has about 800 books, bound periodicals, and pamphlets on fermentation industries, chiefly on brewing.

MANUFACTURES.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has a good collection on manufacturing, with special attention to Pittsburgh industries. In 1907 the technology department began the systematic collection and arrangement of the trade literature of manufacturers and dealers. The collection now includes about 3,000 trade catalogues, sets of bulletins, etc., as well as the "house organs" of a large number of firms.

The Free Public Library, of New Bedford, Mass., contains about 350 books on the cotton industry. This is probably the best collection of its kind in the United States. See *A List of Books and Magazine References Bearing on the Cotton Industry, Textiles, and Textile Manufacture*. New and rev. ed. New Bedford, 1905. 21 p.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has published a list of its books on the production and manufacture of sugar. 1910: 238 p.

Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library is collecting all books written in English on shoes and leather. The collection is described in its *Bulletin*, November, 1909.

Salem (Mass.) Public Library has 402 volumes on cookery and domestic science, including 227 volumes received from Mrs. Thomas Hunt. These are mainly publications of the last 50 years. See its *Bulletin*, May, 1898.

MILITARY SCIENCE.

The United States War Department library, Washington, D. C., contains the following works on military arts and science: General (exclusive of periodicals), 1,387; periodicals, 1,850; armies, organization and distribution, 1,705; administration, 1,448; maintenance and transportation, 460; infantry, 609; cavalry, 271; artillery, 1,494; military engineering, 787; total, 10,006. It also has considerable material on military signaling, numbering about 500 volumes and about 200 pamphlets.

United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., has collections on military science numbering 5,337 volumes, divided as follows: Military education; 184; art of war, strategy, etc., 877; infantry, 486; British army, 241; fortifications, 566; history of volunteer regiments 1861-1865, 416; general orders, War Department, 1809-1906, 191; military history, 2,376.

The New York Public Library has a set of British army lists that is almost complete from 1754 to date. Its American Army list lacks but few issues.

John Crerar Library, Chicago, received in 1907 from Dr. Mortimer Frank, of Chicago, a collection of 600 maps of the latter part of the 18th century, including many maps of cities with special reference to their fortification and defense.

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., possesses the military engineering library of Sylvanus Thayer, "father of the United States Military Academy."
The Providence (R. I.) Athenaeum has about 50 books and pamphlets on ballistics, the gift of Col. James M. Ingalls.

NAVAL SCIENCE.

United States Naval Academy Library, Annapolis, Md., contains about 10,000 volumes on naval art and science, divided as follows: Organization and administration, 800; seamanship, 300; ordnance and gunnery, 600; navigation and nautical astronomy, 1,600; shipbuilding, 800; serial publications, 3,000; naval history, 1,500; naval biography, 600; naval and maritime law, 100; naval tactics, 150; nautical dictionaries, 150.

The New York Public Library has about 10,000 volumes on the subject of naval history listed in its *Bulletin*, 8: 261-295, 323-351, 369-393, 423-463, 560-575. A list of works on the subject of naval art and science, navigation, etc., was printed in its *Bulletin*, 11: 239-287, 299-315, 359-398, 420-436. The library also has a set of British navy lists that lacks only about a dozen volumes to make it complete from 1715 to date. The American Navy list also lacks but few issues.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, has a library of naval architecture containing 1,500 volumes and pamphlets on naval architecture, shipbuilding, and marine engineering.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has a French marine collection of 4,100 pieces, including manuscripts, text, drawings, maps, and plates.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIBRARY SCIENCE.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has over 56,000 volumes in bibliography and library science, including about 35,000 volumes on bibliography in general, with 500 volumes on paleography, and 1,500 volumes on stenography.

WRITING AND PALEOGRAPHY.

The New York Public Library has a unique collection relating to penmanship, presented by G. H. S. Shattuck, which numbers 423 volumes.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has 500 volumes on paleography.

The Free Library of Philadelphia has made it a point to collect the photographic and other facsimile reprints of medieval manuscripts. Its collection numbers about 500 volumes.

SHORTHAND.

The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., has a collection of 1,500 volumes on stenography, mainly composed of books published in the United States and representing the modern systems. It is not strong in early material.

The Salem (Mass.) Public Library has a collection on shorthand containing 509 volumes, including the shorthand collection of 224 volumes formerly owned by Mr. Alexander Paterson, of Barnsley, England, presented in 1900 by William H. Gove. The Paterson Collection contains most of the classics of English shorthand in first or early editions, many of which are described in the *Phonetic Journal*. The collection includes also most of the Isaac Pitman publications, among them a complete set of the *Phonetic*

Journal. About 280 volumes out of the whole collection relate to the Isaac Pitman system. The remainder is mainly the "classics of English shorthand;" that is, early editions of the leading systems, such as Bright, Adby, Gurney, Taylor, et al. There are only a few of each author. A few only are publications relating to the systems of the last 50 years.

PRINTING.

The Typographic Library and Museum, Jersey City, N. J., has a collection of about 4,000 volumes relating to the history and practice of typography, printing, type founding, etc., in all countries. The collection includes biographies of printers, examples of printing of all periods, and a collection of prints relating to the same subjects; also publications of printers, societies, books on paper making, first issues of books, magazines, and newspapers in all States of the Union, curiosities of typography, etc. It includes especially the most nearly complete collection of type founders' specimen books of types of all countries, numbering 700 volumes. The collection commences in 1486. Many items are apparently unique. There is also the only attempt at a complete American collection, commencing in 1794. The library also has the most nearly complete collection extant of periodicals in all languages relating to printing, typefounding, engraving, and printers' and publishers' associations. This class of literature commenced in 1834 in Germany; all current periodicals of this class are on file.

The Typotheta of the City of New York have a special library, which in 1902 numbered 2,000 volumes and 1,000 pamphlets, on printing and the graphic arts. The collection includes that portion of the library of David Wolfe Bruce devoted to mechanical typography, presented in 1894, which contained specimen books of all early type founders as well as those of later date; printers' grammars or manuals of printing in various languages, some very rare. The library also has books of authority and reference useful to the proof reader; a collection of specimen books for different type foundries of America, England, France, and Germany, which is said to be one of the largest on this side of the Atlantic. In addition, it has many files of printing journals, including nearly complete files of the older journals. See *Catalogue of the Books in the Library of the Typotheta of the City of New York, With a Subject Index*. New York. De Vinne Press. 1896. 176 p.

The Grolier Club, New York, possesses about 9,000 volumes relating to bibliography, typography, and the allied arts, including 1,200 books which serve as examples of typography, bookbinding, etc. Its collection of microscopic books is described in its annual for 1911, p. 121-51, its collection of books on bookbinding in its annual for 1907, p. 115-84.

The Boston Public Library has published a list of its collections on the history and art of printing. See its *List of books on the history and art of printing and some related subjects in the Public Library of the City of Boston and the libraries of Harvard College and the Boston Athenæum*. Boston, 1906. 14 p.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has 2,712 volumes and pamphlets on printing.

LIBRARY SCIENCE.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has about 1,200 volumes on library science, history, and catalogues of libraries.

The Free Library of Philadelphia has collected over 400 bound volumes of library reports, monthly bulletins, catalogues, etc., and over 3,000 pamphlets.

Illinois University, Urbana, prints a *List of Library Reports and Bulletins*, 1912. 22 p. See its *Bulletin*, v. 9, No. 12.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., has given particular attention to procuring catalogues of incunabula and of manuscripts in European libraries.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., has a collection of editions of the *Philobiblon* of Richard de Bury.

Connecticut State Library, Hartford, contains the Charles T. Wells Collection, containing over 1,600 volumes relating to New England and American bibliography.

The Newberry Library, Chicago, has 4,620 volumes and pamphlets on bibliography.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF IMPORTED COLLECTIONS.

By Isadore G. Mudre.

Date.	Collector.	Acquired by	Subject	Volumes.	Pamphlets.
1818	Prof. Ebeling, of Hamburg.	Harvard	American history	3,200	
1838	Leander Van Ess	Union Theological Seminary	Theology	13,000	
1852	Dr. C. H. Rinck, of Darmstadt.	Lowell Mason; gift to Yale, 1873.	Music		
1853	August Neander, of Berlin	Rochester Theological Seminary	Church history	4,600	
1854	Prof. J. U. Philo, of Halle	Yale	Ecclesiastical history	4,000	
1856	Prof. G. C. F. Lücke, of Göttingen.	Harvard Divinity School	Theology	4,000	
1866	R. J. Van den Meulen, of Amsterdam ("Tank" collection).	State Historical Society of Wisconsin.	Books in Dutch language.	5,000	
1868	Prof. Franz Bopp, of Berlin.	Cornell	Comparative philology	2,500	
1869	Johann Schultze	Northwestern University.	Classics	11,250	9,000
1871	R. von Mohl	Yale	Political science		
1871	Prof. K. H. Rau, of Heidelberg.	University of Michigan	Political economy	6,076	
1872	Bought through B. F. Stevens, of London.	Wesleyan University	Early history of English Wesleyans.	700	1,000
1882	Dr. J. C. Bluntschli, of Heidelberg.	Johns Hopkins	Law; Swiss history	1,800	3,000
1886	Cornelius Walford	Equitable Life Assurance Society.	Insurance	4,100	
1887	Dr. Leopold von Ranke, of Berlin.	Syracuse University	Medieval history	16,570	3,500
1887	Wilhelm Schott	Western Reserve	Germanic philology and literature.	12,000	
1888	Jules Desnoyers, of Paris	U. S. Geological Survey	Geology and paleontology of Europe.	700	2,000
1888	August Reifferscheid	Lake Forest University	Classical philology and literature.	4,000	
1888	F. A. Pott, of Halle	University of Pennsylvania.	Philology	4,000	
1880	Count Pio Ressa	Newberry Library	Music		
1890	Dr. Gustave Bauer, of Leipzig	Haverford College	Ecclesiastical history	8,000	
1892	Dr. Paul de Lagarde, of Berlin	New York University	Semites	5,256	
1893	Prof. Friedrich Zarncke, of Leipzig	Cornell	Germanic philology	13,000	
1894	W. A. Copinger of the Middle Temple.	General Theological Seminary, New York.	Latin Bibles	1,364	
1894	Prof. Herman Sauppe of Göttingen.	Bryn Mawr College	Classical philology	9,000	7,000
1895	Prof. Rudolf Hildebrand, of Leipzig	Leland Stanford University.	Germanic language and literature.	5,652	
1896	Ernst Curtius, of Berlin	Yale	Classical archaeology	3,500	3,500
1896	Prof. Reinhold Bechstein, of Rostock.	University of Pennsylvania.	German language and literature.	15,000	3,000
1896	Count Paul Riant, of Paris	Yale	Scandinavian history, etc.	5,000	16,000
1897	Rev. Horatius Bopar	Cornell	Hymnology	224	
1897	Prof. Franz von Bar	U. S. Department of Agriculture.	Forestry	1,700	
1897	Thomas W. Stanford, of Melbourne.	Leland Stanford University.	Australia	2,148	
1898	W. A. Copinger	Free Library, Philadelphia.	Incunabula	600	
1898	Geheimer Regierungsrath Schneider	Northwestern University.	German literature		
1899	Count Paul Riant	Harvard	Ottoman Empire	7,640	1,192
1901	Latimer Clark, of London	American Institute of Electrical Engineers.	Electricity	7,000	
1901	Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte.	Newberry Library	Philology	16,500	
1901	Francis Hindes Groom, of Edinburgh.	Boston Athenæum	Gypsies	131	
1901	Bishop Stubbs, of Oxford	Congregational Library, Boston.	English history	6,000	
1902	Privy Councillor Ludwig Wiess	Cornell	German school programs	5,400	
1902	Prof. Birch-Hirschfeld	Cornell	Pathology		
1902	Robert W. Lowe, of London.	Harvard	Drama	780	47
1902	Prof. Eisenlohr, of Heidelberg.	Cornell	Egyptology	900	
1904	Konrad von Maurer	Harvard	German and Scandinavian law and history.	9,937	

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Date.	Collector.	Acquired by—	Subject.	Vol- umes.	Pam- phlets.
1903	Dr. Emil Hübnor, of Berlin.	New York University.	Classical language and literature.	4,168	2,223
1904	Dr. M. Kayserling, of Budapest.	Hebrew Union College.	Judaica and Hebraica.	3,000	6,000
1904	C. V. Gerritsen, of Amsterdam.	John Crerar Library.	Sociology and economics.	18,000	15,000
1904	Prof. Martin Hattala, of Prague.	Library of Congress.	Slavic philology.	1,500	
1904	Prof. Karl Weinhold.	University of California.	German literature.	6,000	
1904	Dr. Albrecht Weber, of Berlin.	Library of Congress.	Sanskrit.	3,018	1,002
1905	Willard Fiske.	Cornell.	Iceland.	8,500	
1905	do.	do.	Petrarch.	3,500	
1905	H. G. Heggtweit, of Christiania.	Augsburg Seminary.	Scandinavian history and theology.	5,000	
1905	Henrik Jorgen Hultfeldt Kaas.	Library of Congress.	Scandinavia.	5,000	
1906	Prof. Richard Heinzel, of Vienna.	George Washington University.	German literature.	7,500	
1906	Alexander Paterson, of Barnesley, England.	Salem Public Library.	Shorthand.	224	
1907	Prof. Curt Wachsmuth, of Leipzig.	George Washington University.	Greek and Roman archaeology.	7,900	
1907	Gennadius Vasilievich Yudin.	Library of Congress.	Russia.	80,000	
1907	Rev. Walter Beziey, of East Hyde, England.	Harvard.	Anagrams.		
1907	Prof. Edouard Koschwitz, of Königsberg.	Dartmouth.	Romance languages.	2,000	
1908	Señor Montt, of Santiago de Chile.	Harvard.	South America.	2,194	1,622
1908	Dr. Gustav Wiedermann, of Leipzig.	John Crerar Library.	Electricity.		4,500
1909	Prof. Adolf Kirchhoff, of Berlin.	University of Nevada.	Archæology and epigraphy.	2,200	1,790
1909	Eberhard Schrader.	General Theological Seminary, New York.	Assyriology.	2,200	2,500
1910	Bishop Bang, of Christiania.	University of Minnesota.	Scandinavia.	5,000	
1910	Ivan Turgenev.	Vassar College.	European history.	493	

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