

BULLETIN OF
THE JOHN RYLANDS
LIBRARY
MANCHESTER

VOL. 33

MARCH, 1951

No. 2

NOTES AND NEWS

IT is with sincere regret that we have to record the death of Sir Edward William Spencer Cavendish, 10th Duke of Devonshire, which took place on Sunday, the 26th of November, 1950, at his home, Compton Place, near Eastbourne.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., M.B.E.
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In 1920, as Marquess of Hartington, he was made a Trustee of this Library, which is a life appointment.

Born on the 6th of May, 1895, the elder son of the 9th Duke, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and after his father's succession to the dukedom in 1908 took the courtesy title, traditional in his family, of Marquess of Hartington. During the war of 1914-18 he served with distinction in Egypt, Gallipoli and France and worked also at the War Office. Subsequently he served in the British Mission in Paris and was a member of the British Peace delegation. In 1923 he was elected Member of Parliament (Unionist) for West Derbyshire, a seat which he held until, in 1938, he succeeded his father. His distinguished political career was worthy of the traditions of his family and for many years he played a leading part in the affairs of his country. Among the high offices he held were those of Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs (1936-40), for India and Burma (1940-42) and for the Colonies (1943-45). In 1936 he had been appointed Chairman of the Overseas Settlement Board, his tenure of that office being notable for the particular attention he paid to the problem of immigration. From 1919 to 1920 he served as Mayor of Buxton and had been Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire since 1938. In the latter year he was also elected High Steward of Cambridge University and in January

1939 was installed as Chancellor of the University of Leeds, both appropriate offices for the owner of the magnificent Chatsworth library. He took a keen interest in the welfare of the John Rylands Library and throughout his long association with it attended meetings in his capacity as Trustee whenever possible.

In 1917 he married Lady Mary Cecil, daughter of the fourth Marquess of Salisbury. His elder son was killed in action in 1944, while serving with the Coldstream Guards, and the family honours devolve upon his younger son, born in 1920, who assumed the title of Marquess of Hartington after the death of his brother.

The deposit in the Library by Raymond Richards, Esq., of his important manuscript collection was announced in our last number. This collection has now been sorted and arranged, and it is possible to give a fuller indication of its contents. Preliminary Hand-Lists have also been compiled and are available for consultation in the Library, pending publication. The Raymond Richards Collection, as it will be known, consists of three distinct entities: the Keele Muniments, the Bromley-Davenport Papers, and Miscellaneous Historical Materials acquired by Mr. Richards from various sources.

THE
RAYMOND
RICHARDS
COLLECTION.

The Keele Muniments, the family archives of the Sneyds of Keele Hall, co. Stafford, cover seven centuries and form one of the largest and most complete collections of this kind. Almost every type of family record is represented: early charters, manorial and estate documents, inventories, legal papers, business papers (some relating to Staffordshire mines and tileries), and correspondence, both private and official. Included are thousands of title-deeds and allied records concerning properties in over one hundred and twenty places in eighteen counties; the larger groupings relate to Keele, Bradwell, Burslem, Cold Norton, Hulton, Knutton, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Norbury, Norton-on-the-Moors, Sneyd Green, Swinner-

1. THE
KEELE
MUNIMENTS.

ton, Tunstall and Wolstanton, co. Stafford, Christleton and Willaston, co. Chester, and Romney, Kent. Manorial documents occur of Abbey Hulton (1733-1840 *passim*), Keele (1328-1841 *passim*), Newcastle-under-Lyme (1670-71, 1805-09 *passim*), Norton-on-the-Moors (1565-66, 1603-24 *passim*), Rowley (1399-1403), Trentham (1763), Tunstall cum membris (1326-1841), Turley (1685-97 *passim*) and Willaston (1586-1745 *passim*). But perhaps the most interesting feature is the mass of private correspondence, numbering some 4500 items and dating from the sixteenth century to the twentieth. This correspondence should prove a valuable source for the political and social historian, for the Sneyds were in close contact with the leading families of their day. Among the larger blocks, for example, is correspondence of Lady Chester (seventeenth-eighteenth centuries); the Fitzgibbons, Earls of Clare (over 800 letters, eighteenth-nineteenth centuries); Robert Curzon, 14th Baron Zouche, well-known as a traveller and as author of the classic "Visits to Monasteries in the Levant"; the political hostess, Frances, 1st Marchioness of Bute; George, 1st Baron Dover and his wife; Mary, Duchess of Gloucester (d. 1857); the Grevilles (Lady Charlotte, the diarist Charles, and Henry William); the Harrowby family (notably Susan, 1st and Frances, 2nd Countess); Sarah, 5th Countess of Jersey; Prince Augusto Ruspoli; the Sutherland family (particularly the 2nd Duchess, Harriet); the Westminster family (notably the 2nd Marquess and his wife); George Matthew Fortescue (son of the 1st Earl Fortescue); Charles Bertie Percy (son of the 1st Earl of Beverley); Henry Vincent of the Queen's Remembrancer's Office; Charles Baring Wall, M.P.; and Henry Downing Whittington. Over sixty other peerage families are represented in addition to those already mentioned. A particularly valuable section consists of letters and papers on Irish and political affairs (c. 1784-1802) addressed to the statesman and diplomatist William Eden, 1st Baron Auckland. Among individual correspondents of note occurring in the collection are the Irish statesman John Beresford, Canning, Castlereagh, the Irish Under-Secretary Edward Cooke, Peel, Pitt, Lord John Russell, Wellington and Lady Caroline Lamb.

The Bromley-Davenport Papers comprise, firstly, estate papers of Davies Davenport, and, secondly, trading accounts of William Davenport. The former, which fill forty-four volumes dating between the 1770s and the 1830s, include tenants' accounts, stewardship accounts, cash accounts, household expenses, and a fine series of bailiffs' accounts (1783-1835 *passim*), mainly relating to Cheshire. The trading accounts of William Davenport are of particular importance. Contained in sixteen volumes, they consist of eighteenth century Bill Books, Letter Books, Cash Books, Waste Books, Accounts of Bead Sales, Ledgers, and, perhaps most noteworthy, Ships' Books covering over fifty voyages made between 1763 and 1786, the whole providing an invaluable source for the history of the Liverpool slave trade. The Bromley-Davenport Papers have been temporarily loaned by Mr. Richards to Liverpool University, where economic historians are already working on them. On the completion of this work they are to be housed with the rest of the Raymond Richards Collection in our Charter Rooms.

2. THE
BROMLEY-
DAVENPORT
PAPERS.

Mr. Richards' collection of Miscellaneous Historical Materials at present numbers some 4000 manuscript items. The largest single unit consists of muniments of the late Field-Marshal Lord Chetwode; these, which relate mostly to co. Chester, date from the twelfth century onwards. Other family groups are those of Smallwood (co. Chester), Hankinson (co. Chester), Devereux (mainly co. Hereford), and Finch (mostly eighteenth century correspondence). Miscellaneous deeds, papers and allied records concerning twenty other counties also occur, together with many individual documents of interest, e.g. a bull of Pope Urban III. Another section comprises autograph letters and autographs and here, among well-known figures, are holographs of, for example, John Knox (a letter), Tennyson (a poem) and George Borrow (a poem), as well as a collection of letters to Lady Dorothy Neville, of which thirty-three are from Edward VII and thirty from Lord Randolph Churchill. In addition, many miscellaneous manuscript volumes are included,

3. MISCELLA-
NEOUS
HISTORICAL
MATERIALS.

perhaps the most interesting being a Commonplace Book and Diary of Joseph Warburton of Bowdon, co. Chester (1707), a Liverpool Poll Book of 1790, Muragers' Accounts of the City of Chester for 1801-09, a transcript of Cockersand Cartulary made (Feb. 1838) for the famous collector Sir Thomas Phillipps, and a Receipt and Account Book for the Parish of Wildboarclough in the Macclesfield Union, 1836-48. In addition to manuscripts, the Miscellaneous Historical Materials include several file boxes of engravings, prints and drawings (formerly in the library of the Earl of Crawford) and collections of photographs and maps.

In January the Library received a further addition to its already extensive Cheshire materials by the deposit of the valuable High Legh muniments, which have been entrusted to our care by their owner, C. L. S. Cornwall-Legh, Esq., of High Legh House, Knutsford. The existence of this collection has, of course, long been known to students of Cheshire history, but perhaps its extent and importance have not been fully realised, for the bulk of it still remains to be explored. It includes many thousands of documents of all kinds and covers the centuries between the thirteenth and the twentieth. Among the more voluminous sections are deeds of the Leghs of East Hall, the Leghs of Adlington, and the Leghs of Swinehead, in Cheshire, of the Cornwalls of Salop, and of the Chambres of Plâs Chambres in Denbighshire. Many other Cheshire deeds and charters, dating from the early Middle Ages onwards, are also to be found, such as those relating to Alraham, Chester, Eaton, Goldburne, Hargrave, Knutsford, Lymm, Manley, Mere, Millington, Pickmere, Sale, and Thornton le Moors. Nor is Cheshire the only county represented, for there is an extensive collection of similar materials concerning Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire and London, as well as a smaller Lancashire group (chiefly Barton-upon-Irwell, Manchester and Openshaw). Some idea of the field covered and of the variety of documents which occurs may be obtained from the outline printed by Earwaker in his "The Ancient Charters and Deeds

THE
CORNWALL-
LEGH
MUNIMENTS.

at High Legh, Cheshire" (1888), but, it should be added, Earwaker's list deals with only part of the collection now deposited by Mr. Cornwall-Legh. In addition to the materials there indicated, there are several hundreds of both medieval and later deeds and allied records, mostly relating to Cheshire; letters, papers and receipts, including fifty-five file boxes of estate and business correspondence and a series of letters from the famous architect Nash and the landscape-gardener Repton; a considerable number of manuscript volumes (rentals, ledgers, letter books and the like) and journals; and a fine collection of estate and other maps. A detailed examination of the whole is now in process and it is hoped shortly to publish a fuller account of its contents.

Fifteenth century English manuscripts bearing indications of having been "marked for the press" by the early printers are rare. Rylands English MS. 2, a finely executed mid-fifteenth century manuscript of John Lydgate's "Fall of Princes", contains a series of interesting marginal numberings which have recently been examined in this connexion by Miss Margery M. Morgan of Royal Holloway College, who has made a careful comparison of the text with that printed by Pynson in 1494. Miss Morgan has kindly contributed the following account of her findings: "This MS. seems to have been used as the 'copy' for Pynson's 1494 edition of the *Fall of Princes*.¹ Folios 140 (beginning of the Seventh Book) to the end contain a complete series of marginal numbers corresponding to pages within signatures in Pynson's text. At the point where each fresh gathering of the printed book begins, the letter of the signature is also given (e.g. 'C 1' on fol. 149^{r.}, 'D 1' on fol. 156^{r.}). Pynson's book is in eights, except for the last gathering of 3 leaves only; the marginal numbers in the MS. run to 16 each time, but to 6 only at the end. Such a method of marking off pages within signatures was employed by Wynkyn de Worde's

A SPECIMEN
OF EARLY
PRINTER'S
COPY:
RYLANDS
ENGLISH
MS. 2.

¹ This suggestion was communicated privately to the writer of this note by Mr. A. I. Doyle, and so prompted the examination of the MS. on which the following remarks are based.

compositors in the MSS. discussed by Gavin Bone (*The Library*, 4th Ser., Vol. XII), and is to be seen in Bodl. MS. Eng. th. d. 36, from which Pynson printed *Dives and Pauper* in 1493. It seems probable that the marks were originally to be found throughout the present volume: occasional figures remain in the early part of the MS. (e.g. fols. 12^v, 21^v, 22^r, 39^v, 40^r, 40^v, 41^r, 41^v; the signature, 'g l', very faint, can be seen on fol. 42^r, 'm l' on fol. 75^v) and traces of erasure are evident at nearly every place where we might expect similar page numbers, if we assume that the compositor marked off each page as it was set up. The printer himself may have been responsible for the erasures for it is evident that great care was taken with the MS., presumably that it might be returned to a patron in good condition. It is worth noting that a number of tiny, very neat, marginal corrections found in the MS. are included in Pynson's text (e.g. fol. 56^v, last line of 1st col.; fol. 62^r; fol. 144^r, 3 ll. from the end; fol. 156^v); these, too, may be the printer's unobtrusive marks.

"H. Bergen, in the E.E.T.S. edition of the *Fall of the Princes*, has commented on the general textual agreement between Rylands Eng. MS. 2 and Pynson's first edition: 'The text of P 1 was taken from a manuscript very much like Jersey-Rylands, which omitted the Lucrece stanzas, the Rome stanza, the Chapter on the Governance of Poets and the two Envoys to Duke Humphrey, but included all the chapter headings.'¹ This is also the only MS. that includes the 'Grenacres' Envoy printed by Pynson. Indeed, allowing for modernisation and normalisation of forms and a very occasional small printer's error, the texts appear to be identical.

"Pynson may have started with the idea of printing the MS. page for page. His text, like the MS., is arranged in double columns; the first column of fol. 1 in the MS. contains 46 lines, while Pynson's first page has 46 lines to the column and there are 46-47 lines to the column throughout the printed book. This is reminiscent of the way the 1493 text of *Dives and Pauper* reflects the arrangement of Bod. MS. Eng. th. d. 36 in double columns of 37 lines each.

¹ *Lydgate's Fall of Princes*, E.E.T.S., Extra Series, No. 124, part IV p. 106.

“The second column of Rylands Eng. MS. 2 contains 49 lines, however, and the number increases later in the volume. Thus Pynson’s text is 3 lines out at the end of the first page, only one line out on fol. a 8 (= MS. fol. 6^r), but elsewhere diverges more and more from the manuscript in this respect. The plan thus proved generally impracticable and was soon abandoned for another system, designed to help the compositor keep his place as he turned to the setting up of each fresh page of type: the consistent ending of each page with the last line of a stanza.

“The very length of the MS., its nearly complete state (one leaf only is missing, between fol. 85 and fol. 86), and the fine condition in which it has survived, give it a place of honour among such specimens of early printer’s copy still extant. The care taken of it by Pynson’s workmen was not in vain.”

During the past six months many books of importance have been added to the Library. Outstanding among them is the beautiful facsimile of “The Book of Kells”, published in Bern by Urs Graf Verlag. Of the 339 leaves of the manuscript nearly fifty pages have been printed in colour by Otto Walter, Ltd., of Olten, from colour blocks made by F. F. Schwitter, Ltd., of Basle. They show a great advance on earlier facsimiles of the manuscript and set a new standard in colour reproduction of such books. Equally fine are the pages reproduced in heliogravure by Funke & Saurenmann and Stierli of Zurich from photographs by Fine Art Engravers, Ltd., of London, and the two volumes, delightfully bound in vellum by Olten, form a magnificent example of modern Swiss book-production. They are to be followed by a further volume containing an introduction by Dr. E. H. Alton and an essay on the ornament of the manuscript by Professor Peter Meyer.

Three works of first-rate importance in their respective fields, issued by the British Museum, have been added to the collection. To our palæographical section has been added the long-awaited “Catalogue of additional manuscripts, 1921-1925”, while the bibliographical section is greatly enriched by

PRINTED
BOOKS:
ACQUISITIONS BY
PURCHASE.

Part VIII of the "Catalogue of books printed in the XVth century now in the British Museum", which deals, in the masterly manner of the earlier volumes, with books printed in France and French-speaking Switzerland. The first volume, with an accompanying volume of plates, of the catalogue of "Italian drawings in the Department of Prints and Drawings", by Mr. Popham and Mr. Pouncey, inaugurates a series planned to cover all the Italian drawings in the British Museum, which will form an invaluable tool for all students of Italian art. The first volume of an important new series, "Monumenta Chartæ Papyraceæ", has also been acquired. Its subject, "Watermarks, mainly of the XVIIIth century", is one which its author, Mr. Heawood, late librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, has made peculiarly his own. To our oriental collection has been added Wensinck's monumental "Concordance de la tradition musulmane".

Efforts have been continued to complete Continental series fallen into arrears during the war. As a result several important sets have been brought up to date, notably "Analecta Vaticano-Belgica", "Franziskanische Studien", "Zeitschrift fuer die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft", "Inscriptiones Italiæ", and the "Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études. Sciences Historiques". The Library has also commenced to subscribe to several additional periodicals, including "Sefarad", "Revue des droits de l'antiquité", and "Zeitschrift der Savigny Stiftung. Kanonistische Abteilung". In each case it has been possible to obtain a complete set of the periodical.

Several gaps in the collection have been filled from the catalogues of second-hand booksellers at home and abroad. An interesting addition is the catalogue, made by the Duke of Cassano-Serra in 1807, of the early printed books in his possession. Although these books, absorbed into the Spencer collection by the second Earl Spencer, are now in this Library, no copy of this catalogue had hitherto been on the shelves. A copy of Pettersen's great "Norsk Boglexikon", 1908-24, has been acquired, and "Les Psautiers manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques de France", by the Abbé Leroquais, has been added to that author's splendid series of works on manuscript liturgies

in France. A welcome acquisition is the "Herald and genealogist", 1863-74, by J. G. Nichols; the other genealogical journals edited by him are already in the Library. Other important acquisitions are the "Corpus Sigillorum Neerlandicorum", 1937-40, Gay's "Glossaire archéologique du moyen âge", 1887-1928, and Daniel Gurney's "Records of the House of Gournay", 1848-58, considered to be one of the best family histories written.

Since the last issue of the BULLETIN the Library has acquired 385 volumes by gift, 145 volumes presented by 44 individual donors and 240 volumes by 72 institutions. The Library continues to benefit from gifts in exchange from libraries and academic institutions in many parts of the world, and important gifts of their publications have been received from the Universities of Groningen, of Helsingfors and of Utrecht, as also from Manchester University Press. It has been a great pleasure to receive from the Academia das Ciencias de Lisboa, for the first time since the war, a gift of a considerable number of its publications, and thus to renew exchange relations which had formed a tie between the two institutions for a great many years. Among the institutions with which exchanges have recently been arranged are the Československi Orientální Ustav of Prague, the Société d'Archéologie Copte of Cairo, the Universidad de Santo Domingo and the Libraries of the University of Kentucky.

GIFTS TO
THE
LIBRARY.

Certain individual donations are of considerable importance. A number of Hebrew books have been purchased from the Fund established for that purpose by the family of N. Kingsley, Esq. These include a collection (22 volumes) of the works of Zuri-Rezek on Jewish law. To Richard Hawkin, Esq., of Darwen, the Library is indebted for renewed evidence of his interest in its collections. His latest gift is a group of twenty-five volumes containing 270 pamphlets and offprints of archæological, historical and topographical interest relating, for the most part, to Yorkshire. The gift also includes two broadsides, one, of considerable rarity, being "An Account of the Alarming and Destructive Fire at York Minster, with an Extract from the

Life of Jonathan Martin, the supposed Incendiary", printed by Kendrew, at York, in 1829. There is a fine series of eighteenth century and early nineteenth century guide books to York, Beverley, Whitby, and other towns. There are also interesting Eugene Aram items, and, in a volume of Sheffield pamphlets, an account of a meeting held in that town "to demand an inquiry into the tragical events committed at Manchester on the 16th of August", i.e. the Peterloo massacre.

A most important gift, made by George H. Viner, Esq., F.S.A., of Heathfield, in fulfilment of a promise made to the late Librarian many years ago, is an almost complete collection of the bookplates designed by Charles William Sherborn, R.E. Sherborn served an apprenticeship to a silver-plate engraver and afterwards practised his craft in Paris, Italy and Geneva before setting up in business in London, in 1856, as a jewellers' engraver. It was a branch of the engraver's profession which gave little scope for his skill, and, as he did not meet with financial success, in 1872 he gave up business in favour of independent work as an engraver and etcher. He gained a livelihood mainly from reproduction-work, although his original etchings have considerable merit. It is, however, in the series of about 450 bookplates which he produced between 1860 and 1912 that his fine engraving technique came into its own. His work with the graver has never been surpassed and his bookplates, mainly armorial, but some pictorial and some including portraits, are highly valued by collectors. Mr. Viner who, with Sherborn himself, prepared the "Catalogue of his Bookplates" which appeared in C. D. Sherborn's "Sketch of the Life and Work" of his father, states that the collection, which comprises 1583 plates in various states and is preserved in ten boxes, lacks seven plates only, the places of which are filled by photographs. The collection is of particular interest in this Library for it contains the bookplates designed for Mrs. Rylands in 1894 and 1898, and the Governors feel privileged to give a home to one of the most complete collections in existence of the work of this distinguished designer.

THE VINER
COLLECTION
OF SHER-
BORN
BOOK-
PLATES.

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In addition to these donations a number of learned societies and other bodies have continued to present copies of their periodical publications.