



A full-page miniature from the Rylands manuscript of the Commentary of St. Beatus on the Apocalypse. Spain, 12th cent.

It illustrates a legend, given on the previous folio, concerning the destruction of Satan by Christ.

BULLETIN OF
THE JOHN RYLANDS
LIBRARY
MANCHESTER

Edited by the Librarian

VOL. 41

MARCH, 1959

No. 2

NOTES AND NEWS

THIS full page picture in vivid colours is one of the most striking in the Rylands Beatus manuscript. The bird has a green and yellow neck, blue wings and tail and a red body. The serpent is blue in colour.

THE
FRONTISPIECE

The Commentary of Beatus on the Apocalypse is a manuscript of the second half of the twelfth century and is one of the treasures of the Library. It is profusely illustrated. At one time it was in the library of the Marquis d'Astorga. When his books were sold it passed into the possession of the famous French bibliophile Firmin-Didot whose bookplate it still contains. It was brought to England in 1879.

Among recent accessions to the Library is a collection of personal and political papers of Sir John Bowring (1792-1872) and his family. Perhaps best known as a linguist, a political economist and an administrator in the Far East, Bowring had a varied career. As a young man he was the intimate friend of Jeremy Bentham, for whom he edited the *Westminster Review* and, later, his collected works. During the 1830s he gained considerable experience in the fields of economics and commerce as the result of his employment by the government on various missions in Europe and the Near East. It was on his return from one of these that, in 1838, he met Cobden in Manchester and became associated with the formation of the Anti-Corn Law League. From 1835 to 1837 he represented Kilmarnock in Parliament and in 1841 was elected member for Bolton as a repealer. Alarmed at the trade

THE BOWRING
PAPERS

depression which threatened his fortune, invested in ironworks in Glamorganshire, he obtained in 1849, through his friendship with Palmerston, the post of Consul at Canton. In December 1853 he became Superintendent of Trade and Plenipotentiary to China and the following year was appointed Governor of Hong Kong and Chief Superintendent of Trade, a post he held until May 1859; as such he was responsible for establishing diplomatic and commercial relations with Siam in 1855. Bowring returned to England in 1859 and passed the remainder of his life in comparative inactivity.

The collection numbers some 1,000 letters and papers, of which two thirds directly concerns Bowring himself. The bulk of these relates to his activities in the Far East. Bowring held high office there at an important period in Anglo-Chinese relations and this collection is of value as containing two series of letters in which his views are expressed with particular frankness. They were written to his sons Edgar and Frederick. The former, no doubt because of his position at the Board of Trade, was his special confidant and to him, between 1849 and 1859, Bowring addressed some 270 lengthy and informative letters. Of these, 239 survive in the present acquisition. Bowring was a vigorous, sometimes precipitate reformer, eager to realize his ideas and impatient of "the old drag horses at home" and "the solemn formalities of dishonest official correspondence". His comments and criticisms relate to almost every aspect of affairs, from the broader problems of administration to local activities. He urged a complete re-organization of the whole colonial and consular system, with more emphasis on trade, for, to him, "the increase in Trade is the only object of Diplomacy in China". He was in despair at Governmental indifference to Chinese affairs and the false reliance on officials at Hong Kong; "as well", he writes, "study Great Britain from the Eddystone Lighthouse". For all these drawbacks he was convinced he had remedies. Together with official policy, the failings of those charged with its execution are examined, in particular Davis and Bonham, his predecessors as Plenipotentiary. The activities of the Imperial Commissioners Keying and Seu are naturally dealt with at length. No less interesting and pungent are his comments on the political

and commercial events of these years. Among other aspects on which he enlarges are the Shanghai Duty question, the opening of Japan, the Taiping Rebellion, the Inspectorship system, the Treaty with Siam, and relations with European and Chinese merchants. The lorcha "Arrow" affair, the subsequent military operations, Lord Elgin's mission and the events leading to Bowring being superseded as Plenipotentiary and relieved of the Superintendency receive, as one might expect, particular mention both in the letters to Edgar and in the parallel series to his other son, Frederick. The latter consists of 230 letters, of which seventy-four are concerned directly with Chinese affairs. Those for 1855-8 are particularly full and, in addition to the matters which the two series have in common, Bowring deals more specifically in his letters to Frederick with the question of law reform in the Far East. Frederick was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a barrister.

Also in the collection may be mentioned letters from Sir John to his first wife and other members of his family; miscellaneous correspondence of Edgar Bowring, including five letters from the radical politician Joseph Hume concerning the Shanghai Duty question (1854-5); letters, papers and diaries of Frederick Bowring; and a large group of letters to Katherine Bowring when in India from her mother Eliza Jane Bellasis. Katherine was the second wife of Sir John's third son Lewin Bentham Bowring, who was private secretary to Lord Canning (Viceroy of India) and Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

The Library's collection of manuscript materials relating to John Ruskin is already extensive. In 1953 we received from Mrs. H. D. Rawnsley of Allan Bank, RUSKIN
LETTERS Grasmere, Westmorland, a donation of 600 letters and papers relating to him, of which over 500 are in his hand (BULLETIN, Vol. 37, pp. 3 ff). Additions to this were made in 1957 consisting of letters from Carlyle to Ruskin and his father and letters from Ruskin to Mrs. A. C. Strode and her daughter (Ibid. Vol. 40, pp. 3-4). Various aspects of this collection have been considered in the pages of the BULLETIN by Mr. Robin Skelton (Vol. 37), Dr. Margaret Spence (Vol. 40), and Professor C. R.

Sanders (Vol. 41, No. 1). The correspondence of Ruskin and Blanche Atkinson, now Ryl. English MS. 1162, is to form the subject of another article by Dr. Spence in the September BULLETIN of this year.

The collection has been further augmented by the recent acquisition of another sixty-two letters, of which fifty-eight are from Ruskin and four from his father. The main correspondent is the author and journalist Peter Bayne (1830-96), well known in his day as the editor of the *Edinburgh Witness* and the *Weekly Review*. The letters were not known to Cook and Wedderburn. They extend from 1855 to 1887 and cover a variety of topics but are mainly concerned with Ruskin's religious and ethical opinions. He expresses himself freely to Bayne on these matters, exchanges information with him regarding their respective works and comments on various contemporaries, among them Carlyle, George Eliot and John Stuart Mill. Of particular interest are his views on his father, which are given on a number of occasions. John James Ruskin was the cause of a violent quarrel between his son and Bayne, for Ruskin strongly resented their interference with his work. "I can take advice, and can ask it", he wrote to Bayne in 1860, "but I like no self-appointed guardians" and in an angry letter he informs Bayne in 1877 that "one of the chief causes of the sorrow and alienation of mind between us [i.e. Ruskin and his father], in later days, was the indignation with which I saw him taking counsel with you and one or two other very weak and narrow persons respecting my work". That Bayne and the elder Ruskin did in fact join forces to this end is confirmed by letters which they exchanged in 1859. In June of that year, for example, the latter writes to Bayne: "As he [Ruskin] reads all his M.S. to us [his parents] and most Letters, I judge the Letter sent you [for publication in *Witness*] is too violent and he fears to give us pain. It must consequently be unfit for your or any Paper and I earnestly intreat of you to hold it over a while till you can speak or write about it. My son has Genius and is a thinker but from being home bred and coming little among men after College years, he is too confident and positive and has got some strange notions from strange people, the best and highest

of whom are Carlisle [sic], Browning, Tennyson and Maurice." It is perhaps worth noting that at the time of this attempted parental control Ruskin was forty years of age.

In the previous number of the BULLETIN an account was given of an important collection of Clinton Papers acquired in June of last year. Numbering some tens of ^{THE CLINTON PAPERS} thousands of items, they consist of letters, papers and diaries of General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B. (d. 1829) and his brother General Sir William Henry Clinton, G.C.B. (d. 1846). The main features of the collection are (a) military correspondence and records of the wars against the French in the Low Countries (1790s-1815), in the Peninsula (1808-13) and in Sicily (1806-7) and of the campaigns in India (1803-4) and Portugal (1826-8), in all of which the two Clintons played important rôles, and (b) personal and political correspondence of the Clinton, Stanley of Alderley, Holroyd (Earls of Sheffield), Newcastle, Chester and Dawkins families.

An additional group of letters and papers which forms an integral part of the above has recently been purchased from a Paris bookseller. These relate mainly to the Quiberon Bay expedition of June-July 1795 and the second attempt at an invasion of France which took place the following month and was associated with the Count d'Artois. Included is a draft report relating to these expeditions in the hand of Henry Clinton, who was at that time Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of York, and a series of letters (26 August-8 November) to him from his brother, who accompanied the second expedition. Also in Henry's hand are accounts of visits to the forces made by the Duke in July (the Portsmouth District) and August (the Northern District) and an *Abrégé* of the campaign of 1796 on the Rhine and Danube. Other materials relating to the second expedition were acquired with the main block of Clinton Papers. Among them is an eye-witness account of events which forms part of a Diary kept by William Henry Clinton between 1 August and 31 December. William Henry, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the First Foot Guards, returned from France in January when he succeeded his brother as Aide-de-Camp to the Duke.

Among recent purchases are three fifteenth-century books which fit admirably into the Library's collection. The earliest is a copy of St. Bernard, *Sermones super Cantica Canticorum*, printed at Pavia by Nicolaus Girardengus, and dated 18 December 1482. The Library possesses several editions of works by classical authors printed by Girardengus at his first press in Venice in 1479 and 1480, but, hitherto, no example of the work of his second press in Pavia. After his return in 1484 or earlier to his native town of Novi, where he printed one book, he is heard of only once again, as the printer of the *Breviarium Romanum*, Venice, 1490. Of this work the two surviving copies, both on vellum, are in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and this Library.

Another addition to the list of fifteenth-century presses represented in the Library is the second press of Bernardinus de Misintis and Caesar Parmensis, which was established in Cremona about the beginning of June 1492, after the partners had worked for a few months in Brescia. The Library possesses several works printed by Misintis alone after his return to Brescia in 1494, but no example of the work of either of the earlier presses was to be found here until the recent acquisition of Francesco Petrarca, *De remediis utriusque fortunae*, printed at Cremona with the date 17 November 1492. When Misintis returned to Brescia his partner remained behind in Cremona, working with Rafainus Ungaronus. A note in the *British Museum Catalogue* draws attention to the interesting fact that the watermark of the Petrarch is composed of the letters : R V.

Of the earlier work in Bologna of Benedictus Hectoris, between 1493 and 1497, the Library has a number of examples. It has now acquired a specimen of his later work in Philippus Beroaldus, *Declamatio ebriosis, scortatoris, aleatoris*, 1499. This volume, with the second form of the Hectoris device, in which the damage to the lower border is already apparent, is printed in type 112R, and is interesting typographically from the occasional use of majuscules from type 114R, a fount which did not come into use until 1500. The association between Hectoris and Beroaldus, the leading Bolognese humanist, was very close. In 1487, when Hectoris was a publisher only, Beroaldus edited

PRINTED
BOOKS:
ACCESSIONS
BY PURCHASE

for him an edition of Propertius. From 1498 until the end of the century Beroaldus, either as author or editor, provided the bulk of the matter issuing from the press, and the connection continued until his death in 1505. The *Declamatio* was among the most popular of his works, the Bologna edition being followed, in little more than half a century, by two editions from Strassburg, two from Paris, and one from Zwolle, and by two distinct French translations, one printed in Paris, the other in Lyons.

The Library was recently given the opportunity of purchasing such works as were of interest to it from a Cheshire private collection which was to be placed upon the market. Rather more than 100 volumes were selected and these included a number of items which add materially to the strength of certain sections of the Library. J. D. Harding's *Sketches at home and abroad*, published in 1836, marked the first appearance of the lithotint process of C. J. Hullmandel, who had discovered a method of producing neutral and graduated tints. Harding's work comprised fifty plates, printed in tints from two stones, and was dedicated to King Louis Philippe. The artist's patron expressed his appreciation by the gift of a Sèvres breakfast service and a diamond ring. A follower of Harding in lithotint was Joseph Nash, who gained celebrity by his views of late Gothic buildings in which he subordinated architectural detail to picturesque effect. His great work, *The mansions of England in the olden time*, appeared in four series between 1839 and 1849. The plates of the recently acquired copy are hand-coloured but they were also available in the plain state. Among other lithographic works acquired are the three series of *Sketches in Belgium and Germany*, 1846-50. They are the work of the Belgian lithographer, Louis Haghe, who came to England and entered into partnership with Charles Day. Their work, in the words of Lionel Cust, "raised lithography to perhaps the highest point to which it ever attained".

Two interesting sixteenth century books form part of the purchase. The Library possesses twenty-three editions of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* printed in Venice during that period. In the second half of the century two rival Venetian firms, the Valgrisi and the Valvassori presses, produced more than a score of editions

between them. Already in the Library are six of the Valgrisi editions, including that of 1556, generally held to be the most desirable, but the present acquisition, the Valvassori edition of 1556, is the first representative of the series from that press. From another famous press, Plantin at Amsterdam, comes a copy of *Cinquante Meditations De La Vie Et Lovanges De La Vierge Marie*, 1590. First written in Latin it was the work of Franciscus Coster, author of many theological and devotional books, who earned the sobriquet of *Malleus Haereticorum*. Each meditation is illustrated by an engraving, the first of which bears the signature of Petrus van der Borcht. It is curious that although the Library has no works of Coster in their original Latin it has also another rare translation. Of his *Meditations of the Whole Historie of the Passion of Christ. Translated by R. W.* [i.e. Lawrence Worthington] 1616, stated on the title-page to be "Printed at Doway", but probably the work of a secret press in England, *STC* records two copies only, in the British Museum and Cambridge University Libraries. Bishop was unable to add to the number but in Mr. Ramage's recent *Finding-list* appear two further copies, Rylands and Ushaw College.

The connection with Unitarianism of the family from which this purchase was made yielded a number of items relating to the history of that church. There are printed minutes and reports of the Hibbert Trustees from 1855 to 1890, with the Trust Deed of Robert Hibbert, printed in 1852, for the establishment of the Anti-Trinitarian Fund. It was soon felt that this name was too aggressive and the title was changed to Hibbert Trust, of which the aim was to increase the inducements to cultivated men to become pastors of Unitarian congregations. Families from the Manchester neighbourhood which provided Trustees from time to time were Philips, Grundy, Greg and Worthington. Hymnals in the collection include those of H. E. Howse and James Martineau (at one time pastor of Paradise Street Congregation, Liverpool, and later principal of Manchester New College), and *A selection of psalms and hymns for public and private worship* printed in Liverpool in 1818 for "the Congregation of Unitarian Christians assembling in Renshaw Street Chapel" in that city.

The most considerable gifts during the past half-year were by way of bequest. The earlier was that of the late E. Kenneth Brown, member of a family which has been closely associated with the government of the Library since its foundation, two of its members having been Honorary Secretary to the Council for long periods. As a young man Mr. Brown became interested in railway history and throughout his life devoted much care and thought to bringing together material relating to the subject. "The Kenneth Brown Railway Collection" now added to the Library numbers over 1,300 volumes (600 monographs, 225 pamphlets, 220 bound maps and 281 vols. of periodicals), 153 prints and many photographs.

PRINTED
BOOKS:
ACCESSIONS
BY GIFT

The earliest work is Desaguliers, *A course of experimental philosophy*, 1734-44, probably the first "railway" book, since it contains a description of the wooden railway constructed at Prior Park, Bath, by Ralph Allen to carry stone from quarry to riverside. Other early books on the origin of railways are Curr, *The coal viewer*, Sheffield [1797], the author of which lays claim to the invention of flanged cast-iron rails, Palmer, *Description of a railway on a new principle*, 1823, in which the monorail is first advocated, and [Gray], *Observations on a general iron railway*, 1823. There is a large collection of Acts of Parliament authorizing railway projects including the Oystermouth tram road, 1804, Stockton to Darlington, 1823, Leeds to Selby, 1830, Polloc and Govan to Clyde, 1830, London to Birmingham, Warrington to Birmingham, Whitby to Pickering, 1833, and Bristol to Exeter, with branches, 1836-8. The Act approving a Stratford to Moreton railway, 1821, has with it an interesting poster advertising a market at Moreton to coincide with the opening of the line in 1826. Emphasis is laid on the tremendous railway activity in the forties by the number of Acts in the collection relating to East Anglia alone. There are two in 1844, five in 1845, three in 1846 and five in 1847. Parliament's preoccupation with railways is also reflected in the many reports of Committee such as those on steam carriages, 1832, railway bills, 1836, locomotive engines used in narrow streets, 1836, railway communications in Ireland, 1837-8, and between London and

Birmingham, 1848, communications between London, Dublin, Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1840-1, carrying goods on Sundays, 1841, and atmospheric railways, 1842. Reports of Committees sitting on bills for particular railways are also included, as, for instance, those on the *Manchester and Liverpool railroad bill*, 1825, and the *Railway from Sheffield to Rotherham*, 1836.

The collection is rich in reports by civil engineers and others on projected schemes. Among such reports from the early days of railway history are Robert Stevenson's on lines from the coal-field of Mid-Lothian to Edinburgh, 1819, and from Perth into the vale of Strathmore, 1827, E. L. Stephens's on a railway from Southampton to London, 1831, the Provisional Committee's on the Sheffield and Manchester Railway, 1831, Wood, Hawkshaw and Brunel's on the Great Western Railway, 1838, and an anonymous report on projected routes between Bath and Basing, 1834. Equally well represented are the works of mechanical engineers, early examples of which are Galloway, *History of the steam engine*, 1826, Tredgold, *The steam engine*, 1827, and Marshall, *Description of the patent locomotive steam engine of R. Stevenson & Co.*, 1838. The biographical section of the bequest covering engineers, both civil and mechanical, and promoters of railroads is very extensive.

Among early plans are *Plan of the intended Liverpool and Manchester railway, Jan. 29, 1825*, and a copy of *A plan of the proposed Central Kent Railway, surveyed 1839-40*, which, it is claimed, belonged to Disraeli when M.P. for Maidstone. Early operating manuals include the *Rules and regulations of the Grand Junction Railway*, 1839, and of the *Eastern Counties Railway*, 1854, and *General instructions to superintendents, clerks, guards, etc.*, 1851, of the South Wales Railway. Interesting items intended for the edification of the passenger, folding *Travelling charts*, one from London to Winchester, one from Basingstoke to Winchester and Southampton, and one from London to Wolverton, were issued by the *Railway chronicle* in 1845. They are each printed on a single folding sheet and give descriptions of the lines with illustrations of the country traversed. The bound maps range in date from the earliest period of English railways, to the early years of this century. At first they relate

for the most part to an individual railway and were for internal use, some being elaborately bound for the use of directors. Later many maps of individual lines were made for the use of the traveller, and these were followed by such general railway maps as those of Airey and the Railway Clearing House. One interesting volume contains twenty maps of "competing lines of railway" in various parts of the country. These were issued in 1845 in connection with reports of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.

In this note the earlier and rarer items have been singled out for mention but the collection comprises valuable material, both descriptive and historical, on English railways down to their grouping in 1923, and to a limited extent on foreign railways. There is much pictorial matter, both as individual prints and in substantial works such as Bourne, *History of the Great Western Railway*, 1846 (a series of lithographed plates), Bury, *Six coloured views of the Liverpool and Manchester railway*, Ackermann, 1831, and Fairbairn, *Illustrations of the construction of the Britannia and Conway Tubular bridges*, 1849. The collection of periodicals includes the *Railway magazine*, 1837-61, the *Railway Record*, 1852-55, *The Railway times*, 1839-45, and the *Railway magazine*, 1897 to date. There is a set of *Bradshaw's shareholder's guide* from 1848 to 1911; the 1848 issue bears a presentation inscription by George Bradshaw to R. Creed, first Secretary of the London and Birmingham Railway. The collection is made the more comprehensive by the addition of a number of early Bradshaw and other timetables, and provides invaluable source material for the student of the history of British railways.

The second bequest came to the Library through the good offices of the National Art Collections Fund to which the disposal of the library of the late Mrs. S. S. Payne had been entrusted. Among other interesting and valuable books is Redouté, *Les liliacées*, vols. 1-5, Paris, 1802-10. Redouté first came into contact with stipple engraving when he was in England in 1786. He perfected a method of his own which his assistants practised under his direction, and which earned for him a medal from King Louis XVIII. Another welcome acquisition is the fine collection of coloured aquatints, *Oriental scenery*, in five parts, 1795-1803,

generally accepted as the finest work of the Daniells, uncle and nephew. It was published at a subscription price of 200 guineas, and in view of this it is interesting to note that at one time the payment to the army of colourists employed in the multiplication of the prints was one shilling per print. Also of interest is *Catlin's North American Indian portfolio*, London [1844], which was a product of the partnership of Haghe and Day referred to above. To preserve the knowledge of the customs and of the various types of Indians Catlin projected a gallery of paintings. He painted some 600 portraits of Indians in their native costume, the greatest obstacle to their execution being the superstitious belief of the Indians that they would die if their portraits were painted. More than once the artist escaped death only by flight. Other works included in the gift, which comprised in all twenty-three volumes, are Perry, *Conchology*, [1811], Morris, *Flora conspicua*, [1826], a series of hand-coloured engraved plates by W. Clark, and a copy of the 1635 edition of Pliny, *The Historie of the World*, printed by Adam Islip for John Grismond (STC 20030a).

The following is a list of recent Library Publications, consisting of reprints of articles which appeared in the latest issue of the BULLETIN (September 1958):

“The Conciliar Movement in Recent Study”. RECENT LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS
By E. F. Jacob, Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford. 8vo, pp. 28. Price three shillings net.

“An Alleged Worcester Charter of the Reign of Edgar”.
By Eric John, Lecturer in History, University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 25. Price three shillings net.

“Robert Boyle and the Irish Bible”. By R. E. W. Maddison 8vo, pp. 21, with five plates. Price three shillings net.

“The 39th Regiment of Foot and the East India Company, 1754-1757”. By John Roach, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. 8vo, pp. 37. Price three shillings and sixpence net.

“Socialism and the French Revolution: The Cercle Social and the Enragés”. By R. B. Rose. 8vo, pp. 28. Price three shillings net.

“The Book of Job and its Meaning”. By H. H. Rowley, Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 41. Price three shillings and sixpence net.

“Carlyle’s Letters to Ruskin: a Finding List with some Unpublished Letters and Comments.” By Charles Richard Sanders, Professor of English at Duke University, North Carolina. 8vo, pp. 31. Price three shillings net.

“Hermocrates the Syracusan.” By H. D. Westlake, Hulme Professor of Greek in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 30. Price three shillings net.

Since the last issue of the BULLETIN the following donors have made valuable gifts to the Library, and to them the Governors offer grateful thanks.

PRINTED
BOOKS:
LIST OF
DONORS

Individual Donors

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. M. Allen, Esq. | Miss M. H. Harrison [2]. |
| Miss M. M. Armitage [12]. | R. E. Haslam, Esq. [2]. |
| Dr. Franz Babinger. | K. W. Humphreys, Esq. |
| Sir Thomas D. Barlow. | Geoffrey Hunter, Esq. |
| Norman Bates, Esq. | Mr. and Mrs. Donald F. Hyde. |
| Professor H. Hale Bellot [54]. | Israel, H. E. the Ambassador
of [10]. |
| Dr. Martin Bodmer. | Mrs. C. Jackson. |
| The Rev. F. W. Bone [2]. | Captain R. Lloyd Jones [2]. |
| Miss J. Booth. | Joseph W. Jurowski, Esq. |
| The Rev. Dr. John Bowman
[2]. | Judge Neville Laski [4]. |
| E. Kenneth Brown, Bequest
of the late [1306]. | Meinheer C. J. van der
Meulen [2]. |
| Dr. W. H. Chaloner. | Dr. Francis Neilson. |
| L. W. A. Chard, Esq. [2]. | The Rev. Don Cleveland
Norman. |
| John L. Davenport, Esq. | H. Palmer, Esq. |
| Signor L. Donati. | D. Patterson, Esq. [2]. |
| Charles E. Feinberg, Esq. [9]. | Mrs. S. S. Payne, Bequest of
the late [23]. |
| Herr C. Habersaat. | |
| H. Hargreaves, Esq. | |

Dr. Helmut Presser.	Herr A. Streuli.
The Rev. R. Way-Rider.	Roy Sudall, Esq.
Dr. Oskar K. Rabinowicz.	J. Taylor, Esq. [2].
R. B. Rose, Esq.	Professor G. H. Turnbull [3].
The Rev. Professor H. H. Rowley, D. D. [5].	S. A. Warner, Esq.
A. Rubinstein, Esq.	The Rev. J. T. Wilkinson.
R. Shackleton, Esq.	Miss E. Willans [2].
S. H. Shaw, Esq. [2].	Oscar Williams, Esq. [2].
The late Dr. Marie Stopes [17].	B. R. Wilson, Esq.
	Paul Winter, Esq. [3].
	Professor Dr. H. Wolter.

Institutions

- Aarhus University Library.
 Aberdeen University Library.
 Aberystwyth : National Library of Wales.
 Algeria : Sous-Direction des Beaux-Arts.
 American Catholic Philosophical Association.
 Amsterdam : Rijksmuseum.
 Bangalore : Indian Institute of Culture [3].
 Basel University Library [17].
 Beirut : American University Library [3].
 Berlin : Staatliche Museen [8].
 Beuron : Erzabtei.
 Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville [2].
 Birmingham University Library.
 Bratislava : Ústredná Technická Knižnica.
 Brescia : Ateneo.
 British Museum, Trustees of the [3].
 Budapest : Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum [2].
 Budapest : National Széchényi Library [10].
 Canberra : Commonwealth Library.
 Church of England Council on Foreign Relations.
 Copenhagen : Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab.
 Costa Rica University Library.
 Darmstadt : Deutsche Akademie für Sprache und Dichtung.
 Debrecen : Museum.

East and West Library.
Edinburgh : National Library of Scotland.
Edinburgh University Library.
Erlangen University Library [2].
Florence : Kunsthistorisches Institut.
Foreign Office.
Friends of the National Libraries.
Genoa University : Istituto di Filologia Classica.
Gothenburg University Library [3].
Groningen University Library [7].
Hamburg : Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek.
Heidelberg University Library [3].
Helsinki : Academia Scientiarum Fennica.
Helsinki University Library [12].
Illinois University Library.
India : National Archives.
Innsbruck University Library [4].
The Jacob Rosenheim Foundation.
Kentucky University Library [8].
Leeds University Library.
Leiden University Library [7].
Leningrad : Academy of Sciences [11].
The Library Journal.
Lincolnshire County Council : Archives Committee.
Liverpool : Walker Art Gallery [2].
London : Institute of Classical Studies [10].
London : Institute of Historical Research.
London : School of Oriental and African Studies.
London : University College Library [33].
Louvain University Library [9].
Manchester Corporation.
Manchester University.
Manchester University Press [10].
Massachusetts Historical Society.
Memmingen : Stadtbibliothek.
Mendoza University Library [2].
Michigan University Library [6].
Moscow : Lenin State Library.

Munich : Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.
 National Art Collections Fund [23].
 National Register of Archives [88].
 New York : Pforzheimer Library [2].
 New York : Pierpont Morgan Library.
 New York Public Library.
 Notre Dame, Indiana, University Library.
 Palma de Mallorca : Schola Lullistica.
 The Pilgrim Trust.
 Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Limited [11].
 Pretoria : University of South Africa Library [4].
 Reading University.
 Rome : Istituto Storico Domenicano.
 Saar University Library.
 Saint Andrews University Library.
 San Marino, Cal. : Henry E. Huntington Library.
 Santo Domingo University Library [5].
 Sarajevo : Oriental Institute.
 Sheffield University.
 Skoplje : Institut de l'Histoire Nationale [5].
 Société d'Émulation des Côtes-du-Nord, Saint-Brieuc [8].
 Société des Bollandistes [3].
 Solesmes : Abbaye de Saint Pierre.
 Southampton University.
 Stockholm : Kungliga Biblioteket.
 Swedenborg Society.
 Szeged University Library.
 United States of America : National Archives [11].
 Uppsala University Library.
 Utrecht University Library [25].
 Warsaw : Polska Akademia Nauk : Komitet Orientalistyczny [2].
 Washington : Smithsonian Institution.
 Washington University Library.
 Yale University Library [2].
 Zionist Central Council of Manchester & District.

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