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NOTES AND NEWS

IN JANUARY and November of last year the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres made extensive and important additions to his Scottish family muniments deposited in this Library. As indicated in the CRAWFORD
MUNIMENTS:
ADDITIONAL
DEPOSIT BULLETINS for September 1955 (Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 2-3) and March 1956 (Vol. 38, No. 2, pp. 273-4) these comprise letters, papers, deeds and manuscript volumes dating mainly from the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A further accession has now been received from Lord Crawford supplementing not only the Scottish but also the Haigh muniments of the family, which relate to the Lancashire properties and estates. The Haigh Muniments already contain much of value for the student of economic history, as Mr. Alan Birch was able to show in his study of "The Haigh Ironworks, 1789-1856: A Nobleman's Enterprise During the Industrial Revolution" (BULLETIN, Vol. 35, pp. 316-33). Among the latest accessions are additional materials of this nature. For example, records dealing with coal mining in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, accounts respecting cannel work at the Kirklees (Wigan) pits between 1749 and 1765, and particulars of colliers' wages in 1788. Perhaps the most important items in this group, however, are two large folio volumes containing annotated texts of letters written by Alexander, Earl of Balcarres, to his brother (and partner in his industrial enterprise) Robert Lindsay between 1807 and 1824, which provide a wealth of information about the management and other aspects of the coal and cannel mines and the iron works on the Haigh estate; these volumes run to some 850 pages. Also in the collection is a Haigh rental

for 1826 to 1843 and Cash and Stock Account Books for the late twenties and early thirties of the same century. The more personal records include two seventeenth-century diaries of members of the Bradshaigh family, which held the Haigh estates for many centuries before, in the second half of the eighteenth century, they passed to the Lindsays. One deals with a journey through France and Italy made about 1634, the other is the diary of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, 2nd Bart., for 1681 to 1682.

The additions to the Scottish muniments are, as regards manuscript volumes, mainly of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; the deeds date from the fifteenth century to the nineteenth. Individual volumes of note include one, extending to over 200 folios, containing "Actes of the Commissioners for the Government of the Borders" between 1605 and 1606, a source of undoubted value, and a fine copy (c. 1600) of the famous "History and Chronicles of Scotland" of Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie, a cadet of the main family. Attention has been drawn in the BULLETINS mentioned above to the supplementary materials already received respecting Colin, 3rd Earl of Balcarres (d. 1722); to these have now been added further copies of his *Memoirs touching the Revolution*. An eighteenth-century text of *The Character of a Trimmer*, which belonged to Patrick, 2nd Viscount Garnock, has the additional interest of containing at the end a catalogue of his books, compiled in April 1727. The student of military history should find of particular value two well-filled notebooks of the distinguished soldier John, 20th Earl of Crawford (d. 1749), dealing with the Flanders campaign, in which he served as Lieutenant-General under the Duke of Cumberland. Another Journal of note is that of Lady Anne Barnard, daughter of James, 5th Earl of Balcarres, who accompanied her husband when he went to the Cape of Good Hope as Secretary to the Governor, Lord Macartney; this full and detailed account of the outward voyage and their residence at the Cape is addressed to her sisters in England. A rather unusual item is a lengthy letter-book (790 pages) of an English business man, A. Forty, residing on the continent. The letters, written between 1683 and 1688, were sent to his family and other

correspondents and deal with business as well as personal affairs, a number of financial accounts being interspersed. Finally, reference should be made to a translation in his own hand, and containing numerous holograph alterations and emendations, of the last nine books of the Iliad by the poet William Cowper. The deeds which accompanied the collection number three hundred and sixty and, as mentioned above, range in date from the late Middle Ages to the reign of Victoria; they concern Balcarres and adjacent estates.

A most important addition has also been made to the resources of the Department of Printed Books by Lord Crawford, who has deposited seven boxes of broadsides, complementary to the important materials of the same nature which he placed here at the disposal of scholars in 1946. The boxes contain papal bulls, indulgences and related documents printed in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and *Decreta* issued under papal authority from 1793 to 1879. The splendid Borghese collection of papal documents, previously deposited by Lord Crawford, covers the period, 1550-1739.

CRAWFORD
PRINTED
BOOKS:
ADDITIONAL
DEPOSIT

Of the thirty-four documents printed in the fifteenth century thirty-two can be assigned with reasonable safety to particular presses. All but three are printed in Germany—eighteen German presses in twelve different towns are represented—and most of them are of great rarity. Two do not appear to be recorded in the catalogue of *Einblattdrucke* published by the Kommission für den Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke. One, probably the work of Albrecht Kunne, at Memmingen, in 1486, is an indulgence issued for the benefit of the Monastery of St. Gall; the other, for the benefit of the war against the Turks, was printed by Peter Schoeffer, at Mainz, in 1488. The only *Einblattdrucke* references to four other broadsides, Nos. 27, 778, 1005 and 1337, printed respectively by the Printer of the Rochuslegende, Nuremberg, 1482; Nicolaus Bechtermuenze, Eltvil, 1480; Albrecht Kunne?, Memmingen?, c. 1500; and Jodocus Pflanzmann, Augsburg, 1479, are to the Crawford copies when they were offered for sale by Rosenthal of Munich.

Other indulgences in this group were printed by Sensenschmidt, at Bamberg and Nuremberg, by Koelhoff and Zell at Cologne, by Kästlin, Pflanzmann and Bämmler at Augsburg, by Reyser at Würzburg, by Landsberg at Leipzig, by Schöbser at Munich, by Drach at Speyer and by Greyff at Reutlingen, while from the press of F. Creussner come two editions of one indulgence, one xylographic, the other type-printed [*Einbl.* 22 and 23].

Of particular interest is a broadside *Missa pro animabus exulibus* [*Einbl.* 1005] assigned to Albrecht Kunne (Memmingen), which is probably unique. On the verso is off-set part of *Officium proprium missae B. Annae* [*Einbl.* 1049], of which the copy in the Munich Hofbibliothek is assigned to Johann Schoensperger (Augsburg). It is, of course, obvious that both these documents must have come from the same press, and on close examination it would appear that both the attributions are incorrect and that they are possibly the work of a Nuremberg printer as yet unidentified. Also of interest are two copies of the Bulla (Romanus Pontifex) of Pope Sixtus IV concerning the prolongation of an indulgence for the benefit of a church at Urach (SS. Mary, Andrew and Amandus). One copy is printed on one side of a large sheet and contains the *Summarium* of the Bull of Indulgence with the Bull of Sixtus IV below it, like the copy in the Stuttgart Landesbibliothek [*Einbl.* 1387, 1441]. The other copy has the same impression of the documents on the one side, but on the verso has a variant impression of the two documents, like the copy in the Stadtbibliothek at Landau [*Einbl.* 1388, 1442].

Only three documents are printed outside Germany. One, printed by George Lauer at Rome [*Einbl.* 1356], is another edition of the Bull of Sixtus IV for the benefit of the Church of SS. George and Mary in Nördlingen which was printed by Herman Kästlin at Augsburg [*Einbl.* 1355]. It is of interest to note that in the copy of Kästlin's edition in this collection the certificate of verification is signed by Judocus Pflanzmann, notary. A printer Jodocus Pflanzmann produced indulgences, included in the collection, in 1479 and 1480 [*Einbl.* 705, 1337]. The only item from the Netherlands is an indulgence on behalf of the Brotherhood of St. Francis and St. Antony of Padua at the Minorite Church in Paris, printed at Gouda, c. 1490, by an

anonymous printer, the Printer of the Indulgence of 1486 [*Einbl.* 439]. Of this two other copies are recorded.

There is one English item, a confirmation by Alexander VI of a Bull of Innocent VIII, 27 March 1486, regarding the marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York [*Einbl.* 107b, *Duff* 228]. It has been suggested that the reason for this reprinting by Wynkyn de Worde in 1494 was the disaffection fomented by Perkin Warbeck. The document is incomplete at the foot, the only perfect copy recorded by *S.T.C.* [14097] being in Lambeth Palace. Two fragments of the lower half of the document are in St. John's College, Cambridge, and it would be interesting to know whether these are complementary to the Crawford copy. Regarding this indulgence Mrs. R. S. Mortimer writes "You may be interested to know that Ripon Cathedral Library has two copies of the full sheet, removed at some time, from a binding (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, ii. 389 and 391-4). I understand from Mr. Neil Ker that copies of advertisements of the bulls of Innocent VIII and Alexander VI were found in two volumes at Magdalen College (Macray, *Register of Magdalen College, Oxford*, N.S., ii. 64 and iii. 126, 195) and that copies of the advertisement and of the bull itself are in books at Eton."

Among the sixteenth century indulgences are many items of interest, including four printed in this country. The earliest is a bull in English of Julius II confirming one of Alexander VI on behalf of the Confraternity of St. James of Compostella, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, probably c. 1510. This is imperfect at the foot but appears to be much more complete than the only other copy known, in the British Museum Library. There is also an indulgence of Leo X in English on behalf of the Franciscan Convent of Ipswich, probably printed in 1517 (*S.T.C.* 15475), of which the only recorded copy is in the British Museum and a Latin indulgence in favour of the church of St. Cross in Colchester, printed in 1523 (*S.T.C.* 5531), of which the only recorded copy is in Chichester Cathedral. There is an indulgence, promulgated by Laurence Campegius, Bishop of Salisbury, on behalf of the Hospital for the poor of the Blessed Trinity and St. Thomas in the parish of St. Martin in Salisbury. No other copy of this indulgence, which may have been printed

by Wynkyn de Worde, can be traced. It must have been printed between 1525 and 1534 since Campegius was appointed by papal bull in the earlier year and removed from his office as an absentee in 1534. A rare Spanish item is an indulgence for the benefit of the hospital of Santiago de Compostela, briefly described by Mr. D. E. Rhodes (*Library*, V. xi. 43) and by him ascribed to Diego de Gumiel, who printed it at Valladolid in 1505. Other indulgences of this period relate to churches or hospitals in France, Germany and Italy.

The documents of the later period, mainly *Decreta*, are for the most part from the pontificates of Pius VI (48), Pius VII (61), and Pius IX (28), but there are several issued under the authority of Popes Clement XII, Leo XII, Pius VIII, Gregory VIII (8), and Leo XIII.

This collection forms an interesting addition to Lord Crawford's earlier deposit and enhances materially its value to scholars. A selection of the documents from it, including all the indulgences printed in England and a number of the rarer items printed on the continent in the fifteenth century, recently formed part of the exhibition illustrating the Bibliotheca Lindesiana arranged by Lord Crawford at Balcarres in connection with the opening by Her Majesty the Queen of the new building of the National Library of Scotland.

Two years ago the Library acquired an important collection of Samaritan manuscripts formerly in the possession of the late Dr. Moses Gaster, who for many years was Hakham of the Jewish Sephardic community in this country. Recently his son, Mr. Vivian Gaster, has presented to the Library a parcel of "squeezes" of Samaritan inscriptions on stone. They are eleven in number, but two are complementary parts of the same inscription.

SAMARITAN
LAPIDARY
INSCRIPTIONS

The inscriptions are clearly incomplete in several cases. The reason for this is probably that only part of the text was visible and accessible. The "squeezes" show that several of the stones had suffered from exposure to the weather and their surfaces had been affected. In spite of this the text can be established in most instances. In only two, Nos. I and III, are

the letters so faint and so confused with their surroundings as to be, for the time being at least, indecipherable.

The texts consist mainly of quotations from the Pentateuch, the Samaritan Bible. Thus No. II has fragments of Exodus xx. 15-17 and Deuteronomy xxvii. 5 visible. No. IV has the Aaronic blessing, Numbers vi. 24-26. No. V has in part Deuteronomy xxviii. 12 and xxxiii. 29. No. VI has Exodus xx. 12-17. No. VII combines part of Exodus xiii. 5 and Deuteronomy xxvii. 4. No. VIII, composed of two "squeezes", has part of Genesis xlix. 25. No. IX's text contains parts of Exodus xx. 8, 10, 11, and No. X, Exodus xx. 2, 3, 7 in abbreviated form.

There are some interesting features. No. VIII has Samaritan supra-linear vocalization in a few places to obviate confusion in reading. Its last line is strangely enough in Arabic *naskhī* complete with diacritical points. This Arabic text gives the date when the building, in which the stone occurs, was erected as the month of Jumādā of the year A.H. 1193 (A.D. 1779). No. VII also has a date. It gives the year 2800 from the in-settlement of Israel in the land of Canaan (A.D. 1062?).

Samaritan lapidary inscriptions are rare and Dr. Bowman and Mr. S. Talmon of Leeds University have drawn attention to a few in their article "Samaritan Decalogue Inscriptions" in Vol. 33 (1951) of this BULLETIN. Unfortunately, there is no evidence of the location of the stones from which the "squeezes" were taken. The brown paper in which they were wrapped had on it "Herrn Heselschwerdt, Nablus". Mr. Vivian Gaster is not without hope that more details concerning the "squeezes" may be obtained from papers of his father which await examination. It is most likely that the stones belong to Nablus (Gk. Neapolis), the ancient Shechem, or its immediate neighbourhood.

A special Exhibition of manuscripts and printed books has been arranged in the Main Library in commemoration of the Tercentenary of the Resettlement of the Jews in this country. The manuscripts include scrolls and codices both in Hebrew and other languages, the exhibits ranging in date from the second century

EXHIBITION
OF HEBREW
MANUSCRIPTS
AND BOOKS

B.C. to last century. Two fine Haggadoth are displayed: one executed in the early fourteenth century, probably in Spain, is outstanding for its illumination; the other, in the opinion of Hirsch Edelman, who examined it in 1852 when it was in the Bibliotheca Lindesiana, is the earliest Haggadah which has survived. Other examples of Hebrew illumination are included. A late medieval *Sefer Mizwoth* (*Book of Commandments*) contains seven full-page illuminations in gold and colours and has its borders decorated throughout with grotesques and drolleries. A manuscript of Nachmanides' *Commentary on the Pentateuch*, adorned with white vine-stem decoration in which are delicately drawn putti, birds and animals, was executed in Italy in the fifteenth century and is acknowledged to be a particularly fine example of Hebræo-Italian art. A Scroll of Esther, illuminated along the top and bottom for its whole length (14½ feet), contains a colophon, uniform with the rest of the script, bearing the date "12 March 1511", which, if accepted, would make this the earliest dated scroll of its kind extant. In addition to the Nachmanides a number of other fifteenth century manuscripts are displayed: a Scroll of the Law and a Book of Psalms, both from Spain, Aaron ben Joseph's *Commentary on the Pentateuch* and a beautifully written *Hagiographa*, with a Persian glossary. The more modern codices include a rare volume of penitential poems of the B^{ne} Israel of Bombay (1829) and a manuscript of the Honan Jews of China. The final case contains Old Testament manuscripts in languages other than Hebrew: papyrus fragments of Deuteronomy (second century B.C., Greek); the earliest dated manuscript of the whole Samaritan Pentateuch outside Nablus (A.D. 1211); a Coptic version of Jeremiah (tenth century, Sa'idic); a *Bible Historiée* containing scenes from Genesis and Exodus (thirteenth century, North France); and Latin (thirteenth century) and Wycliffite (fifteenth century) Bibles.

Of the cases devoted to printed books one contains a selection of fifteenth-century Hebrew Biblical texts, including several first printings of parts of the Hebrew Bible and the second edition of the complete Hebrew Bible (Soncino, 1492), with its beautiful

woodcut border which, as Mr. Roth has shown was also used in Christian books (*Bodl. Library Record*, iv. 295 sqq.) Among famous Jewish printers of the fifteenth century represented are the Soncino family, the Montros, Abraham ben Chajjim dei Tintori and Joseph Gunzenhausen. In the following case are shown the Hebrew text in the Polyglot Psalter (Genoa, 1516), and in the first of the great Polyglot Bibles, the " Complutensian," which was printed at Alcalá de Henares under the patronage of Cardinal Ximenes in 1514-17. Other famous Hebrew texts exhibited alongside them are a " Bomberg " Bible (Venice, 1521), the first attempt at a critical edition of the text (Halle, 1720), and the first edition of the popular Van der Hooght edition (1705). Another case contains examples of the fifteenth-century printers of Hebrew non-Biblical texts from Casalmaggiore, Mantua, Soncino and Ferrara, together with a copy of the Naples edition of Dante's *Divina Commedia*, 1477, believed to have been printed by a Jew. An article on this volume by Mr. Cecil Roth appears below (pp. 188-99). The remaining cases, devoted to the Hebrew Scriptures in translation, contain a number of the Library's most valuable monuments of early printing. In one case may be seen four of the finest productions of the printing press in the fifteenth century, the " Gutenberg ", or 42-line, Bible printed before August 1456, the " Bamberg ", or 36-line, Bible (1460 ?), the first dated Bible printed on vellum by Fust and Schoeffer in 1462, and the first Latin Bible printed in Italy, the Roman edition of Sweynheym and Pannartz, 1471. Also displayed are the first printed translations in many languages, including German (1466), Italian (1471), and Dutch (1477), the illustrated volume of selections in French, printed at Lyons in 1477 or earlier, and one of the two surviving copies of the illustrated *Buch der Vier Historier*, printed by Albrecht Pfister at Bamberg in 1462. Other interesting exhibits are the " Eliot " Bible (1662-3), a copy of which recently brought a high price at Sotheby's, the " Ferrara " Bible of 1553, a Spanish version prepared for Jews expelled from Spain and Portugal, a Bible in Manx of 1778, and a group of the dialect translations of *The Song of Solomon* issued under the direction of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte.

On 28 June H.R.H. Princess Margaret was installed as President of the University College of North Staffordshire. To mark the occasion a selection of records relating to Keele Hall and the Sneyd family was exhibited in the Library there. The selection was made from documents and correspondence from the Sneyd Muniments which Mr. Raymond Richards, recently appointed by the Crown a Governor of the University College of North Staffordshire, deposited in the Rylands Library in 1950. The records sent covered a wide range and were chosen to illustrate the history of the Hall, the family and the estates from the thirteenth century to recent times.

EXHIBITION
OF KEELE
MUNIMENTS

Among the earliest items were Court records and Account Rolls of Keele and Tunstall from 1326 to the mid-nineteenth century. The deeds included medieval grants relating to Staffordshire and other properties, a lease of part of a coal-mine in 1624 and an assignment of 1608 respecting Burslem mill. In 1886 the Rev. Walter Sneyd, well-known as a collector of books and manuscripts, presented to Walsall an "ancient" Burgess Book (Edward III-James I) of the Borough which had come into his possession. The Mayoral resolution of thanks for this gift was also among the documents sent as was the earliest surviving correspondence of the family (sixteenth-eighteenth century). Alterations were made to Keele Hall in the eighteenth century and extensive rebuilding was carried out in the mid-nineteenth. These were illustrated by weekly "Returns" of Thomas Lewis, Clerk of the Works, between 1856 and 1859, by estimates and designs, and by letters and papers of, among others, William Baker, the architect and surveyor who was much employed in Staffordshire and neighbouring counties in the middle of the eighteenth century, and Salvin, who was responsible for the rebuilding in the 1850s and 1860s.

The following is a list of the public lectures (fifty-fifth series) which have been arranged for delivery in the Lecture Hall of the Library during the current session 1956-7 at 3 p.m. in the afternoon :

THE FIFTY-
FIFTH SERIES
OF RYLANDS
PUBLIC
LECTURES

17 October 1956. "Browning: The Last

Lyrics." By H. B. Charlton, C.B.E., M.A., D.de D., Litt.D., Professor of English Language and Literature in the University of Manchester.

14 November 1956. "Martyrs and Martyrdom." By T. W. Manson, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., F.B.A., Rylands Professor of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis in the University of Manchester.

12 December 1956. "Counter-Revolution in Brittany and La Vendée, 1791-1793—the Royalist Conspiracy of the Marquis de la Rouerie." By A. Godwin, M.A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Manchester.

16 January 1957. "The Poet Martial." By W. H. Semple, M.A., Ph.D., Hulme Professor of Latin in the University of Manchester.

13 February 1957. "The Teacher of Righteousness in the Dead Sea Scrolls." By Harold H. Rowley, M.A., D.D., Theol.D., F.B.A., Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature in the University of Manchester.

27 March 1957. "Everyday Life in a North Lancashire Country House, 1725-1732." By the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D.

15 May 1957. "Four Elizabethan Architects." By John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., A.R.I.B.A., Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum.

The following is a list of recent Library publications, consisting of reprints of articles which appeared in the last issue of the BULLETIN (March 1956):

RECENT
LIBRARY
PUBLICATIONS

"Manea Fen: An Experiment in Agrarian Communitarianism, 1838-1841." By W. H. G. Armytage, Professor of Education, University of Sheffield. 8vo, pp. 23. Price two shillings net.

"The Eve of Magna Carta." By C. R. Cheney, Professor of Medieval History in the University of Cambridge. 8vo, pp. 31. Price three shillings and sixpence net.

"Francis Lieber: Transmitter of European Ideas to America." By Frank Freidel, Professor of History, Harvard University. 8vo, pp. 18. Price two shillings and sixpence net.

“The Reverend Arthur Young, 1769-1827: Traveller in Russia and Farmer in the Crimea.” By John G. Gazley, Professor of History at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire. 8vo, pp. 46. Price three shillings and sixpence net.

“Chilon and Aeschines: a Further Consideration of Rylands Greek Papyrus fr. 18.” By D. M. Leahy, Lecturer in Greek and Latin in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 30. Price three shillings net.

“The Lord’s Prayer: II.” By T. W. Manson, Rylands Professor of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 13. Price two shillings and sixpence net.

“Ibn Ishāq’s use of the *Isnād*.” By James Robson, Professor of Arabic in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 17. Price two shillings and sixpence net.

“Contributions to the Study of Jewish Iconography.” By Helen Rosenau, Lecturer in the History of Art in the University of Manchester. 8vo, pp. 17, with two plates. Price two shillings and sixpence net.

“The Place-Names of the Domesday Manuscripts.” By P. H. Sawyer, Assistant in History in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo, pp. 24. Price three shillings net.

“The Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Increasing Foreign Competition to Lancashire Cotton Textiles, 1873-1896.” By Roland Smith. 8vo, pp. 28. Price three shillings net.

“Ralph Sneyd: Tory Country Gentleman.” By David Spring, Assistant Professor of History, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. 8vo, pp. 21. Price three shillings net.

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Salamanca University Library [2].
San Marino, Cal. : Henry E. Huntington Library.
Sarajevo : Oriental Institute [4].
Selden Society.
Shropshire County Council : Record Office.
Skilton, C., Ltd.
Skoplje : Institut de l'Histoire Nationale [6].
Stanford University Library [6].
Steenbrugge : Sint Pieters Abdij.
Stockholm : Högskolas Humanistiska Biblioteket [7].
Stockholm : Kungliga Biblioteket [3].
Stratford-upon-Avon : Shakespeare Memorial Library.
Szeged University Library [8].
Tucuman University Library.
Turin : Regia Accademia delle Scienze [2].
United States of America : National Archives [3].
Uppsala University Library [2].
Utrecht University Library.
Vatican Library.
Victoria, Public Library of.
Vienna : Österreichische Akademie.

Wales : Regional Library Scheme.

Warsaw : Polska Akademia Nauk : Komitet Orientalistyczny.

Washington : Army Medical Library.

Washington : Library of Congress.

Washington : Smithsonian Institution [6].

Zagreb University Library.

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