

55TH CONGRESS, }  
3d Session. }

SENATE.

{ DOCUMENT  
{ No. 24.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

FOR THE

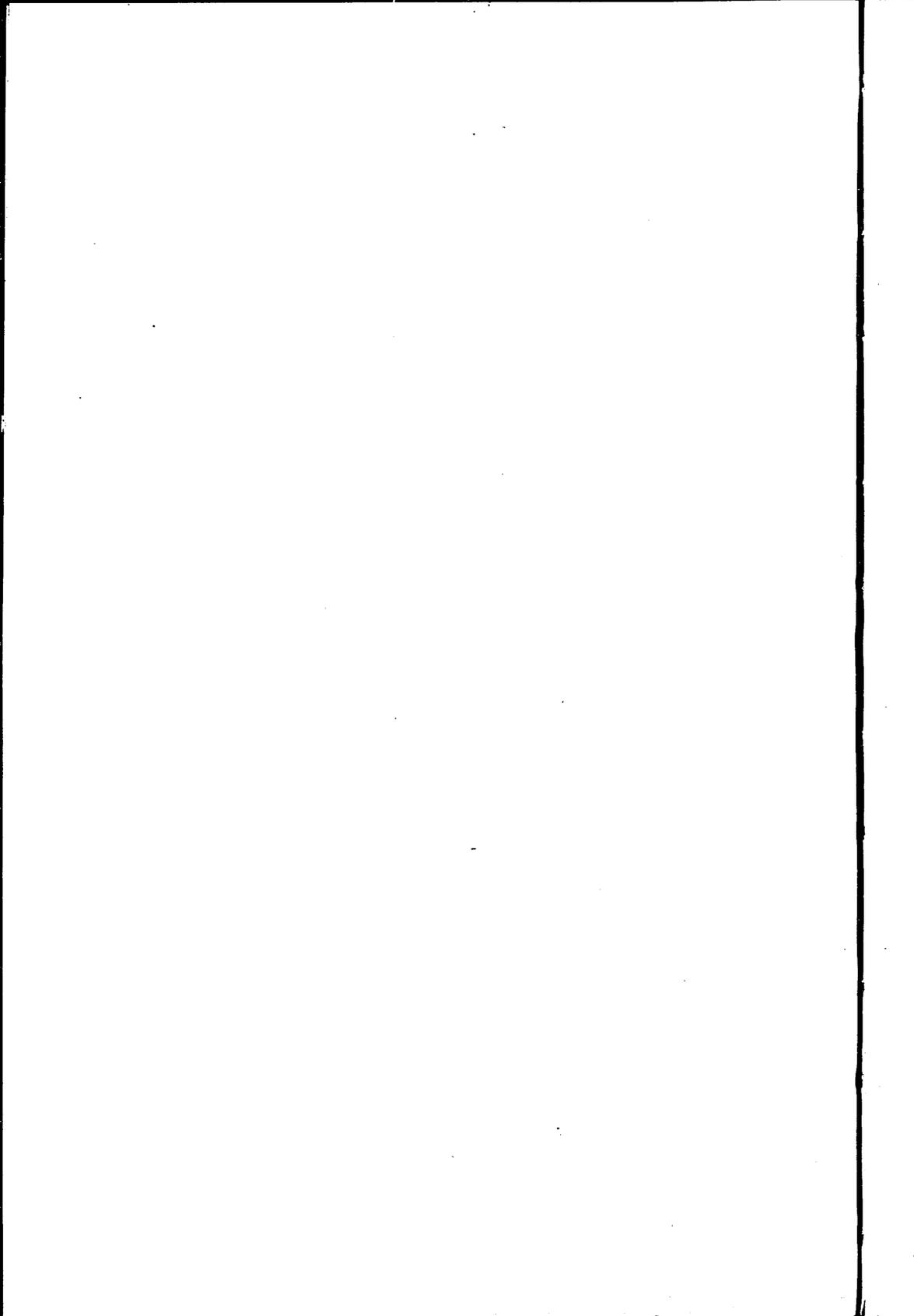
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

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DECEMBER 12, 1898.—Referred to the Committee on the Library and  
ordered to be printed.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1898.



# REPORT.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
*Washington, December 12, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report as Librarian of Congress.

The following is a record of the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

## RECEIPTS FROM COPYRIGHT.

*Amount of fees earned.*

1897:	
July.....	\$3,769.00
August.....	4,296.00
September.....	4,559.50
October.....	4,899.00
November.....	4,062.00
December.....	5,262.00
1898:	
January.....	6,224.50
February.....	4,204.00
March.....	4,865.00
April.....	4,835.50
May.....	4,610.50
June.....	4,339.50
Total.....	55,926.50

## EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, Library of Congress.....	\$114,744.38
Increase of Library, purchase of books, etc.....	9,498.63
Contingent expenses, Library of Congress.....	2,000.00
Total.....	126,243.01

## LIBRARY ACCESSIONS.

The additions to the Library during the fiscal year have been made upon systematic lines. The first consideration was "the filling of the gaps," and especially in the way of periodicals and newspapers. The Library, for instance, proposes to obtain complete sets of every periodical included in Poole's Index; and while a large proportion of the Poole

references is on our shelves, the additions, when completed, will bring the student within the widest range of periodical literature. And when we recall the importance now attached to the periodical, to the growth of serial works on special themes, and the tendency of the masters of modern thought to find thus the most convenient form of expression, the value of this will be appreciated. We do not overlook the importance of having, as far as possible, an author's completed works. If, for instance, we have one of the books of Mr. Bancroft or Mr. Prescott, we should have all of them. This is somewhat difficult, as useful books become rare, and are costly because of their rarity. The catalogues are, however, carefully studied, opportunity accepted when found, and eventually we hope to possess the complete works of every writer worthy of a place in the Library, and more especially a complete collection of American authors.

The Library as a school of research is kept in mind. Thus, when feasible, the Library buys whatever illustrates Shakespeare, Dante, Goethe, and other classics, or certain branches of science. Our collections in these and other departments are comprehensive and valuable.

Special attention has been given to the political, social, and religious movements attendant upon the development of the Republic. In religion, for instance, we have the Church of the Disciples of Christ; in politics, in addition to other phenomena, we have anti-Masonry and Know-Nothingism. In a social as well as a political way we have whatever illustrates antislavery, prohibition, and woman's rights. Attention is specially given to the many changes in our legislation as regards political economy and finance. The Mormon Church is an emphatic condition, and we have sought whatever pertains to its progress. There are likewise many less important, but no less interesting phases of faith, ambition, hallucination, and romance which blend into our history. They illustrate the rapid, perhaps inexplicable, changes of national thought—what to-day is and what to-morrow is not—and it is our effort that the Library should possess whatever illustrates their inception and growth.

Take, as an example, the Southern Confederacy—the most pronounced political movement since the French Revolution. Any publication illustrating the civil war or its causes is welcomed to the end that in a century or so, when the mind of the historian can impartially view the stupendous evolution, the Library will be the one assured field of research. We have already a very large assortment of Confederate publications in the way of documents and literature, but not so complete as could be desired. Whatever pertains to the Confederacy—its polemics, music, war songs, and domestic songs; its newspaper writings as well as broadsides; its manuscripts, official publications, and war narratives—will be preserved.

Whatever throws light upon the early history of the several States, their foundation and growth, is sought. We are rich in the history of New England and the Colonies, although it is to be regretted that gaps

were not filled when it could have been done with convenience and without large expense. Taking a lesson from experience, the Library is endeavoring to complete the early chronicles of the more recent Commonwealths, those especially which came with the Mexican war and the annexation of Texas and Alaska. Already a large amount of material pertaining to the Klondike and surrounding regions has been arranged and made ready for the shelves. Much of this came to us in the form of newspaper clippings, letters, telegrams, commercial posters, and advertisements—trivial now, but sure to be invaluable in the next generation as showing the incipient stages of a new and growing Commonwealth.

In the same line of research the Library at the time of the death of Prince Bismarck and of Mr. Gladstone purchased whatever appeared in contemporary literature pertaining to their careers. In this was embodied two generations of German and English history. By taking advantage of the opportunity, the Library obtains at a moderate expense unique and priceless collections which can never be replaced. We can understand the importance of this, remembering what would be the value of similar collections had they been made at the time when Washington, Napoleon, and Lincoln passed away.

While thus considering research in American lines of work, and filling up gaps, attention has been given to the current literature of Great Britain, and, in a lesser degree, of Germany and France. We have added to the Library nearly every useful book that has come in the current year from the English press, as well as new and annotated editions of famous works.

The Library, for obvious reasons, arising out of recent events, has given attention to Spanish publications in history, jurisprudence, and geography, and especially what concerns the Antilles and the Philippines. A bulletin containing what we have gathered upon these themes will be sent to Congress. In addition, some purchases, mainly historical and bibliographical, have been made in Germany and France. The Library would be justified in spending as much money on continental literature as upon that of Great Britain. This is the home of many races coming and still to come, who are welcomed with undiminished hospitality to our ultimate citizenship. A national library can have for them no feature of more enduring interest than that which tells them of their history, literature, and ancestry. The large immigration of Germans, their widening influence in the formation of American character, their interest in German history, literature, and genealogy—an interest sure to remain with their descendants—would be the highest reason for a very full German collection in our National Library. France, in whose language will be found the literature of all times, should have a commanding place.

The same might be said of Italy, the literature of Russia with its recent strenuous advance, that of Scandinavia as well as of the vanished and vanishing tongues which remain as fragments of dissolving civili-

zations. There are the realms of research in Arabia, India, China, and Japan, whose frontiers we are but approaching.

It was with this view that the Librarian, after consultation with Mr. Day, the late Secretary of State, addressed a circular letter commending the work of the Library extension to our diplomatic and consular representatives. As will be seen by the terms of the circular, which appears in the appendix, the Library asked the advice and assistance of our foreign representatives with the view of obtaining additions by purchase or exchange. Aiming at the literature of the world, it was believed that those who served the Government in every part of the world would rejoice in the strengthening of what in its highest sense is a great national institution. An American official on the spot could see the opportunity for timely purchases, and note the chance of exchange with foreign governments. Under a reciprocal and considerate policy, the Library by the mere processes of administration could be largely increased in value. The response to the circular which Mr. Secretary Day transmitted to our foreign representatives was gratifying and resulted in many valuable additions. A summary of what was thus received is embodied in the appendix.

While the Librarian is grateful for the recent increased appropriation of \$15,000, it would be wise to increase this so as to broaden the Library in every phase of progress. The department of manuscripts should be prepared to purchase some of the rare possessions always coming within reach. We should give the department of music the scores of the masters, so that with small expense and in a short time our already noble musical collection would be the largest in the world and a national center of musical study. But while these departments, not to speak of others whose wants are dwelt on elsewhere, are earnestly commended to Congress, the paramount duty is the strengthening of the Library as a collection of books.

For while the Library enjoys an advantage as the recipient of the copyright publications, a good portion of what is thus acquired must, for the present generation at least, be of temporary value. While these copyright additions will in their day be sought by the student of manners and morals, attaining an importance impossible to anticipate, they are but a limited contribution to the immediate vital force of the Library. While given due place, the Library should be strengthened by that wise munificence of Congress to which we alone can appeal for its growth. As a national institution it is as yet in its earliest stages. The country scarcely knows of its existence nor of the treasures already in its keeping. While other national libraries, notably those of England and France, are enriched by gifts from private sources, the tendency of the American is to send his gifts, where they take the form of books, to the library of his college, State, or town. If the American felt the same interest in his national library as the Englishman in the British Museum,

in a few years we should have one of the three great libraries of the world. The fact that we depend almost alone upon the accretions of the Copyright Department and the modest appropriations of Congress narrows our scope and limits our usefulness.

Moreover, in thus commending the Library to the special grace of Congress, it should be kept in mind that money thus set aside in the endowment of an institution worthy of the Republic—looking toward its place with the national libraries of England and France—is an asset, not an expense. Every dollar given toward its development, in whatever form—of law, music, manuscripts, the graphic arts, as well as general literature—adds to its mere money value. The British Museum—representing as it does the investment of large sums—is to-day as a mere asset of national property worth to the treasury far more than it cost. The same may be said of the Library of Congress.

Last year it was impossible to give anything but an estimate of the contents of the Library. A careful count has been made up to September 30, 1898, with the following result:

#### ENUMERATION OF THE LIBRARY.

	Vols.
General history .....	2, 477
History, biography, and description of all countries except America and Great Britain.....	15, 406
General foreign biography.....	2, 046
Individual foreign biography .....	4, 665
Genealogy, heraldry, costume, etc.....	898
Great Britain.....	5, 190
General British biography .....	832
Individual British biography.....	4, 502
British genealogy .....	364
America .....	20, 058
General American biography .....	899
Individual American biography.....	3, 639
American genealogy.....	1, 348
Mathematics.....	4, 710
Geology.....	2, 712
Physics.....	2, 267
Astronomy .....	3, 071
Chemistry .....	1, 361
Medicine .....	10, 025
General natural history.....	1, 877
Zoology .....	4, 688
Botany .....	2, 413
Agriculture .....	3, 417
Useful arts.....	12, 491
Church history.....	5, 690
Theology .....	24, 258
Law library.....	101, 868
Law books in general library.....	1, 156
International law .....	2, 737

State Papers .....	374
Colonies .....	767
Statistics .....	4, 990
Economics.....	967
Elections .....	404
Finance .....	2, 697
Science of government .....	2, 063
Legislative proceedings, public documents, etc.....	53, 475
Directories, yearbooks, and almanacs .....	13, 729
Political science .....	3, 170
Philosophy and education .....	7, 260
Sociology.....	6, 213
Mythology and superstitions.....	1, 604
Geography .....	5, 331
Architecture .....	1, 537
Fine arts .....	4, 391
Music .....	11, 192
Poetry .....	18, 230
Drama.....	3, 469
Fiction .....	34, 102
Letters and conversations.....	1, 445
Rhetoric.....	3, 823
Literature .....	8, 036
Language .....	5, 980
Collected works.....	14, 103
Essays .....	4, 478
Ana, wit and humor and quotations.....	1, 849
Smithsonian collection of publications of learned societies.....	47, 573
Periodicals .....	30, 862
Newspapers.....	17, 649
Miscellaneous collections:	
Reference books in the reading room and departments....	7, 439
Thomas Jefferson's library (estimated).....	2, 000
Rare books in office and on exhibition.....	3, 725
Toner collection.....	21, 662
Washington collection.....	836
Shakespeare collection.....	1, 297
Homer collection.....	284
Virgil collection.....	223
Dante collection.....	137
Goethe collection.....	174
Burns collection.....	186
Chinese books.....	2, 882
Turkish books .....	437
Books in raised print for the blind.....	219
Books at the bindery and in mail room.....	10, 690
Books loaned out.....	1, 664
Duplicates taken from the shelves.....	9, 999
Uncatalogued books in catalogue department.....	17, 793
Duplicate and uncatalogued books.....	64, 647
Total.....	705, 122
Copyright deposits (duplicates).....	126, 985
Grand total.....	832, 107

PAMPHLETS.

Catalogued and on shelves.....	50,360
Uncatalogued and duplicates.....	176,612
Total.....	226,972

*Growth of Library and deposits, fiscal year 1898.*

	Copy-right.	Pur-chase.	Ex-change.	Gift.	Total.	Depart-ment total.
Library:						
Volumes.....	12,224	7,064	1,048	5,136	25,472	25,472
Periodical department:						
New journals.....	12	105		403	520	
New periodicals.....	764	148	26	656	1,594	
Old periodicals.....		532			532	2,646
Hall of maps and charts:						
Maps, etc.....	1,388				1,388	1,388
Art department:						
Prints.....	4,965	1		23	4,989	
Books.....	35				35	5,024
Manuscript department:						
Volumes.....		5			5	
Manuscripts.....		39		3	42	47
Law library:						
Volumes.....	310	246			556	556
Music department:						
Volumes and pieces of music.....	10,767	59		22	10,848	10,848
Totals.....	30,465	8,199	1,074	6,243	45,981	45,981

To the increase of the number of books in the Library proper (25,472) should be added 5,832 volumes deposited in the Library by the Smithsonian Institution and placed with the Smithsonian deposit. This makes the actual growth of the Library in books for the fiscal year, from all sources, 31,304 volumes.

In the report for the year ending November 30, 1897, the Library was estimated at 787,715 volumes and 218,340 pamphlets. The duplicates were estimated at from 30 to 40 per cent, a proportion still maintained. What was known as an estimate last year may be accepted now as the result of a careful count.

We have been unable to give an exact statement of what is known as the Smithsonian collection. This can only be done when the uncatalogued books are classified. The following table gives the number of books and pamphlets supposed to embrace the Smithsonian deposits:

Publications of learned societies and duplicates in east stack and at the National Museum.....	47,573
In the chapters of the Library.....	23,528
In law library in the Capitol.....	1,884
In catalogue room.....	218
Uncatalogued books in catalogue department.....	2,655
At bindery and in mail room.....	1,985
Total.....	77,843
Pieces of music in music department.....	2,730
Inaugural dissertations and pamphlets.....	18,599
Grand total.....	99,172

From the beginning of October, 1897, when the removal of the books from the Capitol was completed, till November 1, the assistants were engaged in placing the books in order on the shelves. During this period, while the reading room was not open to the public, books were freely supplied to such students as came, and all requests from Senators and others entitled to the use of the Library were granted.

The new Library building was opened to the public November 1, 1897, and has remained so every day with the exception of Sundays and legal holidays. The reading hours have been from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., except on a few Saturdays in July and August, when the Library was closed at noon. Since October 1 the hours have been extended to 10 in the evening. While Congress was in session the Library was kept open for its use until adjournment.

During these months many improvements have been made having in view the efficiency of the service. Carpets have been laid, telephone communications opened with the other departments of the Library, the Capitol, and the city, and by long-distance wires with other cities. With the exception of a slight noise from the book-carriers, experiments for the reduction of which are in progress, silence has been maintained. The numbering of the desks and the rule of delivering books to readers at their desks conduce to order.

A daily record has been kept of the readers, as well as the number of books and magazines supplied. It will be interesting to note from the following table how Library attendance varies with the seasons. In January, February, March, and April the readers were the most numerous, the highest number one day (April 6) being 432; the smallest (on September 9, a half holiday), 41. The daily average was 155.

*Number of readers.*

1897:		
	November .....	5, 866
	December .....	6, 513
1898:		
	January .....	7, 427
	February .....	6, 217
	March .....	7, 097
	April .....	6, 186
	May .....	6, 014
	June .....	5, 904
	July .....	4, 367
	August .....	3, 771
	September .....	4, 131
	Total .....	63, 493

*Number of books supplied in reading room, 1898.*

1898:		
	January .....	11, 644
	February .....	11, 620
	March .....	15, 270
	April .....	15, 768

May.....	10, 738
June.....	10, 057
July.....	7, 681
August.....	10, 517
September.....	10, 416
Total.....	103, 711

A daily record has also been kept of the number of books loaned out. A careful system of double entry is maintained, so that it is possible to tell what books are charged to any person, and also to whom a given book is charged.

*Books taken from the Library, 1898.*

January.....	2, 426
February.....	2, 372
March.....	2, 492
April.....	2, 276
May.....	1, 946
June.....	1, 966
July.....	639
August.....	662
September.....	730
Total.....	15, 509

Since the opening of the branch office in the Capitol and the use of the railway and tunnel, the demand for books has daily increased. During the whole of the eight months in which this transit system has been in use, there has been no delay in the service and no damage to the books.

The Librarian is glad to note that the Library is becoming, as it were, a bureau of information, consulted by people from all sections. Twenty years ago, and as a rule, the Library was sought for a specific book; to-day applicants ask advice as to reading, or request special information. It is the policy of the Library to encourage this spirit of inquiry. This often requires time and pains, but experience shows that answers can readily be found. No question is put aside until every channel of information is exhausted. Visitors to the Library in search of some one work on a special theme of interest are encouraged to consult others of the same character, and of which they, perhaps, had no knowledge. Inquiries by mail are mainly requests for extracts from rare books or old newspapers, the history of cases before foreign tribunals, suggestions as to reading, help in research, and about genealogy and family history.

When it is found that a book called for by a reader is not in the Library, the title is taken at the desk and the volume ordered if deemed desirable. Cards requesting readers to furnish the Librarian with the names of books desired are distributed from the desk.

Our books in the Chinese language, mainly derived by purchase from the library of the late Caleb Cushing, the first American envoy to China,

have, through the courtesy of His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, the present Chinese ambassador to Washington, been catalogued by some of the learned gentlemen connected with the embassy. For the kindness of His Excellency, the Librarian makes public and grateful acknowledgment. A catalogue of this unique collection appears in the appendix.

While the daily service of the Library is continued, the work of classification and arrangement goes on. The larger part of the Library has so far advanced that no further arrangement will be needed until the consummation of the reclassification. Duplicates are eliminated for the purpose of exchange. Uncatalogued books, law books, periodicals, maps, and music, which came in chaos from the Capitol, have been assorted, and thousands of volumes thus received given place on the shelves.

#### LIBRARY BULLETINS.

The following bulletins have been issued by the Library during the year:

Griffin, A. P. C., and Phillips, P. Lee: List of books relating to Cuba (including references to collected works and periodicals), with bibliography of maps. February 25, 1898. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1898.

Griffin, A. P. C.: List of books relating to Hawaii (including references to collected works and periodicals). Washington, 1898.

Phillips, P. Lee: Alaska and the northwest part of North America, 1588-1898. Maps in the Library of Congress, Washington, 1898.

Solberg, Thorvald: The copyright law of the United States of America in force January, 1898. Washington, 1898 (office of the register of copyrights, Bulletin No. 1).

Catalogue of title entries of books and other articles wherein the copyright has been completed by the deposit of two copies. v. 13. July to December, 1897. 4to. Washington, 1897. Same, v. 14. January-March, 1898. Washington, 1898. 963 pp. Svo. Same, v. 15. April-June, 1898. Washington, 1898. 1,075 pp. Svo. Same, v. 16. July-September, 1898. Washington, 1898. 1,001 pp. Svo.

Griffin, A. P. C.: List of books relating to the Philippines. Washington, 1898.

Morrison, Hugh A., jr.: List of books and articles in periodicals regarding the Nicaragua and other interoceanic canal and railway routes. Washington, 1898.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

It has been hoped that the reorganization of the Library and its classification would be so far advanced as to justify the issue of monthly bulletins. This hope, it is trusted, will soon be realized. In anticipation of this several bulletins have already been printed. As will be seen, their publication was governed by the condition of public opinion and in the belief that Congress might value the information thus presented. The debates on Cuba, the overture to the recent war, justified the bulletin on Cuba. The Hawaiian annexation required a bibliography of Hawaiian history and literature. The commercial and mining interests in the Northwest invited our bulletin of maps appertaining to that region from

1588 to 1898. The Philippines question was met with a bulletin on the Philippines. This was prepared for the use of the State Department and our Peace Commissioners at Paris. The condensation of the laws on copyright and copyright law was compiled in obedience to a general demand and transmitted in the form of a bulletin. The same may be said of the literature on the interoceanic canal question. The widespread interest in these publications is shown in the daily requests for copies from our own as well as foreign countries. While looking forward to the periodical issue of bulletins embodying the bibliographical features of the Library, it has been our aim to anticipate the wants of Congress upon subjects of legislation and to hold the resources of the Library ever at the command of those for whom it was founded.

#### TITLE ENTRIES OF WORKS COPYRIGHTED.

By the amendment of the copyright law of 1891 Congress made it the duty of the Librarian of Congress to prepare a weekly catalogue of all books and other articles for which copyright had been granted. This publication was designed, primarily, to serve the collectors of customs in the prevention of the illegal importation of copyright works. To render it more useful for this purpose and give it special bibliographical value the articles catalogued have been classified, and each issue provided with a complete index of copyright proprietors. The work is edited and arranged so as to comply strictly with the law, which requires that it should contain a complete transcript of the title entry, and that each title should state the name of the copyright proprietor, the date and number of the copyright entry, and the date of the receipt of the copies deposited to complete the copyright.

This publication is of special importance as the official, contemporaneous record of the growth of American literature and American art. Its value in this particular is not only current, but permanent; as a historical record of the first production of the books and other articles recorded, its usefulness to the student will increase with time. Every effort has been made to improve it as a chronicle of current literature. The titles are prepared with completeness and arranged for ready reference. Care is taken also to number each title so that statistics can be obtained of the annual intellectual and artistic progress of the nation. Some idea of the volume of this productiveness is conveyed by the mere statement that this Catalogue of Title Entries for a single year requires four octavo volumes of 1,000 pages each.

#### FOREIGN COPYRIGHT ENTRIES.

By the act of March 3, 1891, amending the copyright law, the privilege of copyright protection in the United States was extended to the citizens of such foreign countries as granted copyright to Americans upon equal terms with their own citizens.

This enactment, which was the result of an awakened sense of the justice due to foreign authors and artists, has not only secured commendation from right-minded people the world over, but it has proved a source of revenue to the Government, as well as advantage to the Library. During the last fiscal year the entries of titles of works by foreign authors amounted to something over one-tenth of the total number of entries for the year, there being 7,731 foreign entries to 67,814 by citizens of the United States, out of a total of 75,545. A comparison of fees received during the same period, makes an even more favorable showing for the foreign entries, owing to the fact that a double fee is charged. The total amount of copyright fees earned and paid into the Treasury for the fiscal year 1897-98 reached \$55,926.50, of which amount \$45,711 were fees for American books and other articles, while \$8,842 were earned by recording the titles of foreign products. This sum represents more than one-fifth of the entire amount of the annual cost of running the copyright office.

The operation of the act of March 3, 1891, not only results in thus adding to the Treasury reserve, but it is also a source of distinct gain to the Library, owing to the statutory requirement that two copies of each book, or other article, copyrighted shall be deposited in the Library in order to complete the copyright. Thus the 7,731 foreign entries made in the copyright office during the last fiscal year have resulted in a large and valuable accession to the Library of books and engravings, as well as maps, music, and other articles. As the law requires the American manufacture of all books copyrighted, only such foreign works as are of sufficient importance, or popularity, to justify the expense of the double production thus rendered obligatory are reproduced and copyrighted, the result being that these foreign books form an exceptional body of literature. Thus the Library has obtained, gratis, handsome editions of the works of Kipling, Stevenson, George Meredith, Balzac, Bulwer-Lytton, etc.; éditions de luxe of Tennyson and Voltaire; the important biographical edition of Thackeray's complete works; books by Carlyle and Morley; editions of the classics, and valuable works in the domains of science, medicine, and the law.

The Library has striven likewise to answer the quickening sense of interest in the literature of American history and genealogy. We have been gratified with the widespread desire to assist the Library. It would be a transgression of the reasonable bounds of this report to enumerate the offices of kindness and courtesy extended to the Library. In addition to the many acquisitions through our correspondence with historical societies, special mention is due to the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Pennsylvania-German Society, the Virginia Historical Society, the publishers of the William and Mary College Quarterly, the Washington and Lee University papers, the Columbia College studies in literature, and works of the same character.

There has been opened during the year an exhibit of rare and early-printed books, filling an entire gallery, and showing in glass cases early and curious Americana and examples of incunabula, representing every year from A. D. 1467 to 1501.

While the Library, during its business of classification, is constantly uncovering treasures whose very existence was unknown or vaguely remembered, we have had to realize that in many respects the Library was an aggregation of "imperfect sets." Our bound collection of Parliamentary Sessional papers stops with 1888. After painstaking effort we are still unable to complete the publications of our own Government. This statement is made not without regret, but with the belief that Congress will give us a remedy, so far as the future is concerned, by appropriate legislation. This may be illustrated by an allusion to the monographs in the naval as well as the military departments of the Government. These are not singular illustrations, but typical of the general condition of our departmental publications. We can only hope, by the aid of Congress and constant watchfulness, to make this complete in time. To give the Library its just position and enable the country to realize its full value, Congress should make it the depository of the literature—official, personal, and otherwise—of the nation; should direct that two or more copies of every work issued under Government authority should be sent to the Library; that it should contain whatever concerns the foundation and growth of the Republic.

#### THE GARDINER GREENE HUBBARD COLLECTION.

On March 21 the Library was offered by Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard the valuable collection of prints gathered as the result of a lifetime of scholarship and study by her late husband, Gardiner Greene Hubbard. The value and extent of the benefaction will be explained in the Appendix.

#### OTHER GIFTS.

Through the generosity of the children (Eleanora Digges Speer, Anna Morgan Mosher, Ada Morgan Hill, James Dudley Morgan, and Cecil Morgan) of the late Nora Digges Morgan, of this city, daughter of William Digges, of Maryland, a considerable number of historical manuscripts will be given to the Library of Congress. The papers thus presented concern the foundation of the seat of government at Washington, while a few illustrate the Revolutionary period.

The Librarian desires to acknowledge the receipt, from Mrs. Horatio King, widow of the distinguished gentleman who served as Postmaster-General in the Cabinet of President Buchanan, of a large and representative collection of volumes belonging to his library. These were gathered by Mr. King during his public life, and will be of special value as illustrating American political history, especially of the period immediately preceding the civil war.

The Library is indebted to Prof. Thomas Wilson, of the United States Museum, for eleven very valuable and interesting Flemish manuscripts, written on vellum and ranging from the middle of the Fourteenth to the end of the Seventeenth centuries.

#### THE LIBRARY OF JEFFERSON.

The foundation of the present Library was the purchase by Congress from Thomas Jefferson of his private library in 1815. The circumstances attending this transaction have been compiled and are printed in a condensed form in an appendix. The number of books belonging to Mr. Jefferson was 6,487, and the price paid \$23,950. At the time of the purchase it was deemed to be the largest and most important private collection in the United States.

As our Library grew the volumes which thus came with the Jefferson purchase were divided into the various chapters. With the enormous Library increase of the past generation they have, as it were, been entombed and forgotten. Remembering that this private library was the foundation of the Library of Congress, that it was directly associated with a revered patriot, the volumes composing it have been brought together and assigned to a special room, to be known as "The Jefferson Library." While this in no way removes the books of Mr. Jefferson from their library offices, they will, it is hoped, ever remain not only as an object of public interest, but as a memento of an illustrious statesman whose words and deeds have been interwoven into our history. What, in a measure, will prevent the complete realization of this purpose was a loss of part of Mr. Jefferson's collection in the fire of 1851. Enough volumes remain, however, to enable us to perfect the tribute it is proposed to pay to an immortal name.

#### THE COPYRIGHT DEPARTMENT.

The articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law are as follows—the enumeration being from July 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898.

*July, 1897, to September, 1898.*

1. Books:	
(a) Books proper (volumes) . . . . .	6,986
(b) Miscellaneous articles entered under the term "book," as used in the copyright law, e. g., circulars, leaf- lets, etc. . . . .	6,001
(c) Newspapers and magazine articles . . . . .	4,279
2. Dramatic compositions . . . . .	464
3. Periodicals (numbers) . . . . .	16,400
4. Musical compositions . . . . .	20,687
5. Maps . . . . .	1,640
6. Engravings, prints, etc. . . . .	4,136

7. Chromos and lithographs.....	1,077
8. Photographs.....	8,492
9. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....	376
Total.....	<u>70,538</u>

Of each of the above, two copies were deposited, making a total number of articles.....	141,076
Photographs deposited with titles for works of art.....	<u>1,172</u>

Grand total to September, 1898..... 142,248

The business for the fifteen months from July 3, 1897, may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. There have been 98,391 entries of copyright.
2. There have been collected and paid into the Treasury \$64,455 as fees for copyright business.
3. Letters to the number of 36,376 containing remittances have been received.
4. We have received 21,528 orders for the payment of money, which was paid into the Treasury. This included 14,521 money orders, 1,352 drafts, and 938 express orders for money.

There have been drawn 2,075 checks, which were mailed to persons to whom excess fees or unused fees were to be returned, and for each check thus drawn an index card has been made, giving a concise statement of the transaction requiring the refund.

Previous to October 21, 1897, no record was kept, but from that date to September 30, 1898 inclusive, 58,452 letters and postal cards have been received. Deducting the 29,931 letters containing money remittances, there remain 28,521 miscellaneous letters and postal cards, mainly letters of inquiry.

From November 5, 1897, the practice was begun of making an index card for each important letter, giving such letters a consecutive number and putting on the card the name and address of sender, date of writing and receipt, with a brief of the contents of the letter. Up to September 30, 1898, 21,526 of these invaluable index cards have been made, and a corresponding number of letters have been read, answered, and filed.

No exact record of the mail dispatched from the copyright office was kept prior to March 1, 1898; but from March 1 to September 30 of this year (seven months, only) the total number of articles, letters, certificates, postal cards, parcels, etc., sent out reaches the grand total of 56,636, or more than 8,000 per month.

From July 27, 1897, to September 30, 1898, 36,726 receipts for moneys received have been mailed.

Thirty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety copyright certificates have been mailed up to September 30, 1898.

Copyright entries to the number of 55,625 have been recorded and revised.

One thousand four hundred and twenty-seven assignments of copyright have been certified.

One hundred and forty-two thousand two hundred and forty-eight articles—books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etc.—have been received as copyright deposits from July 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898, and were properly stamped, numbered to correspond with the number of date and entry, credited, and disposed of.

Seventy thousand six hundred and twenty-four articles, duplicate copies, have been transferred to the other departments of the Library.

In addition, 800 first copies of books have been transferred to the reading room by order of the Librarian.

The weekly catalogue of title entries provided by law has included, from July 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898, 71,710 articles—books, maps, music, engravings, etc.

One hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and twenty cards have been made to secure the printing of this catalogue, and these cards have been added to the general index to the copyright business.

Four volumes of the catalogue, averaging a thousand pages each of closely printed octavo, have been printed, and the fifth volume is two-thirds through the press.

The applications for copyright and accompanying documents number about 80,000 yearly. These require much handling in the process of passing through the office, and we have just been supplied with suitable boxes in the way of furniture. After final recording, these documents must be filed away for future use, as they are frequently needed for reference. We are now obliged to tie them up in paper parcels, which is an unsafe as well as unsatisfactory method of disposal, and, when the loss of time is taken into account, it is not economical. A sufficient number of strong pasteboard boxes should be provided out of the furniture fund for holding the accumulation of titles.

Of the 142,000 deposits, a large proportion are of such nature as maps, engravings, photographs, and miscellaneous articles, difficult to handle and keep track of because of their size and form. Some special furniture should be devised and provided to aid us in the task of managing this material, not only with celerity and accuracy, but so that the articles shall not be injured. This last consideration is of importance, as these articles will become assets of direct value.

The publishers, as a rule, show every reasonable desire to comply exactly with the requirements of the copyright law in the matter of depositing duplicate copies. The importance of fulfilling the statutory stipulations is realized, and especially that it would be a questionable economy to risk throwing doubt upon the validity of the copyright entry for the sake of saving the cost of the two copies.

Moreover, a commendable liberality is shown in regard to the Library of Congress. When extra copies have been sent to the copyright depart-

ment through inadvertence, their return is rarely requested. In other cases, where a single volume of a set of books has been copyrighted, in which event a strict compliance with the law would only require the deposit of two copies of the exact volumes copyrighted, two complete copies have been deposited.

It should always be borne in mind, when considering the apparent discrepancy between the entries in any one year and the actual deposits, first, that a certain number of entries are accidental duplications, in which cases only one of the entries is required to be completed by the deposit of copies; second, that a great many entries are made of titles of projected works, many of which are never written, and many others only after the lapse of considerable time—months, or even years—in which cases usually new entries are made and completed by deposits, leaving the original entries apparently incomplete. It is agreeable to bear testimony to the prompt desire expressed to make the required deposits when a failure to do so has been pointed out, even in cases of entries made twenty or more years ago, and any failure to comply with the law is due to inadvertence or ignorance.

#### THE CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

The question of a catalogue—so vital to the Library's usefulness—has been kept somewhat in abeyance, because of the necessity of arranging the copyright department for the convenience of authors and publishers, and the reading room for the use of the public. We have been in arrears in subject-cataloguing since 1870, when the copyright department became a part of our Library system and was given the right of way. A great deal has been done for the practical work of the reading room. Much, however, remains to be done to bring the resources of the Library before the public.

The classification is based upon the Baconian system. Bacon began with the philosophical proposition that learning comes from memory, imagination, and reason—history, which comes from memory; poetry, imagination; and philosophy, the fruit of reason. From these are deduced three divisions—as amended by Jefferson under the heads of history, philosophy, and fine arts, which subdivided into 40 chapters. Under "fine arts" were embraced poetry, fiction, logic, rhetoric, and language. These 40 chapters of Mr. Jefferson were, in the processes of Library administration, increased to 44—the minor changes, as noted in a former report, being that "ecclesiastical history was changed to a division next to theology; agriculture superseded mineralogy, which was merged into geology; chemistry took the place of surgery, which was united with medicine; while the chapter on astronomy was relegated to the place of chemistry, next to physics, its place being filled by mythology; and mathematics, transferred to allied sciences, gave place to mental and moral science. The four chapters added were: 41, essays; 42, ana, wit,

humor, and quotations; 43, Smithsonian collection of publications of learned societies; 44, periodicals." As at present arranged, the chapters subdivide as follows:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. General history.   | 25. Statistics, political economy, finance, politics, etc.       |
| 2. History, biography, and description of all countries except America and Great Britain. | 26. Philosophy, ethics, education, etc.                          |
| 2½. Genealogy, heraldry, costume, etc.  | 27. Sociology.   |
| 3. Great Britain.   | 28. Mythology, superstitions, etc.                               |
| 4. America.   | 29. Geography.   |
| 5. Mathematics.   | 30. Architecture.  |
| 6. Geology.   | 31. Fine arts.   |
| 7. Physics.   | 32. Music.   |
| 8. Astronomy.   | 33. Poetry.  |
| 9. Chemistry.   | 34. Drama.   |
| 10. Medicine.   | 35. Fiction.   |
| 11. General natural history.  | 36. Letters and dialogues.                                       |
| 12. Zoology.  | 37. Rhetoric.  |
| 13. Botany.   | 38. Literature and bibliography.                                 |
| 14. Agriculture.  | 39. Language.  |
| 15. Useful arts.  | 40. Collected works.   |
| 16. Ecclesiastical history.   | 41. Essays.  |
| 17. Theology.   | 42. Ana, wit and humor, quotations, etc.                         |
| 18-23. Law.   | 43. Smithsonian collection of publications of learned societies. |
| 24. International law.  | 44. Periodicals and newspapers.                                  |

The work of the catalogue department is thus divided:

1. Ordering and receiving of books.
2. Accession catalogue and serial record.
3. Stamping and labeling of new and relabeling of old books.
4. Cataloguing and classification, including the revision, proof reading, and arranging of catalogue and shelf-list cards.
5. Preparing for the bindery all books and pamphlets to be bound or repaired, except periodicals.
6. Mounting and alphabetizing of various printed entries, especially the British Museum accessions; arrangement of scraps, clippings, etc.

The present staff is about able to handle the accessions. But, besides keeping up the old official catalogue and classification, we must so advance the new dictionary card catalogue as to make it accessible to the public, and push as rapidly as possible the work of reclassification. It is of great importance that the reclassification be advanced as steadily as may be consistent with good work. The preparation of a dictionary catalogue, judging by the experience of other libraries, will necessarily be a slow undertaking, requiring expert trained service. From 2,000 to 3,000 volumes a year can be completed by one cataloguer steadily at work.

To cover only the copyright books, then, at their present rate of increase, constituting about one-fourth of the annual accessions, would take the time of two or three experts, without considering the work of revision.

As soon as the Government Printing Office delivers the cards now in course of preparation we can place before the public the author-catalogue

of all copyright books published after July 15, 1898, title-cards, biographical and bibliographical subject entries to be added for the same; also, author and (partly) subject cards for articles in certain important periodicals and serials. This will be the beginning of the new catalogue system.

To complete a full dictionary catalogue there should be one cataloguer for every 2,000 or 3,000 books received annually. This work will advance as rapidly as the strength of the force allowed by Congress will permit.

The need of a binding and printing office in connection with the Library is even more apparent than last year. The experiences of the largest libraries show that it is absolutely necessary, for the proper administration of the Library, to have in the same building a well-equipped printing office and bindery.

We are at present forced to adopt expedients in the binding which occasion delay, besides adding to the labor of administration, not to speak of the risk incurred by sending the books to be bound outside.

By cooperation between the copyright and catalogue departments we have arranged for printing 50 copies of each entry for copyright books. This will give the number of cards required for the proper cataloguing of copyright books. Copyright accessions at their present rate of increase constitute about one-fourth of our gains. How, then, to secure printed entries for the remainder of the accessions and for the bulk of the Library already catalogued is one of the important questions. Reasoning from experience, the solution would be found in the addition of a printing office to the Library. In 1895 my predecessor urged the necessity of a bindery in the following terms. This bindery, it was held, had been—

long needed as an adjunct to the Library to avoid the risks of wear and tear, or possible loss by fire, in sending out its treasures for binding. Such bindery may be readily equipped by detail from the Government bindery, as already done in some of the departments. The great injury to bindings in the existing Library, especially to the larger and heavier volumes (often costly and illustrative maps), from the compulsory crowding and absence of shelf supports will entail a heavy amount of repairs. The absolute need of ample room for arrangement, in order to preserve this great and precious collection unimpaired, has been taught by the bitter experience of so many years in the old Library.

The additions to the Library during the year ending September 30, 1898, have been catalogued and classified according to the old system. The exceptions to this are of copyright accessions; those included in Division I; books proper in the weekly catalogue of title-entries.

All books deposited for copyright must be catalogued for the Library of Congress. Other libraries can be assisted materially if sets of printed catalogue cards can be furnished at moderate price. To facilitate the use of the cards printed for our own service the entries are made bibliograph-

ically as accurate as possible and in style conforming to the practice of the principal libraries.

The work of reclassification began with chapter 38, containing works on writing, printing, bibliography, and library science, and is now complete. All new books falling into these divisions are classified according to the new system.

Beginning with May 14, 1898, the catalogue department undertook, as stated above, to prepare the entries for books proper in the catalogue of title entries. This made it possible to cut up and mount on cards copies of the weekly catalogue, giving a second copy of the official catalogue for copyright books after that date. The additions to the catalogue force during the last year have made it possible to have a second typewritten copy made also of the cards written for other accessions than those coming through copyright.

Accordingly, there are now two official catalogues complete from July 15, 1898, the main official catalogue in the reading room and the official catalogue of the catalogue department.

In the statistical summary under the heading "Binding" the number 3,776 volumes means bound volumes. The number of actual books is much greater, as wherever advisable several volumes are bound in one.

According to our system of binding records, three entries were written for each volume. First, a general entry for the file; secondly, a slip to go with the volume indicating all details of lettering and binding, and thirdly, a typewritten copy of the first to be approved by the Librarian and accompany the requisition to the Government Printing Office.

The small appropriation for binding and printing made it necessary to adopt the expedient of using manila envelopes for the preservation of pamphlets, which has cost considerable time and labor.

The volume of work done in the catalogue department will be understood by this summary from October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898:

Volumes catalogued (author titles).....	23, 070
Pamphlets catalogued.....	2, 878
Parts of volumes catalogued and entered on serial record.....	2, 535
New cards written.....	30, 396
Old cards added to or changed.....	8, 913
Entries for copyright bulletin since May 14, 1898.....	3, 123
Duplicates compared and decided.....	9, 480
Cards copied (typewritten) for official catalogue in the catalogue room.....	9, 940

#### ACCESSIONED.

January 3-September 30, 1898.....	14, 524
Number of gifts.....	2, 579
Parts entered on serial record.....	2, 520

#### RECLASSIFICATION.

Volumes and pamphlets reclassified.....	7, 896
Shelf-list cards written.....	4, 745
Index cards written.....	3, 479
Call number changed on cards in official catalogue.....	5, 264

## BINDING.

Number of books sent to the bindery .....	3,776
Number returned from the bindery .....	1,591
Number still remaining at the bindery .....	2,185

Books received, stamped, and labeled, but not catalogued, 325 volumes and 355 parts.

According to the acting librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, 1,962 volumes, 3,780 pamphlets, and 18,312 parts of periodicals have been sent to the Library during the year ending June 30, 1898.

Number of pamphlets and unbound volumes inserted in manila envelopes and placed on the shelves, 1,975.

The following is a summary of the number of book-plates, or labels, attached from February 18 to October 1, 1898. Previous to the former date no statistics had been kept:

Copyright .....	9,500
Purchased books .....	9,950
Presentations .....	1,800
Smithsonian .....	1,800
Total .....	23,050

As will be seen from this summary of the work done in the catalogue department, its progress will depend entirely upon the force allowed by Congress. All we can now do is to advance the dictionary work as rapidly as our present force will permit, and keep the author-entries up to date. Something toward advancing this may be done by the transfer of assistants from the other departments as rapidly as the exigencies of the service will admit, trusting to Congress for such additional assistance as will press the gigantic work of the dictionary catalogue to a conclusion. Until this is done the Library will not have attained its full measure of usefulness.

## THE GRAPHIC ARTS.

The department of graphic arts, according to the last report, comprised 54,233 prints, and was estimated as follows:

Engravings .....	4,396
Etchings .....	2,990
Photogravures .....	3,736
Photographs .....	33,256
Lithographs .....	5,036
Facsimiles .....	1,500
Typogravures .....	1,347
Chromos .....	1,220
Fashion plates .....	752
Total .....	54,233

The counting and recording prints as soon as received did not begin until January 1, 1898. From that date until July 1, 1898, there were received and accessioned 4,989 prints, making the total deposit July 1, 1898, 59,908.

The following shows the total number with the accessions:

	Copy-right.	Gift.	Pur-chase.	Total acces-sions.	Total prints.
Engravings .....	35	1		36	5,067
Etchings .....	73		1	74	3,394
Photogravures .....	154			154	4,885
Photographs .....	3,554	21		3,575	29,780
Lithographs .....	56			56	13,322
Facsimiles .....	88			88	954
Typogravures .....	714			714	1,558
Chromos .....	291			291	714
Miscellaneous .....		1		1	234
Total .....	4,965	23	1	4,989	59,908

The growth of the collection from July 1, 1898, to date (November 1) has been 4,679, and we now have a total of 64,587 prints. This shows a rate of accession from January 1 to November 1, ten months, of 40 a day, in comparison with 26 a day, as heretofore noted.

The increase of the art library has been small. In the fiscal year there were no books purchased, donated, or received through operation of the copyright law. The number of books in the art department on July 1, 1897, as set forth in the last report, was 833 volumes. The collection now numbers 868. The increase of 35 volumes was due to their separation from the general Library as distinctively "Art books." The increase in detail is as follows:

	Volumes July 1, 1897.	Received during fiscal year.	Volumes July 1, 1898
Art literature .....	47	2	49
Decorative art .....	123	3	126
Illustrated classics .....	31	1	32
Illustrations of science and trade .....	73	2	75
Individual works of art .....	140		140
Collected works .....	139	5	144
National galleries .....	73		73
Private galleries .....	26		26
Public galleries .....	4		4
Exploration and research .....	102		102
Foreign art .....	29		29
Landscapes .....	39	4	43
Miscellaneous .....	7	18	25
Total .....	833	35	868

Since July 1, 1898, 10 volumes on foreign and decorative art have been received from the copyright department. A large number of art books have been rebound and the whole collection is in a good condition. These books are now delivered in the reading room. Special arrangements will be made for their study, as students often desire to have access to the books and pictures.

The department is recording all accessions, as well as many of the old pictures. It began on January 1, 1898, to keep two books of record, one an accession book, in which all new prints are entered as received, the other a register in which all the old prints received previous to that date are recorded as rapidly as the pressure of the work will permit.

Every print is thoroughly described in the books of record. It is also entered by its title and class, its publisher and artists, on as many different cards alphabetically arranged, so that its history and description can be immediately furnished. Three new cases, with a capacity of storing 7,200 prints, have been put in the art gallery. The total deposit is over 64,000.

In the attic room we have cases from the old Library with drawer and shelf capacity for storing 16,500 prints.

Each print, on its reception from the copyright department, is entered and given an accession number. It is measured, labeled, and stamped with the date of its receipt. The data as to the work is, as a rule, taken from the print itself. In many cases, however, this is missing, and a search of records in the copyright department or correspondence with its publisher is necessary. Notwithstanding these difficulties, there have been since January 1 measured, labeled, catalogued, and entered in the accessions catalogue 9,668 prints, and registered 1,985, making a record in ten months of 11,653 prints, or over one-sixth of the entire deposit, the bulk of which came from the old Capitol practically in chaos.

Since July the last two exhibitions have been finished, and the number of copies registered and catalogued have been 4,694. These, added to the 6,959 previously registered and catalogued, make the total number of prints recorded to date 11,653.

Since July last there have been exhibitions of various phases of art. These are in a sense experimental, it being our intention to exhibit our specimens in a consecutive form, giving prominence to American art. Much of this will illustrate the progress of our art from crude to finished stages.

It is hoped in time to have a catalogue of the entire collection, more especially if the accessions do not exceed the present rate of 12,000 a year. We now have on hand 64,587 prints. For these we have cases, shelves, and drawers for inadequately storing 23,700. This leaves 40,887 unprovided for, and they are coming in at the rate of 12,000 a year. This growth involves an immediate increase of facilities in the way of furniture.

#### MAPS AND CHARTS.

In the last report it was impossible to give more than an estimate of our maps and charts. Without including maps found in books and periodicals, it was reported that we had 25,000 sheet maps, 1,200 atlases, 700 pocket and 800 roller maps. In all, the estimate was 27,700. A careful count has been made, with the following result:

Sheet maps .....	47,042
Atlases .....	1,180
School atlases .....	410
Pocket maps .....	1,563
Total .....	50,195

This increase of 22,495 over the past year does not represent the actual receipt of new material, but rather the discovery of maps in the old Library, their rescue, mending, mounting, and their final assignment.

This collection has suffered more from the confusion incident to the crowded condition of the old Library quarters than any other department. Maps have accumulated for years, and were practically a confused mass of material. It was necessary to gather them from damp and dusty corners, to systematize and geographically arrange them, and to repair those impaired. Before entering upon the work the superintendent visited many libraries in other cities to study their methods. As a rule, those existing are found to be primitive, and as custodian of the largest collection of maps in the Union, it became necessary to devise a plan suitable to our necessities.

Under the system adopted in the Library, maps in atlases are catalogued separately, also those found in such volumes as the old *London, Gentleman's and Scots magazines*, in the publications of geographical societies, and in the *British Parliamentary papers*. This work has already been so far advanced that our maps and atlases are available for the student. The roller map, which, because of its awkward shape, was so difficult to manage, was sliced, as it were, and transferred into sheet maps. After the transfer from the roller, the sections of each map were connected together by a strip of cotton. We received from the old Library about 1,400 of the roller maps, and up to the present time 1,126 have been put in serviceable condition.

While the roller map is reserved for purposes of exhibition, the largest part of our maps and charts is so arranged as to be readily filed. Many Revolutionary maps, as well as Colonial maps made in Colonial times, have been discovered and mounted. When this process of discovery and restoration is completed, and we have the proper furniture, the Hall of maps and charts will be thrown open to the general public.

The following summary will give an idea of some of our most important possessions. We have Samuel Langdon's "Accurate maps of his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire, dated 1756;" "Cantonment of the forces of North America, 11th October, 1765," 20 by 24 inches; plan of Quebec, the capital of Canada, showing encampments of Wolfe and Montcalm, 1759, a beautiful manuscript 28 by 30 inches; "New Mexico, by Escalante, 1778," 26 by 32 inches.

We have also "Plan général des opérations de l'armée Britannique contre les rebelles dans l'Amérique depuis l'arrivée des troupes Hessoises le 12 du mois d'août, 1776, jusqu' à la fin de l'année 1779"—an immense manuscript map 84 by 58 inches, evidently made by a Hessian in the service of Great Britain, as the descriptive text is in French.

There is likewise a collection of plans, etc., in the province of New Jersey, by John Hills, assistant engraver; 20 manuscript maps relating to the Revolutionary war from 1776 to 1782; "Amérique, campagne 1782. Plans des différents camps occupés par l'armée aux ordres de Mr. le

comte de Rochambeau," 44 sheets, small folio, beautifully colored. Besides these, many of the manuscript maps of the Revolutionary war, by John Montrésor, chief of engineers of the British army, supposed to be lost, are preserved. Besides these manuscripts there are valuable engraved maps. We have Romans' map of Florida, 1774, so rare that doubt of its existence had been expressed by bibliographers. A map of the Raritan River, 1683, is an early specimen of American map-making and very rare. We have Cutler's map of Ohio, Salem, 1787, which some cartographers have noted as "unknown;" Andrew Ellicott's Territory of Columbia, 21½ by 21½ inches; the first topographical survey map of the District of Columbia. Besides the above are many old maps of early American States, cities, and counties. The atlas collection also has not been neglected. We have Blaeuw, Janson, Ortelius, Sanson, Arrow-smith, Jefferys, Bellin, Kiepert, Berghaus, and many others.

The ordnance survey maps of Great Britain, comprised in 10,000 sheets, and also 10,000 to 15,000 Sanborn insurance maps, which have come through the copyright law, form an important part of our collection. An extensive collection of the admiralty charts of Great Britain are accessible and valuable. The accessions to this department from purchase and gift since February 19, 1898, amount to 3,299.

It is earnestly recommended that early maps of America should be obtained. At present this would not imply an immoderate cost, but as time goes on such publications will increase in value, as does everything of this character pertaining to America. We do what is possible to strengthen the collection by exchanges with other libraries, and there should be relief maps in plaster of America, Europe, Asia, and Africa, with large globes displaying the latest achievements in geographical research. We should complete our list of county and city atlases, and an effort should be made to obtain, through the aid of our consuls, the latest maps of South America and Europe.

Over 200 unique and valuable maps from the Force, Faden, and Rochambeau collections, embracing the early discoveries, as well as the French and Revolutionary wars, have been catalogued and are now accessible.

An arrangement should, if possible, be made by which titles of all new books and maps received by the various government libraries should be available. These cards could be kept together and arranged alphabetically for ready reference. The purchase of duplicate volumes may also in this way be prevented. The cataloguing of our vast collection of maps and atlases is in progress, but has been necessarily slow. They had to be systematized for prompt examination by the public, and further aid will be required to advance the work. To properly describe a sheet map, an author's card and subject card are necessary; also cards for the publisher and engraver. Each map in atlases should be catalogued separately on its merits—otherwise it is lost, except to the patient seeker. Therefore subject cards can not be too exhaustive.

It is gratifying to know that the maps and charts department has been able to render essential service to the Government in many ways, and especially during the late war with Spain. While, as a rule, our collections are guarded with sedulous care, whatever we possessed was placed at the disposal of the Army and Navy. Aid was given to the Venezuelan Commission, as well as to the Joint High Commission convened to settle questions with Great Britain. We have been able to place at their service a valuable Russian map of Alaska made in 1802, with interesting notes, while the bulletin on "Alaska and the Northwest part of North America" compiled in the Library has been frequently consulted in the course of the arbitration.

#### PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT.

The number of bound volumes of newspapers and periodicals on November 1, 1898, was 48,511, an increase during the current year of 6,899.

The total number as before given was 43,362 volumes, but in that were included unbound volumes to the number of 1,750. This year unbound matter is excluded from the above total and is counted as single numbers. Of these single numbers, 50,225 are accessible.

The Library embraces 30,862 periodicals, an increase during the year of 5,812, and 17,649 newspapers, an increase of 1,087. This represents contributions from the State Department, Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Statistics, and elsewhere. Bound volumes have been received from publishing houses and private sources. We have purchased 532 volumes, while several hundred volumes, misplaced before the transfer of the Library from the Capitol, have been recovered and arranged.

In this estimate duplicate bound volumes to the number of 2,958 periodicals and 2,955 newspapers are counted, and among them 1,479 volumes of Senate files, sent to the Library for preservation.

#### *Classification of periodicals.*

	1897-98	1898-99	Duplicates.	Loose number.
History and letters .....	10,053	12,324	2,096	12,217
Religion .....	1,708	2,446	329	5,724
Science (unclassified) .....	755	1,691	162	5,688
Education .....	245	355	19	1,251
Sociology .....		300		662
Agriculture .....		272		826
Architecture .....		209		929
Army and Navy .....	304	495	38	1,330
Electricity .....		93		1,123
Engineering .....		299		1,090
Finance .....		893		827
Juvenile .....	284	392	31	1,606
Medicine .....		518		2,768
Mines and metals .....		218		876
Secret societies .....		109		100
Sports .....		383		1,865
Trade journals .....	5,350	447		6,563
Railroad guides .....				2,376
Foreign .....	5,851	6,460	283	4,464
Total .....	24,550	27,904	2,958	50,225

The total number of bound volumes of newspapers is 17,649, an increase during the year of 1,087.

Of the above, 1,476 are duplicates, and 1,370 the scrapbook files of the Senate, also in the main, duplicates. About 400 more volumes are at the bindery. These duplicates are valuable for purposes of exchange.

While we have 3,913 bound volumes of foreign newspapers, we lack current files of some of the most important. This want we are striving to remedy so far as the appropriation will justify.

The enumeration by States of the Library collection of bound newspapers (journals) is as follows:

	Volumes.		Volumes.
Foreign.....	4,137	Nebraska.....	137
Alabama.....	125	Nevada.....	28
Arkansas.....	134	New Hampshire.....	125
Arizona.....	23	New Jersey.....	223
California.....	321	New Mexico.....	24
Colorado.....	139	New York.....	1,910
Connecticut.....	199	North Carolina.....	117
Delaware.....	133	North Dakota.....	36
District of Columbia.....	1,414	Ohio.....	395
Florida.....	84	Oklahoma.....	5
Georgia.....	290	Oregon.....	91
Idaho.....	23	Pennsylvania.....	1,073
Illinois.....	304	Rhode Island.....	185
Indiana.....	176	South Carolina.....	285
Indian Territory.....	4	South Dakota.....	31
Iowa.....	106	Tennessee.....	312
Kansas.....	78	Texas.....	93
Kentucky.....	213	Utah.....	70
Louisiana.....	279	Vermont.....	97
Maine.....	181	Virginia.....	380
Maryland.....	442	Washington.....	75
Massachusetts.....	722	West Virginia.....	77
Michigan.....	214	Wisconsin.....	144
Minnesota.....	166	Wyoming.....	26
Mississippi.....	100	Scrapbook Senate Files.....	1,370
Missouri.....	307		
Montana.....	26	Total.....	17,649

A record of every periodical or newspaper sent out of the department is preserved. There have been but three losses during the year.

The demand for periodicals and newspapers increases, as will be seen from this table:

July.....	2,106
August.....	2,991
September.....	2,896
October.....	5,374

Total..... 13,367

The October increase of almost 100 per cent is due to the night opening, and emphasizes the wisdom of that beneficent legislation. Owing

to the as yet unsupplied gaps, the above figures do not represent the number of calls. No record is kept of these, but as a rule as many requests are made in this department which cannot be supplied as the number of those supplied.

Current periodicals received during the year outnumber by nearly 500 those coming up to July 1, 1898, the present total being 1,574, of which number 764 are copyrighted, 656 received through the courtesy of the publishers, 148 by subscription, 20 from the Bureau of Statistics, and 6 from the Smithsonian Institution. The copyright list shows a small increase, and about 25 magazines have been added to the subscription list.

Besides the good will of publishers, we must likewise note the gift of annual subscriptions to over 400 daily newspapers throughout the country, beginning, in most cases, with January 1 of the present year. These cover every important city in the Union and embrace all shades of political opinion. Before the creation by Congress of the periodical department, the Library received only 129 newspapers, most of them by subscription. By the processes of administration, and virtually without expense, we now receive 522 newspapers worthy of preservation. This number, reasoning from what has been, will reach a thousand journals, an apparently large number, but not too great to illustrate those mutations of thought which accompany the growth of the Republic.

In binding these papers, the annual average will be three volumes to each year, which, at the present price charged by the Government Printing Office for binding (\$5 per volume), will take from the printing and binding fund of the Library over \$7,500 a year. At least \$5,000 a year more should be allowed for the preservation of periodicals, in view of the many now incomplete sets which are being completed, as the missing numbers are received from bookdealers and auction sales. Many of the older periodicals and newspapers, shabbily bound at first, need rebinding. It is, therefore, a conservative estimate to say that \$12,500 a year for binding is needed to maintain the periodicals of the Library at the present standard of efficiency. The increase in the department, both in newspapers and periodicals was estimated a year ago at 1,500 volumes. It is clear that this estimate will be doubled. Gratifying as this is, we have only to remember that the Library of Congress receives fewer periodicals than many of the leading libraries in the United States to see what remains to be done.

Many periodicals, rich in literary and scientific work, are accessible through Poole's and other indexes. Wonder is expressed that the Library of Congress does not contain complete sets. Other libraries, realizing their value, have surpassed us, and every year makes them more difficult to procure. While an expenditure of \$10,000 for periodicals in the next fiscal year would not place the Library in the first rank with other American libraries, it would be an advance in the right direction.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS.

The manuscripts in this department may be thus enumerated :

## Original manuscripts:

Number of volumes of manuscripts bound.....	608
Number of volumes of manuscripts unbound.....	173
Total.....	781
Number of packages of manuscripts.....	205
Total number of individual manuscripts, bound and unbound.....	23,032

## Transcripts:

Number of volumes bound.....	255
Number of volumes unbound.....	13
Total.....	268
Number of packages. (Regarded as volumes, though unbound)...	862
Miscellaneous transcripts.....	1,536
Detached autographs.....	54
Broadsides.....	166
Currency.....	98
Detached seals.....	20
Manuscripts on vellum.....	27
Total.....	365

The total number of volumes of manuscripts, bound and unbound, originals and transcripts, amounts to 1,049, and the total number of original pieces of all kinds is 23,397.

Five volumes of manuscripts have been calendared as follows:

Delaware State papers, 4 vols., 479 MSS.....	Cards. 1,980
Force papers, Vol. 12, 251 MSS.....	850

It will thus be seen that in calendaring the average is between three and four cards to each manuscript.

The following is a list of the manuscripts catalogued:

John Paul Jones papers, 11 vols., 801 MSS.....	Cards. 801
Vernon-Wager papers, 12 vols., 965 MSS.....	965
Force papers, 11 vols., 767 MSS.....	767
Dolly Madison papers, 690 MSS.....	690
Number of volumes catalogued.....	35
Number of volumes calendared.....	5
Total.....	40
Number of manuscripts calendared.....	730
Number of manuscripts catalogued.....	3,233
Total.....	3,963
Number of cards written for calendars.....	2,963
Number of cards written for catalogues.....	3,283
Total.....	6,246

Between the 17th of December, 1897, and the 31st of August, 1898, the following accessions have been made to this department :

By gift.....	MSS..	3
By purchase.....	bound volumes..	5
By purchase.....	MSS..	39
Total.....		47
Cost of manuscripts purchased.....		\$148

Your Librarian, in his report for 1897, alluded to the fact that the necessities of the removal and the care required in the custody of the manuscripts had made it impossible to arrange them for the public. During the current year much has been done toward creating, as it were, this most interesting and valuable department. Suitable steel furniture and a burglar-proof safe have been provided and will soon be in place. But while we have many priceless manuscripts of historical, social, and personal interest, much is required to give the Library its full degree of usefulness. Practically there has been no appropriation for manuscripts, and the elimination of the sum requested last year for their purchase was construed as a veto upon any special expense.

The fact that the manuscript department was at that time in embryo may have been the reason of the failure to grant an appropriation. This condition has passed away. The Library has been compelled to deny itself opportunities for rare and advantageous purchases; some of scientific value, going back to the thirteenth century, and including an unpublished treatise on Aristotle by Roger Bacon. We have but one manuscript of a date earlier than the sixteenth century, and few of scientific character; nor have we a specimen of the autographic work of the masters of literature. There are, however, manuscripts of special historical value, such as the correspondence of Gen. John Sullivan, of the Revolution, from 1775 to 1783; the narratives of the Council of Safety, of Lancaster, Pa.; the correspondence of Schoolcraft, rich deposits of the colonial times, the articles of capitulation between Lord Cornwallis and Washington, Indian treaties, and other interesting possessions.

This is not written in any spirit of regret or even impatience, remembering that the manuscript department has had but a few months of an integral existence. Nor has the Library at any time until now been in a position to receive manuscripts with confidence as to their safety. The danger of fire in the National Capitol, remembering the sad experience of 1851, and what came so nearly being an irreparable disaster in the early days of November, 1898, was a menace which no longer exists.

The Library building has no superior in the world for the security of precious books and manuscripts, and we may find an incentive toward an appeal to the liberality of Congress in what is done elsewhere. The National Library of France has in the past twenty-five years expended more than \$125,000 for the purchase of manuscripts. The British

Museum increases its collections at the rate of 350 volumes annually, the estimated increase between 40,000 and 50,000 individual manuscripts, about twice as many as the present number in our own Library. In saying this, however, we must remember that for fifty years at least the British Museum has been deemed a treasure-house of the British nation; that all classes take pride in enriching it; that private collections gravitate into its keeping; that the British treasury is ever ready with open and instant discernment to buy whatever will add to its value as the product of British institutions. The Library of Congress can not as yet claim any such privilege. It has not, if one may so express it, come into touch with the country. The tendency of private munificence is toward the endowment of local or private institutions. In time it will hold to the nation the same relation as the British Museum to Great Britain, and nothing will contribute to this result so much as the generous consideration of Congress.

Since August last the repairing and mounting of manuscripts has been done by assignment of skilled labor from the Government Printing Office. While this contributes to the preservation of the manuscripts, special experts in the handling of manuscripts should be employed. The question as to the quality of paper most satisfactory for repairing manuscripts is still in debate, and the superintendent of the department has given much pains to the inquiry. Wood-pulp papers must be avoided, because a sulphide is used in their manufacture, which in time reacts on the ink and destroys the paper. The Library is indebted to Mr. Tassin, an expert technological chemist of the National Museum staff, for useful assistance and advice. The necessity for doing this work with care will be recognized, when it is considered that 780 of the 1,049 volumes of manuscripts are in so broken a condition as to require rebinding before they can be used. In addition there are 205 packages of originals and 900 of transcripts which have never been bound at all. We are prevented by statute from sending these manuscripts out of the building, and the work must be done in the department itself.

The Library building being so constant an object of interest, an exhibition of some of our rarest specimens was opened in the northwest pavilion.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.

The attention of Congress has been called to the musical department as a growing and useful feature of the Library.

When we came into the new building in 1897 the department of music was in its experimental stages. Its growth thus far has resulted in the foundation of what is destined to be one of the great musical libraries of the world. As a collection of American music it is unsurpassed, and with little cost it can be made as rich in the music of other nations as it is in the music of our own.

On November 1, 1898, the music department was thus enumerated:

Total number of pieces of music on hand January 1, 1898 .....	189,046
Received during current year .....	10,848
Total .....	199,894

The following table will show the accessions in 1898:

Received from the Smithsonian Institution, vocal and instrumental.	446
Transferred from chapter 32 of general library .....	53
Copyright accessions .....	10,268
By gifts .....	22
By purchase .....	59
Total .....	10,848

It is estimated that we are in receipt of 44 pieces of current or new music daily. Each piece is examined and classified, entered upon an accession book which gives its history, indexed by a card system, and alphabetically shelved. Music received since January 1, 1898, amounting to 10,848 pieces, has been cared for, as well as 32,076 pieces previously copyrighted. While, therefore, keeping pace with the music received, the old material, to the number of 9,313 pieces, has been arranged and made ready for cataloguing. The musical accumulations of other years is classified. The extent of this work may be understood when it is seen that during the year ending August 31, 28,232 catalogue cards were written, 197 volumes bound, with 400 volumes in the bindery.

It has been our effort, so far as the classification of the various departments has permitted, to strengthen the music department, obtaining either through purchase or exchange books of reference, the scores of the classical masters, together with what may illustrate the music of all nations, ancient and modern, savage as well as enlightened. Music in its best sense is a science belonging to all ages, as well as all nationalities and conditions of men, and the Library of Congress should contain its earliest as well as its latest and most complete expression.

When so much has been done by the arrangement of the music which came from the old Library, it would be a misfortune not to continue our additions to the Library until our present already invaluable collection is a complete embodiment of the history as well as of the science of music. Among our purchases are some modern classical scores, as well as an assortment of Confederate music.

Your Librarian has suggested the necessity of musical instruments in a room adjoining the musical library, so that the scores could be read. The experiment, so far as the piano is concerned, has been tried. There is a piano in a closed room where students can gain access to the musical scores and interpret rare and classical music. Litigants with copyright interests at stake can, by access to the copyright music, establish property claims. The piano does not annoy students in the reading room,

nor distract attention in other departments, nor draw a crowd, and is never used except for necessary purposes. While we owe the use of the piano to private courtesy, its value is shown by experiment to be so apparent, that the Librarian recommends the purchase of this and perhaps one or two other musical instruments.

The accretions from copyright are the largest that come to the Library. Thus, while in the current year we have received to October 19, 1898, 4,426 printed books, the music amounted during the same period to 12,939 pieces.

It is to be observed also, that a considerable portion of this music consists of pieces valuable, not only as musical literature, but as a financial asset. Since the international copyright act went into operation July 1, 1891, there has been received a number of foreign editions of standard music. The actual money value of this important collection is not readily ascertainable, but it would amount to a considerable sum; and it is to be taken into account, on the other side, that the cost of running this department is exceptionally small, amounting annually to only \$3,840. Congress will easily see that the service implied in the music coming to the Library through the operation of the copyright law considerably exceeds the cost of running the department of music, and if an annual appropriation were made for its development equal to what it brings into the United States Treasury, it would soon be without a rival.

#### THE LAW LIBRARY.

The law department of the Library of Congress, or as much of it as remains in the old Supreme Court room, may be classified as follows:

	1897.	1898.	Increase.
Text books.....	15,605	15,966	361
Reports, including cases and digests.....	17,609	18,515	906
Session laws, including compilations and codes.....	11,103	11,784	681
Works in foreign languages.....	8,591	9,809	1,218
Trials.....	4,687	4,842	155
Periodicals.....	3,011	3,103	92
Briefs and records.....	8,650	8,920	270
Law section of the Toner collection.....	1,293	1,293	.....
Conference room library.....	10,000	10,372	372
Total.....	80,549	84,604	4,055

There have been added to the law department during the year ending October 1, 1898, 4,055 volumes. When we include volumes in the duplicate room, 13,214, and those withdrawn from the shelves by the Justices for judicial purposes, 4,050, the aggregate is 101,868 volumes.

The larger part of these additional volumes were discovered in the course of arranging the contents of the old Library. Hitherto, the want of space prevented their classification. These additions, rescued as it were, and coming into the general use of the Library, have been valuable,

especially in the matter of foreign laws, there being scarcely a civilized country some of whose laws have not been found and restored to the general collection. To this may be added the law books, treatises, reports, and periodicals which come through the copyright law.

The appropriation for law books is under the direction of the Chief Justice of the United States. Thus far it has been the policy in the law department, as well as our general policy, to complete sets, fill up gaps, purchase works which do not come by copyright, and improve special collections, such as international law, in which the law library is crude. We have therefore purchased such works as new additions of Chitty's Statutes, Fisher on Mortgages, Brice on Ultra Vires, Phillimore's Ecclesiastical Law, and many others, together with Calvo's and Rivier's Treatises in French on International Law.

Recent political events have made international law a theme of commanding interest. It has been our aim to seek out and gather in whatever may throw light upon the subject.

The admiralty section has been strengthened by a set of "Revue internationale du Droit maritime," and we hope soon to have complete sets of all journals like the "Revue de Droit international et de Législation comparée."

The law department is strong in reports, but session laws have been so neglected that it is difficult to arrange complete sets. Old volumes have gone into decay, and it is with difficulty that the books thus lost, or destroyed, can be procured. However, with watchfulness in studying the sales catalogues much has been done—especially, for instance, in securing scarce and long needed copies of the laws of States like Rhode Island.

While some of the criticisms upon the law library in the last report have lost their force because of improved administration in the Library affairs and judicious expenditures in the way of additions, it still holds a higher rank among law libraries as to quantity rather than quality. To repeat what has been written, "the want of constitutional conventions, legal bibliography, biography, and miscellany is met by the collections in the general Library."

It may be said that while preëminent in European continental books and of a high rank in American reports, digests, statutes, text-books, and trials, the law department is subordinate to some other libraries in session laws, English reports, and text-books.

Attention has been called to the congested condition of the law library, more especially so far as the law students are concerned. We have a room with 2,670 square feet, or about 50 feet square. This cockpit, dim-lighted and inconvenient, with its straggling tables, is expected to accommodate the justices, lawyers engaged in cases, the members of the bar in search of light, as well as law students. Washington is said to

have a greater number of law students than any educational center outside of Ann Arbor, and hence the difficulty of their accommodation. The ventilation is imperfect, with no space for improvement. Artificial light is of little avail and the discomforts have grown with the increase of business. While the transfer of the law library to the new building would have remedied this, and not only enlarged the general usefulness of the Library but in every way served the public, the statute has withdrawn that question from practical consideration.

As an experiment, however, the law library was closed to students on the 1st of October and quarters assigned them in the new building. An alcove was set apart for 1,000 books, including elementary works desirable for students. This included every standard law text-book in the English language. As the Library possessed these duplicates, the integrity of the general collection was not invaded. In addition to law books which came through copyright, duplicates were added to the general collection, one copy going to the law department, the other retained at the service of the students. Should the readers desire other books than those in this junior collection, they can be obtained through the tunnel by application at the reading room desk. Therefore, in the transfer from the Capitol to the general reading room, the students are assured of every convenience. The practical effect of this change has thus far been an advantage to the students as well as to the members of the bar. Under the former arrangement, the law library was available for a limited time each day and under deterrent conditions. Now the reader can study from 9 in the morning until 10 in the evening with the whole Library, the law as well as the other sections, at his command.

The success of the night service of the general Library leads to the question of likewise opening the law department. It would seem to be an inevitable consequence. In addition to the students, members of the bar in attendance upon the Supreme Court, or those who reside in the District, as well as members of Congress, would welcome the opportunity of preparing a brief at night. For work of this character the new Library presents many advantages, more especially if the law department were open and the tunnel in operation, as is the case when sessions of Congress are prolonged. The student would not only have access to the law department, but to the general Library. The question is commended to the attention of Congress to the end that should the tunnel run at night, the quarters now occupied by the law department should be improved in the way of light and ventilation.

A word of grateful recognition may be permitted as to the interest taken in the development of the Library by the Chief Justice of the United States, who, by statute, shares in its administration. It should also be noted, as an undoubted oversight in the statute, that the Library is debarred from obtaining the Supreme Court Reports. For some years we have been dependent upon the grace of one of the departments for

those necessary volumes. When there was a "residue" of copies the Library was supplied, otherwise not. The courts have so multiplied that the "residue" is annually exhausted and the reports must be purchased. There is a bill before Congress contemplating a correction of this anomaly. And it would be well in this anticipated legislation if it were made mandatory upon the Public Printer, or whoever may have authority over official publications, to deposit two copies of each work coming from the Government press with the Librarian of Congress. We enjoy the privilege of two copies under the copyright law, and the rule should prevail as to such publications as the Reports of the Supreme Court.

The Library has not been insensible to the political questions which have marked our recent history and the desire on the part of Congress and those who use the Library for the amplest knowledge in regard to the regions which have come within the sphere of American influence.

With the advice of the Chief Justice, efforts have been made to obtain desirable legal works bearing upon those new problems.

The Librarian must likewise acknowledge the courtesy of the Secretary of State in enabling us to strengthen the Library in this regard, as well as that of the Bureau of American Republics, from whom we have received a circular of the recent laws governing South American countries. The Spanish and French colonial laws are cited in Commonwealths which came into the Union from France, Mexico, and Spain; and so far as Spain is concerned, a knowledge of Spanish laws will be useful in the administration of newly acquired dominions.

Attention has also been given to the legislation of European countries engaged in colonization. The legislation and jurisprudence of our civilized Indian tribes are also sought, but thus far with only slight results.

The Librarian would respectfully renew his commendation of the law department to the special consideration of Congress. The Chief Justice is granted \$2,500 for the increase of the Library. Five thousand dollars should be given to enable this great library to keep pace with law collections elsewhere. A study of the Library conditions, supported by expert testimony, justifies the belief that \$30,000 would be necessary to place the collection on an advanced and useful footing. If this expense is not deemed advisable, the annual appropriation of \$5,000 above recommended would enable us to strengthen our foreign reports, such as those of British America, South Africa, and Australia, together with treatises and periodicals on international law now in such urgent demand.

The Librarian would again call attention to the need of additional space for the law department. While the transfer of the students to the new building has been of practical benefit, there should be at least twice as much room as is now at the service of the bar. The shelving in its narrow and cribbed condition is so nearly filled that it will soon be necessary to once again keep the books on the floor. Relief would be found in giving over some of the space of what was the main room of the old

Library. This is well lighted and near the Supreme Court. The room at present occupied, if vacated, could be usefully tenanted. If the law library remains where it is, then the entire collection should be gone over so as to reduce it in size, limiting it to practical books for the immediate uses of judges and lawyers, and taking what remained over to the new building. There are, for instance, among the text-books several thousand volumes of old editions, useful simply for research. Many duplicates and bound periodicals could be stored away in the stacks of the general library, leaving in the Capitol only what is necessary for the lawyer in practice.

On Sunday, November 6, between the hours of 5 and 6 in the evening, an explosion occurred in the old part of the Capitol, near the entrance to the law library, which threatened the Library itself with irretrievable loss. The floor of the room where the law books of the Toner collection were kept was shattered and the furniture ruined. The books, however, sustained no injury, except what was caused by the sand in the concrete by the explosion. There was no fire in the room and no water was thrown there. In the adjoining section of the library proper a large hole was blown in the floor. Through this the fire penetrated and more than a thousand books were damaged. Of these none were destroyed, but about two hundred volumes were so damaged that they will have to be replaced and the remainder must be rebound. The loss was confined mainly to text-books, and these can readily be replaced. The volumes belonging to Thomas Jefferson, a portion of that statesman's library as purchased by Congress, had been removed to the new Library building, with a view of gathering the collection in one room, and so escaped the fire. The loss of these books would have been irreparable. This accident will emphasize what has so often been said as to the danger of loss by fire. The explosion in the Capitol might have been almost a measureless calamity. The fact that it took place on a quiet Sunday afternoon, the library open only to attendants, prevented a loss of life. If the flames had not been arrested, the entire law library, the Supreme Court, and parts of the Capitol would have been destroyed.

This is the third accident which has befallen the Library in the Capitol. There was the burning in 1814, an act of war. Then came the fire of 1851, when most of the contents of the main Library were destroyed, the law library alone escaping because of its transfer to another room. This calamity resulted from carelessness, and it is feared the same judgment must be passed upon the incident of November 6, 1898.

To leave the law library, as well as so many other Government possessions of inestimable value, now stored in perishable quarters, at the mercy of the neglect from which the Library alone has twice suffered, is a defiance of the pregnant lessons of experience. Why expose these treasures in buildings lined with wood, when the elementary instinct of prudence would place them under the fireproof shelter of the Library

building until Congress erects the special building devoted to the judiciary.

#### THE PAVILION FOR THE BLIND.

Your Librarian, in his late report, referred to what has been done in regard to provision for the blind. The work was then experimental, but presenting assurances of success, which have been more than justified.

A pavilion in the northwest basement of the new Library building, outside of the range of visitors, was screened off and furnished. A small library, representative in its character, suitable for the blind, embracing books, periodicals, and music printed in raised letters, was obtained, partly by copyright, partly by purchase and gift. The various methods of printing for the blind were included, and those who used the library were asked not only to name the volume they would read, but the style of raised letters preferred.

The library in raised letters is as follows:

Books.....	volumes..	219
Music .....	sheets..	50
Maps and charts.....	sheets..	40
Magazines.....	numbers..	78
Weeklies .....	numbers..	166

It may not be without interest to note the character of the works sought by the blind and at present in their library. In fiction we have Cervantes, Defoe, Goldsmith, Bulwer, Hawthorne, Thomas Nelson Page, Sir Walter Scott, Kipling, Thackeray, Dickens, the *New Tales of American History* by Senator Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt, Eggleston, Fenimore Cooper, Miss Alcott, and Miss Edgeworth. We have the poetry of Bryant, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, and Moore. There are scientific writings by Tyndall and Proctor, Charles Nordhoff on *Political Science*, the writings of Ruskin, Emerson, Macaulay, Addison, Bunyan, and Swedenborg; the works of Homer, Virgil, Dante, and Shakespeare, as well as the music of Handel, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Schubert, and Beethoven.

It was deemed wise to give afternoon readings for the benefit of the blind, and the first was given on the 8th of November, 1897. It was believed that there might be one or two readings weekly, and this only for a time until the interest would pass away. On the contrary, the idea took root. From November 8, 1897, until October, 1898, there have been readings daily, Sunday excepted, with volunteer engagements to read several weeks ahead. Among those taking part in this graceful and beautiful work were authors of national fame, clergymen, prelates, professional men, and statesmen. As a rule the Library has been indebted to the ladies of Washington.

From November 4, 1897, to September 30, 1898, there were 479 blind readers.

Number of visitors who registered.....	2,910
Number of visitors in pavilion.....	6,767
Total.....	9,677

The interest aroused throughout the country by the success of this modest experiment in the Library of Congress is shown in the establishment of rooms similar to our pavilion in educational institutions in various parts of the Union, with daily readings.

#### THE ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Books are purchased for the Library upon the advice of those at the heads of the departments connected directly with the Library service, the judgment of the Librarian, and the desire, whenever possible to ascertain it, of Members of Congress. Every request for new books, whether on the part of those entitled to use the Library, or the general public, has immediate and, unless the request is frivolous, favorable consideration. The want of the every-day student is apt to have a high value as an expression of public opinion. An "order department" has been created, whose function is to purchase the books provided for by the appropriations of Congress. To avoid placing duplicate orders with the various agencies of the Library at home and abroad, a card catalogue for orders has been adopted. These cards are useful as a permanent record, giving the history of each book which comes into the Library. When an order sheet is written from these cards, an estimate is made of the amount of the purchase. The buying of a duplicate rarely happens, and with the improvement of the official catalogue in the reading room will be impossible.

Books are prepared for accessioning in the order department, and all gifts are made a matter of record and acknowledgment. The work in this department has grown to such an extent, and its value as a check upon the disbursements of the Library so pronounced, that it will be necessary to strengthen it. The time of one assistant is largely taken up in the acceptance of gifts, and another is required for necessary details.

#### THE LIBRARY APPOINTMENTS.

The question of appointments in the Library under the reorganization was the subject of a resolution passed by the Senate December 17, 1897. In obedience to this resolution, a letter was addressed to the Vice-President showing that no nominations were made except upon information as to special library training and experience. This was gathered from conversations with those recommending applicants, general inquiry as to the character, ability, and education of the applicant, a study of papers presented as credentials, as well as from personal observation.

Reference was also made to the fact that in order to carry out the letter as well as the spirit of the law a board was named to examine the appointees. In the letter naming this board it was specified—

This inquiry will embrace fitness for library service, education, intellectual capacity, experience, manners, personal habits, and standing. The examinations will not be severe nor technical. We can not hope to have a staff of trained assistants in the junior branches of the service—such offices, for instance, as pay \$720 a year. In these minor offices there should be an elementary knowledge or training which could be perfected in our own library. The members of the board will therefore use their own judgment, and, noting that capacity which needs only experience and development, give the candidate an opportunity. In the higher branches of the service evidence of higher training should be expected.

This examination was made after careful preparation and the reports filed with the Librarian showing the exact standing of each appointee. Upon this report nominations on probation became permanent. To show the character of the examination and the sincerity of our efforts to appoint no one except as the law commanded, "by reason of special aptitude for the work of the Library," a list of some of the questions proposed to the candidates is submitted in the appendix.

It will be seen from this that, while the Library was outside of the classified service, the appointments rested with the Librarian, and all care was taken to insure a worthy and permanent staff. It was in acceptance of the justified wisdom of civil service that no removals have been made except for superannuation or in the Library interest. The scope of our examinations as recorded in the appendix will show our practical appreciation for civil service and the methods of its application to the Library. There have been no removals and no appointments for political reasons. Recommendations from whatever quarter have been received and considered as bearing upon the character and standing of the applicant. The question of fitness is decided after due inquiry and upon the rule laid down. Appointments hold good and promotions follow only as applicants maintain the record which led to their selection.

#### NIGHT OPENING.

The Joint Committee on the Library, through Senator Hansbrough, March 3, 1897, made a report "suggesting the advisability of such appropriations as may be necessary for the employment of an additional force, in order that the Library may be opened at night for the general public." This recommendation of the joint committee was approved by Congress and arrangements made by which the Library was opened from 9 in the morning until 10 in the evening. The opening at night was urged upon reasons of expediency. Note was taken of the conditions of Washington life—the large number of ladies and gentlemen in the public service, whose only opportunity of access to the Library being at night, were deprived of its advantages; the perfection of the arrange-

ments in the new building for night service, the economy of the procedure, the misfortune of depriving our official class, as well as the citizens generally, from Library privileges, were all considered. It was also shown that not alone was the building closed to students who came to read, but to the people at large who came to see a noble building, rich in artistic beauty and splendor.

Congress directed the opening, and the results affirm the wisdom of its decree. In October the number of visitors to the reading room was 6,435, a daily average of 247. The largest evening attendance was 243, the smallest 152. The books called for were 11,003, a daily average of 423. The evening readers are mainly students. The character of the books they select shows that as a rule they read, with serious aims, history, science, military and naval works, and much pertaining to the Antilles, Manila, and Spain. Remembering, as has been wisely said, that there is no better university than a collection of books, the action of Congress throws open to the people the opportunity of a university education.

#### THE JUVENILE LIBRARY.

It has been deemed advisable to set apart a reading room for children. The Library does not admit those under 16 years to the reading room. It has seemed a hardship to deprive children at the outset of their lives of what may be a precious opportunity in the bending of the mind toward knowledge, and therefore the rule has had but lax enforcement. However, giving children their own room seems best for the general readers' interest. The lower floor adjoining the blind pavilion has therefore been set apart and will be opened as a "juvenile reading room" as soon as the furniture is arranged. Some 10,000 or 12,000 volumes suitable for children will be transferred to the shelves. While the rights of the elder readers are guaranteed, the children will have every advantage in their own way.

#### THE MAIL DEPARTMENT.

The creation of a mail and supply department, as noted in the last report, has proved an advantage. There is now a double mail service—one at 7.30 a. m., the other at 12 m., which has been maintained with regularity and efficiency.

During the year ended November 1, 1898, the department received 80,480 letters and 949 sacks containing books, magazines, periodicals, engravings, photographs, and various articles for distribution in the Library. Express packages to the number of 1,175, in addition to 40 large boxes, having been received during the year.

The facilities for sending books to the homes of Senators and Members have been improved. Since March 1, 1,620 packages have been thus delivered. This does not include the number of volumes.

Owing to the opening of the Library at night it may be necessary when Congress convenes to send books ordered by Senators and Members after 4 p. m. At present the book delivery closes at 4 o'clock and the mail wagon leaves the Library at 4.30 p. m., often not returning until 7.30 or 8 p. m. If experience shows that a later service is required by Congress, suitable arrangements will be made.

The tunnel and the carrier for the transport of books between the Capitol and Library building has been in use for over a year. The daily average of books carried through the tunnel at the last session of Congress was from 150 to 175. The number of books ordered from the law library has gradually increased since the transfer of the law students from the Capitol to the Library building.

#### MINOR GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES.

In a previous report reference was made to the libraries belonging to the Government in the District of Columbia. Exclusive of ours, these number 36, and are estimated as containing 876,746 volumes, 446,300 pamphlets, 57,975 maps and manuscripts. Many of these are special collections—some of them unsurpassed—notably the Surgeon-General's Library, so complete in contents, catalogue, and administration. Other scientific collections of importance are those of the Naval Observatory, Patent Office, Geological Survey, Coast Survey, National Museum, Fish Commission, Bureau of Ethnology, and Weather Bureau.

The Executive Departments, as well as the Senate and House of Representatives, have their own libraries. That of the State Department, with its manuscripts and works on history, diplomacy, and international law, is important. The War and Navy Departments have general libraries of value, and special libraries in their several divisions. The Department of Agriculture has a useful, well-administered, and progressive collection of books. The Department of Justice, the Bureau of Education, the Department of Labor, and, in fact, every department or bureau, has gradually accumulated a series of books more or less adapted to its needs. While the fact is recognized that both for scientific and administrative purposes such special libraries are a necessity, it is believed that the entire library work of the Government should be carried on under some sort of general coöperation. For the past five years an association of librarians in Washington, composed largely of persons connected with Government institutions, has done much toward bringing about useful and practical relations among the libraries. This should find formal expression in a uniform system of cataloguing, and in the requirement that a duplicate copy of each card made in any library belonging to the Government should be sent to the Library of Congress, where a central catalogue would always be maintained.

These special and distinct libraries, thus dependent upon Government

support, are in fact a part of "the national library," and their contents should be accessible to the students, as would be the case with a general catalogue. These minor libraries, however, should not be developed at the expense of the Library of Congress. In our new library building we have room for 4,500,000 volumes. Here should be the national library of reference. To build minor libraries within its range weakens its influence, diverts resources that could be devoted to its enlargement, and leads to a process of disintegration. Under other conditions, when the Library of Congress was cramped into a space not large enough for one-fourth its requirements, the creation of minor libraries was inevitable. That necessity no longer exists. The Government, inclusive of our own collection, owns in the Capitol at least 1,700,000 volumes, and it should be the aim of Congress to centralize these collections and give the public the advantage of convenient access. To that end there could be no more useful contribution to the cause of universal knowledge than a general catalogue of all libraries enjoying Government support.

#### THE DURABILITY OF PAPER.

The attention of Congress has been called to the questionable quality of the paper upon which so much of the Library material is printed. The same criticism may apply to the paper used in other forms of Government records, although with that we have only a minor concern. The deleterious process in the making of modern paper, arising especially from cheapness, and the wood pulp and chemicals used, in the interests of economy, destroy its texture and durability. We have in our Library printed journals going back to the time of Charles II, over 230 years old, the paper as staunch, the ink as clear, as when they came from the press. Under modern conditions of paper manufacture the press sending forth from day to day so much that is perishable, newspapers crumbling in the readers' hands, the question may well arise as affecting, not only our own, but all modern libraries, as to how much of our collections will become useless because of the deterioration and disintegration of the paper used in the cheaper forms of literature.

The Prussian Government having taken up the question, so far as it affected the integrity of German records, the Library has been enabled, through the kindness of our American embassy in Berlin, to obtain a copy of the Prussian regulations.

An abstract appears in the appendix.

While this important question might readily come under Government control, nothing being more essential than the physical integrity of the national archives, so far as the Library is concerned a remedy could be found under the operation of the copyright law. An amendment that no copyright should issue until articles in printed form should be printed on paper of a fixed grade would remedy the evil, so far as the important

libraries are concerned. There would be no trouble to the publisher beyond the cost of a few special sheets of paper and a slight delay in the presswork; and when the value of the franchise involved in a copyright is remembered the guarantee thus exacted as to the quality of the paper would be slight return for the privilege. Extra cost of those special sheets would be cheerfully borne by the libraries, and in the end become to the publisher a profit rather than a loss.

#### RECAPITULATION.

As will be seen from the report, there have been received in the Library of Congress during the year 31,304 printed books. These do not include those transmitted from the old Library, but are distinct accessions by purchase, exchange, copyright, and gifts. To this may be added an increase of 8,632 in pamphlets. The department of graphic arts shows a valuable increase. There are 22,495 more maps and charts than were reported last year. This does not imply distinct acquisition, but transfers from the old Library of material long dormant, but now in active service. We have added 5,812 periodicals, 1,087 bound volumes of newspapers, and 4,055 law books. The increase of 10,848 pieces of music is notable, as showing the advance in that interesting branch of the Library. In material accessions the Library shows a marked gain over last year. And in this it is well to see that we keep pace not alone with the nation's advance in literature and art, but with its business prosperity. The war with Spain was a drawback, as no interest is more affected by the sacrifices and uncertainties of war than what is represented in a library.

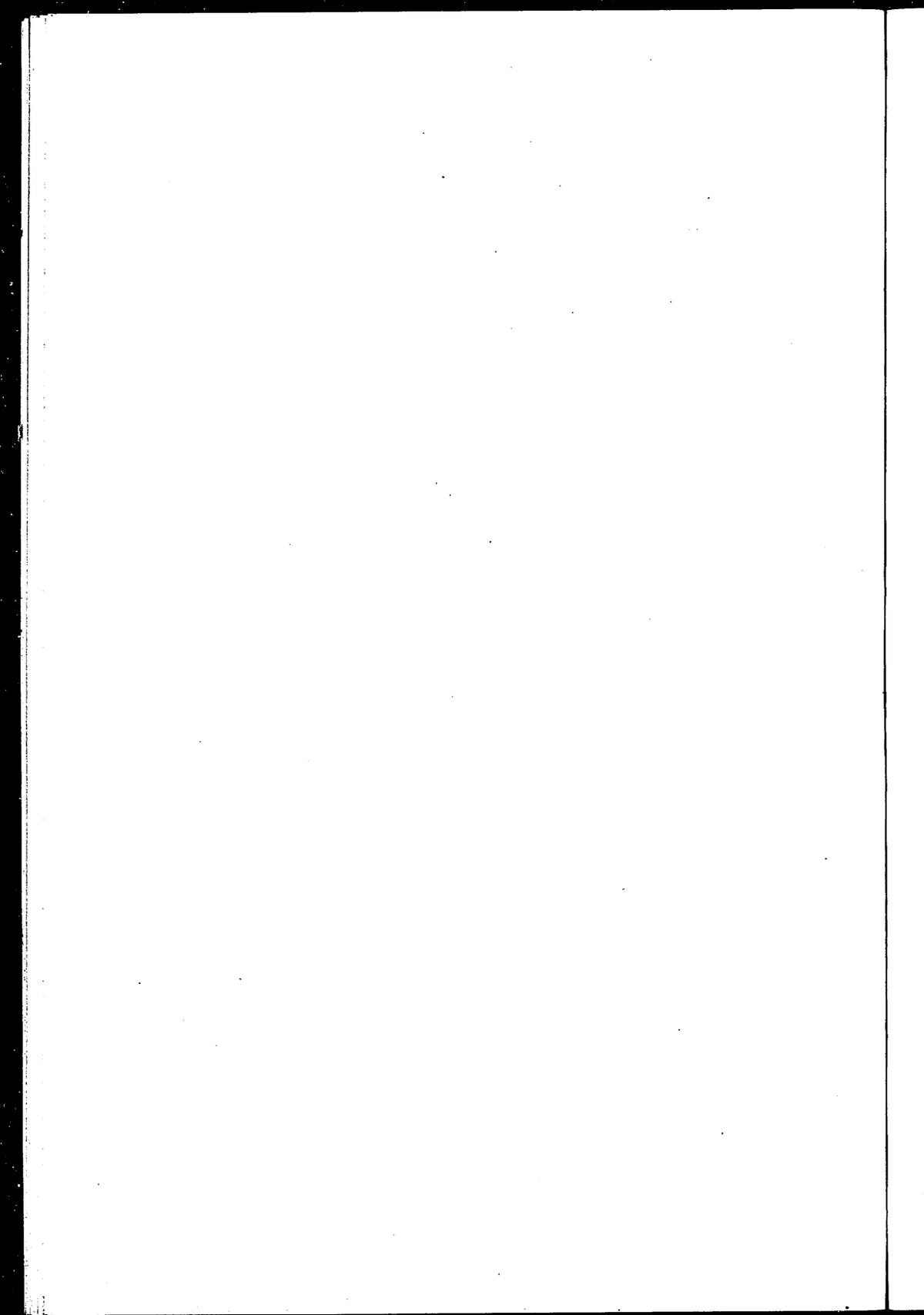
For these and other reasons, especially as expressed in the copyright department, there is every reason why the Library should have the special consideration of Congress and the country. The copyright department is not alone one of the most necessary of the Government establishments, but a revenue to the Treasury as well—the Library owing to it a large part of its accretions, the Treasury an assured income. It requires careful and minute administration, for it guarantees protection to every American writer, as well as to others who come within the provisions of international copyright.

In the highest sense the Library is the home of research. The capital can never be other than the center of library work. Here on Capitol Hill must be found the national treasure-house of knowledge. In addition to the Library of Congress there are in Washington thirty-six minor libraries, aggregating 876,746 volumes. Therefore, with what we possess, not alone as the leading library of the United States, but as the center of a unique and varied library system in touch with every phase of obtainable knowledge, it should be our aim to broaden the Library, safeguard its integrity as a library of reference, and bring it home to the

people as belonging to them—a part of their heritage—to make it American in the highest sense, seeking whatever illustrates American history—the varied forms of American growth, theology, superstition, commonwealth building, jurisprudence, peace, and war. And, while accepting this as the chief end of the Library, it is no less incumbent to seek out and gather in the learning and piety of every age. With the considerate care of Congress and a due appreciation of what has been done and what may so readily be done by the American people, there is no reason why the Library of Congress should not rival those noble establishments of the Old World, whose treasures are a people's pride and whose growth is the highest achievement of modern civilization.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,  
*Librarian of Congress.*

HON. GARRET A. HOBART,  
*Vice-President.*



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APPENDIX

TO THE

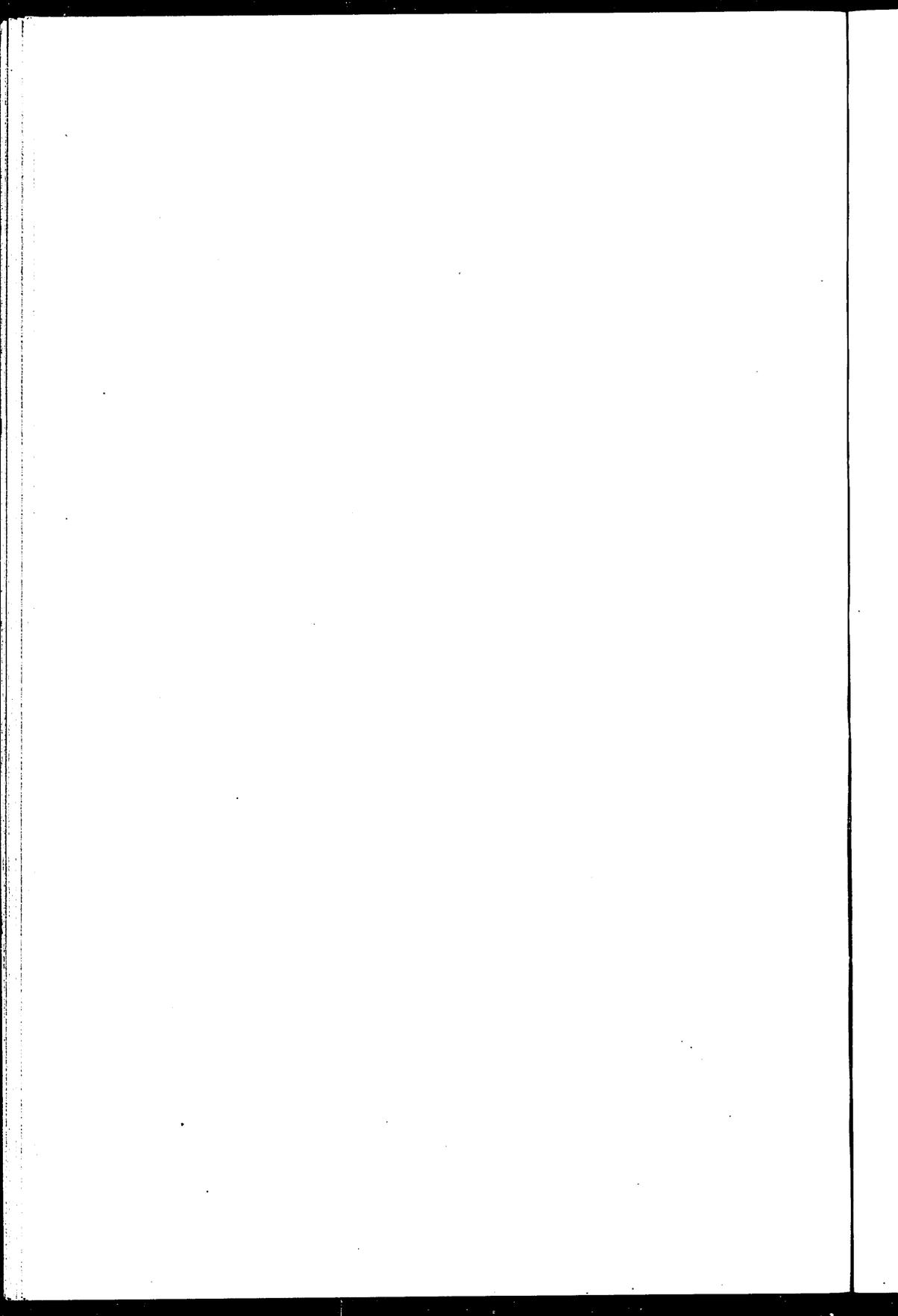
REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

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1898.

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APPENDIX NO. I.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

A general statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Library for the fiscal year appears in the body of the report. The following tables give the disbursements in detail:

*Salary disbursements in detail.*

Month.	Expended.	Appropriated.	Unexpended.
1897.			
July .....	\$5,687.03	\$10,705.00	\$5,017.97
August .....	6,660.47	10,705.00	4,104.53
September .....	8,056.47	10,705.00	2,648.53
October .....	10,319.99	10,705.00	385.01
November .....	10,123.20	10,705.00	\$51.80
December .....	10,636.63	10,705.00	68.37
1898.			
January .....	10,937.70	10,950.00	12.30
February .....	9,879.60	10,215.00	335.40
March .....	10,914.40	10,950.00	35.60
April .....	10,428.35	10,705.00	276.65
May .....	10,778.30	10,805.00	26.70
June .....	10,382.24	10,605.00	222.76
Total .....	114,744.38	128,460.00	13,715.62

*Increase of Library—Expenditures in detail.*

Title of appropriation.	Expended.	Appropriation.	Unexpended.
Purchase of books:			
Vouchers approved .....	\$3,407.79		
Bills payable .....	591.50		
	\$3,999.29	\$4,000.00	\$0.71
Purchase of law books:			
Vouchers approved .....	1,012.97		
Bills payable .....	487.00		
	1,499.97	1,500.00	.03
Purchase of periodicals:			
Vouchers approved .....	2,181.87		
Bills payable .....	317.50		
	2,499.37	2,500.00	.63
Exchange of public documents:			
Vouchers approved .....	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....
Total .....	9,498.63	9,500.00	1.37

*Contingent expenses in detail.*

Object of expenditure.	Library.	Copyright.
Stationery .....	\$743.23	\$220.60
Care of horse and wagon .....	297.25	39.00
Rubber stamps .....	100.85	170.10
Traveling expenses .....	60.45	5.00
Typewriter supplies .....	18.30	39.55
Postage (foreign) .....	14.16	21.20
Tools .....	1.14	2.55
Delivery wagon .....	220.00	.....
Post-office box rent .....	12.00	.....
Towels and laundry .....	27.47	.....
Ice .....	5.15	.....
Telegrams .....	.....	2.00
Total .....	1,500.00	500.00

APPENDIX NO. 2.

THE GARDINER GREENE HUBBARD COLLECTION.

The correspondence on the part of the Librarian, as well as the official action of Congress on the art collection of the late Gardiner Greene Hubbard, presented by his widow, will be found as follows:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, *March 30, 1898.*

SIR: Your Librarian has the honor to report that he has received a letter from Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard, of Washington, in which she gives to the American people, to be preserved for their use in the Library of Congress, the art collections of her late husband, Gardiner Greene Hubbard. The nature of the gift will be explained in the following correspondence:

“WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 21, 1898.*

“MY DEAR SIR: I hereby offer to the Congressional Library, for the benefit of the people of the United States, the collection of engravings made by my husband, the late Gardiner Greene Hubbard, and in addition thereto the art books, to be treated as part of the collection.

“This disposition of the collection, the gathering of which was to him the pleasure of many years chiefly devoted to the welfare of his fellow-men, is in accordance with his wishes, and is that which would give him the greatest satisfaction.

“I desire that a suitable gallery in the Library be devoted to this collection and such additions as may from time to time be made to it, to be known as the ‘Gardiner Greene Hubbard Gallery,’ where it can be accessible to the public, to be studied and enjoyed under such reasonable regulations as may be made by Congress or by the authority to whom Congress may delegate the control of the Congressional Library.

“Accompanying the collection is a bust of Mr. Hubbard, by Gaetano Trentanove, which I desire may be kept in a suitable place in the gallery.

“I propose during my lifetime to add to the collection from time to time, and in my will to make provision for increasing the collection by creating a fund of \$20,000, to be placed in the hands of trustees, the interest of which is to be used by the Librarian of Congress in the purchase of additional engravings, it being my understanding that the expense incident to the proper care of this collection will be borne by the Congressional Library, and not be a charge against this fund.

“I am, very sincerely, yours,

“GERTRUDE M. HUBBARD.

“HON. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,

“*Librarian of the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.*

“MARCH 28, 1898.

“DEAR MADAM: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter in which you present to the people of the United States the works of art which belonged to your late husband, Gardiner Greene Hubbard, and wherein you likewise convey the wish that they be preserved in the Library of Congress. As the Librarian of Congress, it gives me the greatest pleasure to acknowledge this act of munificence and to express the gratitude which all must feel over so noble an addition to the art treasures of the nation. The accumulation of this priceless collection by your husband was, as you say, the pleasure of many years of a life chiefly devoted to the welfare of his fellow-men, and those in the direction of the Library will take pride in so carrying out his wishes that it will not alone remain as a commemoration of the farseeing generosity of the giver, but, as was his desire, be ever accessible to the people for their benefit and instruction.

“Your letter has been submitted to the Joint Committee on the Library for official consideration and for such instructions as will enable the Librarian to carry its suggestions into effect.

“Yours, very sincerely,

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,  
“*Librarian of Congress.*

“MRS. GERTRUDE M. HUBBARD.”

The collection of the late Mr. Hubbard has long been regarded by expert judges of art, familiar with its contents, as in many respects the most instructive and valuable in the country. That distinguished gentleman gave many years to its accumulation, grudging neither pains nor expense to obtain the finest examples of the masters in the various modern schools.

Germany is seen in the works of Schongauer and Albert Dürer. There are specimens of the Italian artists, Marc Antonio Raimondi's engravings after Raphael, as well as the works of Caracci, Spagnoletto, Piranesi, and Raphael Morghen. The Flemish school contributes achievements of Lucas van Leyden, a contemporary of Dürer, and likewise of Vorsterman and Paul Pontius, who worked under the eye of Rubens. The collection contains, as your Librarian is informed, the largest number of Rembrandts in the United States, many of rarity and value. There are examples of Suyderhoef, Teniers, and others, and it is believed that there is not a well-known Flemish engraver from the time of Rembrandt to that of Josef Israels who does not find a place.

The French school opens with the seventeenth century, embracing the works of Claude Lorraine and other masters. Mr. Hubbard showed his historical taste by a unique gathering together of the portraits of Frederick the Great and Napoleon—a hundred of Frederick, three times as many of Napoleon.

The English school includes the work of Delaram, in the early part of the seventeenth century, as well as what was done by Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Robert Strange, and Turner.

The American section opens with Paul Revere, who drew the Harvard University in 1780, and contains specimens of every noted American engraver since that time.

As the committee will see from this enumeration, the value of this collection is not alone because of its interest, merit, and beauty, but for its educational utility as illustrative of the evolution of modern art. And when it is remembered that we have already in the Library of Congress between 7,000 and 8,000 engravings and etchings, mainly the work of American artists of our own day, coming to us under the operation of the copyright law, the addition of what is now given by Mrs. Hubbard will make our department of graphic arts one of the largest and most distinctively representative in the world.

The conditions attached to this gift are respectfully recommended to the favorable attention of the committee. It is suggested that a suitable apartment in the new Library building be devoted to this collection, as well as to such additions to it as will be made from time to time, and that it should be known as the "Gardiner Greene Hubbard Gallery." In furtherance of this wish, your Librarian would recommend the setting aside of a suitable apartment, and that the bust of Mr. Hubbard, by Gaetano Trentanove, which accompanies this bequest, should have a place. A competent person will be detailed from the Library staff to take charge of the collection, have it properly catalogued and annotated, and see that, as Mrs. Hubbard requests, it is ever kept accessible to the public for their study and enjoyment.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

HON. GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE,

*Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress.*

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*April 4, 1898.*

Mr. Wetmore, from the Committee on the Library, reported the following joint resolution; which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent.

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Librarian of Congress to accept the collection of engravings proposed to be donated to the Library of Congress by Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Librarian of Congress is hereby empowered and directed to accept the offer of Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard, widow of the late Gardiner Greene Hubbard, communicated to him by the following letter, on the terms and conditions therein stated, and to communicate to Mrs. Hubbard the grateful appreciation of Congress of the public spirit and munificence manifested by said gift:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 21, 1898.*

MY DEAR SIR: I hereby offer to the Congressional Library, for the benefit of the people of the United States, the collection of engravings made by my husband, the late Gardiner Greene Hubbard, and in addition thereto the art books, to be treated as part of the collection.

This disposition of the collection, the gathering of which was to him the pleasure of many years, chiefly devoted to the welfare of his fellow-men, is in accordance with his wishes and is that which would give him the greatest satisfaction.

I desire that a suitable gallery in the Library be devoted to this collection and such additions as may from time to time be made to it, to be known as the "Gardiner Greene Hubbard Gallery," where it can be accessible to the public, to be studied and enjoyed under such reasonable regulations as may be made by Congress or by the authority to whom Congress may designate the control of the Congressional Library.

Accompanying the collection is a bust of Mr. Hubbard, by Gaetano Trentanove, which I desire may be kept in a suitable place in the gallery.

I propose during my lifetime to add to the collection from time to time, and in my will to make provision for increasing the collection by creating a fund of \$20,000, to be placed in the hands of trustees, the interest of which is to be used by the Librarian of Congress in the purchase of additional engravings, it being my understanding that the expenses incident to the proper care of this collection will be borne by the Congressional Library, and not be a charge against this fund.

I am, very sincerely, yours,

GERTRUDE M. HUBBARD.

Hon. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,

*Librarian of the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.*

On June 27, 1898, the matter was thus disposed of in the Senate:

Mr. HOAR. I ask unanimous consent to call up the joint resolution (S. R. 139) authorizing the Librarian of Congress to accept the collection of engravings proposed to be donated to the Library of Congress by Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. HOAR. It has already been read. I move what I send to the desk as an amendment to the resolution.

The SECRETARY. After the word "stated," in line 7, it is proposed to insert:

Except that instead of naming the gallery in the Library as therein proposed, the collection shall be known and styled as the Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection, it not being, in the opinion of Congress, desirable to call parts of the public buildings after the names of individual citizens, and that the bust therein named be accepted and kept in a suitable place, to be designated by the Joint Committee on the Library.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. As I remember the circumstances, a motion to recommit the joint resolution was pending when it was last under consideration. I am authorized by the mover of that motion to ask that it be treated as withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Pettus in the Chair). The motion to recommit is withdrawn.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

This joint resolution was subsequently passed by the House of Representatives, and became a law by the signature of the President July 7, 1898.

## APPENDIX NO. 3.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT.

The examinations for the Library appointments took place April 20, 1898. An illustration of the questions propounded to each candidate will be found in the adjoining list of questions. It will be noted that these questions were prepared with a view to fitness in special as well as general departments of the Library:

#### THE CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

1. State briefly what the main purpose of a bibliography is.
2. What is a library catalogue? What purpose does it especially serve?
3. Give a few examples of library catalogue, and state in each case whether they are merely author catalogues, dictionary, or classed catalogues.
4. Give, in their order, the questions which the above classes of catalogues are supposed to answer.
5. State the advantages of a dictionary over a classed, and, vice versa, of the classed over the dictionary catalogue.
6. What books on cataloguing are you familiar with?
7. Name any reference work that you would consider of main assistance in ascertaining the facts as to the life and writings of an American author.
  - (a) Of an English author.
  - (b) Of a French author.
  - (c) Of a German author.
8. What is meant by the word "entry," as used in cataloguing? Name some of the most common forms of entry.
9. In distinguishing between authors of the same name, how would you proceed?
10. Name any class of writers whose works should be entered under the christian name of the authors.
11. Suggest any principle that should govern in the abbreviation of titles.
12. What advantage has the card catalogue over the printed, and, vice versa, the printed over the card catalogue?

#### THE COPYRIGHT DEPARTMENT.

1. State the nature of the primary and fundamentally necessary book of reference to be kept in relation to the fiscal department of the copyright office.
2. The record of total cash receipts having been properly made, state into what four possible classes these receipts naturally divide themselves.
3. Give the four elements that form the basis of the accounting to the Treasury for the copyright business.
4. State the various kinds and amounts of fees for copyright business.
5. State how, for convenience, the various fees are classified and marked.
6. State how the unfinished business is indexed and kept track of.
7. State the various items of information which go upon each index card for unfinished business, when in hand, *unfinished*.
8. State what additional marks go upon such cards when the business is completed. Make sample cards for unfinished business completed *by entry*; make sample card of unfinished business completed *by refund*.
9. State reasons why a certain fullness of detail is necessary in regard to these index cards, and why a clear and legible handwriting is necessary.
10. Draw in pencil a rough form of trial balance sheet to show the *essential* elements of the copyright business.
11. Draw in pencil a rough form of daily statement with column headings.
12. State what column footings should balance (or equal) each other in order to show that the bookkeeping is correct.

1. What is the first step to be taken in order to secure a copyright?
2. What marks are put upon the titles filed for copyright, and what do the marks signify?
3. By what mark are the titles to be entered and filed finally distinguished from each other?
4. How are the titles recorded? Describe record books and manner of making entries.
5. Imagine to yourself the titles recorded for any period of time, and state in how many ways they would be differentiated from each other.
6. State the points upon which the recorder's attention should be especially fixed in order to prevent errors.
7. State the reasons why a clear, legible handwriting is necessary.
8. What is the second step required to be taken by the copyright claimant in order to complete copyright?
9. What marks should go upon the articles deposited?
10. In what manner is the fact of deposit noted upon the records, and in what way can the deposits be differentiated—i. e., described so as to distinguish the nature of the deposit?
11. In recording titles, what errors do you find it the most necessary to guard against committing?
12. State why, in your mind, the utmost importance attaches to the accuracy of the entry of copyright.

## GENERAL SERVICE.

1. Give the numbers and the names of the chapters on your deck.
2. Name some of the books most frequently called for from the deck under your charge.
3. Which of the following-named books are found on your deck: Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Macaulay's *History of England*, Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, *The Bible*, Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, Taine's *English Literature*, Forster's *Life of Dickens*, Marshall's *Artistic Anatomy*, Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, Darwin's *Descent of Man*, Henderson's *Dictionary of Plants*, Thackeray's *Pendennis*, Mill on *Liberty*, Bancroft's *History of California*, Proctor's *The Sun*, *Register of the Naval Academy at Annapolis*, *New York Directory*, Omar Khayyam *Rubaiyat*, Foster on *Whist*, Yonge's *Life of Marie Antoinette*, Grimm's *German Dictionary*, Bohn's *Classical Library*, *Publications of the Hakluyt Society*, Burton's *History of Scotland*, Carlyle's *Essays*, Lange's *Commentaries on the Bible*, Gray's *Anatomy*.
4. What chapters on your deck are arranged alphabetically?
5. How can books be protected from sagging or tumbling on the shelves?
6. Why should books never be crowded closely together on the shelves?
7. Name four of the most noted British poets.
8. Who wrote the following-named books: Gulliver's *Travels*, *The Vicar of Wakefield*, Adam Bede, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Conquest of Mexico*, *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, *Walden*, *The Sketch Book*, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, *The Boys of '76*, *Little Lord Fauntleroy*.
9. What is a title-page?
10. Name some of the living noted American writers.
11. Give the names of four or five prominent American magazines.
12. What do the following numbers signify as applied to the shelves on each deck: 6451, 8131, 1121?

## THE GRAPHIC ARTS.

1. What are the principal divisions of graphic art?
2. What is an engraving?
3. What do you know of the early history of the art of engraving?
4. Into what classes are engravings divided?
5. What are the principal divisions of intaglio engravings?
6. How should a miscellaneous collection of products of the graphic arts be classified and subdivided for cataloguing and ready reference?
7. How should products of the graphic arts be accessioned, catalogued, and stored for preservation and reference?
8. How should engravings be prepared for exhibition?
9. How should the various pictures be arranged for exhibition?
10. How should an engraving or etching be restored, having been badly torn or damaged by age and careless handling?
11. What are the marks by which the order of print of an engraving can be told?
12. Explain the various mechanical processes by which the different kinds of reproduced pictures are made.

## THE PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. What is a periodical?
2. Note the difference between newspapers, magazines, serials, proceedings of societies, etc.
3. How would you classify a miscellaneous collection of periodicals upon various subjects?
4. Name half a dozen of the leading English magazines.
5. Name three English quarterlies.
6. Name three leading English weekly reviews.
7. Name half a dozen leading American magazines.
8. Name two leading American literary reviews.
9. Name two leading French periodicals.
10. Name half a dozen leading American newspapers.
11. What is the largest complete set of any one periodical in the Library, and in what year does it begin?
12. What is the oldest newspaper in the Library?

## MAPS AND CHARTS.

1. Are you a draftsman? Mention its use in the hall of maps and charts.
2. What are your duties in the hall of maps and charts?
3. What system of map arrangement is now in use? Give your reasons for believing it good, bad, or indifferent.
4. What are roller maps? Explain how they are to be systematized in the hall of maps and charts.
5. What is a relief map?
6. What is a topographical map?
7. Give your ideas as to how maps should be catalogued.
8. Mention the names of departments of the Government publishing maps.
9. Mention the names of countries publishing the best maps.
10. Give the various shapes in which maps are found.
11. How does a chart differ from a map?
12. What is the scale of a map?

## THE MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT.

1. What arrangement of manuscripts is adopted in the manuscript department for manuscripts relating especially to the career of an individual or to a definite period of history?
2. How does an index differ from a calendar?
3. What is the nature of a calendar of a manuscript?
4. How does a catalogue differ from a calendar?
5. Make a calendar of Delaware State Papers, volume 11, folio 43 (16).
6. What would you do with a bundle of manuscripts that came to you unarranged and which related to some specific subject?
7. How would you classify a military journal?
8. What books have helped you in making the calendar of the Delaware State Papers?
9. Who was Peter Force? What relation does he bear to the manuscripts of this Library?

## THE LIBRARY OF MUSIC.

1. What is a card index?
2. How many kinds of card indexes are kept in the music department?
3. Describe the work done to a piece of music from the time it is received in the music department until it is filed away on the shelf?
4. How is the sheet music arranged on the shelves?
5. How is the vocal music classified?
6. How is the instrumental music classified?
7. How is the mechanical music classified?
8. Under what heads are vocal quartets arranged?
9. What is an opera?
10. What is meant by "opus?"
11. What is a ballad?
12. What is a score?

## APPENDIX NO. 4.

### THE DURABILITY OF PAPER.

The Library of Congress is indebted to the American ambassador at Berlin, the Hon. Andrew D. White, for the following copy of the regulations adopted by the Prussian Government for the security of the national archives, and the special danger involved in printing or writing records on paper made of wood pulp.

Wood pulp is extensively used in the manufacture of modern paper.

Paper made from compositions containing wood pulp decays more or less rapidly in proportion to the amount of wood pulp used.

Such paper is unfit for official use where permanency of records is essential or important.

January 1, 1893, the Royal Government of Prussia promulgated regulations ("Vorschriften") governing the purchase of paper supplies for official use. The exclusive use of paper possessing certain degrees of durability and strength is mandatory. Four classes of paper are tabulated with reference to the materials used in its manufacture (Table I). Six classes are graded with reference to strength (Table II). The establishment of these grades is based upon careful official tests made at the royal experiment station, Charlottenburg.

Table II classifies the work (class 1-8<sup>c</sup>) and prescribes the grade of paper (as given in Tables I and II) to be used for each class. Only paper watermarked, in the mold, with the firm name of the manufacturer, and the class mark (from Table III) designating its fitness for certain uses, may be purchased by the authorities for official purposes. It must be purchased only from firms having registered watermarks deposited with the royal experiment station.

When paper supplies are procured from registered firms, samples from each lot are tested at the experiment station—at the expense of the Government if the paper proves up to the standard indicated by its watermark; at the expense of manufacturer or contractor if it falls below. In the latter case it may be accepted for use only in the inferior class indicated by the test. The test includes a microscopical examination.

The regulations exclude the use of paper containing any percentage of wood pulp, except for the most ordinary daily use and for temporary purposes, both writing and printing (Table III, classes 6 and 8<sup>c</sup>).

#### *Regulations for the supply and testing of paper for official purposes.*

Regulations in force January 1, 1893, superseding the instructions for official paper tests of July 5, 1886.

#### 1.

Paper used for official purposes shall possess the qualities, size, and weight given in Table III, based on Substance Table I and Strength Table II. Size of sheet 33 by 42 cm. is always to be used, preferably even for circulars, books, etc.

(For definition of technical terms used, see 10.)

TABLE I.—Substance classes I-IV.

- Class I. Paper made from rags only, with not more than 3 per cent ashes.
- Class II. Paper made from rags, with up to 25 per cent cellulose, straw, or esparto, but free from wood pulp; ashes not more than 5 per cent.
- Class III. Paper made from any combination of materials, wood pulp excepted; ashes not over 15 per cent.
- Class IV. Paper made from any combination of substances; any percentage of ashes. All paper must be double sized ("leimfest").

TABLE II.—Strength classes 1-6.

Class.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Scale of crumpling resistance.
(a) Average tearing length, in meters, at least .....	6,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	0 extremely small. 1 very small. 2 small. 3 medium. 4 medium great. 5 great. 6 very great. 7 extremely great.
(b) Average tensile strength, in percentage of original length, at least .....	4.5	4	3	2.5	2	1.5	
(c) Crumpling resistance .....	6	6	5	4	3	1	

The regulations of Table III govern with reference to the classification tables above.

TABLE III.—Classification by use with sizes and weights of standard paper.

Class mark.	Use.	Quality.		Size.	Weight per—	
		Substance class.	Strength class.		1,000 sheets.	1 square meter.
<i>A.—Writing paper.</i>						
1	For specially important documents intended for permanent preservation: "Ordre" paper.....	I	1	cm. 33×42 26.5×42	kg. 15 12	g. ..... .....
2	For documents, record office registers, account books, etc.:	I	2	33×42	14	.....
a	First class.....	I	3	33×42	13	.....
b	Second class.....	I	3	33×42	13	.....
3	For papers to be kept indefinitely:	II	3	33×42	13	.....
a	For chancery use, engrossing, etc.....	II	3	26.5×42	10.4	.....
b	Letter paper (quarto).....	II	3	26.5×21	5.2	.....
b	Letter paper (octavo).....	II	4	33×42	13	.....
4	For paper intended for ordinary use, and temporary preservation only:	III	(*)	33×42	12	.....
a	Chancery, engrossing, etc.....	III	(*)	26.5×42	9.6	.....
b	Letter paper (quarto).....	III	(*)	26.5×21	4.8	.....
b	Letter paper (octavo).....	III	4	33×42	12	.....
b	Concept paper.....	III	4	33×42	12	.....
NOTE.—Regulations A 1-46 hold also good for writing paper used in printing (record office registers, tables, etc.).						
5	For envelopes, wrapping paper, etc.:	II	3	.....	.....	.....
a	First class.....	II	3	.....	.....	.....
b	Second class.....	III	5	.....	.....	.....
For envelopes of both classes—						
(1) Up to 13×19 cm.....						
(2) For larger envelopes and covers for money packages and conveyance of valuables.....						
For wrapping paper—						
Class 5a.....						
Class 5b.....						
6	For paper used in daily business for ordinary purposes where durability is not demanded, choice may be made without reference to the strength class.....	IV	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>B.—Wrappers (for documents).</i>						
7a	Covers intended for frequent use and expected to last a long time.....	I	(†)	36×47	81.2	4.80
b	Covers for temporary use.....	III	(‡)	36×47	42.3	2.50

\* Tearing length, 3,500 m.; tensile strength, 2.75 per cent; crumpling resistance, 4.

† Tearing length, 2,500 m.; tensile strength, 3.5 per cent.

‡ Tearing length, 2,500 m.; tensile strength, 2.5 per cent.

TABLE III.—Classification by use with sizes and weights of standard paper.—Cont'd.

Class mark.	Use.	Quality.		Size.	Weight per—		
		Sub- stance class.	Strength class.		1,000 sheets.	1 square meter.	
	<i>C.—Printing paper.</i>						
<i>Sa</i>	For important printed matter to be permanently preserved.....	*I		<i>cm.</i>	<i>kg.</i>	<i>g.</i>	
<i>b</i>	For less important printed matter.....	III	4				
<i>c</i>	For printed matter for temporary use in daily business choice may be made without regard to strength class.....	IV					
	For books, circulars, etc., for which the standard size, 33×42, is not suitable, the following sizes or multiples thereof may be used at indicated unit weights:						
	No. 2, 34×33 cm.....				14.6	} 100	
	No. 3, 36×45 cm.....				16.2		
	No. 4, 38×48 cm.....				18.2		
	No. 5, 40×50 cm.....				20.0		
	No. 6, 42×53 cm.....				24.5	} 110	
	No. 7, 44×56 cm.....				27.1		
	No. 8, 46×59 cm.....				29.9		
	No. 9, 48×64 cm.....				33.8		
	No. 10, 50×65 cm.....					} As needed.	
	No. 11, 54×68 cm.....						
	No. 12, 57×78 cm.....						

\*But up to 10 per cent ashes.

The paper supplied may vary from the unit weights of Table III, preceding: (a) For writing and printing paper, 2.5 per cent. (b) For covers and wrapping paper, 4.0 per cent, more or less, the wrapper of a ream of paper being included in weighing.

## 2.

Writing paper of substance classes I, II, and III, as far as they belong to strength class 1-4*b* (1) must bear a watermark. The watermark must be fixed in the paper when wet in the mold. It shall consist of the firm name of the manufacturer in letters, and of the words "Normal" to which must be added the mark of that class of Table III for which the paper is expected to be suitable. The addition of the date (year) is optional with the manufacturer. Abbreviation of the firm name is admissible only to such an extent, however, that the owner may be identified without doubt and without difficulty. Each sheet must bear the watermark complete, though not necessarily uninterrupted.

## 3.

Paper of classes 1-4*b* (1) are accepted only from firms whose watermarks are registered with the Royal Mechanico-Technical Experiment Station (K. Mechanisch-technische Versuchs-Anstalt, Charlottenburg, Technische Hochschule.)

## 4.

Standard paper with the prescribed watermark may not fall in tearing length more than 10 per cent and in tensile strength likewise more than 10 per cent below the quality indicated in Table III. The paper must show under test all the other required qualities if it is to be recognized as belonging to the class indicated by the watermark.

## 5.

In cases where the qualities of the paper do not correspond to those of the class indicated by its watermark, the maker (manufacturer) is at liberty to cancel the watermark by stamping each sheet with an additional mark (dry stamp), listing the paper in an inferior grade for which its qualities are sufficient.

The same right of subsequent stamping for the purpose of admitting paper to a lower class than that indicated by its (original) watermark is also accorded the contractor.

## 6.

To establish (the fact) whether paper corresponds to the class indicated by its watermark, samples are to be sent before use, especially before printing, to the K. Mechanisch-technische Versuchs-Anstalt for testing.

Test is made upon fulfillment of the requirements indicated in 1, Tables I and II, the fee being 20 marks (\$5) for each kind of paper.

In case of supplies amounting to less than 300 marks (\$75) the test may be dispensed with.

In case of supplies of greater amount at least one quality of paper is to be submitted yearly in turn to a test.

If the result of the test is satisfactory (8), the Government is to pay the fee; if not, the contractor.

## 7.

The samples will (shall) be taken by the officials from different packages of the lot (at least ten sheets in all) and sent to the R. Mechanico-technical Experiment Station at Charlottenburg.

These samples must be unused and of spotless appearance; they are not to be rolled and may be folded only so that a smooth surface of at least 21 by 27 cm. remains. The samples must be packed between stiff pasteboard covers, so as to prevent damage in transit.

For testing printing paper, samples of unused paper (before printing) must be selected.

## 8.

The certificate of the experiment station contains, in the first place, the declaration whether the paper satisfies the qualities indicated by the watermark (respecting the lesser qualities indicated by the dry stamp).

In the second place are given the results of the tests in detail (piece for piece in the usual manner).

Certificates for paper without watermarks are limited to the present customary form of test certificate.

## 9.

If the official test shows that the paper is not satisfactory for use in the class indicated by the watermark, the whole consignment may be rejected. Paper which has been marked for an inferior grade by the dry stamp can be accepted only for use in that grade by the authorities.

If the official test demonstrates merely a bare fulfillment of the requirements for the class indicated, or slight deficiencies, the experiment station may communicate the result to the head of the firm upon special request.

## 10.

In explanation of the method of the tests and the technical terms used in the preceding tables, as well as in the test certificate, the following is to be noted:

The durability and good quality of paper are essentially dependent upon its composite material and its strength.

In determination of its composition recourse is had principally to microscopical examination. So far experience proves that rag fiber furnishes the most durable material. The least durable are papers (made) from wood pulp. Microscopical examination at the same time determines approximately the proportional mass of different fibers.

The residue of ashes shows what portion of the paper remains incombustible after combustion and subsequent glowing; in paper without addition of mineral matter they amount at the highest to 3 per cent. Mineral filling serves to improve paper in appearance and to the touch and makes it better adapted for printing, cheaper, and heavier. The admissible limits are given in the specifications (Vorschriften).

Among the qualities constituting the strength are resistance against tearing, tensile strength, and the power to withstand crumpling and rubbing.

The strength of paper is determined in two directions perpendicular to each other (machine direction and cross direction); the mean derived from both, the so-called average tearing length, serves as basis for the estimate. By tearing length is understood that length of strip of constant breadth and thickness which, suspended by one end, will tear from its own weight.

Tearing length, which is therefore independent of breadth and thickness of the strip, increases with the superior quality of the paper.

The tensile strength is measured simultaneously with the determination of tearing length; it shows the elongation of the sample strip to the point of tearing, and is expressed in per cent of the original length of strip. Tensile strength also increases with the quality of paper.

Power to withstand crumpling and friction can not be expressed by numerical values, because the test is made by crumpling and rubbing with the hand, and not by means of apparatus. The scale adopted for expressing degree of resistance, ascending from the poorer to the better classes, is as follows:

- 0 extremely small.
- 1 very small.
- 2 small.
- 3 medium.
- 4 medium great.
- 5 great.
- 6 very great.
- 7 extremely great.

## II.

Authorities (officials) are obliged (directed) to base stipulations governing supplies upon the values given for substance and strength classes in Table III of the regulations.

In contracts for paper supplies the condition must be incorporated that the contractor accepts all the obligations imposed upon him by the regulations.

(A copy of the) regulations is to be attached to every contract for supplies, and reprints for this purpose are to be furnished by the K. Mechanisch-technische Versuchs-Anstalt (Charlottenburg, Technische Hochschule).

Berlin, November 17, 1891.

Königliches Staatsministerium.

## APPENDIX No. 5.

### THE JEFFERSON LIBRARY.

The following historical summary of the library of Thomas Jefferson and its acquisition by Congress and the foundation of the present Library may not be without interest, in view of its transfer as a special collection to the new Library building.

The capture of Washington on August 24, 1814, by the British, resulted in the destruction of many public buildings, beginning with the Capitol and its small, modest library. The news of this destruction, and especially the burning of the library, incensed the country. Jefferson, in his seclusion at Monticello, denounced "that vandalism of our enemy [which] has triumphed at Washington over science, as well as the arts, by the destruction of the public library, as well as the noble edifice in which it was deposited."

Moved by the intelligence, Mr. Jefferson immediately decided to give Congress the opportunity of purchasing his own invaluable library at a just price. Writing to a friend, Samuel H. Smith, the publisher of the *National Intelligencer*, on September 21, 1814, he described the library, inclosed a catalogue, and asked him "to make for me the tender of it to the Library Committee of Congress." He added that a valuation might be put upon it "by persons named by themselves." He was willing to take pay for it in annual installments, or in stock of any loans, existing or future, "so as to spare the present calls of our country and await its days of peace and prosperity."

The volumes that he thus expressed his willingness to part with were the accumulation of fifty years of book buying. Besides constantly obtaining books in America, he had during his stay in Paris devoted every afternoon that he was disengaged to visiting the bookshops in that city, purchasing, especially, everything that he could find relating to America, "and, indeed, whatever was rare and valuable in every science." Besides this he had standing orders while in Europe in all its principal book marts, "particularly in Amsterdam, Frankfort, Madrid, and London, for such works relating to America as could not be found in Paris." The collection that he thus got together was very rich in science and literature generally, but its greatest strength lay in its books relating to America and in its "diplomatic and parliamentary branches." He desired, if possible, to retain a few books, chiefly mathematical and classical, for the amusement of his latter years, but he expressly stipulated that he wished his collection to be preserved as a whole, and unless Congress were willing to purchase all he would part with none. Moreover, he stated that in his will he had provided that at his death Congress should have the refusal of his library at their own price, but, he added, "the loss that they have now incurred makes the present the proper moment for this accommodation, without regard to the small remnant of time and the barren use of my enjoying it."

Mr. Smith lost no time in sending Jefferson's letter and the accompanying catalogue to the Library Committee of Congress.\* They expressed the opinion that nothing could be done without a report to Congress. This was prepared in a few days, and Mr. Goldsborough, from the Joint Committee on the Library, on October

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\*The Senate Committee were Messrs. Goldsborough, Tate, and Fromentin. That of the House, Messrs. Seybert, Lowndes, and Gaston.

7, 1814, reported to the Senate that they had received, through Mr. Samuel H. Smith, "an offer from Mr. Jefferson, late President of the United States, of the whole of his library for Congress, in such a mode and upon such terms as they considered highly advantageous to the nation, and worthy of the distinguished gentleman who tenders it."

The report submitted the following resolution:

*"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Joint Library Committee of the two Houses of Congress be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to contract on their part for the purchase of the library of Mr. Jefferson, late President of the United States, for the use of both Houses of Congress."*

This passed the Senate on October 10 and came up in the House on the same day. On the 11th it was considered in the Committee of the Whole, and the record states:

"After much desultory consultation as to the value of this library, the nature of the selection, etc., the committee rose (in order, apparently, to give further time to the Members to examine the catalogue) and obtained leave to sit again."

The discussion of the resolution was resumed a week later, and gave rise to much debate. The purchase was opposed by Messrs. Oakley, John Read, and Grosvenor, and advocated by Messrs. Wright, Seybert, Robertson, Hawkins, and Forsyth.

The objections to the purchase were, generally, to its extent, the cost of the purchase, the nature of the selection—embracing too many works in foreign languages, some of too philosophical a character, and some otherwise objectionable. Of the first description, exception was taken to Voltaire's works, etc., and of the others to Callender's Prospect Before Us.

On the other hand, those who advocated the purchase proposed to be made, contended that so valuable a library was not to be obtained in the United States; and that, although there might be some works to which gentlemen might take exception, there were others of a very opposite character; that this, besides, was no reason against the purchase, because in every library of value might be found some books to which exceptions would be taken, according to the feeling or prejudices of those who examined them.

Mr. Oakley, of New York, moved to amend the resolution so that the Library Committee might contract for any library for the use of Congress. Mr. Cyrus King, of Massachusetts, proposed to limit the power of the committee to the purchase of such parts of the library as they should deem suitable for the purpose. Mr. Read, of Massachusetts, moved to limit the price to be given for the whole library to \$25,000. There were other dilatory motions, and the resolution went over to the next day. Consideration was then resumed, we are told, "with considerable vivacity." Mr. Jefferson's political opponents being particularly active. We learn, further, that "debate before its conclusion became rather too animated, and being checked by the Speaker, the question was permitted to be taken." The resolution then passed to a final reading, having been amended by the addition of a clause which provided that the committee should lay the terms of the contract before Congress for their ratification. The Senate concurred in the amendment on October 20, and it was passed and became a law on the succeeding day.

The Library Committee thus authorized now accepted a suggestion from Jefferson, and employed Joseph Milligan, a book dealer and publisher of Georgetown, to estimate the value of the library from the catalogue as submitted. Milligan performed his task with care, and in a few weeks had found that the library contained 6,487 books and was worth \$23,950. On November 28, 1814, Mr. Goldsborough reported this fact to the Senate, and added that they had contracted with the agent of Mr. Jefferson (Samuel H. Smith) for the purchase of his library according to the catalogue and number of volumes stated, and at the above price, subject, of course, to the ratification of Congress.

The bill for the purchase of the library passed the Senate on December 5 without division. It came up in the House on January 6, 1815. The fight that had been made against the original resolution was now renewed. Motions were made to postpone consideration indefinitely, and to postpone until March 4 following. Mr. King moved to recommit with instructions authorizing the selection of such books as might be necessary or useful to Congress, and to dispose of the remainder at public sale; upon this being defeated, he made another motion authorizing the Library Committee, as soon as the library should be received in Washington, "to select therefrom all books of an atheistical, irreligious, and immoral tendency, if any such there be, and send the same books to Mr. Jefferson without expense to him." Appreciating the absurdity of this motion, King withdrew it, and it never came to vote.

The record of debate on these motions, though meager, is worth noting. It reads:

"This subject, and the various motions relative thereto, gave rise to a debate which lasted to the hour of adjournment; which, though it afforded much amusement to the auditors, would not interest the feelings or judgment of any reader. Those who supported the bill in debates were Messrs. Wright, Fisk, of Vermont, Rhea, of Tennessee, and Hulbert, and those who opposed it were Messrs. King, of Massachusetts, Farrow, Cannon, Hanson, Grosvenor, Pickering, and Webster.

"Those who opposed the bill did so on account of the scarcity of money, and the necessity of appropriating it to purposes more indispensable than the purchase of a library; the probable insecurity of such a library placed here; the high price to be given for this collection; its miscellaneous and almost exclusively literary (instead of legal and historical) character, etc.

"To those arguments, enforced with zeal and vehemence, the friends of the bill replied with fact, wit, and argument to show that the purchase, to be made on terms of long credit, could not affect the present resources of the United States; that the price was moderate, the library more valuable from the scarcity of many of its books, and altogether a most admirable substratum for a National Library."

The bill finally passed on that day by the close vote of 61 to 71, and became a law on January 30, 1815, when it received the signature of President Madison. Though this act provided for the purchase of the books, it contained no provision for defraying the cost of their transportation. This was done by a supplementary act (March 3, 1815), which in addition authorized the President to have a suitable room prepared for their reception.

In the meantime Jefferson had been engaged in preparing his library for delivery in case Congress should buy it, and in endeavoring to arrive at some idea of its exact value. His letters written at this time to his friend Mr. Smith and to the bookseller Mr. Milligan give us interesting insight to the way he was pondering over the transaction. He referred particularly to his desire to retain a few hundred volumes, for he did not want to be without books until peace was proclaimed and he could get others from abroad. An interesting bit of paper, still to be found among his manuscripts, shows how he endeavored to calculate the value of his library for his own information. From this we learn that he counted the cost of folios at \$10, the quartos at \$6, the octavos at \$3, and the duodecimos at \$1. He estimated that there were 6,700 volumes, and that their value on that basis was \$25,122.50. But while engaged in this work of revision he found that a number of volumes entered in the catalogue submitted to the Library Committee were missing; also that in the course of the two years since he had made his catalogue he had added a number of other volumes to his library. Making up his estimate of the value of those lost and the value of those added in the same way that he had estimated the value of the whole library, he concluded that the books added were worth \$211 more than those that were lost. We note in passing that among the volumes described as missing were several on neutral rights, which he had loaned to Madison when Secretary of State, and which he never had returned. Jefferson, however, suggested that they might be found in the library of the State Department.

Early in May the library was packed up, put upon wagons, and transferred in that manner to Washington. A wagonload of old paper and paper shavings was brought from the latter city all the way to Monticello. This was used to pack the volumes tightly on the shelves on which they stood, for they were not boxed, except in that manner. At Jefferson's suggestion these shelves, which were of pine wood and which were boarded at the back, simply had boards placed across the front after the volumes were packed in. Thus arranged, the eight wagons on which the books were loaded started on their march and arrived at Washington in the middle of May. The library was unpacked and placed upon the shelves provided for it early in July.

The library that Congress thus acquired was unquestionably the largest and most important library in America. It was particularly rich in works on politics, jurisprudence, and history. Also Jefferson's interest in science and the classics made him accumulate a large number of volumes relating to these subjects. In numbers it was far larger and in matter much more valuable than the one destroyed, and, in words of the record of debates, formed an "admirable substratum for a National Library."

With the acquisition of this new library a new Librarian of Congress, in the person of George Waterston, was appointed. With him Jefferson entered into a correspondence respecting the methods of classification, explaining at some length his method, which was based on Lord Bacon's classification of human knowledge. And that classification forms, with slight modifications, even unto this day the ground of the plan of the arrangement of the books in the Library of Congress.

## APPENDIX NO. 6.

### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The following memorandum concerning the relations between the Smithsonian Institution and the National Library was drawn up by Dr. S. P. Langley, the Secretary, at the request of the Librarian. It should have formed a part of the last report, but was received too late for transmission with that document:

Close relations have existed between the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution since the establishment of the Institution.

The first methodical attempt at coöperative cataloguing ever undertaken was proposed by the Smithsonian Institution and applied to the Library of Congress. The Institution promulgated a series of rules for cataloguing in 1850, and suggested a plan of stereotyping titles. By express authority of Congress this plan was applied to the Library of Congress by the Institution, and in 1854 9,654 titles, comprising 21,805 volumes belonging to the Library of Congress, had been catalogued according to this plan.

The Bibliography of Scientific Periodicals was originally prepared by Prof. H. C. Bolton, with the intention that it should be published by the Library of Congress. Funds were not available for the purpose, however, and the Smithsonian Institution accordingly published the work at its own expense.

The Institution originally shared the copyright privilege with the Library of Congress, but it was instrumental in the change of the law which ultimately brought to the Library of Congress its second copy of copyrighted books, thus placing at its disposal a great collection of valuable duplicate material.

These evidences of a friendly coöperation developed into a strong bond of union in 1866.

The charge of the collection of books, maps, music, and prints was a serious drain on the funds of the Institution. In 1864 Congress appropriated a considerable sum of money for the enlargement of its own Library; and as the large collection of books, which almost entirely filled the west half of the Institution, had become, both for its preservation and care, too great a charge upon the resources of the Institution, and as the Secretary of the Institution was at this time alarmed by the fire which had recently taken place and had threatened the entire building, at the request of the Board of Regents Congress passed an act to provide for the transfer of the custody of the Smithsonian library to the Library of Congress. Secretary Henry said on this point in 1865:

"The suggestion has been made in previous reports that considerable relief might be afforded to the Institution by the transfer of its library, under certain conditions, to the new and spacious halls which Congress is providing for its own Library, and the importance of the proposition has been much enhanced by the considerations connected with the recent disaster. The west wing of the building in which the library is now contained, is not fireproof and is already filled to overflowing. To provide another depository for it, which shall render it entirely secure from fire and be sufficient for its continued increase, will far exceed the means of the Institution; and, although some inconvenience would be experienced in regard to ready access to the books, yet, in consideration of the great value of the collection, by far the most perfect of its kind in the United States, it has been thought proper to ask Congress to

allow the deposit of this library to be made in one of the new fireproof rooms preparing for the extension of its own collection of books.

"I am informed by Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, that these two new rooms will be sufficient to accommodate the Smithsonian library and to furnish space for the growth of the Congressional Library for the next fifteen or twenty years. The object of this transfer is of course not to separate this unique and highly prized collection of books from its relations to the Smithsonian Institution, for it must still bear its name and be subject to its control, but merely to deposit it where its preservation will be more certain and its usefulness more extended."

This act, approved April 5, 1866, read as follows:

AN ACT to provide for the transfer of the custody of the library of the Smithsonian Institution to the Library of Congress.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the library collected by the Smithsonian Institution, under the provision of this act, approved August tenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be removed from the building of said Institution, with the consent of the regents thereof, to the new fireproof extension of the Library of Congress, upon completion of a sufficient portion thereof for its accommodation, and shall, while there deposited, be subject to the same regulations as the Library of Congress, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when such library shall have been so removed and deposited, the Smithsonian Institution shall have the use thereof, in like manner as it is now used, and the public shall have access thereto for the purposes of consultation on every ordinary week day, except during one month of each year, in the recess of Congress, when it may be closed for renovation. All the books, maps, and charts of the Smithsonian Library shall be properly cared for and preserved in like manner as are those of the Congressional Library, from which the Smithsonian library shall not be removed except on reimbursement by the Smithsonian Institution to the Treasury of the United States of expenses incurred in binding and in taking care of the same, or upon such terms and conditions as shall be mutually agreed upon by Congress and the regents of said Institution.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Smithsonian Institution, through its secretary, shall have the use of the Library of Congress, subject to the same regulations as Senators and Representatives.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Librarian of Congress shall be authorized to employ two additional assistants, who shall receive a yearly compensation of eight hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, respectively, commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of five hundred dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the removal herein provided for.

Approved April 5, 1866.

This act, it will be noticed, made it incumbent upon the Government to care for the collection, gave to the Institution, through its secretary, the use of the Library of Congress, afterwards extended to the regents, and authorized the Institution at any time to withdraw the library upon reimbursement to the Treasury for the expenses incurred in binding and care.

As illustrating the act, there is quoted in full the debate had in Congress on its passage:

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS,  
*Senate, March 22, 1866.*

Mr. HOWE. The Joint Committee on the Library have instructed me to report a bill to provide for the transfer of the custody of the library of the Smithsonian Institution to the Library of Congress.

Mr. SUMNER. I am very much interested in that question. I have paid some little attention to the subject in advance, and should really like to see the bill in print. I do not wish to make any objection, but I think it had better lie over.

Mr. HOWE. Certainly, that is a very reasonable request. I can not ask to have it considered.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE. It will lie over under the rule.

MARCH 27, 1866.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE. If there be no further morning business, the Chair will call up the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. HOWE. Is that now regularly before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE. It is not regularly before the Senate until 1 o'clock; but if there be no other business the Chair will call it up.

Mr. HOWE. Then I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 216.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill (S. No. 216) to provide for the transfer of the custody of the library of the Smithsonian Institution to the Library of Congress was read a second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that the library collected by the Smithsonian Institution under the provision of an act approved August 10, 1846, shall be removed from the building of that Institution, with the consent of the regents, to the new fireproof extension of the Library of Congress, upon completion of a sufficient portion for its accommodation, and while there deposited it is to be subject to the same regulations as the Library of Congress, except as provided in this bill.

When the library shall have been so removed and deposited, the Smithsonian Institution is to have the use of it in like manner as it is now used, and the public is to have access thereto for purposes of consultation on every ordinary week day, except during one month of each year, when it may be closed for renovation.

All the books, maps, and charts of the Smithsonian library are to be properly cared for and preserved in like manner as are those of the Congressional Library, from which the Smithsonian library is not to be removed except on reimbursement by the Smithsonian Institution to the Treasury of the United States of expenses incurred in binding and taking care of it, or upon such terms and conditions as shall be mutually agreed upon by Congress and the regents.

The Smithsonian Institution, through its secretary, is to have the use of the Library, subject to the same regulations as Senators and Representatives. The Librarian of Congress is to be authorized to employ two additional assistants, who are to receive a yearly compensation of \$800 and \$1,000, respectively, commencing July 1, 1866; and the sum of \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated to defray the expenses of removal provided for in the bill.

Mr. HOWE. I move to amend the bill in section 2, line 6, by inserting the words "in the recess of Congress" after the word "year," so that it will read: "That when such library shall have been so removed and deposited the Smithsonian Institution shall have the use thereof in like manner as it is now used, and the public shall have access thereto for purposes of consultation on every ordinary week day, except during one month of each year in the recess of Congress when it may be closed for renovation."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS. I wish to ask the Senator from Wisconsin whether this bill contemplates the permanent transfer of these books to the Congressional Library? These books belong to the Smithsonian trust fund, which I think ought not to be diverted.

Mr. HOWE. The Senator will see, if he looks over the bill, that it does not transfer the title of the books. It is the custody of the books that is transferred to the Congressional Library for safe-keeping, as well as for the better accommodation of the public.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I will state to the Senator from Indiana that this is a mutual agreement entered into between the regents of the Smithsonian Institution and the Committee on the Library, satisfactory to both parties. It is thought to be safer to have them deposited there. There is danger of them at present, as the building in which they are is not fireproof.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendment concurred in. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*March 9, 1866.*

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill for the transfer of the Smithsonian library; which was referred to the Joint Committee on the Library.

APRIL 22, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes, by unanimous consent, Senate bill to provide for the transfer of the custody of the library of the Smithsonian Institution to the Library of Congress was taken from the Speaker's table and read for the first and second time.

Mr. HAYES. The Committee on the Library recommend the passage of the bill. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

Mr. Hayes moved to reconsider the vote by which it was passed and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

The bill is as follows:

*Be it enacted, &c.,* That the library collected by the Smithsonian Institution under the provisions of an act approved August tenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be removed from the building of said institution, with the consent of the regents thereof, to the new fireproof extension of the Library of Congress, upon completion of a sufficient portion thereof for its accommodation, and shall, while there deposited, be subject to the same regulations as the Library of Congress, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That when such library shall have been so removed and deposited, the Smithsonian Institution shall have the use thereof in like manner as it is now used, and the public shall have access thereto for purposes of consultation on every ordinary week day except during one month of each year, when it may be closed for renovation. All books, maps, and charts of the Smithsonian Institution library shall be properly cared for and preserved in like manner as are those of the Congressional Library, from which the Smithsonian library shall not be removed except on reimbursement by the Smithsonian Institution to the Treasury of the United States of expenses incurred in binding and in taking care of the same, or upon such terms and conditions as shall be mutually agreed upon by Congress and the regents of said Institution.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Smithsonian Institution, through its Secretary, shall have the use of the Library of Congress, subject to the same regulations as Senators and Representatives.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Librarian of Congress shall be authorized to employ two additional assistants, who shall receive a yearly compensation of eight hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, respectively, commencing July one, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of five hundred dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the removal herein provided for.

Mr. Spofford said of the transfer:

"In the year 1865 the Library of Congress received a most important accession in the transfer to its shelves of the whole collection of books gathered by the Smithsonian Institution, and representing twenty years' accumulation since its establishment. This collection was a most valuable complement to the library already gathered at the Capitol. \* \* \* With this large addition (numbering nearly 40,000 volumes) the Library of Congress became at once the most extensive and valuable repository of material for the wants of scholars which was to be found in the United States. By the terms of the transfer of the Smithsonian library, Congress became its custodian during such time as the regents of the Smithsonian Institution should continue the deposit, it being stipulated that the expense of binding and cataloguing of all books should be defrayed by Congress in return for this valuable and annually increasing addition to its stores. This arrangement, while it relieves the funds of the Smithsonian Institution from an annual charge in maintaining a library, secures to the National Library an invaluable scientific department without material cost; and the deposit, supplying as it does a much larger library of use and reference to the scholars of the country than is to be found elsewhere, is likely to be a permanent one."

Professor Henry said (Special Report, Bureau of Education, parts 1-2, p. 256):

"The union of the library of the Institution with that of Congress still continues to be productive of important results. The Smithsonian fund is relieved by this arrangement from the maintenance of a separate library, while at the same time the Institution has not only the free use of its own books, but also those of the Library of Congress. On the other hand the collection of books owned by Congress would not be worthy of the name of a National Library were it not for the Smithsonian deposit. The books which it receives from this source are eminently those which exhibit the progress of the world in civilization, and are emphatically those essential to the contemporaneous advance of our country in the higher science of the day." (Smithsonian Report, p. 27.)

The books were actually transferred in 1866, and Dr. Theodore Gill, who had been for some time the librarian of the Institution, was appointed an assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, and as his especial duty had under his care the publications of learned societies and of scientific periodicals, which constituted the bulk of the Smithsonian library.

After that date the Smithsonian Institution continued its efforts to secure works for its library as heretofore, and after stamping and recording these they were regularly sent to the Library of Congress.

In about 1887 it became apparent that the Library of Congress, then filled to overflowing, could no longer care for any increase, and could not even render accessible what it already had on its shelves. It was accordingly found essential to care for at the Institution those works which were most needed. These, however, continued to be stamped "Smithsonian Deposit, Library of Congress."

The library of the Smithsonian Institution is a great methodical collection of the transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals, and publications of academies and universities and museums throughout the world, made by steady effort on a systematic plan for half a century, and reinforced by liberal purchases in the early years to secure the back sets of important publications of this kind.

A collection of this sort was the ideal from the beginning.

When Assistant Secretary, in charge of the library and exchanges, the present Secretary inaugurated a new policy for the further increase of periodical and serial literature in the library of the Institution.

But, although the library is devoted mainly to these publications, yet it is not wholly wanting in works of a different nature. Some of these have come through special gifts. Thus, the library of the founder, James Smithson, which consists of 115 volumes and a collection of manuscripts, became the property of the Institution.

The Duke of Northumberland presented in 1859 a series of expensive illustrated works, privately printed, relating to the history of the county which bears his name.

The library which belonged to the National Institute was presented to the Institution and contained a large number of valuable books, especially relating to meteorology and ethnology.

In 1852 the Institution received from Mr. J. O. Halliwell, in England, 54 volumes, mostly folios, of original documents, consisting of bills, accounts, inventories, legal instruments, and other business papers, extending from 1632 to 1729, and intended to illustrate the history of prices in England.

The Prussian Government presented a copy of the great work on Egypt, by Lepsius, and later on that distinguished scholar presented a complete collection of his own works. The ministry of public instruction at Paris sent the "Description de l'Egypte," published by order of Napoleon the Great.

The Royal Library of Dresden presented a series of 232 original discourses or theses and tracts written by Martin Luther or his contemporaries.

The University of Tübingen presented 28 folio and quarto volumes of rare and curious incunabula.

From the Hon. O. W. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, there was received 179 volumes, illustrating the physical geography, ethnology, and resources of the Russian Empire, which had been given to him by the Emperor on the occasion of his visit to St. Petersburg to present a resolution of Congress congratulating His Majesty on his escape from assassination.

From the secretary of state for war of Great Britain there came, in 1888, a series of facsimiles of the national manuscripts of England, including documents belonging to each reign, from William the Conqueror to Queen Anne, arranged chronographically, so as to illustrate the changes in handwriting and the language of the different periods of English history.

Another most interesting accession was received in 1874, being the gift of Major-General Lefroy, governor of Bermuda, through his relative, Mrs. Dundas, of Cannon Hall, Larbert, New Brunswick. Concerning these Mr. Spofford made the following report:

"These original records form a collection of the highest interest and value as materials of personal and political history at a period which must ever remain the most important era in the annals of the United States. One of the volumes contains twelve reports, submitted to the lords of Her Majesty's treasury by John Wilmot, Colonel Dundas, and the other commissioners, upon the losses and services of the claimants who were loyal to the British Crown during the Revolutionary war, and who were afterwards indemnified by act of Parliament. Six reports in addition, signed by Colonel Dundas and Mr. J. Pemberton, commissioners, and extending from A. D. 1784 to 1789, are also embraced. Thirty-four of the manuscript volumes contain a large amount and variety of facts and testimony regarding the landed possessions and personal property of hundreds of British subjects in the New England States, as well as in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc. As most of these papers have never been published, they are the more valuable as original and unique repositories of information regarding the persons to whom they relate, the descendants of many of whom still survive among the people of the United States."

In 1875 there was received a series of facsimiles of the national manuscripts of Ireland, and a photograph of an Egyptian papyrus, 40 feet in length, from a previously unopened tomb at Thebes.

Another special feature of the library is a large collection of pamphlets and of books relating to scientific matters, and of the theses of universities; a great number of maps and works of a general literary nature, and books of reference.

In 1851 a very valuable collection of etchings, engravings, and books, which had been made abroad by George P. Marsh, with great care, was purchased for the Institution.

A catalogue of this collection as it was received at the Institution is in existence, and it has been estimated by experts that at a minimum this collection as catalogued would be worth \$30,000.

This statement will give an idea of the general contents of the Smithsonian library.

It is practically impossible to state the entire number of volumes belonging to the Institution.

When the library was sent up to the Library of Congress, in 1866, it was stated by the authorities of both the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution that the collection numbered 40,000 volumes. The title entries at that date numbered 55,000. The title entries at the present day number 373,000. It ought to be explained that the Smithsonian system of entering in the accession books from the beginning down to the present day has been to give a number to every piece or pieces coming in at a given time bearing the same title.

Mr. Spofford in 1896 described the Smithsonian deposit as numbering 80,000 volumes, "besides a great assemblage of pamphlets and unbound serials."

To enable an opinion to be formed, it may be stated that the number of title entries has increased sixfold since 1866. Making due allowance for the greater

activity of the Institution in the purchase of books prior to that date, the use of four as a multiple might be fairer, although, owing to the increased library activity of the Institution in late years, the number of title entries has almost doubled in ten years.

On this basis it would be reasonable to estimate the total at 175,000 independent titles, of which, no doubt, a considerable proportion are pamphlets. The accessions from this source during the year were about 30,000 titles.

From 1850 on the Smithsonian conducted out of its own funds an exchange system, whereby scientific and government publications not for sale were carried free to and from foreign countries. This system was largely taken advantage of and was of much benefit to the libraries in this country and abroad. The United States Government early profited by it.

The government exchanges, however, were in a chaotic condition until the enactment of a joint resolution, approved March 2, 1867, that 50 copies of all documents printed by either House of Congress, or by order of any department or bureau of the Government, should be placed at the disposal of the Joint Committee on the Library, who should exchange the same, through the agency of the Smithsonian Institution, for similar works published in foreign countries; these works to be deposited in the Library of Congress.

The resolution of Congress carried no appropriation, so that it was not until 1873 that the exchange actually began, and its operations were necessarily restricted, owing to the large drain made upon the funds of the Institution.

In 1889 treaties were formally entered into between the United States and a number of foreign governments for the exchange of official documents. The Smithsonian had, in 1885, sent a representative abroad to make the preliminary arrangements. All official publications, many of which are of high value, received under this system, are transmitted to the Library of Congress, which is the principal gainer by this system. Two hundred and ninety-two packages were received from this source during the year, ten being large size cases containing as many as 50 publications each.

In 1889 the Regents of the Institution passed the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That since the Smithsonian deposit now numbers over 250,000 titles, and is still increasing at the cost of the Institution, it is, in the opinion of the Regents, desirable that in the new building for the Library of Congress sufficient provision shall be made for its accommodation and increase in a distinct hall or halls, worthy of the collections, and such as, while recalling to the visitor the name of Smithson, shall provide such facilities for those consulting the volumes as will aid in his large purpose of the diffusion of knowledge among men."

It is hoped that a sufficient force will be provided to give this effect and to arrange the accumulation of the past years.

It is interesting to note that Secretary Henry was firmly of the opinion that the Library of Congress had outgrown its original limitations, and was in fact a national library, and habitually used this designation in his official reports to Congress.

The suggestion of Secretary Baird, here quoted, may also be of interest:

"It is very desirable," he said, "that some arrangement be made by which a record of all books in the various public libraries at Washington can be kept in some central office, so that a person wishing to refer to a particular title may have the means of knowing whether it is in the city, and which of the several depositories may be the most convenient to him. That can best be done through the natural center of reference—the Library of Congress.

"If a law were passed making it obligatory upon the librarians of the various departments, bureaus, etc., to prepare card catalogues according to the rules of the Congressional Library, and to deposit therein a duplicate set, they could then be collectively arranged in proper alphabetical or systematic sequence, and be available for the objects in question. Of course, this would involve a considerable amount of clerical labor, but a moderate appropriation might be made to meet it at the outset, after which the annual accretions of the libraries could easily be recorded without extra expense."

The Smithsonian Institution will continue to use all its efforts through its international-exchange system, as well as by the exchange of its own publications, to build up its deposit in the Library of Congress, and by so doing be a not unimportant factor in rendering the national library worthy of the nation.

When the library was removed to the new building, so much of the Smithsonian deposit as had been kept together (mainly transactions of learned societies) was placed in the east stack, and a room directly adjoining it was assigned for work on this collection. Much has been done to bring it in order, but its condition is far from satisfactory. This is due to the fact that no special provision having been made by Congress for this department, only such time could be spent upon it as various persons could spare from other and more pressing duties.

## APPENDIX No. 7.

### THE ORDER DEPARTMENT.

The order department, to which reference is made in the report, was established under the following regulations:

FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

The duties assigned to the desk you are about to occupy are to keep check upon the movements of books into the Library. The channels through which the books come are as follows:

- I. By copyright.
- II. By gift.
- III. By exchange.
- IV. By selection from the copyright records.
- V. By purchase.

All classes of books thus received shall pass into your charge, there to remain until inspected by the Librarian.

After the approval of the Librarian they will be transferred to the catalogue room. Articles that come as gifts will be noted and formally acknowledged through your department. The official letter of thanks will be signed by the Librarian.

While exchanges will be effected by other departments, you will make note of the results of such exchanges as a matter of record when received. They will then be transferred into the catalogue department.

Transfers of duplicate volumes from the copyright department to the shelves are made by selections by the Librarian from the weekly bulletin. The list of these selections will be sent you, and the books thus called for received in your department.

You will note that the special yellow label—prohibiting the removal of these selected books from the Library—is affixed, and that the volumes received from the copyright department tally with the Librarian's order.

Purchases will be made as follows:

Recommendations of books will be made from time to time by the Library officials assigned to the duty of studying catalogues, book reviews, and advertisements, as well as requests of the general public, of record in the reading room.

All lists of recommendations and all suggestions and requests will be sent to you.

The title of each book thus asked for will be entered on a card, the entry to express the name, title, author, publisher, and price.

These cards will be classified and preserved, either according to subjects, or alphabetically, as may be found most convenient.

The Librarian will select what is to be purchased.

These selections you will embody in a letter addressed to the purchasing agent and return to the Librarian for signature. One copy of this will be kept in a letter-press book of your department and another in the general office of the Librarian.

The card of request will bear the name of the person making the request.

When the orders are filled and the purchases arrive you will certify this fact to the Librarian, and upon that certificate the bills will be paid.

The term "purchases" applies to books, periodicals, music, newspapers, manuscripts, prints, or whatever may be purchased for our general collection in all departments.

No bill will be accepted at the general office of the Librarian that does not bear your certificate of audit.

These are the general ideas that will govern your department. The details are left to your judgment.

The cards of request and recommendation should be kept as a permanent record, as the procuring of many of the volumes asked for may be postponed or passed over for administrative reasons, and not finally rejected.

The existence of the copyright department as our most important source of book supply is an independent consideration requiring special rules.

The appropriations for Library purchases have not been and will hardly be large enough to make the duties of your desk a burden, but by care and method at the outset trouble will be avoided in the end.

APPENDIX No. 8.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION.

A reference is made in the body of the report to the collection of works in the Chinese language, which came from the library of Caleb Cushing. That statesman was sent to China by President Tyler as the first American envoy to the Celestial Empire.

This collection consists of 237 standard works, classics, history, poetry, medicine, fiction, etc.; 2,547 Keuns (unbound volumes). There are also a few duplicates.

Themes and authors.	Title.	Volumes.
Aleni, Giulio.....	Me sa tsze E.—Mass manual. 1840.....	1
Do.....	San shan lun heo ke.—Dialogue on God. 1847.....	1
Do.....	Sze tsze King wan.—Four letter classic. History of Bible.....	1
Do.....	Teen choo Keang sang yen ling ke leo.—A life of Christ. 1796.....	2
Do.....	Teen choo Keang sang yene.—On incarnation of the Lord.....	1
Do.....	Teih tsuy ching kwei.—On remission of sins. 1849.....	1
Do.....	Wan wih chin yuen.—True origin of all things.....	1
Bible.....	Shin teen Shing shoo.—Whole bible. (Morrison's translation.) 1828.....	21
Do.....	Kew yo shoo chwang she ke.—Old Testament—Genesis. Nanking. 1853.....	1
Do.....	Shang te shih keae.—Old Testament. Selections. Ten Commandments.....	1
Do.....	Chin shin shih keae shih e. Old Testament. Selections. Ten Commandments. Ningpo. 1848.....	18
Do.....	Wo tang kew she choo Yay soo sine chaou shoo.—New Testament. Malacca. 1845.....	2
Do.....	Loo kea chuen fih yin shoo.—New Testament. Gospels. Luke. Ningpo. 1845.....	1
Do.....	Kew she choo tso shan keaou heun chin shin shih keae shih e.—New Testament. Selections. Sermon on the Mount.....	1
Buglio, Luigi.....	Pih tih e p'een.—Can not judge yourself.....	1
Bunyan, John.....	Teen lou leih ching.—The Pilgrim's Progress. Peking. 1865.....	2
Canton.....	Kwang tung sin yu.—New discourses about Canton.....	10
Do.....	Kwang tung tung she.—General statistics of the Province.....	120
Cha king.....	A treatise on tea by Luh Yu.....	1
Chaou Wan-keae.....	Yung tsze pa fa peih chin tou.—Rules for writing the character. Yung.....	1
Che kwo she yung ta leo.....	Plan of government. Political economy.....	1
Chin fuh chih che.....	Guide to true happiness. By Andrea Lobelli.....	1
Chin le che keaou.....	Principles of Christianity. By Heaou.....	1
Chin shin shih keae she e.....	Ten Commandments. With Commentary.....	1
Chin taou tsze ching.....	Evidences of Christianity. By Sha Show sin.....	2
Chin tsze she ke.....	Historical record. With commentary by Chin tze lung.....	24
China.....	Board of ceremonies.—Kin ting le ke E soo.—Ceremonial records.....	38
Do.....	Board of ceremonies.—Ta Tsing kwyn tien.—Official ceremony and etiquette.....	16
Do.....	Board of punishment.—Ta tsing leuh le chung ting hwuy tung sin tswan.—Fundamental laws and subordinate statutes.....	23
Do.....	Imperial Library. Kin ting. Descriptive catalogue. Abridged. Sze koo tseuen shoo keen ming muh luh.....	10
Do.....	Official register.—Tseo chih tseuenhan.—List of officials.....	5
Ching she leo shwo.....	Plan of Salvation. By Choo tsung yuen.....	1
Ching yin tsuh yaou.....	Pronunciation of court dialect.....	4
Choo He.....	Seau heo te choo ta ching.—Youth's instructor.....	4
Do.....	Tung keen kang muh.—Condensed mirror of history.....	100
Do.....	do.....	110
Choo shih she wan pe fa.....	Commentaries on the rules of modern essays.....	6
Choo tsung yuen.....	Ching she leo shwo.—Plan for salvation.....	1
Do.....	Ta kih wan.—Answer to the inquiries of the stranger.....	1
Chow le.....	Chung Ting Chow le ching wan.—Ceremonial of the Chow ritual.....	3

Themes and authors.	Title.	Volumes.
Chow yih che chung	Book of changes	12
Chow yih ching wan	Chow changes of the Yih king	3
Chow Hing-sze	Hwuy yuen tseen tsze wan.—Thousand-character classic	1
Confucius	Chun tsew te choo koo chuen ho tsan.—Spring and autumn annals.	4
Do	Same.—Chun tsew tuh pun	2
Do	Same.—Kin ting Chun tsew chuen shwo wei tswan	18
Do	Same.—Woo yun low chung ting keen pun Chun tsew	6
Do	Shoo King; Kin ting Shoo King chuen shwo wei tswan.—Book of historical documents.	12
Do	Same.—Shoo King te choo	4
Do	Same.—Shoo King tuh pun	2
Do	Same.—Tsung taou tang Shoo King	4
Chun tsew te choo koo chuen ho tsan.	Spring and autumn annals. By Confucius.	4
Chun tsew tuh pun	do	2
Chung ting Chow te ching wan.	Ceremonial of Chow ritual	3
Chwang yuen yew heo she.	Chwang Yuen poetry for the young	1
Chin kew ta ching	Treatise on acupuncture and moxa	10
Diaz, Emmanuel	Shing king ehli keac.—Explanation of the Gospels.	7
Do	Tsun choo keang sang shing chioh keac	1
E tsung kin keen	Survey of medical knowledge	91
Fan tsze tung	Editor. (See She King.)	
Fang Chung	Shing keou seou yin.—Disquisition on church doctrines.	1
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## STORIES OF GENIUS.

Genius I.....	Lo kwan chung. San kwo che.—History of the three Kingdoms. By Lo kwan chung.....	20
Genius II.....	Haou kew chuen.—The happy courtship.....	3
Genius III.....	Yuh keaou le.—Precious, delicious pear.....	4
Genius IV.....	Ping shan ling yen.—Victory over evil spirits, etc.....	4
Genius V.....	She Nae gan. Shuy hoo chuen.—The story of the river bank. By She Nae gan.....	20
Genius VI.....	Se Seange ke.—The story of the Western Chamber.....	6
Genius VII.....	Shing shan keae tsze yuen keaou kan.—The mustard seed garden. By Shing shan.....	6
Genius VIII.....	Hwa tseu ke.—The story of the flowery note paper.....	2
Genius IX.....	Ping kwei chuen.—Story of the pacification of the demons.....	2
Genius X.....	Pih kwei tseuen chuen.—Story of the White Stone scepter.....	4

## MANCHU.

Muzei edgen Yesoos Khreestos tootabookha iche khese: Bible. Manchu New testament. 8 parts.

Endooringhe tatsisyan be neileme badarambookha pitkke. Shing yu kang huen. The Sacred edict. The Maxims of the Emperor Kang he. Manchu and Chinese. 2 vols.

Goo wen yoowan giyan bitkhe, i. e. a Manchu translation of the Emperor Kang he's Koo wan yuen keen. A deep mirror of ancient literature. (19 parts out of 64.)

Khan-ni arakha nonghime toctobookha manchu kisoorni poolekoo pitkhe. Yu she tsang ting Tsing wan keen. Language mirror of the Manchu tongue. Written, enlarged, and decreed by the Emperor. (Kien lung's New ed. of 1772.)

Manchu ghisun be niyechenic isabuha pitkhe. Tsing wan hwuy shoo. Manchu-Chinese dictionary. With supplements. 20 v. in 2.

Tsing wan khe mung bitkhe. Tsing wan khe mung. Manchu-Chinese vocabulary. 4 v. 12°.

APPENDIX NO. 9.

**BOOKS RECEIVED THROUGH THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.**

The following is the circular letter addressed, with the approval of the State Department, to the diplomatic and consular representatives in our service:

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
*Washington, February 16, 1898.*

SIR: The Library of Congress has been removed from the Capitol to the new Library building. The books, pamphlets, serials, manuscripts, and other collections are now in process of arrangement.

Its original classification by Thomas Jefferson contemplated a national library, universal and representative in its character, with all knowledge for its province. The policy of Mr. Jefferson has been followed until what under his inception was a collection of less than 8,000 volumes has become nearly 800,000, and ranks among the great libraries of the world.

The new Library has space for 4,500,000 books. The increase from 1861 to the present day has been more than tenfold—that is to say, from 75,000 to 800,000 in one generation alone. There is no sign of a diminishing ratio, and it is believed that it could be increased through the advice and cooperation of gentlemen in our foreign service. Public documents, newspapers, serials, pamphlets, manuscripts, broadsides, chapbooks, ballads, records of original research, publications illustrative of the manners, customs, resources, and traditions of communities to which our foreign representatives are accredited; the proceedings of learned, scientific, or religious bodies; the reports of corporations, such as railways, canals, or industrial companies; legislative records and debates, public decrees, church registers, genealogy, family and local histories, chronicles of country and parish life, folklore, fashions, domestic annals, documents illustrative of the history of those various nationalities now coming to our shores to blend into our national life, and which as part of our library archives would be inestimable to their descendants—whatever, in a word, would add to the sum of human knowledge, would be gratefully received and have due and permanent acknowledgment.

Opportunities for securing the original or a copy of useful manuscripts or rare editions would be welcome. Those and other publications suggested might be brought to our attention with the view of purchase from the Library funds, or securing by exchange, buying what may have special value, or exchanging from our collection of duplicates. In the process of selection or inquiry nothing should be deemed trivial, remembering that what in its day was an apparently worthless publication of the time of the English Commonwealth, the American Revolution, or our recent civil war may hereafter be priceless in its value.

This is written in the interest of the national Library, and with the belief that the suggestion alone is necessary to secure your coöperation in the development of one of the most important branches of our public service.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,  
*Librarian of Congress.*

In response to this letter many books were sent to the Library, as follows:

LEGATIONS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(William I. Buchanan, American minister.)

Mensaje del Presidente de la República Argentina. Mayo de 1898. (1 vol. June 29.)

BELGIUM.

(Bellamy Storer, American minister.)

Galerie Nationale: Le Sénat belge, 1894-1898.  
— La Chambre des représentants, 1894-95.

L'Illustration nationale: 50<sup>e</sup> anniversaire de l'indépendance, 1830-1880.

Musée Kums: Catalogue des tableaux, 1898.

— Catalogue des tapisseries anciennes, 1898.

(5 vols. July 21.)

#### BRAZIL.

(Charles Page Bryan, American minister.)

Cavalcanti, Amaro: Brazilian language and agglutination, 1883.

— Elementos de finanças, 1896.

— Ministerio da Justiça e Negocios Interiores. Noticia historica dos serviços, etc., pertencentes a esta repartição, 1898.

— O meio circulante nacional. v. 1: 1808-1835. 1893.

— Relatorio apresantado ao Presidente da Republica do Brazil. 1898.

— Resenha financeira do ex-imperio do Brazil em 1889. 1890.

Observatorio de Rio Janeiro: Annaes. t.3. 1897.

— Anuario publicado pelo Observatorio. 1898.

— Lista de trezentas estrelas. 1890.

— Méthode graphique pour la détermination des heures approchées des éclipses du soleil. 1894.

(10 vols. July 22.)

Brazil, Ministerio da Justiça e Negocios Interiores: Noticia historica dos serviços, instituições e estabelecimentos pertencentes a esta repartição, elaborada por ordem do respectivo ministro, Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti. Rio de Janeiro, 1898.

Cruls, L.: Atlas celeste, contendo aspecto do ceu para cada mez na latitude do Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro, 1896.

Cruls, L.: O clima do Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro, 1892.

Da Luz, Dr. F. C.: Artilheria de campanha. Artigos publicados no "Jornal do Comercio." Rio de Janeiro, 1898.

Magalhães, Ten. Cor. Benevenuto: Guia para o official da guarda nacional. Rio de Janeiro, 1898.

(4 vols., 1 pam. Oct. 13.)

L'instruction publique au Brésil, Histoire—Législation. Rio de Janeiro, 1889.

Plano de uniformes approved pelo decreto N<sup>o</sup>. 1729. 1894.

(2 vols. October 27.)

#### COLOMBIA.

(Charles Burdette Hart, American minister.)

Codigo civil colombiano expedido por el Congreso de 1873-1895.

Codigo fiscal. 1884.

Codigo penal. 1890.

Codigos de organizacion y judicial de la nacion, 1891.

Constitucion, 1886.

Leyes colombianas 1888, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896. (5 vols.)

Leyes . . . expedidas por el Consejo Nacional Legislativo, 1886-1888. (3 vols.)

Relacion final correspondiente al codigo judicial nacional, 1887.

(15 vols. August 19.)

#### COSTA RICA.

(William L. Merry, American minister.)

Discurso del Señor Presidente, 1<sup>o</sup> de mayo de 1898.

Mensaje del Señor Presidente, 8 de mayo de 1898.

(2 vols. June 20.)

#### GUATEMALA.

(W. Godfrey Hunter, American minister.)

Recopilacion de las leyes, 1871-1895. Tomo 1-13.

Codigo civil, 1877.

Codigo de comercio, 1877.

Codigo penal, 1889.

Codigo de procedimientos penales, 1898.

#### MEXICO.

(Hon. Powell Clayton, American minister.)

Secretaria de Estadística: Boletin demográfico, 1896.

— Anuario estadístico, 1896.

Codigo civil del Distrito Federal, 1894.

Codigo de comercio de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Ed. oficial, 1889.

Codigo de procedimientos federales. Ed. oficial, 1896-97. 2 pts.

Exposicion de motivos.

#### PERU.

(Hon. Irving B. Dudley, American minister.—From Mr. F. L. Crosby, Lima, Peru.)

Arteta: Obras poeticas. Tomo I. Lima, 1894.

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- Palma: Neologismos y americanismos. Lima, 1896.
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- Sociedad Civil de Instruccion: Disposiciones por que se rige, y prácticas en que se ocupa la sociedad. Madrid, 1893.
- Sociedad de Beneficencia Pública del Callao: Memoria. Lima, 1895.
- Tiro (El) al blanco. Lima, (Sept. 22), 1895.
- Varona: Cuba contra España. New York, 1895.
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- Arancel de aforos. Lima, 1895.
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- Codigo de comercio. Lima, 1897.
- Codigo de enjuiciamientos en materia civil. Lima, 1880.
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- Coleccion de leyes, decretos, resoluciones y circulares que forman la legislacion de minas, 1786-1890. Lima, 1891.
- Coleccion de los tratados. Tomo 1-6. Lima, 1890-1896.
- La Constitucion del Perú de 1860, con sus reformas hasta 1893. Lima, 1893.
- Leyes y resoluciones del Congreso . . . de 1895-1896. Lima, 1896.
- Leyes y resoluciones del Congreso . . . 1896. Lima, 1897.
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- Presupuesto general para 1898. Lima, 1898.
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- Reglamento . . . de las capitancias de los puertos de la República. Lima, 1897.
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- [From Biblioteca Nacional, Lima. Ricardo Palma, Librarian.]
- Gaspar de San Augustin: Conquistas de las Islas Philippinas. Madrid, 1796.
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- Torres Lara, J. T.: Las mariposas blancas. Episodios de la expedicion á Iquitos. Lima, 1898.

## PORTUGAL.

(Hon. Lawrence Townsend, American minister—From the Executive Committee for Celebration of the Fourth Centenary of Discovery of the Maritime Route to India by Vasco da Gama; Lisbon, Portugal.)

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- Dalgado, Dr. D. G.: Flora de Goa e Savantvadi. Lisboa, 1898.
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 Lopes, D.: Chronica dos reis de Bisnaga. Lisboa, 1897.  
 Loqmán: Fábulas, vertidas em portuguez. Lisboa, 1898.  
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 Da Gama Medal. (Bronze.)

## URUGUAY.

- (Hon. William R. Finch, American minister.)  
 [From Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y Canje Internacional de Publicaciones, Montevideo, Uruguay.]  
 Bauza, F.: Ley de registro civil; discursos. 1889.  
 Costa, Angel F.: Hacienda pública; proyectos para su organizacion definitiva. 1892.  
 Uruguay, Comision Permanente del Cuerpo Legislativo: Diario de sesiones; t. 1-9.  
 — — — — — Indice general, 1831-92.

- — — — — Memoria á la 17<sup>a</sup> legislatura. 1892.  
 — — — — — Asamblea General: Diario de sesiones. t. 1-8. 1831-97.  
 — — — — — Indice general, 1830-91.  
 — — — — — Camara de Representantes: Diario de sesiones. t. 138-145; 1895-96.  
 — — — — — Matrimonio civil; discusion del proyecto, 1885. 2 vols.  
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 — — — — — Asunto mandado repartir. Contribucion inmobiliaria para 1894-95.  
 — — — — — Emprestito brasilero. 1894.  
 — — — — — Asamblea General Constituyente y Legislativa del Estado. Actas; t. 1. 1896.  
 — — — — — Honorable Asamblea de Notables. Actas; años 1846-51. 1897.  
 [From Departamento Nacional de Ingenieros, Uruguay.]

Memoria: 1895-96. Montevideo, 1897.  
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## VENEZUELA.

- (Hon. Francis B. Loomis, American minister.)  
 El Libro amarillo. 1898.

## CONSULATES.

## BRADFORD, ENGLAND.

(Hon. Erastus P. Day, consul.)

[From the Bradford, public free library.]

- Baine: Baine's History of the cotton manufacture.  
 Barker, C. J.: The astrologer's ready reckoner.  
 Barnard: Lady Hastings.  
 Burke: Burke's Landed gentry. Vols. 1-2.  
 Burnley, J.: Phases of Bradford life.  
 Burnand, F. C.: The incompleat angler.  
 Claridge, W.: Origin and history of the Bradford grammar school.  
 Crisp, F. A.: List of parish registers and other genealogical works.  
 Crowther, G. H.: A descriptive history of the Wakefield battles.  
 Cust, R. N.: Linguistic and oriental essays.  
 — — — — — Examination of the principles and tendencies of Dr. Pusey's sermon on the eucharist.  
 Gladstone, W. E.: The Vatican decrees in their bearing on civil allegiance.  
 Gordon, Samuel: The watering places of Cleveland.

- Guide to the exhibition galleries of the Department of geology and paleontology in the British Museum.  
 Hutton, W. S.: Steam boiler construction.  
 — — — — — Journal of the British archaeological association. October, 1849.  
 Lenormant: Chaldean magic, etc.  
 — — — — — Memoirs of Thomas and Mary Lister.  
 Prockett: Prockett's historical and architectural description of the Priory church of Brodlington.  
 Schlichter: Problems of nature, researches and discoveries of Gustav Jaeger.  
 Scoresby, William: American factories and female operatives.  
 Taylor, George: Bradford and worsted manufacture.

[From the author, Mr. William Cudworth, Bradford, England.]

- Cudworth, W.: Antique terra cotta lamps.  
 — — — — — Histories of Bolton and Bowling.  
 — — — — — Histories of Mannington, Heaton, and Allerton.  
 — — — — — Life and correspondence of Abraham Sharp.  
 — — — — — Rambles round Horton.

[From Mr. Claude Meeker, Bradford, England.]

Meeker, C.: Haworth: Home of the Brontés. 1895.

DUBLIN, IRELAND.

(Mr. Joshua Wilbur, consul.)

Emigrants' information office: Handbook, 1898.

— The Irish harp.

IQUIQUE, CHILE.

(Mr. Joseph W. Merriam, consul.)

Asociacion Salitrera de Propaganda: Circular trimestrial Nos. 15 and 16.

Garcia: Caracteres de la guerra hispano-americana. 1898.

MUNICH, GERMANY.

(Mr. Benjamin Nusbaum, consul.)

Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Königreich Bayern. 3<sup>r</sup> jahrg. 1897.

HONOLULU, HAWAII.

(Mr. William Haywood, consul.)

Attorney-general: Report, 1897.

Collector-general of customs: Hawaiian tariff and digest laws. 1897.

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Department of foreign affairs: Report of the minister, 1897.

Department of the interior: Report of the minister, 1897.

Department of public instruction: Report of the general superintendent of the census, 1896. 1897.

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Railway laws of the Republic of Hawaii. 1898.

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KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

(Mr. Louis A. Dent, consul.—From the Institute of Jamaica.)

Bowrey, J. J.: Outline of a lecture on vegetable chemistry, 1884.

Cockerell, I. D. A.: A provincial list of the fishes of Jamaica, 1892.

Cork, J.: Root food growth in Jamaica, 1881.

Espeut, W. B.: The advantages to result from railway extension, 1884.

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Hall, M. A. Maxwell: The rainfall atlas of Jamaica, 1898.

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— Classified book list; Agriculture, 1893.

— Jamaica cartography. Chronological list of the maps of Jamaica in the Library of the Institute of Jamaica.

— Jamaica in 1897: A handbook of information for intending settlers and others. 1897.

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Vol. I, bound; Vol. II, pts. 1-5. 4 vols.

— Lectures; Agriculture, 1893.

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Rathbun, Mary J.: List of decapod crustacea of Jamaica.

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COSTA RICA.

[Mr. William L. Merry, consul, San José.]

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Memoria de Guerra y marina presentada al Congreso Constitucional de 1897.

Memoria de Hacienda y comercio presentada al Congreso Constitucional de 1897.

Memoria de Instruccion publica presentada al Congreso Constitucional de 1897.

Memoria de Relaciones Exteriores, Gracia, Justicia, Culto y Beneficencia, presentada al Congreso Constitucional de 1897.

APPENDIX, NO. 10.

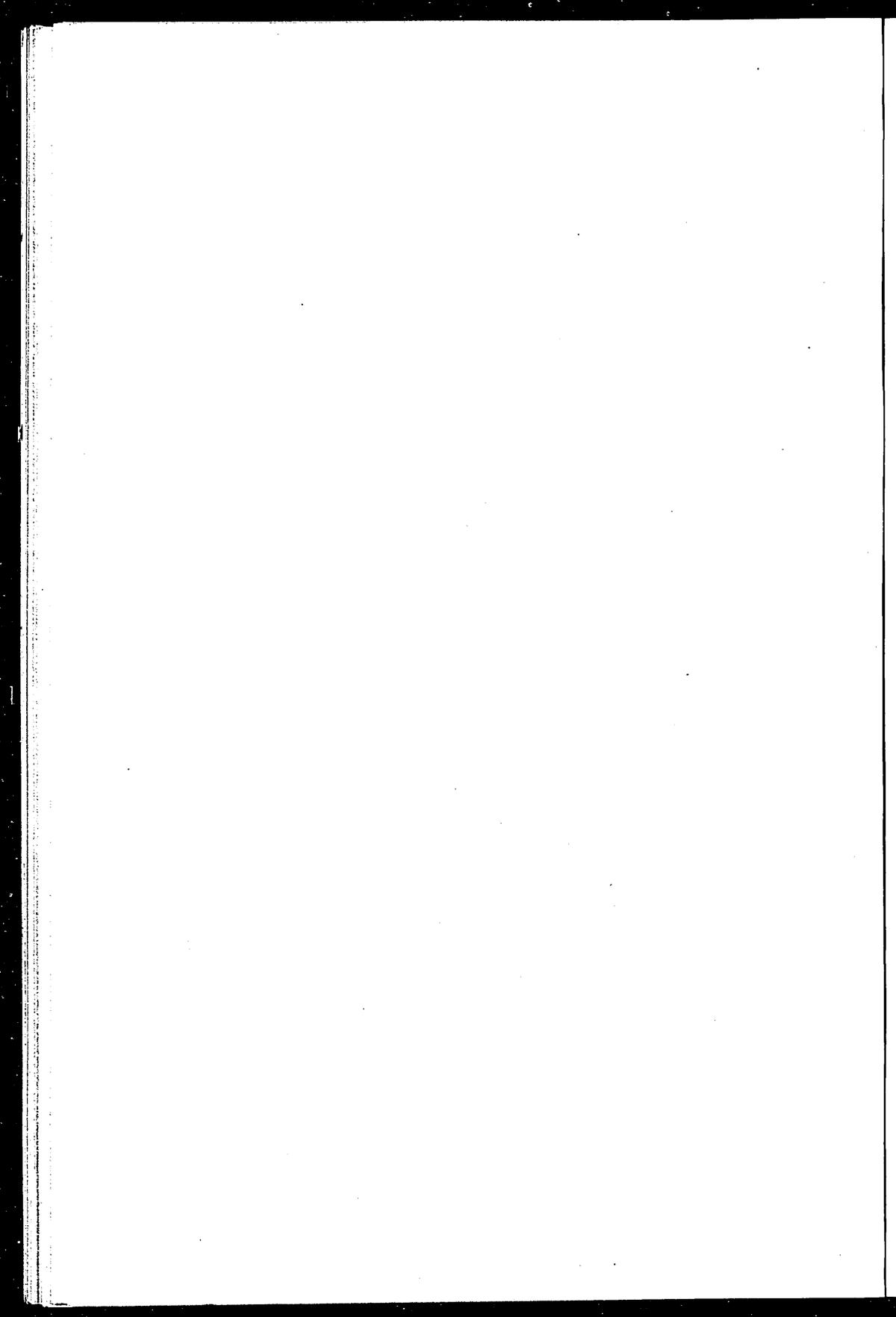
BIBLIOGRAPHY.

PRINCIPAL ADDITIONS TO THE REFERENCE WORKS IN THE CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

Many notable additions have been made during the year with the view of strengthening this department and procuring for its use an adequate working collection of bibliographical and other reference works. Appended is a list of the more important:

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 Copinger: Incunabula biblica. 1892.  
 — Supplement to Hain's Repertorium bibliographicum. 1895.  
 Fortescue: Subject index of modern works added to the library of the British Museum, 1880-1885, 1891-1895. 2 v.  
 Foster: Alumni oxonienses, 1715-1886. v. 2-4. 3 v. 1887-88.  
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 Jastrow: Handbuch zu litteraturberichten. 1891.  
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 Kobus & Rivecourt: Beknopt biographisch woordenboek van Nederland. 3 v. 1854-1861.  
 Kukula: Allgemeiner deutscher hochschulen-almanach. 1888.

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- Minerva. 1.-6. Jahrg., 1892-1897.
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- Pökel: Philologisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon. 1882.
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