

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE
LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

AND

REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY
BUILDING AND GROUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30

1907



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1907

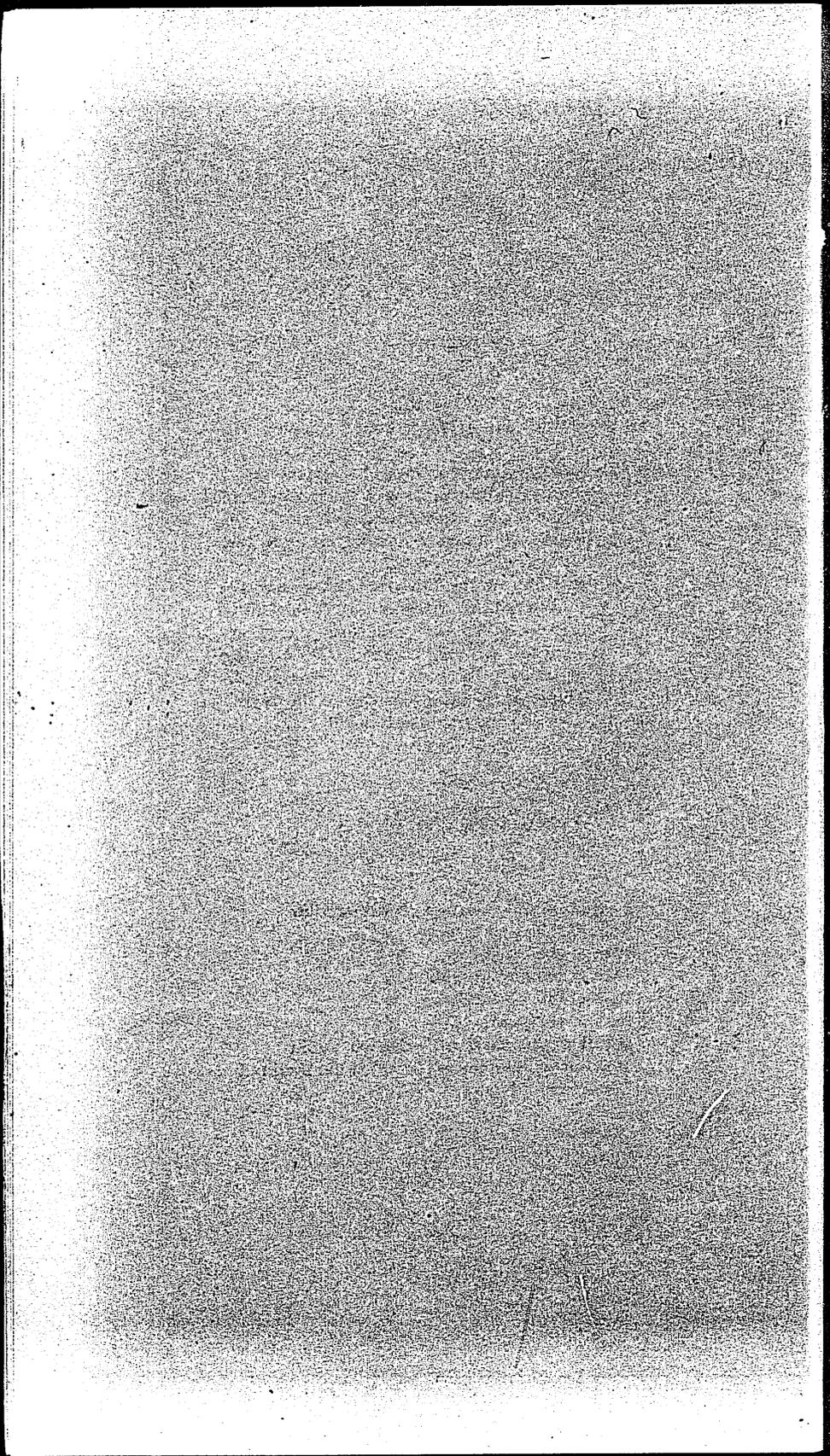
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
List of officers	5
Report of the Librarian	7
Report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds	85
Appendix Ia. Appropriations and expenditures (tables) ..	97
Ib. Appropriation acts, 1907-8	99
II. Report of the Register of Copyrights	105
III. Division of Manuscripts: Report, with List of Accessions, 1906-7	127
IV. Privileges of the Library: Letter from the Librarian of Congress to Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, Chairman of the Com- mittee on the Library, United States Senate; to Hon. H. H. Bingham, Chair- man of the Subcommittee on the Legisla- tive, etc., appropriation bill	153

ILLUSTRATIONS

- The Library of Congress - Exterior view
- Plan of the cellar
- Plan of the basement
- Plan of the first or main floor
- Plan of the second floor
- Plan of the attic
- Portrait of Gennadius Vasilievich Yudin
- Building at Krasnoiarisk in which the Yudin library was
 stored



LIST OF OFFICERS

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

- 1802-1807—John Beckley, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1807-1815—Patrick Magruder, Clerk of the House of Representatives and Librarian
1815-1829—George Watterston
1829-1861—John Silva Meehan
1861-1864—John G. Stephenson
1864-1897 (June 30)—Ainsworth Rand Spofford
1897 (July 1)—January 17, 1899—John Russell Young
1899 (April 5)—Herbert Putnam

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

- HERBERT PUTNAM—Librarian of Congress
AINSWORTH RAND SPOFFORD—Chief Assistant Librarian
Allen Richards Boyd—Chief Clerk
Margaret Drake McGuffey—Secretary

DIVISIONS

- Reading Rooms*—William Warner Bishop, Superintendent; Hugh Alexander Morrison, John Graham Morrison, chief assistants.
Reading Room for the Blind—Esther Josselyn Giffin, assistant in charge
Division of Bibliography—Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin, Chief
Card Section—Charles Harris Hastings, in charge
Catalogue Division—James Christian Meinich Hanson, Chief; Charles Martel, Chief Classifier
Division of Documents—James David Thompson, Chief
Division of Manuscripts—Worthington Chauncey Ford, Chief
Division of Maps and Charts—Philip Lee Phillips, Chief
Division of Music—Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, Chief
Order Division—Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer, Chief
Division of Periodicals—Claude Bernard Guittard, Chief
Division of Prints—Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, Chief
Smithsonian Deposit—Paul Brockett, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution); Francis Henry Parsons, Assistant in charge
Law Library—George Winfield Scott, Law Librarian

Report of the Librarian of Congress

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

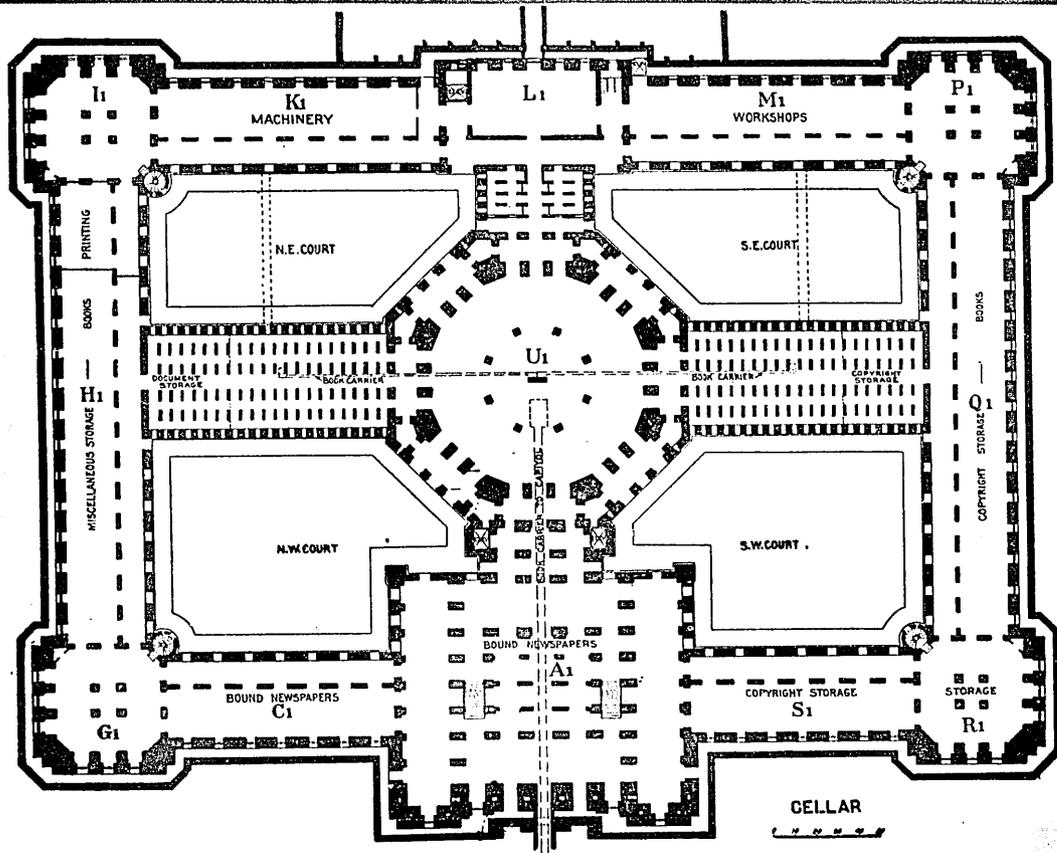
THORVALD SOLBERG, Register

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

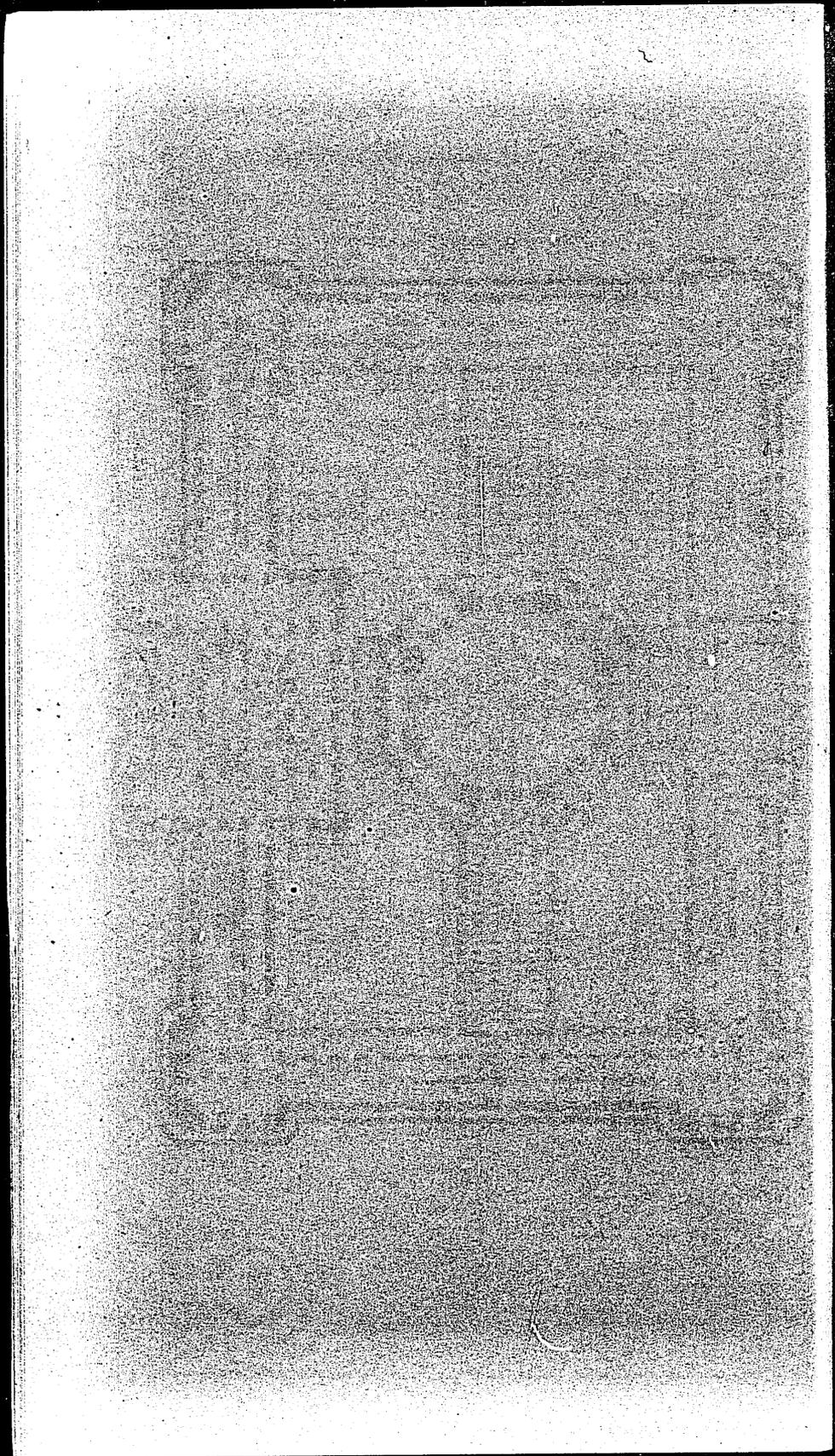
Printing—William Henry Fisher, foreman*Binding*—Henry Clay Espey, foreman

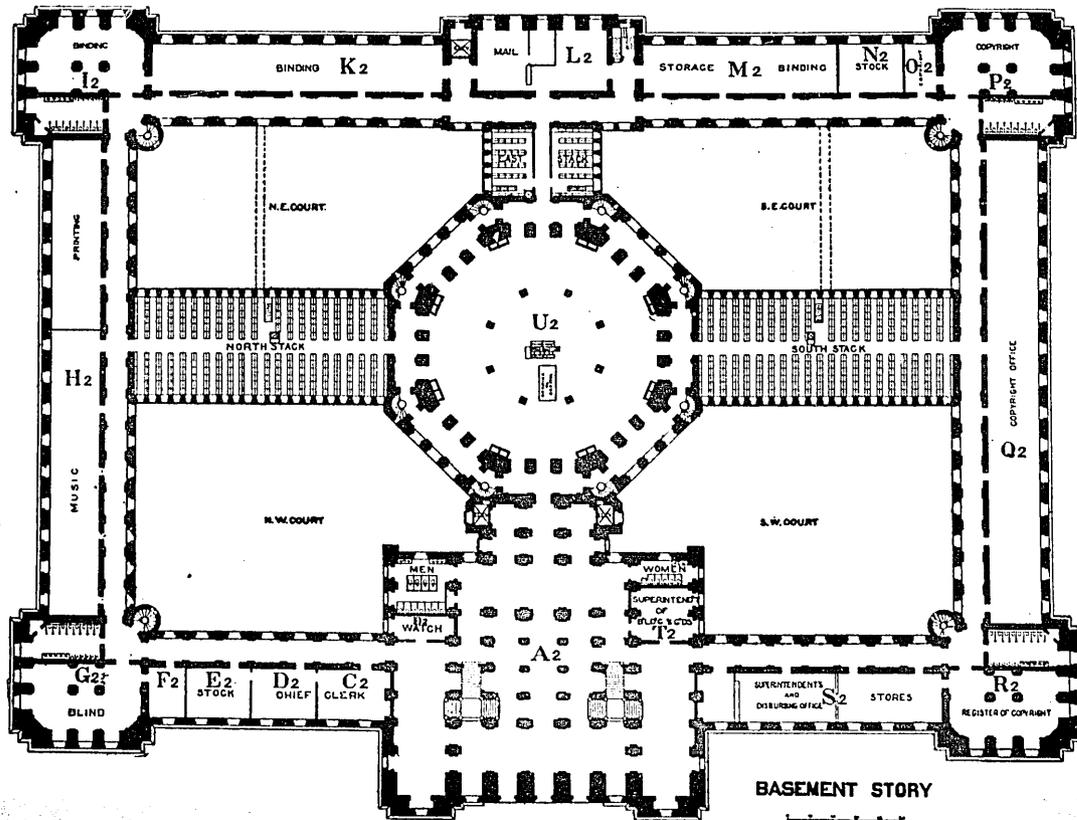
LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN—Superintendent
George Norris French, Chief Clerk
Charles Benjamin Titlow, Chief Engineer
Damon Warren Harding, Electrician
John Vanderbilt Würdemann, Captain of the watch

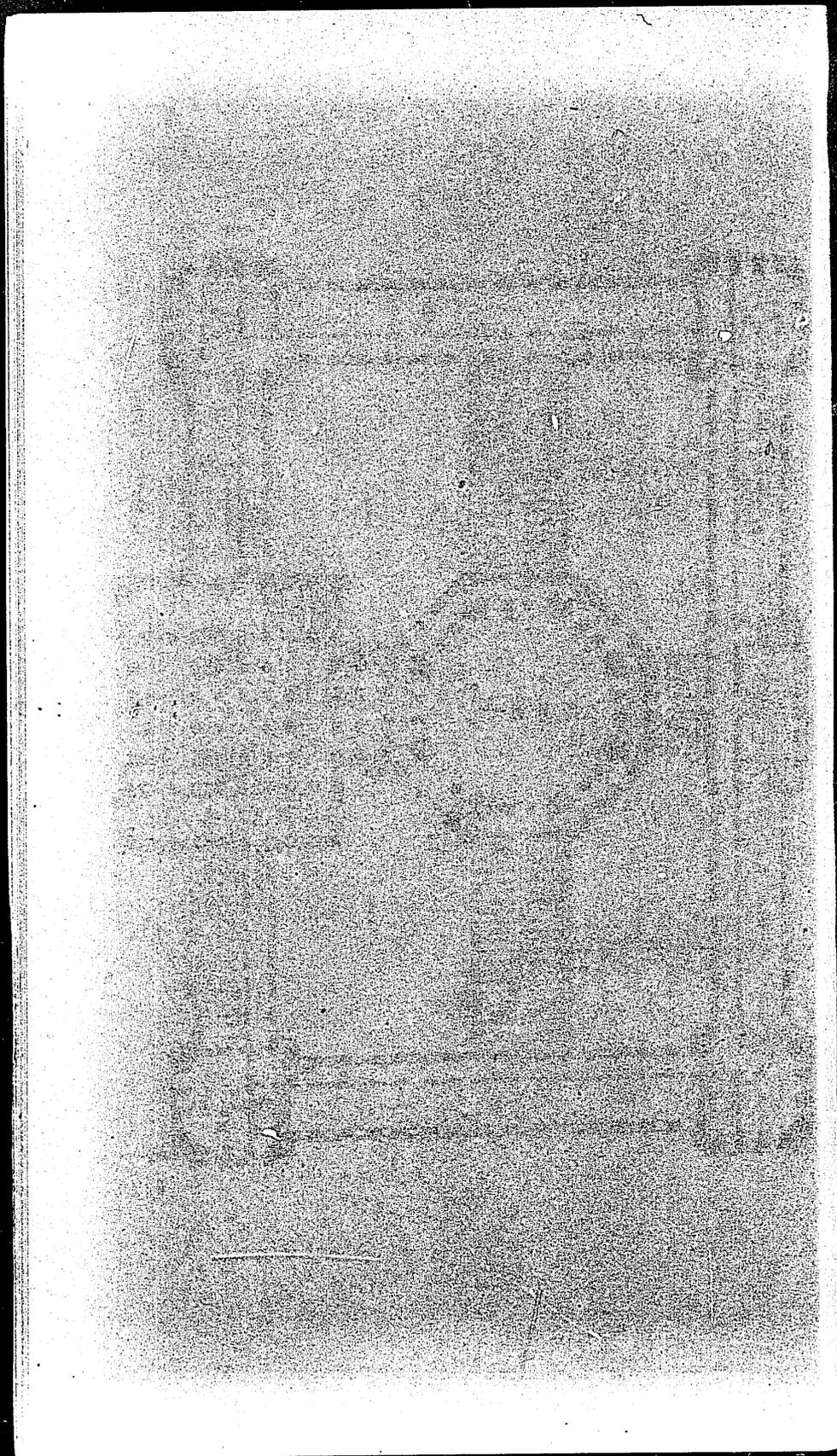


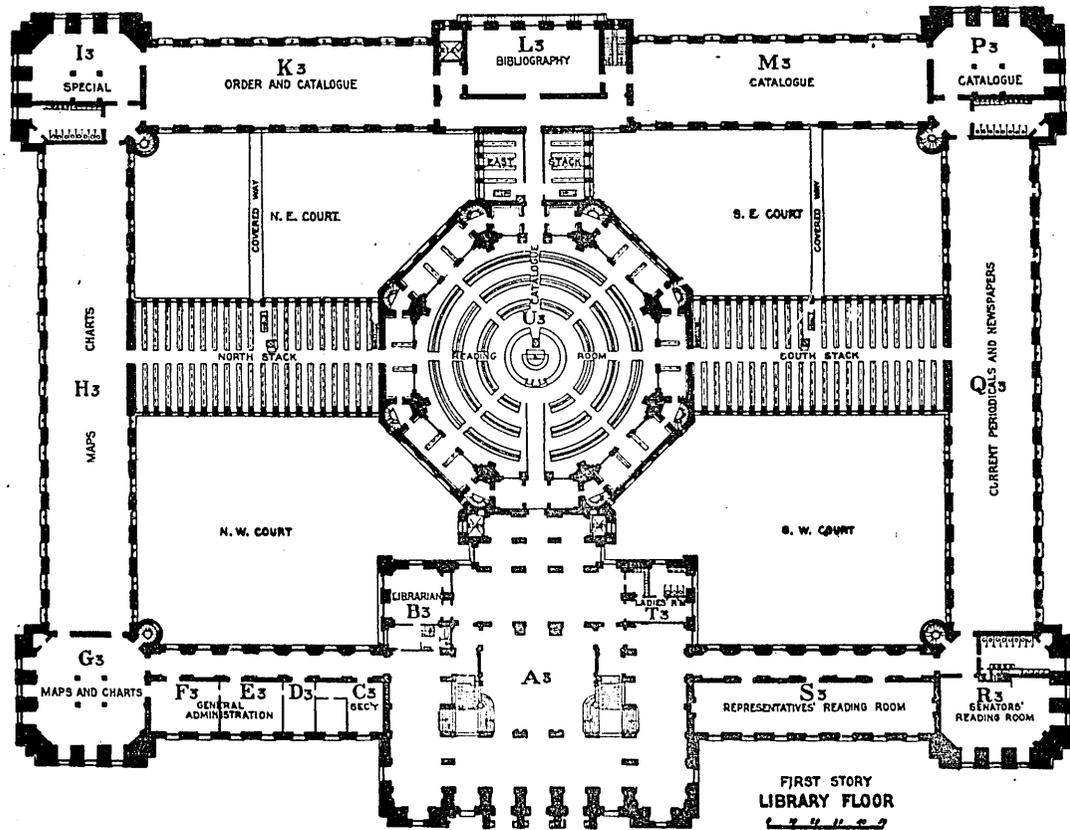
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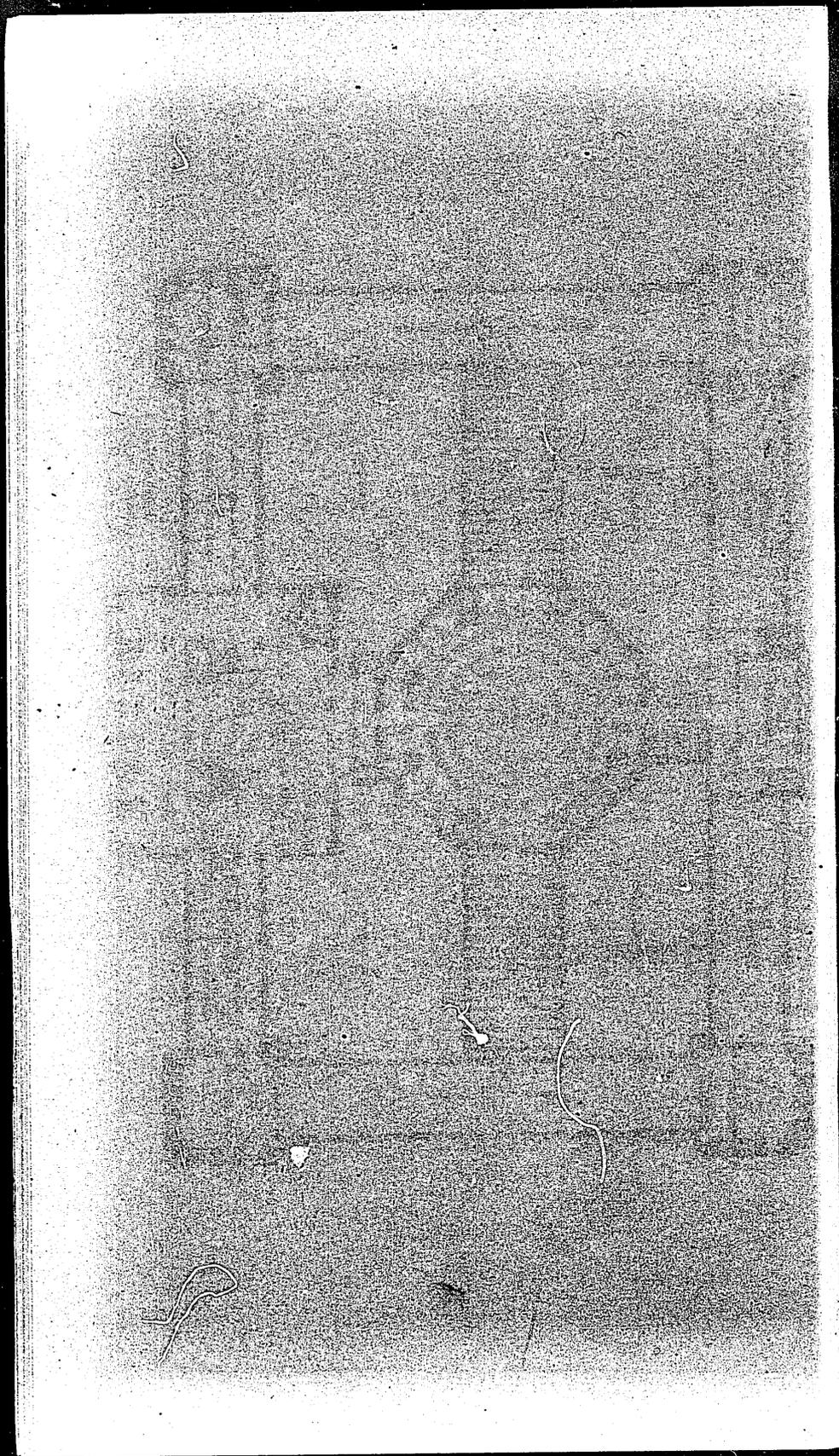


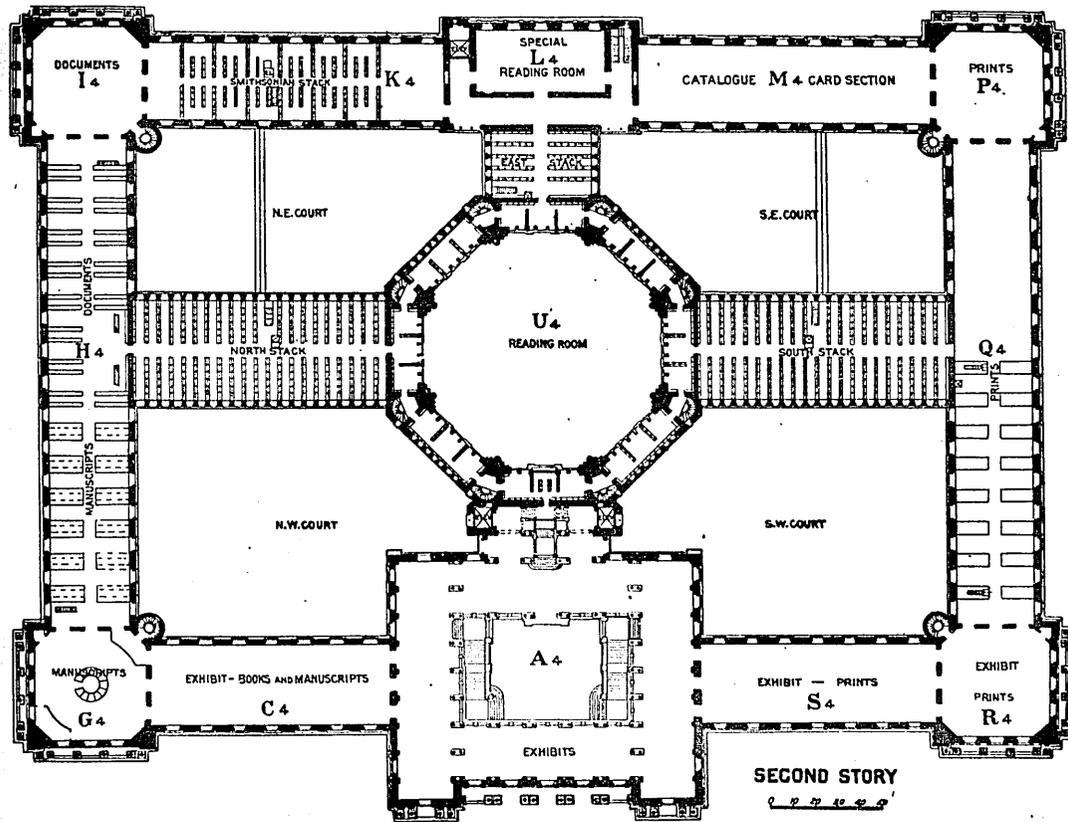
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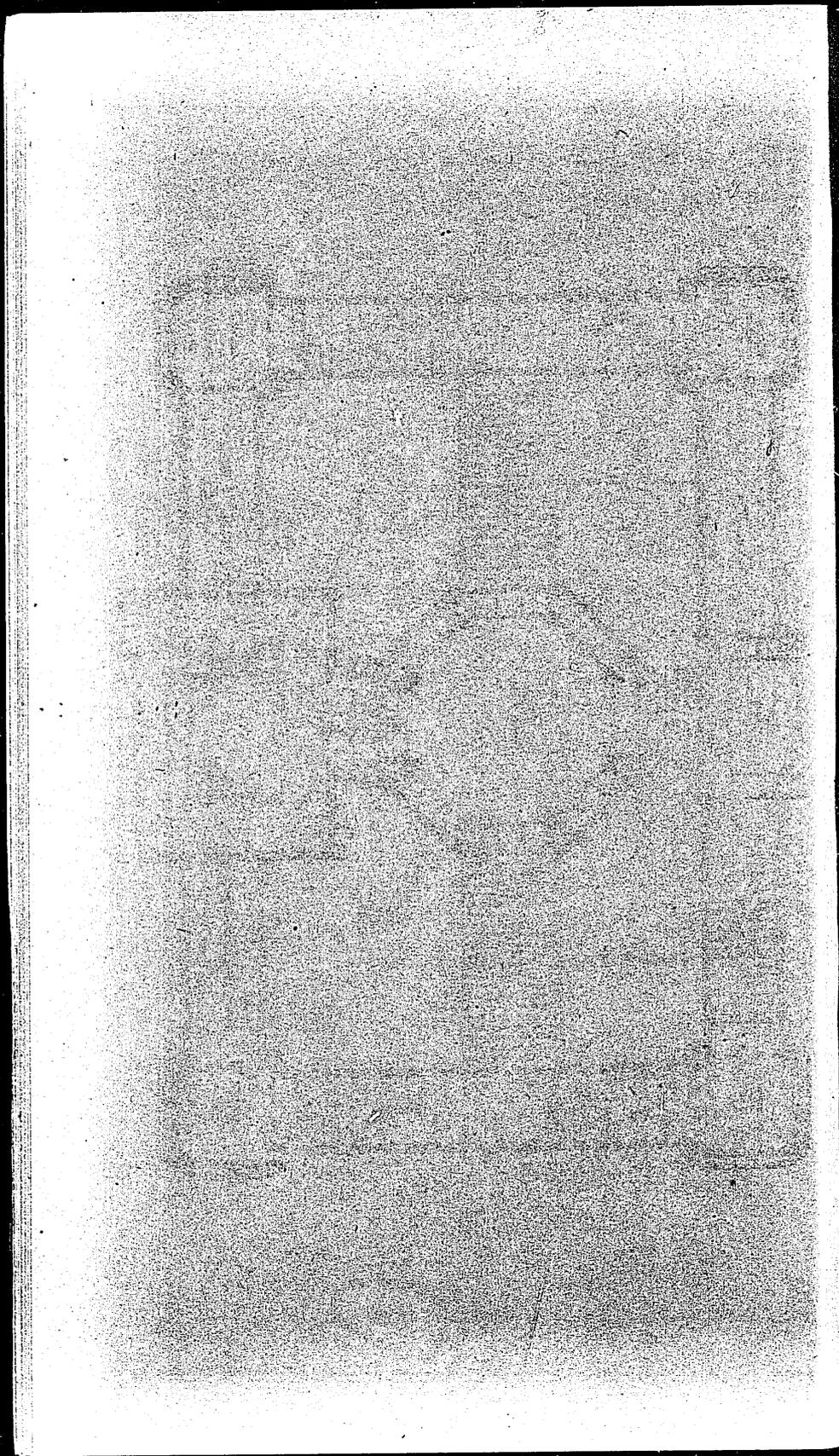


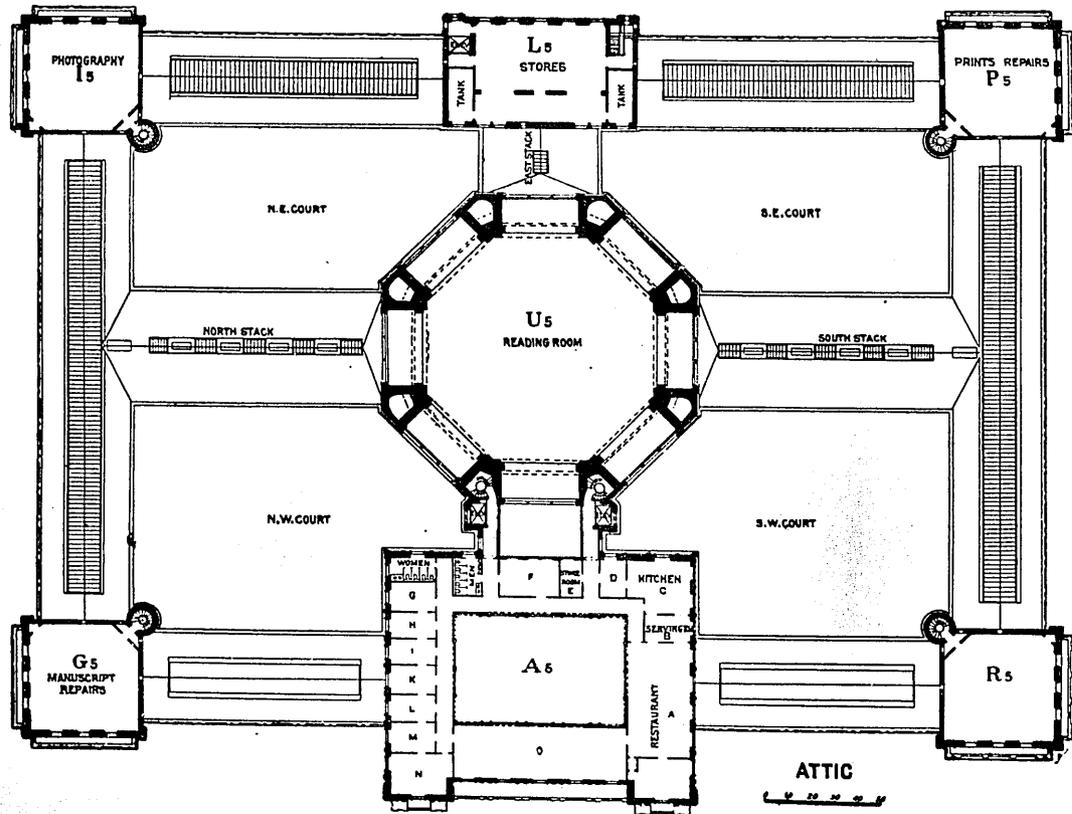
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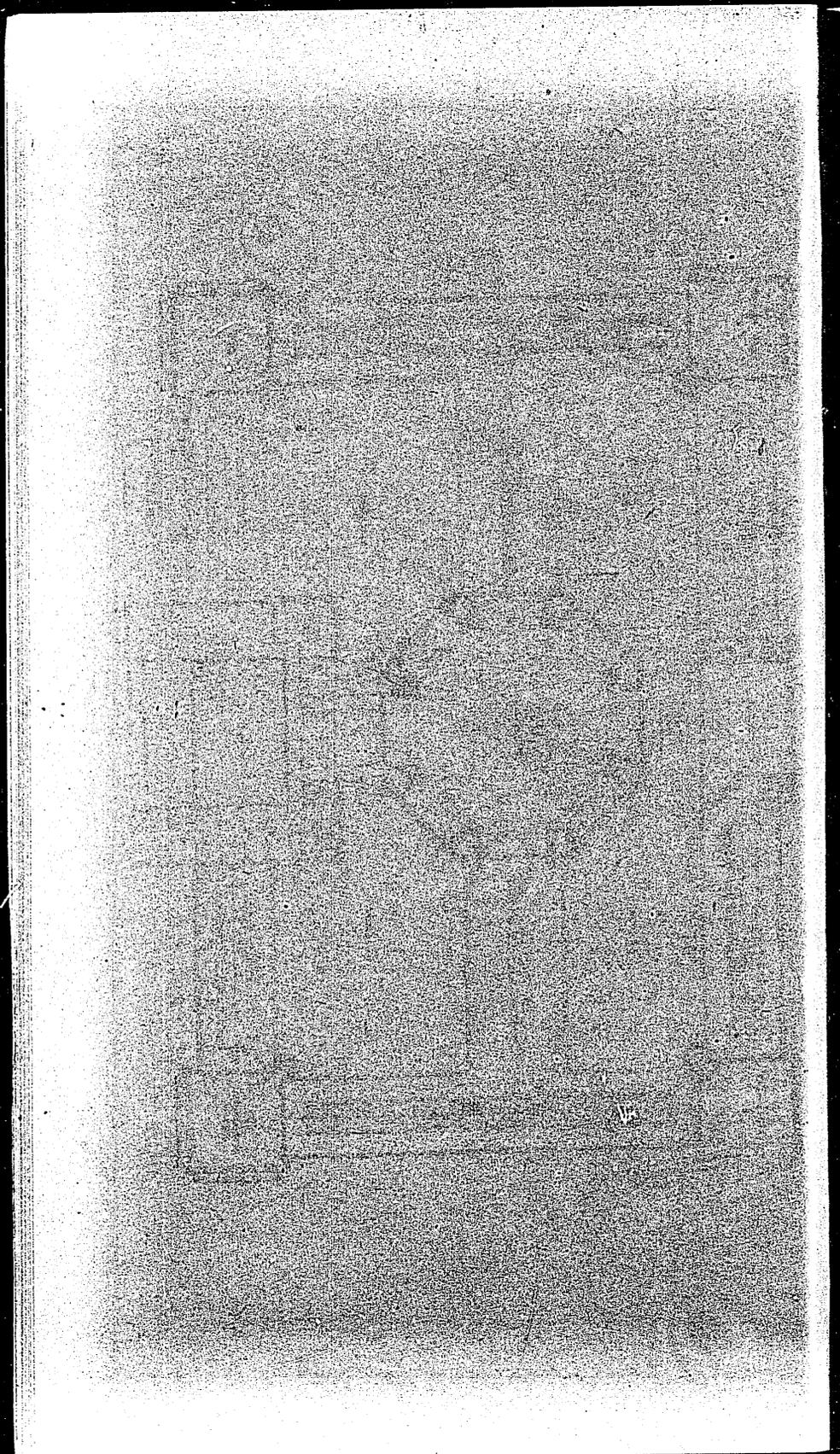


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. FLOOR PLAN.





THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. FLOOR PLAN.



REPORT

OF

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1907

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the year now current. Details are given in Appendix I. Included also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds, expended by the Superintendent. The allotment for printing and binding (during the past year \$205,000) is not included.

Object of appropriation	Appropriations 1906	Appropriations 1907	Expenditures 1907	Appropriations 1908
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries, general service.....	\$236,660.00	\$237,760.00	\$236,540.78	\$239,060.00
Salaries, special service.....	<i>a</i> 2,694.94	<i>a</i> 2,215.78	<i>a</i> 1,867.28	<i>a</i> 2,348.50
Salaries, Sunday service.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,855.88	10,000.00
Salaries, distribution of card indexes.....	<i>b</i> 7,800.00	<i>b</i> 10,800.00	<i>b</i> 10,795.88	<i>b</i> 10,800.00
Salaries, indexes, digests, and compilation of laws.....		5,840.00	5,724.50	5,840.00
Salaries, indexes, digests, and compilation of laws, 1907-8.....		5,000.00	498.08	<i>c</i> 4,501.92
Salaries, Copyright Office.....	<i>d</i> 74,700.00	<i>d</i> 75,300.00	<i>d</i> 74,972.37	<i>d</i> 75,300.00
Increase of Library.....	<i>e</i> 98,000.00	<i>e</i> 98,000.00	<i>e</i> 97,998.65	<i>e</i> 108,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	7,300.00	7,300.00	7,258.71	7,300.00
Total Library and Copyright Office.....	437,154.94	452,215.78	445,512.13	463,150.42

a Including balance brought forward.

b This expenditure is offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury during the past year, \$19,223.51, actually applied.

c Balance available July 1, 1907.

d This expenditure is offset by fees covered into the Treasury during the past year, \$84,685.

e Exclusive of \$1,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books for that body.

Object of appropriation	Appropriations 1906	Appropriations 1907	Expenditures 1907	Appropriations 1908
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance.....	\$77,505.00	\$77,505.00	\$77,105.60	\$76,785.00
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous.....	32,500.00	32,500.00	31,412.12	32,500.00
Furniture and shelving.....	40,000.00	20,000.00	19,937.88	40,000.00
Sunday opening.....	2,800.00	2,800.00	2,798.69	2,800.00
Plans for newspaper stack.....		2,500.00		
Grand total.....	589,959.94	587,520.78	576,766.42	615,235.42

Appropriations

The appropriations for 1907 varied from those of the year preceding only in the following particulars:

Salaries (general service): The salary of one assistant in the Catalogue Division was advanced from \$1,800 to \$2,000 and the position designated as Chief Classifier; a stenographer for the Periodical Division, at \$900, was provided for.

Card Indexes (distribution of): An increase of \$3,000, of which not exceeding \$500 was to be available for transportation expenses in connection with the distribution.

Law Indexes: A special service instituted at a gross expense of \$5,840, including an addition of \$500 to the salary of the Law Librarian.

Copyright Office: A clerk, at \$600, was provided for.

Building and Grounds: A reduction of \$20,000 in the appropriation for furniture and shelving. An appropriation of \$2,500 for "plans and estimates for a newspaper stack." This appropriation was not, however, expended (see report of Superintendent).

Appropriations, 1907-8

The appropriations for 1907-8 make additional provision as follows:

Salaries (general service): The salaries of the chief assistants in the Divisions of Documents, Maps and Charts, Prints and Smithsonian are advanced from \$1,200 to \$1,400; that of the chief assistant in the Division of Bibliography from \$1,200 to \$1,500; the salary of the Assistant in charge of binding is increased from \$1,200 to \$1,400.

Law Indexes: The appropriation of \$5,840 continued for the preparation and publication of the index to the Statutes at Large. A special appropriation of \$5,000 to expedite the preparation and publication of that portion of the Index covering the period since 1873.

Increase of Library: The appropriation for general increase advanced from \$90,000 to \$100,000.

Building and Grounds: Salaries: Decrease of 2 watchmen, \$1,440; increase of 2 check boys, \$720; net decrease, \$720. *Furniture:* Increase from \$20,000 to \$40,000, the latter being the usual amount appropriated.

The recommendations for 1908-9 include slight increases in the salaries of six positions (chief assistants in particular divisions), long submitted as necessary to equalize the roll; but no additions to the roll save in the Copyright Office, where the volume of business and of receipts has steadily increased without any recent increase of force. *Estimates,
1908-9*

The increases proposed here would still leave a margin of receipts (in fees) over the expenditures for maintaining the Office. They include an Assistant Register of Copyrights, at a salary of \$3,000, and an advance in the salary of the Register from \$3,000 to \$4,000. Both the advance and the additional position were recommended by the Committees on Patents in the Copyright Bills reported at the last session, and had been urged by the Copyright Conferences which preceded the introduction of those bills. Whatever weight should attach to the recommendations of these Conferences upon other legislation proposed, their recommendations upon this particular matter are entitled to special consideration; for they are the recommendations of the interests concerned affirmatively with copyright protection, the ones which do business with the Office and which pay in the fees which maintain it. In their opinion the salary of the Register should be \$5,000, the Office being in effect a Bureau, and

an important one. If only \$4,000 is now recommended, it is only because the Office is not an independent Bureau, but still a Division of the Library. At \$4,000, however, the salary is only equal to that of the Chief Assistant Librarian.

The copyright bills reported will doubtless be revived at the coming session of Congress, and whatever their fate in general, there seems good reason to expect that their administrative features (unanimously recommended) will be enacted, even if in some separate form. If so, the estimates will merely provide for the organization then contemplated by law for the 1st of July, 1908. My recommendation for them is, however, independent of any other proposal before Congress and arises out of the needs of the Office and its resources.

Index to comparative legislation

I suspend for the present the recommendation for the larger undertaking and organization contemplated by a proposed Index to comparative legislation until experience can be had of the service recently provided in connection with the Law Library, for "indexes, digests, and compilations of law."

SERVICE

Resignations

A loss to the service of serious importance is involved in the recent resignation of Mr. David Hutcheson, Superintendent of the Reading Room. Its motive and its significance to the Library are partially indicated in my letter accepting it, which I therefore give in full:

"AUGUST 5, 1907

"DEAR MR. HUTCHESON:

"From the beginning of my librarianship and throughout its course I have regarded you not merely as a model of loyal, unselfish, devoted service to the Government and the public, but as a pillar of strength

within the Library. With Doctor Spofford, your presence has kept alive and prominent the tradition of its ancient service and insured that continuity so essential to its dignity and influence as an institution. But you are not merely a presence. I have counted upon you for years of still active and even more important *work*. Of late, in particular, I have made this plain to you, expressing the high and confident regard in which you are held and my hopes for your future with us. I have invited you to more intimate and responsible relations with the general administration of the Library, and have told you that you would in due course succeed to the chief assistant librarianship, whose duties you have already in fact exercised during the absence or disability of Doctor Spofford.

"You may imagine, then, my concern at your note of last Friday, which informed me that not merely can you not assume any ampler duties, but that you must even relinquish the post which you now hold and withdraw entirely from the service of the Library.

"The reasons you give are advancing age, fatigue of long service, and premonitions of ill health; and you have enlarged upon these in the interview which, startled by your note, I at once sought with you; and in a second note, received this morning.

"You say that your working life began in too early youth and has continued uninterrupted until now, including thirty-three years in this institution alone; that you have reached sixty-four years of age without the opportunities for rest, travel, and general intercourse that are the due of men engaged in intellectual labor; that you crave these, now—that, indeed, you have had 'warnings' that mentally and physically you need them now. You state that you are not in a condition to administer efficiently your present office; and that you are certain that you will not become so by a mere period of rest. You are firm that not merely your own need and preference, but that the good of the Library require you to withdraw absolutely from

its service, and you beg me to consider nothing save how to relieve you at the earliest possible moment.

"I have attempted, but without success, to find arguments to overcome this decision; and I see that I must accept it. But I shall not overcome my sorrow at having to do so. I may secure for the library various types of character and efficiency, but I shall never be able to duplicate those which you take from us.

"Faithfully yours,
(Signed)

"HERBERT PUTNAM,
"Librarian"

Mr. Hutcheson is a native of Scotland, where in Paisley and Glasgow he received his early education, which he supplemented at the Working Men's College in London. His early business career was as clerk in a bookstore in Glasgow, where he spent thirteen years with David Brice & Sons. An even more valuable experience was three years with Henry Sotheran & Co. of London, from 1871 to 1874. Between these two periods of business he managed a year in Germany for rest and study. In August, 1874, he came to the United States and took a position with a bookseller at Brooklyn, but was in the same year appointed to a position in the Library of Congress, then at the Capitol. He has been in its service ever since, being advanced from one position to another until, by 1883, he came to be in general charge of the Reading Room, and, in effect, Vice-Librarian. In 1897, on the reorganization of the Library service, he became definitely Superintendent of the Reading Room with the additional title, not then as now attached to but a single official, of "Assistant Librarian."

The position of Superintendent of the Reading Room has recently (November first) been filled by the appointment of Mr. William Warner Bishop, Reference Librarian of Princeton University.

In the recent transfer (September 1) of Mr. W. Dawson Johnston to the librarianship of the Bureau of Education, the Library loses with regret a highly valued employee, but the Government gains in a wider and more distinctive opportunity for an accomplished bibliographer. Mr. Johnston's routine work with us was in classification and cataloguing (in which British history has been his specialty); but in his by-hours he compiled and edited the first volume of the History of the Library of Congress, issued in 1904. No mean contribution to the record of American institutions, this volume has been of great importance to the prestige of the Library, and is to be of permanent utility as embodying in convenient form all the documentary evidence of its first sixty years. Mr. Johnston's energy and industry in collecting this and his discretion in the presentation of it—all accomplished in his personal time—have laid the Library under a deep obligation, which we trust that he will make still deeper by bringing the work to date.

In the subordinate positions there have been the usual number of changes, due chiefly to marriage (of women employees) or to transfers (always promotions) from our service to that of some other library. Among smaller libraries supplied is that of Waltham, Mass., to which Mr. Harold T. Dougherty has gone from us as librarian.

It seems probable that in the Catalogue Division such withdrawals from the service, combined with absences through illness, reduce by nearly a fifth the net efficiency of the force. They may not affect the quality of the output, for this is sustained by the more permanent assistants of higher grade, but they appreciably diminish its quantity.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The report of the Register of Copyrights appears in full as Appendix II.

COPYRIGHT:
Statistics

The principal statistics of the business done are as follows:

Fees received and applied	Fiscal years—					
	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
Domestic (50 cents) entries	\$42,172.50	\$44,340.00	\$46,360.00	\$51,772.00	\$54,080.50	\$56,287.00
Foreign (\$1) entries ..	8,633.00	9,299.00	10,410.00	9,830.00	9,543.00	11,255.00
For certificates	13,223.50	14,423.00	14,556.00	15,607.00	15,819.50	16,390.50
For assignments recorded	636.00	770.00	1,273.00	808.00	738.00	741.00
For searches	22.00	42.50	30.00	41.00	17.00	11.50
Total	64,687.00	68,874.50	72,629.00	78,058.00	80,198.00	84,685.00
Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates)	169,726	177,519	184,799	207,424	211,138	227,047
Total number of entries	92,978	97,979	103,130	113,374	117,704	123,829
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above	79,143	77,009	73,478	84,063	87,564	92,149
Total communications sent out (including letters written)	118,264	121,249	129,600	137,779	145,020	161,728

It will be noted that during the past year the number of entries has reached 123,829.

The fees from copyrights are covered into the Treasury and not applied directly to the maintenance of the Copyright Office. They form a regular revenue of the Government, however, and a net revenue over the direct expenses of the Office, as appears from the following comparison:

RECEIPTS

Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1906-7, as above... \$84,685.00

EXPENSES

Salaries as stated.....	\$74,972.37	
Stationery and sundries	1,201.66	
		\$76,174.03
Net cash earnings.....		8,510.97

COPYRIGHT OFFICE:
Receipts and expenses

The amount expended for salaries (\$74,972.37) includes the sum of \$4,680 paid in salaries to certain employees who have been classifying and crediting the old deposits received prior to 1897. This expenditure is chargeable to arrears. The *current* expenses of the Office are therefore considerably more than met by the *current* receipts.

The above statement includes *all disbursements* except the cost of furniture, of printing, and of binding, but only *cash* receipts.

In addition to cash fees the copyright business brings each year to the Government, in the articles deposited, property to the value of many thousands of dollars. During the past fiscal year 227,047 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

The work of the Copyright Office is divided into two portions: (1) The current business, covering applications received since the reorganization of the Office under the Register in 1897; (2) the arrears, the classification, crediting, and indexing of the entries and deposits prior to 1897 (i. e., from 1870, when the copyright business was first placed under the Librarian of Congress).

On the 3d day of July, 1907, when the report of the Copyright Office was submitted, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded and acknowledged; the account books of the bookkeeping division were written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department were settled up to

Current copy-right business

and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury.

All copyright applications received up to and during June 30 had been passed upon and refunds made. The total unfinished business for the full ten years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1907, amounts to but \$365.18, as against a total of completed business for the same period of \$692,218.50.

At the close of business on July 3, 1907, the titles for record in all classes had been dated, classified, and numbered to July 2. All titles had been indexed up to Saturday, June 29.

The articles of all classes deposited during the year had been stamped, catalogued, and credited up to the receipts of June 29, inclusive, except Class C, musical compositions, to June 28, and Class F, engravings, cuts, and prints, to June 27.

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries, which since the transfer of its publication from the Treasury Department to the Library of Congress (*see* Appendix II) has been issued in four separate parts, had been brought forward, in the new series, to Part 1, books, etc., Vol. 3, No. 1, July 3; Part 2, periodicals, Vol. 2, Nos. 23-26, June; Part 3, musical compositions; Vol. 2, Nos. 23-26, June; Part 4, engravings, cuts and prints, etc., Vol. 2, Nos. 23-26, June.

The certificate and noncertificate entries had been recorded to June 29, inclusive, and certificates and notices of entry to the same date made, revised, and mailed.

Copyright business prior to July 1, 1897

Credited articles to the number of 63,969 (including 157 pamphlets, 50,278 periodicals, 3,986 musical compositions, 3,816 cuts and prints, 1,504 chromos and lithographs, and 3,643 maps) have been filed away under year and number. In the work of crediting deposits, 19,691 articles were handled, and 18,297 articles (including 4,074 musical compositions, 7,279 maps, 4,336 cuts and prints, and 1,718 chromos and lithographs) were credited and filed, those desired by the Library being forwarded to the shelves for use. In the

case of 1,394 articles, identification and credit could not be made, and they were accordingly indexed and (except those desired by the Library) filed for convenient reference.

Titles to the number of 99,056, entered prior to July 1, 1897, but heretofore filed only in rough bundles, have been collated, arranged, and permanently filed.

The index for all dramatic compositions registered since July 10, 1870, was completed to June 30, numbering about 80,000 cards. A similar plan in regard to photographs is under way and 23,978 cards have been written.

At the close of business June 30, 1907, there remained uncredited in the files of the Copyright Office 97,418 articles deposited prior to July 1, 1897, as follows:

Pamphlets and leaflets.....	34,444
Periodical numbers.....	16,091
Musical compositions.....	39,004
Posters.....	2,969
Articles which could not be credited.....	4,910
Total.....	97,418

During the past ten years the business done by the Office shows the following:

Total number of entries.....	992,656
Total number of articles deposited.....	1,714,328
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$692,218.50
Total expenditure for service.....	\$577,097.26
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$115,121.24

During the thirty-seven years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 1,873,512.

In my report for 1905 I described certain Conferences looking to a revision and consolidation of the United States copyright laws. In my report for last year I mentioned that a bill had been introduced and hearings had, but that the bill was still in committee. Before the end of the last session, however, bills were reported out from each committee and were pending at time of adjournment.

Copyright conferences

The Report of the Register (Appendix II of this Report) recites certain details of the history of these proposals for legislation in this country. It also notes the adoption of a copyright treaty with Japan; and the convention as to Copyrights (as well as Patents and Trade marks) reached at the International (Pan American) Conference at Rio de Janeiro in the summer of 1906. The adhesion of the United States to this convention still awaits action by the Senate.

By an Executive order issued March 12, 1907, copyright protection under the American law was extended to the Canal Zone.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY

Contents of the
Library June 30,
1906, and June
30, 1905

Adopting the count of printed books and pamphlets in June, 1902, as being accurate, the total contents of the Library, inclusive of the Law Library, at the close of the past two fiscal years were as follows:

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1906	1907	Gain
Books	1, 379, 244	1, 433, 848	54, 604
Manuscripts (report omitted)			
Maps and charts (pieces)	89, 970	98, 483	8, 513
Music (volumes and pieces)	437, 510	464, 618	27, 108
Prints	214, 276	253, 822	39, 546

Description	Net accessions	
	1906	1907
Printed books and pamphlets	34, 626	54, 604
Manuscripts (report omitted)		
Maps and charts (pieces)	7, 494	8, 513
Music (volumes and pieces)	27, 158	27, 108
Prints (pieces)	30, 522	39, 546
Miscellaneous	1, 819	271

The accessions of books and pamphlets during the past two years in detail, classified by source, were as follows: Books and pamphlets by sources

How acquired	1906	1907
By purchase	15,248	11,210
By gift	9,542	10,025
By transfer from United States Government libraries	8,306	10,476
From the Public Printer by virtue of law	546	1,444
By international exchange (from foreign Governments)	3,522	10,039
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches	5,756	1,464
Gifts of State governments	3,884	3,245
Gifts of local governments	1,320	458
Gifts of corporations and associations	380	158
By copyright	9,177	9,103
By Smithsonian deposit	6,661	6,348
Duplicates received by exchange (piece for piece)	2,441	1,853
By priced exchange	461	482
Library of Congress publications, specially bound	168	143
Gain of volumes by separation in binding	13,973	12,517
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces	81,385	78,965
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidation in binding and by completion of periodical volumes	10,373	9,456
Duplicates sent in exchange	35,404	14,418
Returns of college and library catalogues	982	487
	46,759	24,361
Net accessions	34,626	54,604

The gross accessions of the year were thus slightly under those for 1906, but the net considerably greater owing to fewer deductions.

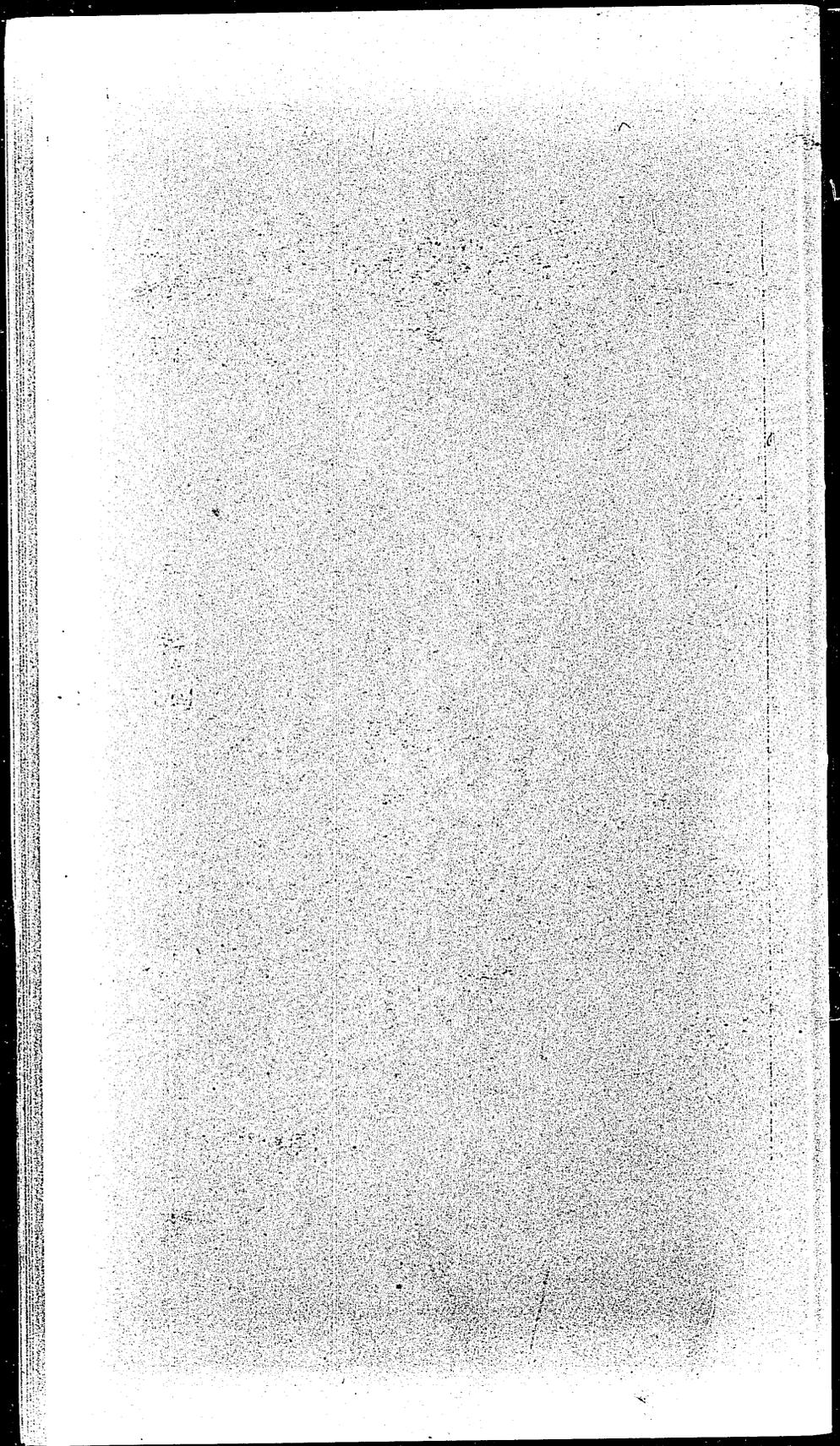
YUDIN
LIBRARY

The most important accession to the Library (the private library of Mr. Gennadius Vasilievich Yudin, of Krasnoïarsk, Siberia) ranks legally as a purchase, since a sum was paid out in its acquisition. But as the sum paid scarcely exceeded a third of what the owner himself had expended in the accumulation of it over a period of thirty years, and as his chief inducement to part with it was the desire to have it render a useful public service in our National Library, I prefer to record it as primarily a gift, and it has thus been described to the public. Its importance would be obvious from its dimensions alone, for it comprises over 80,000 volumes—all relating to Russia and Siberia, and all save about 12,000 in the Russian language. So ample a collection, so well balanced, in this particular field may not exist outside of Russia. But its utility will be more apparent from a note of certain of its features submitted to me by Mr. Alexis V. Babine, the specialist in charge of the Slavic literature in the Library, who inspected it in our behalf in the autumn of 1903, and who personally saw to the packing and shipment of it during the past winter. The owner's manuscript catalogue accompanies the collection.

The collection represents the result of systematic accumulation, over a long period, by a competent bibliographer, with ample funds, and especially interested in Russian bibliography, history, and literature. Not merely, therefore, does it omit no important work of the Russian historians and critics from Tatishchev and Karamzin to Pogodin, Soloviev, Kostomarov, and Kluchevskii, but it includes among its "source material" complete sets of the Russian Annals, of the publications of historical and archæological societies, and of the provincial commissions whose object is to collect and publish documents relating to the national history. It has, for instance, the Collections ("Sbornik") of the Imperial Russian Historical Society,



GENNADIUS VASILIEVICH YUDIN



the Papers ("Chitenia") of the Moscow Society of Russian History and Antiquities, the "Russian antiquities" ("Russkaia starina"), and the "Historical review" ("Istoricheskii vestnik"). The sixty sets of society and periodical publications alone would form a library of some six thousand volumes. It is rich in local history, ethnography and institutional history, and in the record and literature of special groups and sects. It would furnish ample material for the student of the awakening of Russia under Byzantine influence and of the later awakening under the influence of western Europe.

In pure literature the collection of texts includes the best edition of every important Russian writer. Even the fine arts (though not its specialty) are fairly represented, especially notable being a set of the Rovinski publications perhaps the most nearly complete in existence.

For most of his life Mr. Yudin has been a resident of Siberia, living at a central point upon the Trans-Siberian Railroad, but also traveling much, not merely in Asia, but throughout Europe. His opportunities were therefore unusual to secure Siberica, including Siberian imprints—a difficult field, beyond reach of the ordinary collector or institution of the Occident; and the collection abounds in evidence of his good use of these opportunities.

His great collection of autographs—said to number hundreds of thousands—is distinct, and retained by him. But the material transferred to us includes certain manuscript records of the early Russian settlements in Alaska, which, if not calculated to alter any fact or inference of history, have in themselves a curious and sentimental interest.

The collection has not yet been tested by the use of investigators. A full estimate of its resources must await such a test. The above notes, however, sufficiently indicate its

possible significance to the American student of Russian history, literature, and institutions. Such a student would heretofore have found his best aid in the Library of Yale University. But the Joel Sumner Smith collection there, excellent in proportion to its dimension (it is the result of endowment), comprises but 12,000 volumes, as against the 80,000 in the Yudin.

Mr. Yudin's disposition in the transaction is so well evidenced by certain phrases in his letters to me that I append quotations of these:

[Translation]

"KRASNOIARSK, 26 January,
8 February, 1904

"MR. HERBERT PUTNAM

"*Librarian of Congress*

"*Washington*

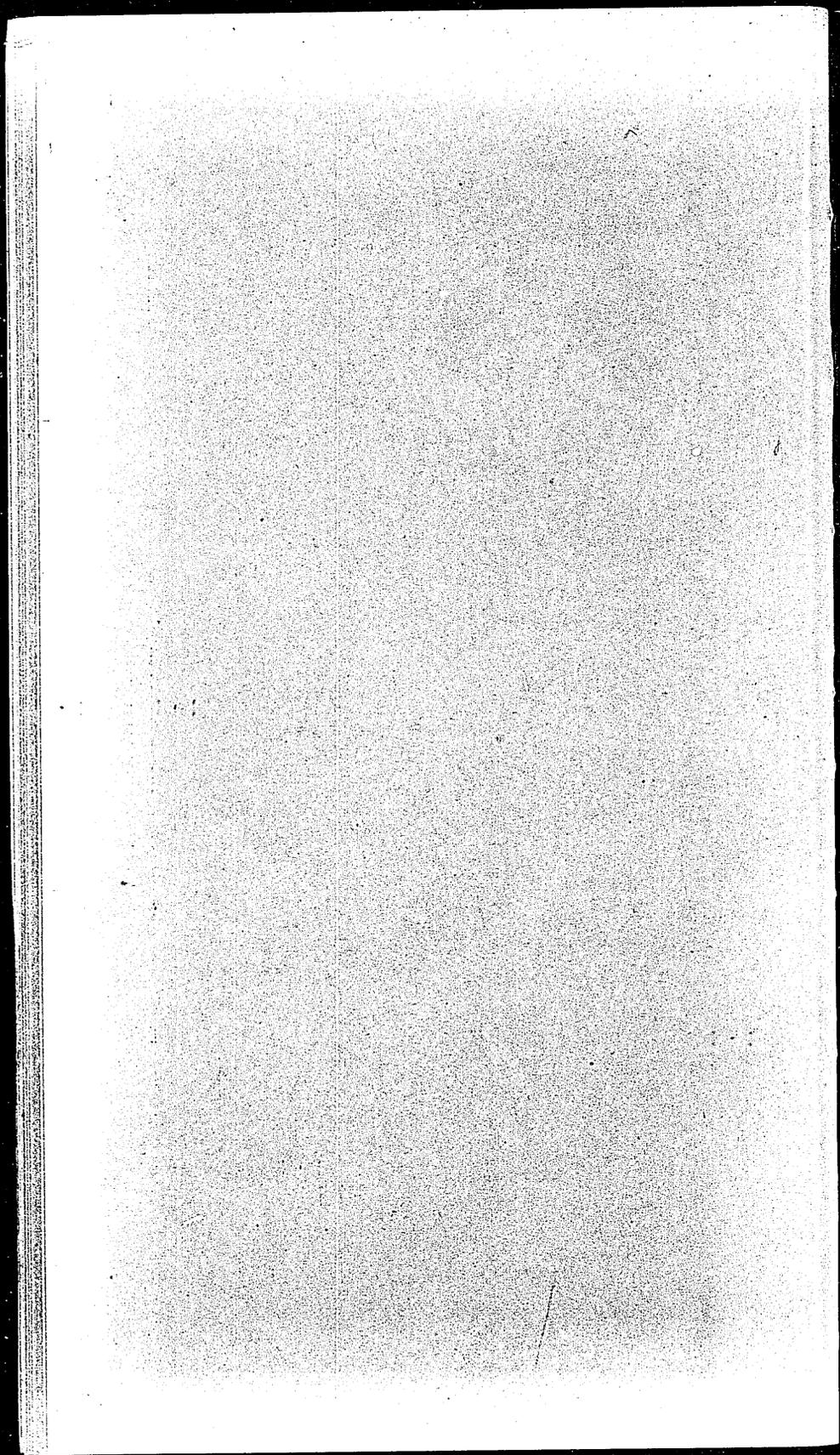
"DEAR SIR:

"I had the honor to receive your letter of December 9, 1903, only on the 3d of February, 1904, N. S. It made a deep impression upon me by its great courtesy and by bringing to my mind what I knew from the printed material in my possession about the grandeur of your building and the exemplary order governing the institution under your charge, an institution where the establishment of a Russian section is contemplated. If I had sufficient financial means at my disposal and my affairs were in their former flourishing condition, I would in my declining years give my books, after a Russian custom, to one of our public institutions or present them to the Library of Congress with the sole idea of establishing closer relations between the two nations. It is to be regretted that I can not do so [i. e. make them an absolute gift] in spite of all my wishes. . . .

"Then, if we come to an agreement and God preserves my days, I will consider myself happy beyond expression when the Library of Congress sends me some copies of the catalogue of my collection—a collection



YUDIN LIBRARY BUILDING AT KRASNOIARSK.



separately kept, put in perfect order, accessible to everyone interested in Russian literature and progress. . . .

/s/ "GENNADIUS YUDIN"

[Translation]

"AUGUST 10/23, 1906

"To the Director of the National Library
at Washington, Mr. Herbert Putnam

"DEAR SIR:

"Thanks to the arrival of Mr. Babine at Krasnoiarsk, I have had at last the opportunity to learn the contents of your valued letter of August 21st September 4, 1905. This letter and your telegram of yesterday to Babine give me the hope of a possible realization of our mutual desire to make it possible for my library to be accessible to the world of science. I do not know a more honored place for it than the American National Library, and on my part shall do everything in my power to see it there.

"Accept, my dear sir, the assurance of my entire esteem and devotion.

/s/ "G. V. YUDIN"

Krasnoiarsk being in the heart of Siberia—near Lake Baikal—the question of transportation to Washington was a serious one. Over five hundred packing cases were required, which had to be made to order. The route selected was via European Russia and Germany to Hamburg. Three months were occupied with the manufacture of cases and the packing. The shipment started on February 6, and on April 6 the entire collection was safely stored in the basement of the Library building. No such expedition would have been possible without the cooperation of the Russian authorities, who, at the appeal of our Embassy, cleared the railway lines and directed that this shipment should be given right of way.

The unusual nature of the Yudin collection and the picturesqueness of its history and of the circumstances attending its acquisition have induced this somewhat lengthy mention of this most important accession of the year.

Japanese collection

It is an interesting coincidence that the same year which has witnessed this great accession of Russian literature has brought also to the Library a notable collection of the literature of Japan. The Library owes this to the interest and public spirit of Dr. Kan-Ichi Asakawa, a graduate and recently of the faculty of Dartmouth College, now of the faculty of Yale University. For a year and a half, terminating last summer, Doctor Asakawa was in Japan for researches connected with his lectureship at Yale. Incidentally he undertook to gather a collection of Japanese books which would be useful in the Library of the University; and upon our invitation he combined with this the further task of gathering a collection suited to the wider uses of the National Library. The result has reached us in some 9,000 works carefully selected by an acknowledged expert, whose purpose was not to secure for the Library mere bibliographic rarities or oddities, but to equip it with a good "working" collection for the student of Japanese literature, history, and institutions.

Of the nature of the material secured, as well as the tests that Doctor Asakawa applied, his own statement, from which I quote, is the best description:

"The works in print include," he says, "besides very many monographs, great compilations of historical material and large collective editions of important works in history and literature, such as publications of the Keizai Zasshi company and from the Kondō press, certain serial works from the Hakubun-Kwan and the Yoshikawa Kōbun-kwan, historical compilations of the Historiographic Institute of the Imperial University of Tōkyō, new editions of old works from

the Kokusho Kankō association, and the like. Some of these, as well as the Buddhist works published by the Zōkyō Shoin, Kyōto, are yet to be completed.

"The other works, which form by far the larger part of the collection, were either secured through second-hand book dealers and through arrangements made with the owners, or specially copied from the original or otherwise good copies. I made several extensive tours of Japan for the purpose of collecting material of this description, for these works either are out of print and many of them very rare, or exist only in manuscript at different places and are not likely to be put into print, at any rate for a good many years to come.

"The printed and handwritten works which have been secured represent too great a variety of subjects to be enumerated. Reference may, however, be made to the large collection of old and new books on the geography and historical geography of different localities, many of which, printed from wooden plates, are becoming rarer every year, and most of which are valuable in the study of Japanese history and customs. I made special efforts to make as complete a collection as possible of these works and of old maps of some of the larger cities.

"Another set of works in this class which has received special attention relates to Buddhism in Japan. I have secured two complete editions of the Buddhist Tripitaka in Chinese, the one with punctuation gloss (*kaeri-ten*) and the other without it but giving the variants of the different editions that exist. Besides such general works on Buddhism as are common, I have acted upon the advice of eminent Buddhist scholars in securing as thorough a collection as I could make of works relating (1) to those Buddhist sects which have practically originated in Japan, such as Zhōdō-shū, Shin-shū, and Nichiren-shū, and (2) to those which, though they originated either in India or in China, have been further elaborated in Japan, such as Tendai-shū and Shingon-shū. The important work, *Kakū-zen shō*, of the last named sect has been specially transcribed by copyists and artists

Japanese collection

from a carefully revised copy loaned me by kind permission of the owner, the Reverend Nakano Tatsue. The rare works on the esoteric teachings of the Tendai sect (Dai-mitsu) which I was fortunate enough to secure are unusually numerous and valuable. Certain important works of the Zen sect were also obtained. Hitherto European and American scholars have lacked proper material to study the development of Buddhism in China and Japan. It is gratifying to see that about Japanese Buddhism in particular we have secured perhaps as complete a collection of material as can be found in any one library even in Japan. Not much less completely will Chinese Buddhism be represented in the collection, when the great undertaking, which has been progressing for several years, of the Zōkyō Shoin of Kyōto to publish an authoritative edition of all the important works by Chinese Buddhist writers that can be found will have been completed within the next decade.

“The following subjects also are well represented: Various schools of Shinto, different phases of popular beliefs, antiquities, rules of etiquette, old Japanese music, the sword, useful arts, etc. The last but not the least important are several works of Japanese and Chinese bibliography.

“Regarding rare books, it was one of my principles not to bring away from Japan any important work or document of which there existed only one copy and which could not be possibly replaced. Nor was it my intention to search rare books merely because they were rare. Acting on these ideas, I denied myself the pleasure of keeping the *Yū-mei nikki*, a famous Buddhist diary of the Dai-mitsu school, and an interesting document of the city of Kyōto, dated 1573, both of which, being the original and only extant copies, had come into my hands, but have been transferred to Waseda University Library. I made a duplicate of the latter, but the former was so voluminous and would be of so little use in America that I did not have it copied. The four finely handwritten scrolls of

a Buddhist canon made in the eighth century A. D.; the seven minutely illustrated scrolls, also handwritten, of secret teachings of Ryōbu Shintō; the thirty-seven scrolls in manuscript about swords collected by the late Ōkubo Ichiō, and a few other things I have secured are probably, at least some of them, the only extant copies of these respective works, but there are in Japan other works of similar nature, so that she will not miss those. Among other rare works may be mentioned the *Kin-seki to-hon kō* (collection of inscriptions of historic monuments in stone or metal); beautiful facsimiles of historic seals carefully copied from old documents by members of the Higashi-Bōzhō family; provincial histories compiled and copied in his autograph by the calligrapher Inutsuka Matabei; the autograph copy of the work of necrology covering the entire historic period before 1868 by Nishimura Kanebumi; the *Musashi mei-shō dzu-e*, a great unfinished work on the history and geography of the Province of Musashi, in which was situated the feudal metropolis Edo, the present Tōkyō; the *Min-kō nyū-so*, a commentary on the *Genzhi Monogatari*; the *Zhin-rin kin-mō dzu-e*, the rare and important illustrated work on the various occupations of the Tokugawa period, printed probably about 1700, etc. Of the three volumes of the exceedingly rare illustrated work, *Wa-koku hyaku jo*, Hundred Japanese Women, by the artist Hishikawa Moronobu, I was able to secure only the first two volumes in the original edition from wood engraving, and I employed an artist to make an exact copy of the third from the original in possession of the Imperial Library of Tōkyō. The class of hand-illustrated scrolls known as *e-maki-mono*, some of which are among the most valuable historical material of Japan, is represented in our collection by a few duplicates.

“Among the books specially copied by copyists, either under my direct supervision or at other places, are the *Ito no midare no ki*, a commercial history of the city of Sakae, copied from a copy at Waseda Uni-

Japanese collection

versity Library; the *Tokugawa zhi-dai min-zhi kwan-rei shū*, classified collection of decisions in civil cases in feudal courts during the Tokugawa period, and the *Kakkoku min-zhi kwan-rei*, customary law in various provinces as found in the early years of the present reign by special officials sent by the Department of Justice, both copied from the original and only copies in the archives of the Department; the *Kōya-san fū-do ki*, a history of the great historic Buddhist monastery on Mt. Kōya, copied from the original kept by the monastery; several works on Nagasaki, copied at Nagasaki City Hall; a few works on the Provinces of Mikawa and Owari, whence rose Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Tokugawa Ieyasu, and other great characters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, copied at the Prefectural Office of Nagoya; and some ten historical records, mostly diaries, copied at the Historiographic Institute, Imperial University, Tōkyō. There are several other works specially copied. The case of the *Kaku-zen shō* has already been referred to.

"Recent publications in literature, law, science, arts, and industries are copiously represented in the collection.

"The different Departments of the Japanese Government were kind enough to make through me generous gifts to the Library of Congress. To take only a few instances: The Department of Education was pleased to give an entire set of its annual reports beginning with the first issue, and of the school text-books which it has published. The Department of Justice gave legal works in European languages which it has compiled. The gifts of the Cabinet include 85 volumes (now rebound in 51) of the *Hō-ki bun-nu dai-zen*, classified collection of laws.

"I should add that, the old method of bookbinding in Japan being inconvenient for handling in the libraries, I thought it best to rebind them in cloth or leather in the European manner. This was accordingly done under my supervision. As a result the rebound volumes are less in number than the original thin and soft

volumes and occupy less space. In cases, however, where it was desirable for artistic or other reasons to preserve the original binding the latter has not been changed. Only in some instances of this class special cases with titles on the back were made to hold the books as they were, but yet to enable them to be placed in the upright position on the shelf.

"In conclusion I may say that the collection, which contains some 9,072 works, while it is by no means complete but has several gaps which should be filled, may be regarded as a foundation of a Japanese library more perfect than can be found anywhere else outside of Japan. My success in making this beginning has been largely due, it is my pleasant duty to acknowledge, to the material help given me by the Ministers and other officials of the Japanese Government; by the librarians of the Imperial, Cabinet, University, and private Libraries; by the staff of the Historiographic Institute; by the authorities of Waseda University, and by numerous private persons."

In many fields of *Orientalia* the Library of Congress has yet to make a beginning; but this accession, together with the collection, equal in dimension, of Chinese books, which it owes chiefly to the generosity of Mr. Rockhill, will enable it in two such fields to render notable service to the serious investigator.

The following statement gives a fair idea of the value of the Library's collection of *Orientalia*, especially the Chinese portion, which is preëminent:

"The collection of Chinese books was started by a choice selection of works brought over by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, our first minister to China, under President Tyler.

"By several gifts from the Hon. W. W. Rockhill, our present minister at Peking, himself a Chinese scholar and well qualified to make selections, and also by a gift of the best editions of Chinese works from the Exhibition at St. Louis, the number of volumes has been increased to more than ten thousand.

Orientalia

"Most of these works can not be acquired through the ordinary trade channels. They embrace hundreds of volumes of Classics and Rituals; History (Choo He, 100 and 110 vols.), (Sze Matseen, 24 vols.), etc.; an extensive collection of Dynastic histories; the History of the Eight Banners, 314 vols.; Summary of Events during Ta Tsing Dynasty, 700 vols.; a catalogue of the Imperial Library, 200 vols.; three sets of Kang He's dictionary, 40 vols.; and a Dictionary of classical expressions in 120 vols.; also other Dictionaries, Essays, Drama, and Poetry, Astronomy, Agriculture, Law, and Medicine, and a rich assortment of Buddhist and Taoist literature, among which are fine sets of the Vinaya, Sūtra, and Abidharma.

"Some of these works are not found in the British Museum, or the Cambridge University catalogues, nor in Wylie's 'Chinese Literature.'

"The books are preserved in their original condition; many printed from wooden blocks on the inner bark of bamboo, unbound, and put up in cloth-covered sectional cardboard cases (Tao's), some of quaint shape, or between plain boards; also in specially made boxes. The texts and illustrations of some works are white on black ground. Modern works are printed with movable types.

"Prof. F. Hirth, the sinologue of Columbia University, after visiting the Library, pronounced the Chinese section 'one of the main treasures of the Library.'

"The whole collection is catalogued by titles, with cross references from authors.

"The Hon. W. W. Rockhill also presented the Library with about 950 volumes of Manchu books, mostly translations from Chinese originals. (All catalogued.) He also gave some scarce and precious Tibetan books, which are kept in the Manuscripts Division as curiosities. Only a few libraries in Europe contain a larger number of books in that language.

"The Turkish, Persian, and Arabic books form the next largest section. About 400 volumes, bound in red

morocco with gilt edges, have been given by the present Sultan, Ghazee Abdul Hamid II. They comprise works of native authorship, also translations from European languages of works on Medicine, History, Law, Mathematics, Arts, Drama, Fiction, etc. About 80 volumes of Miscellanea have been added since.

"There are some Armenian and Pali books, including the Tripitaka (39 volumes) given by the king of Siam.

"A few hundred Yiddish (Moghrib) books, said to be rare, have been added during the last year.

"The few Bugis, Gugeratee, Hindu, Sanscrit, Tamil, Telugu, and other works in East Indian languages are not yet thoroughly classified, owing to the unfamiliarity of the subject."

Among the important collections received by gift were GIFTS: the Shoemaker and the Kauffmann, both mentioned in my Shoemaker and Kauffmann last report as bequests, of which the latter seemed impracticable of acceptance, owing to the conditions imposed. These conditions were, however, later waived by the family and personal representatives of Mr. Kauffmann, and the acceptance became feasible.

A collection including forty-six rare books, among which are a number of incunabula, and a hundred and thirteen prints was presented by Mrs. Ridgely Hunt, of Morristown, N. J., in memory of her stepfather, William Cruger Pell. Mrs. Ridgely Hunt gift

Mr. J. Henley Smith, of Washington, who died abroad April 13, last, bequeathed to the Library his valuable collection of manuscripts and papers from the period of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. The bequest is upon the condition that "the officers of the Library arrange, assort, and put in condition [the papers] for being preserved and kept together with those already given during my life, the collection to be known as the (J.) Henley Smith Collection." Smith bequest

For further gifts see under particular divisions of the Library—Manuscripts, Documents, Prints, etc.

The total accessions during the year by gift, exclusive of the Yudin collection, have exceeded 10,000 volumes.

EXCHANGES

The rapid development of these is evidenced by the tables. Insensibly, and without special advertisement, the Library of Congress is, through this system of exchange, not merely strengthening its own resources, but becoming in a measure a sort of clearing house for other American libraries. It can not undertake to become so completely; it has neither the space to accommodate the pending material nor free service with which to handle it. But within its space or means it has no scruple in utilizing its own duplicates to strengthen well-administered libraries elsewhere, nor in accepting surplus material from the Government institutions which may become useful for this purpose. It felt free to aid the libraries of San Francisco after the earthquake and fire, without reference to immediate return in exchange, and aided out of its duplicate stock the library of Vanderbilt University after the fire there. In general, however, the basis of distribution of its duplicates must be exchange proper. It must assume an equivalent in return within a reasonable time.

The paragraphs which follow, dealing with certain particular divisions of the Library—Manuscripts, Documents, Law, Maps and Charts, Music, Periodicals, Prints—are in the main drawn from the reports of their respective chiefs to the Librarian.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

MSS Gifts

As usual, this Division has been in receipt of most valuable collections of material as well as single documents of extraordinary interest. It has been the practice heretofore to describe these accessions *in extenso* in the body of the Report. The description, however, including necessarily some charac-

terization of the personages involved, is somewhat lengthy. Rather than abridge it, it is now assigned to an Appendix (III), together with the classified enumeration of each item added either by purchase or by gift.

Among the more important collections received by gift are: The papers of Justice McLean, Supreme Court of the United States, given by Mrs. N. C. McLean and her son Marshall McLean; papers of Justice George P. Fisher, of Delaware, gift of Mrs. Anne Fisher Cahoon; papers of Chaplain Joseph C. Thomas, of the Christian Commission in the Civil War; two Revolutionary orderly books, given by Mr. Henry R. Davis; a series of twenty-five papers relating to the trial of Col. Thomas Butler, from Mr. H. P. Scratchley; thirty-two letters addressed to Cyrus W. Field, given by Mr. Horace White. Numerous other gifts were received of a miscellaneous character which are also described in Appendix III of this Report.

An acquisition of first importance by purchase was the *MSS purchases* collection of papers of Judge Joseph Holt, who took part in the trial of the Lincoln conspirators. The correspondence of Gov. William Plumer, of New Hampshire, numbering about 1,200 letters, perhaps comes next in importance to the Holt acquisition. Other notable purchases were about 300 pieces from the papers of Thaddeus Stevens; the papers of Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives; an interleaved almanac with daily notes by John Randolph, of Roanoke; collection of letters of Jefferson showing his relations with the University of Virginia; papers of Col. William Polk, of North Carolina, and of John Bell, of Tennessee. There were also acquired about 25 letters relating to a proposed Southern confederacy in 1849; and some letters from the collection of Gov. Thomas Bee, of South Carolina.

Also to be noticed are the letter book of James Abeel and Robert Kelso, of the Quartermaster's Department in the Revolution; a collection of Confederate bonds, 1861-1864,

and seven manuscripts of John Witherspoon, Member of the Continental Congress and president of Princeton College. The collection of records relating to administration of the Spanish colonies in America was strengthened by an addition of three volumes of documentary material.

Under provision of the act of February 25, 1903, the Post-Office Department has transferred to the Library the records of the post-office of the Confederate States, and the Treasury Department has transferred the so-called "Pickett papers," being the diplomatic records of the Confederacy.

For a detailed description and an exposition of the historical significance and value of all these documents see Appendix III.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

(Verbatim from report of the Chief, Mr. Thompson)

DOCUMENTS:
Accessions

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the accessions to the Library through the Division of Documents were as follows:

	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law	785	659	1, 444
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches ..	740	724	1, 464
Gifts of State governments	1, 589	1, 656	3, 245
Gifts of local governments	191	267	458
Gifts of foreign Governments (international exchange)	5, 391	4, 648	10, 039
Gifts of corporations and associations	70	88	158
By transfer	2, 818	1, 993	4, 811
Total to be recorded	11, 584	10, 035	21, 619
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in the Order Division)	7, 537	2, 954	10, 491
By binding periodicals	1, 316	.....	1, 316
Total handled	20, 437	12, 989	33, 426

Comparison with the statistics of the previous year shows an increase of 50 per cent in the number of volumes and pamphlets received in the Division, the most noteworthy feature of the year's accessions being the large number of documents received from foreign Governments.

Special attention has been given during the past year to developing the collection of foreign documents. The plan which has been followed consists in listing the volumes already received through international exchange or otherwise and preparing statements of the material needed to complete the sets in the Library. Our needs, indicated by these want lists, are brought to the attention of the various Governments through the Department of State or, as in the case of the British colonies, by direct correspondence with the distributing centers or the issuing departments or bureaus.

Among the results of this solicitation during the past year may be mentioned: 2,059 volumes and pamphlets received from the Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India; official publications of Natal and Cape Colony amounting to 162 volumes and pamphlets; 18 volumes of the ordinances and sessional papers of Hongkong; publications of the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs at Shanghai, 55 volumes and pamphlets; public documents of the Netherlands, 180 volumes and pamphlets; 96 volumes of laws and decrees of Spain. The various departments of the Dominion and Provincial governments of Canada have also responded generously to requests for missing volumes of their publications. Recently want lists have been sent to New Zealand, New South Wales, Western Australia, Italy, France, Brazil, and Ecuador; while those for the remaining Australian colonies and Latin American Republics, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and Bulgaria have been completed and will be dispatched shortly.

There remains an extensive collection of documents from Austria-Hungary, the Scandinavian countries, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and Russia, which is only partially catalogued at present. This will be treated in the same manner in the next few months.

Binding

While it is not possible to describe more exactly the progress which has been made in reducing the arrears of unascertained documents, some further indication of this is given by a comparison of the number of volumes sent to the bindery from the Division during the past two years with the corresponding numbers for preceding years, thus:

	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
Number of volumes sent to bindery.....	2,781	4,162	6,515	6,744	9,256	8,117

The statistics, however, include also current issues.

Duplicates

The number of duplicates ascertained and transferred to the Order Division for inter-library exchange during the year was 9,026 volumes and 2,977 pamphlets, in all 12,003.

International exchange

Panama and Montenegro have been added to the list of foreign countries receiving partial sets of United States documents in exchange for their official publications, as the result of negotiations conducted by the Department of State in the interest of the Library.

The following is a complete list of foreign depositories to which the Library of Congress sends currently, through the Bureau of International Exchanges, the sets of United States documents provided for the purpose by the joint resolution of March 2, 1901. A partial set containing the principal United States publications of interest to a legislative library is sent to those marked by an asterisk; all other countries receive full sets. The date in parentheses indicates the year in which international exchange relations were first estab-

lished between the United States and the government named.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC:

Buenos Ayres, Biblioteca del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, (1875, Argentina).

La Plata, Biblioteca Publica (1876, Province of Buenos Ayres.)

AUSTRALIA:

Adelaide, Parliamentary Library (1876, South Australia).

Brisbane, Parliamentary Library (1876, Queensland).

Hobart, Parliamentary Library (1876, Tasmania).

Melbourne, Public Library (1876, Victoria).

Melbourne, Library of the Parliament of the Commonwealth (1901, Commonwealth of Australia).

Perth, Public Library of Western Australia (1896, Western Australia).

Sydney, Board for International Exchanges, Public Library (1876, New South Wales).

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:

Budapest, Hungarian House of Delegates (1882, Hungary).

*Vienna, Bürgermeister der Haupt- und Residenz-Stadt (1903, City of Vienna).

Vienna, K. K. Statistische Central-Commission (1887, Austria).

BELGIUM:

Brussels, Bibliothèque Royale (1875).

*BOLIVIA:

La Paz, office not designated (1905).

BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Bibliotheca Nacional (1875).

*BULGARIA:

Sofia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1903).

CANADA:

*Charlottetown, Legislative Library (1903, Prince Edward Island).

*Edmonton, Legislative Library (1906, Alberta).

*Halifax, Legislative Library (1903, Nova Scotia).

Ottawa, Library of Parliament (1874, Dominion of Canada).

Quebec, Library of the Legislature (1901, Quebec).

*Regina, Government Library (1903, Saskatchewan).

*St. John, Legislative Library (1903, New Brunswick).

*St. Johns, Colonial Secretary (1903, Newfoundland).

Toronto, Legislative Library (1874, Ontario).

*Victoria, Legislative Library (1903, British Columbia).

Winnipeg, Provincial Library (1903, Manitoba).

CAPE COLONY:

Cape Town, Government stationery office (1903).

***CEYLON:**

Colombo, office not designated (1905).

CHILE:

Santiago, Biblioteca Nacional (1875).

COLOMBIA:

Bogotá, Biblioteca Nacional (1882).

COSTA RICA:

San José, Oficina de Depósito y Canje de Publicaciones (1899).

CUBA:

Habana, Departamento de estado (1903).

DENMARK:

Copenhagen, Kongelige Bibliotek (1879).

***ECUADOR:**

Quito, Biblioteca Nacional (1906).

***EGYPT:**

Cairo, Bibliothèque Khédiviale (1905).

FRANCE:

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (1875, France).

Paris, Préfecture de la Seine (1903, Seine).

GERMANY:

Berlin, Deutsche Reichstags-Bibliothek (1874, German Empire).

Berlin, Königliche Bibliothek (1876, Prussia).

*Bremen, Foreign Office (1903, Bremen).

*Darmstadt, Grossherzogliche Hof-Bibliothek (1903, Darmstadt).

Dresden, Königliche Oeffentliche Bibliothek (1876, Saxony).

Freiburg, Universitäts-Bibliothek (1873, Baden).

*Hamburg, Senatskommission für die Reichs- und auswärtigen Angelegenheiten (1903, Hamburg).

Munich, Königliche Hof- und Staats-Bibliothek (1878, Bavaria).

Stuttgart, Königliche Landesbibliothek (1879, Württemberg).

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:

London, British Museum (1876, Great Britain).

London, School of Economics and Political Science (1902, County of London).

Dublin, National Library of Ireland (1901, Ireland).

GREECE:

Athens, National Library (1877).

***GUATEMALA:**

Guatemala, Secretary of the Government (1903).

HAITI:

Port au Prince, Secrétaire d'État des Relations Extérieures (1876).

***HONDURAS:**

Tegucigalpa, Secretary of the Government (1904).

INDIA:

Calcutta, Secretary to the Government of India (1882).

ITALY:

Rome, Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele (1881).

- *JAMAICA:
Kingston, Colonial Secretary (1903).
- JAPAN:
Tokyo, Foreign Office (1874).
- *LOURENÇO MARQUEZ:
Lourenço Marquez, Government Library (1905)
- *MALTA:
Valetta, Lieutenant-Governor (1905).
- MEXICO:
Mexico, Instituto Bibliográfico, Museo Nacional (1875).
- *MONTENEGRO:
Cettinje, office not designated (1907).
- *NATAL:
Pietermaritzburg, Colonial Governor (1903).
- NETHERLANDS:
The Hague, Staten-generaal-Bibliotheek (1875).
- NEW ZEALAND:
Wellington, General Assembly Library (1876).
- *NICARAGUA:
Managua, Superintendente de Archivos Nacionales (1905).
- NORWAY:
Christiania, Storthingets Bibliothek (1873).
- *ORANGE RIVER COLONY:
Bloemfontein, Government Library (1905).
- *PANAMA:
Panama, Ministerio de gobierno y relaciones exteriores (1907).
- *PARAGUAY:
Asunción, Oficina General de Informaciones y Canjes y Comisaria General de Inmigración (1904).
- PERU:
Lima, Biblioteca Nacional (1886).
- PORTUGAL:
Lisbon, Bibliotheca Nacional (1875).
- RUSSIA:
St. Petersburg, Imperatorskaia publicnaia biblioteka (1881).
- *ROUMANIA:
Bukharest, Academia Română (1903).
- *SALVADOR:
San Salvador, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (1905).
- *SIAM:
Bangkok, Foreign Office (1904).
- SPAIN:
Madrid, Depósito de Libros, Cambio Internacional y Biblioteca General del Ministerio de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes (1876).
- *STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:
Singapore, Colonial Secretary (1903).

SWEDEN:

Stockholm, Kongliga Biblioteket (1875).

SWITZERLAND:

Berne, Bibliothèque Fédérale (1876).

TRANSVAAL:

Pretoria, Government Library (1899).

TURKEY:

Constantinople, Ministry of Public Instruction (1875).

URUGUAY:

Montevideo, Oficina de Depósito, Reparto y' Canje Internacional de Publicaciones (1892).

VENEZUELA:

Caracas, Biblioteca Nacional (1876).

It may be noted here that while the receipts from the smaller countries on the International Exchange list are much less in amount than the United States documents sent to them, by the acquisition of the material which they publish, not as a rule available elsewhere in Washington, we are enabled to render unique service to the various bureaus of the Government engaged in statistical work, which largely depend upon the collections of the Library of Congress for the more obscure publications which they need.

DIVISION OF
DOCUMENTS:
Publications
proposed

The activities of the Division of Documents thus far have been limited, in the main, to developing the collection and preparing the material in its custody for cataloguing and classification, together with some reference work involving official publications. However, in order that the Library may render the most effective service in this field to Congress, the Executive Departments, and libraries and investigators throughout the country, it is important that facilities for the use of documents in Washington should be improved, and subject indexes to some important classes of official literature should be prepared to make more available the information which they contain. For these purposes the compilation of the following publications may profitably be undertaken at an early date:

- (i) A finding list of Government serials in the Library of Congress, printed in pamphlet form and giving short title

and call number, would be very convenient for ascertaining quickly the location of a particular set, and would add to the present advantages of classification by subject some of those of segregation by form. The general card catalogue of the Library, while indispensable for the full bibliographical record, presents some difficulties in the case of official publications when the office of issue is not precisely known.

(ii) A union list of official statistical series showing the volumes contained in the Library of Congress and in each of the Department and Bureau libraries in the District of Columbia, together with a subject guide to the use of such documents, would greatly facilitate the preparation, in any Department of the Government, of reports involving statistical information from different countries. To ascertain in what publications statistics on a given subject may be found and to procure a *complete* set of volumes covering a definite period of years are the two preliminary desiderata in compiling the tables required.

(iii) A quarterly bulletin of State documents received currently at the Library of Congress would be of considerable value to libraries. It would fill a place similar to that of the monthly catalogue issued by the Superintendent of Documents in the case of the Federal documents. It could be sent to State officers in lieu of individual acknowledgment of their reports and would doubtless aid materially in keeping our collection of these publications up to date.

(iv) Indexes to certain important collections of foreign parliamentary papers, not already provided with them, are greatly needed in view of the growing interest in legislative experiments abroad and their economic results. The Library of Congress has unique opportunities for the acquisition of foreign documents through the provision of sets of United States publications for international exchange. The duty of preparing aids to the use of this material where necessary seems, therefore, to rest upon us. The portion of this

field of most general interest consists of the documents of the Australasian colonies; a collective index of these for the last twenty-five years would be of special value. A similar index of the documents of the States of the United States, 1789-1904, is in preparation at the New York Public Library by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse; the first volume, Maine, has been issued very recently by the Carnegie Institution, and would serve admirably as a pattern for the work here outlined.

LAW LIBRARY

The accessions during the year were as follows:

How acquired	1905-6		1906-7	
	Main Library	Conference Library	Main Library	Conference Library
By copyright	1,329	.....	1,720	.....
By gift	1,175	54	1,444	64
By purchase	2,826	299	1,958	272
Total	5,330	353	5,122	336
Total accessions	5,683		5,458	
Total contents of Law Library	116,661		122,119	

There has been some increase in the Law Library collection of the early session laws of some of the States of the United States and of the statute laws of the British colonies.

The more noteworthy accessions have been:

By gift: Spain, Colección legislativa de España. 1891-1905. 96 vols.

By purchase: Austria, Erkenntnisse des K. K. Verwaltungs-Gerichtshofes. 1876-1904. 39 vols.; France, Dalloz, Supplément au Répertoire méthodique et alphabétique de Législation, de Doctrine et de Jurisprudence . . . Paris, 1887-1897. 19 vols.; Germany, Entscheidungen des Bun-

desamtes für das Heimatwesen. 1873-1905. 37 vols., Die patentamtlichen und gerichtlichen Entscheidungen in Patentsachen . . . 1881-1906. 15 vols., Saxony. Annalen des Königlich Sächsischen Ober-Landes-Gerichts zu Dresden. 1880-1906. 27 vols., Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft . . . 1881-1892, 1895-1902. 20 vols.; Great Britain, County Courts Chronicle London. Vols. 1-12, 1847-1859, vols. 14-39, 1861-1904; Irish Law Times and Solicitor's Journal, 1888-1905. Vols. 22-39; Irish Weekly Law Reports, 1895-1902, 8 vols.; Law Students' Journal. London, vols. 1-2, 4-28, 1879-1906; Upper Canada, Laws, 1820-1826; Natal Law Reports. Vols. 1-12, 1879-1891; Poor Law and Local Government Magazine, Glasgow, 47 vols., 1859-1905. Property Lawyer, London, 1826-1830. 15 vols., Reports of County Courts . . . (N. S.) vols. 1-25, 1860-1902. Weekly Reporter, London, vols. 42-52, 1893-1904. Italy, Il Diritto commerciale, 1883-1902. Vols. 1-20, Rivista italiana per le Scienze Giuridiche, 1886-1902. Vols. 1-34; Netherlands, Nederlandsche Juristen - Vereeniging, Handelingen, 1870-1906. 18 vols., Themis, 's Gravenhage, 1839-1903. Vols. 1-64; Switzerland, Repertorio di Giurisprudenza patria cantonale e federale, forense ed amministrativa . . . 1883-1906. 24 vols., Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Strafrecht, 1888-1906. Vols. 1-19. Schweizerischer Juristenverein. Verhandlungen, 1874-1904. 11 vols.

DIVISION OF MAPS AND CHARTS.

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Phillips)

The "List of Atlases" in the Library for some time past in process of compilation is nearly ready for publication and will be issued within the present fiscal year.

The following tables, A and B, respectively, show the number of accessions for the year and the total number of pieces in the Map Division.

TABLE A—*Accessions, July 1, 1906–June 30, 1907*MAPS:
Accessions

Description	Copyright	Purchase	Gift	Total
Sheet maps	5, 015	153	2, 851	8, 019
Pocket maps	116	1	53	170
Atlases	73	69	135	277
Manuscripts		11		11
Views	27	2	7	36
Total	5, 231	236	3, 046	8, 513

TABLE B—*Total number of pieces in Map Division June 30, 1907*

Description	June 30, 1906	Accessions 1907	Total
Sheet maps	85, 482	8, 019	93, 501
Pocket maps	777	170	947
Atlases	3, 602	277	3, 879
Manuscripts	240	11	251
Views	137	36	173
Total	90, 238	8, 513	98, 751

The preceding tables do not include the total number of sheets in the Sanborn insurance maps. During the past year 4,337 of these maps, in 27,718 sheets, have been added, making a total of 17,724 maps in 136,602 sheets.

MAPS:
Noteworthy ac-
cessions

The following are some of the noteworthy accessions:

- Bordone (Benedetto). *Isolario di Benedetto Bordone nel qual si ragiona di tutte le isole del mondo . . . In Venetia, [Colophon: Stampato in Venetia per F. di Leno] [1540?].*
- Bouchenroeder (Frederik von). *Kaart van de colonie de Berbice gelegen in Bats Guiana in America. C. van Baarsel, sculp. 23 x 23½. Te Amsterdam, bij Mortier Covens en zoon, 1802.*
- Bureau (Jaques). *Plan de la coste de la Floride, depuis le Cap St. Blanco, iusqu'aux isles St. Diegue. Par Jaques Bureau. 10½ x 10. [1700?] Note.—Manuscript map giving soundings.*
- Carleton (Osgood). *Map of the district of Maine, Massachusetts. Engraved by J. Callender and S. Hill. 54 x 36. Boston, B. & J. Loring, 1802.*
- Churchman (John). *Map of the peninsula between Delaware & Chesapeake [!] bays. 17 x 22½. [Philadelphia, 1788.]*

- Collins (John). A survey of Lake Champlain. 1765. Charles Blas-Mars: kowitz, draughtsman. $49\frac{1}{2} \times 18\frac{1}{2}$. Note.—Colored manuscript. *Note-worthy ac-*
- A map of the State of Delaware and eastern shore of Maryland. En- *cessions*
graved by Francis Shállus. $28 \times 40\frac{1}{2}$. [Philadelphia, 1801?]
- De Witt (Simeon). A map of the State of New York. Engraved by G. Fairman. 3 sheets, each $21\frac{3}{4} \times 53$. Albany, 1802.
- De Witt (Simeon). A plan of the city of Albany. $20\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$. [Albany] 1794.
- The evil genius of England. 1740. $13\frac{1}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$. Note.—A fantastic engraving.
- Henry (Alexander). A map of the northwest parts of America. $39\frac{3}{4} \times 83\frac{1}{4}$. Note.—Manuscript map with inscription and notes in print.
- Holland (Samuel). A new topographical map of the province of Lower Canada. $23\frac{1}{4} \times 85\frac{1}{4}$. London, W. Vondenvelden, 1803.
- Horsman (E.). River Mississippi [!] from the Balise to Fort Chartres. Jan., 1815. $45\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Note.—Manuscript.
- Imbert (J. Leopold). Carte des possessions Angloises dans l'Amérique Septentrionale. $21\frac{1}{4} \times 29$. Paris, Mondhare, 1777.
- Lane (Michael). The island of Newfoundland. $28\frac{1}{2} \times 23$. London, W. Faden, 1791.
- Plan of the fort and fortresses at Crown Point with their environs, with the disposition of the English army under the command of Genl. Amherst encamp'd there 1759. $21 \times 29\frac{1}{2}$. Note.—Colored manuscript map.
- Mackay (William). Map of the province of Nova Scotia. $23\frac{3}{4} \times 62\frac{1}{2}$. London, R. Scholey [etc.] 1834.
- Nolin (J. B.). L'Amérique $17\frac{1}{4} \times 23\frac{1}{4}$. Paris, ches [!] l'auteur, 1742.
- Ptolemaeus (Claudius). [Cosmographia. Translated by Jacobus Angelus. Edited by Dominus Nicolaus Germanus.] Vlme, 1482.
- Roworth (Samuel). Plan of the inlet, strait & town of St. Augustine. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 40\frac{1}{2}$. Note.—Manuscript.
- Roworth (Samuel). A plan of the land between Fort Mossy and St. Augustine. $15\frac{3}{4} \times 19\frac{3}{4}$. Note.—The two above plans by Roworth were probably made after British occupation in 1763. Manuscript.
- Ruggiero (S. A.). Relazione delle piante, & venute fatta nell' atto della visita nella Riuiera di Ponente . . . 1631. [Manuscript] 4°.
- Seller (John). The coasting pilot: Describing the sea-coasts of England, Flanders, and Holland. . . . [London]: J. Seller, [1672]. fol.
- Valentine (Thomas) and Collins (John). A plan of the division line between the provinces of New-York and Quebec. Survey'd in the year 1771 & 1772. Drawn by C. J. Sauthier. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 26$. Note.—Partly colored manuscript.
- Velarde (Pedro Murillo). Carta hydrographica de las Yslas Filipinas. 2 sheets, each $42\frac{1}{2} \times 23$. Manila, 1734. Note.—First map of the Philippine Islands made from actual survey.

DIVISION OF MAPS: During the past year eight new steel cases have been added to the equipment of the Division, which have helped very considerably in furnishing much needed additional space. In connection with the placing of these cases the whole Map Division had, more or less, to be rearranged.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Sonneck)

Accessions of the Music Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907

	Copyright	Gift	Purchase	Exchange	Transfer	Other	Total
Music	22, 429	22	3, 797	11	5	1	26, 265
Literature of music	58	70	457	23	23	5	636
Instruction	921	1	163	6	2	.....	1, 093
Total	23, 408	93	4, 717	40	30	6	27, 994

Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1907

Music:

The Division contained up to June 30, 1906,
volumes and pieces..... 436, 510
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered,
volumes and pieces..... 26, 265

Total on June 30, 1907..... 462, 775

Literature of music:

The Division contained up to June 30, 1906,
volumes, pamphlets, etc..... 6, 410
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered..... 636

Total on June 30, 1907..... 7, 046

Musical instruction (theory and technique):

The Division contained up to June 30, 1906,
volumes and pieces..... 8, 914
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered..... 1, 093

Total on June 30, 1907..... 10, 007

Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, and pieces..... 479, 828

The most notable and generous gift was that of Mr. Dudley Buck, who gave to the Library the autograph full score of his opera *Serâpis* and of his cantata *Golden Legend*. It is to be hoped that other representative American composers beside Mr. Buck and Mr. MacDowell (whose gift was recorded in last year's report) will thus honor the Library of Congress.

MUSIC:
Gifts

The accessions by purchase have again been so numerous and important that only a detailed description would do them justice. Among the most remarkable were Marazzoli's *La vita humana*, 1658; the full scores of Wolf-Ferrari's *Neugierige Frauen*, Gounod's *Philémon et Baucis*, Dargomyzhkii's *Kammenoi gost*, the latter in transcript; twenty-seven of the forty-five *Cembalo* concertos of C. Ph. Em. Bach listed by Wotquenne; Josiah Flagg's *Collection of psalm tunes*, Boston, 1764; Alexander Reinagle's extremely scarce *Collection of favorite songs*, Philadelphia (1789?); Mrs. Burrell's sumptuous biography of Richard Wagner, London, 1898; Mersenne's *Harmonie universelle*, 1636; Gaffurio's *Angelicum ac diuinum opus musicæ*, 1508, and his *Practica musicæ*, 1496; Glareanus's *Dodekachordon*, 1547, the autograph dedication copy to Francisco Spinola, with additions and list of errata by the author; Cerone's *El Melopeo*, 1613. (If tradition be correct, this copy is one of the thirteen copies of the whole edition not lost at sea and of which Eitner in his *Quellenlexikon* has located only ten.)

MUSIC:
Purchases

In general the collections were developed energetically according to the plans adopted in 1903. This means that comparatively little attention has been paid to certain classes, but much to others, especially modern music and full scores of operas.

Our collection of modern music (generally speaking, nineteenth century) is nearing completion. During the year many compositions of the eighteenth century were

acquired, preferably in manuscript, and the acquisition of full scores of operas has continued, transcript and photography being utilized where necessary; i. e., where the original was not obtainable in the open market or was held at a prohibitory price.

In the literature and theory of music very considerable attention was paid to material published before 1800, and in this respect, too, our collections now deserve the serious attention of students. The practice of acquiring practically all the important new books and pamphlets of the year has been continued.

MUSIC DIVISION:
Publications in
preparation

In a collection aggregating nearly 500,000 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces, with annual accessions of nearly 30,000, the routine work of classification and cataloguing is considerable, and, indeed, beyond the capacity of the present force. In addition to the direction of it and his other duties, however, the Chief of the Division has personally compiled the following:

- (1) Want lists of modern music.
- (2) "Catalogue of full scores of dramatic music in the Library of Congress," prepared in a form suitable for publication. After the orders for 1908 have been received this catalogue is likely to be published in book form. It will contain about 1,200 titles.
- (3) "List of books and pamphlets on music published before 1800." This list, combining in an alphabetical author arrangement printed cards for what the Library possesses and regular order cards for what it lacks, was prepared as a rough bibliographic tool for *administrative* purposes. Based upon Forkel and Eitner, it may be said to be approximately complete. Translations, except those into English, are not included, nor are the several editions of the same book, except those we should have, preferably the "Revised and enlarged" or the first, or, in certain cases, both. The result is not merely a convenient basis for a

“want list” and purchasing list, but a useful bibliographical reference work. (4) Beginning has been made upon a “Subject list of articles on music in American [non-musical] magazines.” For instance, the list of articles on music of the Indians of North America is practically complete and may serve as a convincing illustration that such a comprehensive work prepared by a specialist is badly needed. The Indian titles were sent to Mr. Julien Tiersot to be embodied in an official report of his to the French Government.

The index of current musical periodicals has been continued.

DIVISION OF PERIODICALS

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Guittard)

The following comparative table, covering six fiscal years, shows the accessions of serials from various sources:

How acquired	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907
Gifts and transfers . . .	2, 638	2, 861	3, 128	3, 850	4, 471	5, 016
Copyright office	1, 138	1, 246	1, 423	1, 729	2, 026	2, 342
Subscription	811	1, 013	1, 047	1, 212	1, 340	1, 405
Smithsonian deposit.	1, 458	1, 270	1, 679	2, 425	2, 631	2, 883
Total (titles not volumes)	6, 045	6, 390	7, 277	9, 216	10, 468	11, 646

During the past fiscal year the Periodical Division sent to the Binding Division 6,349 periodicals and 10,879 newspapers, making a grand total of 17,228 volumes, or an average of 1,436 volumes per month.

The newspapers bound currently include 196 domestic and 150 foreign. Together these add about 1,300 volumes to the collection. During the past year unusual progress has been made with arrears of binding and the repair and rebinding of volumes become decrepit. Among these are a number of eighteenth century papers. Buckram is used

for these and manila sheets separate the individual issues, projecting far enough on each side to minimize the necessity of touching the paper in turning the leaves. This binding is not only comely but durable.

As these papers are prepared for binding, we are compiling a manuscript card check list of them, noting such bibliographical facts as can be gathered from the papers themselves and listing each paper by number and date. The physical condition, whether mutilated in any way, is also carefully noted. A large number of duplicates have been found. These are listed on our galley offers, which in conjunction with our want lists, have brought us in exchange many issues, filling existing gaps in our collection. The Maryland and Massachusetts historical societies, Boston and New York public libraries, Yale University, and Dartmouth College are some of the institutions with which we have carried on exchanges in this material. A check list is in contemplation.

DIVISION OF PRINTS

(From the report of the Chief, Mr. Parsons)

The increase of the Division has been: By copyright, 19,784; by purchase, 19,100; by gift, 584; by transfer, 77; by exchange, 1; total, 39,546. The collection of prints now numbers 255,870.

PRINTS:
Gifts

A notable gift of the year was that of the Japanese Government, comprising a collection of 301 photographs of Japanese paintings, drawings, wood carvings, sword guards, interior decorations of temples, etc. They will form a valuable addition to our collection of Japanese prints, and will also serve in the study of the Applied Arts.

Mrs. Ridgeley Hunt, Morristown, N. J. (in the name of William Cruger Pell), presented a collection of 112 engravings and etchings and one original drawing, representing the works of well-known engravers of the Dutch, English,

Flemish, French, German, and Italian schools. While many of the prints are copies, still they will be helpful in the study of such masters as Lucas Cranach I (1470-1553), Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528), Lucas van Leyden (1494-1583), and Martin Schongauer (ab. 1450-1488).

Mr. D. W. Stevens, Diplomatic Adviser to the Korean Government, Seoul, Korea, donated for exhibition purposes five Korean movable metal type picked up in the débris of the palace which was burned in 1902. *Korean type*

The first movable metal type were cast in Korea in 1403. The books printed from them are rare, and are regarded in Japan and China as almost priceless. These type (200-500 years old) form a feature of the exhibition of the early printed material (Orientalia) in the West Main.

Miss Helen Hyde, the well-known American artist residing in Tokyo, Japan, gave the four wood blocks used in printing her colored wood engraving entitled "A Roundelay," requiring eight impressions. These also make an interesting exhibit, showing the art of printing in color from wood blocks.

The American Numismatic Society, of New York, presented a silver medal struck off in commemoration of the reburial of Commodore John Paul Jones at Annapolis, Md., 1905.

The most interesting purchases were those of (a) collec- DIVISION OF
PRINTS:
Purchases tion of 18,646 photographs of paintings and sculpture in European galleries, and of foreign architecture; (b) collection of 305 Japanese colored wood engravings by celebrated artists. The principal galleries represented in the collection of photographs purchased are as follows: Belgium (Brussels); France (Louvre, Luxembourg); Germany (Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna); Great Britain (Liverpool and Wallace); Holland (Hague, Amsterdam, Haarlem); Italy (Accademia delle Bell' Arti, Brera, Capitoline, Museo Nazio-

male, Pitti, Uffizi, Vatican); Russia (St. Petersburg); Spain (Prado).

In sculpture we find represented the Flemish, French, German, Greek, Roman, and Italian schools. There are two interesting series in the collection, viz: "Elgin Marbles" and "Sculptural Ornaments" (XII-XVIII centuries).

The countries represented by the architectural subjects are as follows: Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

PRINTS:
Louvs

A collector, who wishes his name withheld, added 84 engravings by the old masters to a collection of 801 prints lent January, 1906.

Mr. Grenville Kane, New York City, contributed two portraits as a loan for the exhibition in honor of Commodore John Paul Jones.

Mr. Max Williams, New York City, lent an etching from the cut plate of Rembrandt's "Christ healing the sick."

PRINTS:
Exhibitions
Rembrandt
prints

The tercentenary of the birth of Rembrandt was held in his native town of Leyden, Holland, July 15, 1906, and in keeping with this important event in the art world a collection of 556 prints was at the time exhibited in the west-south gallery (second floor). The exhibition proved so attractive to the public that it was kept in place during the fiscal year. It comprises 264 etchings by Rembrandt, with 37 copies and reproductions, showing in several cases various "states" of the same plate; and 255 reproductions of his paintings, drawings, and sketches.

The approximate completeness of this exhibit marks it the most interesting brought together in this country. This has been made possible by largely drawing upon the T. Harrison Garrett; the Gardiner Greene Hubbard, and the George Lothrop Bradley collections.

In May, at the time of the unveiling of the McClellan statue, a special exhibition of portraits of the most prominent generals of the civil war was placed in the West Main (second floor).

The remaining exhibitions of 1905-6 being so instructive in the history and development of engraving and in the history of Japanese applied art were continued during the past year.

Special service has been rendered the educational institutions and art classes in the District by furnishing photographs of paintings, sculpture, and architecture for use in lectures and demonstrations. Three thousand nine hundred and seventy-three photographs have thus been lent.

READING ROOM FOR THE BLIND

The collection of books in raised print has been increased during the year by the gift of 65 volumes and the purchase of 6 volumes. Gifts of books, papers, reports, and alphabets for the blind have been received from the following:

Mr. E. E. Allen, Overbrook, Pa.; Miss S. M. Appold, Nutley, N. J.; Mrs. P. H. Babcock, Hudson, Ohio; Miss M. Beal, Albany, N. Y.; Miss E. T. Bowring, Edgewood Park, Pa.; Miss S. W. Bonsal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. R. McM. Colfelt, New York city; Sister Cuniberta, Paderborn, Germany; Miss E. H. Edrington, Washington, D. C.; Miss A. F. Gardiner, Washington, D. C.; Mr. J. L. Gillis, Sacramento, Cal.; Mr. J. P. Hamilton, Saginaw, Mich.; Mr. William B. Hare, St. Augustine, Fla.; Mr. J. Hitz, Washington, D. C.; Mr. W. G. Holmes, New York city; Miss Winifred Holt, New York city; Mrs. Sara A. Hubbard, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. B. B. Huntoon, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. David Hutcheson, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Everett B. Jewsbury, N. Y. city; Rev. Frederick C. Krapf, Elizabeth, N. J.; M. Maurice de La Sizeranne, Paris, France; Mr. Samuel Maddocks, Sheffield,

England; Brig.-Gen. D. Parker, Washington, D. C.; Miss E. L. Patterson, Washington, D. C.; Mr. J. Pinkus, Wheeling, W. Va.; Hon. C. H. Quigley, Silver Spring, Md.; Mr. C. F. Spangenberg, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Henry Stainsby, Birmingham, England; Mr. William Wade, Oakmont, Pa.; Mr. William B. Wait, New York city; The Xavier Publishing Company for the Blind, New York city; Mrs. M. Zeigler, New York city.

Twenty-four persons have contributed sums amounting to \$77.70 for street-car tickets to enable blind persons to attend the readings and musicales.

BINDING

The number of volumes and other items sent to the binderies during the year was 36,513, as against 34,748 for the year preceding. The number received back completed was, however, but 30,600, as against 36,020 during the year preceding. The output of the Library Branch Bindery was 22,118 pieces, as against 23,356 for the year preceding. The work done at the main office included nearly 7,000 volumes of newspapers bound or rebound.

CATALOGUING

(From the Report of the Chief, Mr. Hanson)

The total number of volumes catalogued amounted to 129,376. In addition 904 parts of volumes were added on the serial record or shelf lists of the Catalogue Division, and 7,815 volumes were, after careful search and comparison, rejected as duplicates. Again the number of volumes catalogued shows an increase over the preceding year. In view of the large number of changes in the force and the large amount of time spent on the A. L. A. Catalogue Rules, especially during the latter part of the year, this increase was rather unexpected. It may be accounted for in part by the fact that since July 1, 1906, assistants have been authorized to count as recatalogued also books represented

by printed cards (mainly books added since 1901), provided the recataloguing involved addition of subject headings and changes in entry other than alteration of call number and size marks. The withdrawal of the printed cards from both Public and Official catalogues, comparison with the book, addition of call numbers and new subjects, changes required by numerous concessions to the A. L. A. Rules, etc., require more time, as a rule, than the withdrawal of only the one card from the Old official author catalogue and the preparation of the same for printing according to the regulations on recataloguing promulgated in 1903. It has therefore seemed only fair to the cataloguers that books for which cards had already been printed should also be included in their individual records of work accomplished, provided the changes to be made exceeded a mere alteration of shelf mark or remeasurement of the book.

The number of catalogue cards filed in the various catalogues of the Division, exclusive of the general Union catalogue, for which no record is available was 774,144.

Cards filed

The following classes were completed in 1906-7: Corporations (HD); Transportation and communication (HE); Finance, Money, Banking (HG); Universities and colleges, United States (LD); Universities and colleges, other American (LE); University, college, and school magazines, etc. (LH); College fraternities and their publications (LJ); Medicine, general (R); Pathology (RB); Surgery (RD); Ophthalmology (RE); Otology, Rhinology, Laryngology (RF); Pediatrics (RJ); Dentistry (RK); Dermatology (RL); Therapeutics (RM); Pharmacy and materia medica (RS); Nursing (RT); Botanic, Thomsonian, and eclectic medicine (RV); Homeopathy (RX); Miscellaneous schools and arts (RZ); Sanitary and municipal engineering (TD); Motor vehicles, Cycles, Aeronautics (TL); Domestic science (TX)—Cook books (section TX115) excepted. Recata-

Recataloguing

logged in part and under way are: General periodicals (AP); to letter L (completed); General societies (AS); Economic history, Organization and situation of agriculture and industries (HD); Land (HD); Labor (HD); Industries (HD); Public finance (HJ); Universities and colleges, Europe (LF); Universities and colleges, Asia, Africa, Oceania (LG); Theory of music (MT); English and American fiction (PZ), through Robinson; State medicine, Public health, Medical climatology, Hospitals, Medical jurisprudence (RA); Practice of medicine (RC); Gynecology and obstetrics (RG); Building construction and preservation (TH); Electrical engineering and industries (TK); Cook books (TX115).

Catalogue rules

The Catalogue Rules Committee of the American Library Association, of which the Chief of the Catalogue Division is chairman, has held two informal meetings during the year, the first at Philadelphia in October, 1906, the second at Atlantic City, March, 1907. The negotiations with the Committee of the British Library Association were concluded in September, 1907, the two committees having come to a full agreement on practically all points, and also decided to issue a joint code of rules, the American edition to be printed first.

In order that the American Library Association might have an opportunity to consider and pass on the rules at its annual conference, May 23 to 29, 1907, the Library of Congress agreed to print them "as manuscript." It became possible, therefore, to submit with the regular report of the committee also a number of copies of the rules proper. These were discussed in detail before the Catalogue Section, and later approved by the Council of the Association. The latter action represents the final step which completes the agreement between the American and British library associations on a common code of cataloguing rules; the latter association having approved the report of its committee already in September, 1906.

The Library of Congress, mainly on account of the distribution of its catalogue cards to other libraries, had been obliged to make a number of concessions in order to bring its own rules into approximate agreement with those of the American Library Association. No doubt these concessions have served to retard its own work and have at times been the cause of some confusion in its records. On the other hand, the fact that the rules now governing its catalogues have been accepted by the two associations which include the great majority of libraries in the United Kingdom and in the United States represents in itself a great advance in cooperation and uniformity of methods, and will have an influence in its future relations to libraries and students, at home and abroad, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated. It is felt, therefore, that the Library has been fully justified in its policy of making liberal changes in rules and practice whenever such changes served to further a general agreement.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the selection of cards for books printed in America prior to 1800. About 2,000 titles have so far been found among the entries represented by printed cards. Four copies of each card are selected from the stock and arranged as follows: First copy by author; second copy by printer; third copy by place of printing; fourth copy by year of imprint. When the sections of the Library which are particularly rich in early Americana (Theology and Ecclesiastical History, Miscellaneous pamphlets, etc.) have been recatalogued, these records should be of much service to bibliographers and students interested in the history of early printing in the United States.

*Catalogue of
the Early American
in the Li-
brary of Congress*

Under the direction of Mr. Charles Martel a list has been prepared of the fifteenth century books in the Library of Congress. It is believed that the list (361 titles) covers

Incunabula

very nearly all the incunabula in the possession of the Library. Copies of these titles have been prepared for the Union catalogue of incunabula in American libraries, which is now in course of preparation under the direction of Mr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia:

Union list of botanical serials in the District of Columbia

Another cooperative undertaking in which the Division has participated is the Union list of botanical serials in the District, on which Dr. F. V. Coville of the Department of Agriculture had requested our aid. Owing to the fact that the classes to which these serials belonged had already been shelf listed, it was possible to supply the titles in the Library of Congress by merely running over the working shelf lists of Botany and Horticulture, a far simpler undertaking than the checking up of titles from the catalogue or from the books.

Cooperation in cataloguing between departmental libraries

In addition to the Department of Agriculture, the Geological Survey, and the Washington Public Library, the Library of the Military Information Division of the War Department now prepares its catalogue cards in conformity with the rules of the American Library Association and prints them at the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office, thus adding still another to the departmental series of printed cards which can be obtained from the Card Section of the Library of Congress.

The number of titles printed in the different series during the present fiscal year is as follows:

	Cards
Library of Congress series (including 12,022 titles reprinted).....	65,683
Library of United States Department of Agriculture.....	2,718
Library of United States Geological Survey.....	1,467
Washington Public Library.....	287
War Department Library.....	80
Map Division, Library of Congress (entries for atlases).....	40
Total.....	70,275

CLASSIFICATION

The number of volumes classified during the year was 144,948 (1905-6, 137,738; 1904-5, 131,986); reclassified, 76,679 (including 9,589 transfers; 1905-6, 69,460; transfers, 12,971); new accessions, 68,155 (1905-6, 68,278); shelf listed, 112,797, of which 45,707 were new accessions (1905-6, shelf listed, 95,812; new accessions, 39,323).

The reclassified portion of the Library now contains in round numbers 594,000 volumes classified as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 44,000; C-D (History), 71,000; E-F (America), 51,000; G (Geography), 14,000; H-J (Social sciences), 82,000; L (Education), 26,000; ML and MT (Music, literature, and theory), 10,000; PZ (Fiction), 26,000; Q (Science), 94,000; R (Medicine), 30,000; S (Agriculture), 26,000; T (Technology), 49,000; U (Military science), 9,000; V (Naval science), 8,000; Z (Bibliography and Library science), 50,000; (Congressional reference library, Incunabula, etc.), 4,000.

Provisional schemes have been worked out in detail for the arrangement of the general collection of public documents, with deference to suggestions from the Document Division of its requirements, and for the classification of the fine arts collection, Class N. A preliminary schedule has also been prepared for part of Class P, Language and literature.

As to the prospects in classification, the Chief Classifier submits a supplementary memorandum as follows:

On June 30, 1907, 390,000 volumes classified under the old classification (including Law, 125,000) remained to be reclassified. During the year 1907-8 this number will be reduced by 100,000 to 110,000 volumes, leaving June 30, 1908, about 280,000 volumes arrears to be reclassified, to which, however, about 10,000 to 15,000 volumes accessions

1907-8 will then have been added, making the total some 290,000 on June 30, 1908. During 1908-9 the remainder of the classified arrears (Literature (in part), Philosophy and Religion, and miscellaneous minor classes, special collections, etc., about 120,000 to 150,000 volumes) would be practically disposed of with the exception of the Law Library, 125,000 to 130,000 volumes, to be classified in 1909-10 unless special provision were made for taking up the work earlier. These estimates account closely and accurately for about 1,000,000 volumes classified and to be classified, leaving about 400,000 unaccounted for. Approximately one-half of the latter mass is, I believe, duplicates determined; the other half consists of unclassified unbound volumes, parts, and pamphlets (chiefly periodicals, documents, and catalogues, etc.).

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CATALOGUE CARDS

(From the Report of Assistant in Charge, Mr. Hastings)

During the year 188 names have been added to the list of subscribers, bringing the total up to 952.

Subscribers classified

Public libraries of over 100,000 volumes.....	26
Public libraries of from 25,000 to 100,000 volumes.....	75
Public libraries of from 10,000 to 25,000 volumes.....	122
Public libraries of less than 10,000 volumes.....	287
University libraries.....	39
College libraries.....	99
Public school and normal school libraries.....	74
Libraries of Departments of the United States Government.....	32
Libraries of Departments of foreign Governments.....	3
State libraries.....	19
Law libraries.....	4
Theological libraries.....	15
Libraries of learned societies.....	42
Libraries of art.....	2
Library of bibliography.....	1
Booksellers.....	6
Publishers.....	10
State library commissions.....	4
Individuals and firms.....	92
Total.....	952

The increase in the sale of cards during 1906-7, as compared with that of the previous year, has been about 14 per cent. CARD SECTION:
Sale of cards

In the following tabulation of the sale of cards the amount realized from subscription to proof sheets is included in the cash sales. The amounts charged against the appropriations of the Departments for cards furnished on requisitions made on the Library branch of the Government Printing Office is given as a separate item.

Sale of cards by months

July.....	\$1, 140. 49	<i>Sale of cards by months</i>
August.....	940. 27	
September.....	1, 325. 94	
October.....	1, 674. 80	
November.....	1, 716. 61	
December.....	1, 221. 45	
January.....	1, 729. 14	
February.....	1, 769. 05	
March.....	1, 829. 86	
April.....	1, 706. 79	
May.....	1, 895. 39	
June.....	2, 273. 01	
Total.....	19, 222. 80	
Sales to libraries of the United States Departments on requisitions obtained from the Government Printing Office.....	1, 596. 06	

Deposits received for cards

July.....	\$897. 72	<i>Deposits received for cards</i>
August.....	773. 44	
September.....	1, 640. 48	
October.....	1, 509. 73	
November.....	1, 072. 38	
December.....	1, 387. 95	
January.....	1, 807. 04	
February.....	1, 598. 95	
March.....	1, 670. 83	
April.....	1, 729. 26	
May.....	2, 175. 55	
June.....	2, 200. 23	
Total deposits.....	18, 463. 56	
Deposits refunded.....	31. 29	
Net total.....	18, 432. 27	

The proportion of orders by card number, as compared with those by author and title, continues to increase, owing to the fact that more ways of ascertaining the L. C. card numbers are now available, the full list being as follows:

- Depository catalogues of L. C. cards.
- Proof sheet depositories.
- Traveling catalogues.
- Current issues of the proof-sheets.
- Catalogue of Copyright Entries. Part 1. Books.
- "Library of Congress publications" (i. e., the list of its publications).
- Card numbers printed on the back of the title leaves of L. C. publications.
- United States Catalogue Supplement.
- Cumulative book index.
- Book review digest.
- A. L. A. Book list.
- Best books (Annual list issued by the New York State Library).
- Catalogue of United States Public Documents.
- Accessions to the Department Library of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Orders by publishers discontinued

In previous reports I have called attention to the fact that several publishers were experimenting in the use of the cards as a means of advertising their books. Their experiments seem to have been unsatisfactory, for during the past year orders from publishers for cards in quantity have been entirely discontinued.

Orders by subject

Orders by subject for bibliographical purposes continue to increase in number and variety. One hundred and seventy-one orders are now on file for cards currently printed on various topics; e. g., "Colonies," "Disinfectants," "Electrical industries," "Henry Hudson," "Home economics," "Law," "Library architecture," "Medicine," "Mexico," "Precious stones."

In addition many orders have been filled during the year which are not continued. The growth of this aspect of the card distribution work renders it imperative that the Card Section should maintain and keep constantly to date a classed catalogue especially suited to its needs.

During the past year there has been, for the first time, a large demand for the publications of the Card Section for use in classes at library schools. It appears that most of the schools are now including in their courses systematic instruction as to the ordering and use of the L. C. cards. *Instruction in the ordering and using of L. C. cards at library schools*

The stock has been increased by the addition of cards covering about 55,000 titles. The total number of titles now covered by the stock is approximately 280,000. *The stock*

During the year two additional depository sets have been supplied, one to Connecticut State Library, the other to Yale University Library. The complete list of depositories is now as follows: *The depository libraries*

- Atlanta Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga.
- Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Me.
- Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
- Denver Public Library, Denver, Colo.
- Illinois State University Library, Champaign, Ill.
- Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
- John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
- Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
- Louisville Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky.
- McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
- Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
- Mechanics' Mercantile Library, San Francisco, Cal.
- Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.
- New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans, La.
- New South Wales Public Library, Sydney, New South Wales.
- New York Public Library, New York City.
- New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
- Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
- St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
- Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
- Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.

Washington Public Library, Washington, D. C.
 Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
 Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

*Proof-sheet de-
positories*

The 55,000 cards printed before the proof sheets began to be issued are being assigned to certain libraries, on condition, (1) that the complete file of the proof sheets shall be cut to card size and arranged with the cards in one catalogue; (2) that this catalogue shall be made available to the public.

One set of cards has been assigned during the year on the above conditions to the Los Angeles Public Library, the list of "proof-sheet depositories" being now as follows:

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
 Leland Stanford, Junior, University, Stanford University, Cal.
 Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Partial depository

Partial depository sets have been assigned to two additional Departmental Libraries during the year, viz, the Library of the Biological Survey and the Library of the Government Hospital for the Insane, the complete list of such partial depositories now being as follows:

ARMY WAR COLLEGE:

Cards relating to military science and military history.

BUREAU OF THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Cards on zoology and other topics related to the work of the Bureau.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS:

Cards on sociology and selected topics in science and technology.

BUREAU OF SCIENCE (MANILA, P. I.):

Cards for science, technology, anthropology, and ethnology.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY:

Cards covering such branches of science and technology as are related to the work of the Survey.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Complete set of cards on sociology and bibliography.

ENGINEER SCHOOL (WAR DEPARTMENT):

Cards for military history and biography, military science, and certain groups in technology, science, and political science.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Cards covering such branches of science and technology as are related to the work of the Survey.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE:

Cards on medicine, psychology, and allied topics.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS:

Cards relating to the Central and South American Republics.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION:

Cards for certain groups in sociology, economics, law, technology, and Government documents relating to these subjects.

MILITARY ACADEMY (WEST POINT):

Cards for military history and biography, military science, and certain groups in science and technology.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS:

Cards relating to certain branches of science and technology.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY:

Cards for astronomy, mathematics, and physics.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE:

Cards for military and naval history and biography, military and naval science, and international law.

NAVY GENERAL BOARD:

Cards for military and naval history and biography, military and naval science, international law, certain groups in political science, and geography.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT:

All cards relating to the postal service of the United States and other countries.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE:

All cards on architecture, building, engineering, and allied groups in technology.

WAR DEPARTMENT:

Complete set of cards on American history, and cards on subjects pertaining to the work of the War Department.

The new edition of the Handbook of Card Distribution Publications relating to the distribution recently issued is a great improvement over the first edition, and it seems not too much to say that it and the sections in the Bulletins which are definitely cited in it constitute an adequate and satisfactory explanation of methods of ordering and using the printed cards of the Library of Congress.

Bulletin 20, on "Cards for Books Printed in America before 1801" has recently been issued.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the Library during the past year have been as follows:

- Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. 1906. 175 p. Plates. 24 cm. Cloth, 35 c.
- Exhibit of bookbindings prepared for the Jamestown Exposition, 1907. 8 p. Front. 16 cm.
- A. L. A. portrait index. Index to portraits contained in printed books and periodicals, compiled with the cooperation of many librarians and others for the Publishing board of the American Library Association. Ed. by William Coolidge Lane . . . and Nina E. Browne . . . 1906. 1,600 p. 25 cm. Cloth, \$3.
- Preliminary check list of American almanacs, 1639-1800. By Hugh Alexander Morrison. 1907. 160 p. 30 x 24 cm. Cloth, 60 c.
- Compiled by the Division of Bibliography:
 - List of books (with references to periodicals) on immigration. Third issue, with additions. 1907. 157 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.
 - Select list of works relating to taxation of inheritances and of incomes. United States and some foreign countries. 1907. 86 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 20 c.
 - List of works relating to the French alliance in the American revolution. 1907. 40 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.
 - Select list of books, with references to periodicals, relating to iron and steel in commerce. 1907. 24 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.
 - A list of books (with references to periodicals) relating to railroads in their relation to the Government and the public. Second issue with Select list of recent works relating to Government regulation and Government ownership of railroads. 1907. 131 pp. 25½ cm.

Select list of books, with references to periodicals, on reciprocity with Canada. 1907. 14 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.

List of books (with references to periodicals) relating to trusts. Third edition with supplementary select list to 1906. 1907. 93 pp. 25½ cm. Cloth.

List of works relating to second-class mail matter.

(In Hearings before the Postal Commission, authorized by act of Congress approved June 26, 1906, to make inquiry regarding second-class mail matter, Appendix No. 5, pp. 843-862. Washington, 1907. 25½ cm.)

The following lists have been reprinted:

Select list of books (with references to periodicals) relating to the Far East. 1904. 74 pp. 25½ cm.

List of books (with references to periodicals) on immigration. Second issue, with additions. 1905. 99 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.

Select list of books (with references to periodicals) on labor, particularly relating to strikes. 1903. 65 p. 27 cm. Paper, 10 c.

Select list of references on the negro question. Second issue, with additions. 1906. 61 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 c.

Select list of references on old age and civil service pensions. 1903. 18 p. 27 cm. Paper, 10 c.

Compiled by the Card Section:

Handbook of card distribution with references to Bulletins 1-20. 2d ed. 1907. 76 p. 23½ cm.

Bulletin 20. Cards for books printed in America before 1801. March 1, 1907. 2 p. 23½ cm.

Compiled by the Catalogue Division:

Classification. Outline scheme of classes. 1906. 21 l. 25 x 20 cm.

Compiled by the Division of Manuscripts:

Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. Edited from the original records in the Library of Congress 1777. v. 7. 1907. 27 cm. Cloth, \$1.

Records of the Virginia Company of London (1619-1624); the Court book, from the manuscript in the

Library of Congress; ed., with an introduction and bibliography, by Susan Myra Kingsbury
 Preface by Herbert Levi Osgood. 1906. 2 v. 9.
 facsim. 30 x 23½ cm. Cloth, \$4.

Naval records of the American Revolution, 1775-1788. Prepared from the originals in the Library of Congress by Charles Henry Lincoln. 1906. 549 p. 27½ cm. Cloth, \$1.

Aids and secretaries to Gen. George Washington, commander in chief of the Continental Army. From originals in the Division of Manuscripts. 1906. 5 p. 31 facsim. 30 cm. (Reprinted from Calendar of the Correspondence of Washington with the Continental Congress.)

Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington with the Continental Congress. v. 1. Prepared from the original manuscripts in the Library of Congress by John C. Fitzpatrick. 1906. 741 p. 26 cm. Cloth, \$1.50.

Compiled by the Order Division:

The Library of Congress and its work. 1907. 21 p. front. 16 cm.

Library of Congress publications (1897-1907, a list). 1907. 38 p. 20 cm.

Compiled by the Division of Prints:

The Noyes collection of Japanese prints, drawings, etc., presented by Crosby Stuart Noyes. 1906. 32 p. 25 cm. (Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian, 1906.)

The publications of the Copyright Office are listed in the Report of the Register of Copyrights. These now include the Catalogue of Title Entries under the Copyright Law, heretofore a publication of the Treasury Department, though compiled and edited at the Library. In taking it over changes in its form have been proposed and in part adopted which may increase its utility.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

The policy already reported of a but limited free distribution with sale of the residue of the edition has received additional emphasis during the year. The reports and other administrative documents are sent as of course to a large list of institutions and on request to such inquirers as can not readily reach or be adequately served by the copies there. The Reference Lists on current topics compiled in the Division of Bibliography, being brief, ephemeral, and inexpensive, are issued almost as freely. But the publications which are costly and permanent contributions to knowledge are priced and placed on sale with the Superintendent of Documents. This course has been taken with two of those issued during the past year: The Portrait Index and the Records of the Virginia Company of London, no copies whatever of which (save a few to reviews) have been distributed gratis.

A limited distribution to institutions still leaves, however, the problem of fair and judicious selection among the institutions. What shall be the basis? Among libraries, for instance, shall it be according to their size? The result of this would be, and has been, to concentrate many copies within small areas, and particularly in the great cities, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and to leave great areas and large populations sparsely provided. Another result is to favor institutions whose present collections, though large, are relatively listless, as against others whose collections, though small, are active, vigorous, and ambitious. Another may be to favor institutions which, already possessing much, are better able to pay, as against others which, having little, must spread their funds over a larger area of purchase.

The East and Middle West profit at the expense of the South and Farther West.

The principle of "to him that hath," if a principle of nature, seems hardly applicable here where the question is one of education. Another, perhaps, "to him that needs and wants," may have a better title to consideration. It is likely to be considered in the revision of our mailing list now under way.

The total of our publications distributed during the past year has reached 48,934. Of these, about 20,000 were sent out by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, using labels furnished by the Library.

The miscellaneous Federal documents issued to foreign governments through the Bureau of International Exchanges have comprised, in addition, 3,360 volumes.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE LIBRARY

Prior to 1897 these were defined, in the earlier years, by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House in conference, and later by statute as interpreted by the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library. By the appropriations act of 1897, which provided for the administration of the Library in the new building, the authority to "make rules and regulations for the government of the Library" was vested in the Librarian. It was, however, apparently the disposition of my predecessor, as it has been my own, to defer the formulation of rules until experience should be had upon which these could safely be based. The experience of other libraries would not suffice, for the Library of Congress is in its relations, its resources, and its opportunities unique; nor would the experience of its own earlier career, for this was achieved under conditions very different. Especially were we desirous of avoiding definitions which would constitute limitations; and most definitions are in their very nature such.

The "regulations" now in force represent therefore rather a body of practice than a formal set of definitions adopted

at one time, or *à priori*. They are the result of decisions reached during the past ten years in dealing with particular cases upon their merits. As a body of practice they do, however, exist; and the following paragraphs are an attempt to summarize and, in certain respects, to explain such of them as affect the "privileges" of the Library—that is to say, define the persons who may draw books, the books that may be drawn, the use permitted, and the facilities for use.

For reference use the Library is absolutely free, without introduction or credential, to any inquirer from any place; and it is open from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m., and on Sundays and most holidays from 2 p. m. until 10 p. m.

Reference use

As advertised, "the purpose of the administration is the freest possible use of the books consistent with their safety; and the widest possible use consistent with the convenience of Congress." Regulations limiting use were, therefore, to be adopted very sparingly, and only as experience should prove them to be necessary; while regulations in the nature of restrictions were subject to frequent exceptions to meet special exigencies. For instance, the general reader is supposed to carry on his work in the Main Reading Room. If, however, he is pursuing investigations requiring access to the books upon the shelves, he will be admitted to the shelves. If he is engaged in research involving the continuous use of a number of the same books day after day, he will be given a table in an alcove where they may be set aside for him; if he desires to dictate to a stenographer, a separate room, where he may do so without inconvenience or publicity. Ink is not supposed to be used, but may be by special permit in cases of necessity.

Facilities

There is no limit to the number of books a reader may draw for reference use. For books from the stacks to be used in the Reading Room he makes out a call slip, signing his name and residence. But there are available to him without

*Privileges of the
Library*

this formality, or the intervention of an attendant, some 15,000 volumes of reference books in this room; 2,700 current newspapers and periodicals in the Periodical Reading Room, and much material in other parts of the Library.

Material of special rarity, is, of course examined only under special supervision. But so far as possible such supervision is substituted for prohibition, restriction, or formal process. This practice is particularly pursued in the divisions handling the manuscripts, maps, prints, etc.

In comparison with the ordinary library the above usages offer this contrast: That they attempt to *individualize* the reader and the need. The ordinary library, dealing with a large constituency, with less ample space and facilities must *generalize* both. The ordinary library, especially a popular library, feels, moreover, under obligation to record its services to readers, to make them matter of statistic, and to exploit them. A research library, however ambitious to record its service, can not do so. Its most important service can not be made matter of statistic. It is wise, therefore, to abandon statistics of use; and we have done so. Freed from the obligation to preserve them, we can free the reader from the intervention and supervision which are the necessary conditions of such a record. Not needing to classify him, we can treat him purely on his needs and merits as an individual—the *only* such individual to be dealt with.

The consideration which investigators meet here, the freedom of access and comfort they enjoy, which seem often to surprise them, are therefore but a natural result of our opportunities not merely as a "research library," but as a library exceptional in its equipment and unique in its obligations.

Loan of books

The loan of books for use outside of the Library building, must rest upon definitions somewhat more precise, yet, so far as within the authority and discretion of my office, it rests upon considerations identical in nature. The duty of the

National Library is to aid the unusual need with the unusual book.^a Where, therefore, it receives a call for such a book in its possession, but not accessible to the applicant elsewhere, a book required by him for serious investigation, and the book can at the moment be spared from Washington, it should be lent, or an important opportunity may be lost, a duty neglected. There are, of course, conditions and safeguards, and the loan is made through another institution; but the essential thing is done—the book is lent.

The principles governing the operation of the inter-library loans are described in the following memorandum, which was put forth as a circular at the inception of the system:

“Under the system of inter-library loans the Library of Congress will lend certain books to other libraries for the use of investigators engaged in serious research. The loan will rest on the theory of a special service to scholarship which it is not within the power or the duty of the local library to render. Its purpose is to aid research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge, by the loan of unusual books not readily accessible elsewhere.

“The material lent can not include, therefore, books that should be in a local library, or that can be borrowed from a library (such as a State library) having a particular duty to the community from which the application comes; nor books that are inexpensive and can easily be procured; nor books for the general reader, mere textbooks, or popular manuals; nor books where the purpose is ordinary student or thesis work, or for mere self-instruction.

“Nor can it include material which is in constant use at Washington, or whose loan would be an inconvenience to Congress, or to the Executive Departments of the Government, or to reference readers in the Library of Congress.

“Genealogies and local histories are not available for loan, nor are newspapers, for these form part of a consecutive historical record which the Library of Congress is expected to retain and preserve; and only for very serious research can the privilege be extended to include volumes of periodicals.

“A library in borrowing a book is understood to hold itself responsible for the safe-keeping and return of the book at the expiration of ten days from its receipt. An extension of the period of loan is granted, upon request, whenever feasible.

^aTo be distinguished from the purpose of the Carnegie Institution, which is to find and aid the unusual *man*. To a library the need expressed is the best claim and credential.

*Inter-library
loans*

"All expenses of carriage are to be met by the borrowing library.

"Books will be forwarded by express (charges collect) whenever this conveyance is deemed necessary for their safety. Certain books, however, can be sent by mail, but it will be necessary for the borrowing library to remit in advance a sum sufficient to cover the postal charges, including registry fee.

"The Library of Congress has no fund from which charges of carriage can be prepaid."

The character of the service thus rendered would best be illustrated by the titles of the books actually lent during the past year; but as these numbered over a thousand such a list would be too lengthy for publication. They may, however, be grouped as follows:

1. Serials.
2. Publications of societies.
3. Private publications.
4. History (a large proportion of the loans).
5. Literature (United States, local).
6. Biographies; privately printed or of obscure persons.
7. Poetry (of minor poets).
8. Science.
9. Miscellaneous.

The institutions benefited included 106 libraries, 6 state, 4 historical, and 53 (academic), in 33 different states. Within the limits of the District, the obligation is in one aspect less, in another greater. The Library itself is readily and conveniently accessible; but, on the other hand, the community is entitled to special consideration. It is a community under the especial control and within the particular concern of the Federal Government, reflecting its influence, conducing to its reputation, and to a large extent in its actual service. Whatever the National Library can do to benefit this community must profit the Government, if not by increasing the efficiency of a particular employee in his work, at least by rendering the national capital more attractive and creating an atmosphere of stimulus. The only question for it is, therefore, a form of service which will be appropriate to its character and not interfere with the serv-

ice defined for the Public Library of the District. A distinction is easy, for the function of the latter is peculiarly to aid the general reader and the younger reader, including the pupils of the common schools. This leaves to the Library of Congress the investigator proper. See my letter to the Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Legislative, etc., appropriation bill, Dec. 8, 1906. (Appendix IV.)

In the very early years [circa, 1815] and again from about 1884-1894 the privilege of drawing books for home use was permitted to any resident of the District making a deposit as security. From time to time since then, and especially before the Public Library was in efficient operation in its new building, appeals have been made for the revival of this privilege. A communication (from myself to the chairman of the Senate Library Committee January 27, 1903^a) was induced by such an appeal, which caused the introduction of a resolution into the Senate. Its view is adverse to the proposal to make the National Library a general circulating library; but it emphasizes our sympathy with every application for the home use of books that rests upon a serious need not to be satisfied by reference use. And the later letter (of December 8, 1906^a) indicates the extent to which this sympathy has carried our actual practice.

This practice rests upon the discretion vested in the Librarian by the act of 1897. The statutory designations of persons (rather classes) within the District who should have the privilege of books for home use still continue. As they have never been printed in a single document, I include them here:

Persons to whom Congress, by acts and resolutions, has given the privilege of taking books out of the Library: Persons entitled to take out books
President, Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Delegates, Heads of Departments, Chief Justice of the

^a See Appendix IV.

Persons entitled to take out books

Supreme Court, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Reporter of the Supreme Court, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Judges of the Court of Claims, Clerk of the Court of Claims, Solicitor-General, Assistant Attorneys-General, Secretary of the Senate, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress, Solicitor of the Treasury, the Financial Agent of the Joint Committee on the Library, Smithsonian Institution through its Secretary, any person, when in the District of Columbia, who has been President, Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Chief of Engineers of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, Chief Justice Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, Associate Justices Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

They were not adopted at one but at various times, and are therefore by no means comprehensive of the needs, or of the claims, of the official classes at Washington. The issue of books to the classes designated by statute is of course free from any such limitation as that they are required for serious investigation. To the families of Congressmen, for instance, the Library is, as it were, a Club Library.

Pressure from the unofficial residents of the District for the home use of the Library for general and recreation reading has here and there induced a Member of Congress to lend either his privilege of drawing books or the books actually drawn. The inconvenience of this practice, which assumed that the only question involved was one of responsibility for the volume issued, and also its unfairness to residents of the District not entitled or desiring to appeal to a Member for the favor, led the Library Committee to issue to the Librarian the following instructions:

No books should be given out upon the orders of Members in favor of those who are not Members.

This is directly contrary to the law which confines the delivery of books to Members themselves and other specified persons. If a Member sends an order for a particular book which he wants, he is entitled to it, but if it be an order in favor of another person, or for such other person's use, it can not be delivered according to law.

The above instructions were issued years ago, when the Library was still at the Capitol. They must of course still be referred to where the purpose is to favor one resident general reader with privileges that can not be accorded to others; and where the resident is a serious investigator his purpose can now be served by a direct application to the Librarian.

A service of the Library distinct from that involved in the actual loan of books is that performed by answer to inquiry through correspondence. The dimension of this correspondence is already considerable (the letters received number perhaps 10,000 a year) and is growing rapidly. The range of inquiry is also growing, as the disposition and abilities of the Library become more widely known. It could be indicated only by a list of the questions asked during a given period. This would not justify space. I note, however, the character of the questions which the Library answers most willingly:

1. As to its possession of a particular book.
2. As to the existing bibliographies on a particular subject.
3. As to the most useful existing authorities on a particular subject and where they may be available.
4. As to the author of a book by a known title.
5. As to the date, price, and probable present cost of a specified book.
6. For the source of a particular quotation—if ascertainable by ready reference.

*Information:
Answers to in-
quiries.*

7. (If not requiring elaborate research) for other particular facts in history or literature; in the organization or operations of the Federal Government.

8. (Where of moderate extent) for an extract from a book in its possession.

Its ability to make extracts or to undertake research (other than purely bibliographic) is necessarily limited, and its usual course is to refer the inquirer to the sources and recommend to him a person to undertake the search or make the extract at his expense.

Its willingness to compile lists of authorities has led to demands which it can not readily meet, particularly from students in secondary schools or colleges. To these it customarily responds with the appended circular:

"To the Students of.....:

"A statement has been made that the Library of Congress is ready to aid students and scholars by sending to them bibliographic lists. This is true; but such aid, to be really effective, must come through a knowledge of the specific wants and needs of the applicant and the existing conditions under which he is working—i. e., what library facilities are within his reach.

"In the matter of sending material for individual student work or for the preparation of intercollegiate debates, the Library of Congress can cooperate intelligently only with the college library. *Will you, therefore, make your request through the library of the institution in which you are studying?* Upon such request being submitted we shall see that the printed lists of the Library of Congress, as far as they are fitted to the expressed need and are available for distribution, are sent to the library of your university. If the college library wishes to supplement its resources and has not opportunity or facilities to prepare certain specific bibliographic matter not covered by printed lists, proof of this inability must come to us in the form of a request from its librarian. The Library of Congress then stands ready to make suggestion or provide references which may bear directly upon the work of the college course as indicated.

"Washington, D. C.

"HERBERT PUTNAM

"Librarian of Congress

"NOTE.—The publications of the Library of Congress are generally available for free distribution to libraries; individuals can obtain copies by sending to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., who will supply prices upon application."

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

(Report of the Assistant in Charge, Mr. Hastings)

By the terms of the law authorizing the Jamestown Exposition, the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress were especially authorized to prepare exhibits which would be illustrative of the historical development of the United States. The amount allotted to the Library of Congress, \$5,000, was judged to be insufficient to warrant the Library in attempting to make an elaborate historical exhibit. Instead, it was decided that the Library would depart somewhat from its established policy of not allowing its manuscripts and rare imprints to leave the Library building, and to exhibit materials in its possession which would constitute, to some extent, a historical exhibit.

The exhibits were classified under the Division of the Library from which they were taken or by which they were contributed, and an effort was made to have as many of the divisions represented as possible.

I give below a summary of the exhibits of each Division.

A manuscript volume of the transcript of the Records of the Virginia Company of London, with the corresponding printed volume (published by the Library of Congress in 1906) exhibited for comparison. A series of letters showing the handwriting of the Presidents of the United States. Manuscript containing the signatures of the members of the Virginia Cincinnati, 1783. The Ambler manuscripts relating to early land transfers in the vicinity of Jamestown. Broad sides of the period just preceding the Revolution.

The Manuscripts Division

The four "mother maps" of Virginia. A selection of other early maps of colonial America. A selection of early maps of the world.

The Map Division

A selection of fifty of the rarest of the early American imprints in the Library of Congress, one-half of them relating to Virginia, the other half relating to the other colonies.

Printed Books

The Library also contributed a selection of about two hundred books (duplicates) to constitute a lending library for employees connected with the exhibit of the United States Government.

JAMESTOWN EX-
POSITION:
The Catalogue
Division

Sections selected from the "Third official catalogue," comprising about 175,000 cards. Cards corresponding to books listed in the A. L. A. Catalog (1904) arranged (1) in a dictionary catalogue, (2) in a classed catalogue according to the "Decimal system," (3) in a classed catalogue according to the "Expansive system." A collection of catalogues illustrating the development of the catalogue of the Library of Congress up to its present form, as illustrated by the section of the "Third official catalogue" mentioned above, comprising: (1) Complete collection of the printed catalogues in book form, 1802 to 1880, (2) the "pasted slip" book catalogue, (3) a tray of the large sized cards from the old Official Catalogue. The two hundred books, referred to under *Printed Books* above, were plated, labelled, and shelf listed by the Catalogue Division, to illustrate the process of preparing a book for the shelves at the Library of Congress.

Card Section
(*Catalogue Division*)

Miscellaneous catalogues made up by arranging Library of Congress cards in various ways, viz: (1) Shelf list of cards on American history (general), (2) shelf list of cards on bibliography, (3) cards for United States documents, (4) cards for State documents, (5) four sets of cards for books printed in America before 1801, arranged (a) by author, (b) by place of publication, (c) by date of publication, (d) by printer.

Division of
Bibliography

Set of all the bibliographies of special topics thus far compiled by the Division, exhibited in unbound form with cover of each exposed.

The Periodical
Division

A selection of early colonial newspapers.

A complete collection of the publications of the Library of Congress issued since 1897. *Publication Section (Order Division)*

A section of the stack and shelving used at the Library of Congress, filled with books. *Office of the Superintendent*

Statistical tables illustrative of the work of the Copyright Office and photographs of interiors of rooms occupied by it. *Copyright Office*

Selection of works illustrating the history of music in the United States; also a selection of the works of foreign composers. *Music Division*

Engravings or photographs of Presidents born in Virginia, and their homes. A selection of cartoons (broad-sides). *Prints Division*

Exhibit of bound volumes showing kinds of covering material used at the Library of Congress; also sheets showing various stages in the process of binding. Brief explanatory notes accompany each volume or item, and an eight-page pamphlet, "Exhibit of bookbindings prepared for the Jamestown Exposition," is for distribution, giving general information as to binding materials and methods of binding. *Binding Division*

Books for the blind, apparatus for teaching the blind, samples of the work of the blind. *Reading room for the blind*

A new edition of the pamphlet, "The Library of Congress and its work," was prepared by the Publication Section for distribution in connection with the exhibit. Considerable new matter was added, and a half-tone cut of the Library inserted as a frontispiece. The pamphlet in its present form seems to be thoroughly appreciated by visitors to the exposition.

The more valuable materials exhibited are removed from the cases as soon as the building is closed, and kept in a fireproof safe. During the day they are locked in exhibit cases and guarded by a trusted attendant from the Library force.

LEGISLATION NEEDED

None of the matters referred to in my Report for 1905 (pp. 94-95), as needing attention in statute, have as yet received it. The authority requested in my Report of last year "for the transfer to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the records and the letter files of the Industrial Commission deposited in the Library in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, February 21, 1902," was granted by joint resolution approved March 4, 1907. The transfer has since been effected.

Respectfully submitted

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

The Honorable

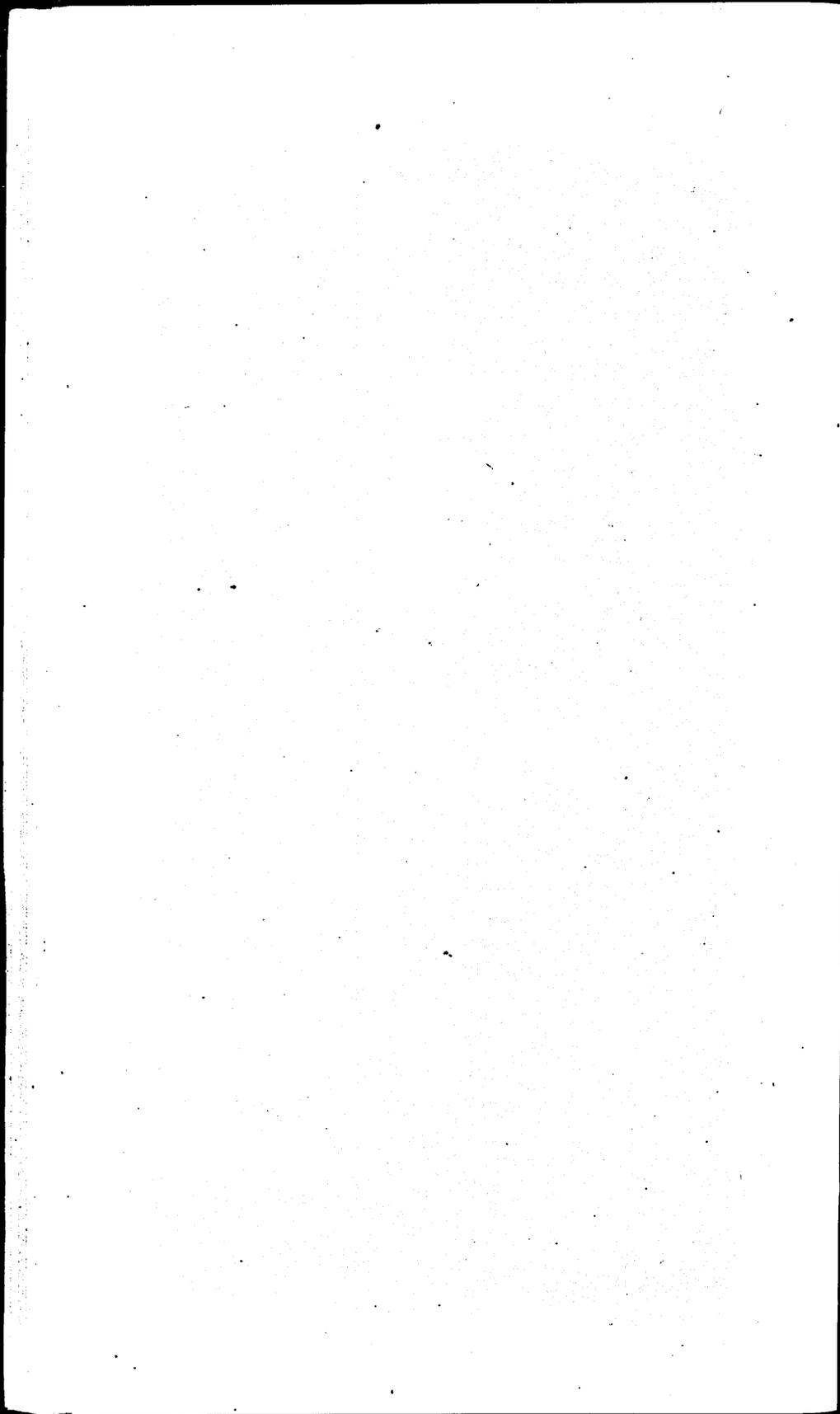
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING
AND GROUNDS

(83)



REPORT
OF
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY
BUILDING AND GROUNDS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 2, 1907

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, in connection with the report of the Librarian.

The service of the building and grounds for the convenient administration of the affairs and pursuit of the objects of the Library has continued normally and without interruption of any kind, day or night, throughout the year, completing the tenth year of similar service since the building was erected and occupied by the Library.

The building was open to the public every day throughout the year excepting the Fourth of July and Christmas. On the other legal holidays and Sundays the hours were from 2 to 10 p. m., and on all week days from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., excepting the Saturdays after 12.30 p. m. in July, August, and September.

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY BUILDING

The number of visitors is shown in the following table:

Month	9 to 6	6 to 10	Maximum	Minimum	Daily average	Days
July	23,048	20,571	2,539	323	1,454	30
August	30,024	27,217	3,013	414	1,846	31
September	32,992	28,951	4,181	475	2,065	30
October	37,090	27,965	3,638	1,358	2,099	31
November.....	34,184	23,432	3,380	1,365	1,921	30
December	37,180	17,726	3,192	795	1,830	30
January	40,363	20,301	3,708	1,318	1,957	31
February.....	39,875	22,278	4,046	1,318	2,220	28
March	39,922	30,246	3,684	1,452	2,263	31
April	40,395	33,425	5,851	1,589	2,458	30
May	40,474	33,321	4,814	1,533	2,381	31
June	40,670	35,906	3,967	1,581	2,553	30
Total	436,127	321,339	.....	.....	.....	.....

Grand total, 757,466.

Daily average, 2,087; days, 363.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

This continues efficient and in excellent condition, excepting the illuminating power for night service on which increasing demand is naturally made by the increasing use of the Library. It is anticipated that this condition will be met by the construction of the central power plant now in progress for all the public buildings on Capitol Hill, and the increasing deficiency of light and the present overtaxed generating plant in the Library done away with.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

The usual annual appropriation of \$32,500 for the year for "Fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous supplies" was nearly expended as follows, in the necessary purchases and jobbing work for the building:

Superintendent of Building and Grounds . 87

Watch and Housekeeping Department:

Ice.....	\$1,042.68	
Soaps.....	401.80	
Dry goods.....	397.92	
Hardware.....	377.13	
Housekeeping supplies.....	373.00	
Painting.....	345.19	
Cleaning compounds.....	314.40	
Miscellaneous supplies.....	230.56	
Washing towels.....	246.74	
Painting supplies.....	229.80	
Toilet supplies.....	174.75	
Repairs.....	105.50	
Grounds and walks, repairs.....	20.57	
Tools and cleaning appliances.....	9.30	
		\$4,269.34

Engineer Department:

Coal.....	20,149.54	
Miscellaneous supplies.....	595.49	
Repairs to plumbing, engines, machinery, etc.....	563.67	
Pipe machine.....	570.00	
Fire extinguishers.....	225.00	
Removing ashes.....	411.07	
Plumbing supplies.....	270.58	
Vault lights, repairs.....	194.60	
Oil.....	193.15	
Book carrier, repairs.....	48.47	
Gas.....	37.00	
Tools and machinery.....	26.38	
		23,284.95

Electrical Department:

Incandescent lamps.....	1,524.30	
Electric fans.....	586.25	
Miscellaneous supplies.....	376.91	
Intercommunicating telephones.....	169.80	
Repairs.....	75.73	
		2,732.99

Office:

Telephone service.....	746.71	
Miscellaneous supplies.....	141.74	
Printing.....	104.39	
Street car tickets.....	40.00	
Advertising.....	36.90	
Postage.....	30.00	
Express, freight, etc.....	23.03	
Telegrams.....	2.07	
		1,124.84

Total.....	31,412.12
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FURNITURE AND SHELVING

The appropriation for these purposes last year was but \$20,000. This was expended on the following items:

Extension of book stack in east main attic, including painting and electrical work.....	\$10,187.42
Card catalogue cases, file cases, and trays.....	3,365.09
Repairing and fitting of miscellaneous furniture, including labor and materials.....	3,084.09
Typewriters, repairing, etc.....	1,263.63
Carpets, rugs, and runners.....	613.19
Miscellaneous furniture, including desks, tables, stands, cases, labels, window shades, hardware, etc.....	1,013.43
Lockers.....	240.00
Inclosures and screens.....	135.00
Electrical work for book stacks.....	21.63
Freight and drayage.....	14.40
Total.....	19,937.88

These expenditures, although mainly for permanent outfitting, were but sufficient to meet the current and immediate demands of the Library and making no timely provision for the future, such as installations which, requiring time to design and construct, should be authorized and entered upon a year or more in advance. Such a condition has confronted the Library for the past two years in the need of shelving for the bound newspapers and other books. This is rapidly growing more serious through the exposure of the newspaper collection to injury, and it will be two years hence at best before it can be stopped. Provision to this end should therefore be made at the coming session of Congress.

In my last annual report account was given of the efforts that had been made toward an important extension of the shelving accommodations of the Library, especially, at that time, for the newspapers. It was shown how the already large collection of these was suffering for both safe housing and adequate shelving.

The subject, in the form of a recommendation and estimate for an appropriation to begin the construction of shelving for the newspapers in the southeast courtyard of the Library Building, was brought before the appropriation committees two years ago, but was disposed of for that year by the following paragraph in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill approved June 22, 1906: "For plans and estimates for a newspaper stack to be procured by the Joint Committee on the Library, if said committee shall decide such a stack to be necessary, \$2,500."

Prior to this the joint committee had adopted the following resolution, after consideration of the subject in the light of a personal examination of the conditions in the Library Building:

"The Joint Committee on the Library deems pressingly necessary a suitable provision for the accommodation of the files of newspapers now stored for the most part in the cellar of the Library Building, where they are inconvenient of access, subjected to injury for lack of proper shelving and in transportation to the Reading Room for use by readers, and suffering deterioration from excessive heat and occasional moisture; the committee recognizes that they can not be accommodated in the main stacks, whose shelving is designed for ordinary books and is now entirely required for these, with reasonable allowance for accessions; it finds upon examination no available space for the construction of a special stack for them in any of the ordinary rooms within the building, and unless additional land can be acquired for the erection of a separate building for them, it sees no other course feasible than the erection of shelving for them in one of the two easterly courtyards: *Provided*, The plans for the same shall be subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library. In this connection the joint committee wishes to record its strong opposition to any encroachment on the free space of the two westerly courtyards of the Library Building."

No expenditure from this appropriation of \$2,500 has as yet been made, and it is therefore presumed that the committee has deferred action in the matter. In the meantime the situation at the Library has become still more pressing, especially in view of the fact above mentioned that it will require some two years to construct properly the shelving in the court, and it seems to be my duty to keep Congress informed of the importance of early action from the point of view of the Library.

Twenty years ago, when the great building was planned and its construction entered upon, the project seemed to be a provision "for all time," notwithstanding the fact that, even then, such libraries as the Boston Public Library had outgrown a similar provision within thirty years and had begun the erection of its present more commodious building.

In presenting the revised project to Congress, in obedience to law, General Casey, the Chief of Engineers of the Army, in charge, stated in House Miscellaneous Document No. 12, Fiftieth Congress, second session, and estimating on the then annual rate of accession of 30,000 volumes: "As represented in this set of plans, the books would, at first, occupy only the alcoves in the reading room and the stacks in the magazines adjoining it north, south, and east. The full capacity of these spaces alone is 1,608,000 volumes, and they would accommodate the growing library for a period of thirty-four years from this time. Occupying in future the first and second stories of the north, east, and south curtains with alcoves and stacks, the capacity would be increased to 3,537,000 volumes, lasting ninety-eight years."

While but a graphic indication of an unusual provision for the future, the increase of the Library, which immediately followed the occupation of the new building and has continued in geometrical progression throughout the succeeding ten years, was not at all anticipated.

The numerous contributory forces and sources, increasingly active in adding to the valuable material in every department of the Library, have already so generally occupied the building that a gradual but adequate extension of the shelving should be taken up systematically without delay. Properly located, constructed, and equipped, it will be an absolutely permanent and economical investment.

The present problem would be best and most economically solved, not only for the immediate needs but for the long run, by filling the southeast courtyard with shelving and roofing it over. The cost would be about \$320,000, and the construction simply a solid mass of iron and steel shelving with stone decks, arranged in nine stories or tiers, filling the entire court from the ground to the top of the present building and there roofed over. The upper or tenth floor should be reserved for an indispensable assorting room, under skylights and open to the outer-air.

The roof should be of simple and inexpensive construction, without trusses or heavy framework, because distributed over many of the light, slender columns of the book stack itself.

No walls would be necessary, because the existing masonry court walls would completely serve the purpose and also act as a bracing and all-sufficient inclosure.

Skeleton stairs, elevators, and a simple, but most efficient warming, ventilating, and lighting arrangement would complete the outfit and give an immediate addition to the shelving capacity sufficient for ten or more years to come.

The construction described would be thoroughly fireproof and permanent, and similar to the existing permanent shelving in the building. The intimate proximity and accessibility of such a stack to all parts of the building, and especially those parts whose use would be most directly related to its contents, points to this as altogether the best solution of the present problem of additional shelving.

It is recognized that such an occupation of the court would cut off the daylight from the court windows of the surrounding spaces of the building, but these windows may be spared. They occur on but two of the four sides of the court, while the halls to which they pertain are already well lighted by windows in their opposite walls. Window lighting is not indispensable in book stacks, because they are naturally equipped, in any case, with artificial lighting that is superior to any practicable day lighting.

The above showing naturally suggests the question of the probable future or end of this increasing bulk and the corresponding call for shelving.

It is not at all alarming; not even serious.

If it be granted that the Library of Congress is to continue abreast of the times and become the chief if not only the general literary repository of the country, shelving accommodations for the gradual increase of the collections must be provided.

The problem of housing and preserving, usefully and economically, an indefinitely increasing collection of library matter is far simpler than may at first be imagined. Library buildings as ordinarily understood are not needed for this purpose. They would be wholly unsuitable. Only an extension of one of the plainest and least expensive sections of the ordinary library building is required.

When the present building shall have received all the shelving it may accommodate, without impairment of its efficiency as the Library Building proper, storage shelving may be extended into plain, simple, inexpensive but appropriate buildings in the neighborhood. These structures would be almost solid masses of shelving, and cost but little more than the shelving itself, while the contents would be equally accessible and available with the materials in the main Library Building. A mass of shelving and

building of this character, only 150 feet square and 80 feet high, would cost \$1,000,000 and hold the enormous quantity of 5,000,000 volumes.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

This office disburses all appropriations for the Library, as well as those for the building and grounds, the Botanic Garden, and others coming under the control of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The several appropriations and the expenditures therefrom for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, also the corresponding appropriations for the preceding and succeeding years, are presented in the following table:

Object of appropriation	Appropriation, 1906	Appropriation, 1907	Expended, 1907	Appropriation, 1908
Library:				
Salaries	\$329,160.00	\$333,860.00	\$332,164.91	\$335,160.00
Special and miscellaneous service	" 2,694.94	" 2,215.78	1,867.23	" 2,348.50
Contingent expenses	7,300.00	7,300.00	7,258.71	7,300.00
Increase of Library—				
Purchase of books	90,000.00	90,000.00	<i>b</i> 90,000.00	100,000.00
Purchase of law books	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,998.65	3,000.00
Purchase of periodicals	5,000.00	5,000.00	<i>b</i> 5,000.00	5,000.00
Indexes, digests and compilations of laws		5,840.00	5,724.50	5,840.00
Indexes, digests and compilations of laws, 1907-8		5,000.00	498.08	" 4,501.92
Total	437,154.94	452,215.78	445,512.13	463,150.42
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance	80,305.00	80,305.00	79,994.29	79,585.00
Fuel, lights, etc.	32,500.00	32,500.00	31,412.12	32,500.00
Furniture	40,000.00	20,000.00	19,937.88	40,000.00
Plans for newspaper stack		2,500.00		
Total	152,805.00	135,305.00	131,254.29	152,085.00
Botanic Garden:				
Salaries	14,393.75	16,393.75	16,165.88	16,393.75
Improving garden	5,000.00	6,500.00	6,497.31	6,500.00
Improving buildings	7,000.00	7,000.00	6,990.73	7,000.00
Total	26,393.75	29,893.75	29,653.92	29,893.75
Repairs of paintings in Capitol	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00

a Including balance available from preceding year.

b Including unfilled orders.

c Balance available July 1, 1907.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

All amounts for the fiscal year 1905, including claims paid on Auditor's certificate, have been settled, and the unexpended balances of the appropriations for the year have been deposited to the credit of the surplus fund of the Treasury, in amounts as follows:

Library:

Salaries.....	\$1,201.40	
Increase of Library.....	27.08	
Contingent expenses.....	.34	
		<u>\$1,228.82</u>

Building and grounds:

Care and maintenance.....	227.00	
Furniture.....	32.98	
Fuel, lights, etc.....	258.38	
		<u>518.36</u>

Botanic Garden:

Salaries.....	8.18	
Improving garden.....	5.45	
Improving buildings.....	53.69	
		<u>67.32</u>

Miscellaneous:

Heating, lighting, and power plant for executive buildings.....	1,737.71	
		<u>1,737.71</u>

Total.....	3,552.21	
------------	----------	--

Respectfully submitted

BERNARD R. GREEN

Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds

The Honorable

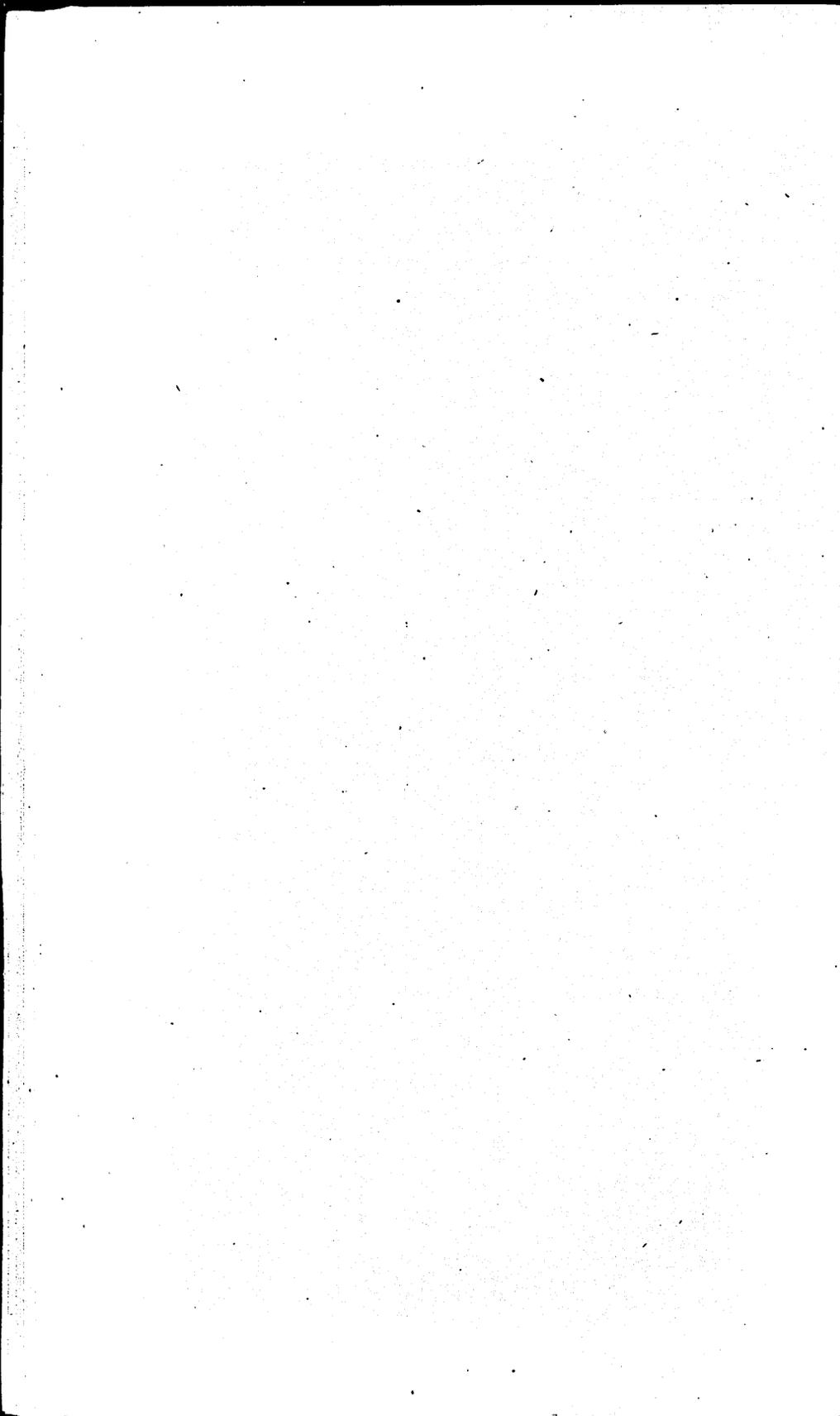
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPENDICES

	Page
Appendix Ia. Appropriations and expenditures (tables).....	97
Ib. Appropriation acts, 1907-8.....	99
II. Report of the Register of Copyrights.....	105
III. Division of Manuscripts, Report, with List of Accessions, 1906-7.....	127
IV. Privileges of the Library; Letter from the Librarian of Congress to Hon. George Peabody Wetmore, Chairman of the Committee on the Library, United States Senate; to Hon. H. H. Bingham, Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Legislative, etc., appropriation bill.....	153



Appendix Ia

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1906-7

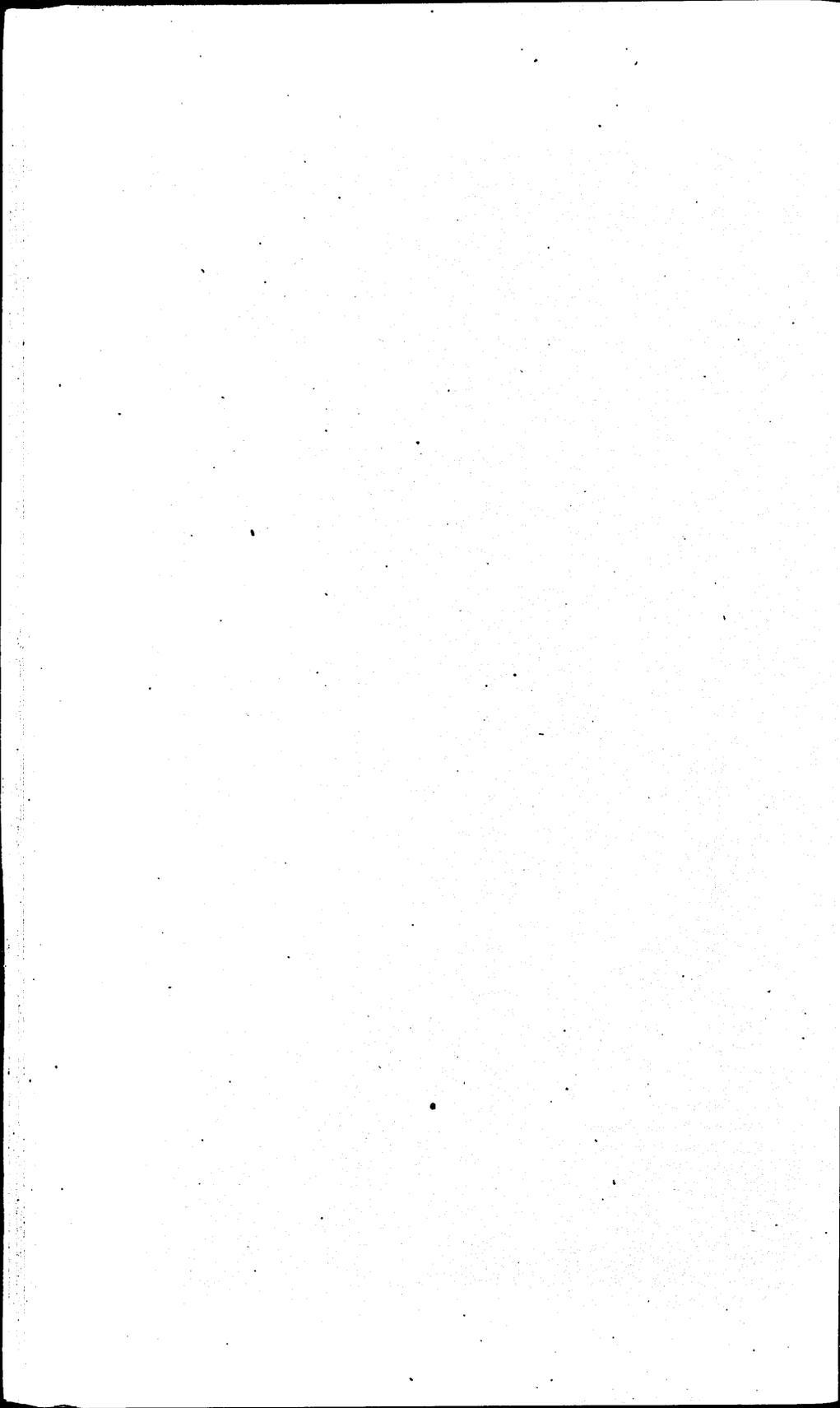
	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
SALARIES			
Library service:			
General	\$237,760.00	\$236,540.78	\$1,219.22
Sunday	10,000.00	9,855.88	144.12
Special	" 2,215.78	1,867.28	348.50
Indexes, digests, and compilation of laws.	5,840.00	5,724.50	115.50
Indexes, digests, and compilation of laws			
1907-8	5,000.00	498.08	4,501.92
Distribution of card indexes	10,800.00	10,795.88	4.12
Copyright Office	75,300.00	74,972.37	327.63
Total	346,915.78	340,254.77	6,661.01
INCREASE OF LIBRARY			
Purchase of books	90,000.00	90,000.00	
Purchase of periodicals	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Purchase of law books	" 3,000.00	2,948.65	1.35
Total	98,000.00	97,998.65	1.35
Contingent expenses	7,300.00	7,258.71	41.29
Printing and binding (allotment, not appropriation)	205,000.00	204,729.16	270.84
Grand total	657,215.78	650,241.29	6,974.49

^a Including balance of \$215.78 from 1905-6.

^b Exclusive of \$1,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL

Object of expenditure	Amount
Stationery supplies	\$4,530.30
Horse hire and care of wagon	880.00
Typewriter supplies	120.76
Traveling expenses	658.28
Dies, presses, and rubber stamps	314.49
Postage stamps (foreign correspondence)	314.25
Telegrams and long distance telephone messages	47.84
Tools	55.49
Transfer charges	10.10
Mail and delivery wagon	200.00
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907	16.00
Packing boxes	111.20
Total	7,258.71



Appendix Ib.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE THIRTIETH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

General administration: For Librarian of Congress, \$6,000; chief assistant librarian, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,500; Librarian's secretary, \$1,800; clerk (assistant to chief clerk), \$1,000; 2 stenographers and typewriters, at \$1,000 each; messenger, \$840; in all, \$18,140.

Mail and delivery: For assistant in charge, \$1,500; assistant, \$900; 2 assistants, at \$720 each; messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$4,200.

Order and accession: For chief of division, \$2,500; assistant, \$1,500; assistant, \$1,200; 3 assistants, at \$900 each; 2 assistants, at \$720 each; 2 assistants, at \$600 each; assistant, \$520; and 2 messenger boys, at \$360 each; in all, \$11,780.

Catalogue, classification, and shelf: For chief of division, \$3,000; chief classifier, \$2,000; 4 assistants, at \$1,800 each; 7 assistants, at \$1,500 each; 6 assistants, at \$1,400 each; 12 assistants, at \$1,200 each; 6 assistants, at \$1,000 each; 14 assistants, at \$900 each; 4 assistants, at \$800 each; 13 assistants, at \$720 each; 3 assistants, at \$600 each; 10 assistants, at \$540 each; 4 assistants, at \$480 each; 6 messengers, at \$360 each; in all, \$87,940.

Binding: For assistant in charge, \$1,400; assistant, \$900; messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$2,660.

Bibliography: For chief of division, \$3,000; assistant, \$1,500; 2 assistants, at \$900 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$900; assistant, \$720; and 1 messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$8,280.

Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: For superintendent of reading room, \$3,000; 2 assistants, at \$1,500 each; 4 assistants, at \$1,200 each; 1 assistant (reading room for the blind), \$1,200; 5 assistants,

at \$900 each; 10 assistants, at \$720 each; 1 attendant, Senate reading room, \$900; 1 attendant, Representatives' reading room, \$900; 1 attendant, Representatives' reading room, \$720; 2 attendants, cloakrooms, at \$720 each; 1 attendant, Toner Library, \$900; 1 attendant, Washingtonian Library, \$900; 4 messenger boys, at \$360 each; 2 watchmen, at \$720 each; evening service: 5 assistants, at \$900 each; 15 assistants, at \$720 each; in all, \$47,640.

Periodical (including evening service): For chief of division, \$2,000; chief assistant, \$1,500; 2 assistants, at \$900 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$900; 3 assistants, at \$720 each; 2 messenger boys, at \$360 each; for arrears of sorting and collating and to enable periodical reading room to be open in the evenings, 2 assistants, at \$720 each; in all, \$10,520.

Documents: For chief of division, \$3,000; assistant, \$1,400; stenographer and typewriter, \$900; assistant, \$720; messenger, \$360; in all, \$6,380.

Manuscript: For chief of division, \$3,000; chief assistant, \$1,500; assistant, \$900; messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$5,760.

Maps and charts: For chief of division, \$3,000; assistant, \$1,400; 2 assistants, at \$900 each; assistant, \$720; messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$7,280.

Music: For chief of division, \$2,000; assistant, \$1,400; assistant, \$1,000; 2 assistants, at \$720 each; messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$6,200.

Prints: For chief of division, \$2,000; assistant, \$1,400; 2 assistants, at \$900 each; messenger, \$360; in all, \$5,560.

Smithsonian deposit: For custodian, \$1,500; assistant, \$1,400; messenger, \$720; messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$3,980.

Congressional Reference Library: For custodian, \$1,500; assistant, \$1,200; assistant, \$900; assistant, \$720; 2 messenger boys, at \$360 each; in all, \$5,040.

Law Library: For law librarian, \$2,500; 2 assistants, at \$1,400 each; messenger, \$900; assistant for evening service, \$1,500; in all, \$7,700.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE, under the direction of the Librarian of Congress: Register of copyrights, \$3,000; chief clerk

and chief of bookkeeping division, \$2,000; chief of application division, \$2,000; 2 clerks, at \$1,800 each; 4 clerks, at \$1,600 each; 8 clerks, at \$1,400 each; 10 clerks, at \$1,200 each; 8 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 13 clerks, at \$900 each; 2 clerks, at \$800 each; 10 clerks, at \$720 each; 2 clerks, at \$600 each; 2 messenger boys, at \$360 each. Arrears, special service: 3 clerks, at \$1,200 each; porter, \$720; messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$75,300.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES: For service in connection with the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including not exceeding \$500 for freight charges, expressage, and traveling expenses connected with such distribution, \$10,800.

TEMPORARY SERVICES: For special, temporary, and miscellaneous service, at the discretion of the Librarian, to continue available until expended, \$2,000.

SUNDAY OPENING: To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use from 2 until 10 o'clock post meridian on Sundays and legal holidays, within the discretion of the Librarian, including the extra services of employees and the services of additional employees under the Librarian, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

INCREASE OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: For purchase of books for the Library, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange, \$100,000;

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$3,000;

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$1,500;

For purchase of miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, including payment in advance for subscriptions to the same, \$5,000;

In all, \$109,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES: For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Library, stationery, supplies, and all stock and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling

expenses, postage, transportation, and all incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and the Copyright Office, which sum shall be so apportioned as to prevent a deficiency therein, \$7,300.

INDEXES, DIGESTS, AND COMPILATIONS OF LAW: To continue the preparation of the new index to the Statutes at Large, in accordance with a plan to be previously approved by the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress, and to prepare such other law indexes, digests, and compilations of law as may be required by Congress for official use, namely: For one assistant, \$1,800; one assistant, \$1,200; one assistant, \$900; two assistants, \$720 each; and \$500 as additional compensation to the law librarian; in all, \$5,840; and authority is hereby given to pay the persons appointed under the act of June 30, 1906.

CUSTODY, CARE, AND MAINTENANCE OF LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: For superintendent of the Library building and grounds, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; clerk, \$1,600; clerk, \$1,400; clerk, \$1,000; 1 messenger; 1 assistant messenger; 2 telephone operators, at \$600 each; captain of watch, \$1,400; lieutenant of watch, \$1,000; 16 watchmen; carpenter, \$900; painter, \$900; foreman of laborers, \$900; 14 laborers, at \$480 each; 2 attendants in ladies' room, at \$480 each; 4 check boys, at \$360 each; mistress of charwomen, \$425; assistant mistress of charwomen, \$300; 45 charwomen; chief engineer, \$1,500; 1 assistant engineer, \$1,200; 3 assistant engineers, at \$1,000 each; electrician, \$1,500; assistant electrician, \$1,000; machinist, \$1,000; machinist, \$900; 2 wiremen, at \$900 each; plumber, \$900; 3 elevator conductors, at \$720 each; 9 firemen; 6 skilled laborers, at \$720 each; in all \$76,785.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the superintendent of Library building and grounds to provide for the opening of the Library building from 2 until 10 o'clock post meridian on Sundays and legal holidays, \$2,800.

For fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous supplies, electric and steam apparatus, city directory, stationery, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, \$32,500.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto, and necessary pneumatic dusting apparatus, \$40,000.

Provisions in "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and for other purposes."

For such trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of the Library of Congress as may be requested by the superintendent of the Library building, one thousand dollars.

For the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office, and binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for building and grounds, Library of Congress, two hundred and five thousand dollars.

Provisions in "An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, and for prior years, and for other purposes."

To expedite the preparation of that part of the new index to the Statutes at Large, which is an index to the statutes enacted since the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and to provide for the additional service in the Law Library necessary to the printing of the said index, namely, for type-writing a printer's copy of the card index and for proof reading, five thousand dollars, the same to be available until the close of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eight.

Appendix II

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1906-7

Washington, D. C., July 3, 1907.

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$87,384.31. A *Fees, etc.* balance of \$2,178.12, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1906, making a total of \$89,562.43 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of \$2,272.52 was refunded, having been sent to the Copyright Office as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$87,007.44. The balance carried over July 1, 1907, was \$2,323.44 (representing trust funds, \$1,958.26, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—ten years—\$365.18), leaving for fees applied during the fiscal year 1906-7, \$84,684. One fee of \$1, received and paid into the Treasury prior to July 1, 1897, was applied during the fiscal year 1906-7, making the total fees applied during the year \$84,685.

EXPENDITURES

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the *Salaries* Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, was \$75,300. Of this amount the total expenditure for salaries was \$74,972.37, or \$9,712.63 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditure for supplies, except furniture, including stationery and other articles, and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was \$1,201.66.

Copyright fees The copyright fees received and paid into the United States Treasury during the last ten years, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1907, amount to \$692,218.50, while the sum used of the appropriations for salaries during that period was \$577,097.26, leaving an excess of fees over appropriations used for service for the ten years of \$115,121.24.

Copyright deposits During these same ten years the articles received as deposits amount to the grand total of 1,714,328 pieces, including two copies each of 94,195 books and pamphlets; 46,187 leaflets; 72,182 periodical contributions; 9,164 dramatic compositions; 185,870 separate numbers of periodicals; 207,802 musical compositions; 15,856 maps and charts; 64,943 engravings, cuts, and prints; 18,872 chromos and lithographs; 127,419 photographs, and 389 miscellaneous articles. In addition to the above, 27,991 photographs were deposited to identify the same number of original works of art—paintings, drawings, and statuary—of which the descriptions had been filed. Many of these articles are of considerable value. During the fiscal year 585 separate works were deposited under the act of March 3, 1905, to secure an *ad interim* term of protection of one year in the case of books printed abroad in foreign languages.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

Registrations The entries of titles for the fiscal year numbered 123,829. Of these entries 112,574 were titles of the productions of citizens or residents of the United States, and 11,255 were titles of works by foreigners. The fees for these entries were: United States, \$56,287; foreign, \$11,255, or a total of \$67,542.

Certificates, etc. Of the foreign entries 2,685 were with certificates, and of the United States entries 28,271, or a total of 30,956 certificates, at fees amounting to \$15,478. In addition, 1,825 copies of record were furnished for \$912.50 in fees; assignments to the number of 703 were recorded and certified, at a charge of \$741, and search fees charged to the amount of \$11.50. The total copyright fees for the year amounted to \$84,685. The details of the Copyright Office business and applied fees are set out in Exhibits A, B, and C.

The number of entries in each class from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, as compared with the number of entries made in the previous year, is shown in Exhibit F.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

The various articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law, which have been received for, stamped, credited, indexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year amount to 227,047. This is a gain of 15,909 over the preceding fiscal year. The number of these articles in each class for the ten fiscal years is shown in Exhibit G and indicates a grand total of 1,714,328 articles received in the ten years. *Articles deposited*

COPYRIGHT CATALOGUE AND INDEX

The permanent title index cards for the fiscal year number 151,958. After having been first used as the copy for the printed catalogue required to be produced by the act of Congress of March 3, 1891 (Fifty-first Congress, second session, ch. 565), these cards are added to the permanent card indexes of the copyright entries, which now number a total of over 1,530,000 cards. *Index cards*

Under the provisions of the act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1907 the printing and distribution of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Library of Congress. This gave opportunity for the introduction of certain changes in the form of the Catalogue which it is hoped will make it a more useful publication and secure a wider distribution of it. As heretofore published, the four quarterly volumes for the year have each contained all the entries for the quarter arranged by subjects. Beginning with July 1, 1906, the Catalogue was divided in accordance with the subject-matter of the articles registered. Thus, Part 1 now contains the titles of all copyright books, dramatic compositions, and maps and charts; Part 2 the titles of all periodicals registered for copyright protection; Part 3 the titles of all musical compositions so registered, and Part 4 all registrations under other designations provided by the copy- *Copyright Catalogue, new series*
Subject division

right law, including works of the fine arts, engravings, chromos and lithographs, and photographs.

*Catalogue—Pt.
1. Books*

In Part I of the Catalogue two groups are made of the book titles, one containing the titles of all books for which the Library of Congress supplies printed cards and the second containing the titles of pamphlets, leaflets, and all other publications registered under the legal designation "book." The titles included in the first group are printed to correspond with the titles as printed on the Library of Congress cards, and for that purpose the linotype slugs now used in printing such cards are again used for the Catalogue, and the resetting of the titles is thus saved. The titles for pamphlets, leaflets, and other smaller publications registered under the legal designation "book" are arranged in a monthly alphabet to save the necessity for searching fifty-two weekly alphabets for such titles. In the same way the titles for periodicals, engravings, cuts, prints, chromos, lithographs, etc., are cumulated for a monthly alphabet, so as to reduce the number of alphabets required to be searched to twelve each year for each class.

The numbers printed for each of the four parts of the Catalogue are prepared for binding up at the end of the year into separate volumes, separately indexed, according to subject-matter, and separate subscriptions are taken for each of the four parts.

CIRCULARS AND BULLETINS

Annual statement of copyright business

The customary "Annual Statement" setting out in condensed form the statistics of the copyright business for the calendar year 1906 was printed on January 3, 1907, and a similar statistical statement covering the copyright business for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, was prepared on

Bulletin: Copyright law

July 3, 1907. There was printed a revised edition of Bulletin No. 1, containing the text of the copyright law now in force, and two new numbers were added to the series of Copyright Office bulletins, namely, No. 11, dealing with copyright in Japan (containing the text of the copyright convention between the United States and Japan of November 10, 1905, proclaimed May 17, 1906; the text of the

Japan

present copyright law of Japan, and the earlier Japanese enactments), and No. 12, containing the text of the copyright bill as presented on May 31, 1906, compared with the copyright statutes now in force and earlier United States copyright enactments. Several new circulars were also printed, as follows: No. 14, containing the text of the second and third Pan-American treaties dealing with copyright; No. 37, containing the recent act of Great Britain to amend the law relating to musical copyright, adopted August 4, 1906; No. 38, containing a statement of the international copyright relations of the United States; a statement in regard to the term of copyright protection to accompany the substitute suggested by the Copyright Office for section 18 of the copyright bill; three pages of addenda to Bulletin No. 3, containing the dates of repeal of the Federal copyright laws, etc.; and four pages of addenda to Bulletin No. 12. The full titles of these bulletins, etc., are as follows:

1. The Copyright Law of the United States of America in force November 15, 1906. 6th edition, 4th thousand. 30 pp. 8°. 1906. (Bulletin No. 1.) *Publications
Bulletins*
2. Copyright in Japan. Law of March 3, 1899, and copyright convention between the United States and Japan, May 10, 1906, together with the text of earlier enactments. v, 50 pp. 8°. 1906. (Bulletin No. 11.)
3. The Copyright Bill (S. 6330; H. R. 19853), Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, compared with copyright statutes now in force and earlier United States copyright enactments. 86 pp. 4°. 1906. (Bulletin No. 12.)
4. Information Circular No. 14. Convention, signed at Rio de Janeiro, August 23, 1906, to protect Patents of Invention, Drawings and Industrial Models, Trade-marks, and Literary and Artistic Property; Convention to protect Literary and Artistic Property, signed at Mexico, January 27, 1902; Text of Treaty on Patents of Invention, Industrial Drawings, and Models and Trade-marks, signed at Mexico, January 27, 1902. 15 pp. 8°. 1907. *Circulars*
5. Information Circular No. 37. Great Britain: An act to amend the law relating to Musical Copyright. 6 Edward VII, chap. 36. 4th Aug., 1906. 3 pp. 8°. 1907.

*Copyright bill**Circulars**Publications
Bulletins**Circulars*

6. Information Circular No. 38. International Copyright Relations of the United States; List of Proclamations under the act of March 3, 1891; Copyright with Norway, Proclamation July 1, 1905; Copyright Agreement with Germany, April 15, 1892; Copyright Treaty with China, October 8, 1903; Copyright Convention Between the United States and Japan, November 10, 1905. 8 pp. 4°. 1907.

7. Addenda to Bulletin No. 3. Dates of Repeal of the Federal Copyright Laws. Catalogue of Copyright Entries; Right of Appeal in Copyright Cases; Canal Zone, Executive Order, March 12, 1907. 3 pp. 8°. 1907.

8. Addenda to Bulletin No. 12. 37 (A). Compare as to Remedies and Damages. I. Patent Law; II. Trade-mark Act of February 20, 1905; Compare as to False Marking. Patent Law, R. S., sec. 4901, and the amendatory act of February 4, 1887. 4 pp. 4°. 1907.

9. The copyright term: Memorandum accompanying substitute suggested by Copyright Office for section 18 of the bill. 8 pp. 4°. 1907.

In connection with the efforts made to secure a revision of the copyright law various documents were printed, the particulars of which are given under the caption "Proposed Legislation" (page 114 *post*).

SUMMARY

Summary of Balance on hand July 1, 1906	-----	\$2, 178. 12	
copyright business: receipts, etc. Gross receipts July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907-	-----	87, 384. 31	
Total to be accounted for	-----	89, 562. 43	
Refunded	-----	\$2, 272. 52	
Received for subscriptions to Catalogue	-----	282. 47	
Total subtracted	-----	2, 554. 99	
Balance to be accounted for	-----		\$87, 007. 44
Applied as earned fees	-----	84, 685. 00	
Less \$1, which was applied for copyright entries during the year 1906-7 out of fees received and paid into the Treasury prior to July 1, 1897	-----		1. 00
Leaving net fees earned during fiscal year	-----	84, 684. 00	

Register of Copyrights

III

Balance carried over to July 1,

1907:

Trust funds.....	\$1,958.26	
Unfinished business, July 1, 1897, to June, 30, 1907, ten years.....	365.18	
	\$2,323.44	
		\$87,007.44

Total fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the ten fiscal years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1907....	692,218.50
Total unfinished business for the ten years.....	365.18

ENTRIES

Number of entries of United States productions recorded.....	112,574	<i>Entries</i>
Number of entries of foreign productions recorded.....	11,255	
	123,829	
Number of certificates of United States entries.....	28,271	
Number of certificates of foreign entries.....	2,685	
	30,956	
Number of certified copies of record.....	1,825	
Number of assignments recorded.....	703	

FEES

Fees for entry of titles, United States pro- ductions, at 50 cents each.....	\$56,287.00	<i>Fees</i>
Fees for entry of titles of foreign productions at \$1 each.....	11,255.00	
	\$67,542.00	
Fees for certificates, United States entries, at 50 cents each.....	14,135.50	
Fees for certificates, foreign entries, at 50 cents each.....	1,342.50	
	15,478.00	
Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each.....	912.50	
Fees for recording assignments.....	741.00	
Searches made and charged for, at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed.....	11.50	
	\$84,685.00	

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

(a) *Current work*

Condition of current work of At this date (July 3, 1907) the remittances received up to the third mail of the day have been recorded and acknowledged; the account books of the bookkeeping division are written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department are settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, have been paid into the Treasury.

All copyright applications received up to and including June 30 have been passed upon and refunds made. The total unfinished business for the full ten years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1907, amounts to but \$365.18.

At the close of business on July 3, 1907, the titles for record in all classes had been dated, classified, and numbered to July 2, and all titles had been indexed up to Saturday, June 29.

The articles of all classes deposited had been stamped, catalogued, and credited up to the receipts of June 29, inclusive, except Class C (musical compositions) to June 28, and Class F (engravings, cuts, and prints) to June 27.

The certificate and noncertificate entries had been recorded to June 29, inclusive, and certificates and notices of entry to the same date made, revised, and mailed.

(b) *Copyright business prior to July 1, 1897*

Prior copyright business

Congress, in the appropriation act for the fiscal year just closed, continued the special force for work on the arrears of Copyright Office business prior to July 1, 1897. The examination and arrangement of the mass of deposits has been continued, and 31,927 credited musical compositions (previously arranged by years of entry) have been given a more exact arrangement and conveniently shelved for future reference.

Articles deposited

Credited articles to the number of 63,969 (including 157 pamphlets, 50,278 periodicals, 3,986 musical compositions, 3,816 cuts and prints, 1,504 chromos and lithographs, and 3,643 maps) have been filed away under year and number.

In the work of crediting deposits, 19,691 articles were handled, and 18,297 articles (including 4,074 musical compositions, 7,279 maps, 4,336 cuts and prints, and 1,718 chromos and lithographs) were credited and filed, those desired by the Library being forwarded to the shelves for use. In the case of 1,394 articles, identification and credit could not be made, and they were accordingly indexed and (except those desired by the Library) filed for convenient reference.

Titles to the number of 99,056, entered prior to July 1, 1897, but heretofore filed only in rough bundles, have been collated, arranged, and permanently filed.

The index for all dramatic compositions registered was continued during the fiscal year. The cards now complete the catalogue and index for the entries for dramatic compositions from July 10, 1870 (when the first registrations were made in the Library of Congress), to June 30, 1907; the total number of entries being 30,656, indexed by title, author, and proprietor on about 80,000 cards. This catalogue it is hoped to print as a Copyright Office Bulletin.

Index of drama

A similar plan in regard to registrations of photographs is under way, and 23,978 cards have been made during the year for such entries from 1870 on.

Index of photographs

Uncleared deposits

Of the uncleared deposits accumulated in the Copyright Office prior to July 1, 1897, there still remains a total of 97,418 articles. Of these there are 4,910 articles which, after careful examination, it has not been possible to credit upon any entries made prior to the date of their receipt. The remaining 92,508 articles have been arranged by subjects, and 34,444 pamphlets and leaflets, 16,091 periodical numbers, 39,004 pieces of music, and 2,969 posters still remain to be given further examination in the hope of discovering corresponding entries of titles upon which to credit them.

Uncleared deposits

EXTENSION OF COPYRIGHT PROTECTION

Canal Zone

Proclamation: The following Executive Order was issued extending
Canal Zone copyright protection to the Canal Zone:

By authority of the President, it is ordered: That the patent, trade-mark, and copyright laws of the United States of America are hereby extended to and made effective within the Canal Zone, to the extent that any patent or copyright issued under the laws of the United States, or any trade-mark duly registered in the Patent Office of the United States, shall vest in the person to whom issued or in whose name registered, his assigns and licensees, subject to the protection of the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the Canal Zone, the same exclusive right of property therein that such person would possess in the United States.

Effective April 15, 1907.

WM. H. TAFT
Secretary of War

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1907

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS

I. Proposed legislation

Revision of the During the fiscal year covered by this report further im-
copyright laws portant action was taken in the direction of a revision of the copyright laws. On the 31st of May, 1906, a copyright bill^a was formally presented to Congress, referred to the Committee on Patents of the Senate and House of Representatives, and printed (S. bill 6330; H. R. bill 19853).

Copyright hear- The first hearings on this bill were held in the Library of
ings Congress, before the two Committees on Patents sitting conjointly, on June 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1906, and the second

^a A bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright. Introduced, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, Thursday, May 31, 1906. Copyright Office print. 25 pp. 4°. 1906.

The Copyright Bill (S. 6330; H. R. 19853), Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, compared with copyright statutes now in force and earlier United States copyright enactments. (Copyright Office Bulletin No. 12.) 86 pp. 4°. 1906.

hearings were held on December 7, 8, 10, and 11, 1906. Stenographic reports of both of these hearings were printed,^a with tables of contents and indexes prepared in the Copyright Office.

The presentation of the copyright bill led to a voluminous correspondence with the Congressional Committees and the Copyright Office and the submission of considerable material in the way of proposed amendment of the bill. After the first hearing on the bill the Senate Committee on Patents passed the following resolution:

*Amendments
proposed to copy-
right bill*

Pending further hearings upon the bill (S. 6330; H. R. 19853), the Register of Copyrights is requested to keep record of the discussion of its provisions; and to receive in behalf of the committee, as well as of the Copyright Office, suggestions for its amendment, whether in form or substance, and to digest these for convenient consideration by the committee.

Under the authority of that resolution the following documents were compiled from the correspondence in the Copyright Office, setting out in brief the amendments and suggestions received: (1) Amendments proposed to the Copyright Bill (S. 6330; H. R. 19853), a compilation printed on November 22, 1906 (131 pages); (2) Addenda, December 4, 1906, containing further amendments and suggestions received up to that date (12 pages); (3) Such sections of a substitute draft submitted on behalf of the Melville Clark Piano Company of Chicago as were different from the official bill, printed on December 6 (27 pages); (4) Amendments proposed to the Copyright Bill: Part II; printed December 29, 1906, and containing all amendments proposed during the second public hearing on the bill and such further suggestions and criticisms as the Copyright Office had received to the date of printing, arranged as before under the sections of the bill (105 pages); and (5) Part III of the Compilation containing

*Amendments
printed*

^a Arguments before the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives, conjointly with the Senate Committee on Patents on the bills S. 6330 and H. R. 19853. June 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1906. xvii, 217 pp. 8°. 1906.

Copyright hearings, December 7 to 11, 1906. Arguments before the Committees on Patents of the Senate and House of Representatives conjointly, on the bills S. 6330 and H. R. 19853. December 7, 8, 10, and 11, 1906. 449 pp. 8°. 1906.

comments upon the bill and certain criticisms of it by the copyright committees of the American Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, was printed on the same date (35 pages).

These documents, together with copies of Bulletins Nos. 1 and 12, were distributed to all persons attending the three conferences on copyright, as well as those attending the hearings on the bill held in June and December.

Revised bills

The two committees, in addition to the public hearings, had frequent conferences on the copyright bill, and each committee printed for its own use a revised text of the bill; the Senate Committee on January 17, 1907 (37 pages), and the House Committee on January 25, 1907 (35 pages). On January 29 a revised bill was reported to the Senate by its Committee on Patents and printed (Senate bill, S. 8190, 36 pages). On the same day a revised bill was presented to the House by the Committee on Patents of that body and printed (H. R. bill 25133, 35 pages). This bill was reported to the House on January 30 without amendment, accompanied by a report,

*Reports on
copyright bills*

which was printed as H. R. Report No. 7083 (18 pages). On February 5 Senator Kittredge, chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, submitted a report, which was printed as Senate Report No. 6187 (38 pages). This report contained a summary, as an appendix, of the changes in the present copyright laws of the United States proposed in the Senate bill as reported. On February 7 a minority report on this bill was presented through the Senate Committee on Patents, printed as Senate Report No. 6187, part 2 (4 pages). On March 2 Mr. Barchfeld, of the House Committee on Patents, also submitted the views of the minority of that committee in regard to the House copyright bill, which report was printed as H. R. Report No. 7083, part 2 (7 pages).

No action was taken upon the bill as reported to Congress until February 19, when it was called up in the Senate under its calendar number; but owing to the absence of Senator Mallory, who had presented the report from the minority of the Senate Committee on Patents on this bill, the bill was passed over. Further opportunity was not secured for consideration of the bill during the Fifty-ninth Congress.

11. Copyright treaties

The first treaty of the United States dealing exclusively with copyright was negotiated with Japan and ratified by the Senate on February 28, 1906.^a The full text of this treaty, together with the laws of Japan in force, the earlier Japanese laws, and a bibliographical list of all the copyright laws of that country, was published by the Copyright Office as Bulletin No. 11.^b *Treaty with Japan*

The Third International Conference of the American States was held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 21, to August 26, 1906. This conference was attended by the following delegates from the United States: William L. Buchanan, L. I. Rowe, T. Larrinaga, Van Leer Polk, A. J. Montague, Paul S. Reinsch. The delegates submitted to Congress a valuable report which was printed as a Senate document.^c *3d Pan American conference*

A Convention to Protect Patents, Trade-marks, and Literary and Artistic Property was formulated, discussed and signed on August 23, 1906, the six delegates from the United States attaching their signatures. This proposed treaty is of much interest and importance and has been printed together with the previous Pan-American Copyright Treaty of 1902 as Information Circular No. 14 of the Copyright Office. *Copyright convention*

Respectfully submitted

THORVALD SOLBERG

Register of Copyrights

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

^a An earlier treaty between the United States and China for the extension of commercial relations between them (January 13, 1904), contained an article relating to copyright, and on January 15, 1892, a diplomatic "agreement" was entered into between the United States and Germany for the reciprocal protection of literary property, but this was not submitted to the Senate for ratification.

^b "Copyright in Japan. Law of March 3, 1899, and Copyright Convention between the United States and Japan, May 10, 1906, together with the text of Earlier Enactments. Prepared under the direction of Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights." 3 p. 1+50 pp. 8 vo. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1906. (Copyright Office Bulletin No. 11.)

^c Report of the Delegates of the United States to the Third International Conference of the American States held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, July 21 to August 26, 1906. 59th Cong., 2d sess. Senate Document No. 365. 180 pp. 8°. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1907.

EXHIBIT A—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1907

	Gross cash receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1906				
July	\$6,469.68	\$185.44	\$6,284.24	\$6,350.00
August	5,601.93	34.56	5,567.37	5,584.50
September	6,137.15	28.63	6,108.52	5,559.00
October	6,786.13	483.24	6,302.89	6,865.50
November	6,920.64	159.71	6,760.93	6,420.50
December	7,856.74	123.14	7,733.60	7,863.50
1907				
January	10,992.30	215.20	10,777.10	10,590.00
February	6,318.95	157.06	6,161.89	6,190.00
March	7,662.29	215.93	7,446.36	7,399.50
April	7,524.81	212.57	7,312.24	7,145.50
May	8,173.59	192.65	7,980.94	7,883.50
June	6,940.10	264.39	6,675.71	6,833.50
Total	87,384.31	2,272.52	85,111.79	84,685.00

Balance brought forward from June 30, 1906	\$2,178.12
Gross receipts July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907	87,384.31
Total	89,562.43
Less amount refunded	\$2,272.52
Less amount received for subscriptions to catalogue	282.47
	<u>2,554.99</u>
To be accounted for	87,007.44
Balance carried forward July 1, 1907:	
Trust funds	\$1,958.26
Unfinished business	365.18
	<u>2,323.44</u>
Fees applied July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907	84,684.00
Fees received and paid into the Treasury prior to July 1, 1897, and applied fiscal year 1906-7	1.00
Total amount of fees applied	<u>84,685.00</u>

Register of Copyrights

EXHIBIT B—Statement of fees paid into Treasury

Date	Check number	Amount	Date	Check number	Amount
1906			1907		
July 9.....	572	\$1,000.00	Jan. 5.....	603	\$1,063.50
16.....	573	1,500.00	7.....	604	3,500.00
23.....	574	1,600.00	14.....	605	1,900.00
30.....	575	1,400.00	21.....	606	1,600.00
Aug. 4.....	576	850.00	28.....	607	2,000.00
6.....	577	500.00	Feb. 4.....	608	1,300.00
13.....	578	1,200.00	6.....	609	290.00
20.....	579	1,200.00	11.....	610	1,900.00
27.....	580	1,200.00	18.....	611	1,400.00
Sept. 4.....	581	1,200.00	25.....	612	1,400.00
5.....	582	284.50	Mar. 4.....	613	1,200.00
10.....	583	900.00	7.....	614	290.00
17.....	584	1,400.00	11.....	615	2,000.00
24.....	585	1,200.00	18.....	616	1,500.00
Oct. 1.....	586	1,700.00	25.....	617	1,800.00
4.....	587	359.00	Apr. 1.....	618	1,800.00
8.....	588	1,300.00	6.....	619	299.50
15.....	589	1,400.00	8.....	620	1,300.00
28.....	590	1,500.00	15.....	621	1,700.00
29.....	591	1,500.00	22.....	622	1,600.00
Nov. 5.....	592	500.00	29.....	623	1,600.00
6.....	593	1,165.50	May 4.....	624	945.50
12.....	594	1,200.00	6.....	625	700.00
19.....	595	1,500.00	13.....	626	1,800.00
26.....	596	1,500.00	20.....	627	2,000.00
Dec. 3.....	597	1,500.00	27.....	628	1,900.00
5.....	598	220.50	June 3.....	629	1,400.00
10.....	599	1,500.00	6.....	630	83.50
17.....	600	1,500.00	10.....	631	1,500.00
24.....	601	2,000.00	17.....	632	1,600.00
31.....	602	1,800.00	24.....	633	1,600.00
			July 1.....	634	1,800.00
			3.....	635	332.50
			Total.....		84,684.00
			Fees received and paid into the Treasury prior to July 1, 1897, applied 1906-7.....		1.00
					84,685.00

EXHIBIT C—Record of applied fees

Month	Number of titles, foreign productions	Fees at \$1 each	Number of titles, United States productions	Fees at 50 cents each	Total number of titles entered	Total monthly applied fees for titles recorded	Number of certificates, foreign	Fees at 50 cents each
1906								
July	838	\$838.00	8,185	\$4,092.50	9,023	\$4,930.50	322	\$161.00
August	543	543.00	7,599	3,799.50	8,142	4,342.50	172	86.00
September	779	779.00	7,013	3,506.50	7,792	4,285.50	227	113.50
October	1,021	1,021.00	8,661	4,330.50	9,682	5,351.50	193	96.50
November	865	865.00	8,509	4,254.50	9,374	5,119.50	244	122.00
December	1,266	1,266.00	10,351	5,175.50	11,557	6,381.50	276	138.00
1907								
January	855	855.00	15,986	7,993.00	16,841	8,848.00	184	92.00
February	836	836.00	8,155	4,077.50	8,991	4,913.50	164	82.00
March	1,004	1,004.00	9,746	4,873.00	10,750	5,877.00	217	108.50
April	897	897.00	9,525	4,762.50	10,422	5,659.50	229	114.50
May	1,434	1,434.00	9,883	4,941.50	11,317	6,375.50	279	139.50
June	977	977.00	8,961	4,480.50	9,938	5,457.50	178	89.00
Total..	11,255	11,255.00	112,574	56,287.00	123,829	67,542.00	2,685	1,342.50

Month	Number of certificates, United States	Fees at 50 cents each	Total certificates	Fees at 50 cents each	Copies of record	Fees at 50 cents each	Assignments	Charge for assignments	Search fees	Total applied fees
1906										
July	2,226	\$1,113.00	2,548	\$1,274.00	205	\$102.50	48	\$42.00	\$1.00	\$6,350.00
August	2,099	1,049.50	2,271	1,135.50	117	58.50	39	48.00	.00	5,584.50
September	2,153	1,076.50	2,380	1,190.00	89	44.50	61	39.00	.00	5,559.00
October	2,541	1,270.50	2,734	1,367.00	170	85.00	51	62.00	.00	6,865.50
November	2,135	1,067.50	2,379	1,189.50	120	60.00	42	51.00	.50	6,420.50
December	2,406	1,203.00	2,682	1,341.00	184	92.00	47	49.00	.00	7,863.50
1907										
January	2,957	1,478.50	3,141	1,570.50	152	76.00	112	91.00	4.50	10,590.00
February	2,115	1,057.50	2,279	1,139.50	143	71.50	31	65.00	.50	6,190.00
March	2,593	1,296.50	2,810	1,405.00	151	75.50	46	42.00	.00	7,399.50
April	2,526	1,263.00	2,755	1,377.50	108	54.00	47	53.00	1.50	7,145.50
May	2,359	1,184.50	2,648	1,324.00	184	92.00	118	90.00	2.00	7,883.50
June	2,151	1,075.50	2,329	1,164.50	202	101.00	61	109.00	1.50	6,833.50
Total..	28,271	14,135.50	30,956	15,478.00	1,825	912.50	703	741.00	11.50	84,685.00

Register of Copyrights

121

EXHIBIT D—Copyright business (monthly comparison). Annual report for the fiscal year July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907

[Comparative monthly statement of gross cash receipts, executed business, number of entries, daily averages, etc.]

Month	Gross receipts				Business executed			
	Monthly receipts	Monthly increase	Monthly decrease	Daily average	1906-7	Increase	Decrease	Daily average
1906								
July	\$6,469.68		\$487.77	\$258.78	\$6,350.00		\$206.00	\$254.00
August	5,601.93		867.75	207.48	5,584.50		765.50	206.83
September	6,137.15	\$535.22		255.71	5,559.00		25.50	231.62
October	6,786.13	648.98		251.33	6,865.50	1,306.50		254.27
November	6,920.64	134.51		276.82	6,420.50		445.00	256.82
December	7,856.74	936.10		314.27	7,863.50	1,443.00		314.54
1907								
January	10,992.30	3,135.56		422.78	10,590.00	2,726.50		407.31
February	6,318.95		4,673.35	274.73	6,190.00		4,400.00	269.13
March	7,662.29	1,343.34		294.70	7,399.50	1,209.50		284.60
April	7,524.81		137.48	289.41	7,145.50		254.00	274.83
May	8,173.59	648.78		314.37	7,883.50	738.00		303.21
June	6,940.10		1,233.49	277.60	6,833.50		1,050.00	273.34
Total	87,384.31				84,685.00			

Month	Number of entries					
	Foreign	United States	Total	Increase	Decrease	Daily average
1906						
July	838	8,185	9,023		633	360
August	543	7,599	8,142		881	302
September	779	7,013	7,792		350	324
October	1,021	8,661	9,682	1,890		358
November	865	8,509	9,374		308	375
December	1,266	10,351	11,557	2,183		462
1907						
January	855	15,986	16,841	5,284		647
February	836	8,155	8,991		7,850	391
March	1,004	9,746	10,750	1,759		413
April	897	9,525	10,422		328	401
May	1,434	9,883	11,317	895		435
June	977	8,961	9,938		1,379	398
Total	11,255	112,574	123,829			

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of entries, etc., for ten fiscal years, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7

GROSS RECEIPTS

Month	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
July	\$4,257.70	\$5,102.74	\$5,156.87	\$5,571.51	\$5,382.28	\$5,429.52	\$5,380.97	\$5,540.30	\$5,779.98	\$6,469.68
August	4,525.27	4,675.96	4,846.97	5,864.68	4,880.60	4,504.56	4,958.30	5,770.70	6,071.25	5,601.93
September	5,218.87	4,714.82	6,078.95	4,986.62	5,295.87	5,539.67	5,658.48	6,849.35	6,405.60	6,137.15
October	5,556.21	5,149.07	5,583.59	6,027.36	5,399.03	5,651.16	6,323.42	6,704.89	6,789.36	6,786.13
November	4,292.88	4,788.30	5,479.15	5,068.11	5,019.10	5,646.93	5,303.93	6,056.79	6,310.94	6,920.64
December	6,512.60	6,435.56	6,728.06	7,332.53	7,201.64	8,005.75	8,581.60	7,699.47	7,981.03	7,856.74
January	6,074.03	6,050.86	7,649.80	7,155.68	7,604.08	8,053.81	7,502.53	8,946.60	9,321.94	10,992.30
February	4,606.92	5,141.40	5,523.47	4,803.50	4,810.59	5,360.48	6,185.14	6,029.62	6,259.18	6,318.95
March	5,138.78	6,300.02	6,515.43	6,049.07	5,899.56	6,119.54	6,567.73	7,311.90	6,965.43	7,662.29
April	5,053.21	5,198.69	6,086.82	5,789.03	5,580.14	6,005.89	5,996.58	6,806.66	6,954.68	7,524.81
May	5,386.93	5,593.50	5,660.36	5,580.11	5,762.92	5,395.02	6,540.88	6,531.99	6,814.08	8,173.59
June	4,476.16	5,034.73	5,762.86	5,297.05	5,569.27	5,821.58	6,303.27	6,192.29	6,957.45	6,940.10
Total	61,099.56	64,185.65	71,072.33	69,525.25	68,405.08	71,533.91	75,302.83	80,440.56	82,610.92	87,384.31

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of entries, etc., for ten fiscal years, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7—Continued

BUSINESS EXECUTED

Month	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
July.....	\$3,769.00	\$4,724.50	\$4,789.50	\$5,115.00	\$4,886.50	\$4,781.00	\$5,001.00	\$5,553.50	\$5,520.50	\$6,350.00
August.....	4,296.00	4,266.50	4,709.50	5,404.50	4,837.50	4,599.00	5,043.50	5,707.50	5,734.50	5,584.50
September.....	4,559.50	4,537.50	5,357.50	4,738.00	4,828.00	5,388.50	5,406.00	6,431.50	6,171.50	5,559.00
October.....	4,899.00	4,744.00	5,317.00	5,494.50	5,175.50	5,492.50	5,945.50	6,873.00	6,752.00	6,865.50
November.....	4,062.00	4,269.50	4,810.50	4,500.50	4,360.00	5,242.00	5,250.50	5,653.00	5,802.00	6,420.50
December.....	5,262.00	5,088.50	5,183.00	6,339.00	6,176.50	7,228.50	7,441.00	6,760.00	7,458.00	7,863.50
January.....	6,224.50	6,192.50	8,000.50	6,410.50	7,765.00	8,107.00	8,120.50	9,432.50	9,719.00	10,590.00
February.....	4,204.00	4,505.50	5,032.50	4,546.50	4,629.00	5,159.00	6,001.50	5,544.50	6,076.50	6,190.00
March.....	4,865.00	5,312.50	5,871.50	5,416.50	5,473.50	5,993.00	6,146.50	7,266.00	6,777.50	7,399.50
April.....	4,835.50	4,899.00	5,535.50	5,653.50	5,271.50	6,025.00	5,953.50	6,635.00	6,610.00	7,145.50
May.....	4,610.50	5,076.00	5,229.50	5,045.50	5,809.00	5,074.50	6,160.00	6,014.50	7,020.50	7,883.50
June.....	4,339.50	4,651.00	5,369.50	5,023.50	5,475.00	5,784.50	6,159.50	6,187.00	6,536.00	6,833.50
Total.....	55,926.50	58,267.00	65,206.00	63,687.50	64,687.00	68,874.50	72,629.00	78,058.00	80,198.00	84,685.00

Register of Copyrights

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of entries, etc., for ten fiscal years, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7—Continued

124

NUMBER OF ENTRIES

Month	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
July	5,015	5,653	6,835	7,514	7,010	6,748	7,107	7,778	8,241	9,023
August	5,618	6,005	6,525	7,822	6,776	6,451	7,147	8,059	8,337	8,142
September	6,106	6,188	7,571	6,685	6,684	7,132	7,605	8,487	9,001	7,792
October	6,368	6,316	7,627	7,901	7,305	7,771	8,289	9,326	9,778	9,682
November	5,288	5,682	6,814	6,210	5,909	7,397	7,352	8,109	8,317	9,374
December	7,408	7,288	7,284	9,693	9,190	10,792	10,248	9,436	10,936	11,557
January	9,220	9,556	12,808	9,871	12,241	12,808	12,546	15,116	15,358	16,841
February	5,514	6,552	7,521	6,421	6,333	7,144	8,519	7,939	8,639	8,991
March	6,350	7,417	8,311	7,755	7,757	8,663	8,657	10,879	9,628	10,750
April	6,494	6,834	8,089	8,062	7,527	7,839	8,412	10,066	9,402	10,422
May	6,222	6,888	7,508	6,974	8,325	6,907	8,546	8,845	10,411	11,317
June	5,942	6,589	7,905	7,443	7,921	8,327	8,702	9,334	9,656	9,938
Total	75,545	80,968	94,798	92,351	92,978	97,979	103,130	113,374	117,704	123,829

Register of Copyrights

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, AND NUMBER OF ENTRIES

Year	Gross receipts	Increase	Decrease	Yearly fees	Increase	Decrease	Number of entries	Increase	Decrease
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars			
1897-98	61,099.56			55,926.50			75,545		
1898-99	64,185.65	3,086.09		58,267.00	2,340.50		80,968	5,423	
1899-1900	71,072.33	6,886.68		65,206.00	6,939.00		94,798	13,830	
1900-1901	69,525.25		1,547.08	63,687.50		1,518.50	92,351		2,447
1901-2	68,405.08		1,120.17	64,687.00		999.50	92,978		627
1902-3	71,533.91	3,128.83		68,874.50	4,187.50		97,979	5,001	
1903-4	75,302.83	3,768.92		72,629.00	3,754.50		103,130	5,151	
1904-5	80,440.56	5,137.73		78,058.00	5,429.00		113,374	10,244	
1905-6	82,610.92	2,170.36		80,198.00	2,140.00		117,704	4,330	
1906-7	87,384.31	4,773.39		84,685.00	4,487.00		123,829	6,125	

EXHIBIT F—Table of entries of titles made during the fiscal years 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, and 1906-7, arranged by classes

	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
Class A. Books:						
(a) Books (vols.) and pamphlets	8,399	10,589	15,870	16,037	15,504	16,651
(b) Booklets, leaflets, circulars, cards	9,174	7,827	3,361	3,366	4,567	5,195
(c) Newspaper and magazine articles	6,699	8,050	8,593	10,457	9,190	9,033
Total	24,272	26,466	27,824	29,860	29,261	30,879
Class B. Periodicals (numbers)	21,071	22,625	21,496	22,591	23,163	23,078
Class C. Musical compositions	19,706	21,161	23,110	24,595	26,435	31,401
Class D. Dramatic compositions	1,448	1,608	1,571	1,645	1,879	2,114
Class E. Maps and charts	1,708	1,792	1,767	1,831	1,672	1,578
Class F. Engravings, cuts, and prints	5,999	5,546	6,510	11,303	10,946	12,350
Class G. Chromos and lithographs	2,010	2,232	2,384	2,581	3,471	2,733
Class H. Photographs	13,923	13,519	14,534	15,139	17,269	15,836
Class I. Fine arts: Paintings, drawings, and sculpture	2,841	3,030	3,934	3,829	3,668	3,860
Grand total	92,978	97,979	103,130	113,374	117,704	123,829

EXHIBIT G—Table of articles deposited during ten fiscal years, 1897-98, 1898-99, 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7

	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900	1900-1901	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	Total
1. Books:											
(a) Books proper.....	5,575	5,834	6,550	7,746	7,027	9,222	12,967	13,389	12,893	12,992	94,195
(b) Volumes, circulars, leaflets, etc.....	4,698	4,196	5,073	5,770	6,259	5,255	3,084	2,910	3,602	5,340	46,187
(c) Newspaper and magazine articles.....	3,262	5,185	8,851	9,010	5,577	7,097	7,883	9,081	7,833	8,403	72,182
2. Dramatic compositions.....	391	507	561	634	815	986	1,098	1,224	1,380	1,568	9,164
3. Periodicals (number).....	13,726	9,777	14,147	17,702	19,573	21,498	20,320	23,457	22,116	23,554	185,870
4. Musical compositions.....	17,217	19,976	16,505	16,709	21,295	19,801	21,203	22,984	24,801	27,308	207,799
5. Maps and charts.....	1,296	1,478	1,353	1,718	1,566	1,801	1,547	1,817	1,708	1,572	15,856
6. Engravings, cuts, and prints.....	2,912	3,505	3,503	5,687	5,636	5,830	5,938	10,460	10,239	11,233	64,943
7. Chromos and lithographs.....	747	1,050	1,257	1,817	1,757	2,006	2,167	2,443	3,039	2,589	18,872
8. Photographs.....	5,777	7,695	12,115	13,064	13,884	13,790	14,258	13,954	16,210	16,672	127,419
9a. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....	375	14									389
	55,976	59,217	69,915	79,857	83,389	87,286	90,465	101,719	103,821	111,231	842,876
Two copies of each article were received....	111,952	118,434	139,830	159,714	166,778	174,572	180,930	203,438	207,642	222,462	1,685,752
Foreign books received under act of March 3, 1905.....										585	585
9. Photographs with titles of works of art for identification, one copy each.....	853	1,709	1,614	2,569	2,948	2,947	3,869	3,986	3,496	4,000	27,991
Grand total.....	112,805	120,143	141,444	162,283	169,726	177,519	184,799	207,424	211,138	227,047	1,714,328

Appendix III

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(Report by Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Division)

A notable gift of manuscripts was made by Mrs. N. C. McLean and her son, Marshall McLean, of New York. They comprise the public and political correspondence of Justice John McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Few names were so long and so intimately connected with national events as that of John McLean, or so honorably associated with high excellence of service and courage of opinion. In early life he was a Member of Congress, and, declining an election to the Senate, was appointed, by President Monroe, Commissioner of the Land Office. By the same hand he was made Postmaster-General, a position he held under Monroe and John Quincy Adams, and could have held under Jackson, who strongly desired him to become a member of his Cabinet. Declining administrative office, he accepted a position on the Supreme Bench, where his knowledge of law, integrity, and able judgments gave him reputation, and kept him in the public eye for many years as a Presidential possibility. He had won the confidence of many parties and, without sacrificing his independent convictions, gained support year after year when old parties were rapidly changing and new parties coming forward. From 1823 to 1861 he commanded a strong following in the political contests, and commanded it by his personal qualities, which exacted respect and loyalty. His public career was thus doubly interesting, as a lawyer and justice, and as a politician. His dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott case was as farsighted as his refusal to become an instrument of the spoils system in General Jackson's administration.

The collection consists of about 2,500 letters, the larger part being from McLean's correspondents. He appears to have kept but few copies of his own letters, and his legal

papers are not numerous. A mere list of the names of the writers will convey some idea of his political and social connections, but it can not convey a true conception of the importance of the letters themselves. The political events of four decades, extending from the era of good feeling under Monroe to the outbreak of the civil war, are of sufficient moment to make a detailed description of the papers unnecessary. They must be studied in connection with other collections in the Library, like those of Jackson and Van Buren, Polk and Trumbull. Among the names of the writers are: James Monroe, James Madison, John C. Calhoun, Ninian Edwards, Isaac Hill, Richard M. Johnson, Edward Everett, S. D. Ingham, James Buchanan, Duff Green, John H. Eaton, Thomas Corwin, A. H. Tracy, William C. Rives, William H. Seward, Richard Peters, Joseph Story, Salmon P. Chase, Charles Sumner, and Thomas Ewing.

*Revolutionary
orderly books*

Mr. Henry R. Davis, of Providence, R. I., has presented two interesting memorials of the American Revolution, which he had received nearly a quarter of a century ago from Mr. D. S. Skinner, of Putnam, Conn. One is a book of general orders issued by Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln before Savannah, Ga., extending from September to October 14, 1779. It appears to have belonged to an adjutant in McIntosh's brigade. The most valuable entry is that giving the disposition of the troops in an intended attack on Savannah early in October. The second item is a book of general orders issued by the British general, from July 2 to October 2, 1779. The first entry is dated at Edisto Island, and the last "before Savannah." It was kept by an adjutant in one of the loyalist regiments then in Georgia. These regiments were the New York volunteers, two battalions of DeLancey, and one battalion of Skinner's (New Jersey). The two manuscripts, complementary as they are, make a valuable addition to the orderly books already in the Library.

*Papers of
George P. Fisher*

Mrs. Anne Fisher Cahoon, of Washington, D. C., gave a number of papers of her father, Judge George P. Fisher, of Delaware. A law student in the office of John M. Clayton, he was called to Washington in 1849, and served as assistant secretary and as commissioner to adjust certain claims

against Brazil. He served in Congress, and was appointed a judge in the supreme court of the District of Columbia by President Lincoln, and presided at the trial of John H. Surratt. The papers contain some historical articles prepared by Judge Fisher, and letters from John M. Clayton, John A. Dix, J. J. Crittenden, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Hannibal Hamlin, Thurlow Weed, and E. Joy Morris. There are also some letters and legal papers of colonial Delaware.

Mrs. Delia Thomas Merckley, of New York City, has given a number of letters, notices, and memoranda of her brother, Chaplain Joseph C. Thomas, of the Christian Commission in the civil war. These papers relate to the establishment and conduct of libraries to be used in the hospitals and regiments in service, and describe an agency which must have done much to better the condition of the soldiers. Beginning with circulating magazines, his plan developed into small libraries to be placed in each hospital, in charge of competent men. In 1863 General Rosecrans detailed him as "general reading agent for the Army of the Cumberland," and in this capacity he extended his operations, until the "loan library system" was formed, under which the hospitals, forts, regiments, and war vessels received a collection of books, numbering from 70 to 125 volumes. Nearly 300 such libraries were formed, and after the return of peace many of them found a resting place in the permanent posts or forts and in the war vessels. The collection of papers has a social as well as personal interest.

Mr. H. P. Scratchley, of Bloomfield, N. J., added to the Brown Papers already given a series of about 25 papers relating to the trial of Col. Thomas Butler, for refusing to cut his hair as directed by general orders (1804-5). Trivial as the circumstance appears, it involved the commanding general (James Wilkinson), Andrew Jackson, and the President (Jefferson). Senator Brown acted as judge-advocate. The records are in part fragmentary, but are curious and valuable.

Mrs. H. L. Britton, of New Dorp, Staten Island, New York, gave some manuscripts from Connecticut sources. Among

them may be named three manuscript sermons by Richard Salter (1768-1777), a contemporary copy of the proposed Articles of Confederation (1776), a list of the Mansfield (Conn.) men who marched at the Lexington alarm, and some legal papers.

Mr. Francis J. Garrison, of Boston, presented 77 documents, being letters, circulars, etc., relating to the case of Daniel Drayton, Edward Sayres and Chester English.

From William Beer, of New Orleans, was received an autobiographical letter of Bishop J. C. Keener, dated November 1, 1894.

Mr. Horace White, of New York, gave 32 letters addressed to Cyrus W. Field, chiefly from English scientists, like Lord Kelvin and Charles Wheatstone. Some of these touch upon the Atlantic cable, and others are of a social character.

Mr. J. Lawrence McKeever, of New York, gave some letters from Andrew Jackson addressed to Isaac McKeever, and others relating to the appointment of Chauncey McKeever to a cadetship at West Point.

Mr. Frederick Sasser, of Upper Marlboro, Md., presented a Memorandum account book, 1800-1814, kept by George W. Hillary, and containing some curious recipes and entries.

From Mr. Edwin Wiley, of Washington, was received a parchment granting land in Virginia to John Chisum, and signed by Governor Henry Lee (1792).

Mr. Joy F. Lichtenstein, of San Francisco, Cal., gave three papers bearing upon the situation of that city in the days following the earthquake, being the proclamation to the Federal troops to kill looters, an appointment as special policeman, and a passport.

Mr. Louis Addison Dent, of Washington, gave a letter from Matthias Weeks, of Clinton, Me., to Daniel Weeks of Gilford, N. H., dated February 26, 1826, and dealing with family matters.

Mr. Frederick W. Hodge, of Washington, has presented a contemporary copy of the final report of George C. Washington and John T. Mason, commissioners under the Cherokee treaty of 1835, addressed to the Secretary of War, and dated July 23, 1845.

Mr. W. H. Nevlin, of Springfield, Ill., gives a note on the "North Western Confederacy," alleged to have been considered by certain prisoners of war at Atlanta, Ga., in 1863.

By exchange were obtained from Mr. J. P. McLean 9 interesting volumes of manuscript notes and hymns, which came from the North Family of Shakers, of Union Village, Ohio. These possess a peculiar value as material for the history of a religious settlement now broken up, and of which few records exist.

By exchange were also obtained:

Minutes of the preachers' meetings, Methodist Episcopal Church, New Orleans, La., from May 3, 1869, to March 28, 1872.

Notes of Chemistry lectures at the University of Virginia, 1831, said to have been made by John C. Calhoun, jr.

The largest single collection obtained by purchase in the past year was the papers of Joseph Holt. Of Kentucky origin, he practiced law in that State, but removed in 1835 to Mississippi, where he rapidly attained reputation in his profession and as a political orator. He returned to Louisville in 1842, and did not receive recognition from his party until 1857, when President Buchanan appointed him Commissioner of Patents. After a service of two years in this position he was made Postmaster-General, and later was placed in-charge of the War Department, a position he held when Mr. Lincoln became President. Recognizing his ability and loyalty, the new Administration employed his services, and in 1862 he was made Judge Advocate-General of the Army, and in 1864 was placed at the head of the newly created Bureau of Military Justice. He continued in active career until 1875, when he was retired by his own request. He resided in Washington until his death, which occurred in 1894. The papers comprise the accumulations of a lifetime, beginning with his school compositions and ending with the correspondence of the last year of his life, and present many points of interest. The experience of a young lawyer in the Far South and Middle West would

MANUSCRIPTS:
Purchases
Papers of Judge
Joseph Holt

alone distinguish this collection, and place it by the side of the Breckinridge papers of the same period. The public service of Holt is indicated with some fullness through his relations with public men and political parties. Bucharan was influenced by his opinions, and his forceful advice in the first months of 1861 prepared the way for the incoming Administration. During the war his opinions on the courts-martial and military trials gave the material for a manual of military law, compiled by his assistant, Col. William Winthrop. In the trial of the conspirators in 1865 his zeal was great and his animus strong. In whatever position he acted he gained the notice, and sometimes the enmity, of his superiors, as the many controversies in which he became involved would indicate. Naturally of decided opinions, and trained in the political campaigns of the older time, he was unreserved in expressing himself, and conducted a controversy with spirit and ability. Of Holt's own letters there are few, as he did not preserve copies. The collection is a large and varied one, whose real value is yet to be developed; but it promises to yield rich results.

The interest of the collection is increased by the gifts of other Holt papers from Mrs. Walter Malins [Mary Holt] Rose, of Los Angeles, Cal., a daughter of Washington Holt. These papers comprise letters and newspaper clippings relating to the "Conover charges," which Holt so completely refuted, and letters from public characters bearing upon that controversy. Mr. and Mrs. Rose have added printed material in the form of speeches and addresses, thus enriching the collection and making it a more complete record of the life of a strong and able character, whose name is closely connected with two of the great crises of the country's history.

Letters of Governor William Plumer

An important purchase was made of seven volumes of letters written by or to Governor William Plumer, of New Hampshire. After long service in the state he was chosen to the United States Senate (1802-1807) and was twice elected governor of New Hampshire. The collection numbers about 1,200 letters, besides other material. It is contained in volumes of letters carelessly stitched together, and some of the volumes are missing. Further, the letters

named in the index to each volume are sometimes wanting, and probably passed into the hands of collectors, as there are some known to be in the Boston Public Library. The volumes obtained are roughly described as follows, the volume number being those noted at the time of binding:

Vol. I. Transcripts of letters to and from Plumer, 1781-1804.

Vols. III, IV, VI (?), VIII, 9, and 10, letters, copies and originals, from 1791-1825.

The Repository, Vols. II and III, being a collection of letters, essays, etc., by Plumer, "for his own private use."

A History of North America, which he never completed, a large manuscript volume, showing great labor in research, but naturally very imperfect.

It would be impossible to give so much as a general idea of the varied contents of these volumes. The events that were passing at Washington during a very interesting period and the personal touches with which they are enlivened make the letters a good source of history from one standpoint. His letters to his family are filled with interesting details. As governor of the State, he retained his interest in national affairs, and received intelligence of them direct from some of those taking a leading part. Nor were State affairs neglected, for much relating to Dartmouth College and State legislation is to be found.

What remain of the papers of Thaddeus Stevens comprise about 300 pieces and are, unfortunately, of little sequence or connection. As one of the leaders of the so-called "Radicals" against the policy of President Johnson, and as one of the extremists even among those "Radicals," his correspondence would have possessed high historic importance. What is left gives intimations of the sources from which he received suggestion, and copies of his own letters add to what is known of the writer's character. Some drafts of resolutions, speeches, and memoranda are of interest, and there are letters on military subjects which are suggestive. A few early family letters are more than curiosities, and what was written from the Southern States after 1864 will be good material for study. The original offer to the

Thaddeus Stevens papers

United States of Johanna, one of the Comoro Islands, made by Abdallah, sultan of the island, in 1867, is an incident worth mention. There is also the manuscript of the speech he made at Cooper Institute, September 27, 1860, in the Presidential campaign of that year.

Papers of Edward McPherson

The papers of Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, Member of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, have three points of interest. The personal features are many, for his public career and his "Hand Books" brought him into touch with the leaders of the political movements of the day, while his position as Clerk enabled him to wield a patronage that brought to him many recommendations of many descriptions. No better picture of the relations of the Clerk to the House could be desired, or of the methods of performing the duties imposed upon him. By themselves, these recommendations would be of value, and they probably contain the signatures of every Member of the House during his clerkship. The Clerk also had the selection of newspapers in which the laws of the United States were to be printed, and this selection was largely based upon the opinion of the Senators and Representatives. McPherson's connections were wide, and he was concerned in Pennsylvania as well as in national politics. The third point of interest is in the material he gathered for the life of Thaddeus Stevens, comprising, for the most part, reminiscences and information contributed by men who had been associated with Stevens.

Almanac of John Randolph of Roanoke

An interleaved almanac of 1818, with manuscript daily record by John Randolph of Roanoke, forms a very characteristic example of his personal methods and peculiar expansiveness. He was touched in this year by a wave of religious feeling, and in August succumbed to its influence, making a remarkable entry in the "journal" of his thoughts and gratitude for the awakening. A daily note on the weather, his visits or visitors, and hunting experiences are illuminated by occasional expressive sentences of self-examination that make the Almanac a remarkable bit of autobiography, prepared by a man who has never lost in interest for his public career or for his private relations.

From Mrs. W. C. N. Randolph, of Virginia, were obtained 178 drafts of letters by Thomas Jefferson and 3 other pieces relating to the University of Virginia. The letters cover a period of twenty years (1807–1826) and fully demonstrate the keen interest the man took in the founding of the university and the personal attention he gave to every detail. Whether it was a visitors' circular, description of a course of study, the engagement of a professor, detail of architecture, or the employment of a carpenter or plasterer, he wrote by his own hand the letter or drafted the contract. The series possesses value as contributing to the history of an institution of learning and also as developing the growth of Jefferson's ideas on the machinery and ideals to be maintained by that university. They have been incorporated with the Jefferson Papers, already in the Library.

Letters of Jefferson relating to University of Virginia

What remain of the papers of Col. William Polk, of North Carolina, were obtained by purchase. The size of the collection is small—only some 200 pieces—but there are among them many letters of historical value. The earliest paper is dated 1767 and the latest 1851. Colonel Polk died in 1834. He is best known for his military service in the Revolution; but he held a Federal office for seventeen years and was prominent in local affairs. Many of the letters relate to the University of North Carolina, with which he was connected, and to the national election of 1824. Among the writers represented are Andrew Jackson, James K. and Ezekiel Polk, John H. Eaton, Alfred Balch, Joseph McKnitt, Montford Stokes, William B. Lewis, John Branch, and Willie P. Mangum.

Polk papers.

From the same source were also obtained the remainder of the papers of John Bell, of Tennessee. His long service in Congress, his party affiliations, and his prominence in Tennessee in the face of the Jackson opposition would alone make his career of moment. He was one of the founders of the Whig party, and his attitude on slavery and Kansas led to his nomination to the Presidency in 1860. The papers are not numerous, and are of so fragmentary a nature as to give no idea of the long public service of the man. In spite of this they will serve to indicate certain

Papers of John Bell

phases of his career, and contain some of his reports in Congress and political speeches. Among the writers of letters may be named: Thomas Ewing, Richard Rush, John E. Wool, William G. Brownlow, Duff Green, Balie Peyton, Washington Hunt, August Belmont, and Alexander H. H. Stuart.

*Letters relative
to proposed con-
federacy in 1849*

From Charleston, S. C., were obtained twenty-five letters touching upon a suggestion, made in 1849 and considered for two or three years, to constitute a confederacy of the Southern States and to separate from the Union. This chapter of history would tell of the failure to carry the idea into action, and these letters, forming part of the papers of Whitemarsh B. Seabrooke, then governor of South Carolina, and the central motive force of the separation plan, give the reasons why it did not become effective. There are the reports of D. Wallace, an agent sent to Mississippi to report upon the conditions in that State, favorable to the plan; Seabrooke's confidential letters to the governors of Alabama, Virginia, and Mississippi, with replies from Governor G. W. Towns, of Georgia, J. A. Quitman, governor of Mississippi, and other letters bearing upon the public policy of the day. Together they give intimate account of the wishes of the writers and the extent to which, as public officers, they were willing to go toward fulfilling them.

*Papers from
collection of Gov-
ernor Bee*

A few papers from the collection of Governor Thomas Bee, of South Carolina, yielded some rich historical material, among which may be mentioned a report on the New Hampshire grants, presented to the Continental Congress, in 1782; letters from Jefferson, Lafayette, Henry Laurens, John Laurens, Barbé-Marbois, Miranda, and Washington, nearly all being of the period of the Revolution. The size of the acquisition (18 pieces) is little indication of the quality of the papers.

At auction was secured the letter book of James Abeel and Robert Kelso, of the Quartermaster-General's Department in the Revolution. It extends from May 10 to September 10, 1778. As there is in the Library part of the correspondence of Gen. Nathanael Greene, as quartermaster-general, and the papers of Ephraim Blaine, the accession adds much to the completeness of the record of the depart-

ment most important to the Army in an active campaign, as well as in cantonment or winter quarters.

From Mr. Mont. H. Dinglee, of Lynchburg, Va., was obtained his collection of notes and bonds issued by the Confederate States of America from 1861-1864. The collection is a large one, and contains the bills issued by the States, counties, and cities, as well as by the central administration. There are also examples of notes issued by corporations and individuals. The collection is quite complete, and lays a broad foundation for a notable series of those issues. To the economist they tell an extraordinary story of the reliance had on paper promises, the extensive resort to them in every direction, and the almost complete collapse of value in the end.

*Confederate
notes and bonds*

A second collection of Colonial and Continental issues was also obtained, and a number of issues by banks in existence before 1860, some of which were of the true "wild cat" variety. The material has often an autographic value, but it is in the study of finance that they suggest the most.

From Mr. David Walter Woods, jr., of Gettysburg, were obtained seven manuscripts of John Witherspoon. They comprise some important political letters of the period of the Revolution, and a satirical poem. As a member of the Continental Congress and president of Princeton College his influence was far-reaching and important.

The Library also obtained a prayer book in Kander hieroglyphs, used by the Micmac Indians, and said to be one of two copies in existence.

A remarkable collection of Spanish papers in three volumes was obtained by purchase.

Spanish MSS

The titles or subject headings of each volume are:

I. Vandos y Reglas impresas correspondientes al Uirreynato de Nueva Esp^a. Libro I. Sobre Cruzada, Inmunitad, Moneda, bebidas prohibidas, y Loteria.

II. Aduana, Pulques, y Alcavalas, Abastos de Carnes, Assiento de viberes, Algodon, Generos por Goatemala, Comercio libre, Filipinas y Acapulco, Comercio ilicito, extrangeros, Capitan del Puerto, y Maestranza de Veracruz, Marina, y Batallon extinguido de Barlovento.

III. Declaraciones de Guerra y Pazes, Tropas, Presidios internos, y Milicias.

The papers are both manuscript and printed, and belong to the eighteenth century. They apply to many of the important phases of administration in the Spanish colonies of America. With them was obtained a manuscript volume of the *Privilegios de Indias*.

It must always remain a source of regret that the Library is obliged to purchase such material, much of which should have been obtained from the records of such Spanish territories as were ceded from time to time as the result of conquest or purchase. In only two instances did these records come into the possession of the United States at the cession of territory in any degree of fullness; and in one of those instances the entire collection has since been destroyed. In Manila exists a fine series of royal decrees and orders, and the mandates of the vice regal government. It is not complete and has suffered in the past. In the light of the past experience every possible safeguard should be given to it.

*Manuscript in
Shan dialect*

The accessions to the Manuscript Orientalia in the Library have been as follows:

From the Rev. O. Hanson, of the Kachin Mission, Upper Burma, was received as a gift a manuscript of which he wrote, February 26, 1907: "This day I am sending you under separate cover a manuscript written in an old Shan dialect that is likely soon to be extinct. It is the Kamhti dialect, spoken by a tribe of Shans, no doubt the descendants of the once powerful Ahems, who held and ruled all of Assam and Upper Burma in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. There are now only a few scattered communities of them left, the Kamhtis numbering about forty villages. They live in an almost inaccessible part in northeastern Burma. I procured the manuscript on a trip close to their borders last year. The priest of whom I bought it told me it was a true copy of their most venerated copy of the 'Sacred Law.' As I am not familiar with the dialect I am not able to judge this point, but I have every reason to believe that it is a part of their very limited sacred lore. I wish to present this to the Library." The manuscript consists of nine leaves (eighteen pages) on a parchment paper, and rolled in a cotton wrapper, with the usual tying cord attached. The characters are modern Burmese.

Seven scrolls of Japanese manuscripts were secured in Japan. They relate to the Shinto cosmogony, and a list is given in the accessions (p. 149, *post*).

The Post-Office Department transferred to the Library, MSS transferred from Post-Office Department under provisions of the act of February 25, 1903, such of the records of the Post-Office of the Confederate States of America as were in its possession. These comprised ten volumes of transcript or office books, and a large number of papers relating to mail contracts in Mississippi and Virginia, 1861–1864. The more valuable of these records are the letter books of the Postmaster-General, but the entire list will be of service to the investigator.

- I. Record Journal and Orders. March 6, 1861, to March 26, 1862. Folio. pp. 468.
- II. Record of Letters and other Communications from the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States of America. March 7, 1861–October 12, 1863. Folio. pp. 797.
- III. Letters of the Appointment Bureau. April 6, 1861–August 6, 1863. Folio. pp. 625.
- IV. The same. March 26, 1862–March 24, 1863. Folio. pp. 798.
- V. The same. March 25, 1863–November 6, 1863. Folio. pp. 480.
- VI. The same. November 5, 1863–January 17, 1865. Folio. pp. 480.
- VII. List of officers in the Postal Service. Folio. pp. 431.
- VIII. List of Postmasters, with amount of bond given and names of sureties. Folio. pp. 23.
- IX. Mail Contracts in Mississippi. Vol. I. 601–7, 671. Folio.
- X. Register of Accounts Current of Post-Offices in Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, for the First Quarter of 1862. Folio. 156 leaves.

From the Treasury Department, under the same provisions, were received the so-called "Pickett Papers," being the diplomatic records and correspondence of the Confederacy. This collection is described in the *South Atlantic Quarterly*, for January, 1903, and in the "Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States in Washington" (Carnegie Institution), 1904.

Pickett papers

Since the transfer there have been several calls for both series by investigators, and in each case the papers were

consulted in connection with other documents of a like description or of the same period, thus proving the distinct advantages offered by the Library for housing, arranging, and preserving historical manuscripts. Under the former conditions a visit to three places of deposit would have been necessary, two of which were frankly without the most ordinary machinery for permitting the documents to be examined, much less of being compared and studied in their proper interrelations. In relieving them of a responsibility which they, however willing, could only partially perform, or could perform only under disadvantageous surroundings and some little trouble to themselves, the Library advances the public service and performs one of its most proper functions. There can be little question that due care and attention have not been given by the Government in the past to the preservation of historical archives as distinguished from administrative papers. There existed the excuse that there was no fit place of deposit, no available space in the different Departments, and no force available for arranging the material, for indexing it, for placing it before the investigator, and for throwing around it the ordinary safeguards against loss or injury while under investigation. This excuse no longer exists, for the Library of Congress supplies all these requisites and with the most favorable conditions.

*Transcripts of
English records*

The list of such transcripts from English sources, made under the system described in my report for 1905 (pp. 56-58) as were received in the past year is given on page 150 *post*. With each year's additions the series becomes more widely interesting and already has been consulted by special students in colonial history. The United States Government was almost the last to enter this field, and what was accomplished in former years by individual States unfortunately led to great duplication, unnecessary expense, and no little confusion incidental to independent research and copying. The present plan is framed to avoid these difficulties and to undertake what was not possessed of so peculiarly a local character as to fall within the scope of a history of a single colony. By this method there is no interference with such State undertakings as are under way, like those of Virginia and Mississippi, and a wider range of interests is covered.

The advantages are already apparent, and must become clearer as the series of transcripts grows.

The number of separate pieces repaired and mounted for binding in the fiscal year 1907 was 8,033, as against 8,830 in the year 1906. The reason of the smaller number was the greater attention required by the collection now undergoing repair preparatory to a rearrangement and final binding. This collection is the Washington Papers, which for historical interest and money value will always outrank any other in the Library. The papers were bound in the middle of the last century, before there was any appreciation of what their use would involve. There were no guards, no reinforcement, and the folio pages were folded. Creases soon developed into breaks, and breaks resulted in loss of parts of a letter. As the greatest single source of Revolutionary history the collection will always be subject to use, and it was determined to subject it to the most recent methods of manuscript reparation. The task will occupy about three years, and during that period inconveniences must be endured. The result will place this extraordinary series of historical documents beyond any chance of injury or loss. What the undertaking represents may be judged by the fact that 41 volumes of letters have been completed, or about one-fourth of the collection.

The methods of repairing manuscripts adopted by the Library of Congress have been the source of no little interest, due to the widespread desire on the part of States and individuals to pursue the same methods so far as they can be applied. The question of expense is only one of the details to be considered, and not the most important. The mechanical appliances and acquired skill are of even greater importance. While any document demands a certain amount of care and protection, either to repair or to prevent injury, hardly two documents receive exactly the same treatment. The condition of each calls for special study that the proper paper, gauze, or pulp may be applied. But the use it is to receive is also a determining factor; for even greater injury may be done by a partial or unintelligent repair than by neglect. Representatives of States and historical societies have visited the repair room and made a study of its

processes. The Library thus serves as an object lesson, and is performing a useful function by practically applying to the full the necessary means of preserving manuscript material.

DIVISION OF
MSS:
Publication
Journals of the
Continental Con-
gress

The Journals of the Continental Congress for 1777 were issued in three volumes (VII, VIII, and IX) during the past year, and the "copy" for 1778 was prepared for the printer and is now being put in type. Of this publication there has been but one opinion among writers and students of American history—that it was a much desired and a necessary aid in understanding the action of that governing or directing body. From the first manuscript entry of 1774 the barest skeleton of proceedings was prepared by the Secretary of the Congress, Charles Thomson, and committees determined from time to time what parts of this meager record should appear in print. The expense of printing was an even more potent factor in repressing publication than expediency or editorial judgment. After 1778 nearly one-half of the material was omitted and has never appeared in print in any form. This incomplete text, prepared for publication under such unfavorable conditions, has been followed in subsequent editions, with no attempt to make good the omissions or to correct the many obvious errors of copyist and proof reader. Even the separate issue in four volumes of the so-called foreign and domestic "Secret Journal" did not contribute much to complete the omissions, and the Journals could be regarded only as a partial and sometimes a misleading record. In undertaking a new issue of the entire Journals, just as Thomson recorded the daily proceedings, the full text is for the first time employed. To that text are added the reports of the committees of Congress, which whether adopted or rejected throw so much light upon the transactions of the day.

Calendar of
Washington pa-
pers

The division has almost completed the second part of the Calendar of the Washington Papers, being his correspondence with his associates in the Army. It is more than half completed and will be finished in the current year. Valuable historically as was his correspondence with Congress for political and military information, that with his generals is even more valuable on the military aspects of the

Revolution. The Crittenden Papers have been calendared and the Andrew Johnson Papers are now being calendared. The Andrew Jackson Papers to the end of 1814 will be bound in the current year. The indexing of the New Mexican Papers is progressing, and has reached the year 1741. A good part of the East Florida Papers have been opened preparatory to indexing.

Other calendars

The manuscript collections are being consulted to a greater extent every year by students intent upon studying some incident of American history or upon preparing the biography of some of its public men. From California and from Texas, as well as from New England and the Middle States, investigators have come and tasted of the increasing stores according to their needs. That so long journeys should be made for such a purpose is good evidence of the assumed richness of the manuscripts. In hardly an instance was the visitor disappointed, and in nearly every instance he was more than surprised to find the material greater and richer than his expectations. Indeed, it could hardly fail to be otherwise. A single collection may be rich in itself, but it becomes much richer when brought into connection with other collections of the same period. The one supplies the defects of the other, and where the writers are of the same political creed the fullness of detail and the many phases of local movements, political or commercial, supply material of the highest quality. Thus a collection that seems of little interest other than personal may become by interpretation through other papers of vital interest, and every paper added to the manuscripts of the Library adds to the possibilities of historical study.

DIVISION OF
MSS:
Use

It follows that in preserving these papers where the use is the greatest and the care the most intelligent the Library best performs the functions of a Hall of Fame by preserving beyond forgetfulness the reputation and public services of the men who have served the State in public office. Local pride is strong and often dictates where the papers of a favorite son should be deposited. But that too often involves isolation, and it is too costly to make a special journey to consult a few papers, when the result can hardly escape being one-sided and partisan.

MANUSCRIPTS AND BROADSIDES

I. GIFTS, 1906-7

- From Prof. Cleveland Abbe, Washington, D. C.:
Philippine Islands, Moro Province, Zamboanga. Poster, invitation, etc., to the Zamboanga Industrial and Agricultural Fair.
- From J. D. Roman Baldwin, New York City:
McCauseland, John (brigadier-general, Confederate cavalry).
Order demanding ransom of Hagerstown, Md. 1864, July 6.
D. S.
- From William Beer, New Orleans:
Keener, J. C. Letter to L. H. Brown. 1894.
- From Mrs. H. I. Britton, New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.:
Confederation, Articles of. Contemporary copy of a proposed form [1776].
Connecticut, Mansfield. Men who marched at the Lexington alarm. Copy made 1785.
Fuller, Samuel. Land deed to Eleazer Williams. 1711.
Marshall, Charles and Mary. Land deed to Vincent Fountain. 1712/3.
Robins, Ephraim. Breach of Sabbath in Connecticut. 1779, Jan. 20.
Salter, Richard. Three sermons, 1768-1777. A. Ds.
Sanford, John. Bond for behavior, 1777, Jan. 28.
Sturges, Ebenezer. Bond for behavior, 1777, Feb. 12.
Tennill, Francis. Two land grants from the governor of Georgia. 1793.
Turner, Elizabeth. Letters from Georgiana Herbert, 1823, and from D. S. Turner, 1827.
Williams, Eleazer. Land deed to Sarah Hobart. 1722/3.
Williams, Eunice. Memorandum respecting. 1876.
- From Mrs. Anne Fisher Cahoon, Washington, D. C.:
Papers of Justice George P. Fisher.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.:
Thanksgiving proclamation, 1906. Broadside.
- From Mrs. W. A. Croffut, Washington, D. C.:
American Transvaal League (Chicago Branch). Petition in blank to governor of Illinois to call for subscriptions to aid Boer prisoners. 1901. Broadside. (2 copies.)
- From Henry R. Davis, Providence, R. I.
Orderly-book of Maj. Gen. Lincoln, Sept.-Oct., 1779.
British orderly-book, Savannah, July-Oct., 1779.
- From Louis Addison Dent, Washington, D. C.:
Weeks, Matthias. Letter to Daniel Weeks. 1826, February 20.
A. I. S.

- From Capt. C. W. Exton, U. S. Army:
 Philippine proclamations (in Arabic). Broadside (facsimiles).
 3 pieces.
- From Francis J. Garrison, Boston, Mass.:
 Letters; circulars, etc., relating to antislavery efforts in behalf of
 Daniel Drayton, Edward Sayres, and Chester English.
- From Dr. Samuel Abbott Greene, Boston, Mass.:
 Massachusetts proclamation for Thanksgiving Day. 1906.
 Broadside.
- From Rev. O. Hanson, Upper Burma:
 Copy of "Sacred Law." In modern Burmese characters.
- From Frederick W. Hodge, Washington, D. C.:
 Report of George C. Washington and John T. Mason on proceed-
 ings under Cherokee treaty of 1835.
- From Joy T. Lichtenstein, San Francisco, Cal.:
 Proclamation by the mayor of San Francisco authorizing troops
 to kill looters. 1906, April 18. Broadside.
 Passport to Joy T. Lichtenstein. 1906, April 21.
 Authorization to Joy T. Lichtenstein as special policeman. 1906,
 April 22.
- From J. Lawrence McKeever, New York City:
 Letters of Andrew Jackson to various persons. 1820-1845. Five
 pieces.
 Broadside respecting death of Mrs. Mary Gamble. 1886.
- From Mrs. N. C. McLean and Marshall McLean, New York City:
 Papers of Justice John McLean.
- From Mrs. Delia Thomas Merckley, New York City:
 Papers of Joseph C. Thomas relating to the Christian Commis-
 sion's traveling libraries furnished to soldiers and hospitals dur-
 ing the civil war. 1864.
- From W. H. Nevin, Springfield, Ill.:
 Account by William R. Lawrence of the "North West Confed-
 eracy" project. 1863.
- From Mrs. Walter Malins Rose, Los Angeles, Cal.:
 Miscellaneous papers of Joseph Holt.
- From H. P. Scratchley, Bloomfield, N. J.:
 Papers of Col. Thomas Butler relating to a court-martial. 1804-1805.
- From Frederick Sasser, Upper Marlboro, Md.:
 Memorandum account book of George W. Hillary. 1800-1814.
- From Hon. Oswald Tilghman, Annapolis, Md.:
 Eulogies on character of Lieut.-Col. Tench Tilghman, being
 extracts from letters of George Washington in 1781 and 1786.
 Broadside.
- From Mrs. Herbert Tuttle, Hillsboro, Ohio:
 Thompson, Eliza Jane Trimble. The relation of the W. C. T. U.
 to the Crusade of 1873-1874. A. D.

From Horace White, New York City:

Letters to Cyrus West Field from Lord Kelvin, Charles Wheatstone, and others.

From Edwin Wiley, Washington, D. C.:

Grant of land by Governor Henry Lee of Virginia to John Chisum. 1792, April 21.

II. GENERAL LIST OF ACCESSIONS, 1906-7

UNITED STATES

Finance:

Wild-cat bank notes of various States. 1802-1865. 72 pieces.

Revolution:

A proposed form of the Articles of Confederation. Contemporary copy [1776].

Board of War. Letters to Thomas Bee. 1781, January 10, January 11.

Continental Congress. Committee report on New Hampshire grants. 1782.

Civil war:

Lawrence, William R. Account of the "North West Confederacy" project. 1863.

Confederate States of America, Currency. States and county script, Government bills and bonds. 3 vols. in all.

INDIVIDUAL STATES

Connecticut:

List of men who marched from Mansfield at the Lexington alarm, giving service and wages due. Copy made in 1785.

Louisiana:

New Orleans, Methodist Episcopal Church. Minutes of preachers' meetings. 1869, May 3 to 1872, March 28. 1 vol.

Pennsylvania:

Currency issued during the Colonial and Revolutionary times. About 255 pieces.

Philadelphia Bar Association. Menu card of breakfast to the United States Supreme Court, 1887.

South Carolina:

Essich, Joh. G. Extract von d. verwichnen Sonntag. . . . auf der Schwarach gehaltenen Rathschluss. A. D. 3 pp.

Philippine Islands, Zamboanga (Moro Province). Poster, invitation to the Industrial and Agricultural Fair. 4 pieces.

PERSONAL

Barbé-Marbois, *Marquis de*. Letters to Thomas Bee. 1783, July 22-November 12. 6 pieces.

Bell, John. Papers of, 1849-1861. 106 pieces.

- Butler, Thomas. Letters and papers relating to the hair-cutting court-martial. 1804-1805. 27 pieces.
- Calhoun, John C., jr. Notes of chemistry lectures at the University of Virginia. 1831. A. D. 1 vol.
- Chisum, John. Grant of land to, by Governor Henry Lee, of Virginia. 1792, April 21. D. S.
- Clinton, Sir Henry. Letter to George Washington. 1780, October 9. Contemporary copy.
- Cornwallis, Charles, *Earl*. Letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour. 1780, August. Extract.
- Du Cambray, *Chevalier*. Letters to Thomas Bee. 1783, May 6; 1785, April 6. Memorial to House of Representatives, 17—. A. D.
- Etting, Reuben. Receipt book incident to his duties as United States marshal for the district of Maryland. 1801-1804.
- Field, Cyrus West. Letters from various individuals: Lord Kelvin, Charles Wheatstone, etc. 32 pieces.
- Fisher, George P. Papers of.
- Forster, Charles Reinhold. Letter to George Washington. 1798. A. L. S.
- Fuller, Samuel. Land deed to Eleazer Williams. 1711.
- Gates, Horatio. Account of battle of Freeman's Farm and correspondence with Burgoyne. Contemporary copies by Washington's aid
- Hodgdon, Samuel. Letter to Board of War. 1781, January 8. A. L. S.
- Holt, Joseph. Papers of.
- Jackson, Andrew. Miscellaneous letters of. 1820-1845. 5 pieces.
- Jefferson, Thomas. Letter to Thomas Bee. 1790, June 15. L. S. Letters and papers relating to the University of Virginia. 181 pieces.
- Joyner, John A. Letter to John Laurens. 1781, April 12. A. L. S.
- Keener, J. C. Letter to L. H. Brown. 1894, November 1. A. L. S.
- Lafayette, *Marquis de*. Letter to Thomas Bee. 178-, September 3. A. L. S.
- Laurens, Henry. Letter to his colleagues and fellow-citizens. 1780, May 14. A. L. Signature cut off.
- Laurens, John. Letters to Thomas Bee. 1781-1782. 4 pieces.
- Lee, Thomas Sim. Letter on forwarding Revolutionary supplies. 1780. A. L. S.
- McCausland, John. Order demanding ransom of Hagerstown, Md. 1864, July 6. D. S.
- McLean, John. Papers of.
- Marshall, Charles and Mary. Land deed to Vincent Fountain, 1712/3. D. S.
- Miranda, Francisco de. Letter to Thomas Bee. 1783, December 20. A. L. S.
- Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth. Letter to Ralph Izard. 1794, December 20. A. L. S.
- Plumer, William. Papers of. 1781-1833. 10 vols.

- Polk, William. Papers of. 1767-1851. 177 pieces.
- Rawdon, Lord. Letter to Major Rugeley. 1780, July 1. Contemporary copy.
- Robins, Ephraim. Judgment against, for breach of Sabbath in Connecticut. 1779, January 20.
- Salter, Richard. Three sermons. 1768-1777.
- Sanford, John. Bond for behavior. 1777, January 28. D. S.
- Scott, Winfield. "Views suggested by the imminent danger of a disruption of the Union." D. S. 1860, October 29.
- Seabrook, Whitmarsh B. Letters to and from. 1849-1852. 25 pieces.
- Sturges, Ebenezer. Bond for behavior. 1777, February 12. D. S.
- Tennell, Francis. Grants of land to, by governor of Georgia. 1793. 2 pieces.
- Thomas, Joseph C. Papers relating to Christian Commission's traveling libraries and others furnished to soldiers and hospitals during the civil war. 1864.
- Thomas, Philip Francis. Letters from Justin S. Morrill, Horatio King, George S. Coe, John Sherman, H. L. Dawes. 1895. 5 pieces.
- Thompson, Eliza Jane Trimble. The relation of the W. C. T. U. to the crusade of 1873-1874. A. D.
- Turner, Elizabeth. Letters from Georgiana Herbert, 1823, and from D. S. Turner, 1827.
- Washington, George. Letter to Congress. 1780, October 16. L. S. Letter to Sir Henry Clinton. 1780, October 16. Contemporary copy. Letter to Thomas Bee. 1782, September 12. A. L. S. Commission to Thomas Bee as judge United States District Court. 1790. Parchment. D. S.
- Webb, Gilbert. Letters from Charles Webb. 1792, December 14, and M. Gilbert, 1799, February 9. A. L. S.
- Weeks, Matthias. Letter to Daniel Weeks. 1826, February 20. A. L. S.
- Williams, Eleazer. Land-deed to Sarah Hobart. 1722/3. A. D. S. Sermons. 1758. A. D.
- Williams, Eunice. Memorandum respecting. 1876.
- Witherspoon, John. Miscellaneous Revolutionary papers. 7 pieces.

MISCELLANEOUS

Account books:

- Hillary, George W. Memorandum account book. 1800-1814. 1 vol.

Indians:

- Washington, George C., and John T. Mason. Report to Secretary of War on proceedings under Cherokee treaty of 1835.
- Micmaes. Prayer book in Kander hieroglyphs. 1 vol.

Journals and diaries:

- Randolph, John "of Roanoke." Diary. 1818, January 1, 1819, January 31. Interleaved in printed almanac for 1818.

Letter books:

- Abeel, James, and Robert Kelso. Letter book of the Quartermaster-General's Department. 1778, May 10–September 10. 1 vol. 107 pp.
 Neufville, John de & Sons. Letter book of American correspondence. 1780–1785. 1 vol. 128 pp.

Literature:

Clarke, W. Penn. Lecture on Apelles. A. D.

Mexico:

- Vandos y Reglas impresas correspondientes al virreynato de Nueva España, etc. 3 vols. Printed and MS. material.
 Privilegios de Indias. An alphabetical extract of rights and privileges of Indians in Nueva España. 1 vol. 178 pp.

Orientalia:

Japan. Shinto cosmogony. Seven scrolls:

- (1) Soku-sai goma shi-dai shi-ki. [Private notes on the "Soku-sai go-ma." A mystic service of the Japanese Buddhism Shingon sect.]
- (2) A Shinto Cosmogony (Part 1, vol. 1).
- (3) Myo-ho ren-ge kyo (Vol. 5 of No. 2).
- (4) Myo-ho ren-ge kyo (Chinese version of the Saddharma Pundrika).
- (5) Myo-ho ren-ge kyo (Vol. 6 of No. 2).
- (6) Myo-ho ren-ge kyo (Vol. 8 of No. 2).
- (7) Ma-ka han-nya haramita shin gyo (Chinese version of the mahā pragnāpāramitā-hridaya-sūtra.)

Religion:

- Aquinas, St. Thomas. Scriptum super quartum libr. sententiarum. Manuscript. Written about 1440.
 Shakers. In America. Hymn books and miscellany. 1807–1884. 9 vols.

Slave papers:

- Drayton, Daniel, Edward Sayres, and Chester English. Letters, circulars, etc., relating to antislavery efforts. 77 pieces.
 Sykes, Thomas W. Promissory note to pay for hire of negro slave for one year. D. S.

BROADSIDES

California:

- Proclamation by the mayor authorizing troops to kill looters. 1906, April 18.
 Passport to Joy T. Lichtenstein. 1906, April 21.
 Authorization to J. T. Lichtenstein as special policeman. 1906, April 22.

Connecticut:

- Thanksgiving proclamation, 1906.

Massachusetts:

Commission of Commissary of Musters to Thomas Bowen. 1757,
February 25. D. S. Spencer Phips.

Election circular. 1811.

Thanksgiving proclamation, 1906.

North Carolina:

Town ordinances of Salisbury, 1849.

New York:

Provincial Congress. Orders to Militia officers. 1776, March 4.

Pennsylvania:

Proclamation of reward for robbers. 1784, May 15.

Charge of Justice Alexander Addison to the Jury on liberty of
speech and press. 1794. (Boston imprint.)

Rhode Island:

Acts of General Assembly. 1771-1783. 4 pieces.

Virginia:

Militia organization. Tabular statement issued from office of
Adjutant-General. 1814, June 1. Gives names of officers with
rank.

Philippines:

Proclamations (in Arabic).

(1) Circular . . . a los habitantes de Mindanao, prome-
tiendo respetar su religion usos y costumbres . . .

(2) Decreto . . . fijando los requisitos para la navegacion
de las embarcaciones moras en Jolo.

(3) Sultan of Jolo's proclamation.

Broadsides (facsimiles). 3 pieces.

Miscellaneous:

Confederate States of America. Various pamphlets and broad-
sides relating to levying and collecting taxes. 1863-1864. 19
pieces.

War Department passport. 1863.

Tilghman, Tench. Eulogies on character of Tilghman, being
extracts from various letters of George Washington in 1781 and
1786.

American Transvaal League (Chicago branch). Petition in blank,
to governor of Illinois to call for subscriptions to aid Boer
prisoners. 1901.

English political broadside. "A Valuable Recipe for a Patriot."

Old English ballads. 1791-1850. 120 pieces.

III. LIST OF TRANSCRIPTS FROM MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, AND BODLEIAN LIBRARY

British Museum (Additional MSS.):

4164

State Papers & Letters, 4164, 5847, 8133c, 8831,
8832, 8833.

British Museum (Additional MSS.):

- 5138 fo. 145 Debates in Parliament, 1654-58.
 6807 fo. 108 Mitchell Papers, Vol. IV. Letters on Public
 Business, 1757-1759.
 6816 fo. 85 Mitchell Papers, Vol. XIII. Lord Holderness's
 Despatches &c. 1858.
 6825 fo. 42 Mitchell Papers, Vol. XXII. Letters 1757-1762.
 8133b Folios: 1-5, 141, 160-165, 177-179, 194-195, 280,
 283-302 (Sugar), 309, 316, 326, 341, 350, 355,
 363, 364.
 11759 fo. 169 Autograph letters, 1550-1825.
 14038 Conduct of Vice Admiral R. Graves in America,
 1774-1776, Vol. I.
 15493 Observations on Newfoundland, By Dr. Gardner.
 15857 fos. 38, 40 Original letters 1626-1712. Statesmen, War-
 riors, Miscellaneous, Vol. I. A-G.
 15875 fo. 208 From Official Correspondence of I & S Dayrolle
 1706-1786, Vol. IX. March, 1752-March, 1755.
 17018 fos. 61, 89, 110, 112.
 From Hyde Papers, Miscellaneous, Vol. I.

Egerton MSS.:

- Papeles Varios: Discovery and Conquest of Flor-
 ida, and of the transactions relating thereto be-
 tween England and Spain.
 929 Lord Halifax's Papers, 1672-1761.
 1941 Inventions of Water bellows;
 Watts Steam Engine 1735-1776.
 2134 Folios 12, 13, 34, 38, 41, 43.
 Origin and Progress of the American War to 1776,
 attributed to Oliver.

Hardwicke Papers:

- 35912 American Plantations, 1766-1783.

Hargrave MSS.:

- From Vols. 141, 231, 275, 293, 493, 494.
 Cases and Opinions: Law and Genealogical Pa-
 pers, &c.

Harleian MSS.:

- 2204 Essay II. Discourse of Trade, 1622.
 Essay III. Sanderson: Of a State Merchant.
 Misc.: from Vols. 167, 1510, 1511, 1583, 1589, 5910,
 6378, 6494, 6806, 6836, 7006, 7020, 7310.
 Strong's Voyage.

King's MSS.:

- 205 Reports on the state of the American Colonies
 (continuation and end).

British Museum (Additional MSS.):

Lansdowne MSS.:

707 fo. 24 Quinborows Charter.

Isle of Man &c.

fo. 106 vol. 100, Art. 14.

fos 300, 302, 304-306, vol. 142.

661 fos. 49 & 150 Tobacco Seizures, &c. 1732-1760.

821 fos. 121, 204, 266 Miscellaneous.

822 fo. 168 Letters to Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland.

673 fos. 35-40

809 Choctaw Indians.

1219 fos. 11-16, 17, 18-31, 32, 34-53, 61, 63.

Sloane MSS.:

Voyage to Maryland, 1705-6.

Orders and Letters relating to the Affairs of Annapolis Royall in Nova Scotia, under the government of Governor Samuel Vetch 1711-1713.

Stowe MSS.:

Miscellaneous.

Public Record Office:

Admiralty Secretary:

In Letters, 480 Admiral Watson, etc.

481 Admirals Hardy and Durell.

482 Admiral Colville.

484 Admirals John Montagu and Molineux Shuldham, 1771-1777.

486 Commodore Peter Parker, 1775-1784.

Admirals John Byron and Mariot Arbuthnot.

487 North America. Admirals Despatches.

Admiral Howe. 1776-1777.

488 Same. 1777-1779.

489 Admirals James Gambier, Thomas Graves, Sir Chaloner Ogle, 1778-1783.

3817 Governors of Plantations.

3818 Do.

3819 Do.

3820 Do.

America & West Indies:

61 Letters from Lord Cathcart and Col. Blake-ney, &c.

Expedition to Carthagea, 1741.

Vol. 58 Canadian Expedition, 1710-1713.

Vol. 63 Canadian Expedition, 1746.

Bodleian Library, Oxford:

Ashmole MSS.

Tanner MSS.

Appendix IV

I. LETTER FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS TO HON. GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY, UNITED STATES SENATE

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Washington, January 27, 1903

SENATOR: Senate Resolution 158, "concerning the use of the books in the Congressional Library by the people of Washington," introduced by Senator Pettus and referred to your Committee, has been forwarded by you to me "for report." It is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the people of the city of Washington and others temporarily residing in said city shall have the right to the use of the books in the Congressional Library out of the Library Building: Provided, That this resolution shall not apply to such rare or valuable books as the Joint Committee on the said Library may, by general rule, reserve for such use: And provided further, That said Joint Committee shall make rules and regulations for the preservation and return of books so to be used out of the Library Building.

I am in favor of the utmost use of the books in this Library consistent with its primary duties: (1) To Congress; (2) to the various departments and scientific bureaus of the Government; (3) to the reference reader and investigator; (4) to its peculiar function as a library of record, which of all the libraries in this country is, so far as possible, to preserve a continuous and unbroken exhibit of at least the important issues of the American press.

The general disposition of the authorities of the Library is evidenced by the following statement in the Manual (p. 207), appended to my report published [1901] last year: "*Regulations.*—The purpose of the administration is the freest possible use of the books consistent with their

safety; and the widest possible use consistent with the convenience of Congress." The Library is open from 9 a. m. until 10 p. m. on every day of the week and from 2 until 10 p. m. on Sundays, and next year will be open on most legal holidays also. The use on the premises is informal and unrestricted. The facilities for it are the most ample provided by any library in the world.

Books for home use are already issued to certain classes designated by statute, and also in special cases, upon special permit, and for brief periods, to individuals requiring them for a serious need which can not be met by reference use. In particular is this done for any person in the service of the Government, or engaged in an investigation which tends to advance knowledge, or (as in the case of an author or contributor to the press) to inform the public.

The resolution goes, however, much further. It proposes that the Library shall in terms become a circulating library.

So far as this proposal is in the interest of the investigator and consistent with the convenience of Congress, its purpose can be accomplished under the existing law which empowers the Librarian "to make rules and regulations for the government of the Library," the regulation above cited, and the usage above described. It is to be remembered, however, that while the interests of an individual investigator may seem to require the issue to him of a book for home use, the interest of investigators as a whole may render it desirable that the collection be kept primarily a unit, so that the books called for on the premises may not at the time be out of reach.

Besides the investigator there is the general reader. There are books in the Library of interest to him; Prose fiction, books for the young, light biography and travel, etc.; in brief, recreative literature and belles-lettres generally. The resolution would include him and all books of this class. These are at present drawn for home use by families of Senators and Representatives, and the few other classes designated in the Revised Statutes. The resolution would make them available for home use to the general public also.

The first and apparently insuperable objection is physical. The Library building was designed for a reference library. The only issue desk is in the center of the main Reading

Room. The issue for home use of even the 30,000 volumes a year now circulated impairs somewhat the quiet and comfort of this room for the reference reader. To enlarge this issue by making the Library a lending library for the general public would be fatal to the efficiency of this room for reference use. There is no other room in the building fitted in size, plan, or location for a delivery room. There is none which could be adapted to such use without a large expenditure in alterations and the discontinuance of reference departments which can not be spared. There is, indeed, not a single room in the building not already in use for a useful purpose.

The application of the general reader would be mainly for the popular books. Of these, while they are popular, the Library has no more copies than suffice for the demand of the existing constituency privileged by statute. To attempt to supply them to the general public would be to invite a multitude of additional applications which could not be satisfied, but which would involve labor and expense in the handling and confusion to the reference use.

Should Congress be prepared to provide, at the expense of the country as a whole, additional copies of such books for the benefit of residents of the District, the money can more wisely be placed at the disposal of the Public Library of the District; because that library *is* a lending library; because it is a library primarily for the residents of the District; because it has particularly the function of supplying general literature to the general reader; and because it has in itself, and prospectively through its branches, the arrangements, equipment, facilities, and service for the circulation of books for home use.

If there are any copies of such books in the Library of Congress which are not needed for its immediate constituency or required to be preserved as copyright records, or having a claim to be preserved in a library of record, and there is no constitutional objection in the way, these might be transferred to the Public Library of the District to be by it made available to the public. There are undoubtedly a few such books, although far fewer, I believe, than has been assumed. A provision which would have enabled me to transfer them

to the District Library was in the legislative bill for the next fiscal year, but it was stricken out upon the floor of the House.

During a brief period prior to the removal of the Library to this building, residents of the District were permitted to draw books from it for home use upon a deposit as security. Doctor Spofford, under whose administration this privilege was accorded and later withdrawn, reports that the grounds upon which he accorded it were special to the then existing circumstances, and do not, in his opinion, apply at all to the present conditions. He speaks as the Librarian for thirty-two years of the Library of Congress, as the present Chief Assistant Librarian, and as a trustee of the Public Library of the District.

There is strong opinion in favor of the absolute restriction of our collections to reference use: First, on the ground already mentioned, that a book lent is out of reach of a reference reader; second, that a book lent may not be recovered; and, third, that a book lent may be lost to posterity.

I am not clear that these arguments are conclusive, nor that they need apply to all the books in our collection.

"A book lent is out of reach of the reference reader." It should not be lent if in constant demand for reference use, nor in any case subject to peremptory recall. Unlike the recreative and popular literature of interest to the general reader, however, the books of concern to one investigator are not necessarily required by other investigators at the same time. Exceptions are encyclopædic works, dictionaries, etc.; but these are by general usage reserved.

"A book lent may not be recovered." I should have no apprehension on this score. The public is prevailingly honest. Against its *negligence* the securities and penalties adopted in lending libraries are an ample safeguard. The risk of loss would be no greater than through the present issue of books to Senators and Representatives who neither give security nor can be subjected to a penalty.

"A book lent may be lost to posterity." Even if returned it may be worn out in the severe strain of home use. Undoubtedly; and if not replaced may be lost to posterity. The books which are unique, curious, of interest in them-

selves, not because of their content—the books which are literary memorials—should therefore, if lent at all, be lent only in the gravest emergency. As to these a library is as a museum; it may exhibit, but its duty is primarily to *preserve*. But the books which form and will form the major part of a collection such as ours are books whose value is in their subject-matter. Their value lies in use; chiefly, perhaps, in *present* use. It exists to-day; it may be gone to-morrow. Indeed, the books themselves, as manufactured to-day, may, even without use, in a generation become pulp. Irrespective of this contingency, there may be a question as to how far our duty to a supposititious investigator of the future should be superior to our duty to an actual investigator of to-day.

I am not, I say, clear that the arguments for absolute restriction are conclusive upon us, nor applicable to every portion of our collections. Yet they have been considered conclusive in many, indeed in most, of the great research libraries of the world. The most eminent of national libraries—the British Museum—is exclusively a library of reference. Every other national library is either exclusively or primarily such. The Astor Library in New York, and the Lenox, have always been such. The two libraries of the West most important to the investigator—the Newberry and the John Crerar, of Chicago—have deliberately been made such, although founded within a period of growing liberality in library privileges. Most of the State libraries and nearly all of the historical society libraries of this country are reference libraries, and so are various others whose purpose is the aid of serious investigation.

Such examples are not to be lightly ignored. If they are not conclusive upon us they must certainly impose upon us the obligation to proceed very slowly and very cautiously in any departure from the precedents which they have established and the judgments of scholars and administrators which they represent. These may not absolutely preclude the issue from this Library of a book required for a serious need not to be satisfied by reference use, but they do suggest that such issue should be the exception rather than the rule, and should be justified only by special considerations.

Such considerations can, however, be recognized under existing law. They require no further or special legislation. The passage of the proposed resolution would, however, as I have submitted above, tend rather to the injury than the aid of serious research in this Library, including its use by Congress; would force upon it the pretense of supplying a demand which it has not the facilities to supply, and which can be more efficiently dealt with by the Public Library of the District, and would involve confusion to the service which it is its fundamental duty to perform.

Very respectfully

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

HON. GEO. PEABODY WETMORE

Chairman, etc., United States Senate

II. LETTER FROM THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS TO HON. H. H. BINGHAM, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE LEGISLATIVE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Washington, December 8, 1906

SIR: You have asked the present rules of the Library as to issue of books for use outside of the Library building:

The Library of Congress is not a "lending" or circulating library in the ordinary sense—in the sense in which the Public Library of the District is a lending library. It is primarily a "reference library." Its efficiency as such requires that when a Member of Congress or other investigator comes to consult it he shall find its collections substantially *intact*, which he would not do if various books were liable to be out at the homes of readers. It is a *research library*, and all the great research libraries of the world are either exclusively reference libraries or circulate within narrow limits. All *national* libraries are such for the additional reason that they have a duty to preserve for the future—a complete exhibit of their country's press.

But the Library of Congress *does lend*:

(1) To the classes designated by statute *any book* whatever. (Statutory designations herewith.)

(2) To any person in the Government service *any book required by that service*. And this is interpreted very broadly.

(3) To members of the Press Galleries, and to the office of any newspaper, newspaper correspondent, or periodical in Washington.

(4) *To any person engaged in a serious investigation calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge* any book not by common usage of libraries a mere reference book, and not at the moment in use by Congress or in the Government service or by a reference reader.

Such loans do not extend to the mere general reader or ordinary student. They are for persons engaged in *research*. These persons may be in Washington or *anywhere*. If outside of Washington, they make application through the public or other chief library of the place where they reside, and the books are issued by us *to that library* for their use. This is under the system of interlibrary loan. (Expressage or postage is of course paid by the borrower.)

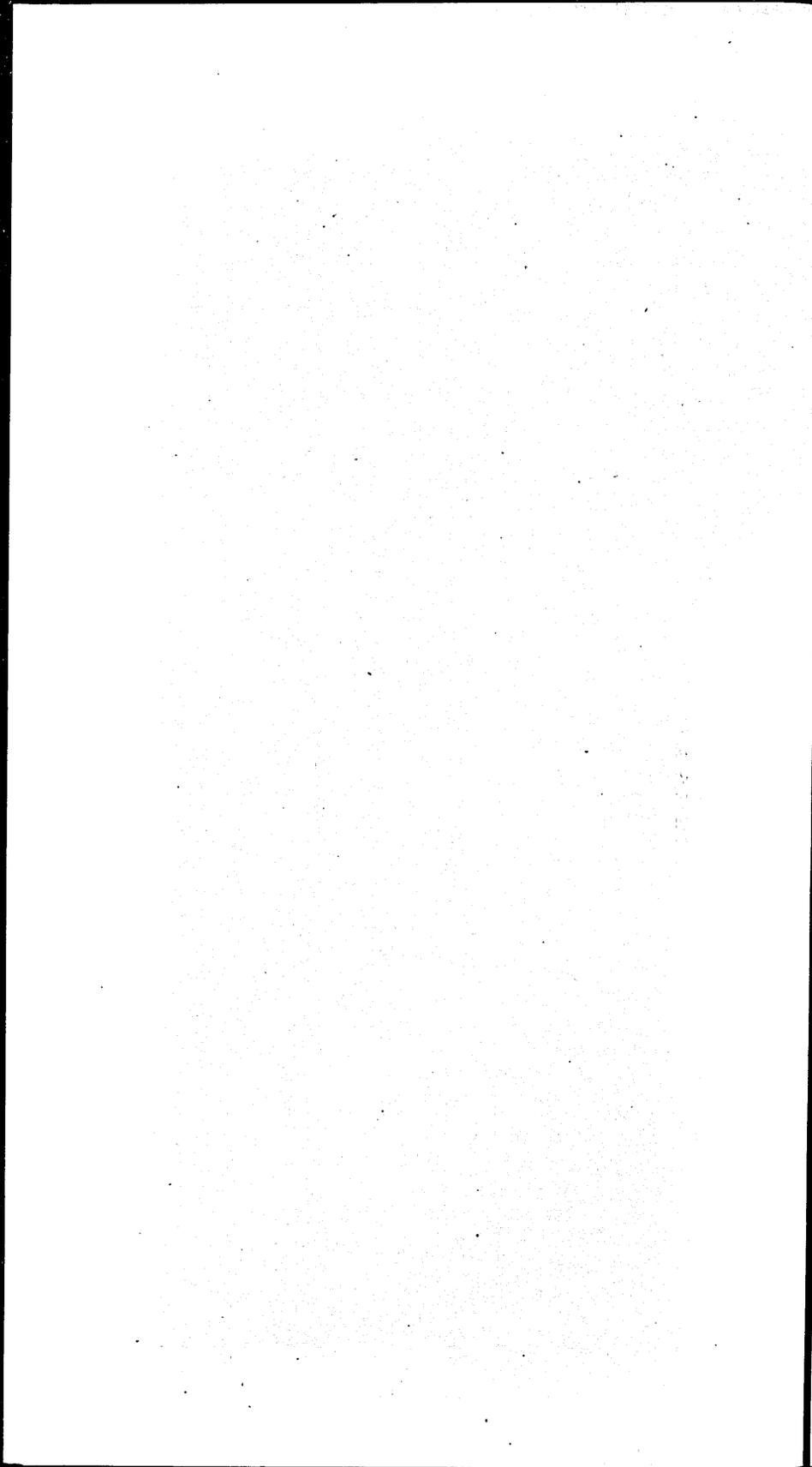
Very respectfully

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM

House of Representatives



INDEX

	Page
Abeel, James, letter book.....	136
Accessions, 1906-7.....	18-32
Documents, statistics.....	34
Law library, statistics.....	42
Manuscripts, lists of.....	144-150
Maps and charts, statistics.....	44
Noteworthy accessions, list of.....	44-45
Music, statistics.....	46
Periodicals, statistics.....	49
Printed books and pamphlets, statistics.....	18-19
Prints, statistics.....	50
Allen, E. E.....	53
American numismatic society.....	51
American revolution, orderly books.....	128
Quartermaster-general's department, letter book.....	136
Americana, Early, catalogue of.....	57
Appold, <i>Miss</i> S. M.....	53
Appropriations, 1907-8.....	8-9
Appropriations acts, 1907-8.....	99-103
Appropriations and expenditures, 1906-7 (tables).....	97
Appropriations and expenditures, 1906-1908 (tables).....	7-8, 93
Asakawa, Kan-Ichi.....	24
Description of Japanese collection.....	24-29
Babcock, <i>Mrs.</i> P. H.....	53
Babine, Alexis V.....	20
Beal, <i>Miss</i> M.....	53
Bee, <i>Gov.</i> Thomas, papers.....	136
Beer, William.....	130
Bell, John, papers.....	135
Bibliography, Division of, Publications of.....	66-67
Binding.....	54
Bingham, H. H., letter from Librarian to.....	158-159
Bishop, William Warner.....	12
Blind, Reading room for the.....	53-54
Bodleian Library, Oxford, transcripts from MSS. in, list of.....	152
Bonsal, <i>Miss</i> S. W.....	53
Botanical serials in the District of Columbia, union list.....	58
Bowring, <i>Miss</i> E. T.....	53

	Page
British Museum, transcripts from MSS. in, list of.....	150-152
Britton, <i>Mrs. H. L.</i>	129
Broad­sides, accessions.....	149-150
Buck, Dudley.....	47
Building and grounds, Report of the Superintendent of the Library.....	83-94 8
Cahoon, <i>Mrs. Anne Fisher</i>	128 8
Canal Zone, copyright protection extended to.....	114
Card Section, report of.....	60-65
Bulletins.....	65
Card numbers, ways of ascertaining.....	62
Cards, deposits received for.....	61
Cards, sale of.....	61
Cards, stock of.....	63
Depository libraries.....	63-64
Handbook of card distribution, new edition.....	65
Partial depositories.....	64-65
Proof-sheet depositories.....	64
Publications.....	65, 67
Subscribers classified.....	60
Cards, distribution of printed catalogue.....	60-65
Cards, printed, statistics.....	58
Care and maintenance.....	86-87
Catalogue Division, report of.....	54-58
Publications.....	67
Catalogue rules.....	56-57
Cataloguing and recataloguing.....	54-56
Cooperation in.....	58
Chinese collection.....	29-30
Classification.....	59-60
Colfelt, <i>Mrs. R. McM.</i>	53
Confederacy of Southern States, proposed, 1849.....	136
Confederate notes and bonds.....	137
Contents of the Library, 1906-7.....	18
Contingent expenses (table).....	97
Cooperation in cataloguing.....	58
Copyright conferences.....	17-18
Copyright legislation, proposed.....	114-116
Copyright legislation and international copyright relations.....	114-117
Copyright Office, Register of Copyrights, report of.....	105-126
Articles deposited.....	112-113
Articles deposited, 1897-1907 (tables).....	126
Bulletins, circulars and.....	108-110
Business (monthly comparison) 1906-7 (tables).....	121
Business prior to July 1, 1897.....	16-17, 112
Catalogue of title entries.....	68, 107-108
Certificates, etc.....	106

	Page
Circulars and bulletins.....	108-110
Copyright catalogue, new series.....	107-108
Current business.....	15-16
Current work.....	112
Deposits.....	106, 107
Dramatic compositions, index.....	17, 113
Entries.....	106, 111
Entries, 1897-1907 (tables).....	124
Expenditures.....	15, 105
Fees, etc.....	105, 106, 111
Fees, 1906-7 (tables).....	119, 120
Index cards.....	107
Photographs, index.....	113
Publications.....	68, 107-110
Receipts.....	15, 105, 110-111
Receipts, 1906-7 (tables).....	118
Registrations.....	106
Salaries.....	105
Statistics.....	14
Statistics, 1897-1907 (tables).....	122-125
Uncleared deposits.....	113
Copyright protection, extension to Canal Zone.....	114
Copyright treaties.....	117
Coville, F. V.....	58
Cuniberta, <i>Sister</i>	53
Currency, colonial and continental issues.....	137
Davis, Henry R.....	128
Dent, Lewis Addison.....	130
Documents Division, report of.....	34-42
Accessions, statistics.....	34
Documents, foreign.....	35-36
Documents sent to bindery (1901-1907), statistics.....	36
International exchange.....	36-40
Publications proposed.....	40-42
Dougherty, Harold T.....	13
Edrington, <i>Miss</i> E. H.....	53
English records, transcripts of.....	140-141
List of.....	150-152
Equipment, Maps and Charts Division.....	46
Mechanical.....	86
Estimates, 1908-9.....	9-10
Exchanges.....	32
Expenditures, appropriations and, 1906-7 (tables).....	97
Expenditures, appropriations and, 1906-1908 (tables).....	7-8, 93
Expenditures, fuel, lights, etc.....	86-87
Finance.....	7-10
Fisher, George P., papers of.....	128-129

	Page
Fuel, lights, etc., expenditures.....	86-87
Furniture and shelving.....	88
Gardiner, <i>Miss A. F.</i>	53
Garrison, Francis J.....	130
Gifts.....	31
Law library.....	42
Manuscripts.....	32-33, 127-131
Manuscripts, 1906-7, list of.....	144-146
Music.....	47
Prints.....	50-51
Reading room for the blind.....	53-54
Gillis, J. L.....	53
Hamilton, J. P.....	53
Hanson, <i>Rev. O.</i>	138
Hare, William B.....	53
Hitz, J.....	53
Hodge, Frederick W.....	130
Holmes, W. G.....	53
Holt, Joseph, papers.....	131-132
Holt, <i>Miss Winifred</i>	53
Hubbard, <i>Mrs. Sara A.</i>	53
Hunt, <i>Mrs. Ridgeley</i> , gift.....	31, 50-51
Huntoon, B. B.....	53
Hutcheson, David.....	53
Resignation of.....	10-12
Hyde, <i>Miss Helen</i>	51
Increase of the Library.....	18-32
Incunabula in Library of Congress.....	57-58
Index to comparative legislation.....	10
Inter-library loans.....	73-74
International copyright relations, copyright legislation and.....	114-117
International exchange, list of foreign depositories.....	37-40
Jamestown Exposition, report on exhibit.....	79-81
Japanese collection.....	24-29
Japanese government, gift from.....	50
Japanese MSS.....	139
Japanese prints.....	50
Jefferson, Thomas, letters relating to University of Virginia.....	135
Jewksbury, Everett B.....	53
Johnston, W. Dawson.....	13
Kane, Grenville.....	52
Kauffmann gift.....	31
Kelso, Robert, letter book.....	136
Korean metal type, exhibition of.....	51
Krapf, Frederick C.....	53
La Sizeranne, Maurice de.....	53

	Page
Law Library, accessions, statistics.....	42
Noteworthy accessions, list of.....	42-43
Gifts.....	42
Legislation needed.....	82
Librarians, 1802-1907.....	5
Library of Congress, Incunabula.....	57-58
Library, privileges of.....	70-78, 153-159
Lichtenstein, Joy F.....	130
Loan of books.....	72-77
McKeever, J. Lawrence.....	130
McLean, John, correspondence of.....	127-128
McLean, Marshall.....	127
McLean, Mrs. N. C.....	127
McPherson, Edward, papers of.....	134
Maddocks, Samuel.....	53
Manuscripts, repair of.....	141-142
Manuscripts, Division of, report of.....	127-143
Calendars.....	142-143
Exchanges.....	131
Gifts.....	32-33, 127-131
Gifts, 1906-7, list of.....	144-146
Publications.....	67-68, 142-143
Purchases.....	33-34, 131-138
Use.....	143
Manuscripts from Post-office department.....	139
Manuscripts from Treasury department.....	139-140
Maps and Charts, Division of, report of.....	43-46
Accessions (statistics).....	44
Noteworthy accessions, list of.....	44-45
Equipment.....	46
Merckley, Mrs. Delia Thomas.....	129
Micmac prayer book.....	137
Music, Division of, report of.....	46-49
Accessions, statistics.....	46
Contents, statistics.....	46
Current musical periodicals, index of.....	49
Gifts.....	47
Publications in preparation.....	48-49
Purchases.....	47-48
Nevlin, W. H.....	131
Newspapers, accommodations for.....	89-90
Eighteenth century, binding of.....	49-50
Officers, list of.....	5-6
Order Division, publications.....	68
Orientalia.....	29-31
Parker, D.....	54

	Page
Patterson, Miss E. L.....	54
Periodicals, Division of, report of.....	49-50
Accessions, statistics.....	49
Persons entitled to take out books.....	75-76
Pickett papers.....	139
Pinkus, J.....	54
Plumer, Gov. William, letters.....	132-133
Polk, William, papers.....	135
Post-office department, MSS. from.....	139
Post-office of the Confederate States of America, records of.....	139
Printed books and pamphlets, accessions, statistics.....	18-19
Prints, Division of, report of.....	50-53
Accessions, statistics.....	50
Exhibitions.....	52
Gifts.....	50-51
Loans.....	52
Publications.....	68
Purchases.....	51-52
Privileges of the Library.....	70-78, 153-159
Public Record office, transcripts from MSS. in, list of.....	152
Publications of the Library.....	66-68
Publications, distribution of.....	69-70
Publications in preparation, Music Division.....	48-49
Publications proposed, Division of Documents.....	40-42
Quigley, C. H.....	54
Randolph, John, of Roanoke, interleaved almanac of.....	134
Reading room, Superintendent of, appointment of.....	12
Resignation of.....	10-12
Reading room for the blind.....	53-54
Recataloguing.....	55-56
Recommendations, 1908-9.....	9-10
Rembrandt exhibit.....	52
Repair of MSS.....	141-142
Resignations.....	10-13
Rose, Mrs. Walter Malins.....	132
Sasscer, Frederick.....	130
Scratchlèy, H. P.....	129
Service.....	10-13
Shan dialect, MS. in.....	138
Shelving accommodations.....	88-93
Shoemaker gift.....	31
Smith, J. Henley, gift.....	31
Spangenberg, C. F.....	54
Spanish MSS.....	137-138
Stainsby, Henry.....	54
Stevens, D. W.....	51

Index

167

	Page
Stevens, Thaddeus, papers.....	133-134
Superintendent of the Library building and grounds, report of ...	83-94
Thomas, Joseph C., papers.....	129
Transcripts of English records.....	140-141
List of.....	150-152
Treasury department, MSS. from.....	139-140
Unexpended balances.....	94
Visitors to the Library, statistics.....	86
Wade, William.....	54
Wait, William B.....	54
Wetmore, George Peabody, letter from Librarian to.....	153-158
White, Horace.....	130
Wiley, Edwin.....	130
Williams, Max.....	52
Witherspoon, John, MSS. of.....	137
Wood blocks.....	51
Xavier Publishing Company for the Blind.....	54
Yudin, Gennadius Vasilievich, letters of.....	22-23
Yudin library.....	20-24
Zeigler, Mrs. M.....	54

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