66TH CONGRESS : : : 2D SESSION

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INFORMATION
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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

66TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT
2d Session } { No. 407

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
1919

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1919

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FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

"To the United States of America, to be Placed in the Library of Congress and Administered Therein by the Authorities Thereof."

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
APPLETON PRENTISS CLARK GRIFFIN—Chief Assistant Librarian
Allen Richards Boyd—Chief Clerk
Jessica Louise Farnum—Secretary

DIVISIONS

Reading Room—Frederick William Ashley, Superintendent; Hugh Alexander Morrison, John Graham Morrison, chief assistants
Division of Bibliography—Herman Henry Bernard Meyer, Chief
Card Division—Charles Harris Hastings, Chief
Catalogue Division—Charles Martel, Chief
Classification Division—Clarence W. Perley, Chief
Division of Documents—Henry John Harris, Chief
Legislative Reference—(Under the direction of the Law Librarian): Charles Warren Collins, jr., administrative assistant
Division of Manuscripts—Charles Moore, Acting Chief
Division of Maps and Charts—Philip Lee Phillips, Chief
Division of Music—Walter R. Whittlesey, assistant in charge
Order Division—Chief—
Division of Periodicals—William Adams Slade, Chief
Division of Prints—Richard Austin Rice, Acting Chief
Semitic Division—Israel Schapiro, in charge
Smithsonian Deposit—Paul Brockett, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution); Francis Henry Parsons, assistant in charge
Law Library—Law Librarian—

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

THORVALD SOLBERG—Register of Copyrights
ARTHUR CRISFIELD—Assistant Register of Copyrights

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Printing—John W. Childress, foreman
Binding—R. C. Lohmeyer, foreman

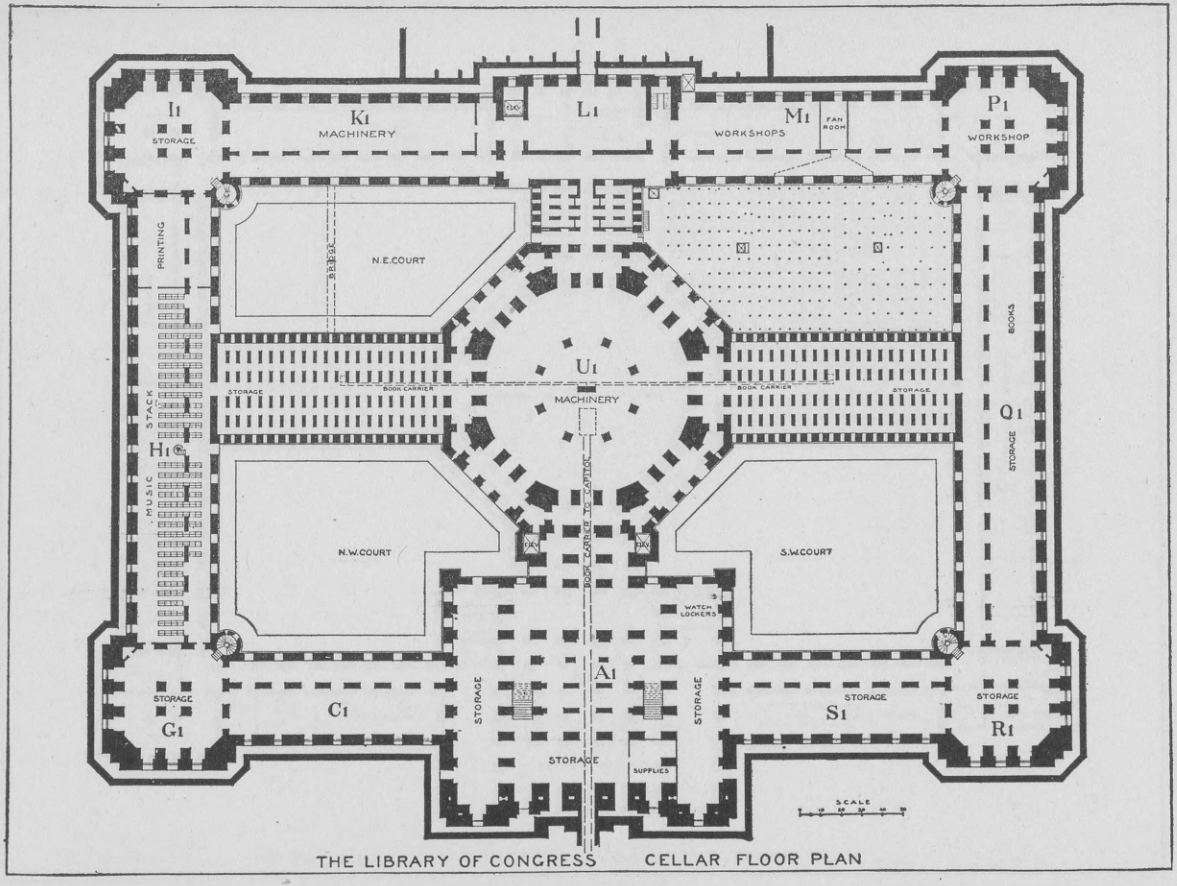
LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

FRANK LLOYD AVERILL—Superintendent
Wade H. Rabbitt—Chief Clerk
Charles E. Ray—Chief Engineer
Damon Warren Harding—Electrician
John G. Deitrick—Captain of the watch

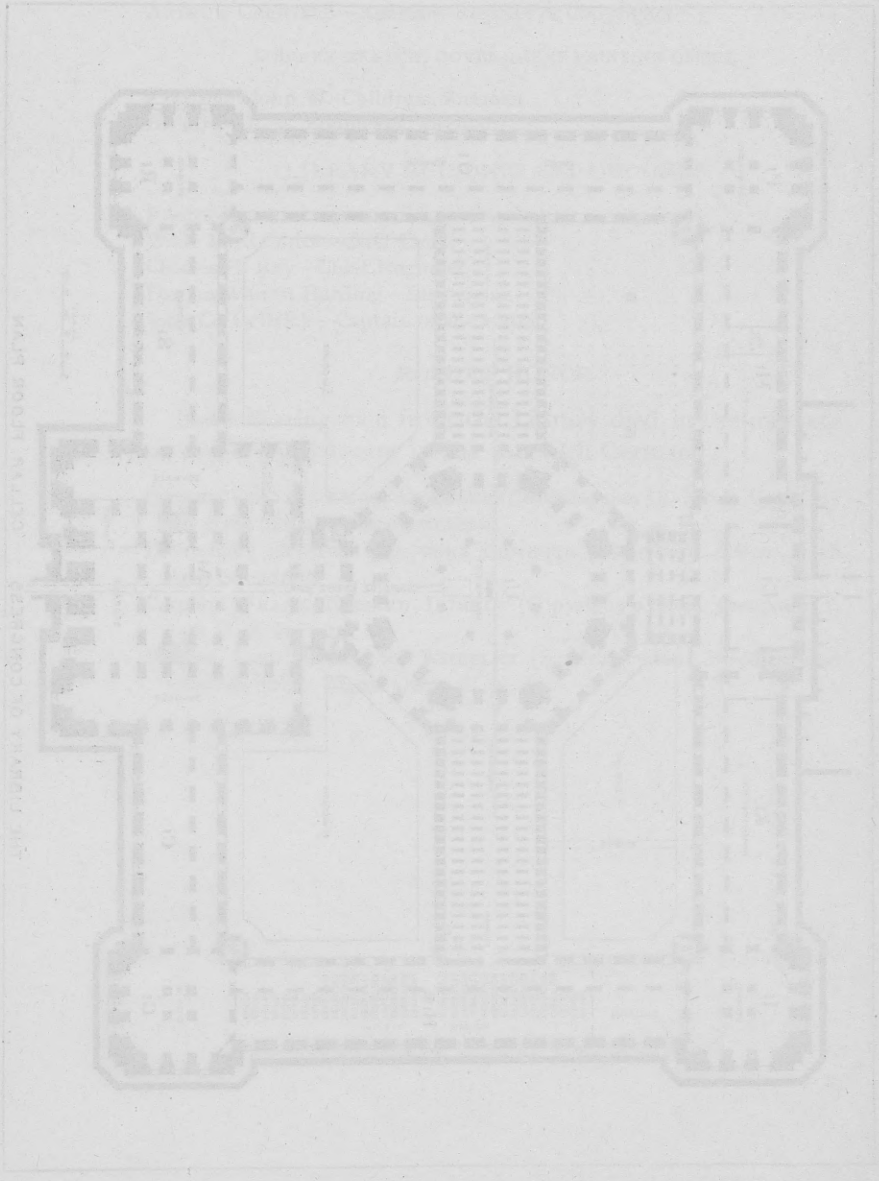
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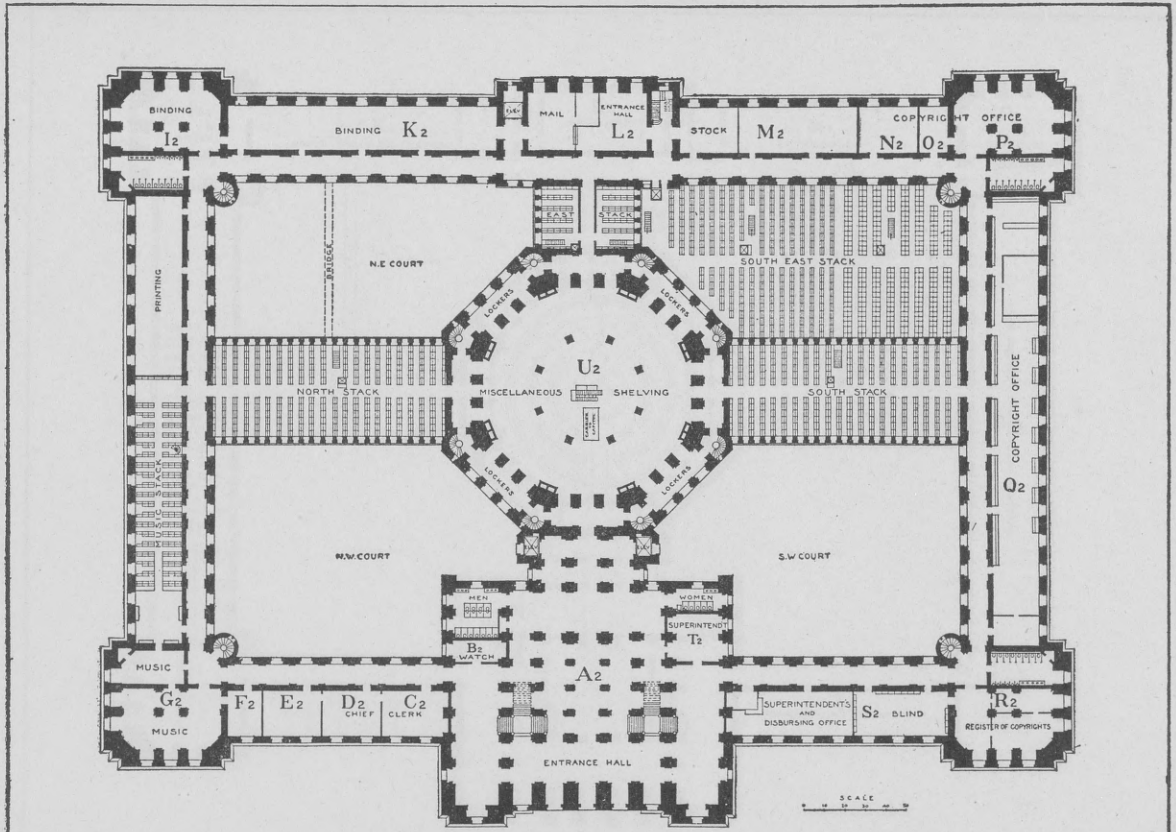
The following men from the Library died in the military service of the country in the war with Germany:

Corporal CHARLES EDWIN CHAMBERS (Smithsonian Division), Company C., 312th Machine Gun Battalion
Lieutenant EDWARD THEODORE COMEGYS (Copyright Office), 11th Aero Squadron
Corporal FRANK EDWARD DUNKIN (Copyright Office) Company I, 54th U. S. Infantry
Private JOHN WOODBURY WHEELER (Superintendent Building and Grounds force), Signal Corps, U. S. A.

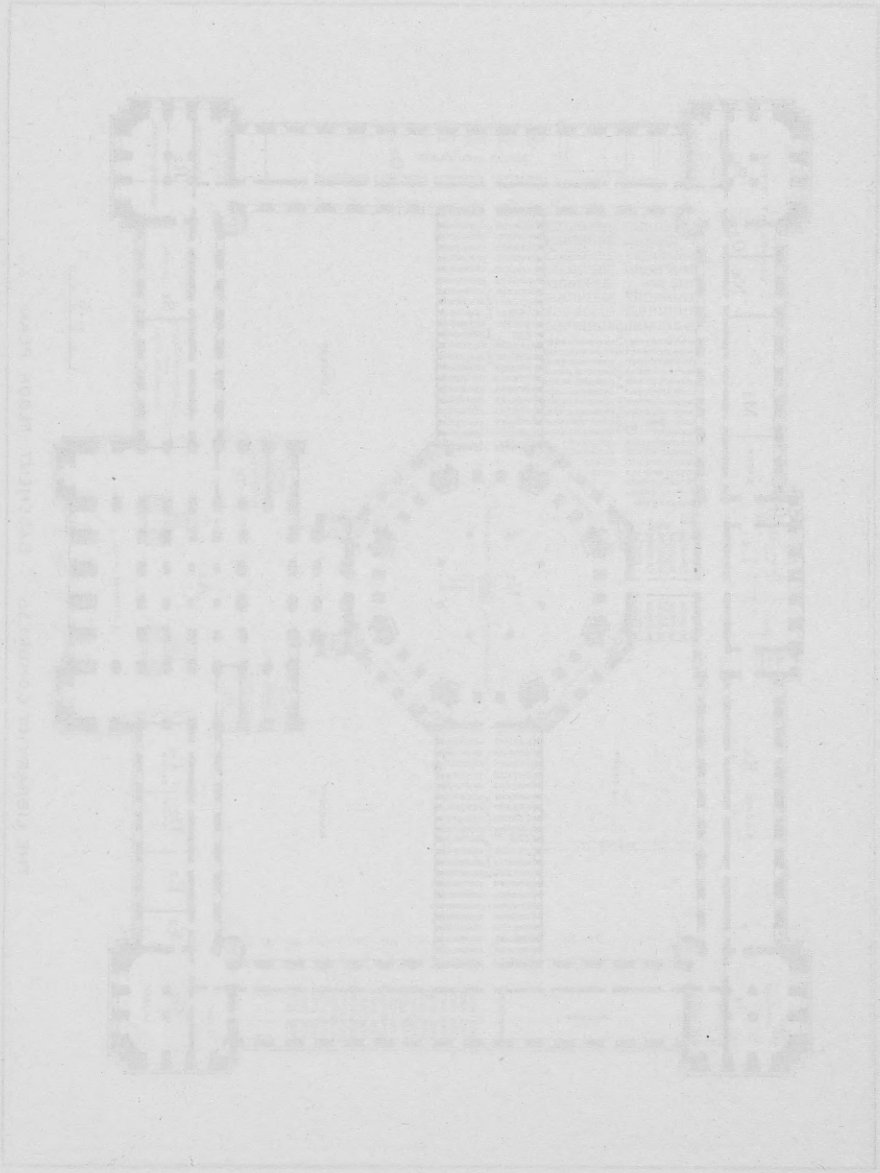


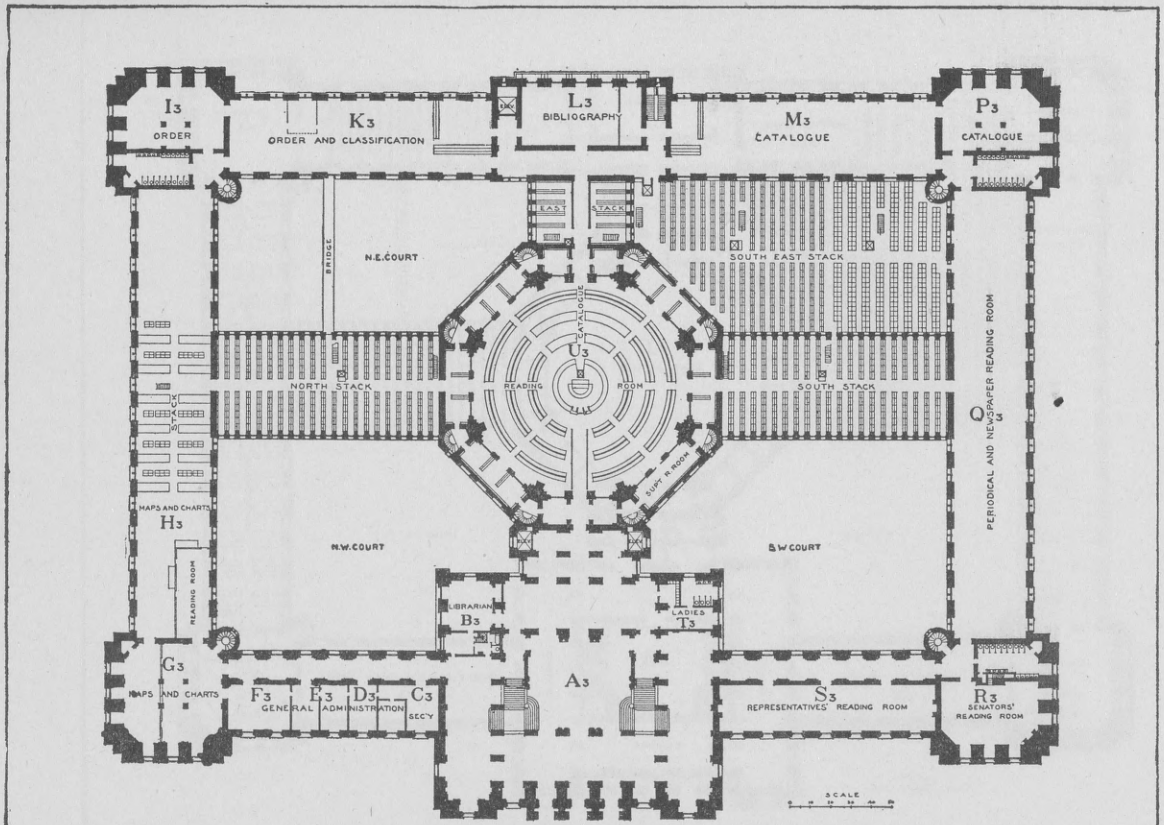
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CELLAR FLOOR PLAN



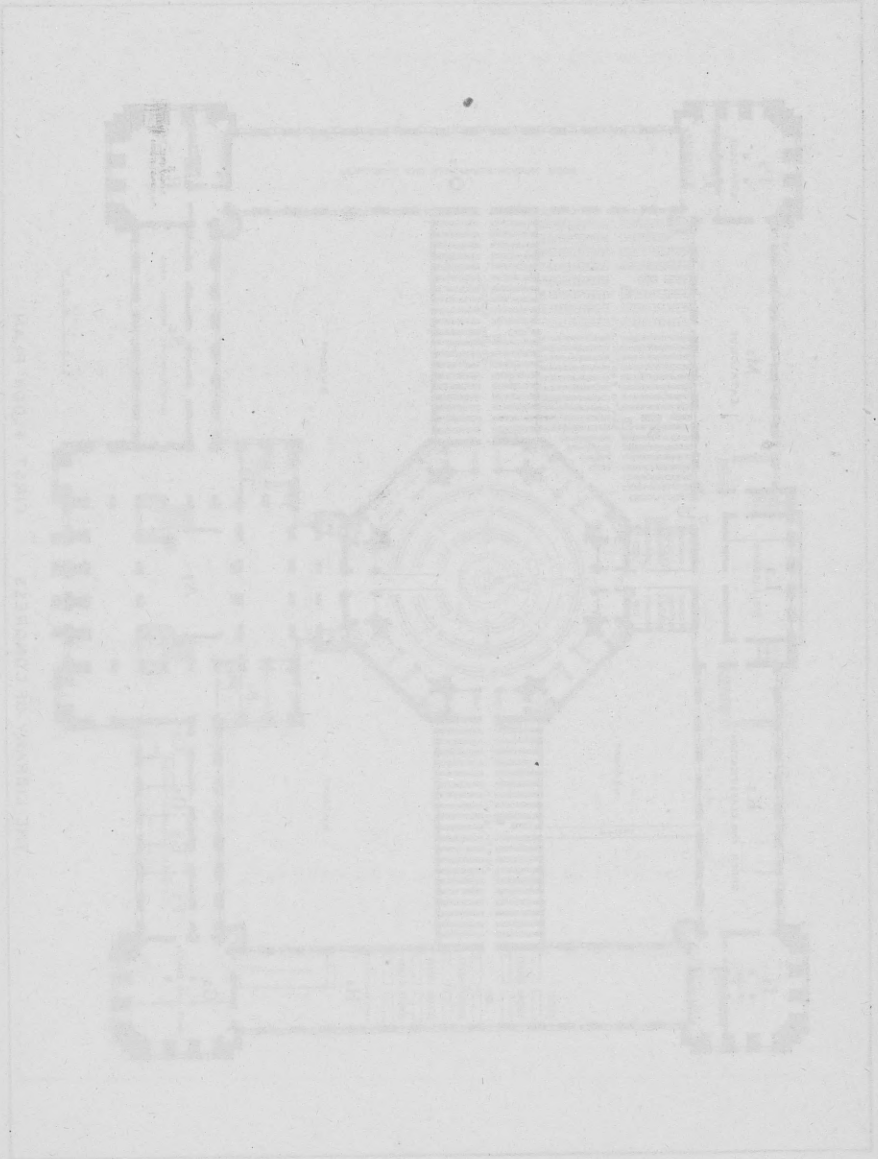


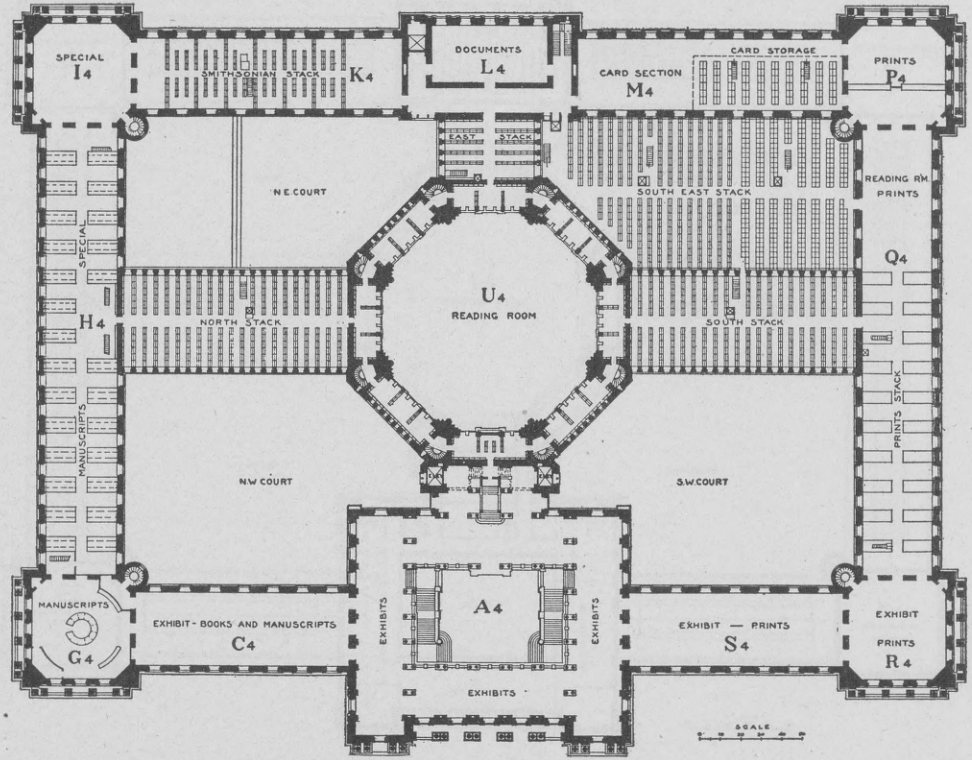
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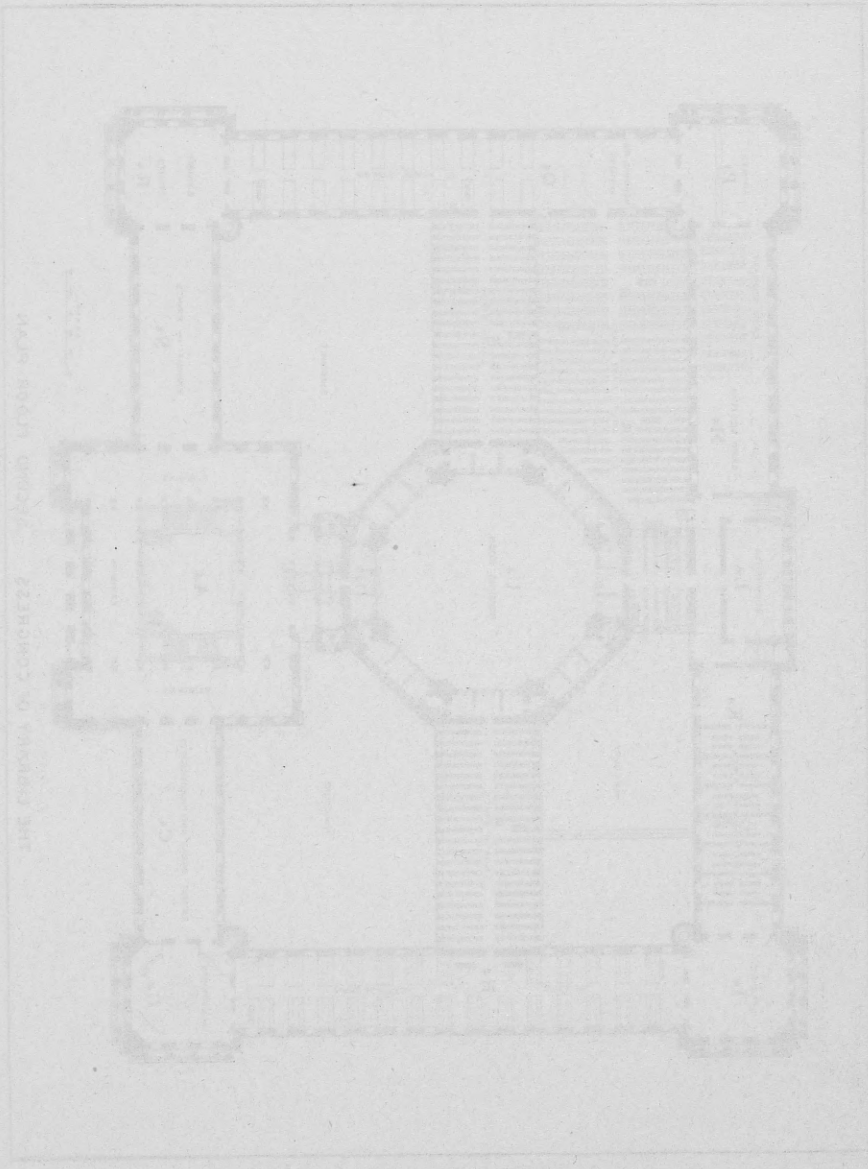


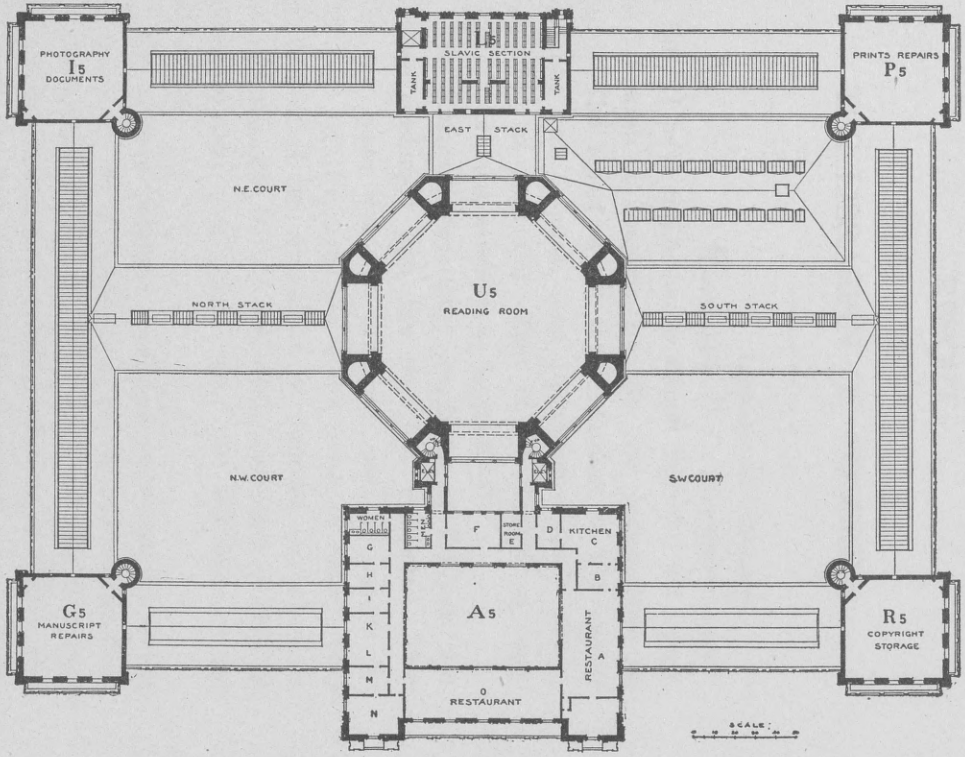
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIRST FLOOR PLAN



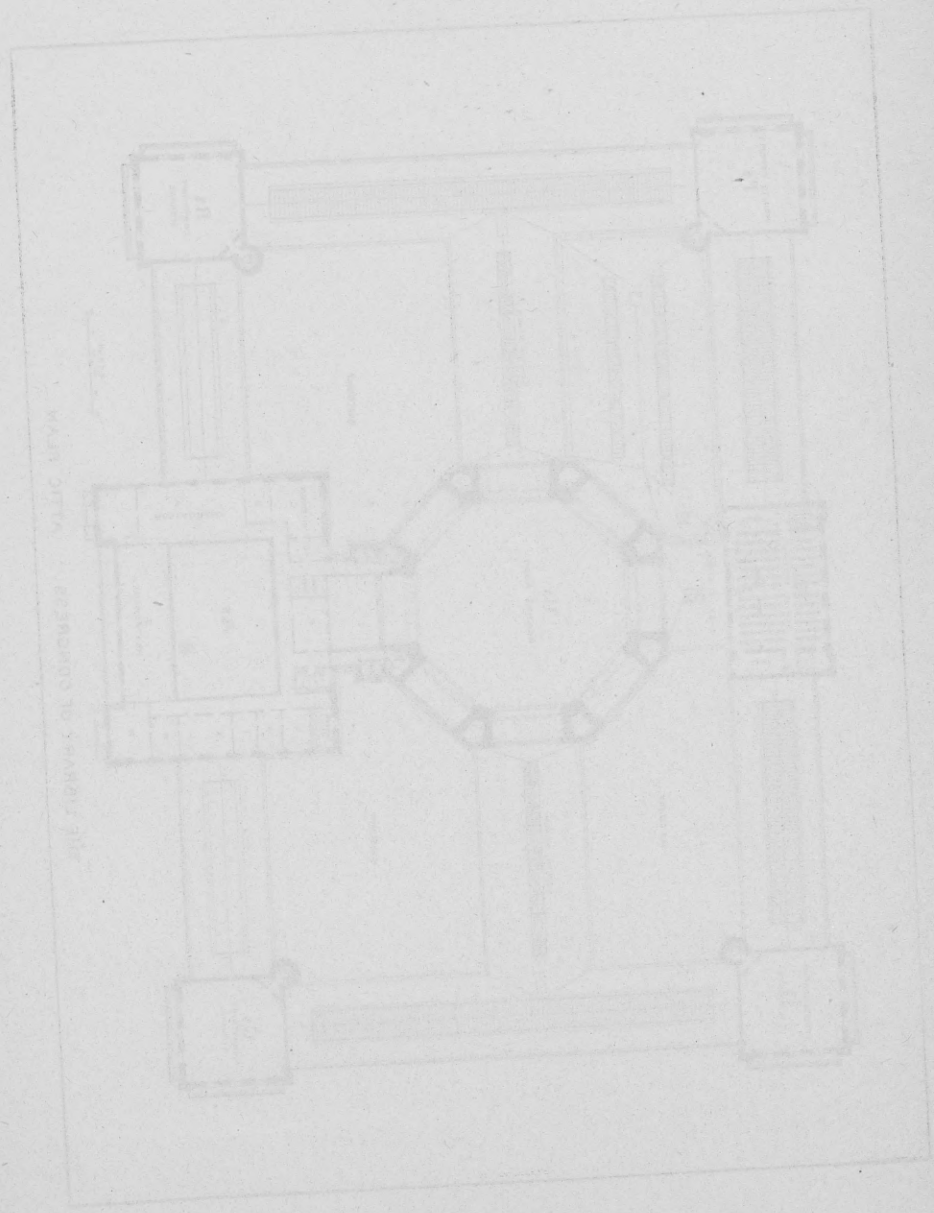


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SECOND FLOOR PLAN





THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ATTIC PLAN.



REPORT

OF

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 1, 1919

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report, as Librarian of Congress, for the year ending June 30, 1919. The report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds (and Disbursing Officer) follows, beginning at page 169. That of the Register of Copyrights is, as usual, attached as Appendix II.

The abnormal (war-time) conditions of the year preceding continued into the one just concluded. They did not cease with the armistice, nor, as regards the Library, with the signature of the Treaty of Peace. They have affected the acquisition of material, the character of the demands for it, and every operation of internal administration conditioned upon the efficiency of the personnel.

The area of purchase continued restricted—in certain countries by the blockade, in all by the relative inactivity of the book trade, except for an occasional sale of rarities, of interest rather to a collector than to a library such as ours. On the other hand the war itself was producing a literature toward which we had a special obligation, though the volume of the material was so prodigious, and the means of acquiring it so imperfect, as to render the measure of this obligation dubious and the fulfillment

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of it uncertain. The demands for service, diminished from certain directions, intensified in others. Yet the depletion of the staff [for example, in the Reading Rooms, see *infra*] continued, with all the impairments of efficiency involved in the loss of experienced workers, and the general restlessness inevitable upon frequent changes of personnel.

That in spite of all these embarrassments the routine has been maintained, and both an intake and an output so little below the normal, is highly creditable to the loyalty and the efficiency of the veteran employees who "stood by."

And they have not been content merely to maintain the routine. They have, in addition, enabled the Library to play an active and appropriate part in the general war effort of the United States. That effort consisted not merely in the development of the fighting forces, and the training of these in the technique of war, but in unprecedented measures for the education, improvement, and welfare of the individuals among them. The technique required by novel conditions, appliances, and methods involved in this training the application of nearly all the modern arts and sciences; and the education, improvement, and welfare included every aid to a superior knowledge, understanding, and physical and moral well-being.

Books were of course essential; and not merely books supplied at random, but libraries systematically organized, and an expert library service. At the invitation of the Government, the American Library Association undertook to assure these, and it has done so. In two appeals to the public—the first, in the Autumn of 1917; the second (jointly with six other "welfare" organizations) in the Autumn of 1918—it raised two funds,

applicable to books, buildings, transportation service, and other expenses. The first totaled over $1,700,000; its share of the second, about $3,500,000; or an aggregate of over five million dollars. Through other appeals it secured the gift of some five million books, of which a large percentage proved useful for certain of the needs. It erected library buildings in all of the large training camps (over 40 in number), stocked them with books, and provided for them an expert service recruited chiefly from its own ranks. It has carried the books, and in varying degrees the service, into hundreds of smaller posts; has assured them to our vessels of war and transports, and has followed with them every American unit operating overseas—even in Russia and Siberia. For the Expeditionary Forces in France alone, it has shipped abroad over two million books and as many magazines, has maintained in Paris a headquarters from which the distribution of these was controlled, and during the past year (when the armistice had produced conditions which greatly intensified the need of such aids to morale) it has developed in France a considerable establishment in the field akin to that in the home camps. The Paris Headquarters itself included a reference and lending library typical of American library methods, which has not merely rendered a service to the Americans who have used it, but so impressed the French public that it will have exerted an international influence upon their own library system. This central collection is likely to remain in Paris for a permanent service.

To the educational project initiated by the Army Educational Commission during the Winter of 1918–19, and in active operation until June 1919, the Association furnished its appropriate aid in reference collections placed with the various posts which were the centers of instruction,

and at the [fourteen] French universities where members of the A. E. F. pursued special studies. At the A. E. F. University at Beaune—with its 6,000 students and a faculty of 600 teachers—it established and maintained a reference library of nearly 30,000 volumes, with a professional staff capable of rendering the service customary in an academic library at home. This library at Beaune, occupying three buildings, with seats for 1,500 readers, was perhaps the most notable feature of this most notable effort to maintain the morale of the troops pending demobilization, to furnish them useful occupation, and to improve them for the vocations they were about to resume.

In addition to the collections thus organized, the Association issued by mail thousands of volumes of a like character (books for serious study) in response to individual requests.

These operations were novel in war, and the conduct of them exclusively by a professional organization of libraries and librarians (for such is the American Library Association) was unique in this war. The duty to them of the Library of Congress—both as a governmental library and as the national head of our library system—was apparent from the outset. In October 1917, it became the General Headquarters for the work, and I myself, as Librarian of Congress, the General Director of it. In addition, every appropriate resource of the Library, bibliographic and otherwise, that could legally be applied was freely accorded, together with, of course, the volunteer aid of numerous members of the staff.

This aid, like my own, could be arranged for without undue neglect of the routine of the Library itself, the exceptional cases of a few employees whose entire time was required for the War Service being provided for by a transfer to the War Service Roll. The needs overseas

required my own presence in England and France for the eight months beginning in January 1919; but the needs of the Library itself (in the acquisition of material) would have rendered such a trip, with a somewhat prolonged sojourn, desirable in its own interest.

The War Service is only now concluding, but there will be an aftermath. The experience which our country has had of an organization for war service must not lapse with the emergency which called it forth. In numerous ways—industrial, economic, educational, "welfare"—it should be equally applicable to a service of peace. And the parts which books have played in it will especially be thus applicable. Their aid to military efficiency has been so convincing that adequate libraries, with a professional personnel—libraries not merely as heretofore—at the military and naval academies for the benefit of officers, but available throughout the active service—will hereafter form part of the regular military and naval establishments. Toward the equipment of these the American Library Association has offered the choice of any residue of material remaining from its war service. But in addition, it sees an opportunity for a further service to the civilian efforts that are certain to continue under the momentum already acquired. Whatever the relation it undertakes to these, any aid that the Library of Congress can appropriately render should be as freely available as it has been during the emergency itself.

As regards its internal administration the pressing needs of the Library are:

1. A fundamental readjustment of the salary schedule, to adapt it to the present cost of living.

2. A (few) additional positions to perfect the organization.

3. Additional equipment for the accommodation of material in certain divisions, particularly the Map and Music.

4. A bookstack in the Northeast courtyard.

The need of this stack has been indicated in the estimates of the Superintendent of the Building during the past two years, which included an item (merely $1,500) for the preparation of the requisite plans. The item was not allowed. During the interim the need has of course become the more pressing with the additional growth of the collections. Two years more of this growth without relief will create a situation seriously embarrassing.

Accordingly the Superintendent is providing in his present estimates for the sum necessary for the actual construction of the stack. In the submission of this estimate, the exact details as to the condition of the shelves will of course be made evident to the committee.

SERVICE

In the continued absence of Dr. Hunt, still retained in the emergency service of the State Department, Mr. Charles Moore has for the greater part of the year served as Acting Chief of the Division of Manuscripts.

Since the close of the fiscal year there have been two resignations of Chiefs of Division: one was of Mr. Theodore W. Koch, Chief of the Order Division (since October 13, 1916), who on September 1st left us to take the librarianship of Northwestern University; the other was of Mr. James D. Thompson who (also in September) resigned as Law Librarian and head of the Legislative Reference Service.

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 preceding fiscal year and the year now current. Included also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds, expended by the Superintendent.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations 1918	Appropriations 1919	Expenditures 1919	Appropriations 1920
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries—				
General service	$272,860.00	$276,460.00	*$271,689.67	$279,360.00
Special service	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,983.31	2,000.00
Sunday service	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,975.25	10,000.00
Distribution of card indexes	[a] 48,136.57	[a] 50,210.02	[a]*49,450.12	49,400.00
Legislative reference	[l] 27,000.00	30,000.00	*29,437.67	45,000.00
Carrier service	960.00	960.00	*570.83	960.00
Copyright Office	104,740.00	104,740.00	[f]*103,598.50	104,740.00
Increase of Library	[g] 98,000.00	[g] 98,000.00	[e] 98,000.00	[g] 98,000.00
Contingent expenses	[b] 7,312.52	[b] 8,685.09	[k] 7,978.90	7,300.00
Total Library and Copyright Office	571,009.09	581,055.11	572,684.25	596,760.00
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service	86,005.00	88,065.00	[k]**85,398.39	89,065.00
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous	18,100.00	18,500.00	[k] 18,468.56	16,000.00
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous (1917 and 1918)	[h] 14,900.00	.....	.....	.....
Furniture and shelving	10,000.00	12,000.00	[k] 11,977.95	12,000.00
Refitting old boiler room and coal vaults	.....	3,000.00	2,494.27	.....
Extension of steel stack	.....	10,000.00	[k] 9,991.22	10,000.00
Total building and grounds	129,005.00	131,565.00	128,330.39	127,065.00
Grand total	700,014.09	712,620.11	701,014.64	723,825.00
Printing and binding (allotment, not appropriation)	[c] 200,529.89	[c] 200,500.47	200,221.76	200,000.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account)	[d] 827.65	[d] 842.65	[m] 613.55	[d] 1,029.10

[a] Appropriation 1918 includes credits $1,236.57 on account of sales of card indexes to Government institutions.

Appropriation 1919 includes $814.12 credits on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and $353.65 yet to be credited. Includes also a deficiency appropriation of $2,142.25 approved July 11, 1919. Expenditures 1919 ($49,450.12 including outstanding indebtedness) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury $70,984.73.

[b] Appropriation 1918 includes $9.04 on account of sales of photo-duplications to Government institutions; credit of $3.48 by return of photostat spools. Appropriation 1919 includes credits of $1.00 on account of sales of photo-duplications to Government institutions; and $12.72 yet to be credited. Includes also a deficiency appropriation approved July 11, 1919, $1,371.37.

[c] Allotment 1918 includes credits $529.89 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions. Allotment 1919 includes credits of $348.91 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and $151.56 yet to be credited.

[d] Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of $800.

[e] Any unexpended balance of purchase of books will be available for the succeeding year.

[f] Offset by fees covered into the Treasury ($113,118.00).

[g] Exclusive of $2,000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

[h] Made available in fiscal year 1917 upon passage of legislative act for the fiscal year 1918.

[k] Including outstanding indebtedness.

[l] Including $2,000 urgent deficiency appropriation approved March 28, 1918.

[m] Including outstanding indebtedness of $279.65.

* Does not include "Increase of Compensation" $45,349.61.

** Does not include "Increase of Compensation" $13,415.98.

The appropriations for 1918-19 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries—General administration: The following salaries were increased: 1 stenographer and typewriter from $840 to $900; messenger to Chief Assistant Librarian from $540 to $600.

Reading Room: The following additional positions: 2 assistants $840 each; the following salaries were increased, 2 assistants from $960 to $1,200, 3 assistants from $960 to $1,000, 1 telephone operator from $660 to $720.

Smithsonian deposit: The following salary was increased: 1 messenger $780 to assistant at $840.

Law Library: The following salary was increased: junior messenger from $420 to assistant $600.

Semitic and Oriental Literature: 1 additional assistant, $900.

Legislative Reference: Appropriation increased from $25,000 to $30,000. The following added: Provided, That no person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding $3,000 per annum.

The appropriations for 1919–20 include the following changes and additional provisions:

Document Division: The following additional positions: 2 translators at $1,200 each.

Congressional Reference Library: The following salary was increased: Custodian from $1,500 to $2,000.

Legislative Reference: Appropriation increased from $30,000 to $45,000.

Card Indexes: Appropriation increased from $46,900 to $49,400.

Library Building and Grounds: The following additional position: 1 lieutenant of watch $1,000.

Fuel, lights, repairs, etc.: The item made to include the following: "including new auto delivery wagon, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care,

and maintenance of said building and grounds, including $1,000 for repairs to roof, $16,000". Decreased from $18,500 to $16,000.

Library estimates 1919–20: The following positions asked for in the estimates for 1919–20 were not granted:

Law Library: 1 Stenographer and typewriter	$1,200
Semitic: 1 Assistant	1,000

Increases of salary not granted:

In accordance with a request as expressed in a letter dated October 9, 1918, from the Secretary of the Treasury no increases in statutory salaries were submitted with the estimates. Subsequently, under date of November 8, 1918, the following recommendations for such increases were submitted to the Congress by separate letter for its consideration:

All positions (42) at $420 to $580 (inclusive) to be increased to	$600
All positions (30) at $600 and $720 to be increased to	780
All positions (74) at $780 to $860 (inclusive) to be increased to	900
All positions (7) at $900 and $920 to be increased to	1,000
Certain positions (45) at $960 to be increased to	1,000
Certain positions (14) at $960 (Catalogue division) to be increased to	1,200
All positions (32) at $1,000 to $1,100 (inclusive) to be increased to	1,200
All positions (41) at $1,200 to be increased to	1,400
All positions (19) at $1,400 to be increased to	1,500
Certain positions (11) at $1,500 to be increased to	1,600
Certain positions (14) at $1,500, to be increased to	1,800
All positions (10) at $1,600 to be increased to	1,800
Certain positions (11) at $1,800 to be increased to	2,000
Certain positions (4) at $2,000 to be increased to	2,200
Certain positions (3) at $2,000 to be increased to	2,500

A total increase of $50,600.

These increases were not granted but under Section 7 of the Legislative Act approved March 1, 1919, extra compensation to the amount of $240 per annum was allowed, with certain exceptions, for all positions at $2,500 per annum and less in the Government service.

Increase of Library of Congress (purchase of books): $100,000 recommended; $90,000 granted.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

COPYRIGHT: *Statistics*

The report of the Register of Copyrights appears in full as Appendix II, and is also separately printed by the Copyright Office.

The principal statistics of the business done during the year are as follows:

Fees received and applied	Fiscal year 1918–19
Registrations ($1), including certificates	$107,560.00
Registrations (50 cents), photographs, no certificates	1,768.50
Registrations (50 cents), renewals	953.00
For copies of record	680.50
For assignments and copies of same	1,802.00
For notices of user	177.50
For indexing transfers of proprietorship	41.50
For searches	135.00
Total	113,118.00
Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates)	188,409
Total number of registrations	113,003
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above	126,242
Total communications sent out (including letters written)	129,175

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 comparison following:

COPYRIGHT OFFICE: *Receipts and expenses*

RECEIPTS		
Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1918–19, as above		$113,118.00
EXPENSES		
Salaries, as stated	$103,598.50	
Stationery and sundries	1,001.89	
		104,600.39
Net cash earnings		8,517.61

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 articles deposited, property to the value of many thousands of dollars. During the past fiscal year 188,409 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

Current copyright business

On the 10th day of July, 1919, 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 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 including June 30 had been passed upon and refunds made.

The total unfinished business for the full 22 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1919, amounts to but $2,166.95 against a total completed business for the same period of $1,979,323.95.

At the close of business on July 10, 1919, the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 30 had all been recorded, as well as a large part of the publications received since that date.

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries, which since the transfer of its publication from the Treasury Department to the Library of Congress has been issued in four separate parts, was continued in five annual volumes properly indexed.

During the past 22 years the business done by the Office was as follows:

Total number of entries	2,382,710
Total number of articles deposited	4,212,942
Total amount of fees received and applied	$1,979,323.95
Total expenditure for service	$1,720,023.03
Net receipts above expenses for service	$259,300.92

During the 49 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 3,263,566.

Elimination of copyright deposits

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright act of 1909, 15,189 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year; 4,598 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 17,876 articles have been returned to copyright claimants, including 8,141 books, 1,060 prints, 2,100 periodicals, and 6,567 motion picture films.

In addition, 1,672 volumes of American poetry and plays have been forwarded through the Order Division to Brown University, and 1,342 volumes have been transferred into the Library War Service collection, 3,014 to be added to 19,787 making the total number of volumes transferred 22,801.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY: PRINTED MATERIAL *

(From the report of the Chief of the Order Division, Mr. Koch)

Contents of the Library June 30, 1918, and June 30, 1919

Adopting the count of printed books and pamphlets made in June, 1902, as 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		
	1918	1919	Gain
Books	2,614,523	2,710,556	96,033
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible)			
Maps and charts (pieces)	160,090	163,484	3,394
Music (volumes and pieces)	822,009	848,292	26,283
Prints (pieces)	402,291	409,029	6,738

Description	Net Accessions	
	1918	1919
Printed books and pamphlets	76,601	96,033
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible)	.....	.....
Maps and charts (volumes and pieces)	2,913	3,394
Music (volumes and pieces)	24,888	26,283
Prints (pieces)	4,346	6,738

* For Manuscripts, Maps, Music, and Prints, see under those headings *infra*.

ACCESSIONS: *Books and pamphlets, by sources*

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

How acquired	1918	1919
By purchase	15,993	33,304
By gift	9,212	9,182
By transfer from United States Government libraries	3,809	2,097
From the Public Printer by virtue of law	6,146	7,584
From the American Printing House for the Blind	12	2
By international exchange (from foreign governments)	7,435	7,832
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches	3,059	3,927
Gifts from State governments	13,323	12,638
Gifts from local governments	1,453	2,355
Gifts from corporations and associations	485	598
By copyright	[a]13,713	[b]12,509
By Smithsonian	1,923	1,219
By exchange (piece for piece)	.....	.....
By priced exchange	.....	.....
Library of Congress publications (specially bound)	[c] 204	82
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding books and periodicals previously uncounted or uncounted in their present form	6,675	7,225
Total added—books, pamphlets, and piece	83,442	100,554
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidation in binding	5,168	4,171
By transfer to camp libraries from reserve storage	1,051	.....
Duplicates sent in exchange	.....	750
Duplicates sent to camp libraries	622	.....
	6,841	4,920
Net accessions	76,601	95,634

[a] This includes 664 volumes added to the reserve collections.
[b] This includes 231 volumes added to the reserve collections.
[c] This includes special binding for Order Division.

GIFTS: The gifts from unofficial sources aggregated 9,182 volumes and pamphlets.

Mrs. William Dwight Chandler, of Washington, presented a copy of Erasmus, "Adagiorum chiliades quatuor," Basle, 1523.

Mr. Alfred Fowler, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Bookplate Society, presented G. H. Viner's "Descriptive catalogue of the bookplates designed and etched by George W. Eve," Kansas City, 1916.

Mr. William Vail Kellen, of Boston, added to his collection of early laws already in the Library, "Acts of Parliament, 1544."

Dr. Daniel W. Nead, of Reading, Pennsylvania, presented a copy of Fabius Columna, "Phytobasanos," Naples, 1592, the first book of Botany with illustrations engraved on copper; Culpepper's translation of Veslingus' "The Anatomy of the Body of man," London, 1677, and Scultetus, "Cheiroplotheke," The Hague, 1656.

Walter Scott, of New York City, presented an excellent copy of the first edition of the Louvain Latin Bible, 1547. This edition was sanctioned by the Theological Faculty of Louvain, protected by imperial privilege, and (together with the second Louvain revision) practically accepted as the authorized edition until the publication of the Sixtine Bible of 1590.

Henry Yates Thompson, of London, presented the "Illustrations from one hundred manuscripts in the Library of Henry Yates Thompson," 7th and last volume.

American importing publishers gave 92 imported books including 61 from the John Lane company, 24 from the F. A. Stokes company, 4 from Funk & Wagnalls company, and 3 from Longmans, Green and company.

Five incunabula have been added to the Library:

PURCHASES: *Incunabula*

Sancius de Arevalo, Rodericus. [Speculum Vitae Humanae] *Begin.* fol. 1, *recto*. Ad sanctissimū et beatissimum dominū dominū Paulum secundum pontificē maximū. liber incipit dictus Speculū

humane uite . . . editus a Rodorico Zamorēsi et postea Calagaritano hispano. (*At end*) P. Cesaris & J. Stol. Paris, 1473. Hain 13938; Proctor 7888.

Das andāchtig zeytglōcklein des lebēs vñ leydens Christi nach den xxiiii stundē aussgeteylt. (*At end*) Gedruckt zu Ulm von Cunrad Dinckmut anno 1493. Hain 16280. Proctor 2575. Panzer, p. 200 no. 350.

Savanarola, Girolamo. Epistola a Contessa della Mirandola. F. 1 a (woodcut) Copia duna epistola la quale manda el uenerabile frate Hieronymo da Ferrara . . . a Madonna Magdalena Contessa della Mirandola, la quale uoleua intrare in monasterio. (Firenze, B. di Libri, c. 1495) Hain 14465. Copinger 4ff. Audin 107. Proctor 6301. Type 5.

Boethius. Epitome (J. Fabri Stapulensis) in libros arithmeticos divi S. Boetii. [1496]

Baptista, Mantuanus. Aureū contra impudicē scribentes opusculū familiariter explicatū. Paris, D. Roce [1499?] Pellechet 1794; not in Hain or Proctor.

Americana:

In the field of Americana the following titles may be mentioned:

Burroughs, Peleg. An oration: with some observations, etc. Pronounced at the Congregational meeting-house, in Tiverton, on the 22nd day of February, A. D., 1800, at the funeral ceremony on the death of General George Washington. Newport: Printed by Henry Barber, 1800.

Davies, Samuel. Religion and patriotism, the constituents of a good soldier. A sermon preached to Captain Overton's Independent company of volunteers, raised in Hanover County, Virginia, August 17, 1755. Philadelphia, Printed: London, reprinted for J. Buckland, J. Ward and T. Field, 1756.

Decalves, Alonso. *pseud.* Travels to the westward . . . 3d Dover ed. [Dover, N. H.] Printed at the Sun-office, for J. Asplund [1797?]

Dickinson, John. A reply to a piece called The speech of Joseph Galloway, esquire. Philadelphia. Printed and sold by William Bradford, at his book-store, in Market-street, adjoining the London coffee-house, 1764.

An enquiry into the origin of the Cherokees, in a letter to a member of Parliament. Oxford. Printed for J. Fletcher, 1762.

Hancock, John. An oration; delivered March 5, 1774, to commemorate the bloody tragedy of the fifth of March 1770. Boston, Edes & Gill, 1774.

Howe, John. Journal kept by Mr. John Howe, while he was a British spy, during the revolutionary war. . . Concord, N. H., L. Roby, printer, 1827.

An impartial history of the war in America between Great Britain and her colonies. . . London, R. Faulder, 1780.

The liberty and property of British subjects asserted: in a letter from an assembly-man in Carolina, to his friend in London . . . London, Printed for J. Roberts, 1726.

Seaver, James E. A narrative of the life of Mrs. M. Jemison who was taken by the Indians, in the year 1755 . . . Carefully taken from her own words, Nov. 29th, 1823. To which is added an appendix . . . Canandaigua: J. D. Bemis and co., 1824.

Warren, Joseph. An oration delivered March 5th, 1772. At the request of the inhabitants of the town of Boston; to commemorate the bloody tragedy of the 5th of March, 1770. Boston: Printed by Edes and Gill, by order of the town of Boston, 1772.

Wheeler, Alfred. Land titles in San Francisco, and the laws affecting the same, with a synopsis of all grants and sales of land within the limits claimed by the city. San Francisco, Alta California steam printing establishment, 1852.

PURCHASES: *Aeronautics*

In aeronautics, the following noteworthy titles were added:

Castelli, Carlo. Il viaggio aereo dell' illustre cavalier milanese Don Paolo Andreani esposto . . . in una lettera diretta al Sig. Faujas de Saint Fond. Milano, Per li fratelli Pirola [1785?]

Dupuis-Delcourt, Jules François, Essai sur la navigation dans l'air . . . Paris, Delaunay, 1830.

This copy contains contemporary manuscript additions, possibly by the author.

—— Nouveau manuel complet d'aérostation; ou, Guide pour servir, à l'histoire et à la pratique des ballons. Paris, a la Librairie encyclopédique de Roret, 1850.

An important work. The plates are very curious.

Historia de los aeronautas y de los globos aereostáticos, Acompaña esta historia una descripcion detallada de la ascencion que hizo M. Arban en la tarde del dia 19 de setiembre de este año, en union el intrépido catalan Sr. Munné. Por S. A. S. M. Barcelona, 1847.

An extremely rare volume.

MacSweeny, Joseph. An essay on aerial navigation, pointing out modes of directing balloons. 2d ed., rev., Cork, 1844.

Presentation copy with author's autograph.

Robert, *frères*. Mémoire sur les expériences aérostatiques faites par MM. Robert frères. Paris, 1784.

Vignette showing an oval balloon above the clouds. An extraordinarily rare work.

Sanson, A. J. L'aéronautique des gens du monde, direction dés aérostats, précédée d'une épitre en vers à feu S. A. R. Mgr. le duc d'Orleans. 2. éd. Paris, Ledoyen 1843.

—— Solution du problème de la navigation aérienne. Principes, preuves et moyens. Paris, Ledoyen 1850.

Contains two extremely curious illustrations of an airship.

Scott, *baron*. Aérostat dirigeable a volenté. A l'aide de cette machine les voyages qu'on entreprendra, quelques grands qu'ils soient, seront terminés avec succès. Paris, Chez Maradan, 1789.

A very rare volume. The two fine engravings depict remarkable airships, etc.

Zambeccarri, Francesco, *conte*. Descrizione della macchina aerostatica . . . destinata a tentare il regolamento della medesima per l'atmosfera. Bologna, Presso i fratelli Masi e compagno, 1803.

A rare work. The folding plates give details of a dirigible,—the first plates showing the balloon.

—— Seconda relazione per il felice innalzamento del pallon volante. Seguita poco doppo la mezza notte del giorno 7. ottobre, 1803. Bologna, Tip. Marsigli ai Celestini, 1803.

—— Rapporto sull' esperienza aereostatica del cittadino Francesco Zambeccari, presentato al Consiglio generale del Dipartimento del Reno e pubblicato per decreto dello stesso Consiglio del dì 9. Novembre, 1804. [Bologna, 1804?]

Orientalia: Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Annamite

From April, 1918 to February, 1919, Mr. Walter T. Swingle of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was in the Far East and while there took advantage of the opportunity to add to the Oriental collections of the Library of Congress. Some few of his purchases of Chinese books were noted in last year's report. In all he secured 1,432 Oriental works in 16,200 volumes—961 Chinese works in 13,259 volumes; 435 Japanese in 2,628 volumes; 30 Korean in 268 volumes; and 6 Annamite in 45 volumes. The Chinese acquisitions amount to nearly a third of the entire Chinese collection of the Library of Congress. In addition to the works secured in the Far East by Mr. Swingle, several hundred volumes were received in exchange, through the Document Division of the Library, from the Chinese and Japanese governments.

In the field of Chinese orientalia to which Mr. Swingle gave particular attention, the effort was made not merely to add to the number of works but rather to build up the Library of Congress Chinese collection along the lines of Geography, Political Science, Biography, Bibliography, Art and Natural Sciences, already richly represented. Such considerable additions to its already strong collection have resulted in making the Library of Congress

Chinese collection the strongest outside of the Far East in several of these fields.

Perhaps the most notable of Mr. Swingle's achievements is the securing of a rich harvest of Chinese geographical works. By persistent efforts in the great book markets of Canton, Shanghai and Peking, as well as in Japan, he was able to almost double the number of works in this class.

Of the official geographical gazetteers, recognized by all students of Chinese literature as invaluable in any thorough study of Chinese industry, art, agriculture, and geography, 413 were secured (2 provincial, 87 prefectural, and 324 district) making the total now in the Library of Congress Chinese collection 887 (41 provincial, 191 prefectural, and 655 district), far more than in any other library outside of China and exceeded only by a very few libraries in China. In view of the importance of the Library of Congress collection of official gazetteers an attempt was made to work out a new and more scientific library classification of this material which would provide for all possible future growth of the collection and at the same time be convenient and logical both to Chinese and Western scholars. With the help of Mr. K. P. Wang a schedule of the new classification was drawn up and the entire collection of gazetteers was reclassified. An accurate check list which has been prepared showing all the districts of China, of the old Manchu empire as well as of the new Republic, will render it easy to prevent duplication in any future purchases and also facilitate the preparation of a union list of all the gazetteers in the libraries of the United States, as well as those of Europe and the Far East.

Besides the official gazetteers, a large number of unofficial geographical works were purchased, many of them very rare even in China; such, for instance, as the *Liang chên san kuan t'ung chih*, by an anonymous Ming official.

This is the record of the northern boundaries of China and gives account of Mongol and Manchu invasions up to the first half of the Sixteenth Century. Possibly because of its anti-Manchu tendencies it is not listed in Ch'ien Lung's Imperial Catalogue.

Another rare geographical work is the *Ku chin yu ming shan chi*, a Ming work on famous mountains of China. Unfortunately only the last of the three parts were secured, but it is a bulky work in 17 books, bound in 24 volumes. This collection of notices of famous mountains is arranged geographically, and supplements the two editions of the *Ming shan shêng kai chi*, one of which was noticed in the Librarian's report for 1917.

A number of important works relating to the Ming dynasty were secured. Of these, no fewer than ten were published between 1550 and 1600, the critical period immediately following the arrival of the Portuguese and Spanish in numbers in China. The item of highest importance in this lot is perhaps the *Huang ming yung hua lei pien*, an encyclopedic work dealing with men and events of the Ming dynasty, and written by Têng Ch'iu, being printed in 1577. The work is very rare in China and no copy is known in Japan. The copy secured for the Library of Congress is bound in one hundred volumes and well printed on good white paper. Another work of interest is *Wu mêng ch'üan chi*, by Chên Jên-hsi, a literary work giving accounts of battles with the Manchus, published in 1633, just before the downfall of the Ming dynasty. A number of other important works of this class were secured, but have not yet been examined critically.

Ming Dynasty works on history and political economy

At the suggestion of Mr. Chang Yüan-chi, the erudite and efficient manager of the Commercial Press of Shanghai, an attempt was made to secure a complete set of the works of the Ming scholar T'ang Shun-chih (T'ang Ching-ch'uan).

Ming editions of works of famous Ming scholars

His collected literary works were secured in Japan, in 8 volumes. In Shanghai the *Wên pien*, printed during the Chia Ching period in 1556, on white paper in 48 volumes, was secured as well as his *Pai pien* in 40 volumes and his *Yu pien* in 32 volumes. In Pekin his *Tso pien* in 120 volumes on white paper was secured as well as his *Wu pien* in 12 volumes (possibly incomplete). All of these are Ming editions, except the collected writings which are early Ching (K'ang Hsi). These five different *pien* constitute one series of works. Another work, his *Ching hsüan shih chi*, a critique of the famous historical record *Shih chi* by Ssu-ma Ch'ien, in 12 volumes, was also purchased. It is doubtful whether any library outside of China has so complete a collection in such good condition of the writings of this eminent scholar.

After prolonged search it was possible to find the complete literary writings of the famous Ming philosopher, Wang Yang-ming, whose writings probably exert more influence in China at the present time than those of any other man. This copy of the *Wang Wên-ch'êng kung ch'üan shu* is the original Ming edition in excellent state of preservation, but lacking five pages, which are supplied in facsimile on Ming paper. This work is bound in 36 volumes, in four portfolios.

Three works of intrinsic value were secured in the original editions, so old as to be noteworthy additions to the Library of Congress collection of early Chinese printed books. The *Sung shih ch'üan wên hsü tzu chih t'ung chien*, a history of the recently fallen Sung dynasty, was written and printed during the Yuan dynasty, 1280–1368. In spite of its age it is in excellent condition and lacks only a few pages, which are supplied in MS., closely imitating the original. This work is in 36 books with two appendices and is bound in 32 volumes. The Library of Congress collection contains a few good Sung works, but until

Chinese incunabula

now had no representative examples of Yüan dynasty printing. This sizeable work is an excellent example of the typography, paper, and ink of the period.

The *Shih i tê hsiao fang*, a medical treatise by Wei I-lin, was published during the Yüan dynasty in 1337. The Mongol emperors who reigned over China from 1280 to 1368 frowned on the literary works characteristic of the preceding Sung dynasty. Medical and agricultural works were, however, permitted. The *Shih i tê hsiao fang* is based on the experiences of Wei I-lin and his ancestors for five generations. The author worked on it for ten years, from 1328–1337. The copy secured seems to be the original edition of 1337, and it is in excellent condition. It is bound in the best Peking style, in 24 volumes and in four silk cases. This work and the *Sung shih ch'üan wên* are excellent examples of the printer's art of the Yüan dynasty.

The *Hsing li ta ch'üan shu* is a collection of the writings of 120 of the principal Chinese philosophers of Chu Hsi's school. A good copy of the original Imperial edition, beautifully printed in large characters on good white paper by order of the third Ming Emperor Yung Loh, in 1415, was secured, in 30 volumes.

Several works on natural history were secured, among them one of first importance—the second edition of the famous herbal, *Pên ts'ao kang mu*, by Li Shih-chên, published in 1603. This herbal, well known to all western students of Chinese scientific literature, is common enough in the later editions, but the first and second editions are very difficult to obtain. The Library was fortunate enough to secure this copy of the second edition through the good offices of Prof. M. Shirai of the Tokyo Imperial University, himself the fortunate owner of the very rare first edition, which was published in 1592.

Natural history

Art works

A noteworthy work in the field of art in which the Library of Congress is already rich, is the *Yü ting li tai t'i hua shih lei*, a beautifully printed work compiled by order of the Emperor K'ang Hsi, giving poetical inscriptions written on Chinese paintings of all ages. The set secured for the Library of Congress is bound in 24 volumes, included in four silk cases.

The *Chieh tsu yüan hua fu*, a famous treatise on art giving rules and precepts for the conventional styles of paintings, was secured in the second edition, made by order of K'ang Hsi. The numerous later reprints are far inferior to this early impression of the second edition. It is almost impossible to find the original edition in a complete state. This work contains many colored plates and has exerted great influence on Chinese and Japanese art since the time of K'ang Hsi.

Donations

The old scholars of China evinced much interest in the Chinese collection of the Library of Congress. Several of them gave liberally of their time to help Mr. Swingle in finding rare or valuable works in the book markets and many of them demonstrated their sympathetic interest in the rapidly growing Chinese collection at Washington by substantial donations. In all, some ten scholars, among them some of the most famous now living in China, made gifts, amounting in all to 35 works in 710 volumes.

Only a few of the more noteworthy acquisitions have been mentioned, as the work of classifying, indexing, and cataloguing so large a collection of Chinese books has taken so much time that in many cases only a cursory examination has yet been given the new purchases.

Japanese books

Purchases of Japanese books were largely restricted to a few special fields pending the completion of a check list of the large collection secured some years ago by Prof. Asakawa. First importance was given to the works of the leaders of thought in Japan during the Tokugawa

period, during which the solid foundations were laid for the wonderful progress shown by Japan since the beginning of the Meiji era. With Prof. Inouye's studies on Japanese philosophy as a guide, the works of ten of the leading pre-Meiji Japanese philosophers were purchased whenever they could be found. In all several hundred works were secured. Particular attention was given to completing the already large collection of the works of Kaibara Ekken, a voluminous writer on a great range of subjects, the Benjamin Franklin of his country. Many more of his works were secured, among them one very rare series on the scenery of Japan, not included in the recently printed collection of Kaibara's works. An autograph letter of this famous man was also obtained. Besides the works of philosophers of the Tokugawa period, a number of works were purchased on Flower Arrangement (ikebana), and the Tea Ceremony (chanoyu), two of the arts peculiar to Japan, and still almost universally practiced and esteemed. Some of the most characteristic works of new Japan were secured, along with the large number of the most valued books of old Japan.

Japanese technical periodicals

Perhaps the most conspicuous achievement of modern Japan is in the number and value of its scientific, artistic, historical and economic journals. Noteworthy progress was made by Mr. Swingle in buying complete sets of the more important of these and in completing sets already in the Library of Congress.

Korean books

Old Korean books differ strikingly from contemporary Chinese and Japanese works. They are larger, printed in large characters, and on very tough and durable paper. Most early Korean books are reprints of Chinese works, though native works of undoubted interest and value are not lacking. Because of their extremely durable character, Korean reprints have sometimes preserved

Chinese works lost in China. A small number of these Korean works filter into the Japanese secondhand book market—perhaps only a few score each year. An effort was made to purchase the more interesting books to be found in Tokyo and Kyoto and in all some 30 works in 268 volumes were secured. Some of them were recently printed, but many of them are early editions and some are examples of early printing with moveable copper type (invented in Korea about 1400 A. D. and first used on a large scale in 1407).

A copy of the modern reprint (now out of print) of *Moon-hun pi go*, "a gazetteer and encyclopedia of things Korean," considered by Prof. James S. Gale to be indispensable in any Korean library, was secured. A biographical work on eminent Chinese scholars and officers of the Sung dynasty, and a number of other interesting works were also purchased, among them several dictionaries, including one in manuscript, dated 1527.

Annamite works

In 1918 the Library of Congress received as a gift from the Director of the École française d'Extrême-orient at Hanoi, several valuable works published in Chinese, formerly the official language of the native government of Annam. Two of these were beautifully printed especially for the Library of Congress on good paper from the original wooden blocks, preserved in the palace of the Annamite government at Hanoi. One of these, *Khâm-Dinh Viêt-sú Cúóng-muc*, is a history of Tonkin; the other *Dai-nam-Nhut-Thông-chi*, a gazetteer of Annam, analagous to the Chinese provincial gazetteers.

Beside these two larger works, there are included in the gift two copies of the *Kim-Vân-Kiên*, which is considered to be the chief work in native Annamite literature. It is a poem or rather a versified novel, of which every Annamite knows at least a few passages by heart. It was writtten by Ngyễn-văn-vĩnh, Vice-Minister of Rites, during the reign

of the Emperor Gia-long (1800-1820 A. D.). One copy is in Chinese characters used phonetically, a form of writing called *chữ-nôm*; the other is in standard romanization, *quôc-ngữ*. Two other small works, both biographical, in *quôc-ngữ*, are also included in the gift from the Director of the École française d'Extrême-orient at Hanoi.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

(From the report of the Acting Chief, Mr. Moore)

Dr. Gaillard Hunt, Chief of the Division of Manuscripts has been absent during the past year, being occupied at the Department of State with activities connected with the war. The division has benefited by his advice and assistance. Also, the division is indebted to its former chief, Dr. Worthington C. Ford, for continued interest, resulting in valuable suggestions as to acquisitions.

During the year the division has been used by members of the faculty or historical students of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Brown, Swarthmore, St. Louis, Woodstock, Goucher, Delaware, Michigan, Illinois, Chicago, Muhlenberg, Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, George Washington; and also by officers working on the history of the war, and by many private investigators. The papers called for show an increasing interest in Central and South American history, and in the history of Spanish control in America. Notwithstanding war conditions, it appears that a considerable number of books on historical subjects are in preparation.

The Manuscript Division has, in either originals or letter-press copies, about 90 per cent of the writings of Washington and Jefferson, and by purchase and gift is constantly acquiring items included in the remainder. The papers of John Adams and John Quincy Adams are in the possession of the Adams family; the major portion of the Millard Fillmore papers is with the Buffalo Historical Society; and

the James Buchanan collection is with the Pennsylvania Historical Society; but the Library of Congress has important portions of the correspondence of every President of the United States, and is constantly adding to such collections. During the past year the Presidential collections have been substantially increased.

Tyler papers

The Library has purchased the papers of President John Tyler, and to this collection Dr. Lyon Gardiner Tyler, President of William and Mary College, has added by gifts many family papers written by or to his father. The papers as received were in six volumes, containing about 450 autograph signed letters of John Tyler, dating from 1813 to 1861. These were the basis of the published volumes, "Letters and Times of the Tylers", by L. G. Tyler. Two of the volumes form a rich autograph collection of Virginia letters, dealing with national and state politics. The letters and papers of William and Mary College date from colonial times. There are letters from each governor of Virginia, members of the Cabinet, and soldiers, lawyers, and politicians of national prominence. Many of Tyler's own letters are to his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry Curtis, and are free discussions of the politics of the time. The letter of 1841 to Littleton W. Tazewell, outlining Tyler's concept of The United States Bank, is among these papers, as is also a portion of an autobiography.

Buchanan-Johnston papers

Miss May S. Kennedy, of Baltimore, Maryland, cousin and literary executor of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, has given to the Library more than one hundred full autograph letters, written by James Buchanan to his niece, Harriet Lane, afterward Mrs. Johnston, during the years from 1842 to 1868. While the majority of these letters have been used by John Bassett Moore, in his Works of James Buchanan, the written descriptions of political and social life in Washington and London, the accounts of the unnecessary and embarrassing troubles created for American diplomats in

court circles by rules of etiquette formulated in this democratic land, have a flavor all their own. Harriet Lane's description of the entertainment of the Prince of Wales at the White House in 1860 is detailed and diverting. There are many letters to Mrs. Johnston from both intimate women friends and men in public life—John A. Dix, George B. McClellan, Horatio King, Jeremiah S. Black, Lord Lyons, Richard Cobden, Lady Fane, Lady Chantry, the Duchess of Somerset and Baron Grabow. These letters throw light on a politico-social career unsurpassed in brilliancy in this country. The collection contains 35 letters from Simon Cameron, then a rising Pennsylvania politician; letters from George Plitt, John W. Forney, David Lynch, and Stephen Pleasonton, in regard to national and and state politics. The Library is much indebted to Miss Kennedy for her generous gift.

Another gift of high importance, as yet anonymous as to both giver and subject, awaits acknowledgment in a later report.

Roosevelt papers

Theodore Roosevelt, in 1917, deposited in the Library of Congress all his public papers, and the collection has been added to from time to time, so that it stands today as complete as may be. Letters of which no copy was kept, and purely personal letters, will naturally come to the Library occasionally, through gift or purchase; but the great body of his correspondence, wide in range of subjects, fresh and spontaneous in expression and enforced by convictions which were the growth of a lifetime, belongs to the people whom he served. Mr. Joseph Bucklin Bishop, President Roosevelt's literary executor, is working with the papers at the present time, and they are not yet accessible to students except by special arrangement.

Taft papers

William H. Taft has complied with the request of the Library to deposit his entire accumulation of correspondence on public affairs. The collection is very large indeed,

embracing a quantity of Philippines material, in addition to the Presidential correspondence. Explorations into the mass of papers (now in process of arrangement) prove the richness of the collection and indicate its high value to students of American history and institutions, when the time comes to open it to investigators.

The right of an official to his personal correspondence, even on matters of public concern, has not been questioned. It is these communications, however, which form the basis of history, because they account for and explain public acts. The Government at first made no provision for collecting and making accessible such materials; and a very large sum, in the aggregate, has been paid for papers, Presidential and otherwise, that would have been deposited freely had systematic provision been made for handling them. The papers of several of the Presidents are still in the hands of individuals, whereas they should be in the Library of Congress. This for many conclusive reasons, one of which is the reputation and fame of the particular President, both of which suffer from the neglect of historians who lack available materials. The example set by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, it is hoped, will become a governing precedent.

Colonial records

The Library by purchase added to its Colonial collections three volumes of the original records of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations:

> Journal[1] of the Council for Plantations, from ye 3d of August 1670 to ye 20th of September 1672; as also of the Council for Trade & Plantacons from ye 13th of October 1672 to ye 22th of Dec.ber 1674.
>
> Journal of Trade & Plantacons. From ye 31st of March 1677 to ye 14th of April 1679.
>
> Minutes of ye Committee for Trade & Plantacons. From ye 13 of Jan.ry 1684/5 to ye 8th of Dec.ber 1686.

The Library already had Attorney General West's Plantation Reports, 1682–1724; William Blathwayt's Journal of

all that passes in the Office of Trade & Plantations, 1682–1688; and Blathwayt's officially compiled Collection of all letters patent, etc., from 1497 to 1706.

The first mentioned Journal of the Council for Plantations bears on the side of the front cover this title, written in ink in large letters:

Journal of the Council for Plantations from y^e^ 3^d^ of August *1670*, To y^e^ 20^th^ of September *1672*. As also Of the Council for Trade & Plantacons From y^e^ 13^th^: of October *1672* To y^e^ 22^th^ of Dec.^ber^ *1674*.

This is the original journal of the "Speciall and Select Counsill," created in 1670 to take charge of the colonies, to inform themselves of their present state, their trade, system of defence and government, and to report to the King, so that such orders should be given as might best conduce to the "Safety and Flourishing of those our Dominions"; and also of the proceedings of its successor the Council for Trade and Plantations established in 1672, as Evelyn states "to advise and council his majesty * * * for the well-governing of his Foreign Plantations, etc., form very little differing from that given to the Privy Council." Prof. George Louis Beer (The Old Colonial System) says that "the Council for Plantations and its enlarged successor had together a joint life of somewhat over four years, during which short period they greatly improved the entire system of imperial control. They held formal meetings on an average of at least twice a week, and in addition considerable work was done by its members on committees or as individuals."

Probably this Journal is the one referred to by Dr. Charles M. Andrews as having been missing for two centuries. Dr. Andrews in his monograph on British Committees, Commissions and Councils of Trade and Plantations, 1622–1675, has reconstructed its heads of business from other sources; but naturally the reconstruction is partial and also is without the flavor of the original. The pages are well written and are in perfect condition. The binding is of later date. In

such case, the acquisition, besides being in itself of great interest, permits historical scholars to write with certainty where before they were conjectural.

It is the purpose of the Library to proceed to fill the gaps in these records by transcripts, so that students may find in this one place the entire proceedings of these governing boards.

To the Colonial collections have been added also three royal folio volumes, entitled "An intire Collection of all Letters Patents, Commissions &c. granted in relation to Foreign Trades, Discoveries & Plantaõns, especially in America," from 1497 to 1706. These copies were made by direction of William Blathwayt, for the official use of the British Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. The first document is the patent from Henry VII to John Cabot and his three sons for the discovery of unknown lands, 1497, February 3; and the last is a letter from the Lord High Treasurer to the Governor of Barbadoes, dated April 22, 1706.

Philip Mazzei letters

With the assistance of Hon. William J. Grace, United States Consul at Leghorn, Italy, the Library purchased the papers (33 pieces) of the Italian physician, Philip Mazzei, who came to Virginia in 1773 to introduce the cultivation of the grape and olive, and became a friend of Jefferson. There are letters from Presidents John Adams, Jefferson and Monroe; also letters of Lafayette, Edmund Randolph and John Blair. One of the Adams letters is an autograph, signed, eight pages in length. There is also a memorial to the Virginia Assembly from John Page, Richard Taliaferro, Warner Lewis, and others, praying relief in the matter of Virginia loan office certificates; a letter from Sebastiano Conterzani, respecting the American Philosophical Society; drafts of Mazzei's letters; and David Humphreys' presentation copy of his Poem addressed to the Armies of the United States of America (1785 reprint). The papers date from 1773 to 1817.

Rodney papers

At the sale of the Rodney and other papers, toward the close of this fiscal year, the Library obtained a group of manuscripts and broadsides of more than ordinary historical interest and value. From the Rodney papers themselves was secured a small group of Caesar and Caesar A. Rodney manuscripts, 36 in number and dating from 1774 to 1817, and the diary of Colonel Thomas Rodney, 1776–1777, Dec. 1–Jan. 28, which covers the Trenton-Princeton campaign and is one of the few contemporary original sources extant of that important period.

Of the single unrelated manuscripts obtained, mention should be made of Jefferson's memorandum book, dating from 1776 to 1820; General Charles Lee's Orderly Book, 1776, Jan. 26–Nov. 17, covering his command at New York and in the Southern Department; Captain Nathaniel Pendleton's Orderly Book, 1781–2, Apr. 8–Jan. 2, which is practically General Nathanael Greene's Orderly Book in the Carolina campaign, as Pendleton was Greene's aide-de-camp. The book covers Hobkirk Hill and Eutaw Springs, and makes note of Sumter's and Marion's exploits.

A group of Continental Congress broadsides, ranging in date from 1776 to 1788, and a number of interesting Massachusetts and Pennsylvania imprints were obtained, all of which are listed in detail in the appendix of accessions.

Earl Macartney letters

The official record copies of Earl Macartney's letters (400 in number) were purchased. He was a captain-general and governor of the Caribbee Islands. The letters, dating from February, 1777, to June, 1779, were written to the British admirals operating in the waters of the West Indies, officers of the land forces, officials in England and French governors in the West Indies. The correspondence reveals conditions in that portion of the world during the Revolution.

Beaumarchais gift

The Library is indebted to Maurice Delarüe de Beaumarchais, Conseiller d'Ambassade, Bureau des Affaires

Étrangères of France, for 46 drafts of the Continental Congress, June 15, 1779, on Benjamin Franklin, in favor of Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, the distinguished ancestor of M. de Beaumarchais. Such gifts are very highly appreciated.

John Rodgers papers Colonel John R. M. Taylor, U. S. A., Librarian of the Army War College, gave to the Library letters of Commodore John Rodgers, dating from 1804 to 1838. The letters deal with matters of naval administration; the construction of ships, some of them famous fighting frigates; the reorganization of the Navy Department; operations of the United States fleet in the Mediterranean; the Greek revolution in 1826; the revolt, that year, of the Janizaries in Constantinople; the construction of the Delaware breakwater; and the Decatur-Barron duel. There are a goodly number of drafts of the Commodore's letters in the collection, and among the writers of letters to him may be mentioned such names as Isaac Hull, Isaac Chauncey, Jacob Jones, J. K. Paulding, David Porter, Samuel L. Southard, Samuel Smith, Robert Smith, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Tingey, William Bainbridge, Charles Morris, James Barron, Charles Stewart, John B. Nicholson, and Anthony Gale.

David Baillie Warden papers Mrs. George K. McGaw, of Baltimore, Maryland, has given a large collection of letters, scientific papers, and memoranda accumulated by David Baillie Warden, the American consul-general in Paris for forty years. Warden was born in the North of Ireland in 1778; he was educated for the Presbyterian ministry, but participation in Irish political troubles led to his forced departure for America. Here he studied medicine in New York, and in 1804 he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation in France, subsequently becoming consul-general. He was a thorough American and did much to make the resources and advantages of this country known throughout Europe. His scientific attainments led to his election to the French Academy; his judgment in books was shown by the col-

lection of two libraries, one acquired by Harvard in 1823 and the other by the New York State Library in 1840. Withal, he was fond of social life in both Washington and Paris. Consequently the manuscript collection contains letters from men and women of prominence as scientists, statesmen, artists, and writers. Much of the correspondence is in French. Men of science, having become aware of the collection, are consulting it. The gift is highly appreciated and is sure to be increasingly useful.

Economic history

The large importing merchants of the Virginia tidewater and Chesapeake Bay region played a most important part in the economic history of the South, from Colonial times down through the War of 1812 and later. During the past year the Library added to its economic source material the papers of John Lloyd, an Alexandria, Virginia, merchant and importer, whose business reached from Liverpool, Birmingham and London and Cadiz to New York, Ohio, and North Carolina. The papers, dating from 1806 to 1867, are about 5,000 in number and comprise the usual invoices, letters, bills of lading, checks, and receipts. There is much material of the Embargo period and on the state of commerce before, during and after the War of 1812. Lloyd's bank book of his account with the Union Bank of Alexandria shows the existence of business of $70,000 for the year 1814, and averaging $400,000 a year from 1815 to 1820. Among the correspondence are six business letters from Robert E. Lee, written during the 30's.

John Lloyd papers

Willie P. Mangum papers

The Willie P. Mangum Papers, numbering about 2,000 pieces and dating from 1810 to 1861, were purchased. They are source material of value to an understanding of the old Whig party in the South, and deal principally with national and local politics. Most of Mangum's own letters are to his wife. Elected to Congress in 1823, his career from then on was one of almost continuous public service

in the House, in the Senate (of which body he was elected President *pro tempore*), and on the North Carolina bench. The names of his correspondents include nearly every person of prominence in the South from 1820 to the period of the Mexican War. There are letters from John F. Brevard, Louis McLane, B. Yancey, Nathaniel Macon, James Iredell, Thomas Ewing, John Tyler, F. W. Pickens, Samuel Smith, Daniel Webster, John Branch, John Bell, R. P. Letcher, J. J. Crittenden, Duff Green, Wm. C. Preston, Henry Clay, Reverdy Johnson, Henry A. Wise, John M. Clayton, Thurlow Weed, J. Watson Webb, Nathan Sargent, and General Winfield Scott.

John Randolph papers

The Library has purchased the miscellaneous papers of John Randolph of Roanoke, 48 in number, almost all of which are letters written by Randolph to John Randolph Clay and Mrs. Clay, from 1814 to 1834. With the papers is the letter-book of the American Legation in Russia while Clay was Secretary—from September to December, 1830. Randolph's health having forced him to leave Russia almost immediately after his advent, the work on a treaty establishing maritime rights fell upon Clay. Randolph lingered in London until the autumn of 1831, and half of his letters to Clay fall within that period. Clay's diaries for 1830–31 are in the collection.

John Porter Hatch papers

The letters of General John Porter Hatch—about 135 pieces, dating from 1845 to 1863—were purchased. General Hatch graduated from West Point in 1845, and saw active service immediately on the Texas border. His letters, written to his sister and father, are descriptive narratives of events. The first sixteen cover the period of his Mexican War service and are both interesting and historically valuable. In 1849, Captain Hatch marched from Kansas to Oregon. From 1850 to 1855 he was on post duty in Pennsylvania and Ohio; and in 1856–1859 was again on the frontier, in hard Indian campaigns,

which carried him from Kansas to the Rio Grande and into New Mexico. In 1859, Brigadier General Hatch commanded a cavalry brigade at Annapolis, Maryland. The letters during 1861 give a picture of conditions in the southwest during the first year of the Civil War. His letters—20 in number—from the field, during the campaign of 1862, in Virginia, are unusually good descriptive records of military events. Severely wounded at South Mountain, the nine remaining letters, from February to April, 1863, written from Washington, D. C., are mainly of a personal nature, with only an occasional comment on passing events.

John C. Underwood papers

The papers of Judge John C. Underwood, numbering 140 pieces and dating from 1856 to 1875, were purchased. Judge Underwood, a friend of Abraham Lincoln, was one of the founders of the Republican Party. To him, as United States Judge of the Eastern District of Virginia during and after the Civil War, came the original petition for the Jefferson Davis writ of habeas corpus. The petition is among the papers. The correspondence includes letters from Seward, Sumner, Gerrit Smith, E. D. Morgan, Wendell Phillips, Benjamin F. Butler, Henry Wise and Horace Greeley. Three letters from W. W. Gett deal with the formation of Lincoln's Cabinet. Twenty letters to Alice Underwood—ten from Harriet Beecher Stowe—form a portion of the collection.

John Sherman papers

A small but rich addition to the John Sherman papers was made during the year by Mrs. Mary Sherman McCallum, consisting of about 250 letters and documents, dating from 1856 to 1898, of high autographic and historical interest, together with scrap-books of news clippings and portraits. Among the documents are Sherman's commission as Secretary of the Treasury in 1877 and the address of the Treasury Department officials when he resigned in 1881. Particularly interesting is the correspondence between

President McKinley and Secretary Sherman. Other letters are from Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, Levi P. Morton, Thurlow Weed, Simon Cameron, Thad. Stevens, James A. Garfield, Hamilton Fish, Thomas B. Reed and Cyrus W. Field.

Senate Park Commission correspondence

The correspondence of the so-called Senate Park Commission of 1901, made up of Daniel H. Burnham of Chicago, Charles F. McKim of New York City, Augustus Saint-Gaudens of Windsor, Vermont, and Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Massachusetts, relating to the preparation of a plan for the park system of the District of Columbia in 1901–2, together with the letters of Mr. McKim in regard to the restoration of the White House in 1902–3, have been given to the Library. The correspondence covers also the period from 1902 to the establishment of the Commission of Fine Arts by Congress in 1912. The letters, about 750 in number, show the relations of the members of the commission to Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, to Secretaries Hay and Root, and to the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. They also throw much light on the controversies that arose over the various features of the new plan for Washington.

Whitman papers

Mr. Thomas B. Harned, of Philadelphia, added to his important Walt Whitman deposit 24 volumes of Whitman notebooks, 1855–1863; and 72 letters from Anne Gilchrist to Whitman, 1871–1885; with a few drafts of Whitman's replies. The Whitman collection is not yet open to investigators.

J. A. Coles gifts

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of New York City, has added materially to the Library's important Christopher Columbus collection by the gift of a contract, signed with the sign-manuals of Ferdinand and Isabella, for the purchase of the town and fortress of Lumbier, in Navarre, dated in 1486. Dr. Coles has also given a commission signed by Queen Victoria and Palmerston; and Robert R. Livings-

ton's letter of recall, signed by President Jefferson and Secretary Madison, addressed to the First Consul of the French Republic, dated April 18, 1803. The Library is grateful for these gifts.

Autographs of great generals

Mr. John Erskine, Chairman of the Army Educational Commission of the Young Men's Christian Association, sent to the Library the autograph messages of welcome to the American troops on their arrival in France, from President Poincaré, Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre, and General Pétain, June, 1918. The Library is indebted to Mr. Erskine for his thought and courtesy. General Pershing was so kind as to complete this collection by writing out and signing for the Library his statement offering to Marshal Foch the entire strength of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, to use as he might see fit to stop the last great German offensive in March, 1918.

Foreign transcripts

Transcripts from foreign archives of documents relating to the colonial history of the United States continue to be received from England, France, and Spain, in accordance with the project outlined in the Annual Report for 1915. The copying in France, temporarily discontinued on account of the removal of the archives from Paris during the German drive of 1918, has been resumed.

The Division of Manuscripts has become the gathering place for the materials which students of history are using daily in their work. The working facilities are good—perhaps as good as any in the country; and the object of those connected with the division is to facilitate the work of students.

The Division of Manuscripts invites collections of papers made by collectors or existing in families, provided the papers have historic value, using the term in its widest sense. In the case of persons of national prominence in politics, science, literature or art, no document is too trivial to be included in a collection. At least, the decision as to

importance may be left to the experts of the division. It is the custom to receive entire collections and, after examination, to return papers of strictly personal or family character.

One consideration found to have weight with prospective depositors is the desire that the papers of their ancestors shall be accessible, in order that the part played by their forebears in making the history of the country may not be lost sight of, ignored, or misunderstood. This patriotic motive has also a personal side that is entirely worthy. To be able to refer one's descendants to the records of distinguished ancestors, preserved for inspection and use in the Library of the Nation, is a powerful incentive to the deposit of the materials out of which history is made.

The records of the division show that during the year 197 groups of manuscripts have been submitted for purchase. All have been examined and passed upon. Over 900 letters and reports have been written on archival methods, the repair of manuscripts, and inquiries embracing every phase of American history.

The division has arranged and maintained exhibitions of materials interesting to visitors to the Library.

Repair work

The repair and binding of manuscripts has made satisfactory progress, and over two hundred volumes have been placed upon the shelves during the year.

Some of these groups were collections of secondary importance, and the scarcity of dependable leather induced the experiment of full buckram binding, with only the title panels in leather.

During the year a beginning was made in the repair and binding of the Jefferson Papers, which for years have been folded and crushed into small volumes, with disastrous results to these valuable manuscripts. From the beginning through the year 1801, they are now in the hands of the repairers, and the number of folios so far is over 20,000. This is about one-third of the entire collection.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

(From the report of the Chief, Dr. Harris)

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the accessions to the Library through the Division of Documents, were as follows: DOCUMENTS: *Accessions*

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law	2,965	4,619	7,584
Gifts of the Government of the United States in all its branches	1,195	2,732	3,927
Gifts of State governments	2,992	9,646	12,638
Gifts of local governments	1,159	1,196	2,355
Gifts of foreign governments (international exchange)	3,209	4,623	7,832
Gifts of corporations and associations	175	423	598
By transfer	1,003	1,094	2,097
Total received	12,698	24,333	37,031
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in Order Division)	1,013	1,470	2,483
By binding periodicals	1,351	.....	1,351
Total handled	15,062	25,803	40,865

In addition to the above, 2,083 maps and charts have been received by official donation.

The total number of volumes and pamphlets dealt with during the year was 40,865, as compared with 38,218 for the preceding year. Many of the foreign countries still had their war-time regulations for the conservation of material and labor in force during the first six months of 1919, as well as in the last six months of 1918, and this, together with transportation difficulties, has been largely responsible for the smaller number of accessions during 1918–1919 as compared with the pre-war period. The Division of Documents, like other departments of the

Library, has also been seriously handicapped by the large number of changes in the staff during the year; the call for military service was answered by Mr. R. L. Peters and Mr. A. Chew, while another member of the staff left to join one of the special war services. In spite of these difficulties, a slight increase in the accessions of the division can now be reported and, with the return to more normal conditions, it is hoped that further improvements can be secured in the coming year.

A number of official publications of enemy countries were secured by purchase during the war period and proved to be of considerable value to the officials of the various war services in Washington. Certain of the allied governments, especially Great Britain and France, published during the war a number of documents of a semi-confidential nature, which were deposited with the Library under the stipulation that they should be used only by properly accredited officials of the Federal Government. These publications proved to be of the greatest value to the staffs of the various war services and enabled the Library to render material assistance to these services. As soon as these publications are released for general use, they will form an important record of events and conditions during the war period.

During the year special want lists have been made up relating to Argentina (6), Australia (2), Bolivia, Brazil, British Columbia, British Guiana, Canada (9), Cape of Good Hope (2), Ceylon, Chili (2), China, Colombia (5), Costa Rica, Cuba (3), Denmark (2), France (24), Great Britain (6), Grenada, Honduras, India (5), Italy (4), Jamaica, Liberia, Malta, Manitoba, Mauritius, Mexico, Natal, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, New South Wales (2), Norway, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Orange River Colony, Prince Edward Island, Peru (3), Portugal, Quebec, Queensland, Salvador, Spain (2), Straits Settlements, Transvaal,

San Marino, São Paulo (2), Saskatchewan, Serbia, Sweden (2), Switzerland (3), Tasmania, Union of South Africa (3), Uruguay (2), Victoria, Western Africa, Western Australia.

In addition to the above, want lists were sent out to a large number of city officials in the United States.

Besides the regular consignments from the ninety one governments on the regular international exchange list, the following shipments were received in response to special requests: Alberta, 30 volumes and pamphlets; Argentina, 7 volumes; Australia, 38 volumes and pamphlets; British Columbia, 47 volumes and pamphlets; British Guiana, 4 volumes and pamphlets; Canada, 96 pamphlets and 14 posters; Chile, 29 volumes; China, 581 volumes; France, 32 volumes; Greece, 46 volumes and pamphlets; India, 19 volumes; International (Y. M. C. A.), 30 volumes and pamphlets; Italy, 31 volumes and pamphlets; Jamaica, 19 volumes and pamphlets; Japan, 185 volumes and pamphlets; Newfoundland, 26 volumes and pamphlets; New South Wales, 13 volumes and pamphlets; Nova Scotia, 61 volumes and pamphlets; Peru, 30 volumes and pamphlets; Prince Edward Island, 8 volumes and pamphlets; Rio de Janeiro (State), 37 volumes and pamphlets; Salvador, 4 volumes; Saskatchewan, 46 volumes and pamphlets; Sweden, 179 volumes and pamphlets; Venezuela, 15 volumes and pamphlets.

DOCUMENTS: *Foreign*

A special effort was made to complete the files of municipal reports from the important industrial centers of Great Britain; as a result of our efforts in this direction, the following accessions may be noted:

> From England: Batley, 5 volumes; Blackburn, 7 volumes and pamphlets; Bolton, 2 volumes; Bradford 35 volumes and pamphlets; Keighley, 49 volumes and pamphlets; Leeds, 28 volumes; Leicester, 33 volumes and pamphlets; Liverpool, 17 volumes and pamphlets; Manchester, 21 volumes and pamphlets; Nottingham,

150 volumes and pamphlets; Preston, 20 volumes and pamphlets; Rochdale, 33 pamphlets; Salford, 21 volumes; Stockport, 3 volumes.

From Scotland: Dunfermline, 16 volumes and pamphlets; Glasgow, 27 volumes and pamphlets; Perth, 1 volume.

From Ireland: Dublin, 9 volumes.

From Wales: Swansea, 8 volumes.

Two cities of the Far East supplied the Library with their reports: Shanghai, China, 10 volumes; Bangkok, Siam, 36 volumes.

International exchanges

The number of governments on the international exchange list remains unchanged, being ninety-one (91) at the present time. Negotiations are in progress for the arrangement of exchange relations with some of the new governments established during and since the war.

State documents

The receipts of the official publications of the States of the United States show a slight decrease as compared with the previous year. The extent of these receipts since the creation of the Division of Documents is as follows:

1901–2	2,162	1910–11	7,767
1902–3	1,589	1911–12	9,318
1903–4	1,023	1912–13	9,485
1904–5	2,812	1913–14	9,283
1905–6	3,884	1914–15	9,634
1906–7	3,245	1915–16	9,615
1907–8	4,128	1916–17	11,095
1908–9	3,554	1917–18	13,323
1909–10	6,386	1918–19	12,638

These receipts now average over 1,000 items monthly, and their growth since 1910 is, of course, due to the publication of the Monthly List of State Publications by the Division of Documents. As stated in the preceding annual report, a reduction in these receipts is to be expected in the future, partly because of the higher cost of printing and partly because of the efforts now being made to consolidate and reduce the number of bureaus and departments of the State governments.

During the year 3,899 volumes were sent to the Bindery.

The number of duplicates eliminated and turned over to the Order Division for exchange with other libraries was 6,919 (2,808 volumes and 4,111 pamphlets).

LAW LIBRARY

(From the report of the Law Librarian, Mr. Thompson)

The accessions during the year were as follows: LAW LIBRARY: *Accessions*

How acquired	1917–18		1918–19	
	Main Library	Conference Library	Main Library	Conference Library
By copyright	1,500	.....	1,438	.....
By gift and transfer	812	159	443	109
By purchase	905	351	560	437
Total	3,217	510	2,441	546
Total accessions	3,727		2,987	
Total contents of Law Library	184,335		187,322	

On account of war conditions no accessions calling for special mention are recorded this year, the development of the collection having been practically limited to material bearing on legal questions arising out of the war as described in the last annual report. The greater part of the time of the Law Librarian has been devoted to the direction of the Legislative Reference Service.

A revised want list of State session laws was prepared during the year. *State session laws*

The remainder of the collection of unbound United States Supreme Court records and briefs covering the period 1880–1895 has now been rearranged following the order in which the decisions are printed in the United States Reports, and at the close of the fiscal year the collection was ready for binding into volumes. *Supreme Court records and briefs*

DIVISION OF MAPS

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

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

MAPS AND CHARTS: *Accessions*

TABLE A.—*Accessions, July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919*

Description	Copyright	Purchases	Gift	Transfer	Exchange	Total
Maps	1,138	540	1,390	224	.....	3,292
Atlases	36	47	1	2	.....	86
Manuscript	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Views	.....	7	2	6	.....	15
Total	1,174	594	1,393	233	.....	3,394

TABLE B.—*Total number of pieces in Division, June 30, 1919*

Description	June 30 1918	Accessions, 1919	Total
Maps	152,458	3,292	155,750
Atlases	5,176	86	5,262
Manuscript	962	1	963
Views	1,494	15	1,509
Total	160,090	3,394	163,484

These tables do not include the total number of sheets in the Sanborn insurance collection, the British Ordnance survey, and the Egyptian survey, which number as follows:

Description	Accessions, 1918–19		Total	
	Maps	Sheets	Maps	Sheets
Sanborn insurance maps	296	2,528	28,087	258,324
Ordnance Survey	.....	.....	.....	17,217
Egyptian Survey	.....	.....	.....	22,660
Total	296	2,528	28,087	298,201

An examination of the tabulated statement of accessions will show a small increase over the number of the past few years, but not enough in comparison with former ones. The excessive cost of publication has reduced the number of maps actually published, and foreign governments have been very slack in forwarding those issued.

Foreign Government maps

The work of examining the old copyright material, which has occupied attention at intervals during the last few years, is now completed and a total of 2,669 pieces, heretofore regarded as duplicates, have been added to the collection.

Copyright material

One of the most important and noteworthy additions to the collection was made through the efforts of the Acting Chief of the Manuscript Division, in the deposit of Pierre Charles l'Enfant's original manuscript plan of Washington, made in 1791, the prototype of all the maps of the city.

l'Enfant's map

An excellent reproduction of it was made by the Coast & Geodetic survey in 1887, numbered chart 3035a. This reproduction added to the plan itself contains certain historical data. The plan is contained in a wooden box, with a wooden cover on hinges, measuring 30 x 42 inches. Inside the box is a gilt frame, with glass over the map. The map within the frame measures 27⅜ x 39⅜ inches. It is in two sheets, the left (20 inches wide) overlapping the right, which is 29⅜ inches in width.

Among the accessions of special interest may be noted the following:

Noteworthy accessions

A plan of the town and harbour of Boston and the country adjacent with the road from Boston to Concord, showing the place of the late engagement between the king's troops and the provincials together with the several encampments of both armies in & about Boston, taken from actual survey, humbly inscribed to Rich[d] Whitworth . . . by . . . J. De Costa. C. Hall sc. A scale of miles, 4=2⅛ in. 14½ x 19. London, J. De Costa, july 29th, 1775.

[Matanzas bay, Cuba] 9 x 13. Inset: "Das eylandt Cuba mit deroselben gelegenheit."

This map shows the capture of the Spanish silver fleet in 1628 in the bay of Matanzas by the Dutch fleet. In the upper corners are portraits of "General Pieter Pietersz Hayn" and "Admirael Hendrick Cornelisz Long." Below the map is a description.

Cruz Cano y Olmedillo, Juan de la. Mapa geografico de America meridional . . . Escalas, 100 leguas de España=5⅞ in. 8 sheets, each 22 x 34½. [Madrid] 1775.

This map is elaborately decorated with large allegorical figures, and emblems, coats of arms and floral border.

Andrews, John. A new map of the British colonies in North America showing the seat of the present war, taken from the best surveys, compared with and improved from manuscripts of several noblemen and gentlemen. 39½ x 31¼. London, 1781.

A plan of Louisbourg on the island of Cape Breton in North America which was surrendered to the english on the 17 june after a siege of 49 days. Scale of fathoms, 400=2¼ in. 18 x 12½. London, H. Overton, 1745.

Blaeu, Joan. Atlas mayor, sino cosmographia Blaviana, en la qual, exact. se descrive la tierre, el mar y el cielo. 10 v. fol. Amsterdam, [1659–1672]

This Spanish edition, of great rarity, originally intended to be published in 11 volumes, was never completed. The 11th volume containing America was never issued, and Africa was omitted from volume 9. Almost the whole edition was destroyed at the fire which burned the Blaeu publishing house. This copy is bound in the original green velvet covering. For a full description of its contents, consult volume 4, title 4261, of the "List of geographical atlases."

Norman, John. The American pilot containing the navigation of the sea coast of North America from the streights of Belle-Isle to Cayenne. fol. Boston, J. Norman, 1792.

Norman, William. The American pilot containing the navigation of the sea-coast of North-America from the streights of Belle-Isle to Essequibo. fol. Boston, W. Norman, 1803.

Mexico. Secretaria de estado y del despacho de fomento. Carta de la republica mexicana à la 100,000ª. Mexico, 1905–1913.

90 sheets of this important map have been added to the collection, of which the Library expects to receive shortly all sheets published to date.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. 1 : 250,000. 140 sheets. Khartoum, Survey Office, 1908–1919.

Egypt. 1 : 50,000. 80 sheets. Cairo, Survey department, 1905–1908.

India and adjacent countries. 1 : 1,000,000. 101 sheets. Calcutta, Survey of India Offices, 1904–1917.

Publications

The fourth volume of "A list of geographical atlases" has gone to press. This volume, when published, will make a book of about eleven hundred pages, including preface, author list and index. It adds 1,237 titles to those embraced in volumes 1–3. It is hardly necessary, after many years of usefulness of the former volumes, to refer here to the need of the present one. It may be said,

however, that the publication is absolutely necessary for reference in the division in the identification of material lacking sure indication upon its face.

Use of the collection

The Chief of the division reports (1) a marked increase in the reference use, especially on Sundays; (2) an increase in the number of reproductions called for (by photography and photostat); and (3) the numerous pressing demands of the various war service commissions, in addition to those of the regular governmental departments and bureaus.

Equipment

He reiterates the need of additional filing cabinets required by the growth of the collection. For lack of these much material has to be kept in temporary portfolios, with risk to itself, impairment of the classification, and embarrassment to the service of it.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

(From the report of the Acting Chief, Mr. Whittlesey)

Accessions of the Music Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919

	Copyright	Gift	Purchase	Exchange	Transfer	Other	Total
Music	25,632	607	2,270	.....	582	355	29,446
Literature of music	243	215	332	.....	47	21	858
Instruction	408	63	80	.....	100	155	806
Total	26,283	885	2,682	.....	729	531	31,110

Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1919

Music:

The division contained up to June 30, 1918, volumes and pieces	765,176	
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered, volumes and pieces	29,446	
Total on June 30, 1919		794,622

Literature of music:

The division contained up to June 30, 1918, volumes and pieces	35,431	
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered	858	
Total on June 30, 1919		36,289

Instruction:

The division contained up to June 30, 1918, volumes and pieces	21,402
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered	806
Total on June 30, 1919	22,208
Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, etc	853,119

MUSIC DIVISION: *Accessions*

The total accessions during the past fiscal year amounted to 31,110 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces (Music, 29,446; Literature of Music, 858; Musical Instruction, 806, 23 books proper, of which 9 are copyright deposit duplicates). This total includes 20,499 volumes and pieces marked "Reserve Storage."

Contents

The Music Division now contains (estimated) 853,119 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces. (Music, 794,622; Literature of Music, 36,289, including librettos; Musical Instruction, 22,208, including teaching pieces, études, and other music of an instructive type.)

Gifts (original manuscripts American composers)

One gift of original manuscripts was received, that of Mrs. Eleanor Everest Freer, consisting of:

Songs: Two songs, op. 5: The shepherdess; Serenade; Five songs to Spring, op. 6; Miscellaneous songs, op. 12: No. 3. The galloping song. 4. Song of the rose. 5. August night. 6. Summer night; Two songs, op. 14 . . . [No. 2] I have done, put by the lute; Two songs, op. 16: I. The boat is chafing at our long delay. II. Daughter of Egypt; Five songs, op. 19: I. When I am dead, my dearest. II. Love in my heart. III. O fly not, pleasure. IV. How many times do I love thee, dear. V. Who has robbed the ocean cave; Love songs, op. 20 . . . [No. 3] Evening song; Sonnets from the Portuguese, Book I–[Book IV], op. 22.

Piano compositions: Andante for pianoforte; Harmonic-rhythmic study; Souvenir; Lyric studies for the piano [Nos. I, IV, VIII, IX].

Gifts

One of the most important gifts of music the Library of Congress has received is that of the late Dr. Edward Hodges, at one time the organist at Trinity Church, New York City. The collection finally became the property of his grandson, Mr. George S. Hodges, of Baltimore, Maryland, and was presented to us in June 1919 by the widow of the latter.

It consists of about 743 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces of dramatic music, church music, instrumental, vocal, and miscellaneous, etc., literature of music, and works of instruction.

Among other gifts have been the following:

From the Biglow & Main Co., New York city, Ira D. Sankey's Gospel Hymns, nos. 1–6.

From Mrs. A. M. L. Blake, Philadelphia, Pa., the music collection of her late husband, Mr. John Henry Blake, consisting of folk-songs, songs, musical literature, etc., in 88 volumes and pieces. Also, a collection of notes and references used by Mr. Blake in preparing his version of the history of and his arrangements of the Star-Spangled Banner.

From Miss Kitty Cheatham, Augusta C. Stetson's national anthem, Our America.

From Mr. W. O. Dolan, Washington, D. C., nine pieces of band and orchestra music.

From Mr. Frank N. Graves, National peace song . . . Army: Yankees on the Rhine. Navy: Yankees on the brine. Three copies of the song with his autographed photograph and other data, and eight copies of the same composition arranged for small orchestra. (Music by C. W. Bennet.)

From Mr. Erwin E. Harder, his Symphonic poem No. 2, solo for organ.

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From Mr. Theodore Henckels, Songs of our Country. Prize song in the New York Herald's patriotic song competition, July 4, 1917.

From Mr. John Hyde, The new hymn and tune book, 1883; L. F. Syke's All Hail! A hymn collection, and John Hullah's First lessons in singing.

From Institute of Musical Art, New York city, Annual Reports, 1918–1919; Mr. Frank Damrosch, Director.

From Jewish Welfare Board, U. S. Army and Navy, New York, Jewish song book for soldiers and sailors, 1918. Gift of the publishers.

From Dr. Clara S. Ludlow, Washington, D. C., two volumes of miscellaneous Americana, published between 1830 and 1850.

From Miss Zaida Nicholson, Washington, D. C., Autograph letter, visiting card of Jenny Lind.

From Mrs. Alvin A. Parker, Strafford, Pa., Dead march and monody. Performed in the Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, on Thursday the 26th December, 1799, being part of the music selected for funeral honors to our late illustrious Chief, General George Washington. Composed . . . for the occasion . . . by B. Carr [A photograph (2 leaves) from the original edition.]

From Scheltens & Giltay, Amsterdam, De Vlaamsche leeuw. Gift of the publishers,

From Mr. Kurt Schindler, New York city. Complete set of programs of the Schola Cantorum, New York city.

From G. Schirmer, Inc., New York city, The Star-Spangled Banner. The standardized version of the melody, for voice and piano.

From Mr. Theodor Schmohl, The patriotic call. Song with piano accompaniment. Words by Theodor Schmohl and Stephen Raffo. Music by Robert E. Vick.

From Mr. Walter F. Smith, Washington, D. C., Arthur Tregina's arrangement of the Marine's hymn.

From Miss M. A. Thayer, Boston, Mass., New England Conservatory of Music: Programs of concerts, 1914–1918.

From Mr. Charles R. Warren, Percy Button Arant's The Spirit of 1917. Song with piano accompaniment.

From Mrs. J. B. Westfeldt, New Orleans, La., H. Aide's The call of the flag, English and French version, and D. Wescott's Run the Hun. Songs with piano accompaniment.

Purchases

Among the most important received during the year are the following from the W. H. Cummings' sale: Bach, J. S., Praeludium pedaliter (autograph); Clarke: Choice lessons for the harpsichord or spinet, 1711; A Collection of uncommon and rare pieces of Shakespeare music, In ms.; Couperin: L'Art de toucher le clavecin, 1717; Eccles, Solomon: A musicklector; or, The art of musick, London, 1667; Field: Compositions (autograph); Frescobaldi: Il primo libro delle canzoni . . . 1628, Toccate e partite d'intavolature di cimbalo, 1615; Händel: Lost in anguish (autograph); Haydn: Cantata (autograph); Hofer: Tabulatur Buech, 1602; Kapsberger: Libro primo di arie passeggiate a una voce, 1612; Kapsberger: Libro primo d'intavolatura di chitrone, 1604; Kapsberger: Libro primo d'intavolatura di lauto, 1611; Kapsberger: Libro primo di motetti passeggiati a una voce, 1612; Kapsberger: Libro primo di villaneille, 1610; Le Jeune: Dodecacorde contenant douse pse., 1618; Le Jeune: Meslanges de la musique, 1607; Le Jeune: Octonaires de la vanite, et inconstance du monde, 1606; Le Jeune: Pseaumes en vers mezurez mis en musique, 1606; Locke: The present practice of musick vindicated, 1673; Marenzio: Il quinto libro de madregalia cinque voci, 1588; Matteis: Arie diverse per il violino. 4 v. 1685–1687; Müller: Der geistlichen Erquick-Stunden . . . Poetischer andacht-Klang, 1691; Pepusch: Concerto in score for two violins, tenor and bass (autograph); Playford, H.: The Banquet of Musick, Books 1–6, 1688–1692; Purcell, H.: The

epicure (autograph); Purcell, H.: Ten sonatas in four parts, 1697; Playford, J.: Cantica Sacra 1662, 1674; Playford, J.; Musicks Hand-maid, 1678; Ravenscroft: Deuteromelia; or, The second part of Musicks Melodie, 1609; Reggio: Songs sets by Sig. Reggio, 1679; Rossini: Sonate, 1804 (autograph); Salmon: Observations upon a late book, entitled "An essay to the advancement of musick," 1672.

Catalogue

During the past fiscal year 22,337 catalogue cards were added to our catalogue as against 33,022 in 1918. Of this total, 20,876 cards (14,982 of which belong to the sub-class M) were prepared in this division.

Arrears in music

As mentioned in last year's Annual Report, the cataloguing of the "Bound sheet music" begun in 1916 had been completed, but there remained undealt with similar material in single sheet form comprising some 30,000 compositions. So far this year some 5,000 of these have been catalogued and the cards added to our catalogue known as "American Publications 1820–ca. 1860."

Of the mass of minor copyright deposits (principally between the years 1870–1897) which has been stored in the cellar, about one-half has been classified and filed. The material filed includes songs (solo), piano compositions (2 hands) such as are covered by class divisions M 25, M 26, M 27, amounting approximately to 6,000 pieces. Class divisions M 30–32 comprising about 14,000 pieces are ready for filing. When this material (all of which is in folio size) is cleared, there still will remain a large quantity of material in 8° size to be classified and filed, consisting principally of band, orchestra and part-song music.

Good progress was made in clearing up arrearages during the past year. This was made possible from the fact that little material was received from abroad and concentrated effort could be applied in that direction. With no serious interruption the arrears should be well cleared up this coming year.

Publications

No publications have been issued by this division during the past year. A music supplement to the Check List of literature and other material in the Library of Congress on the European war is in course of preparation and can quickly be made ready for the printer if a re-issue of the work is decided upon.

The following publications might suitably be undertaken:

A supplement to Mr. Sonneck's Orchestral music catalogue, 1912, a finding list of which has just been prepared in typewritten form. This list contains all of the orchestral scores received since 1912, with provision for the addition of band scores.

A re-issue of Mr. Sonneck's Dramatic music catalogue (full scores) 1908, would be of vast interest and assistance to libraries, historical societies, and music students. Anticipating the possibility of its re-issue, Mr. Sonneck, before his resignation from the Library service, completed the preparation of this entire class of music, so that with the exception of a few additional entries to be made, the work is ready for publication.

The publication of a catalogue of our collection of operas in vocal score is another project which might be given careful consideration. This catalogue, constituting a volume of probably 1,400 pages or 700 leaves, basing the size on an estimate of our 7,000 operas with six entries to a page, could be made ready without much delay.

A catalogue of our large and interesting collection of early and modern chamber music also should prove valuable, since, to my knowledge, no such publication other than Altmann's Kammermusik-Literature, 1910, is in existence. This latter treats only of chamber music published since 1841. Our catalogue would consist of both early and modern works. Also the treatment of the subject

would be on broader lines than that employed by Altmann. However, owing to the number of outstanding orders for works needed to perfect this section of our collection, I prefer to postpone any recommendation for its publication.

The division has in preparation a list of American publishers who were in business in this country up to 1820. The list gives their local addresses and their serial plate numbers as they appear on their publications. In most instances the information may be depended upon to determine dates of publication. The treatment of the subject is about the same as that by William Arms Fisher in his "Notes on music in old Boston," 1918, and by Mabel Almy Howe in her "Music publishers in New York City before 1850," but the field covered by us is geographically more extensive. It is to be hoped that this list will be far enough advanced to justify its publication during the coming year.

Equipment

This division also finds itself in need of additional shelving space.

Exhibits

An exhibit of songs relating to the War of 1914–1919 was prepared and placed on view on the second floor. This exhibit consisted of 124 songs of the different countries involved. Special care was used to obtain works of well-known composers and with attractive title-pages. The following countries were represented: United States of America by 44 items; Great Britain, 20; France, 20; Italy, 20; Canada, 10; Belgium, 5; Russia, Poland, Roumania, Serbia, and Armenia by 1 each.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

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

Service

But 6 in a normal staff of 12 have been constantly members of the division throughout the year—just 50 per cent. The list of appointments and resignations includes seventeen names for the other six positions, and four more names for two merely temporary positions assigned to the Periodical Division to meet certain emergencies.

Statistics

The number of current periodicals received by the Periodical Division this past year (separate titles) was 7,260 (6,712 in 1918; 7,712, in 1917). Journals published in Germany and Austria, which are now being received, covering in part those on our usual list, increased the total last year, and the number will be increased again with the the receipt of those on the balance of the list. The receipts of the past year include second copies of periodicals taken up from the Copyright Office, now 1,185 in number, and 754 journals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution. Official documentary series, and almanacs, annual reports, yearbooks, and other material of the kind, which are received in other divisions of the library, are not counted in these statistics.

The whole number of periodicals received in the Periodical Division (separate items) was 115,612 (last year 107,905).

New titles added during the year included those of 362 periodicals received by copyright, 452 by gift, 81 by subscription, and 183 through the Smithsonian Institution.

The number of newspapers received is 738, of which 629 are published in the United States, and 109 in foreign countries. Of the newspapers published in the United States 573 are dailies and 56 weeklies. Of the newspapers published in foreign countries 96 are dailies and 13 are weeklies.

Newspaper binding

The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 216; foreign 92; total, 308.

The binding during the past year was as follows: newspapers, 2,067 volumes (last year 1,726 volumes); periodicals, 2,618 (last year 3,105 volumes).

During the year 9,758 volumes of newspapers and 9,212 volumes of periodicals were served to readers (last year: newspapers, 5,724 volumes; periodicals, 10,106 volumes). The service of periodicals here stated is of *general* periodical material only; *special* periodical material is served by other divisions of the Library.

Newspaper accessions

Through the good offices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington arrangements were made, prior to the signing of the armistice, for subscriptions to a small number of German and Austrian newspapers and periodicals. Subscriptions to to the journals of the Central Powers on our usual list were placed through the State Department.

The purchase of an unusual collection of German newspapers for the war period has gained for the Library a body of notable source material.

Further orders have been placed for newspapers published in belligerent and neutral countries during the war period, which, with those in our usual current receipts, and with those recently acquired, will make the collection of newspapers in the National Library for the period 1914-1919 notable among collections of the kind. Auxiliary to this material are the camp and trench papers published by units of the allied and associated armies that have been obtained, partly by purchase, partly by gift. The titles are too many to enumerate here. Much correspondence has been carried on to gain for the Library the American camp papers published in this country and overseas. The papers of this kind are many, and they have an interest peculiarly their own.

Among other items added were some 457 American eighteenth century newspapers and 34 confederate newspapers.

Any list of acquisitions of periodicals, if given, would show less than its true significance, for in the main purchases have been either to bring to the Library at least specimen copies of unusual, or out of the way items, or else of particular numbers or volumes to add to incomplete sets. An interesting item came to the Library through the purchase of La Baïonnette, July 8, 1915–December 27, 1917, 10 volumes, while through the gift of Mr. Paul J. Pelz the Library received vols. 62–77 of Fliegende Blätter.

Free copies of publications

It is a matter of gratification that the situation precipitated by the order of the War Industries Board, directing the discontinuance by publishers of the gifts of newspapers, in lieu of subscriptions, was remedied, as noted in last year's report, by a supplementary statement, in which it was provided that free copies should be sent to the Library of Congress. Much correspondence followed with publishers, who, as a rule, were quick to respond to our letters and to continue their gifts to us.

DIVISION OF PRINTS

(From the report of the Chief, Professor Rice)

The increase in the collection has been:

By copyright	2,792
By gift	3,259
By purchase	475
By transfer	158
By exchange	54
Total	6,738

PRINTS: *Gifts*

The collection of prints now numbers 409,029.

The most important gifts were:

1. The George Lothrop Bradley collection of prints deposited in the Library for the past 18 years, has become the property of the Library by the death of Mrs. Helen McHenry Bradley (Jan. 10, 1919).

The collection comprises 2,054 prints, representing all schools, and includes examples of well known engravers, such as Bolswert, Carracci, Cranach, Dürer, Edelinck, Goltzius, Haig, Hogarth, Hopfer, Leyden, Lorrain, Marc Antonio, Mantegna, Morghen, Nanteuil, Ostade, Pontius, Potter, Rembrandt, Rubens, Sadeler, Schongauer, Strange, Toschi, Turner, Van Dyck, Visscher, Vorsterman, Waterloo, Wierix, and Woollett.

Dürer's monumental work, the Triumphal Arch of Maximilian, has been assembled from no less than 67 woodcuts (originals and reproductions) in this collection.

A few illustrated art works have been added, comprising 18 volumes of engraved reproductions after Buonarroti, Constable, Prout, Rubens, Turner, Van Dyck, and others.

2. Collection from John Pierpont Morgan, Esq., of New York city, which comprises the following:

(*a*) Twelve oil paintings and 9 albums of drawings on the "Civil War", 43 etched plates and impressions from 40 of these plates for the publication, "Life studies of the great army", all original work of the war correspondent, Edwin Forbes.

(*b*) Seven portfolios of drawings, for newspapers, on the "Civil War," by A. R. Waud, Joseph Whitney, and others.

(*c*) Twelve woodblocks of cartoons by Thomas Nast, appearing in Harper's Weekly.

(*d*) Barnard's photographic views of Sherman's campaign.

3. Collection of Whistleriana, from Joseph and Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell of Philadelphia.

This consists of Whistler's letters (originals and copies), rare editions of his writings, etchings, photographic reproductions of his paintings, reference works used for the "Life of Whistler" by Mr. and Mrs. Pennell, bound volumes of newspaper clippings; also catalogues, magazines, and reviews.

This material is now being classified and catalogued for reference.

For students of Whistler this collection will be of the greatest value.

4. Collection of 487 photographic portraits, from Gen. R. L. Hoxie, Washington, D. C.

They comprise 26 portraits of his wife, Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the scupltress, 37 photographs of her sculptural works, 328 portraits of famous Americans, and 96 portraits of foreign celebrities, etc.

5. Collection of about 500 prints, consisting of war posters, post-cards, and photographs from the French and United States governments, Francis H. Robertson, Daniel C. French, Herbert Adams, Paul Manship, of New York, H. B. Learned and Mrs. Mary Sherman McCallum, of Washington, D. C.

Purchases

On account of the war conditions we were limited in the purchase of important works on art and architecture. Interest was continued in the accumulation and exhibition of illustrative material dealing with the Great War.

The Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection was increased by 31 prints, representing the well known etchers, Haden, Bracquemond, Méryon, Millet and Platt.

One hundred and sixty-seven photographs were added to the portrait collection, consisting of photographs of the portraits which form the permanent exhibit in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

The transfers from other institutions included:

Transfers

1. Ninety-three illustrations of the aeroplane, from the War Department, Washington, D. C.

2. Collection of 21 portraits of prominent Americans, from the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

The following were received by exchange:

Exchange

Forty-four Canadian, English, Australian, Italian, Swiss, Chinese, Algerian and South African war posters.

Exhibitions

The exhibitions during the year have mainly supplemented the war posters and prints already in place. Of special interest were:

(*a*) Collection of war medals (Allies and Central Powers) lent by the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint.

(*b*) British Government collection of lithographs.

(*c*) Towers of Belgium.

(*d*) Portraits of leading representatives at the Paris Peace Conference.

(*e*) Collection of 215 photographs showing national, state, and individual memorials.

The division has supplied 8 governmental departments, 2 societies, 22 private and public schools, and 4 colleges with 9,946 photographs, etc., of painting, sculpture, and architecture; and the American Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C., with 2 collections of engravings, 1 collection of war posters and 1 collection of cartoons by Raemaeker for exhibition purposes.

SEMITIC DIVISION

(From the report of Dr. Schapiro, for the Semitica. For accessions of Orientalia *see* under "Increase of the Library")

During the past year this division was kept busy arranging and putting in order the books which were incorporated in the Library as an integrating supplement to the Hebrew Collections. These books belong mainly to the class know as Judaica.

It should be observed that the two Deinard Collections presented by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff in 1912 and 1914, and likewise the third one which was acquired by the Library from the collector in 1916, did not consist exclusively of Hebrew and Yiddish books, but comprised also several thousand volumes of Judaica.

It became necessary to make this material available for students, especially for those engaged in research work connected with questions concerning the Jewries of the world in general and the future of Palestine in particular. Previously this material had been put aside in order to make room for more urgent work. In view of the approaching period of reconstruction, it is safe to expect most energetic literary endeavors in this field and on other problems bound to arise out of the world war. The Judaic material now in possession of the Library bearing on these momentous and inevitable problems will prove to be

indispensable to investigators. It is a storehouse of information; its medium consists of all the principal languages of the world. The class Judaica, originating in different countries and extending over centuries, treats of all the branches of science and literature relative to Jews and Judaism. It may be noted that Judaica is not written by Jews exclusively, but there are also a number of authors who are illustrious in Christian and Islamic literature.

In many libraries Hebraica and Judaica are grouped together under a special classification. Judaica is a comparatively rich class of literature. The Judaic Collection, which came to our Library as an adjunct to the Deinard Collections, may be considered fairly representative. It contains a considerable number of old and new books conforming to the highest literary standard; some of these are out of print. A few hundred pamphlets may be termed invaluable, as it would be absolutely impossible to replace them; these are writings published in limited editions and intended for a special class of readers at a certain date. Of vital importance is the material pertaining to Zionistica. There are found a number of books and pamphlets in various languages which will surely be of special value to those who are particularly interested in the study of the Zionist movement. Antisemitic and controversal literature, mostly in German, will also attract a class of readers. A conspicuous feature of the collection of Judaica, however, is a fair and comprehensive representation of periodical literature. The painstaking investigator will obtain a rich field of information both in science and in politics not easily procurable from other sources. Besides German, French, Italian, and Polish magazines, there are also a number of English weeklies and monthlies, as well as interesting almanacs published in England, for which a demand is likely to arise.

The collection of Judaic books has been arranged according to subject matter. Typewritten cards have been prepared and nearly all of the books and pamphlets have been made ready for use.

Of the Hebrew and Yiddish Collections 1,300 books were classified, while about 400 were catalogued, representing mostly Rabbinica and Belles-Lettres. All of the copyrighted books in Hebrew, Yiddish, and Arabic, and likewise some in cognate languages, were catalogued in this division; the proofs for the cards in those languages were read and corrected. A few hundred volumes of Semitica were prepared for the bindery.

The Library was in a position to add to the Hebrew, Yiddish, and Judaic Collections a few hundred important books by purchase from individuals. These occasional purchases enabled this division to complete many broken sets.

Exchange of duplicates also netted some desirable additions.

The number of Hebrew and Yiddish books which enter the Library under the copyright privilege has been continually increasing.

SLAVIC SECTION

(From the report of Dr. Speek, covering the past two years)

Size of the section

The Slavic Section of the Library of Congress contains publications in the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Servian, Bulgarian, and other Slavic tongues—over 100,000 volumes in all. The majority of the publications in the section are Russian. The Yudin Collection alone contains about 80,000 volumes. With the exception of the Polish, the subsections of the literature of other Slavic nations, especially of those subjugated by the Teutonic powers in the past, have not been developed, principally for the reasons that the literary expression of these peoples was

restrained and the interest of other nations in them was discouraged by their masters. Now, with freedom, their literature will grow in extent and importance, and the best of it the Library should acquire in the coming years.

Accessions

Owing to the war and the revolutionary conditions in the Slavic countries which have resulted in an entire breakdown of communication and transportation systems, not to speak of the collapse of business relations, it has been possible to acquire only a very limited number of Slavic publications—about 500 in number, including periodicals and pamphlets—these being secured through local purchases, gifts, and official channels. Among the most noteworthy are the original "Izviestia" (Official Bulletin) of the temporary Russian government following the downfall of the Tzar; the official bulletin of the government of Kerenski; the bulletin of the Bolsheviks up to the first part of this year; various other Russian periodicals, although no one in a complete set; "Asiatic Russia," an official publication in three large volumes with a collection of detailed maps of Siberia; seven volumes of scientific lectures on philosophical and religious problems by noted professors of the Russian Theological Academy, published in very limited numbers; war posters; photographs of the war and revolutionary leaders and scenes in Russia.

Repeated attempts through private business concerns as well as through official channels to secure from Russia literature by purchase have failed. For instance, a very large order for literature on Russian economic life and affairs of more recent years received no answer but silence. By the voluntary aid of a Russian engineer a list of recent technical literature has been prepared, but there is little hope of getting the volumes from Russia before internal peace has been established there.

Technical work

During the last two years ending June 30 the technical work in the Yudin Collection has progressed so far that the real value of the collection has become apparent and the collection is now available to the readers and especially to the research students in the Library.

About three-fourths of the collection is roughly classified, about 10,000 volumes are classified in detail and about half of these are catalogued.

The newspapers and magazines of general character are classified in alphabetical and chronological order and a record of them has been made.

The earlier Russian publications, from the year 1692 up to the beginning of the nineteenth century, consisting of about 2,000 volumes, many of them of great rarity and value, have been classified separately and are kept now in an inclosure in the collection. There are also about 1,000 volumes of revolutionary literature, half of which are "underground", or secretly published.

However, most of the technical work, such as binding newspapers, classifying in detail and cataloguing, remains yet to be done. It would be advisable to have one more technical worker in the Collection.

Demands upon the section

Demand upon the Slavic Section has been heavy and varied. This is explained by the importance into which the Slavic peoples sprang through the war and the revolutions and by the fact that their conditions were little known in the Western countries, especially in this country.

Assistance in research—bibliographical, statistical, etc.—in translation of letters, decrees, and other Slavic text, expressions and words, and in collecting miscellaneous information in regard to Slavic affairs was rendered constantly.

Preparation for the War Department of a classification table of the Slavic peoples with a short descriptive sketch of each as expressed in statistical data based upon official

sources, interpretation and verification of the transliterated Russian names on a new detailed Siberian map for the Matthews-Northrup Works, were among the more extensive pieces of work carried out in the section. Studies of Slavism, as philosophy and movement, by a number of students in the Library have required considerable assistance from the section. With the appearance of Bolshevism on the stage there have come numerous inquiries to the section in regard, for instance, to the history and program of the Bolsheviks, the meaning, correct spelling, and pronunciation of the words "Bolshevik," "Soviet," "Sovdep," "Tzyk," etc. Inquiries in regard to the "Bolsheviks" have lately been superseded by inquiries in regard to the cooperative movement in Russia. The greatest demand by readers has been for publications on the economic conditions in Russia, natural resources, transportation, and commerce. Textbooks, grammars and dictionaries for the study of Russian, belles-lettres, and works of literary criticism have been in considerable demand.

Visitors to the section have been numerous. The ancient and rare Russian volumes in the inclosures and Russian art works are a special attraction to them. It has been a touching sight to see with what wonder and emotion Russian visitors, especially old-time immigrants from backwoods places, find in the collection the books which they had studied and read in their youthful days in Russia, which they had held tenderly in their memories for many years, and which they had never thought to see on the shelves of a library so distant from their native land.

BINDING

The number of volumes bound was 26,621, as against 28,317 for the preceding year.

In addition to the binding, 485 books were repaired, without rebinding, as against 1,280 for the preceding year;

5,531 lines of extra lettering done, apart from the binding, as against 4,612; 197 dummies made, as against 212.

One hundred and ninety-four cases for books in Chinese were made.

A large number of minor repairs were made of which no account is taken.

CATALOGUING

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

The number of volumes catalogued was 82,335, of which 64,034 were new accessions, and 18,251 recatalogued (1917–18—89,467 volumes, accessions 64,129, recatalogued 25,338; 1916–17—105,305 volumes, accessions 80,277, recatalogued 25,028). The number of accessions received and catalogued remained the same as the preceding year, but the recataloguing shows a reduction of 7,000 volumes, a falling off of 9 per cent in the total catalogued as compared with 1917–18, and of 20 per cent as compared with 1916–17. While the character of the material handled accounts for fluctuations from year to year of a few thousand volumes more or less catalogued, the sharp decline from 1916–17 is due principally to changes in the force. The same conditions which caused 28 changes in the force the year before have continued to operate during 1918–19. There were 24 resignations, temporary appointments, and separations. These involved the loss of several cataloguers of rare ability and experience. Qualifications and ability of the kind have always and quite generally commanded higher compensation in other services and have advanced to a still higher premium in recent years outside of the Library. The cost of living in the meantime has cut the means of subsistence in two and therefore forces many to give up the work in which they excel and which they would naturally prefer, but which will not support them in a degree of comfort indispensable to the maintenance of the bodily health and mental efficiency de-

Resignations

manded by the work they do, nor permit them to meet responsibilities and obligations resting upon them. The ameliorations so far granted are insufficient; serious deterioration of the service is taking place and will become general and permanent if the condition is allowed to continue. The working of it is manifest in the reports of the revisers in charge of sections. In this connection I may call attention to the circumstance that the cataloguing work of this division through the distribution of the printed cards is subject to the most searching tests for high standards in form and accuracy. That these standards have been maintained in the past is due in no negligible degree to the voluntary devotion of much of their own time on the part of cataloguers where extended research and investigation are demanded to guard against errors and inferior quality of result.

Recataloguing

Recataloguing of various sections of literature is in progress. Analyzing of certain series of local American historical society publications and of the pamphlet collections is being continued by the American history section. Revised entries for several long files of publications of Scientific societies completed in recent years have been printed.

Bibliography

Five incunabula added during the year have been catalogued and reported to the editor of the Census of Fifteenth Century Books owned in the United States. Only two of them were received, however, in time to be included in the main list. Much to my regret it was impossible for me to continue the proofreading of the "Census" owing to the increase of work due to the loss of experienced cataloguers.

Publications

Publication of the second edition of the List of Subject headings is making very satisfactory progress. Letters A–M in six sections have been printed and are in distribution. Letters N–S are in press, and T–Z ready for the printer. Three hundred copies of the list of headings on the European war were separately reprinted. A guide to the

cataloguing of the publications of societies and institutions has been prepared by Miss Pierson and is in press. It forms a companion to the Guide to the Cataloguing of Periodicals, of which two editions were published in the course of the preceding year. Preparation of the manual of rules for filing proceeds at intervals of other work, and it is hoped that the manual may be ready for printing before the end of the calendar year. Owing to the absence of Miss Alida M. Stephens, who is abroad in the A. L. A. War Service as cataloguer in charge at the Central Library, Paris, the publication of the List of American Doctoral Dissertations which she had been preparing annually for printing has been deferred until her return at the expiration of the year (Oct. 1, 1919). In case of extension of her absence the material for the years 1917 and 1918 which is being collected may be placed in the hands of another assistant to be arranged for printing, so that the publication will not be further delayed.

Although the year covered by this report ends with June 30, I can not omit to mention the death which occurred but a few days later, on July 11, of Marguerite C. Wright, one of the members of the Catalogue Division. Miss Wright entered the service of the Library in 1908. For many years she had rendered valuable services as a cataloguer. Her loss is deeply regretted by her associates, by whom she was respected as a worker and greatly liked personally.

CLASSIFICATION

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

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1918–19 was 79,071, of which 58,539 were new accessions and 20,532 were reclassified, including 2,646 transfers. The number of volumes shelflisted was 73,668, of which 55,782 were new accessions. These figures do not include approximately 10,000 volumes in Religion, which have been classified but not yet shelf-

listed. For the year preceding the number of volumes classified and shelved was 74,525, of which 57,656 were new accessions and 16,869 were reclassified, including 2,732 transfers.

The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Total	
				Stacklists:
A: Polygraphy (collections, encyclopedias, etc.).	1,461	35	1,496	Printed, 33,274.
B–BJ: Philosophy	571	545	1,116	Preliminary,
BL–BX: Religion	1,641	13,037	14,678	50,288.*
C History (auxiliary sciences)	518	3	521	
CS: Genealogy	192	.....	192	
D: History (except America)	6,799	207	7,006	
E, F: America	5,032	364	5,396	Shelflists:
G: Geography–Anthropology	706	11	717	Printed, 37,529.
H: Social sciences	8,833	35	8,868	
J: Political science	3,762	7	3,769	
L: Education	2,374	3	2,377	
M: Music literature	881	.....	881	
N: Fine arts	887	17	904	
P: Literature and language	6,674	3,380	10,054	
PZ: Fiction	1,595	207	1,802	
Q: Science	2,255	6	2,261	
R: Medicine	1,659	7	1,666	
S: Agriculture	1,957	.....	1,957	
T: Technology	3,825	1	3,826	
U: Military science	1,458	15	1,473	
V: Naval science	650	4	654	
X: (classification undetermined)				
Z: Bibliography	2,051	.....	2,051	
	55,782	17,886	73,668	
Semitic collection	1,300	.....	1,300	
Chapter 38: Literary history	356	.....	356	
Transfers	.....	2,646	2,646	
Old classification	1,101	.....	1,101	
	58,539	20,532	79,071	

* Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains, in round numbers, 1,780,500 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 93,500; B–BJ (Philosophy), 19,000; BL–BX (Religion), 39,000; C–D (History, exclusive of America), 156,000; E–F (America), 140,500; G (Geography), 28,500; H–J (Social and political sciences), 415,500; L (Education), 74,500; M (Music), 31,500; N (Fine Arts), 39,500; P (Language and literature), 161,500; PZ (Fiction in English), 63,500; Q (Science), 153,500; R (Medicine), 56,000; S (Agriculture), 63,500; T (Technology), 113,500; U (Military science), 25,000; V (Naval science), 19,500; Z (Bibliography), 87,000; Incunabula, etc., 500.

While the work of the Classification Division has suffered many interruptions during the past year from sickness, resignations, and library war service, the regular work of the division has been kept up and a great deal accomplished in reclassifying and shelf-listing Religion and Classical literature. In the Classics Dr. König has nearly completed the reclassification of Greek literature and has finished the collections in Latin literature. The individual authors in Latin literature will be taken up for reclassification in the very near future. In Religion much remains to be done but each day sees substantial progress as all new material is now being classified by the new system and the old classes are being reclassified as rapidly as possible, while the diminished accessions due to war time conditions still prevail.

No new publications have been issued by the division during the year, but a new edition of Class H, Social Sciences, is in preparation and will be ready for printing about January 1, 1920. This new edition will embody the many additions that have been made since its first printing in 1910, changes necessitated by new legislation,

as well as many minor changes and notes which have been developed in ten years of daily application.

Considerable time has been spent by the classifiers in assisting in the revision of the list of Subject Headings now in progress, with classification notes affixed when practicable. In addition to revising the subject headings such a list applies a rather severe test to the classification schemes and has enabled us in many cases to improve our schemes and remove inconsistencies of treatment.

In regard to the personnel of the division our greatest loss is Miss Nellie B. Brown who resigned in June, 1919, to enter the Library of the Carnegie Peace Foundation. Miss Brown's abilities, large experience, and fine personal qualities made her a very valuable and irreplaceable assistant whose departure is much regretted by all her associates.

CARD DIVISION

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

During the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards has increased from 2,634 to 2,693.

The cash sale of cards, including subscriptions to proof-sheets amounted to $73,324.98. The increase over the sale for 1917–18 was about 8 per cent.

The sale of cards to the libraries of the departments of the United States Government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to $1,668.24.

Cards for about 34,000 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 4,400 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 2,200 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1918, was approximately 789,000 cards. The average stock of each card is estimated at 75 copies, making the total number of cards in stock about 60,000,000.

A depository set has been assigned to the University of Jerusalem. The cards for this set are now being withdrawn from stock and will be shipped in August of 1919. The full list of depositories is given on page 79. A partial depository set containing about 30,000 cards has been assigned to the U. S. Public Health Service. The full list of partial depositories is given on page 80.

Several of the Bulletins have been reprinted with revisions but no new publications have been issued.

During the first half of the year, I had charge of the work of ordering books for the A. L. A. War Service. The volume and urgency of the work was so great that it took more time than anticipated. Many items of administrative work in the Card Division had to be deferred. These deferred items, with the usual routine work, have occupied my time during the latter half of the year to the exclusion of any new undertakings looking to the expansion or improvement of the card distribution service.

This division continued through the year to supply gratis the cards needed at the camp libraries, in the overseas service, and in the offices of the A. L. A. War Service in the Library of Congress.

In addition, assistants from this division were frequently called upon for emergency help in the A. L. A. War Service work. Overtime work put in by these assistants was paid for from War Service funds but much work done during hours went as a contribution to the cause.

During the first half of the year we experienced great difficulty in keeping in the service enough boys and young men to draw the cards from stock. Much of the work was done by schoolboys working evenings. Women were tried on this work, but proved unsatisfactory, because of the physical exertion required. In spite of all efforts and experiments to the contrary, orders by series and subject that could wait continued to accumulate until after the

armistice was signed and some of our former assistants, released from military duties, returned to the service. Arrears have now been overcome and at the close of the year all classes of orders were strictly up to date.

Owing chiefly to the high cost and relative inefficiency of our messenger help, it was necessary to obtain a deficiency appropriation of $2,000.

The number of depositories on June 30, 1919 was 49. The proofsheet depositories (those having sets consisting mostly of slips clipped from proofsheets) are distinguished by asterisks.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.
California University Library, Berkeley, Calif.
Chicago University Library, Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbia University Library, New York City
Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
*Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.
Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.
Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
Jerusalem University, Jerusalem, Palestine.
John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
*Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.
*Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University, Calif.
*Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville Public Library, Louisville, Ky.
McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
*Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.
Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.

New York Public Library, New York City.
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
*Philippine Library, Manila, P. I.
Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
Texas University Library, Austin, Texas.
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
*Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.
Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

Partial depository sets have been assigned during the year to libraries of the United States Government as follows, those having dictionary sets, instead of author sets, being distinguished by asterisks:

Army War College.
Bureau of Animal Industry.
*Bureau of Education.
Bureau of Entomology.
Bureau of Fisheries.
*Bureau of Mines.
Bureau of Pensions.
Bureau of Plant Industry.
Bureau of Plant Industry, Economic and Systematic Botany.
Bureau of Science (Manila, P. I.).
Civil Service Commission.
Coast and Goedetic Survey.
Coast Artillery School.
*Department of Agriculture.
*Department of Labor.
Department of Commerce.
Department of State.
District Forester's Office, Logan, Utah.
Engineer School.
Federal Trade Commission.
*Geological Survey.
Government Hospital for the Insane.
Hydrographic Office.
International High Commission.
Interstate Commerce Commission.
Military Academy, West Point.

*National Bureau of Standards.
*National Museum.
Naval Academy.
Naval Observatory.
Naval War College.
Navy General Board.
Navy Medical School.
Office of Grain Standardization.
Pan-American Union.
Patent Office.
Public Health Service.
Shipping Board.
Surgeon General's Office.
Treasury Department.
Weather Bureau.

PUBLICATIONS

(From the report of the Chief of the Order and Publications Division)

The following table exhibits the comparative statistics of the distribution of publications of the Library of Congress for the past three fiscal years.

	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
New publications	[a] 25	[a] 25	[b] 32
Reprints	1	1	1
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress	3,253	3,336	3,781
Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents	25,120	22,043	18,510
Distribution through the Bureau of International Exchanges	1,901	2,426	1,503
Distribution to A. L. A., June, 1917	300	.....	.....
Total number of publications distributed	30,574	27,805	23,894
Publications correspondence	858	1,100	737
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents (pieces)	[c] 36,811	[c] 26,936	1,689
Received by the Superintendent for sales	$1,443.95	$1,095.35	$1,062.61

[a] Includes separate numbers of State publications (monthly list).
[b] Includes separate numbers of subject headings and State publications (monthly list).
[c] Includes copyright publications.

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

Administrative:

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. 1918. 191 p. Plates. 25 cm. Cloth, 40 cents.

Information for readers in the main Reading Room. 1919. 16 p. Plates. 21 cm.

List of books in embossed type in the Room for the Blind. 1918. 90 p. 20 cm.

Bibliography Division:

European war literature. A check list of the literature and other material in the Library of Congress on the European war; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, with the cooperation of members of the Library staff. 1918. 293 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 30 cents.

Monroe doctrine. List of references on the Monroe doctrine; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1919. 122 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 15 cents.

Reconstruction. Select list of references on economic reconstruction including reports of the British Ministry of Reconstruction; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1919. 47 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Reprints:

European Crisis of 1914. List of references on Europe and International politics in relation to the present issues; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, 1914. 144 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 15 cents.

Catalogue Division:

Subject Headings. [Subject headings used in the dictionary catalogs of the Library of Congress, 2d ed.] A–M; N–S (in press); T–Z (ready for the press).

European war. Preliminary list of subject headings. 1919. 8 p. 23 cm.

Document Division:

Monthly list of State publications. June–Dec., 1918; Jan.–Apr., 1919. Paper, 50 cents a year.

Manuscript Division:

Personal papers. Check list of collections of personal papers in historical societies, university and public libraries, and other learned institutions in the United States. 1918. 87 p. 23½ cm. Cloth, 30 cents.

Map Division:

War maps. A list of atlases and maps applicable to the world war; comp. under the direction of P. L. Phillips, Chief, Division of Maps. 1918. 202 p. 26 cm. Cloth, 50 cents.

The foregoing statistics do not include the following publications still in press:

List of references on shipping and shipbuilding.
List of references on dye stuffs.
List of references on the treaty making power.
List of geographical atlases, v. 4.
List of Washington papers from the beginning to June 15, 1775.
American and English genealogies, 2d. ed.

Among the comments upon the year's issues were the following regarding the "Checklist of literature and other material in the Library of Congress on the European war:" From W. T. Lange, compiler, "Books on the Great War," in a letter dated February 15, 1919:

. . . It is a most valuable and distinctly useful addition to war-bibliography, which I am glad to possess.

From Joseph F. Daniels, librarian, Riverside Public Library, Riverside, Calif., in a letter dated November 19, 1918:

I am particularly moved to write you a word of thanks for a very good checklist on the European War just received. It is so much more comprehensive and thorough in its title-a-line form than anything that could possibly be put out anywhere else that a word of appreciation should be sent to Dr. Putnam and to you. We take the work of the Library of Congress so much for granted that we sometimes forget that work is work and that the excellent results which you achieve are due to skill and hard work.

The following concerning the "List of atlases and maps applicable to the world war" were received: From General George B. Duncan, headquarters, Camp Merritt, N. J. June 9, 1919:

> . . . It is a very important and useful compilation, and gives readily at hand information which all students of our operations will need when they want to refer to proper maps. . . .

From General J. L. Chamberlain, Inspector General, War Department, May 6, 1919:

> . . . It is a valuable contribution to those who may desire to make a study of any special features of this war.

From Edwin Wiley, U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I., October 17, 1918, concerning the "Checklist of collections of personal papers in historical societies, university and public libraries, and other learned institutions in the United States:"

> . . . I am delighted to see this splendid piece of work completed. The compilation will be a boon to all historical workers.

From The American Historical Review, October, 1918, page 170:

> The Library of Congress has published a Checklist of Collections of Personal Papers possessed by historical societies, university and public libraries, and other learned institutions in the United States. This publication . . . furnishes useful guidance to an extraordinary variety of manuscript materials for American history.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

The influence of the European war on the work of the division was even more potent during the past year than any previous time. For four months the chief of the division was away on war duty in connection with the Library war service of the American Library Association: three months (September–November, 1918) as camp librarian at Camp Meade, and one month (February to March 10) as transport librarian on the transport *Mongolia*. The

most serious handicap was in the lack of adequate stenographic service. The salary which we have available will not secure and retain an expert stenographer and typewriter such as we need. When we did secure one it was only for a short period, for she invariably passed on to a position offering from $500 to $700 more than we could offer. This means that for all except the simplest memoranda I and my two chief assistants must prepare longhand copy to be turned into typewriting. Of course this handicap is reflected in a diminished output of memoranda prepared—9.3 per cent less than in the previous year. We are no stronger than our weakest element and can move no faster than our slowest unit. Our inability to get our results into final shape vitiates the work of the whole division and lessens the output of every member of the staff.

Our output was largely of a kind which falls easily under the heading war service. In fact we continued this year the policy of treating preferentially questions relating to the conduct of the war. Until the end of September part of the division continued to act as an Order division for documents needed at the camp libraries conducted by the Library War Service of the A. L. A. Since the armistice the character of our output has gradually changed from war work to reconstruction work and our reference lists for the last half of the year shows this very clearly. I omit an enumeration of these, as they are now currently noted in the Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service.

Our compilations consisted of 109 typewritten lists of 628 pages and 22 mimeographed lists of 260 pages and in addition the following printed or in press:

Printed:

Select list of references on Economic reconstruction, including reports of the British Ministry of reconstruction. Comp. under the direction of Herman H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1919. 47 p. 25 cm. Price 10 cents.

List of references on the Monroe doctrine. Comp. under the direction of Herman H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1919. 122 p. 25½ cm. Price 15 cents.

List of references on the Panama canal and the Panama Canal Zone. Prepared under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, Library of Congress. 1919. 21 p. 29½ cm. Published by the Panama Canal Office, Washington. Price 5 cents.

In press:

List of references on Dyestuffs.
List of references on Shipping and Shipbuilding.
List of references on the Treaty-making power.

The "Check list of the literature and other material in the Library of Congress on the European War" proved one of the most popular publications of the Library of Congress, in that it represents the most extensive list of war literature undertaken in the United States. A supplementary edition of 500 copies was called for to meet the continued demand. We have enough material accumulated to print a supplement as large as the original volume. After briefly reviewing the war collection of the Library of Congress before the College and reference section of the A. L. A at the Asbury Park Conference, the hope was widely expressed that such a supplement would be issued, and subsequently when the recent acquisitions are catalogued that a comprehensive classified catalogue would be printed.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(From the reports of the Custodian, Mr. Brockett, and of the assistant in charge, Mr. Parsons)

From July to December, 1918, the activities of the division were mostly confined to questions relating either directly or indirectly to the war—the Army and the Navy, their munitions, equipments, etc. From October 4 to October 30 the library building was closed to the general public on account of the prevalence of the "influenza," thus confining our work to purely Government business.

The latter portion of the year the inquiries fell more to commercial and industrial matters. From December to June, owing to the consolidation or discontinuance of many of the war bureaus in this city, we have received much material in the way of pamphlets and publications which had been collected by them and for which they had no further use. Some of these we can utilize in our collection, but the process of ascertaining the desirable ones had added much to our labor.

The listing of the unbound material on our shelves was resumed—the Swiss publications being arranged and want cards sent the Smithsonian for parts needed to complete imperfect volumes. The usual circulation through the Reading Room calls and the inter-library loan has been maintained so far as practicable, and the personal demands for books and information from this collection has been constant. Among the topics involved were: General Science, Astronomy, Mathematics, Chemistry—Gas, Dyes, Borax, Potash, Fluorine, Manitol, Prices of Chemicals abroad, Biological Chemistry, Physics, Electrics, Torsion, Radio, Seismology, Natural History, Botany, Technology, Engineering, Russian Technology, Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Illuminating Engineering, Metallurgy, Naval Engineering, Photography, Artillery, Refrigerating, Medical, Red Cross work, Anthropology, Biography, Employment, Proportional Representation, State Bankers' Associations, National Association Corporation Schools, International Congresses.

The alcoves which are assigned for the use of students have been occupied almost continuously during the year and frequently more room could have been used to advantage. The Smithsonian has continued to supply many volumes to fill in gaps in imperfect sets, as well as keeping up current publications. Among those received were about

one hundred volumes of photographic serials, which contain much early history of popular photography both in this country and in Europe. Mr. Brockett will supply further statistics.

Lists are being made to show the numbers, volumes, etc., which we have failed to receive, 1913–date, owing to the war conditions. These are needed in checking up our bills, also for future action to obtain complete sets.

The collection of duplicates is growing rapidly and soon the shelves occupied by them will be needed for other uses.

The Catalogue Division has continued the recataloguing of the sets in the Science section, and has prepared entries for printing through class Q44. (Austria-Hungary) This work makes accessible to the public much of value which was heretofore difficult to find. Among the long sets for which new cards have been printed are the following:

Publications of the K. Gesellschaft der wissenschaften zu Gottingen, including Göttingische gelehrte anzeigen—about 600 vols.

Publications of the Deutsche physikalische gesellschaft, including Fortschritte der physik—about 160 vols.

Publications of the Senckenbergische naturforschende gesellschaft, Frankfort am Main—about 100 vols.

Journal of the Franklin institute, Philadelphia—about 400 vols. in the two sets. (One of the oldest technical publications in the United States.)

Twelve hundred and nineteen volumes have been completed during the year. The number bound (viz, 1799) is about the same as last year, but the percentage of those rebound has increased. The buckram binding has been substituted for many sets heretofore bound in leather, and new sets are mostly started in it as experience has proved it to be both economical and desirable.

In closing this annual report I feel that it is proper to record the deaths while serving with the American Expeditionary Force in Europe of former employees of this division.

In November the news was received that Corporal Charles E. Chambers, of Company C, 312 Machine Gun Battalion, died in a hospital in France from pneumonia contracted in the trenches at the battle front. Mr. Chambers served in this division from 13th October, 1908, to 8th October, 1917, when he joined the colors. He was a faithful, earnest worker, loved by those who knew him, and one whom it is a pleasure to remember as a friend.

Lieutenant Louis H. Bayly, of the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, died March 4, 1919, in France, from pneumonia. His superiors in the Army have testified to the value of his services in the Army. Mr. Bayly served in this division in 1911 from February to August, when he resigned to enter a business house in this city. His many friends speak for his deserved popularity and mourn his early death.

Mr. Brockett's report shows that there were transmitted from the Smithsonian Institution to the Smithsonian Deposit during the year 1,883 complete volumes, 242 parts of volumes, 348 pamphlets, and 87 charts.

The number of Government documents sent to the Library of Congress, in accordance with the established practice, without being stamped, amounted to 5,721, as compared to 3,442 during the previous year—an increase of 2,279.

READING ROOM SERVICE

(From the report of the Superintendent, Mr. Ashley)

The problem of maintaining effective service in the main Reading Room in the face of constant changes in the personnel of the staff has continued to be most serious. During the past twelve months this division alone has suffered the loss of 33 assistants, 4 through induction into military service, 13 on account of considerably higher salaries offered elsewhere, 10 through changes in the assistants' own personal plans, 1 through ill health, 1 by death, and 4 displaced to make room for returning soldiers.

The 13 assistants who left us for better salaries elsewhere included 12 whose services were worth more to us than we could pay, of whom 6 were reference assistants (men) and 3 were very competent young women employed in tasks requiring special qualifications. Of the 13, over half had university training.

Since the war began the Reading Room has lost 77 assistants (a "labor turnover" of over 110 per cent) including 16 reference assistants, 37 deck attendants, and 4 others whose duties required special qualifications and considerable experience in this library. Of these, 26 had either university or professional school training. Military or naval service absorbed 27 of them, higher salaries attracted 29; only 21 left us through the operation of such causes as may normally be expected to deplete all governmental staffs—(alterations of personal plans 10, transfers 2, dismissals and displacements 6, impaired health or death 3). The extraordinary drain of military service will no longer operate against us, but until an adequate scale of salaries is provided by Congress for the higher grades of library assistants, the problem of effective service will remain insoluble. Such increases in basic salaries as have been granted in recent years have been for the most part in favor of those whose duties are chiefly mechanical. Assistants who are expected to possess a liberal education, wide acquaintance with literature, special training in the use of reference books of all kinds, who are called upon to produce without delay specific information upon manifold topics of the most diverse variety, and to be devoted, alert, and untiring, have been left after years of service to live upon wages that a roustabout would deride.

Another pressing problem not to be solved without a considerable outlay is the congestion of printed material on the shelves, now acute in certain sections of the classified collections. The certainty that under the most favorable

circumstances possible it will be several years before additional stack room can be provided makes this matter one of very serious import. Estimates made during the planning and construction of the building as to the length of time for which the shelf space provided would be adequate could not have contemplated the tremendous increase in the rate of the Library's growth, due to increased funds and increase in the world's yearly output of important literature indispensable to any great library. Nor did they contemplate such space-consumimg activities within the building as card distribution, branch printing office and branch bindery..

At the close of the Library's first century the collections numbered about 1,000,000 volumes. In the next 12 years (1901–1912) the collections doubled. In the first 19 years of the present century about 1,700,000 volumes have been added—about 90,000 volumes yearly. But in the pentad immediately preceding the European War (1910–1914) 550,624 volumes were added—110,000 volumes yearly. The maintenance of this rate would again double the collections in the next 25 years. War-time production and transportation conditions reduced the average but the war itself will add enormously to the world's literatures and as soon as ocean transportation regains its norm we shall be heavily taxed to shelve the inevitably great increases.

We are already taxed to find room for the current accessions in the fields of philosophy, religion, history, biography, travel, description, social and political sciences, documentary serials and bibliography.

Economic administration requires that all the material on a given subject shall be shelved together, so that the investigator may find assembled in one place the library's resources in this subject, and the attendant may not need to go to many widely separated places to find the books wanted by a single reader. But unless ample space be left

for the addition of new books on the subject, either the scheme of arrangement by subjects must be abandoned when the shelf is filled or constant and extensive shifting of books will be required. Furthermore, it is difficult to estimate the probable relative growth of literature in various fields. No one could have foreseen, six years ago, the enormous quantity of printed matter on Europe that has come from the press since 1914 and that will continue to be issued for many years to come. No one could have foreseen that Russia would occupy so much more space on library shelves. Moreover, entirely new subjects spring into existence with the progress of discovery, invention, and evolution. Ten years ago the literatures of aviation, submarine warfare, radio-activity, to name but a few striking examples, were inconsiderable compared with the present; the literature of Bolshevism was unheard of.

The foregoing statements may aid perhaps in making clearer how the present congestion in many places in the Library has come to pass within a few years. Before a new stack can be completed the crowded conditions of the old library in the Capitol will be repeated here, if the Library is to keep pace with the published records of human achievement and thought.

The Library was closed to the general public from October 4 to October 30, 1918, on account of the epidemic of influenza then prevailing.

ROOM AND WORK FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the Assistant in Charge, Mrs. Rider)

The year was one of exceptional activity.

With war-blindness came need for reading matter in the lately adopted uniform type. As a matter of course, blinded soldiers and sailors were taught the new official system of raised print. Practically no books had yet been embossed in it. Transition to the new type was scarcely begun. We therefore gave attention to the production of books wanted.

Hundreds of men and women volunteered to copy into Braille any reading for the soldier blind. Transcribing was being done in England and France. It promised something needed here, and not otherwise provided for. Believing it a legitimate and after-war measure, we undertook to train volunteers to write Braille and transcribe reading matter for the war-blind. Individuals were taught; Braille clubs and classes were organized under Red Cross chapters, in high schools, women's leagues for national defense, etc., in more than half the states of the union. In Washington a most successful class was organized by Miss Mabel T. Boardman from members of the clerical corps of the District of Columbia chapter, American Red Cross.

Transcribing became popular and work in connection with it grew rapidly. Desiring to facilitate its progress, the Red Cross Institute for the Blind provided a secretary to aid us.

High standards were maintained in order that the hand-copied work should be accurately done. All manuscripts were proof-read by blind experts. Certificates were given to transcribers who passed examinations and copied not less than 50 pages of satisfactory Braille.

The result of this work has more than justified the undertaking. During the reconstruction period and the transition to a uniform type, the machine has been advantageously supplemented by the working hand.

Whereas the presses produced during the year a total of 20 titles in Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half, for adult readers, volunteer workers during the same period transcribed 195 titles, comprising 10,000 pages. These include stories of humor, travel and adventure, mystery and detective stories, poetry, current magazine articles, etc.

All materials used were provided by the copyists themselves, or by the units with which they worked.

Slates for writing Braille, perfected by the Perkins Institution, were manufactured by them in large numbers to meet the demand of transcribers.

Workers who begin to do something for the war-blind in the end become interested in all blind. Widespread good to the cause of the blind will result from this volunteer movement. It is already felt by those working on their behalf.

Vocational texts and other material of which a number of copies are required could not well be made by hand.

The Library War Service of the American Library Association has undertaken to provide the most needed of these. Fourteen selected titles are being brailled, among them texts on poultry raising and massage. Plans are going forward for the embossing of other books. Authors, publishers, and friends are being solicited to cooperate in financing further productions. Mrs. Jack London consents to meet the cost of embossing one of Mr. London's well-known stories. By direction of Mr. Irvin Cobb, "Speaking of Operations" is being brailled at his expense. Zane Grey promises one of his Western stories.

In its endeavors on behalf of the war-blind the Library War Service is also conferring an advantage upon thousands of civilian blind readers. At the small cost of printing additional copies, these books will be available to libraries, schools, and individuals.

Braille printing can never be put on a commercial basis. Large gifts and grants of money are needed.

The war has crystallized the sense of obligation to the handicapped. We therefore confidently expect recognition of the needs of the blind for a larger and more varied literature.

The year's circulation of embossed books reached a higher total than ever before, and the number of borrowers increased 27 per cent. Braille book circulation more than doubled,

and Braille magazine circulation grew rapidly. There was somewhat less demand for New York Point than formerly. Nevertheless, books in Point and American Braille will continue to be much read for some years, as many old readers will never change to the new type.

Moon circulation dropped 20 per cent, due to extended delay in securing from England copies of recent publications. Books in Moon type are increasingly valuable. Elderly blind learn this system readily. It trains the fingers and reestablishes confidence, so that not infrequently a reader is enabled to proceed with Braille.

Accessions numbered 732, about half of them being books in English Braille. The new titles include books of science, history, and literature, considerable standard fiction, and and a number of European war titles.

In July, 1918, trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind decided that all future stereographing done from federal funds should be in the uniform type.

A complete list of bibliograhical data on all embossed publications in Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half, will be issued from time to time by the Committee on Work for the Blind of the American Library Association.

The classified finding list has proven invaluable. Supplementary typewritten lists of new books are issued periodically.

Entertainments customarily given for the blind during the winter and spring were omitted this year owing to the influenza epidemic.

[NOTE BY LIBRARIAN.—Mrs. Rider's activities during the year have included membership in various committees—of the American and of the District of Columbia Associations of Workers for the Blind, and of the American Library Association. She has been the Directing Librarian of the Red Cross Institute for the Blind; and she attends, as of course, the important meetings concerned with the work for the Blind.]

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

(From the report of the Director, Mr. Thompson, Law Librarian)

Digest of bills

The most noteworthy development of the Legislative Reference Service during the year was the inauguration of the preparation of digests of general public bills reported from Senate committees from the beginning of the 1st session of the Sixty-sixth Congress. Last January it was suggested by two Senators that such digests if furnished promptly after report—on the following day, whenever possible—would be of great assistance to Members when the bills came up for consideration in the Senate. The plan proposed was that the digest should show briefly new provisions of law, amendments and repeals of existing law, and changes in the bill recommended by the committee which reported it. As this is clearly within the scope of the service as defined by the terms of the appropriation for "Legislative Reference" the suggestion was heartily welcomed and it was agreed to undertake the work, if the necessary funds were provided. By request an estimate of the additional appropriation required was prepared, and on the basis of this estimate an amendment to the pending legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for 1919–20 adding $10,000 to the amount reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations was adopted unanimously by the Senate. (For debate on the amendment and letter of estimates, see Daily Congressional Record, Feb. 3, 1919, pp. 2694–2696.) This Senate amendment was agreed to in conference and the increased appropriation became available July 1, 1919. However, by reducing expenditures during the recess, the balance of the current appropriation when the extra session of the Sixty-sixth Congress convened was sufficient to permit the work to be undertaken as soon as the Senate committees began to report bills.

The preparation and delivery of these digests have been assigned to the American law section, under the supervision of Mr. Walter H. McClenon, which has the necessary reference apparatus at hand, particularly the Index Digest of the Federal Statutes, which has been kept constantly up to date since the establishment of the Legislative Reference Service, by inserting index cards for new public acts immediately after publication as slip laws.

The series of digests prepared has included all public bills reported by committees of the Senate, with the exception of those which were so short and so clearly stated as to render digesting unnecessary. The aim is to bring out the substance of each bill as concisely as possible. As a general rule, each section is analyzed separately, a brief heading being prefixed to indicate its subject matter. Digest notes of committee amendments reported, if any, follow the various sections to which they relate. Whenever the effect of a bill would be to amend existing law, either expressly or by implication, citations of the statutes affected are given and the nature and extent of the amendment are indicated in the digest, by quoting the exact words added or omitted or substitutions of one phrase for another, with a brief explanation of the effect of such amendment if needed to make its meaning clear, or by placing in parallel columns the provisions of existing law and those proposed by the amending bill. Appropriation bills are treated in a somewhat different style, attention being primarily directed to changes from the previous corresponding act, and especially to new provisions of general legislation.

In order to furnish such a digest as promptly as possible after the report on the bill has been made, it has been found necessary to ascertain from time to time by inquiry of the clerks of the various committees what bills are actually being taken up for consideration and to prepare

in advance preliminary digests of any lengthy bills as referred to committee, so that only committee amendments remain to be treated after report.

One hundred mimeographed copies of each digest of a bill reported to the Senate are delivered to the assistants of the Sergeant at Arms on the floor, to be filed by the pages according to calendar number in binders, specially provided for the purpose, which are kept for reference on the desks of Senators. Whenever the digests have not been ready for use on the next legislative day after report, this has been due occasionally to the unusual length or complexity of the bill but more often to the report print not being available early enough to enable the digest to be completed, mimeographed and filed in the binders before the hour of meeting of the Senate.

Digests for the more important bills reported from House committees are also prepared and kept on file to be supplied if called for, but no instructions for making them generally available to Members have yet been received. Probably the simplest plan in this case would be to print the digest as an appendix to the House report on the bill and copy for this purpose will be furnished whenever any committee requests it.

In a few cases of bills which have passed one House and of others of special importance, a preliminary digest of the bill as referred has been supplied for the use of the committee having it under consideration. This was not contemplated in the original proposal but seems likely to prove a serviceable extension of the digest work.

LEGAL INQUIRIES

During the year numerous inquiries regarding United States laws have been answered with the aid of the Index Digest of the Federal Statutes, an indispensible piece of apparatus which enables quick response to be made to any request for information regarding laws enacted or at

present in force on any particular subject, amendments or repeals, statutory precedents for proposed legislation, etc. In the last annual report it was noted that work had been commenced on an index of State legislation for the years 1917 and 1918 including all general acts likely to be of general interest. This has now been completed and the indexing of the 1919 laws is in progress. The additional reference apparatus thus provided enables us to furnish compilations and digests of State laws in a very much shorter time and with greater accuracy than formerly when the individual indexes of all volumes of the session laws of the several States had to be examined. The index of bills and joint resolutions introduced in Congress, and the index of foreign legislation in certain official gazettes have been continued currently, and with their aid it has been possible to reply at once to many inquiries regarding bills pending and foreign laws and decrees respectively.

Over a hundred compilations and digests and special memoranda in the field of law have been prepared during the year to provide the material needed by members and committees in connection with pending legislation. The following paragraphs show a selection of the more important of these grouped under subject headings:

War Legislation.—Several comprehensive digests of the war legislation of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses were prepared to show special features; e. g., the war powers conferred on the President by statute. The most extensive was a study of the *duration* of the war legislation intended to furnish data corresponding to that contained in the report of the committee under the British Ministry of Reconstruction which investigated the legal interpretation of the term "period of the war" [Cd. 9100]. This study was used by several committees for different purposes and was printed in part in House Report No. 45, Sixty-sixth Congress (pp.

9–12), from the House committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Taxation.—Additional memoranda on war taxation in Great Britain, France and Germany to supplement the information contained in the two legislative reference documents printed by the Ways and Means Committee at the close of the previous fiscal year, which were noted in the last annual report. A revision of the digest of State inheritance tax laws prepared for use in connection with the first war revenue bill. Data on taxation of intangible property under State laws, 1917–18, and on excise taxes and proposed taxes on sales in the Civil War period. Digest of the criticisms of the revenue act of 1917 and suggestions for amendments and additions contained in the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee.

Military service.—Reports on the drafting of young men in Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary during the European War (printed in the Daily Congressional Record, Aug. 24, 1918, pp. 10323–10330) and memoranda on the age limits of compulsory military service in foreign countries before the war, and in the United States during the Civil War period. Legislative history of the Selective Service Acts, 1917–18, with respect to ages of the men liable to military service.

Demobilization.—Data on demobilization plans in Great Britain and Germany. Scale of war gratuities and demobilization bonuses in Great Britain, Canada and France.

Courts-martial reform.—Administration of military justice in Great Britain, France and Germany. Statistics of private acts of Congress to correct military records.

Military expenditures.—Digests of United States statutes authorizing or making appropriations for investigation of expenditures in the executive departments or under the War Department only. A classified digest of military appropriations during the Sixty-fifth Congress. Data on

appropriations for national defense to be expended by the President during the war with Spain, 1898. Statute of limitations in the case of fraud against the United States and acts of Congress suspending it.

Reconstruction.—Employment on public works—reconstruction plans and projects in Great Britain, France and Germany. Land settlement for soldiers and sailors in the British Empire, France and Germany.

Agricultural credit.—Data on rural credits in Australia and New Zealand, seed grain, fodder and other relief in Canada, and bonds for seed grain in South Dakota.

Government control.—Early American legislation regulating charges for various services to the public. Regulation of aerial navigation and wireless telegraphy in Great Britain. Government ownership or control of railroads in Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Japan and Mexico.

Constitutional law.—Power of Congress to give claims of the United States priority over mortgages and other liens. Power of Congress to impose an income tax on the salaries of the President and Federal judges, and on income arising from State offices, securities and other agencies. Ineligibility of members of the legislature to civil offices in certain cases.

Congress.—A study of the problem of changing the dates of the beginning and end of the term of the President and of Congress, and the date of convening of the regular sessions of Congress. Thanks of Congress—a list of precedents, with references to House rules and United States statutes conferring special privileges. Memorandum on the question "Can a member of Congress be sued for libel on the basis of a communication to a constituent?"

Judiciary.—Salaries of judges in Great Britain, Canada and France, and provisions for their superannuation.

SUBJECT DATA

(From the report of Mr. Collins, Legislative Assistant)

Inquiries from Members of Congress during the past year in the field of history, economics, statistics, and other subject data followed, as usual, the trend of the legislative program before Congress from time to time. There were the customary demands for information on commerce and production, historical precedents bearing on particular bills and the like.

Peace Treaty and League of Nations.—Special mention may be made of the work relating to the Treaty of Peace. This included historical data on the personnel of peace commissions in the past; the relationship of the Senate to such commissions; the history of Senate procedure in the matter of peace negotiations; precedents on the amendment and rejection of treaties by the Senate; discussions on the respective powers and duties of the Senate and the President as regards peace negotiations; discussions on the power of the President to appoint peace commissioners; summary history of the leading European peace conferences in the past; digest of plans for an association of nations for universal peace from the earliest time to date; views of American statesmen from Jefferson to Roosevelt on the Monroe Doctrine; extracts from debates in Congress on the Monroe Doctrine at the time of its promulgation; historical data on secret European treaties; tabulation of the population of the various independent peoples or national units in the world at the present time; population by races, with geographical location, of Armenia, Asia Minor, and the German colonies; a digest of the principal points presented for and against a League of Nations prior to the first publication of the covenant; various views for and against articles in the League of Nations covenant; tabulation of the powers and duties assigned to the League by the Peace Treaty; diplomatic history of the Shantung question;

diplomatic and economic history of Japan's relations to China since 1914; summary history of Japan's relations to Korea; criticisms in the foreign press of the work of the Peace Conference; and various other geographical, ethnographical, economic, diplomatic, and historical questions growing out of the discussion of the Treaty of Peace.

Public finance.—In the field of public finance there were various requests for statistical data on war expenditures, domestic and foreign; on public debts and taxation; on loans to foreign governments; data bearing on the Liberty loans and the like.

Budget systems.—With the coming of the Sixty-sixth Congress there was a renewed demand for information on the question of budgetary procedure. These involved a description of the financial methods of foreign governments as well as a history of the movement for a national budget system in this country. Particular mention may be made of the following memoranda which were furnished: History of the procedure of the Ways and Means Committee from 1789 to 1865; early history of the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Treasury and Treasury procedure; data on the various State budget systems; chart and memorandum on the British system of the preparation of estimates; detailed description of the method of preparation of the British estimates; chart and memorandum on the British system of national audit; chart and memorandum on the preparation of the French budget; chart and memorandum on the accounting and auditing of the French budget; analysis of the ninth report of the select committee on national expenditure, 1918, House of Commons; and a list of the committees in Congress having power over the financial program.

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Comparative table of legislative reference inquiries for the fiscal years 1916–1919

	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
Total inquiries	756	1,280	1,040	991
Law inquiries	200	471	431	331
Economic, statistical, and historical inquiries	556	809	599	600
Answered from data in reference files	124	251	112	114
Number of inquiries from Senators	320	604	477	498
Number of inquiries from Representatives	436	676	484	439
Number of Senators inquiring	65	87	74	74
Number of Representatives inquiring	174	224	172	151
Number of Senators inquiring more than once	50	41	58	59
Number of Representatives inquiring more than once	105	132	87	79

Comparative table of inquiries, by months, for fiscal years 1916–1919

	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
July	11	74	129	56
August	8	81	108	67
September	11	32	81	64
October	15	11	60	52
November	40	18	36	54
December	79	83	69	112
January	132	114	114	102
February	110	135	120	97
March	121	114	115	82
April	78	280	84	63
May	87	190	62	99
June	64	148	62	143
Total	756	1,280	1,040	991

Table of inquiries, during session and recess 1915–1919

Fiscal year	Congress in session		Congress not in session		Total inquiries
	Days	Inquiries	Days	Inquiries	
1915	92	203	273	66	269
1916	213	671	152	85	756
1917	243	1,105	122	175	1,280
1918	303	944	62	96	1,040
1919	279	802	86	189	991

Table of inquiries, by Congress and session

Congress and session	Duration	Number of inquiries
Sixty-third, third	3 months	232
Sixty-fourth, first	9 months	1,011
Sixty-fourth, second	3 months	349
Sixty-fifth, first	6 months	1,127
Sixty-fifth, second	11 months	918
Sixty-fifth, third	3 months	321
Sixty-sixth, first	1½ months[a]	377

[a] To July 1, 1919.

Respectfully submitted

HERBERT PUTNAM
Librarian of Congress

The Honorable
The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
The Honorable
The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Appendix Ia

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1918–1919

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Library and Copyright Office:			
Salaries—			
General	$276,460.00	*$271,689.67	$4,770.33
Sunday	10,000.00	9,975.25	24.75
Special	2,000.00	1,983.31	16.69
Carrier service	960.00	*570.83	389.17
Distribution of card indexes	[a] 50,210.02	[a]*49,450.12	759.90
Legislative reference	30,000.00	*29,437.67	562.33
Copyright Office	104,740.00	*103,598.50	1,141.50
Increase of Library—			
Purchase of books	90,000.00	[c] 90,000.00	.....
Purchase of periodicals	5,000.00	[d] 5,000.00	.....
Purchase of law books	[e] 3,000.00	[d] 3,000.00	.....
Contingent expenses	[b] 8,685.09	[d] 7,978.90	706.19
Total, Library and Copyright	581,055.11	572,684.25	8,370.86

[a] Appropriation includes $814.12 credits on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and $353.65 yet to be credited. Includes also a deficiency appropriation of $2,142.25 approved July 11, 1919. Expenditures 1919 include outstanding indebtedness. Offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury ($70,984.73).

[b] Includes credits $1.00 on account of sales of photo-duplications to Government institutions; and $12.72 yet to be credited. Includes also a deficiency appropriation approved July 11, 1919, for $1,371.37.

[c] Any unexpended balance will be available for succeeding year.

[d] Includes outstanding indebtedness.

[e] Exclusive of $2,000 to be expended by the Marshal of the Supreme Court for new books of reference for that body.

* Does not include "Increase of Compensation" $45,349.61.

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Building and grounds:			
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service	$88,065.00	[d] $85,398.39	$2,666.61
Fuel, lights, and miscellaneous	18,500.00	[b] 18,468.56	31.44
Refitting old boiler room and coal vaults	3,000.00	2,494.27	505.73
Extension of steel stack	10,000.00	[b] 9,991.22	8.78
Furniture and shelving	12,000.00	[b] 11,977.95	22.05
Total building and grounds	131,565.00	128,330.39	3,234.61
Grand total	712,620.11	701,014.64	11,605.47
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account)	[a] 842.65	[e] 613.55	229.10
Printing and binding (allotment, not appropriation)	[c] 200,500.47	200,221.76	278.71

[a] Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation $800.

[b] Includes outstanding indebtedness.

[c] Allotment includes credits $348.91 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and $151.56 yet to be credited.

[d] Does not include "Increase of Compensation" $13,415.98.

[e] Including outstanding indebtedness of $279.65.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL—LIBRARY PROPER

Object of expenditure	Amount
Stationery supplies	$5,408.93
Typewriter supplies	244.38
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines	234.86
Travel expenses	222.82
Street car tickets	55.00
Postage stamps and international postal cards (foreign correspondence)	187.74
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages	21.83
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.)	1.50
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919	16.00
Tools	9.53
Mail-bag repairs and mail bags	38.50
Duplicator supplies	82.77
Photostat paper and developing powders	*1,452.20
Photostat miscellaneous supplies	2.84
Total	7,978.90

* 523.54 covered into the Treasury on account of sales of photo-duplications.

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 30, 1920, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

General administration, Librarian, $6,500; chief assistant librarian, $4,000; chief clerk, $2,500; librarian's secretary, $1,800; clerks—one $1,200, two at $1,000 each; stenographers and typewriters—one $1,200, one $900; messenger, $840; messenger to chief assistant librarian, $600; junior messenger, $420; operator of photographic copying machine, $600; in all, $22,560.

Mail and delivery: Assistants—one in charge $1,600, chief, $1,200, one $960, one $780, one $600; junior messenger, $420; in all, $5,560.

Order and accession: Chief of division, $2,500; assistants—one $1,500, one $1,200, three at $960 each, two at $840 each, two at $600 each, one $580; two junior messengers, at $420 each; in all, $12,380.

Catalogue, classification, and shelf: Chief of division, $3,000; chief classifier, $2,000; assistants—four at $1,800 each, seven at $1,500 each, six at $1,400 each, twelve at $1,200 each, six at $1,000 each, fourteen at $960 each, four at $920 each, thirteen at $840 each, thirteen at $600 each, four at $540 each; six junior messengers, at $420 each; in all, $92,020.

Binding: Assistants—one in charge $1,500, one $960; junior messenger, $420; in all, $2,880.

Bibliography: Chief of division, $3,000: assistants—one $1,500, two at $960 each, one $840; stenographer and typewriter, $960; junior messenger, $420; in all, $8,640.

Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: Superintendent, $3,000; assistants—two at $1,800 each, seven at $1,200 each (including one in room for the blind), three at $1,000 each, two at charging desk at $1,080 each, five at $960 each (including one for Toner library and

one for Washington library), one in room for the blind $900, twenty-seven at $840 each, six at $600 each; stenographer and typewriter, $960; attendants—Senate reading room $960, Representatives' reading room—one $960, one $840, two in cloakroom at $780 each, two for gallery and alcoves at $540 each; telephone operator, $720; four junior messengers, at $420 each; two watchmen, at $780 each; in all, $62,460.

Periodical (including evening service): Chief of division, $2,000; assistants—chief $1,500. two at $960 each, five at $840 each; stenographer and typewriter, $960; two junior messengers, at $420 each; in all, $11,420.

Documents: Chief of division, $3,000; assistants—one $1,500, one $840; two translators, at $1,200 each; stenographer and typewriter, $960; junior messenger, $420; in all, $9,120.

Manuscript: Chief of division, $3,000; assistants—chief $1,500, one $960; junior messenger, $420; in all, $5,880.

Maps and charts: Chief of division, $3,000; assistants—one $1,500, two at $960 each, one $840; junior messenger, $420; in all, $7,680.

Music: Chief of division, $3,000; assistants—one $1,500, one $1,000, two at $840 each; junior messenger, $420; in all, $7,600.

Prints: Chief of division, $2,000; assistants—one $1,500, two at $960 each; junior messenger, $420; in all, $5,840.

Smithsonian deposit: Custodian, $1,500; assistants—one $1,500, one $840; junior messenger, $420; in all, $4,260.

Congressional Reference Library: Custodian, $2,000; assistants—one $1,200, one $960, one $840; two junior messengers, at $420 each; in all, $5,840.

Law Library: Librarian, $3,000; assistants—two at $1,400 each, one $960, one $600, one $540, one (evening service) $1,500; in all, $9,400.

Semitic and Oriental Literature: Chief of division, $3,000; assistants—one $1,500, one $900; junior messenger, $420; in all, $5,820.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE: Register, $4,000; assistant register, $3,000; clerks—four at $2,000 each, four at $1,800 each, seven at $1,600 each, one $1,500, eight at $1,400 each, ten at $1,200 each, ten at $1,000 each, eighteen at $960 each,

two at $860 each, ten at $780 each, four at $600 each, two at $480 each; four junior messengers at $420 each. Arrears, special service: Three clerks, at $1,200 each; porter, $780; junior messenger, $420; in all, $104,740.

Legislative Reference: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof, $45,000: *Provided*, That no person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding $3,000 per annum.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES: For service in connection with distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library: Chief of division, $3,000; chief assistant $1,800; assistants—two at $1,600 each, three at $1,500 each, three at $1,400 each, four at $1,200 each, four at $1,100 each, four at $1,000 each; for services of assistants at salaries less than $1,000 per annum and for piecework and work by the hour, $19,500, including not exceeding $500 for freight charges, expressage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, and expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, $49,400.

TEMPORARY SERVICES: For special and temporary service, including extra special services of regular employees at the discretion of the Librarian, $2,000.

CARRIER SERVICE: For service in connection with the Senate and House Office Buildings, $960, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

SUNDAY OPENING: To enable the Library of Congress to be kept open for reference use from two until ten o'clock postmeridian 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, including payment in advance for subscription books, and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, and all other expenses

incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year 1921, $90,000, together with the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated for this object for the fiscal year 1919;

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, $2,000;

For purchase of miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, $5,000.

In all, $100,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES: For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, supplies, stock, and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and the Copyright Office, including not exceeding $500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, $7,300.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: Superintendent, $3,600; clerks—one $2,000, one $1,600, one $1,400, one $1,000; property clerk, $900; messenger; assistant messenger; two telephone switchboard operators; captain of watch, $1,400; two lieutenants of the watch, at $1,000 each; nineteen watchmen, at $900 each; two carpenters, at $900 each; painter, $900; foreman of laborers, $900; sixteen laborers; two attendants in ladies' room, at $480 each; four check boys, at $360 each; mistress of charwomen, $425; assistant mistress of charwomen, $300; fifty-eight charwomen; chief engineer, $1,500; assistant engineers—one $1,200, three at $900 each; electrician, $1,500; machinists—one $1,000, one $900; two wiremen, at $900 each; plumber, $900; three elevator conductors, and ten skilled laborers, at $720 each; in all, $86,065.

For extra services of employees and additional employees under the superintendent to provide for the opening of the Library Building from two until ten o'clock postmeridian on Sundays and legal holidays, $3,000.

For fuel, lights, repairs, miscellaneous supplies, electric and steam apparatus, city directory, stationery, mail and delivery service including new auto delivery wagon, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, including $1,000 for repairs to roof, $16,000.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving and electrical work pertaining thereto, $12,000.

For extension of the steel stack for storage of catalogue cards in the card division, $10,000.

SEC. 7. That all civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia who receive a total of compensation at the rate of $2,500 per annum or less, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall receive, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, additional compensation at the rate of $240 per annum: *Provided*, That such employees as receive a total of annual compensation at a rate more than $2,500 and less than $2,740 shall receive additional compensation at such a rate per annum as may be necessary to make their salaries, plus their additional compensation, at the rate of $2,740 per annum, and no employee shall receive additional compensation under this section at a rate which is more than sixty per centum of the rate of the total annual compensation received by such employee: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation at the rate of $120 per annum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, shall not be computed as salary in construing this section: *Provided further*, That where an employee in the service on June 30, 1918, has received during the fiscal year 1919, or shall receive during the fiscal year 1920 an increase of salary at a rate in excess of $200 per annum, or where an employee whether previously in the service or not, has entered the service since June 30, 1918, whether such employee has received an increase in salary or not, such employee shall be granted the increased compensation provided herein only when and upon the certification of the person in the legislative branch or the head of the department or establishment employing such persons of the ability and qualifications personal to such employees as would justify such increased compensation: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation provided in this section to

employees whose pay is adjusted from time to time through wage boards or similar authority shall be taken into consideration by such wage boards or similar authority in adjusting the pay of such employees.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following: Employees paid from the postal revenues and sums which may be advanced from the Treasury to meet deficiencies in the postal revenues; employees of the Panama Canal on the Canal Zone; employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission in Alaska; employees paid from lump-sum appropriations in bureaus, divisions, commissions, or any other governmental agencies or employments created by law since January 1, 1916, except that employees of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance shall receive increased compensation at one-half the rate allowed by this section for other employees: *Provided*, That employees of said bureau who are compensated at rates below $400 per annum shall receive additional compensation only at the rate of 60 per centum of the annual rates of compensation received by such employees; employees whose duties require only a portion of their time, except charwomen, who shall be included; employees whose services are utilized for brief periods at intervals; persons employed by or through corporations, firms, or individuals acting for or on behalf of or as agents of the United States or any department or independent establishment of the government of the United States in connection with construction work or the operation of plants; employees who receive a part of their pay from any outside sources under cooperative arrangements with the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia; employees who serve voluntarily or receive only a nominal compensation, and employees who may be provided with special allowances because of their service in foreign countries. The provisions of this section shall not apply to employees of the railroads, express companies, telegraph, telephone, marine cable, or radio system or systems, taken over by the United States, and nothing contained herein shall be deemed a recognition of the employees of such railroads, express companies, telegraph, telephone, marine cable or radio system or systems, as employees of the United States.

Section six of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation Act approved May 10, 1916, as amended by the naval appropriation Act approved August 29, 1916, shall not operate to prevent anyone from receiving the additional compensation provided in this section who otherwise is entitled to receive the same.

Such employees as are engaged on piecework, by the hour, or at per diem rates, if otherwise entitled to receive the additional compensation shall receive the same at the rate to which they are entitled in this section when their fixed rate of pay for the regular working hours and on the basis of three hunderd and thirteen days in the said fiscal year would amount to $2,500 or less: *Provided*, That this method of computation shall not apply to any per diem employees regularly paid a per diem for every day in the year.

So much as may be necessary to pay the additional compensation provided in this section to employees of the Government of the United States is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

So much as may be necessary to pay the increased compensation provided in this section to employees of the government of the District of Columbia is appropriated, one-half out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, except to employees of the Washington Aqueduct and the water department, which shall be paid entirely from the revenues of the water department.

So much as may be necessary to pay the increased compensation provided in this section to persons employed under trust funds who may be construed to be employees of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia is authorized to be paid, respectively, from such trust funds.

Reports shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the next regular session showing for the first four months of the fiscal year the average number of employees in each department, bureau, office, or establishment receiving the increased compensation at the rate of $240 per annum and the average number by grades receiving the same at each other rate.

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Provisions in "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty, 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 Buildings, $1,000.

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, $200,000.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1918–19

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 10, 1919*

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

Fees, etc.

The gross receipts during the year were $117,518.96. A balance of $10,104.85, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1918, making a total of $127,623.81 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of $3,560.06 received by the Copyright Office was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of $124,063.75. The balance carried over to July 1, 1919, was $10,945.75 (representing trust funds, $8,778.80, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—22 years—$2,166.95), leaving fees applied during fiscal year 1918–19 and paid into the Treasury $113,118.00.

The yearly copyright fees have more than doubled since the reorganization of the office in 1897, reaching above the $100,000 mark during the first year of operation under the new copyright law, which went into effect on July 1, 1909. The annual applied fees since July 1, 1897, are:

1897–98	$55,926.50	1909–10	$104,644.95
1898–99	58,267.00	1910–11	109,913.95
1899–1900	65,206.00	1911–12	116,685.05
1900–1901	63,687.50	1912–13	114,980.60
1901–2	64,687.00	1913–14	120,219.25
1902–3	68,874.50	1914–15	111,922.75
1903–4	72,629.00	1915–16	112,986.85
1904–5	78,058.00	1916–17	110,077.40
1905–6	80,198.00	1917–18	106,352.40
1906–7	84,685.00	1918–19	113,118.00
1907–8	82,387.50		
1908–9	83,816.75	Total	1,979,323.95

EXPENDITURES

Salaries

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, was $104,740. The total expenditures for salaries was $103,598.50, or $9,519.50 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditures for supplies, including stationery and other articles and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was $1,001.89.

Stationery and sundries

Copyright receipts and fees

During the 22 fiscal years since the reorganization of the Copyright Office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1919) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to $1,979,323.95, the articles deposited number 4,211,392, and the total copyright registrations have exceeded two and a quarter millions (2,382,710).

Excess of fees over salaries

The fees earned ($1,979,323,95) were larger than the appropriations for salaries used during the same period ($1,720-023.03) by $259,300.92.

In addition to this direct profit, a large number of the four millions of books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 22 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress through the Copyright Office effected a large saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

Value of copyright deposits

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

Registrations

The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 113,003. Of these, 107,560 were registrations at $1 each, including a certificate and 3,537 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 1,906 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of $110,281.50.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1919, is shown in Exhibit F.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Articles deposited

The total number of separate articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law, which have been registered, stamped, indexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year,

amount to 188,409. The number of these articles in each class for the fiscal years July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1919, is shown in Exhibit G.

Works claiming copyright

It is not possible to determine exactly how completely the works which claim copyright are deposited; but as title cards are printed and supplied upon request to other libraries for all books bearing United States notice of copyright, the demand for such cards for works not received furnishes some indication of possible percentage of failure to deposit.

Requests for copies

In response to inquiries received during the year from the Card Division, the Order Division, and the Reading Room, in regard to 413 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not discovered in the Library, it was found that 40 of these works had been received and were actually in the Library, 55 books had been deposited and were still in the Copyright Office, 83 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other valid reasons could not be deposited, while in the case of 44 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1919. Copies were received of 191 works in all in response to requests made by the Copyright Office during the period of 12 months for the works published in recent years.

Articles deposited during year

The total copyright deposits for the year included 18,293 printed volumes, 23,570 pamphlets and leaflets, 50,166 newspapers and magazines, 2,554 dramas, 40,332 pieces of music, 2,329 maps, 8,671 photographs, 14,203 prints, 7,571 motion pictures, 17,757 contributions to periodicals, 2,811 works of art and drawings, and 152 lectures.

Disposal of deposits

Our copyright laws have required the deposit of copies for the use of the Library of Congress. The act of 1909, which expressly provided for such deposit in order to secure the *registration* of the work, still insisted upon a deposit of two copies for the benefit of the Library; but to check the useless accumulation of such copies in the Copyright Office it is provided that the Librarian of Congress shall determine (1) "what books or other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the Law Library"; (2) "what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress *for sale or exchange*"; and (3) "or be transferred to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia *for*

use therein." The law further provides that articles remaining undisposed of may, upon specified conditions, be returned to the authors or copyright proprietors.

The total articles disposed of in these three ways during the fiscal year numbered 111,313; of these, 85,825 were transferred to the Library for its collections, 7,612 were sent to other "departmental libraries," and 17,876 were returned to the claimants of copyright.

Transfer of deposits to Library of Congress

During the fiscal year the following transfers were made from the Copyright Office to the Library of Congress. Under (1) the "first copies" of copyright books forwarded as received from day to day numbered 10,076 volumes; and other works specifically indicated (including 906 foreign books and pamphlets) numbered 5,113. Of musical compositions 40,332 were deposited and registered during the year, and of these 24,259 were selected and transferred to the Music Division.

Musical compositions

Maps, etc.

All of the 1,207 separate maps registered during the year were placed in the Map Division, 2,329 pieces. Out of the total of 14,539 photographs, engravings, and other "pictorial illustrations" entered, 2,950 were selected and forwarded to the Prints Division for permanent deposit.

Newspapers and magazines

Of the 24 daily newspapers registered both copies of 19 (5 being rejected) were promptly sent to the Periodical Division and 1,185 different magazines and periodicals, including weekly newspapers, out of the 1,523 different journals received, were also transferred to that division. In the case of newspapers and periodicals, each number is required by law to be deposited and separately registered, and for the 1,185 periodicals taken over by the Periodical Division 25,083 registrations were made and 41,098 separate issues or pieces were dated, numbered, catalogued, and forwarded from day to day during the year, thus making a grand total of 85,825 articles transferred to the Library for its collections.

41,098 numbers of newspapers forwarded

American poetry and drama

Under (2) there have been transferred on the Librarian's order to Brown University, to add to the collection of books and pamphlets relating to American poetry and printed dramas by American authors, 1,672 pieces, and a miscellaneous collection of 1,342 volumes was forwarded for the benefit of the "Library War Service," making, with the

current books, a total of 18,203 books and pamphlets delivered to the Library from the Copyright Office during the year. Since the copyright act of March 4, 1909, went into effect (from Dec. 10, 1910, to June 30, 1919), the Copyright Office has transferred to the Library of Congress 185,378 books, 229,643 musical compositions, 55,494 maps, 40,668 photographs and prints, and 346,149 newspapers and magazines—a grand total of 857,332 pieces.

Books transferred to other libraries

Under (3) the transfer during the year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia "for use therein" included 4,598 books. The character of the works thus transferred has usually determined the designation of the library for their final deposit, e. g., agricultural books to the Department of Agriculture, scientific or technical books to the Engineer School or the Patent Office, and all medical books or books on allied subjects to the library of the Surgeon General's Office. The following libraries (receiving above 1,000 volumes each) have received up to June 30, 1919, the number of books indicated below:

Bureau of Education, 11,581; Bureau of Standards, 2,025; Department of Agriculture, 2,261; Department of Commerce, 2,558; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 2,440; Federal Trade Commission, 2,969; library of the Surgeon General's Office, 2,854; Navy Department, 1,461; Public Library of the District of Columbia, 27,997. Nine hundred and seventy-four volumes were also sent to the Library of the United States Soldiers' Home, and 7,048 volumes were distributed among various other governmental libraries in the District; in all, 64,168.

Return of deposits to copyright claimants

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted also for the return to the claimants of copyright of such copyright deposits as are not needed by the Library of Congress or the Copyright Office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1914. In response to special requests, 6,567 motion-picture films have been returned during the fiscal year to the copyright claimants, and of the current deposits not needed by the Library of Congress the following have also been so returned: 8,141 "books" (pamphlets, leaflets, etc.), 6 photographs, 1,060 prints, 2,100 periodicals, and 2

pieces of music; a total of 17,876 pieces. Since the act went into effect up to June 30, 1919, a total of 375,923 works have thus been returned to the claimants of copyright in them; and altogether there have been transferred from the Copyright Office shelves 1,323,908 articles, thus securing a great saving of space and avoiding useless duplication and accumulation.

Accumulation of copyright deposits

The total number of articles deposited during the period from July 1, 1897 (when the Copyright Office was reorganized), to June 30, 1919, was over four millions (4,211,392), out of which over one and one-quarter million articles have been disposed of as noted above, leaving about two and a half million articles on our shelves. These are in addition to the uncounted accumulation of articles deposited from 1870 to 1897. This great collection of books, pamphlets, leaflets, music, photographs, prints, and other articles, which are of no use to the Library of Congress, occupies shelf space which it is increasingly embarrassing to spare for this purpose. It has been demonstrated during the last 20 years that there is little likelihood of any calls for the examination or other use of any of this material, and no demand is known to have occurred which could not be met by reference to the copies upon the shelves of the Library.

Printing of the Catalogue

The printing of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries was continued in accordance with the provisions of the copyright law. It is compiled from cards which subsequently become part of the permanent card indexes essential to the conduct of the office business. These indexes now contain considerably over 3,000,000 cards. During the year 182,832 cards were written, prepared for printer's copy for the Catalogue, the proof therefrom was read and revised, and the cards were then filed in the permanent indexes. Copyright applications to the number of 113,000 were headlined to indicate the names of the claimants of copyright and titles of the works, and filed in our permanent application files which serve as proprietor indexes to all copyright entries made since 1909.

Numbers printed during year

During the calendar year 1918, 148 numbers of Part 1, Group 1 of the Catalogue were published, containing the book titles, with complete record of all renewals for books, and complete annual index, 1,104 plus 245 pages; 12 monthly numbers of Part 1, Group 2, containing titles of

pamphlets, contributions to newspapers, lectures, dramatic compositions, maps, and motion pictures, and a complete annual index, 1,611 closely printed pages; 4 quarterly numbers of Part 2, containing all registrations for newspapers and magazines with annual index, 393 pages; 12 monthly numbers of Part 3, musical compositions, with complete list of renewals for music and lists of music used or licensed to be used for mechanical reproduction, together with complete annual index, 2,043 compactly printed pages; and 4 quarterly numbers of Part 4, containing registrations of works of art and photographs and prints, with annual index, 372 pages.

Bulletin nos. 14, 15, and 16

During the year the continuous and persistent demands for the copyright laws (Bulletin No. 14), "Rules and Regulations for the Registration of Claims to Copyright" (Bulletin No. 15) and Copyright in England" (Bulletin No. 16) required these three bulletins to be reprinted, with such bringing up to date as seemed necessary.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

Summary of copyright business

Balance on hand July 1, 1918	$10,104.85	
Gross receipts July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919	117,518.96	
Total to be accounted for	127,623.81	
Refunded	$3,560.06	
Balance to be accounted for		$124,063.75
Applied as earned fees	113,118.00	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1919:		
Trust funds	$8,778.80	
Unfinished business July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1919, 22 years	2,166.95	
	10,945.75	
		124,063.75
Total fees earned and paid into Treasury during the 22 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1919		1,979,323.95
Total unfinished business for 22 years		2,166.95

FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Fees

Fees for registrations, including certificates at $1 each	$107,560.00	
Fees for registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each	1,768.50	
Fees for registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each	953.00	
Total fees for registrations recorded		110,281.50

Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each	$680. 50	
Fees for recording assignments	1, 802. 00	
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed	135. 00	
Notices of user recorded (Music)	177. 50	
Indexing transfers of proprietorship	41. 50	
		$2, 836. 50
Total fees for fiscal year 1918–19		113, 118. 00

ENTRIES

Entries

Number of registrations	111, 097
Number of renewals recorded	1, 906
	113, 003
Number of certified copies of record	1, 361
Number of assignments recorded or copied	1, 288

Correspondence

The greater part of the business of the Copyright Office is done by correspondence. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 126,242, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 129,175. Letters received transmitting remittances numbered 38,761, including money orders to the number of 25,142. During the last 22 fiscal years the money orders received number more than half a million (589,087).

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

Condition of current work

On July 10, 1919, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the Bookkeeping Division were balanced for June, the financial statements were rendered to the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

The current work for July had been written up and posted to July 9. The unfinished business amounted on June 30, 1919, to $2,166.95. Of this, however, a large proportion represented business for the fiscal year, held awaiting answers to letters from the Copyright Office in regard to informalities, etc.

At the close of business on July 10, 1919, of the works deposited and passed for copyright registration up to and including Monday, June 30, 1919, all had been recorded.

Assignments to the number of 1,288 were received during the fiscal year, and all had been recorded, except one lengthy document. On the same date 990 works remained to be catalogued for the Catalogue of Copyright Entries.

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION PROPOSED

Copyright bills

The following copyright bills previously reported were reintroduced during the fiscal year:

Bill H. R. 554: Labels

On May 19, 1919, Hon. Luther W. Mott reintroduced a bill to amend the copyright law passed March 4, 1909, proposing to add to the classes of copyright works scheduled in section 5 "labels, trade-marks, firm names, and special designs, pictures, prints, wrappers, cartons, containers, and advertisements which are specifically created for individual trades, manufactures, or businesses, engraved, printed, colored or produced in any manner whatsoever." [1]

Bill S. 579: Government documents

The "bill to protect Government documents by copyright," printed in my report of last year, 1917–18, page 149, was reintroduced [2] by Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher on May 23, 1919, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

No action on these bills is recorded.

Bill H. R. 15853: Ad interim copyright

New copyright legislation was proposed to remedy the loss of copyright protection due to conditions growing out of the war in the case of foreign works published abroad during the war. On February 11, 1919, the Hon. Charles B. Smith, then chairman of the House Committee on Patents, introduced a bill to amend sections 8 and 21 of the copyright act.[3] The same bill was introduced in the Senate by Hon. William F. Kirby (calendar day, February 12, 1919),[4] and was referred to the Committee on Patents. A public hearing was held on this bill by the House Committee

[1] 1919 (May 19). A bill to amend the copyright law passed Mar. 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Mott. H. R. 554, 66th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 3 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[2] 1919 (May 23). A bill to protect Government documents by copyright. Introduced by Mr. Fletcher. S. 579, 66th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 1 p. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[3] 1919 (Feb. 11). A bill to amend sections 8 and 21 of the copyright act, approved Mar. 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Charles B. Smith. H. R. 15853, 65th Cong., 3d sess. Printed, 3 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[4] 1919 (Feb. 11, calendar day Feb. 12). A bill to amend sections 8 and 21 of the copyright act, approved Mar. 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Kirby. S. 5582, 65th Cong., 3d sess. Printed, 3 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

on February 18,[1] and the bill was reported on February 28 [2] with an amendment and a recommendation that it be passed. The Sixty-fifth Congress expired on March 4, before action could be taken.

Bill H. R. 3754

On May 28 the bill was reintroduced in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Patents.[3] A second hearing was held on the bill on June 18,[4] and on June 27 it was reported by the chairman of the committee with the recommendation that it be passed.[5] The bill amends section 8 of the copyright act of 1909, to secure retrospective protection for books printed abroad since August 1, 1914, subject to "the accomplishment, before the expiration of 15 months after the date of the President's proclamation of peace, of the conditions and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States." Section 21 is also amended to increase from 30 days to 60 days the time within which, after first publication abroad of a book in the English language, deposit of a copy may be made for the registration of the ad interim copyright which is extended from 30 days to four months. The full text of the bill is printed as an addendum, pages 141–142.

The bill came before the House for final action on Wednesday, July 16, and on Wednesday, July 23, on which day, after some discussion, the bill was passed. On

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[1] Amending copyright laws. Hearing before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 65th Cong., 3d sess., [on bill] H. R. 15853, Feb. 18, 1919. 13 pp. 8°. Washington, Government printing office, 1919.

[2] 1919 (Feb. 28). Amendment of copyright laws. Mr. Crosser, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report [to accompany bill H. R. 15853]. H. R. Report No. 1158, 65th Cong., 3d sess. Printed, 1 p. 8°.

1919 (Feb. 28). A bill to amend sections 8 and 21 of the copyright act, approved Mar. 4, 1909. Reported with an amendment, referred to the House calendar, and ordered to be printed.]H. R. Report No. 1158.] H. R. 15853, 65th Cong., 3d sess. Printed, 4 pp. 4°.

[3] 1919 (May 28). A bill to amend sections 8 and 21 of the copyright act, approved Mar. 4, 1909. Introduced by Mr. Nolan. H. R. 3754, 66th Cong., 1st sess. Printed 3 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[4] Amendment of the copyright act. Hearings held before the Committee on Patents, House of Representatives, 66th Cong., 1st sess. June 18, 1919. 11 pp. 8°. Washington, Government printing office, 1919.

[5] 1919 (June 27). Amending sections 8 and 21 of copyright act. Mr. Nolan, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report [to accompany H. R. 3754] H. R. Report No. 79, 66th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 1 p. 8°.

1919 (June 27). A bill to amend sections 8 and 21 of the copyright act, approved Mar. 4, 1909. Referred to the House calendar and ordered to be printed. [H. R. Report No. 79]. H. R. 3754, 66th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 3 pp. 4°.

July 24 the House Act was referred to the Senate Committee on Patents.[1]

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS

Copyright relations with Great Britain

Reference has been made in the preceding paragraph to the bill, H. R. 3754, now pending before the Senate proposing copyright protection in the United States for works produced or published abroad since August 1, 1914, which, because of conditions growing out of the war, have heretofore failed to secure copyright in this country. The provisions of this bill (printed, pp. 141–142) would apply in the case of all such works by authors who are citizens or subjects of any nation granting protection for works by citizens of the United States (provided the conditions and requirements of our laws were complied with within the period fixed in the bill) but would mainly be of benefit to the authors of works in the English language and to the American publishers of such works.

This legislation is framed to meet a proposal made by the British Government to the effect that all works which have been first published and copyrighted in the United States but have failed to secure copyright protection in Great Britain shall be protected upon publication there, within a period to be agreed upon after the declaration of peace; provided the United States Government undertakes to reciprocally protect English books in the United States. The British Government's proposal followed representation by the Department of State of the losses suffered by American authors and publishers because of the failure to secure copyright for their books in Great Britain owing to conditions growing out of the war. The enactment of the bill would therefore lead to the benefit and profit of the authors of American books and their publishers; to British and other foreign authors of works published during the war which are of such a character that American editions could still be published; and, finally, to the American publishers of these books who may find it profitable to still reprint and publish them in this country.

[1] 1919 (July 24). An act to amend sections 8 and 21 of the copyright act, approved Mar. 4, 1909. In the Senate of the United States. H. R. 3754, 66th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 3 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

Our foreign copyright relations

The bill further proposes to amend the Copyright Act by increasing the present period of 30 days after publication to 60 days, during which a copy of an English book may be deposited and registered for the ad interim protection granted while such book is reset, printed and bound in the United States. It also increases the present ad interim term of protection from 30 days to 4 months after registration. This is proposed as an alleviation of the present rigid requirement which has operated to prevent the securing of copyright in this country for the larger part of the books produced in Great Britain. It is estimated in fact, that out of more than 100,000 books published in England since July 1, 1909 (when the Copyright Act went into effect), less than 1 per cent of them (less than 1,000 books) have been reprinted and copyrighted in the United States. The result is not only loss of protection for the British authors of these books, but it is a failure to protect properly the American publishers who later reprint such of these books which are by authors who have become well-known. It is customary to print and publish sets of uniform volumes by any author who has become popular, and where copyright has not been secured for the individual books the American publisher must risk the cost involved in producing the whole series without copyright protection.

In my last two annual reports I have presented a summary of our international copyright relations (1916–17, pp. 164–175; 1917–18, pp. 135–141), with a view to indicating in how great a degree these relations are inadequate and unsatisfactory, more especially as concerns the protection of British authors in the United States and protection for our authors in the English speaking countries. The loss of adequate international copyright protection has assumed a greatly increased importance by reason of the development of the motion-picture industry, leading to large payments to the authors of copyrighted works for the exclusive right to use such works as the basis for motion-picture photoplays, and correspondingly large losses where copyright has not been secured. Something should be done to eliminate or minimize such losses. What is required is assured protection for literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works in

the United States, Great Britain, and the British Dominions—that is, in all the English-speaking countries—for all works first produced in any one of these countries from the date of such first production or publication. This protection should be absolute and should be independent of any technical or merely formal requirements.

In my report two years ago it was suggested that a remedy for this insufficient international protection might be found in a literary-property convention for the formation of a copyright union of all English-speaking countries with the express purpose of guaranteeing full protection in all of these countries for the works of authors, artists, and composers who are citizens or subjects of any one of them. The two years that have passed have accentuated the need of some practical action. The lack of protection in Canada for American plays is cause for much complaint, and the copyright relations between the United States and the other British self-governing dominions are equally unsatisfactory. The remedy proposed should therefore extend to include protection in all these countries. There is a community of interest between all the English speaking and reading nations which urges the establishment of assured protection for all intellectual works throughout all of them. The advantage of such an arrangement would have double weight for our citizens—it would secure to American authors protection for their works in all these countries, and it would protect the American publishers who reproduce in the United States works by authors of the other English-speaking countries.

Respectfully submitted,

THORVALD SOLBERG
Register of Copyrights

HERBERT PUTNAM
Librarian of Congress

EXHIBIT A—*Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1919*

Month	Gross cash receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1918				
July	$9,025.54	$406.78	$8,618.76	$8,725.35
August	9,378.85	199.84	9,179.01	8,887.80
September	7,741.31	140.91	7,600.40	7,999.30
October	8,709.15	172.15	8,537.00	8,838.10
November	7,982.61	524.34	7,458.27	8,618.10
December	12,022.31	190.91	11,831.40	9,122.20
1919				
January	12,329.58	354.28	11,975.30	11,219.80
February	9,061.33	267.10	8,794.23	8,611.45
March	10,682.50	534.56	10,147.94	10,085.20
April	10,199.45	290.00	9,909.45	10,927.70
May	10,408.56	298.44	10,110.12	9,662.00
June	9,977.77	180.75	9,797.02	10,421.00
Total	117,518.96	3,560.06	113,958.90	113,118.00

Balance brought forward from June 30, 1918		$10,104.8
Net receipts July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919:		
Gross receipts	$117,518.96	
Less amount refunded	3,560.06	
		113,958.90
Total to be accounted for		124,063.75
Copyright fees applied July 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919	113,118.00	
Balance carried forward to July 1, 1919:		
Trust funds	8,778.80	
Unfinished business	2,166.95	
		124,063.75

EXHIBIT B—*Statement of fees paid into Treasury*

Date	Check No	Amount	Date	Check No.	Amount
1918			1919		
July 8	8828	$1,200.00	Jan. 6	9989	$1,722.20
July 15	8867	2,100.00	Jan. 13	10013	3,000.00
July 22	8897	1,800.00	Jan. 20	10045	3,000.00
July 29	8927	2,000.00	Jan. 27	10092	2,500.00
Aug. 5	8958	1,625.35	Feb. 3	10218	2,400.00
Aug. 12	8986	2,300.00	Feb. 8	10229	319.80
Aug. 19	9008	1,800.00	Feb. 10	10230	2,200.00
Aug. 26	9064	2,000.00	Feb. 17	10267	2,000.00
Sept. 3	9098	2,400.00	Feb. 24	10307	2,200.00
Sept. 6	9113	387.80	Mar. 3	10377	1,800.00
Sept. 9	9120	1,000.00	Mar. 6	10391	411.45
Sept. 16	9155	1,800.00	Mar. 10	10417	2,400.00
Sept. 23	9184	2,200.00	Mar. 17	10526	2,200.00
Sept. 30	9219	2,200.00	Mar. 24	10599	2,200.00
Oct. 4	9236	799.30	Mar. 31	10708	2,400.00
Oct. 7	9244	1,200.00	Apr. 5	10731	885.20
Oct. 14	9287	1,200.00	Apr. 7	10746	1,500.00
Oct. 21	9313	1,800.00	Apr. 14	10824	2,500.00
Oct. 28	9352	2,700.00	Apr. 21	10873	2,400.00
Nov. 4	9401	1,500.00	Apr. 28	10896	2,500.00
Nov. 7	9454	438.10	May 5	10942	1,803.85
Nov. 11	9470	2,000.00	May 12	10993	3,000.00
Nov. 18	9564	2,000.00	May 19	11048	1,800.00
Nov. 25	9748	2,500.00	May 26	11103	2,400.00
Dec. 2	9822	1,700.00	June 2	11150	2,000.00
Dec. 7	9866	418.10	June 6	11204	462.00
Dec. 9	9876	1,800.00	June 9	11232	2,000.00
Dec. 14, special	395	223.85	June 16	11258	2,200.00
Dec. 16	9909	2,000.00	June 23	11289	2,300.00
Dec. 23	9926	1,800.00	June 30	11310	2,400.00
Dec. 30	9951	1,800.00	July 5	11328	1,521.00
			Total		113,118.00

EXHIBIT C—*Record of applied fees*

Month	Number of registrations, including certificates	Fees at $1 each	Number of registrations, photographs, no certificate	Fees at 50 cents each	Number of renewal registrations	Fees at 50 cents each	Total number of registrations	Total fees for registrations
1918								
July	8,259	$8,259.00	420	$210.00	89	$44.50	8,768	$8,513.50
August	8,613	8,613.00	159	79.50	31	15.50	8,803	8,708.00
September	7,724	7,724.00	118	59.00	77	38.50	7,919	7,821.50
October	8,451	8,451.00	337	168.50	25	12.50	8,813	8,632.00
November	8,157	8,157.00	435	217.50	93	46.50	8,685	8,421.00
December	8,764	8,764.00	151	75.50	210	105.00	9,125	8,944.50
1919								
January	10,692	10,692 00	90	45.00	372	186.00	11,154	10,923.00
February	8,080	8,080.00	448	224.00	151	75.50	8,679	8,379.50
March	9,621	9,621.00	218	109.00	255	127.50	10,094	9,857.50
April	10,112	10,112.00	443	221.50	432	216.00	10,987	10,549.50
May	9,273	9,273.00	373	186.50	37	18.50	9,683	9,478.00
June	9,814	9,814.00	345	172.50	134	67.00	10,293	10,053.50
Total	107,560	107,560.00	3,537	1,768.50	1,906	953.00	113,003	110,281.50

Month	Copies of record	Fees at 50 cents each	Assignments and copies	Fees for assignments	Notice of user in re music	Fees for notice of user	Indexing transfers of proprietor	Fees at 10 cents each	Search fees	Total applied fees
1918										
July	95	$47.50	64	$146.00	32	$12.75	6	$0.60	$5.00	8,725.35
August	59	29.50	90	122.00	40	13.50	3	.30	14.50	8,887.80
September	76	38.00	77	97.00	49	15.00	273	27.30	.50	7,999.30
October	108	54.00	103	131.00	59	19.50	16	1.60	.00	8,838.10
November	124	62.00	66	114.00	52	17.00	11	1.10	3.00	8,618.10
December	70	35.00	101	130.00	33	11.50	12	1.20	.00	9,122.20
1919										
January	149	74.50	132	178.00	56	18.00	13	1.30	25.00	11,219.80
February	124	62.00	79	112.00	38	13.75	2	.20	44.00	8,611.45
March	164	82.00	68	107.00	29	10.50	12	1.20	27.00	10,085.20
April	167	83.50	251	269.00	49	17.00	32	3.20	5.50	10,927.70
May	93	46.50	90	114.00	40	14.00	20	2.00	7.50	9,662.00
June	132	66.00	167	282.00	41	15.00	15	1.50	3.00	10,421.00
Total	1,361	680.50	1,288	1,802.00	518	177.50	415	41.50	135.00	113,118.00

EXHIBIT D—*Comparative statement of gross cash receipts, applied fees, number of registrations, daily averages, etc.*

Month	Monthly receipts	Applied fees	Number of registrations and comparison with last year			
			Totals	Increase	Decrease	Daily average
1918						
July	$9,025.54	$8,725.35	8,768	151	.....	337
August	9,378.85	8,887.80	8,803	1,160	.....	326
September	7,741.31	7,999.30	7,919	.....	478	330
October	8,709.15	8,838.10	8,813	.....	836	326
November	7,982.61	8,618.10	8,685	.....	529	347
December	12,022.31	9,122.20	9,125	1,251	.....	365
1919						
January	12,329.58	11,219.80	11,154	1,215	.....	429
February	9,061.33	8,611.45	8,679	613	.....	377
March	10,682.50	10,085.20	10,094	.....	15	388
April	10,199.45	10,927.70	10,987	986	.....	423
May	10,408.56	9,662.00	9,683	1,331	.....	372
June	9,977.77	10,421.00	10,293	1,426	.....	412
Total	117,518.96	113,118.00	113,003	.....	.....	.....

EXHIBIT E—*Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 22 fiscal years*

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897–98	$61,099.56	$55,926.50	75,545	.....	.....
1898–99	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	.....
1899–1900	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	.....
1900–1901	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351	.....	2,447
1901–2	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978	627	.....
1902–3	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	.....
1903–4	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	.....
1904–5	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	.....
1905–6	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	.....
1906–7	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	.....
1907–8	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742	.....	4,087
1908–9	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	.....
1909–10	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074	.....	11,057
1910–11	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	.....
1911–12	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	.....
1912–13	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495	.....	1,436
1913–14	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	.....
1914–15	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193	.....	7,961
1915–16	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	.....
1916–17	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438	.....	4,529
1917–18	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728	.....	4,710
1918–19	117,518.96	113,118.00	113,003	6,275	.....
Total	2,064,458.31	1,979,323.95	2,382,710	.....	.....

NOTE.—Detailed statement for 18 fiscal years, 1897–98, etc., to 1914–15, by months, may be found in Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for year 1914–15 (pp. 177–78. Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1914–15). For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

EXHIBIT F—*Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1913–14, 1914–15, 1915–16, 1916–17, 1917–18, and 1918–19, arranged by classes* [1]

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(*a*) Printed in the United States	28,591	29,704	31,312	32,364	32,744	36,615
(*b*) Printed abroad in a foreign language	2,860	1,843	1,276	914	636	855
(*c*) English books registered for ad interim copyright	440	379	309	274	237	240
Total	31,891	31,926	32,897	33,552	33,617	37,710
Class B. Periodicals (numbers)	24,134	24,938	26,553	26,467	25,822	25,083
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses	159	142	157	159	152	146
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,957	3,797	3,223	3,067	2,711	2,293
Class E. Musical compositions	28,493	21,406	20,644	20,115	21,849	26,209
Class F. Maps	1,950	1,772	1,612	1,529	1,269	1,207
Class G. Works of art; models or designs	3,021	2,965	2,220	2,247	1,858	1,901
Class H. Reproductions of works of art	3	0	0	0	2	7
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	339	513	445	512	483	573
Class J. Photographs	10,390	10,523	10,626	7,564	6,109	4,542
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations	15,438	12,935	12,722	11,514	9,161	9,997
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays	2,039	2,757	2,934	2,410	1,587	1,295
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays	109	193	306	310	251	134
Renewals	1,231	1,326	1,628	1,992	1,857	1,906
Total	133,154	115,193	115,967	111,438	106,728	113,003

[1] For detailed statement of registrations made for fiscal years from 1901 to 1912–13 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914–15.

EXHIBIT G—*Table of articles deposited during 1915–16, 1916–17, 1917–18, and 1918–19, with totals of articles deposited for years 1897–8 to 1918–19*

	1915–16	1916–17	1917–18	1918–19	Total 1897–1919
1. Books:					
(*a*) Printed in the United States:					
Volumes	20,675	20,708	19,756	17,296	.....
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	25,682	26,910	24,761	23,570	.....
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	8,251	9,040	10,699	16,109	.....
Total	54,608	56,658	55,216	56,975	.....
(*b*) Printed abroad in a foreign language	1,197	931	640	2,403	.....
English works registered for ad interim copyright	299	274	237	242	.....
Total	56,104	57,863	56,093	59,620	1,077,413
2. Periodicals	52,922	53,382	51,644	50,166	952,104
3. Lectures, sermons, etc	157	159	152	152	1,430
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,610	3,352	2,961	2,554	67,146
5. Musical compositions	33,552	32,045	34,874	40,332	962,002
6. Maps	3,226	3,058	2,520	2,329	76,367
7. Works of art; models or designs	2,227	2,247	1,858	1,903	64,131
8. Reproductions of works of art	0	0	4	14	2,048
8a. Chromos and lithographs	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	646	814	772	894	6,375
10. Photographs	18,785	13,947	11,810	8,671	512,919
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations	19,265	18,031	14,411	14,203	387,770
12. Motion-picture photoplays	10,784	10,110	8,513	7,319	48,756
13. Motion pictures not photoplays	524	619	438	252	2,464
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles)	.....	.....	.....	.....	778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,527
Total	201,802	195,627	186,050	188,409	4,212,942

NOTE.—For detailed statement of articles deposited during fiscal years 1897–8 to 1914–15 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914–15.

The classification "Chromos and lithographs" is not given in law after July 1, 1909.

ADDENDUM

COPYRIGHT BILL

(66th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 3754. In the Senate of the United States. July 24, 1919)

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents

AN ACT to amend sections 8 and 21 of the Copyright Act, approved March 4, 1909

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 8 and 21 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. That the author or proprietor of any work made the subject of copyright by this Act, or his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall have copyright for such work under the conditions and for the terms specified in this Act: *Provided, however,* That the copyright secured by this Act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign State or nation only:

"(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or

"(b) When the foreign State or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this Act or by treaty; or when such foreign State or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may, at its pleasure, become a party thereto.

"The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time, as the purposes of this Act may require: *Provided, however,* That all works made the subject of copyright by the laws of the United States first produced or published abroad after August 1, 1914, and before the date of the President's proclamation of peace, of which the authors or proprietors are citizens or subjects of any foreign State or nation granting similar protection for works by citizens of the United States, the existence of which shall be determined by a copyright proclamation issued by the President of the United States, shall be entitled to the protection conferred by the copyright laws of the United States from and after the accomplishment, before the expiration of fifteen months after the date of the President's proclamation of peace, of the conditions and formalities prescribed with respect to such works by the copyright laws of the United States: *Provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person of any right which he may have acquired by the republication of such foreign work in the United States prior to the approval of this Act.

"SEC. 21. That in the case of a book first published abroad in the English language on or after the date of the President's proclamation of peace, the deposit in the copyright office, not later than sixty days after its publication abroad, of one complete copy of the foreign edition, with a request for the reservation of the copyright and a statement of the name and nationality of the author and of the copyright proprietor and of the date of publication of the said book, shall secure to the author or proprietor an ad interim copyright, which shall have all the force and effect given to copyright by this Act, and shall endure until the expiration of four months after such deposit in the copyright office."

Passed the House of Representatives July 23, 1919.

Attest: WM. TYLER PAGE,
Clerk

Appendix III

MANUSCRIPTS AND BROADSIDES

I. GIFTS, 1918–19

From Waldo Peck Adams, Elizabeth, N. J.:

First page of the North American Review's war weekly, Nov. 16, 1918.

From the American Historical Association, through Waldo G. Leland, Washington, D. C.:

Address of Henry Adams to the American Historical Association, Dec. 12, 1894.

From Mrs. Margarite Anderson, Chillicothe, Ohio:

"Getting acquainted with Peace," by Mrs. Margarite Anderson.

From Frank D. Andrews, Vineland, N. J.:

Justice of the Peace writs, Litchfield county, Connecticut, 1808–37.

From Anonymous:

Letters from Edward Payson Roe to Dr. E. A. Mearns, 1869–87.

From M. K. Armstrong, Armstrong Bros., Hampton, Va.:

Indenture of land rental, York county, Va., 1676; Gov. Nicholson's grant of Smith's Island, Va., to John Custis, 1691; Indenture of sale of house and lot in Williamaburg, Va., from William Blaikley to John Custis, 1718–19. (Deposit.)

From Maurice Delarüe de Beaumarchais, Conseiller d'Ambassade, Bureau des Affaires Étrangères, Paris:

Forty-six drafts on Benjamin Franklin for various sums in favor of Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, June 15, 1779, signed by John Jay and attested by Charles Thomson.

From William Beer, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La.:

Gov. Victor's proclamation to Louisianians [1802, Sept.]. (Typewritten copy).

From Charles P. Bowditch, Boston, Mass.:

Ydioma Zapateco del Valle, 2 vols; Manual lengua Zapoteca by Alonzo Martinez, 1 vol.; Arte de la lengua Szinca by Manuel Maldonado de Matos, 2 vols.

From Mrs. J. D. Burton, Oakdale, Tenn.:

Woman's Liberty Loan Committee circular, Victory loan, 1919, of Morgan county, Tenn.

From Miss Ella Butler, Washington, D. C.:

Continental Congress bill for $65. issue of 1779.

From Newton H. Chittenden, Pasadena, Calif.:

"Stories upon the Rocks"

From M. M. Coleman, Washington, D. C.:

Two invitations to balls in honor of Lafayette at Salisbury and Fayettesville, N. C., 1825. (Deposit.)

From Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, New York City:
Document signed by Ferdinand and Isabella, 1486; Recall of Robert R. Livingston as U. S. Minister to France, 1803; Commission of John Macdonald as major in the British army, signed by Queen Victoria, 1853.

From Columbia University Library, New York City:
Mexican manuscripts relating to miscellaneous legal cases, 1590–1866, 27 vols.

From Harry J. Eddo, San Francisco, Calif.:
Singalese manuscript on palm leaves.

From the French Pictorial Service, New York City:
Photographs of 15 French war posters, 1914–18.

From Dr. F. A. Golder, Washington, D. C.:
Letters of John Paul Jones, written from Russia, 1788–89, to Prince de Potemkin Tauricien, Adml. Rivas, and Prince Zilen. (Photostat prints).

From Samuel J. Gompers, Washington, D. C.:
Posters of the Department of Labor, Information and Education service, 1919.

From Frederick Goodell, Camp librarian, Camp Wheeler, Ga.:
Manuscript catalogue of the library of the University of Virginia, 1815, with two ms. corrections by Thomas Jefferson, 1 vol.

From Benjamin Apthorp Gould, Toronto, Canada:
Address before the Harvard Club, 1919, Mar. 4.

From Charles P. Greenough, Boston, Mass.:
Letters of invitation to Daniel Webster, 1830–52, 1 vol.

From Thomas B. Harned, Philadelphia, Pa.:
Note books of Walt Whitman, 1855–1863, 24 vols.; Letters from Anne Gilchrist to Walt Whitman, 1871–85 with a few drafts of Whitman's replies. (Deposit.)

From William A. Hildebrand, Jersey City Heights, N. J.:
Miscellaneous papers of Chauncey Barnard, 1794–1869; Newburgh, N. Y., Musical Institute concert program, 1864.

From John Hyde, Washington, D. C.:
Parliamentary Recruiting Committee circular to heads of households, 1914 (facsimile); Account of the coronation of Napoleon I, 1804; Agricultural statistics of France.

From Zensaku Ishiwata, Los Angeles, Calif.:
"Only one way, The World's lasting peace."

From Miss Cordelia Jackson, Washington, D. C.:
John Quincy Adams' letter to Baron Hyde de Neuville, [1822].

From Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Washington, D. C.:
Confidential report of the Spanish Minister of Finance to the King of Spain on the treaty of purchase of Florida, with the United States, 1819. (Transcript.)

From Henry Festing Jones, London, England:
Samuel Butler's "Shakespeare's Sonnets reconsidered."

From Miss May S. Kennedy, Baltimore, Md.:
Miscellaneous papers and letters of James Buchanan and Harriet Lane Johnston, 1827–1887.

From Miss F. B. de Krafft, Washington, D. C.:
Card of admission to the Senate gallery on the occasion of the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, 1868, Mar. 23

From Mrs. Eba Anderson Lawton, New York City:
Miscellaneous papers of Samuel W. Crawford respecting Fort Sumter, 1860-61.

From Lee Library Association, Lee, Mass.:
Programs of various New York theaters, 1891-98, 9 vols.

From Dr. Clara S. Ludlow, Washington, D. C.:
Stock certificate of Easton, Pa. Library and Rules respecting transfer of stock, 1811; Card of admission to medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, 1843.

From Edward Lyons, Washington, D. C.:
German two mark note, Aug., 1914.

From James J. McAllister, Boise, Idaho:
Letter from William F. Cody to President Harrison.

From Mrs. Mary Sherman McCallum, Washington, D. C.:
Miscellaneous papers of John Sherman, 1856-98. (Deposit.)

From Mrs. George K. McGaw, Baltimore, Md.:
Papers of David Baillie Warden, 1806-1843.

From Robert W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada:
Agreement between John Jacob Astor and Philip Liebert, 1792. (Typewritten copy.)

From Roy Mason, New York City:
Health bulletins of President Garfield, July 3-4, 1881.

From R. A. Meares, Ridgeway, S. C.:
"A Patriot's Creed," (War Saving Stamp Poster.)

From Charles Moore, Washington, D. C.:
Miscellaneous papers and letters relating to the Park Commission and restoration of the White House, 1878-1909, 6 vols. and 1 pkg.

From Frank L. Neall, Philadelphia, Pa.:
Philadelphia wharf directory, 1891; Statement of loss in sugar weight of dry sugar imported from Java to New York, 1904.

From Col. John P. Nicholson, Philadelphia, Pa.:
Pennsylvania Thanksgiving proclamation, 1918.

From Arthur Emmons Pearson, West Newton, Mass.:
Kennebeck Bar resolutions on death of Washburn Benjamin, 1891; Photograph of George Washington's letter to the General Court of Massachusetts, 1775, Dec. 16.

From Pennebaker & Raum, Washington, D. C.:
Tennessee broadside, Extra: Battles of Medon Station and Britton's Lane, 1862.

From General John J. Pershing;
Autograph signed copy of his offer to Marshal Foch, 1918, Mar. 28. (Sent in response to a request from the Library.)

From Faris C. Pitt, Baltimore, Md.:
Letter from George Washington to James McHenry, 1783, Aug. 6. (Photograph.)

From Richard A. Rice, Washington, D. C.:
Three bank notes from the Farmers & Merchants bank of Georgetown, D. C., 1852.

From James A. Robertson, Washington, D. C.:
Transcripts of documents Nos. 78 and 187 from the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, relating to Louisiana, 1776–1779.

From Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, L. I.:
Papers. (This deposit was begun by the late President Roosevelt and completed after his death by his literary executor.)

From Elihu Root, New York City:
Letter to Will H. Hays, 1919, Mar. 29, on the League of Nations. (Sent in response to a request from the Library.)

From Ford E. Samuel, Alameda. Calif.:
Certificate of subscription of Wm. O. Edwards towards erecting the Washington Monument. (Washington National Monument Society.)

From Major Wallace Streater, Inspector General's Department, A. E. F., France:
Two sheets of bread tickets for August, 1918, France.

From Hon. William Howard Taft, Washington, D. C.:
Papers, 1877–1913. (Deposit.)

From Col. John R. M. Taylor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:
Papers of Commodore John Rodgers, 1806–36.

From Estate of Gilbert A. Tracy, Putnam, Conn.:
Poems of Theodore Tilton: "The Phantom Queen of Sparta"; "Sister Winifred's Diary"; "The Mab of the Chesapeake," 1 vol.

From Lyon Gardiner Tyler, Williamsburg, Va.:
Additional John Tyler papers and letters from Alexander Gardiner to his sister, Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, 1819–59; Letter from John Tyler to Hugh Blair Grigsby, 1855.

From U. S. Army War College, through Col. John R. M. Taylor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:
Letter book of Samuel Hodgdon, Intendant of Military Stores, U. S. Army, 1795–98, 1 vol.

From Miss F. M. Walcott, Hampton, Va.:
Miscellaneous Civil War envelopes, both Union and Confederate.

From Guy M. Walker, New York City:
Cornelius Harnett and William Sharpe, letter to Gov. Caswell, 1779. (Photostat print.)

From Prof. Henry Washington, Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C.:
Greek paper money; Sicilian railroad ticket; ticket to the Oberammergau Passion Play.

From Miss Margaret Windeyer, Sidney, Australia:
Broadsides: "The Australians at Bellecourt," 1917, May; Intercessary Service, Sidney, 1918, Aug.

Young Men's Christian Association, Army Educational Commission, A. E. F., Paris:
Raymond Poincaré, Ferdinand Foch, Philippe Pétain and Joseph Joffre. Autograph signed welcomes to the American troops on their arrival in France, June, 1918.

II. GENERAL LIST OF ACCESSIONS, 1918–19

UNITED STATES

Army:

Record of pay certificates issued to Continental soldiers (Massachusetts), 1783–4, Nos. 5245-10203, 1 vol.; Same to New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut soldiers, 1784, Jan., Nos. 15, 439–18, 693, 1 vol.; Same to Maryland soldiers, 1784–5, Nos. 86, 628–93, 697, 1 vol. Ledger of accounts of various officers, 1776–1784, 1 vol. Letter book of Samuel Hodgdon, Intendant of Military Stores, 1795–98, 1 vol. Ledger of accounts of the Quartermaster General Department, 1796–97 (Ledger A), 1 vol. Ledger No. 1 of miscellaneous supplies, 1797–99, 1 vol. Original autograph signed letters of welcome from President Poincaré, Marshals Joffre and Foch and General Petain to the American troops on their arrival in France, June 1918.

Civil War:

Collection of Union and Confederate envelopes in colors and black and white (Over 200 pieces); a card of patriotic stickers and a blank sheet of Confederate writing paper.

Confederate States of America:

Act for building 100 gunboats, 1861, Dec. 24; Discharge of a soldier in the South Carolina reserves and letter respecting same, 1862–63; Receipt for forage in payment of taxes, 1863, Oct.; Beauregard, P. G. T., circular letter, 1863, Jan. 17.

Consuls:

Copies of accounts of U. S. consuls to the Barbary Powers in conformity with the resolution of the House of Representatives, 1813, July 30.

Continental Congress:

Secret Committee letter to Robert Morris, 1777, Jan. 18.

Diplomacy:

Recall of Robert R. Livingston as Minister to France, 1803, Apr. 18.

Finance:

Forty-six drafts on Benjamin Franklin for various sums in favor of Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, 1779, June 15; Bill for $65, issue of 1779; Three bank notes of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Georgetown, D. C., 1852.

Food Administration:

Minutes of the Committee on Prices, Aug. 17–29, 1917, 1 vol. (Typewritten copy); Press releases, 1917–18, 5 vols.; Press releases, Commission for relief in Belgium, 1917–18, 1 vol.; Food control in Australia, 1917, Oct–Dec., 1 vol.

Fuel Administration:

Press releases, 1917–19, 10 vols.

Indians:

Coqualahgeutah. Speech to the Quakers of Philadelphia, in handwriting of and attested by George Morgan, 1776, Mar. 29; Creek claims. Record of property assessed and names of claimants, 1 vol.; Newton H. Chittenden's Stories upon the Rocks, a treatise on prehistoric cuttings, etc. in California, Arizona and New Mexico, 1 vol.

Miscellany:

Lewis, Joseph, jr. Letter to Abraham Bradley, 1814, Nov. 8; Preston, William C. Letter to W. C. Rives, [1836].

Navy:

Power of attorney of officers and crew of the *Lynch* to John Bradford, 1776, Aug, 19; Letter from the Secretary of War to Captain John Barry, 1798, May 22.

Politics:

Call for a caucus of the Democratic members of Congress, 1824, Feb.; Circular of Whig members of Congress, 1843, Jan.

Railroad Administration:

Circulars of Car service section, 1917–18, 1 vol.

Revolutionary War:

1775–77, Return of British prisoners taken by the American Army, tabular statement of names; 1776, Aug. 16, Pettibone, Jonathan, letter to John Lawrence; 1777, Sept. 7, Mifflin, Jonathan, letter to Thomas Wharton; 1777, Oct. 16, Virginia militia officers remonstrance to Brig. gen. Edward Hand; 1777, Oct. 27, Potter, James, letter to Thomas Wharton; 1778, Feb. 23, Oath of allegiance to the United States of Horatio Gates, Timothy Pickering and others; 1779, Sept. 30, Patterson, Samuel, letter to Caesar Rodney; 1779, Nov. 29; Agreement for an exchange of prisoners at Charleston, S. C., 1779, Nov. 29 with 22 pages of prisoners' names; 1779, Dec. 24, Pettit, Charles, letter to Nehemiah Hubbard; 1780, Aug. 20, Rawdon, Francis, Lord, letter to his father; 1780, Sept. 10, McHenry, James, letter to Nathanael Greene; 1780–81, Blanchard, James, account with the state of New Hampshire while paymaster of the 2d New Hampshire regiment, 1 vol.; 1780–83, Journal, in French, of the campaign of the French army in America, 1 vol.; 1781, Mar. 7, Scammell, Alexander, letter; 1781, Apr. 16, Lochry, Alexander, Letter to Shay & Morris; 1781–83, Weekly returns of the 5th Massachusetts regiment commanded by Col. Rufus Putnam, 1 vol.; 1781–82, July 11–Apr. 29, Quartermaster General's letter book, 1 vol.; 1782, June 24, Steele, John, letter to the Committee of Specific Supplies, Pitt County, N. C.; 1783, Dec. 17, Instructions from the Continental and State line of Virginia troops to the surveyors of their bounty lands, D. S: Daniel Morgan, George Rogers Clark and others; Abstracts of payments made to Massachusetts Revolutionary War pensioners from May 2, 1815 to Sept. 4, 1819, alphabetically arranged, 1 vol.; Payments made at the U. S. Branch Bank, Boston, to Massachusetts Revolutionary War pensioners for the 2d quarter of 1820, 2,365 names, alphabetically arranged, 1 vol.; List of Revolutionary War claimants under the Act of May 15, 1828, alphabetically arranged and certified to by the 3d Auditor, 1 vol.

Treasury:

Appropriations from the commencement of the present government to the end of the year 1795, 1 vol.; A folio volume of miscellaneous records containing an index of accounts of U. S. marshals in various districts, 1797–1805; List of indemnification bonds on file in the Comptroller's office, 1796–1817, alphabetically arranged; Receipts for sundry payments made by John Habersham, U. S. Collector at Savannah, Ga.; Statement of claims of foreign officers against the United States, 1794–1803; List of names of the Judiciary with those of the attorneys, clerks and marshals; Day Book of accounts kept in the office of the 3d Auditor, 1817–22, 1 vol.; Certificates of payments due from the U. S. for services in the Revolutionary War, 1829, 1 vol. (800 cases listed); Accounts of supervisors of the Direct Tax assessed on the States by the Act of July 14, 1798, 1 vol.; Register of warrants for domesticating London Louisiana six per cent an other stock, 1 vol.; List of three per cent stock, Virginia Loan Office, 1810–17, 1 vol.; 1831–33, Commissioners of Insolvency; Record of hearings before the commissioners in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and the Southern District of New York, 1 vol.; Letter book of letters from Baring & Company to the Treasury Department, 1803–33, 1 vol.

War Trade Board:

Press releases, 1918–19, 1 vol.

INDIVIDUAL STATES AND TERRITORIES

Alaska:

Russian-American Company, Miscellaneous letters and papers relating to the U. S. and Russian relations prior to the purchase of Alaska.

California:

San Francisco Vigilance Committee, certificate of membership, 1856.

Connecticut:

Town meeting proceedings on salary of minister, 1723–26; Writs of a justice of the peace of Litchfield county, 1808–37. (About 50 pieces.)

Florida:

Confidential report of Spanish Minister of Finance to the King of Spain on the treaty with the United States for the purchase of Florida, 1819, May 20. (Typewritten copy.)

Louisiana:

Transcripts of documents Nos. 78 and 187 from the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, relating to Louisiana, 1776–79; Proclamation of Governor Victor to the Louisianians [1802, Sept.] (Typewritten copy and translation.)

New Hampshire:

Sherburne, Henry and others, memorial to the legislature and vote on same, 1739, Feb. 22.

New Jersey:

Miscellaneous papers of the Society for establishing useful manufactures, 1792–1822. (20 pieces.)

New York:

Miscellaneous papers of the Genesee Company, 1787–94. (6 pieces.)

Northwest Territory:

Law for fixing the term of the General Court, 1788, Aug.

Pennsylvania:

Morris, Robert Hunter, Orders to Lt. col. Armstrong, the Commissioners of Cumberland county and James Young, 1756, June 14; Governor's letter book of letters to the collector of the port of Philadelphia with manifests of supplies shipped to the King's forces in the West Indies, Halifax and elsewhere, 1756–58, 1 vol; Dunlap, William, receipt for printing naturalization certificates, 1763, Sept.; Order on the State Treasurer to pay the reward for the capture of the kidnappers of Timothy Pickering, 1789, Feb. 24; Minutes of the proceedings of the Asylum Company, 1794–97, 1 vol.

South Carolina:

Thred, Richard, deed of transfer of land on the Wandoe river to Isaac Mazicq, 1700, Jan.; Two letters respecting the settlement of Purysburg and a certificate signed by sundry inhabitants, 1733; Contemp. copies, in French; Governor Moultrie, letter to Governor Patrick Henry, 1786, June 27; Pickens, Andrew, letter to Thomas Pinckney, 1787, Nov. 9; Governor and council, resolves respecting defaulters when summoned for military duty in the South Carolina Reserves, 1863, Jan.

Tennessee:

List of political and state prisoners [1861].

Virginia:

Indenture of land rental in middle plantation, York County by John Clarke to Isaac Merritt for the yearly rent of one pepper corn, 1676, June 16 (Parchment); Grant of land of all of Smith's Island in Northampton county to John Custis in free socage for the yearly rent of one shilling for every 50 acres. D. S; Francis Nicholson, Gov., 1691, Apr. 18; Privy Council of Great Britain's refusal of assent to the Virginia Act for establishing ports and towns in Virginia, 1709, Dec. 15; General Assembly act to enable John and Francis Custis to sell entailed property, 1711; Indenture of sale of house and lot in Williamsburg to John Custis, 1718–9, Jan. 13; Catalogue of the library of the University of Virginia, with two ms. corrections in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, bound in front of a copy of the catalogue of the Library of Congress of 1815, 1 vol.

Washington, D. C.:

Marsteller, Ferdinand, payrolls of his company of District of Columbia militia stationed at Fort Washington, 1813. (9 pieces.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Account Books:

1785–1834. Shapleigh Morgan, Eneas Morgan and Squier and John Lee, 1 vol. Groton, Conn.

1794–1798. Ormsby, Oliver and Alexander McLaughlin, Pittsburg, 2 vols.

Almanacs:

1774–1790. Lowe's, Ames', Cambridge and others, with ms. notes and memoranda by John White of Salem, Mass. 9 vols.

America, British Colonies:

An entire collection of all letters, patents, commissions, etc. granted in relation to foreign trades, discoveries and plantations, especially in America, 1497–1706, 3 vols. (Copies made by the direction of William Blathwayt for the use of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations; the first document is the patent from Henry VII to John Cabot and his three sons for the discovery of unknown lands, 1497, Feb. 3, and the last a letter from the Lord High Treasurer to the Governor of Barbadoes, 1706, Apr. 22); Journals of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, 1670–1674, and 1677-1679 and 1684, 1685, 1686. 3 vols. Official correspondence relating to military affairs, mainly of the American Revolution, 1759–1782, 1 vol. (51 pieces.)

France:

Account of coronation of Napoleon I, 1804, Dec. 2; Translation of two articles on French agricultural statistics.

Germany:

Two mark note, Aug. 12, 1914 (Berlin issue); Ticket to the Passion Play at Oberammergau; Four soldier's pass books [1918].

Greece:

Paper money (2 pieces)

Great Britain:

Trustees of the St. James Charity Girls, Westminster, London, power of attorney to sell South Sea Company stock, 1722, Nov. 26; Commission of major in the army to John Macdonald, signed by Queen Victoria and Lord Palmerston, 1853, June 4; Parliamentary Recruiting Committee circular to heads of households, 1914, Dec. (Facsimile.)

Guatemala:

Maldonado de Matos, Manuel. Arte de la lengua Szinca, 2 vols.

Japan:

"Only one Way, the World's lasting Peace," by Zensaku Ishiwata, in the Japanese character, 1 vol.

Journals and Diaries:

Wheeler, Richard. Diary and account book, 1771–1788.

Rodney, Thomas. Diary, 1776–1777, Dec. 1–Jan. 28.

Jackson, A. C. Journal of a cruise in the U.S. Frigate *United States* and in the U.S. Frigate *Savannah*, 1841–46.

Journals and Diaries—Continued.

Pease, William C. Diary of a voyage from Charleston, S. C. to San Francisco while in command of the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Jefferson Davis*, 1854, Jan.–July.

Drayton, A. L. Diary kept on board the Confederate steamer *Florida* and Confederate brigantine *Clarence*, 1863, Jan.–June.

Literature:

"Getting acquainted with Peace," by Mrs. Margarite Anderson.

Mercantile Marine:

Abstract of journal or log of the brig *Ellen–Maria* on a voyage to the Northwest coast of America, 1818–20 and journal of the schooner *Paladium* on a voyage from Salem, Mass. to St. Michaels, 1823–24, in 1 vol.

Mexico:

Miscellaneous manuscripts relating to legal cases, 1590–1866, 27 vols.; Ydioma Zapateco del Valle, 2 vols.; Alonzo Martinez, Manual lengua Zapoteca, 1 vol.

Miscellaneous:

Card of admission to the U. S. Senate gallery on occasion of impeachment of Andrew Johnson, 1868, Mar. 23; Certificate of contribution towards the erection of the Washington Monument.

Orderly Books:

Lee, Charles. 1776, Jan. 26–Nov. 17.

Pendleton, Nathaniel, 1781–82, Apr. 8–Jan. 2.

Orientalia:

Singalese manuscript on palm leaves.

Poetry:

Shakespeare's Sonnets reconsidered, by Samuel Butler, with introductory chapters, notes and a reprint of the original 1609 edition. (This is Butler's ms. of his 1899 publication.)

Sicily:

Railroad ticket.

Spain:

Document signed by Ferdinand and Isabella, 1486.

Theatrical programs:

Programs of various New York theaters, 1891–98, 9 vols.

West Indies:

Letter books of letters written from Grenada by George, Earl Macartney, while Captain-General and Governor of the Caribbee Islands, 1777–79, 4 vols.

PERSONAL

Adams, Henry. Address to the American Historical Association, 1894, Dec. 12.

Adams, John. Letter to Thomas B. Adams, 1796, Apr. 7.

Adams, John Quincy. Letter to Baron Hyde de Neuville [1822], May 11.

Andrew, John A. Letter to Rev. L. A. Grimes, 1855, Mar. 5.

Astor, John Jacob and Philip Liebert. Agreement, 1792, Aug. 25. (Typewritten copy.)

Baldwin, Abraham. Letter to Thomas Worthington, 1800, Dec. 24.

Barclay, Thomas. Commission as U. S. Commissioner in Europe, 1782, Dec. 21. Copy attested by Franklin.

Barksdale, E. Letter to J. Tarbell, 1867, Sept. 5.

Barlow, Joel. Letter to Theodosius Bailey, 1812, Jan. 20.

Barnard, Chauncey. Miscellaneous papers, 1794–1869. (12 pieces.)

Barnwell, R. W. Letter to Waddy Thompson, 1863, Mar. 28.

Beauregard, Pierre G. T. Narrative, memoir, memoranda, etc., with copies of documents, critical comment, etc., on the Civil War including Henry A. Wise's narrative of the defense of Charleston in 1863–64 and Johnson Hagood's narratives of the defense of Morris Island and Petersburg in 1863 and 1864.

Bedinger, Henry. Letter to Henry A. Wise, 1856, Apr. 10.

Bee, Thomas. Letter to Jacob Reed, 1784, Apr. 15; letter to Richard Peters, 1800, Feb. 2.

Belcher, Jonathan. Letter to Richard Waldron, 1740–1, Feb. 19.

Belknap, William H. Letter to —— Cunningham, 1881, Sept. 20.

Bell, John. Letter to N. Ridgeway, 1860, May 29.

Benjamin, Washburn. Resolutions of the Kennebec bar on the death of, 1891, Dec. 19.

Bennett, Henrietta. Letter to —— Seaton, 1830.

Bennett, James Gordon. Letter to Thomas Ritchie, 1845, Nov. 10.

Benton, Thomas H. Letter to the Acting Secretary of War, 1841, Oct. 6.

Berrien, John Macpherson. Letter to Richard H. Wilde, 1826, Dec. 30; letter to Major Harris, 1847, Jan. 9, 1848, Oct. 2.

Bierstadt, Albert. Three letters to —— Russell, 1870.

Bird, Robert M. Letter to Morton McMichael, [184–] Feb. 18.

Blain, John T. Letter to Foote, Burke & Brown, 1848, Aug. 5.

Boudinot, Elias. Letter to Rev. Mr. Griffin, 1804, July 21; letter to Lewis Pintard, 1812, Feb. 15.

Bourdieu, James. Narrative of his proceedings in the case of Henry Laurens, 1780, Oct.

Boutelle, C. O. Letter to Alexander Dallas Bache, 1862, July 16.

Bowditch, Nathaniel. Letter to Rev. Ichabod Nichols, 1809, Oct. 14.

Bradford, John. Letter to Henry Bromfield & Co., 1775, Aug. 17.

Brennan, John. Letter to Solomon Van Rensselaer, 1825, Sept. 13.

Brewster, Benjamin H. Letter to Daniel Sturgeon, 1850, Dec. 9; letter to C. L. Woodward, 1853, Jan. 11.

Brownlow, W. P. Letter to Dr. Sprague, 1862, Oct. 2.

Browne, John Ross. Letter to George W. Rice, 1844, July 12.

Brownell, Thomas C. Letter to Prof. Silliman, 1820, Feb. 15.

Buchanan, James. Letters to Isaac D. Barnard, 1831, Nov. 16, to Henry A. Wise, 1851, Mar. 8, and to James Campbell, 1853, Mar. 10.

Buchanan-Johnston Papers. Miscellaneous papers and letters of James Buchanan and letters to Harriet Lane Johnston, 1827–1887. (About 650 pieces.)

Burd, Edward. Letter to Edward Shippen, 1769, Aug. 4.
Burritt, Elihu. Letter to Rev. Mr. Patton, 1859, July.
Byrd, W. M. Letter to Robert Tyler, 1874, Aug. 4.
Cabell, William H. Letter to Wilson Cary Nicholas, 1808, Jan. 9.
Campbell, Archibald. Letter to Robert Ferguson, 1790, Jan. 27.
Carleton, Sir Guy. Letter to Lord Sidney, 1786, Aug. 29.
Carroll, John. Photostat prints of letters, 1785. (24 sheets.)
Cheves, Langdon. Letter to Waddy Thompson, 1830, June 7.
Clay, Henry. Letter to Rev. Mr. Stansbury, 1835, Dec. 19; letter to Thomas H. Clay, 1836, Jan. 25; letter to Nathaniel Silsbee, 1842, Sept. 23.
Clayton, John M. Letter to Caleb S. Layton, 1829, Mar. 9; letter to S. A. Foot, 1846, Feb. 8.
Clinton, DeWitt. Letter to Dr. Alexander Clinton, 1788, Nov. 25; letter to John Smith, 1802, Feb. 2.
Clinton, James. Letter to William Cross, 1789, Feb. 13.
Cody, William F. (Buffalo Bill). Letter to President Harrison.
Conkling, Roscoe. Letter to George F. Edmunds. 1883, Nov. 19.
Conrad, D. H. Letter to Stephen B. Ruggles, 1859, Nov. 29.
Cox, S. S. Letter to George B. McClellan, 1864, June 9.
Crawford, Samuel W. Miscellaneous papers, 1860–61.
Culley[?], J. A. Letter, 1861, Apr. 15.
Curtenius, F. William. Letter to Luther Bradish, 1830, Aug. 17.
Curtis, Edward. Letters to Samuel B. Ruggles, 1841–53. (45 pieces.)
Cushing, Caleb. Letters to Thomas C. Reynolds, 1853, Nov. 26; 1854, May 2.
Cushing, Thomas. Letter to Elbridge Gerry, 1775, June 10.
Custis, George W. P. Letter to Samuel H. Smith, 1831, Sept. 27.
Cuyler, John, jr. Invoice of furs shipped to London and list of goods desired in return, 1736, May 31.
Dallas, Alexander J. Memorandum of suspension of specie payments and letter to William White, 1814, Nov. 17; letter to Jonathan Dayton, 1804, May 6.
Davis, M. L. Letter to Thurlow Weed, 1837, Mar. 16.
Dawson, Henry B. Letter to P. G. T. Beauregard, 1872, July 11.
Deane, Silas. Letter to Robert Morris, 1777, Oct. 1.
Delavan, Edward C. Letter to J. R. W. Dunbar, 1834, Feb. 24; circular letter, 1836, Mar. 1; letter to ———, 1842, Dec. 31.
Donelson, Andrew J. Letters to Andrew Jackson, 1823–36. (31 pieces.)
Draper, William B. Letter to —— Draper, 1864, Oct. 22.
Duke, R. T. W. Letter to Ben: Perley Poore, 1870, Dec. 12.
Edwards, Pierpont. Letter to Samuel Huntington, 1791, Nov. 3; letter to John Woodworth, 1806, Mar. 1.
Ellsworth Oliver. Account against the town of Symsbury, Conn., as state's attorney, 1778, Apr.
Emerson, L. E. Letter to Augustus Kingman, 1850, Feb. 28.
Erving, George W. Letter to Henry Dearborn, 1801, Nov. 13.
Ewing, Thomas. Letter, 1826, Jan. 31.

Fairfax, Ferdinand. Letter to Wilson Cary Nicholas, 1808, Feb. 5.
Fessenden, William Pitt. Letter, 1860, Dec. 14; letter to Nelson Dingley, jr., 1864, Oct. 13.
Fillmore, Millard. Letters to S. G. Haven, 1839, Nov. 28; 1840, Jan. 15.
Forney, John W. Letters, 1849–81. (14 pieces.)
Forrest, French. Letter, 1862, May 27.
Forrest, Uriah. Letter to Benjamin Stoddert, 1783, Mar. 26.
Garfield, James A. Letter to Henry Villard, 1869, Apr. 11; health bulletins, July 3 and 4, 1881.
Gerry, Elbridge. Letter to committee of Massachusetts General Assembly, 1780, Sept. 21.
Gervais, John Lewis, and Gervais & Owen. Miscellaneous papers, 1783–89. (17 pieces.)
Gervais, John Lewis. Letter to Henry Laurens, 1784, Oct. 11.
Gibbons, Thomas. Letter to Charles Harris, 1797, May 29.
Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. Address before the Harvard Club, 1919, Mar. 4.
Hamilton, Thomas. Letter to Thomas Mifflin, 1794, Apr. 4.
Hammond, James H. Proposed amendments to the United States Constitution [1859].
Hamlin, Hannibal. Letter to Melein Lord, 1834, Dec, 23.
Harnett, Cornelius and William Sharpe. Letter to Gov. Richard Caswell, 1779, Nov. 4. (Photostat print.)
Hatch, John P. Letters, 1845–63. (About 135 pieces.)
Hawsey, J. Letter to Isaac Levy, 1835, Nov. 20.
Hayne, Paul H. Letter to Roberts & Bros., 1866, Dec. 21.
Hays, Ann Hawks. Memorial to Governor and Council of Appointment, 1783, June 25.
Hazard, Ebenezer. Letter to Jedidiah Morse, 1788, Dec. 29; letter to Timothy Alden, 1814, Aug. 29.
Heintzelman, S.V. Military order to search a house in Alexandria, Va., 1861, June.
Henry, Patrick. Col. John Syme s account, 1771–78.
Higginson, Stephen. Letter to LeRoy & Bayard, 1792, Mar. 28.
Hobart, Nathaniel P. Letters from J. H. Hobart, H. U. Onderdonk, W. H. DeLancey and others, 1811–32. (20 pieces.)
Hodsdon, John L. Letter to William P. Fessenden, 1865, Oct. 18.
Hopkins, Samuel. Letter to Rev. Mr. Foxcroft, 1759, Dec. 5.
Hughes, Christopher. Letters to Thomas Aspinwall, [John Payne] Todd and Hugh Legaré, 1816–43. (4 pieces.)
Huidekoper, H. J. Affidavit, 1842, Sept. 16.
Hunter, William. Letter to Jacob Barker, 1829, Feb. 15.
Huntington, Jedidiah. Letter to Samuel Huntington, jr., 1788, Apr. 8.
Izard, Ralph. Letter to Henry Laurens, 1778, Apr. 11.
Jackson, Andrew. Letter to Thomas Kirkman, 1818, Oct. 20.
Jackson, J. H. Letter to Luther Bradish, 1836, Jan. 19.
Jefferson, Thomas. Memorandum book, 1776–1820, 1 vol.
Jenifer, Daniel. Letter to Virgil Maxey, 1824, Feb. 15.

Johnson, Joseph E. Letter to Robert E. Lee, 1861, May 28.
Jones, John Paul. Letters to Prince de Potemkin Tauricien, Admiral Rivas and Prince Zilen, 1788–89. (Photostat sheets.)
Jones, Stephen, jr. Letter to Andrews & Cooke, 1806, Apr. 14.
Kenner, Duncan F. Account of his mission to Europe, 1865, Jan.-Feb.
King, Preston. Letter to J. L. Russell, 1836, Oct, 25.
Ladd, George W. Letter to W. L. Sawyer, 1888, Jan. 18.
Langdon, Woodbury. Letter to Nathaniel Peabody, 1779, Dec. 5.
Langeron, Comte de and Marquis de. Papers, 1761–89. (About 460 pieces.)
Laurens, Henry. Letter to John Laurens, 1775, July 30; letter to John Penn, 1779, Apr. 8.
Lee, Anne R. Letter to Charles Carter Lee, 1833, Nov. 12.
Leech, R. T. Letter to John Tod, 1828, Mar. 15.
Lieber, Francis. Letter to T. Le Souef, 1836, May 10; letter to Rev. H. B. Smith, 1861, Feb. 21; letter to Samuel B. Ruggles, 1842, July 14.
Little, Charles J. Letter to Henry B. Dawson, 1885, Feb. 1.
Livermore, Samuel. Letter to John Langdon, 1786, Feb. 5.
Livingston, Cambridge. Letter to Montgomery Livingston, 1854, Sept. 22.
Livingston, Henry. Letter to Walter Livingston, 1777, May 24.
Livingston, Robert R. Letter to De Witt Clinton, 1802, Jan. 14.
Lloyd, John. Papers, 1806–67. (About 5,000 pieces.)
Low, Isaac. Letter to John Mitchell, 1774, Mar. 7.
Lowndes, Rawlins. Letter to Governor Caswell, 1778, Aug.
Lownes, John. Letter book, 1760–69.
Lowrie, Walter. Letters, 1827–37. (12 pieces.)
Lyman, Samuel P. Letter to Samuel B. Ruggles, 1839, Jan. 27.
McDonald, Charles J. Letters, 1825–52. (4 pieces.)
Maclaine, A. Letter to James Iredell, 1788, Apr. 29.
Madison, James (Bishop). Letter to Patrick Henry, 1781, Apr. 3.
Mangum, Willie P. Papers, 1810–61. (About 2,000 pieces.)
Mazzei, Philip. Papers, 1773–1817. (33 pieces.)
Mercer, Charles Francis. Letter to Joseph Gales, jr., 1825, Mar. 26.
Mico, Joseph. Letters to Robert Livingston, 1733, July 21 and Aug. 25.
Monroe, James. Two pages of the autograph draft of "A View of the conduct of the Executive" [1797, Dec. 2].
Montgomery, John. Letter to Edward Hand, 1784, Feb. 20.
Moore, Charles, of Pennsylvania. Letters to James Wright and others, 1757–74. (11 pieces.)
Moore, Charles. Miscellaneous letters and papers relating to the restoration of the White House, 1902–3; the Park Commission, 1901–3 and other matters, 1878–1909, 6 vols. and 1 package.
Moran, Thomas. Letter giving his autobiographical sketch, 1874, Dec. 17.
Morgan, George. Letter to Samuel Adams, 1792, Jan. 15.
Morgan, John J. Letter to Smith Thompson, 1823, Mar. 26.

Morris, Robert. Order of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for his arrest for debt. Certified copy, 1797, Sept. 16, with seal of the court.

Mott, Lucretia. and Mary Grew. Letter to Leonard Myers, 1851, Mar. 21.

Mower, J. B. Letters to Linn Boyd, 1851–2. (2 pieces.)

Nevius, R. H. Letters to S. B. Ruggles, 1838–9. (5 pieces.)

Nisbet, Charles. Letter to Rev. Samuel Miller, 1801, Mar. 10.

North, William. Letter to Benjamin Walker, 1798, Sept. 29.

Page, John. Letter to Francis P. Blair, 1832, July 12.

Peabody, Nathaniel. Letter, 1784, Dec. 10.

Perry, Matthew C. Letter to Jesse Hoyt, 1838, Oct. 17.

Pershing, John J. Autograph signed copy of his offer to Marshal Foch 1918, Mar. 28.

Pettit, Charles. Letter to Jeremiah Wadsworth, 1786, Dec. 12.

Phillips, Wendell. Letter to Sidney Woollett, 1873, Mar. 30.

Pierce, O. B. Letter to Thurlow Weed, 1858, Nov. 21.

Randolph, John "of Roanoke." Miscellaneous papers, 1814–34. (48 pieces together with a diary and legation letter-book of John Randolph Clay, 1830–1.)

Remsen, Henry. Letter to Thomas Farmar, 1811, Feb. 8.

Rencher, Abraham. Letter to Henry A. Wise, 1856, Jan. 31.

Reynolds, E. L. Letters to John Martin, 1850. (5 pieces.)

Rivington, James. Letter to Joseph Thomas, 1793, Feb. 6.

Robertson, Thomas B. Letters to Fulwar Skipwith and others, 1816–22. (8 pieces.)

Robertson, Wyndham, jr. Letter to [E. L.] Reynolds, 1848, Jan. 10.

Rodgers, John. Papers, 1806–1836. (About 950 pieces.)

Rodney, Caesar and Caesar A. Miscellaneous papers, 1774–1817. (36 pieces.)

Roe, Edward Payson. Letters to Dr. E. A. Mearns, 1869–87. (About 40 pieces.)

Roosevelt, Theodore. Papers, 1897–1918. (Not open to investigators.)

Root, Elihu. Letter to Will H. Hayes, 1919, Mar. 29.

Royall, Anne. Letters to Richardson & Lord, 1817, Aug. 29, and 1827, Aug. 16.

Saunders, John L. Letter to H. G. Purviance, 1851, Sept. 17.

Saxton, Rufus. Letter to the Board of Home Missions, 1862, Oct.

Scott, Leonard. Letter to Mr. Stringer, 1851, Dec. 1.

Sharpe, William. Letter to Committee of Accounts of North Carolina, 1780, Feb. 8.

Sherman, John. Miscellaneous papers, 1856–1898. (About 250 pieces.)

Shipman, Thomas. Letter to Henry Remsen, jr., & Co., 1769, Mar. 6.

Short, William. Letter to Thomas Pinckney, 1796, June 19.

Simms, Charles. Letter to Samuel Tillett, 1790, Nov. 19.

Skipwith, Fulwar. Letter to Richard Curson, 1795, Sept. 28.

Slade, William. Letter to George P. Marsh and E. A. Stanbury, 1845–48. (4 pieces.)

Smith, Jedidiah K. Letter to J. B. Moore, 1809, Jan. 29.

Smith, Samuel. Letters to General M. Lieb, 1812, July 31 and Oct. 14.

Stanton, Henry B. Letters to Charles L. Woodbury, 1852–3. (6 pieces.)
Stearns, Jana and others. Letter to Luther Bradish, 1836, May 9.
Stewart, Walter. Letter to John Nicholson, 1795, Jan. 26; letter to Henry Jackson, 1783, Nov. 23.
Taft, William Howard. Papers, 1877–1913. (Not open to investigators.)
Taney, Roger B. Letter to J. Mason Campbell, 1850, Feb. 22.
Taylor, John. Letter to Wilson Cary Nicholas, 1802, Sept. 16.
Thomas, Isaiah. Letters, 1789–1820. (11 pieces.)
Thomson, Charles. Miscellaneous papers, 1770–83. (4 pieces.)
Tilton, Theodore. Poems, 1 vol.
Towle, E. J. Letter to Thurlow Weed, 1848, Mar. 23.
Treat, Samuel. Letters to Thomas C. Reynolds, 1856–63. (9 pieces.)
Troup, Robert. Letters to Aaron Burr, Benjamin Walker, and others, 1780–1820. (10 pieces.)
Trumbull, John. Letter to and account against Benjamin West, 1901, July 20.
Tyler, John. Papers, 1792–1861. (About 500 pieces.)
Underwood, John C. Papers, 1856–1773. (About 150 pieces.)
Waldron, William. Letter to Richard Waldron, 1725, July 5.
Walker, Benjamin. Letter to Baron Steuben, 1785, Jan. 26.
Walker, Joseph. Letter book, 1791–1807.
Warden, David Baillie. Papers, 1806–43. (About 1,000 pieces and 25 notebooks.)
Washington, Bushrod. Letter to Samuel L. Southard, 1825, Aug. 17.
Washington, George. Letter to the General Court of Massachusetts, 1775, Dec. 16 (Photograph); letter to James McHenry, 1783, Aug. 6 (Photograph).
Webster, Daniel. Letters of invitation from various sources, 1830–52.
Webster, Sidney. Letter to Thomas C. Reynolds, 1856, Apr. 7.
Wendell, John. Letter to Elbridge Gerry, 1799, Feb. 15.
Whitman, Walt. Notebooks, 1855–63 (24 vols); letters from Anne Gilchrist, 1871–85 with a few drafts of Whitman's replies.
Wilkinson, James. Miscellaneous letters and papers, 1805–15. (9 pieces.)
Wilson, Henry. Letters to E. A. Stansbury and others, 1851–74 (8 pieces); letter to Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
Winthrop, Robert C. Letters, 1843–87. (21 pieces.)
Wise, Henry A. Letter to Leslie Combs, 1843, Jan. 24; letter to Henry T. Clarke, 1862, Jan. 18.
Woodbury, Levi. Letter to John H. Howard, 1844, Aug. 14.
Woodhouse, James & Co. Letter to George Ambler, 1864, Feb.

BROADSIDES

Arkansas:

Convention Resolutions, 1861, Mar. 20.

Australia:

The Australians at Bellecourt, 1917, May; Intercessory Service at Sidney, 1918, Aug. 4.

California.

To the Democracy of the State of California, 1854, Feb.; San Francisco, Howard Engine Company, dinner, 1856, July 5.

Confederate:

Richmond a hard road to travel. (Song.)

Connecticut:

Address to the people of Connecticut, 1804, Aug. 29; Rent agreement, 1812, Feb. 17; Petition of Joseph Kelsey to the Superior Court of Hartford county, 1813, Jan. 11; Petition of Jonathan Phelps to the General Assembly, 1815, Jan. 25; Notice of account due to Oliver Ellsworth under patent rights, 1818, Nov. 30; Cranium Gazette [1822]; Program of Middletown temperance Convention 1841, Oct. 26–7; Regimental order No. 33, 3rd regiment, Connecticut militia, 1855, Aug. 17; Circular letter of Kendrick Green and others, 1859, Nov. 1.

Continental Congress:

Address to the people of Great Britain, 1774 (London reprint 1775); Papers published by order of Congress, 1776, Sept. 17; United States lottery, 1776, Nov. 27; Establishment of the American Army, 1778, May 27–June 2; Resolve, 1778, June 6; Manifesto, 1778, Oct. 30; Resolve, 1779, Apr. 14; United States lottery, 1778, May; Resolve, 1784, Jan. 14; Proclamation, 1788, Sept. 1.

Delaware:

Agents for Continental Loan, 1779, June; Kent County resolve, 1783, Sept. 1; Playbill [n. d.]

France:

Bulletins des Communes, 1914, Aug–Dec (116 pieces); Broadsides and handbills relating to Alsace-Lorraine, 1914 (44 pieces); War posters, 1914–18 (Photographs, 15 pieces); Two sheets of bread tickets, Aug. 1918.

Georgia:

Legislative resolves, 1864, Jan. 11.

Great Britain:

Proclamation prohibiting importation of European goods into British colonies, 1675, Nov. 24; Proclamation continuing colonial governors in office, 1684–5, Feb. 6; Proclamation suppressing piracy and privateers in America, 1687–8, Jan. 20; Proclamation by Privy Council on hiring servants for American colonies, 1686, Mar. 26; Address of Parliament to the King, 1775, Feb. 9; Instructions with commission for seizing ships of the rebellious colonies, 1777, Mar. 27; The Queen, 1820, Aug. 15; The Thunderer, 1780, Nov. 4, addressed to Lord George Gordon.

Hawaii:

List of whaling ships at Lahaina, Maiu, 1838, Mar. 5.

Illinois:

To the voters of Ogle county, 1852, Oct. 30.

Jackson, Andrew:

Inaugural address, 1829, Mar. 4, (Boston imprint.)

Jefferson. Thomas:

Inaugural address, 1801, Mar. 4 (On white satin.)

Maine:

Portland Town meeting report, 1818, Mar. 25.

Maryland:

A subscriber [Defense of Jefferson], 1804, Sept. 10; Advertisement for a runaway negro, 1825, Nov. 3.

Massachusetts:

Midweek [election], 1709, May 25; Proclamation, 1745, May 31; Treasurer and Receiver General's order to collect taxes, 1751, Nov. 1; Boston committee of correspondence, 1753, Dec. 1; Proclamation, 1754, Mar. 16; Lines made after the great earthquake [1755?]; Proclamation, 1764, Nov. 7; Advertisement: Sale of British goods and non-importation, 1769, Aug. 23; Provincial Congress resolves, 1774, Dec. 6 and Dec. 6; Provincial Congress resolves, 1775, Apr. 15; In the House of Representatives, 1776, Sept. 17; Resolves, 1777, Mar. 17; In the House of Representatives, 1778, Apr. 20; Circular letter [1782]; Proposals for printing the Boston Magazine, 1784, Jan. 12; Act for inquiring into rateable property, 1784, July 8; Uniform of Boston militia, 1785, Dec. 28; Senate resolves, 1787, Feb. 17; In the House of Representatives, 1787, Mar. 10; Eastern lands for sale, 1788, June 18; Humane Society circular, 1789, July 21; Tax notice, 1789, July 29; Officers of the Continental Army, memorial to Congress, [1789]; Commonwealth to Selectmen, ordering an election, 1792, Dec. 10; General orders, 1794, Mar. 1; In the House of Representatives, 1794, June 18; Act regulating fees, 1796, Feb. 13; Legislative by-law relative to bulls and cows, 1796, Apr.; General orders, 1798, May 1 and 1799, Mar. 30; Odes to be sung on anniversary of American Independence, 1811, July 4; Elegy on death of Mr. Benton and two young ladies, 1812, Aug.; God's judgement upon murder, 1812, Dec. 10; Theatre on fire, Awful calamity in Richmond, Va. [1812?]; Index of the War [1812–15]; List of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, 1820; Statement of expenses of the town of Charlestown, 1821, Apr.; Haverhill tax bill, 1826, Sept. 1; Anti-masonic address to the anti-masonic voters of Norfolk, Massachusetts, [1835]; History of Babylon, Mr. Sanborn, 1842, Aug. 3; Miss D. Y. Emerson's school, 1844, Mar. 13; Boston water celebration, 1848, Oct. 25; Bolting Free-soilers, Taunton, 1850, Nov. 5; Slavery! Wanted immediately 300 able bodied laborers, 1851, May 1; A very brief and very comprehensive life of Ben. Franklin, Printer, 1856, Sept. 17; The government of the Commonwealth, 1859; John Brown's address to the Court [1859]; Provost marshal's order 1862, Aug. 20; To the people of Massachusetts, 1862; The progress of Freedom [1864]; Treasurer and Receiver general, order to assess property [n. d.]; New route to California, original panorama of the gold regions [n. d.]; New Bedford bill of lading [blank, n. d.].

Miscellaneous:

The Naked truth [1911?]

Mississippi:

Governor Holmes' address to the legislature [1809]

New Hampshire:

A manifesto and address from Heaven, 1766; Votes and resolves, 1778, Feb. 26; Act establishing tax rates, determining legal voters, etc., 1791, Dec. 28; Hurricane in New York, 1792, July 1; Order to hold an election for Congress, 1794, Sept. 29; Recruiting poster, 1861; An elegy on the death of Elder Josiah Shepard [n. d.]; The Flaming Sword, or a Sign from Heaven [n. d.].

New York:

Instructions for enlisting men, 1775, June 20; Royal Gazette extraordinary, giving list of the House of Commons who voted on the question of peace, 1783, May 12; James Walker's advertisement [1790, Mar.]; To the Free and Independent electors, 1798, Apr. 19; Notice to inhabitants of taxes due under act of Congress of July 14, 1798; Regulating and paving streets, 1806, Oct. 27; Blowing rocks, 1802, Feb. 2; Address of the Board of Health, 1807, May 28; Meeting of citizens, 1814, Aug. 10; To the Public, Benjamin Romaine, 1815, Jan. 14; Assembly resolve, 1817, Mar. 17; Report of select committee of Assembly on the poor laws, 1823, Apr. 21; Greek committee, address to the public, 1828, Mar. 6; To mechanics and working men, 1834, Mar. 1; Hunkers attend [1856?]; Arrears of pay, bounty and pensions [1862]; The great Union speech of Alexander H. Stephens [1862?]; Bierstadt's great picture [1863]; Newburgh Musical Institute concert program, 1864, May 24; Who shall be vice-president? [1863]; Statement of loss in weight in a single cargo of dry sugar imported from Java to New York, 1904; North American Review's War Weekly, 1st page of vol. 1, no. 46, Nov. 16, 1918; Tower of Babel (advertisement) [n. d.].

North Carolina:

Convention, Amendments to the Constitution, 1788, Aug. 1–2; Two invitations to balls in honor of Lafayette at Salisbury and Fayettesville, 1825, Feb. 23 and Mar. 6.

Pennsylvania:

Committee of correspondence resolves, 1774, Dec. 6; Proclamation, 1775, Apr. 8; Fresh intelligence, 1775, Nov. 6; Standing orders for garrison at Philadelphia, 1777; Enlistment blank for wagoners in U. S. Army, 1778; Proclamation, 1784, May 31; The City of Washington, 1794, Jan. 15; Articles of agreement of the Asylum Company, 1794, Apr. 22; Roll and quota of militia, 1794, May 19, Scheme of review for Nov. 13, 1798; Journeymen printers of Philadelphia to the public, 1810, Oct. 30; Commodore McDonough's victory [1815?]; Stock certificates of Eastón Library and rules governing the transfer of stock, 1811, Dec 13; Pennsylvania capitol, 1819, Jan. 29; Henry Clay's farewell speech to the U. S. Senate, 1842, Mar. 31; Card of admission to medical lectures at

Pennsylvania—Continued.

University of Pennsylvania, 1843, Nov. 4; Memorial and remonstrance of the trustees of the Bank of the United States, also answer thereto, 1852; American Academy of Music, program, 1860, Oct. 10 (On satin); Philadelphia wharf directory, 1891, Apr. 1; Proclamation, 1918.

Rhode Island:

In General Assembly, 1781, May; Act for apportioning tax, 1785, Aug.; Whigs of Rhode Island [1846].

Scotland:

Dundee Church Association, 1793, Jan. 8.

Tennessee:

Extra: Battles of Medon Station and Britton's Lane, 1862, Sep. 6, To the loyal men of the loyal states, 1866, July; Women's Liberty Loan Committee of Morgan County, circular of Victory loan, 1919.

United States:

Act to establish office of purveyor of public supplies, 1795, Feb. 23; Various acts, signed in ms. by Timothy Pickering and Edmund Randolph, 1795–96 (3 pieces); General Washington's letter of acceptance of command, 1798, July 17; Various bills relating to the Navy, 1801–2 (6 pieces); Act providing for the enumeration of inhabitants of the U. S., 1798, Dec. 27; Proclamation, 1803, July 16; Proclamation, 1810, Jan. 29; Bill to compensate James Barron, 1837, Dec. 22; Masonic odes I and II for 1812; Proclamation of treaty with Russia, 1823, Jan. 11; Clear the track, Buchanan and Breckinridge campaign song [1856]; Fort Sumter surrendered 1861, Apr. 14, Capen's Sunday evening bulletin; U. S. Treasury Department circular to the people of the United States, Loan of 1864; Why Col. Ingersoll opposes the Democrats [1870]; A Patriot's Creed [War Savings Stamp poster, 1918]; Information and Education Service of the Department of Labor posters, 1919 (About 75 pieces).

Vermont:

Loss of U. S. Treasury notes and bonds, 1864, Oct. 19: The Crowning Crime of Christendom, by James Hurnard [n. d.].

Virginia:

William and Mary College medals, 1770, Mar. 20; Advertisement of lands south of the Ohio, Richard Graham, 1789, Aug. 22; Alexandria Canal Company, annual report, 1846, May 4; Election ticket for National election, Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens, 1861, Nov. 6; Financial bill and currency question [1862?]; To the voters of Accomac and Northampton, Joseph Segar, 1863, Apr; Memorial and remonstrance to the General Assembly [n. d.].

Washington, George:

Farewell address, 1796, Sept. 17. (Connecticut imprint.)

Washington, D. C.:

Board of Commissioners west of Pearl River, Notice, 1804, May 10; The Conclave (Political poem) [1832]; Glorious news from Texas (Georgetown) 1835, May 16; Plan and directory of the House of Representatives [1847, Dec.]; President's message, 1860, Dec. 4.

III. LIST OF TRANSCRIPTS FROM MANUSCRIPTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE: AND THE LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE:

Colonial Office, Class 5:

Vol. 1305 [old America and West Indies, 636]

Original papers relating to Virginia, 1689–1690. [Contains miscellaneous correspondence; various petitions to the King, from the House of Burgesses, the citizens of Virginia and the clergy; grievances and complaints against Lord Effingham, presented by Col. Philip Ludwell and others, and Effingham's reply; accounts of tobacco exported; papers relating to pirates; Cuthbert Potter's narrative of a journey from Virginia to Boston.]

Vol. 1306 [old America and West Indies, 637]

Original papers relating to Virginia, 1691, 1692. [Contains letters of Governor Francis Nicholson and Edmund Andros; Minutes of Council; memorials and other papers relating to the College of William and Mary and to the increase of ministers' salaries; Indian treaties; duties on exportation of furs, wool, iron, tobacco, and a proposal for a law to prevent exporting bulk tobacco; Thanksgiving Day proclamation, April 9, 1692; lists of ships, 1692, and sailing instructions for a convoyed fleet.]

Vol. 1307 [old America and West Indies, 638]

Virginia—original correspondence, 1693 to 1698. [Contains letters of Edmund Andros and others; petition of merchants of London; petition of the clergy of Virginia.]

Vol. 1308 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 5]

Volume lettered: Board of Trade, Virginia, 1691–3. [Contains Minutes of Council; correspondence and proclamations of Governor Francis Nicholson and Edmund Andros; memorial touching the bounds of Carolina; list of Burgesses of Virginia, 1693; list of illegal traders in Virginia and Maryland, 1693 and 1694; estimate of gunner's stores necessary for Virginia, 1694 and 1695; lists of ships; petitions and other papers relating to Bacon's Rebellion, 1676; abstract of Act for Ports, etc., Va., 1691, and proclamation, 1693, suspending the Act; records concerning the estate of Philip Wilcocks, Jun.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

Vol. 1309 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 6]

Original papers relating to Virginia, 1696–1699. [Contains letters and proclamations of Governors Edmund Andros and Francis Nicholson, and letters of Peter Beverley, Clerk of the House of Burgesses, and others; letters and accounts relating to the College of William and Mary; Edmund Randolph's "discourse" to encourage the planting tobacco in Virginia; accounts of revenue in Virginia, and list of navigation bonds; Henry Hartwell's answers to a list of questions from the Lords Commissioners of trade and plantations.]

Vol. 1310 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 7]

Volume lettered: Bundle C. [Virginia papers, 1699—consisting mainly of Governor Nicholson's letter to the Board of Trade, of 1 July, 1699, with its numerous enclosures.]

Vol. 1311 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 8]

Virginia correspondence and papers, 1699–1700. [Consists mainly of Governor Nicholson's letter to the Board of Trade, of June 10, 1700, with numerous enclosures. Contains many papers relating to pirates—letters, warrants, depositions, etc.—and a list of pirate prisoners; Minutes of Council; instructions to Governor Nicholson; list of ships sailing from Virginia, June, 1700, under convoy of H. M. S. *Essex Prize*.]

Vol. 1312; Part I. [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 9]

Virginia correspondence and papers, 1700–1701. Bound in two volumes, Part I containing Nos. 1–21[xxxviii], [Consists mainly of Governor Nicholson's letters of Aug. 1, 1700, and December 2, 1701, with many enclosures. Includes Minutes of Council; proclamations; abstracts of militia and account of ammunition; abstract of tythables and untythables; list of French protestant refugees arriving in Virginia with the Marquis de la Muce, and letters and documents relating to them; copy of William Penn's proclamation about pirates; correspondence between Bellomont and Nicholson.]

Vol. 1318 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 15]

Virginia correspondence and papers, 1717–1720. [Includes letters and proclamations of Gov. Alexander Spotswood; many letters, addresses and other papers relative to the dispute between the Governor

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

Vol. 1318 [Old Board of Trade, Virginia 15.]—Continued.
and some of the Council, especially Byrd and Ludwell; list of all the land patents granted by Gov. Spotswood; journal of Gov. Spotswood's travels and expeditions undertaken for the public service of Virginia; letters and affidavits relating to pirates; acts relating to Quakers; memorials, Orders in Council, etc., relating to tobacco payments, Indian trade, foreign debts; accounts of quit rents and revenue, and of His Majesty's duties on liquors and slaves, and abstract of export of skins and furs; letter of Gov. Spotswood to Col. Schuyler of New York, relative to settling a peace with the Five Nations.]

Vol. 1338 [old America and West Indies, 17]
Title page: Virginia. Letters from Governors Gooch and Dinwiddie, from 18 April, 1746, to August, 1753. No. 15. [A list of the documents is in the front of the volume, and with the letters of the Governors are many enclosures, including an account of the expense of raising troops, 1746–7, for the expedition against Canada, and the muster rolls of those troops; account of ships sailing from the Havanna, October, 1750, under convoy of the Spanish ship *Calga;* addresses of the House of Burgesses and the Council to the Governor.]

Vol. 1339 and

Vol. 1340 [old America and West Indies, 638A and 639.]
Virginia correspondence and papers, 1700–1705. [Only a few documents in these two volunes are copied here, the rest being duplicates of papers already copied from other volumes. Those copied include, in Vol. 1339, several letters of Gov. Nicholson, and an account of William Byrd, Auditor, of receipts and expenditures in Virginia, June 19 to November 10, 1701; and in Vol. 1340, letters of Governors Francis Nicholson and Edward Nott, memorial of London merchants trading to Vir] ginia and Maryland, and lists of Virginia ships.]

Vol. 1354 [old Colonial Entry Book, 79]
Charters, Commissions, &c., 1606-1662. [Virginia. (List of documents made, but no transcripts, as the material is available in print, or elsewhere in manuscript.)

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

Vol. 1355 [old Colonial Entry Book 80] 1675-1681.

(For this and subsequent volumes only the items the originals of which are not identified elsewhere are copied; for those not copied, references to the originals are given.) [Contains Orders in Council; letters to the King and other papers relating to Nathaniel Bacon, 1676; list of ordnance, ammunition and other stores sent to Virginia, 1665-1677, estimate of ordnance sent to Virginia, 1676, and a survey of the magazine at Virginia, 1678; Commission and instructions to Lord Culpeper, 1679; order for the establishment of Virginia, 1679.]

Vol. 1357 [old Colonial Entry Book, 83] 1685-1690.

[Contains Minutes of Council; Commission and Instructions to Lord Howard of Effingham, 1685, and also in 1690; papers relating to Philip Ludwell's complaint against Lord Howard of Effingham, 1689; Instructions for Gov. Francis Nicholson, 1689, and draft of a Commission; letters from King James to Lord Effingham, concerning wrecks, pirates, quit rents, prevention of hostilities between English and French in America; circular letter from King James to the colonies, concerning the threatened invasion of England by Holland, 1688; circular letter from William Prince of Orange, 1689; and various letters and documents concerning the accession of William and Mary.]

Vol. 1358 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 36] 1689-1695.

[Contains Orders in Council; petitions and other papers, 1691, relating to the Ship *Society* of Bristol, Wm. Burgh, master; Blathwayt's report and other papers concerning Lady Culpeper's petition, 1691, touching a grant of lands in Virginia; address of the Governor and Council of Virginia to William and Mary for a charter (1691); Commission and Instructions for Sir Edmund Andros, 1691; petition of Capt. Thomas Gardiner, 1691, for the reward of £200. due him for the capture of Nathaniel Bacon in 1676; papers relating to a law for prohibiting export of bulk tobacco; Ports Act of Virginia sent back to be amended, 1692; reports and orders on memorials relating to a free college in Virginia, and the pay of the clergy; Virginia called upon to give assistance in the defence of New York, 1695.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

Vol. 1359 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 37]

Entry Book, June, 1696, to June, 1700. [Chiefly letters of the Board of Trade to Gov. Francis Nicholson; but includes a copy of Nicholson's Commission as Governor, July 20, 1698, and Instructions, Sept. 13, 1698]

Vol. 1360 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 38]

Entry Book, Virginia; volume lettered: B 1700 to 1704. [Contains letter from the King to Nicholson, 1701, and other documents relative to the defence of New York; draft for letter from the King to Gov. Nicholson, 1701, instructing him as to sending to England for trial accessories in cases of piracy; letter from Board of Trade, 1701, enclosing "Observations" relative to proprietory governments in America [1701]; petition for small arms for Virginia, 1702; letters to Prince George of Denmark, relative to convoy of merchant ships, 1703; papers relative to complaints against Gov. Nicholson, 1704; Gov. Nicholson's Commission from Queen Anne, 1702.]

Vol. 1361 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 39]

1704 to 1706. [Contains letters from Board of Trade to Gov. Nicholson; index of Virginia bills, 1705; Commission and Instructions to Gov. Edward Nott, 1705; representations regarding the tobacco trade to Russia and the manufacture of tobacco in Moscow, 1705.]

Vol. 1362 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 40]

Entry Book D. 1706 to 1709. [Contains chiefly letters from the Board of Trade to the President and Council of Virginia, but includes also Col. Robert Hunter's Commission as Governor of Virginia, April 16, 1707, and Instructions to him, April 22, 1707, and February 4, 1708–9; Instructions to Edmond Jenings, November 15, 1707; and Queen Anne's letter, February 14, 1707–8, relative to a new law for admeasurement of ships.]

Vol. 1363 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 41]

Entry Book E. 1709 to 1713. Miscellaneous letters of the Board of Trade, relating to Virginia; but includes draft of the Commission of George, Earl of Orkney, as Governor of Virginia, December 22, 1709; Instructions to the Earl of Orkney, February 23, 1709–10, and Trade Instructions, March 1, 1709–10; description of the seal sent to the Earl of Orkney, May 13, 1712, to be used in Virginia; representation relating to the boundaries between Virginia and Carolina, February 22, 1710–11.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued.

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued.

Vol. 1411 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 52]

[Only the last three papers in this volume were copied, the other contents being sessional papers. The three items copied were referred to by Gov. Nicholson in his letter of June 10, 1700, already transcribed from Volume 1311. They are:

1. An account of proceedings relating to the *Essex Prize*, 1698–9; also an account of all proceeding of Virginia concerning pirates, 1699.

2. Log of the *Essex Prize*.

3. Trial of three pirates, Virginia, 1700, for piracies in a ship called the *Peace*.]

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

Series B.

Vol. VII. Marked: New England &c.

[In two parts: Part I, February 17, 1738, to February 15, 1739, and Part II, February 15, 1739, to February 21, 1740; with list of contents in front of each section. Contains letters from all colonies, from Newfoundland to the West Indies.]

Vol. X. Marked: Letters (originals) New England &c.

[List of letters in front of volume, 1741–3. Includes letters to and from a number of other colonies, including Newfoundland and the Bahamas.]

Vol. XI. Marked: Letters received.

[From New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and South Carolina. 1743. List of contents in front of volume, arranged alphabetically by towns.]

Vol. XII. Marked: Letters received (originals), North America, 1743 to 1746.

[List of contents in front.]

Vol. XIII. Marked: New England, &c., 1743 to 1746.

[List of contents in front of volume; letters received and letters sent. Apparently includes all the colonies.]

Vol. XIV. Marked: Letters received (Originals). New England, &c. 1746.

[Incomplete index in front of volume. Apparently includes all the colonies.]

Vol. XV. Marked: Letters received [and sent] New England, &c. 1747. (rec'd) 1746–9. (sent)

[Index in front of volume. All colonies.]

Vol. XVI. Marked: Letters received. (Originals.) New England, &c. 1748.

[Index in front of volume. All colonies.]

Vol. XVII. Marked: Letters received. (Originals.) New England, &c. 1749.

[Includes also letters sent, 1749. Index in front of volume. All colonies.]

REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,

Washington, D. C., December 1, 1919.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds (and disbursing officer) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919.

The various operations of the office are indicated in detail by the financial and statistical tables at the end of this report. They cover the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building and Grounds, including the operation of the mechanical plant, the purchase, construction and repair of library equipment, and the accounting and disbursement of the appropriations for the Library of Congress, for the Botanic Garden, and the appropriations under the control of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The work under the head of care and maintenance usually accomplished was considerably curtailed on account of the continued high prices and impossibility of obtaining sufficient materials with the funds available.

The continued abnormal "turnover" in personnel (shown in the table hereafter), requiring 50 per cent new employees, has been rather discouraging. Practically all of the resignations were stated to be caused by the low salaries paid and better offers elsewhere, despite the special additional compensation provided. Separations are still continuing in the present fiscal year, notwithstanding the increased additional compensation.

Increases in the statutory salaries in lieu of temporary increase in compensation are anxiously awaited by all the employees. Increased appropriations for repairs and construction to permit purchases of pre-war quantities of materials would improve the morale of the employees, because a busy and interested force breeds activity and contentment.

DECORATIVE PAINTING

The interior decorative work of the building in many places is in great need of repair by decorators skilled in that work. Under the normal appropriations for repairs little such special work can be accomplished.

Provision for extensive repairs along that line is recommended.

LAUNDRY

At the commencement of the fiscal year it was found that no reasonable contract could be made for laundering towels.

It therefore seemed desirable to install a small laundry unit for that work, which was done at an expense for machinery of about $580.

Considering the growing expense for paper towels, and the possibility of greatly curtailing this item, it is believed the installation of the laundry will prove a good investment.

PLUMBING REPAIRS

The engineer's force has done much work from time to time in making repairs to both steam and drainage lines in the building caused by serious deterioration in the piping. It appears likely, from recent instances of pipe failure, that extensive repairs must soon be undertaken in the drainage and other piping throughout the building.

CAFETERIA

In August (1918) the concessionaire for the Library of Congress café relinquished the café owing to financial losses therein.

It was found advisable to make some changes in the operating arrangements in view of the abnormal conditions at the time. The cafeteria, with self-service and simple bill of fare, was decided to be the only method permitting sufficiently low prices to meet the needs of the Library employees and of the majority of the visitors to the building.

Accordingly such limited equipment was obtained and changes made as were possible, under the funds available for such an unexpected expense, in order to give trial to this method covering the lunch-time service.

The experiment appears to have been quite successful and with further improvement in equipment and arrangement could well be further developed. About an equal number of Library employees and visitors patronize the cafeteria, which is open from 12 noon to 2 p. m.

There still being considerable demand for café service, especially from visitors, it has been found necessary to retain such service for the present at least. The café section is open from noon until 7.30 p. m. and on Sundays and holidays from 2 until 7.30 p. m.

ELEVATORS

In the last report a contract for automatic door closing devices for the book stack elevators, long considered a source of danger, was mentioned. After delay of a year the contractor begged to be relieved of the contract under the claim that his proposed device was found impracticable of application here. The contract was reluctantly canceled and the entire amount, $1,070, was covered into the Treasury. These old book stack elevators are still a source of anxiety.

However, a more pressing case for immediate action is found in the main passenger elevator machines. These are of the old hydraulic type and 23 years of very heavy duty has caused such wear in the main hydraulic cylinders and valve parts that at least one of the machines should be replaced as soon as possible before both machines give way entirely.

ROOF REPAIRS

The renewal of the deteriorating copper roofing has continued so far as funds permitted during the year, and comparatively few leaks have developed during the past winter.

At this time, however, one large section of copper roof covering encircling the base of the dome has reached such a state of deterioration that prompt renewal of the entire section is necessary. An estimate of $6,000 has been submitted.

REPOINTING EXTERIOR STONEWORK

Less progress was made than expected in the repointing of the exterior stonework on account of a decided advance in wages of skilled stone pointers. A further sum is therefore included in the estimates for completing or continuing this work.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE CARD DIVISION WORK

A contract was awarded near the close of the fiscal year for a considerable extension of the card storage stack comprising 7,430 steel trays.

Provision has been made, under the appropriation for 1920, for such structural work as necessary to receive these trays.

PROPOSED BOOK STACK IN NORTHEAST COURT

For the past two years report has been made of the increasing need of very large additional book shelf space, and recommendation made for a book stack in the northeast court.

It is important that the construction of this stack be commenced not later than July 1, 1920, and provision for letting contract therefor before that time is recommended.

EXHIBITS OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS, ETC.

FUEL, LIGHTS, REPAIRS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

Housekeeping department:		
Painting in and about the building (labor)	$116.75	
Painting (materials)	290.60	
Repairs (floors, windows, etc.)	469.34	
Washing towels (before installation of laundry)	55.74	
Dry goods (cleaning cloths, etc)	328.75	
Soap powders	266.21	
Soaps	301.75	
Paper towels	669.90	
Housekeeping (brooms, buckets, brushes, etc.)	598.26	
Toilet supplies	264.60	
Miscellaneous supplies	275.02	
Exterminating roaches	230.00	
Laundry (equipment and supplies)	655.74	
		$4,522.66
Engineer department:		
Mail and delivery service—upkeep and repair of motor vehicles	1,987.82	
Hardware and tools	283.68	
Repairs	695.88	
Plumbing supplies	429.26	
Removing refuse	104.25	
Oils	95.20	
Gas	42.00	
Miscellaneous supplies	382.90	
Café (equipment)	3,155.67	
		7,176.66
Electrical department:		
Lamps	1,674.96	
Miscellaneous supplies (condulets, holders, shades, fixtures, wire, conduit, tape, etc.)	167.88	
Repairs to electrical equipment	27.00	
		1,869.84
Office:		
General telephone service of Library (1 central station, 90 substations, and 7 trunk lines)	1,195.98	
Stationery	145.28	
Car fares	15.00	
Express, freight, and drayage	10.73	
Telegrams	3.02	
Postage stamps	16.00	
Travel	8.32	
Advertising	8.22	
		1,402.55
Total expended		14,971.71
Unexpended		28.29
Appropriation		15,000.00

REFITTING OLD BOILER ROOM AND COAL VAULTS

Expended	$2,494.27
Unexpended balance	505.73
Appropriation	3,000.00

REPAIRS TO ROOF

Expended	$1,997.41
Unexpended balance	2.59
Appropriation	2,000.00

POINTING EXTERIOR STONEWORK

Expended	$1,499.44
Unexpended balance	.56
Appropriation	1,500.00

FURNITURE

Typewriting machines:		
New machines (29)	$1,473.97	
Repairs and parts	228.99	
		$1,702.96
Repairing and fitting miscellaneous furniture (materials and supplies)		1,000.17
Book trucks (including castors and wheels)		105.27
Miscellaneous furniture (including tables, desks, stands, cases, hardware, etc.)		1,435.96
Card catalogue cases		765.84
Carpets and runners		111.50
Express, freight, and drayage		91.97
Awnings		663.54
Shades and curtains		587.41
Safes		3,422.52
Hydrostatic copying press		147.00
Lockers		616.00
Duplicating machine		105.35
Adding and computing machines, parts and repairs		740.48
Desk fans		443.21
Travel		38.77
Total expended		11,977.95
Unexpended		22.05
Appropriation		12,000.00

EXTENSION OF STEEL STACK FOR STORAGE OF CATALOGUE CARDS

Total expended	$9,991.22
Unexpended	8.78
	10,000.00

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

For the year, including unfilled orders, also the corresponding appropriations for the preceding and succeeding years are presented in the following table:

Object of appropriation	Appropriation, 1918	Appropriation, 1919	Expenditure, 1919	Appropriation, 1920
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries	[a]$463,696.57	[b]$472,370.02	[c]$464,722.04	$489,460.00
Increase of compensation	(d)	(d)	45,349.61	.....
Special and temporary service	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,983.31	2,000.00
Contingent expense	[e] 7,312.52	[f] 8,685.09	[g] 7,978.90	7,300.00
Increase of Library:				
Purchase of books	90,000.00	90,000.00	[g,h]90,000.00	90,000.00
Purchase of law books	3,000.00	3,000.00	[g] 3,000.00	3,000.00
Purchase of periodicals	5,000.00	5,000.00	[g] 5,000.00	5,000.00
Total, Library and Copyright Office	571,009.09	581,055.11	618,033.86	596,760.00
Library Building and Grounds:				
Care and maintenance	86,005.00	88,065.00	[i] 85,398.39	89,065.00
Increase of compensation	(d)	(d)	[j] 13,415.98	.....
Fuel, lights, etc	[k] 18,100.00	[l] 21,500.00	[g] 20,962.83	[m] 16,000.00
Fuel, lights, etc. (1917–18)	[n] 14,900.00	.....	.....	.....
Furniture	10,000.00	[o] 22,000.00	[g] 21,969.17	[o] 22,000.00
Total Buildings and Grounds	129,005.00	131,565.00	141,746.37	127,065.00
Grand total	700,014.09	712,620.11	759,780.23	723,825.00

[a] Including deficiency appropriation of $2,000 and credits of $1,236.57 by sale of cards.

[b] Including deficiency appropriation of $2,142.25, credits of $814.12 by sale of cards and $353.65 yet to be credited.

[c] Including $32.47 outstanding indebtedness.

[d] Appropriation indefinite.

[e] Includes $9.04 account of photo duplications and $3.48 account returned photostat spools.

[f] Including deficiency appropriation of $1,371.37, $1 for sale of photo duplications and $12.72 yet to be credited.

[g] Including unfilled orders.

[h] Any unexpended balance to be available for succeeding year.

[i] Including $26.67 outstanding indebtedness.

[j] Including $8 outstanding indebtedness.

[k] Includes $1,075 for fire hose, $2,000 for pointing up stonework, $2,300 for repairs to elevators, $500 for painting portions of roof.

[l] Includes $2,000 for repairs to roof, $1,500 for pointing up exterior stonework, and $3,000 for refitting boiler room and coal vaults.

[m] Includes $1,000 for repairs to roof.

[n] Consists of $1,400 additional for waterproofing east driveway, $8,500 for repairing tunnel, $5,000 for circulating drinking-water system.

[o] Includes $10,000 for card storage stack.

Object of appropriation	Appropriation, 1918	Appropriation, 1919	Expenditure, 1919	Appropriation, 1920
Botanic Garden:				
Salaries	23,640.00	24,330.00	22,872.10	27,400.00
Increase of compensation	(b)	(b)	4,936.42	.....
Improving garden	12,000.00	15,000.00	a 14,966.51	18,000.00
Improving buildings	11,000.00	f 15,800.00	a 15,793.57	g 16,350.00
New boilers (1917–18)	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total, Botanic Garden	48,140.00	55,130.00	58,568.60	61,750.00
Repairs of painting in Capitol	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Marking historial places in the District of Columbia	c 500.00	.....	.....	.....
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account)	d 827.65	d 842.65	e 613.55	d 1,029.10
Removing Botanic Garden fence	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....

a Includes unfilled orders.
b Appropriation indefinite.
c Appropriation of preceding year continued.
d Includes balance from preceding year and additional appropriation of $800.
e Includes $279.65 outstanding indebtedness.
f Includes $1,800 deficiency appropriation.
g Includes $1,350 for one new boiler.

SALE OF WASTE PAPER

Proposals were asked for the purchase and removal of such waste paper as would accumulate during the year. Thirty cents per 100 pounds was the highest price offered. The quantity sold at this rate amounted to 137,762 pounds, and the proceeds, $413.29, were deposited in the Treasury as an item of "miscellaneous receipts."

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

All claims chargeable to the appropriations made for the fiscal year 1917 have been settled so far as known, including those paid directly on auditor's certificates. The unexpended balances of these appropriations have been passed to the surplus fund of the Treasury in the following amounts:

Library:		
Salaries	$1,803.45	
Special and temporary service		
Contingent expenses	3.67	
Increase of Library:		
Purchase of law books	80.02	
Purchase of periodicals	116.20	
		$2,003.34
Building and grounds:		
Care and maintenance (salaries)	643.41	
Fuel, lights, etc	2,911.92	
Furniture	16.63	
		3,571.96
Botanic Garden:		
Salaries	91.25	
Improving garden	.24	
Improving buildings	230.59	
		322.08
Total		$5,897.38

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1919

Month	From 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.	From 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.	Maximum	Minimum	Daily average	Number of days
1918						
July	39,238	32,420	5,244	422	2,582	30
August	42,216	33,894	7,267	452	2,454	31
September	53,352	36,794	7,649	485	3,005	30
October	8,737	4,678	2,240	15	433	30
November	50,991	29,451	8,845	1,426	2,681	30
December	54,561	26,477	7,292	979	2,701	30
1919						
January	51,149	25,346	5,246	1,433	2,468	31
February	50,344	24,672	7,860	1,594	2,679	28
March	55,973	29,316	7,220	1,419	2,751	31
April	49,404	33,622	7,815	1,455	2,768	30
May	51,013	34,866	7,013	1,535	2,448	31
June	50,855	34,569	6,402	543	2,847	30
Total	557,833	346,105				362

Total number of visitors during year, 903,938.

Average for 362 days, 2,497.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the office of Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds was as follows:

Superintendent
- Chief clerk
  - 1 property clerk
  - 3 clerks
  - 2 telephone operators
  - 1 messenger
  - 1 assistant messenger
- Chief engineer
  - 1 electrician
  - 4 assistant engineers
  - 2 machinists
  - 2 wiremen
  - 1 plumber
  - 2 carpenters
  - 1 painter
  - 3 elevator conductors
  - 9 skilled laborers
- Captain of Watch
  - 1 lieutenant
  - 19 watchmen
  - 4 check boys.
  - 2 attendants, ladies' room
- Foreman of laborers
  - 1 skilled laborer
  - 16 laborers
  - 1 mistress of charwomen
  - 1 assistant mistress of charwomen.
  - 58 charwomen

Total number of employees, 141.

Changes in personnel of the organization during the fiscal year were as follows:

	Resigned	Died	Dropped
Lieutenant of watch		1	
Watchmen	6	1	2
Telephone operators	2		
Messenger			1
Painter	1		
Skilled laborers	6	2	1
Laborers	9		3
Check boys	2		
Charwomen	25		8
Total	51	4	15

New employees required, 50 per cent.

Respectfully submitted.

F. L. Averill

Superintendent Library Building and Grounds

The Honorable

The President of the Senate

The Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Representatives

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