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2d Session. }

SENATE.

{ DOCUMENT
No. 13.

REPORT

OF THE

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 9, 1897.—Referred to the Committee on the Library
and ordered to be printed.

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1897.

REPORT.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,

December 6, 1897.

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

On the 30th of June, 1897, your Librarian was nominated and confirmed to be Librarian of Congress. On the 1st of July he took the oath and entered upon the duties of his office.

The following is a record of the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

RECEIPTS.

Amount of copyright fees reported by Mr. Spofford from July 1, 1896, to April 30, 1897, with receipts for May and June estimated, follows, no accounts therefor having been rendered:

1896:		
July.....	\$4,440.00	
August.....	4,083.50	
September.....	4,002.50	
October.....	4,549.50	
November.....	3,964.00	
December.....	5,290.50	
1897:		
January.....	6,031.50	
February.....	4,381.00	
March.....	4,907.00	
April.....	4,625.50	
Total.....	46,276.00	
May and June (estimated).....	9,100.00	
Total.....	55,376.00	

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries, Library of Congress.....	\$54,620.47
Increase of Library, purchase of books.....	5,980.02
Contingent expenses, Library of Congress.....	1,003.77
Total.....	61,604.26

The Library as transferred is estimated in volumes as follows:

On the shelves	323, 642
Reading room and alcoves ..	45, 603
Catalogue department	3, 135
Map department	2, 700
Art department	833
Law library	96, 813
Toner collection	23, 384
Washingtoniana	2, 000
Smithsonian collection of publications of learned societies....	46, 000
Rare books	3, 000
At the bindery	2, 500
Books loaned out....	1, 865
Uncatalogued books and duplicates	116, 240
Copyright deposits (all duplicates)	120, 000
Total.....	<u>787, 715</u>
Pamphlets (ascertained by estimate):	
Catalogued and on shelves	43, 340
Uncatalogued.....	<u>175, 000</u>
Total.....	218, 340

The larger portion of the books belonging to the Smithsonian collection, consisting of the books and pamphlets not included in that of publications of learned societies, is included in the enumeration of the Library books on the shelves. At the present stage of the library classification, it has been found impossible to arrive at an accurate knowledge of the exact number of books known as the Smithsonian library.

According to this estimate, the Library is composed of 787,715 books and 218,340 pamphlets.

On the 1st of November the number of books reported loaned out "in the hands of readers" was 3,320, of which 1,446 were charged to Senators and Members no longer in Congress, and to others entitled to take out books. A few of the 1,446 may be returned, but from these figures we may estimate our loss during thirty years. The daily average of books in the hands of readers may be placed at 3,000. This, however, varies, the number taken out during the session of Congress being much larger than in the recess. The percentage of books lost in thirty years is about five in a thousand. The privileges of the Library have been mainly abused in the direction of keeping out books longer than the rules allowed rather than failing to return them. It would have been more satisfactory to have given you an exact count rather than an estimate. This was impossible, as the books were stored in the Capitol, and the work of removal and classification, so as in a measure to be ready for the opening of Congress, has made it impossible. This confusion came from the pressure for space, the long-continued congestion so oppressive that the Library collections were only saved from chaos by the energy and vigilance of those in charge. The problem was a library approaching

800,000 volumes and shelf room for 300,000. "There was no packing room," was written in the Librarian's report of 1872, "and the heavy receipt of books from all quarters, by daily mails and otherwise, the binding business, the cataloguing of the books, the correspondence of the Library, the direction of assistants, and the extensive daily labors of the copyright department are all constantly going on in those public parts of the Library which should be kept free for readers. Masses of books, pamphlets, newspapers, engravings, etc., in the course of collation, cataloguing, labeling and stamping in preparation for their proper location in the Library, are necessarily under the eye and almost under the feet of the Members of Congress and other visitors."

A strenuous effort was made during the period of removal to secure an exact enumeration of the Library, not alone the books on the shelves, but the classes of books, their part in the universal scheme of knowledge and, more especially, what were embraced in auxiliary departments, like those of music, the graphic arts, and manuscripts. It is to be hoped that this will be accomplished at an early day. Under the head of books entered for copyright are classified hotel registers, form books, circulars, syndicate articles, and so on—the law providing no other term. Thus, while the reports show an aggregate of receipts from 1870 to 1896 of 416,822 publications from the copyright of "books," the term does not express the character of the entries. And until the copyright and other material now lying in indiscriminate heaps on the Library floors are classified any estimate would be misleading. The strength of the Library, considered as a comprehensive collection in all departments of knowledge, is evidently overestimated when spoken of as 787,715 volumes. We must consider that a large percentage, say from 33 per cent to 40 per cent, are duplicates—and not alone copyright, but from other sources—as in the law department, for instance, with as many as 14 copies of the same work on the shelves.

THE REMOVAL OF THE BOOKS.

The act providing for the removal of the Library from the Capitol was passed under the impression that Congress, according to custom, would adjourn March 4. As the new building was completed in February, it was believed that the transfer of the books would be over by July 1, and the law as affecting the new Library could go into operation. The extra session, however, made this impossible, except as to the removal of a large amount of miscellaneous matter in the way of duplicates. The main Library was kept intact in the Capitol until Congress adjourned. In the meantime, the plans for transferring and housing the books on the new shelves were under consideration by the Library authorities. This required study, involving, as it did, problems of delicacy. It was necessary that each volume should be carried from its place in the Capitol to a corresponding place in the new building, and so carefully done as to be

at once accessible to the readers. The question of transfer, the care of valuable properties, the chances of weather, the renovation of the books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, from the consequences of dust and other accretions of time, were parts of the problem.

On July 31, 1897, the old Library was closed to all except those having business with the copyright department. Then came the preparation of the books for the transit, which began August 2. All Library work was suspended in every department except what was necessary for the transfer of the books. Every assistant was assigned to this duty. Few leaves of absence were granted, and those for emergency. We were fortunate so far as the weather was concerned; and, as a result of the care, foresight, and industry of the staff, the whole Library, with its manifold and various treasures, was removed in ten weeks. As an engineering feat this would merit high praise; but apart from that, we should realize the skill and tact which transferred this vast mass without the loss or apparent misplacement of a volume.

The books were arranged in the new Library with regard to convenience of access and speedy service. Books which experience had shown to be most sought for were placed on shelves near the reading room. Other subjects, such as geology and chemistry, were grouped together, and, to allow for a growth in each section, only one-half of each shelf was occupied.

The arrangement of the various sections is as follows:

NORTH BOOK STACK.

First story from top.—Publications of foreign governments; pamphlet collections (bound and unbound); United States Patent Office Gazette; commercial directories.

Second story.—Document publications of the States of the Union; space for the arrangement of duplicates.

Third story.—Mathematics, astronomy, geology, chemistry, physics, botany, medicine, natural history, and zoology.

Fourth story.—Agriculture, technology, ecclesiastical history, and theology.

Fifth story.—Architecture, fine arts, music, poetry, drama, correspondence, rhetoric, essays, ana, and humor.

Sixth story.—General history, ancient and modern; history, biography, and description of all countries except the United States and Great Britain; Great Britain (history, biography).

Seventh story.—Americana (in part) polygraphy, literature, bibliography, and language.

Eighth story.—International law, statistics, politics, philosophy, education, sociology, mythology, geography.

Ninth story.—Uncatalogued books; duplicates.

SOUTH BOOK STACK.

First to fifth story from top.—Bound newspapers and works on art.

Sixth story.—Bound periodicals.

Seventh story.—Directories, fiction (in part), orientalia; Shakespeare, Homer, Dante, Virgil, Goethe.

Eighth story.—Bound periodicals.

Ninth story.—Copyright duplicates.

EAST BOOK STACK.

Library (in part) of the Smithsonian Institution.

Reading room.—Gallery: United States documents. Alcoves on floor: Americana (in part); genealogy, biography, local history, reference books, fiction (in part).

The Library closed on July 31; was opened to the public on November 1. This meant the adjustment of over 400,000 books so that they might be available. Since then the reading room has been in use daily except on Sunday. While the public has therefore the advantages of a splendid reading library the work of classification still goes forward, and in a short time we hope to have every volume and pamphlet even of the miscellaneous matter in its appropriate place.

As a part of the present system, there is a pneumatic tube, a tunnel, and electric machinery for the transmission of books from the Library to the Capitol. It would be impossible to overestimate the importance of this ingenious work in the practical efficiency of Library administration. A test was made of its operations on October 27 by the Library officials. The telephone was not yet in operation, and therefore the experiment was under imperfect conditions. Without any prearrangement or forewarning a request for books was conveyed through the pneumatic tube from the Capitol to the reading desk in the new Library. In ten minutes and five seconds the volume asked for reached the Capitol. The second request was for four books—one in English, the other three in Italian, German, and French, respectively. Three of them, the Italian, German, and English, came within eight minutes and eleven seconds. The French volume, *Les Châtiments*, arrived two minutes later. The third was a request for *The London Times* containing an account of the battle of Waterloo. The *Times*, the volume of 1815, was promptly found on its appropriate shelf in the upper part of the Library Building, but owing to a little delay at the reading desk was twelve minutes in reaching the Capitol.

The test was notable as demonstrating the practical convenience of the Library in the service of Congress and the Supreme Court. Under the old system the Library was so congested, books were heaped up in so many crevices and out-of-the-way corners, down in the crypt, hidden in darkness from access of observation, that obtaining a volume, and especially, one out of the range of general reading, was a question of time and

patience. Frequently, it depended upon the phenomenal memory of the distinguished Librarian.

The present arrangement may be described as almost automatic in its character, and there is no reason why a Senator at his desk, or a Justice of the Supreme Court in the conference room may not summon the page and have whatever he requires within twelve or fifteen minutes. This is not a theory or an anticipation, but a practical demonstration. The new Library brings its treasures within an easier reach of those who need them than ever before.

THE LIBRARY AS ARRANGED.

The question of arrangement of the new Library building has been under careful consideration. Assignments have been made, but they are still subject to such changes as experience may justify.

This is the present arrangement of the building in detail:

THE BASEMENT.

The copyright department has been assigned to the southwest pavilion and the north and south curtains. In the south curtain and pavilion are the offices of the register and clerks. In the north curtain are the archives—that is to say, where an original copy of every copyright article is preserved. The offices of the superintendent of the building are in the west south curtain. The west north curtain remains unassigned, but is filled with books and pamphlets. The west north pavilion has been set apart for the blind. The eastern pavilion and curtains have been given over to the bindery, the packing and mail rooms, and for purposes of general utility.

THE FIRST STORY (LIBRARY FLOOR).

The central feature of the first story is the reading room, with its surrounding alcoves. The newspapers and periodicals will be given as much of the south and east south curtains as may be requisite. The Smithsonian Institution, the manuscript, the Toner and Washington collections will have special places in the eastern curtains. The catalogue department will occupy as much of the north curtain as is requisite. The southwest pavilion is devoted to the reading room of the Senate; the west south curtain to that of the House. The executive offices of the Library are in the west north curtain. Here will be found the Library records, and the books of rare value and interest, which are specially safeguarded. The manuscript department has been assigned to the northeast pavilion for reasons of security.

THE SECOND STORY (GALLERIES).

This is the finest in the way of decoration of the Library floors. Keeping this in view, the four pavilions and the western curtains will be devoted to exhibition purposes, rare books, works of art, and notable collections. The southern gallery will be given to graphic art, selections

from which will be on exhibition from time to time. The maps and charts are assigned to the northern gallery for the present, or until experience shows how much room is needed for the catalogue and other departments. The east south curtain has been assigned to the music department, while the east north curtain will be arranged as a hall for such learned societies as may be authorized to hold their meetings in the Library. The room adjoining will be devoted to special research.

THE ATTIC.

The upper or attic stories are reserved for restaurant and smoking rooms. There are small rooms reserved for study.

THE BOOK STACKS.

The three book stacks, containing a majority of the books in the Library, each consisting of nine stories, adjoin the reading room on the north, south, and east. The main access to each is from the reading room alcoves. The north and south stacks are connected with the central desk of the reading room by pneumatic tubes, through which readers' ticket orders are sent to any one of the nine stories of either stack. The returned books, collected by an attendant in each story, are received at the reading room through book carriers operated by electric power on the endless chain system. The time required for this service varies from three to five minutes.

This will explain the plan of the Library as now arranged. But some time must elapse—one or two years, at least—before the natural wants of the Library are well enough known to allow a useful, permanent arrangement. A room for the Joint Committee of the Library of Congress may be desired. The Librarian, while reserving certain rooms which might serve that purpose, has designated no special room, awaiting, as he does, the pleasure of the committee.

This arrangement contemplates the removal from the reading-room floor of whatever does not serve the immediate purpose of the Library. The catalogue department, as will be seen, is in immediate contact with the reading room, and therefore in easy answer to the constant calls. In the various alcoves around the reading room are 45,603 volumes. It is in contemplation, but not yet determined, to throw these alcoves open to the public. Shelves, however, have been arranged around the reading desk for works of reference, to which the reader has access. The reading room is closed, except to those who come for study. Those who wish to view the building have constant admission to the halls and corridors. The Library has telephone connection with the city and the Capitol.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

The one main duty of the Librarian during the recess of Congress has been the removal and arrangement of the books. To this duty all else has been subordinate. As a consequence, the other departments, with

the exception of the copyright and reading room, are, as yet, not quite ready, but in various processes of organization. The matter of appointments has likewise been governed by the exigencies of the service. Under the law, nominations could have been made on the 1st of July. To have done this would have created sinecures. Many of the officials provided for in the act of February, 1897, could not have been assigned to duty pending the transfer of the books; and while appointments would have accorded with the letter of the law, the spirit of the law would have been violated. As has been shown, the law of February was based upon the assumption that the removal of the Library would begin March 5, 1897, and be over by July 1. Had the removal been consummated by July 1, then, as the appropriations were available, nominations could have been usefully made. The necessity which made this unadvisable was, as will be seen, not of the Librarian's creation. Appointments were therefore made as soon as there was work to be done.

As a result of this withholding of appointments until the state of the work permitted the service contemplated by law, there remains in the Treasury, as an unexpended part of the appropriation of February 19, 1897, the sum of \$12,737.84.

The following will show these disbursements in detail:

Month.	Expended.	Appropriated.	Unexpended.
July	\$5,687.03	\$10,705.00	\$5,017.97
August	6,600.47	10,705.00	4,104.53
September	8,056.47	10,705.00	2,648.53
October	10,319.99	10,705.00	385.01
November	10,123.20	10,705.00	581.80
Total	40,787.16	53,525.00	12,737.84

In order that the Library might in its reorganization have efficient service, all appointments were probationary, subject either to the tests of experience or examination. To aid in this the Librarian appointed a board composed of Mr. Spofford, Mr. Hutcheson, the superintendent of the reading room, and Mr. Solberg, the head of the copyright department, as the gentlemen who represented the best available experience for determining aptitude for the various forms of library work. The board, on account of the exigency of removal and the special and exacting duties thereby imposed upon each of its members, has thus far been unable to act. It is believed that the examinations will be concluded in December. This delay has been in no respect a hardship to the applicants, as the probationary appointments were virtually under tuition, nor has it been found an injury to the service.

The duty of selecting well qualified appointees possessing special aptitude for library work has been attended with many embarrassments. Portions of the library service require technical knowledge, as much so as the duties of the Medical or Engineer Corps. Each of the divisions

of the Library—music, the graphic arts, the reading room, the catalogue bureau, the hall of maps and charts, the manuscript, the law department of the Library, the periodicals and newspapers—necessitated, apart from a general knowledge of library work, a special knowledge of the department to which the candidate was assigned. What increased the embarrassment was that, as a rule, the thousands of applications represented meritorious and accomplished people, with the highest recommendations, from all classes, and capable of good service in many stations of public duty, but lacking in requisite library experience.

It was because of the desire to maintain the traditions and the integrity of the Library that few changes were made in the old staff. Of the forty in service upon taking office, but five have thus far been changed—three because of superannuation, and this with regret, because the gentlemen in question had in their day done good service, and should have retired upon a pension, such as superannuation and faithful work receive in other national libraries, and two in the interest of the Library.

Twenty-five per cent of the appointments consisted of women. With few exceptions, women have not had service in the Library, and therefore the nominations were an experiment. It was believed that as there were various features of the Library work apparently suitable for women, they were entitled to recognition. In the administration of other libraries the experiment has been successful, but so far as our Library is concerned, the appointment of women is still open to debate. This may result from the present exceptional conditions. The Library is in a state of change—its new departments created by the new law, involving the handling and organization of the vast material, outside of books, now first brought to view. The classification and removal of this material is manual labor, with little opportunity for rest—as a rule, hard and exacting. In a year or two, when these new departments are arranged and in good working order, there may be gentle and useful offices suitable for women. With the problem to be gone over again, however, there would be more reserve in these appointments. While those in the service do their duty with fidelity and patience, it does not diminish the regret that it is necessarily so severe.

THE COPYRIGHT DEPARTMENT.

As a national institution, the copyright system goes back to 1790. Before that twelve of the original thirteen States had passed copyright laws. These State laws protected for various terms. By the act of 1790 the right to print was guaranteed for fourteen years, with a renewal for another fourteen, in all, twenty-eight years. The penalty for infraction was severe, but complications arose as to the enforcement of the law and it was never satisfactory. The act of April 29, 1802, is interesting as extending the copyright law of protection to the arts of designing, engravings, and etchings, historical or other prints. By the act of 1831 copyright

was extended to twenty-eight years, with the right of renewal for fourteen more, thus giving protection in literary property for forty-two years. Music was brought within the copyright provision. In 1856 copyright was granted to dramatic compositions, and in 1865 to photographs and negatives. In 1870 the committee appointed to revise the Statutes submitted a revised and consolidated law of copyright, which is the law in force to-day. This statute, however, has been amended by several legislative enactments since, the most important being the act of March 3, 1891, by which copyright was extended to the natives of such foreign nations as accorded to our own people copyright privileges equal to those enjoyed by their own. The act relating to the public performance or representation of any dramatic or musical composition, with intention to give better protection to playright, was approved January 6, 1897.

The copyright department was transferred in 1870 to the Librarian of Congress, who thus became register. There was a convenience in this. Delays were prevented and a uniform system established, which saved trouble to authors and publishers. It also assured the Library a complete collection of American publications, and as my predecessor remarked, "If such a law had been enforced since the beginning of the Government, we should now have in the Library of Congress a complete representation of the American mind in every department of science and literature."

Under the old law the copyright was an annoyance at times, and not an advantage—incomplete in its provisions and awkward in administration. It was difficult for the owner of a title to protect his rights. The transmission of a second copy to the Library was frequently overlooked. It is of record that in a single year there were more than 1,000 requisitions for publications where owners had accepted copyrighted protection without complying with the law.

There was likewise no central office of record, and copyright property was intangible. And yet the right of the owner to his literary property, whether a history, an epic, a novel, or a street ballad, was as sacred to him as a right to a patent or a land warrant. It was his covenant with the Government under which the profits of his genius and industry were assured.

The copyright department is therefore a most important office. Its growth may be estimated when it is noted that while in six months of 1870 the copyrights were 5,600, in 1896 74,470 were entered. This means a steady rather than a spasmodic growth. Thus in 1870 there were, as we have seen, 5,600 entries; in 1875, 14,364; in 1880, 20,686; in 1885, 28,410; in 1890, 42,758, and in 1896, 72,470. With the exception of the years of business depression this increase has been sure, and never at a greater ratio than at present. These figures are instructive, not alone as showing the importance of the copyright department, but as indicative of the immense growth of music, literature, and the arts. A few months since the average daily receipt of letters was 140. The

letters received daily from October 21 to December 3, for an example, average 179, with an increase from week to week. And already there are well-founded complaints from the head of the copyright bureau as to an insufficient staff and the necessity of extra hours of labor to keep the work in hand. The relative numerical importance of the copyright toward the other departments of the Government may be understood when it is noted that while the Patent Office has 24,000 entries annually there were in 1896 72,470 in the copyright office.

The published reports of the Librarian from 1870 to 1896 classify the copyright entries as follows:

Books	371, 636
Periodicals	257, 153
Music	289, 617
The drama.....	6, 026
Photographs	73, 817
Engravings, lithographs, etc	74, 670
Prints	20, 579
Maps and charts.....	48, 048
Designs, models, and drawings.....	6, 294

The bulk of the copyright material was removed from the Capitol in the early part of 1897 and deposited in the new Library building. It came in such disorder that some time must elapse before it can be arranged. The crediting and indexing were behindhand. With the pressure of current business and its growth now straining to the utmost our clerical facilities the perfecting of the copyright records must be left to a more convenient season.

The present head of the copyright department took office July 22. The work was then carried on in the Capitol with the aid of 24 clerks. There was no bookkeeping method, and the correspondence was largely a matter of printed forms. A fiscal system has been arranged, so that the record of the money passing through the bureau from day to day may have adequate accounting. By the courtesy of the Treasury Department in detailing expert accountants to aid in the fiscal reorganization, stringent and comprehensive methods have been devised specially intended to meet the requirements of the Treasury. Although these arrangements are tentative and open to the tests of experience, thus far they have worked admirably.

The rules laid down in the reorganization of the copyright department may thus be summarized: Every person sending a remittance receives a prompt answer. Every person sending a fee covering the cost of the certificate receives that certificate as soon as possible after the entries are made. Deposits of copies are noted. Assignments or other valuable instruments are recorded and the instruments returned by registered mail. Remittances of money are at once acknowledged, and money refunded where necessary as soon as possible, accompanied by a letter of explanation. All letters of whatsoever character are kept in copying

books. A new method of indexing has been arranged by which the index cards are made for the titles on the day of their receipt. A weekly bulletin of publications received at the library, under the provisions of the copyright law, is furnished to the Treasury by the Librarian and printed for the use of the collectors of customs at ports of entry to aid in the suppression of copyright publications printed abroad without permission of the proprietor. This bulletin has been carefully rearranged with new bibliographical features, giving it a special value as a catalogue of current American literature. Numbers of the edition are taken by subscribers at the cost of \$5 a year, payable at any United States custom-house.

The question of the enforcement of the copyright law, so far as the deposit of the two copies are concerned, should receive consideration. As a matter of administration, the law could at the caprice of a publisher become obsolete. It is provided that no person shall be entitled to a copyright unless he shall, on or before the day of publication, in this or any foreign country, deliver at the office of the Librarian of Congress, or deposit in the mail, two copies of each book or other articles seeking copyright. Failing in this, implies a fine of \$25, to be collected by the Librarian, in an action of debt, in any district court of the United States of competent jurisdiction. There is no record that the Librarian has ever availed himself of this power, for the reason that judicial expenses and the public irresponsibility of many of the delinquents would make the proceedings inadvisable.

The effect of this imperfect statute may be thus exemplified: From July 1 to October 30, inclusive, the copyright entries amounted to 23,011, while the entries completed by deposit amounted to 17,515. This left 5,496, or less than one-third, incomplete. The number of articles received under copyright amounted to 36,001; duplicates in 17,466, and but one copy in 29 entries. From the 5,496 there must be deducted those applicants who have merely copyrighted a projected work, reserving the right to complete their entry by subsequent deposits.

For the same period the entries of foreign publications of all kinds under the international copyright amounted to 2,850. The United States entries of the same character number 20,161, showing that seven-eighths of the international business is in the interest of American authors and publishers.

The privilege of copyright in the United States now extends to eleven foreign Governments, namely, Great Britain and her dependencies, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Chile, and Mexico.

If it were possible to secure a more rigid enforcement of the statute which makes two deposits of any article copyrighted essential to the validity of a copyright, it would be an advantage. Small return is asked for the benefit of a law which gives adequate protection to what in so

many cases is a valuable property. In Great Britain the law requires as a condition of copyright five copies. The neglect of that mandate was among the early troubles of the British Museum. An effort to check it was made by consulting publishers, circulars, and comparing the books announced to the trade with those deposited in the Museum. The librarian testified before a royal commission that the poems of Wordsworth were not on the Museum shelves for the reason that the publisher declined to furnish certain volumes which he claimed to be reprints, and, therefore, free from copyright. The librarian held that to acquire Wordsworth by a purchase would have been an invitation to every publisher to evade the law. The question adjusted itself in time, it being the disposition of the publishers, as a return for the advantages of a copyright, to comply with the law, and even as a matter of self-protection to unite in the strict enforcement of its provision.

The Librarian is disposed to believe that in the United States, as in Great Britain, the failure of publishers to comply with a law arises from neglect, rather than other causes. However, the law is the law and, whether in the making of books or any other enterprise, the master of us all. The enforcement of the statute—the recognition of the principle that no copyright is valid until the law is complied with in every detail—would be an advantage and in no sense a hardship. The copyrighting of the titles; that is to say, of projected books—a promise to do something at a future day—might lead to embarrassment, the department becoming a kind of bureau of promises and good intentions. It would be well, therefore, to fix a limit of time within which, after the entry of the title, deposit could be made to complete the entry of copyright, and to provide that in case where the delay in publication exceeded this period a new entry of title should become obligatory.

An illustration of the workings of the copyright department will be found in the following table:

Copyright office receipts for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

1896:	
July	\$4,672.50
August	4,479.75
September	4,084.00
October	4,590.40
November	4,375.00
December	5,120.75
1897:	
January	5,677.50
February	4,797.60
March	5,268.50
April	4,838.70
May	4,829.30
June	4,724.25
Total	57,458.25

The following table for July, August, September, and October will show the business as compared with the corresponding months of 1896:

Month.	Gross cash receipts.			Business executed.		Number of entries.		
	1896.	1897.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1897.	Increase.	1896.	1897.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
July	\$4,672.50	\$4,257.70	- \$414.80	\$3,769.00	.....	5,806	5,015	- 791
August	4,479.75	4,535.27	+ 45.52	4,296.00	\$527.00	5,290	5,618	+ 328
September	4,084.00	5,218.87	+1,134.87	4,559.50	263.50	5,012	6,106	+1,094
October	4,590.40	5,556.21	+ 965.81	4,899.00	339.50	5,929	6,368	+ 439

Here in detail is the business of July, August, September, and October:

Month.	Gross cash receipts.			Business in detail.			Copyright entries.				
	Monthly receipts.	Monthly increase.	Daily average.	Monthly business.	Monthly increase.	Daily average.	Foreign.	United States.	Total.	Increase.	Daily average.
July	\$4,257.70	.....	\$163.73	\$3,769.00	.....	\$144.96	597	4,508	5,015	.....	192
August	4,525.27	\$267.57	174.05	4,296.00	\$527.00	165.23	645	4,973	5,618	603	216
September	5,218.87	693.60	200.70	4,559.50	263.50	175.35	742	5,364	6,106	488	234
October	5,556.21	337.34	213.70	4,899.00	339.50	188.42	954	5,414	6,368	262	244
Total	19,558.05	.....	.....	17,533.50	.....	.....	2,848	20,259	23,197	.....	.....

Gross cash receipts:

Average monthly increase for the period \$132.83

Daily average for the period 188.04

Business in detail:

Average monthly increase for the period 376.67

Daily average for the period 168.49

Articles were deposited in the copyright office in compliance with the law, from June 28 to October 31, inclusive, as follows:

Books	4,274
Circulars, pamphlets (broadsides, etc).....	3,160
Newspaper articles	1,992
Dramatical compositions.....	316
Periodicals (separate numbers).....	7,558
Musical compositions.....	10,434
Maps.....	836
Charts.....	172
Engravings.....	1,060
Cuts	50
Prints	556
Lithographs	592
Photographs	3,765
Designs	248
Chromos.....	2
Total.....	35,015

These figures represent the actual number of pieces, two copies being required of each article.

As an evidence of the value of copyright, the records of the office show in gross cash receipts from January 1 to June 30, \$28,804.35; from July to October, \$19,530.09. The estimate for November and December is \$10,000, but with the increase of the autumn business it will probably be larger, in all, \$58,334.44, or more than is required for the expenses of the department.

It should be kept in mind that in addition to this sum of money, paid weekly into the Treasury, we are indebted to the copyright division for the larger portion of our accessions of books.

THE CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

A library without a catalogue is as a ship without a rudder. To use the words of Carlyle in describing the British Museum: "A library is not worth anything without a catalogue. It is a Polyphemus without any eye in its head, and you must front the difficulties, whatever they may be, of making proper catalogues. The worst catalogue ever drawn up by the hand of man was greatly preferable to no catalogue at all."

Building up a dictionary catalogue, as well as a system of classification, is an undertaking of magnitude and requiring technical knowledge. The science of cataloguing has had for centuries a literature of its own. Not to speak of ancient systems, we have the Baconian, upon which our own is founded. Laying down the dogma that learning comes from three sources, memory, imagination, and reason, Bacon divided a catalogue into three chapters—history, which comes with memory; poesy, the experience of imagination; and philosophy, the fruit of reason. "There can be," he adds, "no other nor no more; for history and experience we take for one and the same, as we do philosophy and science." Bacon divided his classes as follows: History embraced natural and civil history, ecclesiastical as well as literary, and likewise orations, letters, and apothegms. Philosophy, the second class, included the science of God, the science of man, and the science of nature. In this were to be found physics and metaphysics, natural philosophy and magic. Poetry was divided into drama, narration, and allegory. This classification was accepted by Dugald Stewart as "with all its imperfections, the only one of which modern philosophy has yet to boast."

We have had other modern systems, but, as a rule, they were amplifications of that of Bacon, especially a French plan in five classes—theology, jurisprudence, history, philosophy, and literature. Garnier divided learning into four sections—theology, philosophy, history, and jurisprudence. Poetry, rhetoric, grammar, and philosophy were embodied into philosophy, while fiction was made a part of history. Leibnitz's plan was in ten parts. Coleridge proposed four, namely, the pure sciences, mixed and applied science, history, literature, and philosophy. J. F. M. Albert based his scheme upon three ideas, namely, God, man, and the world, deducing three main classes, theology, andrology, and cosmology.

There was likewise the arrangement accredited to John Locks—"metaphysical, or things beyond human reason; physical, or within the range of human reason; practical, or within the possibility of human action, and miscellaneous." The classification of Thomas Jefferson was based upon that of Bacon, and remained as that of the Library until the administration of my predecessor. There were the three Baconian divisions, under the heads, respectively, of history, philosophy, and fine arts. These were subdivided into 40 chapters. Under fine arts were embraced poetry, fiction, logic, rhetoric, and language. Mr. Spofford made some radical changes. The 40 chapters of Jefferson were enlarged to 44. Ecclesiastical history was changed to a division next to theology; agriculture superseded mineralogy, which was merged in geology; chemistry took the place of surgery, which was united with medicine; while the chapter on astronomy was relegated to the place of chemistry, next to physics, its place being filled by mythology; and mathematics, transferred to allied sciences, gave place to mental and moral science. The four chapters added were, 41, essays; 42, ana, wit, humor, and quotations; 43, Smithsonian collection of learned societies; 44, periodicals. As at present arranged, the chapters subdivide as follows:

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

The two points to be noted in the catalogue of a library, like that of Congress, are, first, readiness of access to facilitate speedy delivery of books to Congress and the readers, and, secondly, thoroughness as a work of reference to authors and subjects.

In the delivery of books it would be difficult to improve upon our present method. It has been shown that a dozen books can be taken

from the Library and delivered at the Capitol in ten minutes. As this involves searching the shelves for the books and a quarter of a mile transit by tunnel, it may be said to have exhausted the resources of engineering science.

We have a card or manuscript author-catalogue, kept up to date and useful as a manual for the attendants. We have also eleven different volumes of printed catalogues published from time to time and of relative value. In subject cataloguing we are in arrears, and have been since 1867. That was interrupted by the addition of the bureau of copyrights, which from the very necessity of its requirements had the right of way over the real Library work. The bringing of this catalogue up to date and at the same time introducing more scientific methods is among our present problems. For practical reading-room service nothing better can be expected than our present arrangement. By this it will be understood that every work of substantial value that has a vital place in our literature is catalogued. This does not include trivial books, like dime novels and similar publications. Their exclusion is temporary, a part of the present exigencies, it being the intention to catalogue every publication, however unimportant, and give it due place. There is a large mass of French, German, Italian, and Spanish material awaiting collation and classification.

The plan of classification, as has been said, is based upon that of Thomas Jefferson, drawn up by him in 1815, shortly after Congress had purchased his library. How far it may be necessary to amend this, in addition to the changes introduced by my predecessor, and especially in a library with subdivisions like our own, it would be premature to say. We are building up sections like the four added to those of Mr. Jefferson, which will grow into distinct collections.

We have a department of music, for instance, already a valuable feature of the Library. It is the basis of the most interesting musical library in America, and is being classified and catalogued. A division by itself, as such it will grow. And yet we have a chapter of music in the general Library, with books on music, scores of operas, oratorios, class-books, and sacred music. Whether this chapter should be a part of the musical library or remain in the general collection is a problem that must enter into our ultimate rule of classification. The same question will arise in regard to manuscripts. We have a unique manuscript department, which it is proposed to maintain and develop. At the same time in the Toner collection, the Washington collection, and the general Library there are manuscripts as well as publications in facsimile. Should these be a part of the general collection or be transferred to the department of manuscripts? Our law library has been a special department since 1861; but under the copyright law there is growing another collection of works appertaining to law. The maps and charts department has its own collection; but there are maps as well as charts in the various chapters. In medical

science the Library is subordinate to that of the surgeon-general, an anomaly that in time may be corrected.

As an inflexible rule, no method of classification should be favored which would disintegrate the general collection. The Library of Congress must ultimately be the universal library of the Republic. To that end the most magnificent library edifice in the world has been erected and is destined to be, it is to be hoped, the home of America's literary and artistic genius, supplemented and strengthened by that of all lands and all time. And now, when the work of organization is in a plastic condition, before what is done hardens and consolidates and becomes difficult of undoing, no step should be taken without considering not alone what is most convenient to-day, but what will be most useful a hundred years from to-day.

Therefore, in the work of classification, while each department maintains its representative character, the main purpose is the consolidation of the general library. What may have gone from its shelves to strengthen the medical or develop a law library, what may be contemplated in the way of a Congressional library of reference, can and should be replaced. But there must be no invasion of the general library's domain as one of universal reference. There was a profound truth in Napoleon's order, dated February 10, 1805, in regard to the French National Library—"Many ancient and modern works," said the Emperor, "are wanting in the great library, which are found in the other libraries of Paris and the departments. A list should be made of these books, and they should be taken from the minor establishments, to which should be given in exchange works which they do not possess, of which the great library has duplicates. The result of this operation would be that when a book was not found in the national library, it would be known for certain that it did not exist in France."

While perfecting this work of classification we should not forget that our first duty is that of preservation. Panizzi, the well-remembered librarian of the British Museum, laid down the rule that the apparently worthless trifle should be kept, as no one could anticipate its value in a hundred years. The Bodleian Library, of Oxford, suffered from the indifference of its founder in regard to plays, as Bodley did not believe that one play in forty was of any value. In 1674 the one volume of dramatic works in the Bodleian Library was the 1664 folio of Shakespeare, the only separate play that of Hamlet. And yet, according to Thomas Watts, "more than a century afterwards the tide had so changed that one of the chief glories of the Bodleian was in the Malone Library of Shakespearean literature." And when, in 1841, a single copy of the mass rejected by Bodley was bought by the Bodleian Library for \$635, a lesson was read "which ought to sink deeply into the minds, not only of the Bodleian, but all other libraries."

There is value in the suggestion of William Desborough Cooley, that, as a means toward a permanent catalogue, the titles of books might be set up by the compositors from the title-pages without previous transcription, and stereotyped at one cast, leaving the titles separate. "Then," says Mr. Cooley, "supposing them to be cast in one plate and afterwards cut asunder, I believe they would not cost so much as the transmitted titles in the written catalogue." This plan was urged by the well-known Professor Jewett in 1849. What the professor suggested was virtually the electrotyping of the title and its preservation in a permanent form. It was based upon the then existing conditions of printing. But, following the professor's idea, we might take advantage of the changes since his day in the art of printing; and especially in that of machines for type-setting now in universal use, which would cast and print in permanent form, the title. If this plan would be deemed possible, one or two of the machines could be placed in the Library, and the work of subject and author cataloguing be done with readiness and economy.

MINOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

There are in the District of Columbia, outside of the Library of Congress, 30 libraries directly under the control of the Government, or receiving Government aid. This does not include the public-school libraries, which are purely local.

These permanent libraries are estimated as containing 841,465 books, 434,000 pamphlets, and 57,795 maps.

Included in this collection of libraries, in addition to our own, there are the Surgeon-General's Library, with its 118,000 volumes and 193,000 pamphlets; the Smithsonian Library, now virtually with the Library of Congress; the Bureau of Education, with 70,223 volumes and 148,000 pamphlets; the Coast Survey, with 42,000 volumes upon geography and like subjects; the House with its 100,000 volumes; the Senate with a similar number; the Department libraries, notably the Department of State, with its manuscript records of the Continental Congress, and the papers of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

These various libraries being, as has been shown, under Government favor, might fitly be called "The National Library." In their development the Government should keep in mind that the Library of Congress, with accommodations for 4,500,000 volumes, and fireproof, is the home for such national collections as are not of practical use in the administration of affairs.

In other words, this Library, now among the first in importance and character, and within a generation, at least, to rank with the great libraries of France and England, should be the especial care of Congress. The gaps should be filled up. It should not be weakened to serve the minor libraries. There should be no disintegration. For purposes of

study or research, no library in this or other countries possesses so many conveniences. And with those manifold advantages to the student, the collection of books should be worthy of the public spirit which gave this building to the nation and to mankind.

With this aggregation of Government libraries, to which we may give, for argument's sake, the name of "The National Library," just as a collection of colleges is called a "university," there should be a general catalogue. The Government, on a rough estimate, inclusive of our Library, owns in the capital over 1,600,000 volumes, in some branches special, complete, and rare. A general catalogue of these libraries, universal in its scope, would be the proudest contribution the United States could make to the cause of knowledge.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS.

The department of arts, or, as it might more properly be called, graphic arts, as distinguished from paintings and sculpture, includes line and mezzotint engravings, etchings, photographs, photogravures, lithographs, chromos, wood cuts, half tones, and prints of every variety. Two of the chapters of the general library—30 and 31—are given over to the literature of architecture and fine arts. These are divisions of great value, embracing as they do dictionaries of ancient and modern art, of paintings, sculpture, representations of the European galleries, in the form of folios of line engravings, all of which are frequently consulted.

Keeping intact the literature of the fine arts, as at present in the general library, the art department will be devoted to the preservation and exhibition of the graphic art, which in so many forms has been accumulating since 1870. A careful estimate of our resources is as follows:

Engravings	4, 396
Etchings	2, 990
Photogravures	3, 736
Photographs	33, 256
Lithographs	5, 036
Facsimiles	1, 500
Typogravures	1, 347
Chromos	1, 220
Fashion plates	752
Total	54, 236

The accessions are at the rate of 26 a day. Former reports give the number of photographs received under the copyright law as 73,817; engravings, chromos, and lithographs, 74,670; cuts and prints, 20,576. Assigning one-half of these deposits to the copyright archives, and in photographs alone there would be a discrepancy between the figures given at the time and those now presented as the result of a careful estimate. An explanation may be found partly in the fact that entries were

made from which copyrights were not taken out. In this, as in other departments, entries were counted rather than the actual deposits, and therefore the estimates become to a certain degree misleading. It is gratifying to observe, however, that in the work of arranging the unclassified matter, as received from the Capitol, there are daily discoveries of graphic art material. For instance, since the estimate quoted above was made, we have discovered 800 portraits of eminent Americans. This includes in miniature 135 portraits of Washington; 19 of Jefferson; 30 of Lincoln, and perhaps 30 of Franklin, and may be welcomed as the foundation of a collection of the representative Americans. To these may be added the portfolios of photographs of scenes in Paris during the commune insurrection of 1871, contributed by the late E. B. Washburne, American minister in France at the time. Worthy of note, likewise, are rare portraits of Jackson and Van Buren, political cartoons of the time, and a portfolio of etchings made during the civil war by Confederate artists.

The discrepancies between the present figures and those of former reports are cited, not for criticism, but as illustrating the difficulty attending the transfer of the congested masses which encumbered the Library halls, chambers, and cellars in the Capitol into the light and space of the new library. There is no doubt that when the work of assortment, for which there was neither force nor space, is complete, there will be developed a wealth in all departments as marked as that which are developed in the graphic arts. Time, patience, and critical intelligence will be required to analyze and arrange the various sections of our library. And while the severity of the labor is a regret, we are glad to see that every step in this work of reconstruction and discovery shows some welcome additions to the treasures of the library—some new evidence of its rare and unique value.

As soon as the material is well in order we shall begin a catalogue of the graphic arts. This, while independent of the general catalogue, will be a part of the ultimate plan. The rules governing the catalogue of books and pamphlets will be observed in those of the other departments, so that in the end the general catalogue will be an epitome of the entire collection. There is now a daily record of accessions, and this record will be perfected as far back as 1870, when the copyright law as affecting the graphic arts came into effect.

The first considerations in the art department will be those of classification, cataloguing, and preservation. Whatever comes as graphic art, however trivial or even questionable, will be preserved as elucidating the manners and customs of our day. It is not for us, but those who come after us, to estimate the importance of what we now acquire and put away. There can be no vital criticism upon its value until after a century of experience and change.

It is contemplated to have a series of graphic-art exhibitions, and to that end the south gallery of the second floor has been set apart. This hall, the finest in the building, is 217 feet long by 35 wide, and the proposed exhibitions should be an attraction. The exhibitions will have a varied character. Our rarities and antiquities will have a prominent place. Works of modern times—those of our later masters with special genius—will be on the walls, as showing the resources of the department of art. These will be changed from time to time.

We shall present graphic art in its different styles—its primitive expressions so far as the development of American genius is concerned, and so on from period to period, enabling the student to note at a glance our national progress in this field of industry and genius. We shall endeavor to show the history of political thought and as many as possible of American portraits from the colonial to present days.

The art library, embracing the books that are kept under the eye of the superintendent, is composed of 833 volumes. These are of special value and are arranged as follows:

	Volumes.
Art literature	47
Decorative art.....	123
Illustrated classics	31
Illustrations of science and trades.....	73
Individual works of art.....	140
Collected works of art.....	139
Private art galleries.....	26
Public art galleries.....	4
National and royal art galleries.....	73
Explanation and research.....	102
Foreign art.....	29
Landscapes.....	39
Miscellaneous.....	7
Total.....	833

This library, together with what is retained in the way of literature in our general collection and the multitude of specimens of graphic art, affords a wide range for observation and study. To enumerate the volumes of the art department in detail would be to anticipate the office of the catalogue. Among those of special value are D'Agincourt's *Histoire de l'Art*, in three volumes; Hamerton's *Etchers and Etchings*; Requiards' *Ornements des Maitres Americains*; Racinet's *L'Ornement Polychrome*; Weales's *Early Masters in Stained Glass*; Jones on the *Alhambra*; Audubon's *Birds of America*; Claude Lorraine's *Liber Veritatis*; works of Hogarth, Flaxman, Turner, Gilray, Gerome, and others; Chabert's *Galerie des Peintres*; the Dusseldorf and Luxembourg galleries; the galleries of Versailles, Dresden, Florence, and Turin, and Champollion and Lepsius's *Antiquities of Egypt*.

An evidence of the growth of the art department will be found in this statement of the accessions from July 1 to October 31, 1897:

Engravings.....	530
Cuts.....	25
Prints.....	278
Lithographs.....	296
Photographs.....	1,868
Designs.....	124
Chromos.....	1
Photographs of original works of art.....	29
Total.....	3,151

MAPS AND CHARTS.

The value of our maps and charts will be understood when it is remembered that it is perhaps the best collection in the United States, unless precedence is given to Harvard.

It is estimated that we have as follows:

Sheet maps.....	25,000
Atlases.....	1,200
Pocket maps.....	700
Roller maps.....	800

This does not include maps found in books and magazines. There are maps in other parts of the Library not at present included in what is known as the maps and charts department.

Owing to the lack of space in the Capitol, many of the maps reached the Library in a mangled condition. The sheet maps have been cleaned, pressed into shape and placed in large folding paper, marked with subject and date and authors. The maps are arranged in subject and chronological order, as the following synopsis will illustrate:

1. The world, including globes and hemispheres.
2. The American Continent.
3. Maps of North America:
 - The Arctic region.
 - Canada and her provinces.
 - Newfoundland.
 - The United States.
 - The States, in alphabetical and chronological order.
4. Mexico and States of Mexico.
5. Central America:
 - Central American States and provinces.
6. South America and the nations of South America.
7. The West Indies.

Government Departments issuing maps should be requested to deposit at least two copies in the Library of Congress. Pains likewise should be taken to obtain the same privilege from State surveys, geographical societies, and foreign Governments. Where rare maps are known to

exist facsimiles should be traced or photographed and added to the Library. The Historical Society of Philadelphia has the only copy known of the map of our Western country drawn by John Fitch, of steamboat fame, and printed on a cider press, about 1798. Herman's map of Virginia and Maryland, 1670, is in the British Museum and quite unknown to us. "The Kohl collection" in the State Department is valuable. The Library has duplicates of some of the Kohl maps. The proper place for their preservation would seem to be in the Library. To this may be added the manuscript maps of the Revolutionary war, known as the Rochambeau and Faden collections.

THE PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT.

The number of newspapers and periodicals, bound and unbound, is 43,362 volumes, of which 19,700 are magazines, 5,350 weeklies (including class and trade journals), and 1,750 unbound—apparently for the reason that in nearly every case the file is incomplete.

The 19,700 bound magazines, monthlies and quarterlies, are arranged in the south stack, as follows:

History and general literature in the English language	10,053
Religious	1,708
Scientific	755
Juvenile	284
Educational	245
Nautical	804
Foreign (including all languages except English)	5,851
Total	19,700

The weeklies, class and trade journals, number 5,350 volumes.

The total number of bound volumes of newspapers is 16,562, of which 1,189 are duplicate and 1,529 those sent to the Library from the office of the Secretary of the Senate. This leaves the actual number of volumes of newspapers 13,844, irrespective of duplicates.

With a total of 43,362 periodical and newspaper volumes, the annual addition from the copyright and other sources is estimated at 1,500 volumes a year.

About the 1st of September the copyrighted and uncopyrighted periodicals and newspapers were brought into the new Library. Many of them had not been assorted for years, having been necessarily stored in piles in the various rooms of the Capitol. The force of assistants in the periodical department should be strengthened, at least for the next two years, until the department is completely in order. At present the best that can be done is to care for the current work and attend to the wants of the readers. It is necessary to the full utility of the Library that these newspaper and periodical accumulations should be classified, as no department is more sought by the reading public. Some idea of the magnitude of this contemplated work may be gathered from the fact

that of the 600 monthly or weekly periodicals, copyrighted and uncopied, scarcely 100 have been bound up, and many even of these are behind from one to two years. When we remember that in its periodical press the history of the nation is written from day to day, that as time goes on these accumulations grow in value, that what may be regarded as the trifle of to-day will be classic of the next century, that an English broadside of the commonwealth or one of the French revolution has a greater value than that of the sumptuous volumes now coming from the press, we see the importance of preserving our collections in their integrity.

The periodical department contains many rare and valuable sets, but few quite complete. As in most libraries, gaps amounting to four or five years appear in some of the most important files, while volumes are missing from sets running back to the early part of the century. There are breaks in the copyright serials, some of which are doubtless destined to be supplied from the unbound material waiting to be classified. Those of recent dates may be found, but the difficulty of completion may arise when we seek those published forty years ago.

If it were necessary to dwell upon the necessity of exact rules and discipline in the care of our Library treasures, it would be seen in the condition of the periodical and newspaper department. Many gaps were occasioned by the fact that until 1864, no effort had been made to gather in and centralize the current transient literature of the day. And we should be grateful to my predecessor that so much of value has been preserved.

Imperfect as is the periodical department, yet it has high value, as will be seen in the character of some of our possessions. We have the only complete copy in the United States of the Official London Gazette from 1665 to the present, taking us back to the years of the Restoration. The London Times is complete from 1796, the paper having been founded in 1788. We have the Allgemeine Zeitung from its foundation in 1798; and the Journal des Débats, and the Paris Moniteur, from the beginning, in 1789, are part of our record. In these files alone may be studied the contemporary history of three great nations; the oscillation of frontiers; the upheaving and overthrowing of dynasties; the passing of William the Third, Marlborough, Frederick and Napoleon; the Revolution in France and the United States; the execution of Marie Antoinette; Waterloo, Trafalgar, Austerlitz, Sedan.

We have also the Diario de la Republica de Mexico, a daily journal in 12 volumes, covering the whole period of the Mexican war.

In American newspaper literature our Library is rich, being, it is believed, the best collection in the country but one—going back to the pre-Revolutionary period. We have a set of nearly every newspaper ever published in Washington. The leading New York newspapers are complete, with two exceptions, and in those the early volumes alone are wanting. The Southern press is well represented, especially during the

war. We are strong in early periodical literature of Illinois, Louisiana, Tennessee, Ohio, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and California.

The binding of newspapers is in better condition than that of periodicals. Thus the current dailies and weeklies have been bound up to the close of the year, and volumes for the first half of 1897 are in the hands of the binder. In addition to the newspapers on the shelves there are several tons of miscellaneous newspapers in bundles. Some of these are in a state of preservation; others have been injured by storage in the basement of the Capitol. As the mass embraces partial files of American newspapers published in the first half of the century, it may prove valuable in the completion of imperfect sets.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Among the most important of our departments is that of manuscripts. The necessities of the removal and the extreme care required in the custody of the manuscripts have thus far made it impossible to arrange the collections for the public.

The manuscript department has been assigned to the northeast pavilion, on the first floor. This room is isolated, and therefore easily guarded. There is a room adjoining, to be used by those desiring to consult manuscripts.

When the work of classification is complete, there will be found in the general Library many important manuscripts, which in time will be removed to their appropriate department. The Toner and Washingtoniana collections, as in many respects covering the same ground, will be placed in contiguity.

Among manuscripts worthy of mention, besides references in the Force collection, is a package of correspondence of Gen. John Sullivan, of the Revolution, covering the period of 1775 to 1783; the minutes of the council of safety of Lancaster, Pa., for 1774 to 1777; the correspondence of Henry R. Schoolcraft; lists of British and Hessian prisoners lodged at Lancaster; some letters from President and Mrs. Madison. While there are many rich deposits dealing with the colonial times, the Library is not strong in what pertains to modern periods, especially since the Revolution.

It would be wise in the development of the manuscript department to note particularly what pertains not alone to the United States, but to America in general. Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, but more especially the countries to the south—Mexico, Central and South America—should have special attention. The recent Venezuelan incident illustrates the value of this suggestion.

While not pertaining to the higher purpose of a Library, an autograph has an ever-varying interest. A collection of autographs should be one of the features, and to this end there might be an exhibition of letters and other documents emanating from our Presidents, let us say, as well

as from citizens of renown in various spheres of attainment, which would be an attraction to the thousands who visit the Library. A paleographical collection, illustrative of the progress of writing from the earliest time and embracing available countries, would be an acquisition. This is quite as important as showing the progress of art and painting. There is, it is believed, none in the United States. With the use of the sources of history and the demand for originals, it is requisite that rare and obsolete types of writing should be made decipherable. No institution could undertake this work with greater advantage than the Library of Congress.

Where a manuscript is unattainable a facsimile is to be desired. The Declaration of Independence virtually exists for reading purpose in facsimile. Such publications as those of the English Paleographical Society and the *École des Chartes* of Paris are of great value. Facsimiles of manuscripts are issued from the European libraries from time to time, and these will be sought for the Library. Descriptive catalogues of manuscripts, together with general and special works on paleography, are desirable.

There is another consideration to which, in the interest of the Library, as well perhaps as that of other Departments of the Government, your Librarian would respectfully ask the attention of Congress. This is the transfer of the public archives of an historical and not of an administrative character. The opportunity of doing so now, when the Library is in a plastic condition, should not be neglected. With little effort and to the greater convenience of other branches of the Government, our manuscript collection, as far as American history is concerned, would become the richest in the world.

The Department of State has the most important collection of manuscript archives. Among them are papers of Washington in 336 volumes folio, Madison in 75, and Jefferson's in 137 volumes quarto. The Franklin papers are in 32 volumes and those of Monroe in 22 volumes quarto. The Hamilton papers are in 65 volumes folio. For these the Government paid \$165,000.

The Department of State came into possession of the documents relating to the Revolutionary war, not because such an arrangement was suitable, but because there was no other branch of the Government to which they might go. Now that Congress has created a department of manuscripts, this should be their destination.

The manuscript archives of the War Department began in 1800. In the Record and Pension Division of this Department is gathered a large mass of inaccessible material, covering in the main the Revolutionary period, and in consequence having interest only because of its historical value. This consists of muster rolls, roster and company returns, in many instances minute descriptive accounts, records of army service, commissions, and papers of similar character. The most interesting,

though not the most valuable, volumes are the oaths of allegiance taken at Valley Forge, which embrace the officers of the American Army from Washington down.

The manuscript archives of the Navy Department fortunately were saved when the Department was burned by the British in 1814. Secretary Jones reports the preservation of the papers and effects except the furniture of the office. As in the War Department, the correspondence is arranged in two groups, letters received and letters sent. An interesting series is that known as "Captains' letters," in 350 volumes, beginning in 1805. Of nearly equal import are the "Masters' commandant letters," 1804-1837, and the "Commanders' letters," 1838-1850, making 93 volumes in all. In addition to the above there is a series of 390 volumes, beginning in 1794. As the business of the Department increased, and the work was distributed more systematically among its officers, new series were begun. Thus the report of the African squadron date from 1819, Marine Corps letters from 1828, and Executive letters from 1843. Communications from the Board of the Navy Commissioners form a series from 1827 to 1842, when the board was abolished and its place taken by the bureaus, whose correspondence begins at this time. Classified reports from cruising stations, including the Brazil, Mediterranean, Pacific, East and West Indian, and home squadrons begin in the years 1844-1846, and the navy-yards reports about 1848. Of these the most valuable are the captains' letters, beginning in 1805, making about 350 volumes, and commanders' letters, from 1804 to 1850, about 90 volumes. Miscellaneous letters, from 1794, about 450 volumes.

In the file room of this Department are the warrants for the Lafayette grant and the pay roll of the Members of Congress for the Thirteenth Congress.

There is in the office of the Register of the Treasury an almost complete set of books of records of the public debt—a record of money loaned the United States, for which bonds were issued, from 1776 down to the present time. They have been classified under the different States, and have their origin in the assumption of the State debts by the United States at the close of the Revolution. Among these volumes is the first account book of the Treasury, and is labeled "Waste book," 1776. It contains a record of all moneys disbursed by the Continental Congress to different individuals. This is probably the most valuable book, from a historical standpoint, that the Treasury Department possesses.

Of other records in this city, besides those already described, there are in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court the records of that tribunal from its organization in February, 1790, to the present time.

In the same office are the original papers in 129 cases, which were brought before the courts of admiralty established before the several State legislatures, agreeably to the resolutions of Congress, November 25, 1775, and January 30, 1777. The docketing dates of these cases

range from 1776 to 1784. These records contain, in many instances, the original letters of marque in case of the capture of a privateer, and such evidence as to the character and conduct of the captured vessel and circumstances of the voyage as were necessary to determine whether she was a lawful prize.

On January 14, 1780, a resolution establishing a court of appeals was adopted. Originally, under the Articles of Confederation, appeals in prize cases were taken from the State court direct to Congress. By the statute of May 8, 1792, the records and proceedings of this court of appeals were given into the custody of the office of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The records and manuscripts in most of the other Departments and offices belong generally to the period since those Departments were established. There are in the Indian Bureau, in the Department of the Interior, some collections relating to the history of the Indian tribes before the Revolution, made by Jedediah Morse. The Post-Office Department, with some slight exceptions, has the records of the national postal system from its organization by Dr. Franklin in 1775. The registry of deeds of the District of Columbia has the documents and surveys of the original laying out of the city of Washington, with many unpublished letters of George Washington.

The main argument in favor of the removal of the historical archives of the Government to the Library is that this is the only branch of the Government with a special fire-proof department for the care of manuscripts. Access to these priceless treasures, which belong to the people of the country, and many of which have been dearly purchased with their money, is under present circumstances denied. In no one of the Departments or buildings where they are is there adequate provisions for scholars and students to consult the manuscripts. Where any privileges at all are accorded, students must do their work at such time and in such manner as does not interfere with the departmental work. Access to these documents is therefore not obtained by right, but by grace of the heads of the Departments.

Moreover, while the privilege of consulting manuscripts at the State and other Departments is restricted, it is still further rendered inconvenient by the absence of the necessary books of reference. The investigator who has not at his command the innumerable books of that nature has his labors doubled; but were he working in a great library, such as our own, where every endeavor is made to place all the printed material at his disposal, ability to do work would be greatly increased and the stimulus to be received from such conveniences would be of lasting benefit. No institution or society of learning has done more for the development of the study of American history than the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and it has obtained the enviable reputation it now enjoys in this country, but especially abroad, by following such methods of liberality

as above all should be followed by the Government depositories of manuscripts.

No more important step could be taken by Congress for the encouragement of the study of American history in particular and of history in general, than by the gathering together of the Government archives of historical importance, and placing them at the disposal, under proper safeguards, of those who by right should be allowed to consult them. It would tend to make our Library the center in this country for the study of American history, and would give an impetus to that study such as it needs, and in which every patriotic citizen must take a deep interest.

In view of these facts, presented at some length, it seems wise that Congress should take action toward the concentration of historical manuscripts and original archives in the Library of Congress, expressly built for such purposes. A commission might be appointed, representing the various Departments, with power to examine and determine what documents are of historical and not administrative value, including all indexes and catalogues of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments, with a view to their transfer.

MUSIC.

The department of music contains 187,178 compositions—vocal and instrumental—the result of the operations of the copyright law, constantly growing and not alone a useful addition to the Library, but a revenue to the Government.

This department is as yet an experiment, but there is reason to believe that with proper care and taking advantage of the copyright contributions, it may become one of the most important. The publications when received had not been assorted, except a small portion pertaining to 1897. There had been no room for music in the Capitol, except an indiscriminate piling up of accessions in the most convenient place. An effort had been made to arrange it chronologically, but that was impossible. From 1890 to 1896 the music was partially credited.

We are now arranging the music under three general heads—namely, vocal, instrumental, and mechanical. Vocal music is understood to embrace sacred, solos, duets, trios, quartettes, quintettes, chorus, and grand chorus. There are subdivisions of ballad, comic lullabys, Ethiopian and pathetic songs. Under the head of "instrumental," the piano is given a complete division, including solos, four hands, eight hands, classics, concertos with orchestra or military-band accompaniment. The church organ has a similar subdivision. The violin is subdivided into solos, duets, etc. The clarionet, cornet, flute, and other music for band and orchestral instruments are similarly arranged. There are divisions for orchestral and mechanical music. The collection of mechanical devices is large and interesting. There is a double card index for music. The first card shows the title of the composition, the instrument for which it is intended, the arrangement for voices, the publisher, and where published. The second card indicates the name of the composer, title of

the music, and the arrangement for voices and instruments. This means a double check upon each composition filed, making it easy of access when required. Although the attendants in this department have been compelled to accept temporary quarters, the work of classification and collating has been pressed with such energy that with the new year the music of 1897 will be arranged. It is hoped that we shall not alone be able to deal with the current music as it arrives, but likewise take up 1896 and the years preceding, and in time complete and catalogue our whole musical library.

A special necessity for this, apart from the utility of so large and unique a library, lies in the property value of many of the compositions. Disputed claims as to the authors of many forms of music—songs, for instance—attaining a wide and unexpected popularity and becoming valuable properties are pirated. Redress for such trespass can only be obtained in the Library of Congress.

It would strengthen the music department to have some musical instruments in a room adjoining upon which the scores could be tried. This is really a necessity—practical demonstration where theory would not avail—and would add a living interest to the department. Access could be given to writers of music who wished to copy scores. Exhibitions might at times be a pleasant feature. With a system of show-cases, similar to those in the National Museum, there could be exhibited a series of printed musical scores, showing musical development from the earliest to the present time. As has been said, this rich and useful department is a part of the accretions of the copyright department. A suggestion has been made that music should be joined with the graphic arts. We have advanced so far toward the finest of musical libraries that it would be a pity to blend it with another which is strong in itself and with which it has so little relation. Upon the foundation now laid down we should build, adding the best musical works, especially those of the classical composers, seeking the music of other nations—the music of India, as well as that of China, Arabia, and Japan. Nothing better indicates the higher qualities of a people than their music. It should be our aim to make our musical library not alone representative of this, but all lands. With the aid of Congress there is no reason why in time and under careful management this should not be attained.

CONGRESSIONAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

An act of Congress makes provision for attendants in a Congressional reference library at the Capitol. Nothing can be done toward this until Congress determines the uses to which the rooms in the Capitol heretofore occupied by the Library shall be applied. The attendants nominated under the act have been employed in the removal of the books to the new Library and their classification. While under the discretion

granted by the act the Librarian might have eliminated out of our general resources a working reference library, it was feared that this would have been a questionable anticipation of the wishes of that body.

The rules to govern the proposed Congressional Library should be considered as a part of the library administration. If it is to be for the uses of Congress alone, it would be inconvenient to make another rule for the law library. This might be a hardship to the students of law. The Capitol, however, being in pneumatic communication, the student reading in the general Library could have the law books sent from the Capitol.

It would be well, in the arrangement of the proposed Congressional reference library, to include no work not existing as a duplicate in the general collection. From this rule there should be no exception. Otherwise there is a danger of frittering away the library strength, the creation of weak independent libraries, the voting of public money for the purchase of books already in our possession.

Those familiar with the British House of Commons will remember the rooms so convenient for conference, refreshment, or study. The members, however, have no such facilities as those enjoyed by our Members. An English member can neither read nor write, nor, except in a hushed fashion, converse while in his seat. Unless in authority as a party leader, he has no seat, but must take what falls to him in the scramble. For every purpose except that of debate, the House is closed. An American legislator has his seat and desk. He may read and write during a debate. Therefore, while the library of the House of Commons is a necessity, that of the Capitol is a convenience. The British commoner is compelled to go to the library. The American commoner may summon the library to his desk.

There is one point, however, which can not be repeated with too much emphasis, namely, that expressed by Napoleon, that there should be no book in any public library of France that was not on the shelves of the Imperial Library of Paris. There should be no book under Government subvention that is not already in duplicate in the Library of Congress. Upon this principle alone can a great national library be founded, and any departure from it will be fatal to its development.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The law department of the Library of Congress may be classified as follows:

Text-books.....	15,605
Reports (including cases and digests).....	17,609
Session laws (including compilations and codes).....	11,103
Works in foreign languages.....	8,591
Trials.....	4,687
Periodicals.....	3,011
Briefs and records.....	8,650
Section of the Toner collection.....	293
Total.....	69,549

An enumeration in 1890 showed 61,293 volumes. In addition, there were included 7,383 volumes in the "duplicate" room, making a total of 68,616. These duplicates, it may be added in explanation, are mainly third, fourth, or even fifth copies of text-books and reports, some volumes discarded by the judges from their own sets, and unbound copies of serial publications—in all 13,214 volumes. This, added to the table printed above, would make the law department 82,763 volumes. There are in the conference room of the Supreme Court about 10,000 volumes, while 4,050 volumes had been withdrawn from the shelves by the Justices for judicial purposes. The grand total, therefore, of our law collection would be 96,813 volumes.

This law department makes our law library one of the largest in the world in point of numbers. It is now crowded into a small room, say, 2,670 square feet, equivalent to about 50 feet square. The ventilation is imperfect. Improvement is impossible. Artificial light is used, and even this does not remedy the inconvenience. The law library has outgrown its quarters and a change is necessary.

With the machinery for the transmission of books now in operation between the Capitol and the Library Building, a remedy for those inconveniences would be found by the transfer of the law library into one of the sections of the new Library Building. Any book required can be transmitted from the Library to the Capitol in less time than would be required under existing circumstances to carry it from its present quarters to Congress or the Supreme Court. In the new Library the volumes would be superbly and safely housed. The change would be a great gain to the students. There are special rooms for study, with every comfort and advantage. If, however, the law department is to remain in the Capitol, a change of quarters is imperative. The north wing of the old Library has been suggested. The shelves are in place. There is light, as well as ventilation. With a few changes it could be made easy of access to both Houses. A law library, however, means a place of public resort. The contemplated reservation for Congress of the central library room as a private working reference library would be impossible, without extensive structural changes in the interior architecture of the Capitol, and among these a separate public entrance to the north wing.

In the proposed transfer to the north wing, thought must be given to the permanent protection in that fireproof depository of the manuscript archives of the Senate. Then would come the question of divided jurisdiction. This might be solved by the isolation of the upper floors for the Senate archives and no communication with the law department.

The suggestion is made that with the transfer of the law library to the north wing there should be a large addition of books upon international law, the growth of State constitutions, the writings of men like Bentham,

Austin, and others upon the science and philosophy of law, together with works showing the close interdependence of law and ethics, of law and science. This, however, would result in the creation of another minor library. The works suggested as illustrative of the science of legislation and philosophy of law are now upon the general Library shelves, and at the command of any legislator, judge, or student. Furthermore, international law is more closely related to political science, to history, and diplomacy, than to law proper. As a department, it has always been in the general Library, and nothing has been neglected that would add to its value.

If the law department is to remain in the Capitol, its functions should be those of a law and reference library, and no more. There can be no changes, giving it an independent and general character, that would not weaken the main Library. The policy of disintegration, of which it would be a part, would be unfortunate. Your Librarian can not too earnestly express the hope that nothing will be done in any of these minor propositions to weaken the usefulness of the general Library.

The daily work of the law library is satisfactory. Changes have been made in discipline and service. The catalogue is in a fairly good condition. In 1876 a card catalogue was begun and has been maintained. There is also a card catalogue of authors, partly incomplete in the omission of about 4,000 books and pamphlets—mostly foreign—received prior to 1887. The briefs and records of the Supreme Court, as well as the portion of the Toner collection, now in the law library, are yet to be catalogued. There is a printed subject catalogue brought down to 1869. Sheets from this were pasted in a blank book and the additions from 1869 to 1896 noted on the margin. The necessity for a complete catalogue by subjects and authors is apparent and will have attention.

An analysis of the law department shows that while holding a high rank as to quantity, because of duplicate copies secured by copyright law, it is not so advanced in quality. Rich in original matter, there are gaps in duplicate sets. In European reports the Library is well supplied, as well as in the department of session laws, but only fairly so as to English text-books. Here, likewise, the general Library will be of service. The English reports are meager, and the same may be said of the periodicals and law magazines. British colonial law has a good representation, especially the colonies of the Pacific. The reports of trials have been well maintained. The want of constitutional conventions, legal bibliography, biography, and miscellany, is met by the collections in the general Library. In a word, it may be said that while preëminent in European continental books and of high rank in American reports, digests, statutes, text-books, and trials, the law department is subordinate to some other libraries in session laws, English reports, and text-books.

THE TONER COLLECTION.

The collection of the late Dr. Toner, which, by law, became a distinct but integral part of the Library, is in course of classification. Dr. Toner gave many years of his life and painstaking zeal in gathering this together. As a collection it is original and valuable. There are 24,484 bound and unbound volumes, besides a large number in the law department. Of pamphlets and periodicals there are about 25,000, although, as they are principally in bags and boxes, an estimate can only be given.

The value of the Toner collection may be understood by this analysis of its contents:

Religion.....	500
Jurisprudence.....	50
Philosophy and morals.....	100
Political science.....	150
Military and naval science.....	150
Natural sciences.....	900
Medicine, surgery, and hygiene.....	9,000
Industrial arts.....	200
General history.....	2,000
American history.....	700
Local histories.....	2,000
Biographical.....	1,800
Geography and travel.....	250
Literature in prose.....	1,000
Literature in poetry.....	200
Language, encyclopedias.....	500
Education.....	150
Bibliography.....	100
Statistics.....	250
Periodicals.....	200
Miscellaneous.....	1,500
Washingtoniana.....	2,784
Total.....	24,448

The unbound pamphlets and periodicals chiefly relate to medicine, history, and biography. There are about 300 maps and charts. There are in packages nearly a million of newspaper clippings, and at least 25,000 upon miscellaneous themes adjusted upon folios of uniform size; clippings of biography from various sources, arranged in alphabetical order in three large cases convenient for reference.

The manuscripts in the Toner collection chiefly refer to Washington, biography, and medicine. The Washington department is especially valuable. It was the aim of Dr. Toner to copy every known writing of Washington. This was done with literal exactness from the original manuscripts, and annotated as to time and place by the Doctor. These manuscripts, arranged carefully and chronologically, cover Washington's life from his fifteenth year until that of his death. It was gathered by

the Doctor at large expense, and should be regarded as among the most notable contributions to any public library—the most complete collection of Washington's writings in existence. We have in addition 36 bound volumes of Washington's diary, from January, 1760, to December, 1798, copied likewise from the original with exactness. There are also 16 copy-books containing copies of Washington's account books, memoranda, and surveys. The Toner collection will have a place near the manuscript department and contiguous to the Washingtoniana, and as soon as the exigencies of the Library service permit, classified and catalogued.

The number of volumes in what is known as the Washingtoniana collection comprise 2,628 bound and 2,495 unbound volumes. Those referring especially to General Washington may be divided as follows:

Biography	208
Washington's writings	568
Eulogies.....	247
Portraits and monuments.....	48
Ancestry and kinsmen.....	60
Miscellaneous.....	327

There are 3,661 volumes pertaining to Washington City and the District of Columbia.

There are in the general collection many duplicates of certain Washingtoniana books, and many that do not appear in the Toner Library. This will be carefully guarded, as many of the eulogies and early biographies are valuable and could only have been obtained with the greatest difficulty.

THE FORCE COLLECTION.

Although the collection of the late Peter Force has been blended with the general Library, a sketch of it may not be inopportune, as an important factor of our collection. Mr. Force gave years to this work. The report to Congress in 1867 noted manuscripts of historical importance and undoubted authenticity—two volumes of the Journals of General Greene, covering the years 1781 and 1782; numerous orderly books of the Revolution, military journals of British officers serving in the Revolutionary war, original papers of John Paul Jones, the records of the Virginia Company from 1621 to 1624, two autograph journals of Washington—one of 1755, the period of Braddock's defeat; the other of Mount Vernon life in 1787. There is a copy of the Constitution of 1787, with manuscript notes by one of the committee of revision, a journal of the convention, with Madison's annotations, and a copy of the ordinance of 1787, with the anti-slavery amendment, in the handwriting of Nathan Dane. There is a Las Casas manuscript of four volumes entitled *Historia Apologetica de Indias Occidentales*, together with a *Historia Antiqua de Nueva España*, in three volumes, and a volume entitled *Destruccion de los Indias*. There is a manuscript history by Duran of Central America, written about the middle of the last century.

Very important, also, are the 360 folio volumes in manuscript of the material gathered by Mr. Force for his documentary history of the United States. These embrace a mass of documents, transcribed with care from the originals in the old Colonial archives and other sources. As the originals of some of these were destroyed by fire, the value of the transcripts is very great.

Mention may be made of the Delaware State Papers, the papers of John Fitch, and the Rochambeau manuscripts purchased by the order of Congress. From the Smithsonian Institution the Library received a unique collection of commercial, dramatic, and trade documents, covering every branch of manufacture, agriculture, and commerce, specially important for the history of prices, originally presented to that institution by James O. Halliwell-Phillips. We have also a series of documents embodying the original claims for indemnity made to the British Government by Tories of the Revolution, with reports of the British Commissioners upon their validity.

Reference has been made somewhat in detail to the Force and Toner collections to show the resources of the Library and to awaken the spirit of emulation among our people, to the end that a high example may be followed. It can be understood that when the Library was in the state of compulsory disarrangement and congestion which prevailed in the Capitol, without room for more than half of our collection, buried in cellars and crypts, littering the floors and crowding the alcoves, in double rows, its measurable degree of usefulness dependent upon the experience of the Librarian, people would be chary about endowments. Congress has brought this to an end. One of the noblest edifices in the world is now open to the nation. If the nation, and especially through the remembrance of the people, will endow this palace, it will soon rank with the greatest libraries in the world.

THE BLIND.

In a library of a national character and reopening under improved conditions, it was deemed wise to make some provision for the blind. We had on our shelves, mainly through the operation of the copyright, a good collection of books and music, in pointed and raised letters, for the uses of the blind. A pavilion on the lower floor was designated, the books transferred, and an assistant detailed from the general service to take charge.

The arrangement entailed no expense and has been far more successful than was anticipated. A deep interest has been taken in the work outside the Library. Many ladies and gentlemen volunteered their services to come and give readings to the blind. The Librarian takes this occasion to make due and public acknowledgment of their kindness. The Librarian has been in correspondence with institutions devoted to the education of the blind with the hope of enlarging our collection of books and music and doing whatever can be done for their benefit.

OPENING AT NIGHT.

The question of opening the Library at night to the general public can not be urged with too much emphasis. The report of the Joint Committee on the Library, made by Senator Hansbrough, March 3, 1897, was explicit in its advocacy:

“Your Joint Committee on the Library,” says the report, “would suggest the advisability of such appropriations as may be necessary for the employment of an additional force, in order that the Library may be opened at night for the general public.”

The opening of the Library at night should be deemed a right rather than a privilege. While the books were in the Capitol there were valid reasons to the contrary. The ever-present danger of fire, the limited accommodations arising out of the crowded conditions of the Library, and which made general reading inconvenient and in various sections of research impossible, all combined to make night opening unwise.

Conditions peculiar to Washington life suggest night opening as advisable. Here dwell thousands of persons in the public service, whose hours of labor are, as a rule, from 9 to 4. At 4 o'clock the Library, unless Congress is in session, is closed. Of these officials there are many who would welcome the Library for purposes of study and amusement. It is denied to them, and during their leisure hours they are thrown upon social and domestic resources. Not only is the Library closed for reading, but, likewise, as a splendid public building, with all the beauty and splendor of its decorations, and as such worthy of study. We are free from the conditions which made night opening inconvenient. Now there is a building carefully arranged for study at night. It is fireproof. There is a complete electric plant. Each reading table has its lights, while access to the shelves is as easy as during the day. Everything is so well arranged that the Library could be opened without delay.

The annual expense is estimated at \$15,000. The Librarian has asked for this sum with permission to open the Library at once. The hours for reading would be from 9 in the morning until 10 in the evening, the reading-room alone available at night.

The force of reading-room attendants could be divided into two sections, one on duty from 9 to 4 and the other from 4 to 10. The estimate of \$15,000 is necessarily based upon probable wants. If too large, that could be ascertained during the processes of administration, and acted upon accordingly.

A CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The question of a circulating department has been suggested as a further step in library development. Modern experience emphasizes the value of such an institution. It brings home the advantages of a library to those wanting in time for opportunity or study. The creation of such a

library under existing circumstances would be largely a matter of administration, possessing as we do so much that is requisite for proper organization. To be useful, however, a circulating department should have several copies of current and popular books. Some circulating libraries have as many as fifty copies of a book on their shelves at the same time. This would imply an expense not incumbent upon a library of reference. There would, likewise, be wear and tear of books. In a population as small as that of Washington, there would not be the necessity for duplicates that exists in other cities, and the loss from wear and tear would be controlled by careful management.

The new Library, so far as the conveniences of the building are concerned, offers the highest advantages for the proposed circulation department. There could be no question as to space and accommodation. There should be a distinct organization contemplating alone the needs of a circulating library. The books for circulation could be housed in their own stacks, and rooms now set apart for other purposes assigned to those in charge of them. The reading-room, especially in the periodical and newspaper department, would be open to those who came to borrow as well as those seeking reading or research.

While, therefore, the circulating department could be arranged upon lines corresponding with other sections of the Library, those, for instance, of maps, the law, and the graphic arts, it should be subordinate to the reference library and in no sense of universal scope a national treasure-house of knowledge. Keeping this ever in mind, and with judicious arrangement, there is no reason why, with little expense, a circulating department of manifold usefulness might not be brought within the reach of the people.

LIBRARY INCREASE.

We have shown that, as the result mainly of copyright deposits, our Library is strong in American literature, but not in broader lines of research. The tendency of private munificence, of State, local, and personal pride has been toward the endowment of local or college libraries. The Library of Congress has not been for years in a condition to welcome private benefactions.

The history of the National Library of England, now a part of the British Museum, is instructive. Beginning with the gift by George II of the Royal Library, which had gradually been collected by the English sovereigns from Henry VII to William III, the British Museum has been in constant receipt of benefactions. George III gave the unrivalled collection of the political literature of the civil wars; Garrick endowed it with his collection of plays; George IV presented his father's magnificent library, and the story of the growth of the National Library of Great Britain is that of private munificence and ample appropriations from the public exchequer.

Whatever Congress may do in the way of appropriations, little more has been expected than that we should keep abreast of the current literature of our own and other lands, more especially that of the great continental nations. We may indulge in the hope that the public spirit of America—now that Congress has done so noble a part—will aid in the realization of a worthy endowment. In the interest of special research, for instance, what is more important than what has been written by Goethe, in every known edition and translation, as well as what has been written about him? The same is true as regards Dante, Shakespeare, and the classical writers. We have a fine collection of Bibles, but a complete set would have measureless value. The hope is cherished that we may soon have a copy of the Holy Scriptures in every tongue into which they have been translated.

We may in a measure approach this consummation by a careful study of catalogues, by exchange, by watching private collections as they dissolve under the hammer, and a prudent use of the money appropriated by Congress. The Library should be in a position to take advantage of a windfall. It should keep in touch with the centers of literature and thought. Invaluable aid could be rendered by gentlemen in the diplomatic and consular service, as well as those who go to other lands to serve religion or trade. One of the best collections of the British Museum was that of a British consul at Hongkong—namely, of 12,000 volumes of Chinese theology, poetry, and fiction. Your Librarian is confident that the American spirit of emulation once directed toward the aggrandizement of the Library will leave little to be desired.

The Library gaps should be constantly in view and no chance overlooked of filling them up. There are few that may be called irreparable, and once amended, vigilance in Library management should prevent their recurrence.

ACCESS TO THE LIBRARY.

This leads us to a most important question, namely, the custody of the books and the rules governing access to them. The change into the new building necessitates many new rules. In the opinion of the Librarian, these rules should be based upon the principle that the Government property known as "The Library" should have as many safeguards as the Government property in the Treasury vaults.

The law at present gives the privilege of taking out books to the following persons:

The President, Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Delegates in Congress, heads of Departments; the Justices, reporter, and clerk of the Supremo Court; the judges and clerk of the Court of Claims, representatives at Washington of foreign Governments, the Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the disbursing agent of the Committee on Library, ex-Presidents of the United

States, the chaplains of the two Houses of Congress, the Secretary and Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the members and secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Chief of Engineers of the Army, judges of the court of appeals, judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia.

This privilege, as has been said, exists under the law. By permission of the Librarian, that is to say, by a custom that has almost grown into the force of a law, the following have sometimes received books: Ex-Senators living in Washington, ex-Members living in Washington, persons who have held office, such as ex-members of the Cabinet, relatives of Senators and Members, families of deceased judges of the higher courts, a few persons on orders from Senators or Representatives, more especially the Library Committee, clerks to Senators and Members, clerks in the offices of the Secretary of the Senate, of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, of the Doorkeeper of the House, of the Architect of the Capitol, of the clerk of the Supreme Court and office of the marshal of the Supreme Court, reporters of the Senate and House.

At the suggestion of the Librarian, there have been occasional loans to responsible persons. By courtesy, books of a technical character and for official purposes have been loaned to bureaus like those of the Bureau of Education, Geological and Coast Surveys. There was a rule adopted in 1815 by which the Librarian could loan books to any person not a Member of Congress upon deposit of the value thereof, such deposit to be returned upon the return of the book or books to the Library within two weeks. As this conflicted with the Revised Statutes, it was discontinued in 1895 and deposits returned.

In addition to those above enumerated, it has been the custom to allow the privilege of taking out books to the members of the Library staff. It will therefore be seen that the Library might be called "a circulating library" for about 700 readers.

When the Library was in the Capitol, there were reasons for this liberality. The space was cramped, opportunities for reading were limited, and out of association, fellowship, and the desire to be as useful as possible, access to the Library shelves was made easy. Experience shows that even under those circumstances the privileges of the shelves were somewhat abused.

Therefore, it is fitting that the rules of access to the books should be rigid. There should be one national library wherein the literature of the people should be guarded. Everything has been done to welcome the readers to the Library. There is no finer reading-room. For those who have definite purposes of study, there are special rooms for research. Nor would rules looking toward a more careful custody of the books be an inconvenience to those in a direct official relation with the Library.

The law library in the Capitol and the proposed Congressional reference

library would satisfy the ordinary demands of public business, while the general Library would always remain within a ten minutes' call of an electric button.

While limiting the privilege of giving out books, their custody should be carefully governed. Property has no higher right than protection. Recent unfortunate experiences in the Library, showing the facility with which books could be stolen from the law department and manuscripts from locked repositories, should not pass unheeded. So far as it is within the power of the Librarian, these rules will be enforced, and whatever may increase their stringency will be welcomed as an advantage to the Library administration.

LIBRARY SECURITY.

The danger of loss from fire and the consequent necessity of careful safeguarding our treasures may be recalled by an allusion to 1814, when the British burned the Capitol, and to the fire of 1851. The British enterprise is known as a matter of history, and one of the consequences of that transaction was the purchase of the library of Jefferson.

On the morning of December 24, 1851, a fire broke out in the Library, caused by the careless insertion of some of the timbers forming the alcoves into the chimney flues. The contents of the main hall were destroyed. The law library had been moved into a lower room and escaped. Thirty thousand volumes were destroyed, together with works of art. Among these were Stuart's paintings of the first five Presidents, two portraits of Columbus, portraits of Bolivar, Baron Steuben, Baron De Kalb, and Cortez, busts of Washington and Zachary Taylor and Lafayette, by David. There were between 1,100 and 1,200 medals, many of great value, and likewise some statuary. Congress voted \$10,000 for the immediate work of restoration, and within a year \$75,000 to purchase books for a new library.

The lesson of these losses should not be forgotten. With so many manuscript archives and books of historical value lying exposed to fire, in public buildings lined with wood, it seems the very instinct of prudence to place them under the fireproof shelter of the new Library.

THE RESOURCES OF THE LIBRARY.

There is no library strong enough in its resources to escape criticism. What my predecessors have done, with the limited annual allowances of Congress, has been to build up, by slow degrees, a good working library of authorities. It is to be noted that the copyright privilege, extensive as it is, does not and can not bring in the new thought of foreign countries. For this we must spend money. As yet international copyright has failed to secure such wide republication here of the best books appearing abroad as was expected. This is due to the law being hampered with the manufacturing clause, compelling books to be made in the United States to

entitle them to copyright. In other directions, where this restriction does not apply, the operation of the law has brought a mass of foreign compositions and fine art works, the latter of which, when organized, will furnish an exhibit surprisingly rich in character and value.

While considering the strength and weakness of the general library, we note, in the first place, that as a library of universal range, while it has many of the best works in each field, its deficiencies have been manifest. As will be seen from the printed reports, my predecessor has long striven in vain for appropriations sufficient to insure its natural growth, to enlarge its scope, and enable the purchase of many sets of monumental works and of periodicals printed abroad which the Library does not possess, but might have had with from \$2,000 to \$5,000 more money each year. So far from strengthening the Library, the annual allowance for the book purchase was cut down from \$15,000 to \$13,000, and afterwards to \$11,000, where it stood for many years. It takes one-third of this to keep up the current periodicals and other serials subscribed to, while \$3,000 of the small remainder is absorbed by books for the Supreme Court and the law library. Notwithstanding this meager sum, the Library has been constantly enriched by auction purchases and importations of important books. In spite of this, the gaps are manifest in many departments. The invariable answer to the appeals of the Librarian for many years was to the effect that as there was not enough room for the books in the Library it would be foolish to buy more. This plea no longer has force, and there is verge enough for a collection that would do honor to Congress and the country.

From a higher point of view, it should be remembered that money spent in the purchase of books is an asset, not an expenditure. Books grow in value. Money thus expended is money invested. A representative library, well selected, is an available and growing property. The wear and tear of its use is small compared with the increase in value.

As a universal library, while it has not in some important respects attained the merit of satisfying the wants of scholars, it supplies, as a rule, what is desired by general readers' No department of science or literature is unrepresented; and in works of reference of encyclopedical character, both in English and foreign languages, its stores are extensive. We have a basis for a library of comprehensive research so broad that it only needs to be built upon with care, system, and liberality to become in a few years the most representative collection in the United States and one of the greatest libraries of the world. While our own Library has for twenty-five years lived so largely upon copyright accretions, other libraries, aided by liberal appropriations and bequests, and fortified by lists of desiderata by professional men and specialists in every field, have strengthened their collections until some of them far surpass us in important branches of learning. Numerical strength does not constitute the real force of a library, and the Congressional Library, while made by law the

conservator of the nation's literature, is necessarily more fully stocked with books of little value, so far as the wants of the present generation go, than any other.

There are, however, not wanting special departments in which the Congressional Library is exceptional. The collection of Americana is extensive, embracing most published books and a multitude of pamphlets, published in or relating to the discovery, settlement, etc., of the Americas. It includes numerous original editions of such books, besides their reprints. There may be noted the first editions of Hamor's Virginia, 1614; Thomas's Pennsylvania, 1698; Smith's Map of Virginia, 1612; Smith's History of Virginia, 1624; Morton's New England's Memorial, 1669; Wood's New England's Prospect, 1635; Lederer's Virginia, 1672; Symond's Virginia, 1609; New England's First Fruits, 1643; Makemie's Narrative, 1707; Massachusetts, or First Planters of New England, 1696; Hubbard's Troubles with the Indians in New England, 1677; Cambridge (Mass.) Almanacs, 1659 to 1665; Penhallow's History of the Wars of New England, 1726; Thorowgood's Jews in America, 1650; Hooke's New England Teares for Old England's Feares, 1641; Relation of Maryland, 1635; Romans's Florida, with two whole-sheet maps, 1774-1775; Byfield's Late Revolution in New England, 1689; Morton's New English Canaan, 1637; Anne Bradstreet's Poems, 1678; New Life of Virginia, 1612; Symond's English Colonie in Virginia, 1612; Whitaker's Good News from Virginia, 1613; Good Speed to Virginia, 1609; Carvajal, Oratio (on Columbus's Discovery), Romæ, 1493; Calvert's (Frederick) (Lord Baltimore) Gaudia Poetica, 1770; Eliot's Indian Bible (first and second editions), 1663 and 1685; Jesuit Relations, Canada, original editions; Writings of Increase and Cotton Mather (over 200 separate works), etc.

The Library possesses a complete set of Hansard's Reports of the Debates in the House of Commons, as well as its predecessors, Cobbett's Debates and the Parliamentary History, from 1066 to 1897, more than eight centuries. The indexes to the House of Commons Journals and the Journals of the Commons and Lords are complete from 1547 to 1896.

The Library has a very complete collection of American local histories, or those of counties and towns; while of the numerous family genealogies (mostly privately printed and not copyrighted) it possesses about two-thirds. It is rich in biography—American, British, and European. In political economy and finance its strength is very great, there being few noted works in English or French not in the collection. Political science is fully represented, both in special works upon government and in miscellaneous treatises. A full set of the Parliamentary papers or reports and documents of Great Britain from 1816 to date is among our most important possessions.

In international law the principal treaties in various languages are in our possession, together with a great variety of monographs and discussions.

In geography the Library has nearly every collection published of voyages, including sets of De Bry and Hulsius, while its stores of individual travels and voyages embrace many thousands of volumes, including nearly all narratives of travelers in America in various languages.

The Library's collection of directories of American towns and cities is very extensive for the last twenty-five years' issues, while of three or four leading cities it embraces nearly all the issues, back to the earliest published. This collection is of much practical importance, supplying the means of tracing family and individual residence as well as mercantile and business information.

Of the first editions of notable writers the Library possesses a few of the rarest. The first folio of Shakespeare, 1623 (a sound copy), with the three following folios (original editions) of 1632, 1664, and 1685; first issue of *Midsummer Night's Dream*, 1600; Milton's *Paradise Lost*, first edition, 1667; Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, first edition, 1620; the first five editions of Walton's *Complete Angler*; Painter's *Palace of Pleasure*; Pierce Plowman's *Vision*, first edition, 1550; King James Folio Bible, first issue, 1611 (a very fine copy); The Bishop's Bible, 1569; Cranmer's Version, various editions, 1540, etc.; Coverdale's Version; Matthew's Version, 1551; the Codex Sinaiticus, and the Codex Alexandrinus, each in four volumes folio, in facsimile; many black-letter Bibles of various early dates; Luther's German version of the Bible, Christopher Saur, Germantown, Pa., first edition, and Aitken's Bible, two volumes, Philadelphia, 1782. There are numerous early printed books of the fifteenth century, beginning with an edition of the Constitutions of St. Clement, 1467, and representing every year since that date, and, in some cases, by numerous examples. The Library has no original Caxton, but there are two fine examples of Wynkyn de Worde. Among its other treasures the Library possesses George Washington's Bible, in three quarto volumes, mentioned by him in his will and bearing his autograph. Of the funeral eulogies upon Washington, printed in all parts of the country in 1800, 250 are in the Library, or more than four-fifths of those known to have been printed.

Very large deficiencies in the collection exist in the department of musical literature, medical science, archæology, natural science, useful arts, theology, and philology, especially in the Romance language, and literature. The medical division of the Library has been purposely left without increase, save by copyright accessions, for years past, to avoid duplicating at Government cost the very large and complete collection of the Surgeon-General's Library, so fully catalogued, at the Army Medical Museum. There are reasons, however, for a discontinuance of this policy, as a universal library should be strong in every branch of knowledge, not weakened by the wants of minor or special collections.

Worthy of special mention is an extensive series of the original editions of the writings of Martin Luther, in over 200 quarto tracts, printed

in black letter at Wittenberg, from 1520 to 1546, during the lifetime of the author. These are in the Smithsonian deposit.

We can better understand the value of the Library and what is necessary to its development by a glance at some of its deficiencies.

While the copyright law brings valuable works, we by no means receive the most important. We do not possess, for instance, Ford's Writings of Jefferson, in which are found valuable papers not included in the Government edition. In recent years there have been issued from private presses, societies, book clubs, and other sources a quantity of productions which do not come to the copyright office and can only come to us by purchase or gift.

While we have, as has been shown, a good representation of American genealogical history, much remains to be done in this interesting field of research. There should be sets of such works as the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, and all the separate family genealogies that have been printed of vital importance to the student in genealogy. Next in importance are the English family histories, and the Library should be strengthened in that regard. Though it has all the British county histories, except two or three of minor importance, it still lacks a large share of the histories of British towns and cities. There has recently been activity in England in the publication of parish registers and similar records. Most of this work is by English local societies, like the Berks Archæological and Architectural Society, the Kent, Yorkshire, and similar organizations. There is also a parish register society under the patronage of eminent English antiquarians. The Library should take advantage of this awakened interest in the ancestral life of the United States. We should have such works as the important publications of the Domesday and Pipe Roll Society. There should be no delay in acquiring these, remembering that they are issued in limited editions and that in a short time their acquisition will be difficult and only at great cost.

The art of costume is almost an essential feature in libraries of research. Our deficiencies in this department would be manifest by contrasting our collection with the bibliography of costume in other libraries.

Architecture is a growing study, and the number of students in that branch of knowledge who read in libraries is increasing. Many smaller libraries are stronger than our own in this section, notably the Columbia College and the Public Library of Boston. The catalogue of the Columbia collection in architecture alone forms a large volume. Nor are we strong in the history of institutions, communities, and so on. The researches of modern exponents are insufficiently represented.

In foreign literature and vernacular works much remains to be done. Modern French writers have little representation. The chief works of eminent German writers appear in originals and translations. Modern continental literature is inadequate. This is especially true of Ger-

many. Apart from the interest our fellow-citizens of German origin would feel in their own writers, there is a depth and wealth of knowledge in German scholarship which can be found alone in the records of German research, and whatever strengthens our German collections will have peculiar value. From another aspect the same is true of France. Whatever is best worth reading will be found in French translations. And while the direct contributions of France to modern literature are limited, as compared with those of England and Germany authors, French is the literary exchange of civilization.

But when we consider the representative character of the American people; when we analyze the problem of immigration and the nationalities that have made the public their home; when we note the steady stream from Italy and the Austrian Empire, from Russia and Germany; when we anticipate the place of these people in our common citizenship, we but provide for an assured and growing want when in laying down the lines of our Library we give consideration to the literature of the races that are now merging into our own.

The interblending of Spanish-American history with that of the United States makes it advisable that we should continue to strengthen ourselves in that department. The Spanish-American countries have done some creditable work in that regard, especially Chile and Peru. We have the second series of the valuable documents pertaining to the discovery, conquest, and organization of the Spanish colonies in America. The first series is necessary to our collection.

THE PAPER MANUFACTURE.

Taking into consideration the permanency of the Library, a grave question arises, growing out of the modern conditions in the manufacture of paper. The changes in the processes of manufacture, its extreme cheapness because of the use of chemicals and wood, have resulted in the publication of a large variety of newspapers, cheap magazines, and other works, which threaten in a few years to crumble into a waste heap, with no value as a record. We have newspapers in our archives going back two hundred and thirty years, the paper as fine and the type as clear as when printed. Of how many newspapers of the present day, or within the past dozen years, could such a fate be prophesied?

While this might be dismissed as one of the necessary developments of business and a result of modern invention, there is no reason why libraries should not be protected. The expense of printing a few copies of any publication—the matter in type and on the press—would be a trifle. A remedy for the anticipated evil could be found in an amendment that no certificate of copyright should issue until the articles copyrighted were deposited and, at the same time, printed on paper not below a fixed grade. There would be no hardship in this—a small advance upon the cost of a few sheets of paper and a moment's delay in the press

room. It seems feasible and could be in no sense a grievance when we consider the value of the protection accorded by the copyright. Such a provision would assure the permanence of so much of the collection of this and other great libraries, that it is earnestly commended to the attention of Congress.

BINDING.

The current bill carries with it an appropriation of \$12,000 for binding, printing, and repairs. This sum is under the control of the Public Printer and appears in his estimates. It has been thought best to transfer the charge to the Library and it so appears in the estimates for the fiscal year of 1898.

The question arises whether it would not be wise to establish in the Library a bindery and small printing office for Library purposes. There would be economy and facility in such an arrangement. This has been found necessary in other libraries. In the basement floor are several rooms that could be set apart for such purpose.

In making this suggestion, the Librarian follows the suggestion of his predecessor, Mr. Spofford, in his report of 1895. The book bindery, as Mr. Spofford wrote, "long needed as an adjunct to the Library to avoid the risks of wear and tear or possible loss of fire, in the sending out of its treasures for binding, may be readily equipped by detail from the Government bindery, as already done in some of the departments. The great injury to bindings in the existing Library, especially to the larger and heavier volumes (often costly and illustrative maps), from the compulsory crowding and absence of shelf supports, will entail a heavy amount of repairs. The absolute need of ample room for arrangement, in order to preserve this great and precious collection unimpaired, has been taught by the bitter experience of so many years in the old Library."

While the establishment of a bookbindery is almost a necessity—not alone a bookbindery, but a department for repair—a printing office, for catalogue and other necessary work, is quite as important. With the space at our command there is no reason why there should not be within the Library walls everything essential to the preservation of its collections. The committee will see the utility of this when we consider the large amount of work necessary to prepare for use the material in so many departments of the Library. Much work is needed to repair the maps and charts. Maps of the Revolutionary war and the colonial period must be renovated almost to the point of re-creation. The same in a measure is true of the music, the art collection, and the newspapers and periodicals; and most of this work is of a character that should be done under the eyes of the chiefs of departments.

MAIL FACILITIES.

The business of the Library justified the creation of a special mail department. The extent of the business will be understood when it is known that between the 1st of September and November 10 we received 15,405 letters, inclosed in 204 mail bags. The service for delivering books at the houses of Senators, Members, and those entitled to draw books from the Library should be improved. There should be a morning and evening delivery, which is impossible without better equipment.

Your Librarian, in closing this report, can not fail to make reference to the withdrawal of Mr. Spofford, because of advancing years, from the office of Librarian. Coming into our service as the nominee of Lincoln, holding the station for a generation, the Library under his care increasing ten fold, seeing the idea of our magnificent building grow from conception to fruition, and by his manifold and rare gifts winning an enduring fame, the name of this eminent and memorable man will ever be a part of the history of the Library.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,
Librarian of Congress.

HON. GARRET S. HOBART,
Vice-President.

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