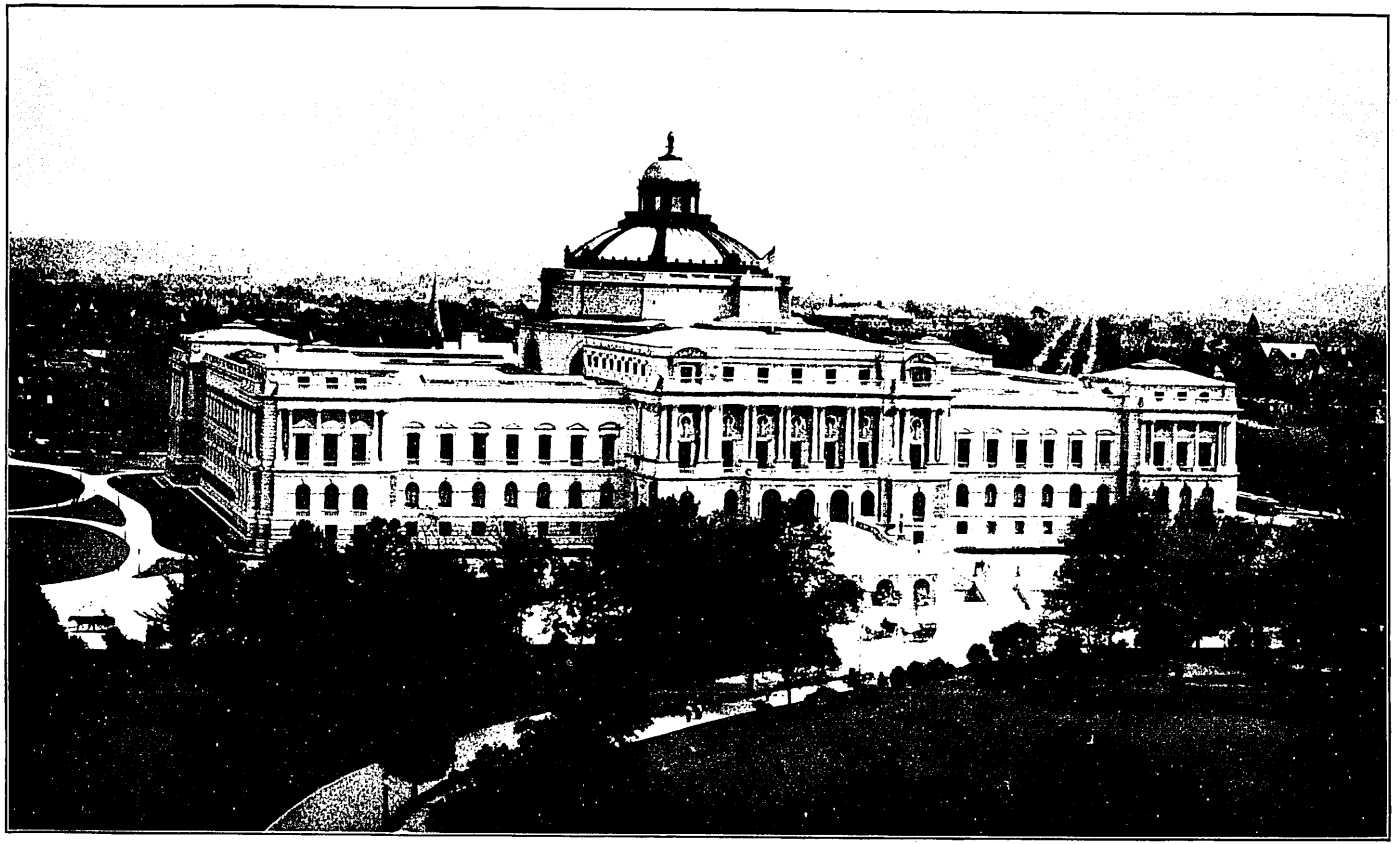

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

U.S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

AND

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30
1914

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1914

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Washington, D. C.
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ILLUSTRATIONS

1914

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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

LIST OF OFFICERS

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

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

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

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

DIVISIONS

Reading Room—William Warner Bishop, Superintendent; Hugh Alexander Morrison, John Graham Morrison, chief assistants
Division of Bibliography—Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer, Chief
Card Division—Charles Harris Hastings, Chief
Catalogue Division—Charles Martel, Chief; Clarence W. Perley, chief classifier
Division of Documents—Henry John Harris, Chief
Division of Manuscripts—Gaillard Hunt, Chief
Division of Maps and Charts—Philip Lee Phillips, Chief
Division of Music—Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, Chief
Order Division—Frederick William Ashley, Chief
Division of Periodicals—William Adams Slade, Chief
Division of Prints—Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, Chief
Smithsonian Deposit—Paul Brockett, Custodian (office at Smithsonian Institution), Francis Henry Parsons, assistant in charge
Law Library—Edwin Montefiore Borchard, Law Librarian
Legislative Reference—James David Thompson, in charge

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

THORVALD SOLBERG, Register of Copyrights
ERNEST BRUNCKEN, Assistant Register of Copyrights

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Printing—James H. Brodnax, foreman
Binding—R. C. Lohmeyer, foreman

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN—Superintendent
Wade H. Rabbitt, Chief Clerk
Charles Benjamin Titlow, Chief Engineer
Damon Warren Harding, Electrician
John Vanderbilt Würdemann, Captain of the watch

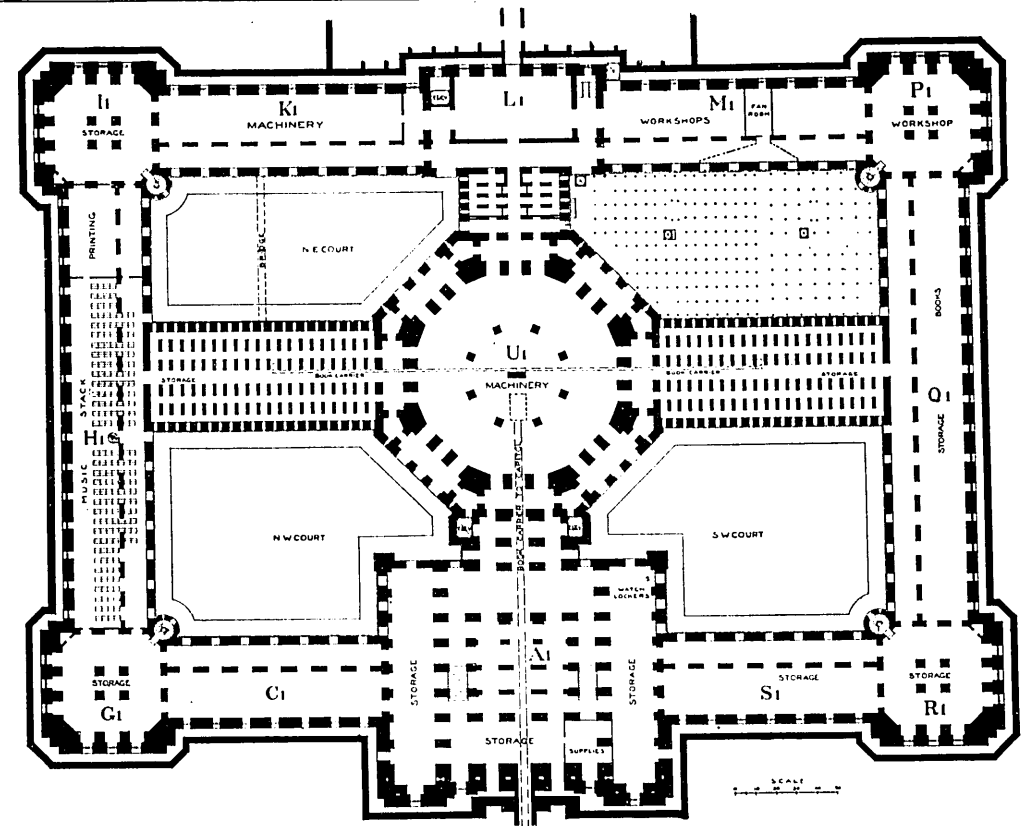
BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN

1843–1914

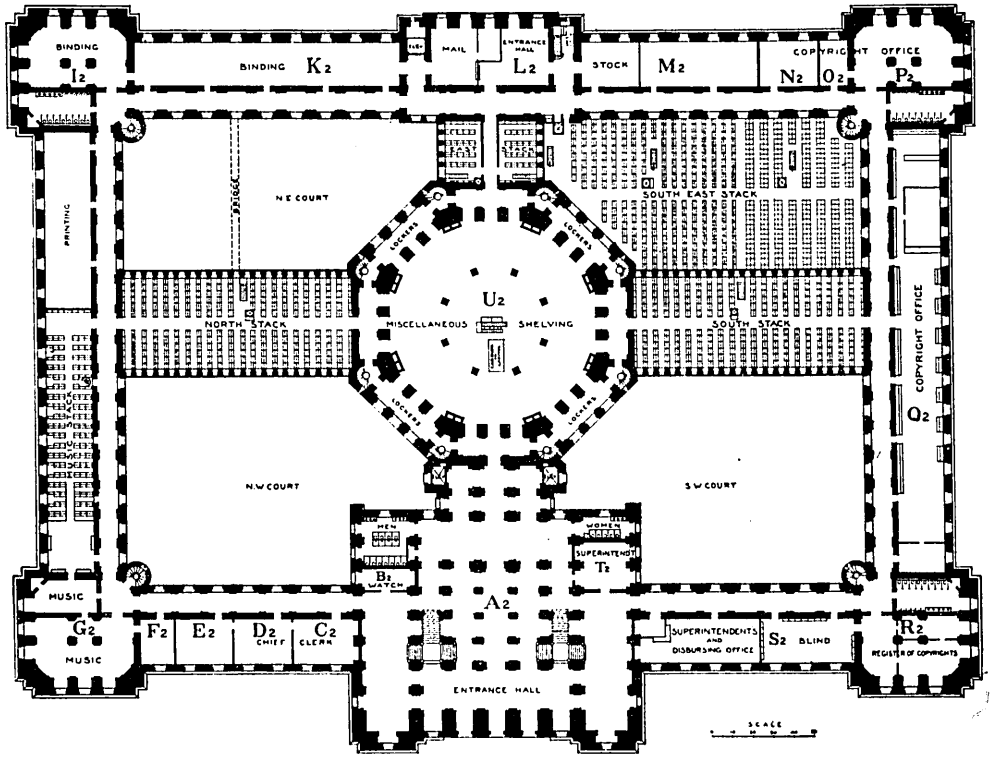
The body of this report was prepared in September, so that it does not contain any notice of the death of Bernard R. Green, Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, which took place on October 22.

Mr. Green was born in Malden, Mass., December 28, 1843. He was graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard in 1864, and even before this had entered the service of the United States in connection with the work of the United States Corps of Engineers upon the permanent seacoast fortifications of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. As his abilities became known he was advanced in responsibility until he became associated with the construction of the Washington Monument, the State, War, and Navy Building, and other great projects. He engineered the difficult and ingenious task of reinforcing the foundations of the Monument, and designed its graceful cap—a departure from the conventional in obelisks. Under Gen. Casey, Chief of Engineers, he was (although a civilian) in charge of the construction of the Library Building. He also, by express order of Congress, supervised the construction of the new National Museum and was adviser in connection with the Corcoran Art Gallery, the new State capitol at Harrisburg, and with notable private structures. His opinion has been constantly sought in an informal way on other projects of construction, governmental and private.

Since the completion of the Library Building he has been in charge of it as superintendent (an appointee of the President), and also acted as disbursing officer of the Library and Botanic Gardens. This office carries with it the duties not merely of the care of an elaborate building and priceless collections, and the administration of a large force of engineers, electricians, mechanics, and janitors, but the design and construction of further equipment and extensions, inevitable with the growing needs. The efficiency of the Library itself has depended upon his efficiency and sympathetic cooperation.



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CELLAR FLOOR PLAN



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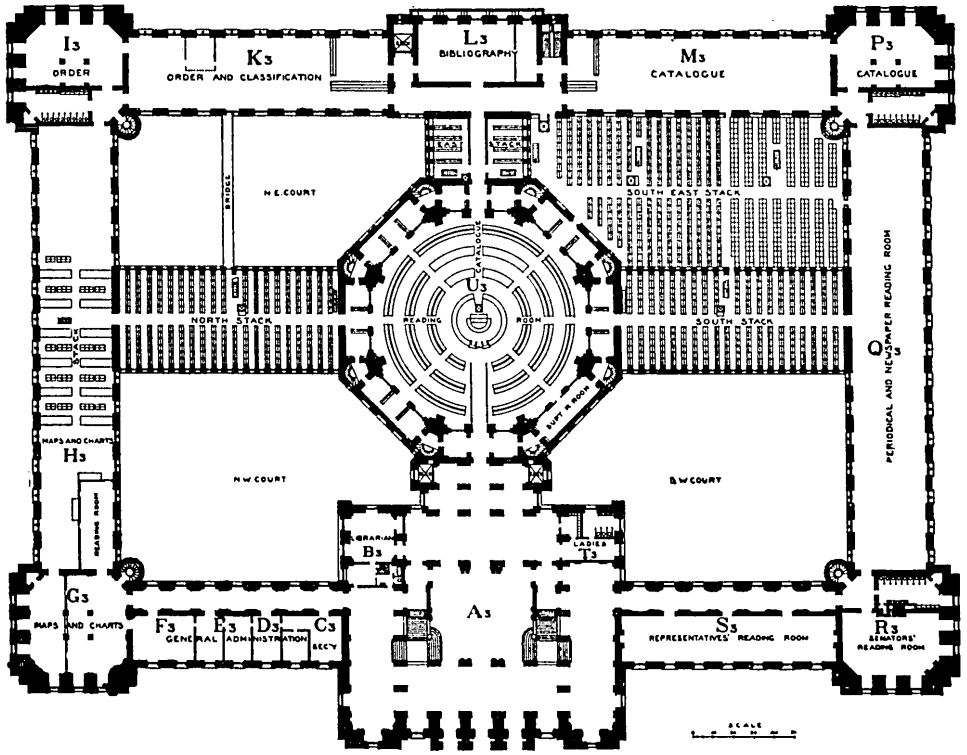

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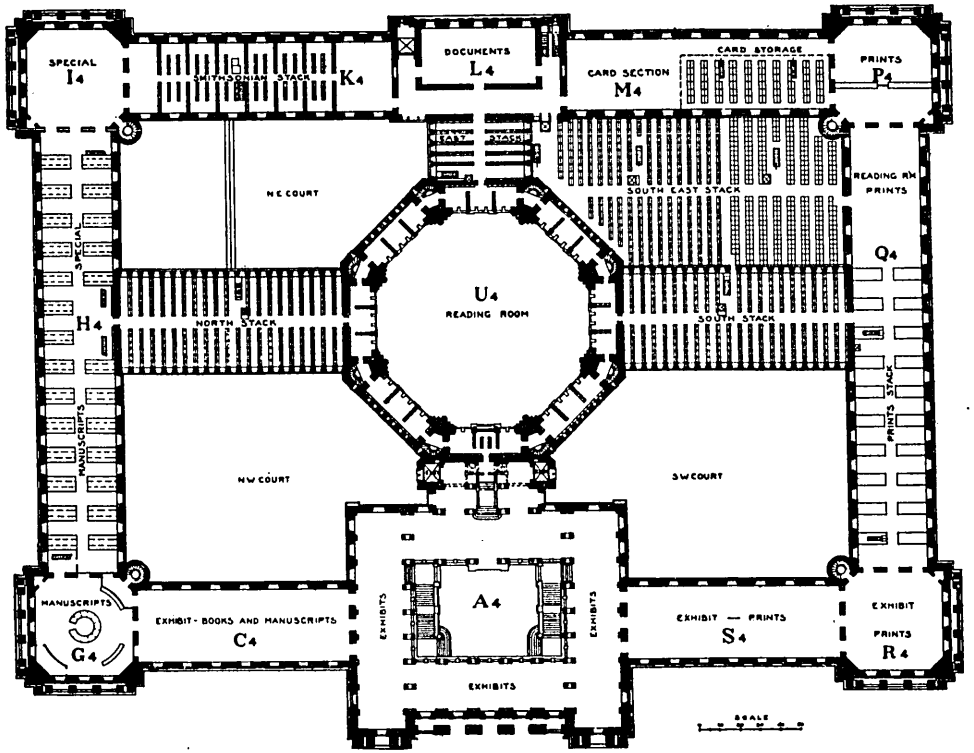

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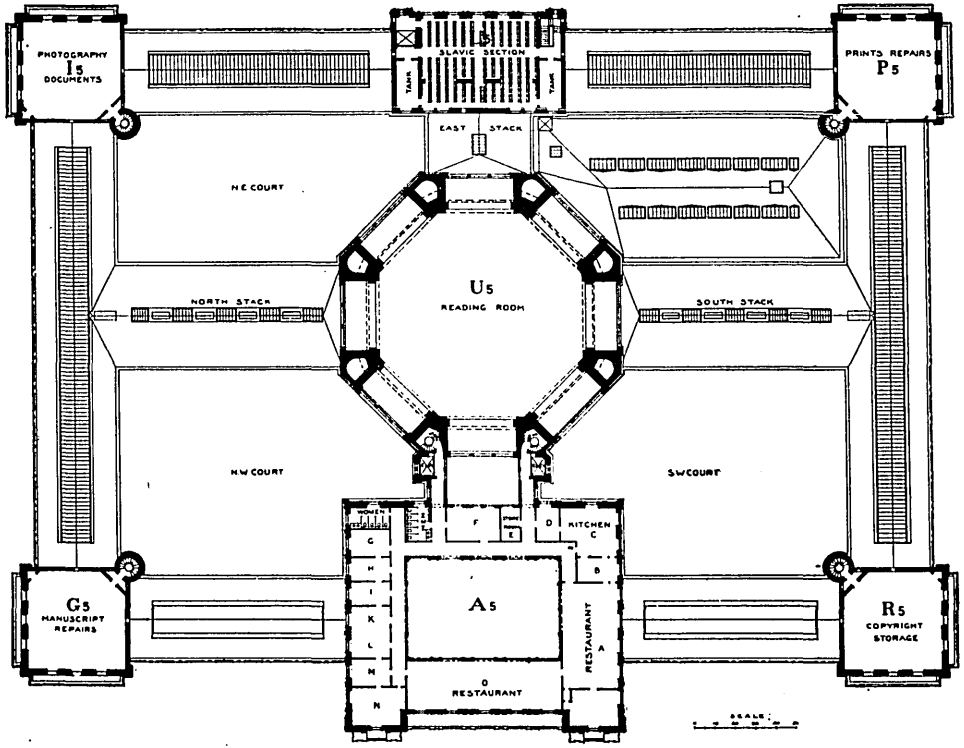

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ATTIC PLAN.

REPORT

OF

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1914

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1914. The report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds (and Disbursing Officer) follows, beginning at page 125. That of the Register of Copyrights is, as usual, incorporated in full as Appendix II.

The routine of the year is sufficiently exhibited under the several heads which treat of the funds, of the service, of the increase of the collections, of the classification, of the catalogue and of the activities of the several particular Divisions. A special provision in the appropriation act for the current year which enables the service of the Library to be amplified in a relation in which it has thus far been imperfect, justifies some remarks upon the general situation. An understanding of it involves a certain retrospect and comparison.

When, in 1897, the Library was moved from the Capitol to the new building, its collections comprised about 850,000 printed volumes and pamphlets and about 500,000 other articles—manuscripts, maps, music, and prints; and a staff of but 42 persons. The new building, nominally completed, was, except for the Main and Congressional Reading Rooms, the Copyright Office, the three radial stacks, the exhibit halls, and a few office rooms, undifferentiated for special

uses. The long "curtains" on each of the three floors were unequipped; and vast masses of unsorted material lay in them—upon the floors or on empty packing cases. When I took office, two years later, the conditions had improved to the extent of an increase of the force from 42 to 130 persons (exclusive of those in care of the building itself), and some progress had been made in the assorting of the accumulated arrears; little progress, however, had been made in the equipment. The appropriations for purchase of books had advanced to $30,000 a year and for printing and binding to $25,000; but these sums were utterly inadequate, the latter to the efficient treatment of the thousands of volumes accumulated without binding or repair during the preceding half century, the former to the acquisition of material needed to complete existing files, to secure fundamental works still lacking in every department of literature,[1] and to keep pace with the current publications. The classification (under a modern system) and the preparation of a modern author and subject card catalogue had but just begun; and for these two (prodigious) undertakings the available force consisted of but fourteen persons.

A statement of the conditions and of the problem met with the sympathetic consideration on the part of Congress which has enabled the fortunate developments of the past fifteen years, as recorded in our successive reports. Every one of the numerous unequipped spaces in the building has been provided with shelving, cases, or other furniture appropriate to its specialized uses. An efficient bindery and printing office has been installed, and the provision for the accommodation of new accessions enlarged even by a great bookstack in one of the courtyards. The appropriations for the purchase of material have advanced from $30,000 a year to (substantially) $100,000; the number of employees (in

[1] Prior to 1897 the funds for purchase of books never exceeded $10,000 a year. As to great areas of literature, the Library did not really enter the field as a purchaser until the end of the nineteenth century.

the Library proper and Copyright Office) from 130 to 385 (exclusive of the force under the Superintendent, and the printers and binders, who are merely assigned from the Government Printing Office); and the organization has been improved by the creation of new Divisions for specialized service, or for the treatment of material special in form and character.

As a result we have now a collection of over two million volumes and a million other items (manuscripts, maps, music, and prints), which is, in size, third among the collections of the world; we have been able to make good innumerable gaps in every department of literature; to utilize with greater effect the sources of increase (copyright, gift, and exchange, including the International and the Smithsonian), which in certain fields are unique; and, here and there, to acquire a collection in some special field calculated to render important service to scholarship. The opportunities that we have had to forego have been, to be sure, also numerous and engaging. With prices high as at present our funds will not reach to the purchase of the great "rarities;" and we are daily under the chagrin of seeing items of high distinction, which should be in the National Library of the United States, go instead to other libraries or to the collection of some amateur. We are obliged (as I have pointed out) to be content with the substance of many a work in a secondary (i. e., bibliographically inferior) form, which should be here in the original. Still, the progress has been substantial. The collection as a whole is now more nearly organic; and in certain departments is one that an investigator can not afford to ignore.

The organization of this collection for use—in classification and catalogue—has also progressed substantially. The major part of the material most in demand is now arranged by subject upon the shelves and is exhibited under the subject, as well as under the author, in catalogues modern and scientific.

The facilities for access to it, for the prompt and convenient use of it, and for the interpretation of it, within the limitations usual to a library, are, as a whole, for the investigator, superior to those of any other American library; the character and resources of the building and our ability to individualize his need enable them to be so.

The development of a service to the non-resident investigator, and to other institutions serving him—service not merely in the loan of books, but in the supply of bibliographic information and of the by-products of our work in classification and cataloguing—this also has been substantial. It may be enlarged and diversified in due course as the opportunities present themselves.

As regards the general public therefore, and in its community relations, the Library has now a status and prospect reasonably befitting its position as the National Library of the United States. There is, however, one relation to which its duty is intimate and immediate as the Library of *Congress*. How far has this, as a relation of service, improved, with the general improvement of the past seventeen years? In many respects it has shared the benefit of the general improvement: for it gains (1) by the enlargement of the collections in whatever field of literature, (2) by the more systematic acquisition and treatment of material (documents, serials, law, history, political and economic science) in the fields specially touched by legislation, and (3) by an organization competent to advise as to *sources* of information. The appeals to it, by Committees and by individual Senators and Representatives, for *lists* of the books and articles upon a given topic, now meet with a fair response. Such appeals are incessant; and during the sessions occupy largely the time of the Chief Assistant Librarian, and the Divisions of Law, Documents, and Bibliography, as well as the Reading Room service. In meeting them the Library often reaches beyond the functions of a library to those of a Legislative Reference Bureau.

With its recent organization, however, it has not been able to meet such appeals sufficiently. The appeal is often not for books on a given subject, but for a *statement.* It may be a statement of the *facts*, it may be a statement of the *law*, it may be a statement (in the nature of a précis) of the *merits*. Now a statement of the *merits*, beyond a quotation of the authorities in argument, is not a safe function even for a legislative reference bureau; it is rather the province of an investigating commission. A statement of the *facts* which limits itself to a summary from available printed sources, with the authority duly identified, is within the usual province of such a bureau; and a statement of the *law* is its minimum and primary duty. For the legislator proposing to draft or to discuss a bill must have before him not merely the laws already enacted within the jurisdiction for which he is legislating, but as well the laws of other jurisdictions, domestic and foreign.

In the possession of the material itself the Library is well equipped, since it has one of the largest collections of statutes, as well as of interpretative law, in any institution. But for utilizing this for the benefit of Congress its organization has been imperfect. It suffices for the accumulation of the material in its usual form, for the classification and listing of it, and for the production of a document specifically asked for. But the mass is so enormous that with our existing force we have been able to do little beyond this. Even where a mere translation has been requested of a particular document, we have been able to make it only by the diversion of a cataloguer from his routine work; and the need of Congress is not merely for occasional translations; it is for statements of the law itself, in the form of digests or compilations. The prompt response to this need requires

(1) A corps of experts in law, not necessarily experienced in the practice of it, but skilled in the use of its literature, statutes, reports, and commentaries, competent to analyze, summarize, and compare it, and

familiar with the bibliographic apparatus necessary to a prompt recourse to it;

(2) An auxiliary corps of indexers, translators, copyists, etc;

(3) A systematic pursuit by the above of those portions of the law likely to bear upon legislation proposed in Congress, and the acquisition of certain of the material in separate (duplicate) form;

(4) The preparation, in advance of the need, of bibliographies of it, and of indexes to it, and

(5) The presentation of it in digests and compilations, in answer to the need as it arises.

The subject matter is the *law*. It leaves those portions of legislative reference service which deal with the facts and the merits still to be provided for, save as they are already dealt with by the existing organization of the Library. Proposals for a complete legislative reference service here have been before Congress for some years past. They formed the subject of a special report by me to Congress on April 6, 1911 (Senate Doc. No. 7, 62d Congress, 1st sess.). They were the subject of extended hearings by the House Committee on the Library, beginning February 26, 1912, on a bill, H. R. 18720, and of hearings by the Senate Committee (on Senate bills 8335 and 8337, and on Senate bill 1240 of the 63d Cong.) beginning February 4, 1913. The former resulted in a substitute bill (accompanied by Report No. 1533, 62d Cong. 3d sess.) and a resolution (H. Res. 833. Report 1534, 62d Cong. 3d sess.) reported by the House Committee; and the latter in a report to the Senate recommending S. 8337 slightly amended.

In both houses bill *drafting* was provided for; but in the Senate measure it was to be undertaken for Congress as a whole by a corps of experts headed by a Chief to be appointed by the President; in the House measure (H. Res. 833) it was to be undertaken for the House alone by three "counselors" appointed by the Speaker. Neither Committee favored the consolidation of the bill drafting with the service

or organization of the Legislative reference bureau, which was proposed to be attached to the Library of Congress as a new Division.

Considerably prior to these movements, however, I had incorporated in my estimates (for the fiscal year 1903–4) an item of $28,000 "for the preparation of an Index to Comparative Legislation." The explanation of this project, embodied in my letter of transmittal and a special communication to the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, appears on pp. 52 *et seq.* of the Senate Report (Report No. 1271, 62d Cong. 3d sess. by Mr. Root) accompanying S. 8337.

The item in the form proposed was not granted. From 1906, however, until 1910–11, inclusive, an appropriation of a smaller sum (in each year $5,840, except for the year 1909–10, when it was $10,000) was made available in the following terms:

> INDEXES, DIGESTS, AND COMPILATIONS OF LAW:
>
> To continue the preparation of the new index to the Statutes at Large, in accordance with the plan approved by the Judiciary committees of both Houses of Congress, and to prepare such other law indexes, digests, and compilations of law as may be required by Congress for official use.

And in 1910—

> INDEX TO THE STATUTES AT LARGE:
>
> For continuing the preparation of an index to the Statutes at Large of the United States, ten thousand dollars, to be expended by the Librarian of Congress for the salaries of the persons whom he employs to prepare the index and for incidental expenses; the scope, classification, and style of the index to be such as the Judiciary committees of the two Houses of Congress may direct or approve, $10,000.

Under the above the work actually undertaken was necessarily limited to the Statutes at Large. It resulted in two printed volumes covering the general laws down through the year 1907, preceded by draft list of "Subject headings" upon which criticism had been sought.

The appropriation coming to an end with 1910–11, the work was suspended, and the corps of indexers dispersed.

In the appropriation act for the coming year (1914–15) an item was inserted (by amendment on the floor of the Senate) and subsequently concurred in (by specific vote) in the House, reading as follows:

> "Legislative reference: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to prepare such indexes, digests, and compilations of law as may be required for Congress and other official use pursuant to the Act approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, $25,000."

This provision will enable work to be resumed upon the Statutes at Large: particularly in a supplement to the general laws since 1907, and in a separate index to the private and local acts from the beginning. It will also enable a beginning to be made in the field of law as a whole, the need of which has been discussed above, including that phase of treatment set forth in my recommendation of 1902.

In the minds of many Members of Congress,[1] and to some extent in the expressed intention, the provision is, moreover, but the beginning of Legislative reference service in all of its phases save the actual drafting of bills. A reproduction here of the bills favorably reported seems desirable. They are therefore reprinted as Appendix IV hereto. The Senate reports accompanying the bills are too long to reprint.

SERVICE

In the major positions there has been but one change during the past year. On September 15, 1913, Mr. Borchard was released from the Law Librarianship for service in the Department of State as Assistant Solicitor. The position was assumed temporarily by Mr. James D. Thompson who had previously held the position of Chief of the Documents Division and had in the meantime served a brief term as Law Librarian of Columbia University. Mr. Bor-

[1] See the debate in the House June 26, 1914, pp. 12219–20 of the (daily) Cong. Record.

chard has now (since September 1st, 1914) resumed it, Mr. Thompson being assigned to the organization and present direction of the new Legislative Reference Service.

My estimates for the year 1914–15 included the following recommendations out of the routine:

Increases of salary suggested, not included in former estimates:

5 assistants from	$900 to	$1,200	$1,500
8 assistants from	1,000 to	1,080	640
30 assistants from	900 to	1,080	5,400
1 messenger from	840 to	900	60
4 assistants from	800 to	900	400
54 assistants from	720 to	900	9,720
1 telephone operator (Reading Room)	600 to	900	300
10 assistants from	540 to	600	600
1 assistant from	520 to	600	80
8 assistants from	480 to	600	960
28 junior messengers	360 to	480	3,360
150 positions			23,020

In explanation of the above I submitted the following representation:

"When in 1897 the Library was moved over from the Capitol it was a mass of nearly a million books and pamphlets and nearly a half-million other articles—undigested, and largely unsorted. It lacked a modern classification or catalogue, a shelf-list, and the other, even the most elementary, apparatus of record and use. When, in 1899, I assumed charge of it the most of this was still to be provided.

"At the first opportunity I described the needs, and outlined an organization to meet them. In doing so I recognized that the staff proposed—and the aggregate of salaries—must seem large in comparison with the one then existing. I wished to keep it as low as possible. I foresaw that a good deal of the preliminary work—upon the mass of material—could be taken care of by 'junior' employees not necessarily permanent; and I anticipated that even persons with considerable education and library training might be attracted to our service by small salaries, in the hope of advancement later.

Accordingly I proposed a number of positions ranging from $900 down as low as $360 per annum.

"Another situation now presents itself. With the collection now doubled by accessions, the mass to be treated requires still every position now on the rolls; but the processes require a service substantially permanent. For the present work now paid at from $600 to $1,000 per annum we are now under duty not merely to get, but to *hold* the employees; or to lose the invaluable asset of their experience and training in our methods. We are not succeeding. The best of them are leaving us for better salaries elsewhere; and those who remain are engaged in an incessant struggle to meet expenses which during the fourteen years have increased steadily with the cost of living. It is hard for them, it is injurious to their efficiency, and it brings the Library into discredit in comparison with other Government establishments.

"A few of the lower salaries—for elementary junior work—may still be retained to advantage, and without injustice. (And 29 of them are retained in the Estimates.) I recommend, however, a regrading of 150 positions ranging now from $360 to $1,200 per annum.

"In place of $360 for the lowest grade, I recommend $480. There are 28 such positions. The 19 positions now paid $480, $520 and $540, and now largely occupied by adults, I would raise to $600. One at $600 should go to $900.

"*The regrading of these 150 positions would involve an additional annual expenditure of $23,020. This is no trifling sum. It would represent, however, an addition of but 6 per centum to the present appropriations for salaries; it would benefit no less than 150 persons—nearly 40 per centum of the entire staff—and it would give a lift to the service and assurance to the work far beyond the amount involved.*

"NOTE.—The proposal does not extend to the Copyright Office, the service in which is now more nearly on the basis of the Executive Departments."

By way of illustration I instanced certain individual cases.

The situation met with sympathetic appreciation from the Committee on Appropriations; and while the committee did not see its way to grant increases in all of the positions specified, nor the full amount suggested in any of them, it did grant an increase of $5 per month in 135 of them. And this provision was adopted. By a Senate amendment an increase from $720 to $900 per annum was provided for the watchmen under the Superintendent.

FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year, and the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year and the year now current. Included also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds, expended by the Superintendent.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1913	Appropriations, 1914	Expenditures, 1914	Appropriations, 1915
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries—				
General service	$249,180.00	g$254,420.00	$252,031.35	$264,120.00
Special service	a 2,075.85	2,000.00	1,989.29	2,000.00
Sunday service	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,992.00	10,000.00
Distribution of card indexes	b 25,222.22	b 31,384.00	b 31,264.67	33,500.00
Legislative reference	.....	.....	.....	25,000.00
Carrier service	960.00	960.00	960.00	960.00
Copyright Office	96,980.00	102,580.00	c 102,457.81	102,580.00
Increase of Library	d 98,000.00	d 98,000.00	e 98,000.00	d 98,000.00
Contingent expenses	f 6,828.25	f 6,804.83	6,783.06	7,300.00
Moving library of National Monetary Commission	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Library and Copyright Office	489,746.32	506,148.83	503,478.18	543,460.00

a Balance available from preceding year.

b Appropriations 1913 includes credits of $722.22 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions. Appropriations 1914 includes $1,230.21 credits on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and $153.79 yet to be credited. Expenditures 1914 ($31,264.67) includes $83.33 outstanding indebtedness, offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury ($54,741.93).

c Offset by fees covered into the Treasury ($120,219.25).

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

e Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.

f Appropriations 1913 includes credits of $28.25 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions. Appropriations 1914 includes credits of $4.83 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions.

g Exclusive of $300 appropriated for payment to Miss E. J. Giffin.

Object of appropriations	Appropriations, 1913	Appropriations, 1914	Expenditures, 1914	Appropriations, 1915
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service	$74,985.00	$77,325.00	$77,159.65	$80,205.00
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous	14,000.00	14,000.00	[a] 13,404.72	16,000.00
Furniture and shelving	10,000.00	10,000.00	[a] 9,974.20	10,000.00
Book stack, southeast court of building	[b] 3,882.97	[b] 2,102.38	.....	.....
Total Building and Grounds	102,867.97	103,427.38	100,538.57	106,205.00
Grand total	592,614.29	609,576.21	604,016.75	649,665.00
Printing and binding (allotment not appropriation)	*202,309.49	*200,527.24	200,407.39	200,000.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account)	486.67	[c] 1,286.67	184.12	[c] 1,902.55

[a] Expenditures include outstanding indebtedness.
[b] Balance available from preceding year.
[c] Includes balance from preceding year in addition to the appropriation of $800.
* Allotment 1913 includes credits of $309.49 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions. Allotment 1914 includes credits of $527.24 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions; does not include $65.90 yet to be credited.

The appropriations for 1913–14 varied from those in the year preceding only in the following particulars:

Salaries (general service)—General administration: One additional position, messenger to Chief Assistant Librarian, at $480.

Semitic and Oriental Literature—(New division)—Three positions, one at $3,000, one at $900, and one at $360.

Copyright Office: Three additional positions, one at $2,000 and two at $1,800.

Reading Room: Changes in phraseology: The item providing for an assistant in the Room for the Blind made to read "including one in room for the blind" instead of "division for the blind (formerly in Free Public Library)"; and the item, attendants, two in cloak rooms, made to read two in cloak room.

Binding Division: Salary of assistant in charge increased from $1,400 to $1,500.

Documents Division: Salary of assistant at $1,400 increased to $1,500.

Maps and Charts Division: Salary of assistant at $1,400 increased to $1,500.

Prints Division: Salary of assistant at $1,400 increased to $1,500.

Smithsonian Division: Salary of assistant at $1,400 increased to $1,500.

Card indexes: Appropriation increased from $24,500 to $30,000. The item made to read:

> For service in connection with the distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including not exceeding $500 for freight charges, expressage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, *and the expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian of Congress.*

Increase of Library of Congress: (added):

> *The distribution of embossed books manufactured by the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Kentucky, out of the income of the fund provided by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, shall hereafter include one copy of every book so manufactured to be deposited in the Library of Congress at Washington.*

Contingent expenses: The item made to read:

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

The appropriations for 1914–15 include the following changes and additional provisions:

Salaries (general service)—General administration: One additional position, assistant at $1,000; the following salaries were increased: Stenographer and typewriter $720 to

$780; messenger, etc., $480 to $540; junior messenger, $360 to $420.

Copyright Office: The phrase "under the direction of the Librarian of Congress" omitted.

Reading Room: The following salaries were increased: Stenographer and typewriter, $900 to $960; 25 assistants, $720 to $780; telephone operator, $600 to $660; 1 attendant Representatives' Reading Room, $900 to $960, and 1 attendant Representatives' Reading Room, $720 to $780; 2 attendants for gallery and alcoves, $480 to $540; 4 junior messengers, $360 to $420.

Catalogue Division: The following salaries were increased: 14 assistants, $900 to $960; 4 assistants, $800 to $860; 13 assistants, $720 to $780; 10 assistants, $540 to $600; 4 assistants, $480 to $540; 6 junior messengers, $360 to $420.

Order Division: The following salaries were increased: 3 assistants, $900 to $960; 2 assistants, $720 to $780; 1 assistant, $520 to $580; 2 junior messengers, $360 to $420.

Periodical Division: The following salaries were increased: 2 assistants, $900 to $960; 5 assistants, $720 to $780; 2 junior messengers, $360 to $420.

Bibliography Division: The following salaries were increased: 2 assistants, $900 to $960; 1 assistant, $720 to $780; 1 junior messenger, $360 to $420.

Maps Division: The following salaries were increased: 2 assistants, $900 to $960; 1 assistant, $720 to $780; 1 junior messenger, $360 to $420.

Music Division: The following salaries were increased: 2 assistants, $720 to $780; 1 junior messenger, $360 to $420.

Congressional Reference Library: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, $720 to $780; 2 junior messengers, $360 to $420.

Documents Division: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, $720 to $780; 1 junior messenger, $360 to $420.

Prints Division: The following salaries were increased: 2 assistants, $900 to $960; 1 junior messenger, $360 to $420.

Smithsonian Division: The following salary was increased: 1 junior messenger, $360 to $420.

Manuscripts Division: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, $900 to $960; 1 junior messenger, $360 to $420.

Binding Division: The following salary was increased: 1 junior messenger, $360 to $420.

Mail Division: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, $900 to $960; 1 junior messenger, $360 to $420.

Semitic Division: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, $900 to $1,500; 1 junior messenger, $360 to $420.

Law Library: The following salaries were increased: 1 assistant, $900 to $960; 1 assistant, $480 to $540; 1 junior messenger, $360 to $420.

Legislative Reference: (new appropriation) $25,000.

Card Indexes: Appropriation increased from $30,000 to $33,500.

Contingent expenses: Appropriation increased from $6,800 to $7,300.

Library estimates, 1914–15: The following positions asked for in the estimates for 1914–15 were not granted:

Mail and delivery: One assistant (in particular to operate the motor-cycle in connection with the Library delivery service)	$600
Documents: Two translators at $1,200 each	2,400
Law Library: One stenographer and typewriter	900
Manuscripts: One stenographer and typewriter	900
Reading Room: Two junior stack assistants at $600 each	1,200

Increases of salary recommended, not granted:

Administration: Librarian of Congress at $7,500, in place of Librarian of Congress at $6,500—increase of	1,000
Periodical: Chief of Division at $2,500, in place of Chief of Division at $2,000—increase of	500
Prints: Chief of Division at $3,000, in place of Chief of Division at $2,000—increase of	1,000

Increase in existing appropriation requested in estimates but not granted:

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

Increases suggested—not granted:

5 assistants from $900 to $1,200.
8 assistants from $1,000 to $1,080.
1 messenger from $840 to $900.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

COPYRIGHT: *Statistics*

The report of the Register of Copyrights appears in full as Appendix II, and is also separately printed by the Copyright Office. It includes the text of the amendatory copyright act of March 28, 1914, and the text of the Protocol to the International copyright convention of 1908, signed at Berne, Switzerland, March 20, 1914.

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

Fees received and applied	Fiscal year 1913–14
Registrations ($1) including certificates	$113,278.00
Registrations (50 cents) photographs, no certificates	4,322.50
Registrations (50 cents) renewals	615.50
For copies of record	507.50
For assignments and copies of same	1,060.00
For notices of user	128.75
For indexing transfers of proprietorship	107.00
For searches	200.00
Total	120,219.25
Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates)	220,001
Total number of registrations	123,154
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above	143,853
Total communications sent out (including letters written)	151,731

The fees from copyrights are covered into the Treasury and not applied directly to the maintenance of the Copyright Office. They form a regular revenue of the Government,

however, and a net revenue over the direct expenses of the office, as appears from the comparison following:

COPYRIGHT OFFICE: *Receipts and expenses*

RECEIPTS		
Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1913–14, as above..		$120,219.25
EXPENSES		
Salaries as stated.....	$102,457.81	
Stationery and sundries.....	1,299.59	
		103,757.40
Net cash earnings.....		16,461.85

The amount expended for salaries ($102,457.81) includes the sum of $4,680 paid in salaries to certain employees who have been classifying and crediting the old deposits received prior to 1897. This expenditure is chargeable to arrears. The *current* expenses of the Office are therefore considerably more than met by the *current* receipts.

The above statement includes all *disbursements* except the cost of furniture, of printing, and of binding, but only *cash* receipts. In addition to cash fees, the copyright business brings each year to the Government, in articles deposited, property to the value of many thousands of dollars. During the past fiscal year 220,001 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

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

Current copyright business

On the 6th day of July, 1914, when the report of the Copyright Office was submitted, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded and acknowledged; the account books of the bookkeeping division

were written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department were settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, had been paid into the Treasury. All copyright applications received up to and including June 30 had been passed upon and refunds made.

The total unfinished business for the full 17 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1914, amounts to but $1,293.21 against a total completed business for the same period of $1,424,866.55.

At the close of business on July 6, 1914, the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 30 had all been recorded, as well as a large part of the publications received since that date.

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

Copyright business prior to July 1, 1897

During the fiscal year about 4,200 articles received prior to July 1, 1897, were examined preparatory to being credited to their respective entries, and 1,985 were duly credited.

During the past 17 years the business done by the Office was as follows:

Total number of entries	1,820,381
Total number of articles deposited	3,237,287
Total amount of fees received and applied	$1,424,866.55
Total expenditure for service	$1,204,115.92
Net receipts above expenses for service	$220,750.63

During the 44 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 2,701,237.

Elimination of copyright deposits

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright act of 1909, 18,743 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year; 5,238 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 54,288

articles have been returned to copyright claimants, including 18,217 books, 1,366 photographs, 18,942 prints, 6,399 contributions to periodicals, 7,875 periodicals, 63 dramatic or musical compositions, and 1,426 motion picture films.

Panama-Pacific exposition: Branch Copyright Office

Under an act of Congress, approved September 18, 1913, providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibitors, the necessary preparations were made to open, as soon as required, a branch copyright office at San Francisco. Exhibitors will be protected from infringements of articles copyrighted in their own countries for a period of three years from the date of the closing of said exposition, even where such articles are not protected under the general copyright statute. The only condition is that they shall, before exhibiting, furnish satisfactory proof of the proprietorship of such copyrighted work. The provisions of this statute are more fully set forth in the report of the Register of Copyrights, appended hereto. The sum of $15,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the purposes of the above act.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY: PRINTED MATERIAL *

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

Contents of the Library June 30, 1913, and June 30, 1914

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

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1913	1914	Gain
Books	2, 128, 255	2, 253, 309	125, 054
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible)	.....	.....	.....
Maps and charts (pieces)	135, 223	141, 712	6, 489
Music (volumes and pieces)	630, 799	663, 474	32, 675
Prints (pieces)	360, 494°	376, 812	16, 318

Description	Net accessions	
	1913	1914
Printed books and pamphlets	115, 862	125, 054
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible)	.....	.....
Maps and charts (volumes and pieces)	6, 100	6, 489
Music (volumes and pieces)	39, 167	32, 675
Prints (pieces)	10, 749	16, 318
Miscellaneous	74	186

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

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

ACCESSIONS: *Books and pamphlets by sources*

How acquired	1913	1914
By purchase	25,389	20,534
By gift	11,256	14,753
By transfer from United States Government libraries	30,727	35,331
From the Public Printer by virtue of law	7,172	4,890
By International Exchange (from foreign Governments)	10,034	7,877
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches	1,408	2,333
Gifts from State governments	9,485	9,283
Gifts from local governments	2,588	2,826
Gifts from corporations and associations	1,316	1,331
By copyright	[a] 15,524	[b] 15,815
By Smithsonian	9,721	23,959
By exchange (piece for piece)	1,503	2,248
By priced exchange	174	138
Library of Congress publications (specially bound)	220	217
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals previously uncounted or uncounted in their present form	10,203	8,980
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces	136,720	150,515
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidation in binding	8,043	9,130
Duplicates sent in exchange	6,588	6,318
Returns of college and library catalogues	6,227	10,013
	20,858	25,461
Net accessions	115,862	125,054

[a] This includes 346 volumes added to the reserve collections.
[b] This includes 353 volumes added to the reserve collections.

The net total of accessions, 125,054 volumes and pamphlets, has been exceeded but once in the history of the Library—in 1909 when the accessioning of the Yudin collection quadrupled the normal number of purchases and raised that year's net total from all sources to double the average annual increase. The present year's superior growth is to be credited not to any single preëminent accession nor to any unprecedented increase in even a single one of the sources tabulated above, but to a coincidence of unusual, though not record-breaking, gains from several of the sources listed. The figures for every group in the list have been exceeded at least once in the past sixteen years, but this year's gifts have been outnumbered only by those of 1905 and 1912; the transfers are much above normal; the Smithsonian deposit is three times the usual number; the copyright deposits and the exchanges are in excess of last year's figures.

GIFTS: *Second collection from Mr. Jacob H. Schiff*

The most important accession of the year is Mr. Jacob H. Schiff's second notable gift consisting of more than 4,200 volumes to reinforce the collection of Semitica given by him to the Library in 1912. The present collection, like the former, was brought together by Dr. Ephraim Deinard, who spent the preceding year in Europe and Palestine in gathering the material. Except for a few hundred items of Judaica this collection, like the earlier one, consists chiefly of Hebraica, in all branches of literature from the earliest antiquity to modern times. It includes about 120 manuscripts, chiefly biblical, cabalistic and liturgical. Incunabula are represented by Solomon ben Adret's Responsa, Rome (?), *ante* 1480 (Jacobs 17); Bachya ben Joseph ibn Pakuda's Hobot ha-Lebabot, Naples, 1489 (Jacobs 62); David Abudarham's Sepher Abudarham, Lisbon, 1489 (Jacobs 63) and David Kimchi's Miklol [Shorashim] Naples, 1491 (Jacobs 78; Proctor 6742). The Library's Hebrew incunabula now number more than one-fourth of all the imprints known to

Jacobs. Notable among the Bibles are the Robertus Stephanus of 1539–44 and the Polyglotta Waltoni, London, 1655–57. The several parts missing in the first print of the Talmud, by Bomberg, Venice, 1520–23, received in the first collection are supplied in the second, together with several other editions, notably the Dyhernfurth, 1816–21, the Prag, 1830–34 and the Wilna, 1901–11. There is an excellent collection of Hebrew melodies and songs, accompanied by music, and a noteworthy group of books and periodicals printed in Palestine within the last half century.

Of especial note is the extensive representation of modern Hebrew literature, known as Haskalah, which began with the Mendelssohnian period and has developed with the Jewish participation in the life and culture of European nations. Hebrew poetry, both ancient and modern, including many Hebrew translations of modern poets, was well represented in the former gift, but the new accessions are so numerous that quite possibly the collection is not now exceeded by any other in this respect.

In this connection it may not be inappropriate to note the comment of Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the Dropsie College for Hebrew and cognate learning, at the Menorah convention dinner in New York, December 30, 1913:

> "Any Jewish student in America who today has the desire to pursue Jewish learning has opportunities which he would not find surpassed in many places in Europe. This growth of libraries in our Jewish institutions is supplemented by the growth of libraries on Jewish subjects in our general institutions. You doubtless all know that there is being brought together in the National Library at Washington a very distinguished collection of Jewish literature, which is being housed and cared for in a way that I do not think has ever been equalled. I have never seen a collection of Hebrew books in such a beautiful dress."

When the numerous Hebrew and Yiddish books previously in the possession of the Library shall be assembled with the two collections presented by Mr. Schiff, the whole will form a substantial foundation for the Division of Semitica and Oriental literature for which an organization was first provided by the appropriation act effective July 1, 1914.

GIFTS: *Codman*

A collection of 265 volumes presented in March by Miss Martha C. Codman included much valuable material—bound files of the Salem Gazette from its first issue October 18, 1781 to the end of 1795, the Salem Mercury 1788–90 and the Massachusetts Gazette for 1786; first editions of Edward Everett Hale's "The man without a country"; Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Daisy's necklace and what came of it"; Lucius M. Sargent's "Hubert and Ellen; with other poems"; James Fenimore Cooper's "Wing-and-wing" and a fine copy of "Foot-prints," Richard Henry Stoddard's first book of verse, published by Spalding & Shepard, New York, 1849, of which the author wrote to a friend in August, 1886:

> "If you ever come across (but you never will) my first little collection of verses—'Foot-Prints'—you will have a *rare book, one of the rarest in America*, but not so rare as it ought to be. It sold to the extent of ONE COPY, and I burnt up the edition."

GIFTS: *Miscellaneous*

Among the more important gifts of individual works may be mentioned:

From the Earl of Crawford, the eighth volume of "Bibliotheca Lindesiana."

From Mr. J. P. Morgan, a copy of "Babylonian records in the library of J. Pierpont Morgan, ed. by Albert T. Clay."

From Mr. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, his "Catalogue of paintings and some art objects" in two volumes.

From the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York: "Catalogue-de-luxe of the Dutch paintings exhibited at the Museum in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration."

From Mrs. George D. Widener of Lynnewood Hall, Ashbourne, Pa., a copy of "A catalogue of the books and manuscripts of Robert Louis Stevenson in the library of the late Harry Elkins Widener, with a memoir by A. S. W. Rosenbach. Philadelphia, Privately printed [by E. Stern & co., inc.] 1913."

Dr. Hendrik Christian Andersen presented a specially printed copy of his "Creation of a world centre of communication."

The John Lane Company presented 73 volumes of their most recently imported publications.

The Funk and Wagnalls Company, the American representatives of Cassell and Company of London, gave 20 volumes of Cassell imprints.

From George Edward Briscoe Eyre, Esquire, King's Printer and Master of the Stationers' Company, London, a set of the "Transcript of the registers of the worshipful company of Stationers, from 1640–1708 A. D." (vols. 1–2), printed for the Roxburghe Club.

Gifts of maps, manuscripts, music and prints are noted in the reports of the divisions most directly concerned.

PURCHASES: *Chinese literature*

The collections in oriental literature were augmented not only by the chief gift of the year (Mr. Schiff's) as noted above, but by the principal purchase of the year, principal, that is, when measured merely by the number of volumes added, and not by their relatively inconsiderable cost—a group of Chinese and Manchu books selected in Peking by Dr. Hing Kwai Fung. The annual report for 1912 noted Dr. Fung's familiarity with our already considerable collection in Chinese literature and his labors in classifying and arranging it. His return to China in 1913, at a time when rapidly changing conditions there were bringing private collections into the market, offered a very unusual opportunity for judicious expansion in a field where the library was already strong.

Dr. Fung's instructions were to seek for fundamental source material to strengthen our own collections, but not to duplicate material of lesser importance already accessible in other American libraries. The first result of his efforts is the addition this year of 6,467 volumes, embracing works dealing chiefly with lexicography, history and physiography, the arts, agriculture, medicine, bibliography, and epigraphy; but including also many collected works, series and encyclopedias.

A few of the more noteworthy items secured are listed below with brief notes based on Alexander Wylie's "Chinese literature," 1901. Possibly the most important, certainly the most voluminous, is termed *Chiu t'ung*, in 818 volumes, belonging to the class of historical works termed "Treatises on the Constitution," a highly important and interesting series. The set acquired includes the *T'ung tëen* in 200 books, the earliest of the class now extant, treating of political economy, government offices, rites, military discipline, national defenses and other topics. Commencing with the earliest period of history, it reaches down to the middle of the 8th century. Wylie terms it "one of the most complete and masterly works of the kind ever published."

Of the same general nature is *Wān hëen t'ung k'aou*, the great work of Mà Twan-lîn, in 348 books, well known to Europeans, from the notices that have been made regarding it in the writings of sinologues. This is a compilation valuable to the foreign student, exhibiting a large amount of research on the part of the author. The period embraced extends from the commencement of history to the early part of the 13th century. Supplementing this is the *Suh wān hëen t'ung k'aou*, compiled by Wâng K'e, in 1586, in 254 books, which continues Mà Twan-lîn's work through the Leaou, Kin, Yuen, and Ming dynasties.

Dictionaries form an important part of the collection. There are seven of them, varying in scope from a single vol-

ume work to the Palace edition of the *Peí wǎn yùn foò* in 119 volumes, said to be probably the most extensive work of a lexicographical character ever published, compiled under the emperor's special superintendence and published in 1711.

Chinese cyclopedias combine to some extent the characteristics of the cyclopedias and concordances of Western peoples, not only embracing the whole field of literature but giving extracts from works many of which no longer exist in their original form. Of these cyclopedias there are nine in the present collection, aggregating nearly 700 volumes, the most extensive being the *Ts'e fu yuan kui* in 240 volumes. This is a historical compendium in the cyclopedia form, comprehending the details of all state matters from the earliest times, chronologically arranged. The work was begun in 1005, by a commission appointed by Chin tsung, the third Sung emperor, and was completed A. D. 1013. Each section as it was finished was revised by the emperor himself who also determined upon the general plan, causing all works of a light and dubious character to be rejected.

Next in time as well as in extent is the *Yŭh haè*, in 200 books, compiled by Wâng Yíng-lin, in the early part of the 12th century. It gives the substance of a vast amount of native literature and is generally prized by scholars as one of the best works of the class. It was allowed to lie in manuscript till 1351 when the first edition appeared under imperial patronage.

The *Shan t'âng szé k'aòu*, in 80 volumes, is an extensive thesaurus compiled from previously existing works by P'ăng Tá-yïh, who completed it in 1595.

Under the title *Tszè shè tsing hwa* was published in 1727 (in 160 books) a voluminous collection of quotations from the historical and philosophical writers, classified according to subjects. It is convenient as a manual in the composition of literary exercises. This also was compiled by an imperial commission as a compendium for a class of readers who

would find the authors' complete works too voluminous and complex.

The *Kih ché king yuên* in 20 volumes is a cyclopedia of arts and sciences in 100 books, compiled by Ch'în Yuén-lung, and published in 1735. The origin and history of every subject is traced by a long series of quotations from the native literature, ancient and modern.

"A large portion of the bulk of Chinese literature is preserved now only in a class of publications termed *Ts'ung shoo*, which may be designated 'Collections of Reprints'; for although some few original productions occasionally find their way into these repositories, they are almost entirely made up of works which have already appeared before the public in a detached form. This custom has tended to the preservation of numerous writings of all ages which otherwise would have been known only by name, from incidental quotations in more permanent authors. These collections are analagous in some respects to Constable's Miscellany, Bohn's Series, and others of the kind, but differ from them in that, instead of being published at intervals, the complete series is issued at once as an indivisible whole, and it is only rarely that any of the separate works can be obtained second-hand, from an already imperfect series."

The present collection includes a number of these series, the most voluminous being the *Chu chen pan ts'ung shu*, consisting of 140 separate works in 657 volumes printed from movable wooden types toward the end of the eighteenth century; the *Che pŭh tsŭh chae ts'ung shoo*, 113 different works arranged and published in 240 volumes by Paou T'ĭng-pŏ of Heih district in Gan-hwuy, in the 18th century; and the *Hán wéi ts'ung shoo*, 38 works in 56 volumes, being a collection of authors who flourished during the Han and Wei dynasties. The latter was published in the Ming dynasty, by Ch'ing Yung at Sin-gan.

Several smaller but noteworthy collections of printed books were also added by purchase.

PURCHASES: *Dobell collection*

From Bertram Dobell was acquired his collection of privately printed books, the results of many years of watchful gleaning in the London market. Chiefly eighteenth and nineteenth century imprints, it also includes numerous earlier issues, many of great rarity. The collection numbers 1,611 volumes; more than one-fourth of it is English poetry and one-eighth genealogy and biography.

Italian literature

Advantage was promptly taken of an exceptional opportunity to strengthen notably our resources in Italian literature through the purchase in March of a group of 1,800 volumes. The collection, which includes 1,134 titles, is composed largely of works cited in the famous Dictionary of the Tuscan "Accademia della Crusca" as examples of good Italian usage, the full list of titles being based upon Razzolini and Bacchi della Lega's "Bibliografia," Bologna 1878, with additions of later date. The range of subjects is wide—Italian versions of the ancient classics, belles lettres, the arts and sciences, history, politics, theology—in a word the whole breadth of Italian letters. Some 350 authors are represented, while the imprints, beginning with the earliest Italian version of the Moralia of Gregorius Magnus, issued in 1486, are remarkably well distributed throughout the next four centuries, no decade between the years 1500 and 1887 being without at least one imprint. Our satisfaction in this acquisition is heightened by the uniformly excellent condition of the books and their very modest cost—less than seventy cents per volume.

In November was added a collection of 1,557 volumes and pamphlets (bound in 199 volumes) relating to the arts and artists of Italy gathered together by Michelangelo Gualandi.

Native languages of America

Our material for the study of the native languages of North America was increased by the purchase of such dupli-

cates in the collection of Mr. Edward E. Ayer as were not already represented on our shelves—168 volumes and pamphlets. Individual accessions in this field, acquired from other sources, included copies of Ortega, José de. Vocabulario en lengua castellana y cora; Mexico, 1732, and of Ripalda, Gerónimo de. Traduccion de el catechismo castellano del P. Ripalda en el idioma Mixteco. Por el P. Antonio Gonzales. Puebla, Viuda de Miguel de Ortega, 1719.

PURCHASES: *Historical works*

In the field of history and related subjects the principal acquisitions included:

Academia real das sciencias, *Lisbon.* Collecçaõ de livros ineditos de historia portugueza, dos reinados de D. Joaõ I., D. Duarte, D. Affonso V., e D. Joaõ II. Pub. de ordem da Academia real das sciencias de Lisboa. Por José Corrêa da Serra, secretario da mesma academia . . . Lisboa, Officina da messma Academia, 1790–1824. 5 v.

Cairo. *Musée des antiquités égyptiennes.* Catalogue général des antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire . . . Le Caire, Impr. de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale, 1909–1913. 25 v.

Cologne. *Historisches archiv.* Mittheilungen aus dem Stadtarchiv von Köln, hrsg. von dr. Konstantin Höhlbaum, (1–33 hft.) . . . Köln, M. Du Mont-Schauberg, 1883–1911. 13 v.

Documenti per servire alla storia di Sicilia 1870–1913. 49 v.

Ennen, Leonhard *i. e.* Friedrich Hubert Leonhard, *ed.* Quellen zur geschichte der stadt Köln . . . Köln, M. Du Mont-Schauberg, 1860–79. 6 v.

Memorie e documenti per servire alla storia di Lucca. t. 1–15, Lucca, 1813–1902.

Quellen und forschungen aus dem gebiete der geschichte. bd. I, III–XV und beilage zu bd. XVI. Paderborn, F. Schöningh, 1892–1911.

Tischendorf, A. F. C. de, *ed.* Monumenta sacra inedita. Nova collectio. Leipzig, 1855–71. 6 v. and appendix.

Wapen desz Heiligen Römischen Reichs teutscher nation, als keyserlicher vnd königlicher mayestat, auch der churförsten, fürsten, grafen, freyherrn, rittern vnd der mehrer theil stött so zu dem reich (in teutschem land gelegen) gehören vnd gehört haben. Auch wie, wo vnd durch wen die erwehlung vnd krönung eines römischen königs vnd keysers geschehen sol. Mit einer erklärung zu ende dieses buchs wie ein jedes wapen gemahlt werden sol. Jetzundt widerumb auffs neuw in truck verfertiget. Getruckt zu Franckfurt am Mayn, 1579.

The collections of source material relating to European history were reinforced by the addition of 49 titles.

PURCHASES: *Fine arts*

Again, as in the two preceding years, the collections of fine arts have been enriched in a notable way, through the continuance of Professor Rice's special service in the selection of material. Doubtless the year's most important single addition in this field is a fine set of the collection known as "Cabinet du roi." [Paris, 1670–1743] 788 plates bound in 24 volumes. The collection is composed of engravings made by order of King Louis XIV of France, and first published separately in different sizes. Later they were collected into volumes, and in 1727 a new edition on paper of uniform size was published, with additional plates; a third edition with further additions including a catalogue of the plates was issued in 1743. Our set consists of the plates of the first edition, in early impressions, with the additional volumes of the second edition and the Catalogue of 1743. The arms of Louis XIV appear in gilt on the covers, also the plate of Jeuvernay on the front cover in gilt; inside are the bookplates of I. A. Stuart Wortley and Henry B. H. Beaufoy.

Next in interest probably is a copy of Cuvilliés, François. Ornements divers et d'architecture. [Munich et Paris, 1738–73] a collection of drawings mainly by François Cuvilliés father and son; engraved by François Cuvilliés son, and others.

A complete recital of accessions of kindred interest is not feasible, but the measure and the merit of the year's growth will be made clear by the following selection from the list of more significant acquisitions in the same general class as the two just mentioned:

Album der von der Schulenburg'schen besitzungen im jahre 1863. [Berlin, W. Loeillot, 1863?]

Algoud, Henri. Les arts de la soie: le velours, par Henri Algoud. Paris, C. Massin [1913]

Attavante, Paolo. Facsimile delle miniature di Attavante Fiorentino contenute nel codice Marciano Capella. 24 tavole in fotografie da A. Perini. Venezia [1880]

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Sauerwein, Friedrich. Das schloss zu Heidelberg. Hrsg. von Friedrich Sauerwein, architekt. Mit text von dr. Marc Rosenberg . . . Nach photographischen aufnahmen in lichtdruck ausgeführt. Frankfurt am Main, H. Keller, 1883.

[Schaeufelein, Hans Leonhard] Doctrina, vita et passio Iesv Christi, iuxta Noui Testamenti fidem & ordinem, artificiosissimè effigiata. Lere, leben vnnd sterben Jesu Christi; inhalt des gantzen Newen Testaments künstlich fürgebildet . . . Francoforti, apud C. Egenolphum [1537]

Schmitz, Franz. Der dom zu Koeln, seine construction u. ausstattung. Erläuternder text von Theodor Schmitz . . . Frankfurt a. M., J. Baer & co. [1910].

Schmoranz, Gustav. Old Oriental gilt and enamelled glass vessels extant in public museums and private collections, reproduced in their original colouring and described by Gustav Schmoranz; published with the sanction and assistance of the Imperial Austrian ministry of education by the Imperial handels-museum of Vienna. English version. 32 plates in colours, 12 in photography and 69 illustrations in the text. Vienna and London [G. Norman and son, printers] 1899.

Schoy, Auguste. L'art architectural, décoratif, industriel et somptuaire de l'époque Louis XVI, recueil de trois cents planches inédites d'après les estampes originales tirées du cabinet de la Bibliothèque royale de Belgique et de la collection de l'auteur, avec texte historique, descriptif et critique, suivi de notices biographiques des architectes, décorateurs et artistes industriels de la seconde moitié du XVIIIe siècle, par Auguste Schoÿ, architecte . . . Amsterdam, C. Claesen; [etc., etc.] [1868] 2 v.

Sharpe, Edmund. Architectural parallels; or, The progress of ecclesiastical architecture in England. London, John Van Voorst, 1848. Supplement, 1848.

Simms, Henry. Meine bilder und einige aufzeichnungen wie meine sammlung entstand. Meinen freunden zur erinnerung an den 16. märz 1883/1908, von Henry Simms. Hamburg, 1910.

Sironi. Case e palazzi in Italia; raccolte dagli architetti Sironi e Benni. Milano, Bestetti e Tvmminelli [19–?]

——— Ville e villini in Italia; raccolte dagli arch. Sironi & Benni. Milano, Bestetti e Tumminelli [19–?]

Sjöstedt, Yngve. Wissenschaftliche ergebnisse der Schwedischen zoologischen expedition nach dem Kilimandjaro, dem Meru und den umgebenden Massaisteppen Deutsch-Ostafrikas 1905–1906, unter leitung von prof. dr. Yngve Sjöstedt. Hrsg. mit unterstützung von der Königl. schwedischen akademie der wissenschaften . . . Stockholm, Tryckt hos. P. Palmquists aktiebolag, 1910. 3 v.

Solis, Virgil. Wappenbůchlein. Antzeygung deren wappen darauf des Heyligen römischen reichs grundtveste gepflantzt vnnd geordnet ist . . . zu eeren der römischen kayserlichen vnd kunigklichen Mayesteten . . . durch Virgilius Solis . . . [Colophon: Zu Nurmberg truckts Virgilius Solis, 1555] 48 mounted engravings.

Spiritualium personarum feminei sexus facta admiratiœ digna [Nurnbergae, 1501]

Strange, *Sir* Robert. A collection of historical prints, engraved from pictures by the most celebrated painters, of the Roman, Florentine, Lombard, Venetian, and other schools: with descriptive remarks on the same; by Sir Robert Strange . . . [London, 1792]

Suhr, Christoffer. Der ausruf in Hamburg, vorgestellt in ein hundert und zwanzig colorirten blättern gezeichnet, radirt und geätzt von professor Suhr, mit erklärungen begleitet. Hamburg, 1808 [Berlin, H. Barsdorf, 1908]

Supino, Igino Benvenuto. L'architettura sacra in Bologna nei secoli XIII e XIV. Bologna, N. Zanichelli, 1909.

Texier, Charles Félix Marie. Description de l'Asie Mineure, faite par ordre du gouvernement français, de 1833 à 1837, et publiée par le Ministère de l'instruction publique . . . Beaux-arts, monuments historiques, plans et topographie des cités antiques. Par Charles Texier . . . Paris, Typ. de Firmin Didot frères, 1839–49. 3 v.

Valerius Maximus. Miniatures of the school of Jean Fouquet, illustrating the French version by Simon de Hesdin and Nicholas de Gonesse, contained in a ms. written about A. D. 1475 for Philippe de Comines, reproduced in photogravure, with frontispiece in colour for Henry Yates Thompson, with an introduction by George F. Warner . . . London, B. Quaritch, 1907.

Venturi, Adolfo. Tesori d'arte inediti di Roma. Roma, D. Anderson, 1896.

Vitruvius Pollio. Les dix livres d'architecture de Vitruve corrigez et traduits nouvellement en françois (par C. Perrault) Paris, 1673.

——— M. Vitrvvivs per Iocvndvm solito castigatior factvs cvm figvris et tabvla vt iam legi et intelligi possit . . . [Colophon: Impressum Venetiis ac magis q̃unquam aliquo alio tempore emendatum: sumptu

miraq, diligentia Ioannis de Tridino alias Tacuino. Anno domini. M. D. XI. die XXII. Maii . . .]

Weerth, Ernst aus'm. Wandmalereien des christlichen mittelalters in den Rheinlanden. Hrsg. von Ernst aus'm Weerth. Zugleich als II. abtheilung, band 4 und 5, der Kunstdenkmäler des christlichen mittelalters in den Rheinlanden. Leipzig, T. O. Weigel, 1880.

Wiener neubauten im style der secession. Façaden, details, hausthore, vestibule . . . 1.–4. serie . . . Wien, A. Schroll & co., 1908–10. 4 v.

Zeiller, Jacques. Spalato, le palais de Dioclétien; relevés et restaurations par Ernest Hébrard . . . texte par Jacques Zeiller . . . préface de Charles Diehl . . . appendice de Gustave Jéquier . . . Paris, Librairie générale de l'architecture et des arts décoratifs, 1912.

PURCHASES: *American newspapers*

Every fair opportunity to add material of historical value to our collection of American newspapers has been promptly accepted. The more significant acquisitions embrace files of the Boston Evening Post, 1743; The Boston Gazette and Country Journal, 1758–1765; Die Germantauner Zeitung, July 20, 1790 to July 16, 1793; The Kentucky Gazette, Vol. 2, 5–6, 1788–9, 1791–3; New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, 1777; Quebec Gazette, May 29, 1766 to Dec. 24, 1767; El Tiempo, Mexico City, January to June, 1846.

Series and sets

Continued efforts to supply deficiencies in our sets and series and to add new titles to the list have resulted in the following acquisitions, to mention only significant examples:

Art journals: L'Arte in Italia; rivista mensile di belle arti, diretta da Carlo Felice Biscarra e Luigi Rocca . . . anno 1–5, 1869–73; Moderne bauformen; monatshefte für architektur und raumkunst . . . jahrg. 1–10, 1903–1911; Napoli nobilissima; rivista di topografia ed arte napoletana, v. 1–15, 1892–1906; Österreichische kunsttopographie, hrsg. von der K. K. Zentral-kommission für kunst-und historische denkmale, redigiert von prof. dr. Max Dvořák . . . Wien, In kommission bei A. Schroll & co., 1907–13. 13 v.; Rassegna bibliografica dell' arte italiana . . . anno 1–10, 1898–1908; Vanity fair album: a show of sovereigns, statesmen, judges, and men of the day. With biographical and critical notices . . . v. 1–40, 1869–1908; Zeitschrift für geschichte der architektur . . . jahrg. 1–4, 1907–1911.

Miscellaneous sets and series: Archiv für hydrobiologie und planktonkunde . . . th. 1–12, 1893–1905; neue folge, bd. 1–7, juli 1905–aug. 1912, 19 v.; Baumaterialienkunde, internationale rundschau über die natürlichen und künstlichen materialien der technik. jahrg. 1–10, 1896–1905; Bullettino di archeologia cristiana. ser. 1, vol. 1 to ser. v, vol. 4, 1864–94; Deutsche chemische gesellschaft, Berlin. Berichte, 22 years between 1874 and 1912; Institution of mining engineers. Transactions, v. 1–37, 1889–1909; Jenaische allgemeine literatur-zeitung. Jena und Leipzig, 101 v., 1804–1841; Monatsschrift für kriminal-psychologie und strafrechtsform, 1904–1912, 9 v.; Oesterreichische zeitschrift für berg-und hüttenwesen . . . Jahrg. 24–58. Wien, F. Manz [etc.] 1876–1910, 35 v.; Revista de derecho, jurisprudencia y administracion. Montevideo, September 1894–August 1911, 17 v.; Revista de legislação e de jurisprudência. Coímbra, v. 1–44, 1868–1911; Revista forense chilena . . . t. 1–16, 1885–1902; Société des bibliophiles belges de Mons. Publications, v. 1–36.

Purchases: *Incunabula*

Several desirable additions were made to the collection of early printed books. Of the fifteenth century imprints acquired, by far the most interesting and important is a fine copy on vellum of the first and rarest edition of the Pentateuch in Hebrew, with Aramaic translation and Hebrew commentary by Rabbi Salomo Jizchaki, called Raschi, printed at Bologna 26 January 1482 by Abraham ben Chajjim dei Tintori. (Hain 12568. Proctor 6557). The volume, once owned by the bibliographer J. B. De Rossi, contains a signed manuscript note by him referring to the extended description of the work in his Annales hebraeo-typografici xv saeculi, p. 22, and characterizing this particular copy as a notable specimen.

Other accessions in this category, arranged in the order of their issue from the press are as follows:—Durandus. Rationale divinorum officiorum. Augsburg, Günther

Zainer, 22 January 1470. (Hain 6472. Proctor 1523); Ambrosius. Hexameron. Augsburg, Johann Schüssler, *circa* 5 May, 1472. (Hain *903. Proctor 1595); Eusebius. Preparatio evangelica. Venice, Leonhard Aurl, 1473. (Hain *6700. Proctor 4220); Franciscus de Platea. Opus restitutionum. Venezia, Johann of Köln and Johann Manthen, 22 January, 1477. (Hain 13040. Proctor 4312A); Durandus. Rationale divinorum officiorum. Venice, Georg Walch, 18 May, 1482. (Hain *6486. Proctor 4488); Leone Battista Alberti. De re aedificatoria. Firenze, Nicolaus Laurentii, 29 December, 1485. (Hain *419. Proctor 6131); Gregorius Magnus. Moralia in Job, *italice*. Firenze, Nicolaus Laurentii, 15 June, 1486. (Hain *7935. Proctor 6132); Augustinus. De civitate Dei. Venezia, Bonetus Locatellus, 18 February, 1489. (Hain, 2065. Proctor 5018); Petrarcha. Opera latina. Basel, Johann of Amorbach, 1496. (Hain 12749. Proctor 7608); Biblia latina. Venezia, Simon Bevilaqua, 8 May, 1498. (Hain *3124. Proctor 5406); Joannes Franciscus Brixianus. Quattuor vivendi regulæ S. Benedicti. Venezia, Johann Emerich, 13 April, 1500. (Hain *13827. Proctor 5504).

It is interesting to note that of these twelve incunabula, four were transferred from the library of the Patent Office (the Ambrosius, Petrarch, Eusebius, and the Durandus of 1470). The four Hebrew incunabula in the new collection presented by Mr. Schiff, already mentioned *supra*, bring the year's total accessions of fifteenth century books to sixteen.

PURCHASES: *16th century imprints*

The sixteenth century imprints added during the year, chiefly through Professor Rice's personal search in the European book centers, included several of as great interest and value as the incunabula. Of these the most important is an excellent specimen of Theuerdank. Die geuerlicheiten und einsteils der geschichten des loblichen streitparen und hochberühmten helds und Ritters herr Tewrdanckhs, 1ste Aufl., [Nürnberg, Hans Schoensperger, 1517].

The other accessions in this category most worthy of note are the following, (arranged by imprint date): Hrosvita. Opera Hrosvitae illustris Virginis. Nuremberg, 1501. (Proctor 11028); Pico della Mirandola, Giovanni. Ioannis Pici Mirandvlae omnia opera, 1506; Stoeffler, J. Kalendarium Romanum, Oppenheym, 1518. (Proctor 11940); Eberlin, Johann, von Günzburg. Die Bundtgenossen. Basel, P. Gegenbach, 1521; Erasmus, Desiderius. Precatio dominica in septem portiones distributa [1523]; Sachsenheim, Hermann von. Die Moerin. Eyn schöne kurtzweilige und liebliche histori. Mit titelholzschnitt und 18 holzschnitten in text, initialen und schlussleisten. Worms, Sebastian Wagner, 1538; Hondius, Jodocus i. e. Josse de Hondt. Theatrvm artis scribendi, varia svmmorvm nostri seculio artificum exemplaria complectens, novem diversis linguis exarata. 1594.

Our file of the Almanach de Gotha has gained during the year the issues of 1779–80, 1782–87, 1789, 1792–93, 1795–97, 1799, 1801–02, 1804–05, 1807, 1811–13, and 1815—24 volumes. PURCHASES: *Miscellaneous*

Among the Bibles acquired is the second edition of the Luther Bible, Wittenberg 1535, and a copy of the facsimile reproduction of the Gutenberg edition of 1450–53, recently published under the editorial supervision of Dr. Paul Schwenke.

Two important botanical works were bought: Boulger, George Simonds. British flowering plants, illustrated by three hundred full-page coloured plates reproduced from drawings by Mrs. Henry Perrin, with detailed descriptive notes and an introduction by Professor Boulger. London, B. Quaritch, 1914; Wilson, Ernest Henry. Vegetation of western China; a series of 560 photographs with index . . . London, printed for the subscribers, 1912. 4 v.

Documentary purchases include a complete (second) set of Valentine's Manual of the corporation of the city of New

York, 1842–70 with F. P. Harper's Historical index, 30 volumes in all; and a set of the Stenographic record of the proceedings of the Aldermanic Committee appointed to investigate the Police Department of New York City, 6 volumes.

Transfers

Receipts from transfers, aggregating 35,331 volumes and pamphlets, 41,412 periodical numbers and 3,158 maps and charts, outnumbered the transfer receipts of all previous years except 1908 and 1909 and are more than 40 per cent above the average of the eleven years during which the transfer system has been in operation.

The accessions from this source included:

	Volumes	Pamphlets	Numbers	Maps
The White House	452	637	1,613	2
U. S. Senate	877	264	.....	.....
U. S. House of Representatives	12	.....	.....	.....
Department of State	4,554	2,078	.....	.....
Department of the Treasury	105	1	.....	.....
Bureau of the Mint	8	.....	194	.....
Department of War	75	2	1,671	.....
U. S. Coast Artillery School	2	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Engineer School	8	21	9	.....
Post Office Department				
Dead Letter Office	1	6	1	.....
Department of the Navy	92	2	364	.....
U. S. Hydrographic Office	8	.....	.....	.....
Department of the Interior	42	23	114	.....
Bureau of Education	580	1,955	593	.....
Geological Survey	553	801	2,310	14
Patent Office	6,522	.....	282	.....
Reclamation Service	.....	.....	177	.....
Department of Agriculture	1,282	1,348	2,581	4
Weather Bureau	814	571	1,033	5

	Volumes	Pamphlets	Numbers	Maps
Department of Commerce..	275	60	385	.....
Bureau of Corporations.....	165	9	1,000	.....
Bureau of Fisheries....	164	178	1,121	.....
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.	480	155	8,289	.....
Bureau of Navigation..	675	415	1,861	.....
Bureau of Statistics....	420	40	2,220	.....
Bureau of the Census...	1,000	463	783	.....
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	270	19	1,433	3,092
Light House Board.....	61	3	398	.....
Steamboat Inspection Service.....	15	1	19	.....
Department of Labor				
Bureau of Statistics....	419	563	3,180	.....
Children's Bureau.....	18	8	12	.....
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	555	888	4,022	41
Smithsonian Institution....	1,622	2,237	5,638	.....
U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations.....	6	2	1	.....

Exchanges

Receipts from exchanges with some 45 non-governmental libraries show increases over the two preceding years.

The exchange material received consists almost wholly of items definitely selected by us in advance as desirable for our collections. Among the more important accessions from this source may be mentioned a bound file of the Troy (N. Y.) Times, 80 volumes, from the New York State Library; 1,036 numbers of the Providence (R. I.) Gazette, 1774–1825, from the American Antiquarian Society; from the University of Chicago valuable files of Kentucky and Ohio newspapers of the first half of the nineteenth century aggregating 2,416 numbers; from the Harvard University

Law School nine Year Books, of the reigns of Edward III and Henry VI, from the Dunn collection. The commercial value of the few items just mentioned exceeds the entire cost of maintaining the exchange and transfer service throughout the year.

The net gain through transfers and exchanges, after deducting duplicates exchanged, transferred or returned to their sources, was 12,256 volumes and pamphlets. Much of this is of high value.

Copyright transfers

Governmental libraries in the District of Columbia have continued to benefit by the transfer of copyright deposits not needed for our own collections. To the list of active participants in the distribution have been added this year the libraries of the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Corporations, the Bureau of Pensions, and the U. S. Soldiers' Home. The volumes selected by the beneficiary libraries (not included in any of the foregoing statistical statements because never having been incorporated in the collections of the Library of Congress) numbered as follows:

District of Columbia Public Library	2511
Bureau of Education	1012
Surgeon General's Office	483
Department of Agriculture	364
U. S. Engineer School	284
U. S. Soldiers' Home	230
Bureau of Corporations	163
Bureau of Standards	160
Bureau of Mines	121
Pension Bureau	47
Navy Department	30
Geological Survey	14
War Department	4
Interstate Commerce Commission	2
Coast and Geodetic Survey	1
Naval Observatory	1

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

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

In the last annual report of this Division, the question of making its resources better known to scholars not living in Washington was discussed. It was shown that textual printing never could be undertaken to any considerable extent, and that calendars never could be issued for more than a small proportion of the collections. The hope was expressed that a way might be found of making the collections as a whole of benefit to more historical writers and students than had used them in the past. After consultation with a number of those who are familiar with the resources of the Division, it was concluded that the course which seemed to promise the best prospects of accomplishing the Library's purpose would be to issue a handbook, giving an account of all the collections in the Division—of their character and scope, naming the subjects to which they severally relate, and the chief writers of the documents and letters which they contain. With such a handbook accessible, the scholar should be able to tell whether there are any manuscripts in the Library which bear upon the subject he is studying. He will avoid the loss of time which comes from a fruitless search; and, on the other hand, he will not pursue his work in ignorance of the information which the Library has. The preparation of this handbook, with the assistance of Mr. Van Arsdale B. Turner, an assistant in the Division, is now nearing completion. Being also an inventory of the Division, it will serve to bring to light certain minor collections which have hitherto been overshadowed by the larger collections, and have greater historical value than has been attributed to them heretofore.

Last December the Library published Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick's "Notes on the care, cataloguing, calendaring and arranging of Manuscripts." It was written because of the

numerous inquiries concerning the Library's methods made by individuals and curators of manuscripts in libraries and public depositories. It recorded the results of Mr. Fitzpatrick's experience as chief assistant in the Division from the time it was organized, in 1897. The brochure has been received with interest by archivists in this country and abroad. It has been accepted as authoritative, and the merit of the methods it describes has not thus far been questioned.

The perennial publication which this Division edits—The Journals of the Continental Congress—progresses as rapidly as we can expect it to do. The volumes for 1782 are printed, and it is expected that they will issue from the bindery at an early day. The voluminous nature of the papers has decreased, and it has been possible to compress the record for 1782 into two volumes instead of three, which has been the usual number heretofore. The copy of 1783 will be in the printers' hands before this report goes to Congress. Since this publication was begun in 1904, it has gone forward at the rate of the annual publication of the Journal for one year, except that a year was skipped because the Library's printing fund would not bear the expense. Thus, to complete the publication, seven years more will be required. This is a long time to wait. The interest in a publication which drags over so many years is apt to flag, and the certainty of its completion may even be called into doubt. It would be easy to bring this publication to a close at an early day, if the immediate expenditure in connection with it were increased. I think the editing could be completed in, perhaps, eighteen months, if I were given two editorial assistants.

Archives depository

The meeting of the American Library Association in this city afforded an opportunity to present to that gathering the point of view of the Library with reference to a national archives depository; and resolutions urging the establishment of such a depository were adopted by the Association.

In the course of the year, the correspondence between this Library and several other government departments in Washington has served to emphasize the need of a central archive depository. In the Annual Report for 1912, the Executive Order of the President, dated March 16, 1912, was quoted. It requires each of the departments, before submitting to Congress the lists of old papers which it proposes to destroy as useless, to submit the lists to this Library, for its advice relative to the historical value of the documents. The object of the order is clear. It was not intended to imply that such papers as the Library thought had historical value should be transferred to the Library's shelves. It has not sufficient space to accommodate them, and they are not the character of material which it collects. The order was issued so that the historical point of view might be applied to the question of destroying government archives. Whenever the Library has found, in the lists of papers submitted under the order, material which in its opinion has historical value, the department having the papers has proposed to transfer them to the Library, and has made it plain that it did not have in the buildings under its control sufficient space to store them. This fact seems to the Library to be a conclusive argument to show the necessity of providing the needed space in a building set aside for the purpose.

Washington papers

It is with much satisfaction that the announcement is made of the final repair and arrangement of the George Washington collection. The repair work was undertaken as soon as the papers were received in the Library, in 1903—indeed, some had been done while they were still in the State Department—and has proceeded concurrently with the other repair work of the Division; but the past year has been devoted by the repair section chiefly to the task of completing it. Having been detached from the old volumes in which they had been bound by Jared Sparks, the papers have been rearranged in accordance with the chrono-

logical system which experience has shown to be the most effective for large collections; and are about to go to the bindery, from which they will issue in some 300 volumes of 125 to 130 mounted sheets each, being something over 300 folios of manuscript. This is undoubtedly the largest collection of an individual's papers in the United States, and is probably the largest in the world.

Taking up the more important accessions of the year, we will first consider those which have come to the Library as gifts, and it is gratifying to state that the record of generosity compares favorably with that of previous years.

GIFTS: *Henry papers*

Mrs. Elizabeth Henry Lyons, of Richmond, whose generosity was noticed in the report of 1913, with reference to the gift of her father William Wirt Henry's memorandum concerning the instructions given by the Confederate Government to Duncan F. Kenner, the last diplomatic commissioner sent abroad by the Confederate Government, has given the Government the memorandum of John Henry, the father of William Wirt Henry, concerning Sully's portrait of Patrick Henry. This memorandum has an important bearing on the interesting question of the portraits of Patrick Henry, and substantiates the statement in William Wirt Henry's Life of Patrick Henry concerning the Sully portrait.

Roberts papers

In the Annual Report for 1910, appreciation of the gift of the papers of William Eustis, by the estate of Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, was recorded. It is a pleasure to add a fresh expression of gratitude to Mrs. Pruyn's daughters, Mrs. William Gorham Rice of Albany and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin of Boston, for the gift to the Library of the papers of Edmund Roberts, which are a notable accession to the increasing group of papers pertaining to our diplomatic history. Edmund Roberts was the grandfather of Mrs. Pruyn, who, with filial devotion, collected his papers in the hope that his biography would be written. It would seem

to be only a question of time when that desire will be fulfilled, in view of the increasing interest in the diplomacy of the Far East.

Edmund Roberts was born in Portsmouth, N. H., June 29, 1784, and died at Macao, June 12, 1836, while engaged on an embassy to the eastern courts of Asia. He spent most of his manhood life at sea. His diplomatic services were in connection with the Far East, and were of a pioneer character. He opened negotiations with Zanzibar, looking to treaty relations with the United States; and, in 1833, was sent by President Jackson, on the *Peacock*, as special envoy of the United States to Siam, with which power he was successful in making a treaty. He was consul of the United States at Demarara in 1823, and at Batavia in 1832. Traveling for the Government at that time, he carried special passports to the governments of Cochin China and Siam and other states in that region. He also made a treaty with the Emperor of Muscat. He began the work which was completed by Commodore Perry and Townsend Harris.

His papers include notes and journals of his voyages, not only to the Far East, but to South America and Cape Town; a few drawings of scenes in his travels; drafts of treaties and correspondence with officials. To these original papers Mrs. Pruyn added a number of transcripts from the records of the State Department, bearing upon Captain Roberts's missions.

Bache papers

Miss Caroline Henry, daughter of Joseph Henry, has deposited with the Library, to be available to scholars under the Library's rules strictly interpreted, the papers of Alexander Dallas Bache, superintendent of the Coast Survey from 1843 until his death in 1867. In connection with his service as the organizer and first president of Girard College, Mr. Bache made a careful study of the educational systems of Europe. These papers, which Mr. Henry used in his

memoir of Mr. Bache, include his notebooks and memoranda concerning education, and his scientific correspondence while at the head of the Coast Survey. They constitute an important addition to the Library's group of the papers of distinguished scientific characters.

Comstock papers

It was partly with a view to obtaining original material pertaining to the military career of General Grant that application was made to Mrs. Ellen Comstock for the papers of her brother, Major General Cyrus Ballou Comstock, U. S. A., who, from March, 1864, until the close of the war, was General Grant's senior aide-de-camp, and between whom and General Grant it was known that close and confidential relations had existed. Mrs. Comstock, in behalf of herself and other relatives of General Comstock, last December, generously transferred to the Library, through her son, Mr. Nathan Comstock, a collection of his papers, to which were added, in June, some additional papers, sent by General Comstock's nieces, Dr. Elizabeth Comstock and Mrs. Frederick J. Burlingame.

The papers include General Comstock's diary during the Civil War, dealing with events which took place day by day; a valuable collection of papers pertaining to the siege of Vicksburg; an interesting autograph letter from Jesse Root Grant, the father of General Grant, giving the ancestry of his family; and the draft, chiefly in General Comstock's writing, of General Grant's letter of January 28, 1868, to President Andrew Johnson, explaining the reasons for his resignation as Secretary of War; besides a collection of papers pertaining to General Comstock's service on the Mississippi River Commission.

Johnson papers

To the great collection of papers of Andrew Johnson, acquired in 1905 from his descendants, has been added, through the generosity of Andrew Johnson Patterson, the President's grandson, the transcript of shorthand notes made during his administration by his private secretary, Col.

William George Moore, 1866–1868. They contain information of cabinet meetings, the President's opinions, and the contests of the Johnson administration.

Gurowski papers

To Mrs. A. Gordon Cumming the Library is indebted for an interesting body of papers, those of Count Adam de Gurowski, an eccentric character who was connected with the State Department during the Civil War. He was an international lawyer of attainments, and he enjoyed the acquaintance of the principal political characters of his day, with whom he maintained correspondence which contained interesting political information.

Kent papers

To the papers of James Kent, presented to the Library in 1904, as announced by the Librarian's Report of the same year, has been added another volume of his diary, from 1835 to 1838, presented by Mrs. William Stone, on behalf of the heirs of William Stone of Boston.

Fairfield papers

Miss Martha W. Fairfield presented the Library with the letters of her father, John Fairfield, governor of Maine, a Representative in Congress and a Senator of the United States, to his wife, from 1835 to 1847. The letters are largely of a social character, and portray the social life of Washington in intimate language. Probably they are the best collection of letters of that character in existence.

John Fairfield was born in 1797. He was twice governor of Maine, and occupied that office in 1839, when the conflict over the northeastern boundary occurred, and the "Aroostook War" was precipitated. Always a Democrat in his political affiliations, he rose to such high consideration with his party that he received, in the convention of 1844, 106 votes for the nomination for vice-president when James K. Polk was nominated for the Presidency. He died while a United States Senator, in 1847.

Ewing papers

The Honorable Thomas Ewing, Commissioner of Patents, has presented the papers of his grandfather, the Honorable Thomas Ewing. Mr. William C. Ewing, Commissioner Ew-

ing's brother, kindly undertook the examination and arrangement of the papers, and they will soon be a part of the Library's collections. A more detailed account of the papers must be reserved for a future occasion, when they are opened for general use.

Maury papers

An addition to the important gift of the Maury papers, through Mrs. Mary Maury Werth, noted in the Librarian's Report for 1912, has been made by Mrs. M. F. Maury, of Cincinnati, Ohio, being the testimonial to Maury, by American shipowners, masters and merchants, signed by over four hundred persons; also the letter of December 28, 1855, from the Minister from Bremen, presenting the Bremen gold medal to Maury.

Henry George manuscript

The Honorable Henry George, Junior, the son of the distinguished political economist and social reformer, Henry George, has presented to the Library the manuscript of his father's epoch-making work, "Progress and Poverty."

William T. Sherman papers

To the collection of the papers of General William T. Sherman, his son, P. T. Sherman, Esquire, of New York, has added the journal of the trip to Monterey, California, 1846–7; and a letter-press copy book of General Sherman's, 1857–9, when he was a college president in Louisiana.

Burns manuscript

To the annual announcement of accessions of manuscripts of poets is to be added this year the generous deposit with the Library, as a loan, by Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, of the manuscript of Robert Burns's classic, "Auld Lang Syne." It was acquired in 1859 by Mrs. Hamlin's father, the Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, who obtained it from Henry Stevens, of London. In transferring it, Mr. Stevens said:

> "This autograph of *Auld Lang Syne* was for many years in the possession of my late friend, William Pickering, the Publisher, and after his death it fell under Sotheby's hammer, in 1855, to me, at a price which I dare not name, but which would have gladdened the hearts of the poet and his poor Jean had they *in time*

reaped the benefit. '*For America*' were the only words of the auctioneer that accompanied the fall of the hammer; and as I pocketed the precious relic 'for America' was many times repeated by the poets and scholars present, who had assembled to witness the sale, with a tone of reluctance at the idea of its leaving the country, that told more of the value of the relic than the gold that I paid for it.

"Since then I have often been importuned to part with it, both in England and Scotland, but my reply has always been, '*for America*, where Burns is more read, more admired & more universally appreciated than elsewhere, aye, than even in his own Scotland, I procured it, and thither it *must* go'.

* * * * *

"Pray guard *your* treasure, and let Americans sing *Auld Lang Syne* from the autograph of Burns every hundred years on the 25th of January, in commemoration of his birthday, 1759."

Welles papers

To the Welles papers which have been deposited in the Library from time to time, through the kindness of Mr. Edgar T. Welles, it is pleasant to record a material addition of six volumes of scrap-books, 1861–1899; one volume of obituary notices; and one volume of historical notes, 1775–1808.[1]

Biddle papers

The grandsons of Nicholas Biddle, Edward Biddle and Charles Biddle, Esquires, of Philadelphia, have added more papers to the Biddle papers deposited in the Library last year.

MANUSCRIPT PURCHASES: *Mercy-Argenteau papers*

The papers of the family of Mercy-Argenteau are in a class by themselves. They range from 1460 to 1880, and in number are at least ten thousand documents. The circumstances

[1] Mr. Welles died soon after this report was written, after an illness which extended over several years. He served in the Navy Department when his father was Secretary of the Navy and had an intimate knowledge of the events of that historic period, which he was always willing to impart to those who enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance. It was largely because of his devotion to his father's memory and fame that so many of his father's papers have been preserved for the benefit of historical science. Mr. Edgar Welles's generous disposition toward the Library has been noticed in the annual reports since 1911.

Mercy-Argenteau papers

of the acquisition of this collection are peculiar. The Mercy-Argenteau family was one of the oldest and most distinguished of Belgium, the historical record of its activities going back even to the tenth century. Perhaps the most distinguished of the modern members of the family was Count Florimond Mercy-Argenteau, ambassador from Austria to France from 1767 to 1790, whose letters to the Empress Maria Theresa have been printed in several editions, and contain the most minute description of the life at the French Court, and of the Queen, Marie Antoinette, in existence. How such a large body of papers survived the vicissitudes of war and pillage which surrounded their successive owners is a mystery. How they came to be finally lodged in this Library is a simple story. Early in the summer of 1912, they were offered for sale to a dealer in New York by a member of the family who had met with reverses, and was in need of money to pay her passage to Europe. She had, it appeared, come to the United States with her husband. The papers, being bought by the dealer, were subsequently put up at auction, but their character and extent were not understood, probably because of the fact that, while they are in many languages—Latin, Spanish, German, Dutch, French and Italian—none of them are in English. At any rate, they were bought by another dealer for a trifling sum, from whom in its turn the Library acquired them. The full nature of the papers has not yet been ascertained, because of their great volume and the many problems of arrangement which they present. Sufficient examination has been made, however, to justify their acquisition, and to give promise of their usefulness. They pertain to the activities of the Mercy-Argenteau family, political and social. There are a number of bulls of the Popes, diplomatic commissions, patents of nobility, heraldic decrees, and innumerable letters to and from members of the family having political information. The

letters from Santo Domingo and California, to which places it appears one of the members of the family resorted while the latter was a Spanish possession and the former belonged to France, pertain to American history. The great bulk of the papers pertain to a domain into which the Library does not customarily enter; but the acquisition of such a large collection, of world-wide interest, is more than justified under the circumstances, although it may not have a precedent nor establish one.

Vespucci manuscript

Another European item requires notice. For some years past the Library has been trying in vain to obtain some of the writings of the explorer, Amerigo Vespucci, after whom this continent was named. It has now succeeded in obtaining from Florence a letter from Guidantonio Vespucci, the uncle and tutor of Amerigo Vespucci, to Petro Philippo Pandalfino, February 27, 1483.

Trist papers

Nicholas P. Trist was born at Charlottesville, Va., June 2, 1800. In 1818 he entered West Point, where he remained for three years, resigning in 1821. In 1824 he married Thomas Jefferson's granddaughter, Virginia Jefferson Randolph. He studied law, but practiced the profession hardly at all. He had literary tastes, and for a time edited a newspaper. Upon Jefferson's death, in 1826, Henry Clay, Secretary of state, offered him a clerkship in the State department, in order that he might contribute to the support of Jefferson's daughter, Mrs. Randolph. When Andrew Jackson became President, Trist was appointed his private secretary, but, after a short service, he was sent as consul at Havana. President Polk and his Secretary of state, James Buchanan, made him Chief Clerk of the State department, and sent him in 1847 as the Commissioner to arrange a treaty of peace with Mexico. Not satisfying his government with the boundary line he proposed, he was recalled when in the midst of his negotiations; but, conceiving that patriotic duty required him to proceed in spite of his orders,

he did so, and sent the completed treaty to Washington. The Mexican officials who signed it, like himself, had no authority for the purpose. It was duly ratified by both countries, however, and terminated the Mexican War. This act closed his public career, until, after the close of the Civil War, he was appointed postmaster at Alexandria, in recognition of the fact that he had remained loyal to the Union. He died in Alexandria in 1874.

Being a methodical man, he retained all his papers from early youth, and they survived his several changes of residence. They have been in the custody of his descendants ever since his death, and have never thus far been open to examination for historical purposes. Mr. Trist's intimacy with Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and their contemporaries, later with Andrew Jackson, Edward Livingston and the circle which surrounded the Jackson administration, and later with James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Winfield Scott and the leading characters of that period, made him in some sense an authority on several important historical characters and events. He contributed largely to Randall's Life of Jefferson, and in a less degree to Parton's Life of Jackson. The intimate correspondence among his papers throws many sidelights on the private life at Monticello and Montpelier, and upon that of the White House when Jackson was the President; but the greatest value of the papers is for the information they furnish concerning the diplomatic proceedings which terminated the Mexican War, every stage of which is recorded. The rough drafts of the treaty, article by article, confidential memoranda and private correspondence, have all been preserved, and form a record of extraordinary interest and value.

Berlandier papers

The papers of Luis Berlandier, a scientific explorer of upper Mexico, including what is now Texas, were deposited with the Smithsonian Institution, and a catalogue of them was printed in 1853. The papers were subsequently withdrawn, however, and were recently offered for sale as a part

of the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, and acquired by a dealer in London, from whom, at a slight advance over their auction price, the Library purchased them. There are some seven volumes of the journals of Berlandier's travels in Mexico, between 1826 and 1834; two volumes of his journal, 1846–7; one volume of his miscellaneous papers, 1823–46; and one volume of miscellaneous papers relating to the War of 1846—eleven volumes in all.

Lieber papers

Among the papers of Nicholas Biddle especially, and in other collections, are interesting letters of Francis Lieber. An opportunity was presented by which the Library acquired some two hundred of his letters to Samuel Ruggles, of New York, 1828–1871, written in the freedom of personal friendship, and throwing much light upon men and events of Lieber's time, especially upon his life when a professor in the South Carolina College at Columbia, S. C.

Colonial papers

The Library's collection of original colonial papers has been enlarged by the purchase in London of an extract of the report of the Commissioners of Customs on duties on tobacco in Maryland, and other financial papers, 1695–1709; by a cotemporaneous document, being observations on the courts of judicature in South Carolina, 1730; by the papers of Jonathan Hobbs, a merchant in New York, being his miscellaneous account books, 1717–1763; a waste book and ledger of accounts, 1758, kept at Greenock, Scotland, by Robert Baine, containing information of his trade with Virginia; and a mercantile account book, 1759, Petersburg, Virginia.

A singular set of account books of Edmond Physick, of Maryland, being medical recipes and prescriptions, besides personal accounts, 1766–1843, in some thirty-five volumes, belongs to this and a later period.

MANUSCRIPTS: *Repair work*

In the repair section, 29,354 Washington manuscripts have been repaired and mounted. Of this number 17,000 were removed from the old bindings, and the patches soaked off, before the work of repairing could be begun; 17,655

sheets of ledger paper were made with hinges, upon which to mount the Washington letters.

Details of other repair work follow:

Number of sheets dampened, pressed, repaired, mounted and folded for binding

	Sheets	Volumes
Maury manuscripts	10,320	51
Pierce manuscripts	2,087	10
Biddle manuscripts	411	2
Hamilton manuscripts (repaired only)	700	.....
Rochambeau manuscripts (repaired only)	800	.....
Chase manuscripts (folded for binding only)	21,127	108
	35,445	171

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

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

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the accessions to the Library through the Division of Documents were as follows:

DOCUMENTS: *Accessions*

How acquired	Volumes	Pamphlets	Total
Received by virtue of law	2,556	2,334	4,890
Gifts of the governments of the United States in all its branches	1,204	1,129	2,333
Gifts of state governments	4,048	5,235	9,283
Gifts of local governments	1,225	1,601	2,826
Gifts of foreign governments (international exchange)	5,002	2,875	7,877
Gifts of corporations and associations	542	789	1,331
By transfer	3,138	1,985	5,123
Total recorded	17,715	15,948	33,663
By purchase, exchange, deposit & transfer (counted in Order Division)	4,708	2,912	7,620
By binding periodicals	781	.....	781
Total handled	23,204	18,860	42,064

In addition to the above, 741 maps and charts and 70 photographs have been received by official donation.

The total number of volumes and pamphlets handled during the year was 42,064 as compared with 43,142 for the previous year. In the report of this Division for the year 1913, attention was called to the fact that a decrease in the accessions from foreign countries was to be expected in the future because in the last few years a large part of the foreign receipts have consisted of material supplied in response to special want lists for arrears of documents; it is now apparent that many countries have furnished the Library with such material as their stocks contained and that in the future there will be a further decrease in this class of receipts.

During the year special want lists have been sent to the following countries: Argentine Republic, Bavaria, Belgium, forty-four British colonies, Canada, Cape of Good Hope (Union of South Africa), Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, France (colonies), Germany, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Queensland, Spain, Straits Settlements, and Tasmania.

Efforts were made to complete the files of serial publications of municipalities in the United States and in this group 912 volumes were received during the year. A special attempt was made to collect the municipal publications of the adjoining countries of Canada and Mexico and a considerable number of important items were secured. Applications were also sent to twenty-five cities in the German Empire for their publications of a statistical nature and met with a liberal response.

In addition to the regular consignments from the ninety-two countries on the international exchange list, the following shipments of documents were received in response to special lists. Algeria, 125 volumes and pamphlets; Argentine Republic, 4 volumes and pamphlets; British colonies, 318 volumes and pamphlets; Chile, 21 volumes; Colombia, 27 volumes and pamphlets; China, 214 volumes and pam-

phlets; France, 79 volumes and pamphlets; Germany, 12 volumes and pamphlets; Italy, 37 volumes and pamphlets; Japan, 236 volumes and pamphlets; Madras, 11 volumes; Russia, 861 volumes and pamphlets; Spain, 13 volumes and pamphlets; Straits Settlements, 115 volumes and pamphlets; Uruguay, 64 volumes and pamphlets; Wurttemburg, 7 volumes.

The countries on the international exchange list remain the same as on July 1, 1913, the number being 92.

The receipts of official publications of the states of the United States remain at about the same level as in the preceding year. The number of these receipts since the creation of the Division of Documents is as follows:

1901–2	2,162	1908–9	3,554
1902–3	1,589	1909–10	6,386
1903–4	1,023	1910–11	7,767
1904–5	2,812	1911–12	9,318
1905–6	3,884	1912–13	9,485
1906–7	3,245	1913–14	9,283
1907–8	4,128		

As stated in previous reports, the publication by this Division of the Monthly List of state publications is responsible for this large number of ascessions. During the meetings of the sections of the American Library Association in May, there were frequent references to the great value of the List as an aid to reference and research work, in libraries, while the Association of Law Libraries gave formal expression of their appreciation of the service the List is rendering by adopting a vote of thanks to the Library for the publication.

Publications of international organizations of various kinds continue to increase in number and in importance, and the demand for this material is each year becoming more imperative. Within the limited resources of the Division efforts are being made to secure these documents, but there still remain many of these sources that we are unable to secure. Among the organizations whose proceedings,

papers, etc., were received during the year may be mentioned the following: International Institute of Agriculture, International Association of Tropical Agriculture, International Boundary Commission, International Congress of Free Christianity and Religious Progress, Alliance of Social Hygiene, International Congress on Infant Mortality, International Map Committee, and International Kongress für Wohnungshygiene.

The Division of Documents assisted in the preparation of an annotated bibliography on "Unemployment" which was published in the American Labor Legislation Review.

During the year 4,958 volumes were sent to the bindery.

LAW LIBRARY

(From the report of Mr. Thompson, Law Librarian during the major portion of the year)

The accessions during the year were as follows:

LAW LIBRARY: *Accessions*

How acquired	1912–13		1913–14	
	Main Library	Conference Library	Main Library	Conference Library
By copyright	1,390	.....	1,506	.....
By gift and transfer	854	75	1,065	273
By purchase	3,621	233	3,014	407
Total	5,865	308	5,585	680
Total accessions	6,173		6,265	
Total contents of Law Library	158,117		164,382	

The most noteworthy accessions have been:

NEW JERSEY. Session laws: 1st general assembly, 1st sitting, (August, 1776) to 5th general assembly, 1st sitting (October, 1780) inclusive except 3d general assembly, 3d sitting (September, 1779); and 21st general assembly, 1st sitting (October, 1796). (19 sittings).

YEARBOOKS. Edward III, 21; Henry VI, 1, 3, 4, 21, 22, 27, 28, 34, 35, 37, 38; Edward IV, 1–10; Henry VII, 1–21.

BRITISH COLONIES. Bahamas: Laws 1900, 1903, 1905–13 (16 v.)—Barbados: Revised laws, 1667–1913 (6 v.)—Basutoland: Proclamations, 1868–1913 (1 v.)—British Honduras: Laws and ordinances to 1896, Annual laws, 1901–12 (15 v.)—East Africa Protectorate: Ordinances, 1902–07, 1909–12 (10 v.)—Federated Malay States: Pahang enactments 1904–09 (6 v.); Perak enactments 1905, 1908, 1909 (3 v.); Negri Sembilan enactments 1903, 1906–09 (5 v.); Selangor enactments 1902, 1905–09 (6 v.)—Fiji Islands: Ordinances, 1906–13 (8 v.)—Gold Coast Colony: Ordinances, 1910–13 (4 v.)—St. Vincent: Revised laws, 1911; Ordinances, 1912–13 (4 v.)—Straits Settlements: Ordinances, 1874–76, 1878, 1882–85, 1896, 1898–99, 1901, 1904–13 (22 v.)—Tonga: Law of the government, 1907 (1 v.)—Turks and Caicos Islands: Ordinances, 1907–13.—Wei-Hai-Wei: Ordinances, 1903–13.

CHILE. Boletín de las leyes i de las ordenes i decretos del gobierno, 1823–43, 1845, 1849–54. 18 v.

CORDOBA (Argentine Republic). Compilación de las leyes y decretos de la Provincia de Córdoba. 1810–1911. 38 v.

DENMARK. Kongelige rescripter, resolutioner og collegialbreve for Danmark og Norge udtogsviis udg. i chronologisk orden ved Laurids Fogtman . . . 1660–1866. Kiøbenhavn, 1806–90. 78 v.

NASSAU. Verordnungsblatt, 1846–66. 21 v.

SWITZERLAND. Entscheidungen des schweizerischen bundesgerichtes, bd. 11–22. 1885–1903. 29 v.

PERIODICALS.

Allgemeine österreichische gerichtszeitung. Wien, 1850–1911. 62 v.

Archiv für civilistische praxis. Tübingen, 1855–1909. 67 v.

Kritische jabrbücher für deutsche rechtswissenschaft. Leipzig, 1837–48. 24 v.

Das Recht. Rundschau für den deutschen juristenstand. München, 1897–1913. 17 v.

Recueil de législation, de doctrine et de jurisprudence coloniales. Paris, 1898–1913. 16 v. and index.

Revista de derecho, jurisprudencia y administracion. Montevideo, 1894–1911. 17 v.

Revista de legislação e de jurisprudencia. Coimbra, 1868–1913. 48 v.

In anticipation of an extension of the legislative reference work of the library in the near future, special attention has been given since last October to rearrangement of the law collections and reorganization of the technical processes affecting them with a view to increasing the efficiency of the law library service both at the Capitol and in the main library.

Law Library at the Capitol

The overcrowding in the Law Library at the Capitol made a systematic examination of the books located there necessary for the purpose of eliminating, by transfer to the main building, all digests, compilations, and text-books which have been superseded by later editions as well as certain sets of selected cases rarely used. A routine has been established by which this will be done currently in future as new editions appear. By this means more shelf room for those remaining has been provided, which will enable the books to be kept in better order and allow for growth of the report sets for a few years more. But it is evident that the limited space available could be used to better advantage if steel shelving specially designed to fit the semicircular form of the room were provided.

The small offices opening off the Law Library have been cleared of material that had accumulated in them so that they are now available to accommodate a corps of indexers for the continuation of the Index to the Federal Statutes which the Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for 1914–15 now makes possible.

Central law catalogue

As the law collections have not yet been brought within the new classification of the library, the author entries in the public catalogue simply show the location as "Law." As a general rule, there is nothing on the cards to indicate whether the Anglo-American law books are shelved at the Capitol, in the students' reference collection in the alcoves of the main reading room, on decks 1 and 2 of the north stack, in the north curtain, or in the Jefferson collection. Heretofore this could only be ascertained by consulting the separate shelf-lists of the various parts of the law collection. On investigation it was found that this caused waste of time and delay in the service to readers which would be obviated by a central law catalogue showing in one place where each copy of any treatise dealing with English or American law was actually located.

The compilation of such a catalogue has accordingly been undertaken. The method adopted was to duplicate, in the Law Division of the main library, the author and subject catalogues at the Capitol by drawing from stock the printed cards required for this purpose and to add thereto the record of material in the other sections above named. In the execution of this plan an opportunity was presented to review the content of each section of the law library and make such transfers as appeared desirable. The process therefore provided at one and the same time for the systematic examination of the Capitol collection already referred to, revision of the students' reference collection and preparation of a special author and subject catalogue of it, elimination of books which would be more serviceable if transferred to the classified sections of the general library, and preparation of a deck index.

A separate index of digests and compilations of law on special subjects and comparative legislation studies is being prepared, which when completed should prove to be a valuable piece of legislative reference apparatus.

Rearrangement of collections

To facilitate reclassification and shelflisting when the new classification is applied to law, all of the law books in the North Stack and the North Curtain have been rearranged on the shelves in the subdivisions by form or by jurisdiction which will doubtless be adopted. It is understood that classification by subject will not be applied to Anglo-American law treatises, but that they will remain in an alphabetical arrangement by authors.

Records and briefs

The binding of the United States Supreme Court records and briefs into volumes in the order in which the decisions are printed in the United States reports, which was noted in the last annual report, has been continued during the year.

Statute law

A systematic effort has been made during the year to complete the collection of statute law in force in all countries of the world. The principal deficiencies consisted of

the laws of the smaller British colonies. A statement of wants in this field was prepared and transmitted to the Department of State, which endeavored to procure the material through the consular service, and important additions to the library have been received through this channel. Orders have now been placed for the purchase of the residue which can not be obtained by official donation. Similarly, the sets of laws of European and Latin American countries are being checked up and want cards prepared so that the missing volumes may be secured through international exchange or otherwise. In view of the renewal of a provision for the preparation of such indexes, digests, and compilations of law as may be required for Congress or for other official use, the completion of the statute law collection to date and the prompt acquisition of future issues are of prime importance.

A special reference collection of statute law in force, consisting of the latest revised or compiled laws and codes and the subsequent session laws for each of the several States and Territories, Great Britain and her self-governing dominions and provinces, and the principal countries of Continental Europe, has been segregated for use in the North East pavilion. This is intended to facilitate the preparation of compilations of laws and studies in comparative legislation and has been largely used during the last six months by employees of various government bureaus engaged in such work.

Latin-American laws

A special exhibit of the Latin-American law collection was made at the time of the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in connection with the conference of the American Library Association in Washington at the end of May.

Guide to Spanish laws

A guide to the law and legal literature of Spain following the plan of Dr. Borchard's guide to German law is in course of preparation by Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, jr., Sheldon

Fellow of Harvard Law School. During the fall of last year Mr. Palmer prepared the first draft of his manuscript after a study of the Spanish law material in the Library of Congress where he also had the benefit of Dr. Borchard's criticisms and suggestions. Since January of this year, he has continued his studies and investigations in Madrid under the guidance of various eminent Spanish jurists.

DIVISION OF MAPS AND CHARTS

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

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

TABLE A—*Accessions, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914*

Description	Copyright	Purchase	Gift	Transfer	Exchange	Total
Sheet maps, including pocket maps..	1,828	233	2,136	1,855	13	6,065
Atlases.....	98	130	28	75	10	341
Manuscript.....	.....	2	30	.....	.....	32
Views.....	17	6	.....	28	.....	51
Total.....	1,943	371	2,194	1,958	23	6,489

TABLE B—*Total number of pieces in Map Division, June 30, 1914*

MAPS AND CHARTS: *Accessions*

Description	June 30, 1914	Accessions, 1914	Total
Sheet maps, including pocket maps.....	128,410	6,065	134,475
Atlases.....	5,193	341	5,534
Manuscripts.....	909	32	941
Views.....	1,216	51	1,267
Total.....	135,728	6,489	142,217

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

Description	Accessions, 1913–14		Total	
	Maps	Sheets	Maps	Sheets
Sanborn insurance maps	935	9,583	24,925	226,811
Ordnance Survey	.....	696	.....	17,217
Egyptian Survey	.....	.....	.....	22,660
Total	.....	.....	.....	266,688

Adding these as sheets to the general estimate, the number of pieces would amount to about 408,905. The Sanborn insurance maps have been of especial use to the various departments and are daily consulted.

Maps: Publications

Although no cartographic publication of a general nature has been compiled since the one entitled "List of Maps of America," there are titled cuttings from the Copyright Bulletins, since 1897, of 29,500 titles of copyright material which afford a subject catalogue of all such material from the above date to the present time. This list is not only referred to by this Division but is also frequently consulted by the Copyright Office for hasty reference. The publication of the List of Geographical Atlases, has eliminated the necessity of cataloguing the great majority of maps torn from atlases, composing our collection and other collections. While it is impossible to catalogue at the present time the separate maps, monographs are being made on special subjects.

Copyright maps

The retention of both copies of copyright maps has been productive of important results. Besides the wear and tear on such material, the extra copy for reference and loan has proved desirable

The amount of such material has necessitated the temporary use of a room in the basement. The steel cases and also the old wooden ones are crowded. Therefore additional steel cases are requested and special steel shelves to be placed over the map mounting section for the use of the large collection of atlases of the world.

Reproductions

In the reproduction of maps there is increasing use of the photostat as against the camera. Ninety-five copies by the former process were made during the year and only fifteen by the latter. Among them were reproductions of early maps relating to forts, roads, discoveries, explorations, and boundary questions such as were involved in the Costa Rica and Panama arbitration. An exhibit has been made of both processes so that the effect of light and time in such reproductions may be fairly stated.

Accessions

Outside of the output of miscellaneous deposits from the various departments of the Government, there have been few gifts of any importance.

Purchases

Among the noteworthy purchases received during the year, may be mentioned the following:

Velarde map of the Philippine Islands, 1744; Manuscript map of South Carolina. 1771; Six manuscript maps of Liberia; Reproductions for Lowery List: No. 219. North America. 1699. Franquelin; Fer. Theatre de la guerre. 1705; St. Petersburg. 1753. Académie Imp. Sciences et Arts; Battle ground of Chickahominy. 1862. Sheppard; Carte générale bathymétrique des océans. Prince of Monaco; Facsimile of Maiollo map. 1587. Hispanic Society; Manuscript military map of Suffolk, Va. 1862. Oscar Soederquist; Early manuscript atlas of the West Indies; Massachusetts. 1798? Osgood Carleton; Atlas of Europe. 1592. Quad (first edition); Connecticut reserve. 1798. S. Pease; David H. Burr's Atlas. 1839, with title-page; Manuscript map of the Philippine Islands, by Pedro Freylin, 1767; Vooght, C. J.

Groote Lichtende Zee fackel. 1699; Manuscript atlas of Shaker villages. 1699; Goos atlas. 1696; A large manuscript map of South Carolina. 1771. [This map presented by Frank Morton Jones was forwarded as a donation to the Library by the descendants of William Hodgson, nephew and heir of "William Hodgson of the six Clerk's Office Middlesex, Esquire, Landgrave and Cassique of the Province of Carolina," who married Anne, sister of William Lord Craven, and who held title to extensive grants in the Province of Carolina. The map is an original on rice paper, and it gives the roads, churches, houses and the names of their occupants. The map is undated, but other papers indicate that the grants were made about the year 1715, and that this map was probably drawn, in part from former surveys, about 1771. The map has been handed down in the Hodgson family, who did not come into possession of the property or profit by its sale, their agents, Boss & Bailford, mentioned on the map, failing to make any return for the portions sold. The map should have considerable historical interest.]

All the geographical magazines which are for reference in this Division, are closely examined for all new material published throughout the world and especially America. Reproductions of scarce maps not in the collection and in other libraries are secured either by borrowing the material for the purpose or if the loan be impracticable, by copying on the spot.

Fifteen volumes of the letter book have been indexed on cards, thus affording a ready reference to many cartographical subjects.

Special exhibits

The exhibits of maps in the cases in the Map Division and especially the ones in the West North Curtain, second story, have been productive of good results. In connection with the forthcoming Panama exhibition in 1915, an exhibit will be made of the most interesting material relating to California as a whole and to the city of San Francisco, from the beginning.

The *desiderata* are being constantly considered. The prototypes of the nautical chart, entitled portolans or compass charts, should be an interesting part of the collection. As yet the Library has only five, none of great rarity. They are entitled:

1. Cavallini, 1640. Beautifully illuminated. In 2 sheets, bound in heavy wooden covers and signed "Iouan Batta Cauallini fecit in ciuitate Liburni anno 1640." This is primarily a chart of the Mediterranean and bordering countries, but also contains a curious inset drawing of the American continent.

2. Vellum bound colored portolano of the early part of the seventeenth century, composed of charts of Asia, Africa, the Mediterranean coasts, islands, etc., with "Mare Oceano" and a sphere containing America. [anon.] 16–? 4 sheets bound in the form of an atlas.

3. Brémond, Moris Jean André. Carte particulière de la mer méditerranée consistant au trois feuilles. 1670. Highly colored portolano on vellum. Illustrated with pictures of ships in battle, cities, inset view of Jerusalem. Wide colored border.

4. Prunes, 1559. Early manuscript portolan of the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. The author and date of this chart are given in the inscription found near the left hand border: "Mateus Prunes in civitate Majorica, anno. 1559." This portolano is executed on a single piece of vellum (19×32 inches) and is richly ornamented with miniatures of the Virgin, saints, angels, kings, castles, views of cities and forts; it contains also numerous place names and all the characteristic features usually found in similar works.

5. Cavallini. Portolan of the Mediterranean Sea, inscribed "Ill Cavallini in Liuarno anno 167–" One sheet vellum-colored.

Atlases in Library of Congress

The collection of atlases in the Library now numbers 4,440 in 4,948 volumes. It has 41 of 56 known editions of Ptolemy from 1472–1883. The 1478 Rome edition is wanting (but is in the Thacher collection in the Library), and also the small quarto published in Cologne in 1608. There are also 61 editions of Ortelius and 29 of Mercator. The scarce and comparatively complete copy of Lafréry's atlas of 1575? and the two editions of Robert Dudley, styled duke of Northumberland's Arcano dell mare, of 1646–47 and 1661. Isaac Brouckner's Nouvel atlas de marine, 1749, is another scarce atlas in the collection. Only three copies are known, that in the Library of Congress,

another in Helsingfors, and the third in Weimar. This atlas was reprinted in 1912. All such rarities are described in the three volumes of the "List of Geographical Atlases." This list has been received with considerable commendation by all the reviews. If its value should prove to other libraries as great as it is to this, the Library has rendered a general service by its publication.

The third volume describes eight hundred and twenty-two atlases, received since the publication of the previous volumes in 1909. A corrected author list of all the atlases in the collection is published in this volume. This list will be reprinted as a separate, to serve as a check list for libraries and dealers. The index alone to this volume comprises three hundred and thirty-eight pages in double columns. Some of the rarities entered in this volume are mentioned in the Librarian's report for 1913.

All atlases received after the publication of this volume have been catalogued and will have to be described in a future volume. Efforts are being made to increase the already extensive collections of maps, plans, and building views of Washington City. In 1905 a list was published which has been extensively used by the Government in connection with land claims.

List of manuscript maps

Among the monographs in course of preparation is one devoted to the collection of manuscript maps. Historically this may be one of our most important publications. Among the 940 odd numbers are many which were intended to be published with the text already in print and which should be exploited fully. Among them are such important ones as:

Cadwalader. "Map of the road to and entrenchments at Princeton, N. J." This is the map referred to by Gen. John Cadwalader in his letter to Gen. Washington, dated Crosswicks, 31 Dec. 1776. A comparison of the map with the original manuscript letter of Gen. Cadwalader to Gen. Washington in the Manuscript Division shows that the handwriting, the paper and even the water mark are the same.

Ohio river by Capt. Henry Gordon. Ms. 1766. In Pownall's Topographical description of North America. 1766. Appendix no. 4, pp. 2–5: "Extracts from the journal of captain Harry Gordon, Chief engineer in the western department in North America, who was sent from Fort Pitt on the river Ohio, down the said river, &c. to Illinois, in 1766."

Henry, Alexander. A map of the North West parts of America. With the utmost respect inscrib'd to his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, Knight of the bath . . . by his most obedient humble servt. Alexr. Henry. [1775, or 1776?] Colored map—Location of Indian tribes. This shows the country from "Lake Superior" to "Kiutchinini river" and as far north as "Hudson's bay." 3 ft. 3¼ × 6 ft. 10 in. This map of great importance was evidently made to accompany his work entitled: "Travels and adventures in Canada and the Indian territory between the years 1760 and 1776. Published in 1809. In a biographical sketch published in the Canadian magazine for 1824, v. 2, p. 395, it is stated: "It ought to be mentioned, as a just tribute to Mr. Henry's talent for attentive and correct observation, that previous to his departure for England, he presented lord Dorchester the Governor of Canada, with a chart of such parts of the Indian territory, as he had travelled through, and the accuracy of this chart has been since confirmed in almost every particular by the future surveys of that country which have since been made."

These manuscript maps are various in their nature and comprise explorations, colonial history and wars, both colonial, revolutionary, Indian and civil.

DIVISION OF MUSIC

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

Accessions of the Music Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914

	Copyright	Gift	Purchase	Exchange	Transfer	Other	Total
Music.....	25,191	214	2,681	9	770	11	28,876
Literature of music.....	406	95	1,880	4	144	19	2,548
Instruction...	1,050	24	93	.....	83	1	1,251
Total..	26,647	333	4,654	13	997	31	32,675

Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year, June 30th, 1914

Music:		
The Division contained up to June 30, 1913, volumes and pieces	625,098	
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered, volumes and pieces	28,876	
Total on June 30, 1914		653,974
Literature of Music:		
The Division contained up to June 30, 1913, volumes and pieces	29,079	
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered	2,548	
Total on June 30, 1914		31,627
Instruction:		
The Division contained up to June 30, 1913, volumes and pieces	17,103	
Accessions during the fiscal year numbered	1,251	
Total on June 30, 1914		18,354
Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, etc		703,955

The growth of the collection along the lines so far entering into our established scheme of development has been unexpectedly large. Some of the most important acquisitions are grouped below.

Of transcripts—and it may be mentioned in passing that our project of transcripts of old operas is nearing completion—the following are among the most interesting: Cimarosa's Penelope; Dittersdorf's Die lustigen weiber von Windsor; Farinelli's Odoardo e Carlotta; Gasparini's L'Aiace; Gassmann's La contessina; Mayr's Le finte rivali; Paër's Sargino; Pallavicini's L'Antiope; Perez' Eroe cinese and L'Ipermestra; Pergolesi's L'Adriano in Siria; Piccinni's Il regno della luna; Reichardt's Andromeda, Herkules tod, Hexenscenen aus Macbeth and Tamerlan; Sales' L'Antigono; Jos. Schuster's Demofonte and Der schauspiel direktor; Schweitzer's Rosamunde; Sellitti's L'Orazio; Spontini's La finta Filosofa; Süssmayr's Soliman der Zweite; Telemann's Damon; Traetta's Antigona; Tritto's Li desprezzatori delle donne; Weigl's La principessa di Amalfi; v. Winter's La grotta di Calypso.

Opera scores

The above would constitute a noteworthy growth in any collection of opera scores, but in addition we acquired, for instance, the following scores, printed or manuscript: Abeille's Amor und Psyche; Avondano's Il mondo della luna; Calegari's L'amor soldato; Carafa's Elizabetta in Derbyshire and Jeanne d'Arc; Colasse-Lully's Achille et Polixène (1687); Coppola's La Nina pazza; Donizetti's La Zingara; Fioravanti's Adelajde e Comingio and La capricciosa pentita; Flotow's Ein wintermaerchen; Gallus-Winter's Babilons's Pyramiden; Generali's Chiara di Rosemberg and Eginardo e Lisbetta; Goetz' Francesca ("Neue Ausgabe" of 1893); Guglielmi's Le vicende d'amore; Holbrooke's Pierrot and Pierrette (ms., a marvel of penmanship); Holzbauer's Günther von Schwarzburg (the original Mannheim ed.) and Tod der Dido; J. N. Hummel's Die eselhaut; Keiser's Erlesene saetze aus der opera L'inganno fedele and Kayserliche friedenspost (both original eds.); La Borde's Annette et Lubin; Mayr's Il venditore d'aceto; Mercadante's Caritea, regina di Spagna, Didone abbandonata and Scipione in Cartagine; Meyerbeer's Costanza e Romilda; Mihalovich's Toldi szerelme; Morlacchi's Tebaldo e Isolina; Mosca's La gioventù di Enrico Quinto; G. Pacini's Il faligname di Livonia and L'ultimo giorno di Pompei; Paisiello's Le gare generose, I giuochi d'Agrigento, Il rè Teodoro in Venezia and I visionari; Pavesi's Arminio and La forza dei simpatici; Propiac's Isabelle et Rosalvo; Rossini's Adelaide di Borgogna, Aureliano in Palmira, Demetrio e Polibio, La pietra del paragone, Ricciardo e Zoraide and La scala di seta; Rousseau's Le devin du village (M^{dme} Boivin ed.); Scholz' Zieten'sche Husaren; Seyfried's Der feen-könig; Sommer's Saint Foix; Storace's Gli equivoci; Strawinsky's Pétrouchka; Süssmayr's Der marktschreyer; W. Taubert's Der sturm; Vaccai's Giulietta e Romeo; Verdi's Simone Boccanera; Weigl's Das Petermännchen; Weis' Der polnische jude; v. Winter's Die kluge wittwe (authorship doubtful) and Proserpina; Zingarelli's Ines de Castro; Zoellner's

Die versunkene glocke; Zumsteeg's Armide, Elbondocani and Das tartarische gesetz. The above included, our collection of full scores of operas, operettas, ballets, and other dramatic music has now reached the formidable figure of twenty-seven hundred scores of all periods, schools, and nationalities.

Of miscellaneous music and books on music acquired during the year may be mentioned as particularly interesting: a collection of about eleven hundred librettos of 19th century Spanish operas and operettas; Joh. André's Lenore (ms. score); Banchieri's Lettere armoniche, 1628; Bataille's Airs de differents autheurs, 1609; Bisse's Rationale on cathedrale worship, 1721; Bodenschatz' Florilegium Portense, 1618; Brentano's libretto Die lustigen musikanten, 1803; Calckman's Antidotum, 1641; The clarinet instructor, Longman & Broderip, [17–]; Compendium musices, 1538; The compleat country dancing master, 1718–19 (2 vols.); Fielding's ballad opera Don Quixote in England (with 1734, not 1754, as date of issue); Francesco da Milano's Intabolatura de lauto, libro secondo, 1596; Gilbert's Solfeges (1783); Grimarest's Traité du recitatif, 1740; Gunn's The art of playing the German flute, [1793]; Handl's Missarum VII and VIII vocum, liber I, Pragae, 1580 (complete); Harmonia anglicana, London, Simpson, [174–]; E. T. A. Hoffmann's Trois canzonettes, (1808); Knock's Dispositien der merkwaardigste kerk-orgeln, 1788; Loewe's Das sühnopfer des neuen bundes (score); Lully's Les amours déguisez, 1664, Ballet des arts, 1663, and Pourceaugnac, 1715 (librettos); Maier's Atalanta fugiens, 1618; Marais' Pieces de violes, [1701]; Marcello's Canzoni madrigalesche et arie per camera (1717); Marenzio's Sesto libro de madrigali a sei voci, Venetia, 1595 (complete); Marpurg's Aanleiding tot het clavierspeelen, 1760; Methode pour apprendre a lire les notes, 1788; Millioni's Corona . . . d'intavolatura di chitarra spagnola, 1631; Moline's Le duo interrompu, Amsterdam, 1766; Monteverdi's Primo libro de madrigali a cinque voci, Venetia,

1621 (complete); Moulinié's Airs de cour, troisième livre, 1629; Nadaud's Chansons choisies illustrées, Paris, 1881; Palestrina's Motectorum, Liber primus, Venetia, 1600 (complete); Pocket book for the German flute, London, [177–]; Porpora's XII sonates pour le violon, Paris (ca. 1810); Prasberg's Clarissima . . . musice interpretatio, 1507; Purcell's Collection of ayres, compos'd for the theatre, 1697, and A musical entertainment, 1684; Quercu's Opusculum musices perquam brevissimum, 1516; Reichardt's Caecilia (1790–95); Responsoria, Norimbergae, 1556; Ribon's Parodies bachiques, Sec. ed., 1696; Rore's Terzo libro di madrigali a cinque voci, Venetia, 1560 (complete); Schoensleder's Architectonice musices universalis, 1631; Sotos' Arte para aprender . . . la guitarra, (1764); Steffani's Niobe, regina di Tebe, 1688 (libretto); Vandenbroeck's Traité général de tous les instruments à vent, (1793); Vogler's Serenissimae puerperae sacrum, (180–).

Autograph scores

Autograph scores of prominent composers were acquired very sparingly, and pursuant to our policy, as more or less noteworthy specimens only. It would be well if it could be impressed on those who take a patriotic pride in the Music Division of our national library that a really notable collection of musical autographs (scores or letters) which would benefit the serious student more than the serious sightseer, must come to us through gift and can not be acquired by purchase. Prevailing prices are within reach of the private collector of ample means but they are prohibitive for a public institution. One need but point to the literally invaluable collection of autograph scores at the Royal Library in Berlin or to the seventeen thousand autograph letters of musicians in the Musikhistorisches Museum at Cologne, founded by the late Wilhelm Heyer, at the expense of millions of marks, to appreciate the embarrassing truth of the above remarks. And what is true of a collection of autograph scores and letters, the latter so indispensable for

purposes of thorough biographical studies, is true also of a collection of portraits of musicians, programs, play-bills and the like. The autograph specimens acquired during the last year are: C. P. E. Bach's Fantasia (Wotquenne no. 61); Beethoven's sketches (1810?) of his song "Wonne der wehmut," etc.; Chopin's Mazourka, op. 33, no. 4; the first two pages of Donizetti's "Spirto di Dio benefico"; Kistler's Faust; Liszt's pianoforte solo version of his "Todtentanz" with two pages of unpublished variants; Loewe's "Der barmherzige bruder" and the vocal score of his oratorio "Das Hohelied Salomonis"; Paradies' arias "Vorrei dai lacci" and "Volga il ciel"; a Symphonie (in D minor) by Reichardt; Spohr's oratorio "Des Heilands letzte stunden" (unpublished full score, 1834–35) and the libretto of "Pietro von Abano" in composer's own hand; Thalberg's opera "Cristina di Svezia" (prologue and second act); finally an "Album choisi" of the English pianist, Elvira Grange (1820–ca. 1849), with autograph entries by the composers Moscheles, Litolff, Mendelssohn, Horsley, etc., the most noteworthy being a short, humorous piano piece by Paganini.

In this year as in former years, certain public-spirited men, prominent in American musical life, have made gifts of valuable rare prints or autograph scores. Their example has further paved the way for a concerted, systematic effort to accumulate gradually in the Library of Congress a collection of autograph scores, worthily and instructively representative of the progress of American musical art.

During the course of the year we received by gift from Mr. Frank Kidson, the noted English scholar and collector who has taken a lively interest in the history of "The Star Spangled Banner" a copy of the *original* Longman & Broderip issue of "The Anacreontic Song" ("To Anacreon in Heaven"); from Mr. W. H. Humiston of New York City first editions of MacDowell's "Idyllen," op. 28, nos. 3 and 6, and rare early issues of his two part songs, op. 41; from Mr.

Thomas Parker Currier of Boston first editions of MacDowell's op. 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 28 (nos. 4–5), 46 (in one volume with the composer's dedication) and his copy no. 44 of the limited edition on Dutch handmade paper in the original leather binding of the "Woodland sketches," op. 51. With these gifts the astonishingly rare first editions of MacDowell's works still missing in our collection have been narrowed down to practically op. 35 (for 'cello and piano), op. 41, op. 51 (the ordinary edition of 1896), and the arrangements of Loeilly's "Jig" and Graun's "Jig." Once these have been received, my "Bibliography of First editions of MacDowell" will be ready for the printer.

A significant addition was made to our collection of autograph scores by the following composers:

Arthur Foote:
- Four character pieces for orchestra (after Omar Khayyam) (from his op. 41).
- Suite in E für Streich orchester, op. 63 (incl. the unpublished "Theme and variations" movement).
- "The Wanderer to his heart's desire." Song.
- "Sortie" for organ (op. 71, no. 3).

Henry F. Gilbert: "Comedy overture" for orchestra.

Victor Herbert:
- "L'encore" for flute and clarinet.
- "Soixante-neuf" for string-orchestra.
- "Under the elms" (Souvenir de Saratoga).
- "The vision of Columbus" (symphonic poem).
- "Natoma", prelude of third act.

Edgar Stillman Kelley: "Israfel", op. 8, no. 2. Song.

Louis Victor Saar:
- "Chanson d'amour", op. 60, no. 2, for violin solo and strings.
- Three terzettos for 3 solo voices or chorus with piano accompaniment, op. 62, and "Shadows of twilight" and "Spring" of the same opus in an orchestral version.
- "The treasure", Bohemian folk-song for 3 part women's chorus.
- "Solvejg's cradle song" (Grieg), arr. for soprano solo, women's chorus and piano acc.
- "The lotos flower (Schumann), arr. for soprano solo and women's chorus with piano acc.
- "Mondnacht" (Schumann), arr. for women's chorus with violin obligato and piano acc. and sundry sketches.

Adolf Weidig:
- Symphonische Suite, op. 46.

Autograph scores promised by Messrs. T. Carl Whitmer, Henry Holden Huss and Albert A. Stanley have not yet been received.

Under date of April 4, 1914, the Librarian of Congress had occasion to write a letter to Mr. Arthur P. Schmidt of Boston and New York City expressing "a feeling of gratulation that a publisher of such eminence in a special field as yours has recognized the larger interest to history and science, and the larger sentiment involved in the material with which his business is concerned." These words referred to the extraordinary gift by Mr. Schmidt of more than one hundred autograph compositions by about ninety (mostly American) of the composers with whose names his house is associated. It is but fitting that the individual pieces here be briefly enumerated.

Adams, Mrs. Crosby. Peter Pan. Op. 20, no. 4. (piano, 4 hds.)
Allen, Charles N. Doushka (Alla mazurka). Op. 28. (violin and piano.)
Allen, Paul. Bonny wee thing. Song.
Ambrose, Paul. A song of yesterday. Op. 34, no. 1.
Armstrong, W. D. Intermezzo for piano and Liszt organ.
Baldwin, Ralph L. Sweet is the light of Sabbath-eve. Hymn anthem for evening.
Beach, Mrs. H. H. A. Just for this! Op. 26, no. 2. Song.
Becker, Reinhold. Liebesleben (A poet's love) Cyclus in vier gesängen. [Op. 76.]
Bergh, Arthur. I do not love thee, I adore. Op. 11, no. 3. Song.
Bird, Arthur. Songs, op. 36, no. 1. In the merry blossom time; no. 2. The river; no. 3. Spanish serenade; no. 4. When Cupid is blind; no. 5. Katie's guitar.
Bischoff, J. W. Journey's end. Song.
Blair, Hugh. Thy will be done. Sacred quartet.
Bornschein, Franz C. Little bit of a fellow. Song.
Branscombe, Gena. The open road. Song.
Brewer, John Hyatt. Twilight pictures. Song cycle or Cantata for Women's voices with pf. acc.
Brown, O. B. Two anthems for church service. 1. Who so dwelleth in the secret place; 2. Unto Thee, O Lord. Op. 8.
Chadwick, G. W. The lily nymph. Cantata.
Clough-Leighter, H. Psalm of trust. Short cantata for solo voices, chorus and organ. Op. 31.
Cole, Rossetter G. Hiawatha's wooing. Op. 20. (for recitation with pf. acc.)

Cutter, Benjamin. Trio, Op. 24.

Daniels, Mabel W. Four songs from the German. Op. 15. No. 1. 1. Einst; 2. Verborgener Schimmer; no. 2. Lied des Einsamen· no. 3. Reiterlied.

Demarest, Clifford. Melody for violin and piano.

Dennée, Charles F. Trois morceaux pour le piano. Op. 10, no. 1. Serenade; no. 2. Gavotte; no. 3. Album leaf.

Dunham, Henry M. Second sonata in F minor for the organ. (Op. 16.)

Emery, Moritz H. Sunbeams. Song.

Emery, Stephen A. Skating song. Op. 36.

Faulkes, William. Six pieces for the organ. Op. 128.

Foerster, Adolph M. O, frage nicht. Song.

Foote, Arthur. Francesca da Rimini. Op. 24. (Symphonischer Prolog; für grosses Orchester.)

Galbraith, J. Lamont. A song of faith. Sacred song.

Gilchrist, W. W. Une petite suite pour piano forte à quatre mains. No. 1. Marcia; no. 2. Mélodie; no. 3. Styrienne; no. 4. Fughetta.

Grant-Schaefer, G. A. Scènes Canadiennes (Canadian scenes). Op. 10, nos. 1–7.

Hadley, Henry K. The Princess of Ys. Short cantata for women's voices. Op. 34.

Harris, Victor. Folksong: Wenn zwei von einander scheiden.

Henschel, Georg. The Clown's Song from Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

Hoffman, Richard. Der Erl König (The Erl King) Schubert, transcription for pianoforte.

Holloway, F. W. Three songs without words, op. 53. No. 1. Parting.

Hood, Helen. [Song etchings] Op. 7 no. 1. The dandelion; no. 2. Skating; no. 3. The old oak tree; no. 4. Maidens and swans; no. 5. Sleighing; no. 6. Christmas time.

Huhn, Bruno. The Divan. (Autograph of No. 1. Tenor solo, no. 2. Quartette and no. 10, Final quartette.)

Huss, Henry Holden. Romanza (from the Piano trio in D) arranged for Mason & Hamlin Liszt organ and pianoforte.

Hyatt, Nathaniel Irving. The day is gently sinking to a close. Sacred Part-song.

Johns, Clayton. Seven songs (Wanderlieder) by Ludwig Uhland.

Jordan, Jules. The wind swept wheat; for tenor solo, chorus and orchestra.

Klein, Bruno Oscar. Sechs Lieder und Gesänge für gemischten Chor. Op. 36, nos. 1–6.

Lang, Margaret Ruthven. Five songs Op. 15.

Lansing, A. W. Now is Christ risen from the dead.

Loomis, Harvey Worthington. Mexicana. Song.

Lynes, Frank. Paul Revere's ride; for the piano-forte. Op. 38.

MacDowell, E. A. Suite für grosses Orchester. Op. 42. Orchestral score.

Manney, Charles Fonteyn. Recessional. A Victorian Ode.

Marston, G. W. Festival Te Deum. D Major.

Metcalf, John W. Ballet Air. (Piano.)

Meyer, Louis. Merry Birds. Six recreations composed for the pianoforte.

Neidlinger, W. H. The Gardener; a waltz song.

Norris, Homer. Ten thousand times ten thousand, hymn anthem for soprano solo and chorus. For Easter or general use.

Orth, John. Polonaise in A (for piano).

Orth, L. E. Three tuneful piano pieces. Op. 17.

Owst, W. G. Melodie gracieuse for violin with piano acc.

Page, Arthur. Easy festival anthem for Christmas and general use.

Paine, John K. Phoebus arise! Composed for tenor solo, male chorus and orchestra. Op. 37. (Vocal score in copyist's hand with autographic details by the composer.)

Park, Edna Rosalind. Tarry with me O my Saviour. (Sacred song.)

Parker, H. W. Three love songs for tenor, op. 14.

Parker, J. C. D. The life of man; an oratorio. (Vocal score.)

Porter, F. Addison. Slumber and rest thee. Op. 10. (Song.)

Richardson, A. Madeley. Before the ending of the day. (Song.)

Rogers, Clara Kathleen. Sonata in D Minor for piano and violin. Op. 25.

Rogers, James H. Eight piano pieces for young players (published as "Flowers from many lands").

Rübner, Cornelius. Hallelujah! Child Jesus. Christmas. (Women's voices.)

Salter, Mary Turner. Requiem of the sea. (Song.)

Sawyer, F. E. Arabesque; Dance of the Persian slaves; Lotos flower; Indian Jugglers; The Odalisque; Dance of the serpent charmers; Valse caprice, Orientale; (piano pieces).

Schnecker, P. A. Te Deum Laudamus in B flat.

Schoenefeld, Henry. Menuetto; Gavotte; Bourée, composed for the piano, op. 24.

Scott, Charles P. The Pirate's wooing (humorous); for male chorus, baritone solo and accomp. of pianoforte.

Seeboeck, W. C. E. Berceuse. Op. 112, no. 2. Violin and pf.

Shackley, Frederick N. Magnificat & Nunc Dimittis in D.

Shepard, Thomas G. Golf, a topical song with baritone solo and male chorus.

Smith, Gerrit. Sweet-heart, sigh no more! Op. 13, no. 1; Margrete's cradle song, op. 13, no. 3; Spring, op. 13, no. 4; River lilies, op. 13, no. 5. (No. 2. "All on a summer day" of these "Five songs" not in autograph but in copyist's hand.)

Smith, Wilson G. Badinage. Op. 14, no. 1. Caprice for pianoforte.

Spross, Charles Gilbert. Te Deum Laudamus, E flat.

Sternberg, Constantin. A retrospect. Composed for the piano. Op. 80.

Stewart, H. J. Te Deum and Jubilate in C for men's voices.

Swift, Newton. Jungle lore; seven characteristic pieces, op. 12 (only nos. 1–5).

Thayer, Arthur W. The quiet moon upon the clouds; Good night; Go hold white roses; Beware; The milkmaid; My swete swetyng; Only a song. Songs.
Thomas, Clayton. Vocal waltz. Song.
Townsend, Stephen. The land o' the leal. Song.
Turner, A. D. Two syncopation studies. Op. 24, nos. 1–2.
Trowbridge, J. Eliot. "There is a green hill far away." Soprano or tenor solo and quartet with organ acc.
Weil, Oscar. Twelve short studies for the pianoforte. Op. 13.
Whiting, G. E. Grand sonata. Op. 25. (For organ.)
Whitney, S. B. Trio for piano, violin and violoncello. Op. 30.
Wilson, G. D. Laughing eyes. Op. 162. (For piano.)

Special attention must finally be drawn to a gift which is important not merely in itself but because it is the very first of its kind. During the past year the musical press now and then alluded to a movement inaugurated by Mr. Constantin von Sternberg, of Philadelphia, with the object of paying in our country a tribute of respect and admiration to Max Bruch, the aged German master, by presenting to the Library of Congress the autograph score of his world famous Violin concerto in G minor. Our institution, while informed of the distinction to be conferred, did not, of course, in any manner seek officially to influence the actions of the committee in charge of the movement. The significance of this action lies exactly in the fact that the idea of selecting our national library as the permanent resting place for a recognized master work of contemporary musical art was spontaneous and originated with Mr. von Sternberg and his associates. If circumstances forbade the gift of Bruch's violin concerto, we rejoice that the "Contributors to the Max Bruch Manuscript Fund" saw their way clear to present to us the autograph score of Bruch's "Romanze für Violine und Orchester," op. 42, that, too, a work of universally recognized merit.

MUSIC: *Publications*

Two important catalogues were issued by the Music Division, Miss Julia Gregory's "Catalogue of Early Books on Music (printed before 1800)" in one volume and the "Catalogue of Opera Librettos (printed before 1800)" in

two volumes. It gives me special pleasure to report that Miss Gregory's catalogue of our collection of early books on music (now ranking without question with the foremost abroad), has been greeted by those interested and competent in musical bibliography as an admirable and useful piece of work.

With reference to the catalogue of our Opera Librettos printed before 1800, a desire has been expressed that I prepare a catalogue of our librettos printed after 1800 in the same elaborate manner in order that the catalogue may serve purposes not merely bibliographic. It is to be feared that the outlay of time, energy and money would be too excessive and that we shall have to content ourselves with the publication of a list of condensed entries such as is now in preparation.

A revised and enlarged version of the chapter on "The Star Spangled Banner" in the "Report" of 1909 was completed and printed in book form during the past fiscal year, but could not be published until the beginning of the fiscal year 1915. The book was prepared in anticipation of the centenary of "The Star Spangled Banner" in September 1914.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

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

PERIODICALS: *Statistics*

The Library now receives through the Periodical Division 7,842 current periodicals, this total including second copies of periodicals taken up from the Copyright Office, now 1,128 in number, and 1,289 separate titles received through the Smithsonian Institution. As this number, however, does not include yearbooks, almanacs, annual reports and similar serials, or board of trade, and official serial publications, municipal, state, Federal and foreign, the total number of serials now being received by the Library is of course vastly greater.

The whole number of periodical acquisitions checked on the card index in the Periodical Division amounted during the year to 135,358 items.

New titles added during the year included: Copyright, 192; gift, 510; subscription, 67; Smithsonian, 119.

The number of newspapers received is 909, of which 798 are American and 111 foreign. Of the American newspapers 606 are daily papers and 192 are weekly. Of the foreign newspapers, 93 are daily papers and 18 are weekly. The total number of copies received during the year, counting duplicates and different editions of the same paper furnished to us, required the handling of about 260,000 items. The aggregate number of newspapers and periodicals received by the Periodical Division during the year was nearly 400,000 items. The average daily newspaper and periodical mail was about 1,000 items.

The number of newspapers retained for binding is now as follows: American, 213; foreign, 99; total, 312. The newspapers not bound are kept for varying lengths of time, one month, one year, five years, as the case may be.

The binding during the year was as follows: Newspapers, 1,690 volumes; periodicals, 5,976 volumes. (Last year: Newspapers, 1,912 volumes; periodicals, 5,189 volumes). There was substantial gain in the number of periodicals bound. In the case of the newspapers, six hundred volumes which had been collated and made ready for binding could not be sent to the bindery because of lack of funds.

Volumes of newspapers served by the Periodical Division to readers in the Main Reading Room were 7,246 (last year 5,739); and the volumes of periodicals served were 10,398 (last year 12,433). This number of volumes of periodicals, it should be noted, represents the service of periodicals from only one chapter in the Library's classification, namely AP, the chapter which is included in the direct service of the Periodical Division. The number 10,398 is therefore representative of only a part of the use of bound volumes of

periodicals in the Library, when all chapters in the scheme of classification are taken into account.

Newspaper acquisitions

The publication in 1912 of "A Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers in the Library of Congress," compiled by the Chief Assistant in the Division, Mr. Ingram, has attracted to the Library some offers of interesting material. Among the more important papers acquired since the publication of the Check List are the following: Kentucky Gazette (Lexington) 1788 to 1793. 100 nos.; Boston Evening Post. 1743. 9 nos.; Boston Gazette and Country Journal. 1758 to 1765. 17 nos.; Boston Gazette, or Weekly Journal. 1741–1743. 4 nos.; New England Courant. (Boston) April 30, 1726. 1 no.; Weekly Rehearsal. (Boston) Dec. 25, 1732. 1 no.; Oracle of the Day. (Portsmouth, N. H.) 1800. 34 nos.; Diary, or Loudon's Register. (New York) 1793 to 1794. 55 nos.; New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury. 1777. 39 nos.; Germantauner Zeitung. July 20, 1790 to July 16, 1793, complete; Carey's Daily Advertiser. (Philadelphia) 1797. 116 nos.; American Journal and General Advertiser. (Providence, R. I.) 1779 to 1781. 7 nos.; Providence Gazette and Country Journal. 1774 to 1800. 414 nos.; City Gazette, or the Daily Advertiser. (Charleston, S. C.) 1788 to 1790. 49 nos.; South Carolina Gazette and General Advertiser. (Charleston) Mar. 15, 1783 to Aug. 28, 1784, nearly complete; State Gazette of South Carolina. (Charleston) 1788 to 1789. 32 nos.; Virginia Herald. (Fredericksburg) 1800. 58 nos.

In addition, the Library has received from the John Carter Brown Library, in Providence, 81 photostat copies of issues of the Newport Mercury during the period 1773–1776. The acquisition of these indicates the possibilities of the use of the photostat in the field of newspaper collecting, especially among Eighteenth century newspapers, files of which are so often difficult to obtain, or not obtainable at all.

There is also to be noted the gift of Miss Martha C. Codman of the Salem Gazette, 1781–1785, 1790–1795; of the Massa-

chusetts Gazette, 1786, and of the Salem Mercury, 1788–1789.

The wealth of our newspaper resources in the Nineteenth century has been increased by the transfer from the War Department of 26 volumes and 1,671 numbers, printed during the civil war period, and nearly all printed in the South. This is a notable addition to our collection of newspapers published in the Confederate States, now increasingly difficult to obtain, and though in many instances only single copies of particular papers have come to us, the ensemble is rich in material affording striking pictures of conditions in the Confederate States during the civil war.

List of serials

A notable bibliographic undertaking, and, indeed, altogether one of the most notable undertakings in which we could share, has been the initiation by the Documents Division, the Smithsonian Division, and the Periodical Division, of work on a list of sets of serials in the Library of Congress. This list, which it is proposed to print and issue at first in sections in galley proof, may be made the basis of a union list of sets of serials in cooperating American libraries. The task, as contemplated, is one of large proportions; the time that will be consumed in the actual work of compiling and publishing will depend upon the number of titles which will be included, now estimated to be in the neighborhood of 75,000; the list, when completed, will provide a highly important bibliographic tool for use in libraries and elsewhere.

As now planned, the whole list will be divided, and there will be a separate publication for sets of serials in each of the following groups:

Serials which are the publications of public offices
Society publications
Periodicals, in the ordinary sense of the term
Newspapers
All others (yearbooks, almanacs, etc.)

In the work of compiling, Dr. Harris, the Chief of the Division of Documents, has charge of the list of documentary serials, publications of public offices; Mr. F. H. Parsons, assistant in charge of the Smithsonian Division, is compiling the list of Academy publications; and Mr. Slade, the Chief of the Periodical Division, will be responsible for the lists in the other three groups, and serve as chairman of the board of publication. The Chief Bibliographer, Mr. Meyer, is a member of this board as bibliographical and editorial adviser.

DIVISION OF PRINTS

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

The increase of the collection has been:

By copyright	9,246
By purchase	5,530
By gift	783
By transfer	751
By exchange	8
	16,318

The collection of prints now totals 376,812 pieces.

PRINTS: *Purchases*

The most important purchases of the year have been:

1. Forty-one works in illustration after Ludwig Richter (1803–1884), well-known German illustrator and painter.

2. One hundred and twenty-five medallic portraits of celebrities of the renaissance, and modern times, by Italian and French medallists.

3. One hundred and seventy-four reproductions (in color) of paintings by old and modern masters, published by the Medici Society (London) and the Photographic Society (Berlin).

4. Two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five miscellaneous photographs chiefly of French Cathedrals (719), Italian Churches (238), Paintings (485), "Messbild" or Architectural subjects to a scale (611).

5. One hundred and thirty etchings, engravings and lithographs by modern artists, mostly of the German School,

among them Bodenehr, Bruck, Diepold, Feininger, Fischer, Halm, Klemm, Kollwitz, Kühne, Lederer, Leyde, Loewenstein, Nolde, Olbricht, Scholtz, Stere, Thiemann, Thoma, Uhl, Vogeler, etc.

6. A collection made by Mrs. Henry Carrington Bolton of nineteen hundred and eighty-nine photographs and engravings of "Madonnas" after the old and modern masters, including portraits of most of the painters. It is selected with special care and conveniently arranged for reference.

7. Eight clay tablets illustrating cuneiform writing.

8. Fifty engravings bought from the income of the Gardiner Greene Hubbard fund, comprising excellent impressions of mezzotints by the celebrated English engravers Bridgwater, Cousins, Dixon, Earlom, Green, Greenhead, Hirst, Humphrey, Jones, Pratt, Smith, Spilsbury and Walker, after Brandoin, Clostermann, Van Dyck, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Kneller, Lawrence, Martin, Nasmyth, Raeburn, Rembrandt, Reynolds and Romney; line engravings by Hollar, and Lerpinière; colored and sepia acquatints of views of Old London, by Dagaty, Harris, Hunt, Jukes, Pollard, Merke "Cries of London," Sandby, Schutz, Stadler and Sutherland after drawings by Black, Fowler, Pollard, Rowlandson, etc.; water-color—"King's Head Tavern, Holborn," by Shepherd.

This is the first acquisition from the income of $20,000 left by Mrs. Hubbard for the purchase of engravings and etchings, to be added to the Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection given to the Library in 1898.

Among the most interesting gifts were:

1. From the American Colonization Society of Washington, D. C., a collection of nearly six hundred prints. It comprises views of Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Cape Verde and Gambia, and portraits of the natives, and of the officials and missionaries connected with the colonization of these districts.

2. From Mrs. Jane Bethune Craig Hawkins, Indianapolis, Ind., Charles Wilson Peale's mezzotint portrait of George Washington.

3. From Miss Ellen Major Jones, Yonkers, N. Y., seven engravings by her father, Alfred Jones.

4. From E. G. Kennedy, New York City, bronze medals of Henry W. Longfellow and E. G. Kennedy.

5. From John W. Robbins, Boston, Mass., American engraver, five engravings illustrating the process of brule-gravure.

6. From the Senefelder Club, of London, at the hands of Joseph Pennell, London, England, lithograph of third trial proof of the first print published by the Senefelder Club.

7. From E. D. Adams, New York, two St. Louis Exposition medals.

Transfers

The transfers from other departments and divisions included:

1. From the White House, forty-three cartoons of the Roosevelt-Parker campaign.

2. From the State Department, seventy photographs of Dutch East Indies.

3. From the Navy Department, nineteen photographs of "Cruise of the Polaris."

4. From the Post Office Department, twenty-five portraits of Postmaster Generals.

5. From the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, two hundred and forty-eight photographs of Alaska and the West.

6. From the Bureau of Navigation, one hundred and thirty-four prints of Steamers, Shipping, etc.

Exhibits

The following exhibits were placed during the year:

1. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, illuminated by Prof. Nestore Leoni, lent by George D. Sproul of New York City.

2. Forty-two reproductions of water-color drawings showing the towers of Belgium.

Medals

3. In order to supplement the collection of engraved portraits, a portion of which is shown in the West-south curtain, a small exhibition consisting of ninety-six portrait and commemorative medals of the French School has been made in the new case set up in the east end of the South curtain.

The finest of these are undoubtedly the works of Chaplain and Roty, which comprise portraits of such well known men as Bonnat, Gambetta, Gounod, Victor Hugo, Jules Simon, President Carnot, Chevreul, Pasteur, Delaunay, Barthélemy-St. Hilaire, Laurens and others. There are also fine examples of the works of Ponscarme, Dupré, Patey, Borrel and Yencesse, shown in portraits of Adam Smith, Naudet, Turgot, Jules Ferry, Benjamin Franklin, Barye, Roty, Rouget de l'Isle, and commemorative designs for various occasions.

Many of the examples are cast medals which give the work of the artist more accurately than the ordinary struck medal, since they are made directly from moulds, without mechanical reduction as in the struck medal. An illustration of the difference in effect is seen in the portrait of Doctor Périer by the most eminent of modern French medallists, Oscar Roty.

This exhibition will be followed by one of portrait medals of the Italian Renaissance, a small collection of these having been acquired in 1913.

Richter prints

4. In connection with the project of gathering together from the resources of the Library such material as will adequately set forth the subject of "Illustration" in the best work of the foremost illustrators of the last five centuries, it has been deemed advisable to make a tentative exhibition in the Southwest Pavilion of one such artist whose activity covered a large part of the nineteenth century. The reason for the selection of Ludwig Richter lies primarily in the fact that he became the chief interpreter of German domestic life in its simplicity and its poetry, as it was before the changes wrought by the results of the Franco-Prussian war (1870–1871) had become apparent.

Born in Dresden in 1803, trained there and in Rome in the practice of engraving and painting, filled with the idea that Italy was the one land of art, the one source of romantic suggestion, and poetic inspiration, it was not until some time had elapsed after his return to Saxony that his eyes were suddenly opened to the truth and beauty of nature about him, to the poetry of that common life in which he had a share and which he was destined henceforth to reveal to his fellow men.

If one follows his art in the examples shown from such rather dry and unpromising beginnings as the "Scenery in and about Dresden", "Calendars" and "Volksbücher" through the illustration for Goethe's, Schiller's and Hebel's poems to its culmination in the collection of seventy-five plates entitled, "For the Home", and in the collections, entitled "Sunday", "Our Daily Bread", "The Lord's Prayer", ' A Gathering", there will be found not only a steady advance in technical rendering (mainly wood-cut) but a marvellous range of subject, an increasing depth and inwardness of feeling, enlivened by a general humor, an insight into the permanent qualities of German life, which together make it the truest interpretation of civilization.

Almost all the works shown are among the earliest impressions from the blocks and hence give as faithful a rendering of Richter's designs as it is possible to have since he had to depend on others for the cutting of the blocks.

This exhibition consists of three hundred and four illustrations by German wood engravers after Ludwig Richter (1803–1884), German School, and 22 works illustrated by Richter, lent by Professor R. A. Rice.

During the year a collection of 308 proofs of United States stamps, transferred from the Post Office Department, was given to the Library for a permanent exhibit. It comprises the issues of 1847–1902 (1 ct. to $5); Executive stamps (1–10 cts.); Department of State (1–90 cts. and $2

to $20); Treasury Department (1–90 cts.); War Department (1–90 cts.); Department of Justice (1–90 cts.); Post Office Department (1–90 cts.); Navy Department (1–90 cts.); Interior Department (1–90 cts.); Department of Agriculture (1–30 cts.); Special Delivery (1885–1902) (10 cts.) Newspaper and Periodical (1865–1894) (1 ct. to $100) Due stamps (1879–1894) (1–50 cts.).

They are excellent examples of pure line engraving, representing various periods and events in the country's history, and portraits of Presidents and statesmen.

The Division has supplied during the year to educational institutions and art classes 17,804 photographs of paintings, sculpture and architecture; also to the American Federation of Arts (Washington, D. C.) three collections of prints for exhibition purposes outside of Washington.

SEMITICA

[The notable addition to the collection has been described *supra* under "Increase."] Dr. Schapiro, in present charge, reports the following as to the work accomplished in organizing the material for use:

The work of this Division during the past year has been mainly devoted to the first Deinard Collection. It consisted of preparing the books for binding, cataloguing, and classifying.

Nearly 4,000 volumes were delivered to the Bindery. The preparation of the books for binding was carried out in accordance with a scheme based on a provisional classification for the various subjects which are represented in the Collection. By this scheme the books were first classified into definite groups. As much as feasible, the Bindery was requested to complete all the books of a given group before any work was started on another. Consideration was necessarily given to such books as might be of a possibly greater demand. The books bound last year,

added to those bound before, and augmented by those which needed lettering only—all of which have been put in order—total over 6,000 volumes. All of them have been recorded on cards, each card bearing the name of the author, the Hebrew title and imprint.

The cataloguing and classifying last year were chiefly concerned with the Bible and Mishnah literature. About 1,100 books have been catalogued, and about 2,500 classified according to a special scheme of classification, prepared by this Division for the Hebrew collections.

The Semitic Division has already been frequently requested to furnish information and references in regard to various scientific, literary and political subjects relating to the Semitic races. These requests, coming from individuals as well as from official and private institutions, have been complied with whenever possible.

BINDING

(From the report of the Assistant in Charge, Mr. Kimball)

The number of volumes bound was 31,095, as against 35,143 for the preceding year.

By the Library Bindery alone 26,653 volumes were bound; the output for the preceding year was 29,005.

Of the total, 13,888 volumes were bound in leather. For practically all of these the "acid free" leathers were used.

Tannage

Besides freedom from mineral acids or their salts, the further requirement of the guarantee given the Government printing office by the producers of the new leathers is that the skins be cured by a pyrogallol tannin. All tannins, "although the details of their chemical structure are still very imperfectly known," may be divided broadly into the trihydric phenol pyrogallol group and the dihydric phenol catechol group. Sumach, the various gall-nuts and the myrobalanes are representative of the pyrogallol group and produce the most lasting leathers for bookbinding. Hemlock, larch, fir, quebracho and turwar bark,

commonly used by tanners, belong to the objectionable catechol group.

Colors in leathers, etc.

At best, there are only a comparatively few fast colors in leathers and, for a number of reasons, we believe that it is best to limit the Library stock to these. In replenishing the stock with the less used shades (not so commonly kept ready in stock) there is likely to be great delay. Moreover, the Government printing office system is adapted to buying in wholesale quantities, and the purchase of a single skin of an odd color requires as much work and time as does the buying of a hundred dozen lot.

Ordinary colors change in time on the bound book either by darkening or by fading out, and after a binding has stood ten years, the original leather taken new from the stock will not match it. And with constant yearly changes of stock it is impossible to imitate closely old bindings with new leather. This difficulty is especially marked in the Government printing office bindings. For under the law, new contracts must be made yearly, probably with the lowest responsible bidder. Hence, the firms supplying their leathers are not likely to remain the same for successive years; and the new stock of one year is likely to fade out or to darken to shades very different from the same original color drawn from the stock of another year from goods produced by a different tanner. This is a difficulty peculiar to our work, since the ordinary binder secures his stock from the same jobber year after year.

Moreover, the same color may be produced in different stock by mixtures of dyes, a "fading color" being mixed with a "fast color." The result is that in five or ten years the "fading color" disappears and leaves only the "fast color," quite another color from the original mixture. (Report of the Committee of the Society of Arts, London,

1905, p. 79.) We have many examples of changes which seem to be of this kind.

Independently of the color question as affected by time and the fading of leathers, the question may arise in the use of the "acid free" leathers which it is better to sacrifice, quality of leather or the desired color. There are many colors, used without question in the ordinary goods, which can not be produced except by chemicals injurious to the leather. These colors can not be secured in the "guaranteed" goods.

CATALOGUING

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

The total number of volumes catalogued during the year was 102,900, of which 78,422 were new accessions and 24,478 arrears recatalogued. The number of cards filed in the various catalogues of the library totalled 565,339.

List of American doctoral dissertations

The first issue of the annual List of American doctoral dissertations compiled in collaboration with the University libraries was published. It covers the theses printed during the calendar year 1912. Copy for the second issue, theses printed in 1913, is ready for the printer. About 2,000 titles have been collected to date toward a general retrospective bibliography of the dissertations printed prior to 1912, which it is planned to publish as soon as the list is presumed to be complete. It has been suggested that the scope of this bibliography be enlarged to include unpublished theses. If the necessary data can be secured with a fair degree of uniformity and completeness from the different institutions concerned it would seem desirable that it be done, since some of the foremost universities of the country do not require the deposit of the dissertations in printed form.

CLASSIFICATION

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

The number of volumes classified during the fiscal year 1913–14 was 102,664 (1912–13, 105,618; 1911–12, 110,102); reclassified, 21,889, including 4,739 transfers (1912–13, 23,970, including 1,817 transfers); new accessions, 80,775 (1912–13, 81,648); shelflisted, 91,359, of which 74,209 were new accessions (1912–13, shelflisted 98,442; new accessions 76,289).

The reclassified portion of the Library now contains in round numbers 1,368,500 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 78,000; B–BJ (Philosophy), 14,000; C–D (History, exclusive of America), 121,500; E–F (America), 105,500; G (Geography), 24,000; H–J (Social and political sciences), 323,000; L (Education), 56,000; M (Music), 25,000; N (Fine arts), 33,000; P (Language and literature), 110,500; PZ (Fiction in English), 53,000; Q (Science), 136,000; R (Medicine), 46,500; S (Agriculture), 50,000; T (Technology), 87,500; U (Military science), 17,500; V (Naval science), 15,000; Z (Bibliography), 72,000; Incunabula, etc., 500.

Besides these additions to the reclassified portions of the Library there have been added to classes still remaining in the old classification 6,566 volumes. In the Deinard collection of Hebraica about 2,500 volumes have been classified by Dr. Schapiro.

The following table shows the classification by subjects for the year:

New classification, 1913–14

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Totals	
A: Polygraphy (collections, encyclopedias, etc.)	2,252	297	2,549	Stack lists:
				Printed..... 38,028
B: Philosophy; Religion.....	760	13	773	Preliminary.. [1] 166,874
C: History (Auxiliary sciences).	836	982	1,818	
CS: Genealogy.....	323	.....	323	
D: History (except America).	3,644	334	3,978	Shelf lists:
E, F: America.....	5,216	2,865	8,081	Printed..... 46,264
G: Geography; Anthropology.	1,364	1,906	3,270	
H: Social sciences.....	13,676	860	14,536	
J: Political science.....	5,483	272	5,755	
L: Education.....	3,923	205	4,128	
M: Music literature (reported by Music Division).	2,689	.....	[2] 2,689	
N: Fine arts.....	2,982	91	3,073	
P: Literature and language...	5,936	8,200	14,136	
PZ: Fiction.....	3,088	268	3,356	
Q: Science.....	5,409	93	5,502	
R: Medicine.....	2,359	289	2,648	
S: Agriculture, etc.....	4,323	98	4,421	
T: Technology.....	4,669	302	4,971	
U: Military science.....	823	23	846	
V: Naval science.....	763	14	777	
Z: Bibliography.....	3,691	38	3,729	
	74,209	17,150	91,359	
Deinard collection (Hebraica, Judaica).	2,500	.....	2,500	
Chapter 38; Literary history..	478	.....	478	
Transfers.....	.....	4,739	4,739	
Old classification.....	3,588	.....	3,588	
	80,775	21,889	102,664	

[1] Estimated. [2] Includes librettos and other material not yet catalogued.

To the Chief Classifier the year ending June 30, 1914, has been a source of much gratification as showing a steady progress in the efficiency of this section of the Library. As at present constituted the personnel of the Classification Section, including the shelf listing and labeling sections, is unusually strong, the chief regret being that it has not been possible to obtain for all of the assistants salaries commensurate with their value to the Library.

During the year considerable time has been spent on the preparation of classification schedules for printing. Mr. Schmidt, with the aid of Miss McNair of the Catalogue Division, has nearly completed the preparation of Class D, History (except American). It is estimated that a month's work will complete the revision, and that the scheme and index will be in press before the end of the calendar year. As these schedules were done at different times and by different people and before the recataloguing of this material, it is believed that this careful revision at this time will greatly improve the schemes and facilitate their use.

The schedules of General, English, and American Literature have likewise been prepared for the press, to be issued as one volume with an index, and were sent to the printer in September.

Owing to the heavy amount of routine work with new accessions and the vast arrears still awaiting reclassification in the old form-classes, Essays, Collected works, Letters, Miscellanies, etc., it has not been found possible to undertake any new schedules, with the exception of Italian literature and the small class of Folk-lore.

An important work completed during the year was the reclassification of American biography, the portion reclassified in American history being especially valuable. The old classes of biography are now reclassified with the exception of part of English biography and all material which may be reclassified later in Law or Religion, classes which remain at present in the old classification. During the next year it is proposed to continue the reclassification of foreign literature, Spanish and Portuguese being the next to be undertaken. Latin and Greek literature, originally planned for reclassification during the past year, have been postponed to follow the reclassification of the more important modern languages.

An earnest effort will be made during the coming year to diminish as much as possible the arrears of reclassification in classes already established.

CARD DIVISION

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

During the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards has increased from 1852 to 1986.

The cash sale of cards, including subscriptions to proof-sheets, amounted to $54,738.64, an increase of nearly 15 per cent over the sales of 1912–13.

The sale of cards to the libraries of the departments of the United States government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to $1,992.90.

Cards for about 38,000 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 6,000 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 3,000 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles now represented in the stock is approximately 622,000, including about 36,000 unrevised cards, not included in the depository sets. The average stock of each card is estimated at 70, making the total number of cards in stock about 43,500,000.

No new depository sets have been assigned during the year. The full list of depositories is given in the third edition of the Handbook of Card Distribution, issued during the year. No new partial depository sets have been assigned to libraries of the United States Government. The full list of these is also given in the third edition of the Handbook.

In addition to new editions of the Handbook of Card Distribution and the pamphlet L. C. Printed Cards, a revised and combined edition of the Bulletins 16–19 has been printed containing a full list of series and sets of publications for which the Library has issued analytical cards. The

list includes over 3,000 series and sets. For no less than 2,500 of these our file of cards is complete. About 2,500 of them are for current series. The average number of issues a year in each of these series is approximately 5. About 12,000 printed cards a year are required to cover the publications issued annually in these series.

The benefits accruing to other activities of the Library of Congress from the card distribution work is shown in a striking way by this list, because when the card distribution work was started in 1901 complete series in the Library of Congress were comparatively few, whereas now the great majority of the important series are complete. Hundreds of these series have been completed through the efforts of assistants in the Card Division, not because we had spare time or special talent for the work but because we must either see that the series is completed or continue to explain over and over again wherein and why it is not complete.

In numerous cases it was found impossible to obtain publications lacking in series because out of print, and copy for the printed card was supplied by cooperating libraries or the publication was borrowed and catalogued in the Card Division. The assistance rendered in this way by other libraries was important and I take this opportunity to acknowledge the service and thank them for it.

The return to the practice of printing and reprinting all cards at the Library Branch Printing Office has had the desired effect of greatly reducing the percentage of cases of avoidable delay in reprinting cards.

PUBLICATIONS

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

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

	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
New publications	[a] 37	[a] 34	[a] 30
Reprints	5	11	7
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress	5,632	3,830	4,929
Distribution through the office of Superintendent of Documents	23,461	33,094	26,353
Distribution through Bureau of International Exchanges	5,757	7,051	4,895
Total number of publications distributed	34,850	43,975	36,177
Publication correspondence	1,757	1,668	1,449
Envelopes addressed for circulars	11,203	4,669	3,893
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents (pieces)	[b] 17,604	[b] 19,339	[b] 19,422
Received by the Superintendent of Documents for sales	$1,879.40	$1,841.55	$1,567.90

[a] Includes separate numbers of—
Subject headings.
State publications (monthly list).
[b] Includes copyright publications.

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that the total number of publications distributed during the past year is somewhat less than for the previous year. This is due in part to the fact that a considerable number of this year's issues were administrative in nature, with a very limited distribution and that three publications, viz: List of geographical atlases, v. 3, "The Star Spangled Banner," and the List of references on water rights, were received from the press after July 1, 1914.

A survey of our remainder stock of certain of our earlier publications of permanent value made it seem desirable to take a census of the copies already on the shelves of libraries in this country and abroad, with a view to a more extended distribution. The Records of the Virginia Company published in 1906 was selected as the first subject of such an investigation and the following circular of inquiry was sent

to some 605 libraries carefully selected from our free mailing lists:

> "We are interested to ascertain what libraries have already in their possession copies of The Records of the Virginia Company of London, 1619–1624, 2 vols., published by the Library of Congress in 1906. Will you be so good as to advise us whether you have it? An early response sent in the enclosed envelope will oblige us."

As a result 364 libraries not already owning the work were supplied with copies during the year.

A similar inquiry was sent to 516 libraries regarding the A. L. A. Portrait Index, also published in 1906. As a result 200 copies were distributed to institutions able to make good use of them.

Preliminary to a thorough revision of the mailing lists, a circular request was sent to all the State or Public Library Commissions requesting the latest lists of libraries in each state. The secretaries of 34 commissions responded, in many cases supplementing the lists with statistics as to the number of volumes in each library. The forthcoming List of Public, Society, and School libraries in preparation by the Bureau of Education is now awaited as a further basis for a complete revision of all our classified mailing lists during the present year.

Publications

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

Administrative:

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. 1913. 269 p. Plates. 25 cm. Cloth, 40 cents.

Library of Congress publications issued since 1897. Jan., 1914. 46 p. 20 cm.

Information for readers in the main Reading Room. 1914. 14 p. Plate. 19½ cm.

"The Library of Congress". By W. W. Bishop, Superintendent of the Reading Room. 2d ed. 1914. 19 p. Plates. 19½ cm.

Bibliography Division:

List of references on federal control of commerce and corporations: Special aspects and applications; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1914. 104 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 15 cents.

List of references on water rights and the control of waters; comp. under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer. 1914. 111 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 15 cents.

Handbook of the libraries in the District of Columbia; comp. by H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer, in cooperation with the D. C. Library Association. 1914. 64 p. 20 cm.

Reprints:

Select list of references on boycotts and injunctions in labor disputes. 1911. 69 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

List of books relating to the eight-hour working day and to limitation of working hours in general. 24 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 10 cents.

List of references on reciprocity, 2d ed., with additions. 1910. 137 p. 27 cm. Paper, 15 cents.

Additional references relating to reciprocity with Canada. 1911. 44 p. 25½ cm. Paper, 5 cents.

Catalogue Division:

A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1912. 1913. 106 p. 23½ cm. Cloth, 30 cents.

Class E and F. America: History and geography. 2d issue. 1913. 298 p. 26 cm. Paper, 40 cents.

Subject headings. [Subject headings used in the dictionary catalog of the Library of Congress] T–Z. Paper: T, p. 960–1016, 30 c.; U, p. 1017–1034, 10 c.; V, p. 1035–1050, 5 c.; W–Z, p. 1051–1088, 20 c.

Subject headings. Additions and corrections. No. 11.

Reprints:

Outline scheme of classes. [Revised] 1914. 24 l. 25½ x 20 cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Preliminary list of subject subdivisions. 1910. 30 p. 26 cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Documents Division:

Monthly list of state publications. May–Dec. 1913; Jan.–Apr. 1914. Paper, 50 cents a year.

——— Index and title-page for the year 1912.

Manuscripts Division:

Notes on the care, cataloguing, calendaring, and arranging of manuscripts. By J. C. Fitzpatrick. 1913. 45 p. 19½ cm.

Reprint:

Bibliographical notes on the issues of the Continental Congress. 1781. [Reprint from the Journals of the Continental Congress, v. 16–21.]

Maps Division:

List of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress, with bibliographical notes; comp. under the direction of P. L. Phillips, Chief, Division of Maps and Charts. 1914. v. 3. In press.

Music Division:

Catalogue of Opera librettos. Printed before 1800. Prepared by O. G. T. Sonneck, Chief, Division of Music. 2 v. 1914. 1674 p. 25½ cm. Cloth, $2.00 per set.

"The Star Spangled Banner" (Revised and enlarged from the "Report" on the above and other airs, issued in 1909). By O. G. T. Sonneck, Chief, Division of Music. 1914. 115 p. Plates. 25½ cm. Cloth, 85 cents.

Among the publications of the year the Catalogue of Opera Librettos in particular received marked attention.

It was promptly reviewed by the leading musical critics in the United States: e. g. by Mr. Philip Hale (in the Boston Herald May 17, 1914), by Mr. Louis C. Elson (in the Boston Advertiser April 13, 1914), by Mr. Henry T. Finck (in the New York Evening Post, May 9, 1914, and in the Nation, May 7, 1914), by Mr. Richard Aldrich (in the New York Times April 12, 1914), by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel (in the New York Tribune April 12, 1914), by Mr. Felix Borowski (in the Chicago Record-Herald April 26, 1914).

The reviewers agree as to the importance of the subject, the value of the material set forth, and the erudition displayed in the editorship of the catalogue. Without venturing quotation of the reviews in full I cannot forbear one or two extracts significant of the appreciation of such competent judges of the efforts expended by the Library upon this department, and of the peculiar—indeed unique—qualifications of Mr. Sonneck, for its conduct.

Thus, Mr. Elson: "We take the opportunity of saying that the musical library of Congress is becoming a vast collection, and its treasures are put at the disposal of any responsible musician and researcher in the country. And as the soul of a library is its librarian, it is pleasant to add that the collection could not be in better hands than those of Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, whose own works are among the most valuable contributions to American Musical History."

Mr. Borowski: "It is not often that the governments of the world deliver themselves of official literature that is of interest to the people who are devoted to artistic things. Blue books, reports and the vast mass of statistical material that are ground out of governmental printing offices are, indeed, not without their fascination—certainly not without their usefulness—to men and women whose affections are centered in sociology or in the higher politics, but they are dry reading to other folk.

The Congressional Library at Washington is, however, one department of this government which, whether it has tried or whether it has not, has succeeded in producing interesting literature that is of singular worth as well. We refer more particularly to the catalogues of musical works in the possession of the library—catalogues which are much more than an enumeration of names or titles . . ."

Mr. Aldrich: "Several publications coming from the musical department of the Library of Congress give evidence that that

department is doing something more than amass a great collection of music and musical literature . . . The [Catalogue] is a monument to Mr. Sonneck's learning and industry and to the peculiar abilities required by the successful librarian."

Mr. Krehbiel: "It was a fortunate day for the students of musical history when . . . Mr. O. G. Sonneck [was] appointed Chief of the Division of Music in that institution"; and notes the "characteristically erudite preface of [this] truly monumental Catalogue."

Mr. Hale: "This catalogue is an honor to the Library which Mr. Sonneck so worthily represents . . . Mr. Sonneck's erudition and his amazing industry as an investigator are known throughout the musical world."

The review copies sent abroad were delayed in transmission, so that I am able to quote the comments of only one of the foreign critics.

The following is from "The Musical Times," London—August 1, 1914.

". . . This splendidly produced work is worthy of the Library of Congress, and is admirably edited by Dr. O. G. T. Sonneck. . . . When it is borne in mind that this Catalogue gives an account of close on 14,000 libretti, most of the items being learnedly annotated, it will readily be seen what a stupendous task has been achieved. . . . Dr. Sonneck notes the arguments, prefatory notes, dedicatory remarks, and the omission or inclusion of the name of the author or composer, in each of the items, while in some cases, e. g., 'La Dafne,' 'Il giocatore,' 'Calisto,' 'Thomyris,' 'Alfred,' 'L'Euridice,' etc., the 'notes' are really critical articles. . . . The Preface by Dr. Sonneck is scholarly, and sets forth with meticulous care the method employed in describing the libretti."

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

The main service of this Division is the compilation of lists of books (including documents) and articles in periodicals that may bear upon a particular topic (1) under consideration in Congress, or (2) upon which such a list is requested by a particular Committee or an individual Member of Congress, or a reader, or a correspondent. In addition the Division often anticipates the interest and need by the compilation of a list which is made available (in print or otherwise) to other institutions or in some publication to which it is contributed. The annual report of the Chief Bib-

liographer contains, as usual, a detailed statement of such service rendered during the past year. It shows for instance that during the year this service was rendered specifically to over 200 different Senators and Representatives.

Of lists printed by the Library it included one on Federal control of commerce and corporations (Special aspects); and one on Water rights and the Control of waters; and of lists typewritten no less than 162. Of lists contributed (to cooperative undertakings) the Chief Bibliographer remarks:

> "The cooperative work has been carried on with a diminished output in one direction but with an increased service in another, which is a new feature. We prepared only seven duplicated lists as against nine in the previous year. But we supplied copy for all that 'Special Libraries' could print. On the other hand, we furnished deposit copies of 55 of our typewritten lists to the Public Affairs Information Service which, in turn, furnishes copies to subscribers to the Service at 2½ cents per sheet. The establishment of the Public Affairs Information Service under the direction of Mr. John A. Lapp, at Indianapolis last fall, has thus afforded us the means to give a wider and selected distribution to our typewritten lists without adding much burden to the Division. A number of the subscribers at first misunderstood the relation of the Library of Congress to the Service and wrote direct to us for the lists, but a few letters and an explanatory paragraph or two in the Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service made this clear.
>
> "Mr. Joseph Wright, Librarian of the Bureau for research in municipal government, Harvard University, in his Check List of bibliographies relating to Municipal government, printed the titles of such of our typewritten lists as relate to municipal affairs and this has created a renewed interest in this group of lists which we have no trouble in meeting."

The Division also undertook the main editorship of a Handbook of the Libraries of the District of Columbia,

which, though initiated by the District of Columbia Library Association, was published by the Library of Congress in connection with the meeting here of the American Library Association in May, 1914.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

(The following report is submitted by the Custodian of the Deposit, Mr. Brockett)

The publications received for the Smithsonian Library have been catalogued, accessioned and forwarded to the Library of Congress each day as received, and those recorded numbered 32,195 pieces as follows: 3,765 volumes, 1,729 parts of volumes, 5,755 pamphlets, 20,603 periodicals, and 343 charts. It should be mentioned that the system of recording at the Institution is different from that in use at the Library of Congress.

Complete sets of inaugural dissertations and academic publications from 35 universities and technical high schools were also sent up and are included in the above number.

The work of completing the sets and series in the Deposit has been carried forward with definite results. In all, 341 want cards have been considered; 141 from the Smithsonian Division, 109 from the Periodical Division, and 91 from the Order Division. These numbers do not include a supplemental want list for Austria of 105 items, and an Italian want list which was partially completed. Although it has not been possible to make a final report on all of these, in every case some action has been taken.

In response to these requests, 832 missing parts have been supplied to complete 124 Smithsonian Division sets, 151 parts of 62 publications for the Periodical Division, 78 parts of 30 sets and 1 Map for the Order Division. Among the more important transfers to complete the sets may be mentioned 73 parts of the "Chetniia" of the University of Moscow, making the set complete from 1869 to date, also 60 parts of the "Boletin de la Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica" of Mexico City, Mexico,

completing the set to date, and 4 sets of publications, comprising 78 volumes, received from Het Islenzka Bokmentaferlag, of Reykjavik, Iceland, completing the sets from 1869 to date.

Progress in the completion of Smithsonian sets may be noted, from the fact that the Order Division states that about one-third less money has been spent this year than heretofore for the purchase of missing parts.

The Smithsonian Deposit may be considered for convenience as of four classes of material:

(1) Publications of learned institutions and societies;

(2) Publications relating to science in general and other subjects cared for in the main classification;

(3) Periodicals;

(4) Documents.

First: The caring for the collection represented in the first of these, viz., the publications of learned institutions and scientific societies is under the supervision of Mr. Francis H. Parsons, who directs the work of checking, shelving, and binding these publications. In carrying out the first of these duties he has prepared "Want Lists" for Australasia, Canada, Mexico, and the West Indies, and South America, in a very complete manner, not including 141 want cards for sets and series from other countries. In addition he has arranged a mass of material from other departments of the government, selecting such pieces as were needed for the sets represented on the shelves. While this has occupied a large part of the time of the Division, another important feature of the work has not been overlooked, namely, the binding. Parts of volumes were brought together, checked, and prepared, with the result that over 3,000 volumes were bound. The material has been so well arranged that the Division has furnished the Reading Room and the special investigator with information promptly and accurately.

Second: Publications in the general classification will be reported on elsewhere in connection with the general collection, but I should like to call attention to the activity of the Order Division in searching for parts needed and reporting some 91 deficiencies in the sets.

Third: Periodicals. Owing to the prompt and efficient work of the staff of this division the 109 want requests have this year been confined almost entirely to current numbers.

Fourth: Documents received from Governments in return for publications of the Institution have been sent to the Library of Congress without stamping and recording. Wants in these series have been searched by the Document Division and communicated to the Smithsonian Institution. The number of these documents, forwarded to the Library of Congress in addition to the publications mentioned in the second paragraph of this report, was 7,464.

READING ROOM FOR THE BLIND

Both the number of readers and number of blind visitors to the Room for the Blind have increased during the year. As the afternoon readings given last year have been discontinued, the number of sightless visitors registered is less than that shown by the last annual report. The actual number of readers, and blind visiting the room is increased however from an average of one daily to three daily. Considering the fact that blind infrequently visit the room but usually remain for a visit of several hours when they do come, a considerable portion of time is given directly to sightless people in the course of each month. The interest of blind people in the room, its equipment, new books, exhibits, and entertainments, is apparent.

The need of a finding list of books has been felt, and the actual service of embossed books and periodicals, limited by the lack of a printed catalogue. One is now in press.

Statistics and data on work with the blind, accumulated to date and made available on card records, have proven of

value in replying to those writing or addressing themselves in person to this room as a national bureau of information on matters pertaining to the blind.

Directors and instructors from schools for the blind have visited the room and been interested in the magazine collection, the exhibit of appliances, the bulletin board, etc. Welfare workers visiting the room, and those concerned in industrial shops or employment bureaus have evinced great interest in the display of hand-work of the blind which has been of especial interest to the general visiting public.

The collection now comprises:

Volumes, embossed	2,270
Volumes, ink	6
Music scores, embossed	170
Music scores, ink print	1
Magazines, embossed	22
Magazines, ink print	10
Maps and plans, embossed	154
1 book of embossed maps, 1 book of embossed prints	2
Volumes, embossed, received as a loan	28
	2,663

The number of active readers was 142.

The visitors during the year were:

Blind persons visiting room	763	
Other persons visiting room		6,623
Blind attendance at evening entertainments	522	
Other attendance at evening entertainments		2,500
Total	[1] 1,285	9,123

The following table shows the additions during the year of books, magazines, music scores, maps, and prints:

READING ROOM FOR THE BLIND: *Accessions*

By act of March 4, 1913:	
Volumes	15
By purchase:	
Volumes	335
Music scores	8
Magazine subscriptions	1
Periodicals	24
By loan:	
Volumes	28

[1] Blind.

By gift:	
Volumes	99
Pamphlets	20
Magazine subscriptions	2
Magazines	93
Maps	3
Book of maps	1
Book of prints	1
By binding:	
Volumes	7
Not included in last report	57
Combined in binding	11
	715

LEIPZIG INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION FOR THE BOOK INDUSTRY AND THE GRAPHIC ARTS

(May–October 1914)

The endeavors to secure a Government grant for an exhibit at this exposition, having proved unsuccessful, the American Library Association undertook, through a Committee, to organize an exhibit representative of the characteristic equipment and activities of American libraries. The Association having but a small fund available for such a purpose, the main portion of the expense was met by contributions (from individual libraries, trustees, librarians and their staffs).

To the exhibit thus undertaken, the Library of Congress contributed material illustrative of its own establishment and administrative activities, the principal items being

1. Publications of the Library of Congress issued since 1897.
2. Blanks and forms now in use in the Library of Congress.
3. Large photographs of the Library and some of the principal rooms (11 photos).
4. Dictionary catalogue of the printed cards in stock relating to bibliography and library science.
5. Systematic catalogue containing one copy of each card relating to bibliography and library science, arranged according to the L. C. scheme of classification.

It also contributed a large wall chart, showing the growth of American libraries 1876–1913, in the preparation of which it was aided by data furnished by the Bureau of Education.

The general responsibility of the exhibit was entrusted to Mr. Hastings (Chief of our Card Division) in view of his previous experience in such enterprises.

The installation of the exhibit was entrusted to Mr. Ernest Kletsch of the Catalogue Division, working in cooperation with Mr. T. W. Koch of the University of Michigan, who had charge of the installation of the exhibit of the American Library Association.

The exhibit attracted much favorable attention and its effectiveness was increased by the presence of Mr. Kletsch, who acted as attendant during May and part of June. Being familiar with the German language and German library technique and conditions, Mr. Kletsch was able to explain and interpret the exhibit very advantageously.

The chart showing the growth of libraries in the United States was prepared by Mr. A. L. Voge and Mr. W. C. Allison of the Card Division force. The unpublished statistics of American libraries in 1913, used in preparing this chart, were obtained from the Bureau of Education through the courtesy of the Commissioner of Education and Mr. A. H. Summers, Chief of the Division of Statistics of the Bureau of Education.

Respectfully submitted

HERBERT PUTNAM
Librarian of Congress

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

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 7, 1914

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as Superintendent of the Building and Grounds of the Library of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1914.

The operations and duties during the year have not varied greatly from those set forth and described in previous reports from year to year, and the service of care, maintenance, repair, warming, ventilation, elevators, telephones, lighting, transmission machinery, etc., all included in the duties of the organization under the direction of this office, has, as usual, faithfully continued to render its part in the accomplishment of the purposes and ends of the Library under the law. The tables which follow indicate in detail the diversity and extent of the operations incident to the general building service, and provided in the original design, construction, and establishment of the building and equipment as it now stands, for the fulfillment of its legitimate objects and development.

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY BUILDING

The number of persons who came to the Library as visitors during the year, and carefully counted at the entrances, were as follows:

Date	9 a. m. to 6 p. m.	6 p. m. to 10 p. m.	Maximum	Minimum	Daily average	Days.
1913						
July	32,334	21,679	2,747	437	1,800	30
August	40,079	30,042	5,562	510	2,262	31
September	36,708	28,445	2,879	573	2,172	30
October	45,295	27,203	4,755	1,610	2,339	31
November	40,306	20,949	6,232	1,419	2,042	30
December	34,848	17,796	2,701	690	1,755	30
1914						
January	36,996	20,242	3,084	1,210	1,846	31
February	36,076	20,917	4,360	1,258	2,035	28
March	38,854	27,362	4,328	1,218	2,136	31
April	45,891	47,406	6,010	1,746	3,110	30
May	50,754	33,833	6,843	1,591	2,729	31
June	37,938	26,118	5,750	501	2,135	30
Total	476,079	321,992	.....	.....	.....	363

Total visitors during the year, 798,071.

Average, 363 days, 2,199.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES FOR FUEL, LIGHTS, REPAIRS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

The appropriation for these purposes during the fiscal year was the same as for the preceding year, $14,000, and was expended for the following items:

Watch and housekeeping department:		
Painting in and about the building—		
Hired labor	$1,088.00	
Materials and supplies	325.14	
		$1,413.14
Ice (516,153 pounds)		1,450.88
Dry goods (cleaning, polishing, and dusting cloths)		260.35
Repairs (doors, windows, floors, etc.)		441.30
Housekeeping (brooms, brushes, buckets, etc.)		294.32
Washing towels		122.11

Watch and housekeeping department—Continued		
Soaps	$93.34	
Toilet supplies	167.31	
Paper towels	1,931.00	
Flags	179.18	
Suction cleaning machines	182.00	
Miscellaneous supplies	152.32	
Soap powders	207.85	
		$6,895.10
Engineer department:		
Upkeep and repairs of motor vehicles for mail, collection and delivery service	455.04	
Miscellaneous supplies	544.55	
Minor repairs to building and mechanical equipment	557.85	
Hardware and tools	123.86	
Plumbing supplies	294.88	
Removing refuse	144.25	
Oils	56.07	
Gas	29.92	
Elevator guide lubricators	225.00	
Fire extinguishers	148.50	
Repairing stone flagging in west approaches	216.63	
		2,796.55
Electrical department:		
Incandescent electric lamps	962.84	
Miscellaneous supplies	306.43	
Repairs of wiring and equipment	32.37	
Tools	3.32	
Electric hoist	228.00	
Lighting fixtures for card catalogue tray cases in main reading room	362.00	
Improving lighting fixtures (Copyright Office)	426.62	
Improving lighting fixtures (east north curtain, first story, and east main, first and second stories)	221.01	
		2,542.59
Office:		
General telephone service of Library (1 central station, 71 substations, and 5 trunk lines)	1,034.07	
Stationery and office supplies	92.06	
Postage	16.00	
Street car tickets	20.00	
City directory	7.50	
Telegrams	.85	
		1,170.48
Total		13,404.72

In the way of the more important repairs, aside from the steady upkeep of the plumbing and the mechanical equipment, painting of certain portions of the interior of the building, as well as some of the exterior parts, became necessary to maintain a proper standard of condition. Also, a few of the more deteriorated of the Seneca sandstone flags in the platform of the approaches at the west front of the building were replaced by new and sound pieces of the same stock.

Improvement in the lighting system of the main working room for the clerks of the Copyright Office (south curtain, basement) was effected by the substitution of individual desk standards for pendant clusters of lights. Similarly the lighting of the east north curtain, first story, and of the east main, first and second stories, was rendered more effective and satisfactory by simple alteration and rearrangement of the original lighting fixtures.

Lighting fixtures of special design, consisting of bracketed reflectors about 15 inches in length fitted with long tubular electric incandescent bulbs, were also devised for more effective lighting of the fronts and the contents of the large double-faced card catalogue cases in the Main Reading Room. The brackets, arranged about 2 feet apart along the tops of the cases, overhang the edges on both faces at more convenient and effective heights above the cases, reflecting and distributing the light at proper angles for the benefit of persons examining the cards.

FURNITURE, INCLUDING PARTITIONS, SCREENS, SHELVING, AND ELECTRICAL WORK PERTAINING THERETO

The appropriation for these purposes, $10,000, was the same as for the preceding year, and was used in the following items:

Typewriting machines and repairing	$1,171.04
Adding machine	202.45
Miscellaneous furniture, including file and book cases, desks, etc.	942.22
Card-catalogue cases and trays	2,233.00
Repairing and fitting of miscellaneous furniture, including labor and materials	1,235.35
Carpets, runners, etc.	259.22
Inclosed glazed and locked exhibition cases	3,523.50
Desk fans	70.32
Book shelving for the Music Division	150.00
Wire-screen inclosure in southeast stack	185.00
Express and drayage	2.10
Total	9,974.20

Included in the largest of the foregoing items, that of exhibition cases, is an expenditure of $2,950 for 10 carved mahogany and glass exhibition cases. These were manufactured under contract and of design and finish like other cases hitherto constructed and in use in the Library for similar places.

The item of card-catalogue cases and trays in the list contains, in addition to the supply of such equipment ordinarily required, the cost ($1,115.57) of an 850-tray card case, which is to hold one of the great catalogues of the institution. The case is in oak and similar in design and proportions to three other cases now in the building.

The other items in the table are not uncommon to the furniture equipment usually acquired for ordinary use.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

In addition to the appropriations for the Library and for the Library Building and Grounds, this office is charged with the disbursement of the appropriations for the United States Botanic Garden, and any others placed under the control of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The following table presents the several appropriations accordingly disbursed during the fiscal year, and the corre-

sponding appropriations for the preceding and succeeding years:

Object of appropriation	Appropriations, 1913	Appropriations, 1914	Expenditures, 1914	Appropriations, 1915
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries	[a]$382,342.22	[b]$399,344.00	[c]$396,705.83	$436,160.00
Special and temporary service	[d] 2,075.85	2,000.00	1,989.29	2,000.00
Contingent expenses	[e] 6,828.25	[f] 6,804.83	[g] 6,783.06	7,300.00
Increase of library—				
Purchase of books	90,000.00	90,000.00	[h] 90,000.00	90,000.00
Purchase of law books	3,000.00	3,000.00	[g] 3,000.00	3,000.00
Purchase of periodicals	5,000.00	5,000.00	[g] 5,000.00	5,000.00
Moving library of National Monetary Commission	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Total Library and Copyright Office	489,746.32	506,148.83	503,478.18	543,460.00
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance	74,985.00	77,325.00	77,159.65	80,205.00
Fuel, lights, etc	14,000.00	14,000.00	[g] 13,404.72	16,000.00
Furniture	10,000.00	10,000.00	[g] 9,974.20	10,000.00
Bookstack, southeast court	[i] 3,882.97	[i] 2,102.38	.....	.....
Total building and grounds	102,867.97	103,427.38	100,538.57	106,205.00
Grand total	592,614.29	609,576.21	604,016.75	649,665.00
Botanic garden:				
Salaries	[j] 17,023.96	16,393.75	15,745.00	16,393.75
Improving garden	[k] 6,776.44	[l] 9,821.35	9,820.48	6,500.00
Improving buildings	[m] 7,324.44	6,000.00	5,999.93	6,000.00
Total botanic garden	31,124.84	32,215.10	31,565.41	28,893.75
Repairs of paintings in the Capitol	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,499.80	1,500.00
Marking historical places, District of Columbia	[n] 1,850.00	[o] 655.75	200.00	.....

[a] Including increase of $722.22 by sale of cards.
[b] Including credits of $1,230.21 by sale of cards and $153.79 yet to be credited.
[c] Including $83.33 outstanding indebtedness.
[d] Including balance available from preceding year and appropriation of $2.000.
[e] Including increase of $28.25 by sale of photo duplications.
[f] Including increase of $4.83 by sale of photo duplications.
[g] Including unfilled orders.
[h] Any unexpended balance to be available for succeeding year.
[i] Balance available from preceding year.
[j] Including deficiency appropriation of $630.21. (Act of Oct. 22, 1913.)
[k] Including deficiency appropriation of $276.44. (Act of Oct. 22, 1913.)
[l] Including deficiency appropriation of $3,321.35. (Act of Apr. 6, 1914.)
[m] Including deficiency appropriation of $324.44. (Act of Oct. 22, 1913.)
[n] Including balance available from preceding year and additional appropriation of $500.
[o] Including balance available from preceding year and additional appropriation of $500; balance remaining after allowance of $600 for unfilled orders.

Object of appropriation	Appropriations, 1913	Appropriations, 1914	Expenditures, 1914	Appropriations, 1915
Removing botanic garden fence	[a] $2,500.00	[a] $2,500.00	.....	[a] $2,500.00
Bust of the late Chief Justice Fuller	[b] 1,500.00	.....	$1,500.00	.....
Portrait of the late Chief Justice Fuller	[b] 1,500.00	[b] 1,500.00	.....	[b] 1,500.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (Interest Account)	486.67	[c] 1,286.67	184.12	[c] 1,902.55

[a] Appropriation of previous year continued.
[b] Balance available from preceding year.
[c] Including balance available from preceding year and additional appropriation of $800.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

All known claims for the fiscal year 1912 have been settled, including those paid on auditor's certificates, and the unexpended balances of appropriations have been deposited to the credit of the surplus fund of the Treasury, in amounts as follows:

Library:		
Salaries	$368.34	
Increase of Library	.05	
Contingent	77.90	
		$446.29
Building and grounds:		
Care and maintenance	174.80	
Furniture	46.05	
Fuel, lights, etc	102.36	
Book stack, southeast court	2,102.38	
Plans for newspaper stack	2,500.00	
		4,925.59
Botanic Garden:		
Salaries	84.25	
Improving garden	307.45	
Improving buildings	147.08	
		538.78
Joint Committee on Library:		
Repairs of paintings in the Capitol		.30
		5,910.96

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

Sales of public property yielded net proceeds, which were deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States, as follows:

From old typewriters credited in part payment for new	$79.00
From waste paper by competitive contract	487.95
From horse (sold by Botanic Garden)	63.00
	629.95

Respectfully submitted

BERNARD R. GREEN

Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPENDICES

Appendix Ia

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1913–1914

	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Library and Copyright Office			
Salaries;			
General	[a] $254,420.00	$252,031.35	$2,388.65
Sunday	10,000.00	9,992.00	8.00
Special	2,000.00	1,989.29	10.71
Carrier service	960.00	960.00	.....
Distribution of card-indexes	[b] 31,384.00	[b] 31,264.67	119.33
Copyright Office	102,580.00	102,457.81	122.19
Increase of Library;			
Purchase of books	90,000.00	[c] 90,000.00	.....
Purchase of periodicals	5,000.00	[c] 5,000.00	.....
Purchase of law books	[d] 3,000.00	[c] 3,000.00	.....
Contingent expenses	[e] 6,804.83	6,783.06	21.77
Total Library and Copyright	506,148.83	503,478.18	2,670.65

[a] Exclusive of $300 appropriated for payment to Miss E. J. Giffin.

[b] Appropriation includes credits, $1,230.21, on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and $153.79 yet to be credited. Expenditure 1914 includes $83.33 outstanding indebtedness, offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury ($54,741.93).

[c] Includes outstanding indebtedness.

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

[e] Includes credits, $4.83, on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions.

	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
BUILDING AND GROUNDS			
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service	$77,325.00	$77,159.65	$165.35
Fuel, lights, and miscellaneous	14,000.00	[a] 13,404.72	595.28
Furniture and shelving	10,000.00	[a] 9,974.20	25.80
Book stack, southeast court of building	[b] 2,102.38	.....	2,102.38
Total Building and grounds	103,427.38	100,538.57	2,888.81
Grand total	609,576.21	604,016.75	5,559.46
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account)	[c] 1,286.67	184.12	1,102.55
Printing and binding (allotment not appropriation)	[d] 200,527.24	200,407.39	119.85

[a] Includes outstanding indebtedness.
[b] Balance available from preceding year.
[c] Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of $800.
[d] Allotment includes credits of $527.24 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions; does not include $65.90 yet to be credited.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL—LIBRARY PROPER

Object of expenditure	Amount
Stationery supplies	$4,752.19
Typewriter supplies	128.10
Dies, presses, and rubber stamps	369.47
Travel expenses	231.86
Street car tickets	50.00
Postage stamps and international postal cards (foreign correspondence)	286.00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages	151.53
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.)	38.63
Post-office box rent July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914	16.00
Tools	15.17
Mail-bag repairs	21.00
Flexotype supplies	14.17
Photostat paper and developing powders	* 699.15
Photostat miscellaneous supplies	* 9.79
Total	6,783.06

* $843.31 covered into the Treasury on account of sales of photo duplications.

Appendix Ib

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AS CONTAINED IN "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

General administration: Librarian, $6,500; chief assistant librarian, $4,000; chief clerk, $2,500; librarian's secretary, $1,800; clerks—one $1,200, two at $1,000 each; stenographers and typewriters—one $1,200, one $780; messenger, $840; messenger to chief assistant librarian, $540; junior messenger, $420; operator of photographic copying machine, $600; in all, $22,380.

Mail and delivery: Assistants—one in charge, $1,500, one $960, one $720; junior messenger, $420; in all, $3,600.

Order and accession: Chief of division, $2,500; assistants—one $1,500, one $1,200, three at $960 each, two at $780 each, two at $600 each, one $580; two junior messengers, at $420 each; in all, $12,260.

Catalogue, classification, and shelf: Chief of division, $3,000; chief classifier, $2,000; assistants—four at $1,800 each, seven at $1,500 each, six at $1,400 each, twelve at $1,200 each, six at $1,000 each, fourteen at $960 each, four at $860 each, thirteen at $780 each, thirteen at $600 each, four at $540 each; six junior messengers, at $420 each; in all, $91,000.

Binding: Assistants—one in charge $1,500, one $900; junior messenger, $420; in all, $2,820.

Bibliography: Chief of division, $3,000; assistants—one $1,500, two at $960 each, one $780; stenographer and typewriter, $900; junior messenger, $420; in all, $8,520.

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

$900 each, ten at $780 each, two at $600 each; stenographer and typewriter, $960; attendant, Senate reading room, $900; attendants, Representatives' reading room—one $960, one $780; attendants—two in cloakroom at $720 each, one in Toner Library $900, one in Washingtonian Library $900, two for gallery and alcoves at $540 each; telephone operator, $660; four junior messengers, at $420 each; two watchmen, at $720 each; evening service, assistants—five at $900 each, fifteen at $780 each, two at $600 each; in all, $55,560.

Periodical (including evening service): Chief of division, $2,000; assistants—chief $1,500, two at $960 each, five at $780 each; stenographer and typewriter, $900; two junior messengers, at $420 each; in all, $11,060.

Documents: Chief of division, $3,000; assistants—one $1,500, one $780; stenographer and typewriter, $900; junior messenger, $420; in all, $6,600.

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

Maps and charts: Chief of division, $3,000; assistants—one $1,500, two at $960 each, one $780; junior messenger, $420; in all, $7,620.

Music: Chief of division, $3,000; assistants—one $1,500, one $1,000, two at $780 each; junior messenger, $420; in all, $7,480.

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

Smithsonian deposit: Custodian, $1,500; assistant, $1,500; messenger, $720; junior messenger, $420; in all, $4,140.

Congressional Reference Library: Custodian, $1,500; assistants—one $1,200, one $900, one $780; two junior messengers, at $420 each; in all, $5,220.

Law Library: Librarian, $3,000; assistants—two at $1,400 each, one $960, one $540, one for evening service, $1,500; junior messenger, $420; in all, $9,220.

Legislative reference: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to prepare such indexes, digests, and compilations of law as may be required for Congress and other official use pursuant to the Act approved June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, $25,000.

Semitic and Oriental Literature: Chief of Division, $3,000; assistant, $1,500; junior messenger, $420; in all, $4,920.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE: Register, $4,000; assistant register, $3,000; clerks—four at $2,000 each, four at $1,800 each, seven at $1,600 each, one $1,500, eight at $1,400 each, ten at $1,200 each, ten at $1,000 each, eighteen at $900 each, two at $800 each, ten at $720 each, four at $600 each, two at $480 each; four junior messengers, at $360 each. Arrears, special service: Three clerks, at $1,200 each; porter, $720; junior messenger, $360; in all, $102,580.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES: For service in connection with distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library, including not exceeding $500 for freight charges, expressage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, and expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, $33,500.

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

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

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

INCREASE OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: For purchase of books for the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange, to continue available during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and sixteen, $90,000, together with the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated for this object for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fourteen;

For purchase of books and for periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, including payment in advance for subscriptions to law periodicals $3,000;

For purchase of new books of reference for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, $2,000;

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

In all, $100,000.

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

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: Superintendent, $5,000; chief clerk, $2,000; clerks—one $1,600, one $1,400, one $1,000; messenger; assistant messenger; telephone switchboard operator; assistant telephone switchboard operator; captain of watch, $1,400; lieutenant of watch, $1,000; sixteen watchmen at $900 each; carpenter, painter, and foreman of laborers, at $900 each; fourteen laborers, at $540 each; two attendants in ladies' room, at $480 each; four check boys, at $360 each; mistress of charwomen, $425; assistant mistress of charwomen, $300; fifty-two charwomen; chief engineer, $1,500; assistant engineers—one $1,200, three at $900 each; electrician, $1,500; machinists—one, $1,000, one $900; two wiremen, at $900 each; plumber, $900; three elevator conductors, and ten skilled laborers, at $720 each; in all, $77,405.

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

For fuel, lights, repairs, miscellaneous supplies, electric and steam apparatus, city directory, stationery, mail and delivery service, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building

and grounds, including $2,000 for minor repairs of the main roof, $16,000.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto, $10,000.

Provisions in "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, and for other purposes."

For such trees, shrubs, plants, fertilizers, and skilled labor for the grounds of the Library of Congress as may be requested by the superintendent of the Library Building, $1,000.

For the Library of Congress, including the copyright office, and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the copyright office, and binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for buildings and grounds, Library of Congress, $200,000.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1913–14

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 6, 1914*

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

Fees, etc.

The gross receipts during the year were $122,636.92. A balance of $8,309.55, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1913, making a total of $130,946.47 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of $2,395.10 received by the Copyright Office was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of $128,551.37. The balance carried over to July 1, 1914, was $8,332.12 (representing trust funds, $7,038.91, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—17 years—$1,293.21), leaving fees applied during the fiscal year 1913–14, $120,219.25.

This is a considerable increase over the earned fees for the previous fiscal year ($114,980.60), and is the largest amount paid into the Treasury for applied annual fees since the Copyright Office was established. The yearly fees have more than doubled since the reorganization of the office in 1897, reaching above the one hundred thousand dollar mark during the first year of operation under the new copyright law which went into effect on July 1, 1909. The annual net receipts since July 1, 1897, are:

1897–8	$55,926.50	1906–7	$84,685.00
1898–9	58,267.00	1907–8	82,387.50
1899–1900	65,206.00	1908–9	83,816.75
1900–1	63,687.50	1909–10	104,644.95
1901–2	64,687.00	1910–11	109,913.95
1902–3	68,874.50	1911–12	116,685.05
1903–4	72,629.00	1912–13	114,980.60
1904–5	78,058.00	1913–14	120,219.25
1905–6	80,198.00		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was $102,580. The total expenditures for salaries was $102,-457.81, or $17,761.44 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditure for supplies, including stationery and other articles and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was $1,299.59.

Copyright receipts and fees

During the 17 fiscal years since the reorganization of the Copyright Office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1914) the total receipts have nearly reached one and a half million dollars ($1,492,767); the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to considerably more than a million and a quarter dollars ($1,424,866.55); the articles deposited number nearly three and a quarter millions (3,237,287), and the total copyright registrations approach two millions (1,820,381).

Excess of fees over salaries

The fees ($1,424,866.55) were larger than the appropriation for salaries ($1,204,115.92) used during the same period by $220,750.63.

Value of copyright deposits

In addition to this direct profit, a large number of the 3,237,287 books, maps, prints, and other articles deposited during the 17 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress through the Copyright Office effected a saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

Registrations

The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 123,154. Of these 113,278 were registrations at $1 each, including a certificate, and 8,645 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 1,231 registrations of renewals at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of $118,216.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, as compared with the number of entries made in the previous year, is shown in Exhibit F.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Articles deposited

The various articles deposited in compliance with the new copyright law which have been registered, stamped, indexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year amount to 220,001. The number of these articles in each class for the 17 fiscal years is shown in Exhibit G.

Elimination of copyright deposits

The copyright act which went into force on July 1, 1909, provides for the gradual elimination of the accumulated copyright deposits (see secs. 59 and 60).[1] During the year books desired for the Library to the number of 4,988 volumes have been transferred to the Library through the Order Division. These volumes were in addition to the "first" copies of copyright books sent as received from day to day, numbering 13,755 for the fiscal year, thus making a total of 18,743 books and pamphlets delivered to the Library from the Copyright Office.

Books transferred to other libraries

The act of March 4, 1909 (sec. 59), provides for the transfer to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia "for use therein" of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library of Congress, and during the present fiscal year 5,238 books were selected by the librarians and thus transferred to the libraries of the Bureau of Education, Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Standards, Department of Agriculture, Surgeon General's Office, Navy Department, En-

[1] SEC. 59. That of the articles deposited in the Copyright Office under the provisions of the copyright laws of the United States or of this act, the Librarian of Congress shall determine what books and other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the law library, and what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange or be transferred to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein.

SEC. 60. That of any articles undisposed of as above provided, together with all titles and correspondence relating thereto, the Librarian of Congress and the register of copyrights jointly shall, at suitable intervals, determine what of these received during any period of years it is desirable or useful to preserve in the permanent files of the Copyright Office, and, after due notice as hereinafter provided, may within their discretion cause the remaining articles and other things to be destroyed: *Provided*, That there shall be printed in the Catalogue of Copyright Entries from February to November, inclusive, a statement of the years of receipt of such articles and a notice to permit any author, copyright proprietor, or other lawful claimant to claim and remove before the expiration of the month of December of that year anything found which relates to any of his productions deposited or registered for copyright within the period of years stated, not reserved or disposed of as provided for in this act: *And provided further*, That no manuscript of an unpublished work shall be destroyed during its term of copyright without specific notice to the copyright proprietor of record, permitting him to claim and remove it.

gineer School Library, and the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Return of deposits to copyright claimants

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted for the return to the claimant of copyright of such copyright deposits as are not required by the Library. The notice required by section 60 has been printed during the year for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1909, but no requests have so far been received to enable the return of articles. On the other hand, in response to special requests, 63 dramatic or musical compositions and 1,426 motion picture films have been returned to the copyright claimants, and of the current deposits not needed by the Library of Congress the following have also been so returned: 18,217 "books" (pamphlets, leaflets, etc.), 1,366 photographs, 18,942 prints, 6,399 contributions to periodicals, 7,875 periodicals; a total of 54,288 articles.

Request for copies

In response to inquiries during the year from the Card Section, the Order Division, and the Reading Room, in regard to 622 books supposed to be copyrighted but not found in the Library, it was discovered that 80 of these works were already in the Library, 55 of the books had been deposited and were still in the Copyright Office, 97 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other reasons could not be deposited, and in the case of 190 works no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1914. Copies were received of 200 works in all in response to request made by the Copyright Office during the period of 12 months for works published during recent years.

THE COPYRIGHT INDEX AND CATALOGUE, BULLETINS, AND CIRCULARS

Index cards

The copyright registrations are indexed upon cards. The cards made are first used as copy for the printed catalogue and after printing are added to the permanent card indexes of the copyright entries. The temporary cards made for the printed indexes, etc., to the catalogue (numbering 159,421 during the fiscal year) are eliminated; the remaining cards (130,226 for the fiscal year) are added to the permanent card

indexes, now numbering considerably over 2,720,000 cards. By revision and condensation 9,500 cards were canceled and withdrawn from the indexes during the year.

Catalogue of Copyright Entries

The publication of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries has been continued, as required by law. For convenience of search, the volumes are made to cover the works published and deposited during the calendar year rather than the fiscal year. Five volumes of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries were printed for the calendar year 1913, containing a total of 7,679 pages, divided as follows: Part I, Group 1, Books, volume 10, contains 1,590 pages of text and 468 pages of index, a total of 2,058 pages; Part I, Group 2, Pamphlets, leaflets, contributions to periodicals, lectures, dramas, maps, etc., volume 10, contains 1,283 pages of text and 599 pages of index, a total of 1,882 pages; Part II, Periodicals, volume 8, contains 368 pages of text and 88 pages of index, a total of 456 pages; Part III, Music, volume 8, contains 1,757 pages of text and 851 pages of index, a total of 2,608 pages; Part IV, Fine Arts, etc., volume 8, contains 614 pages of text and 61 pages of index, a total of 675 pages.

Subscription price of catalogue

Each part of the catalogue is sold separately at a nominal annual subscription rate within the maximum price established by law, as follows:

Part I, Books, pamphlets, dramatic compositions, and maps (two volumes), $1; Part II, Periodicals, 50 cents; Part III, Musical compositions (a very bulky volume), $1; Part IV, Prints, including chromos and lithographs, photographs, motion pictures, and the descriptions of original works of art—paintings, drawings, and sculpture—50 cents. The price for the entire catalogue for the year is $3. The subscriptions, by express provisions of the copyright act, are required to be paid to the Superintendent of Documents (Office of the Public Printer, Washington, D. C.), and all subscriptions must be for the complete year for each part desired.

Copyright law with amendatory acts

During the fiscal year a new edition of the copyright law was printed in order to include the provisions of the amendatory acts approved August 24, 1912, March 2, 1913, and March 28, 1914, respectively, providing (1) for the copy-

right registration of motion pictures; (2) for a more complete certificate of copyright registration; (3) for the deposit of one copy in lieu of two copies in the case of foreign works published abroad. (Bulletin No. 14. March, 1914. 52 pp. 8°.)

Information circulars

Information circulars were printed and distributed during the year as follows: The amendatory copyright act of March 28, 1914, relating to the requirement of the deposit of one copy only of works by foreign authors published abroad (No. 52), with explanatory circulars in the French and German languages (Nos. 40 and 41); the act of September 18, 1913, relating to the establishment of a branch copyright office at the Panama-Pacific exposition (No. 51).

Foreign books deposited

The considerable deposit of foreign books made under the operation of the present copyright law adds a new element of value to the catalogue of copyrighted books. More than four thousand volumes (4,320) were deposited in 1913–14 of books printed in languages other than English, and nearly two hundred volumes (194) of books printed abroad in the English language were registered for ad interim protection.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

Summary of copyright business

Balance on hand, July 1, 1913		$8,309.55	
Gross receipts, July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914		122,636.92	
Total to be accounted for		130,946.47	
Refunded		2,395.10	
Balance to be accounted for			$128,551.37
Applied as earned fees		120,219.25	
Balance carried over to July 1, 1914:			
Trust funds	$7,038.91		
Unfinished business, July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1914, 17 years	1,293.21		
		8,332.12	
			128,551.37
Total fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the 17 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1914			1,424,866.55
Total unfinished business for 17 years			1,293.21

FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR

Fees

Fees for registrations, including certificates at $1 each	$113,278.00	
Fees for registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each	4,322.50	
Fees for registration of renewals, at 50 cents each	615.50	
Total fees for registrations recorded		$118,216.00
Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each	507.50	
Fees for recording assignments	1,060.00	
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed	200.00	
Notices of user recorded (Music)	128.75	
Indexing transfers of proprietorship	107.00	
		2,003.25
Total fees for fiscal year 1913–14		120,219.25

ENTRIES

Entries

Number of registrations	121,923
Number of renewals recorded	1,231
Total number of entries recorded	123,154
Number of certified copies of record	1,015
Number of assignments recorded or copied	738

Correspondence

The greater part of the business of the Copyright Office is done by correspondence. The total letters and parcels received during the fiscal year numbered 143,853, while the letters, certificates, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 151,731. Letters received transmitting remittances numbered 45,701, including money orders to the number of 29,485. During the last 17 fiscal years the money orders received numbered 439,065.

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

(*a*) *Current work*

Condition of current work

At this date (July 6, 1914) the remittances received up to the third mail of the day have been recorded. The account books of the bookkeeping division are written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department are settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, have been paid into the Treasury.

All copyright applications received up to and including June 30 have been passed upon and refunds made. The unfinished business amounted on June 30, 1914, to $1,293.21. Of this sum, however, more than $1,000 represented business for the fiscal year, held awaiting answers to letters from the Copyright Office in regard to informalities, etc., and less $300 represented the total unfinished business for the previous 17 years from July 1, 1897.

At the close of business on July 6, 1914, of the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 30 all had been recorded. There remained to be indexed: Class A, Books, 778; Class E, Music, 1,644; Class G, Fine Arts, 124; Class K, Prints, 112.

(b) *Deposits received prior to July 1, 1897*

Deposits prior to July 1, 1897

During the fiscal year 1913–14 about 4,200 articles received prior to July 1, 1897, were handled in the work of crediting such matter to the proper entries. Of these articles 1,985 pieces (including 1,287 pamphlets and leaflets, 624 periodical contributions, and 74 miscellaneous articles) were credited to their respective entries and properly filed. Deposits to the number of 2,284 pieces (pamphlets, leaflets, and periodical contributions), previously laid aside, have been arranged in order to facilitate the process of locating entries. In addition, about 19,600 printed titles filed prior to July 8, 1870, have been arranged by classes (Books, Music, Prints, Labels, etc.), to facilitate examination. The examination of this old material becomes proportionately slow and its identification more difficult as the remaining material presents fewer clues under which search can be made for possible entries. Meantime the pressure of the current copyright business has been so great as to oblige the transfer, from time to time, of the clerks from the old unfinished material to the current work.

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS

Copyright legislation

My last year's report contained a full and detailed statement of proposed amendments of the copyright act of March 4, 1909, including all bills proposed during the fiscal year. An important amendment of the copyright law was

Act of March 28, 1914

enacted during this fiscal year, becoming law on March 28, 1914. By this amendment only one copy in lieu of two is required to be deposited in the case of any work which has been published in a foreign country by an author who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation. This amendment was suggested by the Copyright Office, and a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Oldfield on December 5, 1913 (H. R. 9897, 63d Cong., 2d sess.),[1] and referred to the House Committee on Patents. The committee favorably reported the bill on January 15, 1914,[2] and on February 2 it passed the House. On February 3 it was received by the Senate; on February 4 it was read and referred to the Senate Committee on Patents. On March 24, 1914, the Senate passed the House act without amendment, and on March 28, 1914, it received the President's approval.[3] The text of this amendatory act is printed on page 179 of this report.

Bill H. R. 11796

On March 20, 1914, the Hon. Philip P. Campbell, of Kansas, reintroduced his bill[4] providing for the suspension of protection when any patent or copyright was owned, used, or leased by any trust or monopoly. This is the same bill, with minor changes, which was introduced by Mr. Campbell on July 23, 1909 (H. R. 11796 of 61st Cong., 1st sess.), the text of which was printed in the Report of the Register of Copyrights for 1909–1910.

Bill H. R. 15321 Scenarios

On April 2, 1914, Mr. Willis introduced a bill[5] to amend section 5 (*d*) of the act of March 4, 1909, which specifies

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[1] 1913 (December 5). A bill to amend section 12 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Oldfield. H. R. bill No. 9897. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[2] 1914 (January 15). Acts respecting copyrights. Mr. Oldfield, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 9897). 63d Congress, 2d session. H. R. Report No. 166. Printed, 3 pp. 8°.

[3] 1914 (March 28). An act to amend section 12 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. (Public, No. 78.) (H. R. 9897.) Printed, 1 p. 8°.

[4] 1914 (March 20). A bill suspending the patent and copyright laws of the United States when a patent or copyright or any article or product protected by patent or copyright is wholly owned, used, or leased by any trust or monopoly in violation of the act of July 2, 1890, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and all acts amendatory thereto." Presented by Mr. Campbell. H. R. bill No. 14865. Printed, 3 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

[5] 1914 (April 2). A bill to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, as amended by an act approved August 24, 1912. Presented by Mr. Willis. H. R. bill No. 15321. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

"dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions" as subject matter of copyright, by adding the words "including the brief synopsis, sketch, or scenario, or the descriptions of the characters and actions to be depicted by motion-picture photoplays." The text is printed on pages 179–180 of this report.

Bill H.R. 16238: Termination of copyright

On May 2, 1914, Mr. Levy introduced a bill[1] to amend section 23 of the act of March 4, 1909, to provide by express statement that at the end of the term of copyright no rights shall exist in the copyright work or its title, and that no suit shall thereafter be maintained to establish such rights. The text is printed on page 180 of this report. No final action has been taken on these three bills.

Panama-Pacific Exposition

Early in the third session of the Sixty-second Congress, on December 19, 1912, President Taft's message to Congress contained a paragraph concerning the importation of articles for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, reading as follows: "I recommend also such legislation as will facilitate the entry of material intended for exhibition and protect foreign exhibitors against infringement of patents and the unauthorized copying of patterns and designs."

On June 2, 1913, a bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Perkins,[2] and in the House on June 3, 1913, by Mr. Kahn,[3] to provide for the free importation of articles intended for the Panama-Pacific exposition and for the protection of foreign exhibitors. On August 1, the Senate bill was reported and on the following day it was passed by the Senate without amendment. This Senate act was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means on August 5, 1913. On August 22 an amended substitute bill was intro-

[1] 1914 (May 2). A bill to amend section 23 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909. Presented by Mr. Levy. H. R. bill No. 16238. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.]

[2] 1913 (June 2). A bill providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibitors. Presented by Mr. Perkins. S. bill No. 2433. Printed, 4 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Finance.]

[3] 1913 (June 3). A bill providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibitors. Presented by Mr. Kahn. H. R. bill No. 5844. Printed, 4 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.]

duced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Kahn,[1] section 2 of which provides for the establishment of a branch office under the direction of the Register of Copyrights and the Commissioner of Patents at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco not later than July 1, 1914, and to be maintained until the close of the exposition. The branch office was authorized to issue certificates of copyright, trade-mark, and patent proprietorship in the articles imported and exhibited. This bill was reported on September 2, 1913;[2] was passed by the House on September 9, by the Senate on September 11, and on September 18, 1913, it received the President's approval.[3] The text of this act is printed on pages 177–178 of this report.

Several bills[4] were introduced to amend this act of September 18, 1913, and several hearings took place before the House Committee on Patents, beginning December 17, 1913; but no further action has been taken on any of these amendatory bills. The sundry civil appropriation bill contains an appropriation of $30,000 for the fiscal year 1914–1915, to carry out the provisions of section 2 of the act, $15,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the

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[1] 1913 (August 22). A bill providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibitors. Presented by Mr. Kahn. H. R. bill No. 7595. Printed, 5 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.]

[2] 1913 (September 2). Free importation of articles on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Mr. Underwood, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 7595). 63d Congress, 1st session. H. R. report No. 65. Printed, 4 pp. 8°.

[3] 1913 (September 18). An act providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibitors. (Public, No. 14.) (H. R. 7595.) Printed, 2 pp. 8°.

[4] 1913 (December 1). A bill to amend the act approved September 18, 1913, relating to the free importation of articles to be exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Presented by Mr. Kennedy of Connecticut. H. R. bill No. 9659. Printed, 1 p. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.]

1913 (December 11). A bill to amend an act approved September 18, 1913, entitled "An act providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibitors." Presented by Mr. Bulkley. H. R. bill No. 10310. Printed, 7 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

1913 (December 16). A bill to give effect to the provisions protecting copyright and designs of the act entitled "An act providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and for the protection of foreign exhibitors," approved September 18, 1913. Presented by Mr. Oldfield. H. R. bill No. 10737. Printed, 5 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

Interior, and $15,000 to be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress.

Censorship of motion pictures

Three bills have been introduced during the year to establish a federal motion picture censorship commission, each of which provides that "no copyright shall be issued for any film which has not previously received the certificate and seal of this commission."[1] No final action has taken place.

COPYRIGHT IN ARTISTIC DESIGNS

Artistic designs

In my last year's report I explained at length the lack of protection for artistic designs for articles of manufacture, and suggested an amendment of the copyright law of the United States to secure adequate protection for ornamental designs for articles of manufacture; to provide suitable remedies in case of infringement, and to prescribe a sufficient but reasonably economical registration in behalf of the authors of such designs and the manufacturers of such articles. The year has brought to the Copyright Office considerable additional evidence of the widespread need felt for such legislation, and the belief that some action by Congress to afford relief is reasonably demanded.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS

Protocol to Berlin convention

No presidential proclamations in relation to copyright were issued during the year. A Protocol to the Berlin International Copyright Convention was signed at Berne, Switzerland, on March 20, 1914, upon the part of all the countries of the International Copyright Union. This important modification of the text of the international convention was proposed by Great Britain, and its adoption

[1] 1914 (March 18). A bill to establish an official national censorship of motion pictures in interstate and foreign commerce and in the District of Columbia and the Territories and all other places under national jurisdiction. Presented by Mr. Smith of Georgia. S. bill No. 4941. Printed, 5 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.]

1914 (March 19). A bill to create a new division of the Bureau of Education, to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Presented by Mr. Hughes of Georgia. H. R. bill No. 14805. Printed, 4 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Education.]

1914 (March 21). A bill to create a new division of the Bureau of Education, to be known as the Federal Motion Picture Commission, and defining its powers and duties. Presented by Mr. Hughes of Georgia. H. R. bill No. 14895. Printed, 6 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Education.]

may lead to a discussion of the present unsatisfactory copyright relations between the United States and Great Britain and Canada. The text of the protocol with an English translation is printed on pages 181–182.

Respectfully submitted

THORVALD SOLBERG
Register of Copyrights

HERBERT PUTNAM
Librarian of Congress

EXHIBIT A—*Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1914*

Month	Gross cash receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1913				
July	$8,009.09	$387.50	$7,621.59	$8,141.40
August	9,285.63	153.66	9,131.97	8,293.45
September	11,002.35	197.36	10,804.99	8,622.50
October	10,152.05	220.21	9,931.84	12,827.60
November	8,512.31	179.07	8,333.24	9,164.55
December	12,634.30	233.38	12,400.92	9,938.05
1914				
January	14,041.32	234.21	13,807.11	12,386.80
February	9,349.33	156.07	9,193.26	9,175.85
March	10,625.55	173.17	10,452.38	10,182.50
April	9,621.01	192.58	9,428.43	10,816.95
May	9,675.29	89.50	9,585.79	10,425.50
June	9,728.69	178.39	9,550.30	10,244.10
Total	122,636.92	2,395.10	120,241.82	120,219.25

Balance brought forward from June 30, 1913		$8,309.55
Net receipts July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914:		
Gross receipts	$122,636.92	
Less amount refunded	2,395.10	
		120,241.82
Total to be accounted for		128,551.37
Copyright fees applied July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914	120,219.25	
Balance carried forward to July 1, 1914:		
Trust funds	7,038.91	
Unfinished business	1,293.21	
		128,551.37

NOTE.—The usual annual summary of copyright decisions is omitted, but will be printed as a Copyright Office Bulletin.

EXHIBIT B—*Statement of fees paid into Treasury*

Date	Check No.	Amount	Date	Check No.	Amount
1913			1914		
July 8	1013	$800.00	Jan. 5	1044	$1,700.00
14	1014	1,200.00	6	1045	238.05
21	1015	2,000.00	12	1046	2,700.00
28	1016	1,800.00	19	1047	2,600.00
Aug. 4	1017	2,100.00	26	1048	3,300.00
5	1018	241.40	Feb. 2	1049	3,000.00
11	1019	1,700.00	6	1050	786.80
18	1020	1,600.00	9	1051	1,600.00
25	1021	2,000.00	16	1052	2,100.00
Sept. 2	1022	2,300.00	24	1053	2,700.00
5	1023	693.45	Mar. 2	1054	2,400.00
8	1024	1,400.00	6	1055	375.85
15	1025	1,200.00	9	1056	1,400.00
22	1026	2,300.00	16	1057	1,800.00
29	1027	2,500.00	23	1058	3,000.00
Oct. 4	1028	1,222.50	30	1059	2,700.00
6	1029	1,800.00	Apr. 4	1060	1,282.50
13	1030	2,200.00	6	1061	1,000.00
20	1031	3,300.00	13	1062	2,100.00
27	1032	2,200.00	20	1063	2,800.00
Nov. 3	1033	3,000.00	27	1064	2,600.00
5	1034	327.60	May 4	2	2,000.00
10	1035	2,000.00	7	28	316.95
17	1036	2,100.00	11	35	2,200.00
24	1037	2,400.00	18	48	2,400.00
Dec. 1	1038	1,900.00	25	60	2,500.00
5	1039	764.55	June 1	79	3,000.00
8	1040	1,700.00	6	99	325.50
15	1041	2,200.00	8	100	1,400.00
22	1042	1,900.00	15	141	2,000.00
29	1043	2,200.00	22	173	3,100.00
			29	226	2,400.00
			July 6	262	1,344.10
			Total		120,219.25

EXHIBIT C—*Record of applied fees*

Month	Number of registrations, including certificate	Fees at $1 each	Number of registrations, photographs, no certificate	Fees at 50 cents each	Number of renewal registrations	Fees at 50 cents each	Total number of registrations	Total fees for registrations
1913.								
July	7,639	$7,639.00	677	$338.50	59	$29.50	8,375	$8,007.00
August	7,953	7,953.00	420	210.00	44	22.00	8,417	8,185.00
September	8,001	8,001.00	869	434.50	83	41.50	8,953	8,477.00
October	12,119	12,119.00	812	406.00	211	105.50	13,142	12,630.50
November	8,676	8,676.00	627	313.50	97	48.50	9,400	9,038.00
December	9,291	9,291.00	862	431.00	92	46.00	10,245	9,768.00
1914.								
January	11,676	11,676.00	780	390.00	201	100.50	12,657	12,166.50
February	8,673	8,673.00	700	350.00	120	60.00	9,493	9,083.00
March	9,636	9,636.00	650	325.00	135	67.50	10,421	10,028.50
April	10,145	10,145.00	784	392.00	50	25.00	10,979	10,562.00
May	9,821	9,821.00	703	351.50	66	33.00	10,590	10,205.50
June	9,648	9,648.00	761	380.50	73	36.50	10,482	10,065.00
Total	113,278	113,278.00	8,645	4,322.50	1,231	615.50	123,154	118,216.00

Month	Copies of record	Fees, at 50 cents each	Assignments and copies	Fees for assignments	Notice of user in re music	Fees for notice of user	Indexing transfer of proprietor	Fees, at 10 cents each	Search fees	Total applied fees
1913.										
July	42	$21.00	62	$95.00	.....	.....	34	$3.40	$15.00	$8,141.40
August	108	54.00	37	38.00	29	$7.25	2	.20	9.00	8,293.45
September	82	41.00	72	82.00	16	4.00	40	4.00	14.50	8,622.50
October	218	109.00	50	65.00	38	10.50	11	1.10	11.50	12,827.60
November	74	37.00	45	55.00	27	13.75	13	1.30	19.50	9,164.55
December	95	47.50	55	82.00	32	16.25	123	12.30	12.00	9,938.05
1914.										
January	61	30.50	88	122.00	29	14.00	208	20.80	33.00	12,386.80
February	24	12.00	56	59.00	23	8.25	51	5.10	8.50	9,175.85
March	71	35.50	62	77.00	38	13.50	190	19.00	9.00	10,182.50
April	112	56.00	82	170.00	28	7.25	37	3.70	18.00	10,816.95
May	53	26.50	73	112.00	40	22.50	260	26.00	33.00	10,425.50
June	75	37.50	56	103.00	31	11.50	101	10.10	17.00	10,244.10
Total	1,015	507.50	738	1,060.00	331	128.75	1,070	107.00	200.00	120,219.25

EXHIBIT D—*Copyright business (monthly comparison). Annual report for the fiscal year from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914*

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS, EXECUTED BUSINESS, NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS, DAILY AVERAGES, ETC.

Month	Gross receipts			
	Monthly receipts	Monthly increase	Monthly decrease	Daily average
1913				
July	$8,009.09	.....	$1,295.82	$308.04
August	9,285.63	$1,276.54	.....	357.14
September	11,002.35	1,716.72	.....	440.89
October	10,152.05	.....	870.30	376.00
November	8,512.31	.....	1,639.74	354.68
December	12,634.30	4,121.99	.....	485.94
1914				
January	14,041.32	1,407.02	.....	540.05
February	9,349.33	.....	4,691.99	406.49
March	10,625.55	1,276.22	.....	408.68
April	9,621.01	.....	1,004.54	370.04
May	9,675.29	54.28	.....	387.01
June	9,728.69	53.40	.....	374.11
Total	122,636.92	.....	.....	.....

Month	Business executed			
	1913–14	Increase	Decrease	Daily average
1913				
July	$8,141.40	.....	$1,132.70	$313.13
August	8,293.45	$152.05	.....	318.98
September	8,622.50	329.05	.....	344.90
October	12,827.60	4,205.10	.....	475.10
November	9,164.55	.....	3,663.05	381.86
December	9,938.05	773.50	.....	382.23
1914				
January	12,386.80	2,448.75	.....	476.42
February	9,175.85	.....	3,210.95	398.95
March	10,182.50	1,006.65	.....	391.64
April	10,816.95	634.45	.....	416.03
May	10,425.50	.....	391.45	417.02
June	10,244.10	.....	181.40	394.00
Total	120,219.25	.....	.....	.....

EXHIBIT D—*Copyright business (monthly comparison). Annual report for the fiscal year from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914*—Continued

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY STATEMENT OF GROSS CASH RECEIPTS, EXECUTED BUSINESS, NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS, DAILY AVERAGES, ETC.—Continued

Month	Number of registrations			
	Totals	Increase	Decrease	Daily average
1913				
July	8,375	.....	1,450	322
August	8,417	42	.....	324
September	8,953	536	.....	358
October	13,142	4,189	.....	487
November	9,400	.....	3,742	392
December	10,245	845	.....	394
1914				
January	12,657	2,412	.....	487
February	9,493	.....	3,164	413
March	10,421	928	.....	401
April	10,979	558	.....	422
May	10,590	.....	389	423
June	10,482	.....	108	403
Total	123,154	.....	.....	.....

EXHIBIT E—*Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of registrations, etc., for 17 fiscal years, 1897–98, 1898–99, 1899–1900, 1900–1901, 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8, 1908–9, 1909–10, 1910–11, 1911–12, 1912–13, and 1913–14*

GROSS RECEIPTS

Month	1897–98	1898–99	1899–1900	1900–1901	1901–2	1902–3
July	$4,257.70	$5,102.74	$5,156.87	$5,571.51	$5,382.28	$5,429.52
August	4,525.27	4,675.96	4,846.97	5,864.68	4,880.60	4,504.56
September	5,218.87	4,714.82	6,078.95	4,986.62	5,295.87	5,539.67
October	5,556.21	5,149.07	5,583.59	6,027.36	5,399.03	5,651.16
November	4,292.88	4,788.30	5,479.15	5,068.11	5,019.10	5,646.93
December	6,512.60	6,435.56	6,728.06	7,332.53	7,201.64	8,005.75
January	6,074.03	6,050.86	7,649.80	7,155.68	7,604.08	8,053.81
February	4,606.92	5,141.40	5,523.47	4,803.50	4,810.59	5,360.48
March	5,138.78	6,300.02	6,515.43	6,049.07	5,899.56	6,119.54
April	5,053.21	5,198.69	6,086.82	5,789.03	5,580.14	6,005.89
May	5,386.93	5,593.50	5,660.36	5,580.11	5,762.92	5,395.02
June	4,476.16	5,034.73	5,762.86	5,297.05	5,569.27	5,821.58
Total	61,099.56	64,185.65	71,072.33	69,525.25	68,405.08	71,533.91

EXHIBIT E.—*Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of registrations, etc., for 17 fiscal years, etc.*—Continued

GROSS RECEIPTS—Continued

Month	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
July	$5,380.97	$5,540.30	$5,779.98	$6,469.68	$6,772.43	$6,498.83
August	4,958.30	5,770.70	6,071.25	5,601.93	7,179.19	6,193.68
September	5,658.48	6,849.35	6,405.60	6,137.15	6,605.38	6,606.26
October	6,323.42	6,704.89	6,789.36	6,786.13	7,343.10	7,306.88
November	5,303.93	6,056.79	6,310.94	6,920.64	6,327.06	6,546.78
December	8,581.60	7,699.47	7,981.03	7,856.74	7,386.04	7,873.33
January	7,502.53	8,946.60	9,321.94	10,992.30	9,260.75	10,192.88
February	6,185.14	6,029.62	6,259.18	6,318.95	6,558.38	7,303.02
March	6,567.73	7,311.90	6,965.43	7,662.29	7,048.94	7,894.60
April	5,996.58	6,806.66	6,954.68	7,524.81	7,460.41	7,360.88
May	6,540.88	6,531.99	6,814.08	8,173.59	6,334.10	6,522.35
June	6,303.27	6,192.29	6,957.45	6,940.10	6,766.25	6,786.04
Total	75,302.83	80,440.56	82,610.92	87,384.31	85,042.03	87,085.53

Month	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
July	$8,244.05	$7,660.44	$8,831.36	$8,708.99	$8,009.09
August	8,451.80	7,425.97	8,687.42	9,231.85	9,285.63
September	9,032.45	8,800.67	9,256.83	10,115.79	11,002.35
October	9,635.19	9,288.51	10,579.96	9,075.46	10,152.05
November	9,166.19	8,636.00	9,328.47	9,316.90	8,512.31
December	11,504.01	11,907.32	11,721.86	11,389.69	12,634.30
January	12,198.02	13,564.79	13,655.73	13,477.10	14,041.32
February	8,450.90	9,096.69	10,204.08	9,446.40	9,349.33
March	9,912.31	9,984.89	9,869.01	10,163.76	10,625.55
April	9,185.51	9,122.67	10,007.36	9,975.15	9,621.01
May	8,410.45	9,036.88	9,134.76	8,762.26	9,675.29
June	9,471.95	9,136.69	8,872.67	9,304.91	9,728.69
Total	113,662.83	113,661.52	120,149.51	118,968.26	122,636.92

EXHIBIT E—*Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of registrations, etc., for 17 fiscal years, etc.*—Continued

BUSINESS EXECUTED

Month	1897–98	1898–99	1899–1900	1900–1901	1901–2	1902–3
July	$3,769.00	$4,724.50	$4,789.50	$5,115.00	$4,886.50	$4,781.00
August	4,296.00	4,266.50	4,709.50	5,404.50	4,837.50	4,599.00
September	4,559.50	4,537.50	5,357.50	4,738.00	4,828.00	5,388.50
October	4,899.00	4,744.00	5,317.00	5,494.50	5,175.50	5,492.50
November	4,062.00	4,269.50	4,810.50	4,500.50	4,360.00	5,242.00
December	5,262.00	5,088.50	5,183.00	6,339.00	6,176.50	7,228.50
January	6,224.50	6,192.50	8,000.50	6,410.50	7,765.00	8,107.00
February	4,204.00	4,505.50	5,032.50	4,546.50	4,629.00	5,159.00
March	4,865.00	5,312.50	5,871.50	5,416.50	5,473.50	5,993.00
April	4,835.50	4,899.00	5,535.50	5,653.50	5,271.50	6,025.00
May	4,610.50	5,076.00	5,229.50	5,045.50	5,809.00	5,074.50
June	4,339.50	4,651.00	5,369.50	5,023.50	5,475.00	5,784.50
Total	55,926.50	58,267.00	65,206.00	63,687.50	64,687.00	68,874.50

Month	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
July	$5,001.00	$5,553.50	$5,520.50	$6,350.00	$6,509.00	$6,200.50
August	5,043.50	5,707.50	5,734.50	5,584.50	6,820.00	5,875.00
September	5,406.00	6,431.50	6,171.50	5,559.00	6,682.00	6,408.50
October	5,945.50	6,873.00	6,752.00	6,865.50	6,819.00	7,188.50
November	5,250.50	5,653.00	5,802.00	6,420.50	6,181.00	6,227.50
December	7,441.00	6,760.00	7,458.00	7,863.50	6,889.00	7,657.75
January	8,120.50	9,432.50	9,719.00	10,590.00	9,247.50	10,206.00
February	6,001.50	5,544.50	6,076.50	6,190.00	6,203.50	6,693.50
March	6,146.50	7,266.00	6,777.50	7,399.50	6,885.00	7,772.50
April	5,953.50	6,635.00	6,610.00	7,145.50	7,189.50	6,852.50
May	6,160.00	6,014.50	7,020.50	7,883.50	6,186.00	6,525.50
June	6,159.50	6,187.00	6,556.00	6,833.50	6,776.00	6,209.00
Total	72,629.00	78,058.00	80,198.00	84,685.00	82,387.50	83,816.75

Month	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
July	$4,975.90	$7,069.70	$7,301.80	$8,472.70	$8,141.40
August	7,707.90	6,831.65	8,377.80	8,679.70	8,293.45
September	8,523.10	9,050.40	10,796.65	9,507.65	8,622.50
October	9,067.50	9,293.85	10,959.20	10,294.75	12,827.60
November	9,584.90	8,852.35	8,852.50	9,125.75	9,164.55
December	10,066.40	9,897.35	9,698.85	9,407.95	9,938.05
January	9,044.90	10,441.80	11,214.30	11,713.10	12,386.80
February	8,138.80	10,093.60	9,502.25	8,617.60	9,175.85
March	10,146.85	9,665.65	11,237.30	10,307.45	10,182.50
April	9,449.70	9,476.50	9,756.00	10,064.80	10,816.95
May	8,267.45	8,778.85	9,595.30	9,515.05	10,425.50
June	9,671.55	10,462.25	9,393.10	9,274.10	10,244.10
Total	104,644.95	109,913.95	116,685.05	114,980.60	120,219.25

EXHIBIT E—*Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of registrations, etc., for 17 fiscal years, etc.*—Continued

NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS

Month	1897–98	1898–99	1899–1900	1900–1901	1901–2	1902–3
July	5,015	5,653	6,835	7,514	7,010	6,748
August	5,618	6,005	6,525	7,822	6,776	6,451
September	6,106	6,188	7,571	6,685	6,684	7,132
October	6,368	6,316	7,627	7,901	7,305	7,771
November	5,288	5,682	6,814	6,210	5,909	7,397
December	7,408	7,288	7,284	9,693	9,190	10,792
January	9,220	9,556	12,808	9,871	12,241	12,808
February	5,514	6,552	7,521	6,421	6,333	7,144
March	6,350	7,417	8,311	7,755	7,757	8,663
April	6,494	6,834	8,089	8,062	7,527	7,839
May	6,222	6,888	7,508	6,974	8,325	6,907
June	5,942	6,589	7,995	7,443	7,921	8,327
Total	75,545	80,968	94,798	92,351	92,978	97,979

Month	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
July	7,107	7,778	8,241	9,023	9,594	8,985
August	7,147	8,059	8,337	8,142	10,004	8,190
September	7,605	8,487	9,001	7,792	9,281	9,040
October	8,289	9,326	9,778	9,682	9,652	10,098
November	7,352	8,109	8,317	9,374	8,804	8,820
December	10,248	9,436	10,936	11,557	10,163	11,009
January	12,546	15,116	15,358	16,841	14,615	16,079
February	8,519	7,939	8,639	8,991	8,863	9,301
March	8,657	10,879	9,628	10,750	9,996	11,005
April	8,412	10,066	9,402	10,422	10,316	9,612
May	8,546	8,845	10,411	11,317	8,616	9,076
June	8,702	9,334	9,656	9,938	9,838	8,916
Total	103,130	113,374	117,704	123,829	119,742	120,131

Month	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
July	5,106	7,465	7,681	8,869	8,375
August	8,124	7,262	8,957	8,933	8,417
September	8,941	9,514	11,155	9,875	8,953
October	9,672	9,806	11,493	10,656	13,142
November	9,969	9,232	9,086	9,543	9,400
December	10,527	10,388	9,925	9,771	10,245
January	9,519	11,096	11,591	12,191	12,657
February	8,414	10,476	10,077	8,838	9,493
March	10,481	9,948	11,456	10,587	10,421
April	9,808	9,916	10,146	10,463	10,979
May	8,532	9,229	9,871	9,944	10,590
June	9,981	10,866	9,493	9,825	10,482
Total	109,074	115,198	120,931	119,495	123,154

EXHIBIT E—*Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of registrations, etc., for 17 fiscal years, etc.*—Continued

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

Year	Gross receipts	Increase	Decrease
1897–98	$61,099.56	.....	.....
1898–99	64,185.65	....$3,086.09	.....
1899–1900	71,072.33	6,886.68	.....
1900–1901	69,525.25	.....	$1,547.08
1901–2	68,405.08	.....	1,120.17
1902–3	71,533.91	3,128.83	.....
1903–4	75,302.83	3,768.92	.....
1904–5	80,440.56	5,137.73	.....
1905–6	82,610.92	2,170.36	.....
1906–7	87,384.31	4,773.39	.....
1907–8	85,042.03	.....	2,342.28
1908–9	87,085.53	2,043.50	.....
1909–10	113,662.83	26,577.30	.....
1910–11	113,661.52	.....	1.31
1911–12	120,149.51	6,487.99	.....
1912–13	118,968.26	.....	1,181.25
1913–14	122,636.92	3,668.66	.....
Total	1,492,767.00	.....	.....

Year	Yearly fees	Increase	Decrease
1897–98	$55,926.50	.....	.....
1898–99	58,267.00	$2,340.50	.....
1899–1900	65,206.00	6,939.00	.....
1900–1901	63,687.50	.....	$1,518.50
1901–2	64,687.00	999.50	.....
1902–3	68,874.50	4,187.50	.....
1903–4	72,629.00	3,754.50	.....
1904–5	78,058.00	5,429.00	.....
1905–6	80,198.00	2,140.00	.....
1906–7	84,685.00	4,487.00	.....
1907–8	82,387.50	.....	2,297.50
1908–9	83,816.75	1,429.25	.....
1909–10	104,644.95	20,828.20	.....
1910–11	109,913.95	5,269.00	.....
1911–12	116,685.05	6,771.10	.....
1912–13	114,980.60	.....	1,704.45
1913–14	120,219.25	5,238.65	.....
Total	1,424,866.55	.....	.....

EXHIBIT E—*Statement of gross cash receipts, business executed, number of registrations, etc., for 17 fiscal years, etc.*—Continued

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS, YEARLY FEES, AND NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS—Continued

Year	Number of registrations	Increase	Decrease
1897–98	75,545	.....	.....
1898–99	80,968	5,423	.....
1899–1900	94,798	13,830	.....
1900–1901	92,351	.....	2,447
1901–2	92,978	627	.....
1902–3	97,979	5,001	.....
1903–4	103,130	5,151	.....
1904–5	113,374	10,244	.....
1905–6	117,704	4,330	.....
1906–7	123,829	6,125	.....
1907–8	119,742	.....	4,087
1908–9	120,131	389	.....
1909–10	109,074	.....	11,057
1910–11	115,198	6,124	.....
1911–12	120,931	5,733	.....
1912–13	119,495	.....	1,436
1913–14	123,154	3,659	.....
Total	1,820,381	.....	.....

EXHIBIT F—*Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8, 1908–9, 1909–10, 1910–11, 1911–12, 1912–13, and 1913–14, arranged by classes*

	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5
Class A. Books:				
(*a*) Books (vols.) and pamphlets	8,399	10,589	15,870	16,037
(*b*) Booklets, leaflets, circulars, cards	9,174	7,827	3,361	3,366
(*c*) Newspaper and magazine articles	6,699	8,050	8,593	10,457
Total	24,272	26,466	27,824	29,860
Class B. Periodicals (numbers)	21,071	22,625	21,496	22,591
Class C. Musical compositions	19,706	21,161	23,110	24,595
Class D. Dramatic compositions	1,448	1,608	1,571	1,645
Class E. Maps and charts	1,708	1,792	1,767	1,831
Class F. Engravings, cuts, and prints	5,999	5,546	6,510	11,303
Class G. Chromos and lithographs	2,010	2,232	2,384	2,581
Class H. Photographs	13,923	13,519	14,534	15,139
Class I. Fine arts: Paintings, drawings, and sculpture	2,841	3,030	3,934	3,829
Grand total	92,978	97,979	103,130	113,374

EXHIBIT F—*Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8, 1908–9, 1909–10, 1910–11, 1911–12, 1912–13, and 1913–14, arranged by classes*—Continued

	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9
Class A. Books:				
(*a*) Books (vols.) and pamphlets	15,504	16,651	.....	.....
(*b*) Booklets, leaflets, circulars, cards	4,567	5,195	.....	.....
(*c*) Newspaper and magazine articles	9,190	9,033	.....	.....
Total	29,261	30,879	30,191	32,533
Class B. Periodicals (numbers)	23,163	23,078	22,409	21,195
Class C. Musical compositions	26,435	31,401	28,427	26,306
Class D. Dramatic compositions	1,879	2,114	2,382	2,937
Class E. Maps and charts	1,672	1,578	2,150	1,949
Class F. Engravings, cuts, and prints	10,946	12,350	10,863	11,474
Class G. Chromos and lithographs	3,471	2,733	2,734	2,899
Class H. Photographs	17,269	15,836	16,704	16,764
Class I. Fine arts: Paintings, drawings, and sculpture	3,608	3,860	3,882	4,074
Grand total	117,704	123,829	119,742	120,131

	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):					
(*a*) Printed in the United States	23,115	24,840	26,540	26,784	28,591
(*b*) Printed abroad in a foreign language	1,351	1,707	2,294	2,369	2,860
(*c*) English books registered for ad interim copyright	274	423	452	419	440
Total	24,740	26,970	29,286	29,572	31,891
Class B. Periodicals (numbers)	21,608	23,393	22,580	23,002	24,134
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses	117	102	106	185	159
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,911	3,415	3,767	3,700	3,957
Class E. Musical compositions	24,345	25,525	26,777	26,292	28,493
Class F. Maps	2,622	2,318	2,158	2,011	1,950
Class G. Works of art; models or designs	4,383	3,355	3,224	2,871	3,021
Class H. Reproductions of works of art	751	222	47	13	3
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	317	232	500	462	339
Class J. Photographs	13,348	14,469	13,498	12,778	10,390
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations	11,925	14,269	17,639	16,591	15,438
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays	.....	.....	.....	892	2,039
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays	.....	.....	.....	61	109
Renewals	1,007	928	1,349	1,065	1,231
Total	109,074	115,198	120,931	119,495	123,154

EXHIBIT G—*Table of articles deposited during 12 fiscal years, 1897–98, 1898–99, 1899–1900, 1900–1901, 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8, 1908–9* [1]

	1897–98	1898–99	1899–1900	1900–1901	1901–2
1. Books:					
(*a*) Books proper	5,575	5,834	6,550	7,746	7,027
(*b*) Volumes, circulars, leaflets, etc.	4,698	4,196	5,073	5,770	6,259
(*c*) Newspaper and magazine articles	3,262	5,185	8,851	9,010	5,577
2. Dramatic compositions	391	507	561	634	815
3. Periodicals (numbers)	13,726	9,777	14,147	17,702	19,573
4. Musical compositions	17,217	19,976	16,505	16,709	21,295
5. Maps and charts	1,296	1,478	1,353	1,718	1,566
6. Engravings, cuts, and prints	2,912	3,505	3,503	5,687	5,636
7. Chromos and lithographs	747	1,050	1,257	1,817	1,757
8. Photographs	5,777	7,695	12,115	13,064	13,884
9a. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles)	375	14	.....	.....	.....
	55,976	59,217	69,915	79,857	83,389
Two copies of each article were received	111,952	118,434	139,830	159,714	166,778
9. Photographs with titles of works of art for identification, one copy each	853	1,709	1,614	2,569	2,948
Grand total	112,805	120,143	141,444	162,283	169,726

	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6
1. Books:				
(*a*) Books proper	9,222	12,967	13,389	12,893
(*b*) Volumes, circulars, leaflets, etc.	5,255	3,084	2,910	3,602
(*c*) Newspaper and magazine articles	7,097	7,883	9,081	7,833
2. Dramatic compositions	986	1,098	1,224	1,380
3. Periodicals (numbers)	21,498	20,320	23,457	22,116
4. Musical compositions	19,801	21,203	22,984	24,801
5. Maps and charts	1,801	1,547	1,817	1,708
6. Engravings, cuts, and prints	5,830	5,938	10,460	10,239
7. Chromos and lithographs	2,006	2,167	2,443	3,039
8. Photographs	13,790	14,258	13,954	16,210
	87,286	90,465	101,719	103,821
Two copies of each article were received	174,572	180,930	203,438	207,642
9. Photographs with titles of works of art for identification, one copy each	2,947	3,869	3,986	3,496
Grand total	177,519	184,799	207,424	211,138

[1] For continuation, 1909–1914, see pages 172–173.

EXHIBIT G—*Table of articles deposited during 12 fiscal years, 1897–98, 1898–99, 1899–1900, 1900–1901, 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8, and 1908–9*—Continued

	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9	Total
1. Books:				
(*a*) Books proper	12,992			
(*b*) Volumes, circulars, leaflets, etc.	5,340	25,363	27,425	265,352
(*c*) Newspaper and magazine articles	8,403			
2. Dramatic compositions	1,568	1,904	2,226	13,294
3. Periodicals (numbers)	23,554	21,378	22,288	229,536
4. Musical compositions	27,308	27,673	23,969	259,441
5. Maps and charts	1,572	2,082	1,848	19,786
6. Engravings, cuts, and prints	11,233	11,125	10,137	86,205
7. Chromos and lithographs	2,589	2,682	2,802	24,356
8. Photographs	16,672	16,306	15,650	159,375
9a. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles)	.....	.....	.....	389
	111,231	108,513	106,345	1,057,734
Two copies of each article were received	222,462	217,026	212,690	2,115,468
Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905	585	796	1,146	2,527
9. Photographs with titles of works of art for identification, one copy each	4,000	3,900	4,033	35,924
Grand total	227,047	221,722	217,869	2,153,919

EXHIBIT G—*Table of articles deposited during 1909–10, 1910–11, 1911–12, 1912–13, and 1913–14, with total deposits in each class for 17 fiscal years, 1897–98, 1898–99, 1899–1900, 1900–1901, 1901–2, 1902–3, 1903–4, 1904–5, 1905–6, 1906–7, 1907–8, 1908–9, 1909–10, 1910–11, 1911–12, 1912–13, and 1913–14*

	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12
1. Books:			
(*a*) Printed in the United States:			
Volumes	15,682	17,997	19,650
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	30,150	21,565	23,344
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals		5,709	5,705
	45,832	45,271	48,699
(*b*) Printed abroad in a foreign language	2,920	3,181	4,606
English works registered for ad interim copyright	275	635	643
	49,027	49,087	53,948
2. Periodicals	49,156	46,780	45,172
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.	117	102	107
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	5,554	4,165	4,800
5. Musical compositions	54,426	50,225	52,167
6. Maps	5,244	4,648	4,344
7. Works of art; models or designs	4,383	3,365	3,223
8. Reproductions of works of art	1,502	456	40
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	317	237	609
10. Photographs	27,796	25,083	25,802
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations	21,502	25,079	29,309
Total	219,024	209,227	219,521

EXHIBIT G—*Table of articles deposited during 1909–10, 1910–11, 1911–12, 1912–13, and 1913–14*—Continued

	1912–13	1913–14	Total 1897–1914
1. Books:			
(*a*) Printed in the United States:			
Volumes	19,952	20,266	.....
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc	22,184	24,995	.....
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	5,826	6,076	.....
	47,962	51,337	.....
(*b*) Printed abroad in a foreign language	4,731	4,916	.....
English works registered for ad interim copyright	429	440	.....
	53,122	56,693	792,581
2. Periodicals	46,070	48,044	694,294
3. Lectures, sermons, etc	183	159	668
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	4,616	4,810	50,533
5. Musical compositions	50,415	54,647	780,762
6. Maps	3,980	3,916	61,704
7. Works of art; models or designs	2,861	3,171	52,927
8. Reproductions of works of art	26	6	2,030
8a. Chromos and lithographs	.....	.....	48,712
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	862	542	2,567
10. Photographs	23,734	19,184	440,349
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations	27,824	24,925	301,049
12. Motion-picture photoplays	1,742	3,692	5,434
13. Motion pictures not photoplays	160	212	372
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles)	.....	.....	778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905	.....	.....	2,527
Total	215,595	220,001	3,237,287

Addenda to the Report of the Register of Copyrights, 1913–14

CONTENTS

Addendum I

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION, FISCAL YEAR 1913–14

[Sixty-third Congress, first session, Public—No. 14, approved September 18, 1913. (H. R. 7595).]

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

AN ACT Providing for the free importation of articles intended for foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and for the protection of foreign exhibitors.

Act approved September 18, 1913.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles that shall be imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition, and articles and material imported solely for use in constructing, installing, and maintaining foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition upon which there shall be a tariff or customs duty shall be admitted free of the payment of duty, customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but it shall be lawful at any time during the exposition to sell for delivery at the discretion of the exposition company any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the exposition buildings or grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided,* That all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption or use in the United States shall be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of withdrawal; and on such articles as shall have suffered diminution or deterioration from incidental handling and necessary exposure the duty, if paid, shall be assessed according to the appraised value at the time of withdrawal for consumption or use, and the penalties prescribed by law shall be enforced against any person guilty of illegal sale, use, or withdrawal.

Articles admitted free of duty.

Articles subject to import duties if sold.

SEC. 2. That the Librarian of Congress and the Commissioner of Patents are hereby authorized and directed to establish a branch office under the direction of the Register of Copyrights and the Commissioner of Patents at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, in suitable quarters, to be furnished free of charge by the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, said office to be established not later than July first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and maintained until the close of said exposition; and the proprietor of any certificate of registration, copyright, trade-mark, or patent issued by any foreign Government protecting any pattern, model, design, copyright, trade-mark, or manufactured article imported for exhibition and exhibited at said Panama-Pacific International Exposition may, upon presenta-

Branch office for registration of patents and copyrights.

tion of satisfactory proof of such proprietorship, obtain without charge a certificate from said branch office, which shall be legal evidence of such proprietorship; and said branch office shall keep a register of all certificates of registration, trade-mark, or patent, and a register of all certificates of copyright issued, which shall be open to public inspection.

Certificate of registration

Transfer of records to Washington

At the close of said Panama-Pacific International Exposition the register of certificates of registration, trade-mark, or patent shall be deposited in the United States Patent Office at Washington, District of Columbia, and the register of certificates of copyright shall be deposited in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress at Washington, District of Columbia.

Infringement of copyright

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person without authority of the proprietor thereof to copy, imitate, reproduce, or republish any pattern, model, design, trade-mark, copyright, or manufactured article protected by the laws of any foreign country by registration, copyright, patent, or otherwise, which shall be imported for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and there exhibited; and any person who shall infringe the rights protected under this Act shall be liable—

Injunction

(a) To an injunction restraining such infringement;

Damages

Proving sales

(b) To pay to the proprietor such damages as the proprietor may have suffered due to the infringement, as well as all the profits which the infringer may have made from such infringement, and in proving profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove sales only and the defendant shall be required to prove every element of cost which he claims, or in lieu of actual damages and profits such damages as to the court shall appear to be just;

Delivering up infringing articles

(c) To deliver up on oath, to be impounded during the pendency of the action, upon such terms and conditions as the court may prescribe, all articles alleged to infringe the rights herein protected;

Destruction of infringing articles, etc.

(d) To deliver up on oath for destruction all the infringing articles, as well as all means and devices for making such infringing articles.

Penalty for willful infringement

SEC. 4. That any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any right protected under this Act, or who shall knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Secs. 25–27, 34–40 Act of 1909, jurisdiction in copyright suits

SEC. 5. That sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty of the copyright Act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, are hereby made applicable to civil actions authorized to be brought under the provisions of this Act.

Duration of protection

SEC. 6. That the rights protected under the provisions of this Act shall begin on the date of the arrival of the pattern, model, design, copyrighted article, trade-mark, or manufactured article so imported for exhibition within the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco, and shall continue for a period of three years from the date of the closing of said exposition.

Approved, September 18, 1913.

[Sixty-third Congress, second session, Public—No. 78, approved March 28, 1914. (H. R. 9897).]

AN ACT To amend section twelve of the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Act approved March 28, 1914

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twelve of the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Work by foreigner, published abroad deposit of only one copy required

"SEC. 12. That after copyright has been secured by publication of the work with the notice of copyright as provided in section nine of this Act, there shall be promptly deposited in the copyright office or in the mail addressed to the register of copyrights, Washington, District of Columbia, two complete copies of the best edition thereof then published, or if the work is by an author who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation and has been published in a foreign country, one complete copy of the best edition then published in such foreign country, which copies or copy, if the work be a book or periodical, shall have been produced in accordance with the manufacturing provisions specified in section fifteen of this Act; or if such work be a contribution to a periodical, for which contribution special registration is requested, one copy of the issue or issues containing such contribution; or if the work is not reproduced in copies for sale there shall be deposited the copy, print, photograph, or other identifying reproduction provided by section eleven of this Act, such copies or copy, print, photograph, or other reproduction to be accompanied in each case by a claim of copyright. No action or proceeding shall be maintained for infringement of copyright in any work until the provisions of this Act with respect to the deposit of copies and registration of such work shall have been complied with."

SEC. 2. That all Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 28, 1914.

[H. R. 15321. In the House of Representatives. April 2, 1914.]

Mr. WILLIS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL To amend section five of an Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by an Act approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve.

House bill No. 15321

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five of an Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, as amended by an Act approved August twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That the application for registration shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belonged:

"(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations;

"(b) Periodicals, including newspapers;

"(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses (prepared for oral delivery);

"(d) Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions, including the brief synopsis, sketch, or scenario, or the descriptions of the characters and actions to be depicted by motion-picture photoplays;

"(e) Musical compositions;

"(f) Maps;

"(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art;

"(h) Reproductions of a work of art;

"(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character;

"(j) Photographs;

"(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations;

"(l) Motion-picture photoplays;

"(m) Motion pictures other than photoplays;

"*Provided, nevertheless,* That the above specifications shall not be held to limit the subject matter of copyright as defined in section four of this Act, nor shall any error in classification invalidate or impair the copyright protection secured under this Act."

[H. R. 16238. In the House of Representatives. May 2, 1914.]

Mr. LEVY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 16238 A BILL To amend section twenty-three of the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twenty-three of the Act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting copyright," approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby amended by adding thereto a new paragraph at the end thereof, as follows:

"Upon the expiration of the copyright herein provided for, or the renewal thereof should the same be renewed, there shall exist no rights of any nature whatsoever in the former proprietor of an expired copyright to the matter which has been the subject of copyright or to the name or title used in or descriptive of the publication of any composite work or other literary matter during the period in which it was protected by copyright, and there shall exist no restricted, exclusive, qualified, or so-called secondary meaning right to the title of any book or to the name of any author, compiler, or editor of any expired copyright composite or other work, but both the matter which has been the subject of copyright and its generic or other name or title shall fall into the public domain and thereafter be forever free to the unrestricted use of the public; and no suit shall be maintained to establish a right of any restricted nature in or to any expired copyright material or matter, or to the name or names, or any part thereof, under or by which any book hitherto issued under copyright protection has been published or has become known to the public."

Addendum II

Protocol to the International Copyright Convention of Berlin, November 13, 1908. Dated March 20, 1914.

TRANSLATION

The countries, members of the International Union for the protection of literary and artistic works, desiring to authorize an optional limitation of the extent of the Convention of November 13, 1908, have by mutual agreement adopted the following Protocol:

1. When a country not belonging to the Union does not protect in a sufficient manner the works of authors within the jurisdiction of a country of the Union, the provisions of the convention of November 13, 1908, cannot prejudice, in any way, the right which belongs to the contracting countries to restrict the protection of works by authors who are, at the time of the first publication of such works, subjects or citizens of the said country not being a member of the Union, and are not actually domiciled in one of the countries of the Union.

2. The right accorded to the contracting States by the present Protocol, belongs also to each of their trans-marine possessions.

3. No restriction established by virtue of No. 1, above, shall prejudice the rights which an author has acquired in a work published in one of the countries of the Union prior to the putting into force of this restriction.

FRENCH TEXT

Les Pays membres de l'Union internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques, désirant autoriser une limitation facultative de la portée de la Convention du 13 novembre 1908, ont, d'un commun accord, arrêté le Protocole suivant:

Lorsqu'un pays étranger à l'Union ne protège pas d'une manière suffisante les œuvres des auteurs ressortissant à l'un des pays de l'Union, les dispositions de la Convention du 13 novembre 1908 ne peuvent porter préjudice, en quoi que ce soit, au droit qui appartient au pays contractant de restreindre la protection des œuvres dont les auteurs sont, au moment de la première publication de ces œuvres, sujets ou citoyens dudit pays étranger et ne sont pas domiciliés effectivement dans l'un des pays de l'Union.

2. Le droit accordé aux Etats contractants par le présent Protocole appartient également à chacune de leurs Possessions d'outre-mer.

3. Aucune restriction établie en vertu du no. 1 ci-dessus ne devra porter préjudice aux droits qu'un auteur aura acquis sur une œuvre publiée dans un pays de l'Union avant la mise à exécution de cette restriction.

4. The countries which, by virtue of the present Protocol, limit the protection accorded to authors, shall notify the Government of the Swiss Confederation by a written declaration indicating the countries against which the protection is restricted, and also the restrictions to which the rights of authors belonging to these countries are subject. The Government of the Swiss Confederation will at once communicate the fact to all the other States of the Union.

5. The present Protocol shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be deposited at Berne within a maximum period of twelve months from its date. It shall enter into force one month after the expiration of this period, and shall have the same force and duration as the Convention to which it relates.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries of the countries members of the Union have signed the present Protocol, of which a certified copy shall be transmitted to each of the Governments of the Union.

Done at Berne, the 20th day of March, 1914, in a single copy, deposited in the Archives of the Swiss Confederation.

Signed by the representatives of the following eighteen countries: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunis.

4. Les Etats qui, en vertu du présent Protocole, restreindront la protection des droits des auteurs, le notifieront au Gouvernement de la Confédération Suisse par une déclaration écrite où seront indiqués les pays vis-à-vis desquels la protection est restreinte, de même que les restrictions auxquelles les droits des auteurs ressortissant à ces pays sont soumis. Le Gouvernement de la Confédération Suisse communiquera aussitôt le fait à tous les autres Etats de l'Union.

5. Le présent Protocole sera ratifié, et les ratifications seront déposées à Berne dans un délai maximum de douze mois comptés à partir de sa date. Il entrera en vigueur un mois après l'expiration de ce délai, et aura même force et durée que la Convention à laquelle il se rapporte.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires des Pays membres de l'Union ont signé le présent Protocole, dont une copie certifiée sera remise à chacun des Gouvernements unionistes.

Fait à Berne, le 20 mars 1914, en un seul exemplaire, déposé aux Archives de la Confédération Suisse.

[Signatures]

Appendix III

MANUSCRIPTS AND BROADSIDES

I. GIFTS, 1913–14

From Charles and Edward Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.:
Additions to the Biddle papers. (Deposit.)

From Mrs. Henrietta Irving Bolton, Washington, D. C.:
"Liber sapientiae" and "Liber mutus" (2 vols.).

From Dr. A. J. Brown, Washington, D. C.:
Signature of Boston Corbett.

From Mrs. Frederick J. Burlingame, Woonsocket, R. I.:
Additions to the Comstock papers.

From Gen. C. C. Byrne, U. S. A. retired, Washington, D. C.:
Commission signed by Santa Anna.

From Columbia University Library, W. D. Johnston, Librarian, New York City:
Pass to the United States Capitol building signed by Col. Ellsworth [1861]; Letter from President Fillmore, 1852.

From Dr. Elizabeth Comstock, New York City:
Letter from U. S. Grant offering his services to the Government, 1861 (Facsimile): Additions to the Comstock papers.

From Mrs. Ellen Comstock, New York City, through Mr. Nathan Comstock, Washington, D. C.:
Papers of Gen. Cyrus Ballou Comstock, U. S. A., 1855–1908.

From Mrs. A. Gordon Cumming, Washington, D. C.:
Papers of Count Adam de Gurowski.

From Horace A. Dodge, Washington, D. C.:
Manuscript of William Castle Dodge's history of the National Capital.

From Thomas A. Dorsey, Hamilton, Ohio:
Accounts of the United States Post Office at Hamilton, 1804–9.

From Hon. Thomas Ewing, Washington, D. C.:
Papers of Thomas Ewing, 1815–71.

From Miss Martha W. Fairfield, Saco, Maine:
Letters of John Fairfield, 1835–47.

From J. C. Fitzpatrick, Washington, D. C.:
Commissions in the U. S. Navy of Chief Engineer George S. Bright, 1857–64.

From William E. Gates, Point Loma, California:
Otomi grammar, 16th century; Pages of Maya Motul dictionary and Cakchiquel vocabulary; 17th century; Mexican broadside in Spanish and Tzotzil, 1869 (photostat prints).

From Hon. Henry George, jr., New York:
Manuscript of Henry George's Progress and Poverty, as submitted to the publishers in 1879; also 32 pages of the original first draft.

From Judge Frederick W. Gnichtel, Trenton, N. J.:
English deed, 37th year, reign of Henry VI, (Parchment.)

From C. E. Godfrey, Washington, D. C:
"The Wellfleet Chronicle" ms. newspaper issued on the ship Wellfleet, 1858.

From Dr. Samuel A. Green, Boston, Mass.:
Miscellaneous Massachusetts broadsides, 1891–1914 (3 pieces).

From Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, Washington, D. C.:
"Auld Lang Syne" in autograph of Burns; Letters and addresses, etc., of J. V. L. Pruyn. (Deposit.)

From William E. Havemeyer, New York City:
Land indenture from Matthew and Francis Anderson to John Custis, 1748. (Parchment.)

From Miss Rebecca M. Henderson, Washington, D. C.:
United States Christian Commission and American Tract Society miscellany, 1863–5.

From Miss Caroline Henry, Washington, D. C.:
Papers of Alexander Dallas Bache, 1836–61. (Deposit.)

From Mrs. Susan E. Johnson Hudson, Stratford, Conn., Mrs. William Henry Carmalt, New Haven, Conn. and William Samuel Johnson, Esquire, Mamaroneck, N. Y. through Prof. Max Farrand, Yale University:
Additions to the papers of William Samuel Johnson.

From Mrs. Julian James, Washington, D. C.:
Quaker broadside, 1769; Lincoln's farewell address, Springfield, 1861 in form of handbill published after his death.

From Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Washington, D. C.:
Letters from Robert Goodloe Harper, 1796–1801 (Photostat prints of broadsides).

From the Jerusalem Lutheran Ebenezer Church council, Ebenezer, Ga.:
Church records, 1754–1800. (Deposit.)

From John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.:
Photostat prints of Continental Congress broadsides, 1782–3 (6 pieces).

From Mrs. Ben Johnson, Washington, D. C.:
Last will and testament of John Fitch, 1798. (Photograph.)

From Charles H. Jones, Campeche, Mexico:
Emperor Maximilian's address to the nation, 1866, Dec. (Broadside.)

From Luther S. Livingston, New York City:
Impressions of Franklin types; Passport printed on the Passy press; Verses to accompany the crab tree walking stick bequeathed to Washington by Franklin. (Facsimiles.)

From Mrs. Elizabeth H. Lyons, Richmond, Va.:
John Henry's memorandum regarding the Sully portrait of Patrick Henry, 1854.

From Mrs. M. F. Maury, Cincinnati, O.:
Testimonial of American ship owners, masters and merchants to Matthew Fontaine Maury and letters from the Royal Netherlands Yacht Club and the Minister from Bremen presenting the Bremen gold medal.

From L. D. N. Mixsell, South Bethlehem, Pa.:
Autograph colored pencil drawing with name by Geronimo.

From Col. James Morris Morgan, Washington, D. C.:
Letter from Andrew Jackson to Thomas Morgan, 1828. (Photograph.)

From Duane Mowry, Milwaukee, Wis.:
Correspondence of James R. Doolittle (Newspaper clippings).

From Andrew J. Patterson, Greenville, Tenn.:
Notes of Col. William G. Moore, secretary to the President, during the administration of Andrew Johnson, 1866–8; Invitation to President Johnson to visit Memphis. (Broadside on silk.)

From P. Lee Phillips, Washington, D. C.:
Record of land grants to Indians, 1726–71; Miscellaneous papers, diaries, etc., of Philip Phillips, Eugenia Phillips, Samuel Gates Levy, Fanny G. Levy, etc. etc., 1827–67.

From Mrs. O. M. Poe, Washington, D. C.:
Letter from Gen. Orlando M. Poe to his wife, 1865.

From the estate of Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn through Col. William G. Rice, Albany, N. Y.:
Papers of Edmund Roberts, 1829–36.

From A. C. Quisenberry, Hyattsville, Md.:
Copies of wills in the Royal State archives at Dusseldorf, 1523–1636. (Recent copies, 7 pieces.)

From Sidney C. Richardson, Victoria, Australia, through Dr. J. Franklin Jameson:
Commission as captain, 1760, memorial to Earl of Hillsboro, 1769, of Robert Stobo; Memorandum of distribution of land to the Virginia regiment, 1772–3. (Photographs.)

From Morgan P. Robinson, Richmond, Va.:
Parole of Charles, Earl Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781 (Photostat print.)

From Eugène Saunier, Palermo, Italy:
"Boite à Ordures" (4 vols.)

From P. T. Sherman, New York City:
William T. Sherman's journal of trip to Monterey, California, 1846–7: Letter press copy book, 1857–9. (1 vol.)

From Mrs. W. M. Easby Smith, Washington, D. C.:
Alabama broadsides, 1823–30 (7 pieces).

From Mrs. William Stone, for heirs of William Stone, Boston, Mass.:
Diary of James Kent, 1835–8 (1 vol.).

From Mrs. Edwin F. Sweet, Washington, D. C.:
Carrollsburg, Maryland, trustees' deed of conveyance of land to Charles Carroll, 1773. (Deposit.)

From Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Columbia, S. C.:
Papers of Franklin Harper Elmore.

From Douglas H. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.:
J. Thomas Scharf's account of John Hanson's services. (Typewritten.)

From Gilbert A. Tracy, Putnam, Conn.:
Letter from Uriah Tracy to Jonathan Dayton, 1798.

From Edgar T. Welles, New York City:
Additions to the Gideon Welles papers. (Deposit.)

From Wayne Whipple, Germantown, Pa.:
Proposed rearrangement of the stars in the United States flag. (Broadside.)

II. GENERAL LIST OF ACCESSIONS, 1913–14

UNITED STATES

Army:

Pay estimates, returns, balances, etc., 1787–92 (1 vol.); Abstract of payroll of 2d regiment, 1791; Company rolls of St. Clair's and Wayne's Indian Wars, regulars and militia, 1791–7 (4 vols.); Abstract of balances due in specie, 1792; Accounts of money advanced by the late Paymaster general and commissioner of army accounts, 1792–3 (1 vol.); Journal of Accountant's office, 1809–10 (1 vol.); Index to army accounts, 1809–17 (1 vol.); Commissary of Prisoners' letter-books, 1813–18 (3 vols.).

Christian Commission: Letters from soldiers resulting from the Commission's suggestion respecting repair kits or "house-wives" sent to the soldiers, 1864–5 (2 pieces).

Confederate States of America:

Miscellaneous military letters, 1860–1 (about 400 pieces); Pages clipped from an official letter-book, 1861–2, of recorded letters from the President, War Department, generals in the field, etc. (pp. 53–112); Capt. C. K. Mallory's memorandum book of accounts, quartermaster forms, record of events, etc., 1862–3 (1 vol.); Miscellaneous papers relating to the Confederate steamers Tennessee and Missouri, 1862–4 (23 pieces); General orders, passports, transportation orders and miscellaneous military papers, 1861–63 (24 pieces).

Continental Congress:

Resolves, 1777, Oct.; 1785, Jan.; May (3 pieces); Circular letter, 1786, May; Adams, Franklin and Jefferson, letter to Congress, 1784, Nov. (Contemporary extract); Letter to the President of Delaware, 1786, Nov.

Executive Departments:

Miscellaneous letters, 1817–49 (1 vol.).

Finance:

Abstract of Navy six percent and other stock in funds of the United States on the books of the Commissioner of Loans in Virginia, 1799–1803 (1 vol.); Journal of accounts, 1802–3 (1 vol.).

Judiciary:

Report of trial, documents, etc., in the Horsa (Cuban filibusters) case, 1896.

Navy:

Log book and journal of U. S. S. Ontario, 1817–19; Remarks on board U. S. S. Currituck, 1862, Feb.–Dec. (1 vol.).

Post Office:

Account of mails sent from Hamilton, Ohio, 1804–5 and account current of the same post office, 1809. July–Sep.

Miscellaneous letters, commissions, etc., of the Post Office Department, 1840–60.

Revolution:

Payroll of company of Capt. George Stubblefield, 1776, July; Absentee list of the Continental Army, 1779–80; Joseph Reed's letter to the committee of Congress reporting his negotiations with the mutineers, 1781, Jan.; Parole of Charles, Earl Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781, Oct. (Photostat print); Continental army accounts current, pay, etc., of Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland troops and part of Lee's Legion, 1782–5 (1 vol.); Paymaster general's record of warrants issued, 1780–1 (1 vol.); Pay certificate issued, 1784 (1 vol.); Maryland troops, receipts of Revolutionary soldiers for pay certificates, 1784–5 (1 vol.); Record of claimants and settlement (1 vol.)

INDIVIDUAL STATES

District of Columbia:

Papers relating to the million and a half dollar loan from Holland (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company stock), 1828–30; William Castle Dodge's History of the National Capital.

Georgia:

Records of the Ebenezer Jerusalem Lutheran Church, 1754–1800 (1 vol. and 19 pieces); Governor Gilmer's letter to Col. John W. A. Sanford, 1831, Feb.

Maryland:

Extract of report of Commissioners of Customs on profits on duties on tobacco and other financial papers, 1695–1709 (23 pieces); Carrollsburg trustees' conveyance of land to Charles Carroll, 1773, Jan.; A satirical poem on the patriotic attitude in the Revolution, n. d.

New York:

Claims against the United States for pay of widows and orphans, 1788–91 (1 vol.).

Pennsylvania:

Petition of inhabitants on west side of the Schuylkill, Philadelphia and elsewhere to the Assembly, 1766, Jan.

South Carolina:

Observations on the courts of judicature, 1730.

Virginia:

Address of vestry of Farnham Parish Episcopal Church, 178 –; Commissioners of Loan Office receipt book, 1816 (1 vol.); Miscellaneous papers, letters, etc., of Jefferson, Madison and others relative the University of Virginia, buildings, engagement of instructors, board of visitors, etc., 1824–41 (18 pieces); Alexandria Bank, business correspondence, 1861; Alexandria Canal Company, miscellaneous papers, 1845–6.

MISCELLANEOUS

Account books:

Baine, Robert. Waste book and ledger at Greenock [Scotland], 1758.

Journal of a Georgetown merchant, 1807–14.

Hobbs, Jonathan. Miscellaneous account book, 1717–63.

Petersburg, Virginia, mercantile account book, 1759, Apr. (Fragment.)

Physick, Edmond. Account books, medical receipt books, etc., 1766–1843 (35 vols.).

America, Spanish:

Biographical note of Amerigo Vespucci and facsimile of last portion of a letter from Vespucci to Lorenzo de Medici, 1500; Letter from Guid' Antonio Vespucci to Petro Philippo Pandelfino, 1483, Feb.

Belgium:

Gen. Henri Alexis Brialmont's discourse on the military situation in Belgium, 1894. (English translation.)

Central America:

Cakchiquel vocabulary, XVII century. (Photograph.)

Guatemala, Orders, decrees, etc. of the archbishop of, 1809–49 (1 vol.).

Europe:

Miscellaneous records of the Mercy-Argenteau family, XVth to the XIXth century.

Germany:

Holy Roman Empire, Francis I, Degree of Comes Palatinus to Johann Christoph Kock, 1760.

Great Britain:

Early English deed, Latin court-hand on vellum [1459].

Indians:

Record of land grants in New York, Pennsylvania and Georgia by the Creeks, Choctaws, Delawares, etc., to the various Colonial governments, 1726–71 (Copies); Colored pencil drawing by and autograph of Geronimo.

Italy:

Gualandi, M. A. Raccolta di memorie lettere . . . sulle belle arti in Italia (3 vols.).

Journals and Diaries.

Kent, James. Diary, 1835–8 (1 vol.).

Marshall, John. Journal in Paris, 1797–8. (Photostat print of contemporary copy from the original.)

Moore, William G. Notes made during the administration of Andrew Johnson, 1866–8.

Phillips, Mrs. Eugenia. Diary, 1861.

Sanger, Abram. Diary, 1774–82 and Minute Book, 1792–4 (2 vols.)

Sempere y Amat, Marino. Memorias en su viage á Filipinas en 1849 y regreso á España en 1853 (1 vol.).

Sherman, William T. Journal of trip to Monterey, 1846–7.

Williams, T. G. Memorandum book and diary, 1814, Aug. (1 vol.).

Williams, William. Diary and account memorandum, 1774–8 (1 vol.).

Literature:

English common place book, 18th century (1 vol.).

Levy, Fanny G. Common place book, 1827–67 (1 vol.).

Log Books:

Merchant Sloop Blue Bird, 1800, Aug–Nov.

Mexico:

Otomi grammar, XVI century; Pages of Maya Motul dictionary (Photographic facsimiles); Photostat copies of typewritten transcripts from the office of the Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores, 1821–30 (194 pp.); Papers of Louis Berlandier, 1823–47 (11 vols.); Commission signed by Santa Anna to Lieutenant Baltasar Pretalia, 1841, Oct.

Marine miscellany:

The Wellfleet Chronicle, 1858, Feb.–Mar. (Ms. newspaper issued on board the ship Wellfleet, 5 numbers.)

Orderly Books:

Sprout, Ebenezer, 1779–80 (Recent copy, 151 pp.); Orderly book, 1778, Mar. 23–4 (2 pp. extract, recent copy).

Poetry:

Saunier, Eugène. Boite à ordures (4 vols.).

Science:

Alchemy—Liber sapientiae (1 vol.); Liber mutus (1 vol.).

Religion:

Shaker's Evening Prayer.

Sociology:

Jacob Clavius Levy's Vindiciae Judaeorum. (1 vol.).

West Indies:

San Domingo—Official copies of addresses, proclamations, etc., attested by Toussaint L'Ouverture, 1798.

PERSONAL

Adams, John Quincy. Account of the annexation of Texas movement in the House of Representatives, Mar.–May [1838] (Fragment, 2 pp. A. D.)

Anderson, Matthew and Francis. Land indenture to John Custis, 1748, Nov. (Parchment.)

Bache, Alexander Dallas. Papers, 1836–61 (12 vols.).
Belknap, W. B. Letter to the President, 1880, Mar.
Bibb, George M. Letter to a postmaster, 1845, Oct.
Biddle, Nicholas. Letter to Jonathan Meredith, 1834, Mar.
Biddle papers. Additions to.
Bland, Theodorick. Miscellaneous papers, 1749–83 (12 pieces).
Bright, George S. Commissions in the United States Navy, 1857–64.
Brown, A. V. Letter to Maj. gen. George J. Pillow, 1849, Mar.
Buchanan, James M. Miscellaneous letters to, 1844–66 (14 pieces).
Burns, Robert. Autograph copy of "Auld Lang Syne" and various letters and papers relating to, 1788–1911.
Call, Richard K. Letter to Charles A. Wickliffe, 1828, Feb.
Cary, Wilson Miles. Letter to Col. Ambler, 1815, May.
Chandler, William E. Letter to Andrew A. Lipscomb, 1902, Nov.
Clay, Clement C. Letter to — Kincaid, 1834, Apr.
Clay, Henry. Miscellaneous papers, 1804–57 (91 pieces).
Clay, Thomas H. Letters to his wife, 1852–61 (12 pieces).
Cobb, Howell. Letter to T. Lomax, 1857, July.
Comstock, Cyrus Ballou. Papers, 1855–1908.
Corbett, Boston. Signature.
Crawford, William H. Letter to Mrs. Clarissa Baldwin, 1813, Dec.
Dane, Nathan. Miscellaneous papers, 1785–1814 (20 pieces).
Diefenderfer, Philip. Agreement, 1791, Sep.
Doolittle, James R. Correspondence (Newspaper clippings).
Ellsworth, Ephraim Elmer. Passport [1861].
Elmore, Franklin Harper. Papers.
Erving, George W. Letter to Sylvanus Bourne, 1802, Sep.
Ewing, Thomas. Papers, 1815–71.
Fairbanks, Charles W. Letter to Andrew A. Lipscomb, 1902, Nov.
Fairfield, John. Letters, 1835–47.
Fessenden, William P. Letter to Gov. Crosby, 1854, Feb.
Fillmore, Millard. Letter to Miss Watterston, 1852, May.
Fitch, John. Last will and testament, 1798, June (Photograph).
Forney, John W. Letter to the President, 1865, June.
George, Henry. Ms. of "Progress and Poverty."
Gilmer, Thomas W. Letter to William F. Gordon, 1843, Mar.
Graff, John J. Letter to Carter Braxton, 1835, May.
Graham, Richard. Letter to Capt. Peter Smith, 1784, Apr.
Grant, Ulysses Simpson. Letter to Capt. Lorenzo Thomas, 1861, May. (Facsimile)
Greene, R. Letter to W. Garrett, 1845, Sep.
Grinnell, Moses. Letter to the President, 1870, Mar.
Grymes, Philip. Inventories, etc. of estate, 1762–4 (3 pieces)
Gurowski, Count Adam de. Papers.
Hampton, Sally T. Letter to — Ruggles, 1861, Jan.
Hanson, John. Scharf's account of his public services. (Typewritten)
Harper, Robert Goodloe. Miscellaneous papers, 1799–1833 (33 pieces); Photostat prints of letters from, 1796–1801 (43 sheets)
Harrington, George. Letter to W. P. Fessenden, 1869, Apr.

Harris, John Alexander. Andersonville prison badge of.
Hayne, Paul H. Letter to Roberts & Bros., 1867, Aug.
Henley, David. Letter to Samuel Henley, 1788, Apr.
Henry, John. Memorandum respecting Sully's portrait of Patrick Henry, 1854, Nov.
Hilliard, H. W. Letter to John M. Clayton, 1850, Jan.
Howard, George T. Commission as notary public, 1877, June.
Hunt, William H. Letter to Andrew A. Lipscomb, 1903, Jan.
Jackson, Andrew. Letter to Thomas Morgan, 1828, May.
Jefferson, Thomas. Letter to William Dunbar, 1804, July.
Johnson, Andrew. Pencil note to the Postmaster General.
Johnson, William Samuel. Additions to papers of.
Johnson, Reverdy. Letter to Jonathan Meredith, 183–, Aug.
Jones, Roger. Letter to Maj. gen. George J. Pillow, 1847, May.
Kelly, William D. Letter to Col. Nathaniel Gist, 1778, Oct.
Kennedy, John Pendleton. Miscellaneous papers, 1824–70 (12 pieces)
Kimball, Charles Dean. Letter to Andrew A. Lipscomb, 1902, Dec.
King, William. Letter to William Taylor, 1807, June.
Lafayette, Marquis de. and Sir Josiah Coghill Coghill. Agreement as to land granted Lafayette by the United States, in the vicinity of New Orleans, 1823, Oct.
Latour, John. Indenture, 1807, Mar.
Levy, Samuel Gates. Cookery and medicinal receipt book, memoranda, etc., (1 vol.)
Lewis, Dixon H. Letters to J. F. Callan, 1842 (2 pieces)
Lieber, Francis. Letters, 1828–71 (200 pieces)
McHenry, James. Letter to Robert Oliver, 1816, Feb.
Mann, Horace. Letter to S. J. May, 1856, July.
Maury, Matthew Fontaine. Letter to N. P. Willis and John P. Kennedy with Willis' answer, 1859 (4 pieces); Testimonial of American ship owners, masters and merchants, also letters from the Royal Yacht Club of Netherlands and from the Minister from Bremen, presenting the Bremen gold medal.
May, Samuel J. Letter to —? n. d.
Memminger, C. G. Letter to R. B. Rhett, 1860, Jan.
Monroe, James. Letters to Joseph Selden, 1803–6 (6 pieces)
Nelson, Hugh. Letter to —? 1821, Jan.
Noble, James. Letter to John C. Calhoun, 1822, Jan.; Letter to J. L. Edwards, 1820, Mar.
O'Fallon, James. Letter to Brig. gen. Charles Scott, 1790, Sept.
Palmer, John. Letter to J. L. Edwards, 1818, Dec.
Parkman, S. B. Letter to Capt. Mungo Mackay, 1796, Dec.
Phillips, Mrs. Eugenia. Narrative of her imprisonment by Butler at New Orleans.
Phillips, Philip. Speeches, etc., printed pamphlets, newspaper clippings, etc., 1849–66 (1 vol.); Summary of the principle events of his life (A. D. 72 pp.)
Pillow, George J. Letter to his wife, 1847, June.
Pinckney, William. Letter to Roger Nelson and others, 1813, Sep.

Poe, Orlando M. Letter to his wife, 1865, April.
Pope, Warden. Letter to Charles A. Wickliffe, 1828, Jan.
Porter, David R. Letter to James Buchanan, 1857, Mar.
Prentiss, William. Letter to William Taylor, 1798, May.
Quisenberry wills. Recent copies of wills from originals in the Royal State Archives at Dusseldorf, 1523–1636 (7 pieces)
Rains, George W. Letter to Maj. gen. George J. Pillow, 1847, Apr.
Randolph, John, of Roanoke, Letter to Martin Van Buren, 1830, Jan.
Ray, John. Letter to U. S. Grant, 1869, Mar.
"Ricardus" Letter to Charles Dudley Warner, 1865, Mar.
Roberts, Edmund. Papers, 1829–36.
Robinson, John. Business papers, (18 pieces)
Roosevelt, James J. Letter to Beverly G. Robinson, 1842, Feb.; letter to William Betts, 1842, Feb.
Sanders, George M. Letters from Jefferson Davis, R. M. T. Hunter, Lewis Cass and others, 1833–79 (27 pieces)
Sargeant, John. Letter to Jonathan Meredith, 1837, Apr.
Sargent, Nathan. Letter to Henry A. Wise, 1840, Jan.
Sherman, William T. Letter-press copy book, 1857–9 (1 vol.)
Shorter, John Gill. Letter to Col. T. Lomax, 1862, Apr.
Smith, John W. Letter to W. S. McKean, 1903, Feb.
Stobo, Robert. Commission as captain, 1760; memorial to Earl of Hillsboro and memorandum of distribution of land to the Virginia regiment, 1772–3 (Photographs)
Storm, Thomas. Letter to Major Wynkoop, 1779, Nov.
Thompson, J. B. Letter to "The Union Office," 1848, Feb.
Thompson, Waddy. Miscellaneous letters from A. P. Butler, Pierce Butler, William C. Preston and John J. Crittenden, 1826–59 (16 pieces)
Thurman, Allan G. Letter to Charles Devens, 1881, Jan.
Tousard, Louis. Letters to William C. Claiborne, 1813, Mar. and 1815, Mar. (2 pieces)
Tracy, Uriah. Letter to Jonathan Dayton, 1798, July.
Trist, Nicholas P. Papers, 1783–1873.
Tucker, Henry St. George. Letter to John Ambler, 1822, Nov.
Wagner, J. Letter to William Taylor, 1794, Oct.
Washington, P. G. Letter to R. Smith, 1848, Nov.
Webb, James Watson. Letter to —? n. d.
Welles, Gideon. Additions to papers of.
Wells, Daniel. Letter to William L. Nelson, 1892, Apr.
Westervelt, Jacob A. Letters to Franklin Pierce, 1853, Mar. and to James Buchanan, 1857, Mar.
Whitman, Ezekiel. Letter to J. L. Edwards, 1821, Jan.
Williams, George H. and others. Letter to the President, 1874, July.
Williams, Jared. Letter to Col. N. Towson, 1820, Mar.
Williams, Lewis. Letter to J. L. Edwards, 1820, Dec.
Willis, Richard Storrs. Letter to post office, n. d.
Wilson, James J. Letter to Robert Brent, 1817, Feb.
Witherspoon, S. H. Letter to Stephen D. Miller, 1833, Feb.

Woodbury, Levi. Letters to various individuals, 1830–41 (4 pieces)
Wormley, Robert. Letter to John Robinson, 1782, Apr.
Wright, Silas. Letter to Martin Van Buren, 1844, Sep.

BROADSIDES

Alabama:
Act of general assembly, [1861]; Miscellaneous broadsides, 1823–30 (7 pieces)
Cincinnati, Society of the:
Signatures of original members (Facsimile)
Franklin, Benjamin:
Impressions of types made for the Passy press by Fournier, 1781; Passport printed from these types, 1782; Verses accompanying the crab tree walking stick bequeathed by Franklin to Washington, 1783 (Facsimiles)
Lincoln, Abraham:
Farewell address to his neighbors at Springfield, 1861. Feb. 12, published as a handbill at his death [1865, Apr.]
Kentucky:
General assembly resolutions, 1861, Jan.
Massachusetts:
Exhibition of the celebrated bloodhounds, Hero and Spot [186–]; Political handbill, Moses P. Palmer, 1891, Sep.; Memorial day exercises of the G. A. R. at Groton and Littleton, 1914, May.
Mexico:
Maximilian's address to the nation, 1866, Dec.; Miscellaneous broadsides, 1821–67 (48 pieces); Photostat print of broadside in Spanish and Tzotzil, San Cristobel, 1869.
New Jersey:
Tavern rates, 1809.
New York:
Navigation lottery, 1801, June; Posters calling for recruits, 1861–3 (5 pieces); Workingman's executive committee, 1861; "An Abolition Traitor" 1863; "How shall soldiers vote" 1864.
Pennsylvania:
Fourth of July ode, 1788 (Cary imprint); American Tract Society publication "Little Lizzie's letter" 1863, Apr.
Quakers:
Letter from the meeting for sufferings in London to friends in America, 1769, Mar; The ancient testimony and principles of the people called Quakers 1770; A short vindication of the religious society called Quakers, 1780, Aug.
Rhode Island:
Resolve of committee appointed to act during the recess of the General Assembly, 1776, Sep.; General Assembly committee report on state's debt and action of Assembly on same, 1787, Mar; Act for equal representation in the Assembly, 1787, Mar.
Shakers:
"Table Monitor."

Tennessee:

Invitation of mayor and board of aldermen to Andrew Johnson to visit Memphis (On silk)

Texas:

Joint resolution of the legislature, 1861, Feb.; John W. Sanford's address to the Texas convention, 1861, Feb.

South Carolina:

Governor's messages, 1799, Nov; 1812 Nov. (2 pieces); Governor Hayne's inaugural speech, [1833]; Governor and council's rules, 1862, Jan.

United States:

Continental Congress—Resolves, 1775, June, July; 1782, Jan., Oct. (Photostat prints); 1783, Mar., Apr. (Photostat prints); 1786, Sep.; 1787, Apr.; 1788, June; Ordinance for amending an ordinance for ascertaining what captures on water shall be lawful, 1782, Jan. (Photostat print); 1783, Apr., Ordinance for piracy courts and cessation of arms, (Photostat prints); Schedule of French and Dutch loans, [1787]

Legislative—Act relating to the census and Rhode Island, 1790; Embargo law, 1809, Jan.

Virginia:

Legislative resolves, 1798, Dec.; 1799, Jan.; Call for volunteers, 1861, May; Philip St. George Cocke's address to the people of Virginia, 1861, May.

Washington, George:

Farewell Address, 1796.

Whipple, William:

Proposed rearrangement of stars in the United States flag [1914]

III. LIST OF TRANSCRIPTS FROM MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE; AND FROM THE SHELBURNE MANUSCRIPTS IN LANSDOWNE HOUSE

British Museum

Selections from the following volumes:

Additional Manuscripts

24982 Volume lettered: Territoi[re] du Roy de F[rance] [et] du Roy d'An[gleterre] en Ameriq[ue]

Newcastle Papers: Official correspondence of Thomas Pelham Holles, Duke of Newcastle. (Diplomatic)

32796 Vol. CXI Oct.–Dec., 1737.
32797 Vol. CXII Jan.–Apr., 1738.
32798 Vol. CXIII May–July, 1738.
32799 Vol. CXIV Aug.–Dec., 1738.
32800 Vol. CXV Jan.–14 May, 1739.
32801 Vol. CXVI 15 May–Dec., 1739.
32802 Vol. CXVII 1740–1742.

[32803 contains no papers relating to the colonies.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Additional Manuscripts

32804 Vol. CXIX 1744, 1745.

[32805 contains no papers relating to the colonies.]

32806 Vol. CXXI 26 Sept.–Dec., 1746.
32807 Vol. CXXII Jan.–Mar., 1747.
32808 Vol. CXXIII Apr.–June, 1747.
32809 Vol. CXXIV July–7 Sept., 1747.
32810 Vol. CXXV 8 Sept.–Dec., 1747.
32811 Vol. CXXVI Jan.–Mar., 1748.
32812 Vol. CXXVII Apr.–June, 1748.
32813 Vol. CXXVIII July–15 Aug., 1748.
32814 Vol. CXXIX 16 Aug.–Sept., 1748.
32815 Vol. CXXX Oct.–Dec., 1748.
32816 Vol. CXXXI Jan.–Apr., 1749.
32817 Vol. CXXXII May–15 Aug., 1749.
32818 Vol. CXXXIII 17 Aug.–Oct., 1749.
32819 Vol. CXXXIV 17 Oct.–Dec., 1749.
32820 Vol. CXXXV Jan.–22 Apr., 1750.
32821 Vol. CXXXVI 23 Apr.–15 June, 1750.
32822 Vol. CXXXVII 16 June–10 Aug., 1750.
32823 Vol. CXXXVIII 11 Aug.–15 Sept., 1750.
32824 Vol. CXXXIX 16 Sept.–Oct., 1750.
32825 Vol. CXL Nov.–Dec., 1750.
32826 Vol. CXLI Jan.–Feb., 1751.
32827 Vol. CXLII Mar.–Apr., 1751.
32828 Vol. CXLIII May–July, 1751.
32829 Vol. CXLIV Aug.–4 Sept., 1751.
32830 Vol. CXLV 5 Sept.–15 Oct., 1751.
32831 Vol. CXLVI 16 Oct.–26 Nov., 1751.
32832 Vol. CXLVII 28 Nov.–Dec., 1751.
32833 Vol. CXLVIII Jan.–14 Feb., 1752.
32834 Vol. CXLIX 16 Feb.–Mar., 1752.
32835 Vol. CL Apr.–5 May, 1752.
32836 Vol. CLI 6–31 May, 1752.
32837 Vol. CLII 1–22 June, 1752.
32838 Vol. CLIII 23 June–25 July, 1752.
32839 Vol. CLIV 26 July–20 Aug., 1752.
32840 Vol. CLV 21 Aug.–14 Oct., 1752.
32841 Vol. CLVI 18 Oct.–Dec., 1752.
32842 Vol. CLVII Jan.–15 Feb., 1753.
32843 Vol. CLVIII 16 Feb.–Mar., 1753.
32844 Vol. CLIX Apr.–May, 1753.
32845 Vol. CLX June–July, 1753.
32846 Vol. CLXI Aug.–Oct., 1753.
32847 Vol. CLXII Nov.–Dec., 1753.
32848 Vol. CLXIII Jan.–Mar., 1754.
32849 Vol. CLXIV Apr.–July, 1754.
32850 Vol. CLXV Aug.–Sept., 1754.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Additional Manuscripts

32851 Vol. CLXVI Oct.–Dec., 1754.
Correspondence of the Duke of Newcastle; General.
32868 Vol. CLXXXIII Oct.–10 Nov., 1756.
32869 Vol. CLXXXIV 11 Nov.–Dec., 1756.
32870 Vol. CLXXXV Jan.–Apr., 1757.
32871 Vol. CLXXXVI May–June, 1757.
32872 Vol. CLXXXVII July–10 Aug., 1757.
32873 Vol. CLXXXVIII 11 Aug.–10 Sept., 1757.
32874 Vol. CLXXXIX 11 Sept.–9 Oct., 1757.
32875 Vol. CXC 10 Oct.–15 Nov., 1757.
32876 Vol. CXCI 15 Nov.–Dec., 1757.
32877 Vol. CXCII Jan.–20 Feb., 1758.
32878 Vol. CXCIII 21 Feb.–Mar., 1758.
32879 Vol. CXCIV Apr.–10 May, 1758.
32880 Vol. CXCV 11 May–20 June, 1758.
32881 Vol. CXCVI 21 June–20 July, 1758.
32882 Vol. CXCVII 21 July–20 Aug., 1758.
32883 Vol. CXCVIII 21 Aug.–15 Sept., 1758.
32884 Vol. CXCIX 16 Sept.–20 Oct., 1758.
32885 Vol. CC 21 Oct.–24 Nov., 1758.
32886 Vol. CCI 25 Nov.–Dec., 1758.
32887 Vol. CCII Jan.–5 Feb., 1759.
32888 Vol. CCIII 6 Feb.–10 Mar., 1759.

Hardwicke Papers

36217 Vol. DCCCLXIX Privy Council Cases, 1752–1758. fos. 132–136, 137–138, 210–219, to complete volume.
36218 Vol. DCCCLXX Privy Council Cases, 1759–1763. fos. 11–37, 40–43, 64–77, 82–100, 105–128, 144–146, 154–169, 207–222, to complete volume.
[Papers relating to cases in Jamaica.]

Sloane Manuscripts.

4028 Volume lettered: Loci Communes Miscellanei.
[Selections are folios 3–5, 6–7, route from Gomera to the West Indies, and route from St. Domingo to Honduras. Both in Spanish.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Colonial Office, Class 5. [New Series]

Vol. 2 [old reference: Board of Trade, Commercial II, 456.]
Miscellaneous papers, chiefly relating to trade, 1777–1801.

Vol. 38 [old A. W. I. 687]
Intercepted letters, 1775–1779, from London, Philadelphia, New York, etc.; and a copy of proceedings before the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, 1750, relating to the trade of the British Northern Colonies with the Foreign Sugar Colonies.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Colonial Office, Class 5

Vol. 140 [old Home Office, Secretaries of State, 3]
Volume lettered: Secretaries of State, 1777.

Vol. 185 [partly from old A. W. I. 670 and 683]
Miscellaneous letters and papers, chiefly relating to the West Indies. 1779–1794.

Vol. 218 [old A. W. I. 287]
Volume lettered: West Indies.
"In this Book is included all that passes by the West Indian Mail, Viz. All the West Indian Islands, the two Floridas, Georgia, So. Carolina, Bahama Islands." [1765–7]

Vol. 220 [old Home Office volume, noted as "Commander in Chief, I"] Selections are two letters of Earl of Shelburne, 1766 and 1768.

Vol. 222 [old A. W. I. 389]
Four letters from Shelburne to Sir Henry Moore, and a circular to all the Governors. 1766–1767.

Vol. 224 [old H. O. Secy's Letter Book, 43]
Volume lettered: Domestic No. 1.
[out letters to the Treasury, etc. 1766–8]

Vol. 230 [old A. W. I. 398]
Volume lettered: Plantations General. Vol. V. 1778–1781. [In letters to Secretary of State]

Vol. 254 [old H. O. Admiralty Entry Book, 11]
Volume lettered: Admty. Dispatched. Indexed. from 29th Dec., 1775, till 28th April, 1780.
[out letters to Admiralty]

Vol. 255 [old H. O. Admiralty Entry Book . . .]
Volume lettered: Admiralty, from 1st May, 1780, to 16th May, 1782. Dispatched.
[out letters to Admiralty]

Vol. 259 [old H. O. Admiralty, 168]
Volume lettered: Admy. Recd. from 3rd Jan. 1776, to 6th July, 1780. [in letters from Admiralty to Secretary of State]

Vol. 260 [old H. O. Admiralty, 169]
Volume lettered: Admiralty (received).
[July, 1780, to April, 1782]

Vol. 261 [old H. O. War and Ordnance]
Volume lettered: Ord. & War Office, from 7 Jan. 1776, to 7 June, 1781. [out letters from Secretary of State to War Office and Ordnance Board]

Vol. 263 [old A. W. I. 685]
Volume lettered: Secret Dispatches, 1778 to 1782.

Vol. 265 [old A. W. I. 430]
Volume lettered: New York. [Record of pardons granted in America, May to August, 1781. First Peace Commission.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Colonial Office, Class 5

Vol. 266 [old A. W. I. 401]
Volume lettered: I. Privy Council. [1784–8]

Vols. 1280–1286. [formerly A. W. I. 197–203]
[correspondence with the governors of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maryland.]

1280 Volume lettered: Proprieties. From 1762 to 1768.
1281 Volume lettered: Proprieties. 1768
1282 Volume lettered: Proprieties. 1769
1283 Volume lettered: Proprieties. 1770
[contains several papers of 1769]
1284 Volume lettered: Proprieties 1771, 1772.
1285 Volume lettered: Proprieties 1773 & 4
1286 Volume lettered: Proprieties 1775–6

Vols. 1287 to 1297. [formerly Board of Trade Proprieties, 25–35.
Relate chiefly to Rhode Island, Connecticut, East and West New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Carolina and the Bahamas, with some papers relating to other colonies. They are the entry books of the Board of Trade. Volumes 1287 to 1202 inclusive and Volume 1296 have a list of contents at the end of each volume.]

1287 Aug. 17, 1696–July 5, 1699.
1288 July, 1699–Feb., 1701.
1289 Mar., 1701–May, 1702.
1290 May, 1702–Mar., 1704.
1291 Apr., 1704–May, 1707.
1292 May, 1707–June, 1716.
1293 June, 1716–Apr., 1727.
1294 Apr., 1727–July, 1751.
1295 Mar., 1752–June, 1760.
1296 1761–May, 1773.
1297 June, 1773–Nov., 1776.

Vol. 1299 [old A. W. I. 322]
Secretary of State's Entry Book of in letters, 1767–8. [Only one paper here copied, the others having been previously transcribed from other sources, mainly Vol. 1281. The paper copied is a petition of Daniel and John Jenks, merchants of Providence, 1768, against the Spaniards, for illeg l capture of their vessel and barbarous treatment of their crew.]

[Vol. 1300—old A. W. I. 323—was not copied, because it consists wholly of copies of papers that had already been transcribed from the original volumes.]

Vol. 1301 [old A. W. I. 444]
Volume lettered: A. Proprieties. 1768 to 1776. Maryland, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island. [Secretary of State's Entry Book of out letters.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Colonial Office, Class 324

Vol. 4 [old Colonial Entry Book 97]
Volume lettered: Entries of the Plantations General. 1675–1687. [List of contents at end of volume.]

Vol. 5 [old Colonial Entry Book 100]
Volume lettered: Entries relating to Plantations in general. [1867–1696. List of contents at end of volume.]

Vols. 6–11. [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 34–39]
Plantations General, Entry Books. List of contents at end of each volume.

6 May, 1696–1698.
7 Dec. 23, 1698–May 22, 1701.
8 June, 1701–Aug., 1704.
9 Aug. 15, 1704–Oct. 23, 1711.
10 Feb. 15, 1712–May 25, 1722.
11 May 25, 1722–Feb. 1, 1733.

Vol. 13 [old Board of Trade, Plantations General, 41]
Plantations General, Entry Book, Feb. 28, 1749/50, to July 19, 1750. [This volume contains the account of expenses incurred in the northern colonies on the intended expedition against Canada; and papers relating to settlement of points in dispute in America between Great Britain and France, "as well in relation to the limits in North America as to the four disputed islands in the West Indies".]

Vol. 16 [old Board of Trade. Plantations General, 44]
Volume lettered: Plan. Gen. 1756 to 1760. L.

Audit Office. Declared Accounts.

Customs (Receivers General and Cashiers, Various) Bundle 800, Roll 1033, to Bundle 813, Roll 1055. 2nd instalment, 1727 to 1750. (1672 to 1783 in progress) Selected items relating to the plantations.

SHELBURNE MANUSCRIPTS IN LANSDOWNE HOUSE.

(Collection formed by William, Earl of Shelburne, 1st Marquis of Lansdowne, and now preserved in Lansdowne House.)

Transcripts of nine documents, relating to Peace Negotiations, 1782–1783.

IV. TRANSCRIPTS FROM FRENCH SOURCES

Archives des Affaires Étrangères, Paris:

Correspondence of the French Ministers in Philadelphia—Gerard, Luzerne, Marbois—1778 to 1784.

Letters and Papers relating to the Peace Negotiations, 1782, 1783.

APPENDIX IV

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

BILLS AND REPORTS IN CONGRESS

[62d Congress, 3d session. H. R. 18720. Report No. 1533. In the House of Representatives, January 24, 1912.]

Mr. NELSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed. February 18, 1913, reported with an amendment; committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic. Parts inclosed in heavy brackets [ ] are stricken out.]

A BILL To establish a Legislative Reference Bureau in the Library of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, [That for the purposes hereinafter provided there is hereby created in the Library of Congress and under the administration of the Librarian of Congress a legislative reference bureau.

[SEC. 2. That the said bureau shall be under the immediate direction of a chief who shall be appointed by the Librarian of Congress without reference to party affiliation and solely on the ground of fitness by character, training, and experience to perform the duties of the office. His salary shall be fixed by the Librarian of Congress.

[SEC. 3. That there shall be in such bureau such legal, technical, and clerical assistants as may from time to time be necessary. They shall be appointed in the same manner as other employees in the Library, by the Librarian of Congress, who shall fix the compensation to be paid to each. There may also be employed by the Librarian special or temporary service for research not within the abilities of the regular staff.

[SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the said bureau to gather, classify, and make available in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation and to render such data serviceable to Congress. The several executive and scientific departments, bureaus, and commissions of the Federal Government shall give to the bureau ready access to their records and full information and reasonable assistance in any matters of research requiring recourse to them or to data within their knowledge or control.

[SEC. 5. That public bills or amendments to public bills shall be drafted by the bureau, under the direction of its chief, whenever any committee of either House of Congress or five Members of the Senate or fifteen Members of the House of Representatives or the President of the United States shall make a request and shall furnish to the chief of the bureau written instructions setting forth the substance of the provisions desired. And in all cases such instructions shall be considered confidential until the bill shall have been presented to Congress.

[SEC. 6. That the bureau shall not draft private or local bills or bills for private persons.

[SEC. 7. That space and equipment for the bureau shall be provided in the Library Building, in addition to such space and equipment as may be desirable in the Capitol and Senate and House Office Buildings; and the regular appropriations of the Library shall be available for its purposes in addition to the special appropriation hereinafter provided.

[SEC. 8. That for the establishment and maintenance of the said bureau during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, there is hereby appropriated to the Library of Congress the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and this sum shall be available for all the requirements of the bureau, including the acquisition of data, advance subscription to and purchase of publications and other material in addition to that which may be acquired out of the ordinary appropriations of the Library, and to service, transportation, traveling expenses, stationery, postage, telegrams, and incidentals. Printing and binding required for the use and service of the bureau shall be provided for out of the annual allotment of the Library of Congress for printing and binding.

[For succeding years estimates of the appropriations necessary for its maintenance, and for any additional work in the Library auxiliary thereto, shall be included in the estimates for the Library annually submitted by the Librarian of Congress.]

That there is hereby established a separate bureau in the Library of Congress to be known as the Legislative Reference Bureau.

Sec. 2. That said bureau shall make available for Congress the legislative reference material within the Library of Congress and the departments of the Government, and shall collect and index additional data with special reference to pending or proposed legislative measures.

Sec. 3. That the Librarian of Congress, subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, shall appoint a director of said bureau at a salary of five thousand dollars a year, and such assistants as he may deem necessary at such salaries as he may determine.

Sec. 4. That the bureau shall be supplied with such space, equipment, stationery, printing, and binding facilities as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 5. That the service of the bureau shall be at the disposal of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and also of any employee of either body when designated in writing by the President of the Senate or by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[House report No. 1533. Sixty-second Congress, third session.]

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

[FEBRUARY 18, 1913.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to printed.]

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following report (to accompany H. R. 18720):

The Committee on the Library, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 18720, report it back with the following amendment and recommend that it do pass:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That there is hereby established a separate bureau in the Library of Congress to be known as the Legislative Reference Bureau.

SEC. 2. That said bureau shall make available for Congress the legislative reference material within the Library of Congress and the departments of the Government and shall collect and index additional data with special reference to pending or proposed legislative measures.

SEC. 3. That the Librarian of Congress, subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on the Library, shall appoint a director of said bureau at a salary of $5,000 a year and such assistants as he may deem necessary at such salaries as he may determine.

SEC. 4. That the bureau shall be supplied with such space, equipment, stationery, printing, and binding facilities as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That the service of the bureau shall be at the disposal of Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and also of any employee of either body when designated in writing by the President of the Senate or by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Shortly after the Sixty-second Congress convened the committee began the consideration of the establishment of a legislative reference bureau.

Your committee has given more consideration to this question than to any other that has engaged its attention. Extensive hearings were held in February, 1912, the systems in vogue in the various State legislatures and in foreign parliaments have been carefully studied, and this report, the unanimous conclusion of the committee, is the result of several months' earnest work.

The legislative reference bureau will result in improvement in the form of bills presented to Congress by supplying members with adequate data relative to the subject of the proposed legislation. Necessary information will be collected from congressional, departmental, and judicial documents, from reports of committees, rulings of executives, and decisions of courts. Important data from every source will be placed at the disposal of the legislator to facilitate his work and make it more effectual.

Members will be enabled to call upon the bureau for a report as to the exact state of existing law on any subject and of proposed reforms or amendments, whether in the national, state, or foreign legislatures. Translations of important foreign legislative enactments will be made, and complete indices of all matter germane to legislative subjects prepared and made available.

In addition to the bill introduced by Mr. Nelson (H. R. 18720) the committee has also had under consideration a bill introduced by Mr.

Wilson of Pennsylvania (H. R. 12155), and we have examined bills introduced in the Senate by Senators Owen and La Follette.

The opinion of the Librarian of Congress has been secured, touching the practical working of the proposed bill.

The committee has also been favored with the experience of the Right Hon. James Bryce, author of the American Commonwealth; Mr. Frederick A. Cleveland, chairman of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency; Dr. William D. Lewis, dean of the Pennsylvania Law School; Dr. Charles McCarthy, of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Department; Hon. E. Dana Durand, Director of the United States Census; Hon. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor; Mr. Middleton Beaman, of New York; Mr. C. B. Lester, of Wisconsin; Mr. James McKirdy, of the Pennsylvania Legislative Bureau; Mr. Ernest Bruncken, formerly with the Legislative Bureau of California; Prof. Ernst Freund, of the University of Chicago Law School; the Speaker of the House; Mr. Mann, minority leader; Mr. Sherley, Member of Congress from Kentucky; Mr. Berger, Member of Congress from Wisconsin; and Mr. Nelson, who arranged for the hearings and secured the attendance of many who furnished the data shown in the hearings of the committee held February 26 and 27, 1912.

We have also had before us Senate Document No. 7 of the Sixty-second Congress, first session, consisting of a report by the Librarian of Congress to the Library Committee dated April 6, 1911, containing an exhaustive summary of the laws of the various States and of Great Britain and the British colonies upon the subject.

As the result of mature deliberation your committee is unanimously of the opinion that the Legislative Reference Bureau should be a department of the Congressional Library, where most of the data exists which will be collected, indexed, and made available for legislators. We also conclude that the Librarian of Congress should appoint the director of the bureau and that the assistants should be under his management, inasmuch as confusion would inevitably result were the director and employees of the bureau in the Library appointed by either the President, the Chief Justice, or under the rules of the Senate and the House, as has been suggested in the various bills before us.

Inasmuch, however, as the employees of the bureau will from time to time be called upon by Senators and Representatives for information touching the present state of the law, and for all data relating to proposed laws, it has been thought advisable that the appointment of the director and the appointment and salaries of the assistants should be subject to approval by the Joint Committee on the Library, consisting of both Senators and Representatives. The committee has not deemed it advisable to determine or limit the number of such assistants, inasmuch as experience will show how many will be needed, and under the broad terms of the bill recommended that matter will always be within the control of the Senate and the House through the Joint Committee on the Library, so that needless offices will not be created nor maintained, but rather that the number of employees should grow as the demand may require.

[62d Congress, 3d session. H. Res. 833. Rept. No. 1534. In the House of Representatives, February 13, 1913.]

Mr. EVANS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed. February 18, 1913, reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

[Omit the part inclosed in heavy brackets [ ] and insert the part printed in italics.]

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the Speaker shall appoint three counselors.

Second. That the duty of said counselors shall be to aid the committees of the House in the preparation of bills and amendments and assist the managers of conferences in the discharge of their duties.

Third. That for carrying out the purposes of this resolution the Speaker shall make such rules [as he shall deem advisable] *and allot such office room as may be necessary.*

[House Report No. 1534. Sixty-second Congress, third session.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSELORS

FEBRUARY 18, 1913.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. EVANS, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following report (to accompany H. Res. 833):

The Committee on the Library, having had under consideration House resolution 833, report it back and recommend its passage with the following amendment:

In lines 8 and 9 strike out all after the word "rules" and insert "and allot such office room as may be necessary."

The purpose of this bill has been the subject matter of a number of bills, some making legislative counselors an adjunct to the Legislative Reference Bureau.

The Hon. Swagar Sherley, on February 7, 1910, introduced a bill in the Sixty-first Congress for the appointment of a legislative counselor.

Mr. Nelson and Mr. William B. Wilson have in their bills for a legislative reference bureau included provisions for legislative counselors. Your committee have had a number of hearings upon the subject, and we have unanimously come to the conclusion that the work of legislative counselors should be done under the complete direction of the House and that the counselors should be subject to orders from Members only.

At the hearings on this subject Mr. Mann, minority leader, said to your committee:

But I think there can be no question that it is desirable to have somebody connected with the legislating functions of the Government, either directly under the control of the House or the Senate or indirectly responsible to the will of those bodies or their committees, who will remain permanently, who will acquire knowledge in reference to the form of drafting bills, who will be qualified to go over bills after they have been passively or tentatively agreed to by committees, for the purpose of correcting errors, pointing out difficulties, and in various other ways assisting the committees.

Speaker Clark, who concurred in Mr. Mann's view, said at the same hearing:

> I am in favor of the principle of this bill, because we need experts to draw bills. * * * As to the matter of this bureau, I agree with Brother Mann on another proposition, that there ought to be one for the House and one for the Senate, if you are going to have one. * * * A bureau of this sort properly conducted would be of very great value to Members of the House.

To create a body of counselors jointly with the Senate would, in our judgment, be inconvenient and at times, as at the end of sessions when the service of counselors would be of very great importance they might be needed by the Senate and House for the same reasons.

Furthermore, there may be differences between the two Houses upon propositions in conference and it would be more convenient, both for the Senate and the House, each to have its own counselors.

Then, again, a different number might be necessary for each body. Experience will show.

We therefore recommend that the purpose sought be brought about by a House resolution.

The committee begs also to report that it has considered the advisability of having legislative counselors representing the minority as well as the majority, and after thoroughly examining this question we have unanimously come to the conclusion that work of the kind desired from legislative counselors is in no sense partisan, and it might be rendered so by having the minority as well as the majority represented. It is believed that in the actual work counselors will be found who will be retained on account of their expert knowledge, regardless of the politics of the Speaker, and instances of this among the employes of the House at the present time are well known to the Members. The idea of the committee in reporting this resolution favorably is not that it is convinced that a want has been exactly met by the provisions of the resolution. We believe that nothing but experience will develop the best way to meet the want, and we believe this resolution makes a fair beginning toward that end.

[NOTE.—A bill identical with the one below was again reported by the Senate Committee on the Library, through Mr. Owen, on June 17, 1913, in the first session of the 63d Congress. It was S. 1240, Report No. 73, July 10, 1913.]

[62d Congress, 3d session. S. 8337. In the Senate of the United States. February 3, 1913.]

Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library. February 4, 1913, reported by Mr. Root, with amendments.

[Omit the part in heavy brackets [ ] and insert the part printed in italic.]

A BILL To create a Legislative Drafting Bureau and to establish a Legislative Reference Division of the Library of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created a bureau to be known as the "Legislative Drafting Bureau."

SEC. 2. That the said bureau shall be under the direction of an officer, to be known as the "chief draftsman," to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without reference to party affiliations, and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of the office. He shall receive a salary of $7,500 per annum, and shall hold office for the term of ten years unless sooner removed by the President upon the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee of both Houses of Congress, acting jointly.

SEC. 3. That there shall be in said bureau such assistants as Congress may from time to time provide. They shall be appointed by the chief draftsman solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties.

SEC. 4. That public bills, or amendments to public bills, shall be drafted or revised by the said bureau on request of the President, any committee of either House of Congress, or of eight Members of the Senate or of twenty-five Members of the House of Representatives. The Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress acting jointly may, from time to time, prescribe rules and regulations for the [orderly] conduct of the said bureau, *including provision for drafting and revision upon such other requests as may be deemed advisable.*

SEC. 5. That the chief draftsman shall submit annually to the Secretary of the Treasury estimates of the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of the said bureau, and shall make to Congress at the beginning of each regular session a report as to the affairs of the said bureau for the preceding fiscal year, which shall include a detailed statement of appropriations and expenditures.

SEC. 6. That the Librarian of Congress is authorized and directed to establish in the Library of Congress a division to be known as the "Legislative Reference Division" of the Library of Congress, and to employ competent persons therein to gather, classify, and make available in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, to render such data serviceable to Congress *and committees and Members thereof* and to the Legislative Drafting Bureau, and to provide in his annual estimates for the compensation of such persons, for the acquisition of material required for their work, and for other expenses incidental thereto.

INDEX