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1917/18



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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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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
1918



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

148136
28/1/19

This volume is for sale by the
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Washington, D. C.
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FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

“TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO BE PLACED IN THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND ADMINISTERED THEREIN BY THE
AUTHORITIES THEREOF.”

LIST OF OFFICERS

LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

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

LIBRARY STAFF

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

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

DIVISIONS

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

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

THORVALD SOLBERG—Register of Copyrights

ARTHUR CRISFIELD—Assistant Register of Copyrights

LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

FRANK LLOYD AVERILL—Superintendent

Wade H. Rabbitt—Chief Clerk

Charles E. Ray—Chief Engineer

Damon Warren Harding—Electrician

John Vanderbilt Würdemann—Captain of the watch

ROLL OF HONOR

The following members of the Library force have joined the military or naval service of the United States for the war

ALEXANDER, WARWICK F.	ENGEL, WILLIAM A.
AMERICO, LOUIS	ENTWISLE, HENRY R.
ANDERSON, CARL E.	EVANS, ARCHIBALD B.
BAILEY, EARL W.	FIELDS, FRANK E.
BARKER, EDGAR C.	FISHER, LEWIS C.
BARTEMAN, FRANK J.	FOSTER, ALLEN, JR.
BEALL, WILLIAM R.	FOWLE, PHILIP R.
BEARD, JOHN M.	GERSDORFF, WILBUR A.
BORDEN, THOMAS G.	GOODE, HAYWARD W.
BURCHARD, TRUMAN K.	GROSECLOSE, LEE T.
CAPPER, HARRY W.	HAINES, OSCAR M.
CASTIMORE, CLARENCE	HALL, ROBERT P.
CHADDICK, HERBERT H.	HALLEY, CHARLES A.
CHAMBERS, CHARLES E.	HARNSBERGER, REYNOLDS T.
CHEW, ABRAHAM	HAYCRAFT, CHARLES I.
CLAYTOR, BERRY A.	HAYNES, HEROLD.
COLLINS, PHILIP L.	HOLTON, LAWRENCE D.
COMEGYS, EDWARD T.	HUGHES, BRANDAU
CONWAY, LAWRENCE D.	IFFT, LEWIS R.
DAVIDSON, ARCH H.	INGRAM, J. VAN NESS
DICK, HUGH F.	JEFFREY, EARL M.
DINGER, JEAN T.	KERNAN, JOHN C.
DONIPHAN, E. DORSEY	KINARD, LUTHER H.
DUNKIN, FRANK E.	LILLARD, EPHRAIM S.
ECCLES, WILLIAM J.	LOOMIS, JOHN L.
ELLIOTT, JAMES T.	LOWE, KENNEY J.

McCARL, JAMES W.
McDOWELL, CHARLES H.
MAIDENS, FRED.
MILBURN, PAGE, Jr.
MILLER, WILLIAM C.
MILLINGTON, YALE O.
MOORE, WARREN J.
MULFORD, JAMES BENTLEY
NEVILLE, WILLIAM G.
NEWMAN, HARRY A.
NEWTON, WATSON P.
NOBLE, LEW M.
NOLAN, BERNARD A.
PAGE, AUBREY
PATCHELL, DRURY L.
PETERS, ROBERT L.
PHILLIPS, GEORGE MARC
PITNER, WILLIAM J.
QUINN, DAVID LONG

QUISENBURY, FREDERICK G.
REYNOLDS, DANIEL A.
ROBERTSON, HEWITT G.
SHAW, CHARLES JESSE
TACKABERRY, WILLIAM G.
TERRY, DWIGHT K.
THOMAS, JAMES E.
THOMPSON, WILLIAM M.
TRUNDLE, LEWIS S.
VIEHMANN, GEORGE A.
WARE, KENNARD N.
WATERS, CLARENCE L.
WATERS, LUTHER W.
WEST, WARREN R.
WHITE, JOHN HENRY
WILSON, GEORGE H.
YATES, HICKLIN
YOUNG, GEORGE F.

WITH THE RED CROSS IN FRANCE

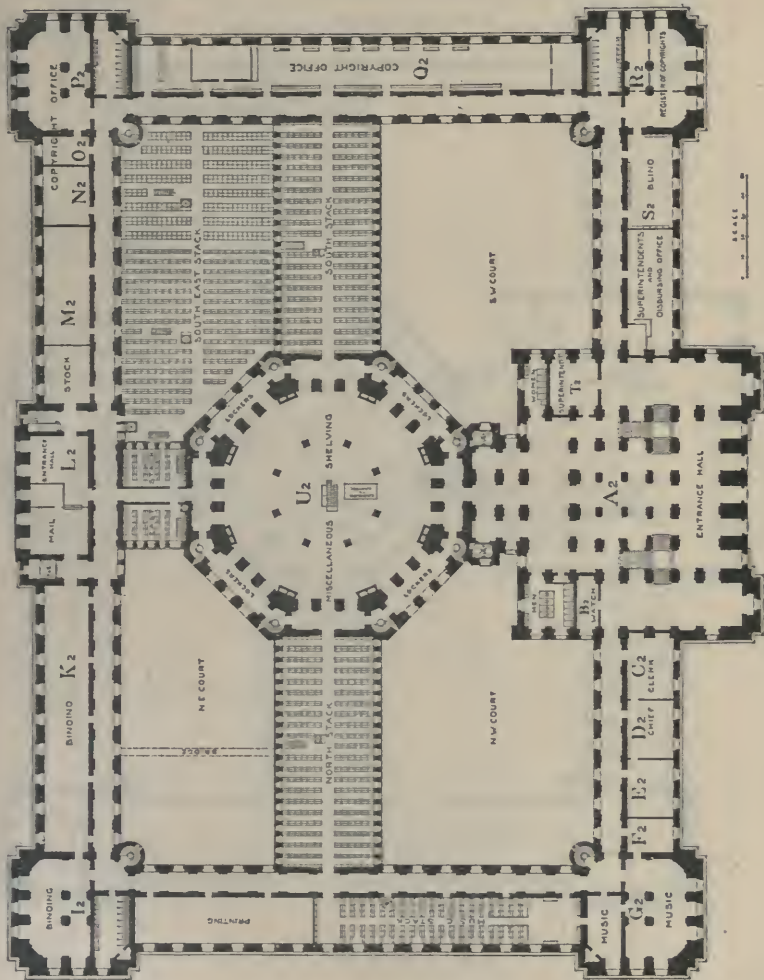
HUNT, GLADYS E.

| STEPHENS, ALIDA M.

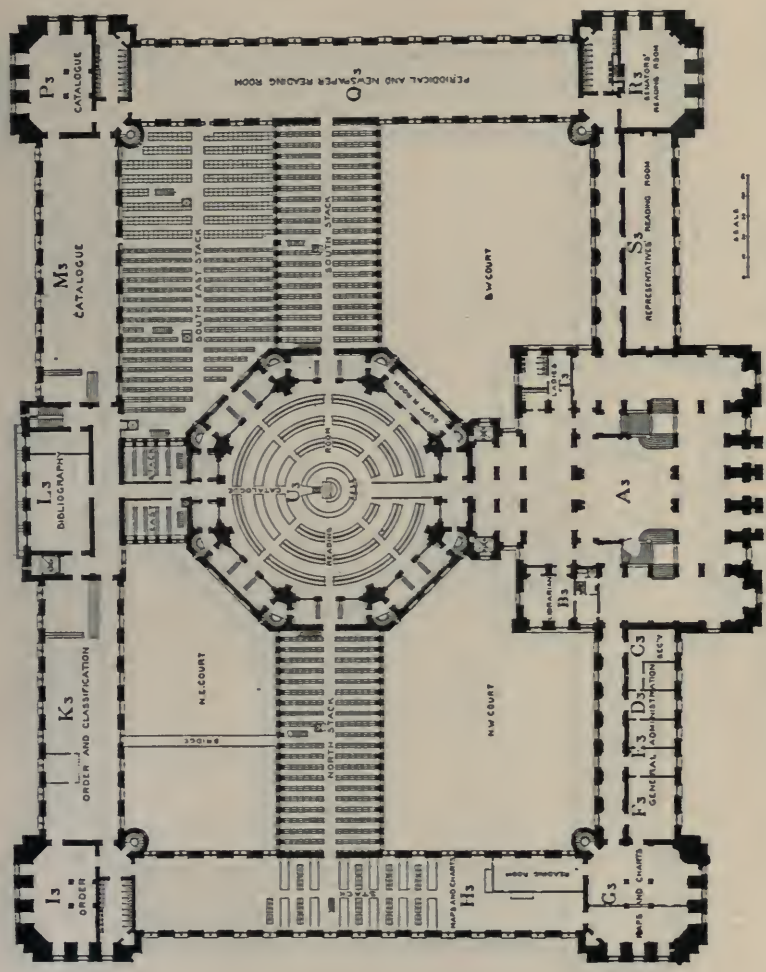
LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

BAGGOTT, ROBERT H.
DRANE, J. D.

| KEESE, S. L.
| WHEELER, JOHN W.

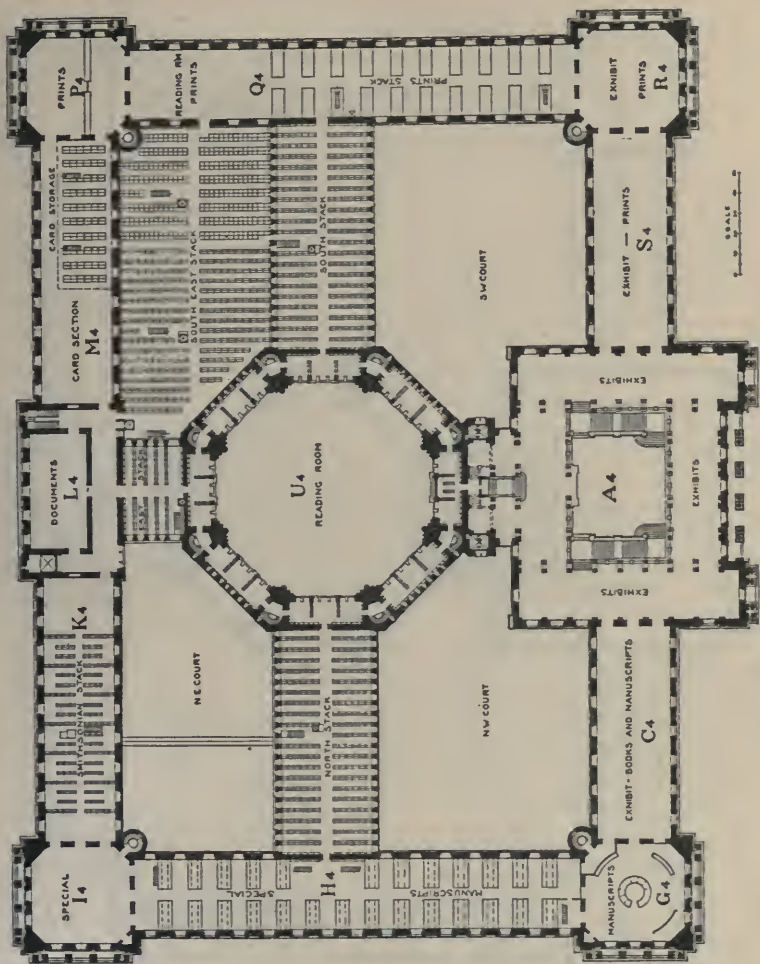


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

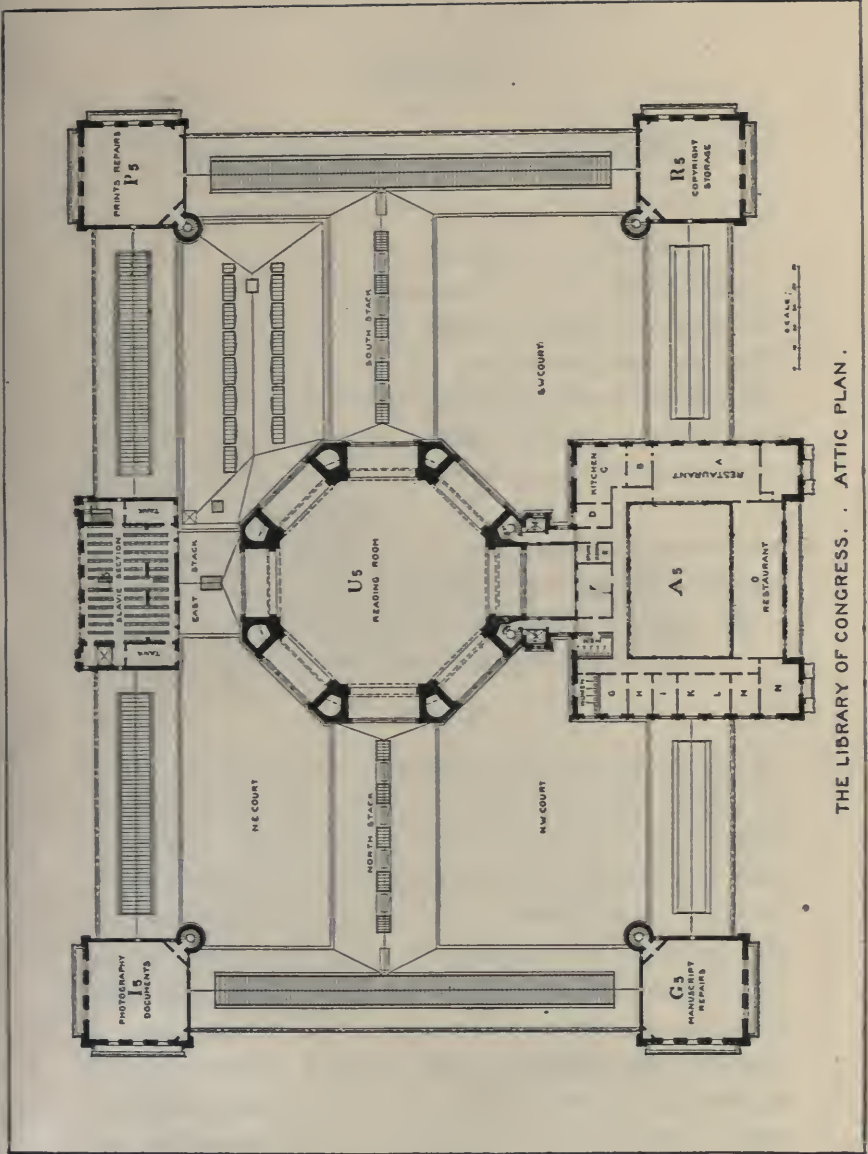


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE
1" = 20'



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. . ATTIC PLAN.

REPORT
OF
THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D. C., December 2, 1918

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report, as Librarian of Congress, for the year ending June 30, 1918. The report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds (and Disbursing Officer) follows, beginning at page 175. That of the Register of Copyrights is, as usual, attached as Appendix II.

The reasons which last year required such documents to be limited to the minimum requisite for a record of operations apply even more peremptorily this year. I avoid, therefore, either recital or comment, beyond this minimum.

SERVICE

The depletion and impairment of this not merely by enrollment for military duty (always acceded to) but by resignations for civilian positions, either in other official establishments or with business concerns, have grown more serious. [See for example under "Reading rooms," page 87 *infra*.] The impairment accompanies the depletion: for when an employee leaves our service for a position elsewhere his experience can not be replaced by a newcomer; and when he leaves us for a higher salary elsewhere his associates remaining with us have to take on additional burden without any additional recognition of this in increase of pay. That they have done this uncomplainingly is a high credit to their

morale; but that they can not do it cheerfully, or with enthusiasm for the Government which permits such contrasts, is obvious. A depression from it is inevitable; and a loss of efficiency very serious indeed.

There is no assurance that I can offer to withstand it, for any remedy for the conditions can come only from Congress.

It may be significant to note the following statistics of the actual losses in our service in each division during a recent period—January 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918:

Bibliography	8	Maps	1
Binding	1	Music	12
Card	14	Order	9
Catalogue	22	Periodical	11
Classification	11	Prints	1
Copyright	49	Reading room	36
Documents	6	Secretary's office	1
Law	8	Semitic	4
Legislative reference	12	Smithsonian	3
Mail	6	Chief clerk's office	6
Manuscript	5		

226 out of a total force of 415.

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 1917	Appropriations 1918	Expenditures 1918	Appropriations 1919
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries—				
General service.....	\$270,660.00	\$272,860.00	^l \$270,010.90	\$276,460.00
Special service.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,994.39	2,000.00
Sunday service.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,990.06	10,000.00
Distribution of card indexes.....	^a 44,040.20	^a 48,173.09	^l 47,421.29 ^g	46,900.00
Legislative reference.....	25,000.00	^m 27,000.00	^l 26,378.85*	30,000.00
Carrier service.....	960.00	960.00	^l 668.09	960.00
Copyright Office.....	104,440.00	104,740.00	^l 103,628.69 ^f	104,740.00
Increase of Library.....	^g 98,000.00	^g 98,000.00	^e 98,000.00	^e 98,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	^b 7,305.85	^b 7,312.52	*7,306.48	7,300.00
Total Library and Copyright Office.....	562,406.05	571,045.61	565,398.75	576,360.00
Building and grounds:				
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service.....	83,245.00	86,005.00	^m 84,800.24	88,065.00
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous.....	ⁿ 20,008.63	18,100.00	*17,557.43	18,500.00
Fuel, light, and miscellaneous (1917 and 1918).....		^k 14,900.00	*12,687.07	
Furniture and shelving.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	*9,987.57	12,000.00
Resurfacing west driveway and repairs to stone curb.....	4,000.00			
Refitting boiler room and coal vaults.....	2,500.00			3,000.00
Extension of steel stack.....				10,000.00
Total building and grounds..	119,753.63	129,005.00	125,032.36	131,565.00
Grand total.....	682,159.73	700,050.61	690,431.11	707,925.00
Printing and binding (allotment, not appropriation).....	^c 209,445.73	^e 200,545.61	196,234.11	200,000.00
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account).....	^d 2,972.45	^d 827.65	*785.00	^d 842.65

^a Appropriation 1917 includes credits \$954.05 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$86.15 yet to be credited. Appropriation 1918 includes \$1,077.89 credits on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$195.20 yet to be credited. Expenditures 1918 (\$47,421.29 including outstanding indebtedness) offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury, \$67,615.85.

^b Appropriation 1917 includes credits \$4.74 on account of sales of photo-duplications to Government institutions; credit of \$1.11 by return of photostat spools. Appropriation 1918 includes credits of \$9.04 on account of sales of photo-duplications to Government institutions; credit of \$3.48 by return of photostat spools.

^c Allotment 1917 includes credits of \$408.81 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions; also \$36.92 yet to be credited. Allotment 1918 includes credits of \$461.92 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$83.69 yet to be credited. Allotment 1917 includes \$9,000 provided in deficiency act approved Sept. 8, 1916.

^d Includes balance from preceding year in addition to appropriation of \$800.

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

^f Offset by fees covered into the Treasury (\$106,352.40).

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

^h Increased \$8.68 by refunds of defaulting contractors.

^k Made available in fiscal year 1917 upon passage of legislation act for the fiscal year 1918.

^l Does not include "Increase of Compensation" \$29,080.15.

^m Does not include "Increase of Compensation" \$7,206.34.

ⁿ Includes \$2,000 urgen. deficiency appropriation approved Mar. 28, 1918.

* Including outstanding indebtedness.

The appropriations for 1917-18 varied from those in the preceding year in the following particulars:

Salaries—Mail and delivery division: 1 additional assistant at \$1,200; the following salary was increased: 1 assistant in charge, \$1,500 to \$1,600.

Reading rooms: 1 additional assistant in room for the blind, \$900.

Copyright Office: The following salaries were increased: 5 junior messengers, from \$360 to \$420.

Card indexes: Appropriation increased from \$43,000 to \$46,900 (the following additional positions: 1 at \$1,600, 1 at \$1,200, and 1 at \$1,100).

The appropriations for 1918-19 include the following changes and additional provisions:

Salaries (general service)—General administration: The following salaries were increased: Stenographer and typewriter from \$840 to \$900, messenger to Chief Assistant Librarian from \$540 to \$600.

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

Smithsonian deposit: The following salary was increased: Messenger from \$780 to assistant, \$840.

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

Semitic and Oriental literature: 1 additional assistant, \$900.

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

Library Building and Grounds: 1 additional position: Watchman at \$900.

Appropriation for extra services of employees and additional employees under the Superintendent to provide for the opening of the Library Building from 2 until 10 o'clock p. m. on Sundays and legal holidays, increased from \$2,800 to \$3,000.

For fuel, lights, repairs, etc.: The item made to include the following: "Including new auto delivery wagon, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, including \$2,000 for repairs to roof and \$1,500 for painting exterior stonework, \$18,500, of which sum \$1,500 shall be immediately available." Decreased from \$28,000 to \$18,500.

For furniture, etc.: The item made to read "For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto, \$12,000, of which \$2,000 shall be available immediately."

The following additional provisions:

For refitting old boiler room and coal vaults, \$3,000.

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

SEC. 6. That all civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia who receive a total of compensation at the rate of \$2,500 per annum or less, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall receive, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, additional compensation at the rate of \$120 per annum: *Provided*, That such employees as receive a total of annual compensation at a rate more than \$2,500 and less than \$2,620 shall receive additional compensation at such a rate per annum as may be necessary to make their salaries, plus their additional compensation, at the rate of \$2,620 per annum, and no employee shall receive additional compensation under this section at a rate which is more than thirty per centum of the rate of the total annual

compensation received by such employee: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation at the rates of five and ten per centum for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, shall not be computed as salary in construing this section: *Provided further*, That where an employee in the service on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, has received during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eighteen, or shall receive during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen an increase of salary at a rate in excess of \$200 per annum, or where an employee whether previously in the service or not, has entered the service since June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, whether such employee has received an increase in salary or not, such employees shall be granted the increased compensation provided herein only when and upon the certification of the person in the legislative branch or the head of the department or establishment employing such persons of the ability and qualifications personal to such employees as would justify such increased compensation: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation provided in this section to employees whose pay is adjusted from time to time through wage boards or similar authority shall be taken into consideration by such wage boards or similar authority in adjusting the pay of such employees.

* * * * *

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

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

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

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

Reports shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the next regular session showing for the first four months of the fiscal year the average number of employees in each department, bureau, office, or establishment receiving the increased compensation at the rate of \$120 per annum and the average number by grades receiving the same at each other rate.

Library estimates, 1918-19: The following positions asked for in the estimates for 1918-19 were not granted:

<i>Documents:</i> Two translators, at \$1,260 each.....	\$2, 520
<i>Law Library:</i> One stenographer and typewriter.....	1, 080
<i>Semitic:</i> One assistant.....	1, 000

NOTE.—One assistant at \$900, instead of \$1,000, was granted for the Semitic Division and two assistants in stacks at \$340 each, instead of \$925 each, were granted for the Reading Room.

Increases of salary not granted: Recommendations to increase certain salaries a sufficient amount (as noted below) to retain the extra compensation provided for the year 1917—

18 were not granted, but under section 6 of the Legislative act approved July 3, 1918, extra compensation to the amount of \$120 per annum was allowed, with certain exceptions, for all positions at \$2,500 per annum and less in the Government service:

For the Library proper.....	\$18,271
For the Copyright Office.....	6,639
For the Card Division (statutory positions).....	1,765
	\$26,675

*Exclusive of the extra compensation under the three lump-sum appropriations: (1) Legislative reference estimated at \$1,600 to \$2,000 and included in the increase asked for of \$12,000; (2) Card Division for positions at less than \$1,000, estimated at \$1,700; (3) carrier service, estimated at \$100.

To provide a further increase when necessary to meet certain special contingencies (as in the cases of stenographers and typewriters, now almost impossible to obtain at the salaries fixed for the Library) and to secure a proper proportion between the different grades the following was recommended, but not granted:

For the Library proper.....	\$4,402
For the Copyright Office.....	1,601
For the Card Division (statutory positions).....	223
	\$6,226

An increase over and above the statutory salary plus the extra compensation was recommended for the following positions:

<i>Office of the Librarian:</i> Stenographer and typewriter from \$840 to \$1,080; granted to \$900.....	\$180
<i>Mail Division:</i> Assistant in charge from \$1,600 to \$1,800..	200
<i>Reading Room:</i>	
5 assistants from \$960 to \$1,260—3 granted to \$1,000 and 2 granted to \$1,200.....	900
Telephone assistant from \$660 to \$900—granted to \$720.....	180
<i>Law Library:</i> 1 assistant from \$540 to \$720.....	180
	\$1,640

Legislative reference: \$37,000 recommended; \$30,000 granted.

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

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

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

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

Fees received and applied	Fiscal year 1917-18
Registrations (\$1), including certificates	\$99,657.00
Registrations (50 cents), photographs, no certificates	2,607.00
Registrations (50 cents), renewals	928.50
For copies of record	651.50
For assignments and copies of same	1,938.00
For notices of user	177.50
For indexing transfers of proprietorship	283.40
For searches	109.50
Total	106,352.40
Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates)	186,050
Total number of registrations	106,728
Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above	132,073
Total communications sent out (including letters written)	134,720

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:

RECEIPTS

COPYRIGHT OFFICE:
Receipts and ex-

Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1916-17, as above.. \$106,352.40 penses

EXPENSES

Salaries, as stated	\$103,628.69	
Stationery and sundries	954.11	
	104,582.80	
Net cash earnings		1,769.60

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 186,050 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

*Current copy-
right business*

On the 10th day of July, 1918, 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 21 years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1918, amounts to but \$2,075.30, against a total completed business for the same period of \$1,866,205.95.

At the close of business on July 10, 1918, the works deposited for copyright registration up to and including June 29 had all been recorded, as well as a large part of the publications received since that date.

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

During the past 21 years the business done by the Office was as follows:

Total number of entries.....	2,269,707
Total number of articles deposited.....	4,024,533
Total amount of fees received and applied.....	\$1,866,205.95
Total expenditure for service.....	\$1,616,424.53
Net receipts above expenses for service.....	\$247,768.00

During the 47 years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 3,150,563.

Under authority of sections 59 and 60 of the Copyright act of 1909, 16,460 volumes have been transferred to the Library from the deposits in the Copyright Office during the fiscal year; 4,855 books have been deposited in governmental libraries in the District of Columbia, and 26,256 articles have been returned to copyright claimants, including 9,804 books, 23 photographs, 6,372 prints, 2,052 periodicals, 15 musical compositions, 7,979 motion picture films, and 11 manuscript copies of dramas.

Elimination of copyright deposits

In addition, 1,534 volumes of American poetry and plays have been forwarded through the Order Division to Brown University, and 9,939 volumes have been transferred into the Library War Service collection, 11,473 to be added to 16,460, making the total number of works transferred 27,933.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY: PRINTED MATTER*

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

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:

Contents of the Library June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1918

Description	Contents of the Library		
	1917	1918	Gain
Books.....	2, 537, 922	2, 614, 523	76, 601
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....			
Maps and charts (pieces).....	157, 177	160, 090	2, 913
Music (volumes and pieces).....	797, 121	822, 009	24, 888
Prints (pieces).....	397, 945	402, 291	4, 346

Description	Net accessions	
	1917	1918
Printed books and pamphlets.....	85, 948	76, 601
Manuscripts (a numerical statement not feasible).....		
Maps and charts (volumes and pieces).....	4, 280	2, 913
Music (volumes and pieces).....	25, 501	24, 888
Prints (pieces).....	5, 040	4, 346

* 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	1917	1918
By purchase	17,348	15,993
By gift	12,100	9,212
By transfer from United States Government libraries	24,220	3,809
From the Public Printer by virtue of law	5,389	6,146
From the American Printing House for the Blind	35	12
By international exchange (from foreign governments)	9,619	7,435
Gifts of the United States Government in all its branches	4,525	3,959
Gifts from State governments	11,095	13,323
Gifts from local governments	2,998	1,453
Gifts from corporations and associations	623	485
By copyright	^a 14,738	^b 13,713
By Smithsonian	1,962	1,923
By exchange (piece for piece)	3,014	.....
By priced exchange	673	.....
Library of Congress publications (specially bound)	79	^c 204
Gain of volumes by separation in binding and by binding of books and periodicals previously uncounted or uncounted in their present form	7,662	6,675
Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces	116,080	83,442
DEDUCTIONS		
By consolidation in binding	5,031	5,168
By transfer to camp libraries from reserve storage . . . . .	.....	1,051
Duplicates sent in exchange	17,539	.....
Duplicates sent to camp libraries . . . . .	.....	622
Returns of college and library catalogues	7,562	.....
	30,132	6,841
Net accessions	85,948	76,601

^a This includes 357 volumes added to the reserve collections.

^b This includes 664 volumes added to the reserve collections.

^c This includes special binding for Order Division.

Our accessions are somewhat less than those for the previous year—due to a combination of circumstances. These are: (a) the fact that fewer books are being published and copyrighted; (b) fewer gifts received; and (c) fewer books purchased. The causes are all traceable to the war. The cost of paper and printing has risen so rapidly that publishers hesitate more than ever to take risks. Many gift channels have been closed by the war, and international exchanges have shrunk greatly. With the increase in the cost of making books both here and abroad, and higher rates for overseas transportation, the purchasing power of the book budget has lessened considerably. There have been, however, during the year tempting opportunities in the way of book auctions both in New York and London. The prediction that many collections privately owned abroad would be thrown on the market and sacrificed, because of the need for ready money, has not been realized. The prices for book rarities have held up to a noteworthy extent—due to the steady demand from new collectors entering the field, from American libraries, and from book fanciers. The competition in the field of early Americana, in first and early editions of English authors, is as keen as ever and libraries must frequently be content with specimens that are not collectors' copies—what in some industries would be called "seconds"—books that have slight imperfections, that have been trimmed down by a ruthless binder or have had to be "inlaid."

In certain fields peculiarly our own, we have not only the ordinary books, but also the extraordinary ones, and many of the rarities. But when we check up, for example, the catalogues of such portions of the Huntington, Huth, and Fairfax Murray collections as were put under the hammer during the past year, we find among the desiderata books of outstanding interest, landmarks in the history of printing and the arts of illustration, books that are necessary for the rounding out of our collections, links that would complete

our series of the editions of this or that famous work. But a mere glance at the records of prices brought at auction by these gems suffices—and we realize how useless it is for us to bid. We can only hope that some of the private collectors who are so active now in bidding up these rarities to four and five figures will eventually be moved to select the National Library as the final repository for their treasures.

Gifts:

The gifts from unofficial sources aggregated 9,212 volumes and pamphlets—which is 2,888 less than the preceding year. This decrease is due to the war and the interruption of postal connection with certain parts of Europe.

Mr. Joseph E. Widener, of Philadelphia, presented a copy of "Pictures in the collection of P. A. B. Widener, Lynnewood Hall, British and French schools," vol. 3.

Mr. Frank L. Stickney, of Washington, D. C., presented a fine copy of Gilbert White, "The natural history of Selborne," 1813, in 2 volumes, and fourteen pieces of Orientalia.

Mr. J. B. Millet, of Boston, presented the publications of *Ressei zenshû henshû-kwai* (Society for compiling complete works of the Japanese Emperors). This gift comprised four items:

1. *Yoyo no hikari* (Glory of Imperial Heritage), 1 vol. Popular edition with large-size characters, with pronunciation indicated. Gives short biographical accounts of noted Japanese Emperors, specially praising conduct worthy to be remembered for the moral training of the nation.

2. *Gyosei-shû* (Collections of Emperors' literary works), vols. 1-9, to be continued.

3. *Gyosen-shû* (Collections of literary works compiled by the Emperors), vols. 1-4, to be continued.

4. *Shôchoku-shû* (Collections of Imperial edicts and proclamations), vols. 1-2, one more volume is to be published.

American publishers have continued to give books that were not copyrighted. These gifts totalling 105 volumes consisted largely of imported books and included 68 from the

John Lane company, 21 from the Frederick A. Stokes company, eight from Longmans, Green and company, and two from Charles Scribner's sons.

Coincident with the preparation of the "Check list of literature and other material in the Library of Congress on the European war" the bibliographies by Lange and Berry and by Le Blanc and the Princeton University check list have been searched for desiderata and orders placed for such items as seemed to be desirable.

The difficulties of securing European publications have been further increased by the prohibition, by certain of the Allied governments, of the export of certain official documents and periodicals containing advertisements. We have had to store with our agents abroad a considerable amount of miscellaneous material to be shipped to us after the establishment of peace.

An order for periodicals of enemy origin has been placed with the State Department. We have constant calls for these publications from various departments of the Government, from the different war boards and commissions, and from Members of Congress. To keep our constituents informed as to the economic conditions and changing policies of the enemy countries it is necessary to have access to the official documents and periodicals. Thus far but few have come in, and most of these we owe to the helpful interest of the American minister at The Hague, Mr. Garrett.

Of fifteenth and sixteenth century books of general interest, the Library purchased:

PURCHASES:
15th and 16th
century books

Æsopus. Fabulae [Augsburg. A. Sorg, c. 1486] Probably Sorg's only Latin edition. Hain 268, 325,*326.

Brandt, Sebastian. Dat nye Schip . . . [Rostock, L. Dietz, 1519]

The Huth Catalogue, 1880, I, p. 195, states: "This is the earliest edition in Low German known to exist; but Dr. Graesse says that Zarncke ... has shown the probability that an edition in Low German was printed at Lubeck in 1497."

[Settle, Dionyse] Beschreibung der schiffart des Hauptmans Martini Forbisscher auss Engelland in die lender gegen west und nordtwest im jar 1577. Darinnen diser lender inwohner sitten und weiss zu leben samt iren trachten und waffen abcontrefeung auch andern zuuor

unbekandten und sonderlichen sachen angezeigt wirdt. (Gedruckt zu Nürnberg dureh Katharinam Gerlachin und Johans vom Berg erben) 1580.

First German translation.

Mandeville, Sir John. *Itinerarius*. [Basle, Bern: Richel, c. 1481]

German translation by Otto von Diemeringen, canon of Metz cathedral.

Palsgrave, John. *Lesclarcissement de la langue Françoisse*. (Thus endeth this booke called "Leselareissement de la langue Franceoyse," whiche is very necessarye for all suehe as intende to lerne to speke trewe freehe: the imprintying fynysshed by Johan Hawkyns the xviii daye of July. The yere of our Lorde God MCCCCC and XXX)

Very rare. The first attempt at reducing the French tongue to grammatical rules; dedicated to Henry VIII. Huth copy.

Pigafetta, Filippo. *Diseorso di Filippo Pigafetta sopra l'ordinanza dell'armata catholicea ...* Roma, Appresso il Santi, & comp., ad istanza di N. Picoletti (1588)

Extremely rare and interesting for the folded plate of the battle array of the Armada ships. Huth copy.

La Popelinière, Lancelot Voisin, *sieur de*. *Les trois mondes*. Par le seigneur de la Popelliniere. Paris, P. l'Huillier, 1582.

Riehental, Ulrich. *Das Coneilium zu Constanz*. [Augsburg, A. Sorg, 1483]

Like all other known copies, this one commences with fol. 2. The general opinion seems to be that fol. 1 consisted of a blank leaf.

Jacobus de Vóragine. *Legenda aurea*. [Augsburg, G. Zainer, c. 1474]

Not in Hain. Copinger III. 6387 (from a bookseller's catal. of 1891).

PURCHASES:

*Early dramas
and romances*

Of first or early editions of dramas and romances the Library acquired twenty-eight items:

Chalkhill, John. *Thealma and Clearchus*. A pastoral history, in smooth and easie verse. Written long since, by John Chalkhill, Esq.; an aquaintant and friend of Edward [read Edmund] Spencer. London, Printed for Benj. Tooke at the ship in S. Paul's Churehyard, 1683.

Edited by Sir Isaac Walton, whose preface is dated May 7, 1678, though the work was not published until five years later, when Walton was 90 years old.

[Day, John] *The travailes of the three English brothers*. Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, Mr. Robert Shirley. As it is now play'd by her Maiesties Seruants. London, John Wright, 1607.

First edition. The Kemble-Devonshire copy, with Kemble's autograph notation on title-page.

— *Humour out of breath*. A comedie diuers times latelic aeted, by the children of the Kings reuells. London, John Helmes, 1608.

First edition. The Kemble-Devonshire copy, with Kemble's autograph notation on title-page.

Dekker, Thomas. *The knave in graine, new vampt, a witty comedy*, acted at the Fortune many dayes together with great applause. London: Printed by J. O., 1640.

First edition.

Ecclestone, Edward. *The cataclysm: or General deluge of the world: an opera, adorned with various sculptures*. London, Printed for T. M., 1685.

An excellent comedy, called, *The prince of priggs revels: or, The Practises of that grand thief Captain James Hind*, relating divers of his pranks and exploits, never heretofore published by any. Repleat with various conceits, and Tarltonian mirth, suitable to the subject. Written by J. S. London, Printed for G. Horton, 1651.

First edition. The J. Payne Collier-Robert Hoe copy, with autograph of the former on title-page.

Farquhar, George. *The constant couple; or a Trip to the jubilee*. A comedy acted at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, by his Majesty's Servants. London: Ralph Smith, 1700.

First edition. The Bridgewater copy.

Fletcher, John. *The wild-geese chase*. A comedie. As it hath been acted with singular applause at the Black-Friers: being the noble, last, and onely remaines of those incomparable drammatists, Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher, retrieved for the publick delight of all the ingenious. By a person of honour. London, Printed for Humpherey Moseley, 1652.

First issue of the first edition.

[Ford, John] *The chronicle historie of Perkin Warbeck*. A strange truth. Acted (sometimes) by the Queenes Maiesties Servants at the Phoenix in Drurie lane. London, Printed by T. P. for Hugh Beeston, 1634.

First edition. The Kemble-Devonshire copy, with Kemble's autograph notations on title and last page.

Gascoigne, George. *The glasse of government*. A tragicall comedie so entituled, bycause therein are handled as well the rewardes for Vertues, as also the punishment for Vices. London, C. Barker, 1575.

First edition of one of the earliest English comedies, not included in the author's collected works. The Kemble-Devonshire copy, with Kemble's autograph notation on title-page.

— The *droomme of Doomes day*. Wherin the frailties and miseries of mans lyfe, are lyuely portrayed, and learnedly set forth. Deuided, as appeareth in the Page next following. Translated and collected by George Gascoigne, Esquyer. Tam Marti, quam Mercurio. Imprinted at London, for Gabriell Cawood: dwelling in Paules Churchyard, at the Signe of the holy Ghost, 1576.

[Haughton, William] *A pleasant comedie called, a woman will haue her will*. As it hath bene diverse times acted with great applause. London, Printed by A. M., 1631.

First edition with this title. With the Hoe bookplate.

Purchases:
Early dramas
and romances.

- [Hawkins, William] Apollo shroving. Composed for the schollars of the Free-schoole of Hadleigh in Suffolke. And acted by them on Shrove-tuesday, being the sixth of February, 1626. London, Robert. Mylbourne, [1627]
- Heywood, Thomas. A woman kilde with kindnesse. As it hath beene oftentimes acted by the Queenes Maiest. seruants. Written by Tho. Heywood. The third edition. London, Printed by Isaac Iaggard, 1617.
- Massinger, Philip. The city-madam, a comedie. As it was acted at the private house in Black Friers with great applause. London, Andrew Pennycuicke, 1659.
- Second issue of the first edition. Only one copy of the first issue, with the 1658 date, exists. With the Bridgewater bookplate.
- The pictyre. A tragedie, as it was often presented with good allowance, at the Globe, and Blacke-Friers Playhouses, by the Kings Maiesties seruants. Written by Philip Massinger. London, Printed by I. N. for Thomas Walkley and are to be sould at his shoppe at the Eagle and Child in Brittaines Burse, 1630.
- First edition. The Locker, Lamson-Chew copy.
- The Roman actor. A Tragædie. As it hath diuers times beene, with good allowance acted, at the private playhouse in the Black-Friers, by the Kings Majesties Servants. London, Printed by B. A. and T. F. for Robert Allot, 1629.
- First edition. Kemble's copy, with his autograph note on titlepage.
- May, Thomas. The tragedie of Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt. By T. M. London, Printed by Thomas Harper for Thomas Walkly, 1639. The tragedy of Julia Agrippina, Emperesse of Rome. By T. M. London, Printed by Ric. Hodgkinsonne for Thomas Walkly, 1639. Two vols. in one.
- First edition of each play. The Beverly Chew copy.
- Mountfort, William. The injur'd lovers; or The ambitious father. A tragedy. Acted by their Majesty's Servants at the Theatre Royal. London, Sam. Manship, 1688.
- First edition. From the Bridgewater library.
- Nabbes, Thomas. Microcosmus. A morall maske, presented vwith generall liking, at the private house in Salisbury Court, and heere set down according to the intention of the authour Thomas Nabbes . . . London, Printed by Richard Oulton for Charles Greene, 1637.
- "Ex musæo Hvthii."
 Bound in vellum.
- Palmerin de Inglaterra. The first (-second) part of the no lesse rare, then excellent and stately history, of the famous and fortunate Prince Palmerin of England. Tr. out of French, by A. M. (i. e. Anthony Munday) . . . London, Printed by F. Alsop and T. Favocet. 1639. 2 v. in 1.
- Bound in crushed red morocco with inside dentelles; ex libris "Ex musæo Huthii."
 Authorship of the original is now attributed to Francisco de Moraes Cabral.

Palmerín de Oliva. Libro del famoso cauallero Palmerin de Oliua de sus gādes hechos nueuamēte restampado: y corregido: cō su tabla de nuevo añadida. (Venice, 1534)

Black letter; title in red and black. Bound in crushed olive morocco with inside dentelles, by Koehler; ex libris of C. Nodier, R. S. Turner and Huth.

Primaleón, Primaleon. (Woodcut) Los tres libros del muy esforcado cauallero Primaleon et Polendos su hermans hijos del Emperador palmerin de Oliva. [Venice, 1534]

[Silesio, Mariano] The Arcadian Princesse; or the triumph of justice: prescribing excellent rules of physicke, for a sicke justice. Digested into foure bookes, and faithfully rendered to the originall Italian copy, by Ri. Braithwaite. Engraved title by Marshall. London, Th. Harper for Robert Bostocke, 1635.

First edition.

Taylor, Robert. The hogge hath lost his pearle. A comedy. Divers times publikely acted, by certaine London prentices. London, Richard Redmer. 1614.

First edition. The Kemble-Devonshire copy, with Kemble's autograph notes on title-page and last page.

The weakest goeth to the wall. The weakest goeth to the vvall. As it hath been sundry times plaid by the right honourable Earle of Oxenford, Lord great Chamberlaine of England, his seruants. London, Printed by G. P. for Richard Hawkins, and are to be sold at his shop in Chancery-Lane, neere Serieants Inne, 1618.

Second edition. The Beverly Chew, formerly the Metford copy.

Wilson, John. The projectors. A comedy. London, John Playfere, 1665.

First edition. The Bridgewater copy.

The wisdom of Doctor Dodypoll. As it hath bene sundrie times acted by the children of Powles. London, Thomas Creede, 1600.

First edition. The Kemble-Devonshire copy, with Kemble's notation on title-page.

A work which we have failed to secure at auction sales has now been acquired:

Egan, Pierce. Real life in London: or, The rambles and adventures of Bob Tallyho, Esq., and his cousin, the Hon. Tom Dashall, through the metropolis; exhibiting a living picture of fashionble characters, manners and amusements in high and low life. By an amateur. Embellished and illustrated with a series of coloured prints, designed and engraved by Messrs. Aiken, Dighton, Rowlandson, etc. London, Printed for Jones & Co., 1821-22. 2 v.

First edition. A remarkable copy, unwashed and uncut. It has, moreover, all of the plates called for by the instructions to the binder and the two extra plates "Catching a Charley napping" and "St. George's day" which are generally missing.

An exceedingly rare and interesting record of the exploits of the French and English freebooters and of the laws en-

forced by the English Admiralty for their effectual suppression is contained in the following:

Lives, apprehensions, arraignments and executions, of the nineteen late pyrates. Namely: Capt. Harris, Jennings, Longcastle, Downes, Haulsey, and their companies. As they were severally indited on St. Margrets Hill in Southwarke, on the 22 of December last, and executed the Fryday following. London, Printed by John Busby the Elder (1609?)

PURCHASES:
Americana

A number of unusual American items were purchased, including the following:

Anderson, Alexander Caulfield. . . . Hand-book and map to the gold region of Frazer's and Thompson's rivers, with table of distances. By Alexander C. Anderson . . . To which is appended Chinook jargon-language used, etc., etc. San Francisco, J. J. Le Count, 1858.

An important rarity. The author had accurate knowledge of the gold region, gained during his long service as the Hudson Bay Company's chief trader in those parts. The Chinook jargon in the appendix is the language used by the various Indian tribes, half-breeds and French as their only means of communication. Only one other copy sold at auction.

The Boston Directory. Containing a list of the merchants, mechanics, traders, and others, of the town of Boston; in order to enable strangers to find the residence of any person. Illustrated with a plan of the town of Boston. Boston, Printed and sold by John Norman, at Oliver's-Dock, 1789.

This, the first directory of Boston, was reprinted in "Boston. A report of the record commissioners," 1886.

Champlain, Samuel de. Les voyages de la nouvelle France occidentale, dite Canada: faits par le S. de Champlain Xainctongois, capitaine pour le roy en la marine du ponant, & toutes les descouvertes qu'il a faites en ce pays depuis l'an 1603, jusques en l'an 1629. Où se voit comme ce pays a esté premierement descouvert par les François, souz l'authorité de nos Roys tres- Chrestiens, jusques au regne de sa Majesté ... Paris, C. Collet, 1640.

Two issues of the work appeared in 1632; the first contained a passage which gave offense, and in the second the leaves Dij-Dijj (p. 27-30) were cancelled and others substituted. The present is a reissue of the second issue of 1632, with the t.-p. reset. Church catalogue, and Bibliotheca Americana (John Carter Brown) pt. 2.

[Franklin, Benjamin] Plain truth: or Serious considerations on the present state of the city of Philadelphia, and province of Pennsylvania. By a tradesman of Philadelphia ... (2d ed.) (Philadelphia) Printed in the year 1747.

One of the rarest of Franklin's works. Evans mentions only Boston Public Library and Historical Society of Pennsylvania as having copies of this rare second edition.

Kidd, *Capt.* William, *defendant.* The arraignment, tryal, and condemnation of Captain William Kidd, for murther and piracy, upon six several indictments, at the Admiralty-sessions, held by His Majesty's commission at the Old-Baily, on Thursday the 8th and Friday the 9th of May, 1701, who, upon full evidence, was found guilty, receiv'd

sentence, and was accordingly executed at execution-dock, May the 23d ... To which are added, Captain Kidd's two commissions: one under the great seal of the Court of admiralty. London, Printed for J. Nutt, 1701.

[Plantagenet, Beauchamp] A description of the province of New Albion. And a direction for adventurers with small stock to get two for one, and good land freely. And for gentlemen, and all servants, labourers, and artificers, to live plentifully. And a former description reprinted of the healthiest, pleasantest, and richest plantation of Nevv Albion in North Virginia, proved by thirteen witnesses. Together with a letter from Master Robert Evelin, that lived there many yeers, shewing the particularities, and excellency thereof. With a brief of the charge of victual, and necessaries, to transport and buy stock for each planter, or labourer, there to get his master fifty pounds per annuū, or more, in twelve trades, and at ten pounds charges onely a man. London, Printed for J. Moxon, 1650.

Preface signed: Beauchamp Plantagenet. Middleboro this 5 of Decemb. 1641.
First published 1648.

Pownall, Thomas. Considerations towards a general plan of measures for the English provinces. Laid before the Board of commissioners at Albany. New York printed, Edinburgh, Reprinted and sold by Messrs. Hamilton & Balfour, 1756.

No copy noted in auction records of either this or the first New York edition of the same date. It goes into the French encroachment and the means to resist them. The appendix relates to the administration of Indian affairs.

Slater, Nelson. Fruits of Mormonism, or a fair and candid statement of facts illustrative of Mormon principles, Mormon policy, and Mormon character, by more than forty eye-witnesses; comp. by N. Slater, A. M. Coloma, Cal., Harmon & Springer, 1851.

Thian, Raphael Prosper, *Comp.* Documentary history of the flag and seal of the Confederate states of America, 1861-'65 ... Appendix, pts. I-III. Washington, 1880.

Contents.—I. Extracts from the journals of the Confederate congresses on legislation affecting the flag and seal.—II. Correspondence enclosing designs for a flag and seal.—III. Editorials, communications, etc., relating to the Confederate flag and seal.—Illustrations.

U. S. Constitution. The Constitution of the United States of America. Agreed to in convention, at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787. Trenton, Printed and sold by Isaac Collins, 1787.

In the field of Orientalia the Library has continued to benefit by the counsel and active effort of Dr. W. T. Swingle, of the Department of Agriculture. The most interesting acquisitions due to these are in the field of Ming and Ching historical records. Orientalia

Two works on the Ming dynasty were secured. One is the *Hsien Chang Lu* by Hsieh Ying Chi, a condensed record

of the principal acts of the first five Ming Emperors, covering the period 1368-1449. It is a Ming edition dated Wen Li 1 (1573) and is in a good state of preservation, in 46 books, bound in 16 volumes. The other Ming work is *Hsiang Ming Chia Lung Su Chao*, Reports of officials, principally to the Ming Emperor Chia Ching—a Ming edition published about Wen Li 8 (1580) in 24 books bound in 22 volumes, but unfortunately lacking two volumes.

The records relating to the Ching (Manchu) Dynasty are of unusual interest.

The *Chu pi yu chih*, is a palace edition of the petitions and reports to the Emperor Hung Chêng (1723-1736) with his comments printed in red to imitate the vermilion pencil of the Emperor. Published in 1738 in 112 volumes.

Chien Lung, Chia Ching liang chao Tsou i, a work giving petitions and reports to the next succeeding Ching Emperors, Ch'ien Lung and Chia Ching (1736-1821), a clearly written manuscript bound in 40 volumes.

Hu chê hui tsung, a very voluminous record of the activities of the court from 1892-1906 (excepting the period for July, 1901-December, 1902, not yet published). The work is rather badly printed on poor paper like the official bulletins of many other countries, and is bound in 895 volumes.

Among other historical works of interest may be noted:

Sui (Shih) shu, the history of the Sui dynasty (589-618) printed during the Ming dynasty from plates cut during the Yuan dynasty (1278-1368). Though in poor condition and not entirely complete, the book is nevertheless an interesting example of early Chinese printing. Bound in 12 volumes.

Yuan shih Hsien pien, a recent history of the Yüan (Mongol) dynasty (1278-1368), of value because the official Yüan history (*Yüan shih*), composed and printed during the Ming dynasty, is difficult to use since the proper names were changed to the Chinese style, while the newer literature composed during the Manchu dynasty restores the original

names as used by the Mongols. The copy secured for the Library is in 32 volumes.

Next in interest after the historical works come a series of treatises on geographical subjects, a field in which the Library of Congress is already very rich.

A most striking item is *Wang hui Hsin pien*, a treatise on all the prefectures (Fu cities) of China. This work, issued in 1690, is in 145 books, bound in 40 volumes.

Kuang hsu Shun tien fu chih, by Liao chuan sun, is a treatise on the Shun tien fu, one of the palace seats near Peking. A new work issued in 1884 in 130 books, bound in 64 volumes.

Chin ting jih hua chin wen kao, by Yu Ming Chun, is the revision made by the order of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung of the work of the same title published a century earlier and treating of the Imperial precincts and vicinity. The Library of Congress secured the older work last year and now obtains the latest revision. It is in 160 books (not 120 as Wylie states) and has a supplement of 26 pages. It may prove to be a revised edition unknown to Wylie. The copy secured for the Library of Congress is bound in 46 volumes.

Chêng tê fu chih, by Hai Chun, is an interesting work with many maps of the coastal regions of China and their defense. Wylie cites a work of the same title by another author which seems to be somewhat similar. The last book of the present work illustrates weapons used in the defense of the coast against Japanese pirates. A Ming edition, published in 1562, in 13 books bound in 6 volumes.

A number of interesting *Ts'ung shu* or Collectanea were secured to add to the already rich collection of the Library.

Chen mei hung pi chi ksu pi chi tsa chu, is a Ming edition, well printed and bound in 128 volumes.

Wang shih shu yuan, is a famous *ts'ung shu* of works on calligraphy, edited by Wang shih tseng, at the end of the Ming dynasty. A copy had been secured by the Library in 1917, but this was incomplete and not very well printed.

A good early reprint was accordingly secured. It is in good condition, carefully annotated in red ink, and bound in 12 volumes.

The following miscellaneous works also were purchased:

Li shu & *Yo shu*, comprises two works by Ch'ên hsiang tung, and Ch'ên yang, the one on rites and the other on music. The latter, an interesting addition to the few works on Chinese music already in the Library. The two works are bound in 36 volumes.

Wênhsien tung kao, a well-known treatise of encyclopedic scope on the Chinese Government by a famous Yüan dynasty scholar. It was secured in a good Ming edition, though already in the Library of Congress in a Ch'ing reprint. The importance of this work, which has often been translated or abstracted by European scholars, is believed to justify the cost of getting a serviceable Ming edition. The copy secured for the Library is bound in 60 volumes.

Pei tung shu chao by Yu shih nân, is a well printed Ming edition of a T'ang encyclopedia. It was printed in 1600, in 160 books bound in 24 volumes.

Pa chi shih tsu tung pu, is a rare and interesting biographical work on Manchus belonging to the Eight banners. It gives short biographies of many famous Manchu officials. It was published in 1735 in 80 books and the copy secured is an original edition in good condition, bound in 24 volumes.

A large number of smaller and less costly works, including a number on art and archæology, have been purchased and other large or costly works are still being examined with a view to purchase if they prove to be desirable.

DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

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

Readjustments and changes, because of the war, have deprived the division, for the time being, of the services of its chief, Mr. Gaillard Hunt. Since July, 1917, he has been

acting as special adviser to the Department of State in citizenship matters; but the division still retains the benefit of his ever ready and excellent judgment and advice.

As this division is the only bureau of the Federal Government whose exclusive function is the preservation of historical manuscript material for the benefit of American history, the annual announcements of its accessions naturally form an important part of its yearly record. The full list of accessions during the past fiscal year will be found in the appendix, but among the material there listed are acquisitions that deserve special mention.

The first of these is the collection of personal papers of Thomas Jefferson, about 300 autograph signed letters, dating from 1774 to 1826—the majority of which are to Thomas Mann Randolph—several bound volumes, and miscellaneous papers. *Jefferson papers*

When the main collection of Jefferson papers was purchased by the Government, in 1848, the personal correspondence was segregated and returned to the family, by agreement, the Government retaining only the official material. This practice was followed also in the purchase of the Madison and Monroe papers, and, to an extent, in the Washington papers. The group of Jefferson manuscripts now acquired is an important part of the returned personal material. Besides the letters to Thomas Mann Randolph, which are written with the freedom of intimacy that characterizes Jefferson's personal correspondence, there is his manuscript list of the library gathered after the sale of his first collection of books to the Government in 1815; two commonplace books with notes on religion, bits of Latin, Greek and English verse, and other memoranda; his diary or cash memoranda, 1779-1782, which is kept in an interleaved Virginia Almanac for 1779; and a copy of the 1801 edition of the Manual of parliamentary practice for the use of the Senate of the United States, which contains

numerous manuscript marginalia by Jefferson. There is also a mass of loose memoranda made by Jefferson, on various scientific subjects, ranging from the length of his step in walking to the properties of limestone.

With these papers are various letters of Thomas Mann Randolph, James Madison, James Monroe, Lafayette, Thomas Sumter, Winfield Scott, W. C. Rives, Martin Van Buren, Nicholas P. Trist, and a few letters from the Jefferson children.

In addition to the above, the Library received three Jefferson memorandum books of household and legal matters, 1768-1770, a much appreciated gift from Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, of Washington, D. C.

*Jeremiah S.
Black papers*

Next in importance are to be noted the papers of Jeremiah S. Black, dating from 1836 to 1889. The collection is now in process of arrangement, so that a complete analysis of its historical value can not yet be given. The examination has progressed sufficiently to warrant the statement that it is a collection rich in national and state political history. The Kansas troubles and John Brown's Harper's Ferry raid, the Johnson impeachment, Credit Mobilier, the trial of Jefferson Davis, Black's efforts in behalf of C. C. Clay, and Jacob Thompson's letters from his exile in Europe, are examples of the subjects dealt with in the correspondence. An important group is Buchanan's letters relative to the closing days of his administration, and among these is Buchanan's draft of defense of his actions as to Forts Sumter and Moultrie; Black's historical notes on the last four months of Buchanan's administration and account of his own resignation and the Cabinet meeting on Anderson's removal to Sumter. A group of early letters (1857-58) from Edwin M. Stanton to Judge Black deserves notice. There are a large number of drafts of Black's speeches, legal arguments and articles, and a considerable portion of the collection is made up of the correspondence of Chauncey Black, important parts of which are the series of letters

respecting Ward H. Lamon's Life of Lincoln, originally written by Black, and claimed by him as having been published with unauthorized changes. Black's draft of the last chapter of the Life is in the collection. There are a large number of letters from Speaker Samuel J. Randall to Chauncey Black, dealing with important phases of Pennsylvania politics. A considerable portion of the collection naturally relates to legal matters, and among the writers should be mentioned the names of Thomas F. Bayard, G. Dawson Coleman, Montgomery Blair, Jacob Thompson, J. A. Campbell, Joseph Holt, Jesse D. Bright, William B. Reed, James Gadsden, Reverdy Johnson, Charles O'Connor, Winfield S. Hancock, J. C. Frémont and Mrs. Frémont, Caleb Cushing, William Henry Trescot, Benjamin Harris Brewster, William Pinckney Whyte, David D. Field, James Buchanan, Adolph Sutro, Isaac Toucey, J. T. Mason, E. M. Stanton, James A. Garfield, and John W. Forney. Among the correspondents of Chauncey Black are Charles A. Dana, William H. Herndon, Ward H. Lamon, James R. Osgood & Co., Samuel J. Randall, Don Piatt, J. M. Cooper, Wayne MacVeagh, and Daniel Sickles.

Akin to the Black papers, in both a legal and geographical sense, are the two collections of papers of Maryland lawyers that were purchased during the year: Reverdy Johnson and William Wirt.

The Reverdy Johnson documents seem to be the only surviving papers of that eminent jurist. They date from 1826 to 1876, and, though relatively few in number (about 200 pieces), and lacking in continuity of affairs, they nevertheless are of historical importance. The major portion of them deal with the social side of Johnson's residence in England, while United States Minister to that country, but scattered through these are diplomatic letters of more than ordinary interest. Several letters of Gladstone, relative to the failure of Johnson's negotiations, and the subsequent treaty that vindicated his judgment and labors at every

Reverdy Johnson papers

point, are remarkable examples of unrestrained frankness, and display in high relief those qualities upon which rest Gladstone's claim to greatness. Autographically considered, the collection is highly interesting.

There are a number of documents that relate to the interesting controversy over General B. F. Butler's actions in New Orleans in 1863, and Johnson's work in that city as a special agent of the Government. Among the individual letters of more than usual interest are one or two from Lord Bulwer, and General Robert E. Lee's letter, after the war, respecting the Arlington estate. The names of the more important writers are R. J. Breckinridge, W. C. Bryant, Martin Van Buren, David D. Porter, Hiram Ketcham, Wade Hampton, Stephen A. Douglas, Varina Davis, William H. Seward, and William T. Sherman. Among the English correspondents should be mentioned Gladstone, Lord Stanley, Lord Bulwer, the Earl of Derby, Disraeli, Lord Clarendon, Charles Reade, the Duchess of Leeds, Shaftesbury, Sir E. Tennent, and the Duke of Argyll.

*William Wirt
papers*

The Wirt papers date from 1805 to 1840, and are, almost entirely, the personal and intimate correspondence between Wirt and his wife and daughters. As a record of a close-knit and devoted family, it can hardly be excelled, for the strong ties of affection uniting every member of the group are plainly evident. There is considerable business and some legal correspondence, but little of political history, and that is to be found in the general comments of Wirt's own letters. The importance of the collection lies in its biographical strength, the draft of Wirt's Reminiscences, and the almost complete manuscript of his *Life and Sketches of Patrick Henry*. The Reminiscences, which is really an autobiography for his children, was begun in 1825 and covers only an early portion of Wirt's life. It was used to some extent by Pendleton in his *Life of Wirt*. The *Life and Sketches of Patrick Henry* is partly in Wirt's autograph, but nearly every

page bears his interlineations and corrections. In this connection there are many letters from Wirt to Thomas Jefferson and others, submitting the manuscript of the Life of Henry for criticism, and a number of letters from various people—St. George Tucker, Dabney, and others—giving reminiscences of Patrick Henry.

The daughter of William Wirt married Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough, and from the same source and at the same time as the Wirt purchase the Library acquired the papers of this well-known naval officer, who, at the time of his death, had seen more continuous navy service than any other officer. These papers date from 1830 to 1877, and consist of 7 volumes and about 2,000 unbound pieces of manuscripts. It is a record of service, giving interesting glimpses of the inside currents of navy management and administration, and affording opportunity to the student of our naval history to paint a correct picture, in correct colors, of the old navy.

Louis M. Goldsborough papers

Admiral Goldsborough's letters to his wife, while written in the florid style often affected at that period, contain a great deal of valuable information and naval history. His account of the capture of San Juan de Ulloa, in 1847, and the series of letters while in command of the *Minnesota* in Hampton Roads, awaiting the expected second attack of the *Merrimac*, are interesting records of interesting events, as are his official letters respecting the capture of John Surratt. Goldsborough's letter books, 1853-1857, while he was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are among the papers, together with sundry volumes of nautical memoranda, ships, guns, and rigging, general orders, reports, circulars, lists, and regulations. Among the writers are such names as Salmon P. Chase, J. L. Cabell, Josiah Tatnall, Secretaries Upshur and Welles, Edward Everett, Joseph Smith, Stephen F. DuPont, Charles Wilkes, John Lothrop Motley, John J. Crittenden, and Jeremiah S. Black. With this collection came the draft of Stephen Decatur's letter to

James Barron, which led to the challenge and duel. The corrections and interlineations are in Decatur's hand.

*Andrew Hull
Foote papers*

Our group of navy papers was further strengthened during the year by additions, from Mrs. Kate N. Foote, to her former gift of the papers of Admiral Andrew Hull Foote, consisting of miscellaneous correspondence and reports from 1838-1861, and the manuscript of Foote's published volume, "Africa and the American Flag."

*Samuel F. B.
Morse papers*

Mr. Edward Lind Morse, the son of Samuel F. B. Morse, also added, during the year, to his former gift of the splendid collection of the papers of his distinguished father, miscellaneous correspondence from 1815 to 1869, among which are the papers relative to patent right difficulties of the electro-magnetic telegraph in California in 1858. The instructions to the agent of the company in this matter are in the handwriting of Amos Kendall, and signed by him, by Morse, and the other members of the company. There is also a large group of letters from Cyrus W. Field in 1854 and a mass of drafts of articles and legal papers, with diagrams and drawings of various experimental telegraph machines; calculations and experimental attempts in devising the telegraph code; and a few pencil sketches, by Morse, of landscapes and bits of European scenery which had appealed to him as a painter.

*John Leeds Boz-
man and John
Leeds Kerr papers*

A small collection of the papers of two Maryland lawyers, John Leeds Bozman and John Leeds Kerr, was purchased during the year, dating from 1784 to 1841. Kerr was the nephew of Bozman, a lawyer of parts, and a Representative and Senator from Maryland in the United States Congress. His portion of the papers shows correspondence with such men as Thomas Corwin, William C. Preston, John Tayloe Lomax, R. Frisby, William Creighton, jr., R. C. Washington, and R. H. Goldsborough. There are drafts of speeches, addresses to juries, and legal memoranda, among which are the notes in the claim of Susan Decatur for prize money

due her as the widow of Stephen Decatur for the capture and burning of the U. S. S. *Philadelphia*.

The papers of John Leeds Bozman, lawyer and author, are largely of a social nature, though there is considerable historical information, pertaining to the Revolutionary War, among them. Bozman's literary talents are amply attested by these papers, but an interesting feature of the collection is the correspondence with William Vans Murray, near the end of the eighteenth century. A close friendship existed between Bozman and Vans Murray, and in these letters are intimate recitals of social and political incidents.

Our colonial group has been strengthened by the acquisition of two volumes of William Blathwayt's papers. <sup>Colonial and
revolutionary his-
tory</sup> The first, Blathwayt's record of "all that passes in the Office of Trade and Plantations," 1682-1688, is a folio volume that notes the daily business of that office, the matters that came up for decision, and the settlement of them; the second, a heavy folio of "Accounts of Her Majesties revenues in America, as brought in and presented to the Hon. Commissioners of Accounts by William Blathwayt, 1702-1712," contains a huge mass of detailed information respecting the various North American colonies, presenting a body of historical facts, the richness of which will be amply proven by future investigators in the field of colonial history. Akin to these volumes, though of the later Revolutionary period, is a small group from the papers of Thomas Townshend, purchased at auction. These are the secret instructions to Earl Carlisle for his guidance in the abortive peace commission to America in 1778; the motion which Pitt intended to make in Parliament, in addition to the address to the King, in May, 1777, advising a cessation of hostilities with America (this contemporary copy is apparently a copy of the motion obtained for the Government before it was made in Parliament); also Townshend's letter to the Lord Chancellor and other members of the

Cabinet then in London, calling a special meeting to consider the question of granting independence to America, 1782, August 21, and his letter to the Earl of Shelburne, 1782, September 24, discussing the peace negotiations, with interesting references to William Franklin's presence in England, and the effect of the Lippincott trial.

A fortunate purchase obtained for the Library the original journal, kept, apparently, by a captain in the French Navy, of the expedition of Jean François Galaup de la Pérouse against the Hudson Bay Company's posts in 1782.

Another unusual accession of this same period is a manuscript of the "*Mémoire historique et politique sur Louisiane,*" said to have been written by Comte de Vergennes (*ca.* 1777) and presented to the King, and printed in Paris in 1802. Professor Frederick J. Turner, in the *American Historical Review*, January, 1905 (Volume X, page 250), says that "It is not known whether this *mémoire* is to be found in the French archives, and, without further proof of its authenticity, doubts may be raised concerning it. Nevertheless apparently both French and American bibliographers have accepted its genuineness." The manuscript now here does not seem to be the one presented to the King; nor is it the copy used by the French publisher for the edition of 1802; but it is undoubtedly a contemporary copy, in contemporary French binding. It may have been made under Vergennes's direction. This manuscript was sent to the Library anonymously, with the following inscription:

"This Manuscript is donated to the CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY as an humble token of gratitude towards the citizens of the UNITED STATES who are giving their blood and their money to help my country and unfortunate Belgium during the GREAT WAR.

A Frenchman"

Owing to the methodical care which characterized all of Washington's actions, and despite the losses caused by fire and latter-day inattention, his papers, now in the Library of Congress, are more nearly complete than those in any other collection of personal papers. The quantity of documents created by him was, however, so great that a number of Washington manuscripts, of which the Library possesses no drafts or copies, are still in private hands. The Library, therefore, has a warm welcome ever ready for the return of strayed Washington papers to the original group, and it is with great gratification that it announces the deposit, by the trustees of the estate of the late James A. Garland, of Boston, Mass. (Arthur D. Hill, James A. Parker, and James A. Garland), through Arthur D. Hill, of Washington's copy of the account of the clerk of the Virginia Council of all orders of the council for granting western lands, all petitions presented and postponed, and all petitions for lands between the Allegheny Mountains, the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from 1745 to 1769; a memorandum book of surveys of Virginia lands; draft of instructions to Major General Henry Knox, the light infantry and various other officers, for an intended attack on the British posts at the north end of York Island, presumably in November, 1782; Washington's personal expense account, 1785, May-December; Battaile Muse's account against Washington, as overseer, 1785-1790; and Washington's copy of Ossian's poems; and "The Solitary Gard'ner and The Compleat Florist," believed to be Martha Washington's copy.

The papers of Edmond Charles Genet, added to our collections during the year, are diversified in character, small in number of pieces, but of considerable interest and historical value. They date from 1756 to 1827, with the greatest number in the years 1793 and 1794. There are a number of diplomas and commissions, some of them signed by the King and his ministers. There is an interesting series of letters from Ralph Izard, in 1778-79, when

Genet was chief of the interpreter's bureau at Versailles, and a number of drafts of Genet's replies. The most interesting portion of the papers, of course, covers the period of Genet's diplomatic indiscretions in the United States, and in this group will be found the address of the French citizens of Philadelphia, in 1794; Genet's acceptance of the invitation to be present at the meeting of the Democratic Society at New York, July 4, 1794, and the signed statement of Rufus King and John Jay, that Genet said he would appeal to the people of the United States from certain decisions of the President. Among the writers of letters to Genet are G. N. Bleecker, Ædanus Burke, George Rogers Clark, De Witt and George Clinton, Francis Dana, Alexander Gillon, Peter S. Duponceau, Ralph Izard, James Monroe, André Michaux, Vergennes, Sartine, Noailles and Montbarey.

James L. Petigru papers

An interesting and biographically valuable collection of the papers of James L. Petigru was the gift of James Petigru Carson, of Charleston, S. C. They date from 1826 to 1909, the papers after 1863 relating to Mr. Carson's published *Life of Petigru*. The Petigru papers proper date from 1826 to 1863, and are mainly Petigru's letters to his daughter, but there are sufficient historical references in them to place the group, though small in the number of individual pieces, among the representative records of Southern political history. There is, also, in the collection a volume of copies of Petigru's letters; dating from 1812 to 1863—chiefly letters to members of his family.

West Florida papers

By transfer from the Treasury Department, under authority of the Act of Congress approved February 25, 1903, and the Executive order of March 9, 1903, a group of papers exceedingly rich in historical value were obtained. They are the original journals of the Revolutionary Convention and Legislature of the West Florida Revolution of 1810. The *Journal of the Convention* records the proceedings of that body from July to October, 1810; the *Journal of the*

House of Representatives dates from November 19 to December 5, and that of the Senate from November 19 to December 9, 1810. The proclamation of September 25 is among these papers, and the accounts and vouchers of the expenses of the Revolutionary government, together with some later papers relative to claims against the United States, based thereon.

The purchase of a final lot of Argenteau papers was negotiated during the past fiscal year. The Chateau Argenteau was destroyed by German shell fire during the invasion of Belgium, and the collection of papers now in the Library of Congress is all that remains of the records of this ancient family. The papers in this purchase date from 1300 to the latter part of the nineteenth century, and are of the same character as those already here. The larger part are in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. One of the groups is made up of lists of troops, military orders, and some interesting broadside protections, signed and sealed, granting immunity from military violence to various villages in The Netherlands, during the Thirty Years' War. There is a mass of correspondence of the Hohenlohe, Nassau, and Ottingen families, during the first half of the eighteenth century; and among the many single documents of interest may be noted a marriage contract, in 1633, in which appears the name of Peter Paul Rubens as a friend of the bride; and a letter from the Marquis de Hoensbroen, announcing the marriage, in 1747, of his daughter Maria Theresa to Comte de Metternich, ancestor of the well-known Prince von Metternich.

During the year the Library was enriched by the deposit, by Mr. Thomas B. Harned, of Germantown, Pa., of a large portion of the literary remains of Walt Whitman. The collection consists of scrapbooks, pamphlets, periodicals, various editions of Whitman's works, and a mass of manuscript and newspaper clippings, which, in their present temporary storage arrangement, fill seven slide portfolio boxes.

Argenteau papers

Literary manuscripts

The papers of another American poet, Richard Henry Wilde, were presented by Miss Emily Wilde, of New Orleans, La. They consist of the original drafts of Wilde's unpublished "Italian Lyrics," of "Hesperia," and miscellany; his unfinished "Life of Dante," and the "Conjectures and researches concerning the love, madness, and imprisonment of Torquato Tasso," which was published in 1842.

The presence in the National Library of such groups of author manuscripts of distinguished American poets is extremely gratifying.

*Foreign trans-
cripts*

Transcripts from foreign archives of documents relating to the colonial history of the United States continue to be received, in accordance with the project described in the report for 1915. We have received regularly during the year transcripts from England, France, Spain, and Mexico. A quantity of transcripts were lost by the torpedoing of the *Andania*, but these will be replaced.

Publications

During the year the division has published, under the direction and plan of Mr. Gaillard Hunt, a Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress. While not a detailed analysis of the vast accumulations of historical material now here, it lists, in a general way, the resources of the division, and, judging from the commendations and inquiries received since its publication, has already proved a valuable aid to historical investigators. [For press comments see under "Publications."]

A Calendar of the papers of Franklin Pierce, which had been prepared in the past by Mr. Wilmer Ross Leech, now with the New York Public Library, was edited, revised, and issued during the year.

In response to a circular letter to historical societies, university and public libraries, and other learned institutions throughout the country, the Library of Congress acquired an amount of information as to the place of deposit of collections of personal papers, which, it seemed, would prove of value to historical students and investigators. It accordingly classified and published the reports it received,

as a Check list of collections of Personal Papers. This has but recently been issued from the press, but it is confidently believed that it will prove of value to both institutions and individuals.

The further postponement of publication of the Journals of the Continental Congress is reported with continued regret. Twenty-three volumes, covering the years 1774 to the end of 1782, have already been issued. The copy for the volumes covering the year 1783 is now in page proof, and the final printing and binding could easily be done. The copy for the years 1784 and 1785 is ready for the printer. The Continental Congress went out of existence in 1789, and it is probable that, not counting the volumes for 1783, which are practically done, the entire work could be completed in less than ten more volumes.

The usual amount of accessioning, arranging, and cataloguing of manuscripts has been accomplished during the year, despite the many changes in our force. The historical inquiries answered and researches for investigators, of the character properly within the province of the division's activities, show that the war has caused no diminution of interest in things historical. Over 600 historical inquiries of all sorts were answered during the year, ranging through the periods of Colonial, Revolutionary, and Constitutional history; and, in the special field of acquiring material, nearly 150 different groups of manuscripts were examined and passed upon.

During the year nearly 200 special box portfolios have been made for the volumes of the Continental Congress and Washington papers that are still in their original bindings. It is always a matter of regret when the original bindings of manuscript records become too dilapidated for further service; and, aside from the sentiment, it is an object of some historical consequence to preserve them as long as possible. Barring accidents, the greatest wear and tear upon volumes results from the friction developed in sliding them on and

off the shelves. This in a new book is of small consequence, but leather, calf and sheep, over a hundred years old, can not stand such strains. These portfolios will preserve the life of the original bindings for half a century at least.

Repair work

The work of the Repair Section has progressed satisfactorily, despite the interruptions and losses of time incident to members of the force being temporarily drafted for war work at different times. Statistical totals of work performed are meaningless gauges of repair work, for the repairers frequently can finish a dozen pieces in the same time that it takes to do a single badly damaged manuscript. Nevertheless, it is a satisfaction that our general average of accomplishment has been maintained, and that nearly 300 volumes of valuable records have been repaired, mounted, and bound during the past fiscal year.

DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

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

DOCUMENTS:
Accessions

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the accessions to the Library through the Division of Documents were as follows:

How acquired	Volumes	Pam- phlets	Total
Received by virtue of law	2, 151	3, 995	6, 146
Gifts of the Government of the U. S. in all its branches	894	2, 165	3, 059
Gifts of State governments	3, 140	10, 183	13, 323
Gifts of local governments	576	877	1, 453
Gifts of foreign Governments (interna- tional exchange)	4, 013	3, 422	7, 435
Gifts of corporations and associations	136	349	485
By transfer	1, 788	2, 021	3, 809
Total received	12, 698	23, 012	35, 710
By purchase, exchange, deposit, and trans- fer (counted in Order Division)	1, 015	446	1, 461
By binding periodicals	1, 047	.....	1, 047
Total handled	14, 760	23, 458	38, 218

In addition to the above, 901 maps and charts have been received by official donation.

The total number of volumes and pamphlets dealt with during the year was 38,218; this number is about 10 per cent less than the year preceding, the decrease being due to a variety of causes. Many of the larger countries of the world are now endeavoring to conserve paper, as well as to release official employees for essential industries and have diminished the number of their publications as part of this policy. The problem of transportation is also a matter of serious difficulty at the present time; there are foreign shipments of considerable size held up at present because of lack of shipping space, while some shipments have been lost at sea.

A number of official publications of enemy countries have been secured and have proved of considerable assistance to officials of the Federal Government.

During the year special want lists have been made up relating to Australia (Commonwealth), Austria (for purchase), Germany (for purchase), Mexico, Panama, Santo Domingo, Salvador, Venezuela. In addition to these, want lists have been made out for 44 foreign cities in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The usual want lists were also sent out during the year to city officials in the United States.

In addition to the regular consignments from the 91 countries on the regular international exchange list, the following shipments were received in response to special requests: Argentine Republic, 86 volumes and pamphlets; Brazil, 114 volumes and pamphlets and 13 maps; Chile, 453 volumes and pamphlets; China, 966 volumes and pamphlets; France, 43 volumes and 4 maps; Haiti, 41 volumes and pamphlets; Italy, 244 volumes and pamphlets; Jamaica, 40 volumes and pamphlets; Japan, 384 volumes and pamphlets; Mauritius, 110 volumes; The Netherlands, 14 volumes and pamphlets; Panama, 42 volumes and pamphlets; Peru, 6 maps;

DOCUMENTS:
Foreign

São Paulo, 175 volumes and pamphlets and 2 maps; Siam, 43 volumes and pamphlets; South Australia, 5 pamphlets; Sweden, 235 volumes and pamphlets; Venezuela, 97 volumes and pamphlets; Western Australia, 7 volumes.

International exchanges

The number of countries on the international exchange list remains unchanged, being 91 at the present time.

State documents

The receipts of the official publications of the States of the United States show an increase over those of the preceding year. The extent of these receipts since the creation of the Division of Documents is as follows:

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

This increase in the number of State documents received is due to the publication of the Monthly List of State Publications by this division. It seems probable that there will be a decrease in the number of State publications in the future, as some of the States are now instituting plans for the reduction of the number and the size of the documents published by their State offices.

There has been an exceptional number of demands on the Library for recent information concerning the belligerent countries, and the Division of Documents has assisted a large number of research assistants in preparing reports on topics relating to war problems.

During the year 4,602 volumes were sent to the bindery.

The number of duplicates eliminated and turned over to the Order Division for exchange with other libraries was 6,689 (3,525 volumes and 3,164 pamphlets).

LAW LIBRARY

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

The accessions during the year were as follows:

LAW LIBRARY:
Accessions

How acquired	1916-17		1917-18	
	Main Library	Conference Library	Main Library	Conference Library
By copyright.....	1,809	.....	1,500	.....
By gift and transfer.....	1,166	251	812	159
By purchase.....	1,352	470	905	351
Total.....	4,327	721	3,217	510
Total accessions.....	5,048		3,727	
Total contents of Law Library....	180,608		184,335	

On account of war conditions the accessions calling for special mention this year are few in number, viz:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. *Revista jurídica y de ciencias sociales*, 1884-1916. Buenos Aires, 1884-1916. 33 v. in 29.

BUENOS AIRES (Prov.). *Acuerdos y sentencias dictados por la Suprema corte de justicia* . . . [1810-1914]. Buenos Aires, 1876-1916. 78 v.

NETHERLANDS. *Bijvoegsel tot het staatsblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden*. Door . . . C. C. Engelbronner. 1813-1910. Gorinchem, 1852-1916. 71 v.

NOVA SCOTIA. *Temporary acts*. June, 1768-June, 1772, Oct., 1773, June, 1776. (8 sessions.) *Perpetual laws*. Oct., 1783-June, 1797, June, 1799-June, 1801. (16 sessions.)

Current bibliographies, particularly those showing law *War topics* books published in the allied countries, have been searched systematically and order cards made for material bearing on legal questions arising out of the war, *e. g.*, moratorium, effect of war on contracts, war-risk insurance, war damages, requisitions, trading with the enemy, patents, violations of the laws of war, prisoners of war, aliens, citizenship, marriages, labor regulation, war taxes, codes of military justice, etc.

In preparation for the development, when normal con- *Law catalogues* ditions return, of those parts of the collection still needing systematic treatment, considerable progress has been made

during the year toward completion of the special catalogues of the law collection by utilizing the printed cards in stock. The numbers of cards in these catalogues were estimated by measurement at the close of the fiscal year, as follows:

	Number of cards
American and English law:	
Union author catalogue (northeast pavilion).....	16,900
Shelf list (northeast pavilion)—	
Statutes, reports, etc.....	10,650
British colonial.....	2,350
Trials.....	9,150
Textbooks, not recatalogued.....	3,800
Subject catalogue (northeast pavilion).....	13,700
Deck list (north stack).....	7,500
Reading-room reference (student's collection).....	1,825
Law Library, Capitol—	
Author catalogue.....	8,500
Subject catalogue.....	8,500
Shelf list.....	9,000
Official catalogue.....	4,500
Foreign and international law:	
Author catalogue (northeast pavilion).....	26,725
Subject catalogue.....	16,425
Foreign law shelf list.....	14,750
JX shelf list (printed cards only).....	5,525
Comparative law catalogue.....	6,825
Outstanding orders.....	2,375
	169,000

Roman law

During the year a temporary reclassification of the Roman law books has been carried out. This part of the collection is now shelved according to the following arrangement:

1. Periodicals and societies.
2. Collected works.
3. Dictionaries.
- Texts and translations.
4. Collections.
5. Ante-Justinian.
6. Justinian—Corpus juris civilis.
7. Institutes.
8. Digest or Pandects.
9. Code.
10. Novels.
11. Post-Justinian.
12. Commentaries, treatises, and textbooks, general and special, in one alphabet.

The binding of the United States Supreme Court records and briefs into volumes following the order in which the decisions are printed in the United States Reports has been continued during the year and completed through volume 103.

Supreme Court records and briefs

DIVISION OF MAPS

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

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

TABLE A.—Accessions, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918

MAPS AND CHARTS: Accessions

Description	Copy-right	Pur-chases	Gift	Trans-fer	Ex-change	Total
Maps	1,499	106	1,174	.....	.....	2,779
Atlases	71	20	23	3	.....	117
Manuscript.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Views.....	1	5	1	8	.....	15
Total.....	1,571	132	1,199	11	.....	2,913

TABLE B.—Total number of pieces in Division, June 30, 1918

Description	June 30, 1917	Accessions, 1918	Total
Maps.....	149,679	2,779	152,458
Atlases.....	5,059	117	5,176
Manuscript.....	960	2	962
Views.....	1,479	15	1,494
Total.....	157,177	2,913	160,090

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, 1917-18		Total	
	Maps	Sheets	Maps	Sheets
Sanborn insurance maps.....	556	5,847	27,791	255,796
Ordnance survey.....				17,217
Egyptian survey.....				22,660
Total.....	556	5,847	27,791	295,673

Copyright material

An extensive work which has taken several years, was a careful examination of what are supposed to be the so-called second copies of copyright atlases and maps. This work is about completed. Out of 1,741 maps, 686 have been found this year which were deposited, but never reached this division.

Sunday service

The Sunday and holiday service this year has proved most valuable, especially to the Army and Navy officers who could not consult the material during the week.

Various maps relating to the war and history were lent for lecture purposes.

Steel cases

In last year's report mention was made of the necessity for additional steel cases to complete the equipment of the division. This necessity has obviously increased with the year, the classification meanwhile being somewhat altered to suit conditions.

War material

The division has been found to be adequately equipped to meet the demands of the various departments of the Government for maps to be used in the prosecution of the war.

The officials of the Navy and War Departments have repeatedly assured us that items have been secured which were absolutely necessary for immediate use. The completeness of our European Government staff maps are noteworthy cases in point.

Boundary questions

A number of maps and atlases have been examined for reproduction in connection with the Honduras and Guatemala boundary question. In this and many other examples the

value of the "Atlas list" has come much into evidence. With the aid of it maps have been brought to light which otherwise would have remained unknown.

A fourth volume of "A list of geographical atlases" is ready for the press; 1,089 atlases in 1,418 volumes having been added to the collection, making a total of 5,176. These additions, if sent to press, would make a supplement or fourth volume of about 780 pages.

Publications

Besides this a volume entitled "A Descriptive List of Maps and Views of Washington and District of Columbia, including Mount Vernon," which describes about 1,700 items, is ready to go to press. This work would be invaluable to the Government in connection with land claims, and also to students, as it is not only cartographical but also bibliographical. It is at present in manuscript, consulted as a valuable reference work in this division, and saves much research work.

"The List of Atlases and Maps Applicable to the World War" is now in press and will shortly be ready for distribution. It contains 851 titles and used in connection with a former publication, entitled "Foreign Government Maps, 1904," will describe the best maps for consultation, easily accessible in the Division of Maps.

An examination of the tabulated statement of accessions will show considerable decrease in the amount of material received. This no doubt is to be expected during the present conflict.

Maps to the number of 237 have been reproduced in the Chief Clerk's Office, and also by the photographing establishments of Handy Brothers and Leet Brothers—all upon outside orders.

Reproductions

Cuttings have been made from the Bulletins of the Copyright Office relating to all copyrighted maps and atlases from the organization of the Library in 1897 to the present time. This work has been kept up and makes a valuable addition to our catalogue relating to such material. To

Copyright catalogue

date the entries number 33,070. This catalogue has been often consulted by the Copyright Office.

*Noteworthy ac-
cessions*

The most important recent accession is the one entitled "Urbis Romae sciographia ex antiqvis monvmentis accuratiss. delineata cura, et tipis Io. Iacobi de Rubeis in Romae ad Templ. Stae. Mae. de Pace, cum priuil. sum. pont."

The dedication reads: "Karolo IX Galliarvm regi Christianissimo Stephanvs dv Perac. Pariensis ... 1574." The map measures 40½ by 60½, and is a bird's-eye view of Rome, in which the monuments, buildings, temples, etc., erected by the Romans are located and reconstructed. On the map are letters and roman numerals evidently intended for reference purpose.

"Probably the most important work executed in Rome by a Frenchman in the sixteenth century is that made in collaboration with [F. Orsini], i. e., the ideal reconstruction of ancient Rome, by the engraver and architect, Etienne Dupérac in 1574; the interest still offered to-day by this large work for which the archaeologist constantly guided the hand of the artist is well known." (P. de Noalhac, *Bibliothèque Orsini*, 1887. p. 65.)

Another accession which should be noted, filling a decided need, is the following Chinese atlas:

Far eastern geographical establishment. The new atlas and commercial gazetteer of China, a work devoted to its geography & resources and economic & commercial development. Edited by Edwin John Dingle. Containing 25 bilingual maps with complete indexes and many coloured graphs. Compiled and translated from the latest and most authoritative surveys and records ... 6 p. l., XI, 88 [4] 187, XXXIII [1] pp. incl. 18 col. diags. 22 (i. e. 28) col. maps. fol. Shanghai, North-China Daily news & herald [1917]

This is the largest and most comprehensive atlas of China in English so far published.

To these may be noted the following:

- Blæu, W. Atlas maior. 1662-1665. 11 vols. 9th vol. in Spanish.
- Blaeu, W. J. Light of navigation. 1662.
- Lotter, M. A. Mappemonde. 1762.
- Gauld, G. View of Pensacola. 1770?
- Laurie and Whittle. North American pilot. 1799.

Bowles, J. Plan of the attack on the prov. army on Long Island Aug. 27, 1776.

Plan of the action between the English fleet under the command of St. George Bridges Rodney ... and the French fleet commanded by Mons^r le Comte de Grasse ... on the 2 April 1782 [Signed] Joseph Spear, jun^r, 1782. In manuscript.

NOTE: This plan represents the position of the two fleets at the time when the van ship of the English was opposite the rear ship of the French. A well-detailed plan representing no less than 75 ships.

Solis, J. de. A new and accurate plan of the town of St. Augustine engraved from the survey of don John de Solis, surveyor who resided there near twenty years, to which is added a correct map of East Florida showing all the bays, islands and soundings and with the division of Florida according to the late treaty of Peace. [n. p., 1764?]

DIVISION OF MUSIC

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

Accessions of the Music Division for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918

	Copy-right	Gift.	Pur-chase	Ex-change	Trans-fer	Other	Total
Music.....	21, 551	851	1, 030	.....	463	16	23, 911
Literature of music.	236	39	102	3	39	18	437
Instruction.....	458	4	60	1	14	3	540
Total.....	22, 245	894	1, 192	4	516	37	24, 888

Contents of the Music Division at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1918

Music:

The division contained up to June 30, 1917,
volumes and pieces..... 741, 265

Accessions during the fiscal year, volumes and
pieces..... 23, 911

Total on June 30, 1918..... 765, 176

Literature of Music:

The division contained up to June 30, 1917,
volumes and pamphlets..... 34, 994

Accessions during the fiscal year..... 437

Total on June 30, 1918..... 35, 431

Instruction:

The division contained up to June 30, 1918,
volumes and pieces..... 20, 862

Accessions during the fiscal year..... 540

Total on June 30, 1918..... 21, 402

Grand total, volumes, pamphlets, etc..... 822, 009

MUSIC DIVISION: The accessions during the past fiscal year amounted to 24,888 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces (Music, 23,911; Literature of Music, 437; Musical Instruction, 540, 20 books proper, of which 22 are second copies). This total includes 8,286 volumes and pieces marked "Reserve storage." No transfer of M "Second copies" was made from the Copyright Office on account of other pressing work.

Contents The Music Division now contains (estimated) 822,009 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces (Music, 765,176; Literature of Music, 35,431, including librettos; Musical Instruction, 21,402, including teaching pieces, études, and other music of an instructive type).

Gifts (original manuscripts) Original manuscript scores have been received by gift during the past year from the following composers and music firms:

Frederic Ayres; Samuel Bollinger; Carrie J. Bond; George A. Burdett; Cecil Burleigh; Rossetter G. Cole; Bainbridge Crist; Fannie Dillon; Henry M. Dunham; J. Lawrence Erb; Adolph M. Foerster; Eleanor E. Freer; Charles Fritzsche; Henry Hadley; Arthur Hartmann; Francis Hendriks; Ed. B. Hill; Helen Hopekirk; Nat. Irving Hyatt; Clayton Johns; Fanny S. Knowlton; Ernest R. Kroeger; Alexander MacFadyen; Mary C. Moore; Wilberforce G. Owst; Walter M. Rummel; Henry Schoenefeld; Arthur Shepherd; Oscar G. Sonneck; Petty Stair; Constantin von Sternberg; Gustav Strube.

From the John Church Co.: René Becker; W. Berwald; William Blair; Samuel Bollinger; Mary H. Brown; Anna Case; Reginald De Koven; Fannie Dillon; Henry M. Dunham; Adolph M. Foerster; J. L. Frank; C. Hugo Grimm; William G. Hammond; Carl W. Kern; G. Herbert Kramer; Christian Kriens; E. R. Kroeger; Eduardo Marzo; Arthur Nevin; Charles G. Spross; John B. Wells.

From the H. W. Gray Co.: Mark Andrews; Wm. Berwald; Rossetter G. Cole; G. Herbert Knight.

From the Clayton F. Summy Co.: Edward Collins; Carl Fallberg; Phyllis Fergus; Hugo Goodwin; L. Leslie Loth; Gordon B. Nevin; James H. Rogers; Edward F. Schneider; Arthur Hartmann; William Lester; Campbell Tipton; Everett E. Truette; Frank E. Ward.

In addition, Mrs. K. N. Foote, the widow of Admiral Foote, presented the Library with the following printed opera librettos:

Auber: *Fra Diavolo*; Balfe: *Il Talismano*; Bellini: *I Puritani*; Donizetti: *Lucia di Lammermoor*; von Flotow: *Martha*; Hervé: *L'Oeil crewe*; Meyerbeer: *The Prophet*, *The star of the North*; Offenbach: *Barbe-Bleue*, *La belle Hélène*, *La fille du Tambour-Major*, *Genevieve de Brabant*, *Orpheus*, *La vie Parisienne*; Thomas; Mignon; Verdi: *Il Trovatore*; Wagner: *Lohengrin*.

The National Federation of Music Clubs deposited in the Library of Congress, original manuscript scores of the following American composers:

H. Brockway; H. T. Burleigh; John A. Carpenter; Edgar S. Kelley, G. Clough Leighter (C. Marschall-Loepke, *pseud.*) Arthur Farwell; Charles S. Skilton; Frank E. Ward; Harriet Ware.

Current music is classified daily. Of the arrearages (the unclassified minor copyright material between the years 1870 to 1897), 37,744 numbers have been classified during the past year. Only a small portion of this has been filed on the shelves owing to the many changes in the personnel of the office and messenger force. There still remains about the same number of compositions to be classified in order to clear up this arrearage. This can be done during the coming year by steady application if there are no further interruptions such as those caused by resignations, etc.

Arrears of music

During the past fiscal year 33,022 catalogue cards were added to our catalogues as against 60,670 in 1917. Of the total, 31,259 cards (24,261 of which belong to the sub-class M) were prepared in this division. The total includes 1,057

Catalogue

cards written for the index to current musical periodicals; it does not include shelf-list cards, etc.

The cataloguing of the "bound sheet music" referred to in last year's annual report under the heading of "Cataloguing" (begun in 1916) was completed on April 25 of this year. This collection consists of about 300 volumes of copyrighted (sheet) music entries dating from 1820 to about 1860.

The cataloguing of the Spanish opera librettos begun in 1917 has just been completed. For the current acquisitions of American and foreign librettos, brief composer, author, title, and shelf-list cards have been made. Portrait and autograph cards have also been added.

The cataloguing of the main collection of librettos (not including the Schatz collection) was completed prior to July 1, 1917. This year it is the intention to continue the cataloguing of the opera librettos contained in the collections on the reading room shelves. This will not include the Longe collection, which was catalogued during the same period that our main collection was being done.

As recommended by the chief of the division in his "Special Memorandum" dated July 25, 1917, under "Special Composers," the works of the following composers are now represented in full in the catalogue as far as they appear in our files: Richard Strauss; Johannes Brahms; Camille Saint-Saëns; Claude Debussy; Vincent d'Indy; Edward Elgar; César Franck; Leo Ornstein; Brycesson Treharne; Cyril Scott; Joseph Holbrooke; Maurice Ravel; Roger-Ducasse; Georges Enesco; Arnold Mendelssohn, and Enrique Granados.

After the orchestral scores for sacred and secular works are catalogued, the same material in vocal scores will be similarly treated.

PERIODICAL DIVISION

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

A falling off is noticeable in the number of periodical titles received this past year, though the whole number of items received has remained substantially the same. The number of periodicals currently received was 6,712 as against 7,712 a year ago. The total of 6,712 includes second copies of periodicals taken up from the Copyright Office, now 1,215 in number, and 563 periodicals deposited by the Smithsonian Institution. The number deposited by the Smithsonian Institution last year was 927. The statistics here given do not include almanacs, annual reports, year-books, and material of the kind, or other publications sometimes regarded as "periodical," such as official documentary serials. The whole number of journals handled in connection with the work of the Periodical Division reached a total of 107,905 (last year 108,523).

PERIODICALS:
Statistics

New titles added during the year included 176 periodicals received by copyright, 592 by gift, 34 by subscription, and 105 through the Smithsonian Institution.

The number of newspapers received is 762 as against 882 the year before. Of present receipts, 673 newspapers are published in the United States and 89 in foreign countries. The newspapers published in the United States include 595 dailies and 78 weeklies, those published in foreign countries 73 dailies and 16 weeklies.

The number of newspapers retained for binding is as follows: American, 215; foreign, 80; total, 295.

Newspaper bind-
ing

The binding during the year was as follows: Newspapers, 1,726 volumes; periodicals, 3,105. During the year 5,724 volumes of newspapers and 10,106 volumes of periodicals were served to readers. The bound volumes of periodicals served to readers as here stated, represent *general* periodical material only, material of this kind forming the chapter in the Library classification which comes within the direct

service of the Periodical Division. *Special* periodical material is otherwise arranged for in the Library classification, and is not served by the Periodical Division.

Newspaper ac-
cessions

The largest single newspaper acquisition of the year was one of a file of the *Baltimore Sun*, 1837-1918, the gift of the publishers. The excellent file permits the replacement of worn volumes on the shelves. The gift is of double significance. It brings to the Library a long, almost complete file of an important newspaper, and it is indicative of the importance attached by newspaper publishers to the Library of Congress as a depository for the papers published by them.

An interesting addition to our newspaper collection was made through the purchase of the *Two Republics* of Mexico City, 1867-1900, 49 volumes. This paper was established by Major George W. Clarke, an ex-Confederate officer. Publication was commenced in the year of the downfall of Maximilian, and was continued through many years of the Diaz régime to the end of the century. Until this newspaper was obtained by the Library it possessed little Mexican newspaper material for the period in question.

A purchase, *en bloc*, of a miscellaneous collection of American newspapers, brought to the Library issues supplementing previous possessions, and included various papers of the middle of the nineteenth century published in California and the Middle West. Eighty-four different titles were comprised in the entire lot.

American eighteenth century newspapers acquired included a number of single issues too numerous to detail. A smaller number of Confederate newspapers also added to our representation of these. And the policy of purchasing individual issues of representative papers prior to 1865 has extended notably the general collection.

The following foreign newspapers were added: *Dorchester and Sherborne Journal*, and *Western Advertiser*, January 6, 1792-December 26, 1794; *Caledonian Mercury*, Edinburgh, 7 numbers in 1761 and 9 in 1767; *Edinburgh Evening Courant*,

May 8, 1756, July 25, 1761, and 9 numbers in 1757; *Scotsman, or Edinburgh Political and Literary Journal*, January 25, 1817–December 29, 1822; *Liverpool Mercury*, July 5, 1811–July 1, 1825, January 5, 1827–December 24, 1830; *Whitehall Evening Post*, or *London Intelligencer*, scattering numbers, April 22, 1758–August 11, 1759; Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, *Tribune*, August 30, 1856–August 22, 1857.

Among accessions of periodicals also were numerous part files which can not be listed here.

Two lots of French trench papers were purchased which, together, included miscellaneous numbers of 123 different titles.

At this writing we have before us many letters and circulars from newspapers on our mailing list saying that, under a recent order of the War Industries Board, cutting off free copies of newspapers, copies can no longer be mailed to the Library of Congress. A supplementary statement, interpreting the original order was received in the Periodical division, July 25. In it the statement is definite that free copies may be sent to the Library of Congress.

Free copies of publications

A letter from a periodical publisher (*Domestic Engineering*, letter of July 6, 1918) stated that, under a ruling of the Post Office Department, complimentary copies of publications, other than sample copies, can not be mailed, and so free copies can not be mailed to the Library of Congress; but under date of July 20, the department informs us that no objection will be raised "to the mailing by a publisher at the usual second-class rates of postage of a copy of his publication for the official files of the Library of Congress."

DIVISION OF PRINTS

(From the report of the Chief, Professor Rice)

The increase of the collection has been:

By copyright.....	3,037
By purchase.....	414
By gift.....	589
By transfer.....	303
By exchange.....	3

PRINTS:
Purchases

The collection of prints now numbers 402,291.

Owing to the conditions growing out of the continuance of the war, as explained in previous reports, the acquisition of books and monographs in the literature of art has been hampered even more than in the two or three preceding years. The activities of the division have been concerned largely with the accumulation and arrangement of illustrative material dealing with the war, such as posters, cartoons, photographs, and many forms of pictorial caricature. A valuable and interesting part of this material is in the shape of plates bound up with or without text. The division has been able, from this resource, to install, on the ground floor of the Library, attractive exhibitions in cases obtained for the purpose by the cordial assistance of the superintendent of the building.

The Gardiner Greene Hubbard Collection has been enriched by some notable prints, such as the portraits, in mezzotint, of Edmund Burke, by John Jones and James Watson; in etching, of Charles Darwin, by Paul Rajon; while a collection of 191 prints by eminent etchers of various modern schools has also been secured.

Other purchases have been the posters already alluded to, besides 126 photographs of the war in Europe; 67 engraved reproductions of Turner's paintings, besides 117 photographs of architecture, sculpture, and painting.

Following are a few of the more notable books added during the year:

- Bosse, Abraham. *Traicté des manieres de graver en taille douce sur l'airin.*
- Bréhier, L. *Cathédrale de Rheims.*
- Cloquet, L. *Les cathédrales et basiliques latines, byzantines et romanes du monde catholique.*
- Condivi, Ascanio. *Vita di Michelagnolo Buonarroti, pittore, scultore, architetto.*
- Crauzat, Ernest de. *L'Œuvre gravé et lithographié de Steinlen.*
- Duret, Theodore. *Whistler.*
- Everaerts, Ad. *Monographie de l'Hôtel-de-ville de Louvain.*
- Ferretti, Lodovico. *La chiesa e il convento di San Domenico di Fiesole.*

- Gruyer, F. A. La peinture au château de Chantilly, Écoles étrangères.
——— La peinture au château de Chantilly, École française. Gusman, P. La gravure sur bois.
Lami, S. Dictionnaire des sculpteurs de l'école française au dix-neuvième siècle.
Lauri, G. Splendore dell'antica e moderna Roma.
Martial, A. T. J. Ancien Paris.
Neufforge, J. F. de. Recueil élémentaire d'architecture.
Pacheco, F. Arte de la pintura, su antigüedad, y grandezas.
Quilliet, F. Le arti italiane in Ispagna.
Robida, A. Les vieilles villes des Flandres Belgique et Flandre française.
Springer, A. H. Die mittelalterliche Kunst in Palermo.
Williamson, G. C. Andrew & Nathaniel Plimer, miniature painters.

Among the gifts should be noted the following:

Gifts

1. One hundred and seventeen war posters on the "Liberty loans," "Red Cross," etc., from various governmental departments.
2. Two silver and bronze medals, Eli Harvey, sculptor, commemorating the declaration of war, April 6, 1917. From the American Numismatic Society, New York City.
3. Three bronze medals, Abel La Fleur, sculptor, commemorating the bicentennial of the founding of New Orleans, 1717-1917. From the city of Paris, France.

The transfers from other institutions and from other divisions of the Library included:

Transfers

1. Eighty-six portraits, views, etc. From the Peter Force collection, in charge of the superintendent of the Reading room.
2. Forty portraits of celebrated Americans. From the Manuscript division.
3. Forty-nine competitive plans for public libraries. From the Librarian's office.
4. Twenty-seven portraits. From the Yudin collection, Slavic section.

The exhibitions of the year fall naturally into two classes:

Exhibitions

I. War illustrations; II. Prints proper, and biographical or literary material. In the first class, the exhibit of war posters and prints, on the ground floor already mentioned, the lithographs of war work and munition plants in Great

Britain and America by Joseph Pennell, the Italian war photographs lent by the Italian embassy, the lithographs by Lucien Jonas lent by Mr. Dudley Alleman, and the cartoons by Louis Raemaekers have attracted general attention.

Especially interesting among those of the second class were the 120 Benson etchings and dry-points lent by the artist, and the works of Seymour Haden from the T. Harrison Garrett Collection, 156 in number. A patriotic appeal is made by the group of etchings of the Valley of the Marne, and Paris before the war, by Lester G. Hornby, who has now gone to France in search of records of a different sort in the same localities.

The finest exhibition of the year, which will be continued into the next, is that of 268 examples of the work of the French portrait engravers. For quality, if not quantity, this will compare favorably with any exhibit of the same sort elsewhere, as, in addition to the fine proofs now possessed by the Library, the T. Harrison Garrett Collection has been drawn upon, and Mr. Ellis A. Ballard, of Philadelphia, has generously placed over 30 of the finest prints in his almost complete collection of Nanteuil's engravings at our disposal. To Mr. Frank C. Calkins, of Washington, D. C., we are also indebted for the loan of five of the smaller proofs of Nanteuil.

The interest of the exhibition centers in the work of this engraver, the most eminent in a group of distinguished contemporaries and followers. Portraits by Jean Morin, who influenced him slightly, by Claude Mellan, whose method he adopted at the outset of his career, and by Regnesson, his teacher, are shown. His own work is displayed in 128 proofs, mostly of excellent quality. The list of his followers is a long one, and of the most noteworthy, representative examples will be found through which his dominant influence can be traced.

Following is the order in which the exhibitions were put in place during the year.

1. Medals commemorating the bicentennial of the founding of New Orleans, 1717-1917; and the declaration of war, April 6, 1917.

2. Collection of Japanese wood engravings (108 prints and 44 books), illustrating the works of the most famous Japanese artists.

3. Collection of 64 etchings by well-known Boston etchers: William H. W. Bicknell, Sears Gallagher, Philip Little, Lester G. Hornby, Henry Winslow, and Charles H. Woodbury.

4. Collection of 120 etchings by Frank W. Benson. Lent by the artist.

5. Collection of 192 etchings, illustrating the works of some of the best known American artists.

6. Collection of 156 etchings by Francis Seymour Haden. From the T. Harrison Garrett Collection, deposited as a loan in the Library of Congress.

7. Collection of 81 portraits, commemorating the one hundred and ninth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

8. Collection of 73 portraits, commemorating the one hundred and eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

9. Collection of 103 portraits, books, etc., in honor of the Convention of the National Drama League, held in Washington, D. C., May, 1918.

10. Collection of 97 reproductions of war cartoons by the celebrated Dutch artist, Louis Raemaekers.

11. Collection of 675 war pictures and posters illustrating the activities of the allied armies in Belgium, France, etc., recruiting, war bonds and savings stamps, relief work, etc.

12. Collection of 211 official Italian war views. Lent by the Italian embassy.

13. Collection of 71 French views and war lithographs by Lucien Jonas. Lent by Mr. Dudley Alleman, Washington, D. C.

14. Collection of 99 lithographs, illustrating war work and munition plants in Great Britain and America, by Joseph Pennell. Lent by Messrs. Frederick C. Keppel and Company, New York City.

15. Collection of 61 etchings of the Marne Valley and Paris before the war, by Lester G. Hornby. Lent by the artist.

16. Collection of 275 French portrait engravings of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, by Nanteuil and his followers. Taken from the T. Harrison Garrett, Gardiner Greene Hubbard, George Lothrop Bradley, and Library collections, and loans by Mr. Ellis A. Ballard, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Frank C. Calkins, of Washington.

The division has supplied 6 governmental departments, 17 societies and art clubs, and 32 educational institutions in the District of Columbia with 11,564 photographs, etc., of paintings, sculpture, and architecture, and the American Federation of Arts, Washington, D. C., with two collection of engravings, one collection of war posters, and one collection of cartoons by Raemaekers for exhibition purposes.

SEMITIC AND ORIENTAL DIVISION

(Only the Semitic by Dr. Schapiro reported here. For accessions of Orientalia see under "Increase of the Library." Owing to the absence of Dr. Speek, in charge of our Slavic Section, a report of this is deferred.)

The services of this division were last year, more than ever before, taxed by persons seeking information and further enlightenment on Semitic matters. This unprecedented demand for Semitics, and particularly for works published in Hebrew, can be ascribed in large measure to new interests arising out of and developed by the world war.

During the past half century the development of modern Hebrew literature, as well as the study of the science of Judaism, had proceeded vigorously in countries like Russia, Poland, and Palestine; but with the advent of the war these pursuits suffered a marked setback. The war thinned the ranks of those engaged in such scholarly activities. The

frequent bombardment of certain cities, with the inevitable epilogue of pillage and devastation, has actually destroyed the most important and best-known Hebrew publishing houses and other establishments dealing in Hebrew books. The exigencies of the war have caused the suspension of periodicals, both literary and scientific.

With the destruction of the European centers of Jewish learning, the zone of such activities has gradually shifted to these shores. Hebrew writers, scholars, pedagogues, and journalists have been immigrating to the United States in large numbers, with the obvious result of accelerating the development of a Hebrew literature in the United States. New Hebrew publishing houses are springing up in this country. New Hebrew periodicals have been started and now appear regularly. Noteworthy and valuable books have come from the press at regular intervals. All of these phenomena point to a future radiant with promise for Hebrew literature and the science of Judaism in this country. They will bring into realization the fondest hopes of students and lovers of Semitic studies for the creation of a center of Hebrew learning in the United States.

This increased productivity in the field of Hebraica is evidenced by the ever-growing demands made upon this division for the supply of books and material necessary for the pursuit of these studies. Besides replying to numerous inquiries by mail, this division has served the needs of Hebraists and Semitists who have carried on research work in the Library. It must be noted in this connection that the greatest interest centers around Palestine with its complex political and economic conditions. The ethnological and linguistic relationship of the various peoples inhabiting the Holy Land is another source of study which has become especially absorbing since England promulgated its memorable declaration of November 3, 1917, favoring the establishment of a national homeland for the Jews in Palestine. The demand for the literature of

Zionism has grown immensely. This interest has undoubtedly been stimulated by Zionism becoming a vital problem of the day, closely interwoven with the tendencies and the fortunes of the war. The requests for Zionistic literature have not come exclusively from Jewish quarters or Zionism sympathizers, but from the public at large.

Arabic and Syrian books were also in greater demand. This, too, may be regarded as an outgrowth of recent developments in the Near East. The world war has led former inhabitants of Turkish-Asiatic possessions to take a deep interest in the fate of their native lands, and in their post bellum prospects. Without overlooking or underestimating contemporary literature, the research worker must needs continue his quest and base his conclusions, in part at least, on the records and traditions of the past. To meet this actual need, a number of Arabic and Syrian books bearing on this subject, which were in the possession of the Library, but had not yet been catalogued, have been arranged and classified in order to make them available for use.

This division has frequently given assistance to various Government departments in translating and summarizing important documents written in languages and dialects of the Orient and bearing on different issues of the war.

Owing to the extraordinary accumulation of other work of a pressing character, and the lack of adequate assistance, the classifying and cataloguing of the Hebrew books of the Deinson Collections did not progress to such an extent during the past fiscal year as in previous years. Only a few hundred volumes have been catalogued, most of them relating to the Mishnah and Talmud literature, while about 1,100 books were classified. Catalogue entries were prepared for a considerable number of books in Arabic and its cognate languages. All of the copyrighted Hebrew and Yiddish books, the number of which is ever increasing, have

been catalogued in this division, and the proofs of the cards have been read.

To the Hebrew and Yiddish collections were added several hundred books relating to Rabbiniacs and Belles-Lettres, acquired by purchase. In addition to these may be mentioned a number of items obtained by copyright, gift, and exchange.

BINDING

The number of volumes bound was 28,317, as against 29,701 for the preceding year.

The current accessions available for binding have been on the decrease for several years. During the past year the deficiency has been supplied by unbound material from the Yudin collection (7,080 volumes having been bound, as against 419 volumes for the previous year) and, to a smaller extent, from the stacks. The unbound supply in the Yudin collection still remains extensive.

The general newspaper binding has been handled for the first time by the Library bindery; and for the first time all of the work of binding has been done by it without any aid from the main bindery at the Government Printing Office. In addition the Library bindery has done a large amount of miscellaneous outside work of an emergency character—overflow work for the Government departments connected with the war. This has been done chiefly as night work.

No actual failure to provide leather and other supplies has been experienced yet, although unavoidable variations have occurred in details regarding the character of the materials in use. Naturally good leather, like goatskin, has reached a very undesirable thinness through splitting or shaving, and the shades of colors have become less uniform. The fact that the old stock is not yet wholly exhausted has prevented greater changes.

In addition to the binding, 1,280 books were repaired without rebinding, as against 513 for the preceding year;

4,612 lines of extra lettering done apart from the binding, as against 4,839; 212 dummies made, as against 473. A large number of minor repairs were made of which no account is taken.

CATALOGUING

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

The number of volumes catalogued was 89,467, of which 64,129 were new accessions and 25,338 recatalogued. Compared with 1916-17 this is a decrease of 16,148 volumes in new accessions and an increase of 310 volumes recatalogued. The loss in work accomplished is due principally to changes in the force. There were 28 resignations, transfers, and temporary appointments of short duration in this division during the year. While the great majority of these affected minor positions, they included several cataloguers whose loss can only gradually be made good by new assistants at the expense of much time spent in their training on the part of experienced cataloguers and revisers. In nearly all cases the resignations were due to the acceptance of positions offering from 20 to 100 per cent higher compensation. A contributing cause is war work, to which members of the division devote energy and substance to the limit of their resources in every activity in which they take part, and the activities are many.

Resignations

War service

It may be noted that notwithstanding the reduction in number of volumes catalogued and the reduction from 43,000 to 25,000 of entries revised and reprinted for additions, etc., the number of cards prepared and filed in the several catalogues, exclusive of the preliminary stack list cards made in the shelf listing section, is equal to that of the preceding year, 1917-18 (551, 522); 1916-17 (551, 877). The chief factors accounting for the large number of cards were (1) the character of the material handled; the volumes catalogued consist in constantly increasing proportion of monographs classified in the new classification and re-

quiring, volume for volume, one or more full separate entries with subject and other secondary cards; (2) approximately a thousand analytical cards that have been prepared for certain historical serials upon request of the societies publishing them; (3) some 8,000 entries on hand on July 1, 1917, which have been printed during the year (there is no accumulation of unprinted manuscript cards now). It is this latter item, therefore, of some 8,000 titles that measures the actual falling off in cataloguing done during the year, these titles representing some 10,000 to 12,000 volumes.

The installation in the reading room of an additional catalogue case provided room for the expansion of the Public Catalogue, relieving its badly congested condition. The redistribution of the cards has been completed and now labels are being printed to replace the temporary type-written set provisionally used. The resignation of the chief filer has made it necessary to withdraw a high-class assistant from cataloguing to take charge of the filing, as no applicant with the necessary qualifications and experience has been found for the salary available.

*Expansion of the
public catalogue.*

Recataloguing was limited to various sections of literature: Scandinavian and Dutch were completed, also Italian, with the exception of the two Romagnoli collections of early texts (*Collezione di opere inedite o rare*, and *Scelta di curiosità letterarie*). English, American, German, and Spanish are in progress, though the latter is temporarily suspended on account of the illness of the cataloguer; a set of analytical cards for the *Biblioteca de autores españoles* has been printed. There has also been some recataloguing of American history pamphlets in the miscellaneous pamphlet collections, and remainders' from various old "chapters" continue to be transferred to the new classification in different classes. Classical literature, Greek and Roman, and church history will be taken up as soon as cataloguers are available for these subjects.

Recataloguing

*Bibliography
Incunabula*

In preparation for cooperation in the Census of Incunabula, 11 new accessions were catalogued and 63 works re-catalogued. A Concordance list of Hain, Proctor, British Museum, and Library of Congress numbers has been completed, and a duplicate set of cards for the Census prepared, one of the sets being kept here. Proof of the census has been received, L. C. entries checked, and proof returned with occasional corrections.

*Society publica-
tions*

Entries for a number of important sets have been printed: Académie des sciences, Paris, 700 volumes; Academia de ciencias, Habana; Sociedad científica argentina, Buenos Aires; Museo michoacano, Morelia; and others. Copy for the Swiss Natural History Society is ready for printing, and work has been started on the collection of geographical societies.

Publications

In November, 1917, the list of subject headings, No. 14, was printed. The main list being out of print and in constant demand, a new edition was being prepared. The preliminary work, begun in November, 1916, was completed October, 1917. Letter A is printed and will soon be available for distribution; B and C are in press.* The rule for cataloguing periodicals in form of a practical guide, which long experience had shown to be needed, was prepared by Miss MacNair. An edition of 1,000 copies printed in January, 1918, was quickly exhausted, and a second edition of 2,000 copies was printed in March, 1918. The copy for a new edition of the preliminary list of American and English genealogies in the Library of Congress is also ready for the printer. It comprises double the number of titles in the original list.

*Yudin collec-
tion*

Much progress has been made in the classification of the Yudin collection. The bound volumes, including over 7,000 volumes bound during the past year, are, for the greater part, closely classified, arranged in order, and, if

* Section A-B of the headings is now in distribution. C and D in proof Nov. 1.

catalogued, they are labeled and marked. The reference books in the wall cases of the working room have been put in order, and a dictionary catalogue consisting of all the entries so far printed has been started.

Some assistance has been rendered to Mr. Wan in preparing the Chinese accessions for the shelf, wrapping and marking them preparatory to the making of cases.

CLASSIFICATION

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

The number of volumes classified and prepared for the shelves during the fiscal year 1917-18 was 74,525, of which 57,656 were new accessions and 16,869 were reclassified, including 2,732 transfers. The number of volumes shelf-listed was 69,200, of which 55,063 were new accessions. The number of volumes classified in the above statement does not include volumes classified and not yet shelf-listed, which in the case of Religion comprises approximately 10,000 volumes, an item which, while not adding to our statistical records, plays quite an important part in the development of the classification schemes. For the year preceding, the number of volumes classified and shelved was 100,325, of which 79,545 were new accessions and 20,780 were reclassified, including 4,575 transfers. The number shelf-listed was 89,560.

The statistics by classes follow:

New classification—Summary

	Volumes and pamphlets			Cards
	Accessions	Reclassified	Totals	
A: Polygraphy (collections, encyclopedias, etc.).....	3,146	104	3,250	Stack lists: Printed, 42,047.
B-BJ: Philosophy.....	482	381	863	Preliminary, 47,650.*
BL-BX: Religion.....	1,782	9,997	11,779	
C: History (Auxiliary sciences).	524	25	549	
CS: Genealogy.....	225	.....	225	
D: History (except America)....	5,258	150	5,408	
E, F: America.....	4,453	122	4,575	Shelf lists: Printed, 47,580.
G: Geography—Anthropology ..	904	30	934	
H: Social sciences.....	9,719	307	10,026	
J: Political science.....	3,721	265	3,986	
L: Education.....	2,306	8	2,314	
M: Music literature.....	457	.....	457	
N: Fine arts.....	882	7	889	
P: Literature and language.....	4,385	2,397	6,782	
PZ: Fiction.....	1,805	135	1,940	
Q: Science.....	3,082	33	3,115	
R: Medicine.....	1,606	41	1,647	
S: Agriculture.....	1,943	14	1,957	
T: Technology.....	3,693	66	3,759	
U: Military science.....	1,745	43	1,788	
V: Naval science.....	829	11	840	
X: Miscellaneous.....	5	1	6	
Z: Bibliography.....	2,111	.....	2,111	
	55,063	14,137	69,200	
Semitic collection.....	1,100	.....	1,100	
Chapter 38: Literary history.	133	.....	133	
Transfers.....	.....	2,732	2,732	
Old classification.....	1,360	.....	1,360	
	57,656	16,869	74,525	

* Estimated.

The portion of the Library now classified under the new classification contains, in round numbers, 1,707,000 volumes, distributed as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 92,000; B-BJ (Philosophy), 18,000; BL-BX (Religion), 24,500; C-D (History, exclusive of America), 148,000; E-F (America), 134,500; G (Geography), 28,000; H-J (Social and political sciences), 403,000; L (Education), 72,000; M (Music), 30,500; N (Fine arts), 38,500; P (Language and literature),

151,500; P-Z (Fiction in English), 61,500; Q (Science), 151,500; R (Medicine), 54,500; S (Agriculture), 61,500; T (Technology), 109,500; U (Military science), 23,500; V (Naval science), 19,000; Z (Bibliography), 85,000; Incunabula, etc., 500.

The effect of war conditions has been very marked in the Classification Division and has seriously decreased its regular output. While the number of accessions is much less than in previous years, the number of reclassified volumes is also considerably less, due in part to the loss of many trained assistants (no less than 12 assistants having been lost by resignation or transfer in a force of 19).

No new publications have been issued, but much progress has been made in the preparation of classification schemes for Religion and Classical literature. In Religion the shelf listing of books according to the new classification has been steadily continued throughout the year. In Classical literature the classification of history and collections of classical and Greek literature (including the Greek Papyri) has been completed and the schemes for these sections have been typewritten. The remainder of the scheme is now in progress, and shelf listing is being continued.

To the list of libraries using the Library of Congress classification, as published in these reports for the past two years, we take pleasure in adding the library of Indiana University.

CARD DIVISION

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

During the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards has increased from 2,559 to 2,634.

The value of the cards shipped during the year was \$69,647.39, as compared with \$68,378.05 for the year closing June 30, 1917.

Owing to shortage of help in the bookkeeping section during the latter part of the fiscal year the ordinary routine for collections at the close of the year was not adhered to

closely, with the result that the outstanding indebtedness for cards at the close of the year was about \$2,000 larger than at the same date in 1917. This resulted in a corresponding decrease in the cash turned into the Treasury, from \$69,587.78 in 1917 to \$67,616.97 in 1918.

The sale of cards to the libraries of the departments of the United States Government, paid for by transfer of credits, amounted to \$1,818.70.

Cards for about 37,000 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 2,000 printed for other cooperating libraries.

The whole number of different titles represented in the stock on June 30, 1918, was approximately 772,000 cards. The average stock of each card is estimated at 75 copies, making the total number of cards in stock about 58,000,000.

There has been no change in the list of depositories given below. The proof-sheet depositories are distinguished by asterisks:

- American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
- Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
- Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.
- Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.
- California State Library, Sacramento, Cal.
- California University Library, Berkeley, Cal.
- Chicago University Library, Chicago, Ill.
- Cincinnati Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Columbia University Library, New York City.
- Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
- Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.
- *Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.
- Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.
- Illinois University Library, Urbana, Ill.
- Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Institut International de Bibliographie, Brussels, Belgium.
- Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
- John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
- Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
- Kansas State Historical Society Library, Topeka, Kans.
- *Kyoto University Library, Kyoto, Japan.

- *Leland Stanford Junior University Library, Stanford University, Cal.
- *Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Louisville Public Library, Louisville, Ky.
- McGill University Library, Montreal, Canada.
- Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
- Michigan University Library, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Minnesota University Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
- *Missouri University Library, Columbia, Mo.
- Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Nebr.
- New York Public Library, New York City.
- New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
- Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
- Pennsylvania University Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
- *Philippine Library, Manila, P. I.
- Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
- St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
- Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
- Syracuse University Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
- Texas University Library, Austin, Tex.
- Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.
- *Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn.
- Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
- Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

Partial depositories have been assigned during the year to libraries of the United States Government as follows:

- Bureau of Pensions.
- Shipping Board.

Owing to the consolidation of certain libraries and the discontinuance of others the list of partial depositories this year exhibits numerous changes, the list being as follows. The dictionary depository sets are distinguished by asterisks:

- Army War College.
- Bureau of Animal Industry.
- *Bureau of Education.
- Bureau of Entomology.
- Bureau of Fisheries.
- *Bureau of Mines.
- Bureau of Pensions.
- Bureau of Plant Industry.
- Bureau of Plant Industry, Economic and Systematic Botany.
- Bureau of Science (Manila, P. I.).
- Civil Service Commission.
- Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Coast Artillery School.

*Department of Agriculture.

*Department of Labor.

Department of Commerce.

Department of State.

District Forester's Office, Logan, Utah.

Engineer School.

Federal Trade Commission.

*Geological Survey.

Government Hospital for the Insane.

Hydrographic Office.

International High Commission.

Interstate Commerce Commission.

Military Academy, West Point.

*National Bureau of Standards.

*National Museum.

Naval Academy.

Naval Observatory.

Naval War College.

Navy General Board.

Navy Medical School.

Office of Grain Standardization.

Pan-American Union.

Patent Office.

Shipping Board.

Surgeon General's Office.

Treasury Department.

Weather Bureau.

A change in the price of cards, amounting to an average increase of about 15 per cent, was made on January 1, 1918. This change was rendered necessary by the increase in the cost of clerical labor and in the cost of materials for printing.

New editions of the Handbook of Card Distribution, of the pamphlet L. C. Printed Cards, and of most of the Bulletins have been issued.

During the year the division has been called upon to supply various card bibliographies on military subjects and otherwise to assist in the war service work.

PUBLICATIONS

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

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

	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
New publications.....	a 25	b 25	b 25
Reprints.....	2	1	1
Administrative and special distribution through the Library of Congress.	3,993	3,253	3,336
Distribution through the office of the Superintendent of Documents. . . .	30,730	25,120	22,043
Distribution through the Bureau of International Exchanges.	4,771	1,901	2,426
Special distribution of publications compiled but not printed by the Library of Congress.	3,044		
Distribution to A. L. A., June, 1917.		300	
Total number of publications distributed.	42,448	30,574	27,805
Publications correspondence.	1,145	858	1,100
Envelopes addressed for circulars. . . .	205	3,703	
Sold by the Superintendent of Documents (pieces).	c 20,901	c 36,811	c 26,936
Received by the Superintendent for sales.	\$1,566.43	\$1,443.95	\$1,095.35

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

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

Administrative:

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. 1917. 223 p. Plates. 25 cm. Cloth, 40 cents.

Supplementary list of publications of the Library issued since January, 1917. May, 1918. 15 p. 19½ cm.

Reprints:

Rules and practice governing the use and issue of books. 1918. 16 p. 13 cm.

Catalogue Division:

Doctoral Dissertations. A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1916. 1918. 206 p. 23½ cm. Cloth, 30 cents.

Guide to the cataloguing of periodicals. Prepared by Mary W. MacNair. 1918. 23 p. 23 cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Subject headings. List of subject headings. Additions and revisions; no. 14, Nov., 1917. 114, iii p. 22½ cm.

Classification Division:

Outline scheme of classes. Revised to February, 1917. 1917. 24 l. 25½ x 20 cm. Paper, 10 cents.

Class M. Music and books on music: ML, Literature of music; MT, Musical instruction and study. New issue, 1917. 157 p. 25 cm. Paper, 15 cents.

Class N. Fine arts. New issue. 1917. 165 p. 25 cm. Paper, 15 cents.

Document Division:

Monthly list of State publications. June-Dec., 1917; Jan.-May, 1918. Paper, 50 cents a year.

——— Index and title-page for the year, 1916.

Law Library:

Guide to the law and legal literature of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. By Edwin M. Borchard. 1917. 523 p. 26½ cm. Cloth, \$1.

Manuscript Division:

Handbook. Handbook of manuscripts in the Library of Congress. 1918. 750 p. 19 cm. Cloth, 65 cents.

Pierce Papers. Calendar of the papers of Franklin Pierce. Prepared from the original manuscripts in the Library of Congress, by W. L. Leech. 1917. 102 p. 25½ cm. Cloth, 40 cents.

Music Division:

MacDowell Catalogue. Catalogue of first editions of Edward MacDowell (1861-1908). By O. G. Sonneck, Chief, Division of Music. 1917. 89 p. 25½ cm. Cloth, 40 cents.

The foregoing statistics do not include three important publications still in press although all of them will be in print during the summer. These publications are:

*Check list of collections of personal papers in historical societies, university and public libraries and other learned institutions in the United States.

*Check list of literature and other material in the Library of Congress on the European war.

List of maps applicable to the world war.

The "Check list of collections of personal papers" is a comprehensive catalogue showing the location of various groups of important historical personal papers throughout the United States, presented in an alphabetical and chronological arrangement and also grouped under the various depositories for the convenience and aid of scholars and investigators of United States history.

The "Check list of literature and other material in the Library of Congress on the European war" has been made as nearly as possible a "line-a-title" list, divided into five sections: (a) Books and pamphlets, (b) newspapers and periodicals, (c) broadsides, (d) posters, cartoons, and photographs, (e) music. It is issued as a basis for further purchases and exchanges.

The "List of maps applicable to the world war" describes the most recent maps and atlases of the vast areas embraced in the present great conflict, published from 1914 to 1917. Important official maps are, of course, apt to be held confidential and will not be procurable till the war is over.

Among the comments upon the year's issues were the following regarding the "Catalogue of First Editions of Edward MacDowell": From the *Baltimore Star*, November 12, 1917:

A book of historical value, which will be prized additionally by Americans as concerning the creative work of a native of the United States who became eminent . . .

*Now published (Dec. 1918).

The following concerning the "Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress" was received from Professor Charles M. Andrews, Yale University, April 15, 1918:

I want . . . to congratulate you on the issue of so valuable a publication. As a handbook for the student it is beyond price and only adds one more to the debts we owe to you and your coadjutors . . . It is bound to become a *vade mecum* in the best sense of the word.

From the *American Historical Review*, for July, 1918:

The publication of this Handbook marks a great step forward in the labors of American historiography. Even in these evil times, much good work will be done with its aid which could hardly be done at all without it. The Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress has been, from the time of its creation 20 years ago, the most important collection of manuscript material for American history, but so rapid has been its growth under the fostering care of Messrs. Worthington Ford and Gaillard Hunt that no one, however familiar he may have supposed himself to be with the achievements of those two indefatigable collectors, can fail to be surprised at the enormous riches disclosed by the present manual. Plainly Washington must henceforth be the Mecca of students of the history of the United States. The method followed in the Handbook is to avoid all pedantry and all that is superfluous and to give the maximum of practical aid that can be given in the space of 750 duodecimo pages. To this end, the various collections, several hundred in number, including the great series of European transcripts recently procured, are arranged in alphabetical order. Those of which calendars have been published are passed over lightly. The history or provenance of each collection is briefly stated. The descriptions, especially in the case of miscellaneous collections, are precise though compact. To the student, they are fascinating reading.

The "Guide to the law and legal literature of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile" by E. M. Borchard, professor of law, Yale University, formerly Law Librarian, Library of Congress (1911-1916), has been the subject of extended comment.

From John Bassett Moore in a letter dated Feb. 28, 1918:

. . . If anything were needed finally to demonstrate the usefulness of the series of guides to foreign law published by the Library of Congress, the present volume would well serve that purpose. Presenting, as it does, a comprehensive survey of the law and legal literature of the three important countries concerned, it opens to our lawyers and students, as no other publication has done, the way to a definite and intelligent understanding of the jurisprudence of the countries commonly grouped under the title of Latin America.

From the *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 33, no. 2, June, 1918:

It supplies a thesaurus of information systematically organized, exhaustive in scope, and invitingly presented. Copious of reference, elaborately indexed, and with substantially all phases of the subject set forth in like detail, it lightens beyond measure the task of investigators in a field where access to knowledge has been obstructed hitherto by the lack of any work of the sort. Even the best of the guides written by natives of the three countries considered is apt to be as difficult of use as the present volume is easy. In it the practicing lawyer and the students of comparative jurisprudence, the legislator and the man of affairs, the economist and historian will all find an abundance of data serviceable in every respect. The work, indeed, is a tribute to the knowledge and ability of its compiler.

Professor Joseph H. Drake writes in the *Michigan Law Review*, vol. 16, no. 8:

It is a model of bibliographical completeness and excellence . . . This guide will be of great assistance both to the student of comparative law and jurisprudence and to the practical business man or lawyer who may deal with either of the three countries.

From the *Columbia Law Review*, vol. 18, no. 6, June, 1918:

The author has made a brief but clear exposition of the subject and has furnished a great help to the student who contemplates a work of investigation. The whole legislation is summarized, special laws are brought to notice, and their sources clearly traced.

DIVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

If the work of the Library of Congress has been greatly influenced by the entry of the United States into the war, this is especially true of the work of the Division of Bibliography.

A part of the division for a part of each day has become an order division for the A. L. A. Library War Service, and for the period ending June 30 has sent out requisitions which have secured about 110,000 documents for the camp and post libraries. The most of these have been secured from the War and Navy Departments, but there is hardly a department or bureau from whom we have not secured

some publications. The response in practically every instance has been ready and liberal. Since January the division has also taken charge of the stock of documents maintained to meet requests for a few copies from detached points. This plan has secured a prompt service to the smaller points, which were likely to suffer in conflict with the demands from the larger camp libraries.

Perhaps the most important war service rendered by the division is the special bibliographical investigations undertaken at the request of Government bureaus, new and old. Among such bureaus have been: The Ordnance office, the Gas Defense Service, the Bureau of Mines, the Shipping Board, the Council of National Defense, the Railroad Commission. For the Panama Canal office there was compiled a bibliography of the canal comprising some 400 titles.

The total number of inquiries from Members of Congress was 371 as against 477 for last year. While all inquiries submitted were handled as usual, it is probable that since Congress confined itself largely to war measures avoiding miscellaneous questions the field of possible inquiry was restricted.

Our compilations consisted of 112 typewritten lists, 36 mimeographed lists, and 4 lists on cards of such length that in normal times they would have been printed.

Most of the typewritten lists were noted in the Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service, and thus secured a wider circulation. Thirteen mimeographed lists were compiled for the A. L. A. Library War Service and for the use of the camp libraries. Twenty-four of them were sent to the subscribers and cooperators of the Public Affairs Information Service. One mimeographed list, namely, List of Federal documents especially useful to Librarians and Citizens at the present time, was a notable achievement in that the division printed about 7,000 copies and mailed them all to the libraries on the full A. L. A. mailing list and some other institutions.

Our only production in printed bibliographies, in addition to seven lists in "Special Libraries" is the "Check List of literature and other material in the Library of Congress on the European war." The list shows a far more extensive collection of war literature than it was supposed the Library of Congress possessed.

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

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

The war conditions affecting the usual intercourse between nations have very seriously interfered with the usual receipts of publications. Many societies have curtailed publication, either by entire suspension, or by greater intervals between issues, and reduction in material published. In some cases distribution of matter printed has been postponed until the close of the war. Many inquirers, seeing reviews and references to articles in various foreign issues, are disappointed at our inability to furnish them. Other libraries seem to be having a similar difficulty.

This division has suffered in its personnel, as has the rest of the Library, and owing to the smallness of the regular force has felt the loss severely.

This has necessitated a contraction of the work, confining our efforts closely to answering calls made by readers and searchers, and giving less attention to completing sets and the acquisition of new material. We have endeavored to collect and bind all foreign material that is complete and have it in shape for reference. Our attention has been given largely to American sets, with good results.

The creation in this city of many new bureaus, commissions, etc., as parts and adjuncts of the Government has called for much research along many lines of activity, to which we have rendered such aid as lay in our power.

Reference work

The sets of chemical serials in this division have been much sought for by the civil and the military authorities,

Fortunately the principal files on this subject are here and fairly complete, purchases having been made of all available material shortly before the war. The calls were so many that we bound such duplicates as we had for temporary use. The requests for information on dyes and coloring and other technical chemistry have continued, and since the commencement of hostilities the military authorities have required everything we could furnish on the subjects of gases, explosives, their constituents and manufacture. Literature on metallurgy, including alloys (for cartridge shells, small arms, etc.), is earnestly sought and much used.

To keep this material together as much as possible, and at the same time assist the searchers, admission to the stacks has been granted to officers and those employed on war work, such persons registering on coming in and reporting on departure. Over a hundred such workers have been engaged here during the past few months, representing the Engineer, Gas and Explosives, Small Arms, Ordnance, Nitrate Divisions, Hygienic Laboratory, Steam Engineering, and Yards and Docks Bureaus of the Navy Department, the War Trade Bureau, and many others.

Various check lists of technical periodicals have been compiled here with our assistance, also several bibliographies; one by the Agricultural Department on "Spontaneous explosives in flour mills (from the dust)," and another on "Platinum and metal alloys."

The publications of the various military societies of this and other countries, representing all branches of the service, have been in great demand; those of the medical branches, such as (U. S.) Association of Military Surgeons, are particularly desired. The Red Cross activities have called for a large increase in their literature and in its use by officials and other readers. Various institutions and societies for the rehabilitation of returning crippled and disabled men have been formed, thus creating a new field for much study, discussion, and research. Insurance and pension statistics

have been used by several of the branches of the Government. Social economics arising from the war and its probable consequences, aid societies, orphanages, children's welfare, etc., form another active group.

Volumes were completed during the year to the number of 1,234, and 1,923 volumes were sent to the bindery. *Statistics* These figures include some from the class "Religion," also rebinding. The recataloguing and the printing of cards for our sets has been continued by the Catalogue Division, thus increasing the value of the collection to the public.

A large number of "want cards" have been sent to the Smithsonian Institution, and have resulted in successful efforts on their part to obtain many books that we needed.

Mr. Brockett notes that the material transmitted from the Smithsonian included 2,369 complete volumes, 419 parts of volumes, 954 pamphlets, and 88 charts.

READING ROOM SERVICE

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

The operations of the main reading room have been very seriously affected by the war. First and most serious has been the change in the personnel of the staff. From a maximum quota of only 64 positions (of which 13 were filled by women before the war began) we have suffered the loss of 44 young men (including 17 recruits who entered our service during the year and left us after a few weeks or months). Of the 44 lost to the reading room service, 23 have entered the military and naval forces; 14 went to other governmental service outside the Library, at salaries considerably higher than we have at our disposal; 1 resigned on account of ill health; 2 to go into commercial work; 2 were dropped, and 2 more transferred to other divisions of the Library, of whom 1 has since enlisted.

These losses include 9 reference assistants and 24 deck attendants, of whom 18 had either university or professional

school training. Their successors in the service were, for the most part, without library experience of any sort. A decline in the effectiveness of the service as a whole was inevitable. Of the *Library Journal's* list of library workers from the entire country now in the military and naval forces (L. J., Aug., 1918, p. 586-91) over one-fifth went from the Library of Congress. In meeting daily, hourly, the insistent calls for information coming to us from governmental investigators working on military, economic, and diplomatic problems, we are doing important, very possibly vital, war work within the Government.

The war, while impairing our forces, has heavily increased the demands upon us. Great numbers of research workers (many of them new to the task), engaged on problems new to our Government, are taxing our reference service heavily; many new governmental bureaus, whose organization, location, and personnel are constantly changing, are heavily burdening our circulation and delivery services. The demand for printed matter has also shifted in a considerable measure from the well-known book ready in place on the shelf and available in a few minutes to the book still in process of preparation for the shelf and available only after special search, to the book not yet received or the book not published, not available at all, but still more time-consuming. The demand is for the book or article of the moment.

The apex of our curve of stress has also been shifted from morning to evening and from week days to Sundays, through the presence here of thousands of new Government employees who can come to us only after their office hours are over. The number of week-day readers has been 10 per cent greater in the five and a half open hours after 4.30 p. m. than in the seven and a half open hours before 4.30. The number of Sunday readers has increased nearly 34 per cent over the previous year; the number of readers on holidays has increased over 30 per cent.

The average number of readers per hour has been three times greater on Sundays than on week days.

Increased local demands for material bearing on war-time problems has led us to withhold from interlibrary loan numerous items which under more normal conditions would have been sent out. To this cause is chiefly due a decrease of 20 per cent in the number of volumes lent to other libraries. Increasing stress upon the staff and increasing governmental use of the Library would doubtless now warrant and may possibly require still further limitations not merely of the interlibrary loan service, but in our considerable service to the local general public. Our service to the Government should not be hampered through our attention to merely desultory readers in matters of no great present-day consequence.

• ROOM FOR THE BLIND

(From the report of the assistant in charge, Mrs. Rider)

Official acceptance of the Braille alphabet in the United States greatly increased the demand for Braille books. Few titles were embossed in the authorized Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half, but increased production is anticipated. Many readers interested in the adoption of a uniform type learned the additional contractions of Grade II, the standard English Braille. Our collection of Grade II Braille books attained a circulation three times that of last year.

The number of borrowers increased 20 per cent.

About two hundred Braille books were accessioned, and a large number ordered from England have not yet arrived. One hundred and thirty books were added in the other types, with New York point leading. Purchases in the various types were governed by production, but corresponded with demand.

The accessions include a creditable list of war books with such popular titles as: Ian Hay Beith's "Getting Together," Donald Hankey's "Student in Arms," Coningsby Dawson's "Carry On," Guy Empey's "Over the Top," Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany," Aldrich's "Hill-top on the Marne," and "Christine."

Other accessions of interest are books embossed primarily for the use of blinded soldiers training at St. Dunstan's Hostel, London. These texts represent the vocational courses most successfully taught the English war-blind. There is a choice of titles on poultry raising, rabbit keeping, gardening, shoe-mending, shorthand, typewriting, and massage.

Plans for the rehabilitation of American war-blind include a library of Braille books. The nucleus for this collection was loaned from our shelves, and a supplement of selected titles will be added by July 15. The loan comprises books on: Braille instruction, biography (especially of successful blind), religion, history and travel, European war, social science, poetry and drama, fiction and useful arts. In this collection are included the English texts on vocational work mentioned above. Special books required for courses to be given in massage, salesmanship, etc., are to be prepared. The director of the Red Cross Institute for the Blind emphasizes the value of reading matter for blind men in the following statement: "Nothing lessens their chances of despondency more than books and magazines printed in their 'own language'."

For the war-blind, Braille publications (grade one and a half) will be issued at intervals. The initial one, now in press, contains a collection of inspiring letters from blinded soldiers reeducated at St. Dunstan's, who have become useful, wage-earning, self-supporting, self-respecting citizens. Succeeding numbers will contain editorials, short stories, amusing and informative items, etc., selected from current periodicals. The proposed serial title is "Cheer-up."

The need of reproducing light, entertaining magazine matter in the Revised Braille taught American war-blind, urged itself upon the assistant while planning a library and reading room for the military training school established by the Government. A plan to provide it was suggested to Col. James Bordley, director of the Red Cross Institute for the Blind, and with his approval proposed to Mr. H. T. Clark, of Cleveland. Mr. Clark found the plan afforded the opportunity he sought to make a definite contribution to men losing their sight in the present war, and he consented to undertake the production of a Braille serial publication. Mr. Clark has enlisted, and the desired material is being transcribed into Braille by volunteer workers, under our direction.

Units of war workers, organized throughout the country to aid blind soldiers, are being enlisted in this enterprise, and individuals prepared to copy Braille are making contributions.

The growing desire to help blind soldiers brought a large number of inquiries about where to enlist and train for war work. Cooperating with the Surgeon General's Office and the Red Cross Institute for the Blind, we directed applicants to various activities for the blind, and aided several persons desiring to qualify for definite work.

The number of visitors increased about 2,000, and a change marked the general attitude toward the blind. Concern is superseding pity, and sympathy is being transmuted into desire to help. The soldier bereft of eyes in the service of his country has awakened interest that is to benefit vastly all the blind.

We desire to mention a single instance of individual instruction given, that of a foreign commissioned officer blinded in this country while training American soldiers. This officer, detained in the hospital for recovery from shock, and with hope of restoring partial vision in one eye,

has been taught certain things indispensable in blindness, which have also been regarded by attending oculists as valuable therapeutic agencies.

Entertainments were arranged, as customary, for one evening a week from November to May. The attendance of blind continued to increase. Their services were contributed by local talent, professional musicians from elsewhere, and by the blind themselves. Lectures were given by Members of Congress, members of the British aviation mission, and by other authorities on timely topics.

[NOTE BY LIBRARIAN]: As is fitting, Mrs. Rider has responded freely to requests for her aid and counsel in undertakings for the benefit of the blind. She is chairman of the legislative committee of the District of Columbia Association of Workers for the Blind and of its home-teaching committee; she is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, of the legislative committee of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, of the committee on printing of the Red Cross Institute for the Blind, and of the American Library Association committee on work for the blind.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE.

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

*Comparative table of legislative reference inquiries for the fiscal years
1915-1918*

	1915	1916	1917	1918
Total inquiries.....	269	756	1,280	1,040
Law inquiries.....		200	471	431
Economic, statistical, and historical inquiries.....		556	809	599
Answered from data in reference files.....		124	251	112
Number of inquiries from Senators.....	92	320	604	477
Number of inquiries from Representatives.....	177	436	676	484
Number of Senators inquiring.....	33	65	87	74
Number of Representatives inquiring.....	98	174	224	172
Number of Senators inquiring more than once.....	17	50	41	58
Number of Representatives inquiring more than once.....	34	105	132	87
Number of Senators not inquiring.....	66	31	19	23
Number of Representatives not inquiring.....	332	266	281	266

Comparative annual table of inquiries, by months, for fiscal years
1915-1918

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
July.....	0	11	74	129
August.....	1	8	81	108
September.....	1	11	32	81
October.....	0	15	11	60
November.....	9	40	18	36
December.....	79	79	83	69
January.....	76	132	114	114
February.....	48	110	135	120
March.....	36	121	114	115
April.....	10	78	280	84
May.....	3	87	190	62
June.....	6	64	148	62
Total.....	269	756	1,280	1,040

NOTE.—Fiscal year 1915: Congress in session Dec. 7 to Mar. 4. Fiscal year 1916: Congress in session Dec. 6 to June 30. Fiscal year 1917: Congress in session July 1 to Sept. 9, Dec. 4 to Mar. 4, and Apr. 2 to June 30, inclusive. Fiscal year 1918: July 1 to Oct. 6, and Dec. 3 to June 30.

Summary table of inquiries, by legislative months

Fiscal year	Congress in session		Congress not in session		Total inquiries
	Months	Inquiries	Months	Inquiries	
1915.....	3	203	9	66	269
1916.....	7	671	5	85	756
1917.....	8	1,105	4	175	1,280
1918.....	10	944	2	96	1,040

Table of inquiries, by Congress and session

Congress and session	Duration	Number of inquiries
Sixty-third, third.....	3 months.....	232
Sixty-fourth, first.....	9 months.....	1,011
Sixty-fourth, second.....	3 months.....	349
Sixty-fifth, first.....	6 months.....	1,127
Sixty-fifth, second ^a	7 months.....	625

^a To July 1, 1918.

*Deficiency
appropriation* *ap-*

The above statistics show that during the first six months of the fiscal year the number of inquiries was 60 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of the previous year. On the basis of this increased demand a supplementary appropriation of \$5,000 was asked for in December, 1917,^a and of this amount \$2,000 was granted, but did not become available until March 28, 1918, when the urgent deficiency appropriation act was approved. By this time, however, the program of war legislation of primary importance was substantially completed and during the ensuing three months, as the statistics show, the requests for data returned to the numerical level of 1916, being only about one-third as many as in the first three months of the war, April-June, 1917. The additional appropriation was therefore utilized (i) to resume and make up arrears in the preparation of certain important legislative reference apparatus which had been temporarily suspended on account of the pressure of inquiries from members during the earlier part of the fiscal year; (ii) to make two months in advance the slight expansion of the force provided for the year 1917-18 by the increase of the regular appropriation from \$25,000 to \$30,000; and (iii) to employ temporarily additional translators to aid in furnishing the material on foreign tax laws called for by the Ways and Means Committee in June, and for other purposes. On account of the difficulty of securing the services of properly qualified persons for such a brief period of employment, an unexpended balance of \$621 has been covered into the Treasury.

As resulting from this additional appropriation the following may be specially noted here:

*Index of President's
speeches*

The index-concordance of President Wilson's speeches and addresses which had previously been completed to April, 1917, has now been brought down to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1918.

^a 65th Cong., 2d sess. House document no. 686.

An index of important material in the *Journal Officiel de la République Française*, the *Canada Gazette*, and the *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette* commenced July 1, 1917, has been extended to include also emergency legislation in current issues of the *London Gazette*, the *Board of Trade Journal*, the *Solicitors' Journal*, and the *Collezione celerifera delle leggi, decreti, etc.*, of Italy.

Index of foreign war legislation

A classified analytical index of reconstruction legislation enacted or proposed in foreign countries and discussions of after-the-war problems in current books and periodicals has also been established.

Reconstruction

Under the direction of the chief of the Division of Documents, a survey of Serbian material in the library was made by Dr. V. R. Savíc, of the University of Belgrade, who prepared lists of desiderata for the development of the collections relating to the Balkan situation and the Jugoslavs.

Serbian bibliography

An American Law Section was organized May 1 under the immediate superintendence of the chief indexer, Mr. Walter H. McClenon; and to this section has been delegated (a) the treatment of inquiries calling for preparation of digests and compilations of Federal and State laws, and of court decisions on questions of constitutional law, or showing judicial interpretation of statutes, memoranda on statutory precedents, etc., and (b) the continuation of the index digest of the Federal statutes, and the indexing of current public bills, constitutional law authorities, and such other material as may be necessary from time to time to provide the reference apparatus for quick response in this field.

American law section

The work of translating foreign laws was at the same time systematized under Mr. Gilbert Hirsch, senior research assistant, as reviser of all such translations.

Foreign law translations

In previous reports the work of the legislative reference service has been described at length for the purpose of exhibiting the nature and scope of the aids to legislation which it is able to furnish to Members and committees of Congress.

This year a shorter statement will suffice. As in the preceding year, the material furnished in response to inquiries involving an examination and report on legislation has been prepared under the direction of the Law Librarian, and economic, statistical, and historical data required have been compiled under the supervision of the administrative assistant.

LEGAL INQUIRIES

Committee documents

The three most extensive reports on foreign legislation prepared during the year were undertaken for Senate or House committees and printed by them for the use of their Members, viz:

Government control of railways in Great Britain. Memoranda submitted to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, United States Senate, 65th Cong., 2d sess., relative to the Government control of railways in Great Britain in its financial aspects and in relation to railway employees. Printed for the use of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1918. 56 p. 8°.

War taxation of incomes, excess profits, and luxuries in certain foreign countries. Printed for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1918. 128 p. 8°.

Comparison of rates of tax in United States, Great Britain, Canada, and France. I. Articles of ordinary consumption; II. Articles for pleasure, recreation, and adornment; III. Entertainments and clubs; with an appendix on Taxation of aliens and men exempt from military service in France. Printed for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1918. 24 p. 8°.

Other compilations and digests of law bearing on the principal war legislation enacted or pending during the fiscal year, which were furnished in response to inquiries by Members or committees, are enumerated below by subject in five groups: (i) War finance; (ii) Government control (of railroads, telegraph and telephone, and industries); (iii) Military service; (iv) Executive departments; (v) Constitutional law. Following these is a select list of miscellaneous law topics (United States, State, and foreign) treated in memoranda during the year, which do not belong to the foregoing groups.

Taxation.—Excess-profits duty in Great Britain—interpretation and administration of clauses relating to estimation of amount of capital employed. Postal rates on second class matter in Canada. New Imperial taxation proposed in Germany. War finance

War loans.—Continuous issue of war bonds in Great Britain. Depreciation fund in connection with British war loans, 1917. Canadian Government war loans.

Capital issues.—Government control of the issue of securities by private corporations in Canada, France, and Germany.

Railroads.—War organization of the French railways. Government control
United States laws controlling railroad operation in time of peace. United States Supreme Court decisions relating to the power of Congress to continue Government control after the war. Transportation rates for soldiers in France and Great Britain.

Telegraph and telephone.—Government control of telegraph lines in the Civil War. Government ownership of telephones in Great Britain.

Industries.—Government control of the coal supply in Great Britain and France. Legislation to encourage production or control the use of metals and ores in Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and British India. Compulsory civilian service in Germany.

Administration of draft laws.—Restrictions on departure from the United States during the Civil War draft. Foreign practice concerning notification to citizens abroad of call to military service. Military service and war work of prisoners in Great Britain and Canada. Alleged illegal drafting under the selective service act of May 18, 1917—digest of cases. Illegal drafting in the Civil War. Court decisions on alleged illegal drafting under the military service acts of Great Britain. Military service

Co-belligerents.—Agreements between allied countries relative to reciprocal liability of their citizens to military service.

Soldiers' and sailors' civil rights.—"Stay laws" of the Civil War period (compiled in cooperation with the Provost-Marshal General's office and printed as Appendix A of House report 181, 65th Cong., 1st sess.). Comparative digests of State laws in force relating to wills of soldiers and sailors and the capacity of a minor to make a will. Amendment of the English law with respect to wills of soldiers and sailors.

*Executive
departments*

de Redistribution of executive functions.—United States laws authorizing details of officers and employees or transfer of powers or duties from one department or bureau to another by the President or a head of a department (printed in the daily Congressional Record, Apr. 3, 1918, pp. 4899-4900); a series of 16 digests showing the organization and duties prescribed by statute for various officers and bureaus of the executive departments; a chronological list of laws, decrees, and orders relating to the organization and functions of executive offices and agencies in France since the beginning of the war. Reorganization of Government departments in Great Britain with a view to stimulating commerce after the war.

*Constitutional
law*

Legislative power.—Constitutional restrictions on the power of Congress to establish military tribunals for offenses by civilians. Digest of United States Supreme Court decisions on freedom of speech, or of the press. Powers of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. Powers of Congress to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes and powers of the States concerning Indians within their territorial limits.

Executive power.—A chronological list of diplomatic agreements between the United States and foreign countries without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Constitutional amendments.—Record votes in Congress on the resolutions which have proposed constitutional

amendments (compared with the actual membership of each House at the time to show interpretation given to the phrase "two-thirds of both Houses"). Limitations on the business which may be transacted at special sessions of State legislatures, with data as to ratifications of the sixteenth and seventeenth amendments at special sessions where the subject was not mentioned in the governor's proclamation calling such session. Memoranda on proposed amendments not ratified and attempts to regulate ratification, prepared in the previous year, were printed in the daily Congressional Record for July 30, 1917 (pp. 6071-6073), in connection with the discussion of the limiting proviso in the prohibition amendment.

United States laws.—Appointment and terms of Cabinet officers. Preparation and submission of annual estimates of appropriations. Availability of annual appropriations after the close of the fiscal year. Customs drawbacks. Storage or bonding of merchandise prior to payment of customs duties. Statistics and schedules designated in the laws for taking the census, 1790-1910. Price fixing by the President and the Secretary of War. Statutory provisions denying the use of the postal facilities to certain persons or concerns, and digest of court decisions thereunder. Regulation of commerce with the Indian tribes. Table of amendments of the Judicial Code. Incorporation of national associations, etc. by act of Congress.

*Miscellaneous
law digests*

Words and phrases.—Legal definitions of "treason" and "sedition." Definitions of the term "spy." Meaning of "population" as a basis for apportionment of quotas of the National Army.

State laws.—Vacancies in the United States Senate—temporary appointment by the governor. Absent voting—summary of recent State laws 1916-17 (supplementing Senate Doc. 659, 64th Cong., 2d sess.). Declarant alien voting. State councils of defense. Compulsory labor laws. Statutes prohibiting charges to juries with respect

to questions of fact, and court decisions thereunder. Sabotage. Deportation from the State. Prohibition of use of the United States flag in advertising. Appropriations of money by State legislatures to the United States prior to 1789. State taxation for war emergency funds in 1917. Exemption of farm machinery, equipment, improvements, etc., in State tax laws. Investment of savings bank and trust funds in farm loan bonds. Guaranty of bank deposits. Corporations—issuance of stock without par value.

Foreign laws.—Allowances to married Government employees in France. Recovery of wages by the master of a ship under English law. Regulation of war charities in Great Britain and Canada. Desecration of the national flag in certain foreign countries. Free ports and free zones in Denmark, France, Spain, and Portugal. Inspection of horseflesh in Belgium, France, and Germany.

SUBJECT DATA

(From the report of the administrative assistant, Mr. Collins)

Among the memoranda prepared in answer to inquiries involving research and the preparation of a written statement the following may be regarded as worthy of mention:

Cabinets.—A memorandum on changes in personnel in European cabinets since the outbreak of the war. A digest of the reasons for cabinet changes in Europe since the outbreak of the war.

Civil War.—A memorandum on Members of Congress who resigned to enter the Union or Confederate Army.

Congress.—A memorandum on congressional opposition to administration policies in former wars.

Daylight saving.—A digest of discussions on the operation of the daylight saving plan in foreign countries.

Departmental reorganization.—A memorandum on departments of the Government, outside of the fighting services, which have some relation to the conduct of the war. Ex-

tracts from current literature on the Overman bill for departmental reorganization.

District of Columbia.—A memorandum on the two-platoon system for the fire department.

Espionage.—A chronological list of plots, crimes, etc., committed in the United States from April 5, 1917, to April 7, 1918.

Farm labor.—A digest of discussions on the shortage of farm labor in the United States.

Farmers: Government aid.—A compilation giving discussions of Government aid to farmers in Great Britain and Ireland.

Imports and exports.—Statistical table of the imports into the United States of certain minerals. Imports of glass from Japan, 1906-1915.

Interstate commerce.—Extracts from debates in Congress on the long-and-short-haul clause of the interstate commerce act, 1887, and of the amendment of 1910.

Labor.—A memorandum on the history and official program of Industrial Workers of the World (printed in the daily Congressional Record, May 6, 1918, p. 6566-6569).

Local self-government.—A compilation of extracts on local self-government in the United States.

Lynching.—A memorandum on proposals for giving the Federal Government jurisdiction over the crime of lynching.

Peace.—A memorandum on peace negotiations in the former wars of the United States.

President: Commander in chief.—A memorandum on past instances of the exercise of the powers of the President as Commander in Chief. Extracts from discussions by publicists on the emergency powers of the President.

Public finance: United States.—A chronological table of all estimates of expenditure presented to Congress by the executive government for the fiscal years 1913-14 and 1917-18 (printed in House Doc. 1006, 65th Cong., 2d sess.). Ex-

tracts on control of the purse in the United States. A compilation of extracts relating to the adoption of a national budget system, prepared in the previous year, was printed in the daily Congressional Record of February 5, 1918 (p. 1855-1861).

Public finance: Boer War.—A memorandum on the principal votes in the House of Commons on supply measures for the Boer War.

Races in the United States.—Data on the Chinese in the United States.

Reconstruction: Trade after the war.—Discussions and criticisms of proposals in foreign countries. Extracts on trade reconstruction in Germany.

Russia.—Extracts on the Siberian situation, 1917-18. A memorandum on the origin and official program of the Bolsheviki.

War compensation.—A memorandum on the various measures for compensation and relief of soldiers and their families in foreign countries.

War finance.—Extracts on inflation in foreign countries. Statistical data on war expenditures and war revenues of all countries engaged in the war.

Woman suffrage.—Extracts from debates in the Canadian House of Commons. Statistical statement of State votes for woman suffrage, 1912-1917. Quotations from President Wilson on woman suffrage.

Numerous other inquiries following closely the measures under consideration by Congress from time to time were answered from data gathered in the legislative reference files.

LAW INDEXING

(From the report of the Chief Indexer, Mr. McClenon)

Index digest of Federal Statutes.—On account of the large number of requests for information this year, the indexing of the Federal statutes has been limited to keeping the principal files up to date by indexing the slip laws as they appear

and adding the page numbers when the pamphlet session laws are published. The work of continuation, except for private and local legislation, has been kept constantly within about two weeks of the enactment of the laws; the private and local laws have not been indexed since August, 1917, except such as are included in the "permanent local" file, i. e., permanent legislation relating to the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, etc.

Index to bills.—The index force has also prepared an index according to the same plan as the statute index, of all bills and joint resolutions of general interest introduced in the Sixty-fifth Congress; this index is kept constantly within about one week of the introduction of the bills and resolutions.

Index of State legislation.—During the current year work is being commenced on an index of State legislation for the years 1917 and 1918, including all general acts likely to be of general interest, with special attention to war legislation. The plan for this index is much simpler than that of the Federal statute index, and it is estimated that the index will be substantially completed by the end of December.

BILL DRAFTING

In the absence of any official provision for bill drafting, the legislative drafting department of Columbia University, New York, continued its volunteer assistance in cooperation with the legislative reference service. Mr. Middleton Beaman, of its staff, rendered valuable service during the year to committees having important legislation under consideration—particularly to the Committee on Ways and Means, which as a result decided to include in the revenue bill of 1918 (H. R. 12863) permanent provision for such aid to committees of Congress. The following paragraphs from the report on the bill (65th Cong., 2d sess., House report no. 767, p. 39) describe the plan proposed and indicate the committee's appreciation of the service already rendered:

The bill provides in section 1303 for the creation of a legislative drafting service, under the direction of two draftsmen, one to be appointed by the President of the Senate and one by the Speaker of the House, at a salary of \$5,000 each, the appointments to be made without regard to political affiliation and solely with regard to fitness for the duties of the office. This drafting service would aid in the drafting of public bills on the request of any committee of either House, and would be under the general supervision of the Joint Committee on the Library. For the remainder of the current fiscal year an appropriation of \$25,000 is provided to pay the salaries of the two draftsmen and their necessary assistants and clerks and to provide for the purchase of necessary furniture and supplies.

Your committee during the past two years has received valuable volunteer assistance from expert legislative draftsmen, and is informed that other committees of both Houses have made use of such services, including the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and the Judiciary Committees of the House, as well as numerous individual Representatives and Senators. The experience of your committee convinces it that the establishment of such a service, on a nonpartisan and permanent basis, will prove of great value in the framing of bills, particularly at this time, when the complexity and wide scope of war legislation, with the constantly increasing necessity of dealing with problems never heretofore within the limits of congressional action, render it imperative that all acts of Congress be drawn with the greatest possible clearness and precision.

If enacted into law, this section would carry out the second part of the program for scientific aids to legislation outlined in the special report of the Librarian of Congress submitted to the Senate in April, 1911, which proposed the establishment of a legislative reference division in the Library and a bill-drafting bureau directly under the control of Congress—a plan approved in two subsequent Congresses by the Library Committees of both Houses.

The functions of the two services are entirely distinct. They are, however, complementary. The primary purpose of the legislative reference service is to furnish adequate legal, economic, and other data for the formulation and discussion of policy. A drafting service, on the other hand, aims to express policies determined upon in clear and precise legislative form and prepare the necessary administrative provisions, penalty clauses, etc., for carrying them into effect. This task calls for statements of

existing law, memoranda on statutory precedents, and digests of court decisions on questions of constitutional law and statutory construction—work which again falls within the field of the legislative reference service. To meet the additional demands on this force, which are therefore likely to arise from the establishment of drafting facilities for committees, an increase in the number of employees of the higher grades will be necessary.

Respectfully submitted

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX Ia
APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1917-1918

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Library and Copyright Office:			
Salaries—			
General.....	\$272, 860. 00	\$270, 010. 90	\$2, 849. 10
Sunday.....	10, 000. 00	9, 990. 06	9. 94
Special.....	2, 000. 00	1, 994. 39	5. 61
Carrier service.....	960. 00	9668. 09	291. 91
Distribution of card indexes.....			
.....	^a 48, 173. 09	^g 47, 421. 29	751. 80
Legislative reference .	^f 27, 000. 00	^d 26, 378. 85	621. 15
Copyright Office.....	104, 740. 00	^g 103, 628. 69	1, 111. 31
Increase of Library—			
Purchase of books. . . .	90, 000. 00	^c 90, 000. 00	.....
Purchase of periodicals.....	5, 000. 00	^d 5, 000. 00	.....
Purchase of law books	^e 3, 000. 00	^d 3, 000. 00	.....
Contingent expenses. . . .	^b 7, 312. 52	^d 7, 306. 48	6. 04
<hr/>			
Total, Library and Copyright.....	571, 045. 61	565, 398. 75	5, 646. 86

^a Appropriation includes credits \$1,077.89 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$195.20 yet to be credited. Expenditures, 1918, include outstanding indebtedness. Offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury \$67,615.85.

^b Includes credits \$9.04 on account of sales of photo duplications to Government institutions; also credit of \$3.48 by return of photostat spools.

^c Any unexpended balance will be available for the succeeding year.

^d Includes outstanding indebtedness.

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

^f Includes \$2,000 urgent deficiency appropriation approved Mar. 28, 1918.

^g Does not include "Increase of compensation," \$29,080.15.

Object of appropriation	Appropriations	Expended	Unexpended
Building and grounds:			
Care and maintenance, including Sunday service.	\$86,005.00	\$84,800.24	\$1,204.76
Fuel, lights, and miscellaneous	18,100.00	^b 17,557.48	542.52
Fuel, lights, and miscellaneous (1917-1918)	^d 14,900.00	^b 12,687.07	2,212.93
Furniture and shelving	10,000.00	^b 9,987.57	12.43
Total building and grounds	129,005.00	125,032.36	3,972.64
Grand total	700,050.61	690,431.11	9,619.50
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account)	" 827.65	785.00	42.65
Printing and binding (allotment, not appropriation) . . .	^c 200,545.61	196,234.11	4,311.50

^a Includes balance from preceding year, in addition to appropriation of \$800.

^b Includes outstanding indebtedness.

^c Allotment includes credits \$461.92 on account of sales of cards to Government institutions and \$83.69 yet to be credited.

^d Made available in fiscal year 1917 upon passage of legislative act for the fiscal year 1918.

^e Does not include "Increase of compensation," \$7,206.34.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL—LIBRARY PROPER

Object of expenditure	Amount
Stationery supplies	\$4,935. 10
Typewriter supplies	192. 65
Dies, presses, rubber stamps, and numbering machines	176. 18
Travel expenses	107. 61
Street car tickets	100. 00
Postage stamps and international postal cards (foreign correspondence)	229. 00
Telegrams and long-distance telephone messages	17. 93
Transfer charges (expressage, etc.)	8. 87
Post-office box rent, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918	16. 00
Tools	
Mail-bag repairs	
Duplicate supplies	81. 46
Photostat paper and developing powders	*1,403. 13
Photostat miscellaneous supplies	38. 55
Total	7,306. 48

*\$552.64 covered into the Treasury on account of sales of photoduplications.

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, 1919, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: Superintendent, \$3,000; assistants—two at \$1,800 each, seven at \$1,200 each (including one in room for the blind), three at \$1,000 each, two at charging desk at \$1,080 each, five at \$960 each (including one for Toner library and one for Washington library), one in room for the blind, \$900, twenty-seven at \$840 each, six at \$600 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; attendants—Senate reading room, \$960, Representatives' reading room—one \$960, one \$840, two in cloakroom at \$780 each, two for gallery and alcoves at \$540 each; telephone operator, \$720; four junior messengers, at \$420 each; two watchmen, at \$780 each; in all, \$62,460.

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

Documents: Chief of division, \$3,000; assistants—one \$1,500, one \$840; stenographer and typewriter, \$960; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$6,720.

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

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

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

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

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

Congressional Reference Library: Custodian, \$1,500; assistants—one \$1,200, one \$960, one \$840; two junior messengers, at \$420 each; in all, \$5,340.

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

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

COPYRIGHT OFFICE: Register, \$4,000; assistant register, \$3,000; clerks—four at \$2,000 each, four at \$1,800 each, seven at \$1,600 each, one \$1,500, eight at \$1,400 each, ten at \$1,200 each, ten at \$1,000 each, eighteen at \$960 each, two at \$860 each, ten at \$780 each, four at \$600 each, two at \$480 each; four junior messengers, at \$420 each. Ar-rears, special service: Three clerks, at \$1,200 each; porter, \$780; junior messenger, \$420; in all, \$104,740.

Legislative Reference: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress and committees and Members thereof, \$30,000: *Provided*, That no person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding \$3,000 per annum.

DISTRIBUTION OF CARD INDEXES: For service in connection with distribution of card indexes and other publications of the Library: Chief of division, \$3,000; chief assistant, \$1,800; assistants—two at \$1,600 each, three at \$1,500 each, three at \$1,400 each, four at \$1,200 each, four at \$1,100 each, four at \$1,000 each; for services of assistants at salaries less than \$1,000 per annum and for piecework and work by the hour, \$17,000, 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, \$46,900.

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

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

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

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

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

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

For purchase of miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, \$5,000;

In all, \$100,000.

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

LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: Superintendent, \$3,600; clerks—one \$2,000, one \$1,600, one \$1,400, one \$1,000 each; property clerk, \$900; messenger; assistant messenger; two telephone switchboard operators; captain of watch, \$1,400; lieutenant of watch, \$1,000; nineteen watchmen, at \$900 each; two carpenters, at \$900 each; painter, \$900; foreman of laborers, \$900; sixteen laborers; two attendants in ladies' room, at \$480 each; four check boys, at \$360 each; mistress of charwomen, \$425; assistant mistress of charwomen, \$300; fifty-eight charwomen; chief engineer, \$1,500; assistant engineers—one \$1,200, three at \$900 each; electrician, \$1,500; machinist—one \$1,000, one \$900; two wiremen, at \$900 each; plumber, \$900; three elevator conductors, and ten skilled laborers, at \$720 each; in all, \$85,065.

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

For fuel, lights, repairs, miscellaneous supplies, electric and steam apparatus, city directory, stationery, mail and delivery service including new auto delivery wagon, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, including \$2,000 for repairs to roof and \$1,500 for pointing exterior stonework, \$18,500, of which sum \$1,500 shall be immediately available.

For refitting old boiler room and coal vaults, \$3,000.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto, \$12,000, of which \$2,000 shall be available immediately.

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

SEC. 6. That all civilian employees of the Governments of the United States and the District of Columbia who receive a total of compensation at the rate of \$2,500 per annum or less, except as otherwise provided in this section, shall receive, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nineteen, additional compensation at the rate of \$120 per annum: *Provided*, That such employees as receive a total of annual compensation at a rate more than \$2,500 and less than \$2,620 shall receive additional compensation at such a rate per annum as may be necessary to make their salaries, plus their additional compensation, at the rate of \$2,620 per annum, and no employee shall receive additional compensation under this section at a rate which is more than thirty per centum of the rate of the total annual compensation received by such employee: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation at the rates of five and ten per centum for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, shall not be computed as salary in construing this section: *Provided further*, That where an employee in the service on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, has received during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eighteen, or shall receive during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nineteen an increase of salary at a rate in excess of \$200 per annum, or where an employee, whether

previously in the service or not, has entered the service since June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, whether such employee has received an increase in salary or not, such employees shall be granted the increased compensation provided herein only when and upon the certification of the person in the legislative branch or the head of the department or establishment employing such persons of the ability and qualifications personal to such employees as would justify such increased compensation: *Provided further*, That the increased compensation provided in this section to employees whose pay is adjusted from time to time through wage boards or similar authority shall be taken into consideration by such wage boards or similar authority in adjusting the pay of such employees.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following: Employees paid from the postal revenues and sums which may be advanced from the Treasury to meet deficiencies in the postal revenues; employees of the Panama Canal on the Canal Zone; employees of the Alaskan Engineering Commission in Alaska; employees paid from lump-sum appropriations in bureaus, divisions, commissions, or any other governmental agencies or employments created by law since January first, nineteen hundred and sixteen; employees whose duties require only a portion of their time, except charwomen, who shall be included; employees whose services are utilized for brief periods at intervals; persons employed by or through corporations, firms, or individuals acting for or on behalf of or as agents of the United States or any department or independent establishment of the Government of the United States in connection with construction work or the operation of plants; employees who receive a part of their pay from any outside sources under cooperative arrangements with the Government of the United States or the District of Columbia; employees who serve voluntarily or receive only a nominal compensation, and employees who may be provided with special allowances because of their service in foreign countries. The provisions of this section shall not apply to employees of the railroads taken over by the United States, and nothing contained herein shall be

deemed a recognition of the employees of such railroads as employees of the United States.

Section six of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation Act approved May tenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as amended by the naval appropriation Act approved August twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall not operate to prevent anyone from receiving the additional compensation provided in this section who otherwise is entitled to receive the same.

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

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

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

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

Reports shall be submitted to Congress on the first day of the next regular session showing for the first four months of the fiscal year the average number of employees in each

department, bureau, office, or establishment receiving the increased compensation at the rate of \$120 per annum and the average number by grades receiving the same at each other rate.

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

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

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.—For the Library of Congress, including the copyright office and the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the copyright office, and binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for building and grounds, \$200,000.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1917-18

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1918.

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$109,105.87. A *Fees, etc.* balance of \$10,375.33, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1917, making a total of \$119,481.20 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of \$3,023.95 received by the Copyright Office was refunded as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$116,457.25. The balance carried over to July 1, 1918, was \$10,104.85 (representing trust funds, \$8,029.55, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—21 years—\$2,075.30), leaving fees applied during the fiscal year 1917-18 and paid into the Treasury \$106,352.40.

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

1897-98	\$55,926.50	1909-10	\$104,644.95
1898-99	58,267.00	1910-11	109,913.95
1899-1900	65,206.00	1911-12	116,685.05
1900-1901	63,687.50	1912-13	114,980.60
1901-2	64,687.00	1913-14	120,219.25
1902-3	68,874.50	1914-15	111,922.75
1903-4	72,629.00	1915-16	112,986.85
1904-5	78,058.00	1916-17	110,077.40
1905-6	80,198.00	1917-18	106,352.40
1906-7	84,685.00		
1907-8	82,387.50	Total	1,866,205.95
1908-9	83,816.75		

EXPENDITURES

Salaries

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, was \$104,740. The total expenditures for salaries was \$103,628.69, or \$2,723.71 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 \$954.11.

Copyright receipts and fees

During the 21 fiscal years since the reorganization of the Copyright Office (from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1918) the copyright fees applied and paid into the Treasury have amounted to \$1,866,205.95, the articles deposited number 4,024,533, and the total copyright registrations have exceeded two and a quarter millions (2,269,707).

Excess of fees over salaries

The fees earned (\$1,866,205.95) were larger than the appropriations for salaries used during the same period (\$1,616,424.53) by \$249,781.42.

Value of copyright deposits

In addition to this direct profit, a large number of the four millions of books, maps, musical works, periodicals, prints, and other articles deposited during the 21 years were of substantial pecuniary value and of such a character that their accession to the Library of Congress through the Copyright Office effected a large saving to the purchase fund of the Library equal in amount to their price.

COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

Registrations

The registrations for the fiscal year numbered 106,728. Of these, 99,657 were registrations at \$1 each, including a certificate and 5,214 were registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each. There were also 1,857 registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each. The fees for these registrations amounted to a total of \$103,192.50.

The number of registrations in each class from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1918, is shown in Exhibit F.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

Articles deposited

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

amount to 186,050. The number of these articles in each class for the fiscal years July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1918, is shown in Exhibit G.

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

In response to inquiries received during the year from the Card Section, the Order Division, and the Reading Room, in regard to 335 books supposed to have been copyrighted but not discovered in the Library, it was found that 29 of these works had been received and were actually in the Library, 39 books had been deposited and were still in the Copyright Office, 57 works were either not published, did not claim copyright, or for other valid reasons could not be deposited, while in the case of 40 works, no answers to our letters of inquiry had been received up to June 30, 1918. Copies were received of 170 works in all in response to requests made by the Copyright Office during the period of 12 months for the works published in recent years. *Requests for copies*

The total copyright deposit for the year included 20,633 printed volumes; 24,761 pamphlets and leaflets; 51,644 newspapers and magazines; 2,961 dramas; 34,874 pieces of music; 2,520 maps; 11,810 photographs; 14,411 prints; 8,951 motion pictures; 10,699 contributions to periodicals; 2,634 works of art and drawings, and 152 lectures. *Articles deposited during year*

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

to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein." The law further provides that articles remaining undisposed of, may, upon specified conditions, be returned to the authors or copyright proprietors.

The total articles disposed of in these three ways during the fiscal year numbered 125,235; of these, 82,651 were transferred to the Library for its collections; 16,328 were sent to other "departmental libraries," and 26,256 were returned to the claimants of copyright.

Transfer of deposits to Library of Congress

During the fiscal year the following transfers were made from the Copyright Office to the Library of Congress. Under (1) the "first copies" of copyright books forwarded as received from day to day, numbered 10,380 volumes; and other works specifically indicated (including 649 foreign

Musical compositions

books and pamphlets) numbered 8,080. Of musical compositions 34,874 were deposited and registered during the year, and of these 20,925 were selected and transferred to the Music Division. There were also transferred 113 musical compositions that were registered prior to 1909 under the old law. All of the 1,269 separate maps registered during the

Maps, etc.

year were placed in the Map Division, besides 53 older map deposits. Out of the total of 15,270 photographs, engravings, and other "pictorial illustrations" entered, 3,085 were selected and forwarded to the Prints Division for permanent deposit. Of the 26 daily newspapers registered both copies

Newspapers and magazines

of 19 (7 being rejected) were promptly sent to the Periodical Division and 1,215 different magazines and periodicals, including weekly newspapers, out of the 1,540 different journals received, were also transferred to that division. In the

40,746 numbers of newspapers forwarded

case of newspapers and periodicals, each number is required by law to be deposited and separately registered, and for the 1,215 periodicals taken over by the Periodical Division, 20,373 registrations were made and 40,746 separate issues or pieces were dated, numbered, catalogued, and forwarded from day to day during the year, thus making a grand total of 82,651 articles transferred to the Library for its collections,

American poetry and drama

Under (2) there has been transferred on the Librarian's order to Brown University a collection of books and pamphlets relating to American poetry and printed dramas by American authors, numbering 1,534 pieces, and a miscellaneous collection of 9,939 volumes was forwarded for the bene-

fit of the "Library War Service," making, with the current books, a total of 29,933 books and pamphlets delivered to the Library from the Copyright Office during the year. Since the copyright act of March 4, 1909, went into effect (from Dec. 10, 1910, to June 30, 1918), the Copyright Office has transferred to the Library of Congress 170,189 books; 205,384 musical compositions; 53,165 maps; 37,718 photographs and prints; and 305,051 newspapers and magazines—a grand total of 771,507 pieces.

Under (3) the transfer during the year to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia "for use therein" included 4,855 books. The character of the works thus transferred has usually determined the designation of the library for their final deposit, e. g., agricultural books to the Department of Agriculture, scientific or technical books to the Engineer School or the Patent Office, and all medical books or books on allied subjects to the library of the Surgeon General's Office. The following libraries (receiving above 1,000 volumes each) have received up to June 30, 1918, the number of books indicated below:

Bureau of Education, 11,051; Bureau of Standards, 2,010; Department of Agriculture, 1,915; Department of Commerce, 1,652; Engineer School, Corps of Engineers, 2,008; Federal Trade Commission, 2,206; library of the Surgeon General's Office, 2,520; Navy Department, 1,461; Public Library of the District of Columbia, 26,922. Nine hundred and seventy-four volumes were also sent to the Library of the United States Soldiers' Home, and 6,851 volumes were distributed among various other governmental libraries in the District; in all, 59,570 volumes.

Under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1909, authority is granted also for the return to the claimants of copyright of such copyright deposits as are not needed by the Library of Congress or the Copyright Office. The notice required by section 60 has been printed for all classes of works deposited and registered during the years January 1, 1900, to June 30, 1914. In response to special requests, 7,979 motion-picture films have been returned during the fiscal year to the copyright claimants, and of the current deposits not needed by the Library of Congress the following have also been so returned: 9,804 "books" (pamphlets, leaflets, etc.), 23 photo-

Books transferred to other libraries

Return of deposits to copyright claimants

graphs, 6,372 prints, 2,052 periodicals, 15 pieces of music, and 11 manuscript dramas; a total of 26,256 pieces. Since the act went into effect up to June 30, 1918, a total of 358,047 works have thus been returned to the claimants of copyright in them; and altogether there has been transferred from the Copyright Office shelves 1,212,595 different articles, thus securing a great saving of space and avoiding useless duplication and accumulation.

*Accumulation of
copyright deposits*

The total number of articles deposited during the period from July 1, 1897 (when the Copyright Office was reorganized), to June 30, 1918, was nearly four millions (3,838,483), out of which nearly one and one-quarter million articles have been disposed of as noted above, leaving more than two and a half million articles on our shelves. These are in addition to the uncounted accumulation of articles deposited from 1870 to 1897. This great collection of books, pamphlets, leaflets, music, photographs, prints, and other articles, which are of no use to the Library of Congress, occupy shelf space which it is increasingly embarrassing to spare for this purpose. It has been demonstrated during the last 20 years that there is little likelihood of any calls for the examination or other use of any of this material, and no demand is known to have occurred which could not be met by reference to the copies upon the shelves of the Library.

THE COPYRIGHT INDEX AND CATALOGUE, BULLETINS, AND CIRCULARS

*Claim of copy-
right*

The copyright law requires that the works deposited for registration shall in each case be accompanied by a "claim of copyright," and that the application for registration shall specify to which of the classes named in section 5 of the act the work in which copyright is claimed belongs. In order to facilitate compliance with these requirements of law and to secure uniform applications and make sure of obtaining without need for correspondence and consequent loss of time all the facts which the law expressly requires shall go upon record, the Copyright Office has prepared application forms for all the various classes of works which may be registered. These applications become the "claims of copyright" required by law to be filed. They are prepared upon cards of a uniform size, and are so printed that when prop-

erly headlined, they furnish the card index for all the entries made under the names of the claimants of copyright—that is, the proprietors of the literary or artistic property. The economy in service cost thus effected is clearly indicated when it is noted that the applications from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1918, number more than one million (1,037,178).

Card index of claimants

In addition to the cards indexed by the names of copyright proprietors, cards are prepared for all books and pamphlets under the names of the authors, all music, dramas, and periodicals under their titles, maps under subject headings, prints, photographs, etc., under the names of artists and subjects, and motion-pictures under their titles. 189,654 cards were required to be made during the fiscal year for properly indexing these entries.

Other card indexes

These index cards are first used as copy for the printed Catalogue of Copyright Entries, and after being so used are added to the permanent card indexes of the copyright entries. These indexes now contain considerably

Index cards utilized for printing catalogue

more than 3,000,000 cards. The copyright act of 1909 provides that when complete and indexed catalogues have been compiled and printed for any one class of copyright entries, the original manuscript catalogue cards containing the titles included in such printed volumes may, if expedient, be destroyed. The completion of the Catalogue of Dramas copyrighted from 1870 to 1916 has enabled us to remove upwards of 200,000 index cards from the congested catalogue of drama entries.

Elimination of useless index cards

The act of March 3, 1891, providing protection in the United States for the works of foreign authors, directed the Librarian of Congress to furnish to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of the copyright entries, and that the Secretary prepare and print weekly catalogues of such titles. The copyright act of March 4, 1909, requires the Register of Copyrights to "print at periodic intervals a catalogue of the titles of articles deposited and registered for copyright, together with suitable indexes," and provides that such catalogues may "be furnished to all parties desiring them at a price to be determined by the Register of Copyrights, not exceeding \$5 per annum for the complete catalogue of copyright entries and not exceeding \$1 per annum for the catalogue issued during the year for any one class of subjects."

Catalogue of copyright entries

May be sold

Published in parts Under these provisions of law the Catalogue of Copyright Entries is published in four parts, sold separately or as a whole at a nominal subscription rate within the maximum price fixed by law, as follows: The entire catalogue, \$3 for the calendar year; Part 1, Groups 1 and 2, Books, Pamphlets, Contributions to Periodicals, Lectures, Dramatic Compositions, Maps and Motion Pictures, \$1; Part 2, Periodicals, 50 cents; Part 3, Musical Compositions, \$1; Part 4, Works of Art (Paintings, Drawings, and Sculpture), Photographs and Prints, 50 cents.

Subscription prices

Numbers printed during 1917 The Catalogue was continued by the publication during the calendar year 1917 of 146 numbers of Part 1, Group 1, containing the book titles, with complete record of all renewals for books, and complete annual index, 1,164 plus 256 pages; 12 monthly numbers of Part 1, Group 2, containing titles for pamphlets, contributions to newspapers, lectures, dramatic compositions, maps and motion pictures, and a complete annual index, 1,839 closely printed pages; 4 quarterly numbers of Part 2, containing all registrations for newspapers and magazines with annual index, 421 pages; 12 monthly numbers of Part 3, musical compositions, with complete list of renewals for music and lists of music used or licensed to be used for mechanical reproduction, together with complete annual index, 1,786 compactly printed pages; and 4 quarterly numbers of Part 4, containing registrations of works of art and photographs and prints, with annual index, 397 pages.

Sets of Catalogue of Copyright Entries Of the Catalogue of Copyright Entries only a small edition has been printed beyond the five hundred odd copies distributed to "depository libraries." The natural result has been that full sets have become rare. It is now impossible to supply from the official stock any sets complete from the beginning. For the period from 1891 to 1897, copies for some numbers are entirely lacking. If any librarians have spare copies of the weekly numbers printed during this period, they may render good service in behalf of some future library desiring a set of the catalogue, if they will send such numbers to the Copyright Office. Copies of the following numbers will be especially welcome: no. 4, July, and no. 26, December, 1891; nos. 31 and 32, February, 1892; nos. 132, 133, 135; January, and no. 175, Novem-

ber, 1894. If any libraries are not preserving and binding the Catalogue, it would be preferable that their stock should come to the Copyright Office to help to perfect and make up sets of this complete record of the national output of works of literature and art, sure to be desired by new libraries formed hereafter.

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

*Bulletins nos. 14
and 15*

There has been active and continued interest in the judicial decisions construing the copyright act of March 4, 1909, and the previous compilations of such earlier decisions printed as addenda to my annual reports, and in the small Bulletin no. 17, have been followed by a more extended compilation by Mr. Richard C. DeWolf of the Copyright Office, printed in an octavo volume of 605 pages, as Bulletin no. 18, entitled: "Decisions of the United States Courts involving Copyright, 1914-1917." It includes, in addition to the decisions of the Federal courts from July 28, 1914, to July 2, 1917, a number of decisions of State courts and departmental decisions and opinions on the same subject or cognate subjects—such as the law of literary property, the unfair use of titles, etc.—handed down between July 1, 1909 (when the copyright act went into effect), and June 30, 1916. For convenience, the table of cases has been made to include, with suitable references, all copyright cases previously printed in my annual reports and in Bulletin no. 17. The volume is sold by the Superintendent of Documents in cloth binding for 60 cents.

*Bulletin no. 18.
Copyright deci-
sions*

During the fiscal year the printing has been finally completed of the catalogue of the "Dramatic Compositions Copyrighted in the United States, 1870 to 1916," which has been slowly coming from the Government Printing Office for several years. This work was under contemplation and was carefully planned for many years before it became possible to carry it out. The supervision of the final preparation of the catalogue was intrusted to Mr. Henry S. Parsons, chief of the Catalogue and Index Division of the Copyright Office, and he has devoted to the details of the work unre-

*Catalogue of
dramas 1870-1916*

mitting care and attention. The original title cards were prepared by the indexing and cataloguing force of his division, but the task of unifying the title entries, making sure of absolute accuracy, and the general editing of the printer's copy from A to Z has been the work of Mrs. Mary Wright Davis. Faithful and intelligent assistance in this task has been rendered by Dr. Woodbury Pulsifer and Mr. Earl M. Jeffrey, and the titles in foreign languages have been carefully revised by Dr. George C. Keidel, all members of the Copyright Office force.

Subscription price, \$4

The copyright act provides that the Register of Copyrights at stated intervals shall print complete and indexed catalogues for each class of copyright entries, and expressly provides that such consolidated catalogues and indexes shall be supplied "to all persons ordering them at such prices as may be determined to be reasonable" by the Superintendent of Public Documents. In accordance with this provision of law 1,000 copies of the catalogue of dramas is offered to subscribers at a price of \$4 for the set of two volumes (3,547 pages) bound in cloth.

Circular no. 57

After copyright relations were established between Australia and the United States, the usual edition was printed of Information Circular no. 57, containing the Australian copyright order in council of March 15, 1918, and the President's copyright proclamation of April 3, 1918. 6 pp. 8°.

SUMMARY OF COPYRIGHT BUSINESS

<i>Summary of</i>	Balance on hand July 1, 1917.	\$10,375.33	
<i>copyright business</i>	Gross receipts July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. . .	109,105.87	
	Total to be accounted for.	119,481.20	
	Refunded.	3,023.95	
	Balance to be accounted for.	\$116,457.25	
	Applied as earned fees.	106,352.40	
	Balance carried over to July 1, 1918:		
	Trust funds.	\$8,029.55	
	Unfinished business July 1,		
	1897, to June 30, 1918, 21		
	years.	2,075.30	
		10,104.85	
			116,457.25
	Total fees earned and paid into Treasury during the 21		
	years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1918.	1,866,205.95	
	Total unfinished business for 21 years.	2,075.30	

Register of Copyrights

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FEES FOR FISCAL YEAR

		<i>Fees</i>
Fees for registrations, including certificates, at \$1 each	\$99,657.00	
Fees for registrations of photographs without certificates, at 50 cents each	2,607.00	
Fees for registrations of renewals, at 50 cents each	928.50	
Total fees for registrations recorded	\$103,192.50	
Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each	651.50	
Fees for recording assignments	1,938.00	
Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed	109.50	
Notices of user recorded (Music)	177.50	
Indexing transfers of proprietorship	283.40	
	3,159.90	
Total fees for fiscal year 1917-18	106,352.40	

ENTRIES

Number of registrations	104,871	<i>Entries</i>
Number of renewals recorded	1,857	
	106,728	
Number of certified copies of record	1,303	
Number of assignments recorded or copied	1,369	

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 132,073, while the letters, parcels, etc., dispatched numbered 134,720. Letters received transmitting remittances numbered 41,211, including money orders to the number of 26,955. During the last 21 fiscal years the money orders received number more than half a million (563,945).

Correspondence

CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

On July 10, 1918, the remittances received up to the third mail of the day had been recorded. The account books of the Bookkeeping Division were balanced for June, the financial statements were rendered to the Treasury Department, and all earned fees to June 30 had been paid into the Treasury.

Condition of current work

The current work for July had been written up and posted to July 9. The unfinished business amounted on June 30, 1918, to \$2,075.30. Of this, however, a large proportion represented business for the fiscal year, held awaiting answers to letters from the Copyright Office in regard to informalities, etc.

At the close of business on July 10, 1918, of the works deposited and passed for copyright registration up to and including Saturday, June 29, all had been recorded. Assignments to the number of 1,369 were received during the fiscal year, and all had been recorded except one lengthy document.

Loss of Copyright Office clerks

There has been some falling off in the number of copyright registrations since the beginning of the great war, especially in relation to foreign works published abroad. This decrease in the copyright business has to some extent lessened the embarrassment resulting from the serious loss of effective clerical force. From January 1, 1917, to July 10, 1918, in addition to the loss by death of two clerks of long service, there have been 51 resignations in a force of 91, including a large number of capable and experienced assistants, besides the chief clerk of the office (\$2,000), one clerk at \$1,600, and one clerk at \$1,000 called off to aid in the work in behalf of the "Library war service." These resignations gave opportunity for the promotion of clerks having good records, but the loss of so many of them, useful because of the experience gained by long service and training in the office, has not been made up by new appointments, as these last were of necessity, under present conditions, without special training or experience and thus a considerable loss in clerical service has resulted.

War service

The names of 21 young men from the office are inscribed on the Library's war service roll, having joined the military or naval service of the United States. Besides those thus taken directly out of the office, the remaining assistants represent many others who are in active war service. Two have their husbands, eight have their sons, three have brothers, and one has two nephews in active service.

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT
RELATIONS

I. Legislation

Several copyright bills were introduced during the past fiscal year, one of which passed the Senate; but no final action has been taken on any of the measures proposed dealing with copyright.

Copyright bills

On April 23, 1918, Hon. Robert L. Owen introduced in the Senate "A bill relating to the deposit of copyrighted books upon medical and allied subjects,"¹ which was referred to the Committee on the Library. The bill was reported² by Hon. James W. Wadsworth, jr., without amendment, on May 13, 1918, and on May 20 (legislative day May 17), 1918, it was passed by the Senate. On May 29, 1918, the bill was referred to the House Committee on Patents.³ No further action is recorded. The full text of the bill as passed by the Senate is as follows:

*Bill S. 4423:
Medical books*

That in copyrighted books upon medical and allied subjects there shall be deposited with the Congressional Library three copies, one of which shall be for file in the library of the Surgeon General's Office of the United States Army, this library being the large general medical library for the use of the medical profession of the United States.

*Full text of Bill
S. 4423*

On July 25, 1917, Hon. George S. Graham introduced "A bill relating to copyrights,"⁴ providing that any person who had failed to comply with the requirements prescribed by Title 60, Chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes, namely, the filing of the title-page and the deposit of copies of a work entitled to copyright on or before publication, but who had made deposit of such work prior to January 1, 1917, "shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of Title 60, Chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes and the said

*Bill H. R. 5520:
Failure to comply
with formalities*

¹ 1918 (Apr. 23). A bill relating to the deposit of copyrighted books upon medical and allied subjects. Introduced by Mr. Owen. S. bill 4423. 65th Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 1 p. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on the Library.]

² 1918 (May 13). A bill relating to the deposit of copyrighted books upon medical and allied subjects. Reported by Mr. Wadsworth, without amendment. S. bill 4423. 65th Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 1 p. 4°.

³ 1918 (May 29). A bill relating to the deposit of copyrighted books upon medical and allied subjects. S. act 4423. In the House of Representatives. Printed, 1 p. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

⁴ 1917 (July 25). A bill relating to copyrights. Introduced by Mr. Graham of Pennsylvania. H. R. bill 5529. 65th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

acts in amendment thereof." The bill was referred to the Committee on Patents.

*Bill H. R. 5825;
Government publi-
cations*

On August 24, 1917, "A bill regulating the issuance of copyrights, and so forth, to authors, writers, correspondents, and others who have gained certain information while in the employment of and under pay from the Government"¹ was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Tom D. McKeown and referred to the Committee on Patents. The text of this bill is printed on page 149 of this report.

*Bill S. 3983;
Government docu-
ments*

On February 28, 1918, Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher presented in the Senate "A bill to protect Government documents by copyright,"² which was referred to the Committee on Patents. This bill is reprinted in full on page 149 of this report.

*Designs copy-
right*

My report of last year briefly summarized the bills then pending for the revision of the law of copyright in designs for articles of manufacture. No final action was taken on these bills, but on February 19, 1918, a new bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Charles B. Smith entitled "A bill providing for the registration of designs,"³ which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

Bill H. R. 10028

Following the declaration of war on Germany, Congress enacted "An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes." It was approved on October 6, 1917. Section 10 of the act provides in part as follows:

*Trading with the
enemy act*

SEC. 10. That nothing contained in this act shall be held to make unlawful any of the following acts:

(a) An enemy, or ally of enemy, may file and prosecute in the United States an application for letters patent, or for registration of trade-mark, print, label, or *copyright*, and may pay any fees therefor in accordance with and as required by the provisions of existing law and fees for attorneys or agents for filing and prosecuting such appli-

¹ 1917 (Aug. 24). A bill regulating the issuance of copyrights, and so forth, to authors, writers, correspondents, and others who have gained certain information while in the employment of and under pay from the Government. Introduced by Mr. McKeown. H. R. bill 5825. 65th Cong., 1st sess. Printed, 1 p. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

² 1918 (Feb. 28). A bill to protect Government documents by copyright. Introduced by Mr. Fletcher. S. bill 3983, 65th Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 2 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

³ 1918 (Feb. 19). A bill providing for the registration of designs. Introduced by Mr. Charles B. Smith. H. R. bill 10028. 65th Cong., 2d sess. Printed, 22 pp. 4°. [Referred to the Committee on Patents.]

cations. Any such enemy, or ally of enemy, who is unable during war, or within six months thereafter, on account of conditions arising out of war, to file any such application, or to pay any official fee, or to take any action required by law within the period prescribed by law, may be granted an extension of nine months beyond the expiration of said period, provided the nation of which the said applicant is a citizen, subject, or corporation shall extend substantially similar privileges to citizens and corporations of the United States.

The act contains detailed provisions for the grant of licenses by the President for the use of patents, trade-marks or *copyrights* owned by an enemy or ally of enemy and an Executive order was issued by the President, July 16, 1918, providing in part as follows:

1. The Alien Property Custodian shall have the power and authority . . . to grant by lease, license, or otherwise, the right to use or other rights under or in respect of patents, *copyrights*, trade-marks, trade secrets, and other similar rights.

II. *International Copyright Relations.*

On October 6, 1917, the President approved the "Act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy." Section 10 of this act provides that nothing in the act shall make it unlawful for an enemy or ally of enemy to file and prosecute in the United States an application for letters patent, or for the registration of a trade-mark, print, label, or *copyright*. It further provides that if such enemy or ally of enemy, on account of conditions arising out of the war, should be unable to take any action required by law during the war or within six months thereafter, he may be granted an extension of nine months, provided similar privileges are extended by enemy countries to citizens of the United States.

Copyright relations were established with Germany on April 15, 1892, with Austria on September 20, 1907, and with Hungary (by treaty) on October 16, 1912. Under these treaty relations and the provisions of our copyright laws books by German, Austrian, or Hungarian authors are protected from the date of original publication of the work, provided, "promptly" after such publication, one copy of the work has been deposited in the Copyright Office, together with an application for registration. This copy

may be of the original foreign edition, as our laws do not require that a book by a foreign author printed in a foreign language shall be reset in the United States. Under the provisions of section 10 of the act of October 6, 1917, books by German or Austrian authors published during the war, which have not been deposited "promptly" after publication "on account of conditions arising out of the war," may be deposited and claims of copyright registered at any time up to within six months after the war has ended, and (if reciprocal arrangements are made) even within a further period of delay up to nine months.

Copyright relations with Great Britain

In my last year's report (pp. 164-175) I presented a summarized statement of our copyright relations with foreign countries from July 1, 1891 (when such relations were first established), up to June 30, 1917, pointing out in what particulars they were unsatisfactory and inadequate, more especially as between Great Britain and the United States. Early in 1915, in order to provide more secure protection in England for unpublished works by American authors, a British order in Council was issued on February 15, 1915, providing that the British copyright act of 1911, should apply to literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works by American authors "in like manner as if the authors had been British subjects," or "in respect of residence in the United States" by the authors of such works, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in Great Britain. As contention was made that this order in council might be applied also to include works by American authors previously published in the United States, but not republished in England, an official note of inquiry was forwarded by the Department of State, and under date of May 17, 1918, the following response and explanation was addressed by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour to the Hon. W. H. Page, our ambassador at London:

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

With reference to your note no. 411 of March 20th, I have the honour to state that the object of the order in council of the 3rd February, 1915, was to provide protection within the Dominions to which the British copyright act extends for the unpublished works of citizens of the United States of America, and by the issue of such order, to obtain from the Government of the United States of America protection against repro-

Unpublished works

duction by means of mechanical contrivances for the works of British subjects.

2. The operative part of the order accordingly places American authors upon the same footing as British authors in respect of unpublished works, subject to certain conditions.

3. In the case of *published* works the copyright conferred by the British act is dependent upon the place of publication of the work and not upon the nationality of the author; and the order in council contains no provision making first publication in the United States equivalent to first publication in the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the act extends . . . American authors, therefore, can still only obtain protection in this country for their published works by first (or simultaneous) publication in the parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the act extends, or in allied or neutral countries belonging to the International Copyright Union under the provisions of the order in council under the copyright act relating to the foreign countries of the union. Further, the publishers of books by American authors published in the United Kingdom must still comply with the requirements of section 15 of the act as to deposit of copies in certain libraries . . .

Published works

For the Secretary of State:

(Signed) VICTOR WELLESLEY.

The British foreign secretary makes it clear that first or simultaneous publication within British territory is still necessary to secure protection in Great Britain for the American author's *published* work; and such abnormal conditions have grown out of the war that it has become increasingly difficult for American authors to comply with this requirement in order to secure the protection desired. By reason of the same conditions it has also become almost impossible for most English or colonial authors to reset and republish their books in the United States within the brief period of 60 days after the date of original publication in England or the colonies, which is the extreme term allowed by our copyright laws for the remanufacture and republication of such books.

First or simultaneous publication

Some action is called for to remedy the present difficulty confronting American authors who seek copyright protection in Great Britain and the British self-governing dominions. The scarcity of paper in England and the manufacturing difficulties growing out of the war has led to some English authors arranging to first print and publish their books in the United States. As the British law does not require that the author's work be manufactured in Great Britain, but only that it be first or simultaneously pub-

lished there, it seems probable such first American production of the English author's book would become frequent, at least during the continuance of the war, were it not for the threatened loss of his British copyright because of failure to republish in England within the 14 days. In view of the great need now to reduce unnecessary duplication of labor which is required for war production, one edition only should be required to supply the English-reading public, and the compulsory production of a duplicated edition abrogated at least for the period of the war.

Remedy needed

The remedy indicated to benefit both American and British authors is such action as will confer copyright security in all the English-speaking countries from the day the work is first published in any one of them. The statutory requirements of publication and manufacture should be subordinated to this secured protection of the author's literary and artistic property. Protection ought to be guaranteed for all works which have been produced since the beginning of the war, and compliance with these material requirements should be permitted to be delayed until after the war is ended, or some effective modifications agreed upon. American authors and the authors of our allies ought to be granted at least as much grace as Congress has already allowed to our enemy authors.

As the present special embarrassments are mainly due to and are the result of the war, it would seem practicable to propose as a war measure that the President should be authorized by Congress to take such action as in his opinion might be effective in affording relief from these disabilities, and also to deal with any further copyright difficulties which may arise during the continuance of the war.

Copyright proclamations under section 1 (e)

During the fiscal year, the President by proclamation has extended to two additional foreign countries, Australia and France, protection under section 1 (e) of the copyright act of 1909, to secure to authors the control of parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically their musical works. On April 3, 1918, a proclamation was issued to extend these rights in the United States to citizens of Australia and the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island in the case of all musical compositions by such citizens published

Australia

and duly registered for copyright in the United States on and after March 15, 1918.

On the same date an order in council by the Governor General of Australia became effective, securing to United States authors protection in Australia, under the provisions of the Australian copyright act of 1912, for their unpublished works registered for copyright in the United States "in like manner as if the authors were British subjects." The full texts of both documents are printed on pages 150-153 of this report.

A proclamation by the President was issued on May 24, 1918, to extend to citizens of France all the benefits of section 1 (e) of the copyright act of 1909, "in the case of all musical compositions by French composers published and duly registered in the United States on and after the date hereof." The reciprocal protection in France of musical works by American authors was made possible by reason of the French law of November 10, 1917, abrogating the earlier French law of May 16, 1866. The President's proclamation is printed on pages 153-154 of this report, and, in order to furnish full information in relation to this interesting and important extension of copyright, the brief texts of both French laws are printed in French and English on pages 155-156. France

The President proclaimed on January 25, 1917, the treaty between the United States and Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indian Islands, and on March 31, 1917, a presidential proclamation announced the completion of the conditions of sale, including the payment of \$25,000,000. Article 9 of the treaty contains the following provision for the protection of patents and copyrights: Virgin Islands
of the United States

ART. 9. The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Danish subjects in the islands ceded at the time of exchange of the ratifications of this treaty shall continue to be respected.

Ratifications were exchanged at Washington on January 17, 1917.

The copyright convention between the United States and other American Republics signed on August 11, 1910, was proclaimed by the President on July 13, 1914, as in effect between the United States and the Dominican Republic, Copyright rela-
tions with Latin
America

Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Nicaragua, and Ecuador; and subsequently the Governments of Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Paraguay, and Salvador have announced through diplomatic channels the adhesion of those countries to this convention. By article 3 of the convention it is provided that:

The acknowledgment of a copyright obtained in one State, in conformity with its laws, shall produce its effect of full right in all the other States without the necessity of complying with any other formality, provided always there shall appear in the work a statement that indicates the reservation of the property right.

*Exchange of lists
of copyright works*

With a view to securing the greatest practical benefits under the liberal provisions of this convention, the International High Commission, United States Section, has suggested and has arranged through the Department of State for an exchange between the countries which have ratified the convention of such printed publications as contain lists or catalogues of works protected by copyright under the domestic law of each country. For the works protected by copyright in the United States complete lists are regularly published in the Catalogue of Copyright Entries which it is proposed shall be forwarded to the officials in Latin America charged with the administration of the respective laws protecting literary property where the catalogue can be filed for current reference; and it is proposed that the corresponding publications received from the Latin-American countries shall be filed in the Copyright Office for consultation by persons interested. On July 8, 1918, we began forwarding the Catalogue, sending as instructed to the Department of State for transmission to the 15 officials listed below, the various parts of the Catalogue published since January 1, 1918. The succeeding numbers as printed will be forwarded at intervals hereafter. The first transmission included the following parts of the Catalogue: Thirty-six numbers of the list of *books*; three monthly numbers of the index of *pamphlets, dramatic compositions, and motion-picture photoplays*; the first quarterly list of *periodicals*; the first three monthly numbers of the catalogue of *musical compositions*, and the first quarterly catalogue of *works of art* (paintings, drawings and sculpture), *prints* and *photographs*.

The list supplied by the Department of State of officials to each of whom these parts were forwarded is as follows:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC: Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Justicia e Instrucción Pública, Buenos Aires.

BOLIVIA: Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Instrucción Pública, La Paz.

BRAZIL: Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Justiça e Negócios Interiores, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILE: Señor Director don Carlos Silva Cruz, Biblioteca Nacional, Santiago de Chile.

COLOMBIA: Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Instrucción Pública, Bogotá.

CUBA: Excmo. Sr. Secretario de Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes, Havana.

ECUADOR: Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Instrucción Pública, Quito.

HAITI: M. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, Port-au-Prince.

HONDURAS: Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Instrucción Pública, Tegucigalpa.

PANAMA: Sr. don Guillermo Andreve, Secretario de El Registro de la Propiedad Literaria, Panamá.

PARAGUAY: Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Hacienda, Asunción.

PERU: Dr. Arturo Perez Figuerola, Director de Ministerio de Fomento, Sección de Registro de Patentes y Marcas de Fábrica, Lima.

SALVADOR: Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Instrucción Pública, San Salvador.

URUGUAY: Sr. don Ricardo Sánchez, Director de la Oficina de Patentes de Invención, Marcas de Fábrica, de Comercio y de Agricultura, en Montevideo.

VENEZUELA: Excmo. Sr. Gobernador del Distrito Federal, Caracas.

Respectfully submitted.

THORVALD SOLBERG

Register of Copyrights

HERBERT PUTNAM

Librarian of Congress

Report of the Librarian of Congress

EXHIBIT A—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1918

Month	Gross cash receipts	Refunds	Net receipts	Fees applied
1917				
July.....	\$8,868.32	\$227.25	\$8,641.07	\$8,722.15
August.....	7,223.34	405.00	6,818.34	7,614.75
September.....	8,732.31	221.20	8,511.11	8,367.40
October.....	9,480.27	235.80	9,244.47	9,695.75
November.....	9,241.90	187.93	9,053.97	9,308.80
December.....	10,172.86	107.25	10,065.61	7,964.90
1918				
January.....	10,594.90	171.50	10,423.40	9,723.10
February.....	8,839.82	223.67	8,616.15	7,982.65
March.....	9,182.56	245.92	8,936.64	9,800.75
April.....	9,386.37	380.18	9,006.19	9,822.35
May.....	8,704.68	369.88	8,334.80	8,408.50
June.....	8,678.54	248.37	8,430.17	8,941.30
Total.....	109,105.87	3,023.95	106,081.92	106,352.40

Balance brought forward from June 30, 1917.....	\$10,375.33
Net receipts July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918:	
Gross receipts.....	\$109,105.87
Less amount refunded.....	3,023.95
	<u>106,081.92</u>
Total to be accounted for.....	116,457.25
Copyright fees applied July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.....	106,352.40
Balance carried forward to July 1, 1918:	
Trust funds.....	8,029.55
Unfinished business.....	2,075.30
	<u>116,457.25</u>

Register of Copyrights

EXHIBIT B—Statement of fees paid into Treasury

Date	Check No.	Amount	Date	Check No.	Amount
1917			1918		
July 9.....	6628	\$1,000.00	Jan. 7.....	7545	\$564.90
July 16.....	6662	2,200.00	Jan. 8.....	7546	1,600.00
July 23.....	6717	2,000.00	Jan. 14.....	7588	2,100.00
July 30.....	6758	2,400.00	Jan. 21.....	7612	2,800.00
Aug. 4.....	6786	1,122.15	Jan. 28.....	7651	2,200.00
Aug. 6.....	6789	700.00	Feb. 4.....	7699	800.00
Aug. 13.....	6803	2,000.00	Feb. 6.....	7709	223.10
Aug. 20.....	6838	1,700.00	Feb. 11.....	7732	2,200.00
Aug. 27.....	6868	1,500.00	Feb. 18.....	7787	2,200.00
Sept. 4.....	6886	1,200.00	Feb. 25.....	7817	1,700.00
Sept. 7.....	6897	514.75	Mar. 4.....	7862	1,600.00
Sept. 10.....	6899	800.00	Mar. 6.....	7870	282.65
Sept. 17.....	6954	2,300.00	Mar. 11.....	7885	2,500.00
Sept. 24.....	6998	2,400.00	Mar. 18.....	7929	2,700.00
Oct. 1.....	7067	2,100.00	Mar. 25.....	7999	1,700.00
Oct. 5.....	7100	767.40	Apr. 1.....	8050	2,400.00
Oct. 8.....	7122	1,700.00	Apr. 6.....	8107	500.75
Oct. 15.....	7159	1,800.00	Apr. 8.....	8115	1,600.00
Oct. 22.....	7194	2,200.00	Apr. 15.....	8168	2,500.00
Oct. 29.....	7237	1,800.00	Apr. 22.....	8219	2,500.00
Nov. 5.....	7294	1,800.00	Apr. 29.....	8312	1,800.00
Nov. 7.....	7315	395.75	May 6.....	8363	1,422.35
Nov. 12.....	7336	2,200.00	May 13.....	8487	3,000.00
Nov. 19.....	7371	2,500.00	May 20.....	8535	2,000.00
Nov. 26.....	7397	2,200.00	May 27.....	8564	2,000.00
Dec. 3.....	7414	2,200.00	June 3.....	8620	1,400.00
Dec. 6.....	7425	208.80	June 7.....	8654	8.50
Dec. 10.....	7438	1,500.00	June 10.....	8666	1,800.00
Dec. 17.....	7475	2,400.00	June 17.....	8731	2,400.00
Dec. 24.....	7501	2,100.00	June 24.....	8780	2,200.00
Dec. 31.....	7521	1,400.00	July 1.....	8815	2,100.00
			July 3.....	8825	441.30
			Total.....		106,352.40

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
1917								
July.....	8,273	\$8,273.00	321	\$160.50	23	\$11.50	8,617	\$8,445.00
August.....	7,192	7,192.00	403	201.50	48	24.00	7,643	7,417.50
September.....	8,007	8,007.00	357	178.50	33	16.50	8,397	8,202.00
October.....	9,267	9,267.00	347	173.50	35	17.50	9,649	9,458.00
November.....	8,526	8,526.00	406	233.00	222	111.00	9,214	8,870.00
December.....	7,436	7,436.00	320	160.00	118	59.00	7,874	7,655.00
1918								
January.....	9,092	9,092.00	584	292.00	263	131.50	9,939	9,515.50
February.....	7,429	7,429.00	410	205.00	227	113.50	8,066	7,747.50
March.....	8,953	8,953.00	970	485.00	186	93.00	10,109	9,531.00
April.....	9,087	9,087.00	390	195.00	524	262.00	10,001	9,544.00
May.....	7,949	7,949.00	293	146.50	110	55.00	8,352	8,150.50
June.....	8,446	8,446.00	353	176.50	68	34.00	8,867	8,656.50
Total.....	99,657	99,657.00	5,214	2,607.00	1,857	928.50	106,728	103,192.50

Month	Copies of record	Fees at 50 cents each	Assignments and copies	Fees for assignments	Notice of user in record music	Fees for notice of user	Indexing transfers of proprietor	Fees at 10 cents each	Search fees	Total applied fees
1917										
July.....	112	\$56.00	123	\$174.00	36	\$11.25	49	\$4.90	\$31.00	\$8,722.15
August.....	84	42.00	67	140.00	34	11.25	5	.50	3.50	7,614.75
September.....	67	33.50	73	110.00	38	14.50	14	1.40	6.00	8,367.40
October.....	70	35.00	49	175.00	57	18.25	55	5.50	4.00	9,695.75
November.....	89	44.50	178	202.00	54	19.50	1,478	147.80	25.00	9,308.80
December.....	56	28.00	155	196.00	35	11.00	614	61.40	13.50	7,964.90
1918										
January.....	98	49.00	98	133.00	58	20.00	16	1.60	4.00	9,723.10
February.....	136	68.00	114	149.00	45	14.25	34	3.40	.50	7,982.65
March.....	125	62.50	97	143.00	44	14.25	410	41.00	9.00	9,800.75
April.....	169	84.50	126	171.00	33	10.25	46	4.60	8.00	9,822.35
May.....	113	56.50	141	174.00	44	15.00	100	10.00	2.50	8,408.50
June.....	184	92.00	148	171.00	41	18.00	13	1.30	2.50	8,941.30
Total..	1,303	651.50	1,369	1,938.00	519	177.50	2,834	283.40	109.50	106,352.40

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

Month	Monthly receipts	Applied fees	Number of registrations and comparison with last year			
			Totals	Increase	Decrease	Daily average
1917						
July.....	\$8,868.32	\$8,722.15	8,617	1,602	.....	344
August.....	7,223.34	7,614.75	7,643	.....	3,250	283
September.....	8,732.31	8,367.40	8,397	.....	434	350
October.....	9,480.27	9,695.75	9,649	344	.....	357
November.....	9,241.90	9,308.80	9,214	588	.....	368
December.....	10,172.86	7,964.90	7,874	.....	1,356	315
1918						
January.....	10,594.90	9,723.10	9,939	.....	938	382
February.....	8,839.82	7,982.65	8,066	.....	762	351
March.....	9,182.56	9,800.75	10,109	.....	4	389
April.....	9,386.37	9,822.35	10,061	934	.....	384
May.....	8,704.68	8,408.50	8,352	.....	836	321
June.....	8,678.54	8,941.30	8,867	.....	598	354
Total.....	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728	.....	.....	.....

EXHIBIT E—Statement of gross cash receipts, yearly fees, number of registrations, etc., for 21 fiscal years

Year	Gross receipts	Yearly fees	Number of registrations	Increase in registrations	Decrease in registrations
1897-98.....	\$61,099.56	\$55,926.50	75,545	.....	.....
1898-99.....	64,185.65	58,267.00	80,968	5,423	.....
1899-1900.....	71,072.33	65,206.00	94,798	13,830	.....
1900-1901.....	69,525.25	63,687.50	92,351	.....	2,447
1901-2.....	68,405.08	64,687.00	92,978	627	.....
1902-3.....	71,533.91	68,874.50	97,979	5,001	.....
1903-4.....	75,302.83	72,629.00	103,130	5,151	.....
1904-5.....	80,440.56	78,058.00	113,374	10,244	.....
1905-6.....	82,610.92	80,198.00	117,704	4,330	.....
1906-7.....	87,384.31	84,685.00	123,829	6,125	.....
1907-8.....	85,042.03	82,387.50	119,742	.....	4,087
1908-9.....	87,085.53	83,816.75	120,131	389	.....
1909-10.....	113,662.83	104,644.95	109,074	.....	11,057
1910-11.....	113,661.52	109,913.95	115,198	6,124	.....
1911-12.....	120,149.51	116,685.05	120,931	5,733	.....
1912-13.....	118,968.26	114,980.60	119,495	.....	1,436
1913-14.....	122,636.92	120,219.25	123,154	3,659	.....
1914-15.....	115,594.55	111,922.75	115,193	.....	7,961
1915-16.....	115,663.42	112,986.85	115,967	774	.....
1916-17.....	113,808.51	110,077.40	111,438	.....	4,529
1917-18.....	109,105.87	106,352.40	106,728	.....	4,710
Total.....	1,946,939.35	1,866,205.95	2,269,707	.....	.....

NOTE.—Detailed statement for 18 fiscal years, 1897-98, etc., to 1914-15, by months, may be found in Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for year 1914-15 (pp. 177-178, Report of the Librarian of Congress for 1914-15). For subsequent years see the respective annual reports.

EXHIBIT F—Table of registrations made during fiscal years 1912-13, 1913-14, 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, and 1917-18, arranged by classes *

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Class A. Books (including pamphlets, leaflets, and contributions to periodicals):						
(a) Printed in the United States	26,784	28,591	29,704	31,312	32,364	32,744
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.....	2,369	2,860	1,843	1,276	914	636
(c) English books registered for ad interim copyright.....	419	440	379	309	274	237
Total.....	29,572	31,891	31,926	32,897	33,552	33,617
Class B. Periodicals (numbers).....	23,002	24,134	24,938	26,553	26,467	25,822
Class C. Lectures, sermons, addresses.....	185	159	142	157	159	152
Class D. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions....	3,700	3,957	3,797	3,223	3,067	2,711
Class E. Musical compositions.....	26,292	28,493	21,406	20,644	20,115	21,849
Class F. Maps.....	2,011	1,950	1,772	1,612	1,529	1,269
Class G. Works of art; models or designs.....	2,871	3,021	2,965	2,220	2,247	1,858
Class H. Reproductions of works of art.....	13	3	0	0	0	2
Class I. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	462	339	513	445	512	483
Class J. Photographs.....	12,778	10,390	10,523	10,626	7,564	6,109
Class K. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	16,591	15,438	12,935	12,722	11,514	9,161
Class L. Motion-picture photoplays.	892	2,039	2,757	2,934	2,410	1,587
Class M. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	61	109	193	306	310	251
Renewals.....	1,065	1,231	1,326	1,628	1,992	1,857
Total.....	119,495	123,154	115,193	115,967	111,438	106,728

* For detailed statement of registrations made for fiscal years from 1901 to 1911-12 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15.

EXHIBIT G—Table of articles deposited during 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, and 1917-18 with totals of articles deposited for years 1897-8 to 1917-18.

	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	Total 1897-1918
1. Books:					
(a) Printed in the United States:					
Volumes.....	20,296	20,675	20,708	19,756	.....
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.....	25,696	25,682	26,910	24,761	.....
Contributions to newspapers and periodicals.....	6,886	8,251	9,040	10,699	.....
Total.....	52,878	54,608	56,658	55,216	.....
(b) Printed abroad in a foreign language.					
English works registered for ad in- terim copyright.....	1,894	1,197	931	640	.....
Total.....	380	299	274	237	.....
2. Periodicals.....	55,152	56,104	57,863	56,093	1,017,793
3. Lectures, sermons, etc.....	49,696	52,922	53,382	51,644	901,938
4. Dramatic or dramatico-musical compo- sitions.....	142	157	159	152	1,278
5. Musical compositions.....	4,136	3,610	3,352	2,961	64,592
6. Maps.....	40,437	33,552	32,045	34,874	921,670
7. Works of art; models or designs.....	3,530	3,226	3,058	2,520	74,038
8. Reproductions of works of art.....	2,969	2,227	2,247	1,858	62,228
8a. Chromos and lithographs.....	0	0	0	4	2,034
9. Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.....	0	0	0	0	48,712
.....	682	646	814	772	5,481
10. Photographs.....	19,357	18,785	13,947	11,810	504,248
11. Prints and pictorial illustrations.....	20,811	19,265	18,031	14,411	373,567
12. Motion-picture photoplays.....	6,596	10,784	10,110	8,513	41,437
13. Motion pictures not photoplays.....	259	524	619	438	2,212
14. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles).....					778
15. Foreign books received under act of Mar. 3, 1905.....					2,527
Total.....	203,767	201,802	195,627	186,050	4,024,533

NOTE.—For detailed statement of articles deposited during fiscal years 1897-8 to 1913-14 see Annual Report of Register of Copyrights for 1914-15.

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

ADDENDUM I

COPYRIGHT BILLS

(65th Cong., 1st sess. H. R. 5325. In the House of Representatives. Aug. 24, 1917.) *Bill H. R. 5325*

Mr. McKEOWN introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A BILL, regulating the issuance of copyrights, and so forth, to authors, writers, correspondents, and others who have gained certain information while in the employment of and under pay from the Government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no copyright, patent, or other protection from the United States shall hereafter be granted by this Government to any author, writer, correspondent, or other person who seeks such protection for any article, book, publication, or printed or written matter, who gained the information, facts, conclusions, or impressions for such publication while acting as the representative or employee of the Government of the United States. The prohibition of this act shall apply to any such person or persons seeking copyright or protection, whether or not at the time of such application he or they shall be in the employ of the Government. *Government publications; copy right*

(65th Cong., 2d sess. S. 3983. In the Senate of the United States. Feb. 28, 1918.) *Bill S. 3983*

Mr. FLETCHER introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Patents.

A BILL to protect Government documents by copyright.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Government of the United States shall have copyright for any Government document or work made the subject of copyright by the act of March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, or by any other act now in force or which may hereafter be enacted, for the terms specified therein. Such copyright shall be secured by printing or publishing upon each copy of such document or work issued or published the words "United States Government, copyright reserved." Such copyright may thereafter be released by publishing upon any copy of such work or document issued or published the words "United States Government, copyright released." *Copyright in Government documents*

SEC. 2. That any person who shall infringe any copyright secured by the United States Government under this act, or shall aid or abet such infringement, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years or by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$10,000, or both, in the discretion of the court.

ADDENDUM II

COPYRIGHT—AUSTRALIA AND TERRITORIES OF PAPUA
AND NORFOLK ISLAND

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

*U. S. copyright
act of Mar. 4, 1909*

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," that the provisions of said act, "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights";

*Sec. 1 (e), Me-
chanical musical
reproduction*

And whereas it is further provided that the copyright secured by the act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said act, to wit:

*Sec. 8, Foreign
authors who may
secure protection**Alien authors
domiciled in U. S.
Countries grant-
ing reciprocal
rights*

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

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

*International
agreement**Proclamation of
the President*

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require":

*Order in council
effective Mar. 15,
1918*

And whereas there has been received from the Government of Great Britain satisfactory official assurance that the Government of Australia has issued an order in council,

effective March 15, 1918, providing that the existing copyright law of that country and the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, including the provisions as to existing works, shall, subject to the provisions of the said law and of the said order, apply—

Australia copy-right act, 1912

(a) to literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the works citizens of the United States of America in like manner as if the authors were British subjects:

Subject matter of copyright

(b) in respect of residence in the United States of America, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in the Commonwealth of Australia and the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island:

Residence

Provided that—

(i) the term of copyright within the Commonwealth of Australia and the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the United States of America;

Term of copy-right

(ii) the enjoyment of the rights conferred by this order shall be subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of the United States of America;

Formalities and conditions

(iii) in the application to existing works of the provisions of section 24 of the imperial copyright act, 1911, the commencement of this order shall be substituted for the 26th of July, 1910, in subsection 1 (b).

Existing works

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in section 8 (b) of the act of March 4, 1909, now exists and is fulfilled in respect to the citizens of Australia and the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, and that such citizens shall be entitled to all the benefits of section 1 (e) of the said act, including "copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work" in the case of all musical compositions by composers of Australia and the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island published and duly registered in the United States on and after March 15, 1918, for copyright in the United States.

Proclamation

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Effective Mar. 15, 1918

Done in the District of Columbia this third day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred [SEAL] and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

Execution

Date of proclamation, Apr. 3, 1918

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State

AUSTRALIA—COPYRIGHT ORDER IN COUNCIL,

ORDER

Commonwealth of Australia to wit R. M. Ferguson, Governor-General

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Imperial copyright act, 1911

Whereas by the imperial copyright act, 1911, authority is conferred on the governor in council of any self-governing dominion to which the said act extends to extend, by order in council, the protection of the said act, as respects that dominion, to certain classes of foreign works:

Australia copyright act, 1912

And whereas by virtue of the copyright act, 1912, the imperial copyright act, 1911, extends to the Commonwealth of Australia, subject to such modifications and additions relating to procedure or remedies or necessary to adapt that act to the circumstances of the Commonwealth of Australia as are set forth in the copyright act, 1912:

Australian works protected in U. S.

And whereas the Governor General is satisfied that the Government of the United States of America has undertaken to make such provision as it is expedient to make for the protection of works entitled to copyright within the Commonwealth under the provisions of Part I of the imperial copyright act, 1911:

Unpublished works of U. S. citizens

And whereas it is desirable to provide protection within the Commonwealth for the unpublished works of citizens of the United States of America:

Now, therefore, I, Sir Ronald Craufurd Munro Ferguson, the Governor General aforesaid, acting with the advice of the Federal executive council, do hereby order that—

(1) The imperial copyright act, 1911, including the provisions as to existing works, shall, subject to the provisions of the said act and of this order, apply as regards the Commonwealth of Australia and the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island—

Subject matter of copyright

(a) to literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works the authors whereof were at the time of the making of the works citizens of the United States of America, in like manner as if the authors were British subjects;

Residence

(b) in respect of residence in the United States of America, in like manner as if such residence had been residence in the Commonwealth of Australia;

Provided that—

(i) the term of copyright within the Commonwealth of Australia and territories of Papua and Norfolk Island shall not exceed that conferred by the law of the United States of America; *Term of copyright*

(ii) the enjoyment of the rights conferred by this order shall be subject to the accomplishment of the conditions and formalities prescribed by the law of the United States of America; *Conditions and formalities*

(iii) in the application to existing works of the provisions of section 24 of the imperial copyright act, 1911, the commencement of this order shall be substituted for the 20th July, 1910, in subsection 1 (b). *Existing works*

(2) This order shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of March, 1918, which day is in this order referred to as the commencement of this order. *Effective Mar. 15, 1918*

By His Excellency's command,

W. M. HUGHES
Attorney-General

ADDENDUM III

COPYRIGHT—FRANCE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas it is provided by the act of Congress of March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," that the provisions of said act, "so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work, shall include only compositions published and copyrighted after this act goes into effect, and shall not include the works of a foreign author or composer unless the foreign state or nation of which such author or composer is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States similar rights": *U. S. copyright act, Mar. 4, 1909*

And whereas it is further provided that the copyright secured by the act shall extend to the work of an author or proprietor who is a citizen or subject of a foreign state or nation, only upon certain conditions set forth in section 8 of said act, to wit: *Sec. 8. Foreign author entitled to copyright*

(a) When an alien author or proprietor shall be domiciled within the United States at the time of the first publication of his work; or *Alien author domiciled in U. S.*

*Countries grant-
ing reciprocal
rights*

(b) When the foreign state or nation of which such author or proprietor is a citizen or subject grants, either by treaty, convention, agreement, or law, to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to its own citizens, or copyright protection substantially equal to the protection secured to such foreign author under this act or by treaty; or when such foreign

*International
agreement.*

state or nation is a party to an international agreement which provides for reciprocity in the granting of copyright, by the terms of which agreement the United States may at its pleasure, become a party thereto;

*Reciprocal con-
ditions deter-
minable*

And whereas it is also provided by said section that "The existence of the reciprocal conditions aforesaid shall be determined by the President of the United States, by proclamation made from time to time as the purposes of this act may require:"

*France protects
U. S. citizens*

And whereas satisfactory official assurance has been given that in France the law now permits to citizens of the United States similar rights to those accorded in section 1 (e) of the act of March 4, 1909:

*Proclamation of
the President*

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do declare and proclaim that one of the alternative conditions specified in section 8 (b) of the act of March 4, 1909, now exists and is fulfilled in respect to citizens of France, and that the citizens of that country are entitled to all the benefits of section 1 (e) of the said act, including "copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically the musical work" in the case of all musical compositions by French composers published and duly registered in the United States on and after the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

*Date of procla-
mation, May 24,
1918*

Done in the District of Columbia this twenty-fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand [SEAL.] nine hundred and eighteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State.

FRANCE. *Laws of 1866 and 1917 relating to mechanical musical instruments*

[French and English texts.]

LOI RELATIVE AUX INSTRUMENTS DE MUSIQUE MÉCANIQUES.

16 MAI 1866

ARTICLE UNIQUE. La fabrication et la vente des instruments servant à reproduire mécaniquement des airs de musique qui sont du domaine privé, ne constituent pas le fait de contrefaçon musicale prévu et puni par la loi du 19 juillet 1793, combinée avec les articles 425 et suivants du Code pénal.

French text, 1866

LOI PORTANT ABROGATION DE LA LOI DU 16 MAI 1866 SUR LA FABRICATION ET LA VENTE DES INSTRUMENTS DE MUSIQUE MÉCANIQUES, 10 NOVEMBRE 1917

French text, 1917

Le Sénat et la Chambre des députés ont adopté,
Le Président de la République promulgue la loi dont la teneur suit:

ART. 1^{er}. La loi du 16 mai 1866, relative aux instruments de musiques mécaniques, est abrogée.

ART. 2. Sera néanmoins licite la reproduction, par des instruments de musique mécaniques, des airs de musique qui auront été adaptés à des instruments de cette nature avant la mise en vigueur de la présente loi.

Continuera à être dispensée de toute autorisation du compositeur ou de ses ayants cause la reproduction, par des jouets dits "boîtes à musique" ou instruments analogues, d'airs incomplets, au moyen de cylindres n'ayant pas plus de dix centimètres (0 m. 10) de longueur et cinq centimètres (0 m. 05) de diamètre.

ART. 3. Dans le délai de deux mois qui suivra la promulgation de la présente loi, les fabricants d'instruments de musique mécaniques, les fabricants ou éditeurs de parties séparées destinées à des instruments de ce genre, remettront au Ministre des Beaux-Arts un catalogue exact et complet des airs de musique adaptés par eux antérieurement à cette promulgation ou faisant partie du fonds de commerce par eux exploité.

L'administration des Beaux-Arts arrêtera la liste générale de ces airs, qui sera publiée au *Journal officiel*. Aucun air de musique ne bénéficiera de l'immunité stipulée à l'article 2 ci-dessus, s'il ne figure sur cette liste générale, à moins que la preuve ne soit apportée par le fabricant qu'il y a été indûment omis. Les auteurs, de leur côté, conserveront la faculté de faire la preuve qu'un air figurant sur cette liste n'avait pas fait l'objet d'une adaptation avant la promulgation de la loi.

ART. 4. Les infractions aux dispositions de la présente loi sont soumises aux dispositions des articles 425 et suivants du Code pénal.

France. Law of 1866, English text
 LAW RELATING TO MECHANICAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
 MAY 16, 1866

SINGLE ARTICLE.—The manufacture and sale of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical airs in the private domain do not constitute musical infringement as provided for and punished by the law of July 19, 1793, together with articles 425 *et seq.* of the Penal Code.

France. Law of 1917, English text
 LAW ABROGATING THE LAW OF MAY 16, 1866, CONCERNING
 THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF MECHANICAL MUSICAL
 INSTRUMENTS, NOVEMBER 10, 1917

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have adopted, The President of the Republic promulgates the following law:

ARTICLE 1. The law of May 16, 1866, relating to mechanical musical instruments, is abrogated.

ART. 2. The reproduction by mechanical musical instruments of musical airs which shall have been arranged for such instruments before the present law goes into effect, will, however, be permitted.

Authorization will not be required from the composer or his representatives for the reproduction by toys called "musical boxes," or similar instruments, of incomplete airs by means of cylinders of not more than ten centimeters (0 m.10) in length and five centimeters (0 m.05) in diameter.

ART. 3. Within two months after the promulgation of the present law, the manufacturers of mechanical musical instruments, the manufacturers or publishers of separate parts intended for such instruments, shall send to the Minister of Fine Arts an exact and complete catalogue of the musical airs adapted by them before this promulgation or constituting a part of the commercial stock handled by them. The Ministry of Fine Arts shall prepare a general list of these airs, which shall be published in the *Journal officiel*. No musical air will enjoy the benefit of the protection stipulated in article 2 above, if it does not appear in the general list, unless proof is furnished by the manufacturer that it was improperly omitted. Authors, on their part, will retain the right to prove that an air appearing in this list had been adapted before the promulgation of the law.

ART. 4. Violations of the provisions of the present law are subject to the provisions of articles 425 *et seq.* of the Penal Code.

APPENDIX III

MANUSCRIPTS AND BROADSIDES

I. GIFTS, 1917-18

From H. D. Allen, Boston, Mass.:

Half-tone reproductions of the various denominations of paper currency issued by the Confederate States Government.

From Mrs. Belle Fisk Andrews, Washington, D. C.:

Diary of John N. Smith, 1805, 1 vol.

Anonymous:

Mémoire historique et politique sur Louisiane. (By Comte de Vergennes, 1777?) 1 vol.

From Mrs. May M. Bergholz through Consul General Leo Allen Bergholz, Washington, D. C.:

Letters from General U. S. Grant to Mrs. May M. Bergholz, 1864. (3 pièces. Deposit.)

From Newton H. Chittenden, Santa Barbara, Cal.:

Field notes of Pacific coast explorations, 1873-1906. 1 vol.

From Miss Eleanor S. Cohen, Baltimore, Md.:

News clipping from the Norfolk, Virginia, Herald, July 10, 1826, giving an account of the death of Thomas Jefferson.

Through the Hon. E. S. Candler, of Mississippi:

Broadside of the poem "Lines on the back of a Confederate Note," with a portrait and the signature of the author, Major S. A. Jonas.

From the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

Broadside of Nicholas Murray Butler's "Concerning Peace" and "The International Mind." (2 pieces.)

From Col. James Petigru Carson, Charleston, S. C.:

Miscellaneous letters and papers of James L. Petigru, 1826-1863.

From William Churchill, Washington, D. C.:

German broadsides issued by the Socialist antiwar party in Germany, 1916-17. (4 pieces.) Salary checks on the United States Treasury for \$1.00 each, July 31 and Sept. 29, 1917.

From Mrs. Kate N. Foote, Washington, D. C.:

Additions to the Andrew Hull Foote Papers, miscellaneous correspondence and the MS, of Foote's "Africa and the American Flag."

From the trustees of the estate of James A. Garland, Boston, Mass.

(Arthur D. Hill, James A. Parker, and James A. Garland), through Arthur D. Hill, Boston:

Sundry bound volumes of George Washington manuscripts and books from his library, 1769-1790. (7 pieces.) Deposit.

From Charles P. Greenough, Boston, Mass.:

John Hancock's account against the United States, 1782, Sept.-Oct.

From the Government of Guatemala, through Mr. Glenn Stewart of the Latin-American Division of the Department of State:

Letter book of Captain General de Mayorga of the first years of his administration of the Government of Central America, 1773-1775, and a vocabulary dictionary of a Central American Indian language. 2 vols.

From Thomas B. Harned, Germantown, Pa.:

Walt Whitman Papers. (Deposit.)

From Mrs. Martha R. Hitchcock and Miss Hitchcock, Washington, D. C.:

Sundry commissions of Samuel and Ethan Allen Hitchcock, 1793-1852. (24 pieces.) Deposit.

From F. W. Hodge, Washington, D. C.:

Letter from C. S. Rafinesque to Myers & Cocke, 1826, with a chronology of the Peruvian Incas from 800 to 1780, A. D.; Miscellaneous papers of George Corbin Washington, 1792-1845.

From T. Edwin Jackson, Independence, Kans.:

Letters from William Lloyd Garrison, 1837, Nov., Andrew Jackson, 1843, Feb., and Frederick D. Grant, 1908, Aug.

From J. Franklin Jameson, Washington, D. C.:

Letters of Thomas Jefferson, written while Governor of Virginia, 1780, July-Sept. (Typewritten copies.)

From G. V. Jardine, Wilmington, Del.:

Report of U. S. Senate Committee on memorials on transportation of mails on Sundays, 1829, Jan. Broadside on satin.

From R. H. Johnston, Washington, D. C.:

Receipt to J. Whetstone for \$100 received for registered bonds of the Confederate States at the depository's office at Atlanta, Ga., 1864, Mar.

From Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Washington, D. C.:

Thomas Jefferson's memorandum books of legal and household matters, 1768-1770. 2 vols. and a portion of a third.

From Theodore Wesley Koch, Washington, D. C.:

Burmese manuscripts on palm leaves—The sayings of Gautama Buddha, in Pali, a Singalese ms. and a small prayer-leaf in Pali with Siva symbols in old Arabic or Sanscrit.

From the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Boston, Mass.:

Loyal Legion Hymn, by Henry M. Rogers, 1918. Broadside.

From Arthur H. Masten, New York City:

President Arthur's veto message to Congress on the Fitz John Porter bill [1884, July] Auto. draft. (Loan.)

From Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich.:

Diary of Thomas Worthington, 1809-1810.

From Edward L. Morse, Stockbridge, Mass.:

Additions to the papers of Samuel F. B. Morse, 1815-1869.

From Hon. Duane Mowry, Milwaukee, Wis.:

Miscellaneous letters to James R. Doolittle, 1867-1882.

- From the National Association of Audubon Societies, New York City:
 "Protect the birds as a war measure." Poster broadside.
- From Miss Sara Norton, and Eliot Norton, Boston, Mass.:
 Miscellaneous papers of Charles Eliot Norton relating to the campaign to save the scenic value of Niagara Falls, 1880-1897.
- From Miss Mary E. Phillips, Boston, Mass.:
 Photostat of early verses supposed to be by Edgar Allan Poe.
- From P. Lee Phillips, Washington, D. C.:
 William Hallett Phillips' answers to interrogatories in the case of George A. Kelly vs. Philip H. Sheridan et al.
- From the Pocahontas Memorial Association, Washington, D. C.:
 Facsimiles of an extract of a letter from John Rolfe and the parish record of the death of Pocahontas, 1617, St. George's Church, Gravesend, England.
- From Eugene E. Prussing, Washington, D. C.:
 Photographs of the certificate of the Fredericksburg, Virginia, trustees of the election of Augustine Washington as a trustee of the town, 1742, April, and of Benjamin Harrison's marriage bond for his marriage with Anne Mercer, 1785, Oct.; typewritten copy of letter from George Washington to Col. William A. Washington, 1799, Oct.
- From Mrs. George D. Rand, Auburndale, Mass.:
 Indenture of transfer of nine houses in Jacob's Court, St. James' Parish, Clerkenwell, Middlesex County, England, from Anthony Englefield and others to Thomas Stokes and William Petre, 1664, Nov. Parchment.
- From the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth, through Roundell P. Sander-
 son, Hampstead, England:
 Scholars' memorial of the British-American Peace Centenary, 1914.
 Broadside.
- From Miss Elizabeth S. Stevens, Washington, D. C.:
 Miscellaneous letters and signatures of celebrities (135 letters and about 100 signatures).
- From Benton H. Thomas, New Orleans, La.:
 New Orleans citizens' petition to Congress for readmission of Japanese to citizenship in the United States. (Typewritten copy.)
- From Miss J. Timlow, Washington, D. C.:
 Letters collected by Rev. H. R. Timlow for a biography of John Giles, 1797-1826; Miscellaneous papers and letters of Samuel Heart, 1791-1793; Diary of W. Timlow, 1819, and miscellaneous papers relating to religious affairs in Connecticut, 1781-1836; Orderly book kept by Joseph Bull [?] on an expedition from Half Moon to Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., 1760, May-July, 1 vol.
- From Philip Speed Tuley, Henry Enos Tuley, and Thomas Speed Tuley,
 of Louisville, Ky., the three sons of the late Mrs. Mary Speed Tuley:
 Letter from Abraham Lincoln to Miss Mary Speed, 1841, Sept.
- From Miss Emily Wilde, New Orleans, La.:
 Miscellaneous writings of Richard Henry Wilde—Mss. of the life of Dante, life of Tasso, Italian Lyrics, Hesperia, and miscellany.

II. GENERAL LIST OF ACCESSIONS, 1917-18

UNITED STATES

Army:

Mason, J. Notice of exchange of American prisoners of war, 1814, Oct.

Boundaries:

Miscellaneous papers relating to the Mexican, North East, and Texas boundaries.

Confederate States of America.

Receipt for registcred bonds of the Confederate States, 1864, Mar., from J. Whetstone; Half-tone reproductions of paper currency issued by the Confederacy.

Continental Congress:

Livingston, Walter. Account against the United States, 1775-76; Milligan, James, John Carter, and John Wells. Letter to Philip Schuyler, 1777, Mar.; Hancock, John. Account against the United States, 1782, Sept.-Oct.; Treasury Board letter to Nathaniel Gilman, 1786, Aug.; Blount, William, and Benjamin Hawkins. Letter to Gov. Richard Caswell, 1787, Apr.

Diplomacy:

Papers relating to the treaty with Spain, 1834; List of awards under the treaty with the Two Sicilies, 1835; Memorandum book of contingent expenses of the legation at Vienna, 1839-40; Report on the U. S. consulates at Canton, China, 1873-74; Miscellaneous papers relating to the French spoliations claims.

Finance:

Beaumarchais, Pierre Augustin Caron de. Account of Mons. de Francy (agent of Roderique Hortalez & Co.), 1777-84.

Indians:

Estimate of expenses of Indian agencies in Missouri Territory, 1816, Nov.; Letters from P. M. Butler, R. S. Neighbors, M. G. Butler, and H. G. Catlett on Indian affairs, 1843-51.

Navy:

Log book of the U. S. schooner *Enterprise*, under the command of David Porter, 1805-6.

President:

President Tyler's letter to John Canfield Spencer, 1842, May; President Arthur's veto message to Congress on the Fitz John Porter bill [1884, July 2].

Revolutionary War:

Miscellaneous letters and papers, 1766-91 (1 vol. and 16 unbound pieces); Brodrick, Henry. Four letters to Thomas Townshend, 1771-81; Butler, Richard. Letter to Major General Benjamin Lincoln, 1777, May 9; Clark, Oliver. Roll of his company [9th Continental Infantry] at Red Bank, 1777, Oct.; Carlisle, Frederick Howard, Earl. Orders and instructions for his guidance on the Peace Commission to America, 1778, Apr.; Burke, Thomas. Letter to Col. John Laurens, 1780, Dec. 26; Claiborne, Richard. Letter to Richard Young, 1781, Feb. 24; Macclesfield, Earl. Letter respecting a loyalist claim [1784?].

Treasury Department:

Letter from Secretary Walker to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, 1847, Aug.

War Department:

Clark, William. Letter to J. C. Calhoun, 1818, Feb.; Ryley, J. V. S. Letters to the Secretary of War, 1820, Mar. and May and 1825, Feb.

INDIVIDUAL STATES

Connecticut:

Preston Committee of Correspondence letter to a committee of correspondence in Connecticut, 1775, Jan.; Miscellaneous papers relating to religious affairs, 1781-1835 (12 pieces).

Florida, West:

Journal of the Revolutionary Convention, 1810, July-Aug., Sept.-Oct.; Journal of the House of Representatives and Journal of the Senate, 1810, Nov.-Dec.; Proclamation of Sept. 25, 1810; Miscellaneous papers, accounts and vouchers of the Revolutionary government and later papers relative to claims against the United States based thereon.

Louisiana:

Mémoire historique et politique sur Louisiane [1777?] (by Comte de Vergennes), 1 vol.; Citizens' petition to Congress for readmission of Japanese to citizenship in the United States (type-written copy). Letter from Gov. Henry W. Allen to Col. John F. Sprague, 1865, May.

Maryland:

Baltimore Committee of Safety. Directions for repayment of the loan of merchants to the Marquis de Lafayette [1781].

Michigan:

Governor's letter to the Secretary of War, 1818, Sept., and to J. V. S. Ryley, 1819, Oct. and Dec.

New York:

Cuyper, Teunis. Account against the State of New York, 1777-78, Aug.-Apr.

Pennsylvania:

Committee report on Connecticut settlers in Pennsylvania, 1773, Mar.; President Joseph Reed to President Cæsar Rodney, of Delaware, 1780, May; Commissioners to examine Connecticut's claim to Pennsylvania lands. Letter to the President of Pennsylvania, 1787, June; Kennedy, David and others. Letter to Gov. Thomas Mifflin, 1791, Jan.; returns of aliens, 1812; miscellaneous petitions to the President of the United States endorsing candidates for various public appointments, 1852-80. (About 30 pieces.)

Virginia:

Governor Benjamin Harrison's letter to the Governor of Delaware, 1783, Dec.

MISCELLANEOUS

Account books:

Blunt, T. Blaeksmith's accounts, 1835-41, 1 vol.; Lee, Charles (Atty. Gen.) Day book, 1808-15 and Ledger, 1800-15, 2 vols.; Miller, Thomas. Account book kept in Powhatan County, Va., 1810-44, 1 vol.; Physician's account book kept in Washington, D. C., 1824-29, 1 vol.; Williams & Cary, Mercantile accounts, 1783-96, 1 vol.

Africa:

Liberia. President J. J. Roberts' appeal to the Government and people of the United States, 1849, May.

America, British Colonies in:

Blathwayt, William. Journal of all that passes in the Office of Trade and Plantations, 1682-88, 1 vol.; Accounts of her majesties revenues in America as brought in and presented to the Honorable Commissioners of Accounts by William Blathwayt, 1702-12, 1 vol.; Seott, Silvanus. Orders to John Inman, 1707, June 26, for the Fort Royal expedition; Chatham, William Pitt, Earl of. Motion intended to be made in Parliament in addition to the address to the King [1777, May] advising a cessation of hostilities with America. Contemp. copy; Townshend, Thomas. Letters to the Lord Chancellor and others calling a cabinet meeting on the question of granting independence to America [1782, Aug.]; Townshend's letter to the Earl of Shelburne, 1782, Sept.; and Shelburne to Townshend, 1782, Sept.

America, Central:

Guatemala. Letter book of Governor de Mayorga, 1773-75: Vocabulary of a Central American Indian language, 17th cent.

America, South:

Peru. Rafinesque, C. S. Letter to Myers & Coeke, 1826, Oct., with a chronology of the Peruvian Incas from the year 800 A. D. to 1780.

Journals and diaries:

Edson, Josiah. 1829-33; Evans, John. 1853, July-Sept. (Journey from Dakota across the Rocky Mountains); Gibbs, Caleb. 1780, April-Nov.; La Pérouse, Jean Francois Galaup, Comte de, 1782, May-Oct. (expedition against the Hudson Bay Company's posts); Smith, John N., 1805; Timlow, W., 1819; Worthington, Thomas, 1809-10.

Marine miscellany:

Awashonk. Log book of the whaling eruiise, 1862-65; Browne, George W. Abstract of journal of voyages while commanding the steamships *Star of the West*, *Philadelphia*, *Empire City*, *Fernandina*, *Flag*, and *Arago*, 1860-69, 1 vol.

Orderly books:

Expedition from Half Moon to Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., 1760, May-July [kept by Joseph Bull?].

Orientalia:

Burmese manuscripts on palm leaves. The sayings of Guatama Buddha, in Pali; a Singalese ms.; a small prayer leaf in Pali and old Arabic or Sanskrit.

Religion:

Society of Friends. Minutes concerning the marriage of kindred, 1753. Contemp. copy.

Slavery:

Lund, Elizabeth. Certificate of the birth of a negro child in slavery, 1803, Dec.; Manifest of shipment of slaves from Alexandria, Virginia, 1838, Mar.

PERSONAL

Adams, Hugh. Letter to Richard Waldron, 1732, Sept.

Adams, John Quincy. Letter to the Secretary of State, 1811, Oct.

Argenteau Papers, 1300 to the 1800's. (About 7,000 pieces.)

Armstrong, John, jr. Letter to John Dickinson, 1784, Aug.

Autographs. Miscellaneous letters and signatures. (About 235 pieces.)

Bache, Benjamin Franklin. Letters to Dr. John W. Francis, 1818-19. (4 pieces.)

Bainbridge, William. Letter to Henry A. S. Dearborn, 1808, Dec.

Barron, James. Letter to Henry A. Wise, 1837, Dec.

Bates, Barnabas. Letter to O. P. Brown, 1833, Nov.

Bauman, Sebastian. Letter to the New York Council of Appointment, 1796, Feb.

Black, Jeremiah S. Papers, 1836-89.

Blair, Francis Preston. Letter to J. N. Barker, 1831, May.

Blodget, Samuel. Miscellaneous papers, 1758-1813. (About 100 pieces.)

Bloodworth, Timothy. Letter, 1786, Aug.

Boudinot, Elias. Letter to James Searle, 1783, Apr.

Bozman, John Leeds and John Leeds Kerr, Miscellaneous papers, 1784-1841.

Brownlow, W. G. Letter to the editors of New York Weekly, 1862, June.

Buchanan, James. Letter to Henry A. Wise, 1853, June.

Cabell, Samuel J. Letter to James Monroe, 1801, Feb.

Calhoun, John C. Letters to James Monroe, 1820, July, to George N. Saunders, 1844, Feb., to Herschel V. Johnson, 1849, Nov.

Cass, Lewis. Contingent fund expense account while U. S. Envoy to France, 1836-42.

Chittenden, Newton H. Field notes of Pacific coast explorations, 1873-1906.

Churchill, William. Checks on the Treasurer of the United States for \$1.00, 1917, July and Sept. (2 pieces.)

Claiborne, Ferdinand L. Letter, 1803, May.

Claus, Daniel. Papers, 1716-1780. 2 vols. (Photostat prints.)

Clayton, John M. Letters to Morton McMichael, 1843-45. (7 pieces.)

Colfax, Schuyler. Letter to Fletcher Harper, 1873, Mar.

- Crawford, William H. Letter to Col. John Milledge, 1812, Dec.; letter, 1813, Jan.
- Cushing, Thomas. Letter to John Hancock, 1776, Jan.
- Dale, Richard. Letter to William Eaton, 1801, Sept.
- Davis, Jefferson. Notes of his Fanueil Hall speech, Boston [1858, Oct.].
- Davis, John (of Mass.). Letters, 1830-48. (16 pieces.)
- Davis, J. C. Bancroft. Papers, 1851-1902.
- Dearborn, Henry. Letter to Edward Preble, 1806, Aug.
- Dearborn, Henry A. S. Letters, 1817-50. (20 pieces.) Letter to William Gray, 1817, Mar.
- Dennison, William. Letter to Irvin McDowell, 1865, Aug.
- Donelson, Andrew Jackson. Letter to I. N. Campbell, 1829, Sept.
- Doolittle, James R. Miscellaneous letters from various persons, 1867-82. (12 pieces.)
- Englefield, Anthony and others. Indenture of transfer of land in Clerkenwell, England, to Thomas Stokes and William Petre, 1664, Nov.
- Everett, Edward. Letter, 1835, Oct.
- Fendall, Philip R. Letters, 1823-60. (18 pieces.)
- Fish, Hamilton. Miscellaneous letters, 1845-87. (40 pieces.)
- Foote, Andrew Hull. Additions to the Foote Papers, 1838-61; Ms. of Foote's "Africa and the American Flag."
- Forbes, Sir John. Letter to Luke Gardiner, 1778, Aug.
- Forney, John W. Letters, 1854-76. (12 pieces.) Letters to Morton McMichael, 1841, Mar. (2 pieces.)
- Gales, Joseph, jr. Letter to Charles Francis Mercer, 1823, Mar.
- Garfield, James A. Letter to Charles Nordhoff, 1870, June.
- Garrison, William Lloyd. Letter to Miss Phebe Jackson, 1837, Nov.
- Genet, Edmond Charles. Papers, 1756-1827. (125 pieces.)
- Giddings, Joshua R. Letters, 1845-59. (4 pieces.)
- Giles, John. Letters and documents collected by the Rev. H. R. Timlow for a biography of Giles, 1797-1826. (About 24 pieces.)
- Goldsborough, Louis M. Papers, 1830-1877. (7 vols. and about 2,000 pieces.)
- Grant, Frederick D. Letter to T. Edwin Brown, 1908, Aug.
- Grant, Ulysses S. Letters to Mrs. May M. Bergholz, 1864, Nov.-Dec. (3 pieces.)
- Hamilton, Alexander. Miscellaneous letters, legal papers, etc. (About 150 pieces.)
- Harrison, Benjamin. Marriage bond for his marriage with Anne Mercer, 1785, Oct. (Photograph.)
- Hawkins, Benjamin. Letter to Richard Caswell, 1787, July.
- Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Accounts while U. S. consul at Liverpool.
- Heart, Samuel. Miscellaneous letters and papers, 1791-1793. (9 pieces.)
- Herring, James. Letter to Dr. John W. Francis, 1840, Oct.
- Hitchcock, Ethan Allen. Sundry commissions of Ethan Allen and Samuel Hitchcock, 1793-52.

- Hoar, E. R. Letter to N. P. Banks, jr., and Seth Webb, jr., 1855, Sept.
- Houston, Samuel. Letter to Lewis Cass, 1832, June. Letter to W. Medill, 1847, Jan.
- Howard, John Eager. Letter to Virgil Maxcy, 1814, July.
- Howe, Samuel Gridley. Letters from Charles Francis Adams, Horace Mann, and Francis Lieber, 1846-71. (11 pieces.)
- Hulings, Marcus. Petition to William Peters and letter to same, 1762, May.
- Irving, Washington. Accounts and letters while U. S. Minister to Spain.
- Jackson, Andrew. Letter to Francis P. Blair, 1843, Feb.
- Jay, William. Letters to Rev. Charles Lowell, 1754, Dec., 1755, July.
- Jefferson, Thomas. Memorandum books of legal and household matters, 1768-70. (2 vols. and part of a third.) Miscellaneous papers, 1774-1826. (7 vols. and 300 pieces, principally letters to Thomas Mann Randolph.) Typewritten copies of letters written while Governor of Virginia, 1780, July-Sept. Memorandum book of expenses, 1783-90. (Photostat print.) Newspaper clipping of account of his death, Norfolk, Va., Herald, 1826, July.
- Johnson, Cave. Letter to James Dunlap, 1865, Oct.
- Johnson, Reverdy. Papers, 1826-76.
- Johnson, Richard M. Letters, 1808-47. (57 pieces.)
- Johnson, R. T. Letter to John C. Breckinridge, 1865, Mar.
- Jones, Thomas. Expense account of legal fees in New York City, 1773, Feb.
- Kemper, Jackson. Letter to Rev. B. B. Killikelly, 1841, Mar.
- King, W. W. Letter to Peter Force, 1826, Sept.
- Langdon, John. Letter to Nicholas Gilman, 1788, Aug.
- Lecky, W. E. H. Letter, 1886, Feb.
- Lee, Charles. Letter to Richard Bland Lee, 1811, June.
- Lewis, Morgan. Letter to George Clinton, 1791, Sept.
- Lieber, Francis. Miscellaneous letters, 1840-72. (27 pieces.)
- Lincoln, Abraham. Letter to Miss Mary Speed, 1841, Sept.
- Lincoln, Levi. Letters, 1807-63. (20 pieces.)
- Livingston, Robert R. Miscellaneous papers, 1765-76. (17 pieces.)
- Lyons, Richard Bickerton Pemell, Earl. Letter to J. Mandeville Carlisle, 1861, July.
- McLane, Louis. Letter to T. Parkin Scott, 1847, Mar.
- McMichael, Morton. Miscellaneous letters relating to the Philadelphia riots, 1834-45.
- Macon, Nathaniel. Letter to Caesar A. Rodney, 1801, Feb. 20.
- Madison, James. General index to Madison's letters.
- MaGrath, A. G. Letter to P. G. T. Beauregard, 1865, Mar.
- Mathews, Cornelius. Letter to Dr. John W. Francis, 1843, Jan.
- Mills, Robert. Miscellaneous papers, 1804-53. (About 75 pieces.)
- Morse, Samuel F. B. Additions to the Morse Papers, 1815-69.
- Norton, Charles Eliot. Miscellaneous papers relating to the saving of the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls, 1880-97.

- O'Callaghan, E. B. Letter to T. G. Brown, 1843, Oct.
- Otis, Samuel A. Letter to Jacob Read, 1801, Apr.
- Paine, Thomas. Letters from Dr. Samuel Adams, Peter and Philip Freneau, 1774-1801. (23 pieces).
- Paulding, Hiram. Letter, 1856, Jan.
- Petigru, James L. Miscellaneous letters, 1826-1909, and 1 vol. of copies of Petigru's letters, 1812-63.
- Phillips, Wendell. Letter to Gamaliel Bradford, 1874, Oct.
- Phillips, W. Hallett. Answers to interrogatories by Phillips in Kelly vs. Sheridan and others.
- Pickering, Timothy. Letter to Charles Fenton Mercer, 1827, Feb. Letter to Robert Troup, 1828, Mar.
- Poe, Edgar Allen. Photostat copy of early verses supposed to be by Poe.
- Polk, James K. Letter to Samuel H. Laughlin, 1835, July.
- Plumer, William. Letter to Edward Cutts, 1806, Dec. Memorandum of proceedings of the second session of the Eighth Congress, 1804-5.
- Prentice, George D. Letter to Miss Lynch, 1850, Dec.
- Randolph, Edmund. Letter, 1809, Jan.
- Rochambeau, Comte de. Letter to Comte de Langeron, 1780, May.
- Rodney, Thomas. Letter to the Bank of the United States, 1804, Sept.
- Royall, Anne. Letter to Mathew Cary, 1821, Feb. Letter to W. C. Little, 1828, Oct.
- Rush, Richard. Letters, 1809-52. (19 pieces.)
- Russell, Jonathan. Miscellaneous papers, 1811-12. (7 pieces.)
- Sanborn, F. B. Miscellaneous papers, 1857-1879. (73 pieces).
- Schoolcraft, Henry R. Letters, 1819-21 (2 pieces), and a letter to Mrs. Schoolcraft, 1873, Dec.
- Seabrook, Edward M. Miscellaneous papers, letters and accounts, 1858-64. (25 pieces.)
- Silsbee, Nathaniel. Letters, 1809-44. (16 pieces.)
- Spofford, Horatio Gates. Letter to Stephen Van Rensselaer, 1818, May. Letter to Rev. Harry Crosswell, 1822, Oct.
- Stoddert, Benjamin. Miscellaneous papers, 1784-1809. (20 pieces.)
- Tappan, Lewis. Letters to Rev. W. W. Patton, 1846-54. (3 pieces.)
- Timothy, Peter. Letter, 1777, May.
- Tousard, Anne Louis. Miscellaneous papers, 1810-28. (About 90 pieces.)
- Trumbull, John. Letters to his wife, 1819, Jan.-Mar. (27 pieces.)
- Tyler, John. Letter to Philip Fendall, 1842, Oct. Letter to his son, 1845, Dec.
- Van Buren, Martin. Letter to W. Phillips, 1841, Apr.
- Walker, William. Passport to San Juan del Norte and back, 1857, Jan.
- Washburne, Elihu B. Letter to Adam Badeau, 1864, Nov.
- Washington, George. Certificate of election of Augustine Washington as a trustee of the town of Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1742, Apr., signed by the trustees of the town. (Photostat print.) Copy by Washington of the account of the clerk of the Virginia Council for granting western lands, all petitions presented and postponed and

- all petitions for lands between the Allegheny Mountains, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from 1745 to 1769. A. D. (1 vol.) Memorandum book of surveys of Virginia lands. A. D. (1 vol.) Draft of instructions to Maj. Gen. Henry Knox and others for an intended attack on the British posts at the north end of York Island [1782?, Nov.?] Personal expense account, 1785, May–Dec. Battaile Muse's account against Washington as overseer at Mount Vernon, 1785–90. Washington's copy, autographed, of Ossian's Poems. Martha Washington's copy of "The Solitary Gard'ner." Letter to Col. William A. Washington, 1799, Oct. (Typewritten copy.)
- Washington, George Corbin. Miscellaneous papers, 1792–1845. (35 pieces.)
- Weed, Thurlow. Letter, 1849, June. Letter to Daniel Steele, 1821, Oct.
- Whitman, Walt. Miscellaneous papers, scrap books, pamphlets and printed works.
- Wilde, Richard Henry. Mss. of the Life of Dante, Life of Tasso, Italian Lyrics, Hesperia and miscellany.
- Wilds, Elisha. Miscellaneous letters, 1776–81. (7 pieces.)
- Windom, William. Letter to James Williams, 1867, Sept.
- Wirt, William. Papers, 1805–40, including the Ms. of the Life of Patrick Henry. (About 350 pieces.)
- Wise, Henry A. Letters, 1836–60. (10 pieces.) Letter to Amos A. Lawrence, 1859, Oct.

BROADSIDES

Canada:

The Canada Gazette, Extra, 1854, June 22.

Central America:

Salvador: Miscellaneous broadsides relating to T. M. Munoz, 1871–75. 1 vol.

Connecticut:

Miscellaneous broadsides, 1798–1825 (mainly military orders to the Connecticut militia, 1812–15). (20 pieces.) Subscription blank for raising money to reprint religious tracts, 1805, Aug. Middletown Fire Insurance Company's proposals, 1813, Oct. Windham county Mutual Fire Insurance Company circular, 1826. Traveller's directory and statistical view of the United States, 1834. Norwich railroad celebration, 1835, Nov. Norwich Whig Rally, 1844, Mar. Letter on incidents at the funeral of the Walton family, 1846, Nov. Oliver Ellsworth on the Fifteenth Amendment [1869?] Is Buckingham to be denied renomination, 1911, Oct. New Haven. Sixty reasons for attending public worship [n. d.].

France:

Committee of Public Safety to the Congress of the United States, 1794, Feb.

Germany:

Four broadsides of the socialist anti-war party, 1916–17.

Great Britain:

Nocturnal Mail, London [1791? Dec.] Anti-Slavery Memorial, 1852.

Illinois:

Inaugural address of Abraham Lincoln, 1861, Mar.

Ireland:

Dublin advertisement to emigrants to America [179-?].

Jackson, Andrew:

Inaugural address, 1829, Mar. (On satin.) "Military Despotism" [1832].

Louisiana:

\$200 Reward!, 1853, Sept. 27.

Maine:

Militia division orders, Eleventh Division, 1915, Oct. 28. Rebel terms of peace [1863?] Air Line Railroad Co., 1869, Jan. 13. To the People of Portland [1869?]

Maryland:

Address of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1800, May 20. To the voters of Baltimore county, 1824, Aug. 4. Report of U. S. Senate committee on memorials on transportation of mails on Sundays, 1829, Jan. 20. (On satin.)

Massachusetts:

Inhabitants' petition to the Governor and the General Court, 1754, May 29. Governor's proclamations, 1767-97. Harvard College. Honoratissimo ac sublimi virtute etc., 1770. Boston, List of the addressers and protestors to the late Gov. Hutchinson against the solemn league and covenant [1774, May]. True narrative of the late hurricane at Philadelphia and New York, 1792, July 1. Miscellaneous anti-slavery and temperance broadsides, 1819-63. (9 pieces.) Subscription blank for purchase of Saurin's sermons, 1823, Feb. 12. The President's message, 1826, Dec. 5. "Freedom of opinion" [1832?] "The Four Traitors" [1844?] Sabbath School exercises, 1846-62. (3 pieces.) An address from the Young Men's Fillmore and Donelson Association of Boston, [1856] Boston. First Electric Street Railway, 1888, July. Loyal Legion Hymn, 1918. Song: The Happy Ship Carpenter [n. d.].

New Hampshire:

Non-importation agreement [1774] In Provincial Congress, 1775, Aug. 25. Tax levy census, 1779, Nov. 16. Poll tax and election notice, 1784, Jan. Circular to Republicans, 1808, July 4. The direct tax, by Americanus [1809] Voting notice to selectmen of towns, 1814, June 21. United Society for the more general diffusion of knowledge, 1818, June 26 [1819]. To the Hon. Arthur Livermore-Estwick Evans [1819]. Let every man have his own wife [181-?]. Report of committee on incorporation of a new town out of parts of Salisbury, 1826, Jan. 31. Letter from Daniel Webster, 1840, June 11. Agreement of Hon. Levi Woodbury, 1841, Sept. 29. Statistics of the Souhegan Railroad, 1846, Sept. (Photostat print.) New Year's Address for the Hoyt benefit, 1851, Jan. Proceedings of annual meeting of the directors of the Portsmouth & Concord Railroad,

New Hampshire—Continued.

1854, May 10. (Photostat print.) An appeal to the women of New Hampshire, 1858, Nov. 16. Letter from Col. John H. George, 1860, Aug. 1. Battles of the Eighth Infantry regiment [1865]. State aid to railroads [1870?]. Mr. Chandler's rejoinder to Mr. Wadleigh, 1879, June 12. Reply of Russell T. Noyes to David M. Foster and others, 1879, July 14. Table of freight rates of the Concord railroad, Boston & Maine and others, 1887, July 28. (Photostat print.)

New Jersey:

Queen's College lottery tickets, 1814, June. List of candidates for vacancy in the U. S. House of Representatives, 1820, Jan. 5. McKinstry, George. Journal of a journey overland to California, 1846-7. Court of Pardon, rules and act, 1853, Jan. 18. Pennington Seminary, 1853, April. Greenly's grand gift concert, 1857 [Jan.?]. Names of New Jersey commissioners residing in other states, 1858, May 10 and July 26. Executor's sale of real estate, 1858, Nov. 16. New Jersey Central Railroad extension, 1859, Jan. 25. Remonstrance against dividing Willingborough township, 1859, Feb. 15. Mechanics & Manufacturers Bank, circular to stock holders, 1859, Mar. 21. Quarterly statement of banks for October, 1861. Grand instrumental concert at Haddonfield, 1864, Oct. 19. The Union Platform, 1865, July 20. General Sickles on New Jersey Democrats, 1865, Sept. 25. The War Debt [1868?]. Catholic Union of New Jersey, letter to Trustees of the Reform School, 1873, Oct. 1. First Baptist Church, Sabbath School exercises, 1885, June 14.

New York:

Chamber of Commerce to the Farmers and Traders, 1792, Apr. 7. To the Electors of the Southern District of New York, 1801, Apr. 7. Public Advertiser—Glorious News, 1809, Apr. 22. New York Institution for the Promotion of Arts and Sciences, 1815, July 1. Edmond Charles Genet and Eugene Robertson. Call for subscriptions for an experiment in air navigation, 1827. Central Corresponding Committee circular, 1828, Oct. 16. Memorial of Jacob B. Clarke to Congress, 1828, Dec. 1. Daniel Webster's speech in New York, 1840, Sept. 28. (On satin.) Mathews, Cornelius. Circular letter of American copyright club, 1843, Aug. 28. Buffalo, Brantford & Goodrich Railroad freight tariff, 1854, Jan. 12. Northern New York Railroad tariff, 1854, Sept. 11. Dr. Sherrill's sanatorium advertisement, New York City [185-?]. Scene in the Illinois Legislature [1862?]. Mirror of events [1864? Mar.]. Times extra—Assassination of President Lincoln [1865, April 15]. National Association of Audubon Societies poster—Protect the birds [1918]. Nicholas Murray Butler—Concerning peace; The International Mind [1918].

Ohio:

General orders, Cincinnati, 1813, Apr. 7. George Francis Train's advertisement of a lecture. 1897, Feb. 17.

Pennsylvania:

Proposals for printing Barelay's Apology, 1787 [May?]. To Farmers and others disposed to settle on new lands—Wm. Poyntell [179-?]. Circular of Teneh Coxé, surveyor of Land Office, 1800, Sept. 13. Francis Bailey—Answer to an anonymous communication, 1802, Jan. 4. Lehigh Navigation Lottery scheme, 1802, Feb. 22. To the Independent Republicans Citizens of the County of Philadelphia, 1803, Oct. 1. Germantown land sale advertisement, 1804, Apr. 17. Abstract of returns made by the commissioners of the city of Philadelphia and the several counties of Pennsylvania for tax information, 1815, Mar. 1. Allegheny county committee of correspondence, letter of members to Charles Shaler and others, 1828, May 1. Marshall, John. Circular to the bar calling for subscriptions for erecting a monument to, 1842, Jan. 7. Proclamation of sheriff and mayor of Philadelphia, 1844, May 9. Philadelphia Mass Meeting [1844]. Facts for the People [1863]. Synopsis of the battle and massacre of Wyoming by Dr. Harvey Hakes [1878]. Mayor of Philadelphia to the citizens—Centennial of the Constitution, 1889, Sept. Eighth annual reunion of the Survivors association of the 104th Pennsylvania volunteers and Durrell's battery, 1897, Sept. 16.

Songs:

Old John Brown. Miscellaneous Pennsylvania imprints of songs.

Tennessee:

List of members of the House of Representatives, 1835. Memphis Appeal Extra, 1864, Aug. 28.

Texas:

Gen. Zachary Taylor's general order No. 30, 1846, Mar. 8, at Corpus Christi.

United States:

Acts of Congress, 1790-93. (Folios with MS. signatures of Thomas Jefferson, 9 pieces.) Act supplemental to an act to incorporate the subscribers of the U. S. Bank, 1791, Mar. 2. Congress resolve, 1794, Mar. 26. President's message, 1815, Dec. 5. In the Supreme Court of the United States. U. S. vs. the schooner *L'Épine*. A Warning Piece [n. d.]. Lines on the back of a Confederate note, with portrait and MS. signature of the author, Maj. S. A. Jonas.

Vermont:

Constitutional Convention, 1850, Names of members, districts, etc.

Virginia:

Daniel Ruggles. General orders no. 9, Fredericksburg, Va., 1861, May 11.

Washington, D. C.:

National Journal extra: President's message, 1826, Dec. 5. U. S. Military Asylum, Board of Commissioners, 1852, May 18.

Facsimiles:

Great Britain—"Scholars memorial of the British-American Peace Centenary, 1914." Extract of letter of John Rolfe asking permission to marry Pocahontas. Record of death of Pocahontas in the parish register of St. George's Church, Gravesend, England, 1617.

III. LIST OF TRANSCRIPTS FROM MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM: THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE: AND THE LIBRARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Selections from the following volumes:

Additional Manuscripts:

Newcastle Papers: Official correspondence of Thomas Pelham
Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

(Diplomatic Correspondence)

32760 Vol. LXXV. Jan. 22–April, 1729.

32761 Vol. LXXVI. 23 Apr. 19–July, 1729.

32762 Vol. LXXVII. 21 July–Aug., 1729.

32763 Vol. LXXVIII. Sept. 30–Oct., 1729.

32764 Vol. LXXIX. 30 Oct.–Dec., 1729.

(General Correspondence; and Miscellany)

33003 [Not transcribed. This is a "Narrative," by the Duke of
Newcastle, of negotiations relating to changes in the
Ministry, in the form of "very secret" letters to John
White, M. P., of Walling Wells, co. Notts, 4 June, 1765–
13 Oct., 1767. The whole manuscript, edited by Mary
Bateson, was printed by the Royal Historical Society,
1898.]

33004 Minutes of meetings of the Privy Council, 22 Jan., 1739,
to 15 Oct., 1745. [Only the first part, relating to affairs
with Spain, is here. The latter part of the volume re-
lates to the Jacobite uprising of 1744–1745, and was not
transcribed.]

33032 Vol. CCCXLVII. Papers relating to the South Sea Com-
pany, 1710–1753.

33033–33037 [Not transcribed. These five volumes contain Pa-
pers of Proceedings in Parliament, part of which
have been printed.]

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Colonial Office, Class 5:

Vol. 1313 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 10]

Correspondence and papers relating to Virginia, 1702–
1704. [Contains letters and proclamations of Fran-
cis Nicholson; accounts of tobacco tax, impost on
liquors, servants and slaves, and quit rents; ab-
stract of report of committee for public claims;
abstract of militia in Virginia; list of land patents;
cost of building the Capitol and prison; memorials
from merchants trading to Virginia and Maryland
from various English ports, and lists of ships belong-
ing to the Virginia and Maryland trade, with amount

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued

- Vol. 1313 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 10]—Continued
of tobacco carried by each; letters and orders concerning the convoy of merchant ships by *H. M. S. Southampton*, Capt. James Moodie, Commander, and other ships; list of ships bound to England, July, 1703, under convoy of *H. M. S. Falmouth*, with line of battle and signals.]
- Vol. 1314 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 11]
Volume lettered: Virginia Papers. Bundle L. M. Correspondence and papers relating to Virginia, 1704-1705. [Contains correspondence of Francis Nicholson, Edmund Jennings and others; charges of mal-administration against Gov. Nicholson, and his defense; the will of William Byrd and affidavits relating to it; rent rolls of the several counties of Virginia, 1704, and lists of land grants, tobacco taxes and quit rents; papers relating to Her Majesty's ships *Dreadnought* and *Fowey* and others, and lists of merchant ships convoyed from Virginia to England; Mr. Jennings's Observations upon the Collection of Laws; Orders in Council; Minutes of Council; and papers relating to the College of William and Mary.]
- Vol. 1315 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 12]
Correspondence and papers relating to Virginia, 1705-1707. [Contains letters and proclamations of Edward Nott, and the announcement of his death, August, 1706; letters from Secretary Edmund Jennings, and from the President and Council; appointment and letters of Gov. Robert Hunter; accounts of tobacco tax, and of the manner of taking up and patenting of land; lists of land patents; papers relating to the patenting of lands on Blackwater swamp; petition of merchants and owners of ships trading from English ports to Virginia and Maryland; petition of merchant planters and manufacturers of tobacco; many papers relating to the tobacco trade, including observations by John Linton and by Robert Quarry, and papers on the manufacture of tobacco in Holland and Russia; account of invasion of South Carolina by the French, August, 1706, and an agreement with the Governor of Carolina for transporting French prisoners to Virginia, to be sent to England, September, 1706.]
- Vol. 1364 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 42]
Volume marked: F 1714 to 1717.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE—Continued

Colonial Office, Class 5—Continued

Vol. 1365 [old Board of Trade, Virginia, 43]

Entry Book G 1717 to 1727. [Volumes 1364 and 1365 are Entry Books, and no transcripts have been made of items of which originals are in Vols. 1316, 1317, and 1718.]

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

Series B. Vol. III.

New York, 1759-1782. Part II.

Vol. IV.

North and South Carolina, 1712-1761.

Vol. V.

North and South Carolina, chiefly 1759-1774.

Vol. IX.

Marked: Letters (originals) New England, &c.
[Contains letters from all sections, from Newfoundland to the West Indies.] 1740-1741.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Washington, D. C., December 2, 1918

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds (and disbursing officer) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

The operations of the office comprised as usual the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Building and Grounds, the construction, purchase, and repair of library equipment, and the disbursement of the appropriations for this office, for the Library of Congress, for the Botanic Garden, and other appropriations under the control of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The operations are shown in the following tables of disbursements:

FUEL, LIGHTS, REPAIRS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Housekeeping department:

Ice (38,725 pounds) (before drinking water system was completed)	\$98. 60
Painting in and about the building (labor) ..	127. 50
Painting (materials)	255. 31
Washing towels	184. 97
Dry goods (cleaning cloths, etc.)	260. 52
Soap powders	326. 62
Soaps	618. 74
Paper towels	1, 218. 00
Housekeeping (brooms, buckets, brushes, etc.)	934. 77
Toilet supplies	377. 51
Platform lifting truck	177. 94
Paper baling machine	110. 00
Flags	126. 00
	\$4, 816. 48

Engineer department:

Mail and delivery service (including fuel, oil, and repairs).....	\$792. 58
Hardware and tools.....	257. 63
Repairs (floors, windows, doors, mechanical apparatus, etc.).....	412. 62
Plumbing supplies.....	423. 75
Removing refuse.....	149. 25
Oils.....	71. 78
Gas.....	27. 37
Miscellaneous supplies.....	789. 24
Additional entrance to southeast court stack from south corridor.....	306. 62
Bronze ventilating grille.....	85. 00
Miscellaneous plastering.....	316. 61
Repairing leather belts.....	177. 00
	<hr/>
	\$3, 809. 45

Electrical department:

Lamps.....	1, 271. 10
Miscellaneous supplies (condulets, holders, shades, fixtures, wire, conduit, tape, etc.).....	557. 55
Tools.....	13. 56
Repairs to electrical equipment.....	33. 00
Intercommunicating telephones.....	35. 52
Lighting fixtures.....	181. 38
	<hr/>
	2, 092. 11

Office:

General telephone service of Library (1 central station, 87 substations, and 7 trunk lines).....	1, 255. 97
Stationery.....	165. 80
Car tickets.....	15. 00
Express and freight charges.....	6. 83
Telegrams.....	1. 11
Directory.....	8. 00
Postage stamps.....	20. 00
Travel.....	8. 08
	<hr/>
	1, 480. 79

Total expended.....	12, 198. 83
Balance.....	26. 17

 12, 225. 00

FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS

Expended.....	\$1, 069. 37
Unexpended balance.....	5. 63

Appropriation.....	1, 075. 00
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REPAIRING PASSENGER ELEVATORS

Expended and contracted for.....	\$2, 039. 30
Unexpended balance.....	260. 70

Appropriation.....	2, 300. 00
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PAINTING PORTIONS OF ROOF

Expended.....	\$256. 38
Unexpended balance.....	243. 42
Appropriation.....	500. 00

POINTING EXTERIOR STONEMWORK

Expended.....	\$1, 993. 40
Unexpended balance.....	6. 60
Appropriation.....	2, 000. 00

CIRCULATING DRINKING-WATER SYSTEM

Expended.....	\$4, 983. 80
Unexpended balance.....	16. 20
Appropriation.....	5, 000. 00

REPAIRING TUNNEL AND MECHANICAL BOOK CARRIER

Expended.....	\$6, 305. 65
Unexpended balance.....	2, 194. 35
Appropriation.....	8, 500. 00

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR WATERPROOFING PARTS OF EAST DRIVEWAY AND OVER MACHINERY

Expended.....	\$1, 397. 62
Unexpended balance.....	2. 38
Appropriation.....	1, 400. 00

FURNITURE

Typewriting machines:	
New machines (3).....	\$145. 00
Repairs and parts.....	103. 93
	<u>\$248. 93</u>
Desk fans.....	27. 75
Repairing and fitting miscellaneous furniture (including labor and materials).....	302. 76
Miscellaneous furniture (including tables, desks, stands, cases, hardware, etc.).....	853. 72
Card catalogue cases and trays.....	383. 09
Extension of card catalogue cases in main reading room....	5, 500. 00
Floor coverings.....	148. 00
Express, freight and drayage.....	7. 00
Exhibition cases.....	1, 262. 24
Temporary wood shelving and stack, Card Division.....	1, 009. 11
Plan filing case.....	206. 00
Travel.....	38. 97
	<u>9, 987. 57</u>

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

For the year, including unfilled orders, also the corresponding appropriations for the preceding and succeeding years are presented in the following table:

Object of appropriation	Appropriations, 1917	Appropriations, 1918	Expenditures, 1918	Appropriations, 1919
Library and Copyright Office:				
Salaries.....	^a \$455,100.20	^b \$463,733.09	^c \$458,097.88	\$469,060.00
Increase of compensation.....		(d)	^d 29,080.15	.....
Special and temporary service.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	^e 1,994.39	2,000.00
Contingent expenses.....	^e 7,305.85	^f 7,312.52	^g 7,306.48	7,300.00
Increase of Library—				
Purchase of books.....	90,000.00	90,000.00	^g ^h 90,000.00	90,000.00
Purchase of law books.....	3,000.00	3,000.00	^g 3,000.00	3,000.00
Purchase of periodicals.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	^g 5,000.00	5,000.00
Total, Library and Copyright Office.....	562,406.05	571,045.61	594,478.90	576,360.00
Library Building and Grounds:				
Care and maintenance.....	83,245.00	86,005.00	84,800.24	88,065.00
Increase of compensation.....		(d)	^d 7,206.34	.....
Fuel, lights, etc.....	^g 26,508.68	^j 18,100.00	^g 17,557.48	^k 21,500.00
Fuel, lights, etc., '17 and '18.....	.....	^l 14,900.00	^g 12,687.07	.....
Furniture.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	^g 9,987.57	^m 22,000.00
Total, building and grounds.....	119,753.68	129,005.00	132,238.70	131,565.00
Grand total.....	682,159.73	700,050.61	726,717.60	707,925.00

^a Including credits of \$954.05 by sale of cards and \$86.15 yet to be credited.

^b Including deficiency appropriation of \$2,000, credits of \$1,077.89 by sale of cards and \$195.20 yet to be credited.

^c Includes \$128.82 outstanding indebtedness.

^d Appropriation indefinite.

^e Includes \$4.74 account of sale of photostat duplications and \$1.11 for return of photostat spoons.

^f Includes \$9.04 account of photo duplications and \$3.48 account returned photostat spoons.

^g Includes unfilled orders.

^h Any unexpended balance to be available for succeeding year.

ⁱ Includes \$4,000 for waterproofing east driveway; \$2,000 for repairs to roof; \$4,000 for resurfacing west driveway; and \$2,500 for refitting of boiler room and coal vaults; also \$8.68 account of refund by defaulting contractors.

^j Includes \$1,075 for fire hose, \$2,300 for repairs to elevators; \$500 for painting portions of roof, and \$2,000 for pointing-up stonework.

^k Includes \$2,000 for repairs to roof; \$1,500 for pointing-up exterior stonework, and \$3,000 for refitting boiler room and coal vaults.

^l Consists of \$1,400 additional for waterproofing east driveway; \$8,500 for repairing tunnel; \$5,000 for circulating drinking-water system.

^m Includes \$10,000 for card storage stack.

Object of appropriation	Appropriations, 1917	Appropriations, 1918	Expenditures, 1918	Appropriations, 1919
Botanic Garden:				
Salaries	\$19,800.00	\$23,640.00	^a \$23,635.75	\$24,330.00
Increase of compensation		(b)	^b 2,827.49	
Improving Garden	11,903.00	12,000.00	^a 11,995.63	15,000.00
Improving buildings	9,000.00	11,000.00	10,996.53	14,000.00
New boilers (1917-18)		1,500.00	1,463.00	
Total, Botanic Garden	40,703.00	48,140.00	50,918.40	53,330.00
Repairs of paintings in the Capitol	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Legislative miscellaneous		(b)	75.00	
Marking historical places in the District of Columbia	^c 500.00	^c 500.00		
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard (interest account)	^d 2,972.45	^d 827.65	^e 785.00	^d 842.65
Removing Botanic Garden fence	2,500.00	2,500.00		

^a Includes unfilled orders.

^b Appropriation indefinite.

^c Appropriations of preceding year continued.

^d Includes balance from preceding year and additional appropriation of \$800.

^e Includes outstanding indebtedness.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS

An auction sale of discarded Government property, consisting of scrap metals, waste paper, worn-out automobile, motorcycle, furniture, water coolers, electrical materials, etc., was held on June 6, 1918, after advertising notices were published in the local papers, from which proceeds were realized as follows:

Total amount received from bidders	\$2,245.43
Auctioneer's commission (3 per cent)	\$67.36
Newspaper advertising	16.38
	83.74

Deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States	2,161.69
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UNEXPENDED BALANCES

All claims chargeable to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1916, so far as known, have been settled, including those paid directly on auditor's certificates, and the unex-

pending balances have been deposited in the surplus fund of the Treasury as follows:

Library:

Salaries.....	\$2,617. 41	
Special and temporary service.....	45. 74	
Contingent expenses.....	53. 73	
Increase of Library—		
Purchase of law books.....	\$16. 34	
Purchase of periodicals.....	2. 29	
	<u>18. 63</u>	
		\$2,735. 51

Building and Grounds:

Care and maintenance (salaries).....	185. 17	
Fuel, lights, etc.....	39. 65	
Furniture.....	8. 15	
	<u>232. 97</u>	

Botanic Garden:

Salaries.....	3. 12	
Improving Garden.....	. 03	
Improving buildings.....	. 09	
	<u>3. 24</u>	

Total..... 2,971. 72

VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The count of persons who visited the Library as tourists and users was as follows:

Date	From 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.	From 6 p. m. to 10 p. m.	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Daily average	Days in months
1917						
July.....	38, 541	25, 175	3, 350	508	2, 124	30
August.....	41, 359	29, 648	2, 137	549	2, 291	31
September.....	44, 408	29, 468	3, 700	657	2, 693	30
October.....	46, 198	26, 238	3, 720	528	2, 336	31
November.....	42, 584	24, 357	3, 577	992	2, 231	30
December.....	47, 666	21, 892	3, 841	1, 072	2, 315	30
1918						
January.....	49, 219	22, 773	5, 858	1, 085	2, 322	31
February.....	48, 891	24, 516	5, 199	1, 891	2, 622	28
March.....	51, 944	28, 302	4, 712	1, 567	2, 450	31
April.....	50, 510	31, 790	6, 444	489	2, 743	30
May.....	44, 266	35, 022	3, 878	1, 855	1, 855	31
June.....	43, 135	32, 788	5, 097	608	2, 531	30
Total.....	548, 721	331, 969				363

Total number of visitors during year 880,690.

Average, 363 days, 2,426.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Office of Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the fiscal year, 1918, was as follows:

Superintendent

Chief clerk

- 1 property clerk
- 3 clerks
- 2 telephone operators
- 1 messenger
- 1 assistant messenger

Chief engineer

- 1 electrician
- 4 assistant engineers
- 2 machinists
- 2 wiremen
- 1 plumber
- 2 carpenters
- 1 painter
- 3 elevator conductors
- 9 skilled laborers

Captain of the watch

- 1 lieutenant
- 18 watchmen
- 4 check boys
- 2 attendants, ladies' room
- 1 mistress of charwomen
- 1 assistant mistress of charwomen
- 58 charwomen

Foreman of laborers

- 1 skilled laborer
- 16 laborers

Total number of employes, 140.

The changes in the personnel of employees during the fiscal year were as follows:

	Resigned	Died	Dropped
Clerk.....	1		
Watchmen.....	4		
Elevator conductor.....	1		
Check boys.....	6		
Charwomen.....	32		
Telephone operators.....	5		
Messengers.....	2		
Painter.....	1	1	
Skilled laborers.....	2		
Laborers.....	3		
Carpenter.....		1	
Plumber.....	1		
	58	2	0

The above table shows an unusual number of resignations from the building force during the year and these losses are continuing during the current year, until the service is seriously affected. At the salaries now paid it is impossible to fill vacancies with fully qualified employees, especially as the long standing designations of employees here in some cases do not properly indicate the skilled services required. A reclassification of both positions and salaries in the mechanical force has now become urgent and is recommended.

FIRE PREVENTION

Under the appropriation of \$1,075 for the purpose, new fire hose has been installed on the stand pipes. At the same time a careful survey of the entire building was made with reference to fire-prevention and fire-fighting appliances. On request the fire marshal and an engineer of the fire department of the District of Columbia studied all parts of the

building in company with the chief engineer of the building and a detailed report with recommendations was made. These valuable and practical recommendations are being put into effect as rapidly as possible. When all the recommendations are carried out the building may be considered reasonably safe from any large fire.

ELEVATOR REPAIRS

Under the appropriation of \$2,300 a contract was let for automatic door-closing devices for the book stack elevators, which have long been considered a source of danger. Up to this time, however, the contractors have failed to deliver the equipment.

ROOF REPAIRS

The appropriations made from year to year for repairing the copper roof covering are permitting us to keep up with the continuing deterioration of the roofing referred to in past reports. Recommendation for the very desirable general repairs of the roof must await more favorable conditions.

POINTING EXTERIOR STONEMWORK

A large amount of pointing of the open joints in the exterior stonework was done under the appropriation of \$2,000. It is believed that this work will be nearly completed under a current appropriation.

MISCELLANEOUS REPAIRS

The high price of materials and difficulty in obtaining them have prevented keeping up as well as usual the routine repairs due to wear and tear of the mechanical equipment and it is becoming increasingly important to retain mechanics who are capable of fabricating equipment themselves.

PROPOSED BOOK STACK IN NORTHEAST COURT

In my last report attention was invited to the need of increased book-stack space and the northeast court suggested as the most logical location for an additional stack. The need is more pressing now and early consideration of the project would be advisable.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE CARD DIVISION WORK

It became necessary to erect a temporary wood card catalogue section in the Card Division, as the rapid increase in cards had more than filled the last steel sections erected the year before.

Provision having now been made for the extension of the steel card sections in this division in the appropriations for 1919, it is hoped that the unsightly nonfireproof wood section may soon be removed. At the present growth it is feared the authorized sections will quickly be filled and a still further extension made necessary.

A large furniture storeroom of the Superintendent's office on the east attic mezzanine floor was given up to the pressing need of the Card Division for more space.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK L. AVERILL

Superintendent Library Building and Grounds

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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