



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

U. S. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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REPORT

OF THE

LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

AND

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY  
BUILDING AND GROUNDS

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1906

L733  
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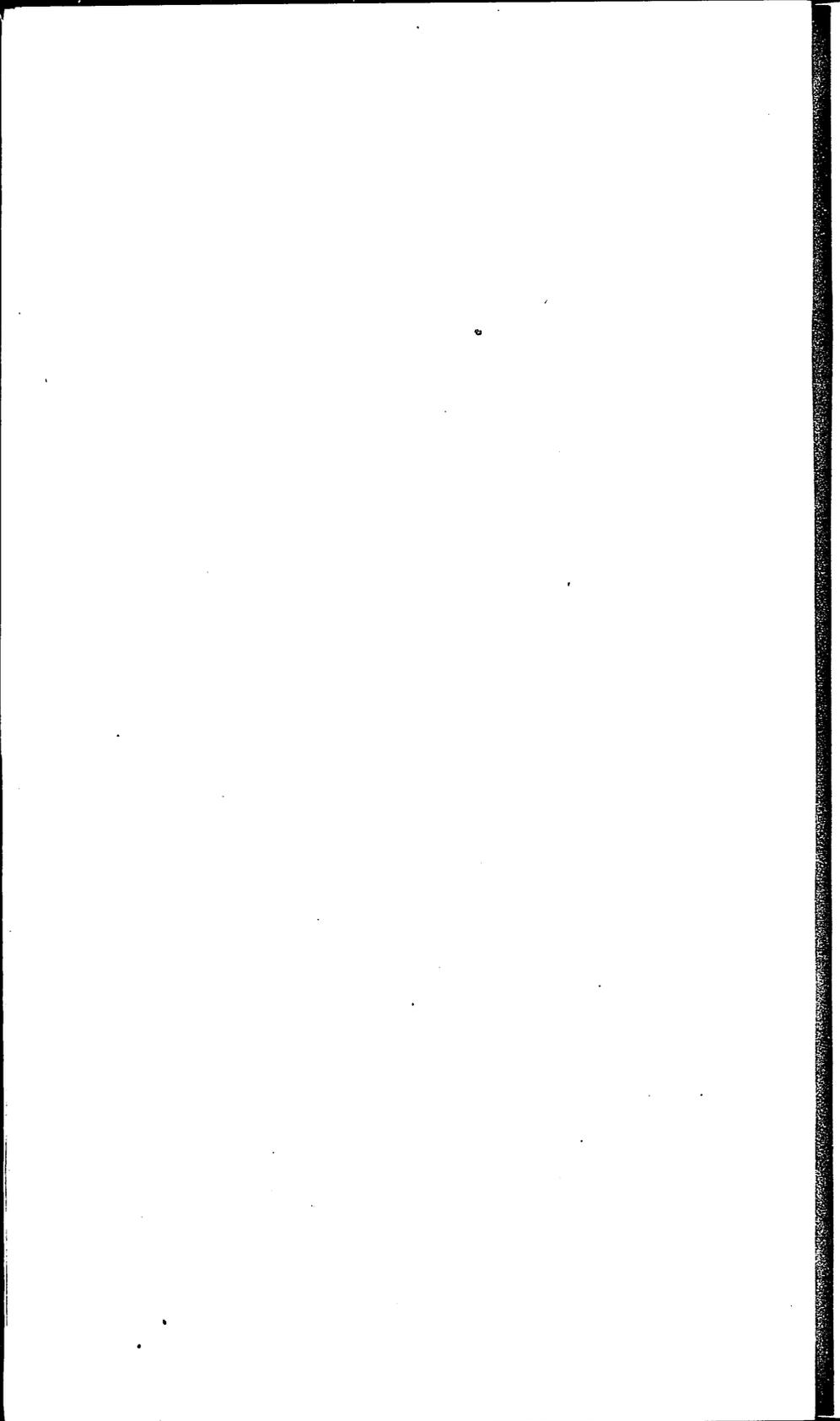
## ILLUSTRATIONS

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The Library of Congress Exterior view  
Plan of the cellar  
Plan of the basement  
Plan of the first or main floor  
Plan of the second floor  
Plan of the attic

(3)

1906



## LIST OF OFFICERS

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### LIBRARIANS SINCE THE INCEPTION OF THE LIBRARY

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

### LIBRARY STAFF

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

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

#### DIVISIONS

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

## COPYRIGHT OFFICE

THORVALD SOLBERG, Register

## LIBRARY BRANCH, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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

## LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS

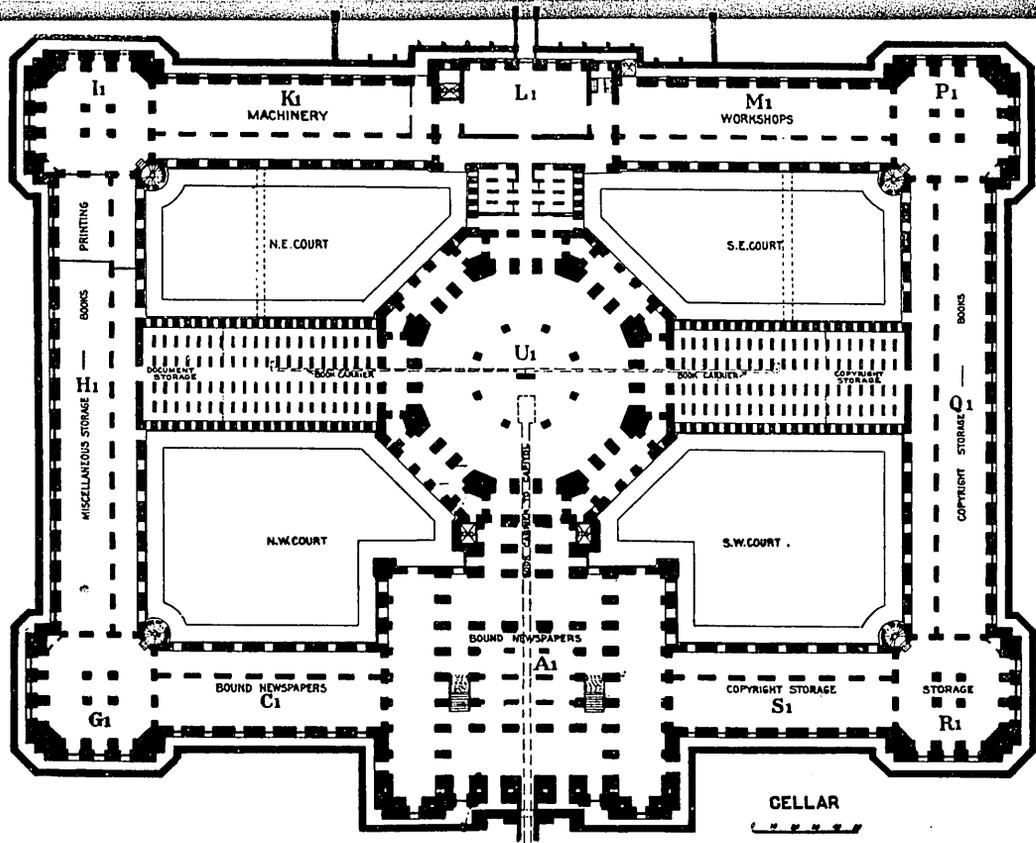
BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN—Superintendent

George Norris French, Chief Clerk

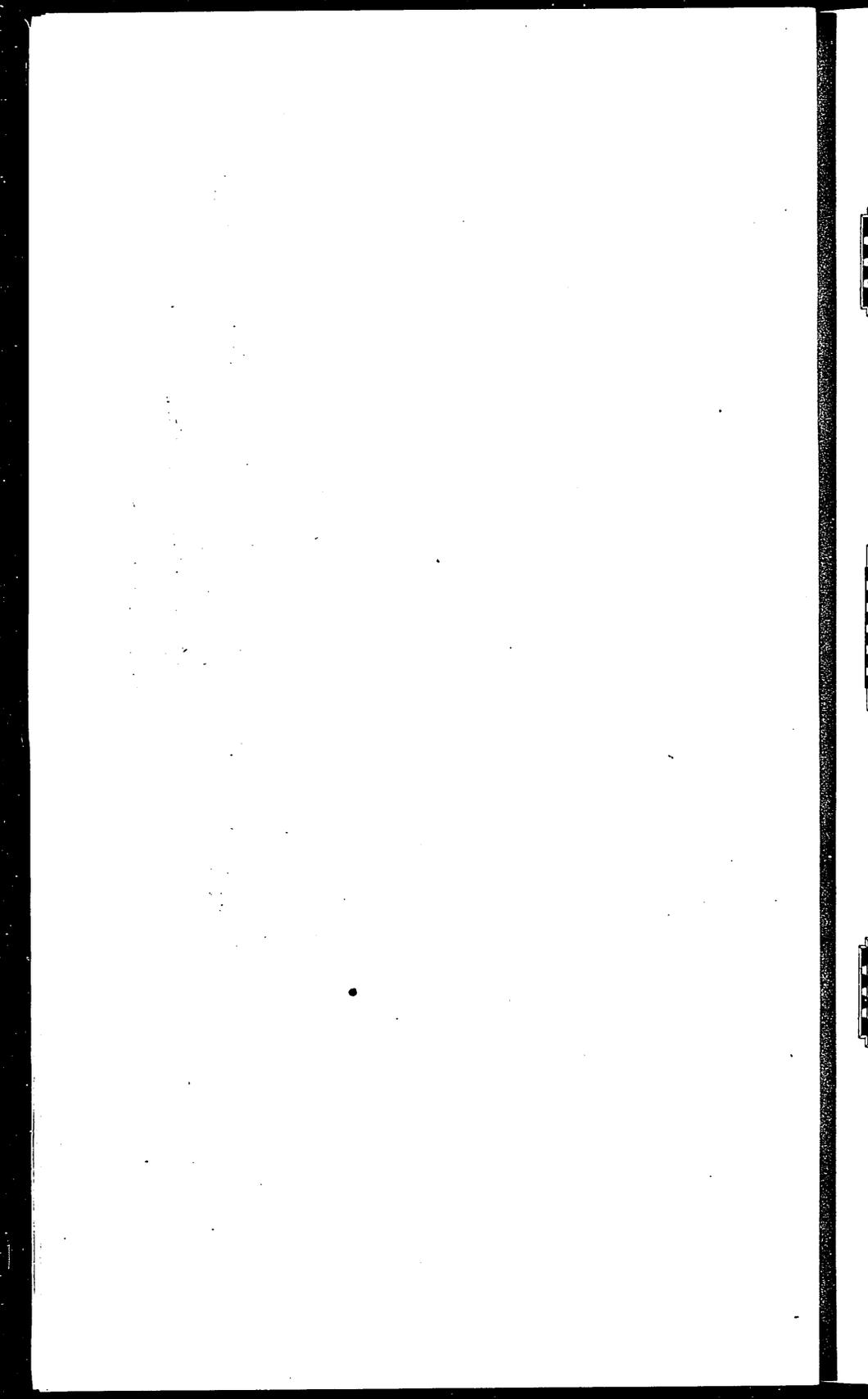
Charles Benjamin Titlow, Chief Engineer

Damon Warren Harding, Electrician

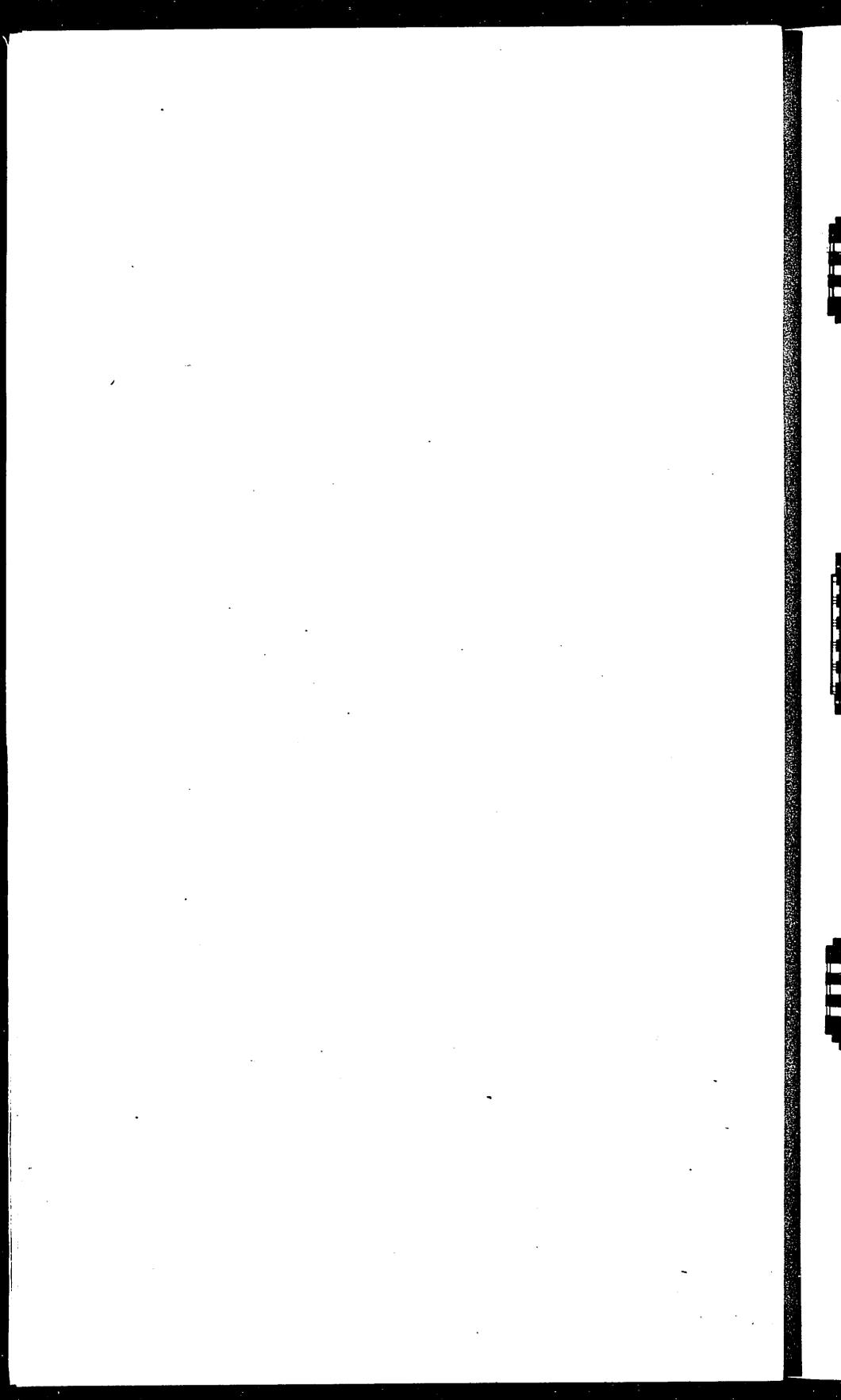
John Vanderbilt Würdemann, Captain of the watch

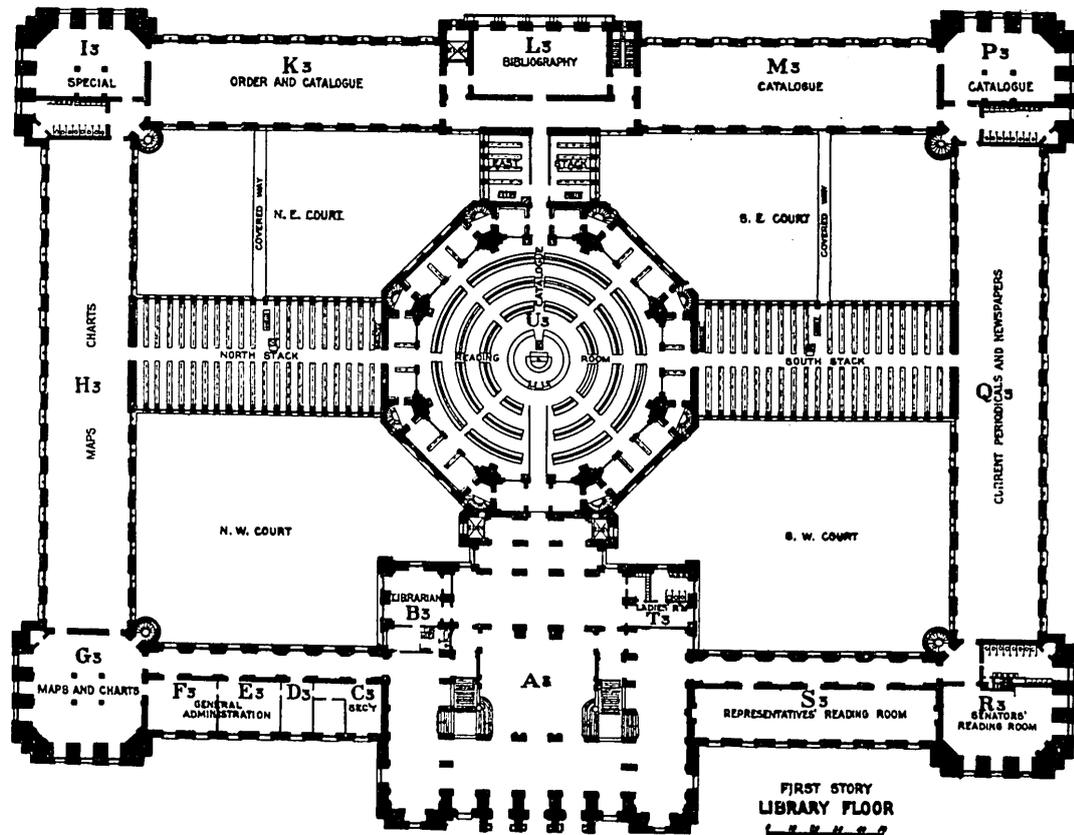


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. FLOOR PLAN.

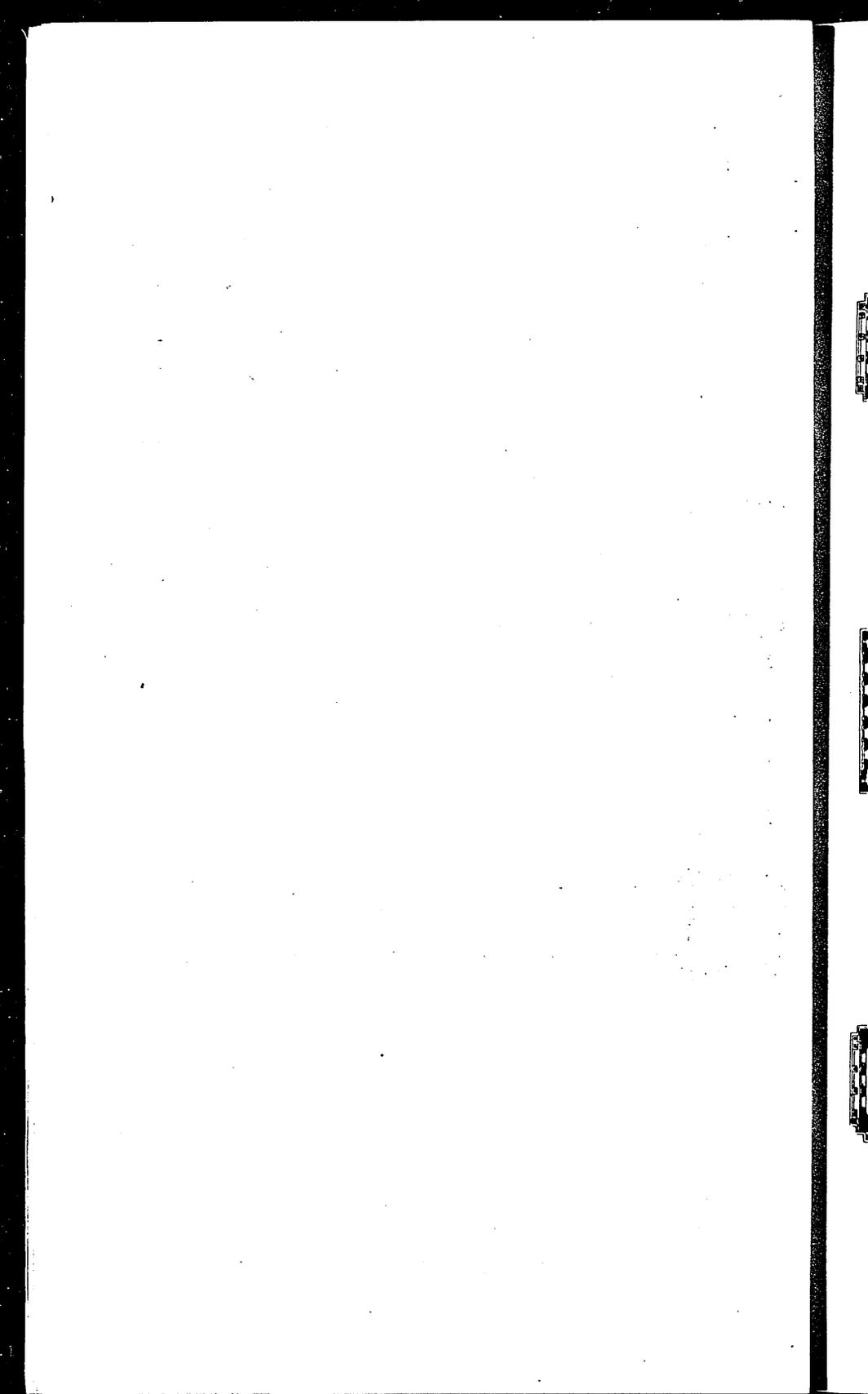


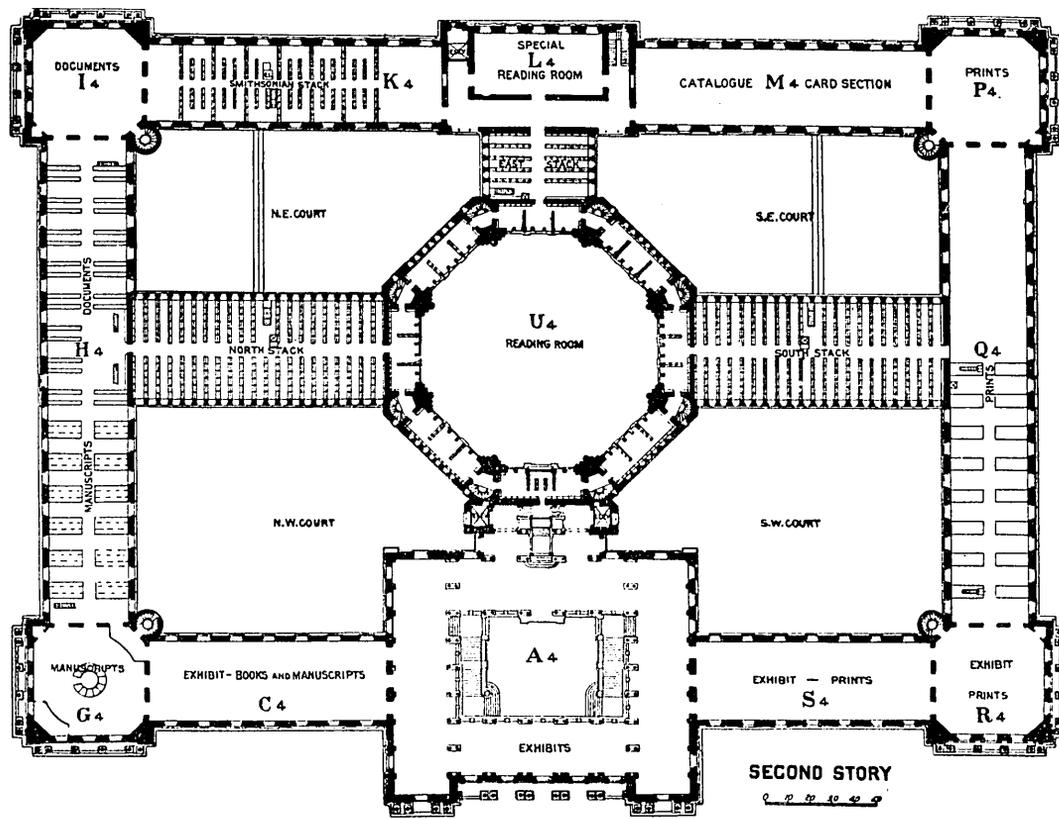




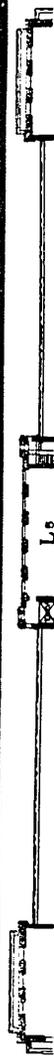


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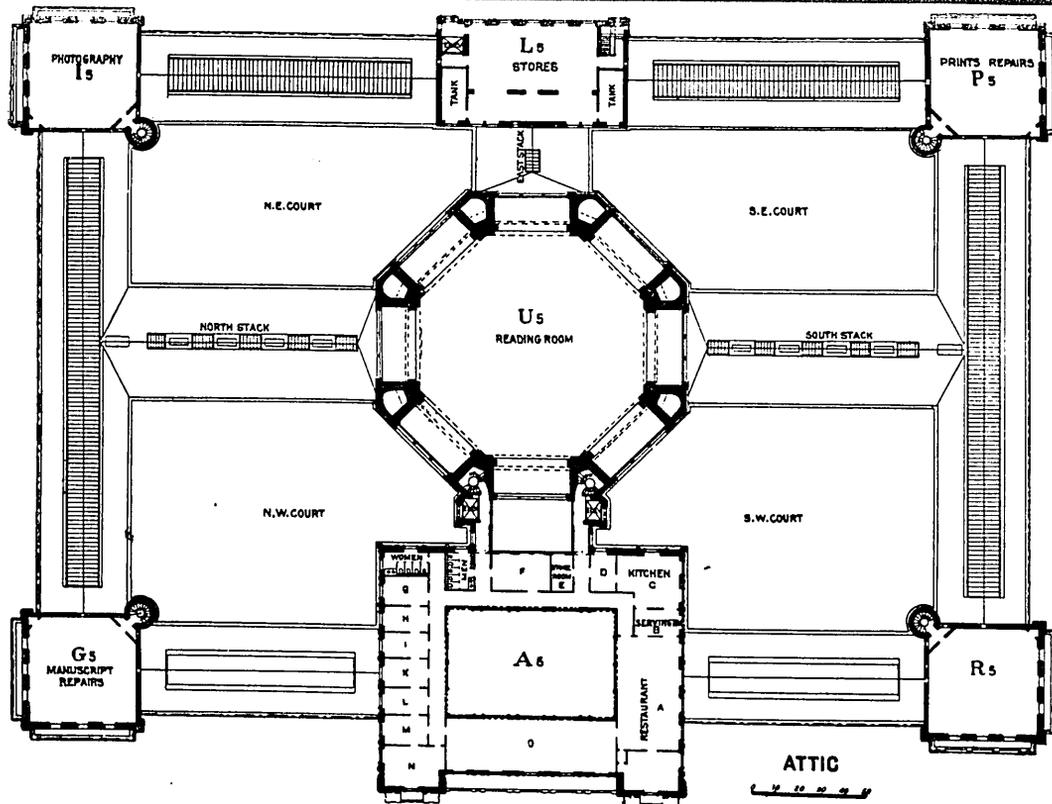




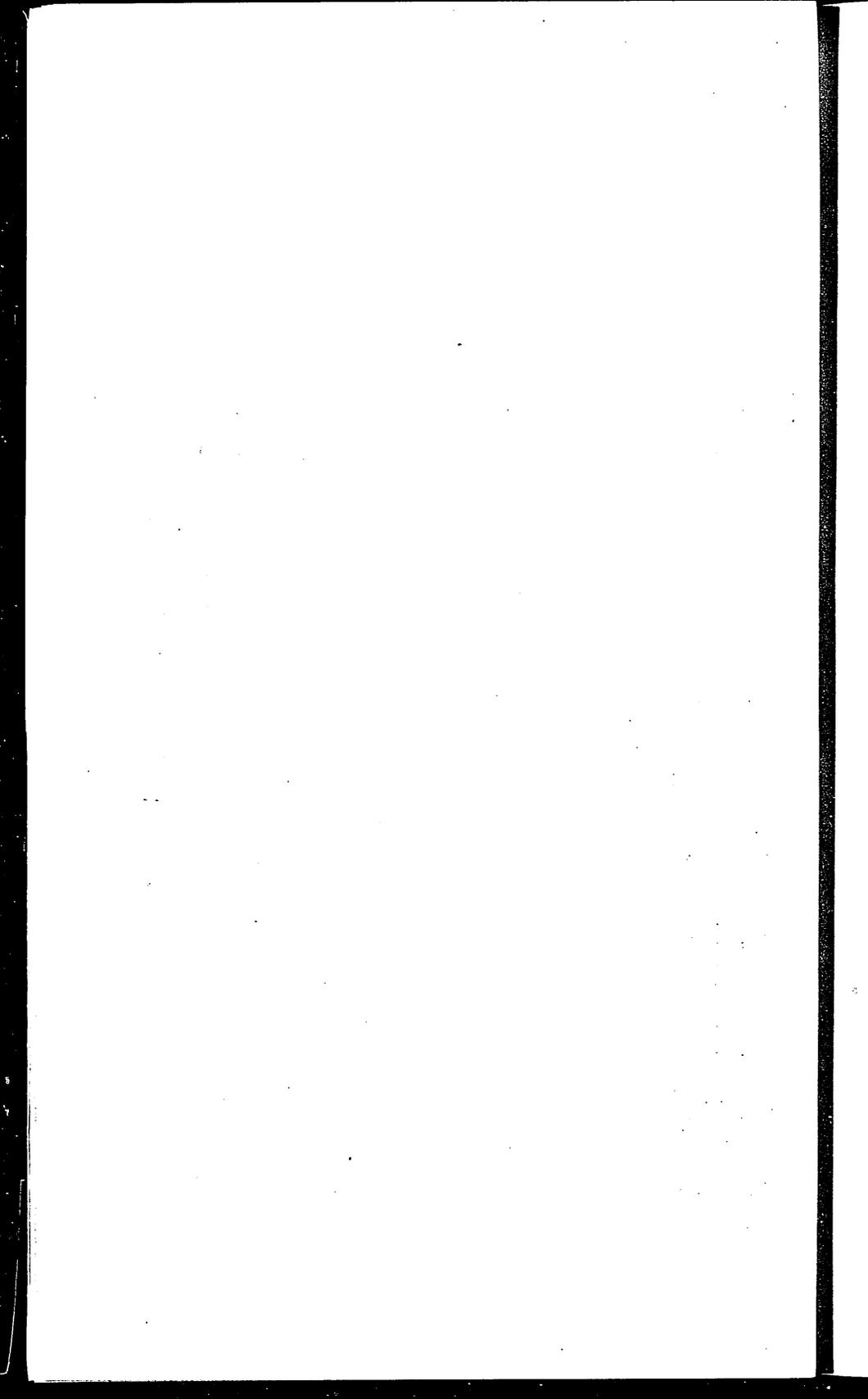
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. FLOOR PLAN.



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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. FLOOR PLAN.



# REPORT

OF

## THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
*Washington, D. C., December 3, 1906*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.

### FINANCE

The following table exhibits the appropriations and expenditures of the Library proper and of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year and the appropriations for the year now current. Details are given in Appendix Ia. Included also are the appropriations for the equipment and care of the building and grounds, expended by the Superintendent. The allotment for printing and binding (during the past year \$185,000) is not included.

| Object of appropriation                                  | Appropriations, 1905   | Appropriations, 1906   | Expenditures, 1906     | Appropriations, 1907   |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Library and Copyright Office:</b>                     |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Salaries, general service.....                           | \$236,660.00           | \$236,660.00           | \$235,879.56           | \$237,760.00           |
| Salaries, special service.....                           | <sup>a</sup> 2,090.00  | <sup>a</sup> 2,694.94  | <sup>a</sup> 2,479.16  | <sup>a</sup> 2,215.78  |
| Salaries, Sunday service.....                            | 10,000.00              | 10,000.00              | 9,741.99               | 10,000.00              |
| Salaries, distribution of card indexes.....              | <sup>b</sup> 6,800.00  | <sup>b</sup> 7,800.00  | <sup>b</sup> 7,798.18  | <sup>b</sup> 10,800.00 |
| Salaries, indexes, digests, and compilation of laws..... |                        |                        |                        | 5,840.00               |
| Salaries, Copyright Office.....                          | <sup>c</sup> 74,700.00 | <sup>c</sup> 74,700.00 | <sup>c</sup> 74,536.67 | <sup>c</sup> 75,300.00 |
| Increase of Library.....                                 | <sup>d</sup> 99,800.00 | <sup>d</sup> 98,000.00 | <sup>d</sup> 97,512.74 | <sup>d</sup> 98,000.00 |
| Contingent expenses.....                                 | 7,300.00               | 7,300.00               | 7,289.16               | 7,300.00               |
| <b>Total Library and Copyright Office.....</b>           | <b>437,350.00</b>      | <b>437,154.94</b>      | <b>435,242.13</b>      | <b>447,215.78</b>      |
| <b>Building and grounds:</b>                             |                        |                        |                        |                        |
| Care and maintenance.....                                | 76,785.00              | 77,505.00              | 77,034.86              | 77,505.00              |
| Fuel, light, and miscellaneous.                          | 32,500.00              | 32,500.00              | 32,460.29              | 32,500.00              |
| Furniture and shelving.....                              | 40,000.00              | 40,000.00              | 39,900.82              | 20,000.00              |
| Sunday opening.....                                      | 2,800.00               | 2,800.00               | 2,776.51               | 2,800.00               |
| Plans for newspaper stack.....                           |                        |                        |                        | 2,500.00               |
| <b>Grand total.....</b>                                  | <b>589,435.00</b>      | <b>589,959.94</b>      | <b>587,414.61</b>      | <b>582,520.78</b>      |

<sup>a</sup> Including balance brought forward.

<sup>b</sup> This expenditure is offset by subscriptions covered into the Treasury during the past year, \$16,746.97 actually applied.

<sup>c</sup> This expenditure is offset by fees covered into the Treasury during the past year, \$80,198.

<sup>d</sup> Exclusive of \$1,500 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books for that body.

*Appropriations*

As will be seen, the appropriations for the past year were substantially identical with those for the preceding. There was no increase of employees or in the salaries of particular positions. Only two additional positions had, in fact, been requested: One of a stenographer for the Periodical Division, at \$900; the other of a clerk, at \$600, in the Copyright Office. These have now been granted (effective July 1, 1906). One increase of salary also, carrying a change of designation, or rather the creation of a distinctive office—that of Chief Classifier—was provided at the last session; and of the remaining nine heretofore recommended annually in my estimates as necessary to a fair adjustment of the roll, two have been withdrawn, leaving only seven now to be sought. The recommendations for these are again repeated in my estimates for the coming year. An increase of \$3,000 (effective July 1, 1906) for the Card Section includes a special provision for traveling and transportation expenses in connection with the sale and distribution of the printed cards. The appropriation for the increase of the Library (for which \$100,000 was asked) remains still at \$90,000. The request for the full amount is repeated in my estimates for 1907-8. Repeated also is the recommendation for a grant (\$28,000) for the compilation of an Index to Comparative Legislation. A recent provision for certain work of a cognate nature in connection with the Law Library has been induced by a realization of its importance. The provision, incorporated in the sundry civil act for the present year, is as follows:

*Law Indexes*

“TO SYSTEMATIZE THE PREPARATION OF LAW INDEXES AND SO FORTH AND TO PROVIDE TRAINED LAW CLERKS THEREFOR: To enable the Librarian of Congress to direct the Law Librarian to prepare a new index to the Statutes at Large, in accordance with a plan previously approved by the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress, and to prepare such

other indexes, digests, and compilations of law as may be required for Congress and other official use, five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars to pay for five additional assistants in the Law Library: One at eighteen hundred dollars, one at twelve hundred dollars, one at nine hundred dollars, and two at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and for the Law Librarian five hundred dollars, the said sum to be paid to the Law Librarian notwithstanding seventeen hundred and sixty-five of the Revised Statutes."

SERVICE

Mr. Thomas G. Alvord, Chief Clerk of the Library under my predecessor, and continuing so for six and a half years of my own administration, left us a year ago to resume newspaper work under very attractive conditions. His enthusiasm, interest, loyalty, and unflinching good humor laid the service under obligations which I very cordially acknowledge. *Resignations*

Mr. Edward L. Burchard, in the service of the Library since May 1, 1904, in charge of our publications and Chief of the Order Division, was compelled by personal affairs requiring his attention to withdraw from our service on July 1 last. He brought additional efficiency to the conduct of the Order Division and the system in operation there, and the improvements effected by him in his other capacity—in the style and quality of the Library publications—have not merely established new standards for these, but will be likely to influence the style and quality of our Government publications in general. The most notable volumes issued by the Library—the History of the Library, the Journals of the Continental Congress, the Catalog of the Hubbard Collection, the A. L. A. Catalog, the Portrait Index, and the Records of the Virginia Company—were produced under his advice and direction as to form, paper, typography, illustration, and all other details of

*Service*

manufacture. In various respects they represent a departure from the traditions of the Government Printing Office, which has been recognized by the public and by the Office itself to be most creditable.

Mr. Allan B. Slauson left us a year ago to engage in business in the West. He had been Chief of the Periodical Division from the date of his entrance into the service September 1, 1897. When he took charge the material lay for the most part, unmeasured tons of it, in heaps upon the floors of the two great rooms now the Catalogue Room and Periodical Reading Room. His initial and principal task was to assort it and reduce it to order and arrange it upon the shelves, a task of prodigious labor and infinite and tedious detail. The industry which he and his assistants applied to it did not, even in eight years, bring it to completion, but advanced it so far that its completion can be accomplished within the early future as an incident to the other work of the Periodical Division, whose main work must now be, as it has been for six years past, the conduct of the Periodical Reading Room and the handling of current accessions.

*Appointments*

To the vacancy in the office of Chief Clerk there was transferred Mr. Allen R. Boyd, of the Library service since June 1, 1899, and Secretary since that office was created. The Secretaryship has been filled by the appointment of Miss Margaret D. McGuffey, for nine years chief of the Issue Department at the Boston Public Library.

Mr. Burchard's place has been taken by Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, a member of the Library service since January 3, 1905, and from January till July of the present year in temporary conduct of the Periodical Division. Mr. Claude B. Guittard, a member of the Library service from September 1, 1903, until September 1, 1904, and since then Librarian of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has returned to take charge of the Periodical Division.

Among the losses to the Library by resignation among the principal assistants, a recent one seriously felt in our classification is that of Mr. A. F. W. Schmidt. He leaves us to become librarian and assistant professor of German in George Washington University.

The newly designated office of "Chief Classifier" has, of course, been filled by Mr. Charles Martel, who has had actual charge of the reclassification since its beginning.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

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

The principal statistics of the business done are as follows: COPYRIGHT:  
Statistics

| Fees received and applied  | Fiscal years— |             |             |             |             |             |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|  | 1900-1901     | 1901-2      | 1902-3      | 1903-4      | 1904-5      | 1905-6      |
| Domestic (50 cents) entries .....  | \$41,906.50   | \$42,172.50 | \$44,340.00 | \$46,360.00 | \$51,772.00 | \$54,080.50 |
| Foreign (\$1) entries...   | 8,538.00      | 8,633.00    | 9,299.00    | 10,410.00   | 9,830.00    | 9,543.00    |
| For certificates .....   | 12,569.50     | 13,223.50   | 14,423.00   | 14,556.00   | 15,607.00   | 15,819.50   |
| For assignments recorded.....  | 641.00        | 636.00      | 770.00      | 1,273.00    | 808.00      | 738.00      |
| For searches .....   | 32.50         | 22.00       | 42.50       | 30.00       | 41.00       | 17.00       |
| Total .....  | 63,687.50     | 64,687.00   | 68,874.50   | 72,629.00   | 78,058.00   | 80,198.00   |
| Total number of deposits received (material of all classes, including duplicates) .....    | 162,283       | 169,726     | 177,519     | 184,799     | 207,424     | 211,138     |
| Total number of entries .....  | 92,351        | 92,978      | 97,979      | 103,130     | 113,374     | 117,704     |
| Total communications received, including parcels, but excluding deposits noted above ..... | 78,457        | 79,143      | 77,009      | 73,478      | 84,063      | 87,564      |
| Total communications sent out (including letters written) .....                            | 114,763       | 118,264     | 121,249     | 129,600     | 137,779     | 145,020     |

It will be noted that during the past year the number of entries has reached 117,704.

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

## COPYRIGHT OFFICE:

## RECEIPTS

*Receipts and Fees covered in during the fiscal year 1905-6, as above... \$80, 198. 00*  
*expenses*

## EXPENSES

|                              |               |             |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Salaries, as stated.....     | \$74, 536. 67 |             |
| Stationery and sundries..... | 1, 055. 89    |             |
|                              |               | 75, 592. 56 |
| Net cash earnings.....       |               | 4, 605. 44  |

The amount expended for salaries (\$74,536.67) includes the sum of \$4,680 paid in salaries to certain employees who have been classifying and crediting the old deposits received prior to 1897. This expenditure is chargeable to arrears. The *current* expenses of the Office are therefore considerably more than met by the *current* receipts.

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

In addition to cash fees the copyright business brings each year to the Government, in the articles deposited, property to the value of many thousands of dollars. During the past fiscal year 211,138 such articles were received. The value of those drawn up into the collections of the Library far exceeded the amount of net cash earnings.

The work of the Copyright Office is divided into two portions: (1) The current business, covering applications received since the reorganization of the Office under the Register in 1897; (2) the arrears, the classification, credit-

ing, and indexing of the entries and deposits prior to 1897 (i. e., from 1870, when the copyright business was first placed under the Librarian of Congress).

On the 5th day of July, 1906, 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.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE:  
*Current business*

All copyright applications received up to and during June 30 had been passed upon and refunds made. The total unfinished business for the full nine years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1906, amounts to but \$366.96, as against a total of completed business for the same period of \$607,533.50.

At the close of business on July 5, 1906, notwithstanding the intervening Sunday and holiday (July 4), the titles for record in all classes had been dated, classified, and numbered to July 3. All titles had been indexed up to June 30.

The articles of all classes deposited during the year had been stamped, catalogued, and credited up to the receipts of June 30, inclusive, except Class A, books II and III, to June 23, and Class D, dramatic compositions, to June 25.

The Catalogue of Title Entries had been brought forward to No. 782 of June 28, 1906.

The certificate and noncertificate entries had been recorded to June 30, inclusive, and certificates and notices of entry to the same date made, revised, and mailed.

Credited articles to the number of 50,045 (including 1,328 pamphlets, 26,636 periodicals, 13,261 musical compositions, 2,710 cuts and prints, and 3,064 photographs) have been properly filed away under year and number. In the work

COPYRIGHT OFFICE:  
*The arrears*

COPYRIGHT OF-  
FICE:  
*Arrears*

of crediting deposits, 27,928 articles were handled and 25,611 articles (including 12,495 musical compositions, 1,200 maps, 2,698 cuts and prints, and 5,352 photographs) were credited and properly filed away. In the case of 2,317 articles, identification and credit could not be made, and they were accordingly indexed and filed.

Index cards (title and proprietor) for dramatic compositions to the number of 17,840 and for photographs to the number of 16,220 were written.

At the close of business June 30, 1906, there remained uncredited in the files of the Copyright Office 118,734 articles deposited prior to July 1, 1897, as follows:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Pamphlets and leaflets.....               | 34,444  |
| Periodical numbers.....                   | 16,091  |
| Musical compositions.....                 | 44,087  |
| Insurance maps.....                       | 7,190   |
| Engravings, cuts, and prints...           | 7,384   |
| Chromos.....                              | 2,362   |
| Posters.....                              | 2,969   |
| Articles which could not be credited..... | 4,207   |
| Total.....                                | 118,734 |

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

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Total number of entries.....                   | 868,827      |
| Total number of articles deposited.....        | 1,487,281    |
| Total amount of fees received and applied..... | \$607,533.50 |
| Total expenditure for service.....             | \$502,124.89 |
| Net receipts above expenses for service.....   | \$105,408.61 |

During the thirty six years since the copyright work became a business of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 1,749,683.

COPYRIGHT CON-  
FERENCES

In my report for 1905 (pp. 85-94) I described the conferences looking to a revision and consolidation of the United States copyright laws. The two held in May and November, 1905, were succeeded by a third in March, 1906. With the aid of the advisory committees of the bar

associations represented, a bill was then drawn which was introduced concurrently in the Senate and House of Representatives May 31, 1906. A first hearing upon this was given by the committees on Patents of the two Houses, sitting as a Joint Committee at the Library June 6-9, 1906. The bill is still in committee.

The nature of the conferences and of the participation in them was described in my last report. Their limitations, in particular, were emphasized in my introductory remarks to the delegates, quoted on pages 90-91 of that report. They were reiterated in my remarks to the committees on Patents relating the history of the bill at the first hearing. (See Appendix III.)

The conferences were of interests concerned *affirmatively*—that is, in a broader or more definite protection; and the relation of the Copyright Office to them was that of organizer and interpreter. Demands for a revision of the copyright laws had been numerous and from various sources. The Office undertook to organize them and give them expression in a form convenient for the consideration of Congress. But this was the limit of its undertaking. It aided in the framing of a bill; but it had no authority to make a *law*. It did not deliberately include in the bill any matter inappropriate to a copyright law; but it included particular provisions as to whose justice or expediency it could itself offer no assurance to Congress. Its duty was to insert these in their logical place in the bill, calling them to the attention of the committee as specially distinguishable from the more general provisions, and emphasizing that their presence in the bill was based upon *ex parte* representations alone, the negative being yet to be heard. This it did. (See my remarks to the committee, pp. 111-125 of this Report) The effect was to reduce these provisions to the status which they would have occupied if presented to Congress in a sepa-

rate bill, as was quite within the power of the interests concerned in them.

All of the above (the nature of the conferences, the relation of the Copyright Office to them and the bill, and the status of provisions such as these) was understood by the conferences, and, I believe, by the committee. I recite it here because of some misunderstanding on the part of others who have referred to the conferences as if gatherings for the judicial determination of the propriety of such provisions, at which the Librarian and Register sat as a commission empowered to draft a law; and who have contended, therefore, that the omission from them of representatives of the opposition was singularly unjudicial, and indeed suspicious.

#### INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY

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

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

| Description                    | 1905      | 1906      | Gain   |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Books.....                     | 1,344,618 | 1,379,244 | 34,626 |
| Manuscripts <sup>a</sup> ..... |           |           |        |
| Maps and charts (pieces).....  | 82,476    | 89,869    | 7,393  |
| Music (pieces).....            | 410,352   | 437,510   | 27,158 |
| Prints.....                    | 183,724   | 214,276   | 30,552 |

<sup>a</sup> Not capable of precise estimate.

#### ACCESSIONS:

*Printed books and pamphlets*

The accessions of the past two years in detail have been as follows:

| Description                       | Net accessions |        |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|
|                                   | 1905           | 1906   |
| Printed books and pamphlets.....  | 68,951         | 34,626 |
| Manuscripts (report omitted)..... |                |        |
| Maps and charts (pieces).....     | 6,615          | 7,393  |
| Music (pieces).....               | 25,934         | 27,158 |
| Prints (pieces).....              | 25,273         | 30,552 |
| Miscellaneous.....                | 200            | 1,819  |

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

| Acquired  | 1905   | 1906   |
|---|--------|--------|
| By purchase.....  | 22,998 | 15,248 |
| By gift.....  | 16,348 | 9,542  |
| By transfer from United States Government libraries.....                    | 15,470 | 14,062 |
| From the Public Printer by virtue of law.....                               | 815    | 546    |
| By international exchange (from foreign Governments).....                   | 6,474  | 3,522  |
| Gifts from State and local governments, corporations, etc.....              | 4,704  | 5,584  |
| By copyright.....   | 11,763 | 9,177  |
| By Smithsonian deposit.....   | 7,604  | 6,661  |
| Duplicates received by exchange (piece for piece).....                      | 2,832  | 2,441  |
| By priced exchange.....   | (a)    | 461    |
| Library of Congress publications specially bound.....                       | (b)    | 168    |
| Gain of volumes by completion of periodicals and separation in binding..... | 6,748  | 13,973 |
| Total added—books, pamphlets, and pieces.....                               | 95,756 | 81,385 |
| WITHDRAWN   |        |        |
| Through consolidation in binding.....                                       | 8,843  | 10,373 |
| Duplicates sent in exchange <sup>c</sup> .....                              | 17,962 | 36,386 |
| Total.....  | 26,805 | 46,759 |
| Net accessions.....   | 68,951 | 34,626 |

<sup>a</sup> No separate record.

<sup>b</sup> No record.

<sup>c</sup> Including documents returned to the Superintendent of Documents.

Among recent purchases of interest is the collection of *Shaker literature* brought together by Prof. J. P. MacLean, of Franklin, Ohio. Professor MacLean was engaged in making this collection for the greater part of his life, and it is now believed to be the most complete in existence. Much of it is of the most fugitive character, consisting of leaflets, tracts, and pamphlets, and the collection could hardly be duplicated with the expenditure of even the most diligent effort. It comprises 113 books, 320 pamphlets, 48 broadsides, and 6 manuscripts.

Among the accessions of printed material by gift has been the Shoemaker collection. This came from Mr. Charles G. *Shoemaker gift* Shoemaker, as executor of the will of his uncle, William

## BEQUESTS

Lukens Shoemaker, of Washington, who died on February 8, 1906. The bequest was as follows:

"I give and bequeath to the Library of Congress at Washington, D. C., all such books, pamphlets, and editions of books in my library as are not already in that national collection, together with such duplicate volumes as may be deemed desirable by the Librarian of Congress to be preserved therein, the only condition attached to this bequest being that in each volume or pamphlet there shall be affixed a printed label stating briefly the same to be from my collection by bequest."

Under the above terms the Library has its choice of 2,020 volumes and 549 pamphlets. The selection is now in process.

The will of the late Samuel Hay Kauffmann, of Washington, dated October 25, 1905, and offered for probate March 22, 1906, contains the following bequest:

"My collection of books, papers, etc., relating to the art of printing and allied interests, now stored in one of the rooms in The Evening Star building, I give and bequeath to the Library of Congress on condition that it be kept together intact in a suitable room or alcove to be set apart for that purpose, and that a bookplate or label be placed in each volume, which shall show in proper terms whence they came to the Library. Otherwise the said collection shall revert to and become a part of the residue of my estate."

On examination of the collection it was found that most of the books would duplicate copies already in the Library of Congress, and the conditions proposed did not seem feasible.

The late Woodbury Lowery, of Washington, D. C., scholarly investigator, and historian of the early Spanish settlements in this hemisphere, died in Sicily April 11, 1906, leaving in his will, dated the 5th of July, 1904, the following important bequest:

"I give, devise, and bequeath unto the Library of Congress, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, my collection of Manuscripts, to wit:

"Eighteen (18) volumes (including the Indexes) of Copies of Manuscripts relating to Florida, New Mexico, California, etc., bound with white parchment backs, Two (2) volumes of original Manuscripts entitled: (1) 'Manuscritos históricos;' (2) 'Visitas de Presidios por Rubi, etc.'

"The anonymous original manuscript entitled: 'Descripción Histórica, Cronológica, etc., de la Florida.'

"My manuscript entitled: 'A Preliminary List of Maps of the Spanish Possessions within the present Limits of the United States.'

"I also give, devise, and bequeath unto the same the following printed books and maps, to wit:

(1) "'Alonso de Molina, Vocabulario en la Lengua Castellana y Mexicana,' printed in Mexico in 1555; (2) The Biblia Mariana; (3) 'Il Principe' of Machiavelli, printed at Venice, 1550; (4) my collection of maps, with the condition that it be preserved intact and be known as the Lowery Collection of Maps relating to the Spanish possessions within the present limits of the United States.

"I also give, devise, and bequeath unto the same the photographic negatives of manuscript maps contained in two boxes marked 'Negatives of manuscript maps.'

"I also direct that the Librarian of Congress be allowed to select for the Library of Congress, from among the following books in my library, such works as may not at the time be in the possession of the Library of Congress, to wit:

"(1) Books relating to the history of Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California, and Mexico; (2) books on palmistry; (3) books on Jewish history; (4) my Spanish books generally."

The paragraphs which follow, descriptive of the accessions to the several particular divisions of the Library—Manuscripts, Documents, Law, Maps and Charts, Music, Period-

ical, Prints—are in the main (in the case of the Manuscripts verbatim) drawn from the reports of their respective chiefs to the Librarian.

#### DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

The usual list of accessions to the Manuscripts Division, by gift and by purchase, during the fiscal year 1906 is given in Appendix IV. It here remains briefly to note the more important.

*Morris gift:  
Van Buren  
papers*

In size and in importance of content the gift of Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, of New York, must rank first among the accessions of the year. In my last report (p. 25) I recorded a gift received from Doctor Morris of 860 letters addressed to Martin Van Buren, with printed circulars and broadsides. In the last year he has added about 1,700 like letters and political issues, being what remained of the Van Buren collection, outside of a few family letters which he wished to retain. This last gift included much of Van Buren's own writings, drafts of letters, dispatches, addresses, and state papers, and proved to be particularly rich upon the political events of his own Administration—tariff and banking, the Subtreasury, foreign trade, Texas, and slavery. Nearly one-half of the 1,700 papers pertain to the period of his Presidential service and the four preceding years when he was Vice-President, and constitute an unique record of that troublous period, when a radical change was made in the fiscal machinery of the Government, accompanied by a financial crisis that had not been equaled in severity in the history of the Union up to that time. The effects upon Van Buren's own political career are too well known to require more than a passing notice.

In the combined gifts of Van Buren papers, from Mrs. Smith Thompson Van Buren and Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, the Library possesses a remarkably complete collection of interesting political documents bearing upon the middle period of the history of the United States. A

mere list of names of the writers would convey little idea of the importance of the letters, for a good portion of the writers enjoyed a local rather than a national reputation. The rise of the West in politics and the change in the political balance of power are described in these contemporary records of the men who bore the leading share in the activities of party management, who were prominent in shaping the polity of the States, and through them that of the United States. Van Buren, as the center of party ambition and later as the storm center of political reverses, enjoyed unusually wide connections, and his special aptitudes led him to be in touch with the opinions of his rivals as well as followers in the States whose strength in the electoral college gave them importance. To understand the quality of the statesman as well as of the political manager these papers are essential. I can only repeat that "altogether, for the period it covers, the Van Buren collection is of incalculable value to the historian, and will always remain a monument to the man and to the public spirit of those who have so freely given it to the historical archives of the nation."

In my report for 1903 (p. 23) I noted the acquisition of certain notes of debates in the Convention for framing a *Paterson's notes of Constitutional Convention* Constitution for the United States, prepared by John Paterson. These notes were only a part of what was known to be in existence, but the opportunity offered to secure them was not one to be neglected. In the past year the possessor of what was not then obtained, Miss Emily K. Paterson, of Perth Amboy, N. J., presented to the Library, thus completing the record. Few and disconnected as are these notes of debates, they serve to explain and to enlarge the Madison "Notes." The entire series has been printed in the "American Historical Review," Volume IX, page 310, and the editor wrote: "It must be said that many of these

notes will probably prove valuable to the student of the Convention's work. They help to bring out with distinctness the character of the controversy between the advocates of the Virginia and the New Jersey plans, and they certainly throw light on the character of Paterson's arguments."

*Kent gift*

From Messrs. William and Edwin C. Kent, of New York, the Library received an interesting series of 16 diplomas, commissions, etc., issued to Chancellor William Kent, 1781-1823. They include the diplomas of Yale College for the B. A. (1781) and M. A. (1784); the certificate as an attorney at law (1785); a commission as paymaster of a regiment of militia (1786); certificate as counsellor at law (1787); certificates of election to the New York assembly (1790 and 1792), signed by the supervisors of the county of Dutchess; license to practice before the mayor's court, city of New York (1793), and before the chancery court, New York State (1794); certificate of election to the assembly from the city of New York (1796), signed by the mayor and aldermen; commission as master of the court of chancery (1796), and recorder of New York city (1797); commission as justice of the supreme court of judicature, New York (1798), of chief justice of the same court (1804); and commission as chancellor of the State of New York, 1814. Also the resolution of Columbia College, of November 3, 1823, calling him to the newly established professorship of law. So full a series illustrating so honorable a career fittingly supplements the collection of Chancellor Kent papers received from Mr. William Kent in 1904. These diplomas, etc., have been placed on exhibition with letters of leading jurists, like Marshall, Bushrod Washington, R. B. Taney, William Cranch, William Wirt, Henry Wheaton, Luther Martin, and Horace Binney.

*Scratchley gift:  
Brown papers*

From Mr. H. P. Scratchley, of Bloomfield, N. J., the Library received as a gift about 500 letters and documents,

which formed a part of the papers of Senator James Brown, of Louisiana. These papers, extending from 1777 to 1810, were rescued from a barrel in which they had lain undisturbed for many years, and were of a very miscellaneous description. The larger part were legal documents throwing some light upon the procedure of the courts in the early days of the American occupation, and more light upon the social condition of the new territory. The French and Spanish customs, the relation of master to slave, and the transfer of property and privileges are illustrated, and offer the means of studying certain interesting phases of Louisiana life while passing from a foreign dependency to a State in the Union. Senator Brown's high judicial position gave him a large and varied practice, and his subsequent services in the wider field of national employ, as Senator and as minister to France, brought him into close connections with the leading men of his day. Fragmentary as is this collection it will serve its purposes in historical investigation.

Capt. John R. M. Taylor, of Washington, D. C., gave <sup>MANUSCRIPTS:</sup> 18 letters of his ancestor, Zachary Taylor, written to Col. <sup>Miscellaneous</sup> gifts J. P. Taylor during his service in the war with Mexico. As these letters are often eight and ten pages in length and were written in full family confidence, their contents are of high and permanent interest. Captain Taylor also gave other letters from Winfield Scott, Thurlow Weed, Thos. F. Meagher, W. S. Rosecrans, and B. F. Butler.

Mr. Wendell P. Garrison, of New York, has added to his gifts of authors' letters. Mrs. A. J. Robertson prepared and presented to the Library an illuminated coat of arms of the Jones family of North Carolina, from whom John Paul Jones took his name. Mr. Joseph George Rosengarten gave a "Calendar of Papers relating to the German Troops in the American Revolution," interesting in itself and serving to complete such calendars now in the Library.

*Savannah cus-  
tom-house  
records*

In the papers received from the custom-house at Savannah, Ga., were found five letter books containing the correspondence that passed between the collector of that port and the treasury of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1864. As the collector also held the office of sub-treasurer or fiscal agent, and was situated at one of the few large seaports of the Confederacy, this correspondence is of a very interesting description, dealing with the sale of bonds, issue of notes, and purchase of foreign exchange, as well as with the collection of customs duties, and such commercial questions as the shipment of cotton and the state of the blockade. The collection numbers about 500 pieces, but the size is not so important as the subject-matter of which it treats. It is doubtful if any similar records of the administration of the financial features of the Confederacy exist, for the treasury papers were destroyed.

MANUSCRIPTS:  
*Purchases*

No large purchase of manuscripts was made in the last twelve months, but some collections of value were acquired and the following notes apply to them:

*Galloway MSS.*

In the papers of the Galloway family, numbering some 3,000 pieces, was found a continuous series extending over four generations. For the colonial and revolutionary periods the papers were of an economic character, the correspondence of a planter, an exporter of tobacco and importer of merchandise, serving as a distributing agent for the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The letter, ledgers, and account books begin with 1718, and the correspondence with the English merchants—and notably with the well known Sylvanus Grove—is voluminous and interesting. The letters from the leading families of Maryland are of genealogical value, including many from the Ringolds, Tilghmans, Dulanys, and Galloway connections. In the third generation are included the papers of Virgil Maxcy, once American chargé d'affaires in Belgium, and

one of those killed on the *Princeton* by the explosion of a gun during a visit made to the vessel by President Tyler. It contains letters from a large number of public men of his day, and is particularly noteworthy by reason of a series of letters of John C. Calhoun, 80 in number, written in terms of full intimacy and political confidence. Maxcy prepared a biography of Calhoun, for which Calhoun furnished the material. These letters alone constitute an important acquisition. In the fourth generation are the papers of Francis Markoe, who was connected with the Columbian Institute and served as chief clerk of the Department of State at a time when that officer was in reality an Assistant Secretary of State.

The papers of Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, were obtained from his widow. They number about 3,700 papers, comprising his private correspondence from 1856 to 1872. The more important portions relate to his service in the United States Senate, and to his active interest and participation in the political campaign of 1872. The letters give an interesting light on the Lincoln campaign of 1860, the civil war, and the subsequent legislation for the Southern states. Some of the writers represented by this series of letters are: Charles Sumner, Stephen A. Douglas, William Herndon, John G. Nicolay, S. P. Chase, Lydia M. Child, Zachariah Chandler, Preston King, Simon Cameron, Joseph Medill, J. W. Grimes, Horace Greeley, John M. Palmer, and John Pope.

The appearance in the market of one of the interleaved and annotated almanacs of George Washington gave an opportunity to the Library to make an addition to the long series of such almanacs obtained by the purchase of the Washington collection in 1849. The unique interest of the diary or manuscript notes would alone warrant its purchase, while the fact that it was one of two of the almanacs of

the early series not in the Library gave it a special value to its collections. The entire series of these records now contains interleaved almanacs or note books for the years 1760 to 1775, with the single exception of that for 1762, which, so far as appears, is not known to exist.

*Corwin corre-  
spondence*

By purchase were obtained 12 volumes of the correspondence of Thomas Corwin when Secretary of the Treasury, 1850-1853. The letters number about 3,000 and consist entirely of his private correspondence. They do not in any way duplicate official letters which are on file in the Treasury Department, and as political history are of a very good description. Fiscal and commercial policy, the condition of party politics in different States, and appointments to office are the leading subjects of these letters, and the writers were prominent in many lines in their time. Some of the names are Henry C. Carey, James Hamilton, of South Carolina, Francis Granger, S. Draper, Washington Hunt, Moses H. Grinnell, and many others.

*MSS. trans-  
ferred from the  
Department of  
State*

On May 23, 1906, the following Executive Order was issued providing for further transfers of historical material from the Department of State to the Library of Congress:

"The following Historical Archives in the Department of State:

1. Spanish manuscripts of 1631, supposed to have been captured in the City of Mexico.
2. The Orderly Books of Capt. Robert Walker and Sergeant Dolson, together with the Diary of Ebenezer Fitch and Paul Blancher.
3. The Forton Prisoners manuscripts, 1777-1779.
4. A Journal of the Travels of Alexander Church, Richard Ramsey, and Zephaniah Halsey.
5. The printed Books which are annotated by Sir Henry Clinton.
6. Journal of the ship Hope, 1790-1792. 4 vols.
7. The Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania, 1792-1796.

8. House Tax Insurrection, 1799.
9. Correspondence of Albert Gallatin as Secretary of the Treasury.
10. Papers relating to the Burr Conspiracy.
11. Log Book of the ship Lexington, 1807.
12. The John Henry Papers.
13. Jefferson Davis Papers,

Are, by authority provided by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and four, and for other purposes," approved February 25, 1903, hereby ordered to be transferred from the Department of State to the possession and custody of the Library of Congress, to be there preserved and rendered accessible for historical and other legitimate uses under such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Librarian of Congress.

The transfer here directed shall be made as promptly as shall be found conveniently practicable to the Department of State and the Library of Congress."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT"

"THE WHITE HOUSE"

*May 23, 1906*

The transfer has been made.

The Library has obtained the Benjamin Franklin Stevens Catalogue Index of Manuscripts in the Archives of England, France, Holland, and Spain relating to America, 1763-1783. This great work, in 180 volumes, was practically the life work of the compiler. For many years Mr. Stevens gave ready assistance to American students of foreign archives, and by means of this Catalogue Index opened to them the rich stores in public and private collections. His intimate knowledge of these archives and his close relations with the custodians gave him unusual opportunities for compiling such a list and of putting it in the

STEVENS CAT-  
ALOGUE INDEX  
OF MSS.

STEVENS CATALOGUE INDEX  
OF MSS.

form best suited to the needs of scholars and investigators. Compiled with a thoroughness that leaves little to be desired and with a full conception of the importance and relations of the documents included, the work stands as complete as possible, and never to be again undertaken in the same or in a modified form. For more than twenty years the value of the Index has been tested, and no doubt has arisen as to its public utility or the expediency of transferring it to the United States, where it could be accessible to those who would know what the leading archives in Europe can supply on American history for the period covered.

No similar index of this material exists in any shape or form, and Mr. Stevens was entirely within truth when he described it as "the sole key to the American revolutionary documents in European archives." The utility of the compilation is increased by the manner of its manufacture; and the list is as available for consultation by the person wishing to know of a certain subject or period as by one wishing to know of a certain person or his connection with the public men of his day.

In an address before the American Historical Association at Chicago, Ill., December, 1904, Prof. Charles M. Andrews, of Bryn Mawr College, describing the material in British collections of interest to the student of American history, concluded with the following reference to the Stevens Index and Transcripts:

"In conclusion, I should like to say a word about a work essentially unlike that which I have been discussing in this paper—a work begun more than twenty years ago but only completed in 1903. I refer to the Index of Manuscripts in the Archives of England, France, Holland, and Spain Relating to America, compiled by the late Benjamin Franklin Stevens. I am glad to describe this great undertaking, not only because I wish to show that the historical bureau of

the Carnegie Institution in its series of guides is in no way duplicating work already done, but also because the Index is little known in this country and its great merits are little appreciated. It is a monument of industry and accuracy and a source of information indispensable to the student of the later period of colonial history.

"The Index is in 180 manuscript volumes and contains the titles of 161,000 documents. Each title is entered three times: Once in the 'Catalogue,' which covers 50 volumes bound in full blue crushed Levant morocco and contains the titles in the order of their arrangement in the original archives; a second time in the 'Chronological Index' of 100 volumes bound in full red crushed Levant morocco, which contains the titles rearranged in chronological order with a brief abstract of the content of each document; and a third time in the 'Alphabetical Index' of 30 volumes bound in full brown crushed Levant morocco, in which the titles are entered alphabetically according to the names of writers and receivers, or according to the subject-matter if no writer or receiver is named in the document. The volumes are bound in full morocco; each volume is prefaced by a lithographed title-page and a lithographed list of the archives and volumes, the documents of which are catalogued, and the main part of the work is beautifully written on hand laid paper specially made for the purpose. Externally the Index is a superb example of the skill of the copyist and the art of the binder.

"The work is an index or list. In the 'Catalogue' each document is entered by a short title with date, place of address, name of writer and addressee or other brief heading, description of document, whether an original or a copy, approximate length, and the reference to its location by number of volume and folio. In the 'Chronological Index' each title is followed by a *précis* of its contents, together with the indorsements and a list of all inclosures or covering letters. Here also are noted the various duplicates, copies, or extracts of the same letter or paper, and to a limited extent,

with plenty of blank space for an indefinite expansion in this direction, references to printed works where the document may be found, or to the Stevens's Facsimiles in case the document has been there reproduced. The 'Alphabetical Index' repeats in alphabetical order the information contained in the Catalogue."

Professor Andrews then points out the respects in which the Guide to Material in British Collections, compiled by him and about to be issued by the Carnegie Institution, will in no sense duplicate the information furnished by the Index, but will render a service of a very different nature, covering also material untouched by the Catalogue Index, or Transcripts mentioned below. He proceeds:

"\* \* \* the Index covers but twenty years of time, 1763 to 1783, and while it includes a number of important private collections in England, as well as the archives of Spain, France, and Holland, it has omitted a large number of collections that are important for our purpose. It has not listed the documents in the Bodleian Library, scarcely any of which fall within its period, nor all the documents in the British Museum; it lists none of the documents in the Privy Council Office, none of the Treasury papers, the Papers of the High Court of Admiralty, the Board of Trade, Commercial, Declared Accounts, or other departmental collections. While these limitations both in time and extent are much to be regretted, nevertheless it must be remembered that to list all the documents in the British archives that relate to American history is a task beyond the powers of any one man within a lifetime, aided though he may be by an efficient corps of searchers and copyists. In Mr. Stevens's case the difficulty was increased by the care and thoroughness with which he performed his work. The finished form of the Index and the detailed account of each document must have consumed a great deal of time and energy.

"All things considered the Stevens's Index is the most valuable work of reference to the documents of

the period—1763 to 1783—that has ever been compiled. Its accuracy, at least so far as the British archives are concerned, I believe to be unimpeachable. Every effort has been made to render it reliable; titles and references were verified and reverified, until, as was confidently hoped, every error had been eliminated. Such a work ought not to remain on the other side of the water. Its place is here, preferably in the Library of Congress; and though the price asked by the Stevens's estate is a large one, it is not as much by many thousands of dollars as Mr. Stevens expended in the performance of his self-imposed task. The more familiar one becomes with the materials in the British archives the more one appreciates the great service which Mr. Stevens has rendered to American history. Until the Index is purchased and safely installed in some central depository in the United States where it can be seen, admired, and used, and until the Peace Transcripts, which Mr. Stevens made twenty years ago and which have lain unused during all this period in the archives of the State Department, have also been acquired, the United States Government and the American people can justly be charged with neglect of two efficient aids to the proper rendering of a period of our history which is second to none in importance or dramatic interest."

With this Catalogue Index was also obtained the Trans-STEVENS TRAN-  
SCRIPTScripts made from English and French archives of the papers relating to the peace of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain. The first idea of such a compilation came with the centennial year of that event. The then Secretary of State, William M. Evarts, wrote to the American minister in London, Mr. James Russell Lowell:

"I have, therefore, to request you to bring the subject to the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and to ask for permission to cause copies to be made of such unpublished papers and documents as may exist in the British archives relating to the peace negotiations in question as Her Majesty's Government may deem it

proper to submit to the inspection of your legation for that purpose."

Mr. Lowell addressed a note to Earl Granville, the Secretary of state for foreign affairs, and learned that every facility would be afforded to any person deputed by the Government of the United States "for the purpose of examining and making copies of any papers he may select from the foreign correspondence of that period, subject to the usual restrictions." The task of selecting the documents to be copied proved to be so great that the agent selected, Mr. Theodore F. Dwight, abandoned it, and it was then that Mr. Stevens took up the matter and carried it to completion. Public and private collections were drawn upon, and these 37 volumes of transcripts containing over 10,000 pieces were the result. Not a phase of the important negotiations has been overlooked, and great as has been the study expended on this single event of American history, the unpublished material now obtained is extensive and important.

*Transcripts of  
English records*

The transcription of English records, described in my report for 1905 (pp. 56-58), is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will admit. A list of the volumes transcribed is given in Appendix IV, pages 137-139.

*Spanish Ar-  
chives of Cali-  
fornia*

In my report for 1903 (p. 27) I wrote:

"A proposal to bring to Washington for a like purpose [safety] the archives at San Francisco met with a protest from resident societies and individuals in California, who, conceding the title to the documents and the authority over them to rest with the Federal Government, regard their present location as sufficiently safe and their utility to investigators on the Pacific slope of greater concern than their possible utility to investigators at large."

This proposal was based upon the report of an agent of this Library who saw the archives in San Francisco, and

who pointed out that they were not in a fireproof building, were not surrounded by the safeguards which the value of the papers demanded, and were not being indexed or calendared in a manner which would make them available for use by investigators. Even if temporarily transferred to the Library of Congress, to be held in trust until a safe depository in California could be built for them, the risk of loss would be lessened, and the papers would receive that attention which their importance demanded, and which could not be given to them in their place of deposit. These archives were contained in 302 volumes, constituting the largest collection of Spanish decrees, memorials, orders, and proceedings extant in the United States, and invaluable for illustrating the history and methods of Spanish rule in their Colonial dependencies. Of this entire collection not a single volume escaped destruction in the earthquake and subsequent fire. The loss is irreparable.

The chief duties of this division are to receive material and make it available for students and inquirers. This involves arrangement and listing, both of which demand time and a certain study of the papers themselves. The time between the receipt of the manuscripts and their being thrown open to the public may thus vary widely according to the nature of the collection. In the last year the Van Buren, Crittenden, Galloway, McArthur, and Allen collections have been arranged, and calendars of the Van Buren and Crittenden papers are well advanced. The listing of the Andrew Jackson papers has been completed, and the calendaring has reached 1815, thus covering about two-fifths of the collection. The cards, prepared by Mr. Montgomery Blair, will form a convenient key to the collection, and the calendaring will be continued at a more rapid rate than in the past. It may be stated that there is no large collection of manuscripts in the Library (except the Breck-

*Work of Division of MSS.*

inridge collection) which has not been arranged in such form that the student may use them. There are no individual papers (outside of collections) that have not their corresponding cards in the main card catalogue of this Division. The Breckinridge papers will be arranged in the coming year.

*Repair of MSS.* The number of manuscripts treated by the repairers in the last fiscal year was 8,830. Many of them required great attention to save what remained from the destructive use or neglect shown in the past. The Papers of the Continental Congress have all been repaired and mounted, and only two or three volumes remain to be bound. The completion of this great work, placing those priceless historical papers beyond the reach of injury, is a cause for congratulation. In their present shape they are practically good for all time. As the Washington papers have suffered much from the manner in which they were bound by Mr. Sparks, and from the frequent handling they have had since, I have decided to place them in the same condition as the Continental Congress papers. No labor or expense would be too great to assure the permanent preservation of what must always be the great feature in the manuscript collections of the Library of Congress. Already six volumes have been repaired, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as circumstances will allow. The Jackson papers have been mounted up to the end of 1814, and some work has been done for other divisions of the Library, work requiring a greater skill and delicacy than could be had of their own assistants.

**DIVISION OF  
MSS.: Publications**

The publications prepared in the Division during the year were: The Journals of the Continental Congress, volumes 4-6, a Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington and the Continental Congress, and a List of Benjamin Franklin Papers.

The issue of the Journals has reached the end of 1776, *Journals of Continental Congress* and comprises thus far six volumes. For the first time this skeleton of legislative action is printed in its entirety, with such reports as were laid before that body by its own committees. It is now possible for the historian better to understand what was proposed and what was done, in immediate connection with the documents that expressed the united wisdom of the committees by whom they were prepared. That the reports were often not accepted by the Congress makes them all the more important as historical papers. They embodied policies and suggestions, proposed orders and intended punishments. They were set aside and another course taken, frequently a compromise, a half measure, which temporized with the difficulty to be met. Prepared by the leading member of the committee, they are essential to a proper comprehension of the proceedings of the Congress, and their publication even at this late day opens to the student a field for research which will be very profitable. The volumes covering the session of 1777 are now in the hands of the printer, and the "copy" for 1778 is being prepared.

The Calendar of the Correspondence of George Washington and the Continental Congress, 1775-1783, fittingly begins the calendaring of the Washington Papers. The earlier letters and papers, covering the colonial period, are not of so great importance historically, however valuable as explaining the personal life and character of the man. Further, they were not in such form as readily to lend themselves to listing and description. The correspondence of the General with the Congress is complete in itself, and possesses the double advantage of having the original drafts of his letters, which served to check and complete the letters themselves in the Papers of the Continental Congress. The extent of the correspondence and the large number of

inclosures it contained make this a most notable series and an unrivaled source of the history of the time. This Calendar, comprising nearly 700 pages, is in type, and the index is now being prepared, both being the work of Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, of this Division. The papers were acquired in 1849, and this Calendar is the first published listed catalogue or attempted list of even a part of the acquisition. The second part of the Calendar is well advanced and will include the correspondence of General Washington with his associates in the Army. The two calendars will thus cover the Revolution so far as it is covered in the Washington papers and will make known and available the one great source of its military history.

*List of Franklin papers*

The List of the Benjamin Franklin papers, prepared by Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick, was also published in the past year. The Henry Stevens Collection of Franklin papers, obtained in 1882, was the basis of this list, to which was added such other Franklin manuscript material as was in the Library of Congress. At the time of purchase a mere list of the papers was printed as a Congressional document, without any attempt to note the contents of the papers. This list, faulty in many particulars, could be of no service to anyone wishing to consult the papers. The manuscripts are now available, and in every leading library of the United States this new List can be found and the utility of the collection to special students tested. It will not be without interest to note that the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, which holds the main part of the Papers of Benjamin Franklin, is preparing a calendar of that collection. The two lists will go far to reduce the regret that the two collections could not again be united under one roof, after more than a century of separation.

*Naval records*

The Division has prepared a list or calendar of such naval records of the Revolution as are to be found in its various

collections. There appears to be a widespread misconception as to the extent of these records. The great origin should be the Papers of the Continental Congress, whose various committees were in charge of the Continental Navy. But after the first two years the ships of the Navy were equipped rather to transport military stores from Europe than to contend with the vastly larger naval force of Great Britain. Depredations on the enemy's commerce was left to privateers, sailing under Continental license, and the defense of seaports fell to the respective States. A letter book of the Marine Committee and its successors, 1776-1780, a few reports on naval matters laid before Congress, and a small number of petitions and memorials from those who served in the Navy constitute a meager record. Much better are the 1,700 or more bonds issued to letters of marque, giving the names of the commander (and sometimes of the other officers), of the bonders, and of the owners. These have been listed, and the miscellaneous naval papers have been calendared by Mr. Charles Henry Lincoln, of this Division, and the Calendar is now in type and will be published in the coming winter.

I described in my last report (p. 55) the intended publication of the Records of the Virginia Company of London. The task of the editor, Miss Kingsbury, was finished and the manuscript transcript turned over to the printer. A number of new characters were obtained that the printing might conform to what the highest and most experienced skill demanded, and the proof as it passed through the press was read in the Division with the original, line by line, to assure accuracy of text. The volumes have now been printed and are nearly ready for distribution. As an historical record the work is of the highest importance, and, like so many of its kind, now appears for the first time in its entirety and under com-

*Records of the  
Virginia Com-  
pany*

petent editing. As an example of bookmaking it is quite as notable, and emphasizes the possibilities in this direction. The ready acceptance of suggestion by the Public Printer and the manner he has met the difficulties of type encountered deserve warm acknowledgment. The antique text was deciphered by the editor, Miss Kingsbury, and independently by Miss M. V. Stinson, the double reading serving as a necessary precaution against error. As to the timeliness of this issue I say nothing. It will always stand as one of the earliest records of Colonial affairs in English America, and a fragment as it is, becomes thereby all the more valuable to historians of colonial settlement under a trading company.

#### DIVISION OF DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENTS:  
*Accessions*

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the accessions to the Library through the Division of Documents were as follows:

| How acquired  | Volumes | Pamphlets | Total  |
|---|---------|-----------|--------|
| Received by virtue of law .....   | 456     | 90        | 546    |
| Gifts of Government of the United States in all its branches .....            | 3,737   | 2,019     | 5,756  |
| Gifts of State governments .....  | 2,648   | 1,236     | 3,884  |
| Gifts of local governments.....   | 987     | 333       | 1,320  |
| Gifts of foreign governments (International Exchanges).....                   | 2,614   | 908       | 3,522  |
| Gifts of corporations and associations .....                                  | 221     | 159       | 380    |
| By transfer .....   | 252     | 165       | 417    |
| Total to be recorded.....   | 10,915  | 4,910     | 15,825 |
| By purchase, exchange, deposit, and transfer (counted in Order Division)..... | 3,339   | 1,973     | 5,312  |
| By binding periodicals .....  | 1,212   | .....     | 1,212  |
| Total handled .....   | 15,466  | 6,883     | 22,349 |

During the past year the transfers of miscellaneous duplicates from the Department libraries have, with few exceptions, been received and counted in the Order Divi-

sion. They were formerly included in the statistics of the Division of Documents under the heading "Gifts of the Government of the United States," and constituted by far the greater part of this item. Making allowance, therefore, for the fact that the above figures practically represent official publications only, they indicate that a greater number of documents has been added to the collection during the twelve months just ended than in any previous year since the organization of the division.

Among the transfers above noted the collections of the documents of the first fourteen Congresses from the Department of State and the Post-Office Department are of special interest. These have added a considerable number of publications not heretofore contained in the Library of Congress set, which is now probably as nearly complete as it can be made.

*First fourteen Congresses*

The officials of the Government Printing Office have courteously responded to our request for a more comprehensive interpretation of the law providing United States documents for the use of the Library, and for greater promptness in their delivery, and this has made it possible to take up the printing of catalogue cards for important documents and to supply the serial numbers of the cards for insertion in the monthly catalogue issued by the Superintendent of Documents.

*Current United States documents*

By a ruling of the Joint Committee on Printing we are now receiving copies of committee hearings direct from the Government Printing Office, thus getting rid of the difficulty experienced in previous years with regard to this class of Congressional publications.

*Committee hearings*

Special attention has been given to the completion of the sets of legislative journals, collected documents, and separate reports of the more important departments of the various State governments. The library has now received

*State documents*

all back volumes that are available for distribution by the issuing authorities, and any still wanting must be obtained and are being sought by exchange of duplicates with other libraries or from second-hand dealers.

*Municipal documents*

The acquisition of American municipal documents and ordinances has been limited to publications of the larger cities and of typical smaller cities only. The separate reports of city officers have been solicited wherever collected documents are not issued, and also in special cases where it has appeared desirable to provide sets for classification by subject, e. g., parks, public health, schools, water-supply, and other public works.

*International exchange*

The province of Alberta, recently organized as a separate government from the Northwest Territory, Canada, and Ecuador have been added to the list of countries receiving partial sets of United States documents in exchange for similar material.

Through the cooperation of the Director of the United States Geological Survey sets of the maps issued by the Survey are now at the disposal of the Library for use in exchange with foreign governments and will doubtless aid materially in procuring needed additions to our map collection.

*Foreign laws*

Among the notable accessions received in the Division of Documents during the past year from foreign governments are two important collections of laws and decrees, from Italy 198 volumes, and from Brazil 135 volumes, which were obtained as official donations through the intervention of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in these countries.

*French archives*

Efforts are being made to collect a complete set of the "Inventaire sommaire des archives" published by the various Departments of France, and letters recently addressed

to the authorities have already brought favorable replies from thirty-one Departments.

The arrears of uncatalogued foreign documents are being steadily reduced, duplicates being compared and discarded, sets made up for binding, want lists prepared, and applications for missing volumes and numbers sent out. This work will probably be completed during the current year.

About 600 volumes of Italian parliamentary papers needed to carry the set in the Library back to the beginning in 1848 have recently been acquired by purchase.

During the year 2,344 volumes and 599 pamphlets (total 2,943), duplicates of United States documents, have been sent to the office of the Superintendent of Documents. All other duplicates were transferred to the custody of the Order Division January 1, 1906, for elimination by inter-library exchange or otherwise.

THE LAW LIBRARY

Accessions

| How acquired                        | 1904-5       |                    | 1905-6       |                    |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
|                                     | Main Library | Conference Library | Main Library | Conference Library |
| By copyright .....                  | 2,679        | .....              | 1,329        | .....              |
| By gift .....                       | 2,156        | 36                 | 1,175        | 54                 |
| By purchase .....                   | 2,527        | 355                | 2,826        | 299                |
| Total .....                         | 7,362        | 391                | 5,330        | 353                |
| Total accessions .....              | 7,753        |                    | 5,683        |                    |
| Total contents of law library ..... | 110,978      |                    | 116,661      |                    |

Many of the gaps in the second set of the various American State reports at the Law Library have been filled. Something has also been done toward filling out our collection of English and British colonial reports, Canadian laws, English and American periodicals, and the laws of Brazil, Portugal, the Netherlands, and Spain.

The more noteworthy accessions by gift have been: Brazil, Collecção das leis, 1826-1867, 1879-1901, 61 vol-

umes; Collecção das decisões, 1826-1867, 1879-1899, 62 volumes; Bulgaria, Laws and court reports, 1880-1900, 91 volumes; Italy, Raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e dei decreti, 1861-1904, 201 volumes; Norway, Lovtidende, 1885-1904, 20 volumes; Portugal, Collecção da legislação, 1868-1903, 35 volumes.

LAW LIBRARY:  
*Purchases*

The more noteworthy accessions by purchase have been: Austria, Plenarbeschlüsse und Entscheidungen des K. K. Cassationshofes, 1881-1899, 18 volumes; Entscheidungen des K. K. Obersten Gerichtshofes in Civilsachen, 1887-1902, 11 volumes;—Denmark, Højesteretstidende, 1888-1903, 15 volumes; Deutsche Juristentag, Verhandlungen, 1860-1905, 66 volumes; Internationale Kriminalistische Vereinigung, Mitteilungen, 1889-1905, 13 volumes; Justice of the Peace, London, 1837-1905, 74 volumes; Lower Canada, Provincial Statutes, 1792-1836, 14 volumes; Ordinances, 1838-1841, 6 volumes; Massachusetts Reports, 108 volumes; Netherlands, Rechtspraak, 1839-1904, 201 volumes; New York Supreme Court reports (Barbour, Hun, Silvernail), 152 volumes;—Prussia, Gesetze und Verordnungen, 1425-1812, 13 volumes; Entscheidungen des königlichen Obergerichtsbereichs, 1837-1879, 84 volumes; Jahrbuch für Entscheidungen des Kammergerichts in Sachen der Freiwilligen Gerichtsbarkeit, 1881-1905, 31 volumes;—Revue de l'administration et du droit administratif de la Belgique, 1851-1904, 51 volumes; Russia, Collection of decisions of the Cassation Department of the Senate, 1866-1902, 66 volumes; South Carolina Laws, 1738-1788, 4 volumes;—Spain, Jurisprudencia civil, 1838-1904, 101 volumes; Jurisprudencia criminal, 1870-1904, 73 volumes; Jurisprudencia administrativa, 1846-1902, 54 volumes;—Tijdschrift ter beoefening van het administratief recht, 1884-1902, 19 volumes; Tijdschrift voor strafrecht, 1886-1904, 16 volumes.

THE DIVISION OF MAPS AND CHARTS

The following tables, A and B, show, respectively, the number of accessions for the year ending June 30, 1906, and the total number of pieces in the Division of Maps: *Accessions*

TABLE A—*Accessions July 1, 1905-June 30, 1906*

| Description             | By copy-right | By purchase | By gift | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|-------|
| Sheet maps.....         | 2,292         | 1,765       | 2,887   | 6,944 |
| Pocket maps.....        | 18            |             |         | 18    |
| Atlases.....            | 40            | 241         | 97      | 378   |
| Maps in manuscript..... |               | 112         | 5       | 117   |
| Views.....              | 25            | 1           | 11      | 37    |
| Total.....              | 2,375         | 2,119       | 3,000   | 7,494 |

TABLE B—*Total number of pieces in Map Division, June 30, 1906*

| Description             | June 30, 1905 | Accessions, 1906 | Total  |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------|
| Sheet maps.....         | 78,538        | 6,944            | 85,482 |
| Pocket maps.....        | 759           | 18               | 777    |
| Atlases.....            | 3,224         | 378              | 3,602  |
| Maps in manuscript..... | 123           | 117              | 240    |
| Views.....              | 100           | 37               | 137    |
| Total.....              | 82,744        | 7,494            | 90,238 |

The preceding tables do not include the total number of sheets in either the recently acquired Ordnance Survey or the additions to the Sanborn insurance maps. The survey comprises topographical and geological maps of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, in 12,386 sheets. During the year 705 Sanborn insurance maps in 7,117 sheets have been added, making a total of 13,387 maps in 108,884 sheets.

The increase in the number of purchased maps and atlases noticeable in the above tables is due to the unusual advantages afforded by a personal visit to the foreign markets by the chief of this Division.

During the last few months the demands for Louisiana MANUSCRIPT MAPS: material have surpassed all others save those of the various Louisiana

MANUSCRIPT  
MAPS.

departments of the Government. In this connection we were fortunate in having secured the following:

(1) A "Plan de la côte de la Louizianne," by the pilot Jean Oliuier, found in his manuscript "Livre de plusieurs plans des ports & rades de la mer Méditerranée."

(2-3) "Carte particulière d'une partie de la Louisianne . . . 1743."—"Carte particulière du cours du fleuve st [!] Louis depuis le village sauvage jusqu' au dessous du detour aux anglois . . . 1749." These two extensive plans were drawn in New Orleans and signed "Demarigny." They give the country in detail, locate settlements, and contain many names of landholders.

*Lake Cham-  
plain*

One of the most interesting of the manuscripts is the detailed "Carte du Lac Champlain," on which the boundaries existing in 1740 are given in connection with the names of the owners of the shore property. In addition there are views of Fort Chambly and Fort St. Frédéric.

*Maine*

In a map of the "Damarascoty river" and "Muscongus bay," Maine [1794?] a fine specimen is obtained of the work of Osgood Carleton, for many years the leading teacher in Boston of mathematics, navigation, and map construction, and the maker of well known maps of Boston, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and the United States.

*New Hamp-  
shire*

"The prospect draft of Fort William and Mary on Piscataqua river in ye province of New Hampshire" [1705?] gives in detail the "newly made" buildings and shows the "Town of New Castle on the Great Island," near which is anchored the "Province gally [!]," commanded by Capt. Cyprian Southack, famous for his maps of the New England coast.

While the Library already possesses several noted collections covering the period of the American Revolution, it is of importance that the collection as a whole be strengthened and the necessarily existing gaps be filled as oppor-

tunities arise. It is, therefore, gratifying to mention the addenda comprised in the following original contemporary drawings: (1) A "Reconnaissance de King's Bridge," in two well executed plans, in colors, of the territory bounding the North River and Harlem Creek and a part of Long Island, showing Fort Washington, Fort Laurel Hill, redoubt of King's Bridge or Fort Charles and Cox Hill, Fort Independence, etc. Also a large colored "Plan of New York and Staten Islands with part of Long Island, survey'd in the years 1781 & 82," with an attached plan of Staten Island and the Narrows on an enlarged scale. This larger map, while not relating directly to the Revolution, is especially valuable in showing all the roads in addition to the chief topographical features of the country embraced. (2) A plan of the "Battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778," important in showing the position of the British as well as of the American troops the night before the battle; the various positions taken by Gen. Charles Lee during his retreat; the disposition of the army of General Washington after he left Lee; the spot where they met; the battle of Princeton, and the British position after the action. (3) A "Sketch of the battle of Camden, Aug. 16: 1780," by Lieutenant Vallancy. (4) An interesting plan showing the march of the British army from the landing at the head of the Elk to the taking of Philadelphia, with lines to indicate the supposed march of the rebels. (5) A "Plan des ouvrages de Portsmouth en Virginie," locating the entrenchments and troops. (6) A small drawing illustrating the siege of Savannah, Ga., indicates the various positions of troops of both the British and American armies. (7) This class is further strengthened by the addition of seven colored views of: (a) Castle William, 1773; (b) Fort William, 1770; (c) Bristol Neck, R. I., 1765; (d) Boston [1775], showing the Mystic River—Charlestown Point, where the British landed

*New York*

*Monmouth*

*Camden, N.J.*

*Pennsylvania*

*Portsmouth,  
Va.*

the 17th of June—the *Somerset* at anchor; (e) View from Charlestown, 1773; (f-g) The Narrows near New York, 1798 (2 views).

MANUSCRIPT  
MAPS:  
*Guiana*

An interesting collection entitled "Côtes de la Guiane" consists of fourteen colored maps covering the period from 1713 to 1799. Aside from their historical value they are of additional interest owing to their perfect execution, fine coloring, and completeness.

*West Indies*

Somewhat relative are nine colored maps of various West India islands and neighboring ports from 1700? to 1789. The most interesting are: (1) "Plan de l'isle a Vache & coste de St. Domingue" [1700?], showing three active volcanos; (2) "A plan of Georg-Stadt camp near the river Guantamano in the island of Cuba . . . by John Thomas" [1741?]

Occasionally these old charts are found to be still the only or the most accurate ones existing and prove of value, in comparisons, in drawing new charts.

*Lima, Peru*

Good examples of early cartographical work on vellum are a plan of Lima, Peru, in 1674, by Bernado Clemente, and two portolanos. Of these, one, beautifully illuminated, is in two sheets bound in heavy wooden covers and signed "Iouan Batta Cauullini fecit in ciuitate Liburni anno 1640." This is primarily of the Mediterranean and bordering countries, but also contains a curious inset drawing of the American continent. The other, a vellum bound portolano of the early part of the seventeenth century, composed of charts of Asia, Africa, the Mediterranean coasts, islands, etc., with "Mare Oceano" and a sphere containing America, is the original colored chart on four sheets of vellum.

Engraved  
maps: Park's  
map

Among the engraved maps are: (1) "Plan of the colony of Connecticut in North America . . . by Moses Park,"

Carleton's map  
of Massachu-  
setts

published in 1766. (2) Osgood Carleton's map of Massachusetts published about 1798, pursuant to an order of the

legislature issued in 1794 requiring the towns of the Commonwealth to prepare and place with him manuscript maps of their several bounds. (3) "A new map of the country of Carolina" mentioned in the work entitled "Carolina, a description of the . . . country" . . . London, 1682. (4) The last edition of Mouzon's map, in two large sheets, of North and South Carolina, published in London, 1794. (5) "États-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale . . . 1785," containing the names proposed by Thomas Jefferson in his ordinance of 1784 for the new states upon their formation from the National Territory. As the ordinance was defeated, owing to its slavery clause, the names were not adopted, but it is interesting to note that out of the ten proposed, three—Washington, Illinois, and Michigan—have since been appropriated. The only other known copy of this famous map in this country is the one in the New York State library. (6) A map of "The seat of war in New England, by an American volunteer," published in London, 1775. This shows the marches of the several corps sent by the colonies and the march of General Washington with troops, artillery, and baggage wagons. An inset of Boston indicates the "Incampment [!] of the regulars on the Common."

*Jeffersonian  
names for North-  
west Territory*

*New England*

Among other additions may be mentioned:

A "Globus terrestris novus . . . opera Ioh. Gabr. Doppelmaieri . . . concinne traditus à Ioh. Georg Puschnero, 1750" showing the American continent, omitting the north-eastern portion of America.

*Globe*

The New York material is further augmented by a perfect copy of Rocque's "A set of plans and forts in America, 1763." This edition is extremely rare and is seldom found with the plan of New York City, reduced from the survey drawn originally in 1755 by Maerschallck and known from its publisher as the Duyckinck map.

*Rocque's plans*

MAP DIVISION: In this class is also included "Recueil des plans de Le Rouge's l'Amérique Septentrionale," published in Paris by Le Rouge in 1755. It comprises rare maps, views, and plans of fortifications.

*Atlases* Among the more important atlases received during the year are four editions of Ptolemy; and of Ortelius the editions of 1570, 1592, 1595, 1604, and 1684 of the atlases; and 1602 and 1603? of the epitomes.

*County atlases* In all 378 atlases have been acquired, ranging from the above-mentioned editions of famous works to the useful county atlases so extensively consulted by the various Government Departments.

*Foreign Government Maps* The "Check list of large scale maps published by foreign governments (Great Britain excepted)" issued by the Library and distributed through the agency of the United States consuls, has produced excellent results. The Italian, English, German, and Siamese Governments have already responded.

*Ordnance Survey of Great Britain* The most important of these maps is the gift from the British Government of its great Ordnance Survey map in 12,386 sheets. This is possibly the only complete set in this country and is an indispensable adjunct to a cartographical collection, being not only a detailed description of the country covered but a fine example of map work.

MUSIC:  
*Accessions*

THE DIVISION OF MUSIC

| How acquired          | 1905   | 1906   |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| By copyright.....     | 22,671 | 25,086 |
| By gift.....          | 161    | 114    |
| By purchase.....      | 1,575  | 3,704  |
| By exchange.....      | 403    | 14     |
| By transfer.....      | 66     | 56     |
| By binding.....       | 58     | .....  |
| Unknown.....          | .....  | 3      |
| Total accessions..... | 24,934 | 28,977 |

The accessions during the past fiscal year have thus amounted to 28,977 volumes and pieces. (Music, 27,158; literature of music, 627; musical instruction, 1,192.) The figures of 1904-5 were 27,431, 24,934, 1,050, 1,447, 2,742.

The collections were further energetically developed on the lines of the general plan formulated in 1903. The accessions have been so numerous and important that only a detailed description would do them justice. Generally speaking, the accessions to M (Music) have further strengthened to a very notable degree the collection of compositions by eminent composers of the last fifty years (e. g., Kiel, Rubinstein, Raff, von Herzogenberg, Gade, Franz, Grieg, Volkmann, Bizet, Gounod, Massenet, Fauré, Draeseke, Bruch, Smetana, Fibich, and many others). Several hundred important and in part very scarce full scores of operas have been added, with the result that this special collection will now be found to rank very high. In Americana the Library succeeded in obtaining works by Hopkinson, Billings, Gualdo, Capron, Brown, Reinagle, Carr, Raynor Taylor, to mention a few eighteenth century musicians. Also numerous pieces of the Civil War period were added, and of more recent American music the original European editions of Nevin's works and in transcript the scores of the late Prof. John Knowles Paine's mass in D, Song of promise, and others. Among the accessions of European music prior to the nineteenth century deserve particular mention unpublished *divertimenti* of Haydn — symphonies, cantatas, sonatas, etc.—by dall' Abaco, Albinoni, Benda, Campra, Filtz, Galuppi, Guglielmi, Hasse, Muffat, and many others.

In the field of literature and theory of music again considerable attention was paid to material published before 1800, perhaps the most important acquisition being Tovar's

MUSIC:  
Accessions

Libro de Musica Practica, 1510. A special effort was made to improve the collection of musical biography, and the plan of systematically filling gaps in the literature of music was taken up successfully for publications issued during the last fifteen years.

The Music Division now contains (estimated) 451,834 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces. (Music, 436,510; literature of music, 6,410; musical instruction, 8,914.)

#### THE DIVISION OF PERIODICALS

*Serials currently received*

| How acquired                  | 1901  | 1902  | 1903  | 1904  | 1905  | 1906   |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Gifts and transfers .....     | 3,038 | 2,638 | 2,861 | 3,128 | 3,850 | 4,471  |
| Copyright Office .....        | 1,383 | 1,138 | 1,246 | 1,423 | 1,729 | 2,026  |
| Subscription .....            | 823   | 811   | 1,013 | 1,047 | 1,212 | 1,349  |
| Smithsonian deposit.....      | 1,981 | 1,458 | 1,270 | 1,679 | 2,425 | 2,631  |
| Total (titles not volumes) .. | 7,225 | 6,045 | 6,390 | 7,277 | 9,216 | 10,468 |

Among notable accessions of past issues have been part files of early California newspapers (enhanced now in importance through the destruction of similar files at San Francisco); a volume of Holt's New York journal, 1772-73, and of Zenger's New York weekly journal, 1733-37.

#### THE DIVISION OF PRINTS

PRINTS:  
*Accessions*

| How acquired                    | 1904-5 | 1905-6 |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| By copyright.....               | 16,611 | 18,275 |
| By gift.....                    | 2,914  | 1,280  |
| By purchase.....                | 4,828  | 11,160 |
| By transfer.....                | 902    | 2,309  |
| By exchange .....               | 18     | 17     |
| Total accessions (pieces) ..... | 25,273 | 33,041 |

Grand total of pieces in Division July 1—

|            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 1905 ..... | 183,746 |
| 1906 ..... | 216,324 |

Among the accessions by gift have been 9 engravings <sup>PRINTS:</sup> by Dürer bought by Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard as <sub>Gifts</sub> additions to the Hubbard collection; 67 rare engravings and lithographs presented by the Society of Iconophiles, of New York City; and 162 photographs of paintings in the Corcoran Gallery of Art presented by the trustees.

The collection of prints belonging to the late George <sup>Bradley collection</sup> Lothrop Bradley, of Washington, which has been on deposit in the Library for the past five years, is, in accordance with his will, to come into the permanent possession of the Library subject to the life interest of Mrs. Bradley. The collection comprises 1,466 engravings, 361 reproductions in portfolio form, 153 photographs, and a few volumes of illustrated art works. The engravings, representing all schools, include, among others, examples of the work of Bolswert, Carracci, Cranach, Dürer, Edelinck, Goltzius, Haig, Hogarth, Hopfer, Leyden, Mantegna, Morghen, Nanteuil, Ostade, Pontius, Potter, Rembrandt, Rubens, Sadeler, Schongauer, Strange, Toschi, Turner, Visscher, Vorsterman, Waterloo, and Wierix.

The great "Triumphal Arch" of Maximilian, by Dürer (comprising no less than 67 woodcuts), came to us with the Lothrop Bradley collection, which has indeed contributed instructive material to most of the exhibits of particular schools and masters displayed in our halls during the past five years.

A gift of notable interest and value within a particular <sup>Noyes gift</sup> field of art has been received from Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, of Washington. It comprises his entire collection of original drawings, prints, and books by Japanese artists. Added to since its receipt a year ago it includes now 12 water-colors, 145 original drawings, 331 wood engravings, 97 lithographs, 658 illustrated books, and 61 other items. The scope and significance of the collection will be appreciated by the con-

*Noyes gift*

noisseur from the mere names of the artists and titles of the works. The list is therefore given in full in Appendix V to this report. (It is based on a catalogue compiled by a competent Japanese at the expense of Mr. Noyes himself) I have prefaced it by the letter of gift in which Mr. Noyes sets forth the considerations which led him to the formation of the collection and induced the effort and expense which he laid out upon it during many years of acquisition in this country, on the Continent, and in Japan itself.

Selected examples from the collection have been on exhibit at the Library since last January, and the interest of the exhibit has been greatly enhanced by two cases of other examples of the art of Japan; the property of Mr. Noyes, and lent by him for the purpose, comprising netsukes, kodzuka handles, sword-guards, bronzes, carvings in wood and ivory, and ceramics; in all over 500 objects.

The Library and the thousands of visitors who have received delight and instruction from such exhibits are indebted to various public spirited citizens who have contributed to them in loans of material. Superb examples of the early Dutch, Flemish, German, and Italian schools, forming a present exhibit in the southwestern pavilion, were afforded by the loan of over 800 prints and a niello plate by a collector who wishes his name withheld. Seventy-two portraits included in the John Paul Jones commemorative exhibit were lent by Mr. Grenville Kane, of New York City. Eighteen prints (mostly etchings by Whistler) and a water-color, were lent by Mrs. Thomas Whistler, of Washington; while the T. Harrison Garrett loan collection has been increased by nearly 200 additional prints received from Mrs. Garrett and her family.

The generosity of such loans, as of the gifts, implies a realization very gratifying, that while Washington is not in resident population a metropolis it is actually such in the

multitudes that have recourse to it from all parts of the globe; and that information furnished here, influences exerted here, have a multiple and far extending potency.

The acquisitions by purchase have as usual included only prints of subsidiary form. Among the most interesting groups of these are (1) a collection of 2,300 photographs taken by Brady during the civil war, (2) 925 photographs of objects in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and (3) some 7,000 photographs of paintings and sculpture in European galleries and of foreign architecture.

The annual accessions to the print collections are so considerable in volume that the following analysis is necessary to an understanding of their limitations:

|                         |        |                            |       |                        |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------|------------------------|
| Original drawings ..... | 150    | Typogravures .....         | 658   | PRINTS:                |
| Engravings .....        | 604    | Facsimiles .....           | 47    | <i>Purchases</i>       |
| Mezzotints .....        | 8      | Lithographs .....          | 2,885 | <i>Classified ac-</i>  |
| Etchings .....          | 132    | Japanese illustrated books | 658   | <i>cessions 1905-6</i> |
| Photogravures .....     | 792    | Japanese miscellaneous     |       |                        |
| Photographs .....       | 27,760 | books .....                | 54    |                        |

Among the special exhibits of the year that of Rembrandt (commemorative of the tercentenary of his birth) has been the most notable; has indeed been characterized as "the most complete collection of this great master's works ever shown in America." It comprised no less than 550 prints, of which 301 were etchings, 154 reproductions of paintings, and 95 drawings. How nearly representative was the exhibit will be evident when it is recalled that the total number of etchings credited to Rembrandt does not exceed 375.

BINDING AND REPAIR

The total number of volumes bound during the year was 36,020 as against 30,817 for the year preceding. Of these 23,356 pieces were handled at the branch bindery in the Library building.

## CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGUING

The total number of volumes catalogued amounted to 117,398. In addition 2,039 parts of volumes were added on the serial record of the Catalogue Division, and 9,306 volumes were, after careful search and comparison, rejected as duplicates. There is an increase in cataloguing over last year's record of 6,025 volumes. Owing to the gradual extension of the classes in which new accessions require full subject entries, the many changes in the personnel of the cataloguing force during the year, and also the great amount of time which had to be expended on revision of the subject-heading list (January 15-April 30), an increase during the present year is particularly gratifying.

*Cards filed*

Seven hundred and seven thousand three hundred and sixty-eight catalogue cards were filed in the various catalogues of the Division exclusive of the general Union catalogue, for which no record is available. The number for 1904-5 was 627,557; for 1903-4, 577,427; for 1902-3, 511,242. This appreciable increase is accounted for by the extension of the new classification, the greater number of new accessions which now require subject entries, and more especially the increase in number of volumes recatalogued, 50,157 as against 38,300 in 1904-5, 25,940 in 1903-4, 20,939 in 1902-3.

*Recataloguing*

The recataloguing of the following classes was completed in the course of the year: Archives, Diplomatics (CD); Chronology (CE); Anthropology (GN); Telegraph and Telephone (HE); Education, General works (L); History of Education (LA); Theory and practice of Education (LB); Science, General (Q), except Scientific expeditions; Astronomy (QB), except Observations; Meteorology (QC), except Observations; Natural History (QH); Zoology (QL); Bridges and roofs (TG); Hydraulic engineering

(TC); Mineral industries (TN); Roads and pavements (TE); Mechanical engineering (TJ); Railroads (TF).

Recatalogued in part and under way: General works, Polygraphy (A); Commerce (HF); Money, Banking, Insurance (HG); American universities and schools (LD); Musical theory (MT); Geology (QE); Medicine (R); Agriculture (S); English fiction (PZ); Sanitary engineering (TD).

The Chief of the Catalogue Division, as chairman of the *Catalogue rules* Advisory Catalogue committee of the American Library Association, attended meetings of the latter committee on March, 10-12 at Atlantic City and again on June 25-29 at Narragansett Pier. Sufficient progress was here made to warrant a proposition to the Catalogue Rules committee of the British Library Association that the rules on which the two committees have been cooperating since 1904 be sent to press during the coming winter. If the British committee agrees to this proposition the new code will appear during the next year. The material for it, as submitted by the chairman to the American committee at its last meeting, consisted of about 150 rules, with numerous sample entries, special appendixes, and a list of definitions. With a few minor exceptions this code will then represent the system of cataloguing which governs the preparation of entries for the author catalogue of the Library of Congress, and which, owing mainly to the distribution of the Library of Congress printed cards, bids fair to bring about the long sought for uniformity in cataloguing methods, at least so far as American libraries are concerned. As the points on which the American and British committees have as yet been unable to arrive at full agreement are few and of relatively minor importance, it is to be hoped that the great majority of libraries of the British Empire will also find it to their interest to adopt the same system.

*Cooperation  
in cataloguing  
among depart-  
mental libraries*

In addition to the libraries of the Department of Agriculture and the Geological Survey, the Washington Public Library is now cooperating with the Library of Congress in the printing of catalogue cards. These four libraries now follow practically the same rules and are in agreement as regards form or style of entry, the result being that cards prepared in one of the libraries can be fitted into the catalogues of any of the other three with the least possible expenditure of time and labor.

The number of titles printed during the year at the Library Branch of the Government Printing Office is as follows:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Library of Congress series.....              | "58, 243    |
| Library U. S. Department of Agriculture..... | 1, 389      |
| Library U. S. Geological survey.....         | 736         |
| Washington Public Library.....               | 121         |
| Map Division, Library of Congress.....       | <i>b</i> 40 |

Total..... 60,529

*Classification*

The number of volumes classified was 137,738 (1904-5, 131,986); reclassified 69,460 (including 12,971 transfers; 1904-5, 57,243, transfers 11,272); new accessions, 68,278 (1904-5, 74,743); shelf listed, 95,812, of which 39,323 were new accessions (1904-5, shelf listed, 83,381, new accessions, 37,410).

The reclassified portion of the Library now contains, in round numbers, 480,000 volumes, classified as follows: Class A (Polygraphy), 34,000; D (History), 67,000; E and F (America), 46,000; G (Geography), 13,000; H (Social sciences), 48,000; L (Education), 11,000; ML and MT (Music, literature and theory), 9,000; PZ (Fiction), 11,000; Q (Science), 83,000; R (Medicine), 27,000; S (Agriculture), 24,000; T (Technology), 44,000; U (Military science), 8,000; V (Naval science), 8,000; Z (Bibliography), 46,000; Congressional reference library, Incunabula, etc., 4,000.

<sup>a</sup> Including 10,092 titles reprinted.

<sup>b</sup> Entries for atlases.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CATALOGUE CARDS

During the year 156 names have been added to the list of subscribers, bringing the total number of libraries, individuals, and firms which have thus far subscribed up to 764. About 30 per cent of the new subscribers are public libraries of less than 10,000 volumes.

*Subscribers to the cards*

*Subscribers classified*

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Public libraries of over 100,000 volumes . . . . .                 | 24  |
| Public libraries of from 25,000 to 100,000 volumes . . . . .       | 69  |
| Public libraries of from 10,000 to 25,000 volumes . . . . .        | 105 |
| Public libraries of less than 10,000 volumes . . . . .             | 239 |
| University libraries . . . . .                                     | 36  |
| College libraries . . . . .  | 73  |
| Public and normal school libraries . . . . .                       | 44  |
| Libraries of Departments of the United States Government . . . . . | 27  |
| Libraries of Departments of foreign Governments . . . . .          | 2   |
| State libraries . . . . .  | 18  |
| Law libraries . . . . .  | 4   |
| Theological libraries . . . . .                                    | 12  |
| Libraries of learned societies . . . . .                           | 30  |
| Libraries of art . . . . .   | 2   |
| Library of bibliography . . . . .                                  | 1   |
| Booksellers . . . . .  | 6   |
| Publishers . . . . .   | 10  |
| State library commissions . . . . .                                | 3   |
| Individuals and firms . . . . .                                    | 59  |
| Total . . . . .  | 764 |

The increase in the sale of cards during 1905-6, as compared with that of the previous year, has been a fraction less than 10 per cent. That the increase has been but moderate is due to the fact that the sale of last year was abnormally large on account of the demand for cards for books listed in the A. L. A. Catalog.

*Sale of cards*

In the following tabulation of the sale of cards the amount realized from subscription to proof sheets is included. The amounts charged against the appropriations of the United States Departments for cards furnished through the Library branch of the Government Printing Office is not included in the cash sales, but is given as a separate item.

*Sale of cards by months*

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| CARD SECTION: July .....  | \$992. 55     |
| <i>Sale of cards</i> August .....   | 836. 02       |
| <i>by months</i> September .....  | 996. 93       |
| October .....   | 1, 331. 56    |
| November .....  | 1, 550. 20    |
| December .....  | 1, 486. 06    |
| January .....   | 1, 367. 03    |
| February .....  | 1, 297. 48    |
| March .....   | 2, 031. 24    |
| April .....   | 1, 356. 03    |
| May .....   | 1, 523. 65    |
| June .....  | 1, 978. 22    |
| Total .....   | \$16, 746. 97 |
| Sales to libraries of the United States Departments on requisitions obtained from the Government Printing Office... | 805. 31       |

*Deposits received for cards*

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| <i>Deposits received for cards</i> July ..... | \$643. 69     |
| August .....                                  | 952. 48       |
| September .....                               | 1, 310. 01    |
| October .....                                 | 1, 765. 14    |
| November .....                                | 1, 642. 96    |
| December .....                                | 1, 575. 50    |
| January .....                                 | 2, 015. 40    |
| February .....                                | 1, 341. 03    |
| March .....                                   | 1, 791. 50    |
| April .....                                   | 1, 180. 70    |
| May .....                                     | 1, 460. 25    |
| June .....                                    | 2, 711. 78    |
| Total deposits .....                          | 18, 390. 44   |
| Deposits refunded .....                       | 175. 26       |
| Net total .....                               | \$18, 215. 18 |

*Orders for cards*

The demand for cards for books listed in the A. L. A. Catalog has been steady but not large as compared with that of last year. Three complete sets only have been supplied.

The proportion of orders by card number as compared with those by author and title has much increased. This increase has been largely due to the use of the A. L. A. Book List by libraries as a means of ordering cards for current English books, the L. C. card numbers having been

regularly printed in this, by arrangement with the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The "Cumulative book index" seems also to have been used to a considerable extent as a means of ordering cards by number.

The number of cards purchased by publishers in quantity and redistributed for advertising purposes has increased but 8 per cent.

Cards for about 45,000 titles have been added to the stock <sup>*The stock of cards*</sup> during the year, making the total number of titles now covered by the stock approximately 225,000.

No addition has been made during the year to the <sup>*The depository libraries*</sup> regular depository libraries. The list published in last year's report is therefore unchanged.

Three files of clipped proof sheets have been completed by the assignment of a set of the cards printed before the proof sheets were issued to Leland Stanford University, to Wesleyan University (Middletown, Conn.) and to Cornell University.

Seven additional partial depositories have been made in libraries of Departments of the United States Government, the deposits being made up in each case of cards for books closely related to the work of the Department to which the cards were assigned.

The complete list of partial depositories at present is as follows, the libraries added during the year being marked with an asterisk:

ARMY WAR COLLEGE:

Cards relating to military science and military history.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS:

Cards on sociology and selected topics in science and technology.

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

Cards for science, technology, anthropology, and ethnology.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY:

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

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR:

Complete sets of cards on sociology and bibliography.

**\* ENGINEER SCHOOL (WAR DEPARTMENT):**

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

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY:**

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

**INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS:**

Cards relating to the Central and South American Republics.

**\* INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION:**

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

**NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS:**

Cards relating to certain branches of science and technology.

**NAVAL OBSERVATORY:**

Cards for science, mathematics, and physics.

**\* NAVAL WAR COLLEGE:**

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

**\* NAVY GENERAL BOARD:**

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

**\* POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT:**

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

**\* SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE:**

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

**WAR DEPARTMENT:**

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

*Cards for Government documents*

Decided progress has been made during the year in the distribution of cards for Government documents.

Since the beginning of the card distribution work the demand for cards for Government documents has been urgent and increasing. Such cards are needed for the catalogues of the Library of Congress, for its bibliographical work, and to supply the needs of libraries which are subscribers to the L. C. cards. The latter demand became particularly acute when the free distribution of cards by the Superintendent of Documents to libraries which are depositories for United States Government Documents was discontinued in the latter part of 1905.

PUBLICATIONS

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

Library of Congress publications. A List. 1897-1906. 1906. 32 pp. 4°.

The Library of Congress and its work. 1905. 8 pp. 16°.

Report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. 1906. 318 pp. Plates. 8°.

Special rules on cataloguing, to supplement A. L. A. rules—advance edition. 1-21. Issued for the use of the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress. 1906. 26 pp. 8°.

A. L. A. portrait index. Index to portraits contained in printed books and periodicals, compiled for the Publishing Board of the American Library Association; edited by W. C. Lane and Nina E. Browne. 1906. 1601 pp. 8°. *In Press.*

*For sale only at \$3.00 per copy.*

The following has been reprinted:

Bibliography of cooperative cataloguing and the printing of catalogue cards (1850-1902). By Torstein Jahr and Adam Julius Strohm. (Reprinted from the Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1902.) 1903. 116 pp. 8°.

Compiled by the Division of Bibliography:

Select list of references on Anglo-Saxon interests.

Second issue with additions. 1906. 22 pp. 8°.

List of cartularies (principally French) recently added to the Library of Congress with some earlier accessions. 1905. 30 pp. 8°.

List of books (with references to periodicals) relating to child labor. 1906. 66 pp. 8°.

Select list of works relating to employers liability. 1906. 25 pp. 8°.

List of discussions of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments with special reference to negro suffrage. 1906. 18 pp. 8°.

List of works relating to government regulation of insurance, United States and foreign countries. 1906. 46 pp. 8°.

A list of books (with references to periodicals) on mercantile marine subsidies. Third edition, with additions. 1906. 104 pp. 8°.

A list of books (with references to periodicals) on immigration. Second issue with additions. 1905. 99 pp. 8°.

Select list of books on municipal affairs with special reference to municipal ownership. With appendix, Select list of State documents. 1906. 34 pp. 8°.

Select list of references on the negro question. Second issue with additions. 1906. 61 pp. 8°.

Select list of books on railroads in foreign countries. Government regulation. General: Continental Europe; International freight agreement; Great Britain; France; Germany; Belgium; Switzerland; Italy; Austria-Hungary; Russia. 1905. 72 pp. 8°.

Select list of references on the British tariff movement (Chamberlain's plan). Second issue, with additions. 1906. 60 pp. 8°.

List of works on the tariffs of foreign countries. General: Continental tariff union; France; Germany; Switzerland; Italy; Russia; Canada. 1906. 42 pp. 8°.

The following lists have been reprinted:

List of the more important works in the Library of Congress on banks and banking. 1904. 55 pp. 8°.

Select list of references on Chinese immigration. 1904. 30 pp. 8°.

List of references on the United States consular service, with appendix on consular systems in foreign countries. 1905. 27 pp. 8°.

A list of works relating to the Germans in the United States. 1904. 32 pp. 8°.

Select list of references on government ownership of railroads. 1903. 14 pp. 8°.

List of references on primary elections, particularly direct primaries. 1905. 25 pp. 8°.

List of works on the tariffs of foreign countries. 1906. PUBLICATIONS  
42 pp. 8°. OF THE LI-  
BRARY

Compiled by the Card Section:

Bulletins 10-19. December 15, 1905-June 21, 1906.  
55-114 pp. 8°.

10. Traveling catalogs. 11. Scope of the stock of printed  
cards. 12. Methods of determining and indicating number  
of cards wanted. 13. Cards for Government documents.  
14. Cards for publications of the U. S. Department of Agri-  
culture. 15. Cards for publications of the U. S. Geological  
Survey. 16. Orders for cards by series. 17. Series in Eng-  
lish for which cards are in stock. 18. Series in American  
history for which cards are in stock. 19. Series in foreign  
languages for which cards are in stock.

Compiled by the Division of Manuscripts:

Journals of the Continental congress, 1774-1789.

Edited from the original records in the Library  
of Congress by W. C. Ford, chief, Division of manu-  
scripts. Vols. 4-6. 1906. 3 vols. 4°.

Some papers laid before the Continental congress, 1776.

Taken from vols. 4-6 of the Journals of the Conti-  
nental congress issued by the Library of Congress.  
1906. 99 pp. 4°.

An introduction to the records of the Virginia company  
of London, with a bibliographical list of the extant  
documents. By Susan M. Kingsbury. 1905. 214  
pp. 4°.

Limited edition of 350 copies.

List of the Benjamin Franklin papers in the Library of  
Congress. 1905. 322 pp. 4°.

Records of the Virginia Company of London. 1619-  
1624. Edited by Susan M. Kingsbury. 1906. 2  
vols. 4°.

*For sale only* at \$4 per set.

The following has been reprinted:

List of the Vernon-Wager manuscripts in the Library  
of Congress. 1904. 148 pp. 3 facsimiles. 4°.

The publications of the Copyright Office are listed in  
the Report of the Register of Copyrights.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

The Library believes in a distinction in distribution between publications which are merely records of administrative activities and those which are general contributions to knowledge. The former it would distribute gratis, and, to institutions at least, freely. For the latter it would exact some charge, which, even if not meeting the cost, would serve to prevent inconsiderate demand and consequent waste.

This policy is being applied to certain of the above publications, as follows: The reports, the handbooks descriptive of the card distribution, etc., and the bulletins of the Copyright Office are considered to belong to the first group; the A. L. A. Portrait Index and the Records of the Virginia Company to the second. The A. L. A. Catalog and the Journals of the Continental Congress might perhaps have been classed with the second. Their distribution has, however, represented an earlier compromise, a portion only of the edition in each case being distributed and the remainder being placed on sale. The free distribution was, however, strictly limited to institutions, and in the case of the Journals (of which only 2,000 copies were printed) to a limited number of institutions.

The "Select Lists"—references on various timely subjects—are also contributions to knowledge. They are, however, of small cost, and their prompt and general diffusion serves a purpose so useful that copies are supplied very freely to institutions, and in certain cases to individual investigators.

Where a charge is exacted it is in all cases nominal—for the Journals, \$1 per volume; for the A. L. A. Catalog, 50 cents per copy (cloth); for the A. L. A. Portrait Index, \$3 per copy (cloth); for the Records of the Virginia Company, \$4 per set (2 volumes, cloth).

The sales are entirely through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

USE

For the reasons indicated in my report for 1905, the statistics of use have been omitted. It seems desirable to repeat that statement here:

"The statistics reported under this head have been solely those from the Main Reading Room. They have included only the recorded use there, i. e., the number of readers counted and the number of volumes issued to them. They were therefore not complete even of the use there, for they omitted that part of it which is not merely considerable and growing, but is most important—the use by special investigators in the alcoves and in the stacks. They took no account whatever of the use in other parts of the building, in the divisions handling material special in form or subject—Manuscripts, Maps, Music, Prints, Periodicals, Documents, Law, and the Smithsonian Deposit—nor of the still more highly significant service of the Bibliographic Division."

To give an idea of the use of the Library in special research, the following list of typewritten lists on special subjects, prepared upon request in the Division of Bibliography, is illustrative:

Alcohol monopoly, etc., 4 pages; Anglo-French alliance, 10 pages; Australian ballot and ballot reform, 8 pages; Legislative regulation of blacklisting and boycotting in the principal foreign countries, 3 pages; Daniel Boone, supplementary to titles contained in Miner's "Daniel Boone," New York, 1901, 3 pages; Relations with Central and South America, 5 pages; Child labor, factories, mines, etc., 5 pages; Child labor in the South, 3 pages; Chinese boycott, 2 pages; Chinese immigration, 4 pages; David Crockett, 7 pages; Currency (bond and asset currency), 6 pages; Deep waterways from the Great Lakes to the ocean, 20 pages; Democratic institutions, 7 pages; Divorce question, 6 pages;

*Typewritten  
lists on special  
subjects*

Dumping: Exporting goods at lower than domestic prices, 5 pages; Classical education, 2 pages; Eight hour working day, 13 pages; Executive officers, 9 pages; Factory work, etc., 15 pages; Federal incorporation and Federal license, 5 pages; Pure food legislation, 3 pages; Foreign corporations, 9 pages; Government ownership of mines, 7 pages; Income tax in the United States, 10 pages; Index numbers, 8 pages; Initiative and referendum, 8 pages; Government regulation of insurance, 4 pages; Architecture of the Library of Congress, 3 pages; Manual training, 6 pages; Mercantile marine subsidies (supplementary), 6 pages; Relations of the United States and France during the French occupation of Mexico, 1862-1867, 14 pages; Monroe doctrine, 5 pages; Municipal franchises, 5 pages; Municipal gas and water supply, 7 pages; Mythology and folklore, 7 pages; Old age and civil-service pensions, supplementary to the list printed in Twenty-first Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission, for the year ended June 30, 1904, 6 pages; Open door policy with China, 3 pages; Panama Canal, 2 pages; Panics and crises, 6 pages; Pawnbroking, 6 pages; Penology, 4 pages; Philippine tariff, 2 pages; Money in politics, 2 pages; Portsmouth treaty, 2 pages; Primary elections, 2 pages; Comparative railway and canal rates, 3 pages; Railroad rates (recent books), 3 pages; Reciprocity with Canada, 5 pages; Use of oil and tar products on roads, 3 pages; Rubber production, 5 pages; Political and social conditions in Russia, 5 pages; Press censorship in Russia, 3 pages; Russian conditions (recent works), 3 pages; Russo-Japanese war, 7 pages; Certain considerations in international law as related to the Russo-Japanese war, 5 pages; Santo Domingo, 36 pages; Tammany, 6 pages; Tariff and wages, 4 pages; Tariff question pro and con, 6 pages; Taxation, 9 pages; Taxation of corporations, 4 pages; Tea, coffee, etc., 9 pages; Tobacco industry, 18 pages; Unification of

Germany and Italy, 4 pages; United States Congress, 3 pages; United States Senate, 21 pages; Workingmen's insurance, 9 pages; List of books published in America on the social conditions of woman, past and present, 10 pages

#### READING ROOM FOR THE BLIND

The collection has been added to by gift, and to a small degree (36 volumes) by purchase. Twenty-two persons have contributed sums amounting to \$39.65 for street car tickets to enable blind persons to attend the readings and musicales. Others have given material of interest to the reading room or extended hospitalities or opportunity for entertainment to blind persons frequenting it. Volunteers have enabled 68 readings to be undertaken and 35 musicales, enjoyed by both blind and (within the capacity of the room) the seeing.

The public service of the assistant in charge includes considerable explanation both to visitors and by correspondence of the various devices and systems for promoting the education and other improvement of the blind, including industrial homes, workshops, societies, and associations for their benefit, her ability being much advanced by attendance at conferences for the amelioration of the condition of the blind held from time to time in this country and abroad.

#### EQUIPMENT

The progress in this, to meet developing needs, appears in the report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, now issued under the same covers with my own. The urgent need unmet is for a newspaper stack, as set forth in his report (pp. 74-77).

## LEGISLATION NEEDED

The statement of this in my last report (pp. 94-95) would still hold good, with the addition of one further item— authority for the transfer to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the records and letter files of the Industrial Commission deposited in the Library in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, February 21, 1902, to await further action of Congress.

Respectfully submitted

HERBERT PUTNAM

*Librarian of Congress*

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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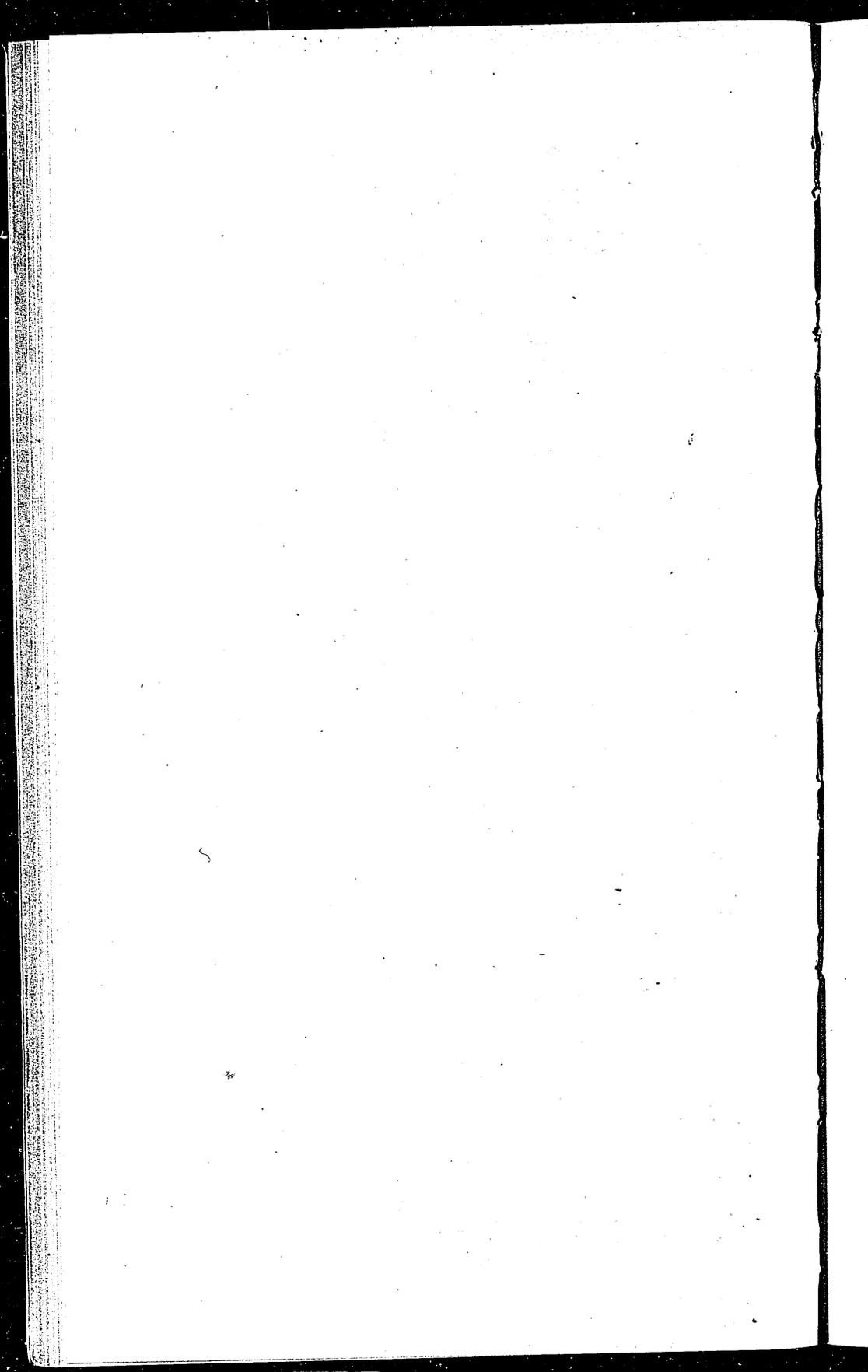
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REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY  
BUILDING AND GROUNDS

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(69)



REPORT  
OF  
THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY  
BUILDING AND GROUNDS

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

*Washington, D. C., December 3, 1906*

SIR: I have the honor to render my annual report as Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and to submit it, as was done with the last report, for the reason then given, in connection with the report of the Librarian.

The routine of care and maintenance of the building and grounds was continued throughout the year essentially on the same plan as in the previous years and with a similar organization, although the labor of it has steadily increased with the ever widening scope and activity of the Library, which has continued from its occupation of the new building nine years ago. For several years past, however, any important increase in the working force or in the appropriations for this work has been avoided by a judicious application of the experience gained in handling it. It is believed that the same appropriations, with the minor changes in the force recommended in the estimates, will be sufficient for the fiscal year 1908.

The building was open to the public and the users of the Library every day throughout the year excepting the 5th of July, the funeral day of the Secretary of State, John Hay,

and excepting the Fourth of July and Christmas. On the other legal holidays and Sundays the hours were from 2 to 10 p. m., and on all week days from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., excepting the Saturdays after 12.30 p. m. in July, August, and September. So far as care taking and guarding are concerned, the building is practically open day and evening the year round, requiring almost a double force of working people for its maintenance.

## VISITORS TO THE LIBRARY BUILDING

The number of visitors is shown in the following table:

|                 | 9 to 6  | 6 to 10 | Maximum | Minimum | Daily average | Days  |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|
| July .....      | 28,592  | 25,289  | 2,684   | 444     | 1,858         | 29    |
| August .....    | 32,700  | 32,923  | 3,532   | 455     | 2,117         | 31    |
| September ..... | 33,357  | 31,019  | 3,951   | 576     | 2,146         | 30    |
| October .....   | 42,650  | 32,532  | 4,066   | 1,395   | 2,425         | 31    |
| November .....  | 36,590  | 23,254  | 3,418   | 1,322   | 1,995         | 30    |
| December .....  | 41,295  | 21,485  | 4,064   | 810     | 2,093         | 30    |
| January .....   | 43,953  | 24,029  | 3,819   | 1,193   | 2,193         | 31    |
| February .....  | 43,953  | 24,745  | 4,049   | 1,315   | 2,421         | 28    |
| March .....     | 47,582  | 28,333  | 4,357   | 1,125   | 2,449         | 31    |
| April .....     | 51,632  | 41,398  | 5,284   | 2,218   | 3,101         | 30    |
| May .....       | 38,048  | 32,141  | 3,105   | 1,266   | 2,264         | 31    |
| June .....      | 29,773  | 25,572  | 2,610   | 1,111   | 1,845         | 30    |
| Total .....     | 469,225 | 342,720 | .....   | .....   | .....         | ..... |

Grand total, 811,945

Average, 2,243; days, 362

## MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

This remains in good condition through constant and careful attention, but the electric-generating machinery is overtaxed and, as reported last year, awaits the anticipated relief from the central power plant authorized for the Government buildings on Capitol Hill.

FURNITURE AND SHELVING

One of the important duties of this office which does not appertain to the mere business of care and maintenance—cleaning, repair, and guarding—of the building, is the design and construction of the various classes of the so-called furniture necessary to meet the growth of the diverse collections which constitute the Library proper, and the mechanical apparatus for its effective and convenient use. A considerable part of this involves special invention and economical adaptation, because not of standard manufacture procurable in the market.

Excepting the ordinary desks, tables, chairs, and certain standard filing cases, the entire equipment of the Library under the general head of furniture has necessarily been specially designed and devised for the proper and permanent installation and effective service of the collections to Congress and the public, and is to be found in no other library, excepting as copied or adapted from the Library of Congress. In these matters, as in those which pertain to the Library administration itself, the Library of Congress has had to be from the beginning of its occupation of the new building a pioneer in the great development of the libraries which has taken place in the meantime. Excepting the large and growing collection of bound volumes of newspapers, mentioned in the last annual report, no other library has or is likely to have in the near future a more efficient and economical equipment for the safe storage and ready accessibility of its literary treasures and for the display of its exhibits.

But the work of devising and ingenuity is not yet finished, nor can it be entirely so as long as the Library grows with the times, which it must do indefinitely. Annual appropriations will be continually needed and a skilful, sympathetic organization maintained for the physical side

of the institution as well as for the more strictly administrative side. If the one is to fulfill its purpose, the other must go hand in hand with it and furnish the indispensable physical accessories which are in the main necessarily special and necessarily abreast of the times in the mechanical world.

The appropriation of \$40,000 for furniture, etc., was expended as follows:

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Steel map and chart cases.....   | \$7,900.00       |
| Two additional public catalogue cases for main Reading Room .....  | 5,544.00         |
| Part of a book stack for east main attic .....   | 4,675.00         |
| Miscellaneous furniture, including desks, tables, chairs, stands, cases, window shades, hardware, etc..... | 3,361.95         |
| Fitting up and repairing furniture, including labor and materials .....                                    | 2,951.17         |
| Combined storage shelving and exhibition cases for Division of Prints .....                                | 3,077.80         |
| Steel tray storage cases for catalogue cards.....  | 2,675.40         |
| Label holders, book supports, and newspaper file holders..   | 2,185.00         |
| Miscellaneous card catalogue and filing cases.....   | 2,027.32         |
| Carpets, rugs, and rubber runners .....  | 2,220.89         |
| Wood, glass, and wire inclosures and partitions .....  | 1,092.53         |
| Re-covering and re-upholstering leather furniture, Congressional reading rooms.....                        | 1,052.00         |
| Typewriters, remodeling, etc.....  | 456.25           |
| Adding machine.....  | 350.00           |
| Electrical work for book stacks .....  | 183.94           |
| Freight, drayage, and inspection .....   | 147.57           |
| Total .....  | <u>39,900.82</u> |

As heretofore, some of the above articles were supplied to the law branch of the Library in the Capitol.

#### ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BOUND NEWSPAPERS

One of the collections needing special accommodation in the building is that of the bound newspapers. These amount now to 35,000 volumes, and are increasing at the

rate of about 1,500 volumes annually, a moderate growth considering the extent of publication. It is a most valuable and much used collection, while bulky and heavy to handle. To properly preserve the great volumes not only on the shelves but in handling to and fro, it is less expensive in money, valuable space, and time in using the volumes to build for them a specially designed stack for shelving than to bind each volume in a way to guard against wear, tear, and distortion.

If the newspapers are to be preserved at all, special shelving for them must be provided without delay, or they will go to ruin. As stated in the last annual report, the larger part of the present collection is now temporarily shelved in the cellar of the Library building. The place is wholly unsuitable, but the only one now available. It is too hot, damp at times, dusty, most inconvenient and slow of access, and dangerous from possible leaks in the steam and water pipes of the mechanical apparatus which abound and which the space was more especially intended to accommodate. The service to readers is correspondingly slow, and the volumes are not only unclean, but are unavoidably subjected to a rough handling, which is accelerating the gradual ruin of the collection.

Another year should not be allowed by Congress to pass without provision for the proper installation of these volumes. Irreparable loss is gaining headway, and that which may be repaired is fast accumulating to entail expense that would be obviated by the early attention recommended.

The bulk of a newspaper volume is about twelve times that of an ordinary book; the two can not be economically shelved in the same stacks. Newspaper volumes are a class quite by themselves, and must be shelved as such, especially when their quantity is naturally that of the one

great collection of the nation. Even in the reading they can not be used and handled as other books are, owing to their weight, bulk, and size of page.

Last year this important matter was brought before Congress in an estimate for a small appropriation to begin the construction of a stack of shelving in the southeast courtyard, adjacent to and in connection with one of the existing main book stacks. The plan was in pursuance of that of the original design of the building as set forth in House Miscellaneous Document No. 12, Fiftieth Congress, second session.

After careful consideration of the subject and personal examination of the conditions at the building, the Joint Committee on the Library adopted the following resolution:

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

wishes to record its strong opposition to any encroachment on the free space of the two westerly courtyards of the Library building.”

The subject went over with the following paragraph in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill:

“ For plans and estimates for a newspaper stack to be procured by the Joint Committee on the Library, if said committee shall decide such stack to be necessary, \$2,500.”

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

From the appropriation of \$32,500 for the year for “Fuel, lights, and miscellaneous supplies,” the following list of expenditures shows the necessary distribution of this fund:

Watch and Housekeeping Department:

|                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Ice .....                          | \$988. 84    |
| Dry goods.....                     | 468. 00      |
| Hardware.....                      | 354. 15      |
| Soaps.....                         | 334. 55      |
| Repairs.....                       | 318. 59      |
| Cleaning compounds.....            | 297. 30      |
| Housekeeping supplies.....         | 275. 80      |
| Washing towels.....                | 208. 46      |
| Painting.....                      | 192. 50      |
| Painting supplies.....             | 184. 00      |
| Toilet supplies.....               | 172. 40      |
| Miscellaneous supplies.....        | 176. 03      |
| Tools and cleaning appliances..... | 62. 70       |
| Mosaic floor, repairs.....         | 53. 00       |
| Grounds and walks, repairs.....    | 45. 17       |
|                                    | <hr/>        |
|                                    | \$4, 131. 49 |

78 *Superintendent of Building and Grounds*

Engineer Department:

|  |             |                    |
|--|-------------|--------------------|
| Coal .....   | \$20,093.61 |                    |
| Re-boring engine cylinder, repairs to<br>plumbing, boilers, machinery, etc ..... | 1,666.30    |                    |
| Book carrier .....   | 755.00      |                    |
| Plumbing supplies.....   | 488.35      |                    |
| Miscellaneous supplies.....  | 406.78      |                    |
| Removing ashes.....  | 414.96      |                    |
| Oil .....  | 164.87      |                    |
| Tools and machinery .....  | 107.60      |                    |
| Gas.....   | 41.40       |                    |
|  |             | <u>\$24,138.87</u> |

Electrical Department:

|                                     |          |                 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Incandescent lamps.....             | 2,278.50 |                 |
| Miscellaneous supplies.....         | 551.94   |                 |
| Tools and appliances .....          | 182.90   |                 |
| Repairs .....                       | 111.00   |                 |
| Intercommunicating telephones ..... | 46.50    |                 |
|                                     |          | <u>3,170.84</u> |

Office:

|                                     |        |                 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|
| Telephone service .....             | 678.90 |                 |
| Miscellaneous supplies.....         | 138.39 |                 |
| Printing .....                      | 75.21  |                 |
| Postage.....                        | 15.00  |                 |
| Car tickets .....                   | 60.00  |                 |
| Advertising .....                   | 29.10  |                 |
| Express, freight, and drayage ..... | 22.49  |                 |
|                                     |        | <u>1,019.09</u> |

Total ..... \$32,460.29

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

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

*Superintendent of Building and Grounds*      79

The several appropriations and the expenditures therefrom for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, also the corresponding appropriations for the preceding and succeeding years, are presented in the following table:

| Object of appropriation  | Appropriation, 1905 | Appropriation, 1906 | Expenditures, 1906 | Appropriation, 1907 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Library:</b>  |                     |                     |                    |                     |
| Salaries .....   | \$328,160.00        | \$329,160.00        | \$327,956.40       | \$333,860.00        |
| Special and miscellaneous service .....                          | a 2,090.00          | a 2,694.94          | 2,479.16           | a 2,215.78          |
| Contingent expenses .....  | 7,300.00            | 7,300.00            | 7,289.16           | 7,300.00            |
| Increase of Library—   |                     |                     |                    |                     |
| Purchase of books .....  | 90,000.00           | 90,000.00           | b 89,523.98        | 90,000.00           |
| Purchase of law books.....                                       | 5,000.00            | 3,000.00            | 2,998.11           | 3,000.00            |
| Purchase of periodicals....                                      | 5,000.00            | 5,000.00            | 4,999.99           | 5,000.00            |
| Exchange of documents...   | 1,800.00            |                     |                    |                     |
| Indexes, digests, and compilations of laws .....                 |                     |                     |                    | 5,840.00            |
| Total .....  | 437,350.00          | 437,154.94          | 435,246.80         | 447,215.78          |
| <b>Building and grounds:</b>                                     |                     |                     |                    |                     |
| Care and maintenance.....  | 79,585.00           | 80,305.00           | 79,811.37          | 80,305.00           |
| Fuel, lights, etc.....   | 32,500.00           | 32,500.00           | b 32,460.29        | 32,500.00           |
| Furniture .....  | 40,000.00           | 40,000.00           | b 39,900.82        | 20,000.00           |
| Plans for newspaper stack .....                                  |                     |                     |                    | 2,500.00            |
| Total .....  | 152,085.00          | 152,805.00          | 152,172.48         | 135,305.00          |
| <b>Botanic Garden:</b>   |                     |                     |                    |                     |
| Salaries .....   | 14,393.75           | 14,393.75           | 14,367.27          | 16,393.75           |
| Improving garden .....   | 5,000.00            | 5,000.00            | b 5,000.00         | 6,500.00            |
| Improving buildings.....   | 6,500.00            | 7,000.00            | 6,995.83           | 7,000.00            |
| Total .....  | 25,893.75           | 26,393.75           | 26,363.10          | 29,893.75           |
| Repairs of paintings in Capitol....                              | 1,500.00            | 1,500.00            | 1,500.00           | 1,500.00            |
| Heating, lighting, and power plant for executive buildings ..... | 5,000.00            |                     |                    |                     |
| Bust of General Lafayette .....                                  | 2,000.00            |                     |                    |                     |

a Including balance available from preceding year.  
b Including unfilled orders and contracts.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES

All amounts for the fiscal year 1904, including claims paid on Auditor's certificate, have been settled, and the unexpended balances of the appropriations for the year have been deposited to the credit of the surplus fund of the Treasury, in amounts as follows:

Library:

|                           |            |            |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Salaries .....            | \$1,304.31 |            |
| Increase of Library ..... | 2,161.31   |            |
| Contingent expenses ..... | 2.81       |            |
|                           |            | \$3,468.43 |

Building and grounds:

|                            |        |        |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Care and maintenance ..... | 373.58 |        |
| Furniture .....            | 98.45  |        |
| Fuel, lights, etc .....    | 6.23   |        |
|                            |        | 478.26 |

Botanic Garden:

|                           |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Salaries .....            | .48   |       |
| Improving garden .....    | 24.70 |       |
| Improving buildings ..... | 32.30 |       |
|                           |       | 57.48 |

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| Total ..... | 4,004.17 |
|-------------|----------|

Respectfully submitted

BERNARD R. GREEN

*Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds*

The Honorable

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

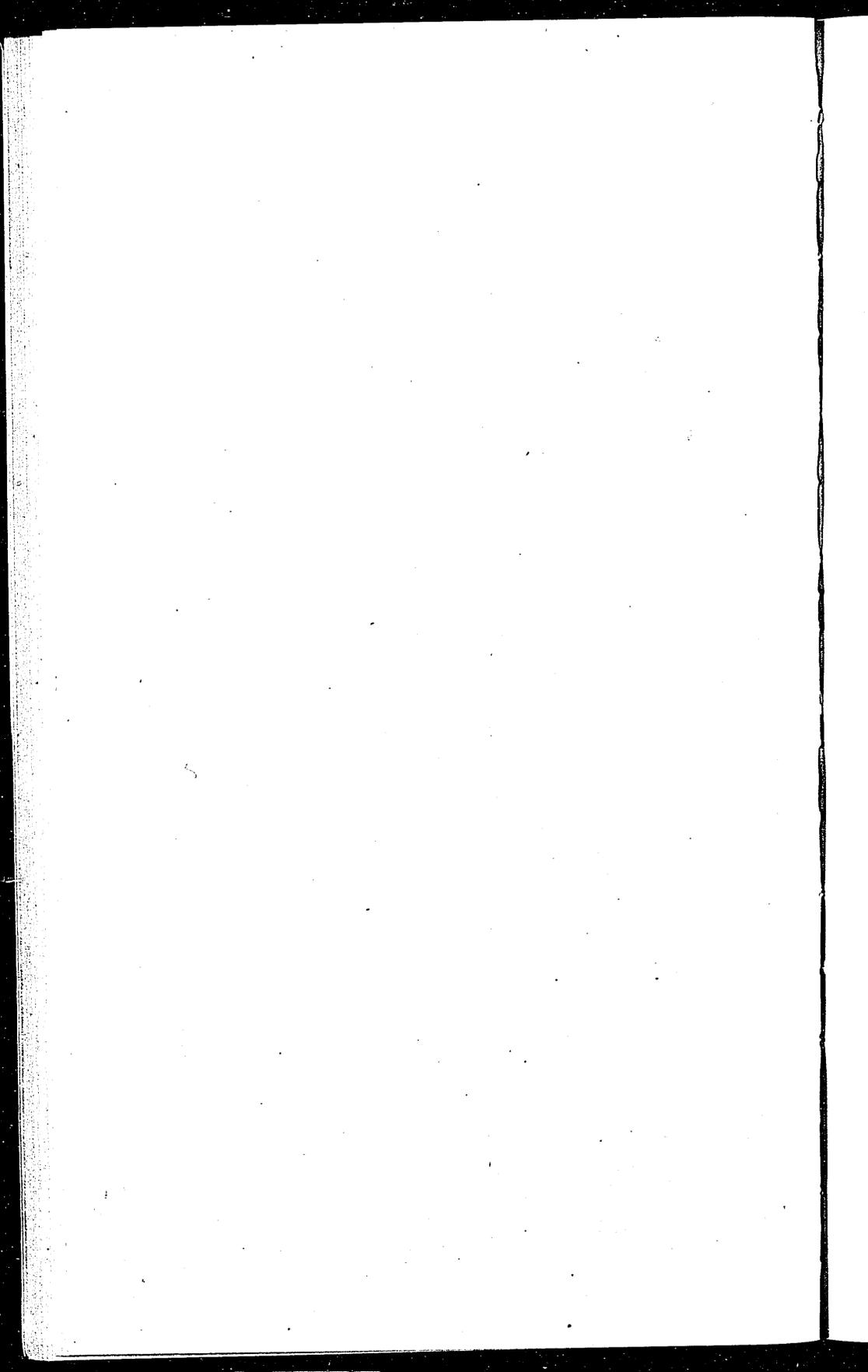
The Honorable

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## APPENDICES

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## Appendix Ia

### APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES, 1905-6

|  | Appropriation | Expended     | Unexpended |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------|
| <b>SALARIES</b>  |               |              |            |
| Library service:   |               |              |            |
| General.....   | \$236,660.00  | \$235,879.56 | \$780.44   |
| Sunday.....  | 10,000.00     | 9,741.99     | 258.01     |
| Special.....   | a 2,694.94    | 2,479.16     | 215.78     |
| Distribution of card indexes.....                        | 7,800.00      | 7,798.18     | 1.82       |
| Copyright Office.....                                    | 74,700.00     | 74,536.67    | 163.33     |
| Total.....   | 331,854.94    | 330,435.56   | 1,419.38   |
| <b>INCREASE OF LIBRARY</b>                               |               |              |            |
| Purchase of books.....                                   | 90,000.00     | 89,523.98    | c 476.02   |
| Purchase of periodicals.....                             | 5,000.00      | 4,999.99     | .01        |
| Purchase of law books.....                               | b 3,000.00    | 2,998.11     | 1.89       |
| Total.....   | 98,000.00     | 97,522.08    | 477.92     |
| Contingent expenses.....                                 | 7,300.00      | 7,289.16     | 10.84      |
| Printing and binding (allotment, not appropriation)..... | 185,000.00    | 177,220.55   | 7,779.45   |
| Grand total.....   | 622,154.94    | 612,467.35   | 9,687.59   |

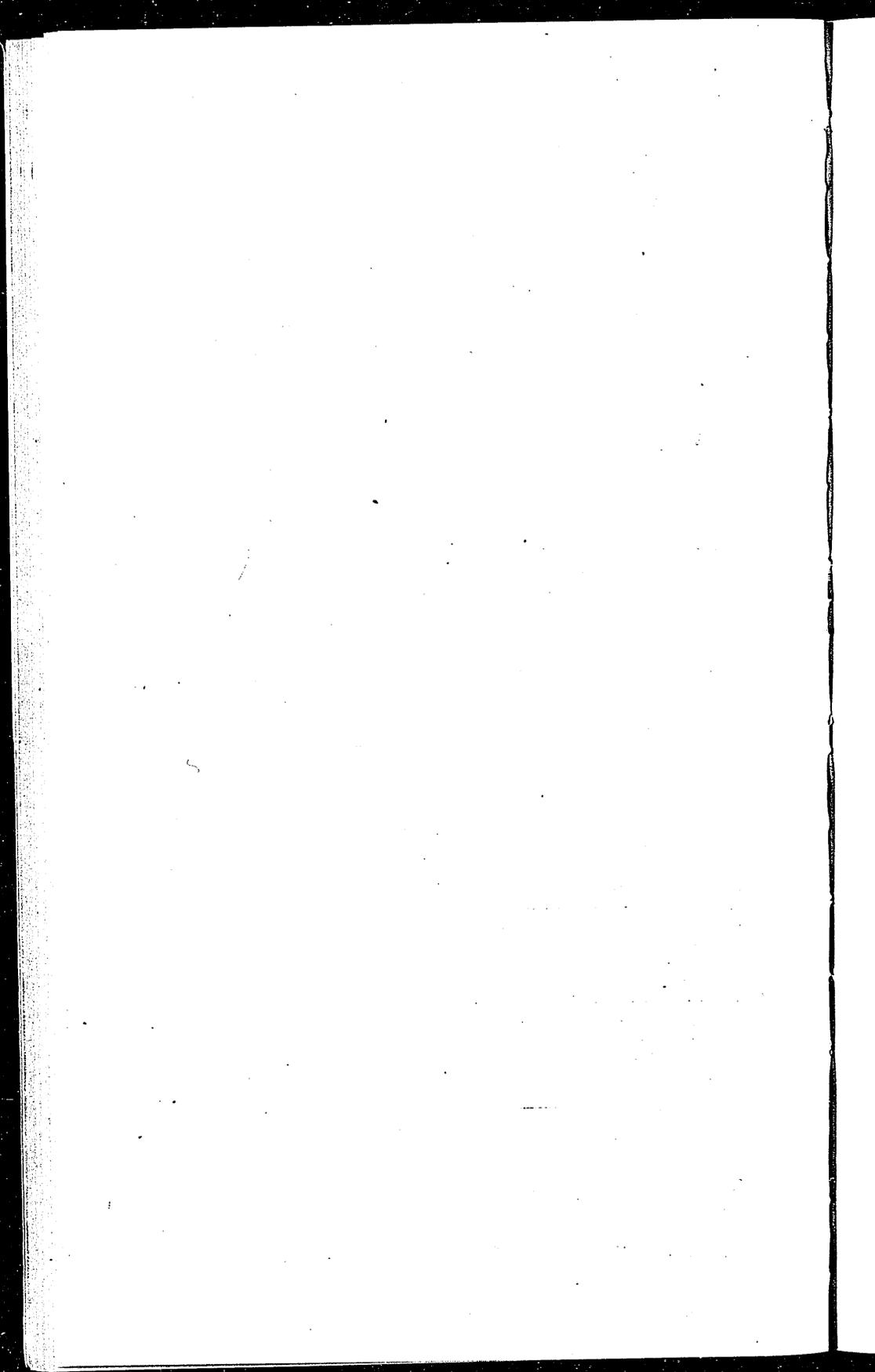
a Including balance of \$694.94 from 1904-5.

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

c Orders outstanding will exhaust this amount.

### CONTINGENT EXPENSES IN DETAIL

| Object of expenditure                                     | Amount     |
|---|------------|
| Stationery supplies.....                                  | \$4,461.01 |
| Horse hire and care of wagon.....                         | 1,038.75   |
| Typewriter supplies.....                                  | 472.85     |
| Traveling expenses.....                                   | 448.63     |
| Dies, presses, and rubber stamps.....                     | 360.97     |
| Postage stamps (foreign correspondence).....              | 293.85     |
| Telegrams.....  | 104.70     |
| Tools.....  | 43.10      |
| Transfer charges.....                                     | 21.40      |
| Rental of graphophone.....                                | 20.90      |
| Post-office box rent, July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906..... | 16.00      |
| American Library Association, annual dues.....            | 5.00       |
| Repair of mail bag.....                                   | 2.00       |
| Total.....  | 7,289.16   |



## Appendix Ib

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

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

Mail: For assistant in charge, \$1,500; assistant, \$900; messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$2,760.

Packing and stamping: For 2 attendants, at \$720 each, \$1,440.

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

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

Binding: For assistant in charge, \$1,200; assistant, \$900; messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$2,460.

Bibliography: For chief of division, \$3,000; assistant, \$1,200; 2 assistants, at \$900 each; assistant, \$720; stenographer and typewriter, \$900; and 1 messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$7,980.

Reading rooms (including evening service) and special collections: For superintendent of reading room, \$3,000; 2 assistants, at \$1,500 each; 4 assistants, at \$1,200 each; 1 assistant (reading room for the blind), \$1,200; 5 assistants, at \$900 each; 10 assistants, at \$720 each; 1 attendant, Senate reading room, \$900; 1 attendant, Representatives' reading room, \$900; 1 attendant, Representatives' reading room, \$720; 2 attendants, cloakrooms, at \$720 each; 1 attendant, Toner Library, \$900; 1 attendant, Washingtonian Library, \$900; 4 messenger boys, at \$360 each; 2 watchmen, at \$720 each; evening service: 5 assistants, at \$900 each; 15 assistants, at \$720 each; in all, \$47,640.

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

Documents: For chief of division, \$3,000; assistant, \$1,200; stenographer and typewriter, \$900; assistant, \$720; messenger, \$360; in all, \$6,180.

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

Maps and charts: For chief of division, \$3,000; assistant, \$1,200; 2 assistants, at \$900 each; assistant, \$720; messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$7,080.

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

Prints: For chief of division, \$2,000; assistant, \$1,200; 2 assistants, at \$900 each; messenger, \$360; in all, \$5,360.

Smithsonian deposit: For custodian, \$1,500; assistant, \$1,200; messenger, \$720; messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$3,780.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INCREASE OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: For purchase of books for the Library, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses incidental to the acquisition of books by purchase, gift, or exchange, \$90,000;

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

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

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

In all, \$99,500.

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses of the Library, stationery, supplies, and all stock and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, and all incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and the Copyright Office, which sum shall be so apportioned as to prevent a deficiency therein, \$7,300.

CUSTODY, CARE, AND MAINTENANCE OF LIBRARY BUILDING AND GROUNDS: For superintendent of the Library building and grounds, \$5,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; clerk, \$1,600; clerk, \$1,400; clerk, \$1,000; 1 messenger; 1 assistant messenger; 2 telephone operators, at \$600 each; captain of watch, \$1,400; lieutenant of watch, \$1,000; 18 watchmen; carpenter, \$900; painter, \$900; foreman of laborers, \$900; 14 laborers, at \$480 each; 2 attendants in ladies' room, at \$480 each; 2 check boys, at \$360 each; mistress of charwomen, \$425; assistant mistress of charwomen, \$300; 45 charwomen; chief engineer, \$1,500; 1 assistant engineer, \$1,200; 3 assistant engineers, at \$1,000 each; electrician, \$1,500; assistant electrician, \$1,000; machinist, \$1,000; machinist, \$900; 2 wiremen, at \$900 each; plumber, \$900; 3 elevator conductors, at \$720 each; 9 firemen; 6 skilled laborers, at \$720 each; in all, \$77,505.

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

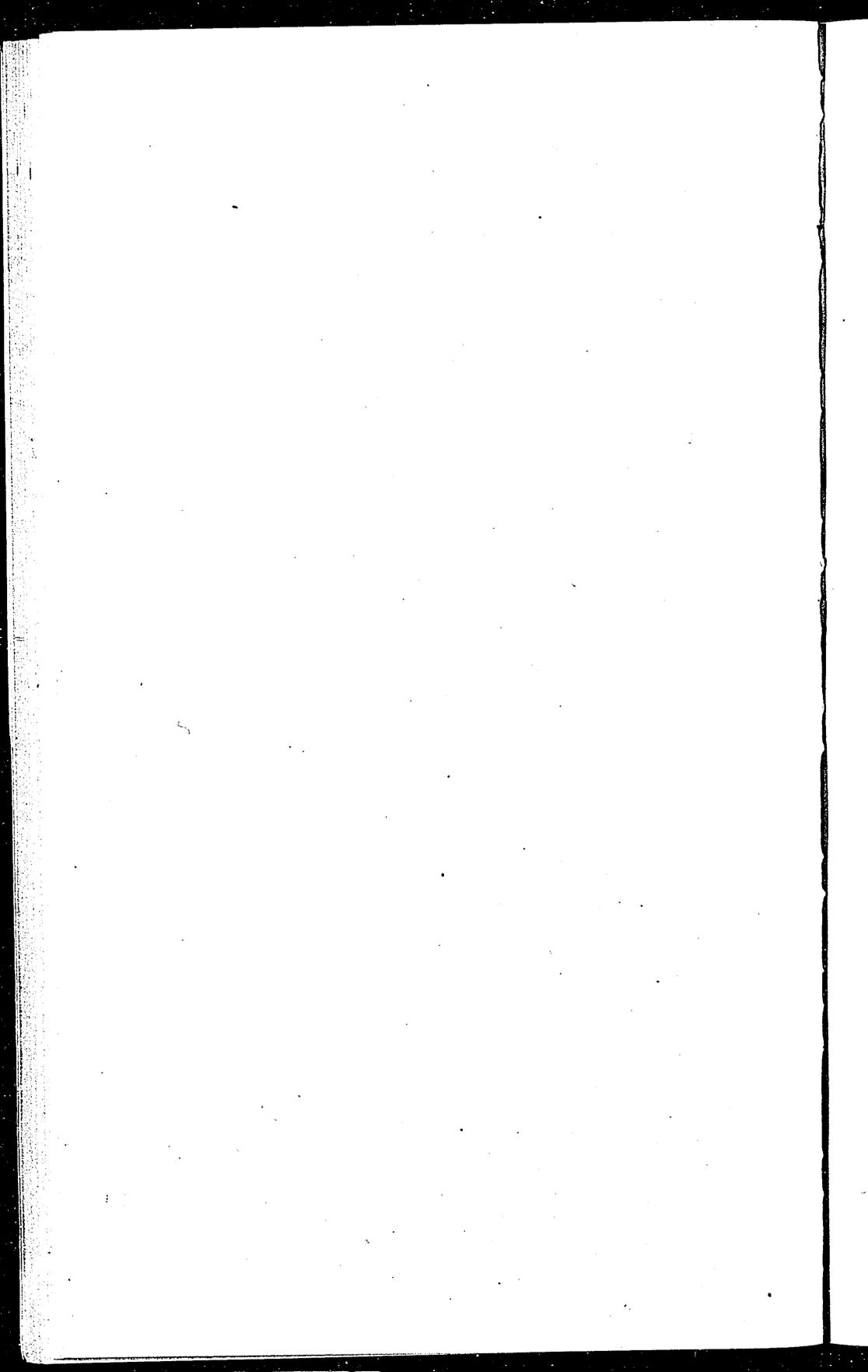
For fuel, lights, repairs, and miscellaneous supplies, electric and steam apparatus, city directory, stationery, and all incidental expenses in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of said building and grounds, \$32,500.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto, \$20,000.

For plans and estimates for a newspaper stack to be procured by the Joint Committee on the Library if said committee shall decide such stack to be necessary, \$2,500.

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

TO SYSTEMATIZE THE PREPARATION OF LAW INDEXES AND SO FORTH AND TO PROVIDE TRAINED LAW CLERKS THEREFOR: To enable the Librarian of Congress to direct the Law Librarian to prepare a new index to the Statutes at Large, in accordance with a plan previously approved by the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress, and to prepare such other indexes, digests and compilations of law as may be required by Congress and other official use, five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars to pay for five additional assistants in the Law Library: One at eighteen hundred dollars, one at twelve hundred dollars, one at nine hundred dollars and two at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and for the Law Librarian five hundred dollars, the said sum to be paid to the Law Librarian, notwithstanding seventeen hundred and sixty-five of the Revised Statutes.



## Appendix II

### REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1905-6

*Washington, D. C., July 5, 1906*

SIR: The copyright business and the work of the Copyright Office for the fiscal year from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

#### RECEIPTS

The gross receipts during the year were \$82,610.92. A *Fees, etc.* balance of \$2,116.93, representing trust funds and unfinished business, was on hand July 1, 1905, making a total of \$84,727.85 to be accounted for. Of this amount the sum of \$2,351.73 was refunded, having been sent to the Copyright Office as excess fees or as fees for articles not registrable, leaving a net balance of \$82,376.12. The balance carried over July 1, 1906, was \$2,178.12 (representing trust funds, \$1,811.16, and total unfinished business since July 1, 1897—nine years—\$366.96), leaving for fees applied during the fiscal year 1905-6, \$80,198.

#### EXPENDITURES

The appropriation made by Congress for salaries in the *Salaries* Copyright Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, was \$74,700. Of this amount the total expenditure for salaries was \$74,536.67, or \$5,661.33 less than the net amount of fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the corresponding year. The expenditure for supplies, except furniture, including stationery and other articles, and postage on foreign mail matter, etc., was \$1,055.89.

The copyright fees received and paid into the United States *Copyright fees* Treasury during the last nine years, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1906, amount to \$607,533.50, while the sum used of the appropriations for salaries during that period was

\$502,124.89, leaving an excess of fees over appropriations used for service for the nine years of \$105,408.61.

*Copyright deposits*

During these same nine years the articles received as deposits amount to the grand total of 1,487,281 pieces, including two copies each of 81,203 books and pamphlets; 40,847 leaflets; 63,779 periodical contributions; 7,596 dramatic compositions; 162,316 separate numbers of periodicals; 180,491 musical compositions; 14,284 maps and charts; 53,710 engravings, cuts, and prints; 16,283 chromos and lithographs; 110,747 photographs, and 389 miscellaneous articles. In addition to the above, 23,991 photographs were deposited to identify the same number of original works of art—paintings, drawings, and statuary—of which the descriptions had been filed. Many of these articles are of considerable value.

#### COPYRIGHT ENTRIES AND FEES

*Registrations*

The entries of titles for the fiscal year numbered 117,704. Of these entries 108,161 were titles of the productions of citizens or residents of the United States, and 9,543 were titles of works by foreigners. The fees for these entries were: United States, \$54,080.50; foreign, \$9,543, or a total of \$63,623.50.

*Certificates, etc.*

Of the foreign entries 1,992 were with certificates, and of the United States entries 27,804, or a total of 29,796 certificates, at fees amounting to \$14,898. In addition, 1,843 copies of record were furnished for \$921.50 in fees; assignments to the number of 669 were recorded and certified, at a charge of \$738, and search fees charged to the amount of \$17. The total copyright fees for the year amounted to \$80,198. The details of the Copyright Office business and applied fees are set out in Exhibits A, B, and C.

The number of entries in each class from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, as compared with the number of entries made in the previous year, is shown in Exhibit F.

COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

The various articles deposited in compliance with the copyright law, which have been received for, stamped, credited, indexed, and catalogued during the fiscal year amount to 211,138. This is a gain of 3,714 over the preceding fiscal year. The number of these articles in each class for the nine fiscal years is shown in Exhibit G, and indicates a grand total of 1,487,281 articles received in the nine years.

*Articles deposited*

COPYRIGHT CATALOGUE AND INDEX

The usual four quarterly volumes of the Catalogue of Title Entries were printed, containing 5,319 pages.

*Catalogue*

The title index cards for the fiscal year number 167,292. After having been first used as the copy for the printed catalogue required to be produced weekly by the act of Congress of March 3, 1891 (51st Cong., 2d sess., ch. 565), these cards are added to the permanent card indexes of the copyright entries, which now number a total of over 1,380,000 cards.

*Index cards*

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

*Copyright catalogue, new series*

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

*Part I, Books*

It is proposed in Part I of the Catalogue to make two groups of the book titles, one to contain the titles of all books for which the Library of Congress supplies printed cards, and the second to contain the titles of pamphlets, leaflets, and all other publications registered under the legal designation "book." It is proposed also to print the titles included in the first group to correspond with the titles as printed in the Library of Congress cards, and to use for that purpose the linotype slugs now used in printing such cards to save the resetting of the titles. While the first volumes under the new arrangement will only cover the half year from July to December, 1906, it is intended thereafter to make annual volumes to correspond with the calendar year, and to cumulate the weekly indices, so far as may be deemed permissible, and supply each volume with an index for the entire year.

*Volumes and subscription*

This division of the Catalogue according to subject-matter will permit binding up the volumes by subjects and will also make it possible to subscribe for one or more of the parts as well as for the complete Catalogue as heretofore, the subscription prices for the several parts to be proportioned to the amount of matter contained in each.

## CIRCULARS AND BULLETINS

*Annual statement*

The customary "Annual Statement" was issued on January 4, 1906, setting out in condensed form the statistics of the copyright business for the calendar year 1905. A circular containing the President's Proclamation of the establishment of copyright relations with Norway was printed August 21, and new revised editions were printed of the Copyright Office Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2 containing the copyright laws and the directions for making application for copyright registration.

*Circulars**Bulletins*

In connection with the effort to secure a revision of the copyright laws various circulars were printed, together with preliminary drafts of the text of the proposed copyright bill, and some explanatory matter. The full titles of these Drafts, etc., are as follows:

1. The Copyright Law of the United States of America, in force March 3, 1905. 6th edition. 3d thousand. 30 pp. + 1 l. 8°. 1906. *New editions of Bulletins Nos. 1 and 2*
2. Directions for the registration of copyrights under the laws of the United States. 6th edition. 50 pp. 8°. 1906.
  - Memorandum Draft of a bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright. (Copyright Office Bulletin No. 10, October 23, 1905.) 74 pp. 4°. *New Bulletins: Drafts of Copyright Bill*
  - Same. (Copyright Office Bulletin No. 10, second print, March 2, 1906.) 57 pp. 4°.
  - Same. (Proof copy, March 30, 1906.) 32 pp. 4°.
  - Same. (Proof copy, May 19, 1906.) 26 pp. 4°.
  - Same. A bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright. Introduced Thursday, May 31, 1906. 59th Congress, 1st session, Senate bill 6330, H. R. bill 19853. (Library of Congress print of final draft.) 25 pp. 4°.
  - Copyright bill. Memorandum. A. Some leading features; B. Provisions of existing law which are omitted from the bill. 6 pp. 4°. 1906.
  - Copyright bill (S. 6330; H. R. 19853). Statement by the Librarian of Congress to the Committee [on Patents] at the first public hearing, June 6, 1906. 12 pp. 4°. 1906.

SUMMARY

*Recapitulation: Receipts*

|   |              |  |
|---|--------------|--|
| Balance on hand July 1, 1905.....                         | \$2, 116.93  |  |
| Gross receipts July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906...          | 82, 610.92   |  |
|   | <hr/>        |  |
| Total to be accounted for.....                            | 84, 727.85   |  |
| Refunded.....   | 2, 351.73    |  |
|   | <hr/>        |  |
| Balance to be accounted for.....                          | \$82, 376.12 |  |
| Applied as fees earned.....                               | 80, 198.00   |  |
| Balance carried over to July 1, 1906:                     |              |  |
| Trust funds.....  | \$1, 811.16  |  |
| Unfinished business, July 1, 1897,                        |              |  |
| to June 30, 1906, nine years ..                           | 366.96       |  |
|   | <hr/>        |  |
|   | 2, 178.12    |  |
|   | <hr/>        |  |
|   | 82, 376.12   |  |
|   | <hr/>        |  |
| Total fees earned and paid into the Treasury during the   |              |  |
| nine fiscal years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1906.... | 607, 533.50  |  |
| Total unfinished business for the nine years.....         | 366.96       |  |

ENTRIES

|   |          |                       |
|---|----------|-----------------------|
| Number of entries of United States productions recorded.... | 108, 161 | <i>Registrations,</i> |
| Number of entries of foreign productions recorded.....      | 9, 543   | <i>etc.</i>           |
|   | <hr/>    |                       |
| Total number of titles recorded.....                        | 117, 704 |                       |
|   | <hr/>    |                       |

*Certificates*

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Number of certificates of United States entries ..... | 27, 804 |
| Number of certificates of foreign entries .....       | 1, 992  |
|   | 29, 796 |
| Number of certified copies of record .....            | 1, 843  |
| Number of assignments recorded .....                  | 669     |

## FEES

*Applied fees*

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Fees for entry of titles, United States productions, at 50 cents each .....                | \$54, 080. 50 |
| Fees for entry of titles of foreign productions, at \$1 each .....                         | 9, 543. 00    |
|  | \$63, 623. 50 |
| Fees for certificates, United States entries, at 50 cents each .....                       | 13, 902. 00   |
| Fees for certificates, foreign entries, at 50 cents each .....                             | 996. 00       |
|  | 14, 898. 00   |
| Fees for certified copies of record, at 50 cents each .....                                | 921. 50       |
| Fees for recording assignments .....   | 738. 00       |
| Searches made and charged for at the rate of 50 cents for each hour of time consumed ..... | 17. 00        |
|  | \$80, 198. 00 |
| Total fees .....   | \$80, 198. 00 |

## CONDITION OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE WORK

*(a) Current work**State of work*

The current work of the Office is kept well up to date, considering the fluctuations in the copyright business. During the year the title registrations have varied from 138 in one day to 2,960 on another day.

*Accounts*

At this date (July 5, 1906) the remittances received up to the third mail of the day have been recorded and acknowledged; the account books of the bookkeeping division are written up and posted to June 30, and the accounts rendered to the Treasury Department are settled up to and including the month of June, while earned fees to June 30, inclusive, have been paid into the Treasury.

All copyright applications received up to and including June 30 have been passed upon and refunds made. The total unfinished business for the full nine years from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1906, amounts to but \$366.96.

At the close of business on July 5, 1906, notwithstanding the intervening Sunday and holiday (July 4), the titles for record in all classes had been dated, classified, and numbered to July 3, and all titles had been indexed up to June 30. *Titles recorded*

The articles of all classes deposited had been stamped, catalogued, and credited up to the receipts of June 30, inclusive, except Class A, books II and III, to June 23, and Class D, dramatic compositions, to June 25. *Deposits*

The Catalogue of Copyright Entries had been brought forward to No. 782 of June 28, 1906.

The certificate and noncertificate entries had been recorded to June 30, inclusive, and certificates and notices of entry to the same date made, revised, and mailed.

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

Congress, in the appropriation act for the fiscal year just closed, continued the special force for work on the arrears of Copyright Office business prior to July 1, 1897. The examination and arrangement of the mass of deposits has been continued, and 9,372 credited musical compositions (previously arranged by years of entry) have been given a more exact arrangement and conveniently shelved for future reference. *Arrears*

Credited articles to the number of 50,045 (including 1,328 pamphlets, 26,636 periodicals, 13,261 musical compositions, 2,710 cuts and prints, and 3,064 photographs), have been filed away under year and number. In the work of crediting deposits 27,928 articles were handled, and 25,611 articles (including 12,495 musical compositions, 1,200 maps, 2,698 cuts and prints, and 5,352 photographs), were credited and filed, those desired by the Library being forwarded to the shelves for use. In the case of 2,317 articles, identification and credit could not be made, and they were accordingly indexed and (except those desired by the Library) filed for convenient reference. *Articles credited*

Titles to the number of 31,497, entered prior to July 1, 1897, but heretofore filed only in rough bundles, have been collated, arranged, and permanently filed.

*Catalogue of  
dramatic compositions*

In pursuance of the plan to secure a complete index for all dramatic compositions registered, 17,840 index cards were made during the fiscal year. The cards thus made complete the catalogue and index for the entries for dramatic compositions from July 10, 1870 (when the first registrations were made in the Library of Congress) to 1897, and when added to the current cards for the registrations of dramatic compositions made since 1897 will secure a catalogue of the titles of all dramas recorded during the period from 1870 to date. This catalogue it is hoped presently to print as a Copyright Office Bulletin.

A similar plan in regard to registrations of photographs is under way, and 16,220 cards have been made during the year for such entries from 1870 on.

#### *Uncleared deposits*

*Uncleared deposits*

Of the uncleared deposits accumulated in the Copyright Office prior to July 1, 1897, there still remain a total of 118,734 articles. Of these there are 4,207 articles which, after careful examination, it has not been possible to credit upon any entries made prior to the date of their receipt. The remaining 114,527 articles have been arranged by subjects, and 34,444 pamphlets and leaflets, 16,091 periodical numbers, 44,087 pieces of music, 7,190 insurance maps, 7,384 engravings, cuts, and prints, 2,362 chromos, and 2,969 posters, still remain to be given further examination in the hope of discovering corresponding entries of titles upon which to credit them.

### COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT RELATIONS

#### *I. Proposed legislation*

*Proposed new  
copyright law*

During the fiscal year covered by this report important action has been taken in the direction of a revision of the copyright laws. Acting upon the suggestion of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Patents, a series of conferences was called by the Librarian of Congress for the purpose of drafting a new copyright act. The first was held in New York City, near the end of the previous fiscal

year, May 31-June 2, 1905; the second, also in New York, on November 1-4, 1905; and the third, in the Library of Congress, on March 13-16, 1906. Following the discussions in these conferences, a bill was drafted and introduced into Congress on the 31st of May, 1906, and referred to the committees on Patents of the Senate and House of Representatives. A first hearing on this bill was held in the Library of Congress before the two committees on patents, conjointly, on June 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1906, and it is expected that the bill will be given further consideration during the next session of Congress. With this in view I have prepared an edition of the full official text of the bill annotated by references to all former copyright legislation of the United States (published as Copyright bulletin no. 12).

*Senate bill no. 6330; H. R. bill no. 19853*

*Supplement to report of Register of Copyrights*

During the fiscal year, in the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, a bill amending section 4956 of the Revised Statutes, relating to copyrights, was introduced in the House of Representatives on December 4, 1905, and printed as H. R. bill no. 90. This was a second presentation of H. R. bill no. 13355 of the Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, originally introduced on March 2, 1904, and passed by the House of Representatives on April 26, 1904. The House act was presented to the Senate on December 6, 1904, referred to the Committee on Patents, and reported from that committee on February 15, 1905, with a recommendation that it be passed. It was then ordered to be printed. But on March 3, 1905, when it was called, as being next in order, it was voted to go over. This bill provides that in the case of books copyrighted, an affidavit shall be filed that such books have been type set within the limits of the United States as required by the Act of March 3, 1891.

*House bill no. 90*

On January 15, 1906, a bill to amend title 60, chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights, was introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Bennet, of New York, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed as bill H. R. no. 11943. This bill provides as follows:

*House bill no. 11943*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section forty-nine hundred and sixty-six of the Revised Statutes be, and*

the same is hereby, amended so as to add at the end of said section the following:

*Renting musical works*

"Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the renting of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses, or octavo choruses from any person, musical library, or society, nor to prevent any person or society from obtaining copies of any such work from any other person, society, or musical library owning the same."

Hearings on this bill were held before the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives on May 2 and 3, 1906, and the proceedings printed.<sup>a</sup> The bill was reported from the House Committee with amendments on June 19, 1906, the amended bill being printed on the same day, reading as follows:

*Bill reported as amended*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section forty-nine hundred and sixty-six of the Revised Statutes as amended by the act of January sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, be, and the same is hereby, further amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the performance of religious or secular works, such as oratorios, cantatas, masses, or octavo choruses by public schools, church choirs, or vocal societies rented or borrowed from some other public school, church choir, or vocal society, provided the performance is given for charitable or educational purposes, and not for profit."

The House of Representatives reported this bill on June 19, 1906 (59th Cong., 1st sess., Report no. 4955).

*Report of hearings on House bill no. 11943*

<sup>a</sup> "Arguments before the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives on H. R. 11943, to amend title 60, chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to copyrights, May 2-3, 1906." 2 parts, 25 pp., 23 pp., 8vo., Washington, Government Printing Office, 1906.

NOTE.—A letter from Herman Fromme, counsel for Fred N. Innis, Director of Musical Festivities Throughout the United States, and others, New York, was printed in the report of the hearings on the bill to amend the patent laws: "Arguments before the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives on H. R. bill no. 18851, May 17, 1906," pp. 8-10.

*II. Copyright treaty*

During the fiscal year the first treaty of the United States dealing exclusively with copyright was negotiated with Japan and ratified by the Senate on February 28, 1906.<sup>a</sup> This treaty provides that the citizens or subjects of each of these countries shall enjoy in the dominions of the other the protection of copyright for works of literature and art, including photographs, on the same basis on which protection is granted to the citizens or subjects of the other country. It is specially provided, however, that this protection shall not include the exclusive right of translation. The full text of the treaty, together with the laws of Japan in force, the earlier Japanese laws, and a bibliographical list of all the copyright laws of that country, has been published by the Copyright Office as bulletin no. 11.<sup>b</sup>

Respectfully submitted

THORVALD SOLBERG  
*Register of Copyrights*

HERBERT PUTNAM  
*Librarian of Congress*

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

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

## EXHIBIT A—Statement of gross receipts, refunds, net receipts, and fees applied for fiscal year ending June 30, 1906

|                | Gross cash receipts | Refunds  | Net receipts | Fees applied |
|----------------|---------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1905           |                     |          |              |              |
| July .....     | \$5,779.98          | \$137.12 | \$5,642.86   | \$5,520.50   |
| August .....   | 6,071.25            | 167.06   | 5,904.19     | 5,734.50     |
| September..... | 6,405.60            | 239.82   | 6,165.78     | 6,171.50     |
| October .....  | 6,789.36            | 190.85   | 6,598.51     | 6,752.00     |
| November.....  | 6,310.94            | 229.84   | 6,081.10     | 5,802.00     |
| December.....  | 7,981.03            | 211.19   | 7,769.84     | 7,458.00     |
| 1906           |                     |          |              |              |
| January.....   | 9,321.94            | 233.47   | 9,088.47     | 9,719.00     |
| February ..... | 6,259.18            | 190.66   | 6,068.52     | 6,076.50     |
| March.....     | 6,965.43            | 167.00   | 6,798.43     | 6,777.50     |
| April.....     | 6,954.68            | 224.02   | 6,730.66     | 6,610.00     |
| May.....       | 6,814.08            | 205.52   | 6,608.56     | 7,020.50     |
| June .....     | 6,957.45            | 155.18   | 6,802.27     | 6,556.00     |
| Total .....    | 82,610.92           | 2,351.73 | 80,259.19    | 80,198.00    |

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Balance brought forward from June 30, 1905 .....    | \$2,116.53 |
| Gross receipts July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906 ..... | 82,610.92  |
| Total .....   | 84,727.85  |
| Less amount refunded.....                           | 2,351.73   |
| To be accounted for.....                            | 82,376.12  |
| Balance carried forward July 1, 1906:               |            |
| Trust funds .....                                   | \$1,811.16 |
| Unfinished business.....                            | 366.96     |
|   | 2,178.12   |
| Fees applied July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.....    | 80,198.00  |

Register of Copyrights

EXHIBIT B—Statement of fees paid into Treasury

| Date          | Check number | Amount     | Date        | Check number | Amount     |
|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1905          |              |            | 1906        |              |            |
| July 10 ..... | 508          | \$1,200.00 | Jan. 2..... | 538          | \$2,000.00 |
| 17.....       | 509          | 1,200.00   | 4.....      | 539          | 458.00     |
| 24.....       | 510          | 1,200.00   | 8.....      | 540          | 3,000.00   |
| 31.....       | 511          | 1,200.00   | 15.....     | 541          | 2,100.00   |
| Aug. 4.....   | 512          | 720.50     | 22.....     | 542          | 1,800.00   |
| 7.....        | 513          | 800.00     | 29.....     | 543          | 1,500.00   |
| 14.....       | 514          | 1,200.00   | Feb. 5..... | 544          | 500.00     |
| 21.....       | 515          | 1,200.00   | 6.....      | 545          | 1,319.00   |
| 28.....       | 516          | 1,400.00   | 12.....     | 546          | 1,500.00   |
| Sept. 5.....  | 517          | 1,134.50   | 19.....     | 547          | 1,500.00   |
| 6.....        | 518          | 500.00     | 26.....     | 548          | 1,400.00   |
| 11.....       | 519          | 500.00     | Mar. 5..... | 549          | 500.00     |
| 18.....       | 520          | 1,500.00   | 6.....      | 550          | 1,176.50   |
| 25.....       | 521          | 1,500.00   | 12.....     | 551          | 1,200.00   |
| Oct. 2.....   | 522          | 1,800.00   | 19.....     | 552          | 1,500.00   |
| 5.....        | 523          | 371.50     | 26.....     | 553          | 1,500.00   |
| 9.....        | 524          | 1,500.00   | Apr. 2..... | 554          | 1,700.00   |
| 16.....       | 525          | 1,600.00   | 5.....      | 555          | 377.50     |
| 23.....       | 526          | 1,400.00   | 9.....      | 556          | 1,200.00   |
| 30.....       | 527          | 1,400.00   | 16.....     | 557          | 1,500.00   |
| Nov. 4.....   | 528          | 852.00     | 23.....     | 558          | 1,200.00   |
| 6.....        | 529          | 500.00     | 30.....     | 559          | 2,000.00   |
| 13.....       | 530          | 1,200.00   | May 4.....  | 560          | 710.00     |
| 20.....       | 531          | 1,400.00   | 7.....      | 561          | 750.00     |
| 27.....       | 532          | 1,600.00   | 14.....     | 562          | 1,750.00   |
| Dec. 4.....   | 533          | 350.00     | 21.....     | 563          | 1,650.00   |
| 5.....        | 534          | 1,102.00   | 28.....     | 564          | 1,400.00   |
| 11.....       | 535          | 1,400.00   | June 4..... | 565          | 300.00     |
| 18.....       | 536          | 1,550.00   | 5.....      | 566          | 1,470.50   |
| 26.....       | 537          | 1,700.00   | 11.....     | 567          | 1,400.00   |
|               |              |            | 18.....     | 568          | 1,500.00   |
|               |              |            | 25.....     | 569          | 1,500.00   |
|               |              |            | July 2..... | 570          | 1,500.00   |
|               |              |            | 5.....      | 571          | 356.00     |
|               |              |            | Total ..... |              | 80,198.00  |

## EXHIBIT C—Records of applied fees

| Month               | Number of titles, foreign productions | Fees at \$1 each | Number of titles, United States productions | Fees at 50 cents each | Total number of titles entered | Total monthly applied fees for titles recorded | Number of certificates, foreign | Fees at 50 cents each |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1905                |                                       |                  |   |                       |                                |  |                                 |                       |
| July . . . . .      | 575                                   | \$575.00         | 7,666                                       | \$3,833.00            | 8,241                          | \$4,408.00                                     | 136                             | \$68.00               |
| August . . . . .    | 656                                   | 656.00           | 7,681                                       | 3,840.50              | 8,337                          | 4,496.50                                       | 163                             | 81.50                 |
| September . . . . . | 743                                   | 743.00           | 8,258                                       | 4,129.00              | 9,001                          | 4,872.00                                       | 168                             | 84.00                 |
| October . . . . .   | 833                                   | 833.00           | 8,945                                       | 4,472.50              | 9,778                          | 5,395.50                                       | 143                             | 71.50                 |
| November . . . . .  | 797                                   | 797.00           | 7,520                                       | 3,760.00              | 8,317                          | 4,557.00                                       | 138                             | 69.00                 |
| December . . . . .  | 1,049                                 | 1,049.00         | 9,887                                       | 4,943.50              | 10,935                         | 5,992.50                                       | 220                             | 110.00                |
| 1906                |                                       |                  |   |                       |                                |  |                                 |                       |
| January . . . . .   | 740                                   | 740.00           | 14,618                                      | 7,309.00              | 15,358                         | 8,049.00                                       | 142                             | 71.00                 |
| February . . . . .  | 738                                   | 738.00           | 7,901                                       | 3,950.50              | 8,639                          | 4,688.50                                       | 121                             | 60.50                 |
| March . . . . .     | 967                                   | 967.00           | 8,661                                       | 4,330.50              | 9,628                          | 5,297.50                                       | 203                             | 101.50                |
| April . . . . .     | 854                                   | 854.00           | 8,548                                       | 4,274.00              | 9,402                          | 5,128.00                                       | 183                             | 91.50                 |
| May . . . . .       | 815                                   | 815.00           | 9,596                                       | 4,798.00              | 10,411                         | 5,613.00                                       | 162                             | 81.00                 |
| June . . . . .      | 776                                   | 776.00           | 8,880                                       | 4,440.00              | 9,656                          | 5,216.00                                       | 213                             | 106.50                |
| Total . . . . .     | 9,543                                 | 9,543.00         | 108,161                                     | 54,080.50             | 117,704                        | 63,623.50                                      | 1,992                           | 996.00                |

| Month               | Number of certificates, United States | Fees at 50 cents each | Total certificates | Fees at 50 cents each | Copies of record | Fees at 50 cents each | Assignments | Charge for assignments | Search fees | Total applied fees |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1905                |                                       |                       |                    |                       |                  |                       |             |                        |             |                    |
| July . . . . .      | 1,937                                 | \$968.50              | 2,073              | \$1,036.50            | 74               | \$37.00               | 42          | \$39.00                | .....       | \$5,520.50         |
| August . . . . .    | 2,148                                 | 1,074.00              | 2,311              | 1,155.50              | 75               | 37.50                 | 47          | 45.00                  | .....       | 5,734.50           |
| September . . . . . | 2,156                                 | 1,078.00              | 2,324              | 1,162.00              | 107              | 53.50                 | 80          | 84.00                  | .....       | 6,171.50           |
| October . . . . .   | 2,511                                 | 1,255.50              | 2,654              | 1,327.00              | 117              | 58.50                 | 60          | 61.00                  | .....       | 6,752.00           |
| November . . . . .  | 2,083                                 | 1,041.50              | 2,221              | 1,110.50              | 147              | 73.50                 | 58          | 61.00                  | .....       | 5,802.00           |
| December . . . . .  | 2,363                                 | 1,181.50              | 2,583              | 1,291.50              | 182              | 91.00                 | 73          | 83.00                  | .....       | 7,458.00           |
| 1906                |                                       |                       |                    |                       |                  |                       |             |                        |             |                    |
| January . . . . .   | 2,886                                 | 1,443.00              | 3,028              | 1,514.00              | 146              | 73.00                 | 43          | 78.00                  | \$5.00      | 9,719.00           |
| February . . . . .  | 2,218                                 | 1,109.00              | 2,339              | 1,169.50              | 333              | 166.50                | 52          | 51.00                  | 1.00        | 6,076.50           |
| March . . . . .     | 2,396                                 | 1,198.00              | 2,599              | 1,299.50              | 241              | 120.50                | 43          | 55.00                  | 5.00        | 6,777.50           |
| April . . . . .     | 2,503                                 | 1,251.50              | 2,686              | 1,343.00              | 138              | 69.00                 | 58          | 65.00                  | 5.00        | 6,610.00           |
| May . . . . .       | 2,400                                 | 1,200.00              | 2,562              | 1,281.00              | 147              | 73.50                 | 53          | 52.00                  | 1.00        | 7,020.50           |
| June . . . . .      | 2,203                                 | 1,101.50              | 2,416              | 1,208.00              | 136              | 68.00                 | 60          | 64.00                  | .....       | 6,555.00           |
| Total . . . . .     | 27,804                                | 13,902.00             | 29,796             | 14,898.00             | 1,843            | 921.50                | 669         | 738.00                 | 17.00       | 80,198.00          |

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EXHIBIT D—Copyright business (monthly comparison). Annual report for the fiscal year July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906

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

| Month           | Gross receipts   |                  |                  |               | Business executed |          |          |               |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------|----------|---------------|
|                 | Monthly receipts | Monthly increase | Monthly decrease | Daily average | 1905-6            | Increase | Decrease | Daily average |
| 1905            |                  |                  |                  |               |                   |          |          |               |
| July .....      | \$5,779.98       |                  | \$412.31         | \$231.20      | \$5,520.50        |          | \$666.50 | \$220.82      |
| August .....    | 6,071.25         | \$291.27         |                  | 224.86        | 5,734.50          | \$214.00 |          | 212.39        |
| September ..... | 6,405.60         | 334.35           |                  | 256.22        | 6,171.50          | 437.00   |          | 246.86        |
| October .....   | 6,789.36         | 383.76           |                  | 261.13        | 6,752.00          | 580.50   |          | 259.69        |
| November .....  | 6,310.94         |                  | 478.42           | 252.44        | 5,802.00          |          | 950.00   | 232.08        |
| December .....  | 7,981.03         | 1,670.09         |                  | 319.24        | 7,458.00          | 1,656.00 |          | 298.32        |
| 1906            |                  |                  |                  |               |                   |          |          |               |
| January .....   | 9,321.94         | 1,340.91         |                  | 358.53        | 9,719.00          | 2,261.00 |          | 373.80        |
| February .....  | 6,259.18         |                  | 3,062.76         | 272.13        | 6,076.50          |          | 3,642.50 | 264.19        |
| March .....     | 6,965.43         | 706.25           |                  | 257.97        | 6,777.50          | 701.00   |          | 251.01        |
| April .....     | 6,954.68         |                  | 10.75            | 278.18        | 6,610.00          |          | 167.50   | 264.40        |
| May .....       | 6,814.08         |                  | 140.60           | 262.08        | 7,020.50          | 410.50   |          | 270.02        |
| June .....      | 6,957.45         | 143.37           |                  | 267.59        | 6,556.00          |          | 464.50   | 252.15        |
| Total .....     | 82,610.92        |                  |                  |               | 80,198.00         |          |          |               |

| Month           | Number of entries |               |         |          |          |               |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|----------|----------|---------------|
|                 | Foreign           | United States | Total   | Increase | Decrease | Daily average |
| 1905            |                   |               |         |          |          |               |
| July .....      | 575               | 7,666         | 8,241   |          | 1,093    | 330           |
| August .....    | 656               | 7,681         | 8,337   | 96       |          | 308           |
| September ..... | 743               | 8,258         | 9,001   | 664      |          | 360           |
| October .....   | 833               | 8,945         | 9,778   | 777      |          | 376           |
| November .....  | 797               | 7,520         | 8,317   |          | 1,461    | 333           |
| December .....  | 1,049             | 9,887         | 10,936  | 2,619    |          | 437           |
| 1906            |                   |               |         |          |          |               |
| January .....   | 740               | 14,618        | 15,358  | 4,422    |          | 590           |
| February .....  | 738               | 7,901         | 8,639   |          | 6,719    | 375           |
| March .....     | 967               | 8,661         | 9,628   | 989      |          | 356           |
| April .....     | 854               | 8,548         | 9,402   |          | 226      | 376           |
| May .....       | 815               | 9,596         | 10,411  | 1,009    |          | 400           |
| June .....      | 776               | 8,880         | 9,656   |          | 755      | 371           |
| Total .....     | 9,543             | 108,161       | 117,704 |          |          |               |

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

GROSS RECEIPTS

| Month          | 1897-98    | 1898-99    | 1899-1900  | 1900-1901  | 1901-2     | 1902-3     | 1903-4     | 1904-5     | 1905-6     |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| July.....      | \$4,257.70 | \$5,102.74 | \$5,156.87 | \$5,571.51 | \$5,382.28 | \$5,429.52 | \$5,380.97 | \$5,540.30 | \$5,779.98 |
| August.....    | 4,525.27   | 4,675.96   | 4,846.97   | 5,864.68   | 4,880.60   | 4,504.56   | 4,958.30   | 5,770.70   | 6,071.25   |
| September..... | 5,218.87   | 4,714.82   | 6,078.95   | 4,986.62   | 5,295.87   | 5,539.67   | 5,658.48   | 6,849.35   | 6,405.60   |
| October.....   | 5,556.21   | 5,149.07   | 5,583.59   | 6,027.36   | 5,399.03   | 5,651.16   | 6,323.42   | 6,704.89   | 6,789.36   |
| November.....  | 4,292.88   | 4,788.30   | 5,479.15   | 5,068.11   | 5,019.10   | 5,646.93   | 5,303.93   | 6,056.79   | 6,310.94   |
| December.....  | 6,512.60   | 6,435.56   | 6,728.06   | 7,332.53   | 7,201.64   | 8,005.75   | 8,581.60   | 7,699.47   | 7,981.03   |
| January.....   | 6,074.03   | 6,050.86   | 7,649.80   | 7,155.68   | 7,604.08   | 8,053.81   | 7,502.53   | 8,946.60   | 9,321.94   |
| February.....  | 4,606.92   | 5,141.40   | 5,523.47   | 4,803.50   | 4,810.59   | 5,360.48   | 6,185.14   | 6,029.62   | 6,259.18   |
| March.....     | 5,138.78   | 6,309.02   | 6,515.43   | 6,049.07   | 5,899.56   | 6,119.54   | 6,567.73   | 7,311.90   | 6,965.43   |
| April.....     | 5,053.21   | 5,193.69   | 6,086.82   | 5,789.03   | 5,580.14   | 6,005.89   | 5,996.58   | 6,806.66   | 6,954.68   |
| May.....       | 5,386.93   | 5,593.50   | 5,660.36   | 5,580.11   | 5,762.92   | 5,395.02   | 6,540.88   | 6,531.99   | 6,814.08   |
| June.....      | 4,476.16   | 5,034.73   | 5,762.86   | 5,297.05   | 5,569.27   | 5,821.58   | 6,303.27   | 6,192.29   | 6,957.45   |
| Total.....     | 61,099.56  | 64,185.65  | 71,072.33  | 69,525.25  | 68,405.08  | 71,533.91  | 75,302.83  | 80,440.56  | 82,610.92  |

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

BUSINESS EXECUTED

| Month          | 1897-98    | 1898-99    | 1899-1900  | 1900-1901  | 1901-2     | 1902-3     | 1903-4     | 1904-5     | 1905-6     |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| July.....      | \$3,769.00 | \$4,724.50 | \$4,789.50 | \$5,115.00 | \$4,886.50 | \$4,781.00 | \$5,001.00 | \$5,553.50 | \$5,520.50 |
| August.....    | 4,296.00   | 4,266.50   | 4,709.50   | 5,404.50   | 4,837.50   | 4,599.00   | 5,043.50   | 5,707.50   | 5,734.50   |
| September..... | 4,559.50   | 4,537.50   | 5,357.50   | 4,738.00   | 4,828.00   | 5,388.50   | 5,406.00   | 6,431.50   | 6,171.50   |
| October.....   | 4,899.00   | 4,744.00   | 5,317.00   | 5,494.50   | 5,175.50   | 5,492.50   | 5,945.50   | 6,873.00   | 6,752.00   |
| November.....  | 4,062.00   | 4,269.50   | 4,810.50   | 4,500.50   | 4,360.00   | 5,242.00   | 5,250.50   | 5,653.00   | 5,802.00   |
| December.....  | 5,262.00   | 5,088.50   | 5,183.00   | 6,339.00   | 6,176.50   | 7,228.50   | 7,441.00   | 6,760.00   | 7,458.00   |
| January.....   | 6,224.50   | 6,192.50   | 8,000.50   | 6,410.50   | 7,765.00   | 8,107.00   | 8,120.50   | 9,432.50   | 9,719.00   |
| February.....  | 4,204.00   | 4,505.50   | 5,032.50   | 4,546.50   | 4,629.00   | 5,159.00   | 6,001.50   | 5,544.50   | 6,076.50   |
| March.....     | 4,865.00   | 5,312.50   | 5,871.50   | 5,416.50   | 5,473.50   | 5,993.00   | 6,146.50   | 7,266.00   | 6,777.50   |
| April.....     | 4,835.50   | 4,899.00   | 5,535.50   | 5,653.50   | 5,271.50   | 6,025.00   | 5,953.50   | 6,635.00   | 6,610.00   |
| May.....       | 4,610.50   | 5,076.00   | 5,229.50   | 5,045.50   | 5,809.00   | 5,074.50   | 6,160.00   | 6,014.50   | 7,020.50   |
| June.....      | 4,339.50   | 4,651.00   | 5,369.50   | 5,023.50   | 5,475.00   | 5,784.50   | 6,159.50   | 6,187.00   | 6,556.00   |
| Total.....     | 55,926.50  | 58,267.00  | 65,206.00  | 63,687.50  | 64,687.00  | 68,874.50  | 72,629.00  | 78,058.00  | 80,198.00  |

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

NUMBER OF ENTRIES

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

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

| Year         | Gross receipts           | Increase       | Decrease       | Yearly fees              | Increase       | Decrease       | Number of entries    | Increase  | Decrease    |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
|              | <i>Dollars</i>           | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>Dollars</i>           | <i>Dollars</i> | <i>Dollars</i> |                      |           |             |
| 1897-98 ..   | 61,099.56 .....          |                |                | 55,926.50 .....          |                |                | 75,545 .....         |           |             |
| 1898-99 ..   | 64,185.65 3,086.09 ..... |                |                | 58,267.00 2,340.50 ..... |                |                | 80,968 5,423 .....   |           |             |
| 1899-1900 .. | 71,072.33 6,886.68 ..... |                |                | 65,206.00 6,939.00 ..... |                |                | 94,798 13,830 .....  |           |             |
| 1900-1901 .. | 69,525.25 .....          | 1,547.68 ..... |                | 63,687.50 .....          |                | 1,518.50 ..... | 92,351 .....         |           | 2,447 ..... |
| 1901-2 ..    | 68,405.08 .....          |                | 1,120.17 ..... | 64,687.00 .....          | 999.50 .....   |                | 92,978 .....         | 627 ..... |             |
| 1902-3 ..    | 71,533.91 3,128.83 ..... |                |                | 68,874.50 4,187.50 ..... |                |                | 97,979 5,001 .....   |           |             |
| 1903-4 ..    | 75,302.83 3,768.92 ..... |                |                | 72,629.00 3,754.50 ..... |                |                | 103,130 5,151 .....  |           |             |
| 1904-5 ..    | 80,440.56 5,137.73 ..... |                |                | 78,058.00 5,429.00 ..... |                |                | 113,374 10,244 ..... |           |             |
| 1905-6 ..    | 82,610.92 2,412.92 ..... |                |                | 80,198.00 2,140.00 ..... |                |                | 117,704 4,330 .....  |           |             |

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

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

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

|   | 1897-98 | 1898-99 | 1899-1900 | 1900-1901 | 1901-2  | 1902-3  | 1903-4  | 1904-5  | 1905-6  | Total     |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| <b>i. Books:</b>  |         |         |           |           |         |         |         |         |         |           |
| (a) Books proper .....  | 5,575   | 5,834   | 6,550     | 7,746     | 7,027   | 9,222   | 12,967  | 13,389  | 12,893  | 81,203    |
| (b) Volumes, circulars, leaflets, etc.....  | 4,698   | 4,196   | 5,073     | 5,770     | 6,259   | 5,255   | 3,084   | 2,910   | 3,602   | 40,847    |
| (c) Newspaper and magazine articles.....  | 3,262   | 5,185   | 8,851     | 9,010     | 5,577   | 7,097   | 7,883   | 9,081   | 7,833   | 63,779    |
| 2. Dramatic compositions .....  | 391     | 507     | 561       | 634       | 815     | 986     | 1,098   | 1,224   | 1,380   | 7,596     |
| 3. Periodicals (number) .....   | 13,726  | 9,777   | 14,147    | 17,702    | 19,573  | 21,498  | 20,320  | 23,457  | 22,116  | 162,316   |
| 4. Musical compositions .....   | 17,217  | 19,976  | 16,595    | 16,709    | 21,295  | 19,801  | 21,203  | 22,984  | 24,801  | 180,491   |
| 5. Maps and charts.....   | 1,296   | 1,478   | 1,353     | 1,718     | 1,566   | 1,801   | 1,547   | 1,817   | 1,708   | 14,284    |
| 6. Engravings, cuts, and prints.....  | 2,912   | 3,505   | 3,593     | 5,687     | 5,636   | 5,830   | 5,938   | 10,460  | 10,239  | 53,710    |
| 7. Chromos and lithographs .....  | 747     | 1,050   | 1,257     | 1,817     | 1,757   | 2,006   | 2,167   | 2,443   | 3,039   | 16,283    |
| 8. Photographs .....  | 5,777   | 7,695   | 12,115    | 13,064    | 13,884  | 13,790  | 14,258  | 13,954  | 16,210  | 110,747   |
| 9a. Miscellaneous (unclassified articles) .....                                   | 375     | 14      |           |           |         |         |         |         |         | 389       |
|   | 55,976  | 59,217  | 69,915    | 79,857    | 83,389  | 87,286  | 90,465  | 101,719 | 103,821 | 731,645   |
| Two copies of each article were received.....                                     | 111,952 | 118,434 | 139,830   | 159,714   | 166,778 | 174,572 | 180,930 | 203,438 | 207,642 | 1,463,290 |
| 9. Photographs with titles of works of art for identification, one copy each..... | 853     | 1,709   | 1,614     | 2,569     | 2,948   | 2,947   | 3,869   | 3,986   | 3,496   | 23,991    |
| Grand total .....   | 112,805 | 120,143 | 141,444   | 162,283   | 169,726 | 177,519 | 184,799 | 207,424 | 211,138 | 1,487,281 |

## Appendix III

### COPYRIGHT BILL (S. 6330, H. R. 19853)

STATEMENT BY THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS TO THE  
COMMITTEE AT THE FIRST PUBLIC HEARING, JUNE 6,  
1906

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:*

The origin of the bill before you is indicated in the message of the President to Congress last December. The passage is as follows:

"Our copyright laws urgently need revision. They are imperfect in definition, confused and inconsistent in expression; they omit provision for many articles which, under modern reproductive processes, are entitled to protection; they impose hardships upon the copyright proprietor which are not essential to the fair protection of the public; they are difficult for the courts to interpret and impossible for the Copyright Office to administer with satisfaction to the public. Attempts to improve them by amendment have been frequent, no less than twelve acts for the purpose having been passed since the Revised Statutes. To perfect them by further amendment seems impracticable. A complete revision of them is essential. Such a revision, to meet modern conditions, has been found necessary in Germany, Austria, Sweden, and other foreign countries, and bills embodying it are pending in England and the Australian colonies. It has been urged here, and proposals for a commission to undertake it have, from time to time, been pressed upon the Congress. The inconveniences of the present conditions being so great, an attempt to frame appropriate legislation has been made by the Copyright Office, which has called conferences of the various interests especially and practically concerned with the operation of the copyright laws. It has secured from them suggestions as to the changes necessary; it has added from its own experience and investigations, and it has drafted a bill which embodies such of these changes and additions as, after full discussion and expert criticism, appeared to be sound and safe. In form this bill would replace the existing insufficient and inconsistent laws by one general copyright statute. It will be presented to the Congress at the coming session. It deserves prompt consideration."

So far the message. The actual origin of the project was a suggestion—informal—by you, Mr. Chairman, that the Copyright Office should call the Conference.

The Conferences were not open public meetings, nor formal conventions. They were merely conferences of *organizations* specially invited—that is to say, associations representing a group of interests; and the organizations selected were *all* the most representative organizations that we could think of, or that were brought to our attention, as having practical concern in the amelioration of the law, but especially those concerned in an affirmative way—that is, in the protection of the right. They were nearly thirty in number. The list of them and their representatives is before you. They are the writers of books, the writers of plays, the composers of music, the architects, painters and sculptors, the photographers and photo-engravers, the publishers of books, newspapers, periodicals, music and prints, and also the manufacturers—printers, typographers, lithographers. The conference included, therefore, those interests that abroad are considered primary: that is, the creators of the works which are to be protected, and the publishers through whom the property in them becomes effective and remunerative; but it included under each of these genera several species and it added various subsidiary interests. It included the National Education Association and the American Library Association, as representing to some extent the consumers; and in addition to the legal counsel representing special interests it included two committees—of the American Bar Association and of the New York Bar Association—of experts upon copyright law, who gave gratuitous service as general advisers to the Conferences and in the framing of the bill. Upon questions of importation the Conference had the benefit of information and advice from a representative of the Treasury Department expert in the practice of that Department at ports of entry.

The Solicitor-General was not a formal participant; but his representative was present throughout as an observer of the proceedings; and if I do not emphasize the aid which he and the Solicitor-General himself rendered in later infor-

mal criticism and suggestion it is only because the practice of his office forbids him to initiate legislation, and his assistance in this must not be taken as a precedent to his inconvenience.

The Conferences have included three general meetings (in June and November of last year and in March of this year), occupying eleven days of two sessions each; but they included also special consultations and much correspondence in the interims.

At the outset each organization was invited to state the respects in which it deemed the present law defective or injurious, either to its particular interest, or in its estimation to the general interest; and discussion was had of these.

The second Conference had before it a memorandum [Bulletin No. 10], prepared by the Register, embodying provisions deemed by the Office important for consideration at that stage.

The third Conference had before it a revision of this memorandum. It resulted in the draft of a bill which was sent to each participant for his comment and suggestion. And the bill itself is before you.

We would have no misunderstanding as to what this bill is. It is a bill *resulting* from the conferences, but it is not a "conference bill," for the conference did not draw it, nor did the conference by explicit vote or otherwise *determine* its provisions. It is rather a Copyright Office bill. The Office submits it as embodying what, with the best counsel available, *including* the Conference, it deems worthy of your consideration. But in calling the Conferences and in submitting the draft it has proceeded upon your suggestion, Mr. Chairman. Apart from the chapter relating to its own administration, it has no direct interest in the bill, except its general interest to secure a general amelioration of the law. It does not offer the bill to you as the unanimous decision of a council of experts, for it contains certain provisions as to which expert opinion, as well as substantial interest, was divided. It does not offer the bill to you as tested by general discussion, for the bill is only now before the public. It knows already of objection to certain of its

provisions—objection which will be entitled to be heard, and it is informed by one critic desiring to be heard that his objections lie against fully half the provisions in the bill.

The bill comes before you with precisely such presumption as its history entitles it to; no less than this, but no more.

The Conference had certain aids, prepared in advance by the Copyright Office: in particular these half dozen publications<sup>a</sup> showing the existing statute law in this and other countries, all prior enactments in this country, and even a list of the various unenacted bills which represent previous attempts at amendment.

The Conferences, as I have stated, occupied twenty-two sessions. Their labors are evidenced by these four volumes of type-written matter, which are the stenographer's minutes of the proceedings. The sincerity of the endeavor for a result that should be scientific yet conservative is evidenced by the brevity of the bill. The memorandum of last November contained some sixteen thousand words; that of March contained some eleven thousand words; the bill before you contains little over eight thousand words. The group of statutes which embody existing law comprise about four thousand words, and they are imperfect, and neither organic nor systematic.

The bill attempts to be both. It is divided, as you see, into eight chapters, with some supplementary miscellaneous provisions. These chapters are: The nature and extent of copyright; The subject-matter of copyright; Who may obtain copyright; How to secure copyright; The duration of copyright; The protection of copyright; The transfer of copyright; and The Copyright Office.

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<sup>a</sup> (1) A Statement of the Copyright Laws of the United States as in force March 3, 1905. (2) Copyright Enactments within the United States (1783-1900). [Bulletin No. 3.] (3) Copyright in Congress, 1789-1904 (including complete bibliography of bills, etc.). [Bulletin No. 8.] (4) The Provisions of the United States Copyright Laws, with some parallel provisions of foreign copyright laws. [Bulletin No. 9.] (5) Special Report on Copyright Legislation, with a bibliographic list of foreign copyright laws in force in 1903. (6) Special bulletins on Copyright in Canada, Copyright in England, Copyright Protection in the British Dominions and the Berne Convention.

I have furnished to your Committee some analysis of it, particularly noting the points in which it abrogates existing provisions of law and the more significant respects in which it modifies or amplifies them. The provisions of existing law which are abrogated are very few; not so many, indeed, as appears under that heading of the memorandum I sent you, because some of these are mere modifications. But the *phraseology* of existing law is only here and there recognizable in the bill. This is because the bill attempts to be systematic and organic; and, second, because it has sought general terms, wherever descriptive, rather than particular specifications. Especially has it preferred this where the specifications might be limiting. This, as I have noted in the memorandum submitted to you, is particularly illustrated by its treatment of the "subject-matter." The bill contains only the general statement that it is to include "all the works of an author," leaving the term "author" to be as broad as the Constitution intended: and as you know the courts have followed Congress in construing it to include the originator in the broadest sense, just as they have held "writings," as used in the Constitution, to intend not merely literary but also artistic productions. Certain specifications follow, but coupled with the proviso that they shall not be held to limit the subject-matter.

The specifications (sec. 5) substitute so far as possible general terms for particulars. They omit, for instance, the terms "engravings, cuts, lithographs, painting, chromo, statue and statuary." They assume, however, that these will be included under the more general terms as "prints and pictorial illustrations," or "reproductions of a work of art," or "works of art," or "models or designs for works of art." The term "works of art" is deliberately intended as a broader specification than "works of the *fine arts*" in the present statute, with the idea that there is subject-matter (e. g. of applied design, yet not within the province of Design patents) which may properly be entitled to protection under the copyright law.

The attempt to substitute general terms for particulars is evidenced also in both the definition of the right and of the acts which constitute an infringement of the right. The

present statute (sec. 4952) defines the right to consist in "the sole liberty" to do certain things. The bill (sec. 1) defines the right to be "the sole and exclusive right" to do certain things, and it specifies those things; but its specifications are in terms very different from those in the present statute. The present statute (secs. 4965, 4966) specifies certain acts which are to be deemed an infringement. The bill, having defined the right of the copyright proprietor as the *exclusive* right to do certain things, defines an infringement to consist in the doing or causing to be done without his consent of any of these things, the right to do or to authorize which is reserved to him. It contents itself with this, adding only the one specification that "*any* reproduction" without his consent "of any work or material part of any work in which [his] copyright is subsisting" shall be an infringement.

So as to the *person* who may obtain copyright. The present statute (sec. 4951) mentions the "author, inventor, designer or proprietor," and elsewhere (sec. 4957) the "originator." The bill rests with the term used in the Constitution, "author," and the additional term, "proprietor," which is not merely in the existing statutes but has been construed in a series of judicial decisions.

Copyright consists in the exclusive right, within a defined period, to do certain things with certain subject-matter and to prevent other people from doing them. The fundamental provisions in a copyright law are, therefore, these: (1) What is the subject-matter; (2) What are the acts; (3) How may the exclusive right to do them be secured; and (4) Who may secure it? Now on the third point the bill modifies substantially the existing requirements of law. These make deposit and registration a condition precedent: they require the deposit to be at least coincident with the publication, and they stipulate that failure to comply precisely with this requirement shall avoid the copyright *ab initio*.

The bill (sec. 9) initiates the copyright from the date of the publication of the work with the notice of copyright affixed. So in effect does the present law, provided the deposit and registration be effected then. But by the bill the publication with notice not merely initiates the copy-

right: it "secures" it. Deposit and registration in the Copyright Office are still requisite: but a reasonable period after publication is allowed for them. The period is thirty days, and, in the case of error or omission, may be even an entire year; but with the proviso that after thirty days no action for infringement can be brought until these formalities have been complied with.

The right is to be *exclusive* "for a limited period." This period is now twenty-eight years, with a possible renewal for fourteen more; a maximum, therefore, of forty-two years. The bill abolishes renewals and provides for three terms according to the subject-matter. The shortest is twenty-eight years—for labels and prints relating to articles of manufacture. The second—fifty years—is substantially identical with the present maximum. It applies to some original, and all derivative, works. It would probably cover the majority of the copyright entries. The longest—the life of the author and fifty years after his death—applies only to *original* works, but to most original works.

Upon the reason and merit of these terms, especially the last, you will doubtless hear discussion. I merely call them to your attention, with these suggestions, which have been urged upon us:

First. That the present term of forty-two years makes no certain provision for the author himself during his lifetime, nor for his immediate family after his death. These are grave defects. They are not disposed of by the fact that only a small percentage of authors or their families take advantage of the present privilege of renewal.

Second. That a term as long as life and fifty years exists in no less than fifteen countries, including France; that England, with a minimum term of life and seven years, proposes one of life and thirty years; and Germany, with one of life and thirty years, is discussing one of life and fifty years; and

Third. That a common disposition to question a long term for copyrights on the ground that a short term suffices for patents is based on false analogy. Literary or artistic works and useful inventions may equally be the creations of the mind, and they are coupled in the Constitution, but

only as deserving protection. Their character and the duration of the protection required by each may be very different. It *is* very different. The monopoly is different, the returns to the creator are different, the interests of the public are different. The monopoly by patent in an invention is a complete monopoly of the *idea*; the monopoly by copyright in a literary or artistic work is a monopoly only of the *particular expression* of an idea. The inventor's exclusive control of his idea may bar innumerable other inventions of importance to the public; the author's or artist's exclusive control of his particular expression bars no one but a mere reproducer. The returns to an inventor are apt to be quick; the returns to an author are apt to be slow—and in a book the slower in proportion to its serious merit. The returns to a successful inventor are large; the returns even to a successful author or artist are but moderate. The idea covered by an invention or discovery may concern the essential welfare, even the lives, of the public, and should be freely available at the earliest moment not unjust to the inventor. *No* particular book or work of art—none, at least, currently copyrighted—can be said to be *essential* to the welfare or protection of the community. Many a man's pleasure may be enhanced by it, and some men's profit; but no man's essential welfare depends upon it, and no man's life—save perhaps the author's own.

*Remedies*—In no respect are the present statutes asserted to be less satisfactory than in their provisions for the protection of the right, and redress to the copyright proprietor for an invasion of it. One inconvenience is that they provide a different class of remedies and recoveries for different subject-matter; another is that they confuse the duty of the Government to punish a deliberate piracy, as it would any other theft, with the right of the copyright proprietor to compensation for his particular losses. The bill provides uniform remedies; and it divorces the civil action from the criminal. As the Memorandum states this:—“*Penalties* imposed for acts in the nature of misdemeanors are no longer to be shared by the United States with a person suing for them;” nor “are sums recovered by way of *compensation* to the copyright proprietor to be shared by him

with the United States." Nor is his right to recover such sums to be imperiled by the necessity of proving that the defendant has committed an offense against the community as well as profited at his expense.

The deliberate theft of a dramatic or musical composition by the wilful performance of it for profit without the assent of the author or proprietor is now by law a misdemeanor. The Conference could not see why this provision should not apply to *any* infringement which is both wilful and for profit. Section 25 extends it to all such.

The existing provision [Rev. Stat., sec. 4966] providing remedies and penalties for infringement of dramatic and musical copyrights is of great moment to the dramatists and composers. And now that it is merged in the general provisions of this and other sections of the bill they are in great apprehension lest it may suffer accident, if accident befall these. To guard against this, the general repealing clause of the bill excepts and continues in force section 4966 of the Revised Statutes. But it does so with the intention that this exception shall be dropped in case the general provisions stand.

The reason or merit of these and other provisions of the bill will at the proper time have to be made clear to you, if challenged. That is no part of my present duty, which is merely to introduce the bill to your attention with some explanation as to how it came to be and some note of its leading features. But I except two matters. I do so to avoid misapprehension; and I feel free to do so because both involve the administration of the Copyright Office. One is as to fees. The impression has gone out that the fee for registration is to be doubled. The fee for registration is now fifty cents; but fifty cents additional is charged for the certificate, when furnished. The proposed fee is \$1; but this is to include the certificate, which is to be furnished in every case as a matter of course. It ought to be furnished; and no claimant of copyright ought to rest easy without it. It is the evidence of registration and deposit—indispensable formalities; and it is now to be *prima facie* evidence in a court of law. If the copyright is worth the

fifty cents for registration, it would certainly seem worth the additional fifty cents for the certificate.

On the other hand, the bill tends to reduce the aggregate fees payable by any one publisher—and the aggregate receipts of the Office—by enabling a number of volumes of the same work, and, in the case of photographs, prints, and like articles, an entire series, if registered at the same time, to be registered for a single fee.

The other matter is that of the copyright deposits. The value of these is now prodigious. During last year alone the articles deposited numbered over 200,000. A large proportion of these are of great value to the Library and are drawn up into it. The rest remain in the cellar. The accumulations in the cellar now number a million and a half items. Many of these would be useful in other Government libraries; some of them might be useful in exchange with other libraries; a few might have value in exchange with dealers. The remainder are a heavy charge upon the Government for storage and care, without any corresponding benefit. They ought to be returned to the copyright proprietors if they want them, or, if not wanted, destroyed.

Such dispositions are, I believe, already within the authority of law; but it is fair that they should be expressed. The bill (secs. 58 and 59) definitely expresses them. I ask your attention to them in due course. They have been accepted by the Conferences, and therefore by the interests outside of the Government most nearly concerned with their operation. But they may awaken some apprehension elsewhere because of a quite common misunderstanding of the significance of the deposit and its relation to the copyright protection. The original purpose of such deposits was the enrichment of the Library. This is clear from their history, both in this country and abroad. They were made a condition of securing copyright, but they had no continuing relation to the copyright once secured. In France, for instance, they were for the benefit and use of the Royal Library; in England they were once for the benefit and use of eleven libraries, and are now for the benefit and use of five libraries; but no one of these libraries is the office of registration for copyrights. The first

statute requiring them in this country was that of Massachusetts in 1783, and the statute read that the copyright proprietor should "*present*" two copies of his work to the library of Harvard University "*for the use of said university.*" But neither that library nor the university was made the office of registration for copyrights.

The first act which provided for a deposit in the Library of Congress was the act of 1846; and this specified that the copy "delivered" was "for the use" of the Library. It required a second copy to be "delivered" to the librarian of the Smithsonian "for the use" of that library. Neither library was then the Copyright Office, nor had anything to do with registrations. In 1867 the library of the Smithsonian became a part of the Library of Congress; and the act of 1870 specified two copies to be addressed to the Library of Congress.

But by this same act the Library of Congress became the office of *registration* for copyrights; and from that time, and because the failure to deposit not later than the date of publication actually avoided the copyright, an impression has grown up that the articles deposited are an integral part of the record of registration and have a peculiar sanctity as such. The *fact* of the deposit has been, and will be, an integral part of the record: and in times past this could most readily be proved by the stamp upon the articles themselves, the law providing neither for a certificate to the claimant admitting the receipt nor an entry in the office records showing it. But hereafter the fact of deposit will be proved by the certificate itself.

There is an impression that the copies deposited are *necessary evidence* of the thing copyrighted; that they are, therefore, essential in litigation. During the past thirty-six years we have record of only four cases in which they have been summoned into court, and in these the necessity was not obvious. For the matter of that, however, there is little prospect that any article of sufficient importance to be subject of litigation would be deliberately destroyed or would fail to be drawn into the permanent collections of the Library.

Having indicated something of what the bill *is*, let me add a word as to what it is *not*:

First. It is not a codification of the Common law. Even more than the present statutes it leaves to the courts to determine the meaning and extent of terms already construed by the courts. It does this even in cases where the temptation was strong to define and where foreign statutes attempt definition: who is an "author?" for instance; what is "publication?"—in the case of works not reproduced in copies for sale; what is "fair use?" Many such definitions were proposed and discussed, but deliberately omitted as unsafe.

Second. It does not attempt to regulate relations between authors and publishers which are, or may be, matter of particular contract.

Third. It is not an attempt at abstract and theoretic perfection; nor is it an attempt to transplant to this country theoretic, or what might be charged to be sentimental, provisions of foreign law. It tries to be a bill possible for this country at this time and under conditions local here.

It contains some provisions which are neither theoretically sound, nor according to modern usage abroad, nor satisfactory to particular participants in the Conferences. These are a compromise—between principle and expediency, or between one interest and another within the Conferences. The *bill* is a compromise. I doubt if there is a single participant whom it satisfies in every particular.

Fourth. The bill is not a mere congeries of provisions proposed by a selfish group each member of which was considering solely his own particular interest. If it were, it would have required but one session of the Conference instead of twenty-two. It contains, of course, some provisions which concern only particular interests—for instance, the provision as to "sound-records," or that as to affidavit of domestic manufacture; but these are few and easily distinguishable. We trust that they will be distinguished, and full opportunity given for the criticism of them by opposing interests, if such develop; and in case of the sound-records we are advised that they are likely to. The bill as a whole is the result of a sincere attempt to frame a reasonable general statute. I

say "sincere" and I feel the right to say it, because I followed the Conferences closely and had the best opportunity to observe their temper and disposition. If some of the interests were "selfish" in one direction, they found opposition in the "selfishness" of others in another direction; and both were under criticism from the general advisers and under the influence and example of the main body. And neither such interests nor any others participating initiated the Conference nor determined its composition nor controlled its proceedings. The Conference was initiated by the Copyright Office; it was composed of organizations invited by the Office; and it was theoretically held in the Office. The Librarian presided at it; and except for the purpose of some formal resolutions it did not "organize" at all or in any other way pass out of his control.

But if the bill reveal some "selfishness" it is perhaps a selfishness condonable. It is, after all, but the selfishness of men trying to protect their own property. The bill has this purpose. It does not create a new species of property; it merely provides for one recognized by the Constitution and already by statute. It does not withdraw from one man his property in favor of another; it merely *secures* against untimely expropriation, to the man who has created it, a species of property which peculiarly *requires* the protection of the law, because the very act—publication—which makes it remunerative lays it open to expropriation; and which is peculiarly *entitled* to the protection of the law because it is this very act, and this alone, which makes it of use to the public. And it secures this property not permanently, but only against an *untimely* expropriation:—one which would deprive the author of his fair return and the public of that enrichment which comes of progress in literature and the arts.

But the public, it may be said, was not represented at the conferences. The public in this matter, Mr. Chairman, belongs to one of four classes: (1) He is the original producer, publisher or manufacturer of the copyright work; or (2) he is one who enjoys the work as a consumer; or (3) he is one who wishes to utilize the work in some other work, or to reproduce and market it for his own benefit, when

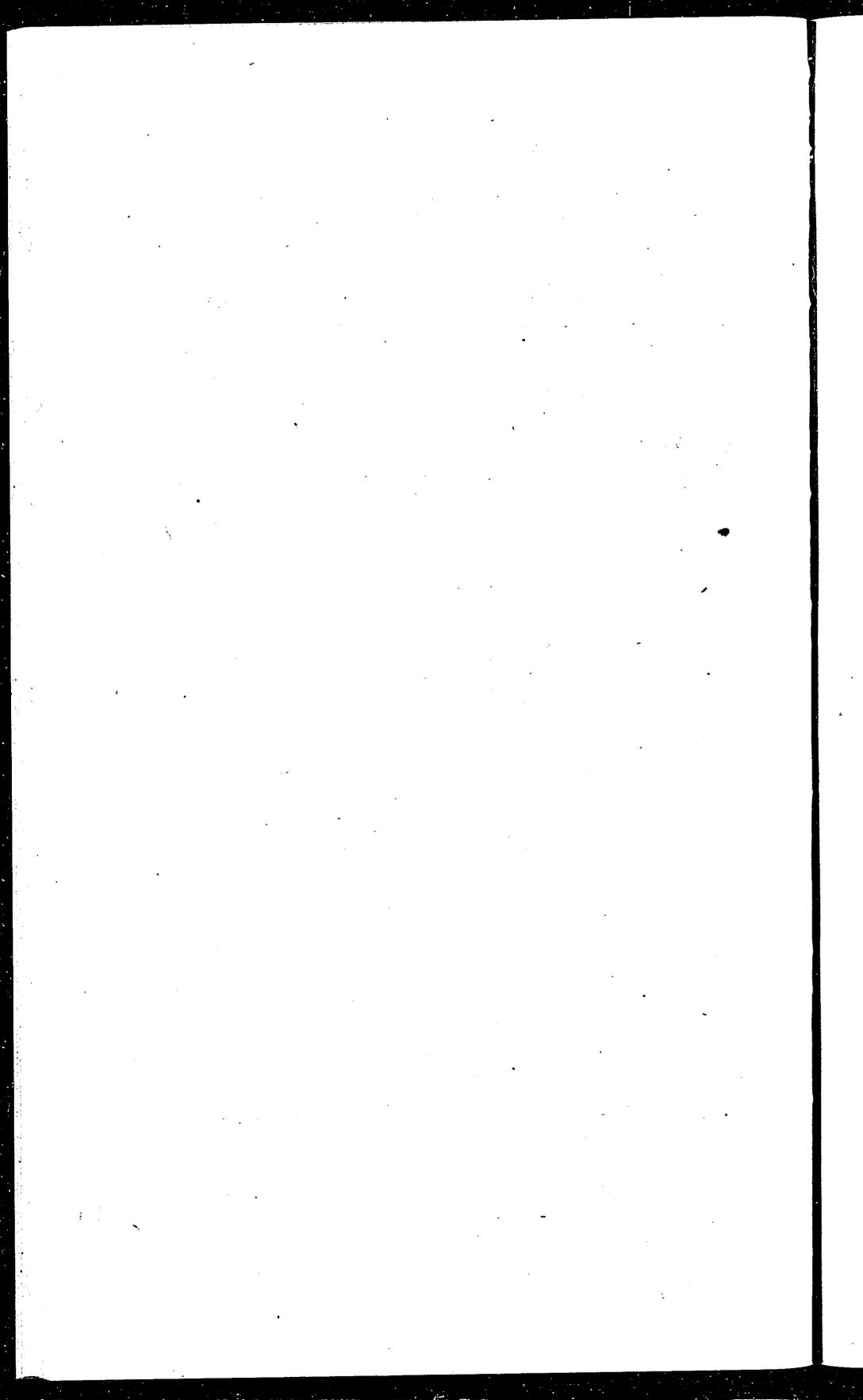
either of these can be done innocently; or (4) he is the student and critic of the rights and obligations of property and of the regulation of this by law. There may be a fifth class—the mere “pirate.” He, to be sure, was not invited to the Conferences; but I do not suppose he will be to your hearings.

But the innocent reproducer was *not* unrepresented at the Conferences nor in the discussions: in fact, most of the producers were also reproducers and quite insistent upon their convenience as such. The original producers, publishers and manufacturers were there as of right; and the student and critic through their interest and public spirit. As for the consumers, two considerable groups were actually represented, and more would have been if organizations could have been found to represent them. Others also spoke for them. But, Mr. Chairman, it is in the interest of the consumer, just *because* it is in the interest of the producer, that copyright laws are chiefly designed, have been designed from time immemorial, and were called for by the Constitution. And if this proposed one fails fairly to regard his interests, its defects will surely be brought to your attention by the great third estate, which is jealous for them—the newspaper and periodical press. For the bill is now before the country.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, notwithstanding the labor put upon it, the bill is probably still imperfect in expressing its intentions; and I have no doubt that while it is under consideration those especially concerned will ask leave to submit to you some amendments of phraseology. I understand that any such amendments proposed by participants in the Conference will be communicated first to the Copyright Office, so that they may be formulated by the Register for your convenient consideration; and the Office will as gladly do the same for any that may reach it from other sources.

The relation of the Office to this project has been peculiar. That alone has excused me in introducing the bill to you. Having introduced it, the Office will, with your permission, relapse into its more normal position of informant to your Committee on matters of fact, and an adviser, when its opinion is asked. With the general structure of the bill, includ-

ing the effect of proposed phraseology, the Office is necessarily concerned. Upon the general principles involved, and upon matters of practice, the Office will naturally have an opinion, and may not avoid ultimately expressing this, even though in doing so it incidentally support a provision which concerns particularly a particular interest. It can not avoid this where a bill is referred to it by your Committee for its opinion; still less can it do so in the present case, where it is itself in possession of the reasons which induced the various provisions and the principles supposed to underlie them. It must, as occasion requires, *expound* the bill. Mere *advocacy*, however, of particular provisions it must leave to others.



## Appendix IV

### MANUSCRIPTS

#### I. GIFTS, 1905-6

- From Miss Margarite Anderson, Lyndon, Ohio:  
"International Peace Song." "The Peace-Makers." Poems by  
the donor. A. D. S.
- From Mrs. Levi Ankeny, Walla Walla, Washington:  
Nesmith, James W. Broadside against J. Quinn Thornton.  
Oregon City, 1847, June 7.
- From Prof. John Spencer Bassett, Durham, N. C.:  
North Carolina, Glasgow Land Frauds. Papers relating thereto,  
1797, Dec. [Typewritten transcripts.]
- From M. E. Beall, Washington, D. C.:  
"El Ydeal," A Manuscript newspaper, published by José Porrata.  
1st year, No. 5. 1905, July 18.
- From William Beer, New Orleans, La.:  
Papers relating to military matters in Mississippi, 1862-1868. Bills,  
certificates of destruction of property, correspondence, etc.
- From Boston Public Library:  
Broadside issued on occasion of erecting statue to Daniel Webster.  
Boston, 1859, Sept. 17.
- From Luigi di Carlo, Tivoli, Italy:  
Excerpts from Poems, 1905. "Alla grande e celebre Biblioteca del  
Congresso in Washington." A. D. (In Italian)
- From State of Connecticut:  
Proclamation for Thanksgiving Day, 1905. Broadside.  
Proclamation for Arbor and Bird Day, 1902. Broadside.
- From Connecticut State Library:  
Proclamation for Arbor and Bird Day, 1906. Broadside.  
Proclamation for Fast Day, 1906. Broadside.  
Proclamation for Flag Day, 1906. Broadside.
- From Edward St. John Fairman, Florence, Italy:  
Pastime poetry. Verse in autograph and print.
- From Wendell Phillips Garrison, New York City:  
Correspondence, 1905-1906.
- From Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, Boston, Mass.:  
Massachusetts proclamation for Thanksgiving Day, 1905. Broad-  
side.  
Massachusetts proclamation for Arbor Day, 1906. Broadside.

- From Martin I. J. Griffin, Philadelphia, Pa.:  
Prohibition campaign posters. "Two Roads to Washington"  
and "Grand Rally for Prohibition."
- From the Governor of Guam:  
Memorials and other papers of Mariana Islands. 1886-1892.
- From Richard H. Johnston, Washington, D. C.:  
Canadian "Campaign Songs." Broadside.
- From William and Edwin C. Kent, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.:  
Commissions, diplomas, etc., of Chancellor James Kent, 1781-  
1823.  
*See p. 22 of this Report.*
- From Dr. Daniel S. Lamb, Washington, D. C.:  
Account books, correspondence, etc., of Association of Acting As-  
sistant Surgeons, United States Army.
- From F. H. Levelle, Battle Creek, Mich.:  
Continental Currency bill for \$8. Issue of 1777.
- From Charles Henry Lincoln, Washington, D. C.:  
Subscription list of money paid to David Wolf to recover a slave  
woman and her children. 1808.  
Bill of complaint and answer of James Wright. Delaware, 1709,  
Mar. 26.
- From Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, of New York.  
Papers of Martin Van Buren.  
*See pp. 20-21 of this Report.*
- From Territory of New Mexico:  
Proclamation for Thanksgiving Day, 1905. Broadside.
- From Miss Emily K. Paterson, of Perth Amboy, N. J.  
Notes of the Convention of 1787, by John Paterson.  
*See pp. 21-22 of this Report.*
- From Dr. C. J. Peacock, Tunbridge Wells, England:  
Indentures of Guy Fawkes with Christopher Lomleye and Anne  
Shipleye for transfer of property. 1592-93.  
Agreement between Anne Shipleye and Dionisius Bainbridge,  
159-. Photo-facsimiles.
- From the State of Pennsylvania:  
Proclamation for Thanksgiving Day, 1905. Broadside.
- From Mrs. A. J. Robertson, Washington, D. C.:  
Coat of arms of Gov. Willie and Allen Jones of North Carolina,  
the family from which John Paul took the name of Jones.  
Illuminated handiwork of the donor, on vellum.
- From Joseph George Rosengarten, Philadelphia, Pa.:  
Calendar of papers relating to the German troops (Brandenburg  
Anspach) in the American Revolution, 1777-1782, in the  
Public Record Office (London), Treasury, Miscellaneous Vari-  
ous, Bundle 248.
- From H. P. Scratchley, Bloomfield, N. J.:  
Letters and papers of James Brown, of New Orleans, La. 1777-  
1810.  
*See pp. 22-23 of this Report.*

- From Horace J. Smith, Germantown, Pa.:  
 Suggestion for legend for tablet commemorating the jury in the trial of William Penn and William Mead, 1670, to be placed in Old Bailey Prison, London, England, and miscellany. Broad-sides.
- From A. A. Stamouli, New York City:  
 Advertisement of Greek newspaper "Thermopylæ," published in New York. Broadside.
- From Charles W. Stewart, Washington, D. C.:  
 Miscellaneous collection of manifests, clearance papers, passports, etc. 1782-1812. Mainly issued in connection with port of Baltimore.
- From Miss Minnie Viola Stinson, Washington, D. C.:  
 Claim of Benito Asuncion for restoration of property in Pasig, Manila. With signed disapproval of Aguinaldo. 1898. (In Tagalog.)
- From Capt. John R. M. Taylor, U. S. A.:  
 Letters of Zachary Taylor and others.  
*See p. 23 of this Report.*
- From Dr. De Forest Willard, Philadelphia, Pa.:  
 Memorandum book of Daniel Willard, of Hartford, Conn. Contains notes of prominent personages met in Washington City, places visited, etc. 1846.

II. GENERAL LIST OF ACCESSIONS, 1905-6

UNITED STATES

Army:

Lists of American soldiers confined at the City of Mexico by the provost. 1847. 1 vol.

Association of Acting Assistant Surgeons, Records of. Account books, correspondence, etc. 3 vols. and miscel. papers. Metal seal.

Civil war:

Johnston, Joseph Eggleston. General orders issued at Dalton, Georgia. Jan.-Apr., 1864. Contemporary copies (32 pieces).

Mississippi. Papers relating to military matters, 1862-1868. Bills, certificates of destruction of property, correspondence, etc. (21 pieces.)

Resarf, —. History of the Great Rebellion. 1 vol. A. D.

Finance:

Continental Currency. Bill for \$8.00. Issue of 1777.

Navy:

*Molly* (Maryland sloop). Commission as privateer, 1776. D. S. John Hancock.

*Montgomery* (Maryland schooner). Application, commission and bond as privateer, 1776-1777. 4 pieces.

## Revolution:

- Halsey, Zephaniah and Archibald Ramsey. Memorandum book of horses delivered to Quartermaster General's Department. 1780-1782. 1 vol.
- Secret service, British. Memorandum book of intelligence, secret agents, payments, etc., kept at British Headquarters, 1778. 1 vol.
- Stevens, Benjamin Franklin. Calendar of papers relating to German troops (Brandenburg Anspach) in the American Revolution, 1777-1782, in the Public Record Office, Treasury, Miscel. Various, Bundle 248.

## INDIVIDUAL STATES

## District of Columbia:

- Willard, Daniel (of Hartford, Conn.) Memorandum book. Notes of prominent personages met in Washington City, places visited, etc. 1846. 1 vol.

## Florida:

- Papers relating to cession to the United States.

## Georgia and Florida:

- Official pamphlets and manuscripts relating to boundary disputes and trade difficulties in West Indies between Spain and Great Britain. 1 vol. 1736-1739.

## Massachusetts:

- Boston. Table of exports and clearances, 1787-1788. Estimate of value of exports, 1787-1788.

## New Hampshire:

- Miscellaneous papers relating to early colonial matters. 19 pieces.

## Pennsylvania:

- Northampton and Bucks counties. House tax insurrection, 1799. 21 pieces.
- Whisky Insurrection. Papers relating to. 1792-1796. 1 vol.

## Mariana Islands:

- Guam. Memorials and other papers. 1886-1892. 18 pieces.

## Philippine Islands:

- Asuncion, Benito. Claim for restoration of property in Pasig, Manila. Signed disapproval of Aguinaldo. 1898. (In Tagalog.)

## EUROPE

## Denmark:

- List of land and sea forces. 18th Century?

## France:

- Savary des Bruslons. Extracts from the Universal Dictionary of Commerce. 1723. Translation. 23 pp.

## Great Britain:

- Anonymous. Observations on prohibiting exports of corn from England.
- Army. Letter from Ordnance office. 1795.

Great Britain:

- Comptroller. Memorandum of payments. 1735.  
Navy. Committee of Survey. Memorandum of correspondence relating to supplies. 1722-1723.

Holland:

- Mercantile documents. 1660-. 8 pieces.

ORIENTALIA

Ceylon:

- Singhalese manuscript. Written on 31 gilt-edged palm leaves.

PERSONAL

- Bartley, T. W. Letter to C. W. Cist. 1854, Aug. 25. A. L. S.  
Berrien, John McPherson. Letter to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn. 1846, Dec. 2. A. L. S.  
Binney, Horace. Letter to William C. Wilde. 1852, May 21.  
Bonner, Robert. Letter to George P. Morris. 1860, Aug. 22. A. L. S.  
Brayman, Mason. Letter to E. A. Parker. 1865, Sep. 3. Contemporary copy.  
Bristow, Benjamin H. Letter to Carl Schurz. 1877, Oct. 15. A. L. S.  
Brown, James (of New Orleans, La.) Letters and papers of a legal and commercial nature, with some family letters. 1777-1810. 352 pieces.  
Burgoyne, John. State of the Expedition from Canada. London. 1780. Pamphlet with Clinton's annotations.  
Burr, Aaron. Letters relating to conspiracy. 1806-1816. 1 vol.  
Calhoun, William B. Letter to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn. 1844, Mar. 26. A. L. S.  
Campbell, George W. Letter to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn. 1822, Mar. 16. A. L. S.  
Cass, Lewis. Letter to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, 1833, Feb. 19. A. L. S.; to Hugh S. Legaré, 1842, May 16. A. L. S.  
Cater, Douglas J. Letters to Mrs. F. S. Cater. 1862-1865. 25 pieces.  
Cater, Rufus W. Letters to Mrs. F. S. Cater. 1859-1863. 25 pieces.  
Catesby, M. Letter to Dr. J. F. Gronovius. 1844, Dec. A. L. S.  
Chambers, David. Letters from J. Q. Adams, Calhoun, Clay, Lincoln, Sumner, and others. 1810-1863. 24 pieces.  
Chase, Salmon P. Letters to Thomas Hornbrook, 1861-1864, and miscellany, 81 pieces.  
Chauvin, Jean Jacques. Petition to French Minister of Justice. 1798, Oct. 13. A. D. S.  
Clayton, John M. Letters to Samuel J. Hitchcock, 1815, Oct. 16; to William H. Wells, 1819, June 25; to Mahlon Dickerson, 1834, June 29. A. L. S.  
Clinton, Sir Henry. Narrative of expedition with Sir Peter Parker against Sullivan's Island, 1776. Pamphlet with annotations. n. d. 13 copies.

- Clinton-Cornwallis Controversy. 10 vols. and 54 pamphlets with Clinton's annotations.
- Corwin, Thomas. Private correspondence. 1850-1853. 12 vols.
- Crawford, George W. Resignation as Secretary of War. 1850, July 10. Draft. Announcement to Army of death of President Taylor. 1850, July 10. D. S.
- Crowninshield, Benjamin W. Letters to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, 1823-1830. 3 pieces.
- Cushing, Caleb. Letters to William L. Marcy, 1855, July 10, Auto. draft; to Thomas H. Dudley, 1867, Aug. 15 (2), L. S.; to E. R. Hoar, 1869, Nov. 22. L. S.
- Davis, Jefferson. Letters and documents. 1851-1860. About 260 pieces.
- Dearborn, Henry. Letter to Henry Dearborn, jr. 1808, Mar. 27; to William Duane, 1818, Oct. 7. A. L. S.
- Dickins, Asbury and Francis A. Miscellaneous papers. 3 scrapbook volumes.
- Eaton, John H. Letters to Henry Clay, 1825, Mar. 31 and Apr. 1. Auto. drafts.
- Edmunds, George F. Letter to William Bond & Son. 1875, Oct. 26.
- Everett, Edward. Letter to G. Lunt. 1862, July 12. A. L. S.
- Ewing, Thomas. Letters to Peter Benson, 1832, Nov. 14; to George W. Crawford, 1849, July 28; to Richard Smith, 1833, Oct. 14; to William Bibb and others, 1835, Sept. 1; to ———, 1833, Jan. 9. A. L. S.
- Franklin, Benjamin, Arthur Lee, and John Adams. To American prisoners at Forton Prison, England, 1778, Sept. 19. Contemporary copy.
- Fuller, Timothy. Letter to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, 1824, Mar. 25. A. L. S.
- Gallatin, Albert. Correspondence, 1801-1811. 1 vol.
- Garrison, Wendell P. Correspondence, 1905-1906. 9 pieces.
- Gorham, Benjamin. Letter to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, 1829, Mar. 2. A. L. S.
- Grant, James. Papers relating to claim against South Carolina citizens, 1794-1797. 7 pieces.
- Haines, Hiram. Literary papers, poems, etc. 1 vol.
- Harlan, James. Letter to John Wentworth. 1871, Mar. 31. A. L. S.
- Henry, John. Papers relating to New England intrigue, 1809-1812. 94 pieces.
- Hicks, Thomas. Letter to ——— Woodcock. 1686. A. L. S.
- Huntington, Samuel, jr. Letter to Rev. Edward D. Griffin. 1801, Mar. 4. A. L. S.
- Jackson, Andrew. Papers relating to Glasgow land frauds, North Carolina. 1797, Dec. Typewritten copies.
- Jenkins, Charles J., and others. Letter to George W. Crawford. 1845, Feb. 17, and letter explaining same.
- Johnson, Cave. Letter to James Dunlap. 1864, May 25. A. L. S.

- Johnson, Herschel Vespasian. Letter to Richard M. Johnson. 1847, Dec. 10. A. L. S.
- Jones, William. Letter to Nathaniel Silsbee. 1816, Sept. 15. A. L. S.
- Jones, Gov. Willie and Allen. Coat of arms. Illuminated on vellum.
- Kennedy, John P. Letter to George E. Badger. 1841, Sept. 9.
- Kent, James. Commissions, diplomas, etc. 1781-1823. 16 parchments.
- King, Daniel P. Letter to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn. 1841, Jan. 19. A. L. S.
- King, John Pendleton. Letter to James Thomas. 1835, Aug. 15. A. L. S.
- Kingsbury, Jacob. Letters, 1727-1815. 358 pieces.
- Lamar, Gazaway B. Letters to George W. Crawford. 1849, June, and 1850, Apr. 10. A. L. S.
- Lee, Charles. Memoirs. London, 1792. Annotations of Sir Henry Clinton. 1 vol.
- Legaré, Hugh S. Letter to ——? 1840, June 12. A. L. S.
- Leveson-Gower, Granville. Letter to ——? 1686. A. L. S.
- Lewis, John. Papers relating to civil cases, military matters of the Revolution, etc. 1754-1823.
- Lincoln, Abraham. Bill of complaint of James H. Bagley against Isaac D. Vanmeter. Oct., 1843. A. D. S.
- Lincoln & Herndon. Declaration in case of Henry McHenry vs. Hiram Penny. 1850, August term, Sangamon Co., Ills. A. D. S. of Lincoln.
- McClellan, Archibald. Grant of land in South Carolina. 1770. D. S. of Gov. William Bull.
- Markoe, Francis. Correspondence. About 5,000 pieces, including correspondence of Samuel Galloway and Virgil Maxcy.  
See pp. 24-25 of this Report.
- Mason, John Y. Letter to Henry A. Wise. 1844, Mar. 15. A. L. S.
- Newman, Reuben and Alexander. Grant of land in South Carolina. 1786. D. S. of Gov. William Moultrie.
- Olney, James N. Letter to George P. Morris. 1860, Mar. 30. A. L. S.
- Phillips, Stephen N. Letter to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn. 1831, Aug. 20.
- Porter, Peter B. Letter to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn. 1813, Sept. 20. A. L. S.
- Preston, William C. Letter to —— Wilde. 1840, Mar. 29. A. L. S.
- Ramsay, David. History of the American Revolution. London. 1791. With annotations of Sir Henry Clinton. 1 vol.
- Ramsey, Alexander. Letter to Thomas H. Burrowes. 1838, Sept. 4. A. L. S.
- Richardson, William A. Letter to N. K. Sanderson. 1884, June 22. A. L. S.
- Robertson, Thomas B. Letter to Fulwar Skipwith. 1820, Feb. 23.
- Rockwell, Julius. Letter to George Bancroft. 1845, Apr. 10. A. L. S.

- Rush, Richard. Letter to Albert Gallatin. 1822, Aug. 15. A. L. S.
- Russell, Jonathan. Letter to ——? 1812, Feb. 8. A. L. S.
- Sarman, W. H. Letter to ——? 1828. A. L. S.
- Savage, John. Letter to George P. Morris. 1861, July 31. A. L. S.
- Scarlett, James. Legal opinion. 1829. A. D. S.
- Silsbee, Nathaniel. Letter to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn. 1818, Mar. 22. A. L. S.
- Smith, E. Kirby. Letter to Captain Tupper. 1861, Sept. 4. A. L. S.
- Stephens, Alexander H. Letters to George W. Crawford, 1846-1849. 3 pieces. To James Thomas, 1844-1853. 5 pieces. A. L. S.
- Stiles, Robert. Grant of land in Georgia. 1805. D. S. of Gov. John Milledge.
- Sturges, William, and Henry Ellison. Indenture of land transfer in South Carolina. 1786.
- Taylor, Zachary. Letters of.  
*See p. 23 of this report.*
- Thomas, Lorenzo. Letter to F. and A. H. Dodge. 1848, Jan. 12. A. L. S.
- Thompson, Richard W. Letter to ——? 1848, Aug. 10.
- Thorburn, Grant. Letter to George P. Morris. 1855, June 16. A. L. S.
- Thurston, W. S. Letter to John Johnson. 1790, May 4. A. L. S.
- Toombs, Robert. Letters to George W. Crawford, 1846-1862. 4 pieces. To James Thomas, 1847-1848. 3 pieces. To Johnson & Thomas. 1848. 1 piece.
- Trumbull, Jonathan. Letter to ——? 1794, Jan. 16. A. L. S.
- Trumbull, Lyman. Papers of. 3,700 pieces.  
*See p. 25 of this report.*
- Twiggs, David Emanuel. Letter to George W. Crawford. 1849, Sept. 8. A. L. S.
- Tyler, John. Letter to Henry A. Wise. 1856, Mar. A. L. S.
- Vaughan, Henry Halford. Letter to —— Stockdale. 1820. Nov. 18. A. L. S.
- Washington, George. Virginia Almanac for 1767 with autograph memoranda. 1 vol.  
*See pp. 25-26 of this Report.*  
 Pay rolls, receipts, etc., of Virginia Colonial troops. 1755-1756. 260 pieces.
- Webster, Daniel. Letter to —— Symmes. 1843, Apr. 13.
- Welles, Gideon. Letters to Sherman Crowwell. 1831, Feb. 23. A. L. S.; to ——? 1832, Jan. 14. A. L. S.; to Admiral Andrew H. Foote, 1863, June 8. D. S.
- Welsman, J. T. Letter to Stewart L. Woodford. 1865, Apr. 21. Copy.
- Wikoff, Henry. Letter to George P. Morris. 1880, July 14. A. L. S.
- Windham, Charles. Letter to his sister. 1744, Nov. 27. A. L. S.
- Windham, Mary. Letters. 1745-1746. A. L. S. 2 pieces.
- Winthrop, Robert C. Letter to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn. 1840, Dec. 26. A. L. S.

- Wise, Henry A. Letter to Leslie Combs. 1842, Dec. 29. A. L. S.  
 Wood, Charles. Receipt to Henry Northleigh. 1659, Dec. 24.  
 Woodford, Stewart L. Letter to J. T. Welsman. 1865, Apr. 29. L. S.  
 Wright, James. Bill of complaint and answer in suit. Delaware,  
 1709, Mar. 26.  
 Yancey, Charles. Letter to George W. Crawford. 1850, June 17.  
 A. L. S.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## Account Books:

- Mercantile accounts kept at St. Christophers, West Indies and  
 later at Philadelphia. 1719-1724. 1 vol.  
 Mercantile accounts kept at Philadelphia. 1728-1734.

## Drama:

- Pellicer, Casiano. An historical essay on the Spanish drama.  
 Translation by R. W. Wade. 1806. 2 vols.

## Journals and diaries:

- Antrim, B. Jay. Journals and diaries of travels in Mexico and  
 California, 1849. Sketch books, etc. 5 vols.  
 Forton Prison, England. Diary of an American seaman, 1777-  
 1779. Book of songs written in the prison, 1778. 2 vols.  
 Haskins, Rev. Thomas. Journals, 1782-1783 and 1784-1785.  
 2 vols.  
 Shiner, Michael. Diary kept at Washington, D. C., 1813-1865.  
 1 vol.

## Letter books:

- Dewey & Carson. Letterbook, Philadelphia, 1745-1750. 1 vol.

## Marine miscellany:

- Hope*, Journal of voyage to Northwest coast of America. 1790-  
 1792. 4 vols.  
*Lexington*. (Merchant ship.) Log book, 1807-1808. 1 vol.  
 Peuman, James and Edward. Marine insurance policy, 1793.  
 Ships papers. Miscellaneous collection of manifests, clearances,  
 passports, etc. 1782-1812. Mainly issued in connection with  
 port of Baltimore. 19 pieces.

## Mexico:

- Miscellaneous documents relating to ecclesiastical matters. 1631  
 to 18th Century.

## Orderly books:

- Dolson, Peter. Orderly book. 1776, July 29-Sept. 12. 1 vol.  
 Walker, Robert. Orderly books. 1777-1778, July 21-June 24;  
 1777-1778, June 8-27, Oct. 17-24; 1780, Oct. 18-Nov. 9. 3 vols.

## Poetry:

- Anderson, Margarite. "International Peace Song" and "The  
 Peace-Makers." 1905. A. D. S.  
 Di Carlo, Luigi. Excerpts from poems, 1905. "Alla grande e  
 celebre Biblioteca del Congresso in Washington." A. D. (In  
 Italian.)  
 Fairman, Edward St. John. Pastime Poetry. Miscellaneous  
 verse, in autograph and print.

## Religion:

Antiphonalia. 14th Century vellum manuscript. Illuminated.  
1 vol.

Jacob, Henry. A Confession and Protestation of the Faith of certain Christians [Brownists] in England . . . with petition to King for toleration therein. 1616. Typewritten copy.

## Science:

United States, Weather Bureau. Miscellaneous reports, notes, etc., on health resorts.

## Slave papers:

Subscription list of money paid to David Wolf to recover a slave woman and her children, 1808.

## West Indies:

San Domingo. "El Ydeal." A MS. newspaper. 1905, July 18. 1st year, No. 5. Published by José Porrata.

## BROADSIDES

## UNITED STATES

## Continental Congress:

Declaration of Independence. Boston, 1906.

Miscellaneous broadsides. 1776-1784. 14 pieces.

Plan for conducting Hospital department of the Army. 1780, Sept. 30. Pamphlet.

Knox, Henry. Plan for general arrangement of the militia. 1786.

## Adams, John Quincy:

Inaugural address, 1825.

Order of funeral procession. 1848.

## Executive Proclamations and Orders. 1905-1906.

## Connecticut:

Proclamations for Arbor and Bitd Day, 1902, 1906. 2 pieces.

Proclamation for Thanksgiving Day, 1905.

Proclamation for Fast Day, 1906.

Proclamation for Flag Day, 1906.

## Massachusetts:

Ames, Levi. Last words and dying speech. Executed at Boston, 1773, Oct. 21.

Butler, Benjamin F. Letter to George H. Briggs on "The Salary Grab." 1873, July 28. To Judge Ebenezer R. Hoar, a "reply to the Judge's imputations . . ." 1876, Oct. 2 pieces.

Proclamation for Thanksgiving Day, 1905.

Proclamation for Arbor Day, 1906.

Salem, Election, 1812.

Webster, Daniel. Broadside issued on erecting of Webster's statue in Boston, 1859, Sept. 17.

## New Hampshire:

Anti-Jackson political address to the Farmers and Mechanics of New Hampshire. 1828.

## New Mexico:

Proclamation for Thanksgiving Day, 1905.

## North Carolina:

Rules regulating market prices. 1864.

## Oregon:

Nesmith, James, jr. Against J. Quinn Thornton. Oregon City.  
1847, June 7.

## Pennsylvania:

Proclamation for Thanksgiving Day, 1905.

Philadelphia. Election of Representatives and Presidential Electors. 1792.

## Rhode Island:

Two poems on Thomas W. Dorr. 1842.

## Virginia:

Miscellaneous, with some English color prints. 1802-13. 56 pieces.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Canada. "Campaign Songs." n. d.

Centennial, 1876. Invitation to closing ceremonies.

Prohibition. Campaign posters: "Two Roads to Washington" and "Grand Rally for Prohibition." n. d. 2 pieces.

Smith, Horace J. Suggests a legend for tablet commemorating the jury in the trial of William Penn and William Mead, 1670, to be placed in Old Bailey, London.

"Thermopylæ." Advertisement of Greek newspaper published in New York. 1905.

Wool. Table of importations into London and Liverpool. 1806.

## FACSIMILES, ETC.

Fawkes, Guy. Indentures with Christopher Lomleye and Anne Shipleye for transfer of property, 1592-93.

Agreement between Anne Shipleye and Dionisius Bainbridge, 159-. In Latin. Photo-facsimiles of 3 parchments.

Massachusetts. Photographs of 3 Revolutionary broadsides, 1776-1777.

### III. LIST OF TRANSCRIPTS FROM MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, GREAT BRITAIN

#### British Museum (Additional MSS.):

14034. America, Africa, and the Canaries, & the West Indies  
1696-1786.

9747. America, Papers relating to. 1698-1705.

22680. America, Miscellaneous Papers relating to, &c.

14035. Board of Trade and Plantations 1710-1789.

## British Museum (Additional MSS.):

## Egerton MSS.:

2395. 1st portion, folios 237.  
Folios 238-453.  
Folios 454 to end.
2168. Inventory of Papers of William Penn.
2526. Journals of J. Knepp on H. M. S. Rose, &c. 1683-1684.
2135. Letters and Papers relating to the War in America.  
1771-1781.

15485. Exports and Imports of North America. 1768-9.

## Hardwicke Papers:

35909. American Plantations. Vol. DLXI. [Two Maps accompany this.]
35910. American Plantations. Vol. DLXII. 1759-1764.
35911. American Plantations. Vol. DLXIII. 1765.

## Hyde Papers and Correspondence:

15895. 1688-1709.  
Folios 339-365.
15898. Miscellaneous.  
America and the West Indies.

## Kings MSS.:

213. Journal of an Officer in the West Indies: 1764-65.
203. Letters, Rev. Dr. Cooper to Dr. Franklin, 1769-1775.  
American Politics.
202. Letters, Governor Pownall to Rev. Dr. Cooper, 1769-1774, on American Politics.
206. State of Manufactures; Land, mode of granting; Fees of Offices in America.
205. Reports on the state of the American Colonies. (1st installment.)
15483. List of Councils in North America. 1703-1711.
22129. Official Appointments, List of, 1780.
15488. Maine. Kennebec River, 1752-1762.
15487. Massachusetts and Connecticut, Boundary line of, 1735-1754.
15486. Massachusetts, Papers relating to, 1720-1724.
11514. Memorial to Lord Halifax on North America.
22617. Navy, Official Papers relating to. 1688-1715. (Br. Mu.:  
Add. Mss. 22617, folios 134-149.)
- New Castle Papers:
33028. America and the West Indies. Vol. I. 1701-1740.
33029. Vol. CCCXLIV. America and the West Indies. Vol. II. 1744-1758.
33030. Vol. CCXLV. America and the West Indies. Vol. III. 1761-1802, and undated.
28089. New England, &c. 17th Century.
15489. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pa., Md., N. Y., &c.
22679. New York, 1764-1768.

British Museum (Additional MSS.):

11411. Povey, T. Register of Letters relating to the West Indies,  
1655-1660.

15896. Revenue and Customs. Vol. V. 1679-1705.

9764. Shipping and Trade. (All papers selected relate to  
America.)

Public Record Office:

Admiralty High Court:

Instance & Prize Libel Files. Bundle 73, 80, 81, 82, 88, 91-  
94, 98, 107, 108: Various Nos.

Boscawen, Admiral. Letters of (1st Section only). In Let-  
ters, No. 481.

Boscawen. In Letters, 481 (Sections 2 and 3).

Admiralty Secretary:

Hood, Commodore. In Letters, 483 (1st installment).

Admiralty Secretary:

In Letters 482, (First section).

In Letters, 483 (Second section, completes the volume).

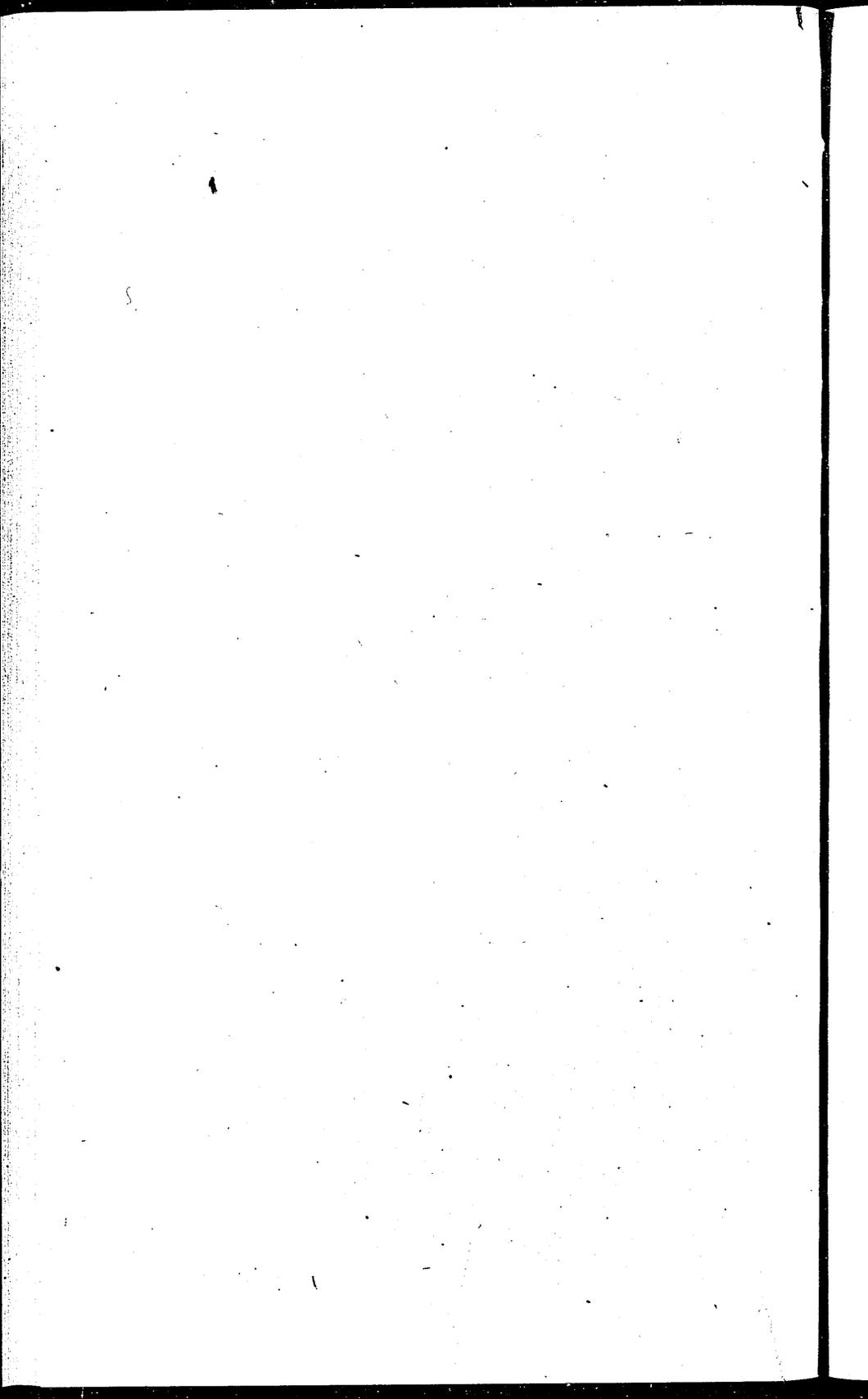
In Letters, 485 (continuation and end). Admirals' Des-  
patches.

North America. Admiral Graves, 1774-7.

Warren, Admiral. In Letters, 480 (1st section only).

Treasury:

37 & 38. Blaythwayt's Journal. (Complete.)



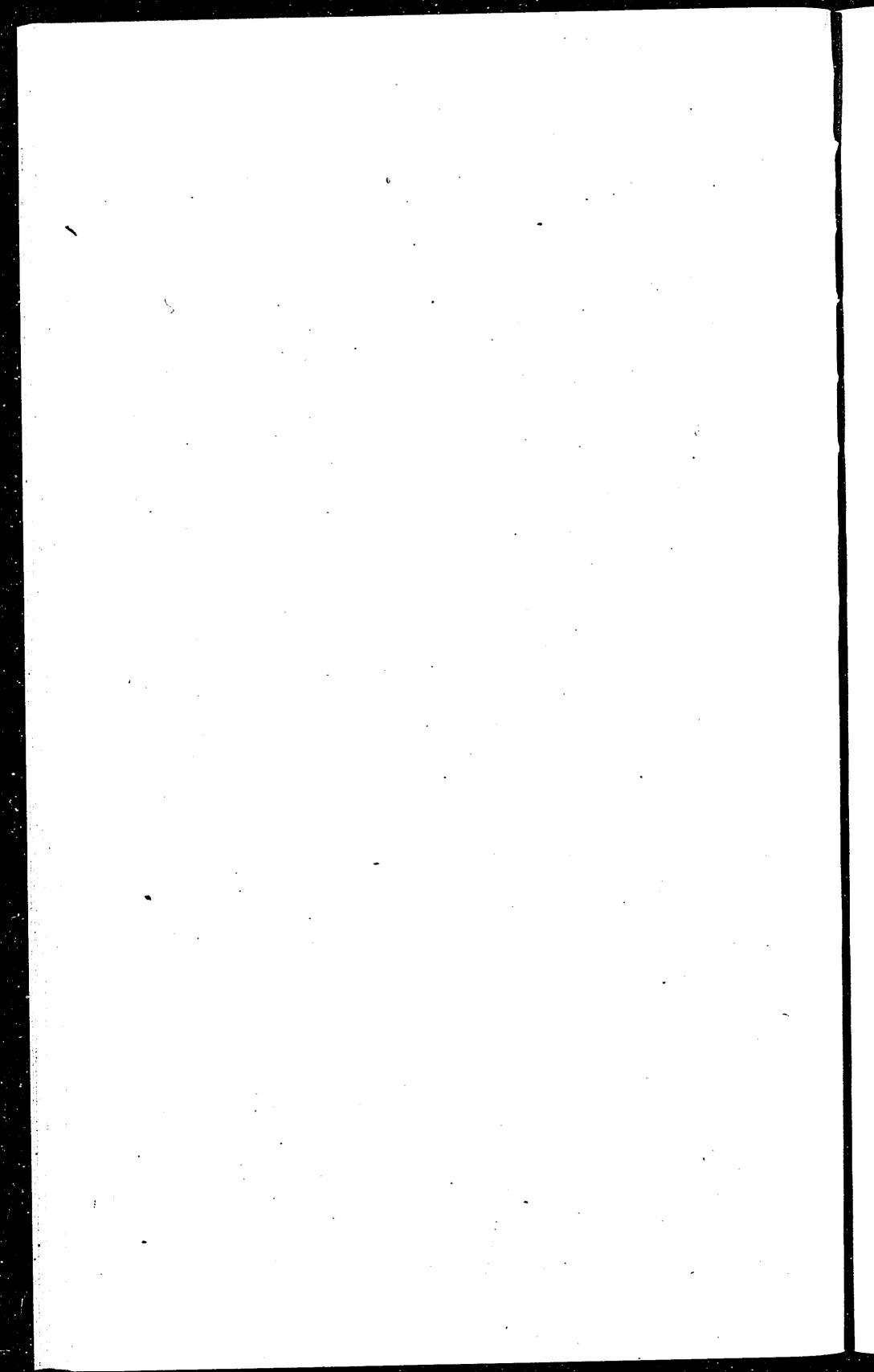
APPENDIX V

DIVISION OF PRINTS

Collection of prints, original drawings, water-color  
paintings, and illustrated books by cele-  
brated Japanese artists

Given by Mr. Crosby S. Noyes,  
Washington, D. C.

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## Appendix V

### CORRESPONDENCE IN REGARD TO COLLECTION OF PRINTS, ETC., GIVEN BY MR. CROSBY S. NOYES

*Washington, D. C., October 17, 1905*

My DEAR SIR: The collection of Japanese pictures, engravings, illustrated books, etc., which I hereby tender to the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., will, I think, serve to supply in some degree an illustration of the extraordinary variety in Japanese art and an instructive and timely insight into the history, legends, religions, industries, amusements, folklore, fauna and flora, scenery, drama, and all the wide range of art motives of the wonderful people who are just now the center of world interest.

A study of the many-sided Japanese character develops sharp contrasts at every turn. A visit to Japan in time of peace gives the impression of a gentle, refined, light-hearted, artistic, peaceable, pleasure-loving, rather frivolous people, with a passionate love for flowers, fine scenery, and all that is beautiful in nature; nice and dainty in their tastes, carrying their habits of personal and household cleanliness to the extreme, and spending a considerable portion of their time in enervating hot baths.

Again, seen in their almost continuous round of festivals throughout the year, they seem to be holding a perpetual holiday.

Another turn, and beholding them swarming in the rice fields, the tea plantations, the vegetable and flower gardens, the workshops, the fisheries, and the schoolrooms, and all Japan seems to be an industrial beehive, and every man, woman, and child at work or in study.

Then war comes, and these same gentle, peaceable, volatile, undersized sybarites are transformed in a twinkling into heroic warriors of fanatical courage, unparalleled fortitude, stoical endurance of pain, intense tenacity of purpose,

and self-sacrificing devotion to country that has never been surpassed in the history of the world.

The stronger and nobler qualities of the Japanese have been persistently underrated by most writers.

Pierre Loti in his "Madame Chrysantheme" characterizes them as chattering monkeys, interesting only for their quaintness and comicality.

Even Sir Edwin Arnold, their ardent admirer, while lauding "their charming courtesy, their exquisite arts, and their almost divine sweetness of disposition," ends by rating them as "butterflies" with no serious purpose in life.

Basil Hall Chamberlain, in "Things Japanese," while cordially joining with Sir Edwin Arnold in laudation of their art, courtesy, and sweetness of temper, also accepts his estimate of the people as "pretty weaklings."

Miss E. R. Scidmore, however, a thoughtful and acute observer of Japanese life and character, in her delightful "Jinrickisha Days in Japan," while characterizing the Japanese as "the enigma of this century; the most inscrutable, the most paradoxical of races," and setting forth duly the volatile and apparently frivolous side of the Japanese character, dwells with emphasis upon its contrasting solid qualities of wisdom, dignity, nobility, thoughtfulness, and conscientiousness. At moments, she says, they appear to be a trifling, superficial, fantastic people, bent on nothing but pleasing effects; "and again, the Occidental is a babe before the deep mysteries, the innate wisdom, the philosophies, the art, the thought, the subtle refinements of this charming people, who so quickly win the admiration, sympathy, and affection of the stranger."

Their art, as well as character, is notable for its diversity and strong contrasts. In its different schools—academic, realistic, and impressionist—it is by turns vigorous, graceful, grotesque, weird, decorative, refined, intense, dainty, and poetic. It is distinguished by the exquisite beauty of its color harmonies, delicate gradations of tone, subtle fineness of touch contrasted with bold directness of method; for the delicacy, accuracy, and at the same time the vigor of its line "ranging from hairbreadth to the width of an inch." It has been well described as "a combination of delicate grace, infallible accuracy, and unostentatious verve, the

same brush wielded with admirable strength, and reveling in microscopic elaboration of detail."

And Japanese art, as well as character, has been misunderstood and misrepresented.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, in his supercilious and superficial "Art and Art industries of Japan," shows his profound ignorance of his subject when he quotes, approvingly, an "eminent art critic" of his acquaintance as declaring that "the Japanese artists do not appear to know what beauty is in the human form," that "there does not seem to be the least trace of sentiment or kindness between the human specimens of the race. They all look at each other hatefully, spitefully, absurdly. I do not understand it! An art which is blind to beauty, virtue, pathos, piety—everything charming and elevating in man."

And Sir Rutherford Alcock adds that he is compelled to agree with his friend, the "eminent art critic," in his condemnatory verdict.

Now the art of the Japanese—the gentlest as well as the bravest of human kind—has been applied all through its history to the illustration of the tender relations between parents and children, the devoted affection of friends—to portraying acts of heroism, virtue, piety, fervid patriotism, and ready sacrifice of life to duty, honor, friendship, and in behalf of country.

A well-informed writer on Japanese art says, in "The Collector and Art Critic:" "Back of all Japanese art lies the Oriental mind, which revels in symbolism, in allegory, teaching some virtue or moral in pretty poetic fancy, a reminder of some historical heroism held up as an example or some historical iniquity held up as a warning."

This tender, sympathetic side of Japanese character displays itself all through its art.

Hotei, the jolly Japanese Santa Claus, appears everywhere surrounded by a troop of joyous, laughing children. "The Aged Couple of Takasaga," the personification of serene, harmonious conjugal happiness, enjoyed together through a long life in "John Anderson my Jo" fashion, figure constantly in Japanese art, and the picture of this benign old couple is the universal wedding present given to serve as an inspiring model to the bridal pair.

"The One Hundred Examples of Filial Piety" have been the perennial subject of Japanese art from time immemorial.

Hartmann, in the same line, speaks of the art works of the Japanese as "full of beauty and seem the natural manifestation of serene, contented, and happy minds."

This feeling of warm affection is expressed continuously in the exquisite pictorial devices styled *surimono*, circulated among friends on festival occasions and commemorative greetings in private life, corresponding to our Christmas, New Year and birthday cards which are decorated in the most dainty and charming manner with tokens expressive of tender love and good wishes for the happiness, prosperity, and longevity of the recipient.

An effective moral lesson is taught in one of the commonest representations in Japanese art—that of the group of three monkeys, where the first screens his eyes with his hands, the second his ears, and the third his mouth, to show that we should never see, hear, nor speak evil.

The sad story of the unhappy Ono-No-Kumachi, commencing with her career as a reigning beauty, a popular poet, then the successive stages of her downfall to a condition of beggary and abject misery, ending with death from starvation, is depicted with infinite pathos by Japanese artists.

Everywhere in art, literature, and the drama the story is told of "The Forty-Seven Ronins," the devoted band who cheerfully sacrificed their lives to the protection of the honor of their chieftain and to the work of bringing to punishment the perfidious miscreant responsible for his death.

Now, as to their artistic blindness to beauty in human form. Mr. S. Hartmann, author of "A History of American Art," and a recognized authority upon art matters, says in his work on "Japanese Art:" "The Japanese artists see in women a glorification of all beautiful things." Other competent writers upon Japanese art have dwelt upon the work of special artists in this line—of *Sukenobu*, *Haronobu*, and *Hokusai*, noted for the singular grace and refinement with which they invested the female figure; of *Yeishi*, *Yeizan*, and *Yeisen*, who devoted their art almost exclusively to the charms and graces of Japanese womanhood;

of Utamaro, characterized as "the greatest painter of Japanese women," and noted for "the infinite tenderness and grace, the exquisite beauty and delicacy of forms and flowing lines with which he rendered his subjects."

And this is the art which Sir Rutherford Alcock asserts is "blind to beauty, virtue, pathos, piety, everything charming and elevating in man!"

It is the art that, as Miss Scidmore says, "has already revolutionized the western world, leaving its impress everywhere."

It is the art that taught Whistler his exquisite draughtsmanship and brush work, subtle gradations of tone and dainty color harmonies; the art from which Manet and the French school of impressionists got their inspiration, and that, as Hartmann declares, has influenced the several lines of work of Whistler, Manet, Degas, Skarbina, the German Secessionists, Puvis de Chavannes, D. W. Tryon, Steinlein and Monet; and he adds "that nearly two-thirds of all painters who have become prominent during the last twenty years have learned in one instance or another from the Japanese."

That preëminent authority in matters Japanese, Capt. F. Brinkley, in his admirable work upon "Japan; Its History, Arts, and Literature," says of Japanese art that it "displays remarkable directness of method and strength of line; that the artist knows exactly what he wants to draw and draws it with unerring fidelity and force; that the very outlines of the picture are in themselves a picture, and that the whole is pervaded by an atmosphere of refinement, tenderness, and grace."

It is the art that drew from John Leighton more than forty years ago a tribute to the "marvelous skill" of the Japanese artists; that Edward F. Strange in "Japanese Illustrations": characterizes as "the delightful arts of Japan" and says "as mere arrangements of decorative color they are generally superb; as exercises in composition, they are in the aggregate unsurpassed."

What is to be the future of this remarkable people? This is the great problem now before the world. The pursuit of this inquiry will necessarily lead to a close study of the antecedents of the Japanese; their history, life, manners

and customs, industries and arts, and it is believed that this collection will afford the inquirer a considerable amount of information.

I hope to be able to add in my lifetime to the interest and importance of the exhibit here presented.

Sincerely yours

CROSBY S. NOYES

Honorable HERBERT PUTNAM

*Librarian of the Congressional Library*

*Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 18, 1905*

My dear Mr. NOYES:

I have received your communication, making formal tender of the gift to the Library of your collection of Japanese pictures, engravings, illustrated books, etc., which have been for several months in our possession, but are only now formally transferred. Pray believe our acceptance and acknowledgment as cordial as we desire them to be prompt.

Your letter of gift indicates most interestingly the significance of the collection in reflecting the life, as it reflects the art, of Japan; and makes clear that Japanese art not merely exhibits an artistic facility, but embodies an ethical spirit. With your permission, we shall be glad to publish the letter in connection with the announcement of the gift.

The intrinsic interest of the material is greatly enhanced to this Library by the fact that it represents on your part many years of careful and devoted accumulation not merely in this country and in Europe but in Japan itself. We are gratified at your intimation that it is to be further added to in the future.

It will immediately be prepared for exhibit. With its first exhibit we shall associate with it some of other subjects of art which you have lent to us—the netsukes, etc.—which will reinforce it by their further illustration of the achievements of Japanese art.

With high regard and appreciation, I am,

Faithfully yours

(Signed)

HERBERT PUTNAM

*Librarian of Congress*

HON. CROSBY S. NOYES

*The Washington Star, Washington.*

COLLECTION OF PRINTS, ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS, AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS BY CELEBRATED JAPANESE ARTISTS

Given by Mr. Crosby S. Noves, Washington, D. C.

I. PRINTS

**Buncho** (died 1796)

Man and woman with a bird.

**Chogaku.**

Feast in a tea-house.

**Harunobu Suzuki** (1705-1772)

Mother and child catching crickets.

Picking tea-leaves.

Woman with lantern ascending stairway, while another woman looks at her from a window.

Woman beating a man with a smoker's pipe.

**Hirokage.**

Drunken party returning from a feast at Shinobazu Pond, (Tokyo)

**Hiroshige I.** (1793-1859)

Portrait of a woman. (Takao)

Daimyo.

(a) Gathering shellfish. (b) Fish in tubs.

Geisha girl.

Painting the interior of large kettle.

Procession of a princess in Yedo.

Akasaka on the Tokaido.

Fujikawa on the Tokaido.

Kakegawa on the Tokaido. (Crossing the bridge)

Landscape, with Mount Fuji in the distance.

Mount Fuji seen from Miho Bay.

Public road by the sea.

Shono on the Tokaido.

Street in Kanagawa. (On the Tokaido)

View of Mount Fuji from Nihon bridge, Yedo.

Crawfish.

Fish.

Nightingale and Japonica flower.

Plum tree and bird.

Two fish. (Ayu)

**Hiroshige I. (1793-1859)**

Two turtles.

"Fifty-three views of the Tokaido."

- Kawasaki. No. 3.
- Kanagawa. No. 4.
- Totsuka. No. 6.
- Fujisawa. No. 7.
- Hiratsuka. No. 8.
- Oiso. No. 9.
- Odawara. No. 10.
- Hakone. No. 11.
- Mishima. No. 12.
- Numazu. No. 13.
- Hara. No. 14.
- Yoshiwara. No. 15.
- Kambara. No. 16.
- Yui. No. 17.
- Yejiri. No. 19.
- Fuchu. No. 20.
- Mariko. No. 21.
- Okabe. No. 22.
- Kanaya. No. 24.
- Nitsaka. No. 25.
- Okawa. No. 26.
- Fukuroi. No. 27.
- Mitsuke. No. 28.
- Hamamatsu. No. 29.
- Gioyu. No. 35.
- Akasaka. No. 36.
- Chiriu. No. 39.
- Narumi. No. 40.
- Yokkaichi. No. 42.
- Ishiyakushi. No. 44.

"Celebrated Views of Yedo."

- Bridge over the Sumida River.
- Moonlight on the Sumida River.
- View of the sea from Takanawa.
- Mussel gathering at Susaki.
- Plum tree season at Kameido.
- Rain at Nippon bridge.
- Snow at Nippon bridge (Morning)
- Street scene in Yoshiwara.
- Takata.
- Tetpozu.
- View of Mount Fuji from the O bridge; boat in foreground.
- Yeitai bridge.

**Hiroshige II.**

Benten Temple at Inokashira.

Rain storm. Traveler taking refuge in a shop.

**Hokuba (1770-1844)**

Fish suspended over a fire.

**Hokusai (1760-1849)**

God of Fortune (Hotei)

Yoji blowing his astral body into the air.

Portrait of Otomo-no Kuronushi, a poet.

Children teasing a mad woman.

Drinking tea.

Drying the cloth.

Four awake.

Lady holding a musical instrument (Koto)

Lady taking off her court costume.

Lumbermen sawing wood in the mountains of Totomi district.

Making tea while tea-leaves are dried before the fire.

Making pudding for the May festival.

Mother playing with baby.

"No" dancers.

Peasant woman carrying bundle on which rests a kite.

Travelers crossing river on men's backs.

Woman carrying bow and arrows covered by flag.

Woman holding a rooster while child gives it drink from a bowl.

Woman making paper band for the hair.

Woman washing cloths by the River Tama.

Women procuring water at the spring, while coolies pass with a burden.

Wrestler holding up a bale of rice.

Kite.

Scenes from the play, "Chushingura."

Acts I-XII. (Two scenes from Act XII)

Waterfall of Aoi-no-oka.

Completing the pilgrimage by climbing sacred Fuji.

Mannen bridge of Fukagawa, Yedo.

Mount Fuji from a junk sailing from Kazusa to Yedo.

Fuji from a Buddhist temple. (Honganji)

Mount Fuji from Misaka town among hills of Koshin.

Mount Fuji from Senju town in Musashi. /

Mount Fuji from the Bay of Ejiri.

Mount Fuji from the country at Umesawa, Sagami.

Mount Fuji from Enza-Matsu, Aoyama, Yedo.

Mount Fuji from the old mill at Iudin.

Mount Fuji from the shore at Tamagawa.

View of sea of Kanagawa, on the Tokaido.

Waterfall of Mount Kurokami.

Waterfall of Ono.

**Hokusai (1760-1849)**

Waterfall of Oyama.

Waterfall of Yoro.

Waterfall of Yoshino.

"Scenes on the Tokaido."

Arai. (Travelers attended by carriers crossing a mountain)

Two prints.

Fujikawa on the Tokaido. (Travelers on horseback crossing a bridge)

Gyoyu. (Lady making her toilet)

Kameyama. (Porters resting)

Kanaya. (Mount Fuji in the distance)

Kanbara. (Fishermen pulling in nets)

Kawasaki. (The ferryboat)

Okabe. (Traveler arriving at hotel)

Shimada. (Travelers crossing river)

Shono. (The Feast)

Yoshiwara. (Making cheese)

"Views of Lake Biwa."

Autumnal moonlight at Ishiyama.

Evening Bell of Temple Mii.

Evening glow at Seta.

Evening snowstorm at Hira.

Nocturnal rain at Karasaki.

Return of fishing boat at Yabashi.

Summer breeze at Awazu.

Wild ducks at Katata.

"Views of Mount Fuji."

Fukagawa wood-yard.

Man fishing; Kai district.

Mount Fuji from the sea; shore of Shichiri.

Shimomeguro. (Pilgrims ascending Mount Fuji)

Ushibari, Hitachi. Boat in the marsh. (Two copies)

Windstorm at Ejiri.

Persimmon and grasshopper.

Fish in a pan.

**Kikumaro Utagawa.**

Flower in pot. (Two prints.)

**Kiyomasu (1679-1762)**

An actor.

**Kiyomitsu (1735-1785)**

An actor.

Caricature of an actor.

Girl in contemplation.

Woman reading a letter on veranda.

- Kiyonaga** (1742-1815)  
Children playing.  
Woman lighting a lantern; man smoking.  
Woman's bathroom.
- Kiyonobu** (1664-1729)  
Family promenade.  
Woman painting a screen.  
Woman with an umbrella; child beside her.
- Kokushu.**  
Taking a walk in cherry blossom season.
- Koriusai** (wk. 1760-1780)  
The promenade.  
Two women walking; one holding an umbrella.  
Women playing ball.
- Kosiusai** (1728-1809)  
Children at play.  
Cock-fight.
- Kunichika and Yoshichika** (Contemporary)  
Women's bathing-house.
- Kunihiro**  
Woman striking a drum giving the signal for closing the gate in Yoshiwara.  
Nightingales in cages; plum blossoms.
- Kunisada** (1785-1864)  
Seven gods of fortune.  
Portrait of Nakamura Uтарoku, an actor.  
Dancing girl with crown and fan.  
Girl and child walking in the moonlight.  
Girl holding a fan.  
Girl holding umbrella; snowing.  
Girl playing with a child.  
Mother nursing her baby protected by a mosquito net.  
Woman in street attire.  
Woman making her toilet.  
Woman posing.  
Woman standing looking over left shoulder.  
Woman with umbrella; snow in background.  
Women at a well.  
Young boy with a fan, and a small box for crickets.
- Kunitame** (attributed to)  
Plum blossoms.
- Kunitsuna** (wk. mid. 19th cent.)  
Courtyard of a temple.

**Kuniyasu, Utagawa (1802-1836)**

Yoshiwara girl with an attendant.

Rainfall at Karasaki (Eight views of Lake Biwa)

**Kuniyoshi (1788-1801)**

Boy carrying wood; another boy holding cloth.

Girl reading a letter.

Woman holding lantern, and attended by her maid.

Yoshiwara girl.

Raining on the bank of the Omumaya River. (Yedo)

**Masanobu, Okumura (1693-1768)**

Poetess.

Woman covering the eyes of a man, and blowing away his astral body.

**Moronobu, Hishikawa (1637-1716)**

Young man having his hair combed by a maid; on the left a woman writing a letter.

**Sadahide, Utagawa.**

Eight views of Lake Biwa.

**Sadakage (Pupil of Kunisada)**

Yoshiwara girl standing by a lantern.

**Shigeharu.**

Helmet on a plum tree.

**Shigenobu, Nishimura (worked 1830-1855)**

Boy turning a stone into a goat, with his magic stick.

Lady walking attended by her servant who carries a box.

**Shigenobu, Yanagawa (1786-1832)**

Female dancer standing with a fan.

**Shiko.**

Lion dancers.

**Shinsai.**

Ferry-boat.

**Shunman (1780-1800)**

Girl playing ball with dog.

Box containing samples of flowers.

Wooden toy pigeon on top of a stick.

**Shunsen.**

Four seasons.

Horses.

**Shunsho (1726-1792)**

Welcoming a guest; Palace garden in background.

Woman making her toilet, looking in a mirror held by man sitting at her feet.

View in a palace.

**Shunyei.**

Scene from the drama "Chushingura."

**Токеи.**

Cherry blossoms; with cabinet containing utensils for making tea.  
Decoration for New Year.  
Treasure ship.

**Tominobu** (wk. early 19th cent.)

Woman carrying doll.

**Toyohiro** (1773-1828)

Magician raising dragon from an ash receiver.  
Royal family in a garden on a spring day, drawing pictures on fans.  
Cock and hen.  
Two hens and sparrow.

**Toyokuni I.** (1768-1825)

Woman holding umbrella against an attack.  
Woman holding roll of silk.  
Two women in a garden. (Autumn scene)  
Fukurokujin and Daikoku. (Gods of Fortune wrestling)  
Woman posing, holding a paper scroll.  
Girl dancing. (Shiokumi, the name of the dance)  
Girl with pipe.  
Girls on the veranda look at the men wrestling.  
Woman standing near a bush.  
Woman standing with bleached cloth in her arm.  
Woman carrying pail filled with flowers.  
Warrior bearing a letter in a cleft stick.  
Girl dancing with a hobby-horse.  
Upper story of a Daimyo's villa, overlooking the sea.  
Women drawing water from a well which is decorated in honor of a New Year festival.  
Annual fireworks on Sumida river. (Yedo)  
In a Daimyo's garden.  
In Daimyo's garden. (Moonlight in the fall)  
Nobleman at a Hot Spring hotel.  
Picnic in the country. (Autumn scene)  
Scene from a Play.  
Portrait of an actor as Oishi Yoshio.  
Scene in a kitchen.  
Boy standing on wharf; purple iris beds in background.

**Toyokuni II.**

Portraits of Hashidate (2), Komurasaki, Shiratama, and Wakamurasaki.  
Cooking. Preparing the fish.  
Woman admiring herself in a glass.  
Woman standing holding cloths in her right hand.

**Toyomasu, Ishikawa** (worked 1740-1770)

Children playing.  
Girl's festival.

**Toyonobu (1711-1785)**

Two girls playing with a ball.

Woman hanging out her dress to dry, standing on another woman who is lying on the grass.

**Tsukimaro (1753-1805)**

Two men carrying "Kago" on their shoulders while another man holds a lantern.

**Utamaro (1753-1803)**

Angry baby.

Archer.

Two lovers, one with head-dress holding a scroll.

Woman having her hair combed.

Two women drying clothes.

Two women walking, one holds an umbrella.

Daughter receiving scroll from her mother.

Girl with pipe. (Silvery background)

Girl holding towel in her hands. (Silvery background)

Child holding mask on its face, mother pretending to be scared.

The ferry-boat.

New Year's festival; before the shrine of the god of fortune.

Child carried on the back of its sister.

Making tea at young girls' festival.

New Year's festival. (Boy receiving gifts)

Three ladies gathering mussels.

Mother protected by mosquito net, nursing her baby.

Scenes from the play "Chushingura." Acts I-XII.

Children looking into the peep-show.

**Yeisen, Keisai (1790-1848)**

Girl arranging her hair.

Girl with wooden bucket.

Three Yoshiwara girls, each standing by a cherry tree in blossom.

Woman opening scroll.

Woman holding scroll to her head.

Woman with lantern.

**Yeisho, Fujiwara (worked 1781-1800)**

A promenade.

Children at play, carrying cherry boughs.

**Yeizan, Kikukawa (worked 1810-1830)**

Woman holding a child on her arm.

Woman writing a letter.

Geisha girls in tea-house garden at night; tea-house in background.

Garden of a tea-house.

Woman walking holding a lantern.

Yoshiwara girl with child attendant.

Young lady and her looking-glass.

Young beauty enjoying the cool of the evening.

**Yeizan, Kikukawa** (worked 1810-1830)

- Rain storm at evening.
- Geisha girl walking out in the moonlight in autumn.
- Ten o'clock at a tea-house.
- View of the Yoshiwara.

**Yenkyo.**

- Portrait of an actor.

**Yoshikazu, Utagawa.**

- Yoshitsune playing on a flute.

**Yoshitoshi** (worked 1850-1885)

- Page with an iris.

**Anonymous.**

- Design of bowl.
- Festival dancing before the Cave Palace of Amaterasu.
- Morning at Yoshiwara. Snowing out-of-doors.
- Women in procession at cherry festival.

II. ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

**Buncho Tani.**

- Horse lying down.

**Bunpo.**

- Man bathing in a tub.

**Buson.**

- Man seated at a table.
- Man seated; cane in foreground.
- Man seated with "Kamishimo."

**Doan Yamada.**

- Radish.

**Gyosai Kawanabe.**

- Scene from the farce "Kitsunetsuri."

**Hiroshige.**

- Devil chanting with a bell, dressed as a priest. Two prints.

**Hoitsu.**

- Gourd.

**Hokusai Katsushika.**

- Cucumber and eggplant.
- Radish in a pot, and a letter attached to a small stick.

**Kyuro Otsu.**

- Blind man with musical instrument on his back.
- Female dancer at a July festival.
- Male dancer at a July festival.
- Man lifting a stone.
- Mother and her two children.
- Two brave attendants of Minamoto Yorimitsu.

**Matora Oishi.**

Kamo festival in Kyoto.  
 Soldier.  
 Two travelers passing a mile-stone.  
 "Yamabushi."

**Matora Oishi (attributed to)**

Children playing "War."  
 Cock-fight in court.  
 Rice-pudding pedler.  
 Three adult figures seated on a bench at Yoshiwara.  
 Woman and male attendant.

**Seigaku.**

Prince Yamatodake disguised as a woman.

**Settso Koisozaki.**

Insects. Three prints.  
 Night attack upon Kira's house by forty-seven Ronins. Ten prints.

**Shinryu Watanabe.**

Small fishes in rapids.

**Utamaro (1753-1805)**

Woman nursing her baby.

**Zeshin Shibata.**

Teapot and plum blossoms.

**Anonymous (Chinese school)**

Copy of "Kakemono" picture.

**Anonymous (Kano school)**

Persimmon tree.

**Anonymous (Katsushika school)**

Bird and spider.  
 Bird hunter.  
 Chinaman with long pipe.  
 Court servant sweeping in the garden.  
 Mount Fuji and poet Saigyō.  
 Ghost of badger coming out of a pot.  
 Imps dancing around a fisherman.  
 Landscape, in blue and white. [Mount Fuji]  
 Landscape, in blue and white. [Village in foreground]  
 Landscape. (Snow scene)  
 Man and woman walking in the moonlight.  
 Man walking in the snow.  
 Man yawning.  
 Moso carrying the bamboo shoots on his shoulder.  
 Old man yawning.  
 Priest.  
 Sennin and crane.  
 Teacup and spoon.

**Anonymous (Katsushika school)**

Three birds.  
Traveler.  
Two men playing "Ken."  
Two rats and three jewels.  
Woman after bath.  
Woman standing with fan.  
Yebisu (god of fortune) carrying a basket of "tai" fish.  
Young dog.

**Anonymous (Tosa school)**

Demon breaking a coffin.

**Anonymous.**

Bamboo. Two prints.  
Bats and crescent moon  
Birds.  
Butterflies.  
Capital punishment.  
Characters in a Chinese novel entitled "Sei yuki."  
Child cleaning the ear of Hotei.  
Chinese lady.  
Chinese tyrant.  
Chrysanthemums.  
Commander of army clad in armor of the middle ages.  
Court guard.  
Court servants resting.  
Crow and scattered leaves.  
Cuckoo and crescent moon.  
Daikoku standing on a bag of rice.  
Deserted boat.  
Empress Jingo and her minister Takenouchi.  
Figure studies.  
Fish.  
Five figure studies.  
Flower (cotton)  
Fox and rabbits.  
"Fua-fua." (Farce)  
Fukurokuju.  
Grape vine. Two prints.  
Hammer of Daikoku and mouse (his attendant) Two prints.  
"Hana-ton-zumo." (Farce)  
"Hochomuko." (Farce)  
Horse galloping.  
Hotei by the bag.  
Hotei in the bag.  
Iris.  
"Kakiyamabushi." (Farce)  
"Kikyo," an autumnal flower. Two prints.

**Anonymous.**

- Kusunoki Masashige parting from his son.  
 Magnolia.  
 Man riding on another's back.  
 Maple tree.  
 Morning-glory.  
 Mount Fuji and pine tree.  
 "Nio" (Guardian god of temple gate) and Yoshiwara girl.  
 "Nios," guardian gods at the temple gate. Two prints.  
 "No" dancer.  
 Old man.  
 Plum blossoms. Two prints.  
 Portrait of Sugawara Michizane. Two prints.  
 Priest holding a bowl.  
 "Ran," a grass.  
 Rice-peddler, rolling "usu" on the snow. Two prints.  
 Rural occupations.  
 Sennin and two child attendants.  
 Sparrow and paste pot.  
 "Suchirogan." (Farce)  
 Taira Tadanori arresting a priest whom he took for a Demon.  
 Three adult figures (male)  
 Traveling priest.  
 Two figures.  
 "Uba-ga-yado." (Farce)  
 Wild strawberry.  
 Woman seated by a charcoal fire.  
 Woman seated with a scroll before her.  
 Woman standing.  
 Wounded soldier drinking water.  
 Yoshiwara girl standing by lantern.  
 "Yukino-shita," a grass.

## III. WATER-COLOR PAINTINGS

**Bokutei.**

Landscape.

**Hiroshige I. (1793-1859)**

- Eight Views of Fuji.  
 Arai, on the Tokaido road.  
 Kanaya, District of Totomi.  
 Miho of Okitsu, District of Suruga.  
 Satta Mountain, District of Suruga.  
 Shin Yoshiwara, Yedo.  
 View of Takanawa, Yedo.  
 View of Ueno Hill, Yedo.  
 Yoshiwara, District of Suruga.

**Hokusai Katsushika.**

Monk destroying and burning up an image of Buddha.

**Seiko.**

Chrysanthemum by the stream.

**Toko.**

Pigeon perched on cherry bough.

IV. ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

a. Individual works

[An asterisk (\*) indicates original drawings.]

**Bairei Kono.**

\*Bairei Sensei Gwafu. Kyoto, 1880.

Ko-giyo Zushiki. Okura, Tokyo, 1883. Vols. I, II, V.

**Bairin Kokunsai.**

Sketch Book. 1826.

**Bakusen.**

Shikuzu.

**Beisen Kubota.**

Beisen Manyu Gwajo. Hakubunsha, Tokyo, 1889.

Bijitsu Hin Gwafu. Okura, Tokyo, 1894. Vol. III.

**Boku-o.**

Boku-o Shingwa. Tsurugaya, Osaka, 1753. 5 vols.

**Bokusen Maki.**

Bokusen Sogwa. Kyoto.

Kyogwa En. Izumiya, Tokyo, 1804. Vol. I.

**Buncho Tani.**

Buncho Gwafu. Ohashi, Nagoya, 1862. 2 vols.

Meizan Zufu. Shohakudo, Tokyo, 1804. 3 vols.

Tani Buncho Honcho Gwasan Daizen. Iwawoto, Tokyo, 1890.  
2 vols.

**Bunko.**

\*Sketch Book.

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