

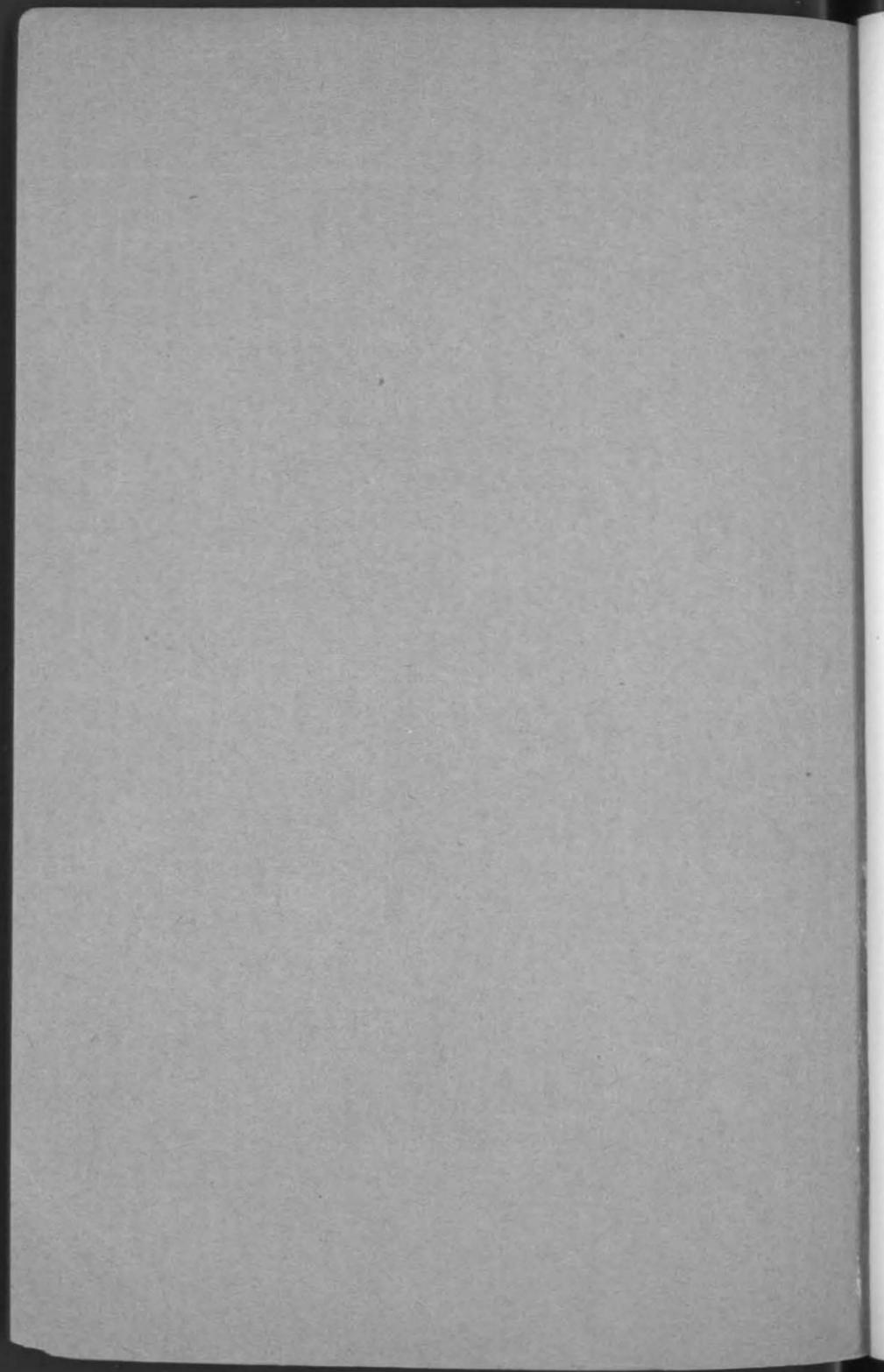
Z 933
157

1

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS
AND ITS WORK

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1907



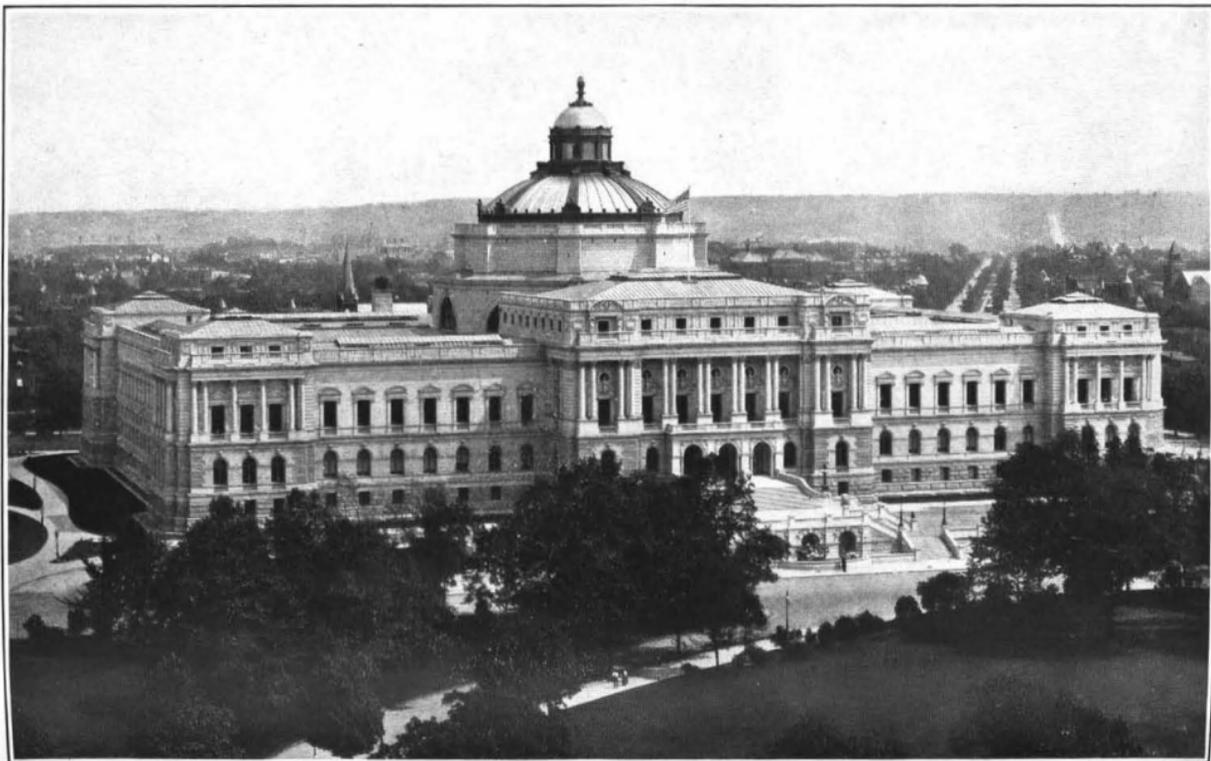
ost
, a

oo,
ms
was
out
S.
th
er

ic

st
nt
is
or
r-
d
of

s.
r
r
y



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS
AND ITS WORK

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1907

Copy 5

most
l, a
oo,
ans
was
out
S.
ath
der
bic
est
ent
is
for
on-
nd
of
es.
er
or
ty
in

2733
4572
1907
COPY 5

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

Bibliography—Appleton Prentiss Clark Griffin, Chief

Catalog—James Christian Meinich Hanson, Chief; Charles Martel, chief classifier. Card Section—Charles Harris Hastings, assistant in charge

Documents—James David Thompson, Chief

Manuscripts—Worthington Chauncey Ford, Chief

Maps and Charts—Philip Lee Phillips, Chief

Music—Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, Chief

Order—Hermann Henry Bernard Meyer, Chief

Periodicals—Claude Bernard Guittard, Chief

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, Law librarian

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

THE BUILDING

The building of the Library of Congress, the largest and most costly library building in the world, is located on Capitol Hill, a quarter of a mile east of the Capitol.

It was begun 1889 and completed 1897 at a cost of \$6,347,000, exclusive of the site, which cost \$585,000. The original plans were made by Messrs. Smithmeyer & Pelz, but the building was actually constructed and many architectural details worked out under Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, and his chief assistant, Bernard R. Green. After the death of General Casey, in 1895, the building was completed under Mr. Green, now its Superintendent.

The building occupies $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. It contains 7,500,000 cubic feet of space and over 8 acres of floor space.

Its internal arrangements are planned to secure the greatest protection of its contents from loss or injury, which is consistent with the public use of its collections. The shelving for books is metal throughout, combining cleanliness with convenience. For the preservation of maps, manuscripts, and prints specially constructed cases are provided. Steel safes of special design and make are used for the more valuable manuscripts. All parts of the building are patrolled day and night.

The present shelving will contain about 2,000,000 volumes. Within its present walls the building contains space for over 3,000,000 volumes without curtailing the space requisite for readers or exhibits. With stacks in the courtyards, its capacity can be increased to over 7,000,000 volumes.

It has space at present for a thousand readers at a time.

During the year 1905-6 it was visited by 811,945 persons—an average of 2,243 daily.

DECORATIONS

The magnificent series of mural and sculptural decorations in the Library of Congress has done much toward placing it among the foremost of American public buildings.

For the first time in the construction of its public monuments, the Government called upon a representative number of American painters and sculptors for the decoration of the National Library. Commissions were given to about fifty prominent American artists, and their work as shown throughout the building not only enriches its architecture but affords an interesting study of American art.

Mr. Elmer E. Garnsey had charge of the conventional color decoration of the interior. His reputation had already been established in similar work at the World's Fair, in the Boston Public Library, and in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg. Mr. Albert Weinert was in charge of the stucco ornamentation. Both artists were under the general supervision of the architect having particular charge of the details—Mr. Edward Pearce Casey.

"In art no one phase, or any one school, predominates. Impressionism, classicism, individualism, all are given an equal opportunity; and the period of American painting is spread upon the walls in a way that is thoroughly representative," as evidenced by the contribution of the following painters:

John W. Alexander: The Evolution of the book.

George R. Barse, jr.: Lyrica, Tragedy, Comedy, History, Erotica, Tradition, Fancy, Romance.

Frank W. Benson: The Graces, and the Seasons.

Edward Blashfield: Human Understanding, and Evolution of Civilization.

Kenyon Cox: The Arts, and the Sciences.

Robert Leftwich Dodge: The Elements.

William de Leftwich Dodge: Ambition, Literature, Music, Science, Art.

Elmer E. Garnsey: Ceilings of the northeast and southeast pavilions.

Carl Guthertz: The Spectrum of Light.

- Edward J. Holslag: Decoration in the Librarian's office.
 Walter McEwen: The Greek Heroes.
 Frederick C. Martin: Ceiling of the staircase hall.
 George W. Maynard: The Virtues, and Adventure, Discovery,
 Conquest, Civilization.
 Gari Melchers: Peace, War.
 Charles Sprague Pearce: The Family, and Study, Religion, Labor,
 Recreation, Rest.
 Robert Reid: The Senses, and Wisdom, Understanding, Knowl-
 edge, Philosophy.
 Walter Shirlaw: The Sciences.
 Edward Simmons: The Muses.
 Wm. B. Van Ingen: L'Allegro, Il Pensive, and Compositions
 representing the departments of the Government. Sculpture,
 Architecture, and Painting (medallions).
 Elihu Vedder: Government, Good Administration, Peace and
 Prosperity, Corrupt legislation, and Anarchy.
 Henry Oliver Walker: Lyric Poetry.

The gallery of the rotunda contains heroic statues in bronze, the work of prominent American sculptors. The stucco ornamentation throughout the building, including figures in plaster, contributes much to the beauty of the decoration.

The selection of the sculptors to be commissioned and of the work to be assigned to each was a matter of careful consideration. To aid in this work the architect secured the advice of the president of the National Sculpture Society, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, who associated with him two others of the most prominent members of the society.

Following is a list of the sculptors and their contributions:

- Herbert Adams: Demosthenes, Scott, and Dante (portico busts),
 Minerva of War, Minerva of Peace (stucco decoration); statue
 of Henry, and sculptured panel of mantelpiece in the Senators'
 reading room; finished "Writing" of bronze door begun by
 Warner.
 Paul W. Bartlett: Law, and statues of Columbus and Michael
 Angelo.

- Theodore Baur: Religion, and statue of Beethoven.
- George Bissell: Statue of Kent.
- Wm. Boyd and Henry J. Ellicott: Thirty-three ethnological heads ornamenting the keystones of the first story pavilion windows.
- John J. Boyle: Statues of Plato and Bacon.
- C. E. Dallin: Statue of Newton.
- John Donoghue: Science, and statue of St. Paul.
- Mr. Dozzi: Art (after sketches by Augustus St. Gaudens).
- John Flanagan: Commerce, and group ornamenting the great clock over entrance to rotunda.
- Daniel C. French: History, and statue of Herodotus.
- J. Scott Hartley: Emerson, Irving, Hawthorne (portico busts).
- Frederick Macmonnies: The Art of printing (central bronze door), and statue of Shakespeare.
- Philip Martiny: Bronze figures and ornamentation of staircase, and sides of commemorative arch.
- Charles H. Niehaus: Statues of Moses and Gibbon.
- Roland Hinton Perry: The fountain (in front of building), and bas-reliefs representing Ancient Prophetic Inspiration.
- Edward C. Potter: Statue of Fulton.
- Bela L. Pratt: The Seasons, and Literature, Science, Art, Philosophy.
- F. Wellington Ruckstuhl: Goethe, Franklin, Macaulay (portico busts), and statue of Solon.
- Louis St. Gaudens: Statue of Homer.
- J. Q. A. Ward: Poetry.
- Olin L. Warner: Tradition, Writing (bronze doors) and the Students (commemorative arch).
- Albert Weinert: Stucco ornamentation in Librarian's office, and dome of rotunda.
- The mosaic work is represented by the following artists:
- Frederick Dielman: Law, History, and Mythology. Industry, Peace, Truth, Fraud, Discord, and Violence.
- Herman T. Schladermundt: Arts and Sciences, and the decoration of vaults of north, south, and east corridors (entrance hall).
- Elihu Vedder: Minerva of Peace.

THE LIBRARY
CHRONOLOGY

1800. Established as a library for Congress in the Capitol building.
1814. Destroyed in the burning of the Capitol by the British.
1815. Reconstructed by the purchase of the library of ex-President Jefferson—about 7,000 volumes, cost \$23,950.
1851. Partially destroyed by fire in the Capitol; 20,000 volumes were saved and the Library replenished by special expenditure of \$75,000.
- 1846-1870. One copy of books, etc., deposited under Copyright Law sent to Library.
1866. Made custodian of the library of the Smithsonian Institution, with its subsequent accessions.
1867. Purchase of Peter Force collection of Americana.
1870. Made Office of Copyright for the United States.
1882. Gift of the library of Joseph M. Toner.
1883. Purchase of papers of the Marquis de Rochambeau.
1897. Removed to new building.
1898. Gift of Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of prints.
1901. Purchase of the Robert Morris papers.
Supplying printed catalogue cards to other libraries begun.
1903. Gift of the papers of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.
Made the depository of historical manuscripts in the Executive Departments of the Government, resulting in the transfer of the papers of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Franklin, Hamilton, and of the Post-Office Department of the Confederate States.
Kohl collection of maps transferred from State Department.
1904. Purchase of the papers of James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson.
1905. Gift of a collection of original drawings, prints, and books of Japanese artists, by Mr. Crosby S. Noyes.
1906. Purchase of the "Peace Transcripts" made by Mr. B. F. Stevens, and the Stevens "Catalogue Index" of manuscripts in European archives relating to America.

PRESENT COLLECTIONS

It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1906), according to the latest count and records of accessions, 1,379,244 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library); 89,869 maps and charts; 437,510 pieces of music; and 214,276 photographs, prints, engravings, and lithographs.

APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations for 1907 were, for salaries, \$341,915 (including \$75,300 for the Copyright Office, which is offset by fees received); increase of Library, \$98,000; contingent, \$7,300; printing and binding, \$185,000 (an "allotment," i. e., leave to order work to this amount at the Government Printing Office and its branches in the Library building); to be expended under the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, for care and maintenance, \$77,505; fuel, light, and miscellaneous, \$32,500; furniture and shelving, \$20,000. Total, all purposes, \$767,520.

ORGANIZATION

The administration of the Library is under the Librarian of Congress. He is appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate. He reports direct to Congress, to which he submits annually estimates of appropriations required for the maintenance of the Library. He is authorized to expend the appropriations granted by law for the purposes designated, to appoint all employees of the Library proper and the Copyright Office, and is authorized to make rules and regulations for the government of the Library. In addition to the Copyright Office, the Library includes the following divisions, each under the supervision of a chief: Order, Catalog, Bibliography, Reading Room, Periodical, Documents, Manuscripts, Maps, Music, Prints, Smithsonian Deposit, and Law Library; and two divisions, Mail and Delivery and Binding, and also Card Distribution section, in charge of assistants.

The Copyright Office is under the general administration of the Librarian of Congress, in particular charge of the Register of Copyrights. During the year 1905-6 there were 117,704 entries for copyright and \$80,198 received in fees, this amount more than offsetting the cost of maintaining the office. During the year there were 211,138 articles deposited to perfect the above entries. So far as desirable, articles so deposited are drawn up into the Library to form a part of its collection.

The building and grounds are in the charge of a Superintendent, also appointed by the President and subject to confirmation by the Senate, who also reports direct to Congress. He submits estimates for the care, equipment, and maintenance of the buildings and grounds, and disburses the appropriations granted for these purposes.

SERVICE

There are employed in the building, under the Superintendent, 127 persons; under the Librarian, 324; under the Public Printer, but detailed to the Library of Congress for its printing, binding, and repairing, 77 persons.

OLD OFFICIAL CATALOG

This catalog is still in use, being located in the Reading Room immediately back of the New Card Catalog.

It consists of entries clipped from the catalog of 1864, the accession lists issued between 1864 and 1876, and the section of the author catalog printed in 1878-1880 (A-Drei). These entries are mounted on cards, 4½ by 7 inches. Entries for later accessions, or for book which did not appear in the printed catalogs mentioned, were supplied in ms., with the exception of a few which were clipped from the Catalog of title entries issued by the Copyright Office and mounted on cards.

This catalog was kept up until the end of 1899. It is now being replaced by the New Card Catalog.

NEW CARD CATALOG

This catalog was begun in July 1898, when entries for books received by copyright were first printed on standard-size cards.

Three copies of the catalog are prepared, viz, the Public Catalog, in the Reading Room, the New (Second) Official Catalog, in the Catalog Division, and the Third Official Catalog, at present in the Card Section.

These catalogs all contain entries for books received by copyright since July, 1898, and also for books received from sources other than copyright subsequent to January 1, 1901, with the exception of certain works for which entries are not printed, manuscript or typewritten entries being filed in the Public Catalog only, or in the latter and the New Official Catalog. They also contain entries for books in recataloged classes, viz, Anatomy, Anthropogeography, Anthropology, Archives, Astronomy (exclusive of Observations), Bacteriology, Bibliography and Library Science, Botany, Chemistry, Chronology, Commerce, Diplomatics, Economics, Education—*General works*, Education—*History*, Education—*Theory and practice*, Engineering, Geography—*General works* (including Voyages and Travels), History, Mathematics, Meteorology (exclusive of Observations), Mineral industries, Music (exclusive of Scores and Theory), Natural History, Oceanography, Physical Geography, Physics, Physiology, Railroads, Roads, Science, Statistics, Technology, Topography, Transportation, Zoology.*

In addition to the entries mentioned above, the Second Official Catalog contains ms. author cards, for books received by purchase and gift in 1900. The Public Catalog contains typewritten copies of the latter and also pasted slip entries for books listed in the catalog of 1864, the accession lists of 1875-1876 and the section of the author catalog printed in 1878-1880 (A-Drei). Entries in classes which have been recataloged are, however, excepted, as

*In some of these classes serial publications are still to be recataloged. Other classes, especially Medicine and Sociology, are in process of recataloging.

regular printed cards have here replaced the pasted slip entries.

Finally the Second Official Catalog contains preliminary cards for authors and subjects on which are noted authorities for heading, references made to it, and occasionally definitions and special instructions.

Secondary title entries are ordinarily filed in the Public and Third Official Catalogs only.

CLASSIFICATION

The new system of classification is devised from a comparison of existing schemes (including the "decimal" and the "expansive") and a consideration of the particular conditions in this library, the character of its present and probable collections, and its probable use. It is assumed that the departments of history, political and social science, and certain others will be unusually large. It is assumed that investigators will be freely admitted to the shelves.

The system devised has not sought to follow strictly the scientific order of subjects. It has sought rather convenient sequence of the various groups, considering them as groups of books, not as groups of mere subjects. It has sought to avoid technical, foreign, or unusual terms in the designation of these groups. It has selected for the symbols to denote them: (1) for the classes, a capital letter or a double letter; (2) for the subclasses, these letters combined with a numeral in ordinary sequence. Provision for the insertion of future groups is: (1) in intervening numbers as yet unused; (2) in the use of decimals.

The main classes are as follows:

- A. General works. Polygraphy.
- B. Philosophy. Religion.
- C. History, auxiliary sciences.
- D. History and topography (except America).
- E. America (general) and United States (general).
- F. United States (local) and America outside of United States.

- G. Geography. Anthropology.
- H. Statistics. Economics. Sociology.
- J. Political science.
- K. Law.
- L. Education.
- M. Music.
- N. Fine arts.
- P. Literature and language.
- Q. Science.
- R. Medicine.
- S. Agriculture, plant and animal industry.
- T. Technology.
- U. Military science.
- V. Naval science.
- Z. Bibliography.

On March 1, 1907, the classification of D, E, F, M, Q, R, S, T, U, V, Z had been completed; classes A, C, G, H, J, L were in process of reclassification.

PRINTED CATALOG CARDS

In the Card Section are stored extra copies of the cards which the Library has been printing for its catalogs since 1898. Over 250,000 different cards are in stock. The average stock of each is about 50 copies; the collection therefore includes over 12,000,000 cards. When the stock of any card is exhausted the card is at once reprinted.

Since November, 1901, the Library of Congress has been supplying copies of its printed catalog cards to other libraries, institutions, and individuals for use in cataloging or for bibliographical purposes. Cards may be ordered by any method which will specifically identify those desired and in any quantity, from a single copy to the full stock. The price per card varies according to the method of ordering and the quantity ordered. The average price is about 1 cent per card.

Over 900 institutions and individuals are now purchasing the cards regularly.

Certain libraries in leading centers of research have been made depositories for complete sets of L. C. printed cards. By consulting a depository set one may find out whether a certain book is in the Library of Congress. Copies of any cards in the depository catalog may be ordered by number. In order that its collection of books and printed catalog cards may be fully utilized by Departments of the U. S. Government, partial depository sets of the cards are being assigned to the libraries of the Departments, each corresponding in scope to the work of the Department in the library of which it is placed.

MANUSCRIPTS

In 1897 the Library of Congress established a Division of Manuscripts, with the purpose of creating one central place of deposit in which there should be every precaution taken for the safety of the manuscripts and where there should be a force adequate to listing and making the documents accessible to the general public. It is fitted throughout with strictly modern appliances for receiving, handling, and storing manuscript material. It contains specially devised cases for the display of the material, with specially designed steel safes for the more valuable documents, with a force of repairers and binders of special skill and knowledge in the delicate task of restoring, repairing, mounting, and binding papers which have suffered through injury by moisture, by fire, or by such other chances as threaten old papers kept in private hands.

The more important collections now in the Library of Congress are:

1. The Peter Force collection, rich in colonial and Revolutionary history.
2. From the library of Thomas Jefferson were obtained manuscript materials of a unique description, chiefly relating to the colonial history of Virginia.
3. The Rochambeau Papers purchased by Congress in 1883.
4. Many volumes relating to the history of the Spanish posses-

sions in America in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They have been supplemented recently by the acquisition of the Spanish records of East Honduras, of New Mexico, of Porto Rico, and of Guam. Attention has also been given to the English, Spanish, and Dutch colonies in North America.

5. Naval papers, like the papers of John Paul Jones, of Edward Preble, of John Barry, of David Porter, and the Marine Committee of the Continental Congress; and in military history many orderly books, covering the wars in which the nation has engaged.

6. The letter-books and diary of Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance in the Revolution.

7. The papers of the following Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Johnson.

8. The papers of the Continental Congress, of Benjamin Franklin, of Alexander Hamilton, and the proceedings of the Loyalist Commissioners.

9. The papers of the following public men: Arthur MacArthur, John J. Crittenden, John M. Clayton, Caleb B. Smith, Daniel Webster, James Brown, Salmon P. Chase, William Plumer, William Allen, John Breckinridge, Robert J. Breckinridge, W. C. P. Breckinridge, Lyman Trumbull, Elihu Washburne, Virgil Maxey, and Francis Markoe.

10. The diplomatic papers of the Confederate States of America and those of the Confederate Post-Office.

11. The papers of John Fitch, William Thornton, Henry R. Schoolcraft, Ephraim G. Squier, and E. B. O'Callaghan.

12. The commercial papers of Ellis and Allen, Sylvanus Bourne, and from various custom-houses.

13. The Halliwell-Phillips collection of English bills and accounts of the Seventeenth century. Vernon-Wager letters and records of Barbados.

14. A collection of the sacred books of Burma on palm leaves. The Rockhill collection of Chinese and Thibetan manuscripts and other Orientalia.

15. A series of transcripts of documents in English libraries and the Public Record Office, relating to America. These include the so-called "Peace Transcripts" made by Mr. B. F. Stevens, of documents relating to the Peace of 1783; and the Stevens "Catalogue Index" of manuscripts in European archives relating to America, 1763-1783.

16. A large collection of broadsides, theatre programmes, et cetera.

MAPS

The valuable maps and atlases belonging to the Library of Congress form probably the most extensive, certainly the most thoroughly equipped and accessible, collection in the United States.

This collection consists of over 85,000 maps and 3,600 atlases, and is especially rich in Americana, containing many manuscripts illustrating the discovery, settlement, and early wars of the country. The Division is fortunate in possessing, in addition to several small surveys, the large manuscript map made by George Washington to show his land grants on the Kanawha River. These, together with other manuscript maps, old engraved views of various cities and maps of local interest, are to be seen in the exhibition room connected with the Division.

The collection of atlases is especially noteworthy, comprising as it does nearly all the geographical works of Ptolemy, Ortelius, Mercator, Blaeu, and others. The earliest of these and the first atlas entirely engraved on copper is the metrical translation into Italian by Berlingeri of Ptolemy's geography, published in Florence about 1480. Also of interest is a manuscript globe, 72^{mm} in diameter, made by Caspar Vöpel in 1543. This globe is of the utmost rarity, there being only two other examples by Vöpel in existence.

The Division contains a special reading room where every facility is given to students for the examination of material. In addition to the usual readers, the Map Division is consulted in connection with boundary disputes, law cases, and the work of many of the Government Departments.

MUSIC

Established in 1897, the Music Division has in its custody all the music and books on music acquired by the Library of Congress either through copyright or purchase. The collections represented on July 1, 1906, a grand total of 451,834 volumes, pamphlets, and pieces, of which 15,324 illustrate the history, theory, and study of music. The yearly accessions now amount to more than 25,000 volumes, pamphlets and pieces.

With the exception of a few rarities the collections, until 1897, were almost entirely the result of deposits under the copyright law. For reasons connected with the history of copyright legislation, only a portion of the music entered for copyright between 1783 and 1818 was in possession of the Library; but that issued since 1819 by the press of the United States was represented in a collection which was fairly comprehensive and, of course, unique. Of European publications, the Library in 1897 possessed very few issued prior to 1891, and these principally works by American composers. Since 1891, when protection under our copyright law was extended to the works of foreign authors, the collections came to embrace music which foreign publishers cared thus to enter for protection. As most of the continental countries making important contributions to music, with the exception of Austria-Hungary and Russia, have been included in this protection, and as the European publishers copyrighted the majority of their publications (frequently works by Russians, Austrians, etc.), the Library of Congress, under the international copyright law of 1891, came to acquire a very extensive and representative collection of contemporary European music.

Since 1902, however, there has been systematic effort and a very considerable expenditure to increase the scope of the Division in order to make it a center of research to the student, critic, and historian of music. Thus the Music Division now possesses, beside a unique collection of Americana—

1. A very remarkable collection of full scores of operas, old and new, including many valuable transcripts made for the Library of Congress and some scores of extreme rarity.

2. The complete works of the classics and romanticists as far as published in uniform editions and nearly all of the printed works, preferably scores, of such masters as Brahms, Raff, Rubinstein, Draeseke, Kiel, Rheinberger, von Herzogenberg, Jensen, Kirchner, Bruckner, Wolf, Richard Strauss, Reger, Liszt, Volkmann, Smetana, Dvorák, Fibich, Gounod, Saint-Saëns, Franck, Lalo, Massenet, Lefebvre, Boisdeffre, d'Indy, Debussy, Benoit, Lekeu, Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakow, Arensky, Scriabine, Rachmaninow, Moussorgsky, J. P. E. and Emil Hartmann, Gade, Grieg, Sinding, Sjoegren, Stenhammar, Peterson-Berger, Nielsen, Sibelius, Parry, Mackenzie, Stanford, Coleridge-Taylor, Elgar, Bantock, etc., etc.

3. Nearly all the serial publications of a historical character.

4. A notable collection of rare historical and theoretical books on music printed before 1800 and a rapidly increasing collection of old music.

5. A comprehensive collection of "Current" books on the history and the theory of music. Musical biography is particularly well represented, that in English being almost complete.

6. About 70 American and foreign musical reviews currently received.

So far not much attention has been paid to the collection of autographs of musicians. Among the few in possession of the Library must be mentioned as of particular value the autograph score of MacDowell's Indian Suite, a gift from the composer, autograph sonatas of Alexander Reinagle, and a very curious manuscript hymn tune collection of the Ephrata Cloister.

PRINTS

The collection of prints, July 1, 1906, numbers 216,324, covering every process and representing all schools. It is acquired by copyright, purchase, and gift.

The utility of such a varied collection is further increased for study and exhibition purposes by valuable and interesting loans, notably that of Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett and the late Mr. George Lothrop Bradley.

The collection has also been enriched by prints presented by the French and German Governments, and a selection of prints

and illustrated books by celebrated Japanese artists, the gift of Mr. Crosby S. Noyes.

There has been recently purchased a collection of 25,000 photographs of paintings and sculpture in European galleries and of foreign architecture.

With this great collection at hand exhibitions have been made from time to time illustrative of the history of engraving, and presenting the works of the various schools or those of celebrated masters of engraving, such as Dürer, Rembrandt, Haden, and Whistler.

The valuable works on the Fine Arts, including Architecture, represented by reference works and periodicals, together with the collection of prints, are placed at the disposal of the art students and readers. Every facility is afforded both for study and general reading.

LAW LIBRARY

The Law Library of Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States was established by act of Congress in 1832. It contains over 120,000 volumes, and is the largest collection of strictly law books in the world.

Its collections are constantly drawn on by the law officers of the Executive Departments and the judges of the courts located in Washington. To meet the very large number of loans made by the Law Library, many duplicates are carried.

About 35,000 volumes, a good working collection of English and American law, are located in the Capitol building in the room which was for nearly fifty years the chamber of the Supreme Court of the United States. The rest of the Law Library has received temporary quarters in the Library of Congress building.

The Law Library contains the most complete single collection of Yearbooks (reports of cases decided in the English courts during the reigns from Edward I to Henry VIII), many early editions of the classical treatises on Anglo-American law, an almost complete collection of the first editions of the session laws of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and it is rapidly developing

a good working collection of the modern law literature of all the countries of the world.

USE

The Library was originally established for the use merely of Congress. It aids with research and the loan of books all branches of the Federal Government, the Supreme Court, the Executive Departments, and the various scientific Bureaus which are maintained by the Federal Government at an annual expense of several million dollars, and whose investigations constantly require a reference to books.

Though still carrying the title "Library of Congress," it is also now a general public library, open as freely for reference use as any in the world. Since its removal to the new building its collections and its service have so extended that it is now familiarly entitled the National Library. Any person from any place may examine within its walls any book in its possession, and may do this without introduction or credentials. The Library is open from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m.; on Sundays and all holidays excepting Fourth of July and Christmas, also excepting Saturday afternoons during July, August, and September, from 2 till 10 p. m.

Books for home use are issued to certain classes designated by statute and, within the District of Columbia, in effect to any person engaged in a serious investigation which absolutely requires it.

Of late the Library has also lent books to other libraries in various parts of the United States for the convenience of investigators engaged in research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge. This is under a system of interlibrary loan. A condition of the loan is that the book is an unusual book, which it is not the duty of the local library to supply, and that it can at the moment be spared by the Library of Congress, and that the risk and expense of transportation shall be borne by the borrowing library.

The Library also aids investigators by publications exhibiting material in its collections upon topics under current discussion, or within fields of special research. It answers inquiries addressed to it by mail in so far as they can be answered by bibliographic information—that is, by a reference to printed authorities. The number of such inquiries yearly exceeds 10,000. The Library is thus becoming a bureau of information upon matters bibliographic.

PUBLICATIONS*

The publications issued by the Library are numerous and include—

Annual reports, showing the progress of the Library.

Bibliographies, exhaustive statements of the literature of certain subjects, e. g., Philippine Islands.

Reference lists, containing principal references to questions of current interest, e. g., Trusts, Subsidies, Railroads.

Catalogs, lists of special collections in the Library of Congress, e. g., Washington MSS., John Paul Jones MSS., Maps of America, Newspapers.

Special publications on library methods, e. g., Catalog rules, Classification, etc.

OTHER LIBRARIES AT WASHINGTON

The Library of Congress is but one of over a score of Government libraries at Washington. There are in the various Departments and scientific bureaus of the Government collections aggregating over a million volumes. Certain of these are pre-eminent in the world within the field with which they deal. With them, the Library of Congress is seeking to form an organic system. It will be this system rather than the Library of Congress alone which will comprise the National Library of the United States. In number of volumes it would already equal any other library in the world.

* Complete lists of the Library publications are sent on application to the Librarian.

BOOKS RELATING TO LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

21

Published by the Library:

Reports of the Librarian of Congress, 1897-1906.

(The Report for 1901 contains a Manual of the Constitution, Organization, Methods, etc., of the Library.)

History of the Library of Congress, by W. D. Johnston.

Vol. 1, 1800-1864. Price, \$1.40.

Published by private publishers for sale:

Handbook of the Library of Congress, by Herbert Small.

Boston, Curtis and Cameron. Price, 25 cents.

O

