

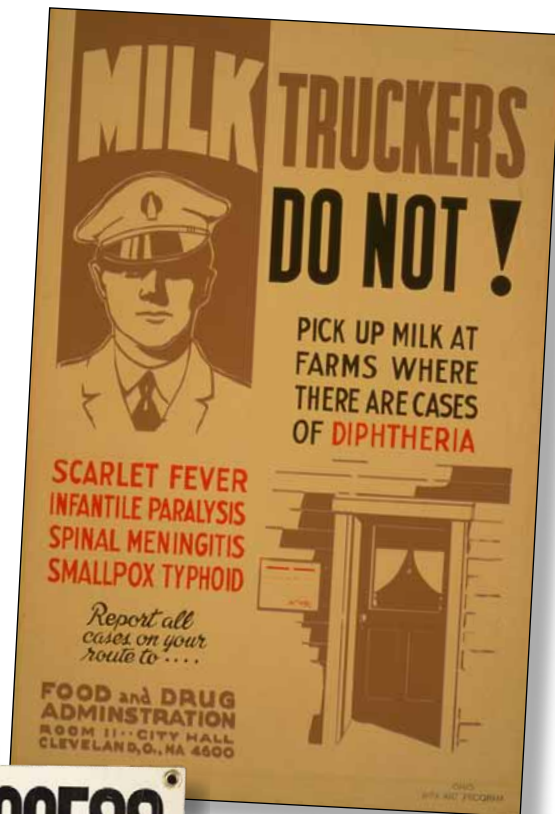
PIRATES, PROTESTS & PUBLIC HEALTH

New Documents in Exhibition Hall

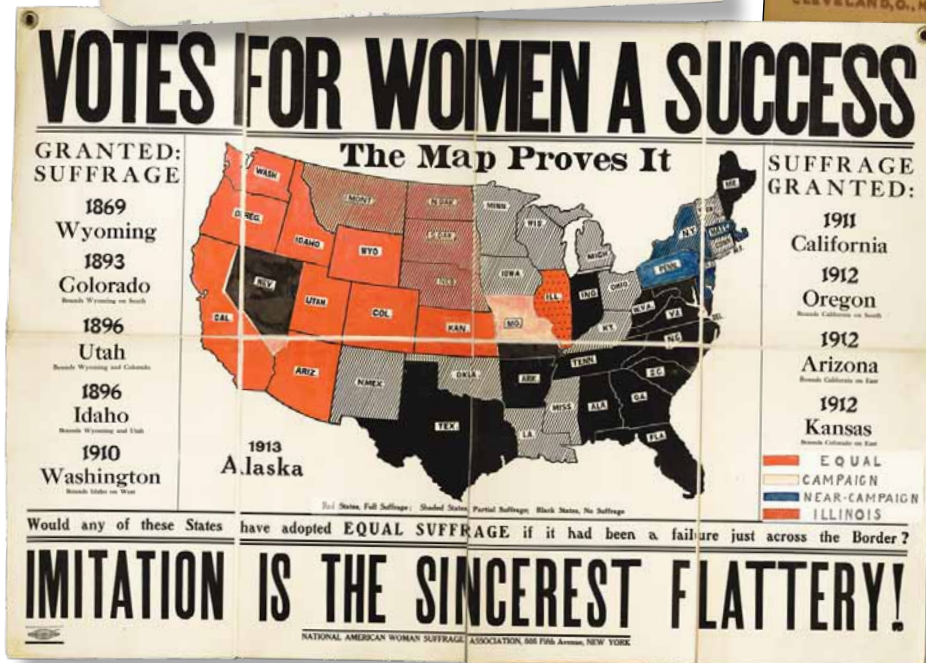
On display April 12 through
September 30, 2010

Parisian - Page 106
List of American Prisoners at Algiers 9th July 1790,
with the sums demanded by the Regency for their ransom.
Crew of the Ship Dolphin captured 30 July 1795.

Richard O'Bryan	Captain (ransom demanded)	£2000
Andrew Montgomery	Mate	1500
Jacob Tefanico	French surgeon	2000
William Babson	Seaman (keeps a Tavern)	1500
Philip Sloan		725
Philip Lorin		725
John Robertson		725
James Hall		725
<i>Crew of the Schooner Mary taken 25 July 1795.</i>		
Lucas Stephens	Captain	2000
Alexander Trecyth	Mate	1500
James Calheart	Seaman (keeps a Tavern)	900
George Smith	(in the King's House)	725
John Gregory		725
James Kermet		725
<i>algerine Requiris 16,475</i>		
<i>Duty on the above sum to 1796.</i>		
<i>Laundry gratifications to Officers of the Dry's Household 240/3</i>		
<i>Regency, equal to 1/5th L. each Person</i>		
<i>34792 20 Mexican Dollars @ 30 Mozonas each each 10362%</i>		



Clockwise from top left: Report of the Secretary of State on American captives at Algiers, December 28, 1790, from Records of the U.S. Senate, National Archives and Records Administration; FDA Poster, ca. 1930s, Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress; and Map, "Votes for Women a Success: The Map Proves It," ca. 1914, from the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



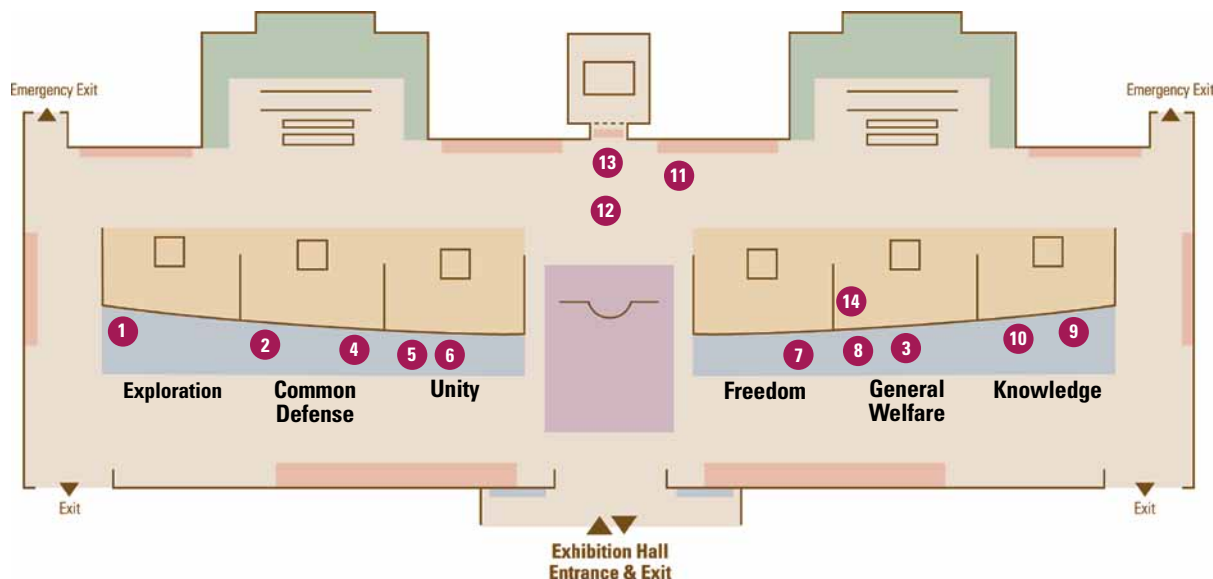
U.S. CAPITOL

www.visitthecapitol.gov

PIRATES, PROTESTS & PUBLIC HEALTH

New Documents in Exhibition Hall

On display April 12 through September 30, 2010



1 Chart of the world, U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-1842

(Detail)

This map shows the route of the four-year-long U.S. Exploring Expedition — also called the Wilkes Expedition after its leader, naval officer Charles Wilkes. Wilkes and his team surveyed the Pacific Ocean and gathered important scientific information, as well as plants that became part of the collections of the U.S. Botanic Garden.

Records of the Hydrographic Office, National Archives and Records Administration

2 Report of the Secretary of State on American captives at Algiers, December 28, 1790

This report listed prisoners captured by Barbary pirates and the ransoms demanded for their release. Such acts of piracy led Congress to create the U.S. Navy.

Records of the U.S. Senate, National Archives and Records Administration

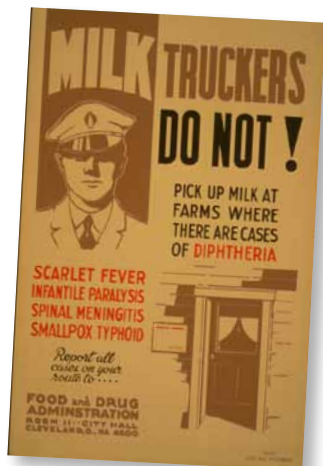
Name	Rank	Ransom
Richard O'Brien	Captain	2000
Andrew Brantingham	1st Mate	1000
Jacob Tylman	Surgeon	2000
William Dickson	Seaman (Capt. a Seaman)	1500
Philip Sloan		750
Philip Lovin		750
John Robertson		750
James Hall		750
Grand total of the above 10,000		
John Tylman	Captain	2000
Andrew Brantingham	1st Mate	1000
James Tylman	Seaman (Capt. a Seaman)	1500
George Smith	(another King's House)	750
John Gregory		750
James Hall		750
Grand total of the above 10,000		
Agency equal to 17 1/2 each Ransom		
17 1/2 x 1000 = 17,500		
Agency equal to 17 1/2 each Ransom		
17 1/2 x 1000 = 17,500		



4 WACs in rifle training, 1943, collection of Edith G. Wells

During World War II, Congress authorized women to serve in auxiliary forces to assist the armed services. The Women's Army Corps (WAC) provided essential military support but also trained for the realities of the war zone.

Veterans History Project, American Folklife Center, Library of Congress



3 FDA Poster, ca. 1930s

The Food and Drug Administration is the country's oldest consumer protection agency. This FDA poster warned truckers not to transport milk from farms where there were contagious diseases.

Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress



5 Proclamation to the residents of the Province of Louisiana, December 20, 1803

In 1803, the U.S. bought the Louisiana Territory from France, adding a large population of diverse languages and cultures. This proclamation in three languages promised that the U.S. would protect residents' rights to liberty, property, and freedom of religion.

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives, National Archives and Records Administration

6 Petition of Union Fire Company No. 1, February 6, 1861

This fire company in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, petitioned Congress to pass legislation to preserve national peace and unity and avoid civil war.

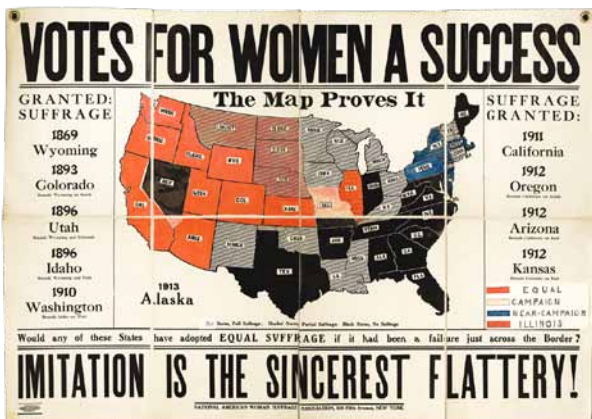
Records of the U.S. Senate, National Archives and Records Administration



8 Women activists supporting passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill, ca. 1920-1921

The Sheppard-Towner Act funded efforts to reduce maternal and infant mortality after its supporters petitioned Congress.

Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress



7 Map, "Votes for Women a Success: The Map Proves It," ca. 1914

The National American Woman Suffrage Association used this map in rallies and meetings during its state-by-state campaign for voting rights.

Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



9 Copyright registration for "Edison Kinetoscopic Record of a Sneeze," January 9, 1894

This print is the earliest surviving copyright application for any motion picture.

Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (Detail, right)



10 Marshall W. Nirenberg's genetic code chart, January 18, 1965

Nobel laureate Marshall W. Nirenberg led a team of National Institute of Health scientists who deciphered the genetic code contained in DNA. This chart shows Nirenberg's handwritten notes.

Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine (Detail)

SPOTLIGHT ON: ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln, Representative from Illinois in the 30th Congress (1847-1849) and 16th President of the United States (1861-1865), is featured in Exhibition Hall.

Here you can see the table used during his second inauguration on the steps of the Capitol and the catafalque upon which his casket lay in the Capitol Rotunda. The Capitol dome proved to be an inspiration for President Lincoln during the Civil War. A model of the dome anchors the center of Exhibition Hall.



11 Photograph of Lincoln's second inauguration March 4, 1865

Abraham Lincoln reads his address standing next to the Lincoln table on the east front of the Capitol.

Architect of the Capitol

12 Table from Lincoln's second inauguration, 1865

This table was made from surplus ironwork cast for the Capitol dome. The Commissioner of Public Buildings, B.B. French, had the table made for his own use, but loaned it for Lincoln's second inauguration.

Massachusetts Historical Society



13 Catafalque, 1865

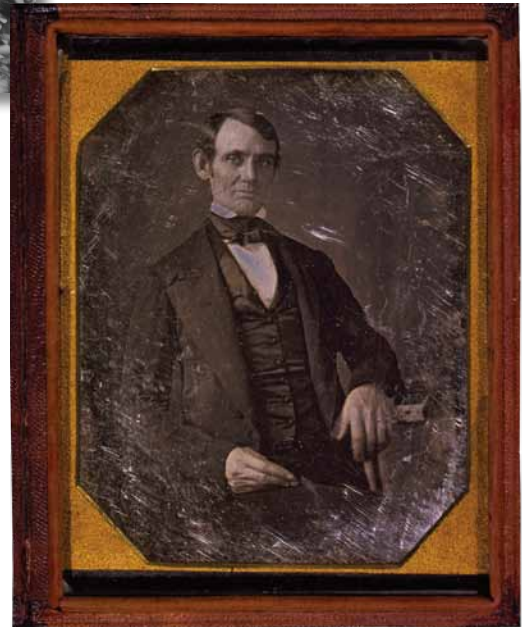
Made of rough pine boards nailed together, the catafalque (a support for a casket) was hastily constructed in 1865 for the lying-in-state of Abraham Lincoln in the Rotunda.

Architect of the Capitol



U.S. Capitol dome under construction, 1861

When the Civil War began, the Capitol dome was only partially completed. The firm hired to construct the dome, Janes, Fowler, Kirtland & Company, was warned not to expect payment during the war. They decided to proceed anyway, and their perseverance made an impression on President Lincoln. He felt that if people saw the construction of the Capitol going on, it was a sign that the Union would go on.



14 Abraham Lincoln, daguerreotype attributed to Nicholas H. Shepherd, ca. 1847

Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress

U.S. CAPITOL
Visitor Center