

NOTABLE DAYS

A **brief** look at GPO's 150 years

George Barnum
GPO Agency Historian

With appreciation

200

NOTABLE DAYS

SENATE STORIES • 1787 TO 2002

RICHARD A. BAKER, *Senate Historian*
Prepared under the direction of Emily J. Reynolds, *Secretary of the Senate*

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, DC

148 GPO Years

- GPO authorized by Congress in June, 1860, and opened for business the following March
- Began as Congress' printer; remit expanded in 1895 to the whole Government
- Became a disseminator as well in 1895
- Largest printing and publishing operation in the world for most of the 20th century

What makes GPO unusual

- GPO has issued every significant U.S. public document since 1861.
 - The Emancipation Proclamation, the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion* (one of the largest single printing jobs ever undertaken), the inaugural addresses of every president since Lincoln, the charter of the United Nations, the report of the Warren Commission, declarations of war, significant legislation
- The singularity of GPO's statutory mission: to produce and freely disseminate information.
 - Congressman John Addison Gurley said. . .

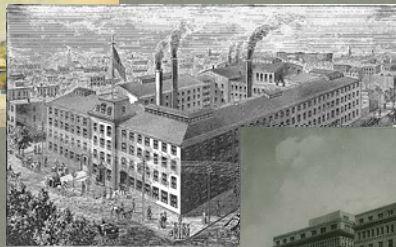
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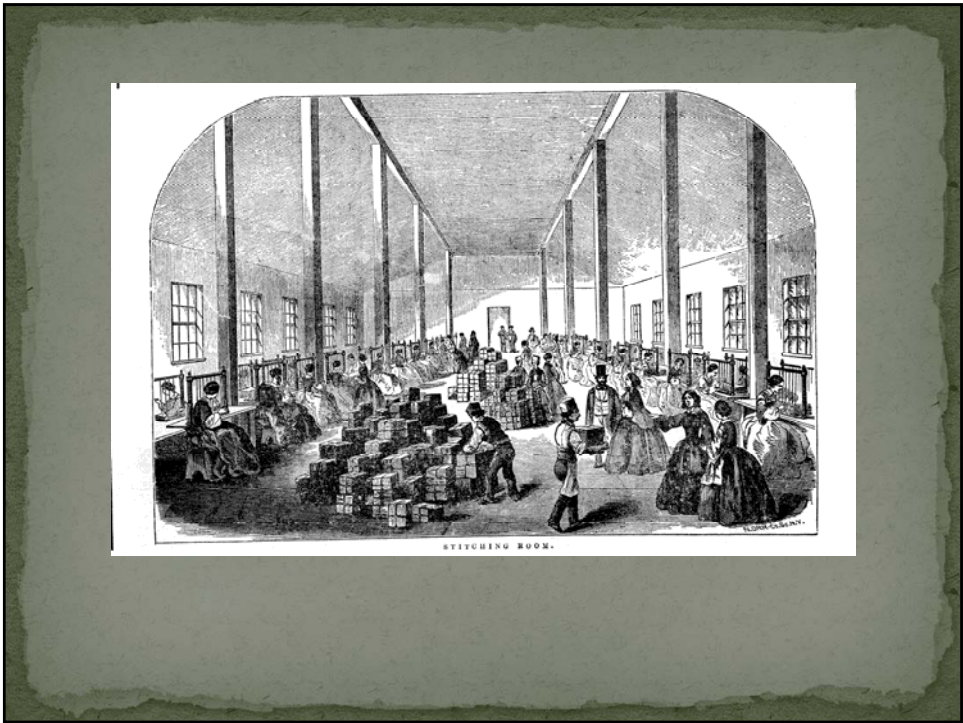
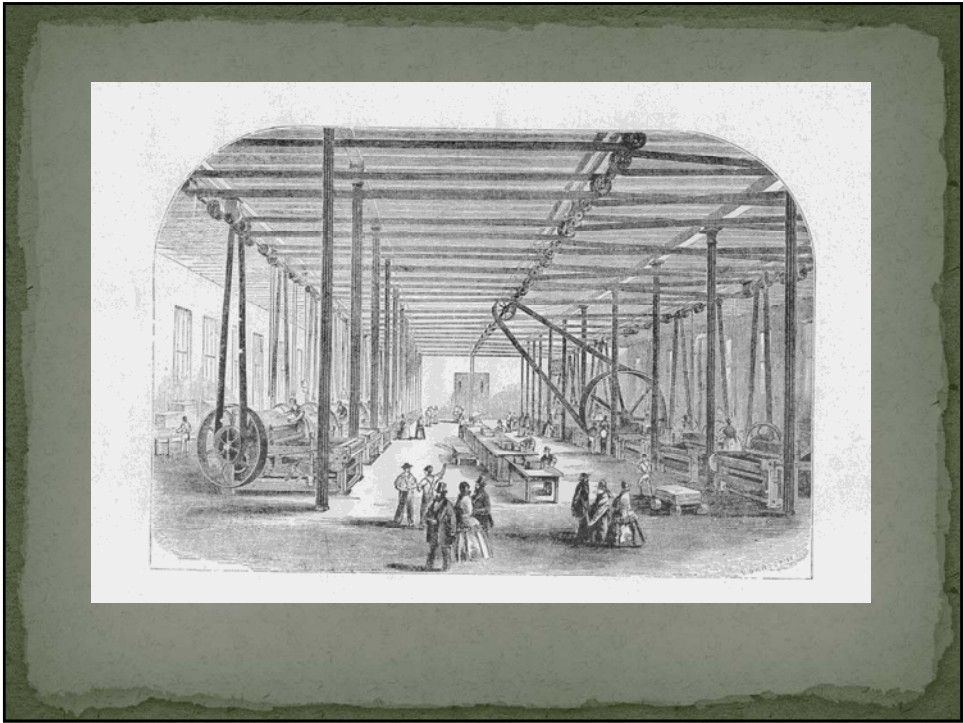


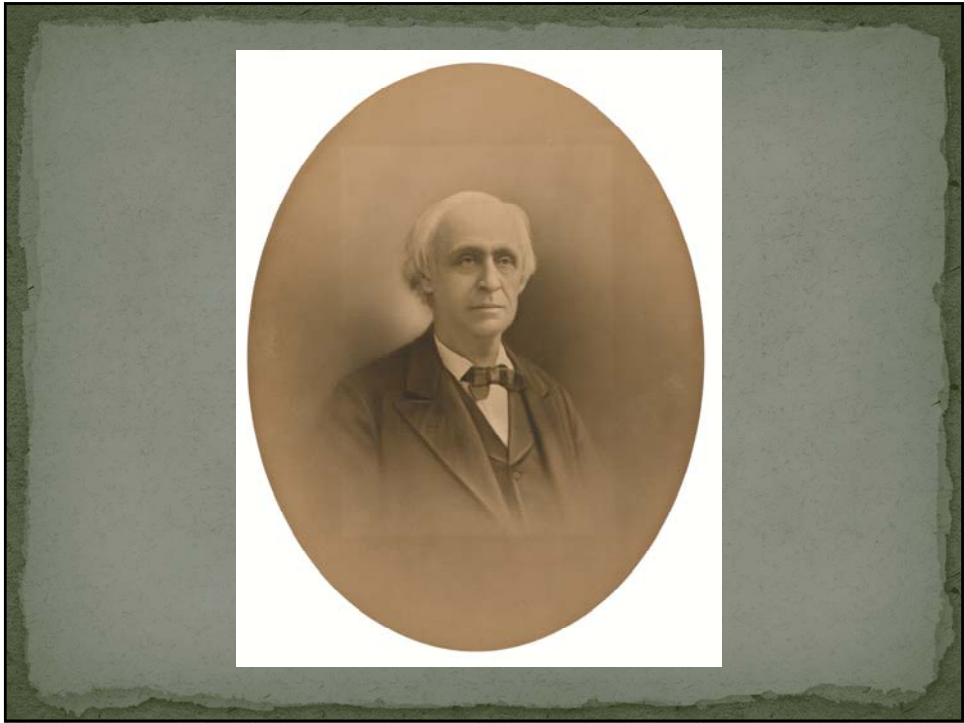
Notable Days

March 4, 1861 March 5, 1873 January 12, 1895 June 1,
1895 June 30, 1903 April 1, 1926 August 9, 1962
October 2, 1967 January 8, 1993

March 4, 1861







March 5, 1873

- The first issue of the *Congressional Record*

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

IN THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1873.

SEN. HENRY WILSON, Vice-President of the United States, has taken the oath of office at the close of the last regular session of the Forty-third Congress, took the oath and administered the oath to himself in the presence of the members of the Senate.

The Secretary (HEN. GRANT) read the proclamation, as follows:

A PROCLAMATION
Whereas a great number of the States of the Union have passed laws which are in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and it is the duty of the President to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed, and that the Constitution is preserved inviolate, I, the President, do hereby proclaim and declare that all such laws shall be null and void, and that all persons who have taken the oath of office as Senators of the United States shall be held to have taken the same in violation of the Constitution, and that the same shall be null and void in all States where they have been passed.

U. S. GRANT, Secretary.

By the President:
HENRY WILSON.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the names of the members of the Senate.

The list read (as follows):
HEN. JUSTIN S. MORTON, of New Hampshire.
HEN. JUSTIN S. MORTON, of Vermont.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Connecticut.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of New York.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of North Carolina.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of South Carolina.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Alabama.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Georgia.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Florida.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Louisiana.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Mississippi.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Arkansas.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Texas.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of California.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Oregon.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Washington.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Idaho.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Montana.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Wyoming.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Colorado.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Nevada.
HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS, of Utah.

From the State of—
New Hampshire—HEN. JUSTIN S. MORTON.
New York—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
North Carolina—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
South Carolina—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
Alabama—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
Georgia—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
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Louisiana—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
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Oregon—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
Washington—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
Idaho—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
Montana—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
Wyoming—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
Colorado—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
Nevada—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.
Utah—HEN. JOHN A. BENDIS.

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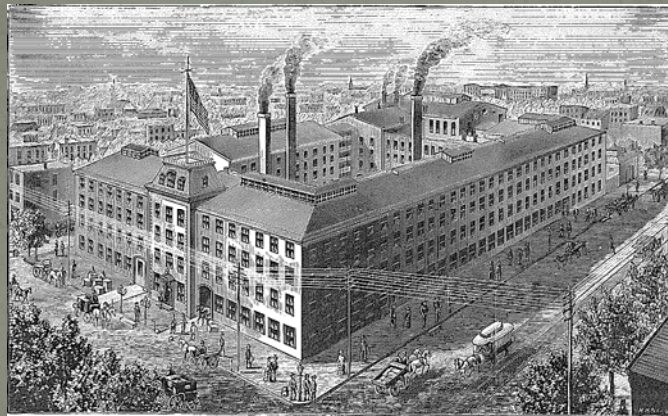
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Official Records of the War of the Rebellion (1880-1900)



January 12, 1895

- The Printing Act of 1895 is passed



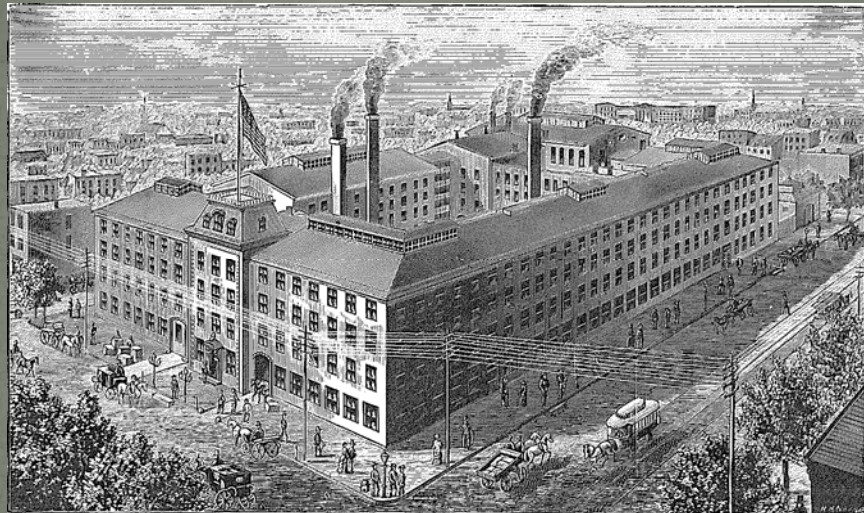
June 1, 1895

- Adelaide Hasse begins work at GPO



June 30, 1903

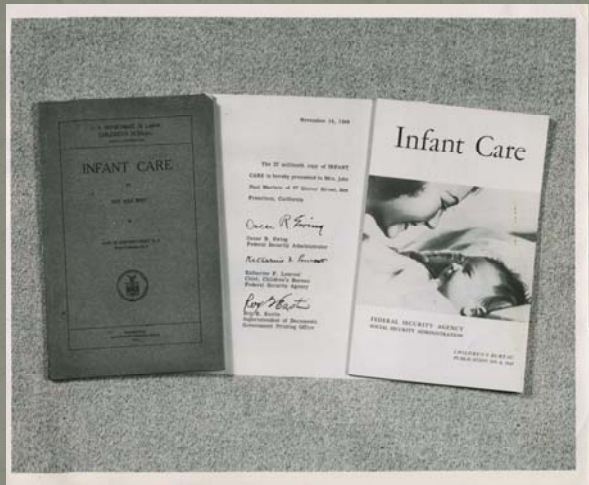
- Building 1 occupied, the modern GPO is in operation







Infant Care and Special Report on Diseases of the Horse (1914/1890)



April 1, 1926

- First Apprentice Class is Graduated



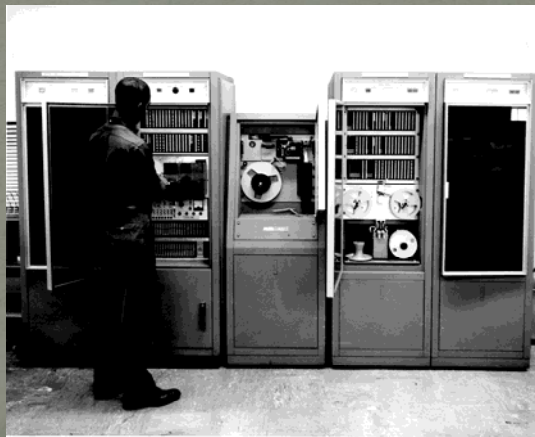
August 9, 1962

- Depository Library Act of 1962



October 2, 1967

- Linotron (electronic phototypesetting) introduced



June 8, 1993

- GPO Access Act signed by President Clinton

