<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession #</th>
<th>86 N 71</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>ANNEX 21 - Z - 1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 - AA - 1</td>
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<td>21 - DD - 1</td>
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<td>21 - EE - 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>George Kleine, Records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate dates</td>
<td>1901 - 1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of receipt</td>
<td>1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of boxes</td>
<td>62 Vols.; 1 RC; 1 FB; 12 LF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Poor; Brittle; Covers deteriorating. Posters - Fair; Tearing at ends</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restrictions</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>See attached sheets</td>
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**Special Formats**
- Photographs
- Maps
- Audio Tapes
- Films
- Graphics
- Artifacts
- Machine-readable records
- Other (list)

Temporary catalog card added entries
- Kleine Optical Co.; Motion Picture Industry; Moving Picture Projectors;
- Moving Pictures - Distribution; Moving Pictures - Production and Direction;
- "Gloria's Romance."

Accessioned by     LR     Date 9-24-86
George Kleine (1864-1931) began his career by opening a store in Chicago, where he dealt in lantern slides, stereopticons and optical instruments. In 1896 Kleine took over the agency for one of the first projectors ever built. It was the "magniscope," which through legal entanglements, soon got out of his control. Kleine then made a trip to West Orange, N.J., where Thomas A. Edison was already well started in the business. Kleine watched the Edison projecting "kinetoscope" in action, liked its looks, and placed wholesale orders for one at a time.

In a partnership with Samuel Long and Frank Marvin, he began producing pictures on a small scale in competition with the giants of the day: Biograph, Essanoy, Vitagraph, Lubin, Selig, Melies and Pathé. He was also directing a flourishing film agency when the courts decision against Selig for infringing on Edison's patents was announced. Kleine won the support of all the leaders except the Biograph heads and formed the Motion Pictures Patents Company, all under the control of Edison.

Kleine was the first to import the Italian picture "Quo Vadis" and was responsible for negotiating for the last great prize fight that could be shown legally on an American screen. This was the bout between Jack Johnson and Jim Jeffries. In 1916 Kleine signed a $150,000 contract with Miss Billie Burke to make "Gloria's Romance," a super-serial. That same year Kleine was able to get Max Linder out of retirement and team him with Charlie Chaplin. Both films were box office failures.

As Kleine's unsuccessfulness as a producer progressed, his interests focused on distribution and formed George Kleine Company and Kleine Optical Company. The Kleine Optical Co. was owned 100% by George Kleine and its operations handled the rental of projection apparatus and other accessories for new films. The film business (rental and distribution of films) was handled entirely under the name George Kleine.

* A double magic lantern arranged to combine two images of the same object or scene upon a screen, so as to produce the appearance of solidity.
The collection consists primarily of ledgers, journals and registers of the George Kleine company. These contain detailed rental accounts giving names of exhibitors, town where located, titles of films rented and rental prices; general production costs, including advertising, circulars, posters, music and insurance. There are ledgers concerning the Kleine Optical Company which handled the projection apparatus and other accessories for new films. Also included are university and college film rental reports, weekly balance sheets of production of "Gloria's Romance" and approximately eighty movie posters.

Number 2. General Ledger. January 1, 1913 to December 31, 1913.


Number 4. General Ledger. January 1, 1916 to December 31, 1916. This includes the Billie Burke Serial expense account, Owen Moore, salaries of stars, and other performers, T. Hayes Hunter, page 272, George Klein personal account, various feature pictures, etc.

Number 5. General Ledger. January 1, 1917 to December 31, 1917.


Number 13. 1916, 1917, 1918. A so-called attraction Ledger, listing the income and expenses connected with the distribution of various films.
Number 41. Attraction Control Ledger, 1916. Subjects: Innocence, Fury; Final Curtain; Scarlet Road; Love is King; Philip Strong; Vendetta; Song of the South; Secret of Kings; Kingdom at Stake; Anne Boley; and Mexican Armies.


Number 45. Attraction Control Ledger, 1916-1918. Subjects: Fixes; Green Glance; Vanity Fair; Outspan; Spendthrift; and Politicians. Film rental charges are entered as customary as reported by branch exchanges located in key cities as noted.

Number 46. Attraction Control Ledger, 1915 and 1916. This book contains various subjects including: Golden Beetle; Judge Not; Othello; Vendetta; Woman Next Door; Crimson Cloak; BertledLive; Spendthrift; and Money Master.

Number 47. Attraction Control Ledger, 1914, 1915, 1916. This includes subjects: Quo Vadis, and European Armies in Action. This is a re-issue of Quo Vadis, the first release having been made April 21, 1913.

Number 48. Attraction Control Ledger, 1916-1918. This includes the Sentimental Lady; The Danger Signal; Muddy Suffer Comedies, Series A; Magic Skin; Children of the Road; Woman Biograph Bond Issue; and Wild Geese.


Number 63. Attraction Control Ledger, 1916. Subjects: Destroying Angel; Devil's Prayer Book; and The Castle.

Number 64. Attraction Control Ledger, 1916. Subject: Rusty Buffer Comedies, Series A; Sentimental Lady; Children of Eve.

Number 78. Ledger. Branch Office Expenses - Transfer file, 1914 to 1917.

Number 79. Ledger - Branch Office Expenses, 1918. Branches in the following key cities: Atlanta, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, and Los Angeles.

Number 80. Ledger, Branch Office Expenses, 1918, including branches in the following key cities: Minneapolis, Montreal, New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, and Toronto.

Number 81. Ledger - Purchase (transfer). George Klein and Klein Optical Company, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917. Contents: Accounts, cost of positive films printed for 'Vanity Fair' to all branches, also cost of advertising posters; and other additional feature films distributed by George Klein exchanges: Magic Skin; Children of Soul; Captains; etc. Also contains accounts with various printing firms, electrotypers, Biograph Co. This ledger contains two sets of alphabetical indexes.

Number 83 - Ledger, 1913-1918, including liberty bonds bought for and sold to employees on weekly payments.

Number 84 - George Klein ledger, "Phi VADIS", 1913.
Number 108, Book No. 3, Paid Invoice Register. George Klein

with World Film Corporation, April 26, 1919, to November 15, 1919.


Number 108. Sales Register. World Film Corporation.


No. 116 - General ledger, Klein Optical Co., March 1, 1903 to July 1, 1906. This covers transactions in both film and projection apparatus with a few miscellaneous items in general optical goods. During this period the sale of films was not as important as it becomes in 1908, when the first nickelodeons were opened and later.

No. 118 - Klein optical Co. general ledger, July 1, 1906 - Jan. 31, 1908


No. 126 - Klein optical Co. general journal, May 4, 1906 - Sept. 30, 1916. During this period the Klein Optical Co. did not deal in films. These records cover its transactions in projection apparatus and general accessories. The film business was handled in the name of George Klein as a proprietary business.


No. 185 - Special ledger, Johnson-Ketchell price fight, bought in 1909 by George Klein from James Collier, fight pre-
No. 302 - Record of production costs of the following five real features made in 1914-1915 in the United States: "STOP THEFT", "CONSPIRATIONAL LADY", "POLITICIAN", "SHIRTS WHO IN SOCIETY", "THE QUEEN GLOVE", "KOHAN BEG BUNNY", "FUNKY WOMEN", "WILD CATS", "THE FIEND", "OBSCURE RIDER". Negatives purchased under contract from other European producers by George Kleine (Production costs in these cases involved only the pro rate for the United States and Canada): "CHICAGO GLIDE", "MARTYRED LION", "MAD DOG", "NEW YORK BUTTERFLY", "FREDERICK HAVARE A TIGER", "A WOMAN WHO MARRIED", "KILLIAN CAHAN", "HAREM TEETH", "VENDOMA".


No. 311 - Large heavy volume weekly report forms, expense accounts from branches to executive office, 1917.

No. 312 - Large heavy volume weekly report forms, expense accounts from branches to executive office, 1918.


No. 315 - Cash book, George Kleine, January 1919 to June 1919 - September 1920 to July 1921.

No. 319 - Ledger containing retail rental charges to theatres. Under "12 find any rentals to war camps in U.S.A. in 1918. Accounts with theatres showing the total of each film rental charge. "Other charges" indicate charge for posters, photographs and other accessories.
This is a detailed record of sales by George Klein to the General Film Company.

Volume # 207A - University and college film rental reports, 1933.

Volume # 900 - Ledger, 1910-1915.

Box # 1 -

Volume # 70. Credit accounts receivable, George Klein in account with the General Film Co., 1913, unbound and incomplete.

Number 705. Audited account of George Klein with Community Motion Picture Bureau December 27, 1930, covering deliveries of new and used motion pictures.

MISC. LOOSE LEDGER SHEETS.