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Some Notes on the Library of Congress

AS A CENTER OF RESEARCH, TOGETHER WITH

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF GIFTS RECEIVED FROM

THE PUBLIC IN THE PAST FORTY YEARS



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ENDED JUNE 30, 1938

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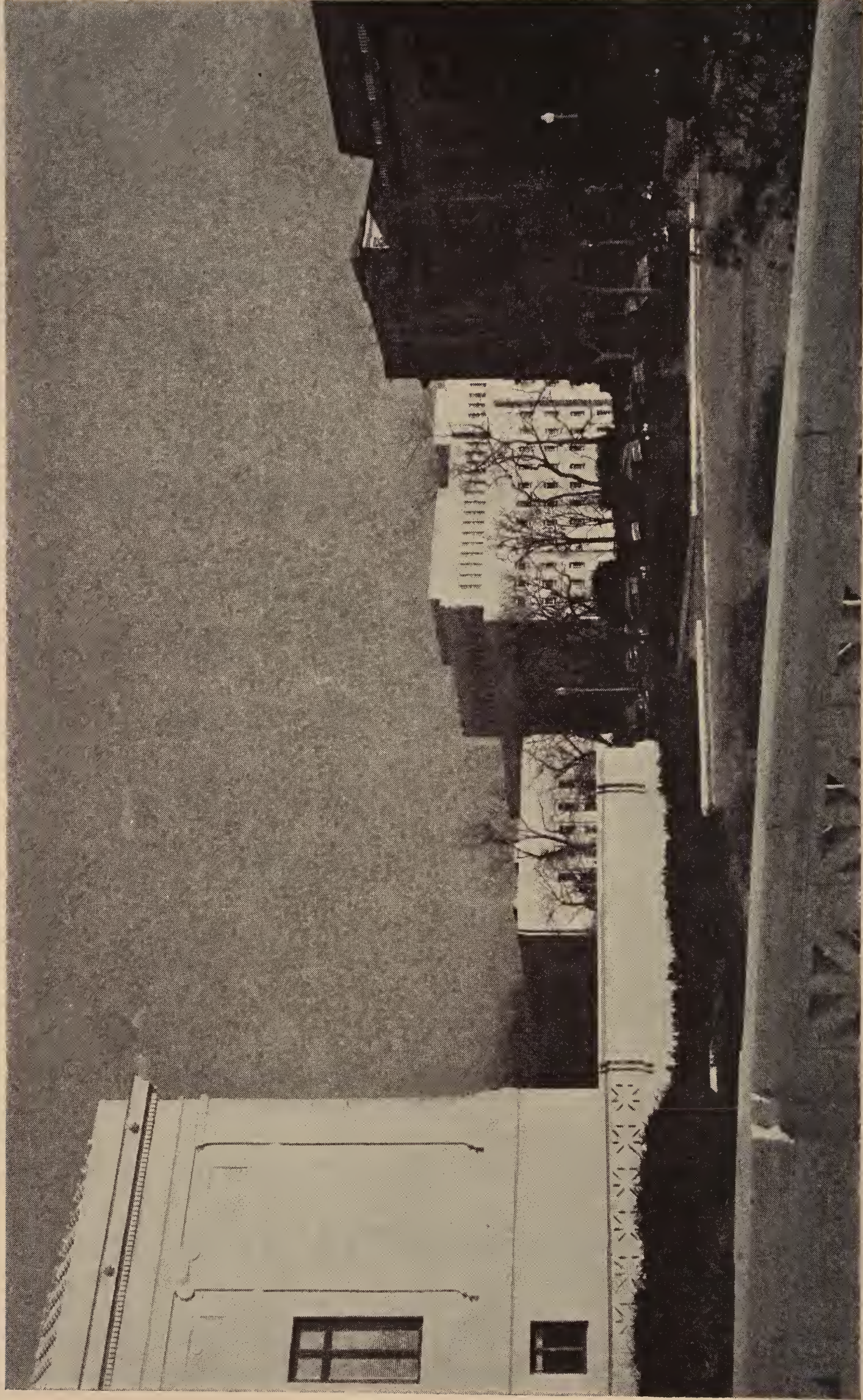
By WILLIAM ADAMS SLADE

CHIEF REFERENCE LIBRARIAN OF THE

U, S LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
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THE ANNEX OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN ITS RELATION TO THE MAIN BUILDING, THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING
AND THE FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY

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SOME NOTES ON THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
AS A CENTER OF RESEARCH
TOGETHER WITH A SUMMARY ACCOUNT
OF GIFTS RECEIVED FROM THE PUBLIC
IN THE PAST FORTY YEARS

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, functioning as it does in the service of Congress and the entire governmental establishment, functions also in the service of the general public, among other ways as a center of research for the benefit of investigators coming to it in numbers from at home and abroad, providing them with whatever material to their purposes the collections afford, with special facilities for their studies and with expert guidance in pursuing them. These aids to research are made possible by the strong support the Library receives from Congress, supplemented by the support, also strong, it receives from the public. The gifts from the public, of materials and money, have brought and are continuing to bring new distinctions to the collections and increased strength to the service, notably the service to research.

An account of these matters may, for purposes of illustration, conveniently begin with the typical experience in the Library of a research worker from China, Ch'ao-ting Chi, of the province of Shansi. More properly, the account which is to follow may begin with the scene in Ch'ao-ting Chi's native province that impelled him to his studies, for Shansi is a part of that great mountainous area of northern China which Theodore Roosevelt had in mind and sharply pictured when, in a message to Congress, he wrote of the lesson to the United States of deforestation in China:

"Denudation leaves naked soil; then gullying cuts down to the bare rock; and meanwhile the rock-waste buries the bottomlands. When the soil is gone, men must go; and the process does not take long."

Upon young Chi the disastrous consequences of flood, drought, withering crops and famine made a vivid impression which followed him through his college years in the neighborhood of Peiping and later through his graduate courses at the University of Chicago and

at Columbia. It aroused in him an ambition to trace the development from earliest times of irrigation and flood control in China and to discover, if he might, the dominant tendencies in the evolution of Chinese economy, thereby contributing to a better understanding of the history of his people. But to do this he would have to examine many Chinese records. Must he return to China in order to consult them? Or was there a library in the United States where they were to be found? He took his question to the Library of Congress and to its chief sinologist, the head of the Division of Orientalia.

The formalities that followed in the Division of Orientalia, if formalities they may be called, were very simple. The Chief of the Division quite pertinently furnished his visitor with the appropriate books, conferred with him frequently while he was pursuing his investigation, found out what special questions were coming up and kept his study table supplied with the volumes he needed. For preparations to receive this investigator or to receive any of the numerous readers requiring the use of Chinese books had been going on in systematic fashion for over a quarter of a century and, through the use of funds voted by Congress and the gifts of individual benefactors, the Library had come to possess the largest collection of books in Chinese to be found outside of the Orient. To the surprise and delight of Dr. Chi, just what he needed for examination and analysis was at his command and in abundance. Also, he discovered that the Chief of the Division of Orientalia, American born and educated, had for ten years resided in his native district in Shansi.

In his work, later published, Dr. Chi relates that an immense amount of untouched source material was hidden in the books put before him—gazetteers (in Chinese, of course) containing descriptive accounts of the many localities within the scope of his survey, special Chinese works on “water benefits,” and dynastic histories. As he went on with the examination of this material, he found his belief in the importance of water-control to Chinese history confirmed and a conception taking form in his mind of what he calls the Key Economic Area and its relation, through repeated shifting, to unity and division in the history of China. To his book, published under the auspices of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, he gave the title, *Key Economic Areas in Chinese History as Revealed in the Development of Public Works for Water-Control*.

Another scholar working in the Division of Orientalia came under a project sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies to put into English a part of the history of the Dynasty of Han, one of

the works which Dr. Chi had found especially helpful. Still another scholar, an American lately returned from China, came to trace out the evidences through the centuries of deforestation in Shansi. His findings are now having the attention of the Soil Conservation Service in Washington, which turns to experience in China in its study of the problems resulting from an erosion of American soil now costing the farmers of this country, in loss of soil values, a sum estimated at \$400,000,000 annually.

Within the past fiscal year 1,225 investigators¹ from all parts of this country and a score of foreign countries sought out the Library to engage in research, among them representatives of 143 American colleges and universities, 15 universities in foreign lands and 49 learned societies. Accommodations for these visitors are arranged in alcoves, stacks and galleries, in office rooms and wherever else space can be found. Most coveted of all are certain little study rooms, in which the occupants can work each in complete seclusion, with the materials for his study under hand and the resources of the Library at immediate call. There are 226 of these study rooms, 52 in the Main Building and 174 in the recently completed Annex.

During the year following the opening of the study rooms in 1927, there were 261 of these investigators; up to the present time there have been over nine thousand in all, men and women from the forty-eight states and from lands beyond the seas, engaged in research at almost any segment of the circle of human interest—Mr. A, from California, to use materials on early voyages to the Pacific coast; Dr. B, from New England, to add to the documentation of his forthcoming book on foreign relations; Dr. C, also from New England, to work on the Maya Calendar; Mr. D, from the Straits Settlements, to continue his studies on the Chinese in Malaya; Dr. E, from Peru, who was making a comparison of educational methods in North and South America; Miss F, from West Virginia, to study certain phases in the history of the American Revolution—and so the record goes. All that the Library can give to such workers is theirs for the asking. Other satisfactions, too, may await them, for, as Professor Temperley says:

“There is no reward like the scholar’s when, after long search, he suddenly sees his way into the heart of a problem. It is then that he shares the joy of the explorer or the inventor or of Keats looking into Homer.”

¹ These statistics are only of those persons who register for the “special facilities” of the study rooms and study tables. They take no account, either, of the investigators coming daily to the divisions of specialized service or of the thousands of readers in the public reading rooms, many of whom are engaged in serious research.

The collections of the largest library in the world, with their five and a half million books and over seven million manuscripts, maps, prints and pieces of music, are the magnet that attracts. But, to give their full value to research, such extensive collections need more than catalogs, classifications, bibliographies and the other tools of library science. That "more" is the human element, the vitalizing aid found in men of training and experience, proficient in their subjects and, out of their own fund of knowledge, capable of guiding investigators beyond the points at which the helpfulness of the bibliographical apparatus ends.

So, for the most effective use of these vast collections, this human element has been called into play in a service—a superservice, in fact, and the only one of its kind among libraries—consisting of specialists on the staff, occupants of the endowed "chairs," and consultants. These three groups together form something in the nature of a "Faculty," each member serving to assist in the perfecting of the collections and the interpretation of them to the investigators. There are now five of these endowed chairs but only two endowed consultantships, one in Hispanic literature, the other in poetry, both established by Mr. Archer M. Huntington. With these two exceptions, the system of consultants has thus far been carried on under grants, now expiring, of the General Education Board and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

An endowment that would enlarge the group of consultants to at least twelve and provide for their permanency Dr. Putnam regards as now the most important need of the Library as "an institution of learning." As an amount sufficient to cover that end he names \$750,000—a petty sum in contrast to the \$180,000,000 which American industry has subscribed in a single year for research in science and technology, and plainly so when it is realized that, to institute twelve consultantships would mean an outlay of only \$30,000 a year and that, on a principal of \$750,000, such a yearly income of \$30,000 could be assured by the provision in The Library of Congress Trust Fund Act which enables The Trust Fund Board to treat such a fund as a permanent loan to the Treasury, carrying interest at four per cent per annum.

For the "chairs," Dr. Putnam points out, endowments in larger amounts are needed—some \$200,000 each—and he names especially the need for "chairs" of Political Science, Social Science, Economics, Jurisprudence, and International Relations.

Dr. Tyler Dennett, in his biography of John Hay, writes of "that

great democratic institution of letters, the Library of Congress." Dr. James Truslow Adams, in *The Epic of America*, describes it as coming "straight from the heart of democracy." More than a generation ago Congress made such descriptions of the Library possible by providing it with a building of its own, centering the responsibility for the government of the institution wholly upon the Librarian, and making it mandatory that the employees should be appointed "solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties."

And Congress has continued to give strength with its appropriations. For the Main Building, first opened to the public toward the end of 1897, for the successive additions to it and for the Annex, built to hold ten million volumes and yet have space for the Copyright Office, a number of the major operations of the Library and 174 study rooms, Congress has appropriated to date a total of \$18,757,000. For the first complete fiscal year that followed the occupancy of the building, that is, for the fiscal year 1898-99, the appropriations to cover all ordinary expenses were \$299,600; for the fiscal year 1938-39, they were \$3,065,000. In other words, the legislative branch of the Government, in the course of forty years, increased the appropriations for its Library tenfold. During these forty years the appropriations by Congress for all the purposes of the institution, including those for the additions to the Main Building and for the erection of the Annex, came to a total of \$63,450,000.²

In 1925 Congress gave still other expression of its interest in the Library and its developments by sanctioning a step which marked the beginning of a new era in its history. Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge in that year, after presenting the auditorium for chamber music, erected at a cost of \$94,000, expressed her purpose to endow the Division of Music. But, because the Library up to that time was without the legal right to hold in its own name either gifts or bequests of money in the nature of endowments, Mrs. Coolidge, in carrying out her intention, was obliged to choose a trust company to act as a trustee and, in the instrument drawn, to designate the Librarian of Congress as the agent to expend for the purposes she had specified the income received from a principal in excess of \$500,000. Congress, appreciating the situation, promptly provided the remedy by creating The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation, legally competent to serve as trustee of endowments for the Library. The act establishing this Board recognizes also the authority of the

² Of this sum, \$10,361,000 is offset by copyright fees and receipts from the sale of printed cards and photo duplicates, covered into the Treasury.

Librarian to accept in the name of the United States gifts and bequests of money intended for immediate disbursement.

The results of this legislation were soon to be seen. During the period 1925-38, trust funds amounting to \$2,202,000 were presented for the uses prescribed by the donors, the investments brought a yield of \$746,000, and sums aggregating \$1,414,000 were entrusted to the Librarian for immediate disbursement. Altogether, in a little less than fourteen years \$4,362,000 thus became available "for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service," as provided in the Act of March 3, 1925.³ During the previous one hundred twenty-five years, dating back to the establishment of the Library itself in 1800, only a single endowment was created in it—the Gardiner Greene Hubbard endowment, established under the will of Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard. For the acceptance of this benefaction, a special act of Congress was necessary.

The gains to research resulting from such giving were many. A "chair" of music was endowed by Mrs. Coolidge, a "chair" of American history by Mr. William Evarts Benjamin, a "chair" of fine arts by the Carnegie Corporation, a "chair" of geography by the bequest of James Benjamin Wilbur, a "chair" of aeronautics by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, together with a fund for immediate use in building up what is now regarded as the largest existing collection on aeronautical subjects. And Mr. Archer M. Huntington established an endowment enabling the Library to systematize and intensify its purchasing of books in Hispanic-American fields. Of the 120,000 volumes now in this section of the Library, 20,000, thus far, have been purchased under the terms of this endowment.

While developments such as those described were taking place, the collections of the Library kept mounting upward and the materials of research continued to accumulate. The collections themselves are increased by various means and from many sources—Congressional appropriations, the deposit by the Smithsonian Institution of the publications of learned societies in all parts of the world, the international exchanges, which bring the documentary publications of all nations, the Copyright Office (from which, however, only a selection of the copyrighted material is taken), federal, state and municipal governments—all of which provide a steady flow of documents—and an interested American public that sends in thousands of gifts annually.

³ For the text of this Act see p. 26.

Before 1899 there were few gifts of significance. The records show hardly more than three—a selection of Chinese books presented in the '60's by Emperor Mu-tsung (T'ung-chih), medical and historical books bequeathed in the '80's by Doctor Joseph M. Toner and the engravings in the collection of Gardiner Greene Hubbard presented in 1898 by his widow, Mrs. Gertrude M. Hubbard, who afterwards endowed the collection. A year or two after the removal of the Library to its new home in 1897, a new order began. As soon as private citizens awoke to the realization that the Library of Congress was functioning for them and not for Congress alone, they began to respond, gradually at first and then in increasing numbers, adding with gifts, besides money, a million items to the four distinct collections of books, maps, music and prints, and more than a million items to the fifth distinct collection, that of manuscripts. The two million and more manuscript pages in photographic reproduction obtained under the grant of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and more particularly described in a later paragraph, were likewise added to this last-named collection.

Again, one of the larger rooms in the Main Building, to be known as the Hispanic Society Room, has been remodelled in the past few months, following plans drawn by Mr. Paul P. Cret to give it a Hispanic atmosphere and setting, and here the extensive Hispanic collections are being assembled. A tablet on one of its walls bears the following inscription:

THE HISPANIC FOUNDATION
IN
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
THIS CENTER
FOR THE PURSUIT OF STUDIES
IN SPANISH, PORTUGUESE AND LATIN AMERICAN CULTURE
HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
WITH THE GENEROUS COOPERATION OF
THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA
IN EXTENSION
OF ITS SERVICE TO LEARNING

The "cooperation" has consisted and is expected to consist, not merely in contributions of material for the collection, but in others, in its behalf, towards the equipment and maintenance of the room itself.

Because the Library of Congress is a national institution and because it is interested in furthering the interests of music, Mrs. Gertrude

Clarke Whittall presented her superb quintet of Stradivari stringed instruments and created an endowment to ensure their use in an annual series of concerts. They are not, therefore, as some music-lovers may have feared, remaining as mere museum pieces but, under this endowment and in the hands of chamber-music artists of established reputation, are continuing the active life for which they were intended. They will have a permanent home in the pavilion, another of Mrs. Whittall's gifts, erected in the northwest court, contiguous to the auditorium for chamber music.

With the financial assistance of the Beethoven Association and the Friends of Music, the Division of Music augmented its collection of original musical scores by securing in manuscript form a complete Bach cantata, a Haydn piano sonata, two Mozart minuets, Schumann's "Spring" symphony, songs by Brahms, including an early unpublished version of the ending of his *Serenade, opus 58, no. 8*, and the orchestral score of Alban Berg's atonal opera, *Wozzeck*. Through the action of the composers themselves or their friends or publishers, it was able also to obtain the original scores of Edward MacDowell's *Indian Suite*, George W. Chadwick's *Symphonic Sketches*, Horatio Parker's *Hora Novissima*, Frederick S. Converse's *Mystic Trumpeter*, Charles T. Griffes' *Pleasure Dome of Kubla Khan*, and Deems Taylor's *Through the Looking-Glass*. In addition, Mrs. Coolidge presented her invaluable collection of autograph music and her extensive correspondence with the prominent musicians of the day.

When Ernest Bloch turned over to the Library his complete store of manuscripts, sketches and correspondence, the Music Division was for the first time entrusted with a composer's complete biographical record. Edward MacDowell, through the generosity of his friend, Templeton Strong, is almost as richly represented; among Mr. Strong's gifts are fifteen of the composer's original scores and more than one hundred of his letters. Mrs. Charles Martin Loeffler presented a number of her husband's manuscripts, among them the unpublished symphony, *Hora Mystica*. A substantial share of the lifework of Victor Herbert was received from Mrs. Robert Bartlett, his only daughter. And, aided by the grants of the Carnegie Corporation and the enthusiasm of Mr. John Lomax and his son Alan, four thousand or more pieces were transcribed on records and added to the Archive of American Folk-Song. Initiated by a group of the friends of the Music Division, this Archive functions as a national center where are gathered original folk-song materials, obtainable only by direct personal contacts such as those effected by these two workers in the field.

The gifts of Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell, the Pennell and Pennell-Whistler collections, were unique in both range and purpose. In leaving his entire estate for the endowment of the Division of Fine Arts, Mr. Pennell, in his will, gave as a reason that "the United States is spending money on prints and encouraging art and artists and has encouraged me." Here, too, in the Division of Fine Arts, are the collections bequeathed by Crosby S. Noyes, George Lothrop Bradley and Charles L. Freer and those presented by Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard,⁴ Mrs. Alexander Drake, Dr. and Mrs. Otto H. F. Vollbehr and Mrs. E. Crane Chadbourne. Here, also, are the Pictorial Archives of American Architecture, functioning under a grant of the Carnegie Corporation and comprising already twenty-five thousand photographs of the rapidly vanishing architecture of the country's early days and over seventeen thousand sheets of measured drawings prepared by the Historic American Buildings Survey. Here, too, is the Cabinet of American Illustration, now containing, through the responsiveness of sixty-one donors, over three thousand original drawings made towards the end of the nineteenth century in the "Golden Age" of book illustrating.

Philanthropy aided also in the creation of new divisions in the organization, such as the Semitic Division, formed through the gift by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff of fifteen thousand volumes of Semitica which Dr. Ephraim Deinard had assembled while exploring unusual sources of supply in Europe, Asia and Africa; the Slavic Division, built upon eighty thousand volumes comprising the private library of Major-General Gennadius Vasilievich Yudin, of Krasnoiarsk, Siberia, purchased on terms which made the acquisition substantially a gift; and the Division of Aeronautics, launched, as already remarked, with a grant from the Guggenheim Fund.

The resources of the Division of Orientalia were notably strengthened with six thousand volumes from an American diplomat and orientalist, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, over one thousand volumes dealing for the greater part with law and jurisprudence, from the present Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, and the twenty-one thousand volumes in the private library of Mr. Wang Shu-an of Tientsin, purchased for the Chinese collection by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon. In 1905 the Chinese Government presented the two thousand volumes which had been a part of its exhibit at the

⁴ Described in the Library's publication, *Catalog of the Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of engravings, presented to the Library of Congress by Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard*, compiled by Arthur Jeffrey Parsons (Washington, 1905 .517 p.).

Louisiana Purchase Exposition and in 1908, in appreciation of the action of the United States in remitting a very considerable part of the Boxer Indemnity, sent to the Library, in care of a special envoy, Mr. T'ang Shao-i, a copy of the Chinese encyclopedia, *Ku-chin T'u-shu Chi-ch'eng*, in 5,041 volumes.

In 1929 Mrs. William H. Moore presented four albums containing the forty-six original paintings on silk executed by Chiao Ping-chên in the seventeenth century. These paintings, having tiling and weaving for their themes, are invaluable, not only as works of art, but also as cultural documents. The artist, to use the words of the court scholar, Yen Yü-tun, "took the idyllic scenes of rural life described in the Pin Feng Odes and drew them to western perspective, in which objects near and far, high and low, are differentiated according to clearly defined rules, so that the scenes and implements of husbandry and all the various stages of silk culture are depicted with an exactness that leaves nothing unexpressed."

For the better information of the western world, a series of biographies of eminent Chinese of the past three centuries was prepared in the Division of Orientalia during the four years beginning with 1934 in a project supported by the Rockefeller Foundation. In 1938 this same Foundation made a grant, to continue until 1943, for the recataloging of the books in the Division—179,000 volumes in Chinese, 27,000 volumes in Japanese and 2,000 volumes in Korean.

The Division of Maps was enriched with a collection of ancient Chinese maps and atlases in manuscript, likewise presented by Mr. Mellon; manuscript maps of the sixteenth century showing the coasts, as then conceived, of southern Mexico, Central America and northern South America, purchased for the Library by Mr. Edward S. Harkness; the Woodbury Lowery collection of maps relating to the Spanish possessions within the present limits of the United States⁵ and the maps in manuscript contained in the bequest of Henry HARRISSE. This bequest included also the most nearly complete set of his own writings known to exist.

The distinction of the John Boyd Thacher collections is best told by the series of printed catalogs⁶ which the Library has issued and

⁵ Described in the Library's publication, *The Lowery Collection; a descriptive list of maps of the Spanish possessions within the present limits of the United States, 1502-1820*, by Woodbury Lowery, edited with notes by P. L. Phillips (Washington, 1912, 567 p.).

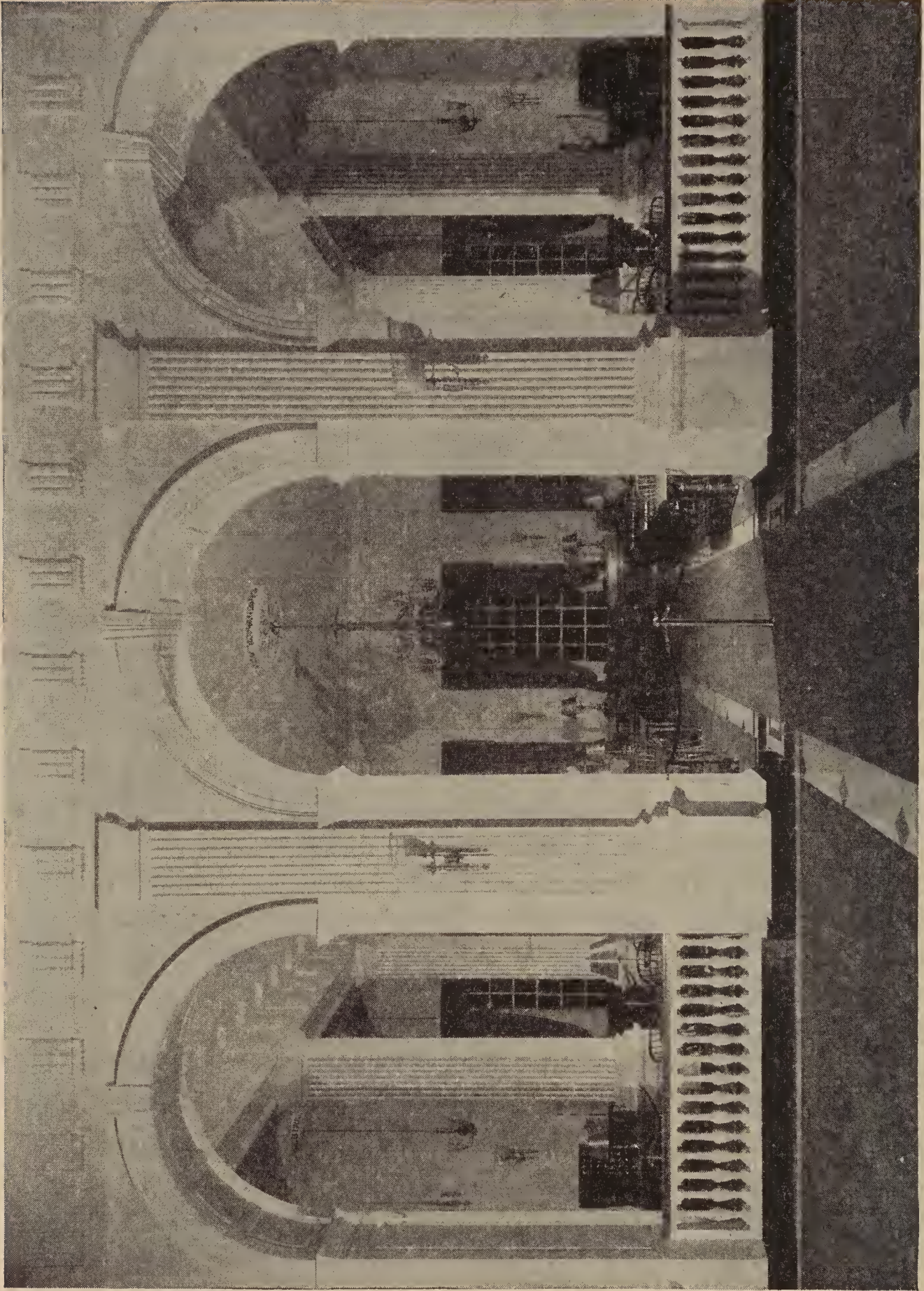
⁶ *Catalogue of the John Boyd Thacher Collection of Incunabula*, compiled by Frederick W. Ashley (1915, 329 p.); *Catalogue of Books Relating to the French Revolution* and *Catalogue of Early Americana, Miscellaneous Books and Bibliographic Apparatus*, compiled under the direction of Frederick W. Ashley by Annie L. Shiley (1931, 2 parts in 1 volume, 120 p.); *Catalogue of Autographs Relating to the French Revolution*, compiled by Henry Eldridge Bourne with the assistance of Gertrude Albion MacCormick, and *Catalogue of Autographs of European Notables*, compiled under the direction of Henry Eldridge Bourne (1931, 2 parts in 1 volume, 191 p.).

which give the contents in detail. The incunabula which Mr. Thacher brought together are notable for their number, for the presses they represent and for the rarities they comprise. The early Americana and the numerous editions of the *Geographia* of Ptolemy were his working tools while he was writing his *Christopher Columbus* and his other contributions to early American history. His varied interests resulted in a collection of autograph letters and documents of European celebrities, numbering over fourteen hundred pieces, and a collection of books, autograph letters and documents relating to the French Revolution, containing over three thousand pieces. After Mr. Thacher's death, Mrs. Thacher deposited these collections in the Library and subsequently bequeathed them to it.

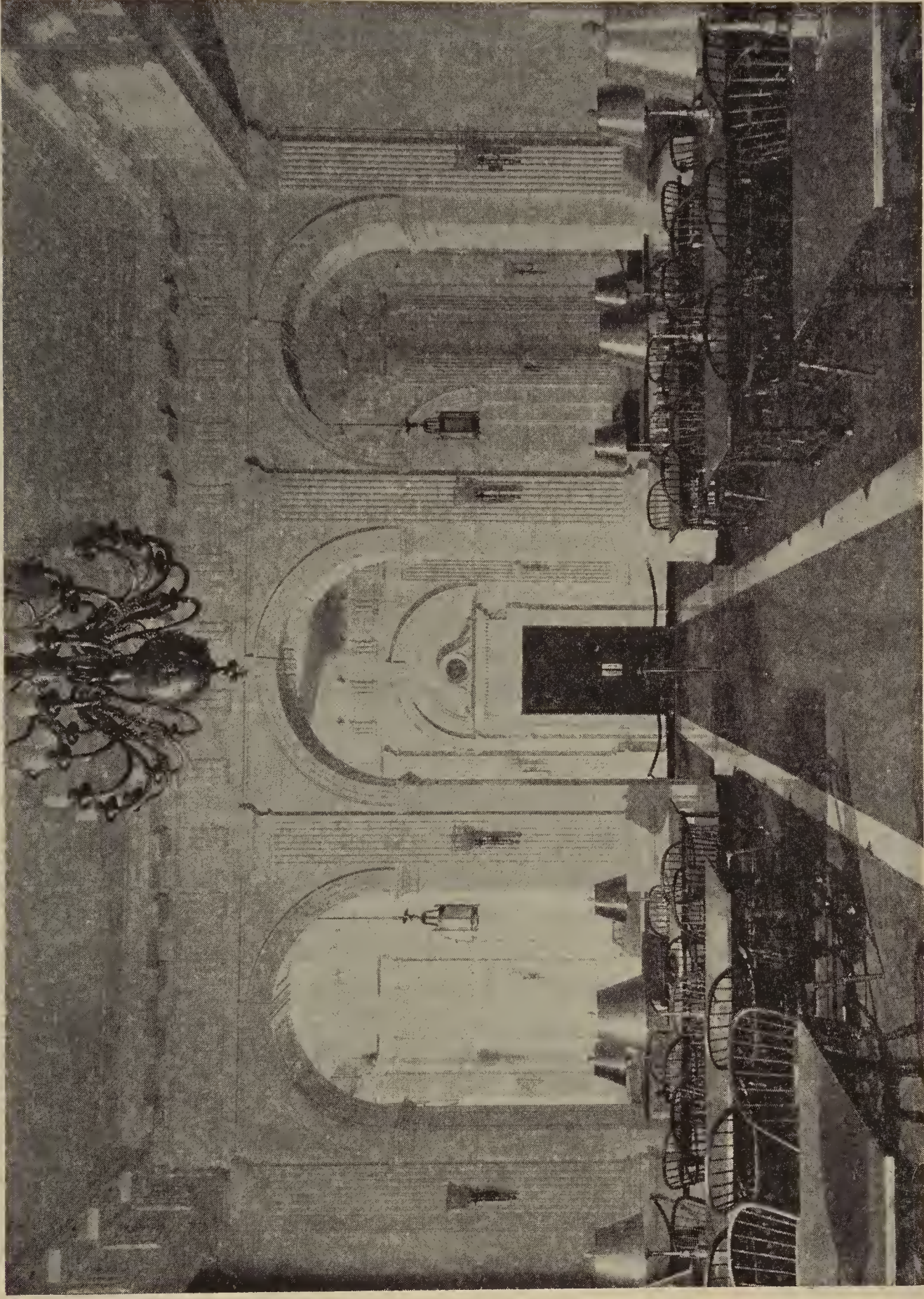
Still another bequest, the books from the library of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, has an added interest because of the recorded impressions which these volumes made upon the sensitive yet critical mind of that highly cultured jurist.

The diversity of these benefactions is continued in such gifts as those of the private library of Susan B. Anthony, presented by Miss Anthony; the Henry Carrington Bolton books on chemistry and alchemy, presented by Mrs. Bolton; the Harry Houdini library of magic and psychical research, bequeathed by Mr. Houdini, and the John Davis Batchelder Collection, presented by Mr. Batchelder, rich in carefully selected books, manuscripts and prints, many of them of great rarity, one being the Cholmondeley copy of the first folio of Shakespeare, and all of them chosen for their significance in the history of culture. Or, to name a gift of money, this diversity is again illustrated by a grant received from an anonymous donor for bibliographical research in the field of American literature.

The story of the woman movement for the century and a half from the publication in 1792 of Mary Wollstonecraft's book, *Vindication of the Rights of Women*, to the present time is told in a collection of books admirably supplementing the Susan B. Anthony library, mentioned above. Presented by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of that Association from 1900 to 1904 and continuously since 1915, the collection consists of the feminist library of Mrs. Catt, collected since 1890, and scattered older books contributed from the libraries of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Alice Stone Blackwell, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Elizabeth Smith Miller, and others, together with bound volumes of the periodicals that were the organs of the movement for over sixty years.



RARE BOOK ROOM: EAST END



RARE BOOK ROOM: WEST END

Between one and two million manuscript letters and documents have been thus far presented to the Division of Manuscripts. Important among them are the Presidential papers. When this inflow of gifts began, that Division already contained the papers of four Presidents—George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe—which had been purchased by Congress from their representatives in the period from 1834 to 1849 and in 1903 transferred to the Library by executive order. Since that year the gifts of this sort have included the papers of Andrew Jackson, from the grandsons and granddaughter of Francis P. Blair, Woodbury, Gist and Montgomery Blair and Mrs. Minna Blair Ripley; the papers of Martin Van Buren, from Mrs. Smith Thompson Van Buren and Dr. Stuyvesant Fish Morris; of William Henry Harrison, from Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and John Scott Harrison; of Abraham Lincoln, from his son, Robert T. Lincoln; of James A. Garfield, from his sons, James R. Garfield, Harry A. Garfield, Irwin McDowell Garfield and Abram Garfield, and his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Stanley-Brown; of Grover Cleveland, from Mrs. Thomas J. Preston and Professor Robert M. McElroy; of Benjamin Harrison, from his widow, Mrs. Mary Lord Harrison; of William McKinley, from George B. Cortelyou, and the papers of Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge, turned over to the Library by their own action. The Presidential papers, when all are bound, will make a series of more than three thousand volumes. The papers of certain other Presidents are held in the Library as deposits, the title to them being retained by their owners.

Gifts also were made of the papers of more than twenty members of Presidential cabinets, besides the five already mentioned who became Presidents. Especially important are the papers of the Secretaries of State, among whom are Marshall, Washburne, Blaine, Bayard, Gresham, Sherman, Root, Knox, Bryan and Lansing. Also important—to name only three officials who held other portfolios—are the papers of Caleb Cushing, Attorney General under President Pierce, and those of two of Lincoln's Secretaries, Stanton and Welles. To the original materials for the period which these two Secretaries represented, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch recently added some seven thousand letters forming the correspondence of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy and a Member of Congress before and after the Civil War.

Private citizens evidently feel it a responsibility upon them to turn over to the Library any historical manuscripts in their possession, knowing that these manuscripts will be administered in association

with related original material and will accordingly be doubly useful to scholars. Among those represented by the papers thus received are many members of the Senate and House of Representatives; two families distinguished for several generations in American public life, the Blairs and the Breckinridges; in military affairs, Generals George B. McClellan, Benjamin F. Butler and Tasker H. Bliss; in the field of diplomacy, Henry White and Brand Whitlock; in the fields of industrial enterprise and benefaction, Andrew Carnegie; in science, Simon Newcomb; in literature, Walt Whitman, Percy B. Shelley, Louise Chandler Moulton, Louise Imogen Guiney, Edwin Markham, Edwin Arlington Robinson, George Sterling and Elinor Wylie; in art, John Singleton Copley and Charles F. McKim; in newspaper publishing, Joseph Pulitzer.

The late J. Pierpont Morgan presented to the Library a complete set of autographs of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, containing letters of high historical value. Mr. Edward S. Harkness gave a great collection of manuscripts of the period of the "conquistadores" in Mexican and Peruvian history. It includes more than a thousand documents in the Peruvian section and nearly twice as much material relating to Mexico.⁷

Through the munificence of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., original materials of extraordinary value for research in American history were obtained in photographic reproductions of over two million pages of manuscripts in the archives and other institutions of Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Scandinavian countries, Canada and Mexico. At the expiration of the five-year period allotted under the terms of the gift for the execution of this project, it was further continued under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

With a second munificent gift, Mr. Rockefeller provided the funds for transforming the Library's Union Catalog into a piece of bibliographical apparatus quite without parallel. In content this catalog is a repertory of books important to research which are available in about seven hundred libraries in the United States and Canada. An auxiliary index gives the record of about five thousand special collections contained in the libraries of those two countries. The use of the catalog and its auxiliary is illustrated in the Library's daily correspondence. "Where is there a copy to be found of Goya's *Caprichos*,

⁷ The Peruvian documents are described in a *Calendar of Spanish Manuscripts concerning Peru, 1531-1651*, compiled by Miss Stella R. Clemence, of the Library staff (1932, 336 p.). In a second volume, *Documents from Early Peru; the Pizarros and the Almagros, 1531-1578*, (1936, 253 p.), Miss Clemence prints the full text and translations of the documents in these papers relative to the three Pizarros and two Almagros. A third volume, which she is now preparing, will provide a calendar of the Mexican documents.

published in Madrid about 1820?" "There is a copy in the library at Harvard."—"Where may one find the second part of William Turner's *Herball*, published in 1562?" "There is a copy in Washington in the Army Medical Library."—"Does any library in the United States contain Christopher Smart's *Hymns for the Amusement of Children*, published in Philadelphia in 1791?" "This is a book not often found; the American Antiquarian Society has a copy."—"Do you know of any collection of books designed by Bruce Rogers?" "Purdue University has such a collection; it was acquired in 1932."—"Can you tell me of any special collection having to do with John and Charles Wesley?" "The Emory University in Atlanta has a Wesley collection of over three thousand titles."

The Union Catalog is of value also for the innumerable bibliographical details it supplies; in this respect it is in constant use by the Library of Congress in its own behalf and in behalf of other libraries or individuals applying to it. With the funds provided by Mr. Rockefeller, the cards in this repertory were increased from 2,000,000 to 8,350,000; further expanded under Congressional appropriations, it now contains over 10,000,000 entries.

Another aid to research is to be found in the Photoduplication Service, which has been provided by the Rockefeller Foundation with equipment of the latest type and a revolving fund for operating expenses.

Still other projects are under way, illustrating a tendency to entrust to the Library or to center in it scientific undertakings of a character to profit by its collections, its apparatus or expert counsel, as, for instance, one for the cataloging of certain intricate material beyond the abilities of the ordinary library—a project originating with the American Library Association, financed by the General Education Board and made operative by a Cooperative Cataloging and Classification Service functioning within the organization of the Library. Similarly, two items in the program of the American Council of Learned Societies—the preparation of a census of medieval and renaissance manuscripts in the United States and Canada⁸ and the preparation of a catalog of Latin and vernacular alchemical manuscripts in those two countries⁹—were entrusted to the Library for their execution, the General Education Board and the Council meeting the costs. A third item in the Council's program more recently centered in the

⁸ *Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts in the United States and Canada*, by Seymour de Ricci, with the assistance of William J. Wilson, (New York, H. W. Wilson Company, 1935-37. 2 v.). An index, now in press, will follow.

⁹ Compiled by William J. Wilson, of the Library staff, and to appear as v. 6 of *Osiris*, now in press.

Library—a project for the development of Indic studies—is now being executed with the support of the Carnegie Corporation.

And, to give another illustration of this tendency, the collection of rotographic reproductions of medieval or early modern manuscripts—or, in a few instances, early printed books—which the Modern Language Association of America has brought together and is regularly increasing is administered by the Library for the widest possible use of these important documents.

Just as these pages were going to press, Miss Annie-May Hegeman deeded to The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, in fee simple, the valuable estate in downtown Washington, which had formerly been the residence of her stepfather, the late Henry Kirke Porter, scholar, philanthropist, business man, long a manufacturer in Pittsburgh, and at one time a Representative in Congress from the State of Pennsylvania. As directed by Miss Hegeman, the Board is to sell the estate in its discretion and divide the proceeds equally between the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution, each fund resulting to constitute a “Henry Kirke Porter Memorial Fund”. Miss Hegeman attaches no condition to her gift but makes the suggestion that the income received by the Library of Congress be applied to the maintenance of its system of consultants.

Fundamentally, the Library is all that its name implies. It is the library of Congress. It was established by Congress; it exists for the purposes of Congress. In practice, however, through a development which began with the present century, it serves, not merely the entire governmental establishment, but the whole public as well. It is, in effect, our national library. It aids investigators the country over through a system of interlibrary loans based upon the simple principle of “the unusual book for the unusual need.” It acts also as a bureau of information in all matters involving the serious use of books. Its publications, widely distributed, include bibliographical lists, catalogs and printed texts. Librarianship generally—and therefore scholarship generally—has also the benefit of its experience and its processes in the classifying and cataloging of printed materials and in bibliographic and reference work. More than six thousand libraries in the United States subscribe to its service of printed cards, of which it carries a stock of over a hundred million; their use of this service has gone far in making the Library a central cataloging bureau for libraries from coast to coast and even in foreign lands.

The Library as a center of research has prototypes that are old, old as Plato’s Academy, for the original Platonic society was preeminently

an organization for inquiry and research. In its own development the Library of Congress has come to have a "Faculty," not of teachers, but of the consultants and other specialists whose function is to aid inquirers in the most effective use of its collections. After a fashion, this modern house of studies is like the medieval Study General in that it is "a place where students from all parts are received." The universality of its contents and its service, the attendance of an advisory staff that brings the human element to bear in making the collections alive arise out of its democratic support. There may even be justification for the belief—and the more so if the permanency of the system of consultants can be assured—that the Library as a democratic institution of research is playing a unique part in making contemporary that aspect of medieval thought and medieval culture which Professor Gilson emphasized at the Harvard tercentenary celebration—the feeling for the universal character of truth in its own right, a conviction "whose lasting value is so high that everything should be done in order to revive it under some form suitable to our own times."

Totals of the several collections, 1898-1938^a

<i>Year</i>	<i>Books</i>	<i>Maps</i>	<i>Music</i>	<i>Prints</i>
1898	932, 094	50, 195	199, 894	59, 908
1899	957, 056	52, 181	277, 465	70, 823
1900	995, 166	55, 717	294, 070	84, 871
1901	1, 071, 647	60, 225	311, 020	106, 326
1902	1, 114, 111	64, 921	345, 511	127, 002
1903	1, 195, 531	69, 814	366, 616	142, 337
1904	1, 275, 667	75, 861	384, 418	158, 451
1905	1, 344, 618	82, 744	410, 352	183, 724
1906	1, 379, 244	89, 869	437, 510	214, 276
1907	1, 433, 848	98, 483	464, 618	253, 822
1908	1, 535, 008	105, 118	483, 411	279, 567
1909	1, 702, 685	111, 343	501, 293	303, 036
1910	1, 793, 158	118, 165	517, 806	320, 251
1911	1, 891, 729	123, 568	557, 010	336, 966
1912	2, 012, 393	129, 123	591, 632	349, 745
1913	2, 128, 255	135, 223	630, 799	360, 494
1914	2, 253, 309	141, 712	663, 474	376, 812
1915	2, 363, 873	147, 553	727, 808	385, 757
1916	2, 451, 974	154, 200	770, 248	392, 905
1917	2, 537, 922	158, 480	795, 749	397, 945
1918	2, 614, 523	160, 090	822, 009	402, 291
1919	2, 710, 556	163, 484	848, 292	409, 029
1920	2, 831, 333	166, 448	879, 400	418, 976
1921	2, 918, 256	170, 005	919, 041	424, 783
1922	3, 000, 408	174, 093	954, 304	428, 745
1923	3, 089, 341	177, 905	972, 130	436, 802
1924	3, 179, 104	182, 233	986, 354	442, 977
1925	3, 285, 765	939, 992	1, 001, 645	449, 418
1926	3, 420, 345	985, 390	1, 007, 007	458, 132
1927	3, 556, 767	1, 014, 633	1, 022, 057	462, 860
1928	3, 726, 502	1, 068, 874	1, 033, 513	469, 062
1929	3, 907, 304	1, 117, 243	1, 045, 481	494, 991
1930	4, 103, 936	1, 161, 478	1, 062, 194	498, 715
1931	4, 292, 288	1, 206, 408	1, 075, 400	512, 046
1932	4, 477, 431	1, 265, 116	1, 887, 607	520, 828
1933	4, 633, 476	1, 281, 228	1, 100, 428	524, 321
1934	4, 805, 646	1, 319, 697	1, 116, 895	528, 256
1935	4, 992, 510	1, 337, 415	1, 131, 747	534, 642
1936	5, 220, 794	1, 358, 479	1, 150, 044	538, 629
1937	5, 395, 044	1, 376, 801	1, 168, 584	540, 851
1938	5, 591, 710	1, 402, 658	1, 194, 697	542, 074

^a These statistics are as of June 30 for each year and bring to date a table compiled by the former Chief Assistant Librarian, Dr. Frederick W. Ashley. No figures exist for the manuscripts, a separate count not being feasible. They number several millions.

*The Library of Congress Endowments and Gifts of Money
for Immediate Disbursement 1925-38*

<i>Application</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Year of Receipt</i>	<i>For Direct Application^a</i>	<i>Endowments</i>	<i>Income From Endowments^a</i>
Aeronautics department:					
Chair of Aeronautics-----	Daniel Guggenheim Fund--	1929		\$90,624.62	\$34,225.76
Acquisition of material (\$51,000) and Interim service (\$14,000).	do-----	1929	\$65,000.00		
American History dept.:					
Acquisition of source material for American History:	James Benjamin Wilbur----	1925		192,639.34	^b 98,786.98
Photostat outfits in British Museum and Public Record Office.	John D. Rockefeller, Jr.-----	1927-32	445,000.00		
Treatment of source material for American History.	Rockefeller Foundation-----	1933-35	40,000.00		
Chair of American History.	James Benjamin Wilbur-----	1927-28	4,000.00		
Guide to Diplomatic History of the United States.	James Benjamin Wilbur bequest.	1933		31,232.70	6,267.95
Rotograph service of Modern Language Assn.	William Evarts Benjamin-----	1927		33,800.00	29,599.70
Classification and arrangement of papers of Andrew Carnegie.	Social Science Research Council.	1930-33	5,500.00		
Purchase of Alexander H. Stephens papers.	American Council of Learned Societies.	1934	2,000.00		
Bibliographic apparatus, development of:	Carnegie Corporation of New York.	1935	700.00		
General-----	Bernard M. Baruch-----	1937	6,000.00		
Union Catalog-----	Richard Rogers Bowker-----	1926		9,800.00	^c 1,136.85
Bibliographical research relating to American writers.	John D. Rockefeller, Jr.-----	1927-32	250,000.00		
Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts.	Anonymous (\$30,000 assured over five-year period).	1937	7,500.00		
Catalog of Alchemical Manuscripts and Census of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts.	General Education Board-----	1929-35	35,000.00		
Consultant service-----	American Council of Learned Societies.	1933	22,728.14		
	General Education Board-----	1929-36	74,951.01		
	Carnegie Corporation of New York.	1935-38	45,000.00		
	Annie-May Hegeman-----	1938		^d 186,310.00	
Fine Arts department:					
Chair of Fine Arts-----	Carnegie Corporation of New York.	1927		93,365.58	40,986.30
Archive of Early American Architecture.	do-----	1930-38	32,500.00		
Increase of Pennell Collection.	Joseph Pennell bequest-----	1937		^e 321,624.45	34,626.74
Geography, Chair of-----	James B. Wilbur bequest-----	1933		81,725.61	16,374.02
Hispanic Literature dept.:					
Acquisition of Hispanic literature.	Archer M. Huntington-----	1927		112,305.74	48,353.34
Consultant in Hispanic literature.	do-----	1928		50,591.25	12,040.62
Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress.	Anonymous-----	1937	40,000.00	(^f)	13,183.75
South American Studies---	Rockefeller Foundation (total grant \$1,800).	1938	600.00		
Indic Studies-----	Carnegie Corporation of New York (\$13,500 assured over 3-year period).	1938	4,500.00		
Microphotography Laboratory.	Rockefeller Foundation-----	1938	35,000.00		
Miscellaneous application:					
Personal services-----	Anonymous gifts-----	1927-32	2,793.67		
Expenses of shipping books.	G. A. Pfeiffer-----	1930	25.00		
Purchase of law material.	Bertha Cohen bequest-----	1931	2,929.55		
Printing catalog cards-----	American Library Assn-----	1933	750.00		
Preparation of "Guide to Mexican public documents."	do-----	1936	1,500.00		

See footnotes at end of table.

*The Library of Congress Endowments and Gifts of Money
for Immediate disbursement 1925-38—Continued*

<i>Application</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Year of Re- ceipt</i>	<i>For Direct Applica- tion ^a</i>	<i>Endowments</i>	<i>Income From Endow- ments ^a</i>
Music:					
Development of music.....	Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge (Music Auditorium).	1925	\$80,000.00		
	Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge.	1925	39,489.45		
	do.....	1925		(g)	\$293,088.28
	do.....	1926		\$147,129.62	95,114.80
	Carl Engel.....	1929-31	6,400.00		
	Anonymous (musical con- certs).	1937	3,500.00		
	"Nicholas Longworth" Fund.	1933		7,564.38	1,261.61
	Royalties from Charles M. Loeffler's "Canticle of the Sun."	1933	38.30		
	Gertrude Clarke Whittall: (Concerts).....	1936	9,400.00	175,000.00	14,409.31
	(Pavilion).....	1938	33,500.00		
	Friends of Music.....	1937	500.00		
Advancement of musical research.	Beethoven Association (Son- neck Memorial Fund).	1929		12,084.13	4,622.32
Purchase of autograph manuscript scores or other musical rarities.	Beethoven Association.....	1925-31	4,500.00		
	Friends of Music.....	1929-37	8,750.75		
	Helen Carter Leidy bequest.	1934	1,013.00		
	Sundry contributions.....	1930-37	163.04		
Folk Song Project.....	Annie C. B. Parker.....	1928-31	4,000.00		
	Estate of Mrs. Parker.....	1932	1,000.00		
	Andrew W. Mellon.....	1928	100.00		
	Carnegie Corporation of New York.	1929-35	15,000.00		
	John Barton Payne.....	1928	1,000.00		
	Mrs. Adolph C. Miller.....	1928-30	500.00		
	American Council of Learned Soc.	1930	1,300.00		
Longworth Memorial Concert.	Sundry Contributions.....	1935-36	418.21		
Florence Hinkle Wither- spoon Memorial (pur- chase of music).	Bequest of Herbert Wither- spoon.	1938	3,592.44		
Orientalia department:					
Wang collection of Chinese books and manuscripts.	Andrew W. Mellon.....	1928	10,000.00		
Collection of Chinese manuscript maps.	do.....	1930	12,500.00		
Certain Chinese "gazel- teers" (toward purchase price of).	Mrs. William H. Moore.....	1933	1,000.00		
Development of training center for Far Eastern Studies at the Library of Congress.	American Council of Learned Soc. and Rocke- feller Foundation.	1933-38	45,800.00		
Cataloging of Orientalia collection.	Rockefeller Foundation.....	1937	1,500.00		
	American Council of Learned Soc. (\$34,300 as- sured over 5-year period).	1938	4,495.00		
Semitic Literature dept.: Acquisition of material.....	Received through Emanuel Celler.	1933	350.00		
Slavic Literature dept.: Purchase of material.....	Alexis V. Babine bequest...	1931		6,627.08	2,228.73
	*TOTALS.....		\$1,413,787.56	^b \$1,552,424.50	\$746,307.06

^a Received through December 31, 1938.

^b Collected \$118,264.76, refunded \$19,477.78 to donor under terms of the endowment.

^c Collected \$7,898.85, refunded \$6,762.00 to donor and his wife under terms of the endowment.

^d Represents real estate in Washington, D. C. assessed at \$372,620; one-half of the proceeds from the sale of which is to constitute an endowment fund as a Memorial to the late Henry Kirke Porter. The amount stated as the principal of such fund is for the moment one-half of the present assessed value.

^e Including real estate, mortgages, etc. in Philadelphia appraised at \$85,394.84.

^f A corporate stock held by the Bank of New York and donor as trustees: 2,500 shares, par value \$250,000. Fund provides also for a "Chair of Poetry in the English Language".

^g Securities in the amount of \$400,000 held by the Northern Trust Company of Chicago as trustee.

^h Including the sums named in notes (f) and (g), the endowments total \$2,202,424.50.

*By adding together the totals for direct application, the endowments, the income and the two trust funds noted in (f) and (g) above, we obtain a grand total of monies available since 1925, for the benefit of the Library and its collections, of \$4,362,519.12.

THE ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

[Public, No. 541—68th Congress; 43 Stat. 1107. Recommended unanimously by the Joint Committee on the Library, passed both Houses by unanimous consent at the second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, and approved by the President March 3, 1925; as amended by Act approved January 27, 1926 (44 Stat. 2), by Act approved April 13, 1936 (49 Stat. 1205), and by Act approved June 23, 1936 (49 Stat. 1894)]

AN ACT

To create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board is hereby created and established, to be known as the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (hereinafter referred to as the board), which shall consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President for a term of five years each (the first appointments being for three and five years, respectively). Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the board shall have an official seal, which shall be judicially noticed. The board may adopt rules and regulations in regard to its procedure and the conduct of its business.

No compensation shall be paid to the members of the board for their services as such members, but they shall be reimbursed for the expenses necessarily incurred by them, out of the income from the fund or funds in connection with which such expenses are incurred. The voucher of the chairman of the board shall be sufficient evidence that the expenses are properly allowable. Any expenses of the board, including the cost of its seal, not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by it, shall be estimated for in the annual estimates of the Librarian for the maintenance of the Library of Congress.

SEC. 2. The board is hereby authorized to accept, receive, hold and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its service, as may be approved by the board and by the Joint Committee on the Library.

The moneys or securities composing the trust funds given or bequeathed to the board shall be receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall invest, reinvest, or retain investments as the

board may from time to time determine. The income as and when collected shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, who shall enter it in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the Librarian for the purposes in each case specified; and the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to honor the requisitions of the Librarian made in such manner and in accordance with such regulations as the Treasurer may from time to time prescribe: *Provided, however,* That the board is not authorized to engage in any business nor to exercise any voting privilege which may be incidental to securities in its hands, nor shall the board make any investments that could not lawfully be made by a trust company in the District of Columbia, except that it may make any investments directly authorized by the instrument of gift, and may retain any investments accepted by it.

In the absence of any specification to the contrary, the board may deposit the principal sum, in cash, with the Treasurer of the United States as a permanent loan to the United States Treasury, and the Treasurer shall thereafter credit such deposit with interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum, payable semiannually, such interest, as income, being subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress for the purposes specified: *Provided, however,* That the total of such principal sums at any time so held by the Treasurer under this authorization shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000,000.

SEC. 3. The board shall have perpetual succession, with all the usual powers and obligations of a trustee, including the power to sell, except as herein limited, in respect of all property, moneys, or securities which shall be conveyed, transferred, assigned, bequeathed, delivered, or paid over to it for the purposes above specified. The board may be sued in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which is hereby given jurisdiction of such suits, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of any trust accepted by it.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting or restricting the Librarian of Congress from accepting, in the name of the United States, gifts or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in the interest of the Library, its collections, or its service. Such gifts or bequests, after acceptance by the Librarian, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Library of Congress and subject to disbursement by the Librarian for the purposes in each case specified.

SEC. 5. Gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the board, and the income therefrom, shall be exempt from all Federal taxes.

SEC. 6. Employees of the Library of Congress who perform special functions for the performance of which funds have been entrusted to the board or the Librarian, or in connection with cooperative undertakings in which the Library of Congress is engaged, shall not be subject to the proviso contained in the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1917, in Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, at page 1106; nor shall any additional compensation so paid to such employees be construed as a double salary under the provisions of section 6 of the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as amended (Thirty-ninth Statutes at Large, page 582).

SEC. 7. The board shall submit to the Congress an annual report of the moneys or securities received and held by it and of its operations.

FORM OF GIFT OR BEQUEST TO THE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A. Of material:

“To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof.”

B. Of endowments:

By an act approved March 3, 1925 (see Appendix V to this report), Congress created a “Library of Congress Trust Fund Board”, a quasi corporation, with perpetual succession, and “all the usual powers of a trustee”, including the power to “invest, reinvest, and retain investments”, and, specifically, the authority to “accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections or its service, as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library.”

Endowments for this purpose may therefore be made direct to this Board.

C. Of money for immediate application:

Such gifts may be made directly to the Librarian, who, under section 4 of the above-mentioned act, has authority to accept them, deposit them with the Treasurer of the United States, and apply them to the purposes specified.

NOTE.—*All gifts or bequests to or for the benefit of the Library . . . and the income therefrom, are exempt from all Federal taxes.*

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

Ex officio:

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr., *Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman.*

Senator ALBEN W. BARKLEY, *Chairman of Joint Committee on the Library.*

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress, Secretary.*

Appointive:

ADOLPH C. MILLER, Esq., Washington, D. C. (Term expires Mar. 9, 1943.)

Mrs. EUGENE MEYER, Washington, D. C. (Term expires Mar. 9, 1940.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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