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NOTES ON HALL OF RECORDS
Mr. Trader.

doing this under proper supervision. He suggested that this material be arranged in Stack Room directly accessible from the reading room and that an open space be left in connection with these stacks so that an investigator could make short notes and when a book was to be actually used, it could be taken into the reference room.

He suggested that, under this arrangement, there would always be a man in the stack room(he could have a table for carrying on some work when not supervising); this man could be notified of the approach of the investigator by a bell or telephone connection. The index books and card catalogues should be in office immediately adjoining reading room.

The books of "abstracts" are not consulted as much as the other material; this is the class which has the most rapid growth.

The roller cases would be desirable for material not in circulation. Trucks required, of course, in stacks for moving books, especially heavy ones, to reading room; also truck needed to bring material to and from stack and the photostatic room.

Mr. Trader estimated during last 6 months, more than 1000 workers in Library(I understand him to mean that the number of workers each day added up to over 1000, and not 1000 different people)

After finishing in Land Office, Mr. Ogle opened up Court of Appeals Records in the basements and measured this material.

EXTRACTS FROM LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CORRESPONDENCE

[There is unanimity of opinion among experts that the most effective method of caring for Government Archives is by concentrating one building under one Administration. Some holders of Archives object to losing control of their records, but this can be satisfied by their not losing control, it being a practical arrangement for the use of records of the department to be regulated by rules laid down by the dept, and not by the keeper of the records. Such an arrangement in fact exists in the case of the--PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE IN LONDON. (From Gaillard Hunt--Report to the House of Representatives, Nov., 1910)

The need of a law requiring State Officials to turn over to the State all of records for permanent preservation, all official records not in daily use, is sometimes thought desirable. There is such a law in Mississippi--The condition of the Miss. Archives when transferred to the dept. created for their care and custody was the best evidence of the wisdom of their concentration under the care of an official appointed especially to take charge of the work. This policy of concentration was adopted in Alabama, N. Carolina, and West Va., as well as in Miss. The care and classification of manuscript material is not to be confused with the library work. The training of the librarian has little to