Ships at Boston Harbour

A Brief History
Grand Teton National Park

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Wildlife

The rest of this is dummy text. Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness has inspired the spirit of liberty of Jefferson's volumes for was approved in. Jefferson oversaw the packing of the books, leaving them in their pine bookshelves. Books and shelves were transported to Washington in from Tianenmen Square, Jefferson's words are still a “signal for arousing men to assume the blessings. This illustrated biography, Thomas Jefferson: Genius of Liberty, with essays by leading scholars, is the companion volume to the Library’s major exhibition on Thomas Jefferson. This exhibition is also part of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary. Indeed, the Library of Congress is one of principal legacies. The versary of the founding of the Library of Congress. The acquired by the United States in as the core of the Library of Congress. Indeed, the Library of Congress is one of Thomas Jefferson’s principal legacies. The wide range of his interests determined the universal and diverse nature of the Library’s collections and services. Founded in as the national government prepared to move from Philadelphia to the new capital city, the Library of Congress owned books and maps a year later.

While he was president of the United States from, Jefferson took a keen interest in the Library of Congress and its collections, including approving the first law defining the role and functions of the new institution. He personally recommended books for the Library and appointed the first two librarians of Congress, John J. Beckley and Patrick Magruder. After the British army invaded Washington in 1814 and burned the Capitol, including the by now volume Library of Congress, Jefferson offered to sell his personal library at Monticello to Congress to “re-commence” its collection. Anticipating the argument that his library might be too comprehensive, he emphasized that there was “no subject to which a member of Congress might not have occasion to refer.” The purchase of Jefferson’s volumes for was approved in. Jefferson oversaw the
packing of the books, leaving them in their pine bookshelves. Books and shelves were transported to Washington in ten horse-drawn wagons and were received and organized by new Librarian of Congress George Waterston in the temporary Capitol, Blodget’s Hotel. The Library adopted Jefferson’s personal classification system of forty-four categories of knowledge and used it for the remainder of the century. Not only did the library that Jefferson sold include more than twice the number of volumes that had been destroyed, it further expanded the commitment of the fledgling Library of Congress to a broadly based collection, far beyond the usual scope of a legislative library.

Jefferson was a man of encyclopedic interests; his library included works on architecture, the arts, science, literature, and geography. It contained books in French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and one three-volume statistical work in Russian. Recognizing that the Jefferson collection was a national treasure, the committee on the Library acquired new materials across the subject range to maintain its comprehensiveness. Today’s Library of Congress epitomizes Jefferson’s belief in the power of knowledge to inform citizens and shape democracy. Its collections and programs reflect Jefferson’s deep appreciation for the arts and his passionate devotion to music. At the dawn of the twenty-first century, as the Library celebrates. What is less well known to the general public is that almost two-thirds of Jefferson’s original collection of books was destroyed in a disastrous fire on Christmas Eve of. While many

This is a caption for the first photograph. These are rock formations at Bryce Canyon National Park. These are rock formations at Bryce Canyon National Park.
Grand Teton National Park

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Winter Recreation

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The Valdez Trail

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The Library adopted Jefferson’s personal classification of forty-four categories of knowledge and used it for the remainder of the century. Not only did the library that Jefferson sold to Congress include more than twice the number of volumes that had been destroyed, it further expanded the commitment of the fledgling Library of Congress to a broadly based, far beyond the usual scope of a legislative library. Jefferson was a man of encyclopedic interests; his library included works on architecture, the arts, science, literature, and geography. It contained books in French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and one three-volume statistical work. Recognizing that the Jefferson collection was a national treasure, the committee on the Library acquired new materials across the subject range to maintain its comprehensiveness. Today’s Library of Congress epitomizes Jefferson’s belief in the power of knowledge to inform citizens and shape democracy.

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All the replaced books will be featured in the Jefferson exhibition. Librarian of Congress. This is sample text type, labeled as such in the paragraph style sheets Another Library bicentennial project is under way to raise the necessary funds and rebuild
It contained books in French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and one three-volume statistical work in Russian. Recognizing that the Jefferson collection was a national treasure, the committee on the Library acquired new materials across the subject range to maintain its comprehensiveness. It contained books in French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and one three-volume statistical work in Russian. Recognizing that the Jefferson collection was a national treasure, the committee on the Library acquired new materials across the subject range to maintain its comprehensiveness.

The Valdez Trail

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a member of Congress might not have occasion to refer.” The purchase of Jefferson’s 6,487 volumes for $23,940 was approved in 1815. Jefferson oversaw the packing of the books, leaving them in their pine bookshelves. Books and shelves were transported to Washington in ten horse-drawn wagons and were received and organized by new Librarian of Congress George Waterston in the temporary Capitol, Blodget’s Hotel. The Library adopted personal classification system of forty-four categories of knowledge and used it for the remainder of the century. Not only did the library that Jefferson sold to Congress include more than twice the number of volumes that had been destroyed, it further expanded the commitment of the fledgling Library of Congress to a broadly based collective library. Jefferson was a man of encyclopedic interests; his library included works on architecture, the arts, science, literature, and geography. It contained books in French, Spanish, German, Latin, Greek, and one three-volume statistical work in Russian. Recognizing that the Jefferson collection was a national treasure, the committee on the Library acquired new materials across the subject range to maintain its comprehensiveness.

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| Gross authorized amount per fund |
| source in millions | Total $28.4 million |

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- 11%  
- 5%  
- 9%  
- 12%  
- 3%  
- 18%  
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| Obligations/Expenditures per fund source |
| source in millions | Total $21.8 million |

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- 11%  
- 3%  
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- 5%  
- 20%  
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