

THE FORGOTTEN GIFT: REVISITING THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA LIBRARY ENDOWMENT FOR CEYLONESE MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

This article examines a special collection, the Ambassador Crowe Endowment for Ceylonese Collection, at the University of Virginia (UVA) Library. The Ambassador Philip K. Crowe created this unique endowment in 1956 to establish the “Ceylon Library” at the University of Virginia library and to acquire materials on Sri Lanka for the collection. The study examines the history of endowment, its role in cultural diplomacy, and its development over time. The study employed a mixed-method approach, combining bibliometric analysis of library holdings in WorldCat (selected subjects), qualitative interviews with professionals, and examination of archival records. It was identified that the Crowe Collection makes a considerable contribution to researchers but is underused. The collection is strong in history, politics, and Buddhism, yet has major gaps in women’s studies, sociology, anthropology, and contemporary literature. Furthermore, the materials from this donation are also scattered throughout the library without clear identification, limiting their visibility. The article argues that the Crowe Endowment can be revitalized by cataloging the Ceylonese Collection with a keyword, targeted acquisitions, digitization of rare works, and robust outreach, thereby making the collection more relevant to both UVA and Sri Lankan scholars. Collaborations with Sri Lankan universities and the integration of the materials into teaching would further increase its value. The study concludes that the Crow Endowment, once a “forgotten gift,” has the potential to become a living bridge between Sri Lanka and the United States, enriching global scholarship.

KEYWORDS: *Crowe Endowment, University Of Virginia Library, Ceylonese Collections, Bibliometric Analysis, Cultural Diplomacy*

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Ambassador Crowe's Library of Ceylon at the University of Virginia (UVA) Library is a distinctive, historically significant collection dedicated to the study of Sri Lanka. Established in 1956 through the generosity of Philip K. Crowe, who was then the United States Ambassador to Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), the library was created through a combination of a financial endowment and the donation of 363 volumes covering the history, culture, society, and literature of Ceylon (Evans, 1957). The collection was established to serve as a permanent resource for scholars, supporting in-depth research and teaching on Sri Lankan studies during a period when regional studies programs were becoming increasingly prominent in American higher education. (Katzenstein, 2001)

The Crowe Library has significance beyond its collection size. It provides valuable resources for research in history, anthropology, religious studies, and South Asian literature, and offers rare materials not easily accessible elsewhere. As a product of mid-twentieth-century cultural diplomacy, it reflected Cold War-era efforts to promote international understanding and brought attention to a region often underrepresented in American libraries. Yet, despite its historical and scholarly value, the collection remains largely unrecognized, pointing to the need for greater visibility and strategic use in teaching and research. As noted by Navirathan and Jeyakanathan (2018), digitization initiatives have played a critical role in raising awareness and visibility of the "Ceylon Collections" at Eastern University. Similarly, Wijayaratne (2009) highlighted how such collections are often under-catalogued or inconsistently managed, which can limit their visibility and use.

Furthermore, a review of the available literature indicates that foreign endowments or specialized international collections containing substantial materials on the nation have never been examined in Sri Lankan library studies, highlighting a gap this study aims to address.

Most of the research on the topic focuses on national repositories, local academic libraries, or digital projects in Sri Lanka. This study closes a significant gap by focusing on an international collection like the Crowe Endowment. It expands the scope of Sri Lankan LIS research to encompass the global dissemination of information about Sri Lanka and highlights the opportunities and difficulties of using such collections for local advantage.

Significance of the study

Users do not have direct access to the valuable resources available in the Crowe's Library of Ceylon due to the lack of documentation, such as indexes and bibliographies. Therefore, this study is important for several reasons. For the University of Virginia, revisiting the Crowe Endowment provides an opportunity to strengthen its support for international scholarship and to strengthen teaching and research in Asian and postcolonial studies. Similarly, for Sri Lankan scholars, the Endowment is a valuable, but underutilized resource that provides access to materials that are often difficult to obtain in Sri Lanka.

More broadly, this study highlights both the challenges and opportunities in managing endowment collections in academic libraries. It shows how financial, administrative, and scholarly choices affect the visibility and use of such resources. Using Crowe Endowment as a case study, the paper demonstrates that well-managed, carefully promoted endowments can increase global access to knowledge and encourage cross-cultural scholarly exchange. However, given its historical and research significance, the study also urges authorities to begin preserving selected items.

Objectives of the study

This study sought to rediscover and reassess the role of the Crowe Endowment at the UVA Library. Its objectives were:

1. To review the Crowe Endowment collection to raise awareness among users.

2. To propose practical strategies for making the Crowe Endowment more useful for present and future research.

Research questions

To achieve the study objectives, the following research questions were addressed:

1. What is the historical background and significance of the Ambassador Philip K. Crowe Endowment for Ceylonese Materials at the University of Virginia Library?
2. How has the Endowment evolved in scope, subject coverage, and its contribution to Sri Lankan studies?
3. What are the major strengths, gaps, and challenges of the Crowe Collection based on bibliometric and qualitative findings?
4. How visible and accessible is the Endowment to researchers at the University of Virginia and in Sri Lanka?
5. What strategies can enhance its visibility, accessibility, and relevance for future research and scholarship?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Although no literature was found on Ceylonese collections or the Crowe Endowment in the University of Virginia's library, only a few studies were identified that addressed library endowments generally and their role in maintaining and expanding academic library holdings. These literatures offer helpful context for endowment operations and how management might impact collection expansion and institutional objectives, as well as highlighting the initiation and broadcast of an endowment culture within the libraries of the United States. To provide context for reviewing the Crowe Endowment for Ceylonese resources at the University of Virginia

Library, this section examines a few selected studies on library endowments.

Many universities have a long history of using endowments to develop their library collections, especially to fund their operations. According to Miller (1988), the first significant endowment to an academic library in the United States was a gift of £500 from Thomas Hollis to the Harvard College Library in 1774. Miller also noted that endowments increased steadily throughout the nineteenth century, and by the turn of the century, many libraries, including Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, Brown, the University of Virginia, and the University of North Carolina at Columbia, had significant endowments. He also emphasized that some universities in the United States relied heavily on endowments to develop their library collections. For example, the entire budget for the acquisition of the Dartmouth College Library from 1928 to 1956, and Harvard College Library's until the early 1950s, was funded by endowments.

As per Speer and Pracht (2003), the Tweedy Endowment at Kent Library, Southeast Missouri State University, was established with \$250,00 in 1986, received from an alumna, and later increased to \$1 million. Further, funding for the acquisition of library materials through the endowment will be awarded through a competitive application process, highlighting how well-targeted endowment funds can improve library resources. Furthermore, this study demonstrates that a well-functioning endowment, combined with open selection and distribution processes, can promote scholarly interest and ensure that collection growth aligns with institutional goals. This example highlights the importance of strategic oversight and structured funding models, and these principles are directly applicable to the reassessment of the management and visibility of the Crowe Endowment for Sri Lankan materials at the University of Virginia Library.

Based on a study conducted at the University of Pennsylvania's Library in 2005, Foley, in his paper, highlights strategies to improve fundraising effectiveness, including challenge programs, focused marketing, and donation promotion. He also noted

that donations, with both hardship and long-term benefits, are essential to maintain library operations and collections. These observations are pertinent to the review of the Ceylonese materials endowment at the University of Virginia Library, especially to ensure that it is used effectively and in accordance with the donor's original intentions.

3. METHODOLOGY

This study used a mixed-method approach to examine the University of Virginia Library's Sri Lanka-related collections, focusing on materials acquired through the Crowe Endowment. Primary data was gathered through scheduled semi-structured interviews with ten (10) library professionals, which provided firsthand insights into collection management, acquisition decisions, and institutional practices. Secondary data were gathered from institutional records, published literature, and archival documents, including library reports and Board of Visitors' minutes. Cataloguing and acquisition patterns were analyzed using WorldCat to identify the scope and distribution of relevant holdings. Quantitative analysis examined trends in publication years, material types, and subjects, while qualitative insights provided context on collection management. This approach provided a clear framework for understanding the scope, trends, and historical significance of the Crowe Endowment collection.

The study employed purposive sampling to select 10 library professionals from the University of Virginia Library with direct experience in collection development, acquisitions, metadata, or area studies librarianship. This ensured a mix of senior administrators and subject specialists. Participation was voluntary, and invitations were sent via email that explained the study's purpose and confidentiality. Semi-structured interviews were used to gather consistent yet flexible insights from participants.

Limitations include reliance on WorldCat, which may contain incomplete records; data gathered from a small number of interviewees; limited subject areas;

and variations in cataloguing practices that could affect data accuracy. These factors are acknowledged, and findings were interpreted with consideration.

3.1 The Crowe Endowment

Reviewing the Crowe Endowment is essential to ensure it is managed in accordance with the donor's original intent. The study may also support current research needs in Sri Lankan studies and will be used effectively to enhance the library's collections, by optimally allocating funds, strategically developing the collection, ensuring accessibility for researchers, and preserving valuable materials for long-term use. This research was intended to help identify resource gaps in the Ceylonese collection and enable strategic allocation of funds to maximize scholarly impact by minimizing the collection gap.

Philip K. Crowe and the Gift's Context

The origins of the Crowe Endowment are intimately tied to the career and intellectual commitments of Philip Kingsland Crowe (1908–1976), U.S. Ambassador to Ceylon during the mid-1950s. Crowe was not only a diplomat but also a writer and naturalist, with published works on wildlife conservation and international affairs (U.S. Embassy Oslo, n.d.). His tenure in Ceylon coincided with a period of heightened U.S. interest in South Asia, as the island navigated its first decade of independence from Britain. As the ambassador, Crowe sought to cultivate goodwill through both diplomatic and



Figure 01: Ambassador Philip K. Crowe (U.S. Embassy, Oslo, n.d.)

cultural initiatives, reflecting the broader Cold War strategy of using cultural diplomacy to strengthen U.S. influence in newly independent states (Philip, 1976; Cull, 2008).

In this climate, Crowe's decision to donate a significant body of Ceylonese materials to the University of Virginia (UVA) reflects both personal and institutional motivations, as he graduated from UVA (Philip, 1976).

Origins and significance

The Crowe Endowment at the University of Virginia (UVA) was established on 8th December 1956, when the Board of Visitors recorded the receipt of "a gift worth USD 1,000.00 for the 'Ambassador Crowe's Library of Ceylon'" (University of Virginia Board of Visitors, 1956). The permanent fund was intended to support acquisitions on Ceylon, reflecting UVA's commitment to developing a specialized collection and preserving the donor's legacy within the University's governance framework. In March 1957, Ambassador Philip K. Crowe added 363 volumes on Ceylon to the Alderman Library (Evans, 1957). The presentation, attended by Asian students and overseen by Provost Joseph Vaughan, highlighted both the academic and diplomatic significance of the gift. Crowe's writings further indicate his intention to promote knowledge of Ceylon within American scholarly and public spheres.

The collection aimed to support research and teaching on South Asia, covering history, culture, religion, and the natural environment. The endowment was explicitly allocated to maintain and expand the collection, exemplifying mid-twentieth-century practices of active, forward-looking collection development (Blanton, 2025). Beyond its practical role, the endowment served as an instrument of U.S. cultural diplomacy, fostering cross-cultural understanding during the Cold War (Cull, 2008). By providing access to Ceylonese materials and engaging Asian students in the presentation, the Crowe Endowment functioned as both a scholarly resource and a diplomatic bridge, reinforcing UVA's

emerging role in area studies and international engagement.

In the context of UVA's collecting practices

The Crowe gift was not an isolated event in the history of collection development at UVA. The University has a long tradition of building specialized collections with donor support. For instance, the Ma Kiam Collection and the Weinstein Collection strengthened UVA's East Asian holdings, while the Guanhailou Collection added valuable Chinese rare books (UVA East Asia Center, 2025). These efforts, such as the Crowe Endowment, reflected the mid-twentieth-century growth of area studies and UVA's goal of becoming a center of international scholarship.

The Crowe Endowment, however, was unique in two ways. First, it focused specifically on Sri Lanka, a country often overlooked in South Asian studies. Second, it was initiated by a diplomat, rather than an academic or wealthy donor. This gave the endowment a distinctive character: it served as personal generosity, a gesture of cultural diplomacy, and a resource for scholarly research simultaneously.

Symbolic dimensions and cultural diplomacy

The Crowe Endowment also needs to be understood symbolically. Cultural diplomacy, defined as the use of cultural resources to promote mutual understanding between nations, was a prominent tool of U.S. foreign policy in the 1950s (Cull, 2008). Ambassador Crowe's donation exemplified this practice. By placing Sri Lankan books within a major American university, he not only enriched UVA's library but also fostered a space for American scholars to engage with Sri Lankan history and culture.

The ceremonial aspects of the donation, including the participation of Asian students, reinforced this symbolism. The gift functioned as a bridge between cultures, aligning with the broader U.S. effort to cultivate goodwill in Asia during the Cold War. In this sense, the Crowe Endowment was both a library

fund and a diplomatic gesture—a material embodiment of the intertwined histories of academic institutions and international relations.

3.2 Crowe Endowment Evolution

Since its establishment in 1956, the Crowe Endowment has provided a steady, albeit modest, source of funding for Sri Lanka-related acquisitions at the University of Virginia (UVA) Library. Historically, the fund generated approximately USD 1,250 annually, based on its original principal and interest growth. Recent investment gains have increased its income, with USD 7,500 projected for fiscal year 2026 (Blanton, 2025).

The endowment has primarily supported acquisitions in the humanities and social sciences, reflecting UVA’s academic priorities. Priority areas include: (1) Ceylonese and Sri Lankan history, including colonial and postcolonial studies; (2) sociology, religion, and anthropology; and (3) creative literature, including fiction and poetry by Sri Lankan authors (Blanton, 2025). These acquisitions continue to align with Ambassador Crowe’s vision of a dynamic and relevant collection. This pattern suggests that even well-funded endowments can face challenges sustaining visibility and effective use if they are not clearly identified or promoted.

Despite these contributions, the collection’s organization has limited its visibility and impact. Materials acquired through the fund are dispersed across the library by subject and call number, without a distinct catalogue marker. Consequently, the Crowe Collection is not presented as a coherent whole, and many researchers remain unaware of its scope or existence. As a result, the endowment’s potential to support sustained scholarly engagement with Sri Lanka-related materials have been only partially realized.

Composition and growth of Sri Lankan materials

A bibliometric analysis of the University of Virginia (UVA) Library’s Sri Lanka-related collections reveals both temporal growth trends and the distribution of holdings by format. A systematic search on WorldCat was conducted to examine holdings across different material types and decades of publication. This analysis revealed clear growth trends as well as uneven coverage, highlighting areas of concentration and gaps in the collection.

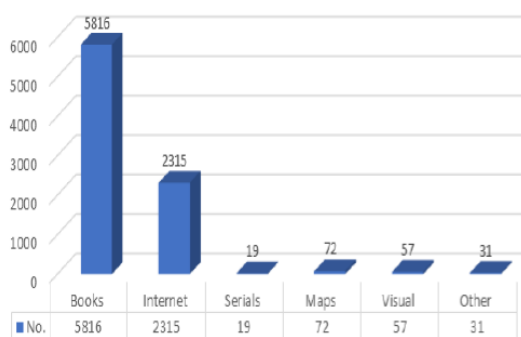


Figure 02: Distribution of UVA Library Holdings by Material Format in Sri Lankan Publications

Source: Author’s compilation based on WorldCat bibliographic data (2025).

As shown in Figure 02, books dominate the collection with 5,816 records, representing approximately 62.5% of total holdings. Internet-accessible resources, which include digital resources such as e-books, online journals, and open-access materials on Sri Lanka, account for 2,315 records (24.9%) and reflect the increasing integration of digital formats in the library’s collection. Other formats, including maps (72), visual materials like photos (57), serials (19), and miscellaneous items—for instance, scores, sound, archival, and articles (31)—together account for less than 13%, indicating limited coverage in specialized formats. This distribution underscores the historical emphasis on traditional print resources while highlighting opportunities for strategic expansion in underrepresented formats.

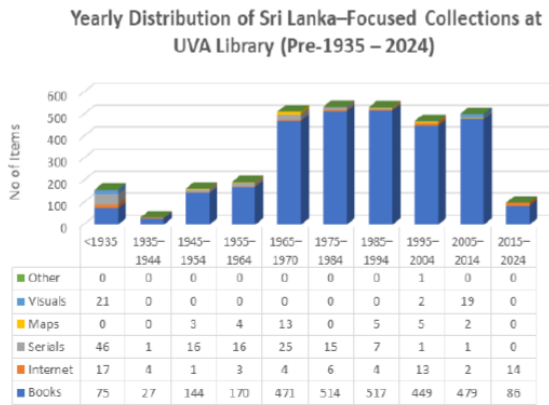


Figure 03: Temporal Growth of Sri Lanka Related Collections at UVA Library (Pre-1935 – 2024). Source: Author's compilation based on WorldCat bibliographic data (2025).

Figure 03 provides an analysis of holdings over time, highlighting the trends in the collection's growth. The data illustrate the steady growth of the collection, with notable expansions during 1965–1970 and 1975–1984, reflecting early efforts to strengthen South Asian holdings. A second significant growth phase occurred between 2005 and 2014, corresponding with increased acquisition activities supported by the Crowe Endowment, donations, and strategic cataloguing efforts. The diversity of materials, including books, serials, maps, visuals, and internet resources, demonstrates a comprehensive approach to documenting Ceylonese heritage. The pre-1935 and mid-20th-century holdings indicate that initial acquisitions were limited but foundational, primarily consisting of books and serials. Post-2000, the collection diversified further, incorporating visual materials and internet resources, reflecting both the library's adaptation to digital trends and the deliberate expansion of its Sri Lanka-related holdings. This growth underscores the enduring impact of the endowment, which, although often overlooked, provided crucial support for targeted acquisitions, ensuring that UVA's collection of Ceylonese materials remains significant for research and scholarship.

Collectively, the above analyses highlight a library collection historically focused on traditional print publications, with gradual diversification into digital formats. The uneven growth across material types and decades indicates both the strengths of the collection in books and internet resources and the persistent gaps in maps, serials, and visual materials, suggesting areas for future collection development and strategic acquisitions.

The above findings show distinct trends in the development and makeup of the Sri Lanka-related resources at the UVA Library. Interpreting how historical, institutional, and technical variables have shaped the creation and application of the Crowe Endowment collection is crucial to understanding these trends.

Subject	Books	Serials	Internet	Maps	Visual	Other	(%)
History	1319	28	383	06	10	2	36.7
Political & Government	577	07	152	01	02	1	15.5
Social Conditions	248	0	72	03	05	5	07
Economic Condition	251	20	56	04	03	0	07
Foreign Relations	149	03	90	0	01	0	5.1
Buddhism	498	12	58	0	04	0	12
Woman	06	0	01	0	0	0	01
Education	165	03	67	0	0	1	4.9
Civil War	86	0	29	0	03	1	2.5
Sociology	37	0	63	0	0	0	2.1
Anthropology	32	01	50	0	02	0	1.8
Fiction	146	0	31	0	20	1	4.2
Poetry	65	0	11	0	0	1	1.6
Total	3579	74	993	14	50	12	100

Source: Author's compilation based on WorldCat bibliographic data (2025).

Table 01 demonstrates the subject-wise distribution of Sri Lanka-related holdings at the UVA Library across multiple formats. The data reveal a strong concentration in History, which alone accounts for 1,319 books, 383 internet resources, and 28 serials together representing nearly 37% of the entire collection. Other subject areas, such as Political and Government Studies (577 books; 152 internet sources), Buddhism (498 books; 58 internet sources), and Economic Conditions (251 books; 56 internet sources), also emerge as well-represented domains, collectively constituting another major portion of the holdings.

By contrast, fields such as Women's Studies (6 books; 1 internet source), Anthropology (32 books; 50 internet sources), Civil War Studies (86 books; 29 internet sources), and Sociology (37 books; 63 internet sources) remain relatively underdeveloped, though internet resources partially offset the limited number of monographs. Visual and cartographic materials are marginal overall, with only 50 visual records and 14 maps, suggesting limited emphasis on non-textual formats. Fiction and poetry are present but modest, with 146 and 65 books respectively, supplemented by a small number of internet and visual holdings.

In aggregate, the collection (3,579 books, 993 internet resources, and 74 serials, with minor representation in other formats) highlights a clear disciplinary imbalance, privileging historical and political narratives over social, cultural, and gender-related themes. Although economic studies and Buddhism demonstrate thematic diversity, the comparatively low funding for topics like women's affairs, civil war, and modern sociology reveals significant inequalities (Blanton, 2025). To support multidisciplinary study of Sri Lanka, this distribution emphasizes the need for a more comprehensive collection-building plan that ensures fair subject representation across print and digital media.

Underutilization and challenges

Although the Crowe Endowment boosted books and digital materials, its coverage across topics remains

limited, influenced by both institutional and technical factors. The Crowe Endowment remains neglected despite its long history and significant contributions. Several factors have contributed to this situation.

Fragmentation and Lack of Identity: The materials obtained from the fund are scattered among several topic areas and aren't properly categorized or identified as belonging to a "Crowe Collection." As a result, although academics looking through the UVA catalogue might find specific titles, they frequently do not know how they relate to the endowment.

Limited Scholar Awareness: UVA faculty and students have very little knowledge of the fund, and Sri Lankan scholars have even less knowledge of the collection. The Crowe Endowment has not been as well-publicized through exhibitions, library guides, or outreach programs as other endowed collections, such as those in East Asian studies.

Reduced Purchasing Power: The fund's allocations have typically been small, despite projections that it will reach roughly USD 7,500 by 2026. The fund has had difficulty maintaining a robust purchasing program due to rising publication costs, especially for specialized South Asian literature.

In summary, enhancing the Crowe Endowment's relevance requires collaboration, digital access, and targeted curation to improve visibility, access, and subject balance, aligning with global trends.

The findings of this study align with both Sri Lankan and international library research. Similar challenges of limited visibility and underuse of special collections have been noted in Sri Lankan libraries (Navirathan & Jeyakananthan, 2018; Wijayaratne, 2009). Internationally, studies such as Miller (1988) and Speer & Pracht (2003) emphasize the importance of systematic management, targeted acquisitions, and promotion of endowed collections. Thus, the issues identified in the Crowe Endowment reflect a broader pattern in library studies worldwide, highlighting the need for coordinated strategies to enhance access and scholarly engagement.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following practical recommendations are proposed to make the Crowe Endowment collection of Sri Lanka at the UVA Library more useful and visible to scholars.

Establish a clear collection identity: Books and other materials purchased from the Crowe Endowment should be uniquely identifiable as belonging to a specific “Crowe Collection.” This can be done through catalog notes, subject tags, or through the library web page. A clear, visible name is given to the collection, enabling researchers to better appreciate its value.

Increase publicity and awareness: Organizing exhibitions, conducting lectures, and publishing research manuals or online features will help further market the collection. Furthermore, highlighting its benefits will encourage UVA researchers and staff, as well as students in Sri Lanka and beyond, to make greater use of it.

Make careful, relevant acquisitions: When the fund expands, further acquisitions should be focused on updating and filling gaps in the collection, especially by adding topics such as anthropology, sociology, women’s studies, and contemporary Sri Lankan Literature.

Expanding access through digitization: Researchers from around the world, particularly Sri Lankan scholars who may not be able to visit UVA’s physical library, will have greater access to rare or out-of-print publications from the Crowe Fund if they are made available online. Additionally, this action will strengthen UVA’s position in advancing inclusive and transparent scholarship.

Establish Partnerships and Collaboration: The Endowment can encourage and facilitate new collaborations with scholars abroad and Sri Lankan universities through joint research, conferences, and initiatives. Thus, this Crowe Endowment will actively support contemporary study and teaching

about Sri Lanka, in addition to preserving significant historical assets.

Enhancing Teaching and Learning: The Crowe Endowment could support UVA’s educational initiatives by offering courses in areas such as Buddhism, South Asian politics, and postcolonial studies, and by adjusting acquisitions to match. As a result, the collection serves as a research foundation as well as a teaching tool.

These steps may ensure that the Crowe Endowment not only preserves valuable resources from the past but also actively supports new research and education on Sri Lanka. Perhaps a pilot project or a newly devised service blueprint for collection would establish the significance of the endowment in the future.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

This study explored the Ambassador Crowe Endowment for Ceylonese Materials at the University of Virginia Library, tracing its origins, development, and significance to research and cultural diplomacy. Findings reveal that the endowment contains valuable resources on Sri Lanka—particularly in history, politics, Buddhism, and literature—yet remains underutilized due to limited visibility, inadequate cataloging, and disciplinary imbalances. Strengthening the collection through systematic management and renewed academic engagement will enhance its relevance in the digital era.

From a **research perspective**, the Crowe Endowment has considerable potential to support interdisciplinary and cross-cultural studies. Improved cataloging, digitization, and targeted acquisitions will enable greater global access, especially for Sri Lankan and international scholars who lack direct physical access. By bridging continents, the collection can promote collaborative research on cultural heritage, diplomacy, and regional studies.

In terms of **teaching and learning**, integrating Crowe Collection materials into academic curricula will enrich student engagement with primary sources on Sri Lankan culture, history, and politics. Faculty may use these resources in courses, research projects, and digital humanities initiatives. Online access and virtual exhibitions can further support distance learning and strengthen academic partnerships between UVA and Sri Lankan universities.

For **library management**, this study highlights the importance of sustained oversight of endowed collections. Effective branding, catalog visibility, and targeted outreach are essential for maximizing scholarly impact. The Crowe Endowment illustrates how libraries can act as agents of cultural diplomacy—preserving heritage while fostering academic exchange.

Future Directions

Future initiatives should focus on:

1. **Comparative studies** of similar endowments to identify best practices in governance and outreach.
2. **Digitization and online platforms** to improve accessibility and global engagement.
3. **User studies** to assess research impact and inform management strategies.
4. **Curricular integration** and collaborative programs with Sri Lankan institutions.

In essence, the Crowe Endowment is more than a historic donation—it is a bridge between nations. Through revitalization and collaboration, this once-forgotten collection can evolve into a vibrant academic and cultural resource that strengthens research, teaching, and international understanding.

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