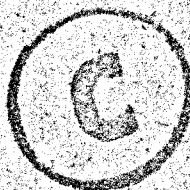


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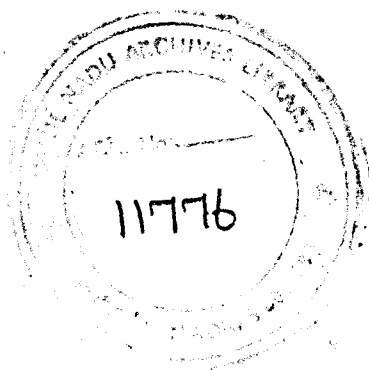
To the Material in
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THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Publication No. 14



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FOREWORD

The National Archives of the United States was established by an act of Congress approved June 19, 1934, and occupies a monumental building erected for its use in the National Capital. Its primary activities are the concentration and preservation of such noncurrent records of the Government of the United States as appear to have administrative, research, or informational value and the administration of such records so as to facilitate their use by officials, scholars, and others to whom they might be of service. It is obvious that an essential part of facilitating the use of the records is to make known to prospective users of them their existence and something of their nature, scope, and value. That is the purpose of this publication. Work on the preparation of a guide to the material in The National Archives was started in the Office of the Director of Publications after records began to flow into the building in December 1935, and it has been a continuing responsibility of that Office. The first product of that work was a preliminary guide published as an appendix to the *Third Annual Report* of the Archivist. The tasks of preparing, editing, and indexing the present guide and seeing it through the press have been performed principally by Herbert E. Gel, Preston W. Edsall, and Marion L. Rice, under the supervision of Colonel J. Buck, Director of Publications. The work has been based in large part, however, on data, and in a few cases on drafts, contributed by the various professional divisions of The National Archives.

R. G. W. Lawrence
 Archivist of the United States.

JUNE 14, 1940.

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INTRODUCTION

The first general guide to the material in The National Archives made its appearance early in 1938 as an appendix to the *Third Annual Report* of the Archivist of the United States. It was designed to inform potential users of the existence, character, and availability of material of possible value to them in the records received through June 30, 1937. In the introduction to that guide it was pointed out that the work of organizing, inventorying, classifying, and cataloging the records described was then far from complete and that as a consequence the publication was necessarily tentative in character. The hope was expressed, however, that it might "at least serve to indicate to the investigator something of the probability of his finding material of interest to him in The National Archives."

The present work is the successor to that initial guide. The 2½ years that intervened between June 30, 1937, and December 31, 1939, which is the terminal date for the receipt of material described in this volume, have seen the quantity of records in The National Archives virtually doubled, and the following pages take account of some 320,000 linear feet of records. The task of organizing, inventorying, classifying, and cataloging these records is still incomplete. This is true even of the records received before June 30, 1937, but enough has been learned about them to require substantial changes in the descriptions included in the first guide. The descriptions of records received after June 30, 1937, are of course entirely new. This volume does not merely supplement the first guide but entirely supersedes it.

By no means, however, should the present volume be considered as definitive. Enough still remains to be learned about most of the records thus far received to make it probable that much in this edition of the guide will in its turn need to be rewritten for a succeeding work. And if the present knowledge of the records is not complete, neither is it uniform for all groups of records described. In some instances time and physical facilities have been such as to permit a relatively full description of certain record groups; in others, lack of knowledge has restricted the descriptions to general terms, which are sometimes vague and can only hint of the nature of the material in question. Moreover, the publication of the guide at this time is possible only because it is the cooperative work of many members of the National Archives, and as a consequence uniformity

in the treatment and scope of the different sections could have been obtained only at the cost of great delay in publication. Yet, with all its faults, this guide does provide not only a useful conspectus of a large part of the records of the Federal Government but also reasonably adequate descriptions of many of the more important groups of those records.

Organization of the guide.—Part of the records in the custody of the Archivist of the United States on December 31, 1939, are described in the main portion of the guide and part of them are listed in the appendix. Practical considerations rather than the date of the receipt of the records in The National Archives have determined the dividing line. When sufficient information about a record group was available in time for a description to be compiled, that group was described in the main portion of the guide, whether the records were received in 1935 or 1939. Conversely, many complex or disarranged record groups that have been in The National Archives for many months are represented only by a brief listing in the appendix.

In both the main portion of the guide and in the appendix records are entered under the names of Government agencies. Since no general classification scheme has been worked out as yet for all agencies of the Federal Government or for their records, the arrangement of agencies and the allocation of records in this guide must be considered as tentative. It should also be pointed out that changes in the structure of the Government occurring after December 31, 1939, have not been taken into account. Groups of records listed in the appendix, which as a rule have not been thoroughly studied, are usually placed under the names of the agencies from which they were received; but in the main portion of the guide an effort has been made to enter descriptions of records under the names of the agencies that last performed the functions reflected by the records. Consequently, though some records that reflect functions no longer performed by the Government are described under the names of agencies that have gone out of existence, most of the records are described under the names of existing agencies. It is realized that the allocation of records in this guide is not always logical and consistent, and the reader is again cautioned against considering it as definitive.

The agencies whose records are described in the main portion of this guide are arranged in four sections—the Congress, the executive departments, the independent agencies, and the judiciary. The United States Senate is the only agency whose records are described under the Congress. The executive departments are arranged in the order of their rank, beginning with State and ending with Labor; within each department the Office of the Secretary is placed first, if any of its records are present, and it is followed by the various sub-

divisions of the department that are represented by records; the names of these subdivisions are inverted when necessary to bring the key word first, and the subdivisions are arranged in alphabetical order. The independent and miscellaneous agencies, whether of the legislative or the executive branch of the Government, and including some that might be characterized as Presidential agencies, are arranged chronologically in the order of their establishment, and their subdivisions are arranged similarly to those of the executive departments. The judiciary is represented by two Federal district courts, which are arranged alphabetically. Essentially the same arrangement of agencies is followed in the appendix, with the exception that independent agencies are arranged alphabetically instead of chronologically.

The fifth and last section of the main portion of the guide contains descriptions of motion pictures and sound recordings "pertaining to and illustrative of historical activities of the United States" that have been presented to The National Archives and consequently cannot be considered as belonging to the archives of any agency of the Government. The motion pictures and the sound recordings are listed separately, and within each group the entries are arranged chronologically according to the dates on which the films or the recordings were made, insofar as these dates can be ascertained.

Scope and arrangement of data.—For each agency of the Government—whether a department, independent agency, bureau, division, or other governmental unit—that appears in the main portion of this guide there is a brief introductory statement, which deals principally with the history and functions of the agency but may also contain general information on the history of its records, the finding mediums that afford access to them, and any special restrictions on their use. The descriptions of record groups, which are arranged after the introductory statement on the basis of chronology, quantity of material, or other logical considerations, provide information on such points as the type, subject matter, chronological coverage, quantity, completeness, and arrangement of the records, but they too may contain data, though usually more specific in nature than that in the introductory statement, on the history and functions of the agency or its predecessors, the history of the records, finding mediums, and restrictions.

Whether the information is included in the introductory statement, in the description of a record group, or in both, neither the history of the agency nor the statement of its functions is intended to be exhaustive; rather, both are brief expositions to aid the reader in understanding the character of the records and in determining what information of value to him they are likely to contain. A history of the transfer, use, and disposal of the records of an agency

is included only when such information appears to have significance for a prospective searcher.

Dates.—The dates given for record groups are as accurate as it has been possible to make them, but in many cases, because the records have not been completely arranged or studied, these dates represent merely approximations. This is especially true of the dates used for miscellaneous record groups. It should be noted that the dates given for a record group are generally those of the beginning and completion of the files or series contained in the group rather than the dates of the oldest and most recent documents in the group, though of course in many instances the two sets of dates are identical. Where documents dated earlier or later than the inclusive dates given for a record group are known to be present in the group, this fact is mentioned in the record description.

Statements of quantity.—Indications of the quantity of the material being described are also approximations in some cases. Each description of a main record group has as part of its heading a statement of the quantity, which is expressed in linear feet except in the cases of certain groups of maps, photographs, motion pictures, and sound recordings, for which the number of units or items is given. The linear footage represents the approximate number of feet of shelving or filing equipment that would be occupied by the records were they all unfolded and stored vertically. For subgroups within record groups the quantity of material is stated in terms of volumes, units, items, and the like when this is feasible.

Accession numbers.—Records are brought into The National Archives in lots known as accessions, to each of which is assigned a number. Until detailed studies of the records have been made, the accession number is often the best means of identifying a body of records. For this reason each record group has in the heading of its description the number of the accession or accessions in which the material was received. It may be of some interest to the reader to know that accessions numbered from 1 to 37 were received between December 27, 1935, and the end of 1936, those from 38 to 135 in 1937, those from 136 to 314 in 1938, and those from 315 to 482 in 1939.

Finding mediums.—Either as a part of the introductory statement preceding the description of a record group or as a part of the description itself, there have been included references to any finding mediums received with the records, prepared in The National Archives, or otherwise acquired. The key words for such references have been printed in italics to aid the user of the guide to determine readily what tools are at his disposal. The finding mediums received with the records are usually of one of four types—*lists* of

documents, volumes, or series of records; *registers* of communications sent or received, sometimes with *synopses* or *abstracts* of their contents; *indexes* of various kinds to the records; and *classification plans* setting forth the arrangement and principal headings in a large file or for a complex group of records.

Before bodies of records are transferred to the National Archives Building a representative of the Archivist examines and appraises them and prepares a recommendation on transfer, which contains information concerning their provenance, quantity, nature, condition, history, and chronological duration. This document and the formal document effecting the transfer of the records, known as the identification inventory, are prepared for each accession of records, and, though they are not considered as finding mediums, they may usually be consulted by searchers. They have not, however, been listed in this guide except in certain cases where they have been prepared in great detail and therefore constitute finding mediums ranking in value with reports usually prepared at a later date.

As a rule, soon after a group of records has been received, a general description of it is prepared in The National Archives. This document, usually called a *preliminary report*, revises and supplements the earlier documents; it generally lists the groups and subgroups found in the records and for each of these units indicates the general character, the period covered, the quantity, and the method of arrangement. The type of information and the detail in these documents vary widely, however, because of variations not only in the character and apparent importance of the records but also in the condition in which they were received. The titles of these tentative finding mediums vary also. Whether designated as *preliminary reports*, *descriptive lists*, *preliminary descriptive reports*, *preliminary descriptive lists*, or otherwise, they contain information that may have value for the searcher.

The next products of the study of the history, organization, functions, and personnel of the agency and of the nature and history of its records are usually a *historical summary* dealing with the agency and its records and an *identification of series report* describing each series of the records in some detail. Most of the *identification of series reports* noted in this guide have *historical summaries* attached to them. The *historical summary*, which is based on a study of statutes, Executive and administrative orders, registers of personnel, and other documents, published and unpublished, including records in The National Archives, describes the organization and activities of the agency and any changes that may have occurred therein and thus throws light on the nature and value of the records resulting from those activities. It also contains historical informa-

tion about the records themselves, which, by recounting the reorganizations, moves, and disasters to which they have been subjected, helps to explain their present state. The *identification of series report*, which is based on a careful examination of the records, indicates the character, inclusive dates, form and size, arrangement, quantity, and indexes of the material in each series of records; and it also throws some light on the relationships of the various series or groups of records with each other.

For some groups of records *classification schemes* have been prepared. In these schemes there is included as preliminary matter a brief history of the agency and of its records. The series making up the entire body of records of the agency are then listed in accordance with the organization as determined, and for each series there are included the classification symbol assigned, the title of the series, its inclusive dates, and statements concerning the method of filing or entry and the amount of the material. Several detailed *inventories* of documents in record groups have been compiled as experiments, and a few *lists* of documents have also been prepared. *Indexes* received with the records have been put in order or expanded when necessary, and *catalog surveys*, which indicate the nature and scope of the indexes, have been prepared for many of them. Some new *indexes* have been compiled when the use of the records has warranted the undertaking.

The National Archives is developing a "dictionary" catalog on cards of the records in its custody, but, because it is based upon such finding mediums as have been compiled, it is necessarily fragmentary and incomplete. The first stage of cataloging—by accessions—is kept up-to-date, and consequently there are cards in the catalog under the agencies from which records have been received and under the general subjects to which they relate. The few bodies of records for which classification schemes have been completed have been cataloged by smaller units such as the records of a division or even a series or file of documents. A special card catalog of motion pictures and sound recordings is being compiled, and for many films this catalog is supplemented by inspection summaries, which describe the action, subtitles, and sound for each scene. All the finding mediums prepared by the staff may be consulted by searchers at The National Archives, and copies of some of them are available for loan to those who may wish to consult them elsewhere.

Besides the finding mediums received with the records and those compiled by the staff, one large and important reference tool should be mentioned. This is a calendar of material in the Federal archives in Washington relating to the Upper Mississippi Valley, which was compiled some years ago by Dr. Newton D. Mereness for a group of

Middle Western institutions. This calendar lists on over a quarter of a million cards documents found among the records of the Senate and of the State, War, Post Office, and Interior Departments; and, through the courtesy of the University of Illinois, which has a complete set of the cards, The National Archives now has available for searchers a microfilm copy of the calendar. The State historical agencies of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota also have copies on cards of all or parts of this calendar.

Restrictions.—Records in The National Archives may, subject to certain necessary restrictions imposed by law or by administrative regulations based on law, be consulted by any responsible person who has a legitimate reason for using them. The Archivist, in accordance with law, has issued certain general regulations, which are printed in National Archives Circular No. 4, *How The National Archives Serves the Government and the Public* (rev. ed., July 1939), and certain special regulations, which apply to specific groups of records. An effort has been made in this guide to indicate special restrictions on groups of records by the use of such statements as "The use of these records is restricted"; but such statements do not necessarily mean that the records cannot be used under any circumstances. Conversely, the absence of such a statement in the description of a record group does not necessarily mean that the records are available for use for any and all purposes. Moreover, various considerations may require changes in the restrictions from time to time, and some documents are in such condition that they cannot be used until they have been rehabilitated. The searcher is advised, therefore, to check with the Division of Reference of The National Archives regarding the current restrictions on any group of records in which he is interested.

Reference material.—The citations of references printed in small type at the end of many introductory statements and descriptions of record groups in this guide are not intended to be exhaustive. Works are cited not in substantiation of statements made but because they contain important and sometimes extensive additional data concerning the agency or its records. Perhaps 300 titles have been cited out of several times that number that were examined or used in compiling the guide. Full bibliographical information has been given for each citation of each title with the exception of the following eight titles, for which short forms of citation have been used as indicated:

- Claude H. Van Tyne and Waldo G. Leland, *Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States in Washington* (2d ed., Washington, 1907), cited as Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*.
 Waldo G. Leland and Newton D. Mereness, *Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the World War* (New Haven, 1926), cited as Leland and Mereness, *American Official Sources*.

- Library of Congress, *Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress* (Washington, 1918), cited as Library of Congress, *Handbook*.
- Superintendent of Documents, *Catalogue of the Public Documents of the Fifty-third Congress and of All Departments of the Government of the United States for the Period From March 4, 1893, to June 30, 1895* (Washington, 1896), and volumes for succeeding Congresses, cited as *Document Catalogue*.
- Superintendent of Documents, *Checklist of United States Public Documents, 1789-1909, Congressional to Close of Sixtieth Congress, Departmental to End of Calendar Year 1909, vol. 1, Lists of Congressional and Departmental Publications* (3d ed., Washington, 1911), cited as *Checklist*.
- United States Statutes at Large Containing the Laws and Concurrent Resolutions . . . and Treaties, International Agreements Other Than Treaties, Proclamations, and Reorganization Plans (Boston, Washington, 1845-), cited as *Statutes at Large*.
- Lloyd M. Short, *The Development of National Administrative Organization in the United States* (Baltimore, 1923), cited as Short, *National Administrative Organization*.
- War Department, General Staff, War Plans Division, Historical Branch, *A Handbook of Economic Agencies of the War of 1917* (Washington, 1919. War Department Document 908. Historical Branch Monograph 3), cited as War Department, *Economic Agencies of the War*.

Commissions set up at various times to investigate the organization and activities of the Government have assembled and published considerable information on the organization, functions, and records of the executive departments. Among the more important of these are the Select Committee of the Senate, better known as the Cockrell Committee, appointed in 1887 "to inquire into and examine the methods of business and work in the executive departments, etc., and the causes of delays in transacting the public business, etc."; the Joint Commission of Congress to Inquire into the Status of Laws Organizing the Executive Departments, or the Dockery-Cockrell Commission, appointed in 1893; the Committee on Department Methods, or Keep Commission, appointed by the President in 1905 "to investigate the business methods and practice of the Executive Departments and to report plans for their improvement"; and the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, appointed in 1910. The work of these commissions is described and their publications are listed in Gustavus A. Weber, *Organized Efforts for the Improvement of Methods of Administration in the United States* (New York, 1919). The records of the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, which are now in The National Archives and are described on page 179 of this guide, include useful reports, compilations, and studies that supplement its publications.

The index.—Although the guide contains a generous amount of cross referencing of related materials, readers should depend primarily on the index to draw together records dealing with the same subject matter. It should be noted, however, that the index refers

only to names and subjects mentioned in the guide, and, since the guide is not a detailed statement of the contents of the material in The National Archives, it follows that the index to the guide cannot be considered as an index to that material. The index has, however, been made comparatively full and thus covers rather completely the information contained in the guide.

Use of records.—If the reader finds anything of interest to him in this guide, he will want to know how he can see or use the records. Searchers coming to the building for the first time are directed to the Division of Reference where, in accordance with regulations issued by the Archivist, anyone having a legitimate reason for using the records is furnished a card of admission.) This card allows the searcher to use the central search room, where the card catalog is located, the west search room, which contains the charge desk for the reference library, and the east search room, where typing, collating, proofreading, microfilming, and similar activities that might be disturbing to others may be carried on. About 100 places are available for investigators in these search rooms. (Government officials wishing to use records transferred from their own agencies and responsible investigators wishing to consult large quantities of material in the keeping of a single custodial division are permitted to use small search rooms adjacent to the offices of the appropriate custodial divisions and to the records.) If maps or atlases are needed in their work, the searchers are directed to the map search room, where large tables and almost shadowless lighting equipment facilitate the use of the material. Arrangements are also made through the Division of Reference for the viewing of motion pictures and the hearing of sound recordings, and an auditorium seating 216 persons is available for these purposes.

In the various search rooms the investigator is given access to the finding mediums previously described. In addition, he is at liberty to consult with two reference experts, one a specialist in the history of the United States and the other a specialist in Latin American history and relations with the United States, and, if their general knowledge of all groups of records in The National Archives is not sufficient for the needs of the investigator, they will arrange for conferences with other members of the staff who have a more particularly specialized knowledge of certain groups.) When the records desired have been selected, a call slip is filled out for them and they are brought to the investigator in the search room in which he is working. (The investigator will find his way further smoothed by a carefully selected reference library of over 65,000 books and pamphlets, principally Government documents and works in the fields of history and the social sciences.)

Requests for service may also be made by telephone or by mail. Such requests from Government agencies for official services on their own records should be made directly to the custodial division in charge of the body of records concerned. Other Government requests should be cleared through the Division of Reference, which forwards them to the custodial division that has the records pertinent to the subject of the inquiry and transmits the response to the investigator when it is received from the division. Requests from private sources are handled in a similar fashion, but in general the amount of service given without charge to private inquirers is less extensive than that given to Government officials. In furnishing service on records, it is the practice of The National Archives not to make "any evaluation of a particular record or any interpretation of the information contained in it."

Photograph, photostat, or microfilm copies of documents may be requested in person, by telephone, or by mail and are supplied without charge if they are required for the use of the Government or at cost if they are made for other purposes. (If desired, documents may be certified under the official seal of The National Archives, which must be judicially noticed.)

(As already pointed out, this is the first guide to the material in The National Archives to be published separately.) It is hoped that revisions of all or parts of the work can be brought out at reasonable intervals in the future. (Meanwhile the guide will be supplemented by the publication in the *Annual Reports* of the Archivist of the United States of lists of accessions during the succeeding fiscal years, by the issuance quarterly of limited quantities of similar supplementary lists of accessions, and by the publication in scholarly journals of brief statements regarding recent accessions.)

Congress

SENATE

The Senate and the House of Representatives are coordinate legislative bodies except for the constitutional provision that revenue bills must originate in the House. The Senate has, however, certain functions of an executive character in which the House of Representatives does not share. These arise from the provisions of the Constitution assigning to the Senate a share in the powers of appointment and treaty making. In addition to its legislative and executive functions the Senate also sits as a court to try civil officers impeached and prosecuted by the House of Representatives. These functions are reflected in the records or "files" of the Senate, of which its Secretary has been the custodian from the beginning. A resolution of March 29, 1937, authorized the transfer of Senate records to The National Archives, and with certain exceptions, which are numerous only in more recent Congresses, these records have been transferred through the Seventy-fourth Congress.

A great majority of the documents constituting these records either resulted from the activities of Senate committees or were referred to such committees and subsequently returned to the Secretary for filing. Certain joint committees of the two Houses have turned their records over to the Secretary of the Senate, who has had such materials filed according to the system used in the case of materials received from Senate committees.

Many of the papers in the files for the first 25 Congresses (1789-1838) are available in print in the *American State Papers* (Washington, 1832-61. 38 vols.); similarly, many from the Fifteenth Congress on have been published in what is known as the Congressional or serial set; and most of the Presidential messages other than those submitting nominations are printed in James D. Richardson, *A Compilation of Messages and Papers of the Presidents* (Washington, 1896-99, and later editions). A calendar on cards of over 33,000 items bearing on the history of the upper Mississippi Valley and the Great Lakes region in the Senate files of the first 50 Congresses (1789-1888) has been compiled for a group of historical agencies, and a microfilm copy of this calendar is available at The National Archives. A tentative classification scheme for each Congress through the Seventy-fourth and a tentative list of the records of the First Congress have been compiled. Other useful aids are lists of bills and resolutions and indexes contained in the printed journals of the Senate and the alpha-

betical lists of private claims published as Senate documents in 1881, 1895, 1900, 1903, and 1905 (serials 1945, 1946, 3175, 3881, 4433, and 4917), which cover the Fourteenth and subsequent Congresses through the Fifty-eighth.

See George H. Haynes, *The Senate of the United States, Its History and Practice* (Boston, 1938. 2 vols.), and Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 255. For a discussion of Congressional publications see Laurence F. Schmeckebier, *Government Publications and Their Use*, ch. 5 (Washington, 1936).

Manuscript journals and minute books. 1790-1933. 114 feet. Accession 59.

The journals of legislative proceedings (364 vols.) are in two forms to the end of the first session of the Twenty-second Congress, the rough journal with corrections and deletions indicated and the finished journal transcribed from the rough journal. Neither set is complete but one or the other is present for each session except the first session of the First Congress and the sessions of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Congresses. The journal of the first session of the First Congress has been retained in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate. From the second session of the Twenty-second Congress to the Seventieth Congress, inclusive, manuscript journals exist in but one form, and a few of the volumes are missing, among them the one that contained the famous resolution of March 28, 1834, censuring President Jackson. Corrections and deletions are indicated in some of these journals. Impeachment proceedings are sometimes bound with the legislative journals and sometimes in separate volumes. Accompanying the journals are minutes of legislative proceedings (47 vols.) for various sessions from the Second to the Seventy-second Congress. These minutes were kept during the actual sittings of the Senate and were used in preparing the journals. A list of these journals and minute books has been prepared. The executive journals, which comprise a separate series, and a number of journals of confidential legislative sessions have not been transferred.

General files. 1789-1937. 1,900 feet. Accession 59.

These are unbound papers arranged in groups by Congresses and thereunder in various classes of papers among which the types described below are the more important. *Preliminary descriptive reports* on these files for some Congresses have been prepared.

(1) Bills and resolutions. These consist of Senate and House bills and resolutions in the various forms through which they passed during their consideration in the Senate, including Senate enrolled bills that were recalled or vetoed and excluding Senate engrossed bills described below. They are valuable chiefly for the detailed information that they contain relative to legislative proposals. Bills and resolutions

as a class are wholly lacking from the general files of the Fortieth and almost every subsequent Congress through the Fifty-first and from the general files of the Fifty-sixth, Seventy-first, Seventy-third, and Seventy-fourth Congresses and are lacking in part for the various other Congresses. For certain Congresses bills and resolutions not included in these files are segregated and bound as noted below.

(2) Committee reports and papers. These are present as a single class in the files of each Congress through the Twenty-ninth. Thereafter they constitute two separate classes. Beginning with the Forty-fourth Congress, originals of reports are segregated and bound as noted below. Committee papers constitute that part of the materials received from committees that did not fit properly into any other class. They are grouped by committees and consist of correspondence, petitions directed to particular committees or individual members thereof rather than to Congress or the Senate, and other materials. Numerous documents similar to those described in paragraph 4 below are included in committee papers for the Congresses prior to the Fiftieth. The various committees of the Senate itself are usually represented by papers and there are frequently papers from standing joint committees on enrolled bills, printing, the Library, and useless papers. Papers from special joint committees of Congress are occasionally present. The Secretary of the Senate has retained the papers from many committees for the last Congress represented, the Seventy-fourth, and its immediate predecessors.

(3) Petitions and memorials. This class of material, which is found in the files of each Congress, includes resolutions of State legislatures and contains much unpublished material of historical value. Some documents of the sort included in this class until the Fiftieth Congress are filed thereafter with the "supporting papers" described below, and the remainder from the Fifty-seventh Congress are divided into two classes—those tabled and those referred to committees. The first of these classes is present through the Seventy-third Congress and the second through the Seventy-fourth.

(4) "Supporting papers." In the files of the Fiftieth and subsequent Congresses, a considerable body of papers that were used by committees in the consideration of legislation and that comprised materials of certain types previously filed with committee papers and with petitions and memorials was segregated under the designation of "supporting papers." Through the Fifty-sixth Congress, these papers appear to concern private legislation exclusively and are filed alphabetically by the names of applicants for relief; thereafter papers are arranged by bill numbers and relate in part to public bills. Typical contents of the file relating to a particular bill are the petition of the applicant, affidavits, correspondence with officials, and committee re-

ports. Supporting papers after the Sixty-eighth Congress have been retained by the Secretary of the Senate.

(5) Presidential messages, reports of departments and other agencies, and other communications. Through the Forty-third Congress Presidential messages constitute one class of material and reports and other communications another. Beginning with the Forty-fourth Congress, papers from these classes that were published as Senate "documents" were segregated as noted below; the remainder were distributed between the committee papers and a class of messages reports, and other communications that were tabled. The latter class is present through the Seventy-third Congress.

(6) Impeachment papers. These constitute a class of papers necessarily present only in occasional instances. They include the formal documents filed with the Senate in connection with trials of officials impeached by the House of Representatives. Such papers have been transferred through the Sixty-ninth Congress.

(7) Electoral papers. These include certificates of the electors of the President and Vice President of the United States and certified lists of their votes. They are present for all elections through that of Herbert Hoover. Other electoral papers are described on page 20.

Many papers of several of the types described above were ordered printed as Senate documents and are consequently segregated and bound as is noted below.

Executive papers. 1789-1901. 200 feet. Accession 59.

These papers, also unbound and arranged by Congresses, have been transferred to the end of the Fifty-sixth Congress. They relate almost entirely to the Senate's share in the appointment and treaty-making powers. Included are Presidential messages making or withdrawing nominations, seeking advice regarding proposed treaty negotiations, and submitting, explaining, or recalling treaties; and correspondence, petitions, and memorials relative to treaties, nominees, and the conduct of officials. Copies of treaties are often present, and the originals of five unperfected treaties have been found (see page 16). Papers relative to Presidential suspensions from office made under the Tenure of Office Act of March 2, 1867, are to be found in appreciable quantities.

Bound bills and joint resolutions. 1789-1929. 77 feet. Accession 59.

These records fall into two groups, as follows:

ENGROSSED SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS, 1789-1929 (146 vols.).

These volumes contain bills and joint resolutions as passed and submitted to the House. The first 70 Congresses, with the exception of the Forty-fourth, are covered. Nearly all the volumes are devoted to bills and joint resolutions that became law, but there are a few that contain only bills and joint resolutions that were not

enacted. To some extent in the volumes for the earlier Congresses and regularly in those for the later Congresses, bills and joint resolutions in which the House of Representatives made changes are accompanied by the House amendments and, when conference committees were appointed, by the papers leading to the conference, the report of the conferees, and the formal notification from the House that the report of the conferees had been accepted. Final changes resulting from House or conference amendments are indicated in the text of the engrossed bill or joint resolution.

ORIGINAL AND REPORTED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS, 1881-93 (140 vols.). These volumes cover the Forty-seventh to the Fifty-second Congress, inclusive. Senate and House proposals are segregated in separate volumes, and House bills are lacking for the Fifty-second Congress. A list of the volumes has been prepared. Similar material for most of the other Congresses is to be found in the general files described above.

Documents, reports, and hearings prepared for publication. 1875-1934. 710 feet. Accession 59.

Beginning with the Forty-fourth Congress, the originals of "Senate documents" and "Senate reports" (committee reports of the Senate) prepared for publication in the Congressional set are arranged by numbers to correspond with the printed series and bound. This material is present through the Seventieth Congress and, in part, for the Seventy-first and Seventy-third Congresses (2,797 vols.). Its principal value would appear to be in the revisions and deletions indicated and in the possibility of its use as a check upon the accuracy of the printed versions. The same value attaches to about 100 volumes of transcripts of hearings before committees of the Senate or joint committees, which have been published as *Hearings* independently of the Congressional set.

Segregated maps and atlases. 1806-1920. Accession 59.

These consist, exclusive of duplicates, of 42 atlases and geological folios and 1,190 maps, of which 665 are in manuscript or bear manuscript notations. Among these originals are: A series of 157 large-scale maps embodying the surveys of proposed routes for canals and roads and for harbor improvements, 1825-36, made by Army engineers as part of the internal improvement program; a series of maps used by the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate showing troop dispositions and the military situation at different times and on various fronts during the Civil War; one of the twelve copies of the large map of Indian lands and lands ceded by the Indians, prepared in the War Department in 1839; a public lands survey of southwestern Wisconsin, south of the Wisconsin River, on the scale of one mile to the inch, made about 1835; and David Dale Owen's geological maps of

the tri-State lead area of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois. The printed maps consist mainly of separate copies of maps accompanying reports to Congress and include maps representing early Western exploring expeditions and the military frontier; a series from the reports of surveyors general showing the progressive advance of surveying in the public lands States, 1835-45; and a set relating to the disputed northeastern boundary. The relationship of most of these segregated maps to other Senate records has been established. Many additional maps are to be found in the general files and among the executive papers described above.

Miscellaneous records. 1789-1929. 49 feet. Accession 59.

This material (418 vols.) includes administrative records such as letter books of the Secretary of the Senate, 1836-51 and 1861-62 (2 vols.), and accounts of expenditures for supplies; copies of committee reports, 1817-27 (2 vols.); account books of Joseph Nourse, the first Register of the Treasury, 1801-4, 1817-20 (2 vols.); papers relative to contracts and proposals for carrying the mails, 1837-41 (2 vols.); a register of claims contracted under Lt. Col. John C. Frémont in California, 1846-47; two huge volumes containing a memorial submitted in 1856 by citizens of California urging the construction of a wagon road across the plains and the establishment of military posts, in which the signatures are arranged according to places of residence; and two volumes of photographic exhibits before the United States District Court for Northern California in the cases of *Luco v. United States* (1858) and *United States v. Limantour* (1858). Most of this material is segregated from the "general files" for physical reasons. A preliminary descriptive list covering a part of these records has been prepared.

Executive Departments

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

A Department of Foreign Affairs was established under the Constitution by an act of Congress of July 27, 1789. Its Secretary was empowered to commission and direct the activities of ministers and consuls of the United States, to negotiate with ministers of foreign states, and to conduct any other matters pertaining to foreign affairs assigned to him by the President. He was also given the records of the Department of Foreign Affairs that had existed under the Continental Congress. On September 15, 1789, the new Department was designated as the Department of State, and in addition to his duties relating to foreign affairs, the Secretary of State was charged with such domestic activities as receiving, publishing, and preserving the laws passed by Congress, keeping the seal of the United States and affixing it to certain instruments signed by the President, and receiving all records remaining in the office of the former Secretary of the Continental Congress except those turned over to the Treasury and War Departments at the direction of the President. As one of the three executive departments established by the First Congress, the Department of State was assigned other domestic duties from time to time until in fact it embraced "the whole domestic administration (war and finance excepted)." For varying periods it performed such functions as those relating to patents, copyrights, the census, pardons, Territorial affairs, land patents, the mint, and immigration. With the expansion of the Government most of the domestic functions of the Department passed to other agencies, so that the Department has again become almost exclusively a department of foreign affairs.

The functions of the Department as an archival depository for the Government, which included the custody of such material as the Continental Congress papers, were first recognized in the organization of the Department when, in 1833, a Bureau of Archives, Laws, and Commissions was established. A year later this Bureau was abolished, and for the next 2 years a Keeper of the Archives had custody of the noncurrent records, except those of a diplomatic or consular nature. From 1836 to 1870 the duties were in the charge of various Department officials. A Keeper of the Rolls, an official in the Chief Clerk's Bureau, was placed in charge of the "laws, treaties, and historical papers" in 1870, and in 1873 he was given an independent status. In 1874 his functions were transferred to the

Bureau of Rolls and Library, which became the Division of Publications in 1921. Meanwhile, in 1873, a Bureau of Indexes and Archives had been established as the general filing agency of the Department. In 1926 all records of the Department prior to August 15, 1906, in the custody of this Bureau were transferred to the Division of Publications, and an Archives Section was established to have custody of them and of the noncurrent records already in the possession of the Division, which, in 1929, was renamed the Office of the Historical Adviser. By August 1938 most of the records held by the Section had been transferred to The National Archives, and the Section and the Office of the Historical Adviser went out of existence. The records so transferred constitute the bulk of the records described below (pages 12 to 39) of the Department itself, as differentiated from the records of the subdivisions of the Department; a few motion-picture films have been received from the Division of Communications and Records (Bureau of Indexes and Archives until 1931), which has custody of the Department's records subsequent to 1906. The use of records dated after August 14, 1906, is restricted.

See William H. Michael, *History of the Department of State of the United States* (Washington, 1901); Gaillard Hunt, *The Department of State of the United States* (New Haven, 1914); and Graham H. Stuart, *American Diplomatic and Consular Practice* (New York, 1936). For detailed descriptions of State Department records, see State Department, *Inventory of Archives in the Bureau of Indexes and Archives* (Washington, 1897), and Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 2-56.

Continental Congress papers. 1774-89. 6 feet. Accessions 147 and 161.

The records of the Continental Congress that passed into the custody of the Secretary of State in 1789 remained intact in the State Department until an Executive order of March 9, 1903, directed their transfer to the Library of Congress "with such exceptions and reservations . . . as in the discretion of the Secretary of State may be required for the continuity and completeness of the Records and Archives of the Department of State." Most of the material retained in 1903 was, at the request of the Secretary of State, subsequently transferred to the Library of Congress under authority of an Executive order of December 19, 1921. The volumes and papers remaining in the State Department after these two transfers were received by The National Archives from the Archives Section of the Office of the Historical Adviser.

In inventories compiled by the Department of State, the Continental Congress papers have been listed in 194 numbered groups; the bound volumes herein described are those comprised in groups numbered 120-122, 124, 125, 127-130, 135, and 187, and in an *index*. Most

of these were record books of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Congress, and many contain entries made after 1789 by the Department of State. A volume of "Foreign Letters" contains copies of instructions to diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, 1785-90, and is the forerunner of the series of diplomatic and consular instructions described on pages 22 and 24. A series of "American Letters" (4 vols.) consists of copies of letters sent to persons within the United States and of copies of notes exchanged with foreign agents in this country, 1784-92; this series is the predecessor of the series of "Domestic Letters" and of diplomatic notes to and from the Department described on pages 34, 23, and 22, respectively. Other transcripts include reports of the Secretary of the Department, 1785-89 (3 vols.); treaties and loan agreements made by the United States, 1783-88 (2 vols.); passports or sea letters granted to American ships, together with applications and evidence submitted, 1788-92; and commissions of foreign ministers, agents, and consuls, 1778-1821 (2 vols.). There are also a number of miscellaneous record books kept by the Departments of Foreign Affairs and of State and by the Secretary of the Congress. The *index* (4 vols.) refers to material to be found in scattered groups of the Continental Congress papers bearing numbers between 79 and 146 in the State Department inventories.

In addition to these bound volumes there is considerable unbound material, including correspondence, petitions addressed to the Congress, documents concerning the relations of the Congress to the States, and printed broadsides consisting of reports, resolutions, and other documents of the Congress. The correspondence is chiefly from American diplomatic representatives abroad, though there are communications from John Paul Jones and other important figures of the day. Some items, such as a penciled letter from Henry Laurens while he was a prisoner in the Tower of London and certain letters of John Adams, Thomas Barclay, Arthur Lee, and others have special interest. Despatches of Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, and other diplomats exist in the form of duplicate originals, press copies, and transcripts.

Inventories of the Continental Congress papers have been published by the State Department in *Catalogue of Manuscript Books . . . from 1774 to 1789 Deposited in the Archives of the Department of State* (Washington, 1855) and in *Catalogue of Papers of the Continental Congress*, 7-22 (Bureau of Rolls and Library Bulletin 1. Washington, 1893). For lists of the papers transferred to the Library of Congress in 1903 and 1921, see the Library's *Handbook of Manuscripts*, 79-90 (Washington, 1918), which erroneously lists item 187 as having been transferred, and Curtis W. Garrison, "List of Manuscript Collections in the Library of Congress to July, 1931," in *American Historical Association, Annual Report*, 1930, vol. 1. p. 143-145. See also Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 47, 265. Much of the material described above has been printed

in Francis Wharton, ed., *The Revolutionary Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States* (Washington, 1889. 6 vols.), and in *The Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States of America, From the Signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, 19th September, 1783, to the Adoption of the Constitution, March 4, 1789* (Washington, 1833-34. 7 vols.).

Constitution papers. 1787-1920. 3 feet. Accession 161.

Among the Continental Congress papers transferred to the Department of State when it was established were the formal documents from the several States ratifying the Constitution. The first proposed amendments, constituting the "Bill of Rights," were transmitted to the States by President Washington. All subsequently proposed amendments, however, were transmitted through the Department of State; the ratifications, rejections, and correspondence pertaining to all proposed amendments have been filed there; and, beginning with the twelfth amendment, whenever an amendment has been ratified by the requisite number of States the Department has issued a certificate announcing the fact.

Most of the material transferred consists of papers relating to the ratification of the Constitution and of the first 19 amendments, including certified copies of action by the States on the proposed amendments, correspondence between the States and the Department of State, and certificates declaring the amendments in force. Similar material for proposed amendments regarding titles of nobility (1810) and interference with slavery (1861) and a few papers from State legislatures suggesting other constitutional amendments are also present. The original Congressional resolutions proposing constitutional amendments are among the enrolled resolutions described on page 15. Papers relating to the ratification of the twentieth and twenty-first amendments and of the proposed amendment regarding child labor have been retained by the Department of State.

Documents regarding the ratification of the Constitution and of the first 15 amendments have been published in volumes 2 and 5 of the Department's *Documentary History of the Constitution of the United States of America, 1786-1870*, edited by Andrew H. Allen (Washington, 1894-1905. 5 vols.). See also Hunt, *Department of State*, 168-178.

Laws of the United States and related papers. 1789-1923. 105 feet. Accession 85.

The act establishing the Department of State required the Secretary to receive and preserve the original acts and resolutions of Congress, to record them in books, to cause their publication in three newspapers, and to distribute printed copies of the laws ("slip laws") to specified individuals. Later the Secretary was made responsible for the publication of "session laws," containing all laws passed and all treaties ratified and proclaimed during a session of Congress, and of various collected editions of the laws as directed by Congress, the

most noteworthy of which is the *Statutes at Large*, published under contract by a private firm until 1874 and subsequently printed by the Government Printing Office under the direction of the Department of State. From time to time Congress also increased the number of newspapers in which the laws were required to be printed. The recording of the laws in books was terminated by an act passed in 1838, and the publication of the laws in newspapers was discontinued in 1875.

Within the Department the original laws were preserved first by the clerk who edited them and supervised their publication and distribution and later by the Department's archival unit. From this unit, which at the time the records were transferred was the Archives Section of the Office of the Historical Adviser, were received the enrolled original acts and resolutions of Congress, 1789-1923 (363 vols.); enrolled bills kept from becoming laws by means of the "pocket veto," 1815-96 (1 vol.); and record books containing manuscript copies of the laws, 1789-1837 (46 vols.). Later original acts and resolutions and bills that were "pocket vetoed" by the President have been retained by the Department. Related material transferred from the Archives Section and from what is now the Recruiting and Selection Section of the Division of Personnel Supervision and Management includes correspondence regarding the publication and distribution of the laws, 1789-1875 (9 feet); lists of newspapers authorized to publish the laws, 1849-74 (3 vols.); and requisitions on the Public Printer for printed copies of the "slip laws," 1871-75 (5 vols.). The correspondence consists chiefly of letters from newspaper owners authorized or seeking authorization to publish the laws; but there are also letters to the Department endorsing specific newspapers, copies of letters from the Department certifying the accuracy of different editions of the laws and indicating the distribution of the printed copies, and a few newspapers submitted as evidence that the laws had been printed.

See Hunt, *Department of State*, 275-295; *Checklist*, 954-972; and *Report on Pocket Veto* (70 Cong., 2 sess., H. Doc. 493—serial 9035). For indexes to the laws, see George W. Scott and others, *Index Analysis of the Federal Statutes* (Washington, 1908, 1911. 2 vols.), and Walter H. McClenon and Wilfred C. Gilbert, *Index to the Federal Statutes* (Washington, 1933).

International treaties and related papers. 1778-1906. 90 feet. Accessions 164 and 172.

Before the adoption of the Constitution, the treaty-making power was exercised by the Continental Congress, which appointed commissioners to carry on the negotiations on the basis of terms approved by the Congress. Since the adoption of the Constitution, which authorizes the President to make treaties with the advice and consent of the Senate, treaty negotiations have usually been con-

ducted through the Secretary of State, who has preserved not only the treaties and related papers originating since 1789, but also those of the Continental Congress period that were turned over to him when the Department of State was established. The treaty material transferred to The National Archives comprises the following groups of records:

PERFECTED TREATY FILES, 1778-1906 (60 feet). These are treaties that have gone into force, together with related papers and maps. The file of a bilateral treaty of this class usually consists of (1) an original signed treaty; (2) the attested Senate resolution of advice and consent to the ratification; (3) the duplicate United States instrument of ratification of the original treaty (since about 1835); (4) the exchanged instrument of ratification of the other country; (5) an original of the certificate, protocol, or *procès-verbal* of the exchange of ratifications; and (6) the original proclamation of the treaty by the President. In substance the file of a multilateral treaty is the same but the papers may vary somewhat. For example, there is ordinarily but one original treaty, and this remains in the archives of a specified government or international body; the file, therefore, may contain a certified copy of the original treaty or it may contain the original treaty together with the instruments of ratification or adherence deposited by various governments. Many of the early treaty files lack one or more of the papers enumerated above; some treaty files, however, contain other relevant papers, such as the full powers to negotiate the treaty and to exchange the ratifications thereof, and correspondence, although the bulk of the written records of negotiations are filed with the diplomatic correspondence described on page 22. Maps also are sometimes a part of the file of a treaty, but the larger ones have been physically segregated. Related maps are described with the boundary material on page 26. The treaties and their accompanying papers are arranged according to a numerical scheme identical with that of the *Treaty Series*—a set of separate treaty prints issued in pamphlet form by the Department of State. An *inventory of the documents* in these files has been compiled.

UNPERFECTED TREATY FILES, 1903-1906 (24 feet). These treaties are those that have been signed on the part of the United States but for one reason or another have failed to go into force. As a rule, the file for each contains the original treaty as signed or, in the case of a multilateral treaty, the certified copy; the Senate resolution indicating its action; full powers; protocols of conferences leading up to the signing of the treaty; correspondence; and memoranda. The Senate files described on page 6 contain five of these unperfected treaties; a few others have been assigned num-

bers in the *Treaty Series* and are filed with the perfected treaties; and still others are filed with the despatches transmitting them to the Department and therefore form a part of the diplomatic correspondence described on page 22. A copy of an *information file* prepared by the Department of State summarizes data regarding these treaties and serves as an *index* to them. An *inventory of the documents* in these files has been compiled.

POSTAL CONVENTION FILES, 1853-97 (6 feet). As early as 1792 the Postmaster General was authorized to conclude agreements with foreign postal officials regarding the transportation of the mails, and in 1872 he was empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the President, to negotiate and conclude postal treaties or conventions. Most postal agreements are in the custody of the Postmaster General, but a few have been received by the Department of State and transferred to The National Archives, notably a draft convention of 1853 with France, a convention of 1880 supplementary to the convention of 1877 with Italy, and the ratifications of the countries signatory to the Universal Postal Convention of 1897. In addition a few other postal conventions received by the Department before 1872 are included among the perfected and unperfected treaties described above. An *inventory of the documents* in these files has been compiled.

Treaties have been published in the *Treaty Series*, in the *Statutes at Large*, and in many collections. The most complete collection for the entire period to 1906 is William M. Malloy, comp., *Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols and Agreements Between the United States of America and Other Powers, 1776-1909* (Washington, 1910. 2 vols.). A more definitive work now in progress is Hunter Miller, ed., *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States* (Washington, 1931-. 5 vols. to date). The preliminary print of the first volume of this work contains tables and lists, a bibliography, and other important data regarding treaties; the other published volumes contain the treaty texts and copious notes for the period 1778-1852. The State Department has published a *List of Treaties Submitted to the Senate 1789-1934* (1935), a *Subject Index of the Treaty Series and the Executive Agreement Series, July 1, 1931 (1932)*, and a *List of Treaties Submitted to the Senate 1789-1931 Which Have Not Gone Into Force (1932)*.

Treaties with Indian tribes and related papers. 1778-1868. 8 feet.
Accession 85.

Indian treaties were negotiated on behalf of the various colonies and the British Crown during the colonial period and on behalf of the Continental Congress during and after the Revolutionary War. The treaty-making power continued as a prerogative of the Federal Government under the Constitution. From 1789 to 1849 Indian treaties were negotiated by special commissioners acting for the President and under the supervision of the War Department; in the latter year the Office of Indian Affairs was transferred to the

Interior Department and the supervision was shifted to the new agency. An act passed in 1871 prohibited the making of further treaties with Indian tribes but provided that existing treaties were to be unaffected. Thus the Department of State had no part in the negotiation of the treaties, but until 1849 it received them from the War Department after they had been signed and preserved them. Several Indian treaties negotiated under the supervision of the Interior Department were similarly transferred to the Department of State, as were certain treaties found in the files of the United States Senate.

The first original treaty among this material is that with the Delawares signed at Pittsburgh, September 17, 1778, but there are contemporary manuscript or printed copies of treaties signed as early as 1722, which were used in the course of the negotiation of later treaties; and the last is one with the Nez Percés, signed at Washington, August 13, 1868. The treaties are usually accompanied by the ratifications by the Senate and the Presidential ratifications and proclamations. In some cases there are also copies of messages of the President to Congress regarding treaties, copies of letters of instructions to Indian commissioners, and journals and correspondence of the commissioners. A combined *information file* and *index* on cards now in the Department of State has been copied for The National Archives. The file indicates the whereabouts of treaties not found in this collection and includes references to pertinent documents in the "Miscellaneous Letters" and the "Domestic Letters" series, which are described on pages 33 and 34, respectively.

Indian treaties have been published in Charles J. Kappler, *Indian Affairs, Laws, and Treaties*, vol. 2 (Washington, 1904); in the *Statutes at Large*, vol. 7 (Boston, 1846); and in *American State Papers: Indian Affairs* (Washington, 1832-34. 2 vols.).

Presidential proclamations and Executive orders. 1789-1936.
36 feet. Accession 9.

Proclamations have been issued by the Presidents for a variety of purposes from the beginning of the Government, and many of them have the effect of law. Executive orders are similar in effect to proclamations but are less formal in character. Proclamations invariably bear the countersignature of the Secretary of State and the imprint of the seal of the United States, which has been in the custody of the Secretary since 1789, and the proclamations, after being countersigned and sealed, remained in his possession. Executive orders, which rarely have the countersignature or the seal, came into the Department of State only occasionally until 1905. President Theodore Roosevelt endeavored to have all Executive orders signed after March 4, 1905, preserved in the Department. Not until 1929,

however, when an Executive order was issued requiring the deposit in the Department of current original Executive orders and proclamations, was there an adequate check on these documents. Even this requirement was relaxed in 1933 to permit exceptions in the case of orders approving codes of fair competition made under the National Industrial Recovery Act. For many years the Department, in addition to having the custody of proclamations and Executive orders, had copies of them printed for distribution, and in 1907, after assigning numbers to the earlier documents in its custody, it began to assign continuing numbers to orders and proclamations as they were received and printed.

By an Executive order of February 18, 1936, which became effective March 12, 1936, the Division of the Federal Register of The National Archives was assigned the duties of numbering and of supervising the promulgation, publication, and distribution of all Executive orders and proclamations.

The same order provided for the transfer to The National Archives on March 12, 1936, of all Executive orders and proclamations then in the custody of the State Department and for the filing in The National Archives of all such documents of later date. Pursuant to this order, Presidential proclamations, 1789-1936, and Executive orders, 1862-1936 (108 vols. and some unbound papers), were transferred from the Archives Section of the Office of the Historical Adviser and from the Law Section of the Division of Research and Publication. Some drafts of and correspondence relating to proclamations and Executive orders, 1929-36, were received at the same time. Most of the papers are the original documents, although the earliest proclamation, which bears the date of October 3, 1789, and sets aside a day for public thanksgiving, is a photostat of the original in the Library of Congress. Proclamations of treaties are not included; such proclamations, which have not been assigned numbers in the series, are filed with the agreements to which they relate (see pages 16 and 18). The earliest Executive order received is dated October 20, 1862. Thousands of documents that might be classed as Executive orders are not represented in this collection but are known to exist in the files of various Government agencies. Proclamations and Executive orders filed in The National Archives after March 12, 1936, are noted on page 275. There is a *list* of and an *index* to the orders and proclamations and an *index* to some of the orders in the custody of other agencies.

Most of the proclamations are printed in the *Statutes at Large*, and many of the proclamations and Executive orders appear in James D. Richardson, *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents* (Washington, 1896-99, and later editions). See Laurence F. Schmeckebier, *Government Publications and Their Use*, 294-299 (Washington, 1936).

National Recovery Administration orders. 1934-35. 3 feet. Accession 9.

By an Executive order of December 30, 1933, the Administrator for National Recovery was authorized to prescribe codes of fair competition for certain industries and to approve amendments to or exemptions from any code; and later he was authorized to prescribe rules and regulations governing code amendments, modifications, exceptions, exemptions, stays, and the like. In September 1934 all these powers were transferred to a National Industrial Recovery Board. Duplicate originals of some of the orders issued by the Administrator and by the Board in the exercise of these powers were sent to the Department of State for preservation, but the complete set of originals was retained by the National Recovery Administration. These duplicate originals, which were kept by the Law Section of the Division of Research and Publication of the Department along with original Executive orders and proclamations, were transferred when the latter documents passed into the custody of The National Archives. An index to the orders transferred is available. Other National Recovery Administration records are described on page 216.

All the orders have been printed in *National Recovery Administration, Codes of Fair Competition as Approved With Supplemental Codes, Amendments, Executive and Administrative Orders Issued Between June 16, 1933, and July 30, 1935* (Washington, 1934-35. 23 vols.).

Electoral papers. 1888-1932. 4 feet. Accession 85.

Prior to the election of 1888, the Secretary of State had no regular part in the electoral system, but by an act of February 3, 1887, he was required to receive from the executive of each State a certified list, known as a final ascertainment of electors, showing the names of all persons receiving votes for electors and their total votes and indicating the persons chosen. The Secretary was required to transmit a copy of each ascertainment to each House of Congress and to have the ascertainments published in a newspaper of his choice. This procedure was modified by an act passed in 1928 so that in addition to receiving the ascertainment from each executive, the Secretary received two copies of the ascertainment for each State directly from the electors of that State, each copy accompanied by a certified statement of the votes of the electors for President and Vice President. He was required to hold one copy of each document subject to the call of the President of the Senate and to keep the other copy for 1 year. The same act discontinued the requirement for the publication of the ascertainments.

The ascertainments comprise the bulk of the material transferred, which was preserved in the Department of State by the Office of the Historical Adviser and its predecessors, but there are also for each

election such other papers as correspondence, memoranda, clippings of the ascertainments as published through 1924, and, for 1928 and 1932, the statements of the electoral votes. In general the papers for each election are bound in a single volume, but the additional data received in 1928 and 1932 necessitated three volumes for each of these elections. Much of this material is duplicated in the records of the Senate described on page 6.

Records of the Russian-American Co. 1802-67. 17 feet. Accession 85.

The Russian-American Co. was an official Russian company that had the economic and political control of Alaska prior to its purchase by the United States in 1867. These records consist of the papers of the company that were in Alaska and were transferred to the custody of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of cession. They were forwarded from Alaska to the War Department by the commandant of the military department of Alaska and were then transferred to the Department of State in 1870.

The records, which are almost entirely in Russian longhand, include papers sent by the board of directors of the company to the administrators general (governors) of the colonies, journals of correspondence between the administrators general and the board of directors and other persons, logbooks of company ships, and journals of exploring parties. The letters from the board of directors cover the years 1802 and 1817-66 and outline colonial policies regarding employees, the church, furs, trade, and the like. The correspondence of the administrators general, 1818-67, is sometimes copied in the journals in full and sometimes in abstract and contains such material as local regulations for the company employees, instructions concerning relations with the native tribes, fur prices, prices of the company's supplies, orders for transportation and equipment for exploring and trading expeditions, instructions regarding farming and animal husbandry, and vital statistics. The logbooks, 1851-67, were kept on 15 of the company's ships on their voyages in Alaskan waters and to California, Siberia, China, the Hawaiian Islands, and Russia. Captain N. Arkhimandritov's journals of explorations on Kodiak Island, Norton Sound, and the Pribilof Islands, 1860-64, fill one volume, and another is taken up with journals of overland explorations under the command of Lt. Lavrentii A. Zagoskin, 1842-44, into the Lower Yukon Basin and the southwestern mainland of Alaska.

For histories of the company, see Hubert H. Bancroft, *History of Alaska*, chs. 17-22 (San Francisco, 1886); P. Tikhmenev, comp., *Istoricheskoe obozryenie obrazovaniya Rossiisko-Amerikanskoi Kompanii i dyeistvii eya do nastoyashchago vremeni* (St. Petersburg, 1862-63. 2 vols.); and Hans Pilder, *Die russisch-amerikanische Handels-Kompanie bis 1825* (Berlin and Leipzig, 1914). Translations and facsimiles of some of these documents appear in State Department,

Fur-Seal Fisheries Arbitration, vols. 8, 16 (Washington, 1895). Zagoskin published a detailed account of his expedition under the title *Pieshekhodnaya opis chasti russkikh vladenii v Amerike v 1842, 1843, 1844 godakh* (St. Petersburg, 1847. 2 vols.), and a brief statement regarding his explorations appears in Alfred H. Brooks, *Geography and Geology of Alaska* (Geological Survey, Professional Paper 45. Washington, 1906).

Diplomatic correspondence. 1789-1906. 868 feet. Accession 147.

This material consists of the following groups of records:

INSTRUCTIONS, 1791-1906 (218 vols.). These are copies of communications and lists of enclosures sent from the Department to American diplomatic representatives abroad, and, in the early years, to consular representatives also. For the period 1791-1829, 12 volumes of instructions, chronologically arranged, cover all countries. These are continued by 3 volumes labeled "American States," which cover the period 1829-65 for the countries indicated by the title; by a volume for many other countries, 1829-33; and by series of volumes for individual countries, which start at various times, beginning in 1829. Instructions prior to 1791 are in a separate volume of "Foreign Letters" begun by the Continental Congress, which is described on page 13. Instructions to special missions, 1823-1906, are bound separately (4 vols.). Letter press copies of instructions, 1878-1906, are described on page 36. Prior to 1870, most volumes of instructions contain a *register* of their contents; thereafter instructions may be located through an 8-volume *register* that also lists diplomatic notes to foreign missions.

DESPATCHES, 1789-1906 (2,372 vols.). These are reports to the Department from diplomatic representatives abroad, together with enclosures, such as copies of notes sent by ministers of foreign states to American representatives there or material, printed or manuscript, bearing on foreign conditions. The main group of despatches (2,202 vols.) is arranged chronologically for each country, except in cases where American representatives were accredited to more than one government (e. g., Central America), in which event despatches from several countries have been bound together.

A separate series known as "Letters from United States Ministers," 1789-1830 (57 vols.), consists for the most part of duplicate despatches. Despatches of special agents, 1794-1906, constitute another series (45 vols.). To 1870, despatches are listed in separate *registers* (58 vols.); thereafter they may be located in *registers* (10 vols.) that also list diplomatic notes from foreign missions.

NOTES TO FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1810-1906 (137 vols.). These consist of copies of communications sent by the Department to foreign embassies and legations in the United States. From 1810 to 1834 the notes, including some notes to foreign consuls, are arranged chronologically for all countries in 4 volumes of "Notes to Foreign

Legations"; the original volume covering the years 1804-10 is missing, but there is an *index* to its contents and copies of some of the notes have been assembled in a substitute volume. After 1834 the volumes of notes are grouped in series by countries. Prior to 1804 the notes from the Department are either in the last volume of the "American Letters" (4 vols.) begun by the Continental Congress, which is described on page 13, or among the "Domestic Letters" described on page 34. Letter press copies of notes, 1895-1906, are described on page 36. For the period 1804-70 each volume of notes contains a *register* of its contents; and for the years 1812-60 notes to legations of several countries are listed in a *register* (13 vols.) that also contains summaries of diplomatic notes to the Department. After 1870 the notes from the Department may be found through the 8-volume *register* that also lists the diplomatic instructions.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1789-1906 (575 vols.). These consist of communications to the Department from foreign embassies and legations in the United States. From the beginning the notes were bound in separate volumes for different countries, but a few early notes are copied in the last volume of "American Letters" described on page 13. *Registers* of notes sent to the Department before 1870 begin for a few countries as early as 1812, but for most countries they do not start before 1828; they are to be found in volumes that also contain summaries of certain diplomatic notes from the Department. Summaries of notes received after 1870 are in the *registers* that also list the diplomatic despatches.

Although the records described above constitute the centralized diplomatic archives of the Department for the period covered, it should be borne in mind that supplementary diplomatic material in the files of the Department is in the consular correspondence, in the "Domestic Letters," in the "Miscellaneous Letters," and even in the miscellaneous letters of the Division of Accounts, which are described on pages 24, 34, 33, and 39, respectively. Moreover, the instructions and despatches described above are both duplicated in large part and supplemented in the records of diplomatic posts described on page 46. The detailed analysis of the materials in the diplomatic archives relating to each country, as printed in Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 7-20, is still essentially correct and need not be repeated here. It is supplemented by a detailed *identification inventory* compiled at the time the records were transferred.

Many of these documents for the years 1789-1828 are printed in *American State Papers: Foreign Relations* (Washington, 1832-59. 6 vols.). Adelaide R. Hasse, comp., *Index to United States Documents Relating to Foreign Affairs, 1828-1861* (Washington, 1914-21. 3 vols.), provides references to documents in scattered Congressional and departmental publications during the years

noted. Documents of importance in the relations between the United States and Hispanic America for the period 1809-60 are printed in two works edited by William R. Manning, *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States Concerning the Independence of the Latin-American Nations* (New York, 1925. 3 vols.) and *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States; Inter-American Affairs, 1831-1860* (Washington, 1932-39. 12 vols.). Many diplomatic documents for the period since 1861 have been published in the State Department's annual volumes of *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States*.

Consular correspondence. 1789-1906. 918 feet. Accession 147.

This material, the arrangement of which is similar to that of the diplomatic correspondence described above, consists of the following groups of records:

INSTRUCTIONS, 1800-1906 (201 vols.). These are copies of communications and lists of enclosures sent from the Department to American consular representatives abroad, including consular clerks; and prior to 1870 there are also recorded with them some letters pertaining to consular matters similar to those in the "Domestic Letters" series. The instructions are arranged chronologically without regard to the posts concerned except for the years 1835-74, for which period they are grouped first on a geographical basis and then chronologically. For the years 1789 to 1800 the instructions are recorded in the volume of "Foreign Letters" begun by the Continental Congress and continued by the Department of State, in the diplomatic instructions, or in the "Domestic Letters," described on pages 13, 22, and 34, respectively. Letter press copies of instructions, 1863-1906, are described on page 36. Prior to 1833, each volume of instructions contains an *index* of the names of the recipients of the instructions; thereafter there are *registers* (31 vols.) listing the material.

DESPATCHES, 1789-1906 (3,528 vols.). These are reports to the Department from consular representatives abroad, together with enclosures. The despatches from each post, which are arranged chronologically, are bound in separate volumes, of which there is a *list* available. *Registers* of the despatches cover the period 1827-1906 (43 vols.).

DESPATCHES FROM CONSULAR CLERKS, 1869-1906 (9 vols.). Reports from these clerks, who were intended to form the nucleus of a career service, were segregated, arranged chronologically, and bound separately for the period indicated. There is a *register* of them.

NOTES TO FOREIGN CONSULS, 1853-1906 (4 vols.). These consist of copies of communications sent by the Department to foreign consular officers in the United States. They are arranged chronologically, and some are listed in *registers*. Earlier material of this character is bound with the diplomatic notes from the Department and with the "Domestic Letters" described on pages 22 and 34.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN CONSULS, 1789-1906 (17 vols.). These are communications to the Department from foreign consular officers in the United States. They are arranged chronologically, and those after 1870 are listed in *registers*.

While these are the centralized consular records of the Department, as already noted the consular correspondence is not always sharply separated from the diplomatic correspondence described on page 22, and the separation of the consular correspondence from the "Domestic Letters" and "Miscellaneous Letters" described on pages 34 and 33 is likewise not a rigid one. Moreover, the instructions and despatches described above are both duplicated in large part and supplemented in the records of consular posts described on pages 48 to 53.

Some of the consular reports and despatches have been published by the State Department and other agencies in annual volumes of *Commercial Relations*, begun in 1855; in monthly, special, and daily series of *Consular Reports*, begun in 1880, 1890, and 1898, respectively; and in other Government documents listed in the *Checklist*, 347-358, 365-369, 907, 921-943. Some consular correspondence having a diplomatic aspect is also printed with diplomatic correspondence in the publications listed on page 23.

Ceremonial communications. 1786-1909. 6 feet. Accession 147.

Heads of governments usually address each other directly when sending or acknowledging communications that accredit or recall diplomatic representatives or that grant full powers to negotiate and conclude treaties. The same practice is followed by heads of foreign governments in announcing important events, such as births, marriages, deaths, accessions to the throne, abdications, and changes of government. Some material of this nature is bound with the diplomatic correspondence described on page 22; the rest is arranged separately in the following groups:

LETTERS FROM FOREIGN SOVEREIGNS AND STATES, 1786-1909 (24 vols. and some loose papers). Announcements and acknowledgments, known as "ceremonial letters," sent chiefly on extraordinary occasions and sometimes wrapped or boxed in containers of silk, wood, or ivory.

LETTERS TO FOREIGN SOVEREIGNS AND STATES, 1829-77 (4 vols.). Mainly record copies of congratulations or condolences in acknowledgment of foreign ceremonial letters, together with copies of some requests for *exequaturs* for American consuls and of letters of credence and letters of recall of American diplomatic representatives.

CREDENCES, 1789-1906 (8 vols.). Copies of letters of credence and of recall of American diplomatic representatives, of their commissions, of full powers to negotiate treaties, and of a few acknowledgments of foreign ceremonial letters.

Records of boundary commissions, arbitrations, and negotiations. 1794-1930. 104 feet. Accessions 144, 161, and 164.

The boundaries of the United States have been defined and described by various treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Mexico, and Texas. Some portion of these boundaries has been in question almost constantly from the time of the signing of the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783. The location of the boundary at these disputed points has been determined by reference to joint commissions representing both parties to the dispute, by arbitration before some neutral party, and, in one noteworthy case, by direct diplomatic negotiations. The records of and pertaining to these commissions, arbitrations, and negotiations have been preserved by the Department of State.

The records transferred are those of commissions and arbitrations authorized between 1794 and 1925 to locate, survey, define, describe, settle, or mark the various boundaries; but some of the documents are dated as early as 1719. The records of boundary commissions include such material as papers relative to the appointment of commissioners and other personnel; journals or other records covering the organization and daily procedure of the commissions and the progress of their work; manuscript and printed documentary and cartographic data assembled by the commissions for background, assistance, or evidence; orders and instructions of the commissioners relative to surveying and exploratory work to be undertaken in the field; field books, sketches, and other records of field parties; reports, statements, and arguments of the commissioners; final reports or declarations of the commissioners covering the determination and marking of the boundary line or, in cases of disagreement, the arguments of each party and the causes of the disagreement; maps prepared under the direction of the commissions and based on surveys, undertaken by direction of the commissioners, of the territory contiguous to the boundary line; and sketches and photographic views of boundary monuments and areas along the boundary line. Material pertaining to boundary arbitrations differs somewhat in form, though not greatly in content. The arguments of each party are present in the form of a case and a counter-case, to which supporting documentary and cartographic data are appended, and the award or decision of the arbitrator rounds out the collection of records for the arbitration. The direct negotiation between Webster and Ashburton in 1842 resulted in few records, chiefly the treaty and certain previously prepared maps that received the approval of the negotiators.

An exceptionally valuable part of these records consists of the maps, of which the larger ones have been segregated. Their primary importance lies, of course, in the fact that they constitute an original cartographic record, usually on a large scale, of the settle-

ment of boundary questions. Many of the maps resulting from surveys comprise the whole range from field sketches through field sheets and fair drawings to the signed copies of the final printed version. As a rule they represent the first detailed mapping in the areas with which they are concerned; and in some cases they still constitute the best representation of those areas after a lapse of 60 years, or more. The reference maps assembled by boundary commissions for information and especially the maps submitted as evidence in arbitrations cover a long period, some dating back to the early part of the eighteenth century, and include many of the outstanding authoritative maps of their time, so that together they constitute a collection representative of the cartography of North America for a period of over two centuries. Other maps in this group are important because of their considerable historical significance, notably those bearing indications of use by Franklin, Webster, Ashburton, and other negotiators or by arbitrators such as the King of the Netherlands.

Most of the formal documents have been printed, though field notes and other supplementary data, including the maps, are usually unpublished. Even the copies of maps published by the commissions or arbitrators are valuable, however, for they were usually issued in limited editions; and a number of the standard contemporary maps used in boundary affairs, such as those of Mitchell, Disturnell, and Melish, are now also rare.

General information regarding the organization and functioning of the various boundary commissions, arbitrations, and negotiations is printed in John Bassett Moore, *History and Digest of the International Arbitrations to Which the United States Has Been a Party* (Washington, 1898. 6 vols.) and *Digest of International Law* (Washington, 1906. 8 vols.), and in Edward M. Douglas, comp., *Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers, and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States* (Geological Survey Bulletin 817. Washington, 1930). Texts of most of the agreements relating to boundaries are in Miller, *Treaties*, and in Malloy, *Treaties*, and a partial list of published material on the subject is given in the *Checklist*, 911-920, *passim*.

Records of claims commissions, arbitrations, and awards. 1794-1906. 1,548 feet. Accession 138.

Claims of American citizens against foreign governments and claims of foreign citizens or subjects against the Government of the United States are usually settled pursuant to terms of treaties, conventions, or other international acts by claims commissions, by arbitration, or by outright award. Two or more countries may participate in choosing the membership of an international claims commission, and the commission, which may also be known as a joint or general claims commission, may be empowered to adjudge any claims against either one or more than one country arising during a specified period of time. A domestic claims commission is estab-

lished by a single country to carry into effect a just distribution among its claimant citizens of a lump sum indemnity received from another country. Arbitrations are usually provided to settle one or more specified claims. In some cases, following diplomatic negotiations, claims are settled by an international agreement by which one nation makes an outright award to one or more claimants; this method was more generally practiced before 1900 than it is at present.

This material consists chiefly of records of international and domestic claims commissions established between 1794 and 1906 that were turned over by American agents and commissioners to the Secretary of State and were preserved by him in a group, but it also contains records of claims arbitrations and awards and considerable material relative to other claims of American citizens that apparently were never brought before duly constituted commissions or submitted to arbitration.

Claims commission records include in general the following types of material:

(1) Papers relative to the appointment of commissioners; the rules of procedure to be followed in prosecuting and adjudging the claims; documents relative to the determination of the president, umpire, or arbitrator; and the correspondence of the commissioners.

(2) The official record books and papers of the commission, such as the journal, docket of claims, opinions of the commissioners, and the awards. These records, in the case of an international or joint commission, are usually kept in duplicate, so that the commissioner of each country has a set to transmit to his government.

(3) The memorials, pleadings, depositions, evidence, and arguments, manuscript or printed, comprising the cases of the individual claimants. With the closing of the labors of a joint or general commission these files are usually divided between the commissioners, each keeping the papers of the claimants of his own country for transmission to his government.

Claims arbitration records usually include the arguments of each party in the form of a case and a counter case, to which supporting data are appended, and the award or decision of the arbitrator. The record of claims awards obtained through diplomatic negotiations is usually to be found in the diplomatic correspondence.

Between the years 1794 and 1906 on the dates indicated, the United States concluded agreements with the countries listed below for the settlement of claims. Where dates of agreements are separated by commas, the later agreements extended, revised, or modified the earlier agreements; where dates of agreements are separated by semicolons, the agreements are not so related to each other. Where dates appear in ordinary type, the records of the award, arbitration,

or commission established by agreements of those dates are a part of the main group of claims records herein described; where the dates are in italics, however, the records were received by the Department of State in the form of diplomatic despatches and enclosures thereto, and hence are a part of the diplomatic correspondence described on pages 22 to 24.

Brazil: 1849; 1870; 1902	Haiti: 1884, 1885; 1888; 1899, 1900
Chile: 1858; 1892, 1897; 1897	Mexico: 1839; 1848; 1868; 1897; 1902
China: 1853; 1901	Nicaragua: 1900
Colombia: 1825; 1829; 1843; 1844 (April); 1844 (November); 1845; 1846; 1848; 1853; 1857, 1864; 1874	Paraguay: 1859
Costa Rica: 1860	Peru: 1841; 1862; 1863; 1868; 1898
Denmark: 1830; 1888	Portugal: 1851; 1891
Dominican Republic: 1902; 1903	Russia: 1900
Ecuador: 1849; 1850; 1853; 1857; 1862; 1893	Salvador: 1901; 1902
France: 1803; 1831; 1880, 1882, 1883	Samoa (United States, Germany, and Great Britain): 1899
Great Britain: 1794 (article 6); 1794 (article 7); 1814, 1818, 1822, 1826; 1853, 1854; 1863; 1871 (articles 1-11); 1871 (articles 12-17); 1892, 1896	Spain: 1795; 1802; 1819; 1834; 1871, 1881, 1882, 1883; 1875; 1898
Guatemala: 1900	Texas: 1838
	Two Sicilies (Neapolitan): 1832, 1835
	Venezuela: 1844; 1846; 1848; 1849; 1852; 1853; 1858; 1859; 1860; 1866, 1885, 1888; 1892; 1903

Identification of series reports have been prepared for the records of a number of claims commissions.

General information regarding the organization and functioning of the various claims commissions and arbitrations is printed in Moore, *International Arbitrations* and *Digest of International Law*. Texts of most of the agreements relating to claims are in Miller, *Treaties*, and in Malloy, *Treaties*, and publications of many of the commissions are recorded in the *Checklist*, 909-921, 1508-1514, 1525-1530.

Records of arbitrations for foreign governments. 1866-98. 12 feet. Accessions 144 and 164.

From time to time the President and other American officials have been called upon to serve as arbitrators in disputes between foreign governments, usually over boundary questions arising in the Western Hemisphere. Evidence, sometimes including maps and documents antedating the arbitrations by a century or more, statements, and arguments submitted by the disputants; minutes of proceedings; and reports, decisions, and awards of the arbitrators have been preserved by the Department of State. Some of the manuscript, annotated, or printed maps of South America, which date from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries, are highly significant historically as well as cartographically in that they well portray the increase in knowledge of the geography of the continent. The larger maps have been segregated.

The material transferred covers the boundary arbitrations between Great Britain and Portugal regarding the ownership of Bulama Island and adjacent territory, 1869-70; between Argentina and Paraguay over the middle Chaco, 1876-78; between Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to the validity of the Treaty of Limits of 1858 and certain matters covered by it, 1886-88; and between Argentina and Brazil over the Misiones area, 1889-95; also American mediation in the war between Spain and Peru, Chile, Bolivia, and Ecuador, 1866-72. Use of these records is restricted.

See Moore, *International Arbitrations*, vols. 2, 5, 6.

Records relating to international conferences. 1826-1906, 1936. 7 feet. Accessions 54, 147, and 161.

The nineteenth and twentieth centuries have witnessed the rapid development of the international conference as a factor in international relations. The United States has participated in many of these gatherings since 1826, when the American commission to the Panama Congress was dispatched too tardily to reach the Congress before its adjournment, and the records of such participation have in general been preserved by the Department of State.

These records constitute the Department's centralized group of conference records to 1906. They include such material as correspondence, minutes, acts, protocols, reports, and other records for the following conferences: The Panama Congress, 1826; three other pan-American conferences: the First International Conference of American States at Washington in 1889, the Second at Mexico in 1901, and the American International Monetary Commission at Washington in 1891; the two Red Cross conferences at Geneva in 1864 and 1906; the International Sanitary Conference and the International Prime Meridian Conference at Washington in 1881 and 1884, respectively; the Berlin Conference on West African affairs, 1884-85; the Samoan conferences at Washington and Berlin in 1887 and 1899, respectively; and the First Hague Peace Conference, 1899. In addition there are two reels of motion-picture film made for the American National Committee, which, under the general supervision of the State Department, made arrangements for the meetings of the Third World Power Conference and the Second Congress on Large Dams held in Washington, D. C., in September 1936. The films depict points of interest throughout the country with reference to mineral sources of power, hydraulic sources of power, metropolitan gas and electric utilities, and railway transportation. Records of other conferences held before 1906 are filed as a part of the diplomatic correspondence described on page 22; and, with the exception of the films

already mentioned, the records of conferences held after 1906 have been retained by the State Department.

See H. M. Wriston, *Executive Agents in American Foreign Relations*, 572-618 (Baltimore, 1929); and *International Congresses and Conferences, 1840-1937; A Union List of Their Publications* (New York, 1938).

Records relating to international exhibitions and expositions. 1867-1915. 102 feet. Accessions 85 and 301.

Although the practice of holding local and national fairs and exhibitions is an ancient one, international expositions did not begin until 1851, when the first was opened in London with the United States represented by a commission and a central committee. Congress authorized American participation in several subsequent expositions before 1866; at that time it accepted an invitation to be represented at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867, and, in addition to making certain funds available, it directed the Secretary of State to prescribe such "general regulations concerning the conduct of the business relating to the part to be taken by the United States as may be proper." This duty has devolved upon the Secretary of State in connection with almost every international exposition at which the United States has been represented since that time. The Chief Clerk attended to this matter for the Secretary until 1931, when it became one of the duties of the newly established Division of International Conferences.

This material consists of correspondence and other records relating to American participation in international exhibitions and expositions before 1915. The earliest item is a pamphlet announcing the various classes of exhibits for the French Universal Agricultural Prize Exhibition at Paris in 1857, but the collection properly begins with papers relating to the Paris Universal Exposition in 1867. This exposition is represented by a register of applications, transcripts of correspondence of the Department of State relating to the exposition, correspondence and records of the United States Commission, receipts for medals, lists of American exhibitors and exhibits, minutes of the advisory committee, pamphlets, catalogs, and miscellaneous reports. Similar records are included for most of the other exhibitions. The records of United States participation in the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, in the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1900, and in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis in 1904 constitute the three largest groups of material. Other expositions represented are those held at Vienna (1873), Philadelphia (1876), Paris (1878), Sydney (1879), Melbourne (1880), New Orleans (1884-85 and 1885-86), Melbourne (1888), Paris (1889), Ant-

werp (1894), Atlanta (1895), Buffalo (1901), Jamestown (1907), and San Francisco (1915). In addition to the types of material already noted, for some expositions there are such items as newspaper clippings, photographs, drawings and blueprints, certificates of awards, and unclaimed medals. Much of the material is bound and *indexed*, and some of the unbound correspondence is also *indexed*. A *descriptive list* of some of the records has been prepared. Part of this material was received from the Archives Section of the Office of the Historical Adviser and part from the Chief Clerk's Office, now the Division of Personnel Supervision and Management. Other exposition files are still in the Department of State in the custody of the Divisions of Communications and Records and of International Conferences.

For publications of boards, commissions, or officials in charge of Government participation in international expositions and exhibitions to 1909, see *Checklist*, 949-953; and for lists of expositions participated in by the United States to 1936, see State Department, *International Expositions* (62 Cong., 2 sess., S. Doc. 917—serial 6179), and Foreign Affairs Committee, House, *New York World's Fair 1939, Hearings . . . on . . . Authorizing Federal Participation*, 15 (Washington, 1937). See also Hunt, *Department of State*, 178-186, and Wriston, *Executive Agents*, 611-615.

War of 1812 papers. 1812-16. 6 feet. Accession 85.

These papers, assembled by the State Department, deal with international phases of the War of 1812 and the Treaty of Ghent. They include such items as lists of American ships detained, accounts of the British commissioners for American droits of admiralty, correspondence of the American commissions and their agents abroad, vouchers and bank checks, papers of John Dougan relating to ships detained by the British in Bermuda, accounts and papers relating to the property condemned in the vice-admiralty court of Barbados, insurance brokers' accounts, and American letters relating to captured vessels and other matters. One volume, labeled "Intercepted Correspondence," contains both original letters and copies of letters dealing with diplomatic and military activities of British agents, particularly in the Old Northwest, from 1789 to 1814. There are also reports and correspondence regarding aliens in the United States, prisoners of war, and passports; the passport material contains letters of such prominent men as Stephen Decatur, Rear Admiral Cockburn, Richard Rush, William Lowndes, and Joseph Story.

Civil War papers. 1861-65. 13 feet. Accession 85.

From the outbreak of the war until early in 1862, the Secretary of State, acting through United States marshals and other officials, caused the arrest and imprisonment of nearly a thousand persons suspected of being or about to be engaged in treasonable or disloyal

practices. These persons were held in the custody of the military authorities, were not brought to trial, and were released only on the order of the Secretary of State, usually following a special examination made at his direction. On February 14, 1862, the Secretary of War took over the responsibility for political prisoners, many of whom were soon released, and on February 27, 1862, he established a commission to examine the cases of prisoners then in custody. This commission, which recommended the release of still other prisoners, submitted its final report in February 1863. Records pertaining to political prisoners preserved by the State Department include intercepted correspondence, which often provided the basis for making arrests; letter books containing copies of communications relative to the apprehension and detention of political offenders or suspects; papers relating to individual cases, usually consisting of letters received from individuals denouncing other individuals as disloyal, letters from prisoners requesting their release, or letters from friends interceding in their behalf; record books containing digests compiled from these case papers; and certain of the proceedings before the commission established by the Secretary of War. Most of the material is supplied with *indexes* and, according to stamped notations, was either examined in connection with or copied for use in the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*.

The State Department, because of its international functions, was also concerned with aliens who claimed exemption from military service and in this connection acquired such items as correspondence, certificates of exemption, depositions, and affidavits, 1861-65 (4 feet).

Amnesty papers preserved by the Department as a result of its Civil War activities are described on page 44.

See Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 26 and 53; Frederic Bancroft, *Life of William H. Seward*, 2: 254-280 (New York, 1900. 2 vols.); and *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, series 2, vol. 2 (Washington, 1897).

Miscellaneous Letters. 1789-1906. 422 feet. Accession 147.

The "Miscellaneous Letters" series (1,533 vols.) comprises most of the letters received by the Department of State to 1906 and not filed with the diplomatic or consular correspondence. They cover a wide variety of subjects relating to both international and domestic affairs. A considerable number contain complaints of the treatment received abroad by American merchants, travelers, and ships; some of these complaints developed into claims against the various foreign governments concerned, were settled by diplomatic negotiation or by claims commissions or arbitrations, and are reflected in the diplomatic and consular correspondence and in the claims records described on pages 22, 24, and 27. There are also requests for information relative to foreign customs and laws and to the provisions of treaties and their

interpretation. Communications received from Government officials and agencies are filed in this series, and include, for instance, letters from the Treasury Department relative to the execution of the customs laws; letters, reports, resolutions, and requests from the Senate and the House of Representatives and the various committees of Congress; and letters and opinions from the Attorney General on such matters as the position of the Federal Government regarding redress claimed by the French chargé d'affaires for ill-treatment accorded his countrymen within the State of Louisiana (1837), the interpretation of the fourth article of the treaty with Algiers (1816), the question of diplomatic immunities (1818 and 1820), and the right of aliens to hold real estate in the United States (1819).

The domestic functions of the Department are represented by letters relative to the publishing of the laws; communications from the governors, secretaries of state, and other officials of the State governments; and a number of letters and reports from the various Territorial officials. Letters from governors of States and others regarding the adoption of amendments to the Constitution have been removed from the series and now form a part of the Constitution papers described on page 14. Numerous letters pertaining to patent applications and immigration, which are listed in the registers to this series, are not in the series and were probably transferred with the functions to other agencies of the Government.

For the years 1789-1820 *abstracts* of the letters arranged alphabetically according to the names of the writers are available in the Department's *Calendar of the Miscellaneous Letters Received by the Department of State From the Organization of the Government to 1820* (Washington, 1897) and in a manuscript supplement in The National Archives, which covers other letters received during the same period. *Registers* of the letters (82 vols.) exist for the period 1817-1906, and, for the period 1821-25, entries in the registers have been copied on cards and arranged alphabetically by the names of the writers.

See Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 23.

Domestic Letters. 1792-1906. 67 feet. Accession 147.

The "Domestic Letters" series (289 vols.) consists of copies of outgoing letters and is the companion series to that of "Miscellaneous Letters" described above. Some of the "Domestic Letters," especially for the early years, deal with diplomatic and consular matters; many similar letters having some relation to consular affairs are not filed with the series, however, but are included among the consular instructions described on page 24. Among the "Domestic Letters" relating to foreign affairs are communications addressed to foreign diplomatic and consular representatives in the United States, such as those written to

the British and French Ministers, 1793-95, regarding alleged violations of neutrality; letters answering or investigating complaints regarding the American Diplomatic and Consular Service and concerning the treatment received by American citizens at the hands of foreign officials; and letters from the Secretary of State to the Attorney General, the Secretaries of War and the Navy, and other Cabinet officers. Among those of the last class are letters pertaining to legal interpretations, assistance needed from military and naval forces in international relations both in peace and in war, and kindred subjects. Many of the letters addressed to governors, district attorneys, and other State and Territorial officials are also concerned with affairs having an international aspect, such as the one to Governor Andrew Jackson regarding affairs in the Territory of Florida and relations between Americans and Spaniards. The bulk of the material relates, however, to laws, constitutions, and other matters coming within the scope of the domestic duties of the Department of State. The volumes of letters for the years 1799-1802 are missing. For the years 1784-92 letters of the same type as those included in this series are among the "American Letters" described on page 13. Letter press copies of "Domestic Letters," 1871-1906, are described on page 37.

Each volume prior to 1870 contains an *index* of names of persons addressed, and *registers* of the letters (15 vols.) exist for the years 1802-11 and 1840-1906.

See Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 21-23.

Territorial papers. 1787-1873. 9 feet. Accession 147.

Affairs in the Territories were under the direction of the Department of State from the beginning of the Government under the Constitution to the year 1873. During this period the Department supervised for varying lengths of time the relations with 28 Territories, attending to such matters as the conduct of correspondence between the President and the Territorial officials, the printing of the Territorial laws, and the provision of seals for the official use of the Territories. As each Territory was admitted into the Union as a State, the Department relinquished its supervision, and in 1873 an act of Congress gave to the Secretary of the Interior "all the duties in relation to the Territories of the United States that are now by law or by custom exercised and performed by the Secretary of State."

The material herein described was received by the Department of State in the course of its supervisory duties and consists chiefly of volumes containing original letters from the governors and secretaries of the Territories to the President or the Secretary of State; the journals of executive proceedings in the Territories; and acts of the Territorial legislatures. In some cases letters and documents

pertaining to areas that later became Territories have been bound with material relating to the same areas that was subsequently received during the Territorial period; and there are a few papers relating to California, 1846-47, which never was a Territory. The following Territories are represented in the volumes transferred: Colorado, 1859-73 (2 vols.); Dakota, 1861-73, and the District of Columbia, 1871 (1 vol.); Florida, 1777-1828 (12 vols.); Idaho, 1863-72 (2 vols.); Kansas, 1854-61 (3 vols.); Montana, 1864-72 (4 vols.); Nebraska, 1854-67 (1 vol.); Nevada, 1861-64 (2 vols.); New Mexico, 1851-72 (4 vols.); Northwest, 1787-1801 (3 vols.); Oregon, 1792-1858 (1 vol.); Southwest, 1775-96 (1 vol.); Utah, 1853-73 (2 vols.); and Washington, 1854-72, and Wyoming, 1868-73 (2 vols.). There is also a small file of correspondence with the War Department and others pertaining to the capture of Pensacola, 1813-18. Other Territorial papers received by the State Department before 1873 have been retained for the time being by the Department. Copies of communications on Territorial affairs sent by the Department are in the "Domestic Letters" series described on page 34. For the period 1873-1912, Territorial material of the sort formerly preserved by the State Department is included among records of the Patents and Miscellaneous Division and of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Interior Department noted on pages 269 and 271.

Many of these papers are being printed by the State Department in Clarence E. Carter, comp., *The Territorial Papers of the United States* (Washington, 1934-. 8 vols. to date). An earlier work pertaining to them is David W. Parker, *Calendar of Papers in Washington Archives Relating to the Territories of the United States (to 1873)* (Washington, 1911). See also Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 35-47, and Hunt, *Department of State*, 131-135.

Press copy books. 1863-1909. 186 feet. Accession 144.

For many years the State Department followed the practice of making press copies of all outgoing correspondence, often dividing the copies of correspondence of the same nature into two groups, one containing letters of more permanent interest and the other consisting of routine acknowledgments and the like. The more important communications then seem to have been transcribed from these press copies into permanent record books, but the press copy books contain some items of interest not to be found elsewhere. A preliminary examination of the volumes transferred indicates the presence of the following material:

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR CORRESPONDENCE, 1863-1909 (963 vols.)
Diplomatic instructions, 1878-1906 (329 vols.); diplomatic notes from the Department, 1895-1906 (60 vols.); routine acknowledgments of diplomatic despatches and notes, 1900-6 (49 vols.); consular instructions, 1863-1906 (457 vols.); confirmation copies of

telegrams sent and received, 1898-1906 (14 vols.); letters introducing travelers to American representatives abroad, 1879-1903 (19 vols.); and miscellaneous form letters to those representatives, 1891-1909 (35 vols.).

OTHER CORRESPONDENCE, 1865-1907 (917 vols.). General domestic letters, 1873-1906 (482 vols.); domestic letters pertaining to consular matters, 1871-1906 (282 vols.); forms addressed to the Treasury Department requesting customs courtesies for American and foreign officials, 1886-1906 (41 vols.), and to the Fifth Auditor concerning leaves of absence for American representatives abroad, 1890-1906 (12 vols.); letters of the Bureau of Rolls and Library regarding the archives, publications, and library of the Department, 1875-1906 (76 vols.); and miscellaneous letters, 1865-1907 (24 vols.).

MISCELLANEOUS, 1879-1908 (10 vols.). Reports of the Diplomatic Bureau, 1879-98 (5 vols.), and requisitions for printing the laws, 1883-1908 (5 vols.).

Motion-picture films. 1911-33. 24 units. Accessions 84 and 253.

These films were apparently received by various officials of the Department and were placed in the custody of the Division of Communications and Records, from which they were transferred to The National Archives. The earliest of them depicts phases of construction activities on the Panama Canal in 1911. For the World War period there are views of the arrival in Washington of such distinguished foreign visitors as Arthur J. Balfour, René Viviani, and Marshal Joffre, and also pictures of Turkish newspaper correspondents and foreign visitors examining devastated areas near Smyrna in Asia Minor. A film made in 1924 consists of views of President Coolidge and members of his Cabinet; subtitles contain general statements as to the work done in their terms of office and as to plans for the future. More recent films include views of proposed sites for a legation in Bolivia and of activities of the American Minister there in 1929 and news reels made in 1933 showing the American Ambassadors to Cuba and Cuban officials; the visit of Ras Desta Demtu, special ambassador of the Emperor of Ethiopia; and the departure of the American Ambassador for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics following the resumption of diplomatic relations.

Miscellaneous records. 1720-1908. 160 feet. Accessions 147 and 161.

In addition to the other groups of records of the State Department described in this guide, there has been received a mass of miscellaneous material that includes many items similar to those in the other record groups. The relationship of these miscellaneous items to material in other record groups has not been established with sufficient certainty as yet to permit consolidation.

Such items include treaty papers, among them an agreement between Governor Louis de Kélérec of Louisiana and the Cherokees, 1761; diplomatic and consular correspondence on a variety of subjects such as the negotiations for reciprocity treaties, 1848-1907; and boundary, claims, conference, exposition, and extradition material. There is also material of a domestic nature, consisting chiefly of records of relations with the several States and Territories. These include correspondence concerning the claim of Virginia in 1788 to lands ceded to the United States, letters from governors of States, 1790-1812 (1 vol.), and copies of State constitutions and of State and Territorial laws. Copies of executive records of the Senate, 1789-1836 (10 vols.), miscellaneous letters from Congressional committees, 1830-61 (1 vol.), and opinions of the Attorney General and related papers, 1792-1810 (1 vol.), are representative of other classes of domestic records. Closely related to Territorial materials are originals and transcripts of documents pertaining to the Spanish territories of Florida and Louisiana, which were obtained by Jeremy Robinson and Nicholas P. Trist in Cuba, 1830-35. There are also fiscal records and records of appointments and commissions.

Other noteworthy types of material among these miscellaneous items include newspaper clippings; departmental administrative records, among them reports of bureaus in the Department, 1790-1905 (19 vols.); and records of functions no longer performed by the Department, such as immigration work, which is represented by a register of passengers arriving on vessels, 1819-20 (1 vol.), and by a register of letters received, 1864-67, and copies of letters sent, 1864-67, by the Immigration Bureau (2 vols.).

Also of interest are a manuscript copy of a journal kept by Bernard de la Harpe on a trip to Louisiana in 1720; a blank warrant signed by Governor Robert Dinwiddie of Virginia in 1756; the original journal kept by Mason and Dixon, the surveyors, in 1763; a manuscript journal of the activities during the period 1779-82 of three New York quartermaster officers, Alexander Church, Archibald Ramsey, and Zephaniah Halsey; transcripts of Benjamin Franklin papers now in the Library of Congress (24 boxes); a few bonds and other papers of Judah P. Benjamin, later a cabinet official of the Confederacy; and George Washington's personal copy of the printed journal of both Houses of Congress for the first session of the First Congress.

There are occasional maps, such as one made by Lt. Col. Gouvion of a plan of attack on Yorktown, Va., 1781, and a map of Louisiana in 1816 by William Darby; photographs of diplomats and foreign dignitaries; and items that might be called museum pieces. Among these are coins; ornamental containers of ivory, wood, or silk that enclosed ceremonial communications from heads of foreign states; presents from foreign potentates, such as the whale's tooth presented

by King Thakoban of Fiji to President Grant in 1870; and miscellaneous objects, including a stone from the Great Wall of China, an elephant tusk hollowed out, and a plaster of Paris model of the Panama Canal.

Accounts Division

A clerk to perform the duties of an accountant in the Department of State was first provided for in an appropriation act of 1797, and this clerk and his successors apparently handled accounts and disbursements until 1833, at which time a Disbursing and Superintending Bureau was established. This Bureau was superseded by a Disbursing Agent in 1834, and the Agent in turn was displaced in 1870 by the Bureau of Accounts, which became the Division of Accounts in 1938.

Correspondence and other records. 1829-83. 32 feet. Accession 144.

This material consists of letters received, enclosures, memoranda, and some draft replies of letters sent relative to accounts, bills payable, drafts, requisitions, bills of lading, claims payable, and the like submitted by Department officers, both at home and abroad, by officers of the Treasury and other Departments, and by business firms and private individuals having financial dealings with the Department. The largest series of volumes is labeled "miscellaneous letters" and covers the period 1829-83 (97 vols.). It contains a wide variety of material, including letters from publishers of the laws similar to those described on page 15, letters from census takers and marshals, and despatches from diplomatic and consular officers relating to accounts. In some instances, such as the Cushing mission to China and the Northeastern Boundary Commission Survey following the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, the amount of correspondence is considerable. Other series of volumes contain letters received from the Department's dispatch agents at various ports, 1840-56 (3 vols.), from the Fifth Auditor and the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, 1829-62 (14 vols.), and from other departments and bureaus, 1829-61 (3 vols.). There are also letters pertaining to the erection of the present State Department Building, 1871-74 (3 vols.), and letters recommending expenditures to reward masters and crews of foreign vessels for rescuing American citizens and vessels from shipwreck, 1849-61 (1 vol.). *Indexes or registers* exist for the "miscellaneous letters" for the periods 1833-40 and 1871-83. Other records of the Division of Accounts are noted in the appendix, page 263, and other correspondence pertaining to accounts is to be found among the "Domestic Letters" and "Miscellaneous Letters" described on pages 34 and 33.

Consular Commercial Office

In the general departmental reorganization of 1921, the Consular Commercial Office was created as a subdivision of the Office of the Director of the Consular Service to handle all trade promotion and reporting previously performed by the Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser. The Director of the Consular Service became an Assistant Secretary of State in 1924, but continued to supervise the Consular Commercial Office.

See Stuart, *American Diplomatic and Consular Practice*, 64, 110-112.

Reports and related papers. 1925-31. 317 feet. Accession 90.

Among the duties of the Consular Commercial Office are the receiving, censoring, grading, and criticizing of commercial and economic reports and trade letters and the distribution of such reports or data selected from them to other Government agencies or interested private organizations. Consular reports on political affairs in the various consular districts are also received, graded, and routed to the proper divisions of the Department by the Office. These reports are classed as required or voluntary. The originals of all required and of the more important voluntary reports coming to the Department are filed permanently according to the Department's subject classification scheme by the Division of Communications and Records; and the originals of the less important voluntary reports and one copy of all other reports are retained by the Consular Commercial Office for a period of years. This material consists of the papers so retained between 1925 and 1931; similar files for earlier years have been destroyed, and those later than 1931 are still in the custody of the Office. The material is composed of the following classes:

TRADE REPORTS AND RELATED PAPERS, 1925-31 (281 feet). These cover many phases of economic and commercial activity within given consular districts, and are arranged first alphabetically by the names of the reporting posts and then chronologically. The related papers consist of trade opportunity forms, grading slips and memoranda, comments by Department officials on individual reports, annual export returns, annual reports on trade extension work, sample trade letters, periodic shipping reports, and the like.

POLITICAL REPORTS, 1925-31 (29 feet). Consular political reports represent a less publicized function of consular officers, are usually confidential, and are rarely published. Those received from posts in countries having no American diplomatic mission are especially significant. Grouped with the consular reports are copies of political reports from diplomatic missions, 1925-28, that were referred to the Office for its information. This material is arranged in the same manner as the trade reports.

MONTHLY SHIPPING REPORTS, 1930-31 (7 feet). Incomplete.

As already indicated, the originals of most of the reports mentioned have been filed according to the Department's subject classification scheme, and hence are dispersed; the material herein described is significant because it represents a centralization of such reports received from American Foreign Service officers during a period of international prosperity and depression. Although the use of the material in this collection is now restricted, it is believed it will be of unusual value to students of national and international political and economic history. Some of the nonconfidential data in the trade reports were, of course, published contemporaneously by the Commerce Department.

Passport Division

Although the Department of State issued passports from the earliest days of the Government, the function was not wholly within the Department's charge until 1856, when the first legislation regulating the issuance of passports was enacted. In 1870 a Passport Bureau was established within the Department, and this agency, under various names, the most recent being the Passport Division, has existed to the present time.

See Gaillard Hunt, *The American Passport* (Washington, 1898).

Passport records. 1791-1879. 162 feet. Accession 144.

These records were transferred to The National Archives from the Archives Section of the Office of the Historical Adviser; later records of this type are filed in the Passport Section of the Division of Communications and Records. The records transferred consist of the following classes:

PASSPORT APPLICATIONS, 1791-1879 (514 volumes and 167 folders).

This material consists of applications for passports and various forms of evidence substantiating the citizenship of the applicant, such as notarial certificates, letters of introduction and commendation, birth, baptismal, and marriage certificates, naturalization certificates, seamen's certificates issued under the Act for the Relief of Seamen (1796), oaths of allegiance (after 1861), and old passports. Some of the early passports and naturalization certificates were issued by State, Territorial, and local governments. The bound volumes cover the years 1830-79; through 1867 they are designated as "passport letters" and subsequently as "passport applications." The unbound records, which are apparently documents discovered after the bound volumes were made up, date from 1791 to 1879, but there are only a few papers earlier than 1830. Each group, bound and unbound, is filed chronologically by date of application. *Registers* are available for the years 1834-79 and in-

deces for the years 1850-51 and 1870-79; *indexes* for the earlier and intervening years are being compiled.

RECORDS AND COPIES OF PASSPORTS ISSUED, 1810-78 (24 volumes and 5 folders). These include a record book of passports issued, 1810-17; copies of passports (including copies of special passports to 1829), 1817-34 (17 vols.); copies of special passports, 1829-78 (6 vols.); and a small file of requisitions for special passports, 1861-79 (2 feet). *Registers* and *indexes* for special passports are available. Among the copies of special passports are a few issued to noncitizens and to free men of color to travel in the United States.

RECORDS OF NEW YORK AND BOSTON PASSPORT AGENCIES, 1861-62 (10 vols.). These include applications, notarial certificates, and other papers forwarded to the Department.

MEMORANDA OF PASSPORTS ISSUED BY THE LEGATION IN LONDON, 1796-1812 (1 vol.).

Personnel Supervision and Management Division

The act establishing the Department of Foreign Affairs in 1789 provided for the appointment of a Chief Clerk, who was the second officer in rank in the Department until 1853. In 1939 the duties of the Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, as he was then called, were transferred to a Director of Personnel, who is the head of a new Division of Personnel Supervision and Management. Records of the Division in addition to those described below are noted on page 263.

RECRUITING AND SELECTION SECTION

Although this Section is now largely concerned with personnel matters, it has important duties in connection with the affixing of the seal of the United States to certain documents bearing the President's signature, and its antecedent agencies had even more extensive functions. In 1789 the First Congress directed the Secretary of State to keep the seal of the United States and authorized him to affix it to civil commissions of officials appointed by the President, which the Secretary was to make out and record, and to other instruments or acts when so directed by the President. Within the Department of State the custody of the seal and the duties connected therewith have since that time passed through many hands. In 1833 they were assigned to a newly established Bureau of Archives, Laws, and Commissions; and a year later they were placed in the Home Bureau, which had also been established in 1833. Except for the brief period 1839 to 1841, when they rested with a short-lived Bureau of Exequaturs and Commissions, they continued until 1870 under the supervision of a commissions clerk. This clerk was a part of the Home Bureau until 1855, when all bureaus of the Department were discontinued by an act classi-

fying its employees, and thereafter essentially the same arrangement was maintained on an informal basis.

Meanwhile, from 1789 to 1850 all petitions for pardons of criminals convicted by Federal courts were received by the Secretary of State, who joined with the Attorney General in considering them and in making recommendations to the President. After 1850 most petitions went to the Attorney General only, and beginning in 1870 they were apparently all referred to the new Department of Justice, but the Department of State continued to prepare all warrants and commutations on the requisition of the Attorney General. Certain special duties in connection with amnesty and pardon during and after the Civil War were also assigned to the Department of State. Pardon activities were first recognized in the organization of the Department in 1833, with the establishment of a Bureau of Pardons and Remissions, Copyright, and Care of the Library; and in 1834 they were transferred to the Home Bureau. When the Department was reorganized in 1870, a Bureau of Pardons and Commissions was created to have charge of the seal and related duties and of the remaining pardon matters. These pardon activities passed to the Department of Justice in 1893 and the unit was renamed Bureau of Commissions. Beginning in 1874 the making out, recording, and sealing of certain civil commissions was transferred by successive laws from the State Department to the various departments under whose jurisdiction the commissioned individuals came, and by 1896 the commission activities of the Bureau had so dwindled that its name was changed to Office of the Appointment Clerk. The unit was known as the Bureau of Appointments from 1898 to 1924, when it became the Appointment Section in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and in 1939 it acquired its present name.

See Hunt, *Department of State*, 128-131, 203-209, 214-224, 248-274, and Michael, *Department of State*, 30-32, 83-86.

Commission papers. 1825-88. 9 feet. Accession 85.

These consist of copies of commissions issued, usually in the form of volumes containing blank commissions in which the necessary notations have been made in longhand, and of *indexes* or *registers* to these copies. Among them are copies of commissions of Federal surveyors general of public lands throughout the United States, 1838-54; permanent and temporary deputy postmasters, 1836-74; permanent and temporary United States attorneys and marshals, 1825-88; and judges of the Supreme, district, District of Columbia, and other Federal courts, 1837-88. There are also copies of commissions of other District of Columbia officials, including notaries public, 1878-88; permanent and temporary justices of the peace, 1832-88; and commissioners of deeds appointed for the District in the various States, 1878-88.

General pardon records. 1789-1893. 28 feet. Accession 85.

These consist of petitions for pardon and Executive clemency, 1789-1869 (10 feet), frequently accompanied by briefs of court procedures, indictments, and statements of district attorneys, physicians, wardens of penal institutions, judges, marshals, and other persons; of requisitions by the Attorney General for the preparation of warrants of pardon and commutations of sentences, 1849-93 (9 feet); and of copies of pardons and remissions granted, 1789-1893, together with *registers* and *indexes* to most of them (20 vols.). Papers pertaining to pardons granted for political offenses in connection with the Civil War are described below, and later and supplementary general pardon records accumulated by the Department of Justice are noted on page 267.

Civil War amnesty and pardon records. 1863-67. 84 feet. Accession 85.

Amnesty oaths were received by the Department of State under the provisions of an act of July 17, 1862, and of four proclamations issued pursuant thereto. By the successive proclamations these oaths were offered to increasingly large groups of individuals in the seceded States, and the taking of such oaths was one prerequisite for voting for or holding the position of delegate to the constitutional conventions to be held for the reorganization of these States. As a result, large quantities of forms for the oaths were apparently struck off in print shops throughout the South, and there is no uniformity in the format, wording, or even the heading, some being called "amnesty oath" or "oath of amnesty" and others, "oath of allegiance" or "proclamation oath." In some cases when Confederate troops surrendered and took the oath, it was coupled with an oath of parole in a document known as "oath and parole." Usually each person signed a separate oath, but occasionally a single printed oath is followed by a whole page of signatures. All these various oaths were transmitted to the Department of State, were registered, and were placed in its archives. Important Confederate officials and others to whom the privilege of taking the amnesty oath was not extended by proclamation were often granted Presidential pardons, and, beginning in July 1865, were obliged to accept in writing certain conditions before the pardons became valid.

This material includes signed amnesty oaths, *lists* or *registers* of signers as kept by the Department of State and by Federal officials administering the oath in the field, requisitions by the Attorney General on the Secretary of State for Presidential warrants of pardon, duplicate copies of warrants of pardon issued, *registers* showing the disposition of such warrants, and signed acceptances of the conditions of pardon. Most of the individual amnesty oaths, cross references

to similar oaths filed elsewhere in the form of bound volumes or sheets bearing many signatures, and most of the acceptances of pardon conditions are interfiled and are arranged first by States and then alphabetically by the names of the signers, but oaths and acceptances not bearing an address are grouped separately. The entries in the various *lists*, *registers*, and other records are generally arranged alphabetically by the names of the individuals concerned or are *indexed*.

These papers reflect the progress of the Federal troops into the border and seceded States and furnish a detailed record of one phase of the restoration of the authority of the Union. They also contain valuable data for local history and genealogy. Some of this material was received from the Archives Section of the Office of the Historical Adviser, into the custody of which it had passed. The petitions for pardon and supporting papers on the basis of which pardons were granted are in the custody of the War Department.

Lists of persons pardoned and other pertinent material transmitted by the President to the House of Representatives are published in *House Executive Documents*, 39 Cong., 1 sess., No. 99; 2d sess., Nos. 31 and 116 (serials 1263, 1289, and 1293). See also Jonathan T. Dorris, "Pardoning the Leaders of the Confederacy," in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, 15: 3-21 (June 1928), and his "Pardon Seekers and Brokers: A Sequel of Appomattox," in the *Journal of Southern History*, 1: 276-292 (Aug. 1935).

Extradition papers. 1842-1906. 31 feet. Accession 85.

Extradition, "the act by which one nation delivers up an individual, accused or convicted of an offense outside of its own territory, to another nation which demands him, and which is competent to try and punish him," is almost invariably practiced by the United States under the provisions of treaties with foreign nations. Leaving out of account a 12-year period during which an extradition article of the Jay Treaty of 1794 was in force, extradition in the United States under treaties began with the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 and expanded rapidly thereafter. Except in some instances, principally in the early days of the Nation, the function has rested with the Federal Government, and since the practice involves negotiation with other nations, it became a duty of the State Department. Within the Department this duty is performed by its legal staff, but certain classes of documents are filed with the office charged with the making out of and the affixing of seals to the necessary formal papers.

This material consists of copies of the mandates, sometimes incorrectly called "warrants of arrest," authorizing judicial proceedings to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to justify extradition; of warrants of surrender, authorizing the turning over of accused persons to representatives of foreign nations; of President's warrants,

authorizing American agents to go abroad and bring back surrendered persons; and of supporting papers. Such papers usually include requisitions on the Secretary of State by foreign officials for the issuance of mandates or warrants of surrender or by American State or Federal officials for the issuance of President's warrants; and these are generally accompanied by certified copies of warrants, indictments, affidavits, transcripts of judicial proceedings, exhibits and other evidence, photographs, and other pertinent documents. Within each year the papers are arranged alphabetically by the name of the individual concerned. Record books containing copies of the warrants in each case have been retained by the Recruiting and Selection Section, and for the years 1842-62 still other copies are among the copies of pardons and remissions referred to on page 44.

See John Bassett Moore, *A Treatise on Extradition and Interstate Rendition* (Boston, 1891. 2 vols.), and Hunt, *Department of State*, 402-414.

Foreign Service

Diplomatic agents were sent from America to various European courts at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, and the first American consul was appointed in 1780. The early diplomats frequently served also in a consular capacity until an act of Congress of 1792 set up an independent Consular Service. The foundations for the present Foreign Service were laid, however, by an act of 1856, which defined the duties and fixed the pay for the Diplomatic and Consular Services. From time to time the two Services were reorganized by legislation and Executive order, and by 1909 both had been placed on a career basis. In 1924, by the Rogers Act, they were combined into a single Foreign Service.

See Stuart, *American Diplomatic and Consular Practice*, chs. 7, 8.

Records of diplomatic and consular posts. 1793-1937. 1,950 feet.
Accessions 160, 359-367, 394-401, and 434-443.

American diplomatic and consular posts have been established or discontinued as the interests of the Nation have dictated. The United States now maintains approximately 60 diplomatic and 300 consular posts, but the total number of such posts that have existed at one period or another from the beginning until the present time is, of course, considerably larger.

As posts have been closed from time to time, their records have usually been transferred to neighboring posts that received jurisdiction over the areas formerly served by the closed posts. In the case of some posts, however, such as those in Texas, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, all or part of the records were sent to the Department; and occasionally some records of active posts were also transferred for special reasons. From 1930 to February 1938, on instructions

from the Department, selected diplomatic and consular posts sent in to the Department their old records, usually to 1910, and all records of closed missions currently in their custody. These records, which constitute about one-tenth of such material known to exist, were transferred to The National Archives. The Department is now engaged in a 4-year program, begun in 1938, under which the records of all posts to August 15, 1912, are being sent directly to The National Archives as rapidly as available funds permit.

In general, the material received from diplomatic posts consists of instructions from the Department and copies or duplicates of despatches to it; notes from the government where the post is or was located, and copies of notes to it; copies of instructions and despatches to subordinate consulates, and despatches and reports from them; general correspondence; records of passports issued and visaed; records of births, marriages, and deaths of American citizens; data regarding the disposal of property, the settlement of estates, and the protection of American citizens; journals of events and memoranda; and financial records and property inventories of the post. Various *registers* and *indexes* are also present. In the case of all the records from the Embassy at Paris and of the unbound records from the Embassy at Petrograd the material received relates primarily to the activities of the Embassies in representing the interests of certain of the Central Powers in France and Russia prior to American entrance into the World War. The papers deal with relief funds, detention camps, repatriation, hostages, sequestration, trading with the enemy, and the like. Records from diplomatic posts in the following countries are in The National Archives for the periods and in the quantities indicated; information as to whether records have been received from any other specific diplomatic posts since this list was compiled can be obtained from The National Archives.

- Argentina, 1910. 1 foot.
- Brazil, 1809-1919. 133 vols.
- China, 1843-1900. 360 vols.
- Colombia, 1823-1917. 136 vols.
- Costa Rica, 1854-1912. 111 vols., including records from Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. See also Guatemala.
- Dominican Republic, 1883-1917. 76 vols., including records from Haiti. See also Haiti.
- Ecuador, 1827-1912. 40 vols.
- Ethiopia. See Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in consular list.
- France, 1914-17. 185 feet.
- Guatemala, 1826-1918. 107 vols., including records from Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador.
- Haiti, 1860-1918. 68 vols., including records from the Dominican Republic. See also Dominican Republic.
- Hawaii, 1839-1900. 58 vols.
- Honduras, 1854-1907. 13 vols. See also Costa Rica and Guatemala.
- Nicaragua. See Costa Rica and Guatemala.
- Russia, 1807-1919. 499 vols. and 138 feet of unbound records.
- Salvador, 1856-1907. 11 vols. See also Costa Rica and Guatemala.
- Texas, 1836-44. 1 vol.
- Venezuela, 1835-1909. 126 vols.

The consular posts are usually represented by such items as instructions from the Department, instructions from the supervising post, and copies of despatches and reports to them; general correspondence; records of fees received for notarial, shipping, and miscellaneous services; records of passports issued or visaed; records of births, marriages, and deaths of American citizens; data regarding the disposal of property, the settlement of estates, and the protection of American citizens; certifications of merchandise shipped from or received in the consular district; journals of events and memoranda; and financial records and property inventories of the post. In addition, from seaport consulates there are records of the arrival and departure of American vessels and descriptions of their cargoes; records of services performed for American ships and seamen; lists of seamen shipped, discharged, or deceased; records of marine protests; and other maritime documents. Various *registers* and *indexes* are also present. Records from the consular posts listed below are in The National Archives for the periods and in the quantities indicated. It should be noted, however, that the records received from a few posts include records of other posts and that the present arrangement of the consular records makes it impossible in those instances to show the quantity and inclusive dates of material from each individual post. Information as to whether records have been received from any other specific consular posts since this list was compiled can be obtained from The National Archives.

- Aachen, Germany. See Aix-la-Chapelle.
 Aarau, Switzerland. 1890-1907. 15 vols.
 Abaco, Bahamas. See Green Turtle Cay, Abaco.
 Acapulco, Salvador. 1891-1911. 8 vols.
 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. 1890-1937. 225 vols., including diplomatic records.
 Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. 1878-1917. 74 vols.
 Albany, Australia. 1873-1900. 5 vols.
 Alberton, Canada. 1883-1906. 2 vols.
 Alberttown, Fortune Island or Long Cay, Bahamas, British West Indies. 1884-1912. 6 vols.
 Amapala, Honduras. 1872-1917. 17 vols.
 Andakabe, Madagascar. 1882-85. 1 vol.
 Anguilla, British West Indies. 1881-96. 4 vols.
 Antigua, British West Indies. See St. Johns, Antigua.
 Antilla, Cuba. 1903-28. 18 vols., including records from Banes and Gibara.
 Aracajú, Brazil. 1883-1905. 5 vols.
 Archangel, Russia. 1916-19. 20 vols.
 Arequipa, Peru. 1918-30. 11 vols.
 Arichat, Canada. 1893-1907. 9 vols.
 Athens, Greece. 1928-34. 1 vol.
 Aux Cayes, Haiti. 1852-1919. 13 vols.
 Azua, Dominican Republic. 1873-1921. 16 vols.
 Bahia, Brazil. 1821-1920. 150 vols.
 Bahía Caraquez, Ecuador. 1883-1908. 3 vols.
 Banes, Cuba. See Antilla.
 Baracoa, Cuba. 1905-15. 13 vols.
 Barbados, British West Indies. See Bridgetown, Barbados.
 Barcelona, Venezuela. 1885-1911. 10 vols.
 Bari, Italy. 1869-1916. 2 vols.
 Barmen, Germany. 1869-1922. 200 vols.
 Barranquilla, Colombia. 1857-1928. 87 vols.

- Basse-Terre, St. Christopher or St. Kitts, British West Indies. 1875-1909. 14 vols.
 Bathurst, Canada. 1916-31. 26 vols.
 Batum, Russia. 1907-21. 2 vols.
 Beebe Junction, Canada. 1892-1931. 7 vols.
 Belize, British Honduras. 1854-1916. 18 vols.
 Berlin, Germany. 1863-1912. 384 vols.
 Black River, Jamaica, British West Indies. 1893-1908. 2 vols.
 Bluefields, Nicaragua. 1877-1933. 269 vols.
 Bocas del Toro, Panama. 1889-1926. 9 vols.
 Bogotá, Colombia. 1851-1911. 24 vols.
 Bonacca, Honduras. 1896-1931. 12 vols.
 Bonaire, Netherland West Indies. 1861-1918. 17 vols.
 Bridgetown, Barbados, British West Indies. 1853-1911. 150 vols.
 Bucaramanga, Colombia. 1882-1911. 7 vols.
 Buenaventura, Colombia. 1899-1921. 31 vols., including records from Cali.
 Burtschied, Germany. 1882-86. 1 vol.
 Caen, France. 1814-29. 1 vol.
 Caibarien, Cuba. 1903-23. 8 vols.
 Cali, Colombia. See Buenaventura.
 Callao-Lima, Peru. 1825-1930. 191 vols.
 Campbellton, Canada. 1885-1929. 99 vols.
 Canso, Canada. 1871-1917. 41 vols.
 Cape Gracias a Dios, Nicaragua. 1880-1922. 15 vols.
 Cap Haitien, Haiti. 1848-1920. 53 vols.
 Capri, Italy. 1901-13. 1 vol.
 Caracas, Venezuela. 1883-1919. 18 vols.
 Cárdenas, Cuba. 1869-1919. 51 vols.
 Cartagena, Colombia. 1823-1929. 92 vols.
 Carupano, Venezuela. 1884-1915. 7 vols.
 Cassel, Germany. 1890-1915. 31 vols.
 Castellamare-di-Stabia, Italy. 1885-1907. 4 vols.
 Cayenne, Netherland Guiana. 1866-1932. 42 vols.
 Ceará, Brazil. 1849-1914. 16 vols.
 Champerico, Guatemala. 1882-1920. 47 vols.
 Charlottetown, Canada. 1858-1933. 130 vols.
 Cherbourg, France. 1804-1916. 26 vols.
 Chiclayo, Peru. 1898-1901. 1 vol.
 Chita, Siberia. 1917-23. 7 vols.
 Christiansted, St. Croix or Santa Cruz, Danish West Indies. 1862-1912. 17 vols., including records from Fredericksted.
 Cienfuegos, Cuba. 1876-1928. 67 vols.
 Ciudad Bolívar, Venezuela. 1856-1914. 5 vols.
 Coblenz, Germany. 1920-27. 115 vols.
 Cologne, Germany. 1852-1939. 91 vols.
 Colón, Panama. 1885-1915. 68 vols.
 Córdoba, Argentina. 1871-1900. 7 vols.
 Corinto, Nicaragua. 1867-1919. 12 vols.
 Coro, Venezuela. 1882-1918. 10 vols.
 Crefeld, Germany. 1853-1908. 70 vols.
 Cumaná, Venezuela. 1883-1903. 3 vols.
 Curaçao, Netherland West Indies. 1821-1920. 98 vols.
 Cyprus. See Larnica, Cyprus.
 Dawson, Canada. 1867-1920. 63 vols.
 Dijon, France. 1891-1911. 38 vols.
 Dunmore Town, Inagua, Bahamas, British West Indies. 1893-1906. 1 vol.
 Düsseldorf, Germany. 1867-1911. 57 vols.
 Düsseldorf, Germany (archives of the Spanish Consulate in charge of American affairs). 1917-21. 15 vols.
 Elberfeld, Germany. 1883-89. 5 vols.
 Eleuthera, Bahamas, British West Indies. See Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera.
 El Triunfo, Salvador. 1897-99. 2 vols.

- Erfurt, Germany. 1916. 1 vol.
 Esmeraldas, Ecuador. 1889-1928. 11 vols.
 Essen, Germany. 1883-1905. 9 vols.
 Eten, Peru. 1905-8. 3 vols.
 Falmouth, Jamaica, British West Indies. 1889-1901. 5 vols.
 Fort de France, Martinique, French West Indies. 1894-1938. 300 vols.
 Fortune Island or Long Cay, Bahamas, British West Indies. See Albert Town, Fortune Island or Long Cay.
 Frankfurt on the Main, Germany. 1854-1917. 385 vols.
 Fredericksted, St. Croix or Santa Cruz, Danish West Indies. See Christiansted.
 Fürth, Germany. 1872-1905. 19 vols.
 Galveston, Texas. 1838-44. 2 vols.
 Gaspé Basin, Canada. 1862-1908. 27 vols.
 Genoa, Italy. 1798-1927. 185 vols.
 Georgetown, British Guiana. 1856-1932. 352 vols.
 Georgetown, Canada. 1883-1906. 3 vols.
 Gibara, Cuba. See Antilla.
 Glasgow, Scotland. 1831-1914. 159 vols.
 Gonaïves, Haiti. 1856-1921. 14 vols.
 Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera, Bahamas, British West Indies. 1888-1917. 6 vols.
 Grand Manan, Canada. 1878-1906. 2 vols.
 Grand Turk, Turk's Island, Bahamas, British West Indies. 1827-1915. 80 vols.
 Greenock, Scotland. 1873-1914. 14 vols.
 Green Turtle Cay, Abaco, Bahamas, British West Indies. 1884-1906. 7 vols.
 Grenada, British West Indies. See St. George's, Grenada.
 Grenoble, France. 1891-1911. 37 vols.
 Guadeloupe, French West Indies. See Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe.
 Guantánamo, Cuba. 1904-6. 8 vols.
 Guatemala, Guatemala. 1825-1915. 136 vols.
 Guayaquil, Ecuador. 1830-1928. 54 vols.
 Gustavia, St. Bartholomew, French West Indies. 1862-81. 2 vols.
 Habana, Cuba. 1820-1914. 375 vols.
 Haifa, Syria. 1872-1917. 30 vols.
 Hamilton, Bermuda. 1856-1928. 95 vols.
 Hilo, Hawaii. 1852-1900. 33 vols.
 Honda, Colombia. 1900-12. 10 vols.
 Honfleur, France. 1852-1909. 10 vols.
 Honolulu, Hawaii. 1832-1900. 229 vols.
 Horgen, Switzerland. 1882-1907. 26 vols.
 Inagua, Bahamas, British West Indies. See Dunmore Town, Inagua, Bahamas, and Matthewtown, Inagua, Bahamas.
 Iquitos, Peru. 1906-15. 7 vols.
 Islay, Peru. See Mollendo.
 Izabal, Guatemala. 1882-93. 2 vols.
 Jaçmel, Haiti. 1897-1914. 4 vols.
 Jaffa, Syria. 1866-1917. 27 vols.
 Jérémie, Haiti. 1903-32. 3 vols.
 Kahului, Hawaii. 1880-1900. 8 vols.
 Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies. 1831-1915. 163 vols.
 Kingston or Kingstown, St. Vincent, British West Indies. 1882-1918. 10 vols.
 Koenigsberg, Germany. 1879-1911. 10 vols.
 La Ceiba, Honduras. 1824-1928. 35 vols.
 La Guaira, Venezuela. 1833-1930. 64 vols.
 Lahaina, Hawaii. 1842-83. 32 vols.
 La Libertad, Salvador. 1883-1907. 6 vols.
 Larnica, Cyprus. 1832-1930. 51 vols.
 La Unión, Salvador. 1898-1903. 2 vols.
 Lima, Peru. See Callao-Lima.
 Livingston, Guatemala. 1882-1920. 43 vols.
 Louisburg, Canada. 1899-1927. 29 vols.
 Lucerne, Switzerland. 1886-1911. 38 vols.
 Lyon, France. 1851-1912. 255 vols.
 Maceió, Brazil. 1890-1913. 2 vols.

- Mahukona, Hawaii. 1894-1900. 3 vols.
 Mainz, Germany. 1869-1908. 20 vols.
 Managua, Nicaragua. 1884-1911. 41 vols.
 Manáos, Brazil. 1882-1923. 12 vols.
 Manchester, England. 1858-1928. 196 vols.
 Manta, Ecuador. 1883-1911. 6 vols.
 Maracaibo, Venezuela. 1824-1929. 74 vols.
 Maranhão, Brazil. 1852-1924. 23 vols.
 Martinique, French West Indies. See Fort de France, Martinique.
 Matanzas, Cuba. 1857-1926. 21 vols.
 Matthewtown, Inagua, Bahamas, British West Indies. 1885-1915. 8 vols.
 Milk River, Jamaica, British West Indies. 1890-97. 1 vol.
 Miragoane, Haiti. 1900-1909. 2 vols.
 Mollendo, Peru. 1873. 2 vols., including records of Islay.
 Moncton, Canada. 1883-1931. 99 vols.
 Monte Cristi, Dominican Republic. 1888-1920. 23 vols.
 Montego Bay, Jamaica, British West Indies. 1886-1919. 13 vols.
 Montserrat, British West Indies. See Plymouth, Montserrat.
 Moscow, Russia. 1857-1919. 113 vols.
 Murmansk, Russia. 1919. 5 vols.
 Nagasaki, Japan. 1859-1900. 14 vols.
 Naples, Italy. 1817-1912. 22 vols.
 Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, British West Indies. 1821-1928. 114 vols.
 Natal, Brazil. 1880-1913. 8 vols.
 Newcastle, Canada. 1830-1931. 50 vols.
 Noumea, New Caledonia. 1887-99. 1 vol.
 Nueva Gerona, Cuba. 1910-12. 2 vols.
 Ocos, Guatemala. 1892-1915. 17 vols.
 Odessa, Russia. 1919-20. 1 vol.
 Old Harbor, Jamaica, British West Indies. 1892-1908. 5 vols.
 Pacasmayo, Peru. 1880-96. 6 vols.
 Païta, Peru. 1857-1930. 72 vols.
 Panamá, Panama. 1833-1928. 166 vols.
 Pará, Brazil. 1834-1921. 54 vols.
 Parrsboro, Canada. 1882-1911. 20 vols.
 Pernambuco, Brazil. 1826-1928. 108 vols.
 Petit Goave, Haiti. 1871-1917. 10 vols.
 Petrograd, Russia. 1913-18. 25 vols.
 Plymouth, Montserrat, British West Indies. 1882-1907. 5 vols.
 Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies. 1871-1929. 176 vols.
 Ponce, Puerto Rico. 1857-99. 15 vols.
 Port-au-Prince, Haiti. 1849-1922. 73 vols.
 Port de Paix, Haiti. 1896-1921. 3 vols.
 Port Hastings, Canada. 1882-1906. 1 vol.
 Port Hawkesbury, Canada. 1886-1930. 51 vols.
 Port Limón, Costa Rica. 1882-1928. 31 vols.
 Port Morant, Jamaica, British West Indies. 1884-1915. 18 vols.
 Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies. 1855-1928. 93 vols.
 Port Sarnia, Canada. 1869-77. 1 vol.
 Portsmouth, Dominica, British West Indies. 1882-98. 5 vols.
 Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. 1857-1932. 217 vols.
 Puerto Cortés, Honduras. 1886-1909. 12 vols.
 Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic. 1872-1919. 57 vols.
 Puntarenas, Costa Rica. 1887-1922. 17 vols.
 Quezaltenango, Guatemala. 1899-1911. 4 vols.
 Retalhuleu, Guatemala. 1895-97. 2 vols.
 Richibucto, Canada. 1888-1906. 4 vols.
 Rio Bueno, Jamaica, British West Indies. 1901-5. 2 vols.
 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 1833-1925. 287 vols.
 Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. 1829-1911. 44 vols.
 Rosario, Argentina. 1854-1933. 165 vols.
 Roseau, Dominica, British West Indies. 1880-1929. 9 vols.

- Ruatan, Honduras. 1897-1920. 7 vols.
- Sagua la Grande, Cuba. 1879-1929. 40 vols.
- St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, British West Indies. 1890-1905. 11 vols.
- St. Bartholomew, French West Indies. See Gustavia, St. Bartholomew.
- St. Christopher, British West Indies. See Basse-Terre, St. Christopher.
- St. Croix, Danish West Indies. See Christiansted, St. Croix.
- St. Etienne, France. 1866-1912. 88 vols.
- St. Gall, Switzerland. 1877-1912. 145 vols.
- St. George, Canada. 1867-1906. 3 vols.
- St. George's, Bermuda. 1857-1929. 30 vols.
- St. George's, Grenada, British West Indies. 1892-1928. 7 vols.
- St. John, Canada. 1856-1929. 202 vols.
- St. Johns, Antigua, British West Indies. 1858-1908. 53 vols.
- St. Kitts, British West Indies. See Basse-Terre, St. Christopher.
- St. Marc, Haiti. 1873-1908. 2 vols.
- St. Peters, Canada. 1884-87. 2 vols.
- St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. 1833-1917. 81 vols.
- St. Vincent, British West Indies. See Kingston, St. Vincent.
- San Andres, Colombia. 1886. 2 vols.
- San Cristóbal, Venezuela. 1882-1904. 2 vols.
- San José, Costa Rica. 1886-1921. 56 vols.
- San José de Guatemala, Guatemala. 1893-1933. 56 vols.
- San Juan, Puerto Rico. 1830-99. 107 vols.
- San Juancito, Honduras. 1893-1918. 4 vols.
- San Juan de los Remedios, Cuba. 1879-98. 12 vols.
- San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua. 1858-1908. 36 vols.
- San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. 1855-78. 7 vols.
- San Pedro de Macoris, Dominican Republic. 1882-1912. 7 vols.
- San Remo, Italy. 1886-1909. 3 vols.
- San Salvador, Salvador. 1862-1912. 54 vols.
- Sánchez, Dominican Republic. 1896-1909. 10 vols.
- Santa Catharina, Brazil. 1833-74. 5 vols.
- Santa Cruz, Danish West Indies. See Christiansted, St. Croix.
- Santa Fé, Argentina. 1911-14. 4 vols.
- Santa Marta, Colombia. 1866-1919. 15 vols.
- Santiago, Cape Verde Island. 1857-83. 11 vols.
- Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. 1819-1929. 187 vols.
- Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. 1847-1917. 69 vols.
- Santos, Brazil. 1880-1922. 33 vols.
- São Paulo, Brazil. 1907-15. 1 vol.
- Savanna la Mar, Jamaica, British West Indies. 1889-1908. 7 vols.
- Scarborough, Tobago, British West Indies. 1889-98. 3 vols.
- Solingen, Germany. 1893-1905. 13 vols.
- Sorrento, Italy. 1893-1908. 1 vol.
- Souris, Canada. 1884-1909. 1 vol.
- Spezia, Italy. 1856-86. 25 vols.
- Stanley's Bridge, Canada. 1883-88. 1 vol.
- Stettin, Germany. 1857-1912. 114 vols.
- Sumana, Dominican Republic. 1877-1918. 22 vols.
- Summerside, Canada. 1883-1931. 22 vols.
- Swinemunde, Germany. 1897-1909. 3 vols.
- Sydney, Canada. 1902-33. 334 vols.
- Tabriz, Iran (Persia). 1906-10. 2 vols.
- Tacna, Chile. 1894-97, and 1920. 6 vols.
- Tananarive, Madagascar. 1860-1933. 288 vols.
- Taranto, Italy. 1873-76. 1 vol.
- Tegucigalpa, Honduras. 1882-1917. 42 vols.
- Tiflis, Russia. 1914-21. 44 vols.
- Tobago, British West Indies. See Scarborough, Tobago.

- Tovar, Venezuela. 1887-1911. 1 vol.
- Trinidad, British West Indies. See Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.
- Trinidad, Cuba. 1828-98. 7 vols.
- Tripoli, Tripoli. 1800-1912. 51 vols.
- Troon, Scotland. 1891-1921. 11 vols.
- Tumbes, Peru. 1852-74. 10 vols.
- Tunis, Tunis. 1795-1882. 31 vols.
- Turk's Island, Bahamas, British West Indies. See Grand Turk, Turk's Island.
- Utila, Honduras. 1874-1908. 4 vols.
- Valencia, Venezuela. 1888-1905. 4 vols.
- Valparaiso, Chile. 1871-84. 10 vols.
- Venice, Italy. 1844-1912. 77 vols.
- Viborg, Finland. 1917-21. 5 vols.
- Victoria, Brazil. 1890-1932. 8 vols.
- Vladivostok, Russia. 1908-22. 18 vols.
- Wiesbaden, Germany. 1901-17. 30 vols.
- Winterthur, Switzerland. 1889-1907. 5 vols.
- Woodstock, Canada. 1882-1908. 51 vols.
- Yuscaran, Honduras. 1895. 2 vols.
- Zürich, Switzerland. 1858-1912. 120 vols.

Every post listed above is not, of course, represented by every type of record mentioned, for the archives of many posts have suffered from fires, earthquakes, adverse climatic conditions, and other vicissitudes. The early records of many important posts are missing or scanty, for example, because the representatives frequently regarded the despatches and instructions as their personal property and took them along when they left their posts. For the records received there are reasonably detailed *inventories* that were sent with the records from most posts. The instructions received by the diplomatic and consular posts from the Department and the despatches sent in by them are largely, though by no means entirely, duplicated in the Department's files (see pages 22 and 24), which are frequently better indexed and more usable than the records from the posts.

See Hunter Miller, "Transfer to the Department of State of the Older Archives of Certain American Embassies, Legations, and Consulates," in *American Historical Review*, 39: 184 (Oct. 1933). The records to be kept at diplomatic and consular posts have been prescribed by the Department in various editions of *Diplomatic Regulations* and *Consular Regulations*, publication of which began in 1869 and 1838, respectively. Some of these records of diplomatic and consular posts have been published with other diplomatic and consular correspondence in the works cited on pages 23 and 25.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The Treasury Department was established by an act of September 2, 1789, which directed the Secretary of the Treasury to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; to prepare and report estimates of revenue and expenditures; to superintend the collection of revenues; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts and making returns; and to grant all warrants for money to be issued from the Treasury. The functions of settling accounts and countersigning warrants for the War and Navy Departments were performed in those departments from 1792 and 1798, respectively, until 1817, when they were returned to the Treasury Department; and from 1836 to 1921 accounts for the Post Office Department were audited and settled by an Auditor who functioned as a Post Office rather than as a Treasury official. By the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 functions and records relating to the settlement and adjustment of accounts were transferred to a new General Accounting Office, which was set up as an independent agency. Functions relating to the preparation of estimates of expenditures were vested in a Bureau of the Budget, which was a part of the Treasury Department, though under the immediate direction of the President, until 1939, when it was transferred to the Executive Office of the President.

Many agencies having functions partially or wholly nonfiscal have been under the control of the Treasury Department. These have included the General Land Office, which was transferred to the Interior Department in 1849; the Lighthouse Board, the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, the National Bureau of Standards, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Immigration, and the Bureau of Statistics, which were transferred to the Commerce and Labor Department in 1903; and the Public Health Service, which was transferred to the Federal Security Agency in 1939. Agencies of this nature that remain in the Treasury Department include the Secret Service Division, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Federal Alcohol Administration, and the United States Coast Guard.

See Robert Mayo, *The Treasury Department and Its Various Fiscal Bureaus* (Washington, 1847), and Short, *National Administrative Organization*, chs. 6, 13.

Accounts and Deposits Office

A Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits was appointed in January 1920 to supervise and coordinate the work of divisions engaged in accounting transactions connected with receipts and expenditures and with the deposit of public funds throughout the country and the performance of certain duties in the Office of the Treasurer connected with the work of these divisions. His Office received statutory recognition in 1921.

BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS DIVISION

The Division of Warrants, which existed in the Secretary's Office as early as 1868, developed into the Division of Warrants, Estimates, and Appropriations by 1875, and was formally established as the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants by the Dockery Act of July 31, 1894. Under this act it took over functions and records relating to the keeping of accounts of receipts and expenditures of public funds from the Division of Receipts and Expenditures of the Register's Office. In 1920 it was placed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, and the following year it was given the duties of the Division of Public Moneys, also a former division of the Secretary's Office. The Division is the bookkeeping agency of the Government and keeps the accounts relating to the revenues, appropriations, and expenditures of all Federal agencies.

Records relating to public funds. 1794-1931. 2,505 feet. Accessions 72, 76, 89, 220, and 380.

These consist of over 2,000 feet of loose papers and more than 2,100 volumes relating to the function of accounting for the public moneys. The papers are appropriation warrants, debit vouchers, and certificates of deposit; the volumes are of many sorts, including deposit lists, ledgers of receipts, registers of warrants of various kinds, and numerous other kinds of accounting books. The records are very fragmentary prior to 1850, and there are gaps in many of the series thereafter. A *preliminary report* on this material has been prepared.

Confederate States currency. 1861-65. 300 feet. Accession 79.

Presumably this currency, which is of various denominations, was confiscated at the close of the Civil War.

Miscellaneous records. 1789-1935. 29 feet. Accessions 163 and 220.

These consist mainly of incomplete sets of Treasury publications concerning receipts, expenditures, appropriations, the public debt, and the like, 1789-1935 (439 vols.), and of reports and other financial

papers submitted to Congress by the Secretary and various other Treasury officials and printed between 1796 and 1816 (40 vols.). Of the sets of Treasury publications, only that concerning receipts and expenditures dates from 1789. The others begin at various dates between 1857 and 1923. Besides these printed books there are three manuscript volumes, one containing accounts pertaining to the Continental Army, 1779-81, another containing the Auditor's numbered reports concerning the certificates of indebtedness liquidated in pursuance of an act of June 12, 1798, and a third containing copies of letters from Col. Thomas Barclay, "His Majesty's Agent for British Prisoners of War in the United States," to Gen. John Mason, American Commissary General of Prisoners, April-June 1813. A *preliminary report* on these records has been prepared.

DISBURSEMENT DIVISION

From the beginning of the Government disbursing agents were designated in the various Federal agencies, and by an act of 1853 and subsequent legislation, the appointment of bonded disbursing clerks by the heads of departments from among their regular clerical forces was authorized. In the Treasury Department the work of the disbursing clerks was consolidated in 1910 under a single Disbursing Clerk, who made disbursements for the entire Department with the exception of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. An Executive order of June 10, 1933, directed the transfer of disbursement functions for all agencies of the Government to a Division of Disbursement in the Treasury Department. This Division took over the functions and records of the Office of the Disbursing Clerk.

Schedules of disbursements and other records. 1865-1929. 83 feet. Accession 83.

These records relate to disbursements of public moneys for the Treasury Department. The schedules, or abstracts as they were called until 1917, are chronologically arranged and cover the period 1910-29 (320 vols.). The remainder of the material (56 vols. and a few unbound papers) is miscellaneous in character and includes accounting books of various types, pay rolls, and a few small series of correspondence of the disbursing clerks. For the most part the material postdates 1890, but there are a few letters dating from 1865. An *identification of series report* on the records has been prepared.

SURETY BONDS SECTION

The duty of receiving, examining, and preserving fidelity bonds of officers and employees of all the executive agencies of the Government except the Post Office Department was concentrated in the Section of Surety Bonds of the Treasury Department in 1895, and

the agencies transferred their files of old bonds to the Section. The Section was a part of the Appointment Division of the Secretary's Office from 1895 to 1911, it was an independent section in the Secretary's Office from 1911 to 1921, it was again under the jurisdiction of the Appointment Division from 1921 to 1931, and in 1931 it was assigned to the Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

Fidelity bonds and related papers. 1783-1910. 136 feet. Accessions 46 and 110.

The bonds of officers and employees of the executive agencies, including those transferred from the various agencies in 1895, are arranged in a single alphabetical series by the name of the person bonded. Only a few bonds antedate 1789. Bonds filed before 1910 by persons still in the service of the Government and under bond have been retained by the Section. Included in the records transferred are a few bonds of postmasters who acted as depositaries of public moneys, 1879, and of match manufacturers on account of internal revenue stamps received on credit, 1864-82, which had come into the custody of the Section. Alphabetical *name lists* on cards accompany the material, and an *identification of series report* has been compiled.

Chief Clerk's Office

The appointment of a Chief Clerk for the Treasury Department was authorized by an act of April 20, 1818. In 1871 the Chief Clerk was designated as superintendent of the buildings occupied by the Department in the District of Columbia, and his Office was known as the Office of Chief Clerk and Superintendent until May 20, 1937, when a separate Office of Superintendent of Treasury Buildings was established. Until about 1910 the duties of the Chief Clerk and Superintendent included the supervision of expenditures for the furniture, repairs, maintenance, and custody of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department outside the District of Columbia. Control over such expenditures gradually passed to the Office of the Supervising Architect.

Copies of letters sent. 1878-1910. 125 feet. Accession 77.

These are chiefly press copies (391 vols.) of letters from the Chief Clerk or an Assistant Secretary to custodians of public buildings outside the District of Columbia approving or disapproving expenditures. The material is accompanied by *indexes* (55 vols.) by personal or corporate names, and an *identification of series report* has been prepared.

Coast Guard

The Coast Guard was created by an act of January 28, 1915, which consolidated the former Revenue-Cutter and Life-Saving Services. On July 1, 1939, the Bureau of Lighthouses in the Department of Commerce was transferred to and consolidated with it. The Coast Guard functions on the high seas and navigable waters of the United States and its Territories and possessions and is charged with the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of Federal laws, with the saving and protecting of life and property, and with the installation, maintenance, and operation of lighthouses, lightships, buoys, and other aids to navigation. It constitutes a part of the military forces of the United States and operates as a part of the Navy in time of war or when the President so directs.

Records of the former Lighthouse Board and its predecessors. 1833-1910. 851 feet. Accessions 21, 65, 179, and 412.

The maintenance of lighthouses was assumed by the Federal Government in 1789, and this function was performed by various officials in the Treasury Department until 1852, when the United States Lighthouse Board was organized with the Secretary of the Treasury as its president. The Board was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903, and in 1910 it was superseded by the Bureau of Lighthouses. The records described below comprise, with a few exceptions, all extant records of the Lighthouse Board except its formal minutes and certain personnel files; these and most of the lighthouse records for the period 1789-1852 were retained by the Bureau and are now in the custody of the Coast Guard. Many of the volumes transferred to The National Archives are badly charred, and there are gaps in some of the series as the result of a fire in 1921. Aside from the light they shed on the administration of the Lighthouse Service and the technical advances made by it, the records are important for the data they contain regarding wages, prices of materials, and maritime conditions in the areas where lighthouses were located. Accounts are also to be found of attacks on lighthouses and lighthouse keepers in certain areas during the Civil War. An *identification of series report* on the material described below has been prepared. The records are divided into two main groups:

CORRESPONDENCE, 1833-1910 (829 feet). This material falls into the following subgroups:

(1) Correspondence with Government officials, Members of Congress, firms, and others outside the Lighthouse Service, which consists of letters received, 1833-1900 (155 vols., only 7 of which antedate 1852), and letters sent, chiefly press copies, 1851-1910 (409 vols.), and is arranged in several series; and correspondence with

inspectors, engineers, and superintendents of lighthouses in the various lighthouse districts, which consists of letters received, 1853-1901 (448 vols.), and letters sent in fair-copy form, 1852-98 (75 vols.), and in press-copy form, 1874-1910 (593 vols.), and is arranged in series by district and thereunder by official. Most of the volumes are *indexed* individually; a *subject index* on slips gives a synopsis of letters received; and there are some miscellaneous volumes of *indexes* and *registers*.

(2) General correspondence files, including letters received and carbon or duplicate press copies of letters sent, 1901-10 (285 feet), arranged according to a numerical subject system. A *subject index* on cards accompanies the material.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS, 1852-1910 (22 feet). Included are the rough minutes of the Board, 1852-97 (12 vols.); committee reports to the Board, 1875-1900 (8 vols.); notifications of appointments and miscellaneous personnel records, 1852-1907 (29 vols. and some unbound papers); account books; and press copies of outgoing correspondence from the twelfth district office (San Francisco), 1855-59 (7 vols.).

Correspondence of the former Bureau of Lighthouses. 1910-31. 722 feet. Accessions 412 and 466.

This material is similar in scope to the correspondence of the Lighthouse Board and is arranged in several series, the first of which covers the last 7 months of 1910 and the others successive periods of 3 years each through December 1931. All the series are arranged according to the same numerical subject system of filing, as is a *synopsis of the letters* on cards. A *subject index* on cards accompanies the first series of correspondence, and the Coast Guard has a *subject index* to the remaining series.

Motion pictures and sound recordings. 1922-37. 71 units. Accessions 112, 124, 131, and 329.

The Coast Guard contracts for motion pictures for use in recruiting, for entertainment aboard vessels, or for record purposes and cooperates with news reel agencies in making pictures, of which copies are received in return. It also receives occasional donations of films and sound recordings.

The films transferred, a number of which are news reels, portray various activities of the Coast Guard, including suppression of the traffic in narcotics; rescue work in the open sea, during floods, and in frozen seas; patrol of the coasts and inland waters; the apprehension of rumrunners; the training of cadets; and target practice. A 1-reel sound film entitled "Pigeons to the Rescue" demonstrates the use of pigeons in rescue work at sea, and five units of film deal with a trip of Assistant Secretary of Commerce Claudius H. Huston

to Alaska in 1922 to inspect the seal fisheries. A discussion of the work of the Coast Guard in relieving suffering in New England resulting from the hurricane of 1938 is contained in a disk recording of a speech by Rear Admiral Russell R. Waesche delivered on September 23, 1938.

Customs Bureau

The Customs Service, which was established July 31, 1789, became a part of the Treasury Department when that Department was organized shortly thereafter, and has remained so to the present time. For the performance of administrative duties pertaining to customs, a Division of Customs (which had no connection with the Commissioner of Customs, 1849-94, who performed the functions of a comptroller) was created in the Secretary's Office about 1870. In 1927 the Division was succeeded by the Customs Bureau, which was headed by a Commissioner upon whom the Secretary was authorized to confer "any of the rights, privileges, powers, or duties, in respect of the importation or entry of merchandise into, or exportation of merchandise from, the United States" vested in him by law. The present form of organization of the Customs Service was effected by a Presidential proclamation of March 3, 1913, under authority of an act of 1912. Collectors of customs serve as field officers of the Department of Commerce in the enforcement of the navigation and shipping laws (see page 163), and cooperate with other Federal services in the enforcement of preventive, sanitary, and other laws relating to articles brought to or sent out of the country. Records of the Bureau in addition to those described below are noted on page 264.

See Laurence F. Schmeckebier, *The Customs Service* (Baltimore, 1924).

Customhouse maritime records. 1762-1845. 75 feet. Accessions 81 and 209.

Since 1789 the customs officers at ports of entry have been responsible for the registration, enrollment, and licensing of merchant vessels and for preserving copies of the documents issued and other maritime records. As a result of an act of Congress of January 20, 1885, "to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st day of July, 1801," the Treasury Department called upon various collectors of customs to send in certain maritime records for use in defending suits under the act. The records called for were for the period 1792 to 1801, but many of them were bound with earlier or later records or both and the entire volumes were sent in.

The material in The National Archives comprises records thus assembled and consists of registers, enrollments, licenses, manifests,

clearances, bonds, oaths, abstracts, sea letters, letters of marque bonds, proofs of ownership, weighers' and gaugers' certificates, circular letters, accounts, and the like (371 vols. and 50 feet of loose papers), arranged by customs collection districts. Accompanying the records are schedules or letters written by the collectors of customs between 1885 and 1887 that list the records sent in or give information about early records no longer extant; *lists* and *indexes* prepared in the Department also cover much of the material. Among the few records antedating 1789 are two volumes from New Haven, which contain entries dated as early as 1762. This material was formerly in the custody of the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants of the Office of Accounts and Deposits. For similar marine documents dating from 1815, see page 164.

See Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 73, and Samuel E. Morison, "The Customhouse Records in Massachusetts, as a Source of History," in *Massachusetts Historical Society, Proceedings*, 54: 324-331 (1920-21).

New York Customhouse miscellaneous records. 1830-75. 36 feet. Accession 35.

Correspondence, account books, cargo manifests, consular invoices, reports of seizures, applications and recommendations for appointments, and a diary of a blockade runner on a Confederate vessel in 1863 are included among these records. The material regarding appointments (10 feet) covers the period 1869-70, and among the recommendations are letters from Horace Greeley, Roscoe Conkling, Henry Ward Beecher, and Hamilton Fish. An *identification of series report* has been compiled. This material was transferred from the Library of Congress, which had received it from the Customs Service and which still has in its possession a considerable collection of customhouse records.

See Library of Congress, *Handbook of Manuscripts*, 473.

Industrial Alcohol Bureau

The Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, which was created in 1930 and abolished in 1934, was the last of three bureaus of the Treasury Department to be charged with administering the prohibition laws. The first of these was the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which, by an Executive order of September 2, 1917, was given control over the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes as part of the wartime food control program. The first general restriction on the sale of intoxicating liquors was imposed by an act of November 21, 1918, known as the "war prohibition act," which became effective in the summer of 1919. Wartime prohibition was superseded by constitutional prohibition, which went into effect on January 16, 1920. The National Prohibition or Volstead Act of October 28,

1919, provided for the enforcement of prohibition and vested the administration of both the prohibitory and permissive features of the law in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In December 1919 a Prohibition Unit was set up in the Internal Revenue Bureau, and with it was merged the existing division dealing with industrial alcohol. At first the enforcement of prohibition was in the hands of a field service headed by a prohibition director for each State, while the issuance of permits was largely centralized in Washington. In 1925, however, the prohibition service was reorganized, and the duties of the Washington office became chiefly supervisory. Regional prohibition administrators replaced the State directors and were authorized to issue general or basic permits to manufacture, sell, transport, or use alcoholic liquor. They were also given control over the manufacturing, denaturing, and warehousing of industrial alcohol, which up to this time had been exercised by the collectors of internal revenue. The effect of the reorganization was to separate prohibition and revenue functions, but it was not until 1927 that a separate Bureau of Prohibition under a Commissioner was created. Under the Prohibition Reorganization Act of 1930, this Bureau was replaced by the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, under which permits were issued in the field by district supervisors of permits, and a new Bureau of Prohibition was created in the Department of Justice to take over enforcement activities.

Following the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol was abolished by an Executive order of March 10, 1934, and its remaining functions and records were transferred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as were functions given the Department of Justice in 1930 and the records relating to them. The prohibition records were placed in the custody of an Alcohol Tax Unit, which was set up in the Bureau of Internal Revenue in May 1934. The records described below, the bulk of which relate to the permissive aspects of prohibition, were transferred from this Unit, which has retained other prohibition records. A *descriptive list* of the material has been prepared.

See *Annual Reports* of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1920-27, of the Commissioner of Prohibition, 1927-30, and of the Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, 1931-33; Laurence F. Schmeckebier, *The Bureau of Prohibition* (Washington, 1929); and Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, *Permit Procedure Relating to Industrial Alcohol and Other Nonbeverage Liquors* (Washington, 1931).

Basic permits and related papers. 1920-25, 1930-31. 1,568 feet. Accession 127.

Permissive traffic in intoxicating liquor was controlled by means of a system of basic permits issued for a year at a time to druggists, physicians, manufacturers of nonbeverage preparations, and others, under which supplemental permits for separate transactions were ob-

tained. Most of this material relates to permits issued by the Prohibition Unit before the reorganization of 1925. All permits issued to the same firm or individual are filed together, and each folder as a rule contains the original application for a permit, a copy of the basic permit, examiners' and inspectors' reports, renewal applications, and correspondence; frequently inventories and samples of labels are included. The permit files are arranged alphabetically by States and thereunder by classes of permits (designated by letters of the alphabet) and by control numbers assigned in Washington, and they are accompanied by *indexes*. There are a few files (8 feet) relating to permits issued by the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol in the first few months of its existence, which unlike the above are arranged first by class and then by State, and for the same period there is a small quantity of correspondence with district supervisors of permits.

Records pertaining to industrial alcohol. 1918-34. 39 feet. Accession 127.

Control over the manufacture, storage, and denaturing of industrial alcohol, which was made free of tax in 1906, was exercised by collectors of internal revenue until 1925 and was then transferred to the prohibition service. Under the prohibition law the term "industrial alcohol" included pure ethyl alcohol, which was taxed, as well as the tax-free denatured alcohol derived from it. Traffic in completely denatured alcohol was subject to few restrictions, but persons dealing in specially denatured alcohol, which was prepared under a variety of formulas and used in numerous preparations, were required to give bonds and obtain permits. The records in this group are of a miscellaneous character, consisting of several small and incomplete series of correspondence regarding bonds, permits, and formulas, the operations of distilling plants, and inspections; circular letters relating chiefly to denatured alcohol formulas; reports on chemical analyses of suspected spirits; and various lists and card records of users of industrial alcohol. A few of the records (2 feet) antedate the prohibition period.

Records relating to personnel. 1919-34. 35 feet. Accession 127.

These include miscellaneous correspondence files concerning applications for positions in the prohibition service and assignments and transfers of storekeeper-gaugers, the employees immediately in charge of liquor being manufactured or stored, as well as routine personnel data. Most of the material is arranged by districts.

Miscellaneous records. 1917-34. 123 feet. Accession 127.

These comprise a number of small and often fragmentary series, some of which are nevertheless of considerable value for a study of

prohibition administration and enforcement. Included are general correspondence and correspondence with field agents and others, mimeographed circulars, estimates of disbursements, supply requisitions, material relating to violations and enforcement of the prohibition law, organization charts and files of data used in publicity work, which contain information about the prohibition service not easily obtained elsewhere, and a few legal papers. There are several groups of record cards, the most important of which is a record of wine shipments from bonded wineries and storerooms, 1917-21 (37 feet).

Internal Revenue Bureau

The Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, now known as the Bureau of Internal Revenue, was created by an act of July 1, 1862, and is responsible for the assessment and collection of all internal revenue taxes and the enforcement of internal revenue laws. Prior to the Civil War internal taxes had been levied only during the periods 1791-1802 and 1813-17, but during the war a number of new taxes were imposed. These were gradually abolished, and from 1883 to 1914 the activities of the Bureau were largely confined to the collection of liquor and tobacco taxes. During the World War its work greatly expanded, and in 1917 and succeeding years the Bureau was completely reorganized. From 1919 to 1927 it was charged with the enforcement of prohibition as well as internal revenue laws (see page 62).

See Laurence F. Schmeckebier and Francis X. A. Eble, *The Bureau of Internal Revenue* (Baltimore, 1923).

MISCELLANEOUS TAX UNIT: Estate Tax Division

The Estate Tax Division was set up to administer the tax imposed by act of Congress of September 8, 1916, on the transfer of estates of decedents that exceed stipulated amounts. The Division examines and audits the returns made by executors, investigates the facts through its field agents, and makes the assessment.

Estate tax returns and attendant papers. 1916-25. 3,945 feet. Accession 82.

The files for the estates of all decedents whose deaths occurred before the end of 1925 have been transferred. All the papers relating to an estate are filed together and assigned a serial number. They include in each case the preliminary notice, the report of the field agent, the final return, and a summary sheet. In many cases there will be found also other papers such as a copy of the will, an itemized inventory of personal effects, affidavits, correspondence, and memoranda. The papers relating to estates of residents of the United States are

grouped by States and collection districts and arranged by serial numbers in each group. Those relating to estates of nonresidents are arranged by serial number in a single group. An *index* on cards filed alphabetically by names of decedents has been retained by the Division. An *identification of series report* has been prepared. Use of these records is restricted.

See Schmeckebier and Eble, *Bureau of Internal Revenue*, 45, 80-82, 154, 158-160.

Public Debt Service

On November 12, 1919, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed a Commissioner of the Public Debt and charged him, among other duties, with coordinating the work of the two organizations then responsible for service on the public debt. The first of these organizations, the Office of the Register of the Treasury, was as old as the Department itself. Many important functions were long performed by the Register, but, by 1894, all these that did not relate to the public debt had been taken away. The second organization was created in the Secretary's Office in 1876 by the combination of the Division of Loans and the Division of Currency into a Division of Loans and Currency. Functional overlapping in the new Division and in the Register's Office resulted in duplication of work and in the production of similar records. Important modifications were therefore made in 1911 and during the period of World War financing, with the result that under the Public Debt Service, as the Commissioner's organization has been known since 1921, the Register's Office retains only functions relating to the retirement of securities. The more extensive functions relating to the issuance of securities and the conduct of subsequent transactions with creditors, which were so long assigned to the Register, are now concentrated in the Division of Loans and Currency. A Division of Accounts and Audits was set up in 1920, and a Division of Paper Custody was added in 1921.

The records described below relate in main to the debts contracted by the United States between 1776 and 1860. They were assembled in the Office of the Commissioner from records created by or in the custody of the Register or of the Division of Loans and Currency. *Descriptive lists* covering the 2,805 volumes in this collection were prepared by the Public Debt Service and accompanied the records to The National Archives. An *identification of series report* on these records has been prepared.

See Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 75-77; Mayo, *The Treasury Department and Its Various Fiscal Bureaus*, 239-254; Rafael A. Bayley, *The National Loans of the United States . . . to June 30, 1880* (Washington, 1882); William F. DeKnight, *History of the Currency of the Country and of the Loans of the United States . . . to June 30, 1900* (Washington, 1900); and Treasury Department, *Annual Reports* for 1911 and 1920-22.

Continental Congress Treasury books. 1776-89. 2 feet. Accession 157.

At one time the Register of the Treasury is said to have had in his keeping "all the ledgers, journals, and day books kept at the Treasury during the Revolutionary War," but most of these have since followed functions to the Office of Accounts and Deposits or to the General Accounting Office, or have been placed in the Library of Congress. The few such records transferred to The National Archives by the Public Debt Service include waste books, 1776-78 and 1785-86; a transfer ledger, 1777-85; a journal, 1787-89; a ledger of the accounts of Ferdinand Grand, the Parisian banker with whom dealt Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Barclay, and other representatives of the United States, 1777-85; some Revolutionary lottery journals listing ticket numbers and prizes; and a copy of the 1786 edition of *The Register of the Certificates Issued by John Pierce . . . Paymaster General and Commissioner of Army Accounts for the United States* (4 vols.). This register lists in numerical order the certificates of indebtedness issued to the officers and men of the Continental Army in accordance with an ordinance of Congress adopted July 4, 1783, contains manuscript annotations showing the cancelation of the certificates, and is supplemented by a manuscript volume listing in chronological order certificates issued during a part of 1787. The *Seventeenth Annual Report* of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (1915) contains an *index* to names in the printed register.

Register's letters, reports, and statements. 1791-1858. 5 feet. Accession 157.

The records in this group were created by the Register of the Treasury during the period when his functions were broadest. They consist of copies of letters sent, 1816-28 and 1837-54 (5 vols., some *indexed*), and a series known as "Estimates and Statements," 1791-1858 (24 vols.), which also contains some scattered correspondence but which records chiefly estimates of governmental expenditures compiled annually for submission to Congress by the Secretary, statements of accounts, and reports on many subjects prepared in most cases for the Secretary. Entries are in approximate chronological order. A *register* of calls for information from the executive officers and Congress, 1832-49, contains references to the answers in the letter books and occasionally to those in the "Estimates and Statements." There are *topical indexes* to the "Estimates and Statements" for the period 1791-1845, arranged by the volumes indexed, and there is an *index* to the letters in this series, 1791-1825, of Joseph Nourse, the first Register.

Records of loans. 1776-1836. 224 feet. Accession 157.

These records were created by the Commissioners of Loans in the 13 original States, by the Second Bank of the United States and its branches in these States, and by the Register of the Treasury. The Continental Congress, in 1776, established loan offices in the States to receive subscriptions to the domestic loans. On August 4, 1790, Congress, in the act that incorporated the Revolutionary War debts of the States into the national debt and provided for the funding of the entire debt of the United States, continued the loan-office system. The Commissioners of Loans were directed to take subscriptions to the stock issued and to open books in which should be entered the credits of subscribers, the transfer of stock from creditor to creditor, and the payment of interest. An act of March 3, 1817, provided that the duties and records of the Commissioners should be transferred to the Bank and directed that when this was done the old offices should cease to exist. When the Bank's charter expired, Congress, by an act of April 11, 1836, directed that loan records that the Bank had created or inherited from the Commissioners be transferred to the Treasury Department. There these records came into the custody of the Register.

The records cover the domestic loans of the Revolutionary and Confederation period, the great loan of 1790, and all loans subsequently floated through that of 1825, the last before the discharge of the debt of the United States in 1836, and fall into the following groups:

COMMISSIONERS' AND BANK'S LOAN RECORDS, 1776-1836 (2,256 vols.).

These books, which reveal a considerable degree of diversity in bookkeeping methods prior to 1817, consist principally of journals, ledgers, and registers of subscriptions to loans, of interest (dividend) payments, and of unclaimed dividends. The records vary from State to State as to period covered and quantity as follows: New Hampshire, 1777-1835 (24 vols.); Massachusetts, 1777-1835 (259 vols.); Rhode Island, 1790-1835 (39 vols.); Connecticut, 1777-1835 (155 vols.); New York, 1777-1835 (117 vols.); New Jersey, 1777-1835 (14 vols.); Pennsylvania, 1776-1836 (1,125 vols.); Delaware, 1777-1828 (3 vols.); Maryland, 1777-1835 (163 vols.); Virginia, 1779-1835 (275 vols.); North Carolina, 1791-1832 (15 vols.); South Carolina, 1790-1836 (44 vols.); and Georgia, 1791-1835 (19 vols.). These records include copies of letters sent (4 vols.) by Commissioners Nathaniel Appleton of Massachusetts, 1785-91, Thomas Smith and Stephen Moylan of Pennsylvania, 1790-1804, and Robert and William Habersham of Georgia, 1810-17. There is a *card index* to certain of the ledgers of the New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland loan offices.

REGISTER'S RECORDS, 1790-1836 (99 vols.). These include the centrally created books relative to the loans from 1790 through 1825,

among which are books of the same general types as those of the Commissioners and the Bank described above as well as registers of powers of attorney and the accounts with the various Commissioners. The *card index* mentioned in the preceding paragraph indexes some of the Register's ledgers.

See Charles A. Beard, *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States*, 20-22 (New York, 1935), for comments on the historical value of the earlier portion of these records.

Records of indebtedness. 1838-1920. 39 feet. Accessions 157 and 159.

Economic stress, territorial expansion, the Mexican War, and the assumption of obligations by treaties early brought the United States back to the status of debtor, though not exclusively through the medium of loans. Between 1836 and 1860 stock was issued on 10 occasions and Treasury notes on 12. Records created in connection with these issues include:

ACCOUNTING BOOKS, 1838-1920 (179 vols.). Included are registers of original issue, transmission, redemption, and interest or dividends, as well as journals and ledgers (the latter being covered by a *card index*), concerning the Spanish Indemnity certificates of 1836, the Mexican Indemnity certificates of 1846, the Bounty Lands certificates of 1847, the Texas Indemnity certificates of 1850, and all the stock loans through that of 1860. There are numerical registers for the various Treasury note issues except those of 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1843, for which none are known to exist, and that of 1860, the registers for which have been retained in the Register's Office.

PAPERS RELATING TO TRANSACTIONS, 1838-1907 (9 feet). Warrants, certificates of deposit, and other papers authorizing the original issue, transfer, or exchange of the registered or coupon securities for the Spanish Indemnity, Mexican Indemnity, and Bounty Land issues and the stock loans of 1841, 1842, 1843, 1846, and 1847.

CORRESPONDENCE, 1840-61 (9 feet). Incoming correspondence includes bids for stock, 1840-44 and 1846-48 (2 vols.), offers of stock, 1850-54 (1 vol.), miscellaneous letters, 1843-49 and 1857-60 (4 vols.), and letters concerning the Mexican Indemnity stock, 1846-51 (2 vols.), and the Mexican War Bounty Land stock, 1848-49 (1 vol.). Outgoing correspondence includes general loan letters, 1843-61 (14 vols.), and letters concerning the Mexican War Bounty Land stock, 1847-61 (3 vols.). Nearly all the volumes are *indexed*.

Miscellaneous records. 1789-1847. 4 feet. Accession 157.

Most of these records relate to functions that were once performed by the Register. Of interest are financial accounts, with accompanying letters or notes of justification, of American ministers and consuls in France, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and the Barbary States for

various periods, 1793-1813; a report detailing accounts in connection with treaty negotiations with Algiers and the naval war with Tripoli, 1795-1812; summaries and balance sheets of the Postmaster General's accounts, 1789-1814; ledgers of receipts and expenditures of the commissioners to establish the permanent seat of the Government, 1794-1802; a journal of the accounts of the State Department with the original Bank of the United States, 1795-1800; a ledger relating to the privateer pension fund, 1813-30; a register of bills of exchange purchased by the United States, 1793-1833; a book listing in alphabetical order American prisoners held at various British depots, 1812-14; certified copies from the State Department of awards made to American citizens in accordance with treaties made with France in 1831 and with Mexico in 1839; and receipts for securities issued by the Treasury to cover the awards made under this French treaty and also under those similarly made in accordance with the Neapolitan treaty of 1832 and the Peruvian treaty of 1841.

Motion-picture film. 1914-29. 3 units. Accessions 73 and 113.

Two units show Secretary Andrew W. Mellon examining the first dollars of the new small-size currency issued in 1929 and congratulating employees who had completed 50 years of service; and the third shows scenes from the Salvation Army congress held in London in 1914.

Secret Service Division

An order of the Secretary dated December 22, 1863, vested in the Solicitor of the Treasury supervision over the Department's efforts to suppress counterfeiting. An act of July 2, 1864, provided an enlarged fund for this work, and numerous detectives were employed. A year later this force was placed under a chief and became the Secret Service Division. The Division was separated from the Solicitor's Office in 1879 and received statutory recognition in 1882. The Secret Service has been engaged largely in combating counterfeiting, forgery, and alteration of the currency and securities of the United States and foreign governments. Additional duties have been assigned to the Division by the Secretary and by the Federal Farm Loan Act, the War Finance Corporation Act, the World War Adjusted Compensation Act, and various other acts, including several passed since 1933. It was long the practice of other departments to borrow Secret Service agents, but legal restrictions made this impossible after 1908. During the period of the World War, these restrictions were relaxed in behalf of the State Department and to allow the President to direct the use of the Service wherever necessary. Secret Service agents gave occasional protection to the President as far back as Cleveland's second administration and have done so regu-

larly since the assassination of McKinley. Since 1908 protection has been accorded to Presidents-elect, and subsequently the protection of the President's family was also undertaken. An act of May 14, 1930, placed the White House police force under the Chief of the Secret Service Division. An *identification of series report* on the records described below has been prepared. The use of these records is restricted.

See Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 99.

Correspondence and related records. 1863-1918. 62 feet. Accession 169.

For the years prior to 1899 the correspondence transferred, though constituting all that is known to be extant, is fragmentary. It consists of books containing fair copies of outgoing letters from Washington, 1869-70 (3 vols.); of outgoing letters from New York City, where the Chief of the Division had his headquarters, 1870-73 (3 vols., each *indexed*); and of a few scattered groups of unbound letters received, among which is a file on Spanish-American War matters, 1898. For the period 1899-1918 the outgoing letters (24 feet) are complete; until 1909 they are bound (44 vols.), but a continuing numerical system of filing covers these volumes as well as the subsequent unbound material. Incoming letters (37 feet) are nearly complete for the period 1904-18; they are unbound and are also filed according to a continuing numerical system. *Registers* of letters received, 1863-1903 (18 vols., including one of letters referred to the Secret Service, 1863-69, and one for the New York period, 1870-74), and *registers* of letters sent, 1863-1903 (13 vols.), indicate the nature of some of the missing correspondence of the Division. There is an *index* to letters sent, 1899-1903 (2 vols.), and a *card index* covers both incoming and outgoing correspondence after 1903.

Daily reports of agents in the field. 1864-1927. 420 feet. Accession 169.

These reports, which relate in detail the daily activities of operatives, cover the period indicated except the years 1871-75, for which reports are not known to be extant. Although they relate mainly to the suppression of counterfeiting and related offenses, the reports recount many other activities as well, among them the protection of Presidents-elect Taft and Wilson and the investigation of spy systems in the war years 1898 and 1917-18 and of radical and anti-war meetings during the World War. The reports fall into the following groups:

COPIES OF REPORTS, 1864-71 (10 vols.). Fair copies arranged in approximate chronological order. Some of the volumes are *indexed*.

ORIGINAL REPORTS GROUPED BY AGENTS, 1871-1910 (910 vols., each *indexed*). One or more volumes for each agent. Reports within a volume are arranged chronologically.

ORIGINAL REPORTS GROUPED BY CITIES, 1910-25 (585 vols., each *indexed*). A series of volumes for each city that served as a district headquarters. The reports run in chronological order and cover the activities of the supervising agent in charge of the district, the agents in charge of subdistricts, and the agents operating in the subdistricts.

MISCELLANEOUS ORIGINAL DAILY REPORTS, 1906-27 (6 feet). Unbound reports for scattering dates grouped mainly by agents.

Daily reports of agents detailed to the White House. 1902-29. 6 feet. Accession 169.

These original reports, mostly routine in character, include some that deal with protection accorded to the Presidents-elect. For the periods 1902-8 and 1913-16, the reports are bound (11 vols., each *indexed*). For the other years covered, they are filed chronologically.

Reports of agents assigned to special investigations. 1907-20. 19 feet. Accession 169.

Included in this material are original reports on investigations into Western land frauds (1907-8), frauds practiced upon the Isthmian Canal Commission (1913-14), and thefts of copper from the Panama Railroad Steamship Line (1917-20). There are also reports of investigations carried on during the World War for the State Department and the War Trade Board.

Records of criminals. 1863-1917. 10 feet. Accession 169.

Information concerning counterfeiters, including true names, aliases, occupations, and physical descriptions (often accompanied by photographs), and concerning all stages of their prosecution and punishment from arrest through conviction and imprisonment appears in a series called "Description and Information of Criminals," 1863-1905 (40 vols., and 3 *index vols.* covering vols. 1-29). A formal record of the arrest and conviction of counterfeiters and other criminals is contained in "Information of Criminals," 1869-1917 (3 vols.). There is also a list of suspected persons, showing places and dates of supposed offenses, 1871-1911 (1 vol.).

Miscellaneous records. 1869-1921. 6 feet. Accession 169.

Among these are scrapbooks containing newspaper clippings relative to the Secret Service, 1894-1912 (10 vols.), a few miscellaneous items of correspondence, a small number of manuscript opinions from the Solicitor of the Treasury relative to the Secret Service,

1883-1915, oaths of allegiance signed by special operatives in 1898, and two volumes containing lists of alleged anarchists.

Treasurer's Office

The act of 1789 establishing the Department provided for a Treasurer, whose duty it was "to receive and keep the monies of the United States, and to disburse the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the Comptroller, recorded by the Register, and not otherwise." The receipt and primary disbursement of public funds on deposit in the Treasury or in other authorized depositaries has remained the principal function of the Treasurer of the United States.

CURRENCY REDEMPTION DIVISION

The National Bank Redemption Agency, originally known as the National Bank Note Redemption Agency, was set up in the Treasurer's Office in 1874 to handle the receipt, redemption, and disposition of national bank notes. When the Federal Reserve System was organized in 1913, the Agency was given similar duties with reference to Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve bank notes. In 1936 it was merged with the Redemption Division to form the Currency Redemption Division. Records of the Agency in addition to those described below are noted on page 265.

Miscellaneous records of the former National Bank Redemption Agency. 1880-1936. 438 feet. Accession 64.

The material consists of account books, registers, receipts, correspondence, and the like. Most of it originated after 1913; the only records of earlier date are general ledgers dating from 1880 to 1916 (4 vols.) and some "bookkeepers' tickets" dating from 1900. A *preliminary report* on these records has been compiled. Other records of the Agency have been retained by the Division.

War Loan Organization

Five campaigns for the sale of Liberty Loan bonds were carried on under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. In April 1917 the War Loan Organization was created to conduct the advertisement, sale, and distribution of the bonds, and in October 1918 it took charge of the sale of War Savings certificates. The Organization was disbanded following the war, and its records passed into the custody of the Public Debt Service, from which the material described below was received.

See Leland and Mereness, *American Official Sources*, 36, 43, and War Department, *Economic Agencies of the War*, 498.

Miscellaneous records. 1917-20. 11 feet, and 8 units of film. Accessions 113, 170, and 289.

These consist of scrapbooks of posters, clippings, and advertisements (47 vols.); a set of 57 posters used to stimulate the sale of Liberty Loan bonds and War Savings certificates, which is said to be the only complete set in the possession of the Government; and motion-picture films used to promote the campaigns of 1918-19. Among the artists whose work is represented by the posters are Howard Chandler Christy, C. R. Macauley, and L. S. Harris. The films portray scenes in connection with programs launching the drives and dramatizations of the heroic deeds of soldiers.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

The Department of War, which succeeded a War Office that existed under the Continental Congress and the Confederation, was established by an act approved August 7, 1789, and is under the administration of the Secretary of War. Its duties are distributed among a number of "offices" and other subdivisions, each under supervision of a chief. The Department is charged primarily with the responsibility of organizing, training, and maintaining the Army. Certain functions at one time performed by the Department, such as those relating to naval and Indian affairs, military pensions, and public lands, have from time to time been transferred to more recently created agencies. A large quantity of records of the Department, in addition to those described below, is noted on pages 265 to 267.

See L. D. Ingersoll, *History of the War Department* (Washington, 1879), and Short, *National Administrative Organization*, 119-139.

Air Corps Chief's Office

The War Department office now known as the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps had its beginnings in the Aviation Section created in the Signal Corps by an act approved July 18, 1914. During the World War period Army aviation matters were carried on by four units. An Aircraft Board created by an act approved October 1, 1917, supervised and directed the procurement of aircraft by the Department of War and the Department of the Navy. By an Executive order of May 20, 1918, the work of the Aviation Section was divided between a Bureau of Aircraft Production, which took over its functions pertaining to aircraft production, and a Division of Military Aeronautics, which assumed all its other functions. Finally, by direction of the President, the Air Service of the Army was created on May 29, 1918. The interrelations of these four units were most complicated. On January 29, 1919, however, the Director of the Air Service was given full control over the Division of Military Aeronautics and the Bureau of Aircraft Production, and subsequently both units lost their identity in the Service. The Aircraft Board was abolished by an Executive order of March 19, 1919. Statutory provision for a Chief of the Air Service was made by an act approved June 4, 1920, and the Air Service became the Air Corps in 1926.

See William F. Willoughby, *Government Organization in War Time and After*, 328-338 (New York, 1919).

Records of the Chemical Section of the Science and Research Division of the former Bureau of Aircraft Production.
1918-19. 3 feet. Accession 13.

The Science and Research Division, organized in October 1917 as a branch of the Signal Corps, was attached to the Bureau of Aircraft Production on May 20, 1918. Personnel and facilities were furnished the Division by the Color Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, to form its Chemical Section. This Section conducted investigations and experiments in the production of sensitizing dyes, incendiary bullets, smoke screens, acetic acid, acetones, secondary alcohols, caseins, and other materials. When the Section was abolished in November 1918, its records were retained by the Color Laboratory, which continued some of the research. The Laboratory was later merged in the Color and Farm Waste Division of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, from which Division these records were received.

The records consist of correspondence, reports, memoranda, minutes of meetings, and other papers relating to research projects that were apparently preserved by Harry D. Gibbs, chemist in charge of the Color Laboratory, who served as head of the Chemical Section. They reflect some of the production problems of the war period and aspects of the early history of airplane production and of aerial photography.

Engineer Chief's Office

Engineer officers were provided for the Continental Army as early as 1775, and a Corps of Engineers existed from 1779 to 1783. From a Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, which was formed in 1794, a separate Corps of Engineers was reestablished in 1802. Orders of April 3, 1818, directing the Chief Engineer, who was the commanding officer of this Corps, to fix his headquarters in Washington resulted in the establishment of the War Department office now known as the Office of the Chief of Engineers. In the same year the Army's establishment of topographical engineers was placed under supervision of the Chief Engineer, and a topographical engineer was assigned to duty in his office as Topographer to the War Department. This was the origin of the Topographical Bureau, which was given direction of topographical operations in 1829 and which became a separate bureau in 1831. The rise of this Bureau resulted from the importance assumed by internal improvement surveys under the Survey Act of 1824. It was again subordinated to the Chief Engineer in 1863, and in 1866 it lost its identity in a reorganization of his Office. The Chief of Engineers, in addition to his military duties as the chief of a branch of the Army that was originally concerned mainly with forti-

fication, has jurisdiction over river and harbor improvements, the Washington Aqueduct, and other civil works entrusted to the Corps of Engineers.

See Chief of Engineers, *Letter . . . Containing a Historical Sketch of the Corps of Engineers* (Washington, 1876), reprinted in Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Army, *Report*, 327-353 (45 Cong., 3 sess., *S. Rept.* 555—serial 1837); Raphael P. Thian, *Legislative History of the General Staff of the Army of the United States . . . From 1775 to 1901*, 481-529 (Washington, 1901); W. Stull Holt, *The Office of the Chief of Engineers of the Army* (Baltimore, 1923); the *Annual Reports* of the Chief of Engineers, 1822-61 and 1864 to date, and of the Chief of Topographical Engineers, 1832-61; and Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 125-128.

Correspondence and miscellaneous records. 1812-94, 1899-1901.
1,703 feet. Accessions 139 and 390.

These consist of the extant correspondence, reports, field notes, returns, orders, and other miscellaneous records of the Topographical Bureau and the Office of the Chief of Engineers to 1894 that have not been transferred to other agencies; records of various engineer boards, commissions, and surveys are also present. The bulk of the records of the Office date from 1812, when the Chief Engineer began to keep them in a systematic fashion, but there are a few documents dated as early as 1789. The records of the Topographical Bureau, which are not entirely separable from those of the Office of the Chief of Engineers, are very incomplete before about 1850. A considerable amount of separable material has been transferred to other agencies from time to time as such agencies have taken over specific functions from the Office, such as the supervision of the Military Academy and the handling of matters relating to real estate. Some material collected by the Office is included, such as the papers of John C. Wrenshall, a civil engineer of Baltimore and officer in the Confederate Army, for the period 1861-98, and a collection of documents and copies of documents relating to the duties of engineer officers for the period 1801-20. There is also a bound volume containing mounted photographs (136 units) of seacoast batteries for the defense of Cuba, 1899-1901.

Of the various types of records, the correspondence is the largest in quantity and probably the most important. Prior to 1890 it consists of letters received, or "document files," which begin in 1813, and of fair copies of letters sent, which date from 1812. In general, both the letters received and the letters sent are divided first into chronological groups of varying lengths and then by character of correspondent or subject or by the division of the Office of the Chief of Engineers concerned. Within these groups the letters sent are recorded in chronological order, and the letters received are arranged

chronologically under each letter of the alphabet. There are *registers* of letters received covering the period 1819-90, some of which are *indexed*, and there are *name indexes* in most of the volumes of letters sent. In addition, there is a *general card index* to the correspondence, 1812-90, which is incomplete but useful (10 feet), and there are numerous other *indexes* of lesser importance. Between 1890 and 1894 early versions of the Ainsworth system of registry, which involved the use of record cards instead of letter books, were applied to current correspondence. Under this system all correspondence is filed in numerical series and is well *indexed*.

Maps and atlases. 1826-94. 7,864 items. Accessions 208, 228, 271, 338, 382, 444, and 478.

These items, a third of them manuscript maps, were contained in shipments thus far received from the General Map Files Section of the Administrative Division, which is transferring to The National Archives that portion of its map collection, exclusive of maps relating to civil works, assembled from the date the collection was begun in 1826 to June 30, 1894. The portion of the collection in process of transfer consists of maps of historical value made or used by the military engineers of the Army and includes the original maps resulting from military and civil geographical explorations and surveys since about 1789, especially those made under the Topographical Bureau, as well as related maps and atlases, some of which date back to the middle and early part of the eighteenth century. For the most part the items already transferred relate to North America in general and to the States east of the Rocky Mountains in particular and deal with the military campaigns of the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Indian wars and with Indian lands in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. There are also reference maps dealing with the wars of European powers, 1830-85, and maps representing the principal national topographical surveys of European countries and their colonies for the period 1875-80. The maps transferred are arranged according to the *classification plan* of the Map Files Section and are *indexed* on slips.

Army of the United States

The Army of the United States originated with the passing of two resolutions by the Continental Congress on June 14 and 15, 1775, which provided for raising troops for the service of the united colonies and for taking forces raised by the several colonies into the service of the united colonies. At the end of the Revolutionary War a small military force was retained in service, but in June 1784 Congress reduced this force to the minimum necessary for the guarding of stores

and proceeded to raise an army by the method laid down in the Articles of Confederation. The military establishment that grew up under the Confederation was taken over intact by the First Congress under the Constitution by an act of recognition approved September 29, 1789. Since that time acts changing or modifying the organization of the Army have been numerous. The basic law on Army organization is now the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended.

Under this act, as amended, the Army of the United States is composed of the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard while in Federal service, and the Organized Reserves. It is divided into a number of arms and services, each headed by a military chief with the duty of assisting the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff in the administration of matters pertaining to his branch. Command of the Army is exercised through a Chief of Staff, a territorial organization of corps areas and overseas departments, and a related tactical organization into divisions and other units. The principal unit of local command is the post, camp, or station, and the principal unit of tactical command within an arm or service is the regiment or a corresponding unit. Professional assistance is provided for the Chief of Staff and the commanders of the larger territorial and tactical units by a General Staff Corps. The War Department General Staff and the offices of the chiefs of arms and services form part of the War Department proper as distinguished from the Army.

See Emory Upton, *The Military Policy of the United States* (Washington, 1904), and Oliver L. Spaulding, *The United States Army in War and Peace* (New York, 1937).

AIR CORPS

An act approved July 18, 1914, created an Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. By an Executive order of May 20, 1918, this Section was removed from the control of the Chief Signal Officer and placed in the charge of a Director of Military Aeronautics except for such personnel as was engaged in work connected with aircraft production. This personnel was transferred to a separate Bureau of Aircraft Production created by the same order. An Air Service, to consist of the Bureau of Aircraft Production and a Division of Military Aeronautics, was established by directions of the President contained in an endorsement from The Adjutant General to the Director of Military Aeronautics, dated May 29, 1918, and by changes in Army regulations dated June 10, 1918. An Air Service was formally created by statute in 1920, and in 1926 it became the Air Corps. In addition to those described below, other Air Corps photographs are noted on page 267.

See "A History of the U. S. Army Air Corps," in *Aviation*, 21: 170-173 (Aug. 2, 1926), and Arthur Sweetser, *The American Air Service* (New York, 1919).

Photographic films. 1922-23. 68 rolls of negatives and 204 mosaic negatives. Accession 40.

These films, received from Crissy Field, San Francisco, Calif., show aerial mapping verticals of airports, camps, fields, forts, ranges, rivers, islands, valleys, and the like in California, Washington, and Oregon. They are accompanied by an *index*.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789, provided for the appointment of "a meet person, learned in the law, to act as attorney general of the United States" and made it his duty "to prosecute and conduct all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned, and to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law when required by the President of the United States, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments, touching any matters that may concern their departments." Although not the head of an executive department under the terms of this act, the Attorney General was very early drawn into the President's Cabinet on an equal footing with the department heads. An effort in 1830 to consolidate in his hands responsibility for all litigation concerning the United States failed when Congress, instead of establishing a department of law, created the Solicitorship of the Treasury with extensive authority over the conduct of cases in the lower courts and over United States district attorneys, marshals, and other officers connected therewith. The Solicitor was authorized by the act establishing his office to request the advice and direction of the Attorney General in the performance of his duties. Further attempts to establish a law department were made under Presidents Polk and Pierce. The need for more centralized control of law enforcement in the emergency of war induced Congress on August 2, 1861, to give the Attorney General "general superintendency and direction" of district attorneys and marshals, a grant of power not intended to modify the existing authority of the Solicitor of the Treasury (see page 105), as Congress promptly pointed out.

Meanwhile circumstances had necessitated a considerable expansion in the Attorney General's Office. One clerk had sufficed from 1818 to 1850; in the latter year a new clerkship was created and during the years immediately following several others were added. In 1859 Congress authorized the Attorney General to appoint an assistant, but this post was abolished in 1868 and the President was authorized to appoint with the advice and consent of the Senate two assistant attorneys general. At the same time the duty of defending the Government in the Court of Claims was vested in the Attorney General. Finally, by an act passed June 22, 1870, Congress created the Department of Justice, with the Attorney General as its head and a Solicitor General as his principal subordinate, and transferred

to the new Department the Solicitor of the Treasury and the law officers of the State and Navy Departments and of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The Attorney General was authorized not only to superintend district attorneys in the conduct of litigation but also to take charge of cases in the lower courts in person or through a representative. By or in consequence of the Department of Justice Act and acts passed within the next few years, various duties relating to the administration of justice were transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the Attorney General. These included the supervision of the accounts of district attorneys, marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts, all of whom were then compensated principally from fees; the control of the judiciary fund from which the expenses of the courts and of the safekeeping of prisoners were paid; and the provision of facilities in State, Territorial, or other prisons for the incarceration of Federal prisoners for whom proper quarters were not available in the judicial districts where they were convicted.

The records prior to 1870 are incomplete. When William Wirt became Attorney General on November 13, 1817, he found "no books, documents, or papers of any kind" to inform him of the actions of any of his predecessors. This deficiency, which was subsequently overcome in part, is probably explained by the fact that Congress did not provide official quarters or clerical assistance for the Attorney General until 1818. Wirt established a record-keeping system, which provided for files of incoming papers, an opinion book series, and a letter book series. In the records antedating the Civil War there are some extensive gaps, which resulted in part from the lack of personnel to make longhand copies of outgoing papers, but after 1870, when the Department began to make copies mechanically, only minor gaps occur.

For its Washington headquarters the Department has a central record-keeping agency, the Division of Records, formerly known as the Division of Mails and Files. This Division evolved in the Chief Clerk's Office and remains under his general supervision. Several units of the Department, however, some of them no longer in existence, have kept all or part of their records independently of this central registry. In the various judicial districts throughout the United States, considerable bodies of records have been accumulated in the offices of the district attorneys and marshals. Similarly records have been accumulated outside Washington by the Customs Division in New York City, by penal institutions under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons, by the field divisions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and by several other units of the Department.

The Washington records of the Department constitute a body of source material relatively unexploited for research purposes. They are as varied in subject matter as might be expected from an agency that conducts or advises in the conduct of most of the litigation to

which the United States is a party or in which it is interested, that advises the President and the department heads upon questions of law important enough to require the Attorney General's opinion, that manages prisons, and that served the courts in an administrative capacity until the organization of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts late in 1939. Indeed, so many and varied have been the demands upon the Department that a nearly complete list of major topics in American history since 1870, and an extensive list for earlier years, could be made up from its files. Because much of the work that it performs originates in or passes through the judicial districts into which the United States is divided, the records of the Department contain much of value to persons interested in particular localities. To students of political science and public law, legal and judicial history, and the administration of justice generally, these records have obvious value.

A few of the records described below were deposited in the Library of Congress for some years prior to 1935, when they were recalled by the Department. Other Department records are noted on page 267.

See the *Annual Reports* of the Attorneys General, 1870-; the *Register* of the Department and the Federal courts, which first appeared in 1871 and is now published biennially; Homer Cummings and Carl McFarland, *Federal Justice* (New York, 1937), which is based on extensive research in the archives of the Department; Albert Langeluttig, *The Department of Justice of the United States* (Baltimore, 1927); Arthur J. Dodge, *Origin and Development of the Office of the Attorney General* (70 Cong., 2 sess., H. Doc. 510—serial 9035); James S. Easby-Smith, *Department of Justice, Its History and Functions* (Washington, 1904); Short, *National Administrative Organization*, 184-195, 330-343; and Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 137-146.

Attorney General's papers. 1790-1870. 61 feet. Accession 87.

This material, which includes relatively few papers earlier than 1818, is arranged on a chronological basis and contains incoming correspondence, occasional drafts of outgoing letters and opinions of the Attorney General, papers submitted in connection with requests for opinions or used by the Attorney General in their formulation, records of cases appealed from the lower courts of the United States, notes and briefs of arguments before the Supreme Court and other courts, drafts of legislation, papers relating to land titles, pardons, claims, and appointments to office, office accounts and pay rolls, and a considerable number of personal papers of the Attorneys General. The papers deal with a great variety of subjects, such as: The powers and duties of the Attorney General and other executive officers; the movement for and establishment of the Department of Justice; treaty interpretation, including Indian treaties; courts, including courts martial; claims against the United States; Territorial government; banks, including the First and Second Banks of the United States; neutrality laws, including violations thereof taking place

during the Napoleonic wars, the Latin American struggles for independence, the Crimean War, and the Fenian disturbances; the non-intercourse legislation of the Jefferson-Madison period; the War of 1812; public lands problems, including the validity of titles antedating the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, and California; pardons; customs law violations; piracy; slavery and the slave trade; and the Civil War and Reconstruction. *Indexes*, 1817-62 (3 vols.), and *registers*, 1861-70 (3 vols.), cover the greater part of the material, and their summaries are often useful when particular letters are missing.

Departmental papers. 1849-1910. 1,159 feet. Accession 87.

These comprise files created prior to the shift from folded to flat filing in 1910; and until 1904 only incoming papers are included. Most of the occasional gaps that appear resulted from the extraction of papers for incorporation in the flat files. The only files antedating 1871 are those containing papers received by the Secretary of the Interior in connection with his administration of the judiciary fund and his supervision of the accounts of marshals, clerks, and other judicial officers; these papers were transferred to the Department of Justice in 1870.

Letters and their enclosures, consisting of printed as well as manuscript material, constitute the bulk of the Departmental papers. The authors of the letters include Presidents, department heads, Solicitors of the Treasury, Members of Congress, judges, district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, jailers, wardens, special agents, examiners, counsel for private parties, foreign officials, and many other persons. Individual letters usually deal with some case or group of cases, some opinion for which the Attorney General has been asked, or some legislative or administrative matter in which the Department is interested or over which it has control.

These communications contain much information upon general and localized phases of hundreds of important subjects connected with the following topics and many others: Southern Reconstruction, including materials that relate to the execution of the Enforcement Act of 1870, the Ku Klux Act of 1871, and the Civil Rights Act of 1875; the establishment and maintenance of law and order in the Territories, including the enforcement of legislation against polygamy; the prolonged struggle with the Pacific railroads; frauds of many sorts, among them those that concern the violation of banking and election laws and the notorious operations of the *Crédit Mobilier*, the "Whiskey Ring," and the "Star Route" manipulators; the enforcement of neutrality legislation, particularly against filibustering expeditions; the protection of the public domain, especially its timber and mineral resources; labor disturbances threatening to interrupt interstate commerce or impede the transportation of the mails; en-

forcement of laws against peonage; immigration matters, especially those concerning the violation of contract labor and Chinese exclusion laws; the monopoly problem, including the telephone patent litigation of the 1880's and the early efforts to apply the Antitrust Act of 1890; violations of laws concerning trade with the Indians; questions arising out of the war with Spain and the acquisition of non-continental territory; problems pertaining to the administration of justice, such as the housing and equipment of courts, the qualifications and conduct of judges and other officers in the judicial districts, the procedure of courts, and the transportation, treatment, and housing of prisoners; and, in connection with all these matters, the administration of the appropriations under the Attorney General's control and the supervision of accounts. The materials concerning the accounts of marshals and other officers in the judicial districts are both plentiful and informative. Until 1904, when carbon copies of outgoing letters and opinions were first interfiled with incoming material, the Departmental papers deal with the subjects enumerated almost exclusively from the standpoint of persons outside the Washington headquarters of the Department.

Papers received between January 1871 and August 1884 are filed, usually in chronological order, by Government agencies (the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives, and each executive department), by judicial districts (here are incorporated as files most of the previously mentioned papers transferred from the Interior Department), and by miscellaneous subjects such as internal revenue compromise cases, leases for court rooms, clerk's bonds, monthly reports from penitentiaries and jails, and marshals' requisitions and accounts. In August 1884 this system was supplanted by a numerical case system of filing, which brought together papers relating to a particular matter of correspondence in chronological order under the file number assigned to the earliest of the papers. Occasional modifications were made in this system, but basically it continued in operation until 1914.

Finding mediums that accompany the papers comprise *registers* of letters received, 1870-1903 (151 vols.); *indexes* to letters received, 1870-1908 (57 vols.); *indexes* to letters sent, 1904-8 (12 vols.); and an *index* to files concerning officers in the judicial districts, 1884-1910. The last-mentioned index has been reproduced on cards by The National Archives. There are also *registers* of letters received by the Interior Department until 1870 and thereafter by the Justice Department, concerning the supervision of accounts of district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of courts, 1849-85 (69 vols.). *Card indexes* covering all correspondence of the Department from 1908 on have been retained by the Department.

A *preliminary descriptive report* covering the Departmental papers has been prepared. The examination of papers less than 50 years old is restricted.

Letters sent. 1818-1913. 249 feet. Accession 87.

Except for copies or drafts of some such letters among the papers of the Attorney General, copies of outgoing correspondence until 1904 were preserved exclusively in bound form. Since then carbon copies of letters sent have been filed with the related incoming correspondence, but outgoing letters were recorded in press copy books until 1913. The letters indicate the viewpoint and action of the Attorney General and the Department on nearly all subjects of correspondence that appear in the previously described bodies of papers. The segregation of letters to different classes of persons in different series of letter books, a practice which prevailed from 1867 to 1904, resulted in the distribution of letters dealing with the same subject among the several series. Letters within a series are in fairly accurate chronological order. Almost all books containing fair or carbon copies and many containing press copies of letters sent are *indexed*—those containing letters to Members of Congress and executive officers in Washington, by the names of agencies of the Government, and those containing letters to officials outside of Washington, by judicial districts. Where one of these systems is not used, indexes are alphabetical by addressees' names. The examination of letters less than 50 years old is restricted. The letter books fall into the following groups:

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, 1818-1913 (89 feet). These are fair copies, 1818-90 (27 vols.), carbon copies, 1890-1904 (62 vols.), and press copies, 1870-1913 (701 vols.), of letters to the President, officers and Members of Congress, department heads, judges, district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, and miscellaneous other persons. The making of fair copies began under Attorney General Wirt, the first entry being his letter to President James Monroe of January 17, 1818 (erroneously dated 1817), concerning the duties, records, and facilities of his Office. From 1818 to 1867, the fair copy books contain all the Attorney General's outgoing correspondence other than opinions that has been preserved by the Department, except the few letters to be found among the Attorney General's papers described above and the letters to the Solicitor of the Treasury, 1830-42, described below. On very rare occasions in the early years incoming letters were copied into these books. There are several gaps in the early letter books, and there are no letter books at all for the period between October 1, 1850, and May 25, 1857. During this period John J. Crittenden, Caleb Cushing, and Jeremiah S. Black served as

Attorneys General, and drafts or copies of some of the letters they wrote are among the papers of the Attorney General described above. The establishment of various special series of letter books between 1867 and 1874 narrowed the compass of the parent series until it became the repository of letters to miscellaneous persons. With the discontinuance in 1904 of various special series of letters sent (described below) and of the series of opinions on title questions (see page 90), the general and miscellaneous series was expanded to include the material that had formerly gone into those abandoned series.

LETTERS TO THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY, 1830-42 (1 vol.). These are addressed to the first four Solicitors of the Treasury, Virgil Maxcy, Henry D. Gilpin, Matthew Birchard, and Charles B. Penrose, and contain the advice and direction requested by them of the Attorney General in accordance with the statute creating their office. Some such correspondence appears thereafter in the letter books described in the preceding paragraph and in those containing letters to executive officers and Members of Congress described on page 88.

LETTERS CONCERNING JUDICIARY EXPENSES, 1849-84 (5 feet). These are fair copies of letters of the Secretary of the Interior, 1849-70 (17 vols.), and of the Attorney General and other officers of the Department of Justice, 1870-84 (7 vols.), concerning the administration of the judiciary fund and the supervision of the accounts of clerks and other officers of all the courts of the United States and of marshals and district attorneys. The Interior Department series, which came to the Justice Department with the function, is the more comprehensive and interesting because all correspondence relating to the subject, whether addressed to the President, to the heads of departments, to Members of Congress, or to those whose accounts or expenditures were involved, went into this series, whereas the Department of Justice distributed comparable letters according to addressees among its various series and restricted its judiciary expense books almost entirely to letters to officers whose accounts were involved.

The entire group shows the effort of the central authorities to require exact accounting from field officers. Among the expenses with which the letters deal are those for the care and conveyance of prisoners, for the employment of deputies, for the payment of witness fees, and for the rental and equipment of buildings and offices for courts, attorneys, or marshals. Interesting subjects that appear during the early 1860's are the enforcement of the laws prohibiting the slave trade, the return of recaptured Negroes to Africa, and the suppression of counterfeiting through the establishment of a Secret Service Division in the Treasury Department. The many

subjects relating to law enforcement that appear in the other groups of letter books reappear here from the standpoint of expense. After 1884, letters similar to those that formerly had gone into these series were included with the instructions to district attorneys and marshals, with the letters to judges and clerks described below, and in the various series of Accounts Division letter books mentioned on page 93. Press copies of his judiciary letters to 1870 were retained by the Secretary of the Interior until recently but have now been transferred to The National Archives with other records of his Office.

INSTRUCTIONS TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS, 1867-1904 (99 feet). These are fair copies, 1867-90 (33 vols.), carbon copies, 1890-1904 (199 vols.), and press copies, 1870-1904 (361 vols.), of letters concerning the official duties of district attorneys and marshals. Among other things, these officers are instructed regarding action to be taken in particular cases and policy to be followed in general; they are called upon to furnish information; and they are authorized to make certain expenditures or to lease certain quarters. Many of the letters to marshals concern prisoners. In tracing actual law enforcement into the field and the Attorney General's control thereover, these letters are essential. Nearly all subjects appearing in the other principal groups are present here. Between 1861, when the power to direct district attorneys and marshals was conferred upon the Attorney General, and the segregation of instructions into a separate series in 1867, similar letters are recorded in the general letter book series.

LETTERS CONCERNING INTERNAL REVENUE CASES, 1869-1904 (2 feet). These are fair copies, 1869-77 (2 vols.), and press copies, 1881-1904 (8 vols.), of letters to the Secretary of the Treasury conveying the recommendations of the Attorney General regarding the compromise of internal revenue cases. Such recommendations were required by a statute approved July 20, 1868, before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury could compromise such cases after proceedings had been initiated in the courts. The first four volumes are *indexed* by the names of the Government's adversaries. The other volumes are not indexed. A *preliminary descriptive list* of these books has been compiled.

LETTERS TO EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, 1871-1904 (42 feet). These are fair copies, 1871-90 (23 vols.), carbon copies, 1890-1904 (71 vols.), and press copies, 1871-1904 (172 vols.), of letters addressed to the President, the heads of executive departments and of their branches, and the officers, committees, and Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The letters deal with legislative matters of interest to the Department, with the initiation and conduct of civil and criminal litigation, with

the directions to be sent to district attorneys and marshals, with the official conduct of these officers, with appointments to office and other personnel matters, with expenditures, and with many other things relating to law enforcement, the Federal judiciary, and the routine business of the Department. There are reports to Congress on special subjects, letters dealing with questions and complaints referred to the Attorney General by Members of the Senate and House on behalf of their constituents, and recommendations regarding the approval of legislation by the President. The letters show very realistically the relationship between the Department and the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

LETTERS TO JUDGES AND CLERKS, 1874-1904 (14 feet). These are fair copies, 1874-90 (4 vols.), press copies, 1875-1904 (45 vols.), and carbon copies, 1890-1904 (30 vols.), of letters addressed to the judges and clerks of the Federal and Territorial courts. Although the majority of the letters concern relatively minor matters such as the transmittal of volumes of court reports, the furnishing of transcripts of records in cases, the arrangement of leaves of absence, and the settlement of accounts, a minority deal with subjects of considerable interest such as charges against judges and other court officials, the policy of judges on the bench, the qualifications of applicants for judicial offices, the need for legislation, and the relationship between judges and the Attorney General in the interpretation of law. Prior to 1874 letters similar to those in this group appear in the books of letters concerning judiciary expenses and in the books containing general and miscellaneous letters described above.

See Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 139-143. A considerable number of the Attorney General's letters that have been published in the Congressional series prior to 1881 are listed in *Senate Executive Document* 109, 47 Cong., 1 sess. (serial 1990).

Opinions on questions of law. 1817-1912. 14 feet. Accession 87.

These are fair copies, 1817-90 (30 vols.), carbon copies, 1890-1904 (10 vols.), and press copies, 1870-1912 (39 vols.), of the official opinions on questions of law rendered to the President, the department heads, and, on very rare occasions, to the chairmen of Congressional committees. The earliest opinion is that of William Wirt dated November 17, 1817, four days after he took office. Thereafter there are occasional periods for which no opinions appear, notably those covered by the following inclusive dates: November 29, 1845-July 16, 1848; November 28, 1848-March 20, 1849; and December 23, 1849-March 11, 1853. Opinions written during these periods as well as during that prior to 1817 may often be found in the previously described Attorney General's papers, the records of the various de-

partments (e. g., a manuscript volume of opinions and related papers, 1792-1810, among the records of the State Department described on page 38), the papers of the Presidents in the Library of Congress and other depositories throughout the country, or the published opinions of the Attorney General. No existing collection of opinions is complete. Published collections omit many opinions to be found in the manuscript opinion books; likewise the published opinions include many communications that were not entered in manuscript opinion books because they were not regarded as opinions by their authors. Such communications will ordinarily be found in the appropriate letter book series or among the papers of the Attorney General or of the Department. Furthermore there are a few instances in the earlier volumes where factual statements that would be of value to the historian have been omitted in published versions. Helpful background information concerning particular opinions can often be secured from letters of request and related documents submitted therewith. Requests are usually to be found among the previously described papers of the Attorney General and the Department, but related documents were often returned to the requesting officials. Beginning in 1904 carbon copies of opinions rendered are filed with the letters of request. The examination of unpublished opinions less than 50 years old is restricted.

See Justice Department, *Official Opinions of the Attorneys General* (Washington, 1852-1939. 39 vols.). A *Digest* of these opinions is published at intervals by the Department and now extends through volume 32. Earlier editions of the opinions appeared as *House Executive Documents* in 1841 and 1851, 26 Cong., 2 sess., No. 123, and 31 Cong., 2 sess., No. 55 (serials 387, 602, 603).

Opinions on title questions. 1841-1904. 3 feet. Accession 87.

These are fair copies, 1841-43, 1853-92 (5 vols.); carbon copies, 1890-1904 (6 vols.); and press copies, 1878-1904 (7 vols.), of opinions rendered in compliance with a joint resolution of September 11, 1841, directing the Attorney General to give his opinion in writing as to the validity of the title to land or sites purchased or proposed for purchase by the United States. Although very few title opinions appear in the *Official Opinions of the Attorneys General*, they frequently contain matter of interest to local historians. From 1904 to 1913, press copies of title opinions will be found in the general and miscellaneous letters described above. The examination of opinions less than 50 years old is restricted.

California land claims transcripts. 1851-56. 25 feet. Accession 87.

When California was acquired from Mexico all public land passed to the United States. The extent of this land depended upon the validity of private land claims antedating the American conquest.

On March 3, 1851, Congress authorized the establishment of a three-man commission "for the purpose of ascertaining and settling every private claim to land within California based upon right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican Government." In all 813 claims, involving much of the most valuable land in the State, were acted upon by the commission, and in accordance with a provision of a statute passed August 31, 1852, two certified transcripts of the record in each case were made up, one for filing with the clerk of the proper United States district court in California, the other for forwarding to the Attorney General of the United States, whose duty it was to examine the records in cases decided adversely to the United States and notify the court in California within 6 months after the receipt of each transcript whether the Government would prosecute an appeal. Each transcript consists of a copy of the proceedings and decision of the commission in the case and of the papers and evidence on which they were founded. One of these papers is usually a map of the territory included in the claim. An *identification of series report* on these transcripts has been prepared. A *docket book* lists the cases in numerical order and gives the dates of the major events in the conduct of each case. Some of these transcripts have been retained by the Department. Further materials relative to these claims will be found with the records described on pages 84 and 86 and among records of the General Land Office listed on page 269. A *report* on records pertaining to California land claims in The National Archives and in other agencies in Washington has been prepared.

Form reports concerning cases. 1926-34. 100 feet. Accession 332.

These were made each month by district attorneys and were designed to keep the Department informed about the progress of all cases to which the United States was a party. The major types of litigation are listed separately and the information given includes the titles and docket numbers of cases and data concerning their nature and progress. The reports for each year are in groups by judicial districts, within which they are chronologically arranged. *Indexes* by names of adversaries of the United States, chiefly for the year 1932, accompany the reports from some districts. With the close of the calendar year 1934, these reports were discontinued. An *identification of series report* on these records has been compiled. Later reports on litigation are described on page 95.

Administrative Division

From the outset the Department of Justice has performed numerous administrative duties. Many of these have resulted from its own operations in Washington and in the field; the others have arisen

largely in connection with the judiciary. In early days the Chief Clerk handled much of the routine administrative business of the Department, but by the 1880's other officers, notably a General Agent (see page 101), began to appear in the administrative field, and a period of decentralization ensued. In 1919 the Attorney General brought together under the Chief Clerk as a general administrative agent the other purely administrative units in the Department, namely the Division of Accounts and the now defunct Offices of the Appointment Clerk and the Disbursing Clerk. This organization, which came to be known as the Administrative Division, was headed by an Assistant Attorney General from 1921 to December 1932; since then an Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General has been in charge. As now organized the Administrative Division includes the Chief Clerk's Office, the Division of Accounts, and a Statistical Section. As budget officer of the Department, the Administrative Assistant was responsible for the preparation of the budget estimates of the courts until the establishment of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts late in 1939.

ACCOUNTS DIVISION

For many years after the establishment of the Department of Justice, accounting functions were performed under the direct supervision of the Chief Clerk, in whose office there grew up a unit known unofficially as a division of accounts. Finally on October 1, 1894, such a division was formally organized with a chief as its head and was placed under the supervision of the General Agent. Its principal function was to conduct the administrative audit initiated by the Dockery Act of July 31, 1894, of the accounts of district attorneys, assistant attorneys, marshals, commissioners, clerks, and other officers of the courts; of accounts relating to prisoners convicted or held for trial in any court; and of all other accounts relating to the business of the Department of Justice or the courts of the United States other than consular courts. In addition thereto the Division compiled the annual estimates of appropriations for the Department and the judiciary and statistical material for the *Annual Report* of the Attorney General. From 1907, when the position of General Agent was abolished, until 1919 the Division was independent within the Department. In 1919 the function of conducting the field examination of the official acts, records, and accounts of district attorneys, marshals, and other court officers, which since 1907 had been performed within the Bureau of Investigation, was transferred to the Division of Accounts. There this function has remained except for the years 1934 to 1936, during which it was again in the Bureau of Investigation. In 1922 the title of the Chief of the Division was changed to General Agent. From 1922 to 1934, he served as budget officer for the Depart-

ment, and much of the work on the budget is still performed in the Division. For the conduct of business, the Division is divided into various sections. Some modification of its functions has resulted from the establishment of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

A *preliminary descriptive report* has been compiled on the records described below. The examination of records less than 50 years old is restricted.

Letters sent. 1894-1907. 70 feet. Accession 87.

These are carbon copies (260 vols.) and are arranged in series of letters addressed to the President, the heads and officials of the executive departments, Members of Congress, judges and clerks of courts, district attorneys, marshals, United States commissioners, and miscellaneous other persons. The letters, most of which appear also in the various series of letters sent described on pages 86 to 89, deal with the rendition and approval of accounts, the authorization of expenditures incidental to the housing and maintenance of the courts and the enforcement of law, the appointment and qualification of officers and employees and their compensation, the legislative problems with which the Division was concerned, and miscellaneous other matters. The volumes in nearly all the series are *indexed* either by the surnames of individuals addressed or by more elaborate systems that first divide the material by the governmental agency to which the persons addressed belonged or by States and Territories and thereunder by offices.

Accounting records. 1855-1930. 49 feet. Accession 87.

These comprise many series and concern the various appropriations under the Attorney General's control, including those for the courts, and the receipts from fees collected by marshals, district attorneys, United States commissioners, and clerks of court (263 vols.). Much of the material relates to the disbursing functions of the marshals. The few series antedating the establishment of the Department of Justice were transferred to it by the Secretary of the Interior. They deal with requisitions from and advances to marshals and with the emoluments of district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of court. Such records were continued by the Department of Justice. Several series concern Federal prisoners, accounts with State penitentiaries, and the construction of the Federal prisons at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and Atlanta, Ga. Many of the volumes in these series are *indexed*, usually on a plan that divides the entries into groups by States and Territories. These records contain useful information regarding details of law enforcement, the operation of the Federal courts, and personnel matters.

DISBURSING CLERK

The records show a disbursing clerk in the Attorney General's Office as early as 1857, and the act establishing the Department directed the designation of one of the clerks therein provided to serve in this capacity. The Chief Clerk was so designated and served until 1875, when the disbursing function was transferred to another clerk, who also had charge of routine appointment matters until 1897 (see page 104). The abolition of the fee system of compensation for district attorneys and marshals in 1896 broadened the functions of the Disbursing Clerk. He disbursed funds from more than 40 appropriations covering the salaries and expenses of the Department of Justice and the salaries of district attorneys, marshals, active and retired justices and judges, and certain other officers. In 1914 Congress narrowed these functions by designating marshals as disbursing officers for the payment of their own salaries and those of district attorneys, active judges of the lower Federal courts, and the employees of these officers and courts. In 1934, as a result of the concentration in the Treasury Department of disbursing functions performed by the clerks in the several departments (see page 57), the office of Disbursing Clerk was abolished. A *preliminary descriptive report* covering the records described below has been compiled. The examination of records less than 50 years old is restricted.

Letters sent. 1885-1919. 1 foot. Accession 87.

These are press copies, 1885-89 (3 vols., each *indexed*), and carbon copies, 1912-19 (7 vols.). Most of the letters are routine in character and relate to the settlement of accounts, but there are some letters of considerable interest. Presumably there were other volumes of letters, but their whereabouts has not been ascertained. Incoming correspondence addressed to the Disbursing Clerk is filed among the Departmental papers described on pages 84 to 86.

Disbursement records. 1857-1920. 28 feet. Accession 87.

These consist of more than 130 volumes divided into various series, many of which are incomplete. The only records antedating the establishment of the Department are for 1857-59 and 1864-70 (2 vols.). Pay rolls are present for 1870-87 and 1891-1907 (16 vols.), and there is fairly complete information relative to pay-roll changes concerning the Department, the courts, and the district attorneys and marshals, 1897-1920 (10 vols.). Especially interesting are fair copies of vouchers, 1872-1907 (54 vols.), covering expenditures for services, supplies, traveling expenses, and the like. The vouchers are

useful for tracing various activities of the Department in detail, for example the travels and expenditures of the staff of examiners and special agents who were under the General Agent's direction (see page 101). Other types of records present include cash books and journals, 1881-1917 (14 vols.), and quarterly and monthly accounts current, 1881-1907 (19 vols.). Many of the volumes are *indexed*.

STATISTICAL SECTION

This unit was established in the Bureau of Prisons as the Judicial Statistics Section in January 1935 and was transferred to the Administrative Division in March 1938. Besides compiling statistics relative to the business of the Federal courts for the use of the Department and the Judicial Conference, the Section also prepares statistical information relating to the budget and performs other statistical work. Certain phases of its work have been transferred to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Monthly form reports concerning litigation. 1935-36. 221 feet. Accession 332.

Except as noted below these records cover an 18-month period beginning with January 1935, when the present statistical system was installed. They consist of reports listing all criminal cases terminated in preliminary proceedings by action of district attorneys, United States commissioners, or grand juries during the fiscal year 1935-36; initial report cards for each civil case exclusive of bankruptcy cases and for each defendant in a criminal case not terminated during preliminary proceedings; and final report cards for such cases and defendants made out when the litigation is terminated in the district court. The criminal cases were reported on by district attorneys; the civil cases, by clerks of district courts. Data appearing on these reports include the following items, many of which are broken down in detail: Names of parties and criminal defendants, docket numbers, district and terms of court, causes of action or nature of offenses, sources of information regarding offenses, origin and jurisdictional basis in civil cases, pleas of criminal defendants, continuances, manner of disposition, type of trial, nature of judgment or sentence, amount of bond, names of judges and commissioners participating in criminal cases and of bondsmen or bonding companies, and dates of the principal steps in each case. Within fiscal years, the reports are arranged by districts. Statistics based upon them were published in the *Annual Reports* of the Attorney General for the fiscal years 1934-35 and 1935-36. An *identification of series report* on these records has been compiled. Reports of an earlier type are described on page 91.

Assistant Attorney General, Spanish Treaty Claims Commission

The Treaty of Paris concluding the Spanish-American War obligated the United States to adjudicate and settle all claims of its citizens against Spain from the outbreak of the Cuban insurrection in 1895 to the exchange of the treaty ratifications. On March 2, 1901, the President approved an act establishing a Spanish Treaty Claims Commission and providing an Assistant Attorney General and such professional aids as he might need to defend the interests of the United States before the Commission. After several extensions of its life, the Commission at last completed its work and passed out of existence on May 2, 1910, on which day the office of the Assistant Attorney General ceased to exist.

Of the 542 claims filed with the Commission, 354 were for injuries to property and 188 were for personal injuries, including 150 arising out of the destruction of the U. S. S. *Maine*. Nearly all the claims were founded upon events in Cuba, though a few came from Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Caroline Islands, and even Washington, D. C. The nature of the claims made necessary the gathering of evidence abroad, especially in Cuba and Spain. Commissioners appointed by the Treaty Claims Commission under an act of June 28, 1902, were sent to Cuba to take testimony, and arrangements were made for procuring depositions from officers and men in Spain who had served in the army of occupation during the Cuban insurrection and copies of relevant documents from the archives of the Spanish War Department. The result was the accumulation by the Commission of a body of documentary information possessing singular worth to the student of Cuban affairs between 1895 and 1898. Copies of this material were filed in the office of the Assistant Attorney General. The records of the Commission itself are among the claims records described on pages 27 to 29. An *identification of series report* covering the records described below has been compiled.

See Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, *Final Report* (Washington, 1910); Assistant Attorney General for the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, *Final Report of William Wallace Brown* (Washington, 1910); and *Checklist*, 598-601, 1525-1530.

Correspondence. 1901-10. 15 feet. Accession 87.

The correspondence falls into the following groups:

LETTERS SENT, 1901-10 (5 feet). These are carbon copies of letters from the Assistant Attorney General to officials of the State and War Departments, to subordinates conducting investigations, and to counsel for claimants.

LETTERS RECEIVED, 1901-10 (10 feet). These are divided into two subgroups. First, there are letters from various Government officials,

claimants' counsel, and others. This material is arranged alphabetically by the title of the official or the name of the writer. Second, there are letters from the special agents and examiners and from assistant attorneys in charge of cases. The bulk of these letters concern operations in Spain and Cuba. This material is grouped by writers and arranged chronologically thereunder, each letter being numbered. *Numerical lists* showing the subject of each letter are present for several of the writers.

Case materials. 1901-10. 59 feet. Accession 87.

These include docket books (2 vols.) containing summary information regarding the progress of each case; reports regarding cases from the adjutant general of the American Army in Cuba, 1901-2 (1 foot); printed statements, briefs, and arguments by counsel for the claimants and the Government (24 vols., the last containing an *index*); carbon transcripts of the record in each case, some of which include copies of depositions taken in Cuba and Spain (41 feet); chronologically arranged carbon copies of all orders issued by the Commission (5 vols.); and a considerable body of printed and manuscript material that was gathered for evidentiary purposes, such as maps, Cuban accounts of the insurrection, a personnel list of the Army of Liberation, and English translations of decrees issued during the Spanish rule in Cuba, of reports of Spanish governors, and of the official diary of the operations of the Spanish army in Cuba from 1895 to 1898.

Miscellaneous records. 1902-10. 1 foot. Accession 87.

Included are various special reports by the Assistant Attorneys General in charge of the claims and an interesting body of material concerning the collection of evidence in Spain, especially letters received in Madrid by Special Agent Maddin Summers from the Department in Washington and from General Ramon Mendez-Alanis, who was then in charge of the archives of the Spanish War Department, 1902-6 (2 vols.), and the report of Assistant Attorney Charles F. Jones, who went to Spain in 1904 to arrange the details of the work there.

Claims Division

An act of February 25, 1855, established a Court of Claims to pass upon claims of citizens against the United States and provided a solicitor to represent the Government before the Court. In 1868, the solicitorship was abolished and its functions were transferred to the Attorney General, who was charged with "the prosecution and defence of all matters and suits in the court of claims on behalf of the United States." Since that time an Assistant Attorney General has been in charge of cases before the Court of Claims. To this duty have been added from time to time the supervision of claims litigation in the

lower courts, the conduct of claims cases appealed to the Supreme Court, and many other duties, not all related to claims. With his assistants the Assistant Attorney General has formed a unit, which has been known by various names but which was formally designated as the Claims Division in 1934.

The Department of Justice has followed the practice of the Court of Claims in dividing claims litigation into several classes. Three of these classes comprise cases arising under legislation that confers jurisdiction of a permanent character upon the Court. These are "general jurisdiction cases," comprising claims brought by the claimants themselves under general provisions of law conferring jurisdiction upon the Court; and "Congressional cases" and "departmental cases," comprising claims referred to the Court by either House of Congress or by an executive department for trial and report in accordance with provisions of law dating back to the Bowman Act of March 3, 1883, and the Tucker Act of March 3, 1887. Three other classes comprise cases brought under acts conferring temporary jurisdiction upon the Court. These are "District of Columbia cases," instituted under an act of June 16, 1880, most of which concern claims founded upon contracts entered into by various governing agencies of the District during the 1870's; "French spoliation cases," instituted under an act of January 20, 1885, which concern claims for damages suffered by American citizens as a result of depredations committed by France upon American shipping prior to a convention concluded between the French Republic and the United States on September 30, 1800; and "Indian depredation cases," instituted under an act of March 3, 1891, or revived under an act of January 11, 1915, which concern claims against Indian bands, tribes, or nations for depredations upon the property of American citizens that they had committed while living in amity with the United States. In addition to the classes of Court of Claims cases, there is a class of claims cases known as "circuit and district court cases" until the abolition of the circuit courts on January 1, 1912, and as "district court cases" thereafter. Such cases were brought under jurisdiction conferred upon these courts by the Tucker Act of 1887 and by the Judicial Code of 1911. Except for limitations upon the amount involved in any claim, this jurisdiction is concurrent with the general jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

All the above classes of claims, except the class of Indian depredation cases, have been in the charge of the Assistant Attorney General assigned to the defense of claims ever since the establishment of his office or the initiation of the particular class of litigation. From 1891 to 1913 Indian depredation cases were conducted by another Assistant Attorney General specifically charged by law with this duty. In 1913 his post was abolished and the completion of the

cases—a task taking 7 years—was transferred to the Claims Division, or Bureau as it was then known.

A preliminary descriptive list covering most of the records described below has been prepared. The examination of records less than 25 years old is restricted.

See Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 146, 252-254.

Correspondence. 1868-1915. 56 feet. Accession 87.

Part of the claims correspondence is incorporated in the case files described with other case materials below; the remainder comprises letters arranged chronologically, unless otherwise indicated, in several series, which fall into the following groups:

LETTERS RECEIVED, 1889-1915 (13 feet). These include letters concerning matters under the authority of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of claims in general, 1889-1908 (4 feet), and of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of Indian depredation cases, 1891-1915 (9 feet). This correspondence is arranged in chronological groups and thereunder by the names of senders.

LETTERS SENT, 1868-1914 (43 feet). These consist of general outgoing correspondence concerning litigation before the Court of Claims, 1868-1914 (fair and carbon copies, 78 vols.; press copies, 122 vols.), and before the circuit and district courts, 1889-1905 (carbon copies, 11 vols.; press copies, 15 vols.); the French spoliation cases and other matters, 1899-1902 (carbon copies, 2 vols.; press copies, 1 vol.); Indian depredation cases, 1891-1913 (fair and carbon copies, 41 vols.; press copies, 48 vols.); cases involving cotton and other property captured or abandoned during the Civil War, 1868-75 (14 vols.); and pay and allowance cases involving officers of Civil War volunteers, 1906-7 (3 vols.). The correspondence concerning the cotton cases was begun by Robert S. Hale and O. S. Lovell, special counsel to the Treasury Department, and continued by the Department of Justice after the work was transferred to it in 1870. These cases and the pay and allowance cases fell within the general jurisdiction of the Court. Most of the volumes are *indexed*.

Case materials. 1855-1937. 1,028 feet. Accessions 87 and 214.

These consist of papers, docket books, and various other items concerning terminated cases. For each of the classes of cases except the French spoliation claims, the papers are assembled by cases and filed by docket numbers. The papers concerning a particular case include some but not necessarily all the following items: Correspondence, the petition, subsequent pleadings, briefs, arguments, stipulations, transcripts of testimony, depositions, exhibits (such as books, maps, blue prints, and sometimes models of objects involved in cases), and judicial orders and opinions. In many instances the

papers are copies or duplicates of documents that were filed with the Court of Claims or the district and circuit courts and constitute part of their records. Papers are present for general jurisdiction cases, 1867-1937 (544 feet); for Congressional jurisdiction cases, 1884-1934 (71 feet); for departmental jurisdiction cases, 1884-1927 (3 feet); for District of Columbia cases, 1880-83 (2 feet); for Indian depredation cases, 1891-94 and 1917 (333 feet); and for cases before circuit and district courts, 1887-1910 (42 feet). The papers concerning the French spoliation cases include transcripts of documents gathered in France by Somerville P. Tuck of the State Department, lists of French public war vessels and privateers and of American vessels condemned or released by French prize courts, and copies of the registers of vessels. For other records bearing on these claims see page 61.

Finding mediums for claims cases include *indexes* by claimants and tribes to Indian depredation cases and by vessels and claimants to French spoliation cases, and *docket books* in which cases are arranged in numerical sequence and which are usually *indexed* by claimants' names. Docket book entries ordinarily list the formal steps in each case from the filing of the claimant's petition to the final disposition. There are docket books for general jurisdiction cases, including, besides a general series, several special series of docket books such as those relating to cotton cases, Civil War pay and allowance cases, and letter carriers cases, 1855-1914 (53 vols.); for Congressional cases, 1884-1914 (34 vols.); for departmental cases, 1883-1932 (5 vols. devoted to naval bounty cases arising from the Spanish-American War and 1 general vol., which is supplemented on docket cards); and for all District of Columbia, French spoliation, and Indian depredation cases (1, 12, and 22 vols., respectively). Docket books concerning cases arising in the district and circuit courts and comprehensive *card indexes* covering claims filed since 1914 have been retained by the Department of Justice.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

This Bureau took form around a Chief Examiner who was appointed on October 1, 1907. He supervised the examiners and special agents who had been serving under the General Agent (q. v.) and also other investigators who had not operated under that officer and who in most instances had been borrowed from the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. Legislation in 1908 made it impossible for the Secret Service to make further loans of personnel (see page 70); consequently, the regular force of the Chief Examiner was expanded. The Chief Examiner's organization was formally named the Bureau of Investigation on March 16, 1909. During subsequent years

it was sometimes known as a Bureau and sometimes as a Division until its present name was fixed in 1935. The title of the head of the Bureau was changed to Chief and subsequently to Director. In 1919 the examining function inherited from the General Agent was transferred to the Division of Accounts (see page 92). Today the Bureau conducts investigations of offenses against Federal laws except those relating to counterfeiting, narcotics, and other matters not within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice; gathers, classifies, preserves, and exchanges criminal identification records; and performs various other functions, among them the operation of a technical laboratory and a National Police Academy. More than 40 field divisions are maintained in various key cities of the United States and its possessions.

Motion-picture film. 1936. 6 units. Accession 96.

This is a 3-reel sound film, entitled "You Can't Get Away With It," which was produced for popular distribution by Universal Pictures Corporation with the cooperation of the Bureau. It portrays methods used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the scientific detection of crimes and in the selection and training of G-men and reviews famous criminal cases of recent years.

General Agent (1877-1907)

Beginning in 1871, Congress placed under the Attorney General's control a fund for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; 2 years later and regularly thereafter another fund was provided for detecting and prosecuting frauds in the Indian service and violations of statutes concerning trade with the Indians. At first the expenditure of these funds had little influence on the organization of the Department. By 1877, however, an officer known as the General Agent began to function, and by 1882 his duties had become fairly definite. They related largely to administrative matters and included the conduct of investigations at the direction of the Attorney General, the management of the Department's business concerning prisons and prisoners, and the supervision of a small force of examiners and special agents. Whereas the special agents were principally engaged in investigations relating to Indian matters, the examiners were primarily engaged in conducting investigations, which Congress had authorized since 1878, into the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, district attorneys, clerks of courts, United States commissioners, and other officers. Two important extensions in the General Agent's authority subsequently took place. In 1894, the newly organized Division of Accounts (see page 92) was placed under his supervision, and, about 1895, he was given charge

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of matters concerning the construction and maintenance of Federal penal institutions—notably the prisons that were then beginning to replace State, Territorial, and local prisons and jails as places of detention for Federal prisoners convicted of serious offenses.

On October 1, 1907, an order of the Attorney General abolished the position of General Agent and divided its functions among a Chief Examiner, a Superintendent of Prisons and Prisoners, and the Division of Accounts. The last named unit still exists, and the organizations of the Chief Examiner and the Superintendent of Prisons and Prisoners have evolved into the present-day Federal Bureau of Investigation (q. v.) and the Bureau of Prisons, respectively.

A *preliminary descriptive report* on the records described below has been prepared.

Records. 1878–1907. 13 feet. Accession 87.

The greater part of this material consists of copies of letters sent. The General Agent's letters to the Attorney General, 1882–93 (4 vols.), many of them written during operations in the field, concern his own functions, conditions that he found in prisons and jails, conditions in and leasing of court rooms, and many other matters. Information regarding the transportation, treatment, and housing of prisoners is contained in a series of letters to wardens and marshals begun by the Chief Clerk and continued by the General Agent, 1881–85 (5 vols.). Apparently these series were discontinued and letters that would have gone into them were put into a miscellaneous series, 1882–1907 (20 vols.), which contains letters to a great variety of officials, besides those already mentioned, including marshals, district attorneys, clerks of courts, United States commissioners, supervisors of elections, examiners, and special agents. In addition to the subjects already suggested, these letters relate to accounts, to investigations of official conduct and of violations of acts concerning trade with the Indians, and to many other matters. Most of the letters to examiners and special agents are segregated in a series of letters and instructions relating to their expenses and to the details of their operations, 1882–1907 (18 vols.). Except for 4 volumes of fair copies, all the letters mentioned above are in press copy form. In addition there are carbon copies, 1902–7 (22 vols.), among which are several volumes relating largely to the construction of Federal prisons and other prison matters. Incoming correspondence addressed or referred to the General Agent is filed with the Departmental papers described on page 84, as are copies of the outgoing letters from 1904.

The remainder of the material consists of press copies of reports of examiners, 1882–90 and 1893 (20 vols.), and a number of volumes each concerning a particular subject or individual. The reports, the

originals of which are among the Departmental papers, concern the official acts, records, and accounts of officers in various judicial districts and contain much information regarding conditions in those districts. The individual volumes comprise reports in tabular form made by George K. Chase, the first General Agent, as a result of what appears to have been the Department's earliest examinations of Federal prisoners incarcerated in State and local penal institutions in various parts of the United States, 1879–81; press copies of documents apparently relating to "Star Route" frauds, 1878–82, of letters concerning mail and pension frauds written by Post Office Inspector Brewster Cameron in the latter part of 1881, a few months before he became General Agent of the Department of Justice, and of sworn statements of witnesses concerning charges against certain United States marshals, 1883; and correspondence of Examiner J. W. Nightingale, 1887–89.

Most of the volumes of letters and reports are *indexed* by names of addressees or writers and a few by offices or subjects also. The examination of records less than 50 years old is restricted.

Insular and Territorial Affairs Bureau

This Bureau was established by the Attorney General in February 1902 and was headed by a Special Assistant Attorney General until 1905. From that date until it ceased to exist in 1906, for want of an appropriation, the Bureau was under the supervision of one of the Assistant Attorneys General. It had charge of Departmental business relating to insular and Territorial possessions, the Isle of Pines, the Isthmus of Panama, Indian reservations, ocean cables, and various other subjects. It devoted considerable effort to securing information concerning the law and customs of the insular possessions.

Letters sent. 1902–6. 2 feet. Accession 87.

These are carbon copies of letters (9 vols., each *indexed*) concerning all the activities of the Bureau. Among the subjects noted are extradition of criminals, the terms of Senators in Hawaii, the desirability of various legislative proposals relating to Territories and insular possessions, marriage customs in Puerto Rico, and matters pertaining to the Panama Canal. Occasionally there are official opinions of the Attorney General that were prepared by the Bureau relative to some subject within its province. Incoming correspondence and, beginning in 1904, duplicate copies of letters sent are filed with the Departmental papers described above. The examination of these records is restricted.

Personnel Supervision and Management Division

Although the Attorney General's Office grew considerably in the two decades prior to 1870, its own appointment problems remained relatively minor. About 1853, however, the Attorney General took over from the Secretary of State the important task of handling correspondence concerning appointments to the various judicial and legal offices of the Federal Government. Commissions for persons actually appointed to these offices and to others subsequently created within the Attorney General's Office and the Department of Justice were prepared at the State Department until an act approved August 8, 1888, transferred this duty to the Department of Justice, whose seal thereafter replaced the Seal of the United States on the commissions (see page 42).

The routine business connected with these appointments was long a sufficiently light task to enable a clerk to combine it with other duties. Thus from 1875 to 1897, the disbursement and appointment functions were performed by one clerk. In the latter year these functions were separated and an Appointment Clerk was designated by the Attorney General, and, finally, in an act of February 25, 1903, the Appointment Clerk received statutory recognition. On November 17, 1939, an order of the Attorney General established a Division of Personnel Supervision and Management under a Director of Personnel, who had been appointed early in the year. The Division absorbed the duties of the Appointment Clerk.

A *preliminary descriptive report* covering a part of the following records has been compiled. The examination of records less than 50 years old is restricted.

See Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 144-145.

Applications and related papers. 1853-1903. 402 feet. Accessions 87 and 368.

These consist of applications for office together with recommendations, endorsements, and other supporting papers and not infrequently protests against incumbent officers or prospective appointees. Among the offices concerned are those of district attorneys, of marshals, of wardens and trustees of penal institutions, of commissioners of deeds in the several States for the District of Columbia, of justices of the peace and notaries public in the District of Columbia, of the Department in Washington, and of justices and judges of the courts of the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia, and of several special courts. The papers are grouped by geographical areas (States, Territories, and the District of Columbia) when posts lying therein are concerned and by agency names in other cases (the Supreme Court, each circuit court, each circuit

court of appeals, and the Department in Washington). From 1884 on, the papers within a group are in units conforming approximately to Presidential administrations. Within these units the arrangement is alphabetical by the names of applicants. The papers are unbound with the exception of those of several applicants for certain posts in Illinois, Tennessee, and the Indian Territory, 1892-93 and 1897 (12 vols.). *Alphabetical registers* of applicants, 1871-77 and 1889-1901 (4 vols.), and *indexes* to applications arranged geographically, 1889-97 and 1901-3 (3 vols.), are of use in connection with these papers.

Letters sent. 1884-1912. 9 feet. Accession 87.

These consist of fair copies, 1884-90 (3 vols.), and press copies, 1888-1912 (75 vols.), of letters concerning appointments to the offices mentioned in the preceding paragraph. With one exception, the volumes are *indexed*.

Miscellaneous records. 1846-1905. 4 feet. Accessions 87 and 368.

These consist of a number of individual volumes and apparently incomplete series of volumes. They include lists of judges, district attorneys, and marshals for various periods between 1846 and 1883 (5 vols.), and of assistant attorneys and special assistant attorneys general, 1870-98 (2 vols.). Lists of applicants for appointments as judges, district attorneys, and marshals, with abstracts of recommendations of candidates and criticisms of incumbents of these posts, apparently cover the Buchanan administration and a part of the second Grant administration. Chronological registers of nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for confirmation, 1877-89 and 1893-1905 (5 vols.), trace the principal steps from the nomination through the qualification of appointees. Copies of commissions issued to marshals, 1849-50 (1 vol.), and to notaries public in the District of Columbia, 1899-1905 (2 vols.), are also present. Order books, 1860-99 (2 vols.), contain copies of the Attorney General's letters and orders appointing or dismissing employees and some otherwise elusive information regarding the internal organization of the Department.

Solicitor of the Treasury

Prior to 1830 the power to direct suits for the recovery of debts due the United States was vested successively in the Comptroller of the Treasury (1789-1817), in the First Comptroller of the Treasury (1817-20), and in the Agent of the Treasury (1820-30). The Agency was created by an act of May 15, 1820, and was held by the First Comptroller until July 1820 and by the Fifth Auditor thereafter. The act conferred upon the Agent authority "to direct and

superintend all orders, suits, or proceedings, in law or equity, for the recovery of money, chattels, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in the name, and for the use of the United States." District attorneys were required to conform to the Agent's instructions, and they, the marshals, and the clerks of court were directed to report at specified times upon litigation. On May 29, 1830, Congress created the office of Solicitor of the Treasury in the Treasury Department and assigned to it the functions and records of the Agent and other duties as well.

The Solicitor served the Treasury Department as its law officer and the Government generally as the supervisor of its litigation in the lower courts throughout the country. In the former capacity, he gave legal advice to officials of the Department and performed various other duties such as the examination of official bonds; the supervision of measures for the prevention, detection, and prosecution of frauds or attempted frauds upon the customs revenue; and, for a time, the supervision of the Treasury Department's efforts to suppress counterfeiting (see page 70). He likewise was made custodian of lands and other property taken in satisfaction of debt with power to dispose thereof. In the latter capacity, he had authority to require reports from and direct district attorneys, marshals, clerks of courts, and collectors of customs in matters concerning all suits in which the United States was a party or interested. In the performance of this duty, the Solicitor was authorized to request the advice and direction of the Attorney General.

The scope of the Solicitor's authority underwent some restriction as a result of legislation establishing the offices of Auditor for the Post Office Department and of Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and his transfer to the new Department of Justice in 1870 brought him under the Attorney General's supervision. The control of the latter officer over his new subordinate was nominal rather than actual in most matters, because the Solicitor's duties were largely conferred upon him by statute and because, in many respects, he was functioning as an officer of the Treasury Department. Nevertheless, in later years the Solicitor's functions were to some extent absorbed by other subordinates of the Attorney General. Finally, on June 10, 1893, an Executive order transferred the Solicitor from the Justice Department to the Treasury Department. He did not carry all his functions with him, however, for the same order vested in the Department of Justice all functions relative to the conduct of litigation and the supervision of district attorneys, marshals, or clerks of courts that had theretofore been exercised by the Solicitor or any other agency or officer.

The records described below were moved from the Treasury Building, where the Solicitor had maintained his office throughout, to the Justice Building after the Executive order of June 10, 1893, became effective. Other records of the Solicitor remain in the possession of the Treasury Department.

See Robert Mayo, *The Treasury Department and Its Various Fiscal Bureaus*, 59-61, 155, 255-262 (Washington, 1847); *Checklist*, 595, 1200; and Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 145.

Letters received. 1801-1910. 140 feet. Accession 87.

These are arranged in many series and as a rule are filed in chronological order. For the purpose of description the material may be grouped as follows:

LETTERS FROM SUPERIOR OFFICERS, 1822-98 (19 feet). These comprise letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, 1822-95 (17 feet), giving instructions, referring business, conveying information, and requesting advice and opinions on administrative questions; and communications from the Attorney General, 1822-98 (2 feet), including opinions to the Secretary of the Treasury and letters that give advice and directions to the Solicitor or request that certain instructions be given to district attorneys.

LETTERS FROM OFFICERS SUBJECT TO DIRECTION, 1801-1910 (88 feet). The officers who contributed to the several series comprising this group wrote principally in connection with duties that they performed under the supervision of the Solicitor or his predecessors. Outstanding are the letters from district attorneys, marshals, and clerks of courts, 1801-98 (63 feet). These are arranged by judicial districts under the names of States or Territories. Files for districts in the older States begin at various dates between 1801 and the creation of the Agency of the Treasury. The letters contain reports regarding cases, suggestions regarding action, requests for advice, explanations of official conduct, and the like. Many of them include interesting information about general matters such as the organization of the Federal judiciary, problems involved in extending Federal authority into new Territories and States, and conditions on the frontier. Letters from these judicial district officers, and from collectors of customs as well, relative to formal reports on litigation are described on page 109.

Also from the officers in the judicial districts, but more especially from collectors of customs and special agents, are letters and reports concerning customs suits, 1865-91 (16 feet). These are arranged by names of States and thereunder numerically. A somewhat similar body of material from the United States Attorney for

the Southern District of New York covers the period from 1896 to 1910 (8 feet).

Letters from special agents of the Treasury, 1858-95 (8 inches) and from revenue agents, 1862-69 (4 inches) contain information regarding their investigations. The latter series consists largely of the correspondence of Montgomery Gibb, who apparently originated the idea for these particular posts, became one of the three agents whose appointment was authorized by law on March 3, 1863, and, in his European assignment, discovered much regarding the evasion or violation of the customs laws.

LETTERS FROM COORDINATE TREASURY OFFICIALS AND OFFICIALS OF OTHER AGENCIES, 1815-95 (17 feet). These comprise more than 30 series, one each for the State, War, Navy, and Interior Departments, for the General Land, Indian Affairs, and Government Printing Offices, and for about 25 bureaus, divisions, and offices, chiefly within the Treasury Department. Initial dates for these series vary widely; terminal dates fall between 1889 and 1895. The letters concern litigation or other legal matters over which the Solicitor or his predecessors had some measure of supervision or control. Among other things, the writers make requests or offer suggestions concerning the institution or the conduct of litigation, furnish information for use in its prosecution, and seek advice regarding its progress. Letters in this group usually approach litigation from the standpoint of the Government.

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, 1821-95 (16 feet). These constitute a single series of letters from Members of Congress, former officials, litigants and their counsel, and other persons. The series is divided into units for each letter of the alphabet, but communications from persons whose surnames begin with the same letter are filed chronologically rather than alphabetically. The writers, like those in the previous group, are usually concerned about litigation, but, in most cases, the viewpoint is that of the Government's adversaries. Letters are present from Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Edward Livingston, Thomas H. Benton, Millard Fillmore, Edward Bates, Nicholas Biddle, John Jacob Astor, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., and many other prominent persons. The files contain a few documents dated before 1821.

Finding mediums for these letters are inadequate, but there are registers for the years 1842-56 and 1863-75 (26 vols.). An *identification of series report* upon this material has been compiled.

Letters sent. 1820-81. 59 feet. Accession 87.

These are drafts or copies, arranged in chronological order and apparently constituting the counterpart, for the period covered, of

the letters received. Endorsements on these papers indicate that they were copied into letter books, but no such volumes were included with the records moved to the Justice Building.

Reports on litigation and related letters. 1821-1921. 41 feet. Accession 87.

These are form reports to the Agent of the Treasury and to the Solicitor regarding suits to recover debts due to the United States and, after 1830, regarding civil suits generally to which the United States was a party or in which it was interested and in connection with which the reporting officers performed official duties. Criminal prosecutions are sometimes reported. The reports are from district attorneys, 1821-1908 (73 vols. and 10 feet of papers); clerks of courts, 1821-1921 (24 vols. and 6 feet of papers); marshals, 1821-85 (7 vols. and 2 feet of papers); and collectors of customs, 1842-45 (2 vols.). Each officer reported upon his own share in the conduct of the case. Information given in the reports includes the names of persons sued or prosecuted or vessels or objects libeled, the amounts involved, various steps taken, and the judgment or sentence and its satisfaction. Not infrequently the reports contain useful comments on cases, and sometimes, during the earlier period, letters relating to cases were bound with the reports. Closely related to these reports are letters bound in series by types of reporting officers, 1839-45 (9 vols.). These letters usually explain why a formal report has not been made and thus furnish a useful check on the completeness of the reports for the period. Occasionally matters of more general interest appear in these letters. A *preliminary descriptive list* of the material has been made.

Records concerning cases. 1867-1933. 6 feet. Accession 87.

These consist of a number of incomplete series comprising registers of suits brought upon customhouse bonds or to recover fines, penalties, or forfeitures for violations of the customs and navigation laws, 1875-1913 (7 vols.); registers of miscellaneous suits, 1867-1913 (16 vols. and 2 *index* vols.); and a docket book listing prosecutions for penal offenses against the postal laws, 1913-33. The miscellaneous suits concern a great variety of subjects, such as land patents, trespasses on public lands, the recovery of United States property, the smuggling of opium, and the violation of recognizances and of the pure food and drug, the safety appliance, and the twenty-eight hour laws. For each of the miscellaneous cases information on the following points is included: The date of bringing suit, the defendant's name, the nature of the claim, the amount sued for, the date and amount of the judgment, the amount of the costs, the dates of the

issuance and return of the writ of execution and the nature of the return, and the date, amount, and place of deposit of sums collected. Remarks are sometimes entered and these frequently indicate the character of correspondence regarding the case. Similar information and remarks appear in the volumes covering customs and postal cases. A *preliminary descriptive list* of these records has been compiled.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The office of Postmaster General was created by an act of September 22, 1789, and a postal establishment was set up. The first act to provide in detail for a Post Office Department was passed on February 20, 1792, and subsequent legislation enlarged its duties and strengthened its organization. Since 1829 the Postmaster General has been a member of the Cabinet, but it was not until the passage of the organic act of June 8, 1872, that the Post Office Department attained the status of an executive department.

See Short, *National Administrative Organization*, chs. 8, 16, and Pao Hsun Chu, *The Post Office of the United States* (2d ed., New York, 1932).

Miscellaneous records. 1908-34. 614 feet. Accessions 23, 29, and 232.

The following material, which is from the units indicated, is largely routine in character. Earlier records of similar types have not been preserved.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL'S RECORDS, 1923-32 (1 foot).

Miscellaneous correspondence regarding conventions, personnel, and other subjects.

CLASSIFICATION DIVISION RECORDS, 1923-34 (124 feet). These relate to the second-class mailing privilege and include correspondence referring to publications no longer issued and sample copies of publications, 1923-34, accompanied by *indexes*; statements of the ownership, management, and circulation of periodicals and newspapers, 1932-33; and records of postage paid for publications, 1931-32. The use of these records is restricted.

MOTOR VEHICLE SERVICE DIVISION RECORDS, 1921 (1 foot). Reports on the operation and maintenance of motor vehicles and records of payments therefor.

POST OFFICE SERVICE DIVISION RECORDS, 1908-32 (165 feet). These are for various periods and relate to such matters as personnel, inspection, contract stations, and routes.

POSTMASTERS DIVISION RECORDS, 1928 (219 feet). These concern the appointment of postmasters and the establishment and discontinuance of post offices.

RAILWAY ADJUSTMENTS DIVISION RECORDS, 1916-24 (1 foot). These consist of correspondence relating to power-boat service.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE DIVISION RECORDS, 1921-28 (1 foot). Included are copies of letters signed by the Postmaster General and miscellaneous reports on firearms and ammunition.

RURAL MAILS DIVISION RECORDS, 1919, 1930-31 (102 feet). Correspondence and other papers containing some material of local interest on the establishment, extension, and discontinuance of rural routes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The Department of the Navy was established by act of Congress on April 30, 1798, prior to which time control of naval affairs had been exercised by the Secretary of War. In 1815 a Board of Navy Commissioners was created to discharge duties pertaining to the naval establishment under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The Board was replaced in 1842 by a system of five bureaus, which were increased to eight by a reorganization of 1862. All but one of these bureaus still exist and another has been added. The bureaus form the basic structure of the Department, although there have been added to them various boards, offices, and other units. Records of the Department in addition to those described below are noted on pages 266 and 267.

See Short, *National Administrative Organization*, chs. 7, 14, and Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 172.

Office of the Secretary

The records described below were transferred from the Office of Naval Records and Library, in whose custody they had been placed.

Outgoing letters. 1850-93. 123 feet. Accessions 58, 218, and 310.

These are unbound press copies relating to matters of general interest in the Department. They are grouped first by years and then by classes of persons addressed, such as naval officers, Members of Congress, and officials of Government departments, and they are duplicated in letter books retained by the Department. A *preliminary report* on most of these records has been compiled.

Applications for appointments. 1827-1910. 9 feet. Accessions 58 and 218.

These are from unsuccessful applicants for civilian appointments, 1827-1910, and for appointments to the Marine Corps, 1850-60.

Aeronautics Bureau

Duties connected with the design and construction of aircraft were outlined by an order of the Secretary of June 23, 1913, and were divided among the bureaus of the Department in the same manner as for naval vessels, but until 1917 the work remained almost entirely

experimental and developmental. Beginning with that year enlarged appropriations were provided, and thereafter rapid progress was made in the creation of a naval air service and in the production of planes suitable for use over the sea. An Aircraft Division was set up in the Bureau of Construction and Repair and an Aeronautics Division was created in the Bureau of Steam Engineering for the design, supply, and maintenance of planes and their motors and accessories. In the absence of a coordinating central office to handle aeronautical matters, the Chief of Naval Operations, whose Office (q. v.) was created in 1915, was responsible for administrative details and for the formulation of activities connected with aviation. The Bureau of Aeronautics was created by an act approved July 12, 1921, to take over functions and records pertaining to aviation as directed by the Secretary, and the Aircraft and Aeronautics Divisions were transferred to this Bureau.

Naval aeronautics records. 1914-37. 2,383 feet. Accessions 133, 152, and 200.

These records include the aviation files of offices whose functions were taken over by the Bureau of Aeronautics, as well as records of the Bureau. The latter consist of general correspondence files from 1921 to about 1926 and of other records, some as late as 1937, such as requisitions and contracts with related correspondence, circular letters, blueprints and drawings of airplanes and parts, aircraft and aviation engine logbooks, and records from offices of inspectors of naval material and aircraft. There are *indexes* to some of this material, but the *index* to the general correspondence after 1921 has been retained by the Bureau. Part of these records were formerly stored at the Naval Torpedo Station, Alexandria, Va.

Compensation Board

During the World War the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to contract for vessels on the basis of actual cost plus a reasonable profit, and in March 1917 he appointed the Compensation Board, made up of officers of the Navy; to ascertain such costs and to arrange for necessary financing by the Government of additional plant facilities. These facilities were to be paid for by the contractor according to their value to him at the completion of his contract; the final appraisals and financial settlements were to be made by the Board. Many of the vessels contracted for were unfinished at the close of the war, and the last cost-plus contract was not terminated until 1931. The Board was given other duties from time to time and is still in existence.

Records of cost-inspection offices. 1917-29. 2,735 feet. Accession 148.

At each of the principal shipbuilding yards and manufacturing plants the Compensation Board was represented by a cost-inspection board made up of the superintending constructor, the inspector of machinery, and the cost inspector, and at each of the smaller establishments by a resident cost inspector. Subsidiary plant boards formed by the cost inspector and the resident civil engineer supervised the construction and maintenance of additional plant facilities. The cost inspectors, who were officers of the Supply Corps, had charge of the details of audits and the maintenance of records under governing decisions of the Compensation Board. As the contracts were completed, the cost-inspection offices went out of existence, the last one in 1930, and their records were stored.

The records in The National Archives, which were transferred from the Naval Torpedo Station at Alexandria, Va., comprise the records of all but a few such offices; the rest are to be found at the Boston, Norfolk, and New York Navy Yards. The files of the offices represented are believed to be complete. They include correspondence and memoranda, reports, accounting records, and working papers of all kinds, and contain information on the labor, material, and overhead costs connected with ship construction in various parts of the country during and after the World War. The records of some of the offices are accompanied by *indexes* and *lists*. Other material pertaining to these cost-plus contracts is in the custody of the Compensation Board.

See Navy Department, *Annual Reports*, 1918, p. 673-699, and 1920, p. 147-154.

Engineering Bureau

The Bureau of Steam Engineering was established in 1862 and took over functions and records from other agencies of the Department. Its principal duties consisted at first of the designing, building, and repairing of steam machinery used on naval vessels. Other functions developed in connection with new types of propulsive machinery and mechanical equipment for ships, and functions relating to electrical appliances and to wireless apparatus for ships and naval stations were transferred from the Bureau of Equipment (q. v.) when it went out of existence in 1910. In 1920 the name of the Bureau of Steam Engineering was changed to Bureau of Engineering. The bulk of the records described below were transferred from the Washington Navy Yard, the Naval Torpedo Station at Alexandria, Va., and the Naval Magazine at Bellevue, D. C.

Correspondence. 1885-1910. 310 feet. Accession 14.

Letters received, 1885-1908 (586 vols.), press copy books of letters sent, 1888-1910 (413 vols.), and *indexes*. For later correspondence see the general files described below.

General files. 1908-22. 1,094 feet. Accession 135.

In addition to original letters received and carbon copies of letters sent, the files contain reports on apparatus, blueprints of machinery and equipment, photographs, and other records. The material is of particular interest for mechanical developments during the World War period. It is arranged according to a numerical classification scheme and is accompanied by *card indexes*.

See Naval Records and Library Office, *History of the Bureau of Engineering ... During the World War* (Washington, 1922).

Engineering logbooks. 1845-1932. 1,040 feet. Accession 14.

The collection (18,754 vols.) is nearly complete to the beginning of the World War, but most of the later volumes have been retained by the Bureau. The logs contain such information as the name of the ship, the name of the commander, types of engineering equipment, fuel used, distances traveled, engine troubles, and injuries to officers and men. A *list* of the logbooks, arranged alphabetically by the names of the ships, is available.

Tracings of ship machinery and apparatus. 1840-1932. 10 feet. Accession 50.

These relate to naval vessels of many sorts, including such important ships as the *Constitution*, the *Essex*, the *Hartford*, the *Merrimac*, and the *Oregon*. Most of the tracings are dated between 1861 and 1920 and are 2 by 3 feet in size. They are arranged alphabetically by ships, and an *alphabetical list* is available. Tracings relating to ships still in active service have not been transferred.

Miscellaneous records. 1888-1926. 257 feet. Accession 14.

Included are ledgers, journals, contracts, invoices, job orders, reports, and records of machinery weights and of submarine batteries.

Equipment Bureau

The Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting was established in 1862 and received functions from the former Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair. Its duties included the manufacture and supplying of equipment for naval vessels and navy yards, the purchase and supplying of coal, and the enlistment and assignment of seamen. In 1889 the Secretary of the Navy sought to concentrate

into separate bureaus all matters pertaining to equipment and to the administration of the working establishment of the Navy. In this reorganization the Bureau's personnel functions were transferred to the Bureau of Navigation (q. v.); in return it received direction of offices supplying miscellaneous equipment or engaged in investigations, among them the Naval Observatory and the Nautical Almanac Office and later the Hydrographic Office. In 1910 the Bureau of Equipment, as it was known after the reorganization just described, became inactive, although it was not finally abolished by statute until 1914, and its functions and records were distributed among other bureaus.

See Navy Department, *Annual Reports*, 1889, p. 38, 1909, p. 7, and 1913, p. 242.

Letters sent. 1862-84. 32 feet. Accession 129.

These are press copies (288 vols.) of letters sent to commandants of naval stations, paymasters, naval officers, and others by the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, and they reflect its functions for the years covered. They were formerly in the custody of the Bureau of Navigation, which has retained the incoming correspondence for this period.

General correspondence. 1891-1910. 375 feet. Accession 14.

The correspondence files (250 feet) contain few records originating before 1895 and appear to be incomplete prior to 1900. They contain both incoming and outgoing letters and are arranged according to a numerical subject classification. Of particular interest is correspondence portraying the development of wireless telegraphy and its adoption by the Navy; this correspondence was an outgrowth of the function, continued by the Steam Engineering Bureau (see page 115), of equipping naval stations and vessels with wireless apparatus. Accompanying the records are *registers* of letters received and *indexes* in bound volumes and on cards, 1891-1910 (125 feet). The material was transferred from the Washington Navy Yard with records of the former Steam Engineering Bureau.

Record of electrical appliances. 1893-1906. 10 feet. Accession 14.

This was prepared by the Office of Inspector of Electrical Appliances of the Equipment Bureau and is a compilation (130 vols.) of information about and descriptions of electrical appliances on naval vessels and in the radio station at the Charleston Navy Yard. The volumes are arranged alphabetically by the names of ships and most of them contain *subject indexes*. This material was transferred from the Washington Navy Yard with records of the former Steam Engineering Bureau.

Medicine and Surgery Bureau

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, established in 1842 with the Surgeon General of the Navy as its chief, is charged with the maintenance of the health of the Navy, the care of the sick and injured, and the management and control of naval hospitals, medical supply depots, medical laboratories, the Naval Medical Center, and technical schools for the training of members of the Medical Department of the Navy.

General correspondence. 1842-1911. 128 feet. Accessions 69 and 188.

This consists of letters received, 1842-1885 (413 vols.), and letters sent, most of them press copies, 1842-1911 (174 vols.). Most of the volumes of letters received are *indexed*, and there are a few miscellaneous volumes of *registers* and *indexes* to them. Many of the letters deal with routine matters of personnel and administration, but some of them are of considerable interest, especially for information about diseases and methods of treatment. Included are a few volumes containing incoming letters of the Naval Medical School. A *chronological list* of the volumes is available.

Miscellaneous records. 1842-1926. 13 feet. Accessions 69 and 188.

These records (68 vols.) consist of various incomplete series relating to the work of the Bureau at naval hospitals, at shore stations, and on ships, and they include copies of orders to medical officers, certificates of physical examinations, registers of patients at naval hospitals, accounting records, and the like.

Naval Operations Office

The Office of the Chief of Naval Operations was established in 1915 to coordinate the work of several divisions that had previously operated independently. Certain documents from the two groups of records noted below were selected for retention by the Office, which then deposited the rest of the material with the Office of Naval Records and Library, from which it was transferred to The National Archives.

Aviation files from London headquarters. 1917-19. 27 feet. Accession 58.

The files contain interesting information concerning landing fields, construction work, machine parts, personnel training, and general aeronautical activities during the World War. They are arranged according to a numerical classification and include draft histories of each base of operations and of each division of personnel and

matériel concerned with naval aviation in France. A *list* of the records accompanies them, and a *preliminary report* on the material has been prepared.

Records of the Military Governor of Santo Domingo. 1917-24. 70 feet. Accession 58.

This material pertains to the occupation of the Dominican Republic and its administration by naval and marine officers. It contains valuable data relating to officers and enlisted men, courts and boards, appointments and discharges, general economic conditions, improvement of roads, sanitation and medicine, and commerce and transportation. The records are arranged according to *lists* transferred with them from the Navy Department. Some of the material is *indexed*, and a *preliminary report* on the records has been prepared.

INSPECTION DIVISION

An act of 1882 required the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the inspection by boards of naval officers of all naval vessels upon their return from foreign stations and at stated intervals. In the course of time a Board of Inspection and Survey was set up to administer this work and was given the further duty of examining and testing all new vessels built for the Navy, including aircraft. Since 1920 the Board has been under the supervision of the Chief of Naval Operations, and it is listed as the Inspection Division of that Office.

Reports on trials and inspections of naval vessels. 1890-1926. 63 feet. Accession 66.

The reports and accompanying correspondence are arranged alphabetically by names of vessels and are filed in 249 binders. They are useful primarily in tracing the history of a given vessel. Each binder contains a table of contents, and there is an *alphabetical list* of the vessels inspected. A duplicate set of the reports, similar reports and papers of later date, and a *card index* to the reports from 1890 to date are among records of the Division that are in the custody of the Chief Clerk of the Office of Naval Operations.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

The Office of Naval Intelligence was established in 1882 as a part of the Bureau of Navigation, from 1909 to 1915 it was under the supervision of the Aid for Operations, and since 1915 it has been a division of the Office of Naval Operations. Its functions have included the collection of technical information at home and abroad for the use of the Department, cooperation with other agencies of the

Government in bringing to justice persons engaged in activities against the Government, the direction of naval attachés abroad, and, in time of war, the censorship of cables. A *descriptive inventory* of the records noted below has been compiled.

Correspondence. 1882-1912. 108 feet. Accessions 37 and 67.

Included are general correspondence, 1882-1912, arranged according to a subject classification scheme; press copies of letters to the Secretary or the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1886-1905; letters from naval attachés abroad, 1882-1905; instructions to naval attachés, 1891-1902; and general and special *indexes* in bound volumes and on cards.

Confidential reports. 1885-1908. 1 foot. Accession 37.

These consist of 15 printed volumes compiled for the information of naval officials on such subjects as foreign navies and the telegraphic cables of the world. Use of them is restricted.

Miscellaneous records. 1883-1911. 2 feet. Accession 37.

These include informational memoranda (7 vols.) which were prepared by the Office and a small collection of reports of the Board of Inspection of Merchant Ships and other data relative to auxiliary ships for the Navy, 1883-1911.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DIVISION: *Naval Records and Library Office*

The Office of Naval Records and Library serves to some extent as an archival agency for the Department and has the custody of some of its older records as well as records of the World War period. It also collects and preserves other material relating to the history of the Navy and compiles studies and documentary collections for publication.

Papers relating to naval activities in the World War. 1917-19. 80 feet. Accessions 58 and 128.

These include duplicate orders, reports, daily shipping bulletins, and other data from the files of the Naval Intelligence Division; files of the scientific attaché at the American Embassy in London; duplicates of confidential "war diaries" of ships' activities kept by commanders of vessels; files of ships in the cruiser and transport force of the Atlantic Fleet; mimeographed reports of armed guards on merchant vessels; and miscellaneous data reflecting training activities.

Ship files. 1905-31. 265 feet. Accession 128.

These consist of miscellaneous files of decommissioned vessels from which material relating to ship movements has been removed for preservation by the Office. Other files of the same nature have been destroyed. A large part of the records transferred are from vessels which operated in the fifth naval district (Norfolk, Va.) and from submarine divisions of the Battle Fleet.

Miscellaneous records. 1907-26. 63 feet. Accessions 58 and 128.

Included are copies of various historical compilations pertaining to the Navy; a few records dealing with naval aviation, 1907-26, some of which concern the organization of the Bureau of Aeronautics in 1921; some personal papers of Admirals Ridley McLean and E. W. Eberle; and a small body of records of the Navy Alaskan Coal Commission, 1919-21.

Navigation Bureau

The Bureau of Navigation, which was established in 1862 and took over functions from the former Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, was at first mainly concerned with providing nautical charts and instruments, signal books, bunting, ships' libraries, and the like, and with the supervision of the Nautical Almanac Office and of the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office (divided in 1866). A reorganization of 1889 placed these functions and offices under the Bureau of Equipment (q. v.), with the exception of the Hydrographic Office, which was not so transferred until 1898. Besides taking over responsibility for the recruiting, training, discipline, and control of enlisted men from the Bureau of Equipment in the reorganization of 1889, the Bureau of Navigation at the same time received from the Secretary's Office the supervision of the Naval Academy, which once before had been under its control (1862-69). Thus the Bureau's main responsibility became the provision and maintenance of an efficient personnel. In 1910, offices that had been lost to the Bureau of Equipment were returned.

The records described below, with the exception of the logbooks, were transferred from the Naval Magazine at Bellevue, D. C., where they had been stored. Included are series begun by the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting (see page 116) and continued after 1889 by the Bureau of Navigation.

See Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 196-198.

General correspondence. 1862-84. 114 feet. Accession 129.

This appears to be complete for the period concerned and consists of the following:

LETTERS RECEIVED, 1862-84 (552 vols.). These are grouped in series of numbered volumes according to origin under such headings as naval officers, navigation officers, commandants, paymasters, naval apprentices, Naval Observatory, Naval Academy, Nautical Almanac Office, Navy Department, Pension Office, Signal Office, and miscellaneous. With a few exceptions, each series covers the whole period. Of especial interest are the letters from naval officers engaged in recruiting and training apprentice boys under a system inaugurated by Secretary Gideon Welles in 1864.

LETTERS SENT, 1862-84 (200 vols.). Bound press copies arranged for the most part in chronological order.

Ships' letters. 1867-1911. 113 feet. Accession 129.

These are press copies (1,196 vols.) of letters sent from naval vessels, relating chiefly to routine personnel matters but including a few volumes of a more general nature. The letters are arranged by ships, squadrons, or fleet stations.

Files of the commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet. 1906-9. 36 feet. Accession 129.

These records pertain chiefly to the voyage of the Atlantic Fleet around the world under Rear Admirals R. D. Evans and C. S. Sperry, which began December 16, 1907, and ended February 22, 1909. They consist of correspondence and other papers pertaining to supplies for the fleet, ship maneuvers, courts martial, and personnel, and they reflect events of the cruise. The records are accompanied by *subject indexes* on cards.

Conduct books. 1862-1911. 85 feet. Accession 129.

These books (1,052 vols.) contain copies of enlistment records of members of ships' crews and data concerning their proficiency, offenses, punishments, and the like. The books are arranged alphabetically by names of vessels.

Ship logbooks. 1801-62. 189 feet. Accession 19.

The task of collecting and preserving logbooks of naval vessels was performed in a rather haphazard fashion by various offices of the Department until the establishment of the Bureau of Navigation, which took over the task and assumed the custody of the older collection. This collection, in which there are many gaps, consists of 1,305 bound volumes. At present it is arranged alphabetically by the name of the ship and chronologically thereunder, and there is an *alphabetical list* showing the number of volumes for each ship,

which ranges from 1 to 20 or more. The logs record the name of the ship, the name of the officer in command, the purpose of the voyage, the position of the vessel, the rate of progress, the weather, the depth of the ocean, engagements, courts martial, accidents, and other interesting events and observations both at sea and on shore. They are of value for establishing and verifying specific historical points, and some of them contain varied and interesting observations; but the details concerning important events are often disappointingly meager.

Miscellaneous records. 1842-1912. 193 feet. Accession 129.

Included are reports of deserters, 1863-85 (47 vols.); records of parents' consent to enlistment of boys, 1865-1900 (14 feet); weekly reports and other records on naval apprentices, 1875-93 (27 vols.); continuous service certificates for various dates within the period 1875-1900 (104 feet), which were evidently once in the possession of enlisted men; muster rolls, 1890-1900 (152 vols.); records of closed naval stations at San Juan and Culebra, Puerto Rico, consisting chiefly of correspondence and accounts, 1898-1912 (65 feet); and a small quantity of duplicate shipping articles, signaling papers, registers, account books, and other records. There are also a few records that originated in the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, 1842-62, pertaining to functions transferred to the Bureau of Navigation.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

Following the abolition of the Board of Navy Commissioners, the Depot of Charts and Instruments, which had been established by the Secretary in 1830, was assigned to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. The Depot, which was designated by various names and after 1854 was known as the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office, was transferred to the Bureau of Navigation in 1862. By an act approved June 21, 1866, the Hydrographic Office was created as an agency distinct from the Naval Observatory (q. v.). In 1898 it was placed under the Bureau of Equipment, where it remained until its return in 1910 to the Bureau of Navigation. The Office makes surveys in foreign waters and on the high seas, collects and disseminates hydrographic information, and prepares and issues publications essential to navigation.

See Gustavus A. Weber, *The Hydrographic Office* (Baltimore, 1926).

Ocean current and visibility reports. 1904-34. 108 feet. Accessions 130 and 337.

Voluntary marine observers on naval and merchant vessels send in ocean current reports from all oceans on forms supplied by the Office, and these provide the chief source of data for the pilot charts that are

issued periodically. The reports transferred are arranged by serial number and are accompanied by a chronological *card index* covering additional material on ocean currents to be found in the Hydrographic Office. There are also a few visibility reports for 1931-32 (4 feet). Other reports of marine observers accumulated by the Hydrographic Office are described on pages 156 and 157.

Aerial photographic negatives. 1922-30. 221 rolls of film. Accession 36.

These contain views of the Florida Keys and the coasts of Cuba and Venezuela, of lighthouses and seaplane anchorages of the Gulf Coast of the United States, and of landing fields from Washington, D. C., to Norfolk, Va., together with mosaic views of Florida and Cuba. They are accompanied by a detailed *list* of rolls and 19 *geographic index charts*.

Miscellaneous records. 1907-29. 61 feet. Accessions 78 and 130.

Although these records consist mainly of routine material, they include some items of possible interest such as reports on floating obstructions and a small quantity of correspondence on the organization and procedure of the Hydrographic Office in 1920. They are accompanied by an *inventory* and some of them are entered in *indexes* retained by the Office.

NAVAL MILITIA AFFAIRS DIVISION

Beginning in 1891, supervision and aid were extended by the Navy Department to State organizations of naval militia, the work being handled in the Secretary's Office, with the Aid for Personnel in charge after 1910. In 1914, following the passage of the Naval Militia Act, this work was transferred to a Division of Naval Militia Affairs, which was established in the Bureau of Navigation. This Division was placed under the Chief of Naval Operations in 1915 but was soon returned to the Bureau of Navigation, where it remained until its discontinuance in 1918. Most of its records are still in the custody of the Bureau of Navigation; those described below, all but a few of which originated before the Division was set up, were transferred from the Naval Magazine at Bellevue, D. C.

Correspondence and other records. 1891-1917. 20 feet. Accessions 132 and 136.

The material pertains to such matters as supplies and equipment, inspections of militia, loans of vessels for training purposes, and summer cruises. It consists chiefly of press copies of letters sent and memoranda, 1891-1911 (52 vols.), arranged chronologically and *indexed* by States; letters sent and received, interfiled with memoranda, reports, and the like, 1911-13, arranged by States; and records pertain-

ing to the summer cruises of 1914 and 1915. There is also some material relating to the movement for the creation of a naval reserve, 1911-17.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY

The Naval Observatory supplies most of the data required for navigational astronomy in this country and establishes the standard time. Both the Observatory and the Hydrographic Office originated in the Depot of Charts and Instruments, established in 1830, and their early history is the same (see page 123). After the Hydrographic Office became a separate agency in 1866, the Observatory continued to rate chronometers, to supply and care for all navigational instruments used by the Navy, and to send out time signals, a function begun in 1865. It has been under the Bureau of Navigation since 1862 except for the years 1889 to 1910, when it was under the Bureau of Equipment.

See Gustavus A. Weber, *The Naval Observatory* (Baltimore, 1926).

Letters received. 1840-91. 13 feet. Accession 142.

This general incoming correspondence, which was formerly stored in the Naval Magazine at Bellevue, D. C., includes the letters received by Matthew Fontaine Maury, noted Superintendent of the Depot of Charts and Instruments, from 1842 to 1861. The outgoing correspondence has been retained for the time being by the Naval Observatory. Other material related to Maury's work is described on page 156, and some of his papers are in the Library of Congress. Original letters sent by the Observatory to the Bureau of Navigation are noted on page 122.

See Library of Congress, *Handbook of Manuscripts*, 255.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY: *Nautical Almanac Office*

The Nautical Almanac Office, which was established under an act of March 3, 1849, at first reported directly to the Secretary of the Navy but in 1858 was placed under the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. It was thereafter under the same bureau control as the Naval Observatory, of which it was made a branch by a Navy regulation of 1894. Its chief functions are the preparation for publication of the *American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac* and its supplements, including the computation of data, and the conduct of research upon which new tables of the celestial motions are based.

See Weber, *The Naval Observatory*, 26-28, 51.

Correspondence. 1849-1911. 31 feet. Accession 142.

This consists of letters received, 1849-84 (22 vols.); letter books and press copy books of letters sent, 1852-1911 (35 vols.); and gen-

eral correspondence files, 1885-1911 (18 feet), which probably duplicate some of the copies of letters sent. *Indexes* to the correspondence are in bound volumes and on cards. Original letters sent to the Chiefs of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography and the Bureau of Navigation prior to 1884 are among the transferred correspondence of the latter agency described on page 122.

Ordnance Bureau

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, established in 1842, became the Bureau of Ordnance in 1862 when its hydrographic functions were transferred to the newly created Bureau of Navigation. It is responsible for the design, manufacture, maintenance, and efficiency of all naval ordnance and for the upkeep and operation of naval ordnance establishments. The records described below were formerly stored at the Naval Magazine, Bellevue, D. C.

General correspondence files. 1885-1915. 475 feet. Accession 136.

Incoming and outgoing letters and related papers are filed together. The Bureau has retained earlier and later correspondence.

Miscellaneous records. 1842-1920. 2,475 feet. Accession 136.

This material, which comprises a large part of the records accumulated by the Bureau from its origin to recent years, includes accounting records, test cards, inspection reports, reports on work performed at naval establishments, requisitions, contracts, and other routine papers. There are also a few tracings and blueprints. The collection contains several small groups of correspondence for various periods and a number of items of special interest, such as reports on the manufacture of ordnance of various types, accompanied by drawings, some of which antedate the Civil War.

Records of inspectors of naval ordnance. 1914-20. 450 feet. Accession 136.

These were sent in from field offices; they consist of correspondence, memoranda, invoices, reports, and other papers relating to materials purchased from manufacturers.

Yards and Docks Bureau

The Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks was created by an act of August 31, 1842, as one of five bureaus that took over functions and records of the former Board of Navy Commissioners. Since 1862 it has been known as the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Its functions, which are carried out by commissioned officers of the Corps of Civil Engineers, are to construct and maintain public works for naval purposes, such as dry and floating docks, marine railways, harbor works,

and buildings; to supply transportation in navy yards and stations; and to provide furniture for buildings. From 1849 to 1898 it had charge of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, known after 1889 as the United States Naval Home. The bulk of the records described below were formerly stored at the Naval Magazine in Bellevue, D. C.

General correspondence. 1842-1910. 320 feet. Accessions 132 and 173.

The correspondence is with commandants of navy yards and stations, civil engineers, naval officers, governors of the Naval Asylum, bureau heads, Secretaries of the Navy, and other officials, and with contractors and various individuals. The correspondence of Joseph Smith, who was Chief of the Bureau from 1846 to 1869, a time of great change in naval construction, constitutes an important part of the collection. For the earlier years the letters received are bound in series of volumes and the letters sent are in letter books; after 1880 most of the material is unbound, and the letters sent, chiefly press copies, are interfiled with letters received and other related papers.

Miscellaneous records. 1842-1900. 440 feet. Accession 132.

These records, which are very diverse, include such material as bids and related papers, reports on materials and schedules of prices, requisitions, vouchers, pay rolls, journals of daily activities, records of apprentices at navy yards, and papers relating to the Naval Asylum and its inmates.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Department of the Interior was established by an act approved March 3, 1849, which gave it the supervision of a number of administrative units formerly under other departments. The most important of these were the offices in charge of Indian affairs, patents, public lands, and pensions. Many subsequent changes have been made in the functions of the Department, which are still highly diversified in character.

See Short, *National Administrative Organization*, chs. 9, 17.

Office of the Secretary

From 1849 to 1907 matters brought to the attention of the Secretary were handled by divisions of his Office corresponding to the major functions of the Department. In 1907 the Office was reorganized, and the divisions that served as intermediaries between the bureaus and offices and the Secretary were abolished. Records of the Office in addition to those described below are noted on page 269.

INDIAN DIVISION

This Division was created in 1849 to take charge of the work of the Secretary's Office relating to Indian affairs. Communications to the Secretary on this subject were referred first to the Division and then, if thought desirable, to the Office of Indian Affairs (see page 137); and matters referred by that Office to the Secretary were also considered by the Division. When the Division went out of existence in 1907, the records described below were transferred to the Office of Indian Affairs, from which they were subsequently received by The National Archives.

See Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 204.

Records. 1849-1907. 308 feet. Accessions 137 and 189.

These consist chiefly of correspondence and related papers, but there are a few special files of reports and the like. The correspondence is accompanied by *subject indexes* (13 vols. and 33 feet of cards), and the incoming letters are entered in *registers* (75 vols.). The material falls into the following groups:

LETTERS AND PAPERS RECEIVED, 1849-1907 (207 feet). The letters are arranged in a general chronological series, 1849-1907 (182 feet), and in a number of shorter series, which begin at various dates and terminate about 1880. These shorter series consist of letters from the President, from the State, War, Treasury, and Justice Departments, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from the Board of Indian Commissioners, and from miscellaneous offices and individuals (14 feet); letters from various sources relating to Indian trust funds (5 feet) are segregated. Subject and miscellaneous files (6 feet) contain reports, affidavits, correspondence, and other papers relating to frontier incidents and Indian outbreaks, the work of special commissions, and other matters.

LETTERS SENT, 1849-1907 (51 feet). These copies of letters signed by the Secretary are contained in letter books, 1849-1903 (121 vols.), and press copy books, 1854-1907 (165 vols.), which duplicate one another in part. Most of the volumes contain *name indexes*.

INDIAN TERRITORY DIVISION

Following the passage of the Curtis Act of June 28, 1898, which marked the beginning of the active administration by the Government of the affairs of the Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations, this Division was set up to conduct the business of the Secretary's Office relating to the Indian Territory and the Five Civilized Tribes. The Division was abolished in 1907 and its records were transferred to the Office of Indian Affairs, from which they were subsequently received by The National Archives.

Records. 1898-1907. 203 feet. Accession 190.

This material consists of a general series of letters received by the Secretary (75 feet), unbound and arranged chronologically; subject files containing letters received, reports, and other papers (42 feet); letters sent (317 vols.), most of which are press copies; copies of memoranda sent (4 vols.); and a few miscellaneous dockets, registers of land sales, and the like. The letters received are entered in *registers* (45 vols.) and in *subject* and *name indexes* (9 vols.), and most of the press copy books are *indexed*. The records reflect the work of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, or Dawes Commission, and other representatives of the Government in Indian Territory after 1898, and they contain valuable data on the enrollment of the tribes, the allotment of lands, the sale of town sites, the leasing of mineral lands, and many other matters arising under the Curtis Act. Much of the correspondence is with the Office of Indian Affairs.

Fisheries Bureau

A Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries was appointed in 1871 pursuant to a resolution of Congress to investigate the causes, extent, and means of preventing the decline in American fisheries. His office, an independent agency known at first as the United States Fish Commission and later as the United States Fish and Fisheries Commission, subsequently undertook the propagation of food fish, the collection of statistics of the fisheries industry, and the study of commercial fishery methods and fish utilization. In 1903 the Commission became the Bureau of Fisheries in the new Department of Commerce and Labor, and in 1905 administration and enforcement of the laws governing Alaskan salmon fisheries was assigned to the Bureau from the Alaskan Fisheries Division. The Bureau was transferred to the Interior Department in 1939. For the first three groups of records described below an *identification of series report* has been compiled.

See Fisheries Bureau, *Conservation Work of the Bureau of Fisheries* (1935), and *Annual Reports of the Commission, 1871-1903*, and of the Bureau beginning with 1904.

General correspondence. 1871-1906. 254 feet. Accession 17.

This consists of letters received, 1869-1900 (135 feet), which include some material addressed to S. F. Baird before he became the first Commissioner, and of press copy books of letters sent, 1871-1906 (75 feet). In general the correspondence is arranged in approximately chronological order. *Registers* (110 vols.) list the letters and summarize their contents, and *indexes*, usually to the authors of the correspondence, are to be found in most of the press copy books and registers and in 54 separate volumes. For the most part the correspondence deals with the administrative development and growth of the Commission and the Bureau, but among the copies of letters sent are small series of personal or confidential letters that have special interest. These relate to such subjects as personnel controversies within the Commission, Congressional investigations of the Commission, the proposed transfer of the Commission to the Department of Agriculture, developments in connection with sealing in the Pribilof Islands, and the regulation of salmon fishing in Alaskan waters.

Daily record of events. 1873-87. 3 vols. Accession 17.

These volumes, one of which is *indexed*, record important events in the early history of the Commission.

Logbooks. 1886-93. 4 feet. Accession 17.

These logbooks (16 vols.) deal with scientific expeditions made along the Atlantic Coast by the Commission's vessels *Grampus* and *Fish Hawk*.

Motion-picture film. 1921-32. 71 units. Accession 108.

While the Bureau has no definite program of motion-picture production, it makes motion pictures of its activities for purposes of record or instruction and receives occasional donations of film from news-reel or commercial fishing or fur concerns. The greater part of the film received is of the latter class and deals with fishing off the New England coast. Operations in various types of fishing from the setting out of the boats to the marketing and canning of the fish are portrayed. Other pictures illustrate the work of the Bureau in connection with fish hatcheries, the stocking of streams and lakes, and an inspection tour of the Alaska salmon and seal fisheries. There are a number of miscellaneous items, one of which shows Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover on a fishing trip in Yellowstone Park.

General Land Office

The General Land Office was established in 1812 as a bureau in the Treasury Department to superintend and execute all transactions concerning public lands except the work of surveying and mapping the public domain, which was carried on independently by the Surveyor General until 1836, when it too was given to the Land Office. In 1849 the Office was transferred to the Interior Department. Since a reorganization of the Office in 1836, its duties have been distributed among divisions, the designations and functions of which have been changed at various times. Records of the Office other than those described below are noted on page 269.

See Thomas Donaldson, *The Public Domain* (Washington, 1884); Francis H. White, "The Administration of the General Land Office, 1812-1911" (ms. thesis in Harvard College Library, photostat in National Archives Library); Milton Conover, *The General Land Office* (Baltimore, 1923); General Land Office, *Public Land System of the United States* (Washington, 1924); and Van Tyne and Le-land, *Guide*, 219-225.

Outgoing letters. 1908-30. 1,793 feet. Accession 62.

These are press copies of letters from all the divisions of the Office, arranged by working days, thereunder by divisions, and, within each division, by clerks preparing the correspondence. The material is useful for a study of the work of the Land Office as a whole, of divisions, or of persons in divisions for a given period. Case and miscellaneous files, which contain duplicates of this correspondence and the related incoming correspondence as well, have been retained by the Office as have the chronological letter books for earlier years.

POSTING AND TRACT RECORDS DIVISION

This Division, established in 1907, received as one of its duties the keeping of tract books, a function that was taken over from the former Public Lands Division.

Tract books. 1820-1930. 79 feet. Accession 62.

These are worn and dilapidated original books (300 vols.) which have been superseded by transcripts made for use at the Office. They are not complete for any single State or land district and are chiefly valuable as a source against which to check the accuracy of the transcripts, which are not verbatim. A complete set of tract books has been retained by the Division.

PREEMPTION DIVISION

The Preemption Division, which was also known as Division G, was created following the passage of the Preemption Act of 1841. During the period covered by the records described below, the Division was in charge of claims arising under the preemption, desert-land, timber-culture, town-site, and cemetery laws. Duties of the General Land Office were redistributed in 1907, and the designation "Division G" was assigned to a division with duties varying from those indicated above.

Case papers of contested entries. 1897-1904. 70 feet. Accession 62.

The papers consist of such items as declarations of contestants, replies of claimants, testimony and affidavits, notices of services, copies of motions, correspondence of contesting claimants or their attorneys, and notices of appeal and arguments on appeal. The voluminous testimony often contains much interesting information on the conditions of settlement in specific areas. In general the papers reveal the interpretation of the laws and the administrative procedure with respect to the many classes of lands handled by the Division. The material is obviously incomplete but is said to include all the case papers of the old Division G that have been preserved.

RAILROAD GRANTS AND RIGHTS OF WAY DIVISION

The Railroad Division, which was known as Division F, was set up in 1872 to perform functions that had formerly been divided among a number of divisions. It was charged with duties relating to lands within the limits of railroad, wagon-road, and canal grants and to rights of way through public lands. Much of its work was in connection with contested entries and claims of settlers against railroads. Following a reorganization of the Office in 1907 this Division was called the Railroad Grants and Rights of Way Division.

Letters sent. 1856-91. 29 feet. Accession 62.

These letters, part of which antedate the creation of the Division, are fair copies in letterbooks, most of which are *indexed*. The

letter press copies from which these copies were made are still in the possession of the General Land Office.

Records of contested entries within railroad grants. 1872-1909.
340 feet. Accession 302.

Railroads receiving land grants were entitled to indemnity for or selections in lieu of any lands within such grants previously sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, preempted, or otherwise disposed of at the date when the grant became effective. Settlers within the bounds of these grants whose entries were not perfected had to enter contest against the railroad and prove their prior right to the land. The papers concerning these contests, which are arranged according to the docket number of the case, include affidavits, testimony, briefs, correspondence, and reports; and they are accompanied by *docket books* (31 vols.), which contain a brief of the action in each case, and by an *alphabetical index* (1 vol.) of contestants. The papers concerning contested entries within the Osage cession in Kansas, which was opened to patenting by an act of August 11, 1876, form a separate series (4 feet) and are accompanied by a separate *docket book*. These records throw light on the character and extent of settlement in land-grant areas at the time the railroads were surveying and locating their lines. A *preliminary report* on this material has been prepared.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS DIVISION

This Division was one of three divisions to be established in the General Land Office following the reorganization of 1836; after 1875, when divisions were first lettered, it was also known as Division D. It was in charge of private land claims that had their origin in grants or other forms of concessions from governments possessing sovereignty over territory that later became part of the United States. Much complicated and exacting work was involved in the final determination of such claims. As the number of unsettled private claims declined, however, other duties were transferred to this Division, notably the handling of Indian lands. The Division was abolished in 1895, and its functions were transferred to the Preemption Division; after 1907 private land claims were administered in the Indian Lands Division.

Miscellaneous records relating to private land claims in Florida.
1824-98. 2 feet. Accession 302.

These records, which comprise a number of incomplete series, include warrants, survey plats, and other papers relating to British private grants, filed alphabetically by name of grantee, 1770-79; a

few miscellaneous papers of the Governor and Council of West Florida, 1770-79; reports on private land claims in East Florida by the Board of Commissioners appointed under an act of March 3, 1823, to ascertain claims and titles to lands in that region, 1824-25; printed copies of bills to confirm private grants introduced into the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses, 1829-32; letters and reports received by the Office from the surveyor general and from the registers and receivers of land offices in Florida, which relate to private grants and conflicting surveys and titles resulting therefrom, 1834-57; and correspondence, reports, and lists concerning the Spanish archives of East and West Florida and attempts of the Department of the Interior to trace and acquire them, 1848-98. A *preliminary report* on these records has been prepared. Other records relating to Florida land claims are in the Library of Congress or have been retained by the General Land Office.

Geological Survey

The United States Geological Survey was established in the Interior Department by an act of March 3, 1879, succeeding four separate Federal Surveys previously operating in the western Territories. The act provided for a Director of the Survey, who was charged with the classification of the public lands and with the examination of the geological structure and the mineral resources and products of the national domain, and for the issuance of maps and other publications embodying the results of this work.

See Institute for Government Research, *The United States Geological Survey* (New York, 1913).

Records of earlier Surveys. 1867-79. 9 feet. Accession 80.

The four Surveys succeeded by the Geological Survey were (1) the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories or the Hayden Survey (1867-79), which was administered first by the General Land Office and after 1869 directly by the Secretary of the Interior; (2) the United States Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel or the King Survey (1867-77), which was directed by the Chief of Engineers of the War Department; (3) the United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region or the Powell Survey (1869-79), which was under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution until 1874 and under the Secretary of the Interior subsequently; and (4) the United States Geographical Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian or the Wheeler Survey (1869-79), which was administered by the Chief of Engineers of the War Department.

The subject matter of the records of these Surveys is not exclusively geological, for the staffs of the Surveys included geographers, topographers, botanists, ethnologists, and other scientists, on whose careers the material throws valuable light. The records of these Surveys received from the Geological Survey, part of which are in bound volumes, are as follows:

HAYDEN SURVEY RECORDS, 1867-79 (5 feet). Letters received by F. V. Hayden, 1867-79, including letters from leading scientists both in America and abroad; incomplete files of accounting records and vouchers; and miscellaneous papers ranging from drafts of reports and bills to correspondence on the controversy over whether the War Department or the Interior Department should administer the western surveys.

KING SURVEY RECORDS, 1867-78 (1 foot). Copies of letters and reports from Clarence King to the Chief of Engineers, 1867-78; letters received by King from the Engineer Corps, the Treasury Department, and the Public Printer, 1867-79; and six notebooks of S. F. Emmons, a geologist with the Survey.

POWELL SURVEY RECORDS, 1869-79 (3 feet). Correspondence of J. W. Powell, consisting of letters received, 1869-79, and press copies of letters sent, 1876-79.

WHEELER SURVEY REPORT, 1874 (1 item). A manuscript "Progress Report," which was published in 1874.

Maps and other records of or pertaining to the Hayden, King, and Wheeler Surveys are to be found among the records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department described on pages 77 and 78; and other records, largely photographic in nature, of the Hayden, Powell, and Wheeler Surveys are in the custody of the Geological Survey, the Bureau of American Ethnology, and the National Museum.

See L. F. Schmeckebier, *Catalogue and Index of the Publications of the Hayden, King, Powell, and Wheeler Surveys* (Geological Survey, *Bulletin* 222, Washington, 1904), and G. P. Merrill, *The First One Hundred Years of American Geology*, ch. 8 (New Haven, 1924).

General correspondence. 1879-1901. 48 feet. Accession 80.

This is chiefly correspondence of the Office of the Director of the Geological Survey and consists of letters received, 1879-1901 (57 vols. to 1889; thereafter unbound), together with *registers* of them for the entire period and *indexes* for the years 1879-89, and copies of letters sent, 1879-97 (35 vols.), part of which are *indexed*. Many communications from distinguished scientists are to be found among the letters received. There is in addition a group of letters received and sent by S. F. Emmons, 1879-87 (3 vols.).

Geologists' notebooks, monthly reports, and related materials. 1879-1930. 28 feet. Accession 80.

There are about 420 notebooks, which frequently contain field sketches and maps, and some loose maps and other papers. They relate chiefly to western mining regions such as the Leadville area, Colo., the Butte area, Mont., the Coeur d'Alene area, Idaho, the Tintic and Mercur districts, Utah, the Bisbee and Globe areas, Ariz., the Goldfield district, Nev., and the Black Hills. The reports, 1882-90 (8 vols.), recount in detail the work of many famous geologists. A list of the notebooks has been compiled.

Indian Affairs Office

Duties relating to Indian affairs were assigned to the War Department in 1789 by the act creating the Department. In 1824 the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as the Office was at first known, was established to supervise the work, and under an act of July 9, 1832, a Commissioner of Indian Affairs was appointed for "the direction and management of all Indian affairs, and of all matters arising out of Indian relations." The Office was transferred to the Interior Department in 1849. A large quantity of records of the Office, in addition to those described below, is noted on pages 269 and 270.

See Laurence F. Schmeckebier, *The Office of Indian Affairs* (Baltimore, 1927).

ALASKA DIVISION

This Division was established in 1885 in the Office of Education (see page 235) to supervise the education of children in Alaska, but its duties, which were largely concerned with the Eskimo and Indian inhabitants of the Territory, were not limited to educational matters. Its representatives served as law-enforcing agents, collected data for different Government agencies, directed the operation of the reindeer service, and supplied medical aid to the natives. In 1905 the education of white children was put under the direction of the Governor of the Territory, and the administration of the reindeer service was similarly transferred in 1930. In 1931 the Division, with its remaining functions, was transferred to the Office of Indian Affairs. The material described below includes records received from both the Indian Affairs Office and the Education Office and comprises practically all extant records of the Division to 1931.

See Darrell H. Smith, *The Bureau of Education*, 5-7, 47-55, 98-100 (Baltimore, 1923).

Correspondence and other records. 1885-1931. 135 feet. Accessions 71, 141, 245, 250, and 408.

For the period 1885 to 1908 there are press copies of letters sent (63 vols.) and letters and reports received by Sheldon Jackson, General Agent of Education in Alaska. General correspondence files of the Division, in which there are many gaps, extend from 1908 to 1931 and are arranged by years and thereunder according to a subject classification plan. They include files pertaining to land, natives, reindeer, new schools and hospitals, cooperative enterprises, contracts, appointments, and relations with other Government agencies and with private institutions and individuals, and also files of correspondence with and reports of Alaskan stations, arranged alphabetically by name of station. There is an incomplete *card index* to outgoing correspondence, 1910-27. Other material includes annual reports regarding the reindeer herds at different stations, 1912-17 (not complete); fragmentary personnel files, 1901-23; and miscellaneous accounting records.

Indian Commissioners Board

The Board of Indian Commissioners was created by an act of April 10, 1869, to exercise joint control with the Secretary of the Interior over disbursements for Indian affairs. It consisted of 10 members who were appointed by the President and served without compensation. They reformed the purchasing methods and audited the accounts of the Indian Service, inspected goods purchased, and made recommendations on matters of policy. By an act of May 17, 1882, the duties of the Board were limited to the visitation and inspection of agencies and to cooperation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the purchase and inspection of supplies, and it was required to report to the Secretary of the Interior. The Board functioned in an advisory capacity until May 25, 1933, when it was abolished by Executive order. The records described below were received from the Office of Indian Affairs.

See Indian Commissioners Board, *Annual Reports*, 1869-1932, and Schmeckebier, *Office of Indian Affairs*, 56, 292, 407.

Records. 1869-1933. 31 feet. Accessions 191 and 246.

These comprise all records of the Board known to be in existence and consist of letters received, 1870-72 (5 vols.); letters sent, mainly press copies, 1870-1909 (14 vols.); general correspondence and information files, 1910-33 (27 feet); and a few unbound reports and other papers, 1869-1890.

Mines Bureau

The Bureau of Mines was established in the Interior Department by an act of May 16, 1910, and was given charge of mining technologic work formerly carried on by the Geological Survey. To this function were added later those of conducting other technological research, of improving the safety and healthfulness of working conditions, and of encouraging conservation in the mining industry. From 1925 to 1934 the Bureau was a part of the Department of Commerce. Records of the Bureau in addition to those described below are noted on page 270.

See Fred W. Powell, *The Bureau of Mines* (New York, 1922).

INFORMATION DIVISION

This Division, established in 1919 as the Division of Education and Information, edits and distributes publications, supervises motion-picture production and circulation, maintains the Bureau library, and prepares exhibits. The motion pictures are prepared with the cooperation of industrial concerns that bear the cost of production. They are of an educational nature and portray mining operations and related manufacturing processes, with special attention to the prevention of accidents and the protection of human life. A large library of such motion pictures is maintained at the Bureau of Mines Experiment Station in Pittsburgh, from which the films described below were received.

Motion-picture films. 1920-37. 7 units. Accessions 121, 122, and 123.

These consist of silent motion pictures entitled "The Story of Coal," which shows the construction and operation of a coal mine (3 reels, ca. 1920); "The Dust That Kills," which deals with the prevention and cure for miner's phthisis (2 reels, undated) and was made in the Union of South Africa for the Transvaal Chamber of Mines; and "The Power Within," which shows the construction and operation of the internal combustion engine and the assembling of an automobile (2 reels, 1937).

National Park Service

The National Park Service was created by an act approved August 25, 1916, and was charged with administering the national parks and monuments for the purpose of preserving and developing them while promoting their use and enjoyment by the public. The Service, which has the status of a bureau in the Department, did not begin

to function until April 1917, but the system of national parks dates back to the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872. National monuments were created following an act of June 8, 1906, which authorized the President to set aside by proclamation for purposes of preservation lands under Government control or ownership containing objects of historic or scientific interest. The monuments were to be administered by the Secretaries who had jurisdiction over the areas concerned.

Before the creation of the National Park Service in 1916, national parks and the monuments controlled by the Secretary of the Interior were administered with miscellaneous matters in the Office of the Secretary. An Executive order of June 10, 1933, consolidated all Federal park activities in an Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in the Interior Department. The following year the name National Park Service was restored to the enlarged agency by act of Congress. Additional duties pertaining to historic sites and buildings, to park and recreational areas, and to emergency conservation work have since been given to the Service. Records of the Service in addition to those described below are noted on page 270.

See Jenks Cameron, *The National Park Service* (New York, 1922).

Early records relating to national parks and monuments. 1872-1915. 26 feet. Accession 145.

These include correspondence, superintendents' reports, and other reports and memoranda relating to all national parks from the date of their establishment to 1907, when the filing system was reorganized. The records for Hot Springs Reservation, which begin in 1877, and those for Yellowstone National Park constitute the largest groups; and both of them include considerable material relating to concessions and leases. Of particular interest are letters having to do with the creation of Yellowstone National Park and reports of its first superintendent, Nathaniel P. Langford. There are also financial reports from all parks, 1906-11, and a small quantity of records pertaining to national monuments, 1906-15.

See Hiram Martin Chittenden, *Yellowstone National Park*, chs. 14, 30 (4th ed., Stanford University, 1933).

Scrapbooks of newspaper clippings. 1917-25. 7 feet. Accession 145.

These clippings, some of which are dated as early as 1915, were assembled under the direction of Stephen T. Mather, Director of the Service from 1917 to 1929. The majority of them were taken from newspapers of local circulation. They are arranged in scrapbooks (46 vols.) according to the parks or subjects to which they relate, and the date and origin of each clipping is given.

Daily files of outgoing correspondence. 1936. 25 feet. Accession 145.

Carbon copies of letters and memoranda sent from the various offices, arranged chronologically. Such files are maintained primarily for the purpose of informing division chiefs regarding the activities of all branches of the Service and are passed from hand to hand. Earlier files of this nature have been destroyed. The use of this material is restricted.

Territories and Island Possessions Division

This Division was created by an Executive order of May 29, 1934, which provided for the transfer to it of all functions relating to Puerto Rico previously vested in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The supervision of the civil governments of Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands and of other activities therein that were already supervised by the Department was subsequently transferred to the new Division; and in 1939 it received the remaining functions of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the chief of which concerned the supervision of the affairs of the Philippine Islands. Records from the Division in addition to those described below are noted on page 271.

VIRGIN ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

The Danish West Indies, consisting of three main islands—St. Thomas, settled by the Danes in 1672, St. John, occupied in 1717, and St. Croix, purchased from the French in 1733—and many smaller uninhabited islands, were purchased by the United States in 1917. Except for a few months in 1801 and for the period 1807-15, when England held them, these islands remained continuously under the rule of Denmark until the United States took possession of them. Government records relating "to the cession or the rights and property of the inhabitants of the Islands ceded" were specifically transferred to the custody of the United States by the treaty of cession. The islands were under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department until 1931, when they were transferred to the Interior Department. A Governor appointed by the President heads the local administration on the islands.

Records. 1672-1933. 1,200 feet. Accession 75.

These records, which are chiefly in Danish, originated for the most part with the Danish administration of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, prior to 1917. They represent a selection by the Survey of Federal Archives, in cooperation with the present government of the Virgin Islands, of material of historical value not needed for official use, and a *descriptive list* of them has been compiled. The

records are not yet completely arranged, but they appear to fall into the following groups:

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS, 1672-1933. These include such varied types of material as the following: Governors' orders issued at St. Thomas, 1672-1840, and at St. Croix, 1733-1862; the daybook of Johan Lorentz, the Vice Commandant at St. Thomas, 1694-97; Governor Clausen's letters to foreign officials, 1774-84; letter books of Governor von Scholten, 1834-53; official papers of Governor Helweg-Larsen, 1916; rough drafts of official letters to Denmark, 1778-1831; press copies of letters to Denmark or to island officials transmitting instructions from Denmark, 1874-1917; correspondence with consular officials stationed at St. Thomas, 1839-1916; miscellaneous governmental papers, 1855-1917; radiograms sent and received, St. Thomas, 1917-33; protocols and papers of the Sanitary, Poor, Health, Quarantine, Hospital, Road, and other quasi-executive governmental commissions of St. Thomas and St. Croix, 1853-1917; general ledgers of St. Thomas, 1816-1908, and of St. Croix, 1741-1850; duplicate accounts of the colonial treasury at St. Thomas, 1829-1916; "matriculs" or tax lists of St. Thomas, 1823-54, and of St. Croix, 1743-1850; lists of the King's Negroes, 1820-33; reports on the appraised value of slaves, 1846-52; sugar record book of government-owned plantations, 1835-88; reports on sugar exported from St. Croix, 1835-92; papers relating to the insurrections of 1848 and 1878; and correspondence and reports pertaining to education, 1876-1917.

LEGISLATIVE RECORDS, 1767-1917. Proceedings of the Burgher Council of St. Croix, 1767-80, and of the Colonial Councils, 1852-1917.

JUDICIAL AND POLICE RECORDS, 1794-1919. Upper court protocol, 1794-98, town court cases, 1860-1917, police journals and protocols, 1853-1917, and police correspondence, 1852-1917, from St. Thomas; "recording protocols," or official copies of public notices, contracts, and petitions, 1771-1818, yearly reports of the town court, 1879-1908, police court cases, 1852-1912, police journals and protocols, 1844-1917, and police reports, 1869-1914, from St. Croix; and reconciling court book, 1912-20, police journals and protocols, 1892-1919, and police correspondence, 1915-19, from St. John.

MILITARY RECORDS, 1802-86. Reports and rolls of the royal military force at St. Thomas, 1802-86, and military letter books from St. Croix, 1854-81.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS, 1854-1917. These include correspondence and papers relative to St. Thomas harbor, 1854-1917.

Numerous gaps exist in these records. Some records of the period of the Danish administration are preserved in Denmark in the Danish State Archives (*Rigsarkivet*) and in the Danish provincial archives (*Landsarkivet*), to which they were transferred from the islands in 1898 and in 1919. Other records of the islands are to be found in the Bancroft Library at the University of California; still others have been destroyed by insects, fire, atmospheric conditions, and the like. Left in the Virgin Islands are all land records from the beginning to the present time and the general files of the government of the islands since 1917. The Library of Congress has transcripts of documents relating to the Danish West Indies, 1653-1790, which were made from records in the Danish archives and other depositories.

See Waldemar Westergaard, *The Danish West Indies*, 263-268 (New York, 1917); Kay Larsen, *Dansk Vestindien* (Copenhagen, 1928); Samuel F. Bemis and Grace G. Griffin, *Guide to the Diplomatic History of the United States*, 366-369, 844, 932-933 (Washington, 1935); and the "Indberetning om Landsarkivar Saxilds Rejse til de tidligere dansk-vestindiske øer 1919"—a type-written report, of which a copy is in the library of The National Archives.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The agricultural work of the Government was begun under the State Department by the first Commissioner of Patents, Henry C. Ellsworth, who in 1836 assumed responsibility for the distribution of seeds and plants obtained from consular officials or others abroad; and in 1838 an appropriation was made by Congress for agricultural activities. This work continued to be performed in the Patent Office until May 15, 1862, when an independent Department of Agriculture, headed by a Commissioner, was established. As defined in the organic act, the purpose of the Department was to "acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants." By an act of February 9, 1889, the Department of Agriculture became an executive department under a Secretary of Cabinet rank. The work of the Department has constantly expanded, and numerous changes have been made in its organization to provide for new functions, to bring together related scientific and economic work, and to coordinate various research, extension, and regulatory activities. A large quantity of records of the Department, in addition to those described below, is noted on pages 271 to 273.

See Short, *National Administrative Organization*, ch. 18; Charles H. Great-house, *Historical Sketch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture* (Washington, 1907); Francis G. Caffey, *A Brief Statutory History of the Department of Agriculture* (Washington, 1916); Edward Wiest, *Agricultural Organization in the United States* (Lexington, Ky., 1923); Carleton R. Ball, *Federal, State, and Local Administrative Relationships in Agriculture* (Berkeley, 1938. 2 vols.); M. S. Eisenhower and A. P. Chew, *The United States Department of Agriculture, Its Structure and Functions* (Agriculture Dept., Misc. Pub. 88. Washington, 1934); and Robert H. Cory, Jr., "The United States Department of Agriculture . . . Prior to . . . 1889" (1936), which is available in manuscript form at The National Archives.

Office of the Secretary

The Secretary of Agriculture, who succeeded the Commissioner of Agriculture in 1889, formulates the general policies of the Department and is assisted in the disposition of its work by an Under Secretary and an Assistant Secretary. Records of the Office, in addition to those described below, are noted on page 271.

Miscellaneous papers. 1895-1935. 6 feet. Accessions 13 and 223.

These include special and general orders relating to the disposal of noncurrent records of the Department under a general authorization contained in an act of March 4, 1907, and to departmental organization, office routine, and the like, 1895-1935 (2 feet), and correspondence of the Office with bureau chiefs and others concerning permission granted employees to perform outside work, 1906-22, which was found in the custody of the Division of Operation (4 feet).

Agricultural Economics Bureau

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics was created on July 1, 1922, by the consolidation of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates with the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. The Bureau of Markets, which originated in 1913 as the Office of Markets, and the Bureau of Crop Estimates, known from 1903 to 1914 as the Bureau of Statistics, had been combined in 1921. The Office of Farm Management originated in the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1904 and was administered directly under the Secretary from 1915 until 1919, when it acquired an independent status in the Department as the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics.

Until 1939 the Bureau conducted research and distributed information in its general field and administered several regulatory statutes. In 1938 it was designated by the Secretary as the central planning agency of the Department, and during the following year it was completely reorganized. Functions not related to its new duties were transferred to the Agricultural Marketing Service, and functions were transferred to it from other agencies. Records of the Bureau, in addition to those described below, are noted on page 271.

See Bureau of Agricultural Economics, *Report of the Chief*, 1939.

Nitrate of soda records. 1917-20. 11 feet. Accession 158.

The Food and Fuel Control Act of August 10, 1917, authorized the purchase of nitrate of soda for sale to farmers at cost. Using a revolving fund of \$10,000,000, the War Industries Board purchased the chemical in Chile, and the Bureau of Markets undertook its sale and distribution to farmers. Orders were taken directly from farmers and distribution was carried on through county distributors. The records consist mainly of correspondence and reports relative to the amounts used at various distribution points and of allocation books (8 vols.), arranged by States, showing the quantities sold to individual farmers.

See *Annual Reports* of the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, 1918-20.

CENTER MARKET

In 1870 Congress incorporated the Washington Market Company with power to maintain a public market, and for this purpose leased to it the ground on which the National Archives Building now stands. By an act of March 4, 1921, the Department of Agriculture was authorized to purchase the buildings and improvements of the company and to operate the market. From 1922 until its closing in 1931 the Center Market, as it was then known, was administered by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and served as a laboratory for the study of municipal public market problems.

See *Agriculture Department, Annual Report*, 1923, p. 175-178.

Records. 1922-30. 2 feet. Accession 158.

These consist mainly of administrative correspondence, leases, contracts, and accounting records, including pay rolls, receipts, reports, and ledgers.

DOMESTIC WOOL SECTION

In order to insure an adequate supply of wool for the use of the Government in supplying uniforms and blankets for its armed forces during the remainder of the World War, there was created in the War Industries Board (q. v.) in April 1918 a Wool Division, which issued regulations giving the Government a prior right to the 1918 domestic wool clip and limiting the profits to be taken by dealers from the time the wool left the growers' hands until its delivery at a designated distributing center. Excess profits were to be paid into the Board, which was to distribute them among the producers of wool.

When the War Industries Board went out of existence at the close of 1918, functions and records of the Wool Division were transferred by Executive order to the Bureau of Markets, where regulations for handling the wool clip of 1918 were to be enforced and unfinished affairs of the Division were to be "finally completed and wound up." Personnel of the Domestic Wool Section of the Textile Division of the Board, which had had direct charge of the enforcement of the regulations, was also transferred to the Bureau of Markets, and a unit known as the Domestic Wool Section functioned under the Bureau and its successors until 1933. The work of the unit consisted of auditing the reports and records of some 5,500 wool dealers, calculating and collecting excess profits, by resort to legal action when necessary, and distributing the money collected among the growers on whose wool the profits had been made. In 1933 all cases still pending were discontinued.

See W. L. Evans' unpublished "Final Report . . . Domestic Wool Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics" (1933), a copy of which is available at The National Archives.

Records. 1918-33. 209 feet. Accession 158.

These include records of the Wool Division of the War Industries Board and consist of papers relating to permits issued to distributing center and country dealers to handle wool clips; reports from dealers on wool prices; auditing records; records of the disposition of excess profits collected; papers relating to suits instituted in connection with the collection of such profits; and administrative correspondence, memoranda, and the like. There is a *card index* to the permits.

Agricultural Engineering Bureau

The Bureau of Agricultural Engineering conducted investigations of rural engineering problems concerning irrigation, drainage, farm machinery and buildings, and the like. Irrigation investigations were begun in 1898 and drainage investigations in 1902 by the Office of Experiment Stations and were transferred in 1915 with other engineering activities of the Department to the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, which in 1918 became the Bureau of Public Roads. In 1920 a Division of Agricultural Engineering was set up in the Bureau to perform this work, and the Division was given bureau status in 1931. The Bureau went out of existence in 1939, when most of its functions were combined with functions of the former Chemistry and Soils Bureau in a new Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

See W. Stull Holt, *The Bureau of Public Roads*, 38-40, 51-55, 57, 64 (Baltimore, 1923), and Agriculture Department, *Index to the Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1901-1925*, 749-752, 1259-1268 (Washington, 1932).

Irrigation and drainage investigation records. 1898-1915. 54 feet. Accession 6.

These consist of general correspondence of the chiefs of irrigation and drainage investigations of the Experiment Stations Office; their correspondence with members of field staffs; monthly reports from the field summarizing the extent and nature of work performed; a few field correspondence files accumulated on various projects, such as the Florida Everglades and the Big Black River (Miss.) drainage surveys; and administrative orders, circulars, and memoranda. Irrigation and drainage investigations were separated in 1907, and, for the most part, the irrigation and drainage records constitute separate groups. These records, which were in storage for a number of years prior to their transfer and underwent several removals, are believed to comprise nearly all existing records pertaining to the investigations for the period concerned. The material throws light

on the early land reclamation activities of the Government in many sections of the country and on the work of Elwood Mead, Samuel Fortier, and other famous engineers.

See Experiment Stations Office, *Reports of the Director*, 1898-1915.

General files. 1915-31. 190 feet. Accession 25.

These files, which are arranged by subject according to a decimal system used by the Public Roads Bureau, pertain to irrigation, drainage, and other rural engineering investigations and projects and include correspondence, reports, research data, and administrative records. They are accompanied by a *card index*, and a *list* of the headings used in the classification has been compiled.

See Public Roads Bureau, *Reports of the Chief*, 1915-31.

Working papers of field engineers. 1902-28. 10 feet. Accession 6.

The bulk of the papers are for the period after 1915, but earlier records are intermingled with them. Included are manuscripts, notes, drafts of reports, blueprints, annotated maps, photographs, and other data accumulated by drainage, irrigation, and mechanical engineers making field investigations. Related material filed with engineers' reports made at the close of investigations has not been transferred.

Drainage maps and related material. 1908-25. 2,567 items. Accession 207.

These consist principally of manuscript maps and blueprints of farm units and of drainage districts, showing tile and ditch drainage layouts and related matters, and some small-scale reference maps. There are also a number of profiles, sections, sketches, tables, and the like. The maps relate mainly to poorly drained districts of the Atlantic and Gulf Coast States, but a few maps pertaining to irrigation projects in the Southwest are included.

Miscellaneous records. 1917-27. 4 feet. Accession 6.

Applications for licenses for the manufacture and sale of farm machinery under the Food and Fuel Control Act, 1917-18; questionnaires on the farm-implement industry, 1917, and on farm machinery in Pennsylvania, 1927; and memoranda relating to the distribution of surplus war explosives for farm use, 1921-23.

Agricultural Marketing Service

In 1939 functions connected with the marketing of farm products formerly performed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and other bureaus of the Department were consolidated in a new Agri-

cultural Marketing Service. These functions included the collection and dissemination of market information and statistical data, the formulation of official standards for farm products, the maintenance of market inspection and grading services, and the administration of certain regulatory acts.

See Agricultural Marketing Service, *Report of the Chief*, 1939.

GRAIN AND SEED DIVISION

In 1939 the administration of the Federal Seed Act and the United States Grain Standards Act and functions pertaining to the inspection of hay, feed, and seed, the verification of the origin of seeds, and the compilation of market information were transferred from the former Hay, Feed, and Seed and Grain Divisions of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the former Seed Investigations Division of the Bureau of Plant Industry to the Agricultural Marketing Service and were consolidated in the Grain and Seed Division. Under the Federal Seed Act of 1939, which replaced a similar act of 1912, control is exercised over the importation of seeds and their movement in interstate commerce. Under the United States Grain Standards Act of August 11, 1916, grain sold, shipped, or offered for sale or shipment is inspected and certified according to official standards established by the Secretary of Agriculture. Certificates of grade are issued by inspectors licensed under the act, and appeals from their findings are handled by district supervisors and by boards of review located in Chicago and Portland. The records described below were transferred to The National Archives from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

See Eisenhower and Chew, *Department of Agriculture, Its Structure and Functions*, 43.

Federal-appeal grain grade certificates. 1920-32. 175 feet. Accession 158.

These certify the grades of grain in cases that have been appealed. The findings in each case appear on the reverse side of the certificate.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT ADMINISTRATION

The Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, which provided for the supervision of the business in interstate commerce of packing and stockyard concerns, market agencies, and livestock dealers, was administered by the Packers and Stockyards Administration under the supervision of the Assistant to the Secretary until 1927 and by the Packers and Stockyards Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry from 1927 to 1939. In the latter year the Division was transferred to the Agricultural Marketing Service and became the Administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act. The records described below

were received by The National Archives from the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Case papers. 1921-31. 108 feet. Accession 151.

These papers relate to all cases through Docket No. 297 formally prosecuted against packing and stockyard concerns, market agencies, and livestock dealers under the Packers and Stockyards Act. Typical contents of a file relating to a particular case are correspondence, complaints, notices of hearings, transcripts of hearings, exhibits, briefs, transcripts of oral arguments, reports of findings, and orders of the Secretary of Agriculture. The cases concern alleged irregularities or abuses such as unfair, discriminatory, or deceptive practices, price control, the establishment of monopolies, and the charging of unreasonable rates.

Concise summaries of cases prosecuted under the Packers and Stockyards Act have been printed in Agriculture Department, *Annual Report*, 1923, p. 679-687, and Bureau of Animal Industry, *Service and Regulatory Announcements*, 1927-39.

Animal Industry Bureau

The Bureau of Animal Industry, the oldest bureau in the Department, was established by an act of May 29, 1884, for the prevention of the exportation of diseased cattle and for the suppression and eradication of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals. The Bureau is now charged with the enforcement of numerous statutes and regulations having as their aim the protection of the public health from injury due to infected or diseased meat products, the eradication of animal diseases, and the improvement of the livestock of the country. Its work is carried on by divisions, and an extensive field service is maintained. A central filing unit is in charge of the records of the Bureau, and from an early period the practice has been followed of examining correspondence and related papers periodically, eliminating useless papers, and establishing permanent files.

See U. G. Houck, *The Bureau of Animal Industry* (Washington, 1924), and Fred W. Powell, *The Bureau of Animal Industry* (Baltimore, 1927).

General correspondence files. 1894-1913. 39 feet. Accession 151.

These files contain correspondence and related papers covering all activities of the Bureau for the period concerned except those pertaining to animal husbandry (see below). They are arranged in a single series for the years 1894-1903 and in series for each calendar year thereafter; within each series a numerical subject arrangement is followed. Records that originated before 1894 appear to have been destroyed.

Animal husbandry correspondence files. 1901-15. 66 feet. Accession 151.

Most of the correspondence relates to the work of the Animal Husbandry Division, created in 1910, and of its predecessors in the Bureau, beginning with an expert in animal husbandry appointed in 1901. The material is arranged in series for 1901-5, for 1905-7, and for each fiscal year thereafter, and within each series it is arranged alphabetically by subject. After 1915 correspondence pertaining to animal husbandry was incorporated in the central files of the Bureau.

Central files. 1913-29. 198 feet. Accession 151.

In 1913 a decimal classification system of filing was adopted for the correspondence of the Bureau, but it has not been followed for all classes of correspondence. The following groups of records, which correspond to main headings in the classification plan, have been transferred to The National Archives:

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CORRESPONDENCE, 1913-27 (60 feet).

This concerns personnel, supplies, finances, publications, and the like.

ANIMAL DISEASES CORRESPONDENCE, 1913-28 (42 feet). The entire work of the Bureau in this field, except its tuberculosis eradication program (see below), is covered. Work pertaining to animal diseases was performed in various divisions, and each letter bears the identifying initial of the division concerned.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CORRESPONDENCE, 1915-29 (96 feet). Arranged in series for each fiscal year to 1922, in a single series for 1922-26, and thereafter in series for each calendar year. Within each series the material is filed according to the classification plan of the Bureau.

The classification plan of the Bureau is described in its *Outline of Bureau of Animal Industry Files* (Washington, 1914), and copies of revised sections of the plan that relate to the administrative and animal husbandry files are available in The National Archives.

Tuberculosis eradication correspondence and reports. 1912-30. 55 feet. Accessions 155 and 219.

The tuberculin testing of cattle was begun about 1907 in the District of Columbia, and in 1917 a Tuberculosis Eradication Division, which works in cooperation with State authorities and individual owners for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle, swine, and poultry, was created. The correspondence relating to this work is in three groups covering the years 1912-20, 1921-25, and 1926-30, and each group is arranged alphabetically by States. There are also some

monthly summary reports on the work of the Charleston, W. Va., office of the Division, 1920-30 (1 foot).

Meat inspection correspondence and reports. 1907-33. 61 feet. Accessions 13 and 151.

In 1897 the inspectional functions of the Bureau, most of which arose under the Meat Inspection Act of 1891, were grouped in an Inspection Division. Enlarged funds were provided for the work in 1907, and the authority of the Bureau over the operations of slaughtering and processing establishments engaged in interstate or foreign commerce was increased. In 1913 separate Meat Inspection and Field Inspection Divisions were set up. A large meat inspection service is maintained in field stations throughout the country.

The correspondence in this group is between the Washington office and the field service, 1907-21 (53 feet), and is arranged alphabetically by places and companies concerned; the files relating to a particular establishment are chronologically arranged for the entire period. General correspondence relative to meat inspection, 1907-13, is included in the general correspondence files described above. The reports are form reports and summaries (8 feet), prepared under the supervision of meat inspectors, on shipments of meat and meat-food products entering interstate or foreign commerce, 1923-30, and on meat and meat-food products condemned after reinspection and destroyed, on inedible exports, and on the shipment of carcasses and meats by farmers and retail dealers entitled to exemption, all for 1933. Similar form reports and summaries for earlier periods have been destroyed.

See Powell, *Bureau of Animal Industry*, 35-37, 42.

Budget and Finance Office

An Accounts and Disbursements Division was established in 1880 as a branch of the Secretary's Office. It became a separate division in 1889 and in 1925 was placed under the newly created Personnel and Business Administration Office. This Office was abolished in 1934, and the Budget and Finance Office succeeded to part of its functions and records.

Applications for advances of funds. 1926-33. 3 feet. Accession 155.

Forms containing applications for advances of funds for official travel, which were submitted to the disbursing officers of the Department by the various bureaus.

Entomology and Plant Quarantine Bureau

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, formed in 1934 by the consolidation of two former bureaus, is concerned with the study of both beneficial and injurious insects, with the eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases, and with the enforcement of quarantines against plant pests. Entomological work is one of the oldest activities of the Department, and in 1904 the former Division of Entomology was given bureau status; national legislation to prevent the importation and interstate transportation of insect-infested plants, however, was not enacted until the passage of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912. This act created for its enforcement a Federal Horticultural Board composed of representatives of existing bureaus. In 1928 the functions of the Board were transferred to a new unit known as the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, which became the Bureau of Plant Quarantine in 1932.

See Gustavus A. Weber, *The Bureau of Entomology* (Washington, 1930) and *The Plant Quarantine and Control Administration* (Washington, 1930).

Barnes lepidoptera collection. 1904-27. 40 feet. Accession 153.

The materials in this collection were accumulated by the late Dr. William Barnes of Decatur, Ill., and were purchased by the Bureau of Entomology in 1930. They include 260 notebooks and 70 zinc etchings and electrotypes of various species of butterflies and moths and Dr. Barnes' correspondence with scientists and scientific institutions regarding the work. Specimens included in the purchase were turned over to the National Museum by the Bureau.

Plant-shipment permit papers. 1926-28. 2 feet. Accession 154.

Permits for the shipment of white, red, and mountain currant plants and gooseberry plants in interstate commerce, which were required under a quarantine for the control of white pine blister rust, were issued by the Federal Horticultural Board during the period covered by these papers. The papers consist chiefly of applications for such permits and related correspondence, arranged by kinds of plants, by States, and by names of permittees. The applications contain copies of the permits when issued.

See Weber, *Plant Quarantine and Control Administration*, 88, 117.

Extension Service

The Extension Service, established on July 1, 1923, cooperates with the State agricultural colleges in making available to rural people the results of research on matters relating to agriculture and home economics and coordinates the extension activities of the various bureaus of the Department with those of the colleges. Records of the Service, in addition to those described below, are noted on page 272.

EXTENSION INFORMATION DIVISION: Motion Pictures Section

The Department of Agriculture was one of the first agencies of the Government to utilize motion pictures as a means of disseminating information to the public. Experimentation was begun in this field as early as 1913, at first being directed by a committee, and in 1918 the work received a definite appropriation and was placed under the Division of Publications. In 1923 motion-picture activities were transferred to the Extension Service, where an Office of Motion Pictures was set up. This became the Division of Motion Pictures in 1934, and in 1939 it became a section of the newly created Extension Information Division. A small studio and laboratory is maintained and films are produced with the cooperation of other branches of the Department, primarily for use by or under the supervision of agricultural extension and other field workers. Films of interest to the Department are received from various sources, also, and are preserved by the Division.

Motion pictures. 1913-35. 224 units. Accessions 30, 32, and 93.

These consist of instructional films, 1920-35 (180 units), which deal with a wide variety of agricultural matters, and films depicting episodes in the history of the Department, 1913-29 (44 units), which portray Presidents, Secretaries of Agriculture, and other important persons. Some of the films have sound tracks.

Plant Industry Bureau

In 1901 a number of related divisions of the Department were consolidated to form the Bureau of Plant Industry. The primary function of this Bureau is scientific research with reference to specific crop problems, the greater part of which is conducted in the field in cooperation with the State agricultural experiment stations. Records of the Bureau, in addition to those described below, are noted on page 273.

See Fred W. Powell, *The Bureau of Plant Industry* (Baltimore, 1927).

DRUG AND RELATED PLANTS DIVISION

The Office of Drug, Poisonous, and Oil Plants became the Office of Drug and Related Plants in 1929. It was made a division in 1931.

Miscellaneous records. 1916-21. 6 feet. Accession 74.

Correspondence and record cards concerned with camphor production and the culture of castor-oil plants.

Weather Bureau

Meteorological data were collected by the Smithsonian Institution and other agencies of the Government prior to the establishment in

1870 of a weather service as one of the functions of the Signal Service, later the Signal Corps, of the Army. Meteorological records accumulated by other agencies were turned over to the Signal Service in 1873. The collection of marine meteorological data was begun by the Depot of Charts and Instruments of the Navy Department about 1844; suspended at the outbreak of the Civil War, it was resumed in 1873 by the Hydrographic Office, a successor to the Depot. This work was duplicated in part by the weather service until 1887, when all marine meteorological activities under the Signal Service were transferred to the Hydrographic Office. The Weather Bureau was established in the Agriculture Department in 1891 and immediately took over the meteorological activities and records of the Signal Corps, but marine meteorological work was not transferred to it from the Hydrographic Office until 1904. Records of the Bureau and its predecessors in addition to those described below are noted on page 273.

See Cleveland Abbe, "The Meteorological Work of the U. S. Signal Service," in Weather Bureau, *Bulletin* 11, part 2, p. 232-285 (Washington, 1894); Gustavus A. Weber, *The Weather Bureau* (New York, 1922); E. B. Calvert, *The Weather Bureau* (Agriculture Dept., Misc. Pub. 114. Washington, 1931); William T. Holland and Clarence S. Jarvis, *Inventory of Unpublished Hydrologic Data* (Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 837. Washington, 1938); and *Annual Reports of the Signal Service, 1870-91*, and of the Weather Bureau, 1891-.

MARINE DIVISION

This Division, established in 1920, supervises the work of procuring meteorological information from voluntary observers on ocean-going vessels, prepares charts of the meteorology of the ocean, and supplies data used in the preparation of pilot charts issued by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department (q. v.) in cooperation with the Weather Bureau. The material described below was accumulated by the Hydrographic Office and accompanied related functions transferred to the Weather Bureau in 1904.

See Gustavus A. Weber, *The Hydrographic Office*, 17-20, 33 (Baltimore, 1926), and W. H. Beehler, "The Origin and Work of the Division of Marine Meteorology of the Hydrographic Office," in Weather Bureau, *Bulletin* 11, part 2, p. 221-232 (Washington, 1894).

"Abstract logs" and miscellaneous journals. 1842-70. 40 feet. Accession 143.

The "abstract logs" were devised by Matthew Fontaine Maury, Superintendent of the Depot of Charts and Instruments, 1842-61, for the purpose of obtaining information for his celebrated "Wind and Current Charts," and they were issued to navigators of merchant vessels beginning in 1848. Observations were recorded on the forms provided and the logs were sent in at the close of voyages. In return for this cooperation, mariners were given charts and sailing directions

prepared by the Depot. Maury had previously searched old logbooks of naval and other vessels for the information he required, and some of the abstract logs contain entries transcribed from logbooks of early commercial ships; the first log represented is that of the *Empress of China* for 1784. The transcribed material is not confined to navigational or meteorological data. Besides the abstract logs, a number of other logs of various sorts are contained in the collection, including a few original ships' logs. *Lists* of the logs, several of which are often bound in a single volume, and a *card index* by ships' names, prepared by workers on a WPA project, accompany the books, which are arranged numerically (496 vols.). For correspondence of Lt. Maury, see page 125; naval logbooks that he may have used as sources of data for his charts prior to 1848 are described on page 122.

See Charles L. Lewis, *Matthew Fontaine Maury*, 53-55, 58 (Annapolis, 1927), and John W. Wayland, *The Pathfinder of the Seas*, 55-57 (Richmond, 1930).

Meteorological journals. 1879-93. 135 feet. Accession 22.

These journals (1,955 vols.), which consist of forms that appear to have been developed from the abstract logs described above, were supplied to captains of merchant vessels by the Hydrographic Office and were returned with recorded observations at the end of voyages. They are arranged numerically and there is a *card index* to them.

Observations of ocean localities. 1850-80. 16 feet. Accession 22.

The observations were made in ocean squares of five degrees and were entered on unbound forms (Form B) supplied by the Hydrographic Office. By the compilation of observations made in the same areas over a number of years, information concerning weather conditions in particular localities was obtained.

CLIMATE AND CROP WEATHER DIVISION

This Division was formed in 1932 by the combination of the Climatological Division, one of the oldest divisions of the Bureau, and the Agricultural Meteorology Division, organized in 1916. Observations concerning climatic conditions are made by thousands of cooperative observers as well as by the regular weather stations of the Bureau, and the data thus collected are summarized and interpreted by the Division and published in monthly and annual bulletins. Special weather services are maintained during the growing seasons of the principal crops.

Station observations and other meteorological data. 1832, 1849-1934. 1,050 feet. Accessions 22 and 213.

This material consists chiefly of bound form reports from weather stations containing meteorological observations and instrument read-

ings, although some records of other types are included. The record before 1891 were accumulated by the Signal Service and include a few volumes of data collected before the weather service was established. The material falls into the following groups: Early meteorological observations, 1832, 1849-61 (3 vols.); daily station journals and abstracts of journals, 1870-1904 (832 vols.); reports of station inspectors, 1871-88 (103 vols.); international weather reports, 1874-91 (169 vols.); monthly and annual meteorological reports of stations and observers, 1876-1926 (97 vols.); cotton region and corn and wheat region reports, 1883-1902 (62 vols.); Wagon Wheel Gap, Colo., station records, 1910-26 (135 vols.); and wind, rain, and sunshine data, barograph readings, thermograph tracings, and the like, 1872-1934 (4,490 vols.). The reports from weather stations are grouped according to type of report and are usually arranged alphabetically by stations and chronologically thereunder. A *descriptive list* of the material has been prepared.

Summaries of data drawn from the reports described above are being published by the Bureau for the various sections of the country in a series known as "Bulletin W" and entitled *Climatic Summary of the United States; Climatic Data From the Establishment of the Stations to 1930* (Washington, 1932-).

AEROLOGY DIVISION

This Division, which has been known by various names, is in charge of upper-air observations, which are made at aerological and other stations by means of balloons and airplanes. The use of kites has recently been abandoned.

Records of observations. 1898, 1907-33. 293 feet. Accession 22.

These consist chiefly of pilot balloon and kite data sheets (1,037 vols.).

INSTRUMENT DIVISION

The installation, maintenance, and methods of use of the instruments and equipment required for the meteorological and seismological observations of the Bureau are supervised by this Division.

Recapitulations of barometric readings. 1889-1930. 10 feet. Accession 22.

These are annual recapitulations of certain barometric readings taken at weather stations for the purpose of making barometer comparisons (75 vols.).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce and Labor was established by an act of February 14, 1903, which transferred to it a number of already existing offices, bureaus, and other agencies—seven from the Treasury Department, one each from the State and Interior Departments, and two independent units. It became the Department of Commerce in 1913, when a separate Department of Labor was created. The functions of the Department are to promote the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, and shipping industries, and the transportation facilities of the United States.

See the following publications of the Department of Commerce and its predecessor: *Organization and Law of the Department of Commerce and Labor* (Washington, 1904); *Department of Commerce, Condensed History, Duties, and Practical Operation* (Washington, 1913); and *The United States Department of Commerce, How It Serves You on Land and Sea* (Washington, 1938).

Office of the Secretary

The broad functions of the Department of Commerce are performed through its bureaus, but certain activities, such as those pertaining to accounts, personnel, publications, and purchases and sales, are administered by divisions in the Office of the Secretary.

Records of the former Office of the Disbursing Clerk. 1903-23. 5 feet. Accessions 52 and 70.

The organic act of the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903 provided for a Disbursing Clerk in the Office of the Secretary, whose duties were to keep records of the moneys appropriated to the Department and of the moneys spent. The Office of the Disbursing Clerk was transferred to the Treasury Department in 1934. These fragmentary records, which were received from the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, include disbursing and appropriations ledgers, cash books, vouchers, and other fiscal records, chiefly for the period before the establishment of the Department of Labor in 1913. An *identification of series report* on them has been compiled.

Census Bureau

The first census in 1790 and subsequent decennial censuses have been taken under the successive supervision of the Departments of State,

the Interior, Commerce and Labor, and Commerce. A permanent census bureau was not established, however, until 1902, when the Office of the Census, now known as the Bureau of the Census, was created.

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

Questions regarding agriculture first appeared on the schedules for the 1840 census and have formed a part of every decennial census thereafter; to provide even more current statistics the first mid-decennial census of agriculture was taken in 1925. The Agriculture Division, now in charge of this work, dates its existence from the establishment of the Census Office.

General farm schedules for censuses of agriculture. 1920-30. 5,566 feet. Accessions 24, 56, and 63.

These are for the censuses of 1920 (4 feet), 1925 (2,306 feet), and 1930 (3,256 feet) and are the original schedules made by the enumerators. The 1925 and 1930 schedules, which are all but complete, contain detailed information for practically every farm in the United States on such subjects as tenure, acreage, values, debts, expenses, population, and crops. There are 158 separate questions on the 1925 schedules and 233 questions on those for 1930. The schedules are arranged by States, by counties within each State, and by minor civil divisions within each county. The original order in which each farm home was visited by the enumerator is retained. *Lists of "folios,"* that is, binders containing 300 schedules on an average, are available. Statistics based on these records can be found in the following publications of the Census Bureau: *Fourteenth Census, 1920, Agriculture* (3 vols.); *Census of Agriculture, 1925* (3 pts.); and *Fifteenth Census, 1930, Agriculture* (4 vols.). Use of the records is restricted.

The schedules for the census of agriculture in 1935 are still in the possession of the Census Bureau, as are also those for 1840. The agricultural schedules for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 have been distributed to societies and libraries throughout the country; those for 1890 have disappeared; and those for 1900, 1910, and all but a few folios for 1920 have been destroyed.

See W. Stull Holt, *The Bureau of the Census*, 106-109, 123-125 (Washington, 1929); F. F. Elliott, "The 1930 Census of Agriculture—New Features and Uses," in the *Journal of Farm Economics*, 13: 109-122 (Jan. 1931); Social Science Research Council, *The Census of Agriculture* (Bulletin 40. New York, 1937); and John D. Plack and R. H. Allen, "The Counting of Farms in the United States" and discussion, in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 32: 439-470 (Sept. 1937).

Coast and Geodetic Survey

Congress in 1807 authorized the making of a survey of the coasts of the United States, but not until 1816 was an organization, known as the Survey of the Coast, established in the Treasury Department to perform this task. The Survey soon ceased to function for want of an appropriation, but it was reestablished in 1832 and remained in the Treasury Department until 1903, aside from the years 1834-36, during which it was supervised by the Navy Department. It was renamed the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1878 in recognition of its geodetic activities, and it was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903. Seismographic work of the Weather Bureau was taken over by the Survey in 1925.

See Gustavus A. Weber, *The Coast and Geodetic Survey* (Baltimore, 1923), and the following publications of the Survey: *The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey* (rev. ed., Washington, 1929); *List and Catalogue of Publications* (Washington, 1908); *Catalog of Nautical and Aeronautical Charts, Coast Pilots, Tide Tables, Current Tables, Tidal Current Charts* (Washington, 1936); and *Annual Reports, 1816-1932* (last printed).

Records of observations and surveys. 1832-1935. 1,713 feet. Accessions 18, 41, 106, 222, 313, and 314.

These records include data collected in the various States, Territories, and dependencies, and occasionally in foreign countries as well. In many cases they constitute the only authentic source from which can be deduced natural or artificial changes in the physical condition of the area surveyed, and from them there has been drawn off and published from time to time information required for general use. The material is usually bound in volumes, and the first accession from the Survey, which included three-fourths of the material thus far received, was accompanied by an *inventory of the volumes* transferred. An *identification of series report* covering all the material has been compiled. The material consists of the following classes:

ASTRONOMICAL RECORDS, 1832-1933 (145 feet). Azimuth, time, and latitude observations, time computations, and miscellaneous data.

LEVELING RECORDS, 1833-1935 (380 feet). Descriptions of bench marks, spirit level observations, vertical measures, and rod books.

TRIANGULATION RECORDS, 1843-1934 (209 feet). Accurate descriptions of triangulation monuments, reconnaissance notes regarding territory through which the surveys were to pass, observations of horizontal angles and directions, and traverse and base line measurements and computations.

TIDE RECORDS, 1832-1932 (594 feet). Marigrams or tide rolls, tide staff readings, and tide leveling records, including descriptions of bench marks, sketches, and readings.

MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS AND SEISMOGRAPH RECORDS, 1833-1934 (325 feet). Observations at observatories and field stations on land, 1830-1930, and smoked paper and photographic seismograms, 1903-34.

GRAVITY OBSERVATIONS, 1873-1922 (10 feet).

DEPTH SOUNDING RECORDS, 1836-1909 (50 feet).

Miscellaneous records. 1870-1934. 8 feet. Accessions 311 and 312.

These records consist of correspondence of the Office of the Director with Federal departments and others, 1915-29, and of the Division of Hydrography and Topography with the public, 1924-29 (3 feet); several editions of each of the 460 printed Survey charts of the coasts of the United States and its possessions, with manuscript revisions from which the successive editions were produced, 1903-34 (2,225 maps); and blue prints and tracings of building plans of Survey buildings, 1870-1925 (1 foot).

Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was formed in 1912 by the consolidation of the Bureaus of Manufactures and of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS DIVISION

This Division gathers, compiles, and disseminates statistics on American imports and exports. By an act of 1923 the Bureau of Customs Statistics of the Treasury Department, located in the New York Customhouse, was merged with the Division of Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and thereafter was known as the Section of Customs Statistics of that Division. In 1934 the Division was renamed the Division of Foreign Trade Statistics.

See Laurence F. Schmeckebier and Gustavus A. Weber, *The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*, 33, 42, 62-67, 86 (Baltimore, 1924).

Blotters of imports for immediate consumption and of withdrawals from bonded warehouses for consumption. 1922-30. 69 feet. Accession 26.

These records (464 vols.) give, by means of a numerical code, information regarding imports received throughout the country. The consumption blotters begin with November 1922 and the withdrawal blotters with January 1923. Monthly and annual tabulations of statistics drawn from them have been published. The blotters were received from the New York office, which has retained those originating after 1930. Records of this class before 1922 have been destroyed.

See Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, *Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1922-30*, and *Monthly Summary of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, 1922-30*.

Marine Inspection and Navigation Bureau

Navigation laws were passed by the First Congress in 1789 and were enforced by customs officers under the supervision of various officials in the Treasury Department. Circuit courts directly handled matters relating to the shipment, care, and discharge of seamen until 1872, but in that year shipping commissioners appointed and supervised by these courts took over this work. Responsibility for the administration of all navigation laws including those administered by the shipping commissioners was concentrated in 1884 in a Commissioner of Navigation, who, together with the Bureau of Navigation established under his control, was placed under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury. Meanwhile, in 1838, Congress provided for inspection of hulls and boilers of ships by local inspectors appointed by United States district court judges and for certain minimum standards regarding life-saving and fire-fighting equipment. By the Steamboat Act of 1852 the Steamboat-Inspection Service was formally established and placed under nine supervising inspectors, who in turn were indirectly responsible to the Secretary of the Treasury. A Supervising Inspector General for the Service and direct accountability to the Treasury Department were provided by an act in 1871. In 1903 both the Bureau of Navigation and the Steamboat-Inspection Service were transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor, but the customs officers of the Treasury continued to serve as a part of the field force of the Bureau of Navigation. The two units were combined in 1932 to form the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, which became the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation in 1936.

See Lloyd M. Short, *The Bureau of Navigation* (Baltimore, 1923) and *The Steamboat-Inspection Service* (New York, 1922); and Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 233, 234.

Records of the former Bureau of Navigation. 1794-1932. 1,428 feet. Accessions 52, 70, and 413.

These constitute most of the older records of the Bureau known to be in existence. Early marine records accumulated by the Treasury Department are believed to have been destroyed by fire in 1814, but duplicates of many of them had been retained in the customhouses, and some of these called in by the Treasury Department in 1885 for use in connection with the French spoliation claims are listed under the Customs Bureau (see page 61). The copies of lists of certificates of registry noted below were made from some of these records. Many of the records for the period 1815 to 1870 were badly damaged by fire

in 1921. The records transferred to The National Archives fall into the following groups:

CORRESPONDENCE, 1814-1907 (241 feet). Virtually all extant early files of the Bureau are here, and while the collection is not complete, it is nearly so after 1884. The letters sent, 1814-27 and 1865-1907 (152 press copy books and 114 letter books, which overlap to some extent), are chiefly letters of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Navigation and are almost complete from 1865 to 1907. They are divided into series according to subject matter or to the type of persons addressed and each series is arranged chronologically. The material for 1814-27 consists of a single volume. *Indexes* are usually to be found in the volumes, but there is no general index. The letters received, 1884-1905 (173 feet), consist principally of a general series of letters received by the Bureau, which is arranged according to a numerical scheme, but there are also several smaller series received by the Secretary of the Treasury and others. *Dockets* (36 vols.) list most of the letters and papers received, summarize their contents, and note any action taken, and are themselves *indexed* (21 vols.). *Dockets* of incoming letters and papers relating to navigation and tonnage and to fines, penalties, and forfeitures, 1867-87, form separate series (26 vols.) and are *indexed* (10 vols.), but the original documents are missing. An *identification of series report* has been compiled. While much of the material relates to the routine administration of the Bureau, many of the letters throw light on questions of importance to the historian and the social scientist. For instance, for the period 1895-96 many letters are found relating to Cuban filibustering; many of the letters in the 1880's deal with the negotiation of a new fisheries treaty with Great Britain; and for the period 1884-1906 there is much material on maritime labor practices.

MARINE DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS, 1815-1919 (1,160 feet). The documents, usually for ships not now in service, include original and some duplicate certificates of registry, 1815-1919 (218 feet), enrollment, 1815-1919 (532 feet), and license, 1864-1919 (296 feet), and yacht licenses and enrollments, 1881-1919 (8 feet). They are arranged geographically by ports for the early years, and the later documents are filed according to official numbers assigned to the ships. Each certificate contains information as to the owner and master of the vessel, the date and place of building, the dimensions, the home port, and the reason for the surrender of the original document if this had occurred, as well as notations of any mortgages, bills of sale, or conveyances. These documents are supplemented by "records" or *registers* arranged chronologically by ports of issue. There are also 5 volumes of copies made about 1900 which list

certificates of registry issued in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, 1789-1811. Related material includes applications for official numbers for vessels and copies of "awards" showing the numbers granted, 1867-1917 (56 feet); *registers* of ships arranged according to their official numbers; and various other *lists* compiled for special purposes. An *identification of series report* has been compiled for most of this material. These marine documents constitute the best source of information for tracing the history of a given American vessel, 5 tons burden or over, from its building to its final sale to an alien, abandonment, breaking up, or loss at sea.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS, 1791-1932 (27 feet). These include reference lists and volumes, 1791-1931 (4 feet), such as a digest of decisions of the First Comptroller, 1791-1819, a digest of decisions and instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1833-63, and other data compiled by the Bureau for its use; records relating to navigation and tonnage statistics, 1793-1926 (6 feet), which contain information on vessels built and on various means by which merchant tonnage was increased or decreased; accounting records, 1833-1932 (2 feet), dealing chiefly with the collection of the tonnage tax and of fines and penalties; correspondence and other records regarding efforts leading to the adoption of an international convention on safety of lives at sea, 1913-32 (15 feet); and a few photographs of Bureau officials. An *identification of series report* has been compiled for most of this material.

Records of the former Steamboat-Inspection Service. 1852-1928.
506 feet. Accessions 52, 70, 178, and 413.

These comprise most of the older records of the Service known to be in existence and may be described in the following groups:

CORRESPONDENCE, 1852-1923 (488 feet). This material is composed of press copies of letters sent by the Supervising Inspector General to local and supervising inspectors, special inspectors for foreign steam vessels, and the like, 1877-1905, with several series of letters running to 1909 (186 vols.); a few letters received relating to personnel, 1852-1902 (3 feet); *registers* of letters received, 1866-1907 (120 vols.), which contain information as to the contents of and action taken on letters that for the most part have now been lost or destroyed; and a general correspondence file of letters sent and received, 1905-23 (440 feet). There are also letter books containing copies of letters pertaining to the Service that were sent by the Secretary of the Treasury, 1852-1907 (29 vols.), and for the period 1852-1902 these are duplicated in press copy books (34 vols.); these letters are *indexed* in the volumes themselves or in a few separate volumes. An *identification of series report* has been compiled for all the records except the general correspondence file. This

material reflects the expanding activities of the Service in inspecting vessels, licensing officers, certifying members of the crew, and administering the laws and regulations for the protection of life and property at sea.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS, 1852-1928 (18 feet). These include proceedings of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, 1869-1904 (8 vols.), a file that has been printed in part; lists by name of vessel of casualties and violations of steamboat-inspection laws, 1877-1911 (6 vols.); annual statistical statements of the work of the Service, 1920-28 (8 vols.); reports of foreign steam vessels inspected, 1882-1900 (7 vols.); and affidavits concerning the transportation of industrial alcohol in passenger-carrying vessels, 1911 (1 binder). There are also records of personal and miscellaneous accounts of local and supervising inspectors, 1875-1911 (11 vols.); copies of commissions to local inspectors, 1852-96 (3 vols.); and salary records of all employees of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, 1872-1911 (5 vols.). An *identification of series report* has been compiled.

Miscellaneous records. 1920-36. 7 feet. Accession 413.

These consist of correspondence, technical sketches, and blueprints of the United States Load Line Committee appointed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover in 1928 to study ship construction and loading (4 feet); of correspondence, reports, and other papers regarding the adoption and enforcement of the international load-line convention signed at an international conference on the subject held in 1930 in London, 1930-34 (1 foot); and of logbooks of patrol vessels of the present Bureau and of the Navigation Bureau, 1920-36 (2 feet).

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department of Labor was created as a separate executive department by an act of March 4, 1913, for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, of improving their working conditions, and of advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. It was originally made up of four bureaus, which were transferred from the former Department of Commerce and Labor by this act. On January 4, 1918, in order that there might be a central coordinating authority over labor matters during the continuance of the World War, the President appointed the Secretary of Labor as War Labor Administrator. Special boards and services, which were set up under the Department for carrying on the work of war labor administration, were, with a few exceptions, discontinued shortly after the close of the war. Of recent years the work of the Department has been considerably expanded.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Between 1882 and 1891 various laws were passed giving to the Secretary of the Treasury general supervision over immigration matters, Chinese exclusion, and contract-labor procedure, and in 1891 a Bureau of Immigration, headed by a Superintendent, was created in the Department. An act of 1894 authorized the President to appoint commissioners of immigration at the various ports of entry, and an act of 1895 designated the Superintendent as Commissioner General of Immigration and added to his other duties the administration of alien contract-labor laws; in 1900 he was charged with administering the Chinese exclusion laws. In 1903 the Bureau was transferred to the newly created Department of Commerce and Labor. Functions pertaining to naturalization, formerly under no central Government control, were given to the Bureau in 1906, and its name was changed to Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. This Bureau was transferred to the Department of Labor and divided into two bureaus by the act creating that Department in 1913, but was reunited by an Executive order of June 10, 1933, to form the present Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Service administers laws relating to the admission, exclusion, deportation, and naturalization of aliens and

supervises clerks of court in naturalization matters. A *preliminary report* on the records described below has been compiled.

See Darrell H. Smith and H. Guy Herring, *The Bureau of Immigration* (Baltimore, 1924), and Darrell H. Smith, *The Bureau of Naturalization* (Baltimore, 1926).

Miscellaneous correspondence. 1882-1912. 111 feet. Accession 162.

This is comprised of outgoing letters, mainly bound press copies, and some *registers* of letters received, which contain such information as date, author, and subject. Volumes for the years before 1906 usually contain *indexes*. Letter books from the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1882-87 (2 vols.), relate chiefly to appeals from the assessment of head money, a tax placed on each alien entrant by an act of 1882. The general outgoing correspondence of the Bureau is represented by two series, 1891-1912 (340 vols.) and 1892-1903 (13 vols.), which duplicate each other to some extent. There are also copies of letters sent with reference to matters arising under the Chinese exclusion acts, 1900-1908 (63 vols.), and pertaining to Japanese immigration and miscellaneous subjects, 1908-9 (2 vols.). The *registers* of letters received correspond in part to periods covered by the letters sent, being for the years 1882-87 (2 vols.), 1891-1903 (29 vols.), and 1899-1903 (7 vols., on Chinese matters). The whereabouts of the letters entered in these registers has not been determined.

Personnel files. 1903-33. 137 feet. Accession 162.

These files contain correspondence and other papers relating to former employees of the Immigration Service. Each file is numbered according to a system used for the general immigration files of which these records were a part. An *index* to the personnel files has been retained by the Service.

Accounting records. 1892-1903, 1923-33. 128 feet. Accession 162.

These are chiefly records of the Bureau of Immigration, including a few records of disbursements, pay rolls, and the like for the early period of the Bureau, 1892-1903 (14 vols.), and vouchers, pay rolls, contracts, and bills for the period 1929-33 (118 feet). There are also some records of money received and vouchers of the Bureau of Naturalization, 1923-33 (8 feet).

Internment camp records. 1917-18. 21 feet. Accession 162.

These originated at the camp for alien enemies at Hot Springs, N. C., which was administered by the Bureau of Immigration. They are of a routine nature and relate to such matters as supplies, employees at the camp, and money for inmates. An *identification of series report* on the records has been prepared.

Material concerning alien radicals. 1918-19. 55 feet. Accession 162.

This material, which was accumulated by the Bureau of Immigration as a result of the "red scare" at the close of the World War, consists chiefly of exhibits relating to alleged activities of alien radicals.

Americanization records. 1913-36. 195 feet. Accession 162.

Some attention was given as early as 1907 to the problem of educating and Americanizing aliens who wished to become citizens, and the movement assumed large proportions during the World War. In 1914 a plan was formulated whereby the Bureau of Naturalization and public schools throughout the country cooperated in the work, which continued to expand after the armistice. From 1919 to 1921 a Division of Citizenship Training existed within that Bureau to carry on these activities, and the organization which was built up continued to function after the name was dropped. The records transferred include correspondence and some textbooks, pamphlets, and other material used in the work. An *identification of series report* on these records has been prepared.

Miscellaneous immigration records. 1893-1919. 39 feet. Accession 162.

This material, part of which is bound, includes statistical and other records of immigration; records pertaining to Chinese covering such subjects as arrests, deportations, and certificates issued to laborers; statistics pertaining to Japanese arrivals in this country; press clippings; personal files of immigration agents; bonds filed by aliens; digests of foreign publications concerning the status of aliens; and reports.

Labor Statistics Bureau

The function of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is to acquire and disseminate useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most comprehensive sense of the word. Originally established as the Bureau of Labor in the Department of the Interior by an act of June 27, 1884, it became an independent Department of Labor without executive status by an act of June 13, 1888, was made a bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor under its former name in 1903, and in 1913 was transferred to the new Department of Labor and given its present title.

See Gustavus A. Weber, *The Bureau of Labor Statistics* (Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Bulletin* 319. Washington, 1922).

Employment survey schedules. 1933. 1,760 feet. Accessions 165 and 268.

These are forms filled out and returned by employers in the fall of 1933 in compliance with the request of the President, who was seeking to determine progress made under his program for shortening hours of work and increasing wage rates. They call for the name of the employer, the nature of the business and kind of products sold or service rendered, and the number of employees and the amount of wages paid during the pay periods nearest June 17 and October 14, 1933. The survey was carried out jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census. After tabulations of data had been completed by the Bureau of the Census, the schedules were turned over to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which stored them until their transfer to The National Archives. Although the results of the survey were reported to the President and to the National Emergency Council, no publication based upon the schedules has been issued, and they provide material for a statistical analysis of the initial effect of recovery measures upon employment.

War Labor Administration

The Secretary of Labor was appointed War Labor Administrator by the President on January 4, 1918, and Congress made funds available for the Administration in the appropriations for the Department of Labor.

See War Department, *Economic Agencies of the War*, 207, 213, 244, 300, 497; Gordon S. Watkins, *Labor Problems and Labor Administration in the United States During the World War*, ch. 6 (Urbana, 1920); Labor Statistics Bureau, *National War Labor Board (Bulletin 287)*. Washington, 1922; Labor Department, *Reports*, 1918-20; Leland and Mereness, *American Official Sources*, 227, 240-249; and Superintendent of Documents, *Document Catalogue*, 14: 1688-1693, 2578.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD

The National War Labor Board, composed of representatives of labor, of employers, and of the general public, was appointed by the Secretary of Labor on March 29, 1918; and on April 8 this action was confirmed by the President. The functions of the Board were to adjust by mediation and conciliation labor controversies that might interfere with the effective conduct of the war. No appropriations were available after June 30, 1919, and the Board held its final meeting on August 12, 1919.

Records. 1918-19. 168 feet. Accessions 3 and 167.

The records consist in the main of correspondence, complaints, examiners' reports, hearings, proceedings, and findings and awards relating to 1,155 specific cases. There are also minutes of executive sessions of the Board, personnel records, and general and special files of correspondence. The findings and awards of the Board were published, but the records include much unpublished material and should be of value to students of labor problems and of the relation of the Government to such problems. They throw light also on the careers of distinguished industrialists, economists, labor-union officials, and other public men who served on the Board, among whom were William H. Taft, Frank P. Walsh, William Hutcheson, Victor Olander, J. F. Loree, Matthew Woll, W. Jett Lauck, and F. C. Hood. There is a *card index* to the records, and an *identification of series report* has been prepared.

UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION

The Corporation, established July 9, 1918, took over all but a few minor duties of the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, which had been established in the Labor Department in February 1918 to enable the War Labor Administrator to provide housing and other facilities for laborers in industries essential for the national defense. The Corporation remained an agency of the Labor Department until June 22, 1937, when it was transferred by Executive order to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, where the work of liquidating its former undertakings was carried on. Since July 1, 1939, this work has been performed under the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency. Except for the material noted below, which was transferred from the Department of Labor, the records of the Corporation are in the custody of this Administration.

See *Report of the United States Housing Corporation*, December 3, 1918, and its final *Report* (Washington, 1919-20. 2 vols.).

Miscellaneous records. 1918-19. 4 feet. Accession 3.

Included are blueprints and photographs of construction projects, specifications, progress charts, and general information files.

WAR LABOR POLICIES BOARD

The Board was created by the War Labor Administrator on May 13, 1918, to harmonize the labor policies of Government agencies and was composed of representatives of the agencies. It also had studies made of war-time labor conditions at home and abroad and of problems of reconstruction from a labor-policy point of view. The Board was discontinued in March 1919.

Records. 1918-19. 4 feet. Accession 3.

These consist of general correspondence and information files which were received from the Labor Department with records of the National War Labor Board.

Women's Bureau

This Bureau, which was established by an act of June 5, 1920, grew out of an agency known as the Woman in Industry Service, a war-time emergency unit set up under authority of an appropriation act of July 1, 1918, to insure protection of women workers while the most effective use was made of their employment. The Bureau formulates standards and policies for the promotion of the welfare of wage-earning women and investigates and reports upon all matters pertaining to women in industry. The results of investigations are published in the bulletins of the Bureau. An *identification of series report* on the records described below has been prepared.

See Women's Bureau, *Activities of the Women's Bureau of the United States* (Bulletin 86. Washington, 1931).

Records of the former Woman in Industry Service. 1918. 1 foot. Accession 167.

Correspondence, memoranda, and reports pertaining to the hours, wages, working conditions, and complaints of women employed in various industries. Other records of this Service are in the custody of the Women's Bureau.

Bulletin files. 1920-30. 12 feet. Accession 166.

Material used in the preparation of printer's copy, including tabulations of statistical data drawn from field schedules now destroyed, is filed with manuscript and proof of the bulletins. About two-thirds of the bulletins issued during the period are represented, material for the rest having been retained or destroyed by the Bureau.

Independent Agencies

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund

The act that provided for the funding of the national debt, approved August 12, 1790, established a sinking fund out of which the debt was gradually to be retired. This act was followed on May 8, 1792, by another act that designated the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice, the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury, and the Attorney General as Commissioners to administer the fund and liquidate the debt of the United States. On July 4, 1836, following a notification from the Commissioners that the fund was adequate to meet the outstanding debt of the United States, Congress directed that the powers and duties of the Commissioners be suspended until revived by law and ordered the transfer of their records to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury. No act of revival was ever passed. The volume described below was received with records of the Public Debt Service; the whereabouts of other records of these Commissioners is unknown.

Minutes. 1834-36. 1 vol. Accession 157.

This is a transcribed copy of the minutes covering the Commissioners' concluding sessions. The final entry is their resolution requesting to be discharged.

Office of Indian Trade

Although two Government trading houses were established among the Creek and Cherokee Indians in 1795, general authority for establishing such houses was not given until a year later. An act of April 18, 1796, which was reenacted from time to time with slight changes until 1822, authorized the President to establish Government trading houses or factories "at such posts and places on the western and southern frontiers, or in the Indian country, as he shall judge most convenient for the purpose of carrying on a liberal trade with the several Indian nations." Some 28 different factories, located at Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Madison, Fort Osage, Natchitoches, and other places on the frontier, were at various times in existence under this system. Headquarters for supplying the factories and for receiving furs and peltries was at first in Philadelphia, and the system was operated mainly through the facilities of the War Department. In 1806 provision was made for a Superintendent of

Indian Trade, who maintained a warehouse in Georgetown, D. C., and was responsible for purchasing and transporting goods to the factors under the direction of the President until the factory system was abolished in 1822.

Two years later there was established within the War Department, which since 1789 had been in general charge of Indian affairs, a Bureau of Indian Affairs headed by Thomas L. McKenney, the former Superintendent of Indian Trade. About 1834 the records described below came into the possession of this Bureau, now known as the Office of Indian Affairs (see page 137). In 1910 some unbound papers from this collection were transferred by the Office to the Library of Congress (see its *Handbook of Manuscripts*, 479); the remainder of the records were subsequently transferred to The National Archives. A *calendar* on cards, which includes items to be found in this material relating to the upper Mississippi Valley, has been compiled for a group of historical agencies, and a microfilm copy of this calendar is available at The National Archives.

See Katherine Coman, "Government Factories: An Attempt to Control Competition in the Fur Trade," in *Papers and Discussions of the American Economic Association*, 1911, p. 368-388; Edgar B. Wesley, "The Government Factory System Among the Indians, 1795-1822," in *Journal of Economic and Business History*, 4: 487-511 (May 1932); and *American State Papers: Indian Affairs* (Washington, 1832-34. 2 vols.).

Correspondence. 1795-1822. 8 feet. Accessions 137 and 189.

This consists of various original letters and other papers relating to Indian trade, some of them addressed to factors, 1795-1822 (6 feet); letter books of the Superintendent of Indian Trade, 1807-22 (6 vols.); and letter books of factories located in the Southwest, 1795-1821 (3 vols.).

Some of the letters of the Superintendent have been published in *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, vols. 19 and 20 (Madison, 1910-11).

Accounting records. 1795-1822. 35 feet. Accessions 137 and 189.

Included are journals, ledgers, invoice books, daybooks, and unbound records of the factories and of the central office (70 vols. and 29 feet of loose papers). About half of the bound volumes originated at the factories. Most of the loose papers are records of the central office and include statements of account, invoices of goods sent out and of furs received, receipts, abstracts of disbursements, canceled checks, notes, bonds, bills, vouchers, bills of lading, permits, and oaths. Among other records of the central office are a number of volumes that record goods ordered for the various factories; a volume of invoices of furs received from the factories, 1796-1805; a volume that lists sales of furs, 1812-22, giving names of purchasers and prices; and check-stub books.

Washington National Monument Society

The Washington National Monument Society was organized by citizens of Washington in 1833 and was authorized by Congress in 1848 to erect a monument to George Washington upon public grounds. The task was begun by the Society, but in 1876 it was transferred to the Joint Commission for the Completion of the Washington Monument, a body created by Congress, which completed the Monument and in 1888 was dissolved. The Society continued in existence and still functions in an advisory capacity to the Government. The records of the Commission were turned over to the Society when the Commission was dissolved, and the Society stored them along with its own records in a building on the Monument Grounds. In 1901 some of the records were deposited with the Library of Congress for safe-keeping. In 1931 these records and those that had remained in the custody of the Society were transferred to the custody of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital. They were taken over from this Office by the National Park Service, which transferred them to The National Archives.

The records of the Society since 1895 are in the custody of its secretary. The Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress has a volume of minutes of the Commission, 1884-85, in the Toner Collection and "books and papers of the treasurers" of the Society in the Thornton Papers.

See Frederick L. Harvey, *History of the Washington National Monument Society* (Washington, 1903); *Reports of the Joint Commission*, 1877-87; Library of Congress, *Handbook of Manuscripts*, 421, 515; and Van Tyne and Leland, *Gulde*, 274, 291.

Records. 1833-95. 27 feet. Accessions 53 and 294.

These comprise records both of the Society and of the Joint Commission and include minutes, correspondence, registers of contributions, accounts, photographs, plans, drawings, and newspaper clippings. They reflect not only the history of the campaign for funds, involving contributions from Masonic lodges, school children, and many other groups and individuals, and the history of the construction of the Monument, which may well be of interest to architects and engineers, but also aspects of social and political history, such as the Know-Nothing movement and a controversy over the "Pope's Stone." Light is thrown on the interests and activities of prominent men, such as John Marshall and James Madison, the first and second presidents of the Society, respectively; and the registers are filled with signatures of contributors. There are *lists* of the part of the records of the Society that was in the possession of the Library of Congress, and some of the letter press copy books and account books are *indexed*.

United States Industrial Commission

The Commission was established by act of Congress approved June 18, 1898, to investigate problems pertaining to immigration, labor, agriculture, manufacturing, and business; to report thereon to Congress; and to suggest appropriate legislation. Though originally established for 2 years, its life was extended to February 15, 1902. It held hearings, employed experts to conduct investigations, and submitted a series of reports, which were published in 19 volumes. In accordance with a joint resolution of Congress of February 21, 1902, the records of the Commission were first deposited with the Library of Congress; another joint resolution of March 4, 1907, directed their transfer to the Department of Commerce and Labor. At a later period the minutes came into the possession of a former secretary of the Commission, from whom they were received by The National Archives. The whereabouts of the remainder of the records is unknown.

For a list of the publications of the Commission, see *Checklist*, 1515.

Official minutes of meetings. 1898-1902. 4 inches. Accession 48.

The minutes are written on loose sheets assembled in two binders.

Commission of Fine Arts

The Commission of Fine Arts, which was created by an act of May 17, 1910, consists of "seven well-qualified judges of the fine arts" appointed by the President for 4-year terms. A Secretary and Administrative Officer is in charge of the Washington office and maintains contact with the Commissioners, who reside in various parts of the United States. The Commission's authority, derived mainly from statutes and Executive orders, is generally of an advisory character. Much of it concerns the District of Columbia. Here the Commission advises upon the plans and designs of public structures and parks; upon the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in streets, public squares, and parks; upon the external appearance of semi-public and private buildings proposed for construction or alteration within certain specified areas; and upon the selection of lands by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission for playgrounds, parks, and parkways in the District and in nearby Maryland and Virginia. Other matters concerning which the Commission must be consulted include those relating to the designs of medals, insignia, and coins produced by any of the executive departments and those relating to the selection of models for and artists to execute statues, fountains,

and memorials to be erected under the authority of the United States. The President of the United States and the committees of either House of Congress are authorized by law to refer questions of art to the Commission, and, under the will of the late Charles L. Freer, the Commission must approve all additions to the Freer far eastern art collection that are purchased by the Smithsonian Institution from an endowment set up for this purpose.

See the *Reports* of the Commission, 1911-.

Completed-project files. 1910-36. 56 feet. Accession 109.

These are files for all projects completed to December 31, 1936. Each project file contains correspondence and other items such as blueprints, newspaper clippings, pictures, and contracts relating to the project. A complete list of the project files is contained in the *identification inventory*.

President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency

The President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, authorized by an act of June 25, 1910, and appointed by President Taft, made "the most comprehensive and systematic investigation that has ever been made of the administrative branch of the national government." Experts were employed, cooperating committees were set up in the departments and independent establishments, and a mass of studies, bibliographies, statements, and data, including records of the Committee on Department Methods, or Keep Commission, was assembled. The Keep Commission was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 "to investigate the business methods and practice of the Executive Departments and to report plans for their improvement," and functioned until 1909, largely through assistant committees; it assembled considerable data and submitted to the President 18 reports, which were printed. The results of many of the investigations of the Economy and Efficiency Commission were published as reports or circulars, but a considerable part of its studies were still in manuscript or incomplete when the Commission expired on June 30, 1913.

The records of the Commission were acquired by the Division of Efficiency, which was set up under the Civil Service Commission in 1915 and became an independent establishment entitled the Bureau of Efficiency in 1916. In 1933 this Bureau was abolished by act of Congress, and its records, together with those of the Economy and Efficiency Commission, passed into the custody of the Bureau of the Budget. The records of the Commission were transferred to The

National Archives by the Bureau of the Budget, which has retained the records of the Bureau of Efficiency.

See Gustavus A. Weber, *Organized Efforts for the Improvement of Methods of Administration in the United States*, ch. 2 (New York, 1919), and the *Document Catalogue*, 10:486; 11:568; 12:574.

Records. 1910-13. 123 feet. Accession 68.

This material, which comprises all the records of the Economy and Efficiency Commission known to be extant, consists of papers reflecting the organization and activities of the Commission and data relating to the history, organization, and operation of the agencies of the Government and to problems of personnel, budget making, and business procedure. Included are a few papers of earlier date accumulated by the Keep Commission. These records should be of considerable value to students of the history of the Federal Government and of governmental organization and administration. They are arranged by subject according to a decimal system, and a *classification scheme* has been prepared.

United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation

The functions of mediation and conciliation of disputes between carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their train-service employees were assigned by the Erdman Act of 1898 to the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor, who, upon the request of either party to a dispute, were authorized to attempt to bring about its amicable settlement. The law was invoked only once before 1906, but was thereafter increasingly resorted to. It was succeeded by the Newlands Act of July 15, 1913, which provided for a permanent Board of Mediation and Conciliation, to be composed of a Commissioner and two other Government officials designated by the President to serve on it. Agencies possessing papers relating to mediation and arbitration under the Erdman Act were authorized to turn them over to the Board on its request. The Board was permitted to take the initiative in offering mediation. Under both the Erdman and Newlands Acts, the mediators were to attempt to bring about the arbitration of controversies when mediation and conciliation failed, and special boards of arbitration were to be set up by the parties to agreements to arbitrate. New agencies were created for the settlement of disputes during the World War (see page 202), and the Board of Mediation and Conciliation ceased to function except in disputes affecting interstate railroads not under Federal control; after 1920 it handled no cases. Although it was not abolished by the Transportation Act of 1920, which created the Railroad Labor Board (q. v.), its duties were limited, and in 1921 it

wound up its affairs. Its records were in the custody of the Department of Justice from 1922 to 1926, when they were turned over to the United States Board of Mediation. They were received by The National Archives from the present National Mediation Board.

See Joshua Bernhardt, *The Railroad Labor Board*, 15-34 (Baltimore, 1923); Harry D. Wolf, *The Railroad Labor Board*, 7-10 (Chicago, 1927); Clyde O. Fisher, *Use of Federal Power in Settlement of Railway Labor Disputes*, chs. 3-5 (Labor Statistics Bureau, *Bulletin* 303. Washington, 1922); and Board of Mediation and Conciliation, *Report*, 1913-17 (Washington, 1918).

Records. 1898-1921. 34 feet. Accession 11.

These include case papers, correspondence, and miscellaneous records produced as a result of mediation and arbitration under the Erdman Act as well as the similar material accumulated by the Mediation and Conciliation Board. Case papers are present, with a few exceptions, for all disputes settled under the Erdman and Newlands Acts and for cases from 1915 to 1919 that did not reach the stage of a hearing. They consist of correspondence, telegrams, statements of facts, agreements to arbitrate, records of hearings, exhibits, recommendations, awards of arbitration boards, and the like, arranged by case number. Other records include general and miscellaneous correspondence files, 1898-1921; data concerning railroad labor legislation, 1898-1920; press clippings, 1907-12 and 1916-17; papers pertaining to fiscal and personnel matters, 1913-21; and copies of railroad wage schedules. There are a few papers concerning the railroad labor crisis of 1916, which led to the Adamson Act. An *identification of series report* on the records has been prepared.

Federal Reserve System

The Federal Reserve System, which was established under authority of an act of December 23, 1913, comprises the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (known until 1935 as the Federal Reserve Board), the Federal Advisory Council, the Federal Open Market Committee, the 12 Federal Reserve banks, and member banks consisting of all national banks and such State banks and trust companies as have been admitted to the System. Broad supervisory powers over the banks are exercised by the Board of Governors, which maintains its offices in Washington.

Motion pictures and sound recordings. 1937. 1 unit of film and 2 disks. Accessions 156 and 233.

These consist of a news reel portraying scenes at the dedication ceremonies of the Federal Reserve Building, October 20, 1937, where President Franklin D. Roosevelt made the dedicatory address, and disks containing sound recordings of the ceremonies.

Council of National Defense

The Council of National Defense was created by an act of August 29, 1916, "for the coordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare." Its duties were "to supervise and direct investigations and make recommendations to the President and the heads of executive departments" concerning various problems connected with the mobilization of resources for defense and to create relations that would make possible the immediate concentration and utilization of resources in time of need. The Council consisted of six Cabinet members, who were assisted by an Advisory Commission of seven persons, each of whom was named for his "special knowledge of some industry, public utility, or the development of some natural resource" or for other special qualifications. Included on the Commission were representatives of the medical profession and of labor. Walter S. Gifford became the Director and Grosvenor B. Clarkson the Secretary of the Council and of the Advisory Commission.

Between February and May 1917 both the Council and its Advisory Commission organized numerous boards, sections, committees, and subcommittees, largely made up of prominent persons who worked without compensation and with little supervision. Each member of the Advisory Commission headed a main committee, usually in his particular field. This organization underwent many changes. Some of the units had but a brief and often nominal existence; others, although their powers were only advisory, began work which was continued by independent war agencies or the executive departments; and still others functioned throughout the war. (For lists of the units and personnel at the close of each of the fiscal years 1917-19, see the first three *Annual Reports* of the Council.)

Much of the work of the Council in connection with war resources and supplies, which was at first carried on by various units, was gradually centralized in the War Industries Board, established on July 28, 1917, and separated from the Council the following year (see page 188). Units succeeded wholly or in part by this Board were the Committees on Supplies and on Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals of the Advisory Commission, the Munitions Standards Board, the General Munitions Board, the Industrial Inventory Section, the Committee on Automotive Transport, the Commercial Economy Board, and the Division of Statistics. Most of the functions of the Committee on Supplies, however, were transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, and part of the staff of the Division of Statistics was transferred to the General Staff. Work begun by the Aircraft Production Board of the Council was continued by the independent Aircraft Board and later by the Aircraft Production Bureau of the War Department; that of the Committees on Transportation and Communication and on

Inland Water Transportation by the Railroad Administration; that of the Committee on Coal Production by the Fuel Administration; and that of the Committee on Food by the Food Administration.

By the summer of 1918 the work of the Council as an "administrative laboratory for the study, organization, and allocation to the proper executive departments at the proper time of new phases of Federal administration relating to or growing out of the prosecution of the war" had come to an end, but it continued to be important in the stimulation of civilian morale and in other ways. The units that functioned throughout most of the active life of the Council were the Woman's Committee, led by Anna Howard Shaw and others prominent in the woman's suffrage movement, which worked through some 18,000 units; the State Councils Section, which guided and coordinated the work of approximately 164,000 State and local defense councils, and its successor, the Field Division, which was created in September 1918 and took over much of the work of the Woman's Committee; the Committee on Labor, which was headed by Samuel Gompers, a member of the Advisory Commission; the Medical Section and General Medical Board, a number of the committees of which were taken over by various Government agencies; and the Highways Transport Committee, which had numerous subcommittees in every State and Territory. The National Research Council served as the Department of Science and Research of the Council of National Defense, and the Naval Consulting Board acted as its Board of Inventions. Early in 1919 a Reconstruction Research Division was set up to investigate problems of post-war readjustment and reconstruction, and in November of that year an Interdepartmental Defense Board was established.

After the war plans were made to reorganize the Council on a peacetime basis, and the study and rearrangement of its records and of the records of other war agencies placed in its custody, especially of those of the War Industries Board, was begun. No appropriations were available for the maintenance of the Council after the fiscal year 1921, however, and by an Executive order of April 21, 1921, the War Department was directed to take over its records. An act of November 9, 1921, provided for the transfer to the Department of Agriculture of functions and records of the Highways Transport Committee. The records remaining in the custody of the War Department were subsequently transferred to The National Archives. A *classification scheme* for these records and a list of the units of the Council have been prepared. The National Research Council has retained its records for the World War period, and records of the Naval Consulting Board are in the custody of the Navy Department.

See Leland and Mereness, *American Official Sources*, 317-331, and the publications listed therein; War Department, *Economic Agencies of the War*, 102; William F. Willoughby, *Government Organization in War Time and After*, 9-21

(New York, 1919); Frederic L. Paxson, *America at War, 1917-1918*, 19-42, 1 (Boston, 1939); and Council of National Defense, *Annual Reports* (Washington, 1917-20). The *Minutes* of the Council, with an *index* to them, have been "printed for the use of the Special Committee Investigating the Munition Industry" as 74 Cong., 2 sess., *S. Com. Print 7* (Washington, 1936).

Records. 1916-37. 1,140 feet. Accession 88.

Most of the records relate to the general administration and functioning of the Council and its Advisory Commission and to the work of units that remained under the Council until the close of the war after, but there are fragmentary records for some of the temporary units. The bulk of the material is for the years 1917-18; papers after 1921 relate chiefly to the custody and use of records of the Council or of records that had been transferred to it.

Among records of a general nature are the correspondence of the Chairman of the Advisory Commission and of the Secretary of the Council and the Commission, 1917-18; correspondence and other papers of the Directors, 1916-21; minutes of meetings of the Council, the Advisory Commission, and the Interdepartmental Defense Board and minutes of weekly conferences, 1916-21, many of them accompanied by *indexes*; monthly and weekly reports of committees and sections, May 1917-October 1918; personnel and accounting records and memoranda, charts, news releases, newspaper clippings, and record cards.

Of the records of units organized by the Council and the Advisory Commission the most extensive and complete are those of the Women's Committee, the State Councils Section and its successor, the Federal Council on Defense, and the Committee on Labor, which relate in large part to the supervision and coordination of the activities of the State, county, and municipal defense councils and of the women's committees and to the securing of the cooperation of labor and other groups in efforts to win the war. This material pertains to such matters as the stimulation of morale, recruiting, conservation, the transmission of requests from Federal agencies to State and local groups, the sale of Liberty Loan bonds, public health, child welfare, industrial training, work in industry, labor problems, and economic and social conditions of women abroad; and it includes correspondence, minutes, reports, abstracts of information, clippings, news releases, biographical sketches, photographs, questionnaires, lists of organizations and individuals, circulars and bulletins, posters, mailing lists, and *indexes*. Records of the Medical Section and the General Medical Board include large quantities of record cards pertaining chiefly to members of or applications for membership in volunteer medical service or nursing organizations and some miscellaneous correspondence, reports, form letters, newspaper clippings, and the like. Records of the Reconstruction

Research Division include correspondence, reports, clippings, and abstracts of articles and pamphlets relating to post-war problems.

Records of other units include some correspondence, reports, and card records of the Statistics Division pertaining to the purchase of public animals for the remount service and correspondence, minutes, and other papers of the Munitions Standards Board and the General Munitions Board (see also page 190); and there are consolidated files of papers assembled by Adelaide R. Hasse during the years 1919-23 from the records of all committees, divisions, and sections, 1916-20 (14 feet).

United States Tariff Commission

Under authority of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, the President appointed a Tariff Board to secure information that would be of assistance in the administration of the act. The Board was discontinued in 1912, and its records, which were for a time in the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, were taken over by a Cost of Production Division organized in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in 1913 to ascertain the cost of production of dutiable articles in this country and abroad. The United States Tariff Commission was created by an act approved September 8, 1916, to investigate matters pertaining to the tariff and to place at the disposal of Congress and the President such information as they might require. This act provided that all records of the Tariff Board and the Cost of Production Division should be transferred to and become the records . . . of the Commission. The records described below consist chiefly of records of these agencies that were received by The National Archives from the Commission. An *identification of series report* on them has been prepared.

See Joshua Bernhardt, *The Tariff Commission* (New York, 1922).

Records of the former Tariff Board. 1909-12. 19 feet. Accession 149.

These records include the general administrative correspondence of the Tariff Board and materials accumulated as a result of its work. For the first 6 months of its existence the Board, as instructed by the President, devoted its efforts to a study of foreign tariff discrimination, and this activity is reflected by correspondence with manufacturers concerning the effects of foreign tariff schedules on their products, copies of consular reports on foreign tariff laws and other materials (2 feet). The bulk of the records, however, relate to cost of production studies made by the Board beginning in 1910. The studies were chiefly on cotton and woolen textiles, but glossaries of information about other articles were compiled. Included among the

records are correspondence with manufacturers, field agents in this country and abroad, and others; reports of open hearings and of conferences with representatives of various industries; confidential reports made by field agents on cotton and woolen textile mills; samples of textiles and other products and analysts' reports on samples; data on prices and working conditions in foreign countries; and miscellaneous working papers. Much of the material received in connection with the investigations was confidential and was destroyed or returned to the manufacturers who furnished it. The material is filed according to a decimal system, and part of it is arranged by tariff schedules. Use of the records is restricted.

Published reports of the Board are listed in the *Document Catalogue*, 10: 1611; 11: 1843.

Miscellaneous records. 1915-18. 2 feet. Accession 149.

These consist chiefly of working materials for published reports of the former Cost of Production Division, 1915-16, most of them relating to cost of production in the glass industry. They are believed to represent the only records of the Division that are segregated from the files of the Tariff Commission. There are also a few papers that pertain to an inquiry made by the Commission concerning the establishment of free ports, 1917-18, the results of which were published in 1919, and some data on the organization and functions of both the Division and the Commission.

Committee on Public Information

The Committee on Public Information was created by an Executive order of April 13, 1917, with George Creel as Chairman and with the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy as ex officio members, the last three being authorized "each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the Committee." Its functions were to release news of the Government during the World War, to disseminate information designed to sustain morale in the United States and in Allied and neutral countries, and to administer the voluntary press censorship. Various divisions, the names of which reflect their functions, were set up to carry on the work as the activities of the Committee expanded. These included Executive, Business Management, Civic and Educational Cooperation, News, Official Bulletin, Foreign Language Publications, Labor Publications, Production and Distribution, Pictures, Films, Four Minute Men, Speaking, Women's War Work, Advertising, Reference, Syndicate Features, Industrial Relations, and Work With the Foreign Born Divisions. Writers, college professors, artists, translators, advertising agencies, speakers' bureaus, and volunteer speakers known as "four minute men" contributed their services to the

Committee. Late in 1917 work was begun abroad, at first under the personal direction of the Chairman and later under successive officials known as Directors of the Foreign Section, and commissioners were stationed at foreign capitals to represent the Committee.

After July 1, 1918, the work of the Committee was somewhat curtailed, and after the signing of the armistice its domestic activities were brought to a close. Some of the foreign work was continued, however, until June 30, 1919, when the Committee ceased to function. By an Executive order of August 21, 1919, the Committee was abolished and its records were transferred to the Council of National Defense, where the liquidation of its affairs was completed. Some of the records already had been distributed among other agencies, however, and not all of them could be reassembled. By an Executive order of April 21, 1921, the War Department was made custodian of the records, and in 1928 and 1930 large quantities of them were disposed of under Congressional authority. The remaining records were subsequently transferred to The National Archives. A *classification scheme* for these records has been prepared and is available in processed form, and a list of the units of the Committee has been compiled.

See Leland and Mereness, *American Official Sources*, 429-432, and the publications of the Committee listed therein; Council of National Defense, "A Report [to the Senate] Concerning Papers, Files, Records, Public Property, Assets and Liabilities, etc. of the Committee on Public Information" (June 9, 1920), a copy of which is available in the Committee's files; *Committee on Public Information, Complete Report of the Chairman* (Washington, 1920); George Creel, *How We Advertised America* (New York, 1920); William F. Willoughby, *Government Organization in War Time and After*, 33-39 (New York, 1919); Frank H. Allen, "Government Influence on News in the United States During the World War" (1934. Ms. thesis in University of Illinois Library); and James R. Mock and Cedric Larson, *Words That Won the War* (Princeton, 1939).

Records. 1917-23. 233 feet. Accessions 88 and 481.

Records for nearly all divisions are present, but in many instances they consist of but a few fragmentary files. Included are general correspondence and other papers of the Chairman and his two Associate Chairmen; reports of divisions; personnel and financial records with related correspondence, including a few papers dated as late as 1923; correspondence, copy prepared for publication, and other records pertaining to the preparation and distribution of informational material by the Division of Civic and Educational Cooperation, of which Guy Stanton Ford was Director; correspondence, bulletins, copies of speeches, photographs, card lists of speakers, and newspaper clippings of the Speaking Division; and correspondence and card records of the Advertising Division, including a *name index* to the correspondence. There are also news releases issued by the Division of News on the

war work of Government agencies and other subjects, manuscript and printed copies of publications of the Committee, translations of articles from foreign newspapers and pamphlets, records pertaining to the receipt and distribution of motion-picture films and photographs, card lists of the "four minute men," and card records pertaining to women's war work.

Records relating to the foreign work of the Committee are more complete than those relating to domestic activities. They portray the methods used in obtaining data from abroad and in disseminating information about the United States in foreign lands, and they contain some information on censorship methods and rules both in this and in other countries. Included are general correspondence of the Chairman of the Committee and of the Directors of the Foreign Section; correspondence with representatives of the Committee abroad; telegrams and cablegrams; reports; foreign newspapers, clippings, copies and translations of articles, news releases and bulletins, posters, and the like; records showing the distribution and use made of propaganda materials; records of the shipment and receipt of motion-picture films and still photographs; and partial *indexes* to the correspondence. Small quantities of records of the offices at Paris, Rome, Berne, Madrid, The Hague, London, Santiago, Buenos Aires, and Lima and in Russia and Siberia are present (14 feet).

War Industries Board

The main function of the Council of National Defense (q.v.), created in 1916, was to make available for war purposes the industrial resources of the Nation. By a resolution of February 28, 1917, as one of its first steps, it created a Munitions Standards Board to aid in the standardization of specifications for the manufacture of munitions. This Board was soon absorbed by the General Munitions Board, which was created by the Council at the end of March to coordinate the buying of the War and Navy Departments, assist in the acquisition of raw materials and manufacturing facilities to meet war demands, and establish precedence of orders where there was a shortage of commodities. In the meantime, the Advisory Commission of the Council had created a number of committees of producers and manufacturers to give advice concerning particular industries and both raw and finished materials. The War Industries Board, established by the Council on July 28, 1917, "to act as a clearing house for the war industry needs of the Government," superseded the General Munitions Board, and the advisory committees on industries and materials were reorganized and made subordinate to it. Other units of the Council were also transferred to the Board at various times (see page 182). On March 4, 1918, the President appointed Bernard M. Baruch

(formerly head of the Committee on Raw Materials, Minerals, and Metals of the Advisory Commission) as Chairman of the Board and enlarged its functions; and on May 28, 1918, it was made an independent agency by Executive order. All authority except that relating to price fixing was vested in the Chairman.

The Board analyzed the industrial requirements of the Nation and of the Allies and the extent to which they could be met; issued "clearances" on Government orders before they were placed with contractors; determined priorities in the production and delivery of commodities; arranged agreements fixing the prices of certain raw materials; encouraged the conservation of existing facilities and resources and when necessary developed new ones; and supervised the purchasing of the Allies in this country. Its organization was very complex, but in general it functioned through the Requirements, Priorities, Conservation, Facilities, Labor, and Planning and Statistics Divisions, the Price-Fixing Committee (headed by Robert S. Brookings), and the Allied Purchasing Commission, and through so-called "commodity sections," which were set up in increasing numbers throughout the war to accumulate information on and perform other duties relating to particular industries and commodities. Through these sections the requests and instructions of the Board were transmitted to industry.

By an Executive order of December 31, 1918, the Board was dissolved and provision was made for winding up its affairs; and by another Executive order of July 22, 1919, its records were placed in the custody of the Council of National Defense, with the exception of certain records that had been transferred to other agencies. These included records of the Allied Purchasing Commission, transferred with the remaining functions of the Commission to the Treasury Department, from which they were received by The National Archives; records of the Wool Division, transferred with the remaining functions of the Division to the Department of Agriculture (see page 147); records of the Planning and Statistics Division transferred to the War Trade Board (whose records are now in the custody of the State Department); and various records transferred to bureaus of the War Department. In 1921 the records in the custody of the Council of National Defense were transferred to the War Department, from which they were received by The National Archives.

During the years 1919-23, papers drawn from the files of nearly all units of the Board were refiled under the direction of Adelaide R. Hasse, a process that was not completed; and at various times papers relating to particular subjects were assembled for the use of Senate committees and the Justice Department and in connection with the work of the Army Industrial College. A *classification scheme* for the records and a list of the units of the Board have been prepared. Other

records relating to the Board and its predecessors are included among the records of the Council of National Defense.

See Leland and Mereness, *American Official Sources*, 332-376; War Department, *Economic Agencies of the War*, 496; War Industries Board, *Outline of the Board's Origin, Functions, and Organization* (Washington, 1918) and *American Industry in the War* (Washington, 1921); William F. Willoughby, *Government Organization in War Time and After*, ch. 5 (New York, 1919); Grosvenor B. Clarkson, *Industrial America in the World War* (New York, 1923); and Frederic L. Paxson, *America at War, 1917-1918*, 119-125, 252-257 (Boston, 1939). Information concerning the reorganization and nature of the records is contained in the *Fourth Annual Report of the Council of National Defense*, 74-91 (Washington, 1920). The *Minutes of the Board's Price-Fixing Committee*, with an *index* to them, have been "printed for the use of the Special Committee Investigating the Munitions Industry" as 74 Cong., 2 sess., *S. Com. Print* 5 (Washington, 1936. 4 pts.).

Records. 1916-23. 3,710 feet. Accessions 88 and 304.

Records that were not incorporated in the consolidated files set up by the Council of National Defense and the War Department during the years 1919-23 include general correspondence of the Secretaries of the General Munitions Board and the War Industries Board and of the General Counsel and Liquidating Officer; correspondence concerning legal matters, construction projects, storage of materials, labor, fire prevention, plant facilities, particular commodities, and many other subjects; cablegrams; minutes of meetings of units of the Board and of conferences with industrial leaders; reports on the operations and capacities of industrial plants; records pertaining to industrial surveys made in 1916 by the Naval Consulting Board, in 1917 by the Council of National Defense, and in 1918 by the War Industries Board; papers relating to clearances of Government orders and of construction projects; a numerical file of copies of priority certificates and related papers (306 feet); questionnaires; personnel and accounting records; press releases, bulletins, and circulars; card records of many kinds; and *indexes*, some of which cover material later refiled.

In the refileing process, records of the Chairman and of all units of the Board were distributed throughout three groups of consolidated files known as the administrative files (74 feet), the "commodity" or "technical" files (628 feet), and the "company" files (263 feet). The administrative files contain correspondence and other papers concerning the general policies and functioning of the organization, minutes of meetings, rulings, reports of the different units, printed and mimeographed publications of the Board, among them its studies of commodity prices (listed in Leland and Mereness, *American Official Sources*, 342-346), and the like, arranged for the most part alphabetically by the unit concerned. The commodity files contain correspondence, memoranda, special reports and studies, compilations of data, form materials, publications, photographs, charts, card records,

and the like relating to many subjects but especially to particular commodities and industries. Scattered throughout these files are statements of the capacities of industrial plants; statistical and technical information on the composition and manufacture of industrial commodities; studies of raw materials and their availability; memoranda on the use of substitute materials; correspondence and reports pertaining to labor and transportation problems in specific industries or communities; questionnaires on various phases of industrial life; letters and telegrams giving the reaction of businessmen to proposed governmental measures; correspondence and reports concerning the military needs of the United States; records pertaining to Government contracts; and papers concerning the purchasing of military and other supplies by the Allied Powers. The material is arranged alphabetically by subject and is accompanied by *lists* of the subject headings and cross references on cards (45 feet). The company files consist of routine correspondence with industrial concerns and copies of priority certificates, arranged alphabetically by person or firm name.

The records of the Allied Purchasing Commission (55 feet) consist of correspondence, memoranda, minutes of meetings, applications of Allied Governments for permission to purchase, recommendations of the commodity sections, abstracts of contracts, bids, statements of requirements and orders, reports, registers, accounting and statistical records, card records, and the like. Included are papers relating to the continuation of the functions of the Commission in the Treasury Department during the first part of 1919. An *identification of series report* on the records of the Commission has been prepared.

United States Food Administration

In May 1917, shortly after the entrance of the United States into the World War, the President authorized Herbert Hoover to initiate an organization for food conservation in anticipation of the passage of a food and fuel control act. Such an act was approved on August 10, 1917; and, by an Executive order of the same date, the Food Administration was officially created, with Mr. Hoover as Administrator. The purposes of the agency were to assure the supply and distribution of foods, to facilitate their movement, to prevent monopolies and hoarding, and to maintain governmental control of foods by means of voluntary agreements and a licensing system. The central agency in Washington was administered through some 40 divisions; branch administrations were set up in every State, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia; and there were also county and city administrations. Two corporations, the United States Sugar Equalization Board and the Food Administration Grain Corporation (see pages 203 and 194), were created to act as

agents of the Food Administration in regulating the domestic distribution and export of the commodities indicated.

After the armistice of November 11, 1918, the activities of the Food Administration were devoted in considerable part to the relief of Europe. Rules and regulations were revoked as rapidly as possible and the extensive and complicated organization was by degrees dismantled. In December 1918, the State and local food administrations were directed to wind up their affairs and to ship their records to the central office. Certain functions, including control of the Grain Corporation, were taken over by the United States Wheat Director, Julius H. Barnes, whose office was created by an Executive order of May 14, 1919 (see page 204); and by a Presidential proclamation of November 21, 1919, Barnes was authorized, as Chief of the Cereal Division of the Food Administration, to exercise the authority previously vested in the Food Administrator so far as it applied to wheat and wheat products, other powers being transferred to the Attorney General. On August 21, 1920, all branches of the Food Administration still in existence were terminated by Executive order.

Certain records of the Cereal Enforcement Division (not to be confused with the Cereal Division) were turned over to the Treasury Department, and, with a few exceptions, all other records of the Administration that had been concentrated in Washington passed into the custody of the United States Grain Corporation. The records transferred to the Treasury Department were in the possession of the Comptroller General from 1921 to 1924, when they too were transferred to the Grain Corporation. On December 31, 1927, an Executive order provided for the transfer of the Food Administration records, as well as those of the Wheat Director and the Grain Corporation, from the Corporation to the Department of Commerce "as custodian thereof" until their ultimate transfer to The National Archives should be effected. Among the exceptions mentioned above are the "Intelligence Files," which were placed in the custody of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department and are now in The National Archives, and certain files that were transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Certain files of the California Food Administration, which were retained in San Francisco when the bulk of the records were sent to Washington, are now in the Bancroft Library of the University of California at Berkeley, Calif. In view of the vagueness of the boundary line between public and private documents, note also should be made of the fact that papers of a number of distinguished persons who served in the Food Administration are to be found in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University, Calif.

The Food Administration records constitute a valuable source of information concerning the social and economic history of the American people during and after the World War. They reflect not only

the mobilization of the Nation's food resources but also the attitude of sections and economic groups toward the war and the food conservation measures, the agitation for and results of prohibition and woman suffrage, and a multitude of other problems and activities of the period. They offer opportunities for the study of phases of the careers of nationally prominent persons such as Herbert Hoover, Vernon Kellogg, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Edgar Rickard, Gertrude B. Lane, and Ida M. Tarbell; and they are rich in material for regional, State, and local history and biography.

See War Department, *Economic Agencies of the War*; Leland and Mereness, *American Official Sources*, 398-410, and the publications listed therein; *Document Catalogue*, 14: 918-933; 15: 832; Frank M. Surface, *The Grain Trade During the World War* (New York, 1928); Joseph C. Bartley, *A Study of Price Control in the United States Food Administration* (1922); George N. McCain, *War Rations for Pennsylvanians* (Philadelphia, 1920); Ivan L. Pollock, *The Food Administration in Iowa* (Iowa City, 1923. 2 vols.); Charles N. Herreid, "The Federal Food Administration in South Dakota," in *South Dakota Historical Collections*, 10: 295-314 (1921); Everett S. Brown, "Archives of the Food Administration as Historical Sources," in American Historical Association, *Annual Report*, 1917, p. 124-127 (1920); and Almon R. Wright, "Food and Society; War-Time Archives of the U. S. Food Administration," in the *American Scholar*, 7: 243-246 (Spring 1938), and his "Records of the Food Administration: New Field for Research," in the *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 3: 278-284 (Apr. 1939). Descriptions of State food administration records in The National Archives have been published as follows: For California, by David C. Duniway in the *Pacific Historical Review*, 7: 228-240 (Sept. 1938); for Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, by Edmond S. Meany, Jr., in the *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, 28: 373-382 (Oct. 1937); for Indiana, by William J. Van Schreeven in the *Indiana Magazine of History*, 33: 422-427 (Dec. 1937); for Louisiana, Missouri, and North Carolina, by William D. McCain in the *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, 21: 869-874 (July 1938), in the *Missouri Historical Review*, 32: 56-61 (Oct. 1937), and in the *North Carolina Historical Review*, 15: 34-40 (Jan. 1938), respectively; and for Ohio, by Almon R. Wright in the *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly*, 47: 355-362 (Oct. 1938).

General records. 1917-20. 15,000 feet. Accessions 4, 169, and 180.

These consist of the files of the Washington office, which are relatively complete with exceptions already noted; the records of the State administrations, with the exception of those of Delaware and Florida; the records of county and city administrations, which vary considerably in completeness; and records of the Sugar Distributing Committee, a semigovernmental body that directed the distribution of beet sugar between September 1917 and October 1919. Included are correspondence, reports, confidential bulletins, press releases, accounting and personnel files, newspaper clippings, record cards, *indexes* of various kinds, photographs, a few units of motion-picture film, and maps relating to the famine relief areas in Europe and the Near East. Except for the first few months of the existence of the Food Administration the divisions of the Washington office retained the

letters received by them and filed them with carbon copies of letters sent, but there is a master file of carbon copies of letters sent by all the divisions. The correspondence is filed according to a variety of systems, and much of it is accompanied by *card indexes*. A *classification scheme* for the records has been prepared.

MILLING DIVISION

This division, which was organized on August 15, 1917, operated through field agencies in nine geographic areas and had its main office in New York. It was in charge of procuring voluntary agreements between millers and the Food Administration under the wheat control program and administered the rules and regulations laid down by that agency under the agreements; it determined the allotments of wheat and of export flour sales to the millers and assisted the Army and Navy in securing their flour requirements; and it worked in close cooperation with the Grain Corporation. In July 1918 its functions were taken over by the Milling Section of the newly organized Cereal Division and by the Grain Corporation, and most of its records were transferred to the latter agency.

See Surface, *Grain Trade During the World War*, ch. 6.

Records. 1917-18. 375 feet. Accession 4.

Included are correspondence, agreements and contracts, weekly and monthly reports from millers, questionnaires, statistical compilations, and accounting records. A *classification scheme* for the material has been prepared. This material, together with records of the Grain Corporation (see below), is important for the history of the milling industry during the World War; it reveals the extent to which millers cooperated with the Government and contains data on the operations, output, and geographical distribution of mills, their sources of wheat supply, and the like.

United States Grain Corporation

The Food Administration Grain Corporation was established by the Food Administrator (see page 191) as a Delaware corporation under authority of an Executive order of August 14, 1917, to regulate the grain trade by buying, selling, and storing grain and cereal products and, in cooperation with the War Trade Board, controlling exports and imports of grain and cereal products. Its main office, divided into more than 30 departments, was in New York City, and it maintained field agencies in the 14 zones into which the country was divided. Both during and after the war, an important part of the activities of the Grain Corporation was concerned with European relief, and early in 1919 a London office,

which acted as fiscal agent for the American Relief Administration, was established. This office maintained agents in various ports.

By an Executive order of May 14, 1919, the Food Administration Grain Corporation was directed to take steps to change its corporate name to United States Grain Corporation and to assume new functions under the direction of the United States Wheat Director (q. v.) in connection with the maintenance of guaranteed prices on the 1919 wheat crop, and its capital stock was greatly increased. Julius H. Barnes, President of the Grain Corporation, was designated Wheat Director by this order. On August 21, 1920, the Grain Corporation was directed by Executive order to begin the process of its own liquidation, and during the year the bulk of its records were assembled in Washington; on December 24, 1921, however, it was directed by another Executive order to act as fiscal agent of the Purchasing Commission for Russian Relief. The liquidation of the corporation had been completed by December 31, 1927, and the President directed that its records, together with those of the Food Administration and the Wheat Director in its custody, be delivered to and preserved by the Department of Commerce until the completion of a national archives building.

See Frank M. Surface, *The Grain Trade During the World War* (New York, 1928); Frank M. Surface and Raymond L. Bland, *American Food in the World War and Reconstruction Period*, 5, 17, 39-41, 45 (Stanford University, Calif., 1931); and Chester L. Guthrie, "The United States Grain Corporation Records in The National Archives," in *Agricultural History*, 12: 347-354 (Oct. 1938).

Records. 1917-30. 7,000 feet. Accession 4.

These consist of records of the New York and zone offices and of representatives of the Grain Corporation in Europe, among which are some records of the American Relief Administration. Included are correspondence, official diaries, minutes of conferences with trade representatives, regulatory agreements with mills, elevators, jobbers, brokers, and dealers, *registers* of agreements and *indexes* to the registers, contracts, papers relating to claims, reports received by zone offices from grain elevators and summaries forwarded to New York, records of grain purchases and shipments, financial and accounting records of many kinds, press releases, bulletins, circular letters, and record cards. The few papers dated after 1927 reflect the transfer of the records to or their custody by the Commerce Department. A *classification scheme* for the records has been prepared.

United States Fuel Administration

The United States Fuel Administration was created by President Wilson on August 23, 1917, with the appointment of Harry A. Garfield as Fuel Administrator, to assume the powers over fuel granted

to the President by the Food and Fuel Control Act of August 10, 1917, an act designed "to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement" of food and fuel during the World War. The Administrator had broad authority to regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of coal, coke, natural gas, and the fuel products of petroleum, including the power to grant licenses, to prescribe rules for the conduct of businesses, to take over and operate plants and businesses, to fix prices, and to determine what constituted reasonable prices.

The Fuel Administration was at first organized by bureaus reporting directly to the Administrator, who was aided by six staff advisers, but its work expanded so rapidly that reorganization soon became necessary, and by the spring of 1918 Divisions of Administration, Distribution, and Oil, which were subdivided into bureaus and sections, had been set up. The staff advisers were retained as members of the executive staff and assisted the Administrator in the shaping of general policy and in the formulation of programs for the bureaus within the divisions. Field representatives were maintained by the Bituminous Coal Bureau of the Distribution Division in the 23 distribution districts into which the country was divided, and an Anthracite Committee with headquarters in Philadelphia represented the Anthracite Bureau of the same Division. State Fuel Administrators, assisted by State advisory committees and by county and city committees, provided the Federal Administrator with information pertaining to their localities, conducted publicity and educational campaigns, initiated conservation plans supplementary to the national program, investigated fuel costs, and were responsible for the distribution of fuel allocated to their regions. The contact of the State Administrations with the national Administration was chiefly through the Bureau of State Organizations of the Administrative Division and the Bureau of State Distribution of the Distribution Division. Late in 1917 the Administrator took over the Tidewater Coal Exchange, which had been formed by operators a few months earlier for the pooling of coal shipped to Atlantic ports, and until March 1919 all shipments of coal to Hampton Roads, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York were regulated by that agency.

Shortly after the armistice the Administration began to draw its work to a close. In January and February 1919 orders and regulations governing the coal industry were suspended, and in May those governing licensed oil businesses were revoked. State Fuel Administrators were directed to assemble the records of the State Administrations and send them to Washington; final reports, historical and analytical accounts of the activities of the divisions and bureaus were prepared; and on June 30, 1919, for want of appropriation, the Administration closed its doors officially.

skeleton force was maintained for a short time to complete routine business. With the approach of winter, however, a strike was called in the bituminous coal industry, foreboding a coal famine; and toward the end of October the Fuel Administrator was asked to resume his functions and the orders and regulations relating to the coal industry were revived. Rather than reassemble his staff the Administrator conferred much of his authority upon the Director General of Railroads, head of the United States Railroad Administration (q. v.), which bore the expenses of the Fuel Administration during this period. On December 13, 1919, the Administrator resigned, but the Railroad Administration continued to wield the authority delegated to it until April 1, 1920, when the orders and regulations that had been restored were, together with subsequent orders, suspended by the President. The Tidewater Coal Exchange was revived early in 1920 and continued to function for a time.

The records of the Fuel Administration were placed in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior by an Executive order of July 22, 1919. In 1930 Congress authorized the destruction of the greater part of the accounting records of the Washington office and of the records of most of the State Fuel Administrations. The remaining records were subsequently transferred to The National Archives from the Interior Department. They offer material for the study of labor relations, of governmental regulation of production, distribution, and prices, of the control of public opinion, and of the activities of many prominent persons during the World War. *Indexes* are lacking, but many of the files are so arranged as to be self-indexing. A tentative *descriptive list* of the records has been compiled.

See William F. Willoughby, *Government Organization in War Time and After*, ch. 12 (Washington, 1919); Leland and Merceness, *American Official Sources*, 411-418, and the publications listed therein; United States Fuel Administration, *General Orders, Regulations and Rulings* (Washington, 1920); *Final Report of the United States Fuel Administration* (Washington, 1919-21, 7 pts.); and War Department, *Economic Agencies of the War*, 178-180.

General records. 1917-19. 39 feet. Accession 115.

These include the general correspondence of the Fuel Administrator for the revival period of November-December 1919; correspondence of the Assistant Fuel Administrator for the same period; the files of George E. Howes (appointed Executive Secretary and historian of the Administration in 1919), which contain the final reports of the division and bureau heads and of the State Fuel Administrators assembled in the closing months of the Administration and edited by Howes for publication; and correspondence and other papers of some of the staff advisers and of the engineers attached to the executive office. Papers of the Fuel Administrator for the main period of the Administration are not present.

Division records. 1917-19. 1,854 feet. Accessions 115, 183, and 308.

The general correspondence files of the heads of the divisions, most of the bureaus, and some of the principal sections are present, as are the files of many other persons connected with the Administration. A number of officials in the organization served in more than one capacity, and as a rule separate files were not maintained for the different positions. For example, the files of the General Director of the Administrative Division, which form the largest series of records (175 feet), reflect his work as Assistant Fuel Administrator; and the papers of some of the staff advisers are filed with the records of units with which they were connected.

The records of the various bureaus include, in addition to the general correspondence already mentioned, numerous special series of correspondence on particular subjects, permit records, copies of orders and regulations, reports of various kinds, questionnaires, statistical data, contracts, legal briefs, claims records, papers relating to wage agreements and decisions, informational bulletins and press releases, card records, and other material related to the work of the respective units. Also present are the principal personnel records of the Administration and complete files of bulletins, press releases, orders, and the like, which were kept by the Business Manager's Office of the Administrative Division. Material relating to the activities of the State Fuel Administrations is contained in the general correspondence files of the Bureau of State Organizations, which are arranged by States and appear to be complete with the exception of the records for West Virginia; the records of the Bituminous Coal Bureau include those of its 23 distribution districts, and the records of the Anthracite Bureau include those of the Anthracite Committee.

Records of State Fuel Administrations. 1917-19. 230 feet. Accession 115.

These consist of the records of the Massachusetts, Michigan, and Minnesota State Fuel Administrations, which were specifically excluded from the records authorized by Congress in 1930 for destruction; of records of the New England Administration, part of which are intermingled with those of the Massachusetts Administration; and of a few records of the Mississippi and Illinois Administrations. Included are general correspondence, correspondence with local committees and with offices of the national Administration, questionnaires, inspectors' files, retail dealers' registration certificates, and records relating to coal stocks, shipments, and allotments to counties and cities.

United States Railroad Administration

Under authority of the Army Appropriation Act of August 29, 1916, President Wilson, by proclamation of December 26, 1917, took full control of railroads and certain allied agencies on December 28, 1917. The character and duration of such control was determined by the Federal Control Act of March 21, 1918. By proclamations of April 11, July 22, and November 16, 1918, certain steamship lines and canals and the American Express Company were subsequently acquired. Control was exercised through a Director General of Railroads and an organization of eight main divisions and seven regional offices known as the United States Railroad Administration. Government operation continued, except for such short lines as were previously released, until March 1, 1920 when it was ended by the passage of the Transportation Act of 1920 and a proclamation of February 28, 1920. By the latter, the Director General (or his successors) became the agent of the President for purposes of liquidation and final settlement. This was largely completed by 1927, but a skeleton force continued to function until early in 1937. Thereafter necessary clerical duties were performed by employees of the Treasury Department, and in 1939 remaining functions of the Director General were transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Large quantities of records of some of the divisions of the Railroad Administration were destroyed under authority, and some were transferred to the custody of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Service Commission, the General Accounting Office, and the Treasury Department, which also has material needed in the transaction of unfinished business. Still other records remained in the custody of railroad companies after the termination of Federal control, and some of them have been inventoried by the Survey of Federal Archives.

The records described below were received from the Railroad Administration, with the exception of most of the records pertaining to labor. These had been transferred to the Railroad Labor Board in Chicago, and they were received from the National Mediation Board, a successor to that agency. The records are valuable not only for the history of the mobilization of transportation for the war crisis of 1917-18 but also for the light they throw on the economic, labor, and technological problems of railroad operation under public management. *Identification of series reports* on the record groups described below have been prepared.

See Leland and Mereness, *American Official Sources*, 419-422, and the publications listed therein; War Department, *Economic Agencies of the War*; Walker D. Hines, *War History of American Railroads* (New Haven, 1928); William J. Cunningham, "The Railroads Under Government Operation," in

Quarterly Journal of Economics, 35: 288-340; 36: 30-71 (Feb., Nov. 1921); and *Reports of the Director General of Railroads*, 1918-32, and of the Assistant Director General, 1933-35.

DIRECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

During the period of Government operation of the railroads, 1917-20, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and Walker D. Hines served successively as Directors General of Railroads; during the period of liquidation and settlement the position was held successively by John Barton Payne and James C. Davis, and, after 1926, by the Secretaries of the Treasury.

Records. 1917-35. 961 feet. Accession 39.

Included are general files, records used in making final settlements with carriers, original agreements and contracts, drafts of and original general orders and circulars, files of circulars issued by regional directors and divisional offices, drafts of reports and other publications, copies of press releases, and *indexes*. The only records later than 1927 are a few agreements and related papers. The general files, 1917-27 (205 feet), consist chiefly of correspondence, memoranda, and related papers, and cover all phases of the activities of the Railroad Administration for the period concerned. They are arranged according to the *classification plan* of the Administration, a copy of which is available, and are accompanied by a *card index* (16 feet). The records used in making final settlements consist of correspondence, reports, inventories, accounts, statements, working papers, and the like, 1918-25 (652 feet), which were brought together at various times from the files of the Director General, the Comptroller, and the Division of Liquidation Claims (established in 1920) and were combined in a single series arranged alphabetically by railroads. Data compiled from the above series is contained in summary records of the final settlements, 1920-22 (39 feet).

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

The Division of Accounting, which in 1919 had been separated from the former Division of Public Service and Accounting, was abolished in January 1920 and was succeeded by the Office of Comptroller, which continued to function until 1937.

Records. 1918-36. 103 feet. Accession 44.

Records of the Accounting Division, the files of which were taken over and added to by the Comptroller's Office, are included; only a few accounting papers of the Division are present, however, as most of them have been destroyed. The general files, 1919-24 (10 feet), to which an *index* has been prepared, contain correspondence, memo-

randas, and statements relating to accounting operations and to administrative matters. There are various series of correspondence concerning claims brought against the Administration and by one railroad against another, 1919-36 (25 feet), and rulings on claims, 1918-23 (23 feet). Records pertaining to financial aspects of the final settlements with railroads, 1919-23 (37 feet), supplement or duplicate the Director General's final settlement records described above. Settlements with short-line railroads presented a separate problem, and a Short Line Section, which was organized in 1921 to expedite the settlements, functioned from 1923 to 1926 under the Comptroller. Its records include correspondence, accounting papers, claims, statements, and questionnaires, 1921-25 (11 feet).

LAW DIVISION

This Division, which was headed by the General Counsel until 1921 and thereafter by the General Solicitor, was in existence from 1918 to 1933; its unfinished business was concluded by the Assistant Director General. The Division had general supervision over all legal activities of the railroads under Federal control, over the preparation of contracts with the carriers, and over work relating to claims and property protection. Most of the actual work was performed in the field under the supervision of the counsel in each region.

Records. 1918-37. 764 feet. Accession 44.

These consist, in large part, of correspondence, memoranda, and legal papers relating to property damage and personal injury claims and to claims made by the Railroad Administration against individuals and organizations for freight and demurrage charges. There are also files on matters referred to the General Counsel for his opinion, on contracts between the Director General and the railroads, and on taxes, final settlements, the control and relinquishment of short lines, and other subjects. *Card indexes* accompany the records.

OPERATION DIVISION

This Division, which was known at first as the Division of Transportation, was organized in February 1918 to control and coordinate the operating activities of all railroads and water carriers under the Director General; it was discontinued on March 1, 1920, when Government operation of the railroads ended. It had many subdivisions and sections (whose records have been destroyed), and much of its work was carried on through regional directors. It cooperated with the Division of Labor in reviewing matters in dispute between managers and employees.

Records. 1918-20. 53 feet. Accessions 11 and 39.

These consist of files of the Director of the Division concerning its functions, organization, and administration (29 feet); and files of the Director, the Assistant Director, and others concerning railroad labor, operation, and maintenance, which were formerly in the custody of the Railroad Labor Board (19 feet). The records of the Director in both groups are filed by subject according to the classification plan of the Administration, and there are *indexes* to the files of the Assistant Director and to case papers for disputes referred to the Division of Labor.

RAILROAD WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS BOARD

When the railroads were taken over by the Government, there was a great deal of unrest among railroad employees as a result of the increased cost of living, and one of the first tasks confronting the Director General was the revision of existing wage schedules and the provision of machinery for the settlement of controversies between management and labor. In January 1918, he appointed a Railroad Wage Commission to study wages and working conditions; and after a painstaking investigation the Commission brought in a report that served as the basis for wage increases effected by a general order of May 25, 1918. The same order created a Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions, composed of representatives of management and labor, to hear and investigate complaints and disputes that involved changes in wages or working conditions. (Machinery for the settlement of other disputes through the Labor Division is described below.) All recommendations or interpretations of this Board were subject to the approval of the Director General. The Board was abolished early in 1920.

See *Report of the Railroad Wage Commission to the Director General of Railroads, April 30, 1918* (Washington, 1918); Joshua Bernhardt, *The Railroad Labor Board*, 34-36 (Washington, 1923); Harry D. Wolf, *The Railroad Labor Board*, chs. 2, 3 (Chicago, 1927); and Gordon S. Watkins, *Labor Problems and Labor Administration During the World War*, 146-148 (Urbana, 1920).

Records. 1918-20. 36 feet. Accession 11.

These consist of case files (15 feet), arranged by docket number; files concerning recommendations of the Board (6 feet), which supplement the case files; transcripts and digests of proceedings at hearings; and compilations of data, working papers, reports, and the like. Data assembled by and transcripts of hearings of the Railroad Wage Commission (2 feet) are included. The greater part of the records of both the Board and the Commission appear to have been destroyed.

LABOR DIVISION

This Division was created on February 9, 1918, and in March, May, and November Railway Boards of Adjustment Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were successively established under the Division to handle disputes between railroad officials and organized employees that concerned personal grievances or the interpretation and application of wage schedules and agreements already in existence. An Assistant Director was appointed to handle disputes of this nature between officials and unorganized employees. A Women's Service Section gave consideration to the conditions under which women were employed. The Division of Labor was abolished in the spring of 1920, and labor matters were thereafter handled in the Office of the Director General; the Railway Boards of Adjustment continued to function until the following year.

See Bernhardt, *Railroad Labor Board*, 37; Wolf, *Railroad Labor Board*, ch. 4; and Watkins, *Labor Problems and Labor Administration During the World War*, 144-146.

Records. 1918-23. 320 feet. Accession 11.

Records of all the above-mentioned units are included. They consist in large part of correspondence, statements of facts, exhibits, reports, agreements, recommendations, decisions, and other papers relating to particular disputes and complaints and are usually arranged by case number. The general labor relations files of the Division (113 feet) are arranged according to the classification plan of the Administration. Some of the records are *indexed*.

United States Sugar Equalization Board, Inc.

The United States Sugar Equalization Board was established by the Food Administrator (see page 191) as a Delaware corporation on July 11, 1918, to equalize the price of various sugars and to regulate their distribution among the nations. It utilized the licensing powers of the Food Administrator and cooperated with the War Trade Board in controlling exports and imports. The Sugar Equalization Board was in process of liquidation from the expiration of its charter on July 14, 1923, until its termination by Executive order of July 10, 1926. Its records passed into the custody of the United States Grain Corporation and were later transferred with Food Administration records to the Department of Commerce and thence to The National Archives.

See War Department, *Economic Agencies of the War*, 454, and Joshua Bernhardt, *Mobilization of the Sugar Industry* (New York, 1920).

Records. 1918-26. 275 feet. Accessions 4 and 181.

This material, the bulk of which is for the years 1918-20, consists of general correspondence, minutes of the Board, the correspondence files and minutes of committees to which Board members belonged, contracts and agreements, allotment records, refiners' reports on sugar receipts and stocks, papers relating to claims of contractors, and miscellaneous statistical records. A *classification scheme* for the material has been prepared.

United States Wheat Director

By an Executive order of May 14, 1919, the position of United States Wheat Director was created for the purpose of carrying out price guarantees on the 1919 wheat crop, and Julius H. Barnes, head of both the Food Administration Grain Corporation and the Cereal Division of the Food Administration (see pages 195 and 192), was appointed to that office. He was given certain functions and powers formerly vested in the Food Administrator and was directed to utilize the services of the Grain Corporation in the performance of his duties. The work of the Wheat Director was terminated by an Executive order of August 21, 1920, and his records were placed in the custody of the Grain Corporation. They were transferred to the Department of Commerce in 1927 and thence to The National Archives.

See Frank M. Surface, *The Grain Trade During the World War*, 156, 163, 386 (New York, 1928).

Records. 1919-20. 270 feet. Accessions 4 and 182.

These consist largely of correspondence, applications, and other papers pertaining to licenses to export or import wheat or flour. A small quantity of personnel and other administrative records is included. A *classification scheme* for the material has been prepared. Other material associated with the work of the Wheat Director is to be found among the records of the Grain Corporation described on page 194.

United States Bituminous Coal Commission

Following a general strike in the bituminous coal industry in protest against the continuance of the so-called "Washington wage agreement" of 1917 (see page 197), the President on December 19, 1919, appointed the United States Bituminous Coal Commission to investigate and adjust the matters in controversy between the miners and operators. The Commission, which consisted of three members (two of whom had formerly been in charge of labor matters under the Fuel

Administration), held hearings during January and February 1920 and gathered information bearing on the problem from other agencies; and on March 10 it submitted its report, entitled *Award and Recommendations* of the United States Bituminous Coal Commission (Washington, 1920). By an Executive order of March 24, 1920, the dissolution of the Commission was ordered, effective upon the signing of the agreements between the miners and operators that were specified in its award. For purposes of liquidation its records were to be transferred to the Council of National Defense, after which they were to be transferred to the Interior Department and consolidated with the files of the Fuel Administration. The latter transfer was suspended by another order of June 16, 1920, however, until the completion of the work of the United States Anthracite Commission, which had similar functions, and the proposed consolidation was never carried out. The United States Coal Commission (q. v.), created in 1922, probably made use of these records, for most of the material described below was received with records of that agency, which were transferred from the Interior Department; the remainder of the records were received with records of the Bureau of Mines.

Records. 1919-21. 6 feet. Accessions 116 and 308.

These consist chiefly of general correspondence files, which include memoranda, reports, and press releases; transcripts of hearings (14 vols.; *index*, 2 vols.); digests of the preliminary presentations of the miners' and operators' cases; a preliminary draft of the report of the Commission and records relating to the printing and distribution of the report; papers of the disbursing officer; and personnel and other administrative records.

United States Railroad Labor Board

The Transportation Act of February 28, 1920, which returned the railroads to private control after the period of Government operation during the World War (see page 199), created the Railroad Labor Board for the adjustment of disputes arising between carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees and for the establishment of "just and reasonable" wages, rules, and working conditions. Labor, management, and the public were each represented by three members of the Board. Under the act, all disputes were first to be considered and, if possible, settled in conferences between the parties concerned. Disputes not settled in conference that involved grievances, rules, or working conditions were to come before "Railroad Boards of Labor Adjustment," which were to be set up by agreements between carriers and employees. Where adjustment boards had not been set up or where they were unsuccessful, such disputes

were to be heard and decided by the Railroad Labor Board. Disputes concerning wages went directly to the Labor Board, if they failed to be settled in conference, and the Board could suspend a decision made in conference that it regarded as likely to necessitate a readjustment in the rates of any carrier. In order that it might determine what constituted "just and reasonable" rates of wages and standards of working conditions, the Board was directed to "investigate and study the relations between carriers and their employees, particularly questions relating to wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment and the respective privileges, rights, and duties of carriers and employees," and to compile and publish data relating to such questions.

Many and difficult problems faced the Railroad Labor Board as an aftermath of the war and, as the establishment of the adjustment boards had been made purely voluntary and few such boards were set up, numerous minor disputes had to come before it. In 1926 the Labor Board was replaced by a Board of Mediation with powers and duties similar to those of the old Board of Mediation and Conciliation (q. v.) under the Newlands Act. The records of the Railroad Labor Board, which had maintained its offices in Chicago, were transferred to the Board of Mediation in Washington; and the successor of that agency, the National Mediation Board, transferred them to The National Archives. An *identification of series report* on these records has been prepared.

See Joshua Bernhardt, *The Railroad Labor Board* (Baltimore, 1923); Harry D. Wolf, *The Railroad Labor Board* (Chicago, 1927); Frank B. Ward, *The United States Railroad Labor Board and Railway Labor Disputes* (Philadelphia, 1929); and Railroad Labor Board, *Decisions* (Washington, 1920-26. 6 vols.), and other publications of the Board listed in the *Document Catalogue*, 15:1842; 16:1851; 17:1770; 18:1910.

Records pertaining to cases. 1920-26. 396 feet. Accession 11.

These consist chiefly of the docket files (340 feet; *index*, 35 feet), which contain correspondence and telegrams between the Board and the parties to a dispute, statements setting forth the facts agreed to by both parties and the points at issue, exhibits, transcripts of hearings, agreements, decisions, and the like. There is a separate series of correspondence between railroad executives and officers of labor organizations regarding questions of increases in wages and changes in working conditions, 1920 (3 feet), that was referred, together with the questions themselves, to the Board shortly after its formation. Summaries of the votes of members of the Board on cases brought before it are also present (18 feet).

Administrative records. 1920-26. 37 feet. Accession 11.

These include general files maintained by the Secretary and other administrative records of the Board. The general files (32 feet) contain information on such matters as relations with other agencies, publicity, personnel, fiscal matters, and supplies and equipment, and are arranged according to a *numerical plan*, a copy of which is available. The other administrative records (5 feet) include personnel, fiscal, and property records kept in the office of the assistant secretary.

STATISTICAL DIVISION

This Division, under the supervision of the Chief Statistician, was responsible for investigating and compiling data on wages, working conditions, and the relations between carriers and employees.

Records. 1920-27. 95 feet. Accession 11.

These include correspondence with railroads and employee representatives; questionnaires and forms resulting from surveys; charts, tables, mimeographed recapitulations of data, and other records summarizing the findings of the Division; and informational files of various kinds, among them handbooks of the rules of operation of railroads and of agreements with employees (1900-25). Information on fluctuations in employment, the cost of living, and other factors that determined the real wages of employees is contained in this material.

United States Coal Commission

The United States Coal Commission was created by an act of September 22, 1922, to obtain information concerning "questions relative to interstate commerce in coal and all questions and problems arising out of and connected with the coal industry," with a view to aiding and advising Congress in matters of legislation. The Commission, of which John Hays Hammond was Chairman, first met on October 18, 1922, and expired by statutory limitation on September 22, 1923, after having conducted a searching investigation into the economic and social functioning of the entire coal industry. An Executive order of September 13, 1923, designated George Otis Smith, Director of the Geological Survey, who had served on the Commission, to perform any administrative duties incident to the closing of its work, and placed its records in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, who subsequently transferred them to The National Archives. Certain documents that had passed into the possession of the Bureau of Mines were retained

for a time by that agency and were transferred at a later date. A *descriptive list* of the records has been compiled.

See Edward E. Hunt and others, *What the Coal Commission Found* (Baltimore, 1925), and *Report of the United States Coal Commission* (Washington, 1925. 5 pts.), especially the "Report of the Secretary," in part 1, p. 279-314.

General records. 1922-26. 40 feet. Accessions 116 and 308.

Included are general correspondence files (6 feet), arranged according to a decimal system, and miscellaneous correspondence; administrative records relating mainly to financial and personnel matters; unpublished reports and other documents prepared by the staff of the Commission and by the Public Health Service; mimeographed reports of investigations, manuscript copies of published reports, and correspondence concerning requests for the reports; pamphlets, magazine articles, and newspaper clippings; progress reports on investigations; statements and briefs submitted by such organizations as the Bituminous Operators' Special Committee and the United Mine Workers of America; and copies of the minutes of the Commission and of conferences held during the summer of 1923 between the anthracite operators and the United Mine Workers in connection with a dispute in which the Commission intervened.

Records of investigations. 1922-23. 166 feet. Accessions 116 and 308.

The Commission divided the investigations conducted under its authority into three groups as they related to economic, labor, or engineering facts and placed each group under the general supervision of one or more Commissioners. The investigations of economic facts pertained to wholesaling and retailing costs and to cost of production, investment, and profits; the investigations of labor facts were into the living conditions, cost of living, and earnings of miners, wage rates, labor relations, irregularity of employment, and labor turnover; and the engineering investigations covered the production, storage, transportation, distribution, and waste of anthracite and bituminous coal, as well as studies of underground management and of safety in bituminous coal mining.

Records for most of the investigations appear to be present. They include the correspondence files of some of the officials directing the investigations and of special investigators; questionnaires and other forms filled out by mine operators, with related correspondence; briefs and statements of operators' associations; reports of investigators; printed and manuscript wage agreements, arranged by producing districts; and statistical tabulations, record cards, working papers, and the like.

Federal Council of Citizenship Training

The Federal Council of Citizenship Training was established by an Executive order of January 12, 1923. It was composed of representatives of the executive departments, the United States Veterans' Bureau, and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, who reported to their respective departments and agencies. The duties of the Council were "to make constructive suggestions as to how the Federal offices may cooperate to secure more effective citizenship training, both in their own work and in cooperation with all other public and private agencies throughout the country." The Council ceased to function soon after June 22, 1925, when its last meeting was held, and its records passed into the custody of the Bureau of Naturalization of the Labor Department. They were received with Americanization records of the present Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. An *identification of series report* on these records has been prepared.

Records. 1923-25. 2 feet. Accession 162.

Correspondence, memoranda, reports, questionnaires, minutes of meetings, publications, and other records. Included are correspondence with State officials, reports, and plans concerning a "community score card" designed to enable a community to compare its achievements in citizenship training with those of other communities.

National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement

This Commission, popularly known as the Wickersham Commission, was appointed by the President in March 1929 to conduct an inquiry, for which Congress had made an appropriation, "into the problem of the enforcement of prohibition under the provisions of the eighteenth amendment of the Constitution and laws enacted in pursuance thereof, together with the enforcement of other laws." Appropriations totaling \$500,000 were made for the work of the Commission, and it employed numerous experts, who were grouped into committees to investigate and prepare reports on different aspects of the problem. No appropriations were available after June 30, 1931, and in September 1931 the President, by Executive order,

ordered that the records of the Commission be transferred to and served by "the Department of Justice as custodian thereof," until the completion of an archives building. In addition to the records transferred from the Department of Justice, the material described below includes working papers of consultants of the committee on lawlessness in law enforcement, which were received from an attorney in New York. Records of the committees on the cost

of crime and on the business of the Federal courts are to be found in the Harvard and Yale Law School Libraries, respectively.

The published reports of the Commission are listed in the *Document Catalogue*, 20: 1775-1777; 21: 1632.

Records. 1929-31. 182 feet. Accession 8.

This material consists of correspondence with members of the committees, with government officials both Federal and State, and with the general public (33 feet); circulars distributed to members of the Commission, its committees, and their staffs (14 feet); minutes of the Commission (1 foot); working papers, research data, and the like pertaining to prohibition, prosecution, crime and the foreign born, official lawlessness, police, and other subjects studied by the committees (30 feet); reports of committees in various stages (10 feet); press releases (1 foot); newspaper clippings (78 feet); administrative records, principally concerned with personnel and accounting matters (12 feet); completed questionnaires returned by law enforcing officers; research data compiled by the library of the Commission; and a few personal files of officers of the Commission. An *identification of series report* on the records has been compiled, and a *classification scheme* has been prepared, which is available in processed form.

Committee on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain

The Committee on the Conservation and Administration of the Public Domain, popularly known as the Public Lands Commission, was established by an act of April 10, 1930, to study and report on the problem from which the organization took its name. The Committee presented its report and disbanded in 1931, and its records were placed in the custody of the Interior Department, which had provided it with office space and had handled its fiscal affairs.

See the *Report of the Committee* (Washington, 1931); Public Lands and Surveys Committee, Senate, *Hearings on . . . Bills to Grant Vacant, Unreserved, Unappropriated Lands to Accepting States* (Washington, 1931); and Public Lands Committee, House, *Hearings on H. R. 5840, Proposing to Grant Vacant, Unreserved, Unappropriated, Non-Mineral Lands to Accepting States* (Washington, 1931).

Records. 1930-32. 8 feet. Accession 61.

Apparently all the records of the Committee are present. Informational data and maps furnished by a dozen or more Federal agencies interested in the public domain, by State committees on

public lands, and by private organizations and individuals interested in various aspects of the question probably make up the most valuable part of the material. Minutes of meetings, correspondence (including correspondence of President Hoover and James R. Garfield, who became Chairman of the Committee, respecting the organization and personnel of the proposed Committee, 1929-30), and drafts of the report of the Committee are included. The material is arranged according to a decimal classification system, and a *descriptive list* has been compiled.

Veterans' Administration

A pension act was passed by the First Congress in 1789, and pension business was being handled by the War Department as early as 1792. Congress continued the actual allowance of claims for Revolutionary pensions until 1803, when it was delegated to the Secretary of War. Pensions were also paid from a navy pension fund, created in 1799, which was administered by a commission composed of the Secretaries of the Navy, the Treasury, and War until 1832 and from 1832 to 1840 by the Secretary of the Navy. An act of 1828 granting full pensions to veterans of the Revolutionary War was administered by the Secretary of the Treasury until 1835, when its administration was transferred to the War Department. By 1833 a pension office was in operation in the War Department, and in that year Congress made provision for the appointment of a Commissioner of Pensions to perform duties in relation to pension laws under the direction of the Secretary of War. In 1840 the pension business of the Navy Department was transferred to the Commissioner of Pensions, who was then to perform his duties "under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy." When the Interior Department was established in 1849 the authority of the Secretaries of War and the Navy over the Commissioner of Pensions was transferred to the Secretary of the Interior, and in the course of time the Office of the Commissioner came to be termed the Bureau of Pensions. The Executive order of July 21, 1930, establishing the Veterans' Administration transferred to it the functions of the Bureau of Pensions together with its personnel and records.

See Gustavus A. Weber, *The Bureau of Pensions* (Baltimore, 1923); Gustavus A. Weber and Laurence F. Schmeckebier, *The Veterans' Administration* (Washington, 1934); William H. Glasson, *Federal Military Pensions* (New York, 1918); and Veterans' Administration, *Federal Laws Relating to Veterans of Wars of the United States (Annotated)* (Washington, 1932).

Papers concerning closed pension claims. 1861-1939. 59,000 feet.
Accession 12.

These papers relate to the claims of veterans, their widows, and dependents, and fall into four classes: (1) Indian wars, 1817-98; (2) the Navy, 1861-1910; (3) the Mexican War, 1846-48; and (4) the Civil War and later military operations, including the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition, 1861-1917. Each class of papers is subdivided into four groups, as follows: (a) "soldiers' originals," which consist of rejected applications and accompanying papers, arranged by the numbers of the applications; (b) "soldiers' certificates," which consist of papers for cases in which pensions were granted, arranged by the numbers of the certificates; (c) "widows' and dependents' originals," similar in character and arrangement to the "soldiers' originals"; and (d) "widows' and dependents' certificates," similar in character and arrangement to the "soldiers' certificates." In cases in which applications were made by widows or dependents of veterans who had made applications, or later applications under changed laws were made by veterans themselves, the earlier files are incorporated in those resulting from later applications based on the same service, death, or disability.

The individual files contain such items as birth, marriage, and death records, copies of military records, medical histories, personal histories of dependents, affidavits and testimonials, correspondence, examiners' reports, and decisions of adjudicating agencies. Although the dates of applications run approximately from 1861 to 1929, many of the accompanying papers are of earlier or later dates. The value of these records for biographical and genealogical studies is obvious. They afford material also for statistical studies of morbidity and mortality of veterans and of their life histories after leaving the service. Use of such of the records as relate to claims based on service in the War with Spain or thereafter is restricted.

Files relating to individual claimants are found by means of four *card indexes* by names of claimants, which have been retained by the Veterans' Administration but of which microfilm copies are available in The National Archives. Other partial *indexes* retained by the Administration are arranged by the names of remarried widows, by the addresses of claimants, by the regiments and companies to which the claimants belonged, and by the series and numbers of the files. Various groups of papers relating to closed pension claims, including those resulting from service in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the World War, and all papers relating to pending claims or claims on which pensions are still being paid remain in the custody of the Administration.

President's Organization on Unemployment Relief

On October 17, 1930, President Hoover designated several Cabinet members and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board as members of a committee to consider plans for meeting the unemployment problem during the coming winter by strengthening and supplementing State and local activities, developing with industry methods for bringing about employment, and encouraging construction of needed public works. Five days later the President appointed Col. Arthur Woods to take full responsibility for developing such a program, and the Cabinet committee assumed an advisory position. Around Colonel Woods was organized the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, which consisted at first of about 30 persons specially qualified for the work, among them industrialists, economists, social workers, and Government officials. Sections or divisions were set up to carry on various phases of the work of the Committee, which was represented in the field by seven regional advisers, who aided in the formation of numerous State and local emergency committees. Existing agencies such as churches, civic clubs, and fraternal organizations served instead of special committees in many of the counties and smaller cities.

On August 19, 1931, the Emergency Committee was reorganized as the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, with Walter S. Gifford as Director. An advisory committee of more than one hundred members from various parts of the country, from among whom were chosen State representatives, was appointed by the President, and committees on the administration of relief, the program of Federal public works, cooperation with national organizations, employment plans and suggestions, and the mobilization of relief resources were formed.

Neither the "Woods Committee" nor the "Gifford Organization" administered relief. They undertook, instead, to stimulate and coordinate the efforts of National, State, and local agencies for combating unemployment and distributing relief. They served as clearing houses for ideas, gathered and distributed information, encouraged the construction of needed public works, and sponsored programs designed to relieve the unemployment situation and its resulting hardships. The expenses of these organizations were defrayed by the Department of Commerce and were met by deficiency appropriations. Congress failed to make such an appropriation in 1932, and, as a result, the President's Organization ceased to function on June 30 of that year. By an Executive order of March 2, 1933, President Hoover directed the transfer of the records of the Emergency Committee and of the President's Organization to the Department of Commerce "as

custodian thereof" and ultimately to The National Archives. An *identification of series report* on the records has been prepared.

See Erving P. Hayes, *Activities of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, 1930-1931* (Concord, 1936); and Appropriations Committee, House, *Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1931, Hearing, 700-720* (Washington, 1931), and *Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1932, Hearing, 66-72* (Washington, 1932).

Central files. 1930-32. 99 feet. Accession 134.

These comprise the central files of both the Emergency Committee and the President's Organization, which constitute separate bodies of records but are similar in content and arrangement. They contain correspondence, memoranda, and other material concerning the efforts of these organizations and of the State and local committees and other groups throughout the country to relieve unemployment and provide relief; commendations, criticisms, and suggestions regarding the work, including plans for relieving unemployment (of which several thousand were received); statistical data and other information furnished by governmental and private agencies concerning the effects of the depression; publicity materials; requests for information; correspondence concerning legislation and copies of bills and resolutions bearing on the unemployment problem; and various administrative records. Included are files pertaining to the "back to school," garden, food and nutrition, conservation of surplus foods, and clothing programs sponsored by the President's Organization, 1931-32 (2 feet), and notes of telephone conversations held by Colonel Woods with the Governors of all the States or with their representatives in November 1930 concerning conditions in their localities. Copies of the *numerical classification plans* by which the files are arranged are available.

Files of divisions and committees. 1930-32. 154 feet. Accession 134.

Included are general files of the Women's Division, 1930-31, and of the Public Works Division, the Publicity Division, and the Industries Division, 1930-32, relating to the activities of the Divisions concerned, and some miscellaneous records of the Committee on Cooperation with National Groups and Associations and the Committee on Employment Plans and Suggestions, 1931-32. Among the records of the Public Works Division are questionnaires concerning the construction of schools and other public or semipublic works (32 feet), arranged by State and thereunder by city, and a large quantity of record cards (70 feet).

"Relief files." 1930-32. 9 feet. Accession 134.

These consist of three groups of records concerning the organization of relief, arranged by States, by cities, and by national organizations, and a complete set of bound press releases. In the State files are correspondence and reports from State and city chairmen of relief committees; in the city files are correspondence from mayors on local situations, reports of field workers and organizers, and questionnaires regarding relief funds in cities; and in the national organization files are reports and bulletins from Federal agencies whose work was related to the unemployment problems and from such nongovernmental organizations as the American Red Cross, the Association of Community Chests and Councils, the Russell Sage Foundation, the American Federation of Labor, and the Family Welfare Association of America.

Personal files. 1930-33. 16 feet. Accession 134.

These include files of Fred C. Croxton, who served first as a regional adviser, then as Acting Chairman of the Emergency Committee, following Colonel Woods' retirement in April 1931, and finally as Assistant Director of the President's Organization; of Erving P. Hayes, executive assistant to Mr. Croxton; of Walter S. Gifford, Director of the President's Organization; and of other individuals. Of particular interest in the Croxton files are papers on the financial plight of corporations in 1932, and the Hayes files contain materials for a fairly complete picture of the activities of the Emergency Committee.

President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership

This Conference, of which the Secretaries of Commerce and of the Interior were Joint Chairmen, was held in Washington from December 2 to 5, 1931. Its purpose, as stated by President Hoover, was "to stimulate individual endeavor and make community conditions propitious" for home ownership. In August 1930 the President appointed a planning committee to prepare for the Conference, and during the winter over 30 committees, headed by well-known authorities in their fields, were set up to investigate and present reports on various phases of the subject of home building and home ownership. These investigations were closely related to the work of the Division of Building and Housing of the Bureau of Standards, and most of the secretaries of the committees were employees of that Division; the records described below are the committee files kept by such secretaries. After the conclusion of the Conference, these records were retained in the National Bureau of Standards, from which they were transferred to The National Archives.

Records of committees. 1930-33. 74 feet. Accession 111.

These consist of correspondence, memoranda, reports, minutes of meetings, compilations of data, photographs, and other material relating to many subjects connected with the construction, financing, and planning of homes. Records resulting from the work of the Division of Building and Housing are included in some of the files, and a few of them are dated in the twenties. An *identification of series report* on this material has been prepared.

See President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, *Final Reports of Committees* (Washington, 1932. 11 vols.).

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was established by the Banking Act of June 16, 1933, to insure the deposits in banks and to liquidate the affairs of insured banks that fail.

See the Corporation's *Report of Operations, 1933-34*, and its *Annual Reports* beginning in 1934.

Records. 1933-35. 100 feet. Accession 33.

These records include certified statements, remittance letters, and stock subscriptions received from banks and some computations and compilations of data prepared under the direction of the Fiscal Agent and Chief Accountant. They contain information concerning numbers of depositors, amounts of deposits eligible for insurance, assessments, and remittances of member banks. An *identification of series report* on the records has been compiled.

National Recovery Administration

The National Recovery Administration was the first of several agencies to be established under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933. The initial purpose of the NRA was to stimulate industrial recovery through the establishment of maximum working hours and minimum rates of wages and the elimination of child labor. These objectives were embodied in the President's Reemployment Agreement transmitted to all employers in July 1933. Codes for specific trades and industries were evolved later, and provisions were incorporated in them covering not only these objectives but also the right of employees to engage in collective bargaining and the prevention of unfair competition between employers.

The winning of popular support for this program and the handling of petitions for exemption from specific provisions of the President's Agreement, of complaints of violations of the Agreement,

and of complaints of code violations were supervised from Washington by an office known successively as the President's Reemployment Program (July-Aug. 1933), the Blue Eagle Division (Aug.-Oct. 1933), and the Compliance Division (Oct. 1933-Aug. 1935). Following the invalidation of the NRA codes by the Supreme Court in May 1935, the NRA was continued in a limited form by a Congressional resolution of June 14, 1935, and by an Executive order of June 15, 1935. The Compliance Division was renamed the Field Division in August 1935 and was charged with the making of a general survey, under the direction of the NRA Committee to Report on Changes in Labor and Trade Practice Standards (the Robert Committee), of the effects of the discontinuance of the codes on such standards. At the request of the House Judiciary Committee, a similar survey, limited in scope to standards maintained by Government contractors, was undertaken by the Field Division in October 1935 under the supervision of the Government Contracts Division, which formerly had been a part of the Compliance Division. On December 31, 1935, the Field Division, together with most of the other NRA divisions, was merged into the Division of Business Cooperation. Four units of the NRA then remained—the Division of Business Cooperation, the Division of Review, the Advisory Council, and the Consumers' Division. On January 1, 1936, by virtue of an Executive order dated December 21, 1935, the first three of these units were transferred to the Department of Commerce, which was to terminate them by April 1, 1936, and the Consumers' Division was transferred to the Department of Labor.

During the first phase of its activities, which lasted only a few weeks, the President's Reemployment Program operated in the field through volunteer local recovery committees set up in some 6,200 towns and cities, through State recovery boards, and through recovery boards established in each of the 26 cities where the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce maintained district offices. These offices were lent to the NRA to administer its field establishment. When the emphasis of the NRA program was shifted to "compliance" the local committees gave way in August 1933 to local compliance boards, which were likewise supervised by the district offices under the Blue Eagle and Compliance Divisions until January 1934. At that time a system of State NRA Compliance Offices replaced the district offices and at their heads were placed persons who were simultaneously State Directors for the National Emergency Council and State NRA Directors. In some States the two positions were later held by different persons. State adjustment boards, with advisory and appeal functions, were set up at the same time. With the discontinuance of the local boards in June 1934, the State offices took over their duties as well. Nine regional offices were established

about January 1935 as intermediaries between the State offices and the Division headquarters in Washington, a Compliance Council with advisory and appeal functions was provided for each region, and the legal advisers in the regional and State offices were transferred to the supervision of the Legal Division in Washington. The legal advisers continued to share the offices of the Division, however, as did the field representatives of the Government Contracts Division, and the files of the field representatives of the three Divisions show a considerable degree of interrelation. This entire field establishment was discontinued in January 1936, and the individual offices were instructed to send their records directly to The National Archives for preservation.

The NRA reached out into thousands of communities throughout the land and affected the hours of work and the wages of millions of employees. The establishment and administration of this vast program is reflected in the NRA records, which, according to Leon C. Marshall, Director of the NRA Division of Review, "constitute the largest and richest single body of information concerning the problems and operations of industry ever assembled by any nation." The records of the field offices, which were the closest agencies to the people, show in considerable detail the reaction to the program in the several parts of the country and should be of interest to students of economics, sociology, history, and government.

All records of the headquarters organization of the NRA, except the field personnel records described below and records of the Consumers' Division, which are in the custody of the Department of Labor, are in the custody of the Department of Commerce, where they have been consolidated and "review studies" of the work of the NRA have been added to them.

See H. Conrad Hoover, *The President's Reemployment Agreement* (NRA Work Materials 82. Washington, 1936. Processed); W. M. Galvin and others, *History of the Compliance Division* (NRA Work Materials 85. Washington, 1936. Processed); Leverett S. Lyon and others, *The National Recovery Administration* (Washington, 1935); and Committee of Industrial Analysis, *The National Recovery Administration* (Washington, 1937. Processed).

Field personnel records. 1933-36. 8 feet. Accession 7.

These are personnel and pay-roll records relating to the field establishment that were kept in Washington.

Records of field offices. 1933-36. 4,200 feet. Accession 7.

The files from each office generally include the President's Reemployment Agreements, signed by employers in its area, which are usually accompanied by the certificates of compliance also signed by them and presented to the nearest post office in order to obtain "Blue Eagles"; correspondence and petitions regarding exemptions

from provisions of the Agreement; correspondence, hearings, and other materials on complaints of violations of the Agreement or of codes; docketed cases of code violations, usually separated into groups dealing with unfair trade practices and with labor provisions; material on trade practices and labor standards collected for the House Judiciary Committee and the Robert Committee; general correspondence; and personnel, fiscal, and other office records. Records of field representatives of the Legal Division and of the Government Contracts Division are frequently present; and the files also contain records of recovery committees and boards, local compliance boards, State adjustment boards, regional compliance councils, and code authorities, when such records were turned over to State or regional offices for preservation. Most of the records are indexed, and identification of series reports on the records of nearly all the offices have been compiled.

Closely related to these records are the records of the National Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board (see below), which deal with collective-bargaining disputes arising out of code provisions.

National Labor Relations Board

A National Labor Board was established by the President on August 5, 1933, to adjust labor disputes arising out of the President's Reemployment Agreements and the codes provided for in the National Industrial Recovery Act. It was superseded by the first National Labor Relations Board, which was established by an Executive order of June 29, 1934, under a joint resolution of Congress and functioned until May 1935, when portions of the National Industrial Recovery Act were invalidated by the Supreme Court. The activities of these Boards included, in addition to the settlement of labor disputes, quasi-judicial functions connected with the interpretation of section 7 (a) of the act and the conduct of employee elections for the choice of representatives for collective bargaining. Under both agencies, regional boards were set up to mediate in disputes and conduct hearings in their respective districts. The records of the two agencies passed into the custody of the second National Labor Relations Board, established under an act of July 5, 1935, which transferred them, with the exception of certain administrative and personnel material, to The National Archives.

See Lewis L. Lorwin and Arthur Wubnig, *Labor Relations Boards* (Washington, 1935); Leverett S. Lyon and others, *The National Recovery Administration*, 466-487 (Washington, 1935); William H. Spencer, *Collective Bargaining Under Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act* (Chicago, 1935); Hugh A. Donohoe, *Collective Bargaining Under the NIRA* (Washington, 1935); and the *Decisions of the National Labor Board* (1934. 2 pts.) and of the *National Labor Relations Board* (1935. 2 vols.).

Records. 1933-35. 175 feet. Accessions 20 and 168.

These consist of records of both the National Labor Board and the first National Labor Relations Board and include case files containing reports of investigators, exhibits, correspondence, findings of the Boards, and the like, arranged by 714 case numbers (58 feet); transcripts of proceedings before the Boards, also arranged by case numbers (51 feet); *indexes* to the case files and the transcripts (13 feet); regional files containing correspondence with the regional boards, their weekly reports, and other papers, which chiefly concern cases handled by the local boards (13 feet); and various correspondence files. There are also some records of the Denver regional board consisting of correspondence of the director of the board and case files (2 feet); other regional office records are still in the field. An *identification of series report* on the material has been prepared.

These records are valuable for the study of labor problems in general and in special industries and of governmental activities in connection with labor disputes. They include material relating to the Pacific longshoremen's and the Imperial Valley agricultural workers' strikes of 1934 and 1935 and to such notable cases as those involving the Weirton Steel Company, the Budd Manufacturing Company, and the Firestone Rubber Company.

National Emergency Council

The National Emergency Council, composed ultimately of all members of the Cabinet and of the heads of many independent agencies, was established by an Executive order of November 17, 1933. Its functions were primarily those of coordination, and one of the most important of them was "to provide for the orderly presentation of business to the President." The Council was abolished in 1939, and practically all its functions were transferred to the Executive Office of the President.

APPLICATIONS AND INFORMATION DIVISION

This Division was established by an Executive order of May 6, 1935, to receive applications for allotments of funds for projects to be undertaken by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and the Works Progress Administration, to have the applications examined and reviewed, and to transmit the applications to the Advisory Committee on Allotments; this Committee, which consisted of the Secretary of the Interior as chairman and of other Government officials, was charged with making recommendations to the President regarding the allotment of funds to such projects. The Division also furnished information to the public on the allot-

ment of funds and on the progress of approved projects. In September 1935, when the Council discontinued its work of coordinating project applications, the Division was abolished.

Records. 1935. 262 feet. Accession 57.

The files of the Division, which are apparently complete, include such material as copies of applications for allotments of funds for projects and related papers, records of the allocation and cancellation of funds, periodical reports and summaries on the status of applications and projects, correspondence, and miscellaneous office files. Since much of the material received by the Division was transmitted to other agencies, many of the papers retained are copies of documents preserved by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, the Works Progress Administration, the Bureau of the Budget, and the National Emergency Council proper. The applications for projects, which were filed with the Federal agency concerned, contain more data than the applications for allotments preserved by this Division, but the material described here probably constitutes the only record of all projects requested and approved during the existence of the Division. An *identification of series report* on the records has been compiled.

See mimeographed document entitled "Procedure Governing the Filing and Routing to the Advisory Committee on Allotments of Applications for Allotments Under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935," which was issued by the Division on May 10, 1935.

Office of the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade

The Office of Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade was established by an Executive order of March 23, 1934, to coordinate information concerning the foreign trade of the United States and to carry on negotiations regarding specific trade transactions with anyone desiring Federal assistance in financing or bartering. George N. Peek, the only person to hold the position of Special Adviser, was also president and trustee of the two Export-Import Banks of Washington. When the Special Adviser's Office ceased to exist in 1935, its records remained with the Banks, and the surviving Bank transferred the material described below to The National Archives. Most of the personnel files have been retained by the Bank, which is now a part of the Federal Loan Agency.

See Laurence F. Schmeckebler, *New Federal Organizations*, 161-164 (Washington, 1934).

Records. 1934-36. 128 feet. Accession 15.

The Office of the Special Adviser was primarily a coordinating one, and consequently much of the material in its files was assembled from or based upon records and compilations of other agencies concerned with foreign trade, such as the Department of State, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the United States Tariff Commission, and the Committee for Reciprocity Information. Typical products of this coordinating process are country and commodity files, which include reports and other data from various agencies and integrated economic studies prepared by the Office; and material on blocked exchange, which consists of returned questionnaires and other papers obtained by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Second Export-Import Bank in 1935 while ascertaining for the Office of the Special Adviser how much foreign currency owned by United States citizens was being kept abroad as a result of exchange controls and other devices. The Office was represented on the Committee for Reciprocity Information, an interdepartmental organization to conduct hearings and make reports on proposed Executive trade agreements with foreign nations; and in this connection it accumulated correspondence, briefs, hearings, and reports. General correspondence files, accounting papers, and a number of smaller groups of records are also present. Material received as early as 1933 by Mr. Peek, who was then serving as special assistant to the President on American trade policy, is included; and some of the records, particularly those having to do with accounts and the closing of the affairs of the Office, extend into 1936. An *identification of series report* on the records has been compiled. The use of these records is restricted.

The National Archives

The National Archives was established by an act of Congress approved June 19, 1934. Its primary functions are to preserve inactive records of the Government that have administrative value or historical interest and to facilitate their use by Government officials and by scholars.

Motion pictures. 1936-38. 11 units. Accessions 94, 117, 119, 171, and 341.

These consist of a sound film portraying the first meeting of the National Archives Council in the National Archives Building, held on February 10, 1936, which consists chiefly of the address delivered by Secretary of State Cordell Hull on that occasion, and silent films showing tests of specially designed film-storage equipment of the Division of Motion Pictures and Sound Recordings.

United States Maritime Commission

The Maritime Commission was organized on October 26, 1936, as successor to the United States Shipping Board Bureau and the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation. The history of these predecessor agencies is a complex one and begins with the organization of the United States Shipping Board on January 30, 1917. The principal objectives of the Shipping Board as defined in the Shipping Act of September 7, 1916, were the regulation of carriers by water in foreign and interstate commerce and the development of a naval auxiliary and reserve and a merchant marine adequate to the requirements of American commerce.

Almost immediately the Board confronted problems arising from the shipping emergency that followed Germany's announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare. The entrance of the United States into the war intensified these problems by making necessary a huge fleet to transport the men and materials requisite to the military and economic prosecution of the war. The powers exercised by the Board during the next few years were derived in part from the Shipping Act and in part from emergency legislation and Executive orders and proclamations. Enemy-owned shipping was taken over, and the Board was authorized to requisition existing shipping within the jurisdiction of the United States. Seized and requisitioned ships or ships that the Board acquired by other means were equipped, manned, and operated by the Board.

During the war the principal instrumentality of the Shipping Board was the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, a District of Columbia corporation formed by the Board on April 16, 1917, in the exercise of authority conferred by the Shipping Act. The purposes of the Corporation were the purchase, construction, chartering, maintenance, and operation of merchant vessels for the commerce of the United States. All stock in the Corporation except the qualifying shares of its trustees was held for the United States by the Shipping Board, whose members served as trustees of the Corporation until a reorganization in 1921. Between 1917 and 1922, the Corporation exercised powers conferred upon it by the Board, by legislation, or by Presidential delegation to conduct a vast ship-construction program and to operate ships. These tasks were performed through the Construction Organization (see page 227) and a Division of Operations.

The wartime organization of the Shipping Board itself developed to meet needs as they arose and was subject to frequent modification. The extensive authority of the Board over shipping, especially in the allocation of vessels to cargoes and trade routes, in the control of the chartering of vessels to Americans or neutrals, in the regulation of rates and practices, and in the allowance of private construction, was

exercised, respectively, through a Shipping Control Committee, a Chartering Committee, a Regulation Division, and a Division of Transportation and Private Construction. A Division of Planning and Statistics conducted studies that aided the above-mentioned committees and the American Shipping Mission in London, established to cooperate with the Allied Maritime Transport Council. The study of port and harbor facilities and the planning of more efficient utilization thereof was in the hands of a Port and Harbor Facilities Commission. A Ship Protection General Committee, which included representatives of several other agencies, sought means of protecting vessels against submarines and mines. A Recruiting Service enlisted and trained men for the merchant marine and included a placement unit called the Sea Service Bureau, with offices in several cities. Labor and industrial questions arising in connection with the operation, loading, and unloading of vessels were handled by a Marine and Dock Industrial Relations Division. Other units included a Law Division, a Board of Survey and Consulting Engineers, an Ocean Advisory Committee on Just Compensation, and an Information Bureau. Many of these units ceased to function within a short time after the end of hostilities in 1918.

The Merchant Marine Act of June 5, 1920, repealed a considerable body of emergency legislation and also made extensive additions to the powers allotted to the Board in the Shipping Act. Under these acts and those subsequently passed, the Board was given broad authority to study the economics of shipbuilding and operation, to lend money for private construction of approved types, to determine what steamship lines should be opened in foreign and domestic commerce and the general characteristics of vessels to be operated thereon, to recommend to Congress shipbuilding programs necessary to the maintenance of an adequate merchant marine, and, in cooperation with the War Department, to perform important duties relative to port and water-transportation facilities. Besides these duties, the Board wielded regulative authority over rates charged in water-borne interstate commerce, competitive practices and trade agreements, the transfer of ships from American registry, and insurance matters. Finally, the Board was responsible for the liquidation of the Government-owned merchant fleet and for the operation and maintenance of that fleet pending liquidation. Most of the functions relating to the maintenance, operation, and disposal of Shipping Board vessels were handled for the Board by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which was renamed the Merchant Fleet Corporation by an act of February 11, 1927.

An Executive order of June 10, 1933, directed the abolition of the Shipping Board and the transfer of its functions, including those in respect to the Fleet Corporation, to the Department of Commerce.

There a Shipping Board Bureau was established to carry on these functions. The Merchant Marine Act of June 29, 1936, which redefined the maritime policy of the United States, authorized the appointment of a five-member Maritime Commission and directed that, upon its organization, the functions of the Department of Commerce as successor to the Shipping Board should be transferred to the new agency and the Merchant Fleet Corporation should be dissolved.

The records described below and those listed on page 275 represent an important part of those accumulated by the Shipping Board, the Shipping Board Bureau, and the Merchant Fleet Corporation. Other records have been retained by the Maritime Commission. Papers of Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board and President of the Emergency Fleet Corporation from 1917 to 1919, are in the possession of Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind., and papers of Major General George W. Goethals, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation until July 1917, are in the Library of Congress.

See Darrell H. Smith and Paul V. Betters, *The United States Shipping Board, Its History, Activities and Organization* (Washington, 1931); Arthur E. Cook, *A History of the United States Shipping Board and Merchant Fleet Corporation* (Baltimore, 1927); and the *Annual Reports* of the Shipping Board, the Shipping Board Bureau, and the Maritime Commission, 1917-37. Of especial value for the period of the World War are Edward N. Hurley, *The New Merchant Marine* (New York, 1920) and *The Bridge to France* (Philadelphia, 1927); William C. Mattox, *Building the Emergency Fleet* (Cleveland, 1920); William F. Willoughby, *Government Organization in War Time and After*, 143-165 (New York, 1919); United States Shipping Board, *The Shipping Act and Merchant Marine Act* (Washington, 1920); War Department, *Handbook of Economic Agencies of the War*, 420-423; and Leland and Mereness, *American Official Sources*, 280-309.

Records of the former United States Shipping Board. 1917-33. 491 feet. Accessions 28, 107, and 249.

These consist of general records, records concerning certain specialized activities, and the seal of the Board. *Identification of series reports* on these records have been prepared. The general records (324 feet) consist of carbon copies of the minutes of meetings of the Board throughout the entire period of its existence (40 vols., all but 1 of them *indexed*), general files of the agency to March 1920, the historian's files to October 1920, monthly reports of Shipping Board and Fleet Corporation activities from 1920 to 1924, and other records. The general files, to which there are extensive *indexes on cards and slips*, and the historian's files are arranged by subjects and contain correspondence, administrative orders, reports, memoranda, statistical materials, and the like. Papers of some of the Commissioners and of the Secretary of the Board are included in the files. The official copies

of the minutes and a *card index* thereto have been retained by the Maritime Commission.

The records of specialized activities were produced by various operating units established during the World War to perform functions not all of which were continued in peacetime. They fall into the following groups:

PORT AND HARBOR FACILITIES RECORDS, 1917-26 (90 feet). These consist for the most part of general and special files pertaining to activities carried on during the war by the engineering and statistical units of the Port and Harbor Facilities Commission, but there is also some material, chiefly correspondence, for the period after December 1, 1919, when the Shipping Board and the War Department, through its Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, began co-operative work. Correspondence and informational materials constitute the bulk of the records. Informational materials include wartime port-facilities data furnished by mayors, chambers of commerce, port engineers, and others having special knowledge of localities; reports of various sorts including those of a mission that studied port and harbor facilities in England and France during 1918; blueprints, maps, and statistical tables and charts; and news releases and newspaper clippings. With these records are some of the files of the Inter-Regional Traffic Committee of the United States Railroad Administration, functions of which were absorbed by the Port and Harbor Facilities Commission. There are *card indexes* to the general files and to several of the special files.

RECRUITING RECORDS, 1917-23 (29 feet). These include applications for admission into certain of the training schools maintained by the Recruiting Service and for appointment to various posts in the merchant marine filed with agencies of the Sea Service Bureau and correspondence concerning recruits and the administration of the various units of the Recruiting Service. In 1934 the functions of the Sea Service Bureau, or Section as it was then known, and the bulk of its records were transferred to the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection (now the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation) of the Department of Commerce, where they remain.

DATA PERTAINING TO PLANNING AND STATISTICAL WORK, 1917-19 (15 feet). These are the remains of the once extensive body of records accumulated by the Planning and Statistics Division and described in Leland and Mereness, *American Official Sources*, 290-307. Included are general files arranged according to a decimal classification system, copies of statistical reports relating to shipping and ship building, and some papers of the secretary of the Committee on Manning American Merchant Marine, which studied the probable future crew

and officer requirements of American merchant vessels and related questions.

SHIP-PROTECTION RECORDS, 1917-21 (33 feet). These consist principally of correspondence concerning suggested devices for the safeguarding of vessels against mines and submarine attacks. Plans and drawings of devices are often present. In addition there are reports on tests of devices, minutes of committee meetings, and some historical data. Only a few isolated letters postdate 1919. A *card index* accompanies the records.

General records of the former Fleet Corporation. 1917-36. 7 feet. Accessions 28, 107, and 126.

These include carbon copies of the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees during the entire life of the Corporation (26 vols., each *indexed*) and of the minutes of the proceedings of the Trustees' Committee on Operations during the whole time of its existence, 1918-20 (2 vols., each *indexed*); a small body of general files, correspondence files, and contract record cards accumulated in the Secretary's Office, 1917-19; and the seal of the Corporation. Official copies of the minutes and a *card index* thereto have been retained by the Maritime Commission. The files and contract record cards are arranged alphabetically by subjects or the names of persons or firms.

Records of the Construction Organization of the former Fleet Corporation. 1917-26. 4,300 feet. Accession 126.

On July 11, 1917, the President, by an Executive order, conferred upon the Corporation all his power under the emergency shipping fund provisions of the Urgent Deficiencies Act of June 15, 1917, "in so far as applicable to and in furtherance of the construction of vessels, the purchase or requisitioning of vessels in process of construction, whether on the ways or already launched, or of contracts for the construction of such vessels, and the completion thereof, and all power and authority applicable to and in furtherance of the production, purchase, and requisitioning of materials for ship construction." This authorization and later additions thereto enabled the Corporation to requisition and complete about 400 unfinished ships, to construct more than 2,000 additional ships, and to provide the essentials for construction, such as adequate shipyards, materials, housing, transportation, and the like.

The management of this gigantic task was the function of the Construction Organization. For nearly a year, this Organization was headed by the General Manager of the Corporation. In April 1918, however, the post of Director General was created, and the General Manager became his subordinate. Names prominently associated with one or both of these offices include Gen. George W. Goethals, Admiral

Washington L. Capps, Charles M. Schwab, Charles Piez, and John L. Ackerson. The headquarters or "home office" of the Construction Organization was in Washington, D. C., until May 1918, then in Philadelphia until April 1920, and thereafter in Washington once more.

During the first year all units concerned with construction were directly responsible to the General Manager, who was also a Vice President of the Corporation. Under Director General Schwab these units were segregated into an administrative group and a production group. When these categories had attained relative stability, the former included Publications and Plant Protection Sections, Contract and Industrial Relations Divisions, a General Office, and the Offices of the Comptroller and the Auditor, all under Vice President Howard Coonley. The production group was under a Vice President and Assistant General Manager and included Steel Ship Construction, Wood Ship Construction, Shipyard Plants, Passenger Transportation and Housing, and Supply Divisions; Requirements, Planning and Statistics, and National Service Sections; and a varying number of district offices. A Legal Division acquired a position of independence of either group, being responsible directly to the General Manager.

After the armistice curtailments in production brought about extensive reorganization, involving the termination of activities, the consolidation of units, and ultimately the complete disappearance of the Construction Organization. Most striking was the consolidation of all technical ship and plant construction activities into a single Ship Construction Division, including Steel Ship, Wood Ship, Concrete Ship (a Concrete Ship Construction Section had been attached first to the Wood Ship and then to the Steel Ship Construction Divisions), Technical (or Engineering), Plant Protection, and Records Sections. This Division in 1920 became a unit of the Division of Construction and Repair, where it continued until the completion of the construction program.

The records accumulated in the execution of this program, insofar as they have been transferred to The National Archives, consist of the following groups:

GENERAL FILES, 1917-26 (730 feet). These relate to all phases of the construction program and are arranged in an "old series," running through October 31, 1917, and a "new series," beginning on the following day with the substitution of a decimal classification plan (which was intended for general use throughout the Construction Organization) for the cumulative numerical subject system that had been used for the old files. Materials were transferred from the old to the new series only as they became active. Among the major headings of the *decimal classification plan*, copies of which accompany the records, are general matters, administration, shipyards and

plants, ships and shipbuilding, finance and accounting, materials and supplies, labor and labor affairs, and harbors and inland water routes. Included in both series are correspondence, administrative orders, contracts and other legal data, reports, charts, blueprints, drawings, memoranda, and notes. Only a small portion of the papers in the general files postdate the conclusion of construction work in 1922. Extensive *card indexes* to correspondents and to subjects accompany these files. An *identification of series report* on the "old series" has been prepared.

FILES OF PRINCIPAL CONSTRUCTION EXECUTIVES, 1917-20 (16 feet). Included are small bodies of files of Charles Piez, Charles M. Schwab, John L. Ackerson, and two subsequent heads of construction work, H. E. Frick and F. P. Baldwin. Accompanying the Ackerson files are those of several of his assistants. Other papers of these men and papers of prominent officials not included here—for example, George W. Goethals—will be found in the general files described above. *Identification of series reports* on this material have been prepared.

FILES CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, 1918-20 (16 feet). During this period the affairs of the Corporation were considered by various committees including the Senate Committee on Commerce, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and a select investigating committee of the House headed by Representative Joseph Walsh of Massachusetts. The material consists of a general information file, a group of documents known as "Ackerson's Story for Congress," and other records. *Lists* of files accompany some of the series. An *identification of series report* on these records has been prepared.

PHOTOGRAPHS, 1917-20 (90 feet). These portray the progress of construction work month by month.

RECORDS OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS, 1917-20 (100 feet). Several units of the administrative group are represented. Included are subject files of correspondence, reports, and other materials accumulated by Vice President Coonley and his assistants and by the general office of the administrative group; a small quantity of personnel materials, such as service records of persons on the rolls in the early summer of 1918 and papers dealing with the draft exemption problem and the placement of released employees in private industry; correspondence files, organization charts, administrative orders, and other materials accumulated by a Committee on Organization and Efficiency; financial materials, including files of Capt. Winfred B. Holton, Jr., and E. E. McNary, who were prominently connected with the Vice President's Office, and reports and other papers concerning financial relations with various companies; plant-protection records, including files of the assistant head of the Plant

Protection Section in charge of activities on the Pacific Coast (for other plant-protection records, see page 231); and records concerning industrial relations, among which are conference minutes and other papers of General Manager Charles Piez concerning labor matters, correspondence with applicants for enrollment in the Shipyard Volunteers, materials relating to safety engineering designed to reduce industrial accidents, minutes of meetings of the War Labor Policies Board, and awards of the National War Labor Board. Methods of arrangement vary from series to series. An *identification of series report* on these records has been prepared.

RECORDS OF CONSTRUCTION UNITS, 1917-22 (755 feet). These consist of individual bodies of records, most of them created at the home office, and comprise the subgroups described below. *Identification of series reports* on these records have been prepared.

(1) Data pertaining to statistical work, 1917-20 (47 feet). The bulk of these records were accumulated by the Planning and Statistics Section and the remainder by the Records Section of the Ship Construction Division. They include general files organized under 25 headings such as contract data, shipyards, the various types of ship construction, docks, labor, finance, publications and publicity, and organization; correspondence, drafts of reports and speeches, and administrative memoranda; and numerous types of statistical documents designed to show the progress of the construction program.

(2) Steel-ship construction records, 1917-19 (80 feet). Included are correspondence files of various officials of the steel-ship construction unit, numerous reading files of outgoing letters and telegrams, and materials relating to requisitioned hulls, shipbuilding machinery, shipbuilding plants, shipbuilding companies, standard practices in construction, and camouflage work.

(3) Wood-ship construction records, 1917-22 (58 feet). Most extensive are the general files of the wood-ship construction unit, arranged according to a numerical classification scheme and accompanied by a *card index*. Other materials include construction progress files, arranged by subject; files relating to the cost of proposed "changes and extras" in the construction of individual ships, arranged by districts and thereunder by shipbuilding companies; and information regarding credits granted to builders by the Corporation, arranged by vessel or hull names.

(4) Concrete-ship construction records, 1917-21 (116 feet). Included are two series of general files of the concrete-ship unit, the earlier arranged according to a numerical subject system and the latter according to the decimal classification scheme described on page 228. *Card indexes* accompany these files. Among other records present are reports on tests conducted in connection with

launching ships, specifications for ships, and bodies of correspondence concerning companies building concrete ships at Providence, R. I., and Brunswick, Ga., including an alphabetical correspondence file of the resident representative of the unit in Brunswick, Ga.

(5) Engineering records, 1917-21 (51 feet). Included are specifications for ships set by the Corporation or proposed by builders, copies of contracts for building ships and installing machinery, files of several naval architects, and materials relating to ship protection—especially the "otter gear."

(6) Shipyard-plant construction records, 1917-23 (290 feet). These include general files of the unit that administered the shipyard construction program and of its fire protection, plant protection, health and sanitation, transportation of labor, housing, dredging, and dry dock and marine railway subdivisions, and informational files of the records and progress subdivision. The general files are arranged according to the standard decimal classification plan of the Construction Organization; the informational files are arranged alphabetically by subject. *Card indexes* accompany the general files. In addition, there are correspondence files of several individuals, statistical materials, shipyard location maps, plans for the construction of shipways and buildings, and other materials.

(7) Requirements records, 1918-19 (13 feet). These were accumulated by the Requirements Section, which was responsible for securing and reviewing estimates and schedules of supplies required in construction and for liaison work with the War Industries Board. Included are general files, arranged alphabetically by subject and relating to all activities of the Section, clearance requests, copies of the minutes of various sections and committees of the War Industries Board, and other materials.

(8) Supply records, 1917-20 (100 feet). These are records of the office of the Supply Division at Youngstown, Ohio, and its branches in nearby cities. They concern the purchase and transportation of shipbuilding supplies.

RECORDS OF DISTRICT OFFICES, 1917-22 (2,480 feet). In 1917 the shipbuilding areas of the United States were divided into 11 districts, and an office of the Construction Organization was established in each. Representatives of home-office units were assigned to each district and at first reported directly to their central units. In 1918 the district offices were reorganized on the lines of the home office with a district manager responsible to the Vice President and General Manager. The district offices were immediately responsible for ship construction and inspection and maintained representatives at the yards themselves. From time to time obsolete records were sent in to the home office, and at the close of the construction program the balance of the records followed.

Typical contents of the files of each district are reports of the district manager and inspectors; weekly progress, monthly construction, and financial reports; plans, specifications, and contracts for vessels; data on industrial and labor relations, housing, plant protection, insurance, and vessel documentation and classification; and records concerning the purchase and inspection of materials, safety engineering, and camouflage work. Much of this material is duplicated in records of the home office. Methods of arrangement vary from district to district, but a part of the material appears to be arranged according to the decimal classification plan of the Organization. There are *card indexes* to the records of several of the districts.

RECORDS OF REPRESENTATIVES AT SHIPYARDS, 1917-22 (180 feet). These are records of the authorized representatives of the Construction Organization at the yards of the Merchant Shipbuilding Company, Bristol, Pa., and the Submarine Boat Corporation, Newark, N. J., concerning the construction, launching, and trial of ships. Similar records have been mentioned on page 231, and others are believed to be included with the records of district offices.

Form reports from ports relative to shipping. 1918-35. 592 feet.
Accession 126.

These reports, which are similar in most particulars to reports still received by the Maritime Commission, were collected successively by the statistical unit of the Division of Operations of the Fleet Corporation, the Research Bureau of the Shipping Board, and the Division of Shipping Research of the Shipping Board Bureau. Though the forms were occasionally modified in detail, the reports provide a fairly continuous body of data concerning the commercial activities of vessels of at least 100 tons burden engaged in foreign commerce and the noncontiguous coastwise trade. This information was basic in the preparation of studies of the water-borne commerce and passenger traffic of the United States and in other research work. An *identification of series report* on these records has been prepared. The reports fall into the following groups:

CARGO AND PASSENGER REPORTS, 1918-35 (400 feet). These were prepared in duplicate by the master of each ship upon entering and again upon clearing an American port and were submitted to the collector, who kept one copy and sent one to the Shipping Board or its successor. Each report gives the name of the vessel; its flag, weight, draft, capacity, and type; and a limited break-down of information regarding cargo, mail, and passengers, by ports of lading or embarkation and unlading or debarkation. The reports are arranged in various series by names of ships. Commercial aircraft

are included for later years. The report filed when the *Graf Zeppelin* left Lakehurst, N. J., on its round-the-world flight in 1929 is reproduced in the *Fourth Annual Report* of the Archivist.

DAILY VESSEL-MOVEMENT REPORTS, 1921-35 (192 feet). These were submitted by collectors of customs to show either that there were no reportable transactions or that certain ships entered or cleared port. For each vessel is given the name, flag, rig, tonnage, port of origin or destination, and sometimes the type of cargo carried. Reports for the port of New York, which are somewhat more elaborate than the others, constitute a chronological file covering the years 1921-26 (later reports in this series have been retained by the Maritime Commission); the remainder of the reports are grouped by months and, in descending order thereunder, by geographical area, port, and date.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The Federal Security Agency was established by President Roosevelt's Reorganization Plan No. I, which, by joint resolution of Congress, was made effective July 1, 1939. Within the new Agency were grouped "those agencies of the Government, the major purposes of which are to promote social and economic security, educational opportunity, and the health of the citizens of the Nation."

Civilian Conservation Corps

The Emergency Conservation Work, commonly referred to as the Civilian Conservation Corps and officially designated as such in 1937, was established in 1933 to relieve acute conditions of distress and unemployment and to provide for the restoration of the country's natural resources. It has operated camps throughout the country with the assistance of the Departments of War, the Interior, Agriculture, and Labor. It was made a part of the Federal Security Agency in 1939.

Monthly work progress reports. 1933-37. 109 feet. Accessions 34 and 198.

The reports are from all camps in operation during the period covered. They are statistical in form and contain detailed information concerning the nature of the projects on which the personnel of a given camp was engaged, the amount of time devoted to them, the number of men employed, the materials used, and the name of the cooperating agency. This information has been used in the compilation of summary reports.

Education Office

A Department of Education under a Commissioner was established as an independent office in 1867 to collect and disseminate information on education in the United States and abroad and to promote the cause of better education throughout the country; in 1869 it was given the status of a bureau in the Department of the Interior. Functions pertaining to vocational education under the Smith-Hughes Act of February 22, 1917, and later legislation, were transferred with accompanying records from the Federal Board for Vocational Education

to the Office of Education by an Executive order of June 10, 1933 the Board was continued as the Federal Advisory Board for Vocational Education. In 1939 the Office was made a part of the Federal Security Agency.

See Van Tyne and Leland, *Guide*, 226; Darrell H. Smith, *The Bureau of Education* (Baltimore, 1923); and W. Stull Holt, *Federal Board for Vocational Education* (New York, 1922).

Vocational education records. 1917-33. 100 feet. Accessions 11 and 408.

These records consist of general correspondence of the former Board for Vocational Education, 1917-21, and correspondence, memoranda, and notes of agents of the Board who were assigned to supervise the vocational education programs of the States and to cooperate with State officials, 1917-33. The agents' records are arranged in two series, consisting of their correspondence with State officials and educators, filed by calendar years and thereunder by States, and material that does not relate specifically to State programs, filed alphabetically by subject, organization, or agent. These records are concerned with the various vocational education activities of the Board, including the supervision of the spending of Federal grants for vocational training in agriculture, trade, home economics, and industry and for the rehabilitation of disabled war veterans (from 1918 to 1921) and civilians (after 1920); and they indicate the degree to which State programs were carried out.

See Federal Board for Vocational Education, *Statement of Policies for the Administration of Vocational Education* (*Vocational Education Bulletin*, Washington, 1917, and later editions).

Records of the former Advisory Committee on Education by Radio. 1929-33. 10 feet. Accession 71.

This Committee was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in 1929, with the Commissioner of Education as chairman, for the purpose of studying "the possibilities of radio as an educational tool." The Committee, which was privately financed, disbanded at the end of the year after having made arrangements to publish its report and to turn over to the Commissioner certain of its records. These records, which were subsequently transferred to The National Archives, consist of minutes, correspondence, reports, questionnaires, and miscellaneous material, and include papers dated both before and after the period of the existence of the Committee.

See the *Report of the Committee* (Columbus, 1930).

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Miscellaneous records. 1870-1933. 104 feet. Accessions 10, 71, 141, and 408.

This body of material includes records of a varied and often fragmentary character from nearly every subdivision of the agency. Among records of the Commissioner's office are several incomplete series of correspondence, including press copies of letters sent, 1870-1908, outgoing letters pertaining to Alaskan affairs, 1892-1909, and correspondence with Government agencies and private organizations, 1913-21; part of these are bound and *indexed*, and there is an incomplete *index* to letters received, 1893-1907—letters whose whereabouts is at present unknown. Among other records of this office are reports on economy and efficiency, 1887-1912; correspondence and other papers pertaining to the World War work of the Office, including home and school gardens and Americanization activities, 1917-20; minutes, reports, and other material relating to the Federal Board for Vocational Education, 1917-31; monthly reports of division chiefs, 1932-35; and papers concerning various international education commissions, conferences, and expositions. A large part of the collection consists of educational survey material such as correspondence, sample questionnaires, and manuscript reports. Included are administrative records of the National Survey of the Education of Teachers, 1930-33 (10 feet), and partial files of surveys of secondary education, of promotion and conservation of child health, of engineering education, and of land grant colleges. A publication entitled *National Survey of the Education of Teachers* (*Education Bulletins*, 1933, No. 10. Washington, 1932-35. 6 vols.) and other publications of the Office disseminated the results of most of these surveys. Other records of interest are a scrapbook of clippings of the World War Extension Division; data for historical studies of several activities of the Office; material dealing with engineering experiment stations, 1921-26; and correspondence, reports, photographs, and other records concerning education in home economics, 1923-33.

Social Security Board

The Social Security Board was established in 1935 to administer certain provisions of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, and to study and make recommendations as to methods of providing economic security through social insurance. In 1939 it was made a part of the Federal Security Agency.

Motion pictures. 1936-37. 22 units. Accessions 60, 146, 193, 203, and 239.

These consist of four motion-picture trailers, produced for distribution through commercial channels for the purpose of disseminating information concerning the Social Security Act and procedures under it, and a few news reels portraying activities in connection with the administration of the act. The first three trailers were released in 1936 and pertain to old age benefits and unemployment compensation; the fourth, entitled "Today's Frontier," was released in 1937 and deals with the problem of unemployment. Other motion pictures pertaining to unemployment received from the Board are noted on page 274.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

The Federal Works Agency was established by President Roosevelt's Reorganization Plan No. I, which, by joint resolution of Congress, was made effective July 1, 1939. Within the new Agency were grouped and consolidated "those agencies of the Federal Government dealing with public works not incidental to the normal work of other departments, and which administer Federal grants or loans to State and local governments or other agencies for the purposes of construction." Records of subdivisions of the Agency, in addition to those described below, are noted on pages 274 and 275.

Work Projects Administration

The Works Progress Administration was created by an Executive order of May 6, 1935, to provide work relief by carrying on a program of useful projects and to coordinate the execution of the works program of the Government as a whole in order to provide maximum continuous employment. In 1939 it was made a part of the Federal Works Agency (with the exception of the National Youth Administration, which was transferred to the Federal Security Agency), and its name was changed to Work Projects Administration.

Motion pictures. 1935-38. 7 units. Accessions 120 and 356.

These consist of a 2-reel sound film entitled "Work Pays America" (a title also applied to another film subsequently made by the Works Progress Administration), which portrays activities of the Administration in the construction of public buildings, in the relief of flood and drought areas, and in public welfare, 1935-36, and of a 1-reel sound film entitled "Shock Troops of Disaster," which was made at the time of the New England hurricane disaster of 1938.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

The Federal Loan Agency was established by President Roosevelt's Reorganization Plan No. I, which, by joint resolution of Congress, was made effective July 1, 1939. Within the new Agency were grouped "those independent lending agencies of the Government which have been established from time to time for the purpose of stimulating and stabilizing the financial, commercial, and industrial enterprises of the Nation."

Federal Housing Administration

The Federal Housing Administration was created by the National Housing Act of June 27, 1934, the main objectives of which were the improvement of housing standards and the creation and maintenance of a sound mortgage market. The Administration facilitates the financing of private building operations, including the repair and modernization of buildings, through the insurance of private funds. It was made a part of the Federal Loan Agency in 1939.

Pictures and sound recordings. 1934-36. 61 units of film and 35 disks. Accessions 27, 31, 186, and 272.

This material, which was designed to explain and promote the work of the Administration, consists of 9 short sound films, which comprise a series entitled "Better Housing News Flashes"; 4 reels of sound films illustrating the planning, construction, and financing of low-cost houses; 12 slide-film strips and 20 accompanying sound-recording disks constituting a group entitled "Better Housing Program"; and 15 disks containing sound recordings of promotional announcements and music used in radio broadcasting.

Judiciary

District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia

Congress by an act of February 27, 1801, divided the District of Columbia into two counties, Washington and Alexandria, with the Potomac as the separating boundary, and created a Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, consisting of a chief judge and two assistant judges. Until the retrocession of Alexandria County to Virginia in 1846, the court held sessions in each county, applying the law of Virginia as it existed at the time of the act of 1801 in Alexandria County and the Maryland law similarly in Washington County. The court appointed a different clerk for each county, but the same marshal and district attorney, both of whom were appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, served the entire district. The court had jurisdiction in civil and criminal law, in equity, over seizures on land or water, and over all penalties and forfeitures under the laws of the United States. It succeeded to litigation pending before the hustings courts in Alexandria and Georgetown, and it had appellate jurisdiction over the orphans' courts that were set up in the two counties. It exercised the governmental functions previously possessed by the Virginia county courts and the levy and county courts of Maryland of granting licenses to sell liquor and of appointing constables, inspectors of flour, tobacco, highways, and ferries, and other officers.

By an act of April 29, 1802, Congress directed the chief judge of the circuit court to hold a District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. District courts were then charged mainly with admiralty jurisdiction and the trial of minor Federal offenses. By an act of May 27, 1852, the assistant judges of the circuit court, in the order of their seniority, were empowered to substitute for the chief judge as district judge in case of his disability.

The circuit court's jurisdiction was subject to two important changes. In 1823, the jurisdiction of justices of the peace was raised from a \$20 to a \$50 maximum in cases of debt or damage, and the circuit court was forbidden to take original jurisdiction over such cases where less than the latter figure was involved. Similarly by an act of July 7, 1838, criminal jurisdiction of the circuit court was transferred to a newly created Criminal Court for the District of Columbia. A close connection was maintained between the two courts. They had the same clerk, marshal, and district attorney; and, beginning in 1839,

a judge of the circuit court was required to substitute for the judge of the criminal court when the latter was unable to perform his duties. Cases might be carried from the criminal to the circuit court on writs of error.

On March 3, 1863, Congress abolished the Circuit, District, and Criminal Courts of the District of Columbia and created in their place the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The name of this court was changed by an act of June 25, 1926, to the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia. The present court has retained all its records since its establishment as the Supreme Court in 1863, but has transferred to The National Archives a notable body of the records created by its predecessors in Washington County, not including, however, the judgment indexes and the equity papers and docket books of the circuit court. Records of the courts of the District of Columbia created in Alexandria County remained there at the time of the retrocession to Virginia and are now in the custody of the clerk of Arlington County, Va. An *identification of series report* on the records transferred has been prepared.

See Wilhelmus B. Bryan, *A History of the National Capital* (New York, 1914-16. 2 vols.); F. Regis Noel and Margaret Bemis Downing, *The Court House of the District of Columbia* (Washington, 1919); William Cranch, *Reports of Cases Civil and Criminal in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia From 1801 to 1841* (Boston and Washington, 1852. 6 vols.); and J. A. Hayward and G. C. Hazelton, *Report of Cases, Civil and Criminal, Argued and Adjudged in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the County of Washington, 1840-1863* (Washington, 1892-95. 2 vols.).

Records of the former circuit court. 1801-63. 190 feet. Accessions 16 and 43.

These records are mainly interesting for their bearing on the governmental, legal, and judicial history of the District of Columbia and on various phases of its social and economic life, but their interest is not restricted to the District. Many of the Nation's leading lawyers and statesmen had at one time or another intimate contact with this court, the United States made extensive use of it for settling accounting questions in which its own officers or former officers were defendants, and adversaries of the United States sought it out as the court of appropriate jurisdiction in mandamus proceedings against department heads, as in *U. S. ex rel. Stokes v. Kendall* (1837). The records are divisible into the following groups:

MINUTE BOOKS, 1801-63 (32 vols.). Beginning with the session of June 22, 1801, these minutes trace the daily proceedings of the court. Names of judges present, titles of cases heard with related information, and notations of licenses, appointments, naturalizations, rules of court, and admissions to the bar are among the entries that appear.

CASE MATERIALS, 1802-63 (172 feet). These consist mainly of docket books (130 vols.) and papers (144 feet). In the books, which are *indexed* by the names of defendants, original civil cases and appealed cases are docketed term by term throughout the court's history. Equity cases were not docketed in these books after 1809, nor criminal cases after 1838 unless they came before the court on writs of error. For civil and criminal cases the dockets are of several types, corresponding to the procedural stages in the conduct of cases. The progress of a case from term to term may be traced from docket to docket. The dockets contain summary information regarding cases and aid in determining the nature and location of case papers. These papers, of which there are very few prior to 1809, relate chiefly to civil and criminal cases originating in the circuit court and are arranged by terms in groups corresponding to the various types of dockets. All papers in a particular case are assembled by docket number in the group representing the most advanced docket on which the case is entered through the trial stage, but post-trial papers, which relate to the execution of judgment, are grouped as "judicials." Among the types of papers included are writs of *capias*, bench warrants, declarations, indictments, recognizances, pleas, subpoenas, depositions of absent witnesses, evidentiary papers, and writs of execution. In addition to the papers there are bound transcripts of the record in certain civil cases, 1851 (1 vol.), and certain equity cases, 1816-36, 1852-58, and January 1861 (3 vols.). Related to litigation but not docketed nor necessarily connected with particular cases are grand and petit jury lists and petitions for writs of *habeas corpus*. A chronological list of civil cases to which the United States was a party, 1828-59 (1 vol.), contains information similar to that appearing in the docket books.

PAPERS UNRELATED TO CASES, 1809-63 (14 feet). These papers include applications for the various posts to which the court possessed the power of appointment; insolvency papers filed in accordance with the act of March 3, 1803, for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt in the District of Columbia, 1814-50; bankruptcy papers for the brief period during which the Bankruptcy Act of 1841 was in force; lien papers filed in accordance with the provisions of the Mechanics Lien Law of 1833, which give contemporaneous information regarding building in the District of Columbia, 1833-62; deeds and other instruments manumitting slaves prior to the act of April 16, 1862, by which slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia; and schedules of slaves filed by owners claiming compensation under this act or by slaves claiming freedom under a supplementary act of July 12, 1862.

Records of the former criminal court. 1838-62. 32 feet. Accessions 16 and 43.

These consist of minutes of the proceedings of the court beginning with its third term, 1839-62 (30 vols., including 6 vols. that duplicate the principal series for the periods 1844-55 and 1857-59); a record of proceedings in criminal cases, 1850 (1 vol.); docket books, 1838-62 (80 vols., most of them *indexed* by names of defendants); and papers, 1838-62 (20 feet), filed similarly to the case papers described above under such heads as criminal appearances, recognizances, criminal trials, and judicials.

Records of the former district court. 1857-63. 3 inches. Accessions 16 and 43.

A docket book, 1857-63, lists cases arising from the violation of Federal statutes, particularly revenue laws, and cases in admiralty and prize law. The prize cases, which are the most numerous, resulted from captures made during the Civil War by the Potomac Flotilla and the South Atlantic Squadron. Copyright papers, filed in 1859 and 1862, include a few pamphlets, title pages of books and pamphlets, and titles and legends for Civil War photographs taken by Matthew B. Brady. Other copyright records of this court are deposited in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress.

See Martin A. Roberts, "Records of the United States District Courts, 1790-1870, Deposited in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress," in *American Historical Association, Annual Report*, 1937, 1: 95-106.

District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina

A United States district court was established at New Bern and served the entire State of North Carolina during the years 1790-92 and 1797-1801. From 1792 to 1797 and from 1801 to 1872, the State was divided into three districts known after 1801 as Albemarle, Pamptico or Pamlico, and Cape Fear. On June 4, 1872, Congress redistricted the State and directed that terms of court for the new eastern judicial district be held at Elizabeth City, New Bern, and Wilmington, the seats of the courts of the old districts. Subsequently terms were also established at Raleigh and Washington.

Under the original judicial system, district courts were mainly concerned with admiralty litigation and lesser offenses against Federal law. Their decisions were subject to review in the circuit courts of the United States. These circuit courts also possessed the bulk of the original jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal courts. In North Carolina the circuit court sat for the entire State at New Bern, 1790-93, and at Raleigh, 1793-1872. The redistricting act of 1872 restricted

the geographical jurisdiction of the Raleigh court to the eastern judicial district, and subsequently Wilmington, New Bern, Washington, and Elizabeth City were also made seats of the circuit court within that district.

In 1891, circuit courts throughout the United States lost their appellate jurisdiction to the newly established circuit courts of appeals, and, when the Judicial Code became effective on January 1, 1912, they ceased to exist altogether, their remaining jurisdiction passing to, and their records becoming "a part of the official records of" the district courts. Consequently the District Court for the Eastern District of North Carolina inherited an important body of records from the circuit court.

An order of the district judge dated March 12, 1937, tendered "certain old records on file in the clerk's office at Raleigh" to The National Archives. Under this order these records were transferred first to the temporary custody of the Regional Director of the Survey of Federal Archives and then to The National Archives. The material is most fragmentary in character and consists principally of records inherited from earlier district courts and from the abolished circuit court. Other records created by these courts are in the custody of the North Carolina Historical Commission and of the clerk of the present district court at Raleigh and his deputies at Wilmington, New Bern, Washington, and Elizabeth City; a single volume containing press copies of "statements of cases" that came before the circuit court is in the library of Duke University.

See Work Projects Administration, Survey of Federal Archives, *Inventory of Federal Archives in the States: The Federal Courts, North Carolina* (Raleigh, 1940. Processed).

Letters received by the clerk. 1899-1913. 8 inches. Accession 98.

These were written by officials of the Treasury Department (2 vols.) and of the Justice Department (1 vol.) and are largely concerned with accounts and other routine matters. The recipient, Hiram L. Grant, was clerk of the district court at Raleigh throughout this entire period and also of the circuit court there from 1902 until its abolition. Letters are addressed to him in either or both capacities.

Records of former district courts. 1791-1864. 3 inches. Accession 98.

These are few but valuable, for they include some very early Federal and some Confederate records. They fall into three groups:

MINUTE BOOKS, 1791-1864 (3 vols.). These cover sessions of the United States district courts at Wilmington, 1795-96, and at New Bern, 1791 (in the copyright registration book, 1796-1802, described below), and 1858-60; and of the Confederate States district courts at

New Bern in July, August, and September 1861, and at Goldsboro from November 1862 through November 1864. Judge John Sitgreaves presided over the eighteenth century courts and Judge Asa Biggs over the later courts. Among interesting entries are the commissions of Judge Biggs as a Federal and as a Confederate judge, the rules of practice to be followed in cases involving the court's admiralty and maritime jurisdiction (1859), the standing rules and interrogatories to be used in cases of prize and capture (1861), cases involving libel against vessels in the name of the Confederate States, and a report by a grand jury (1864) declaring "speculations and extortions" too general and "cordially endorsing" a grand jury charge by Judge Thomas Saunders Gholsen of Virginia against the profiteering of that day. Portions of this charge are quoted.

DOCKETS, 1810-61 (1 vol. and some separate sheets). Trial dockets of the court at New Bern, 1810-25, 1841-42, and 1845-46; and of the Confederate States court at Goldsboro, November 1861, from which at least one case was struck off because the plaintiff was an "alien enemy."

COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION BOOKS, 1796-1802, 1811-57 (2 vols.). The first publication registered is *A Chart of the Coast From Cape Henry to Cape Romayne* by Jonathan Price and John Strother, and the last is *The Impending Crisis to the South: How to Meet It* by Hinton Rowan Helper. Other North Carolina copyright records are in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress.

See Martin A. Roberts, "Records of the United States District Courts, 1790-1870, Deposited in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress," in *American Historical Association, Annual Report, 1937*, 1: 95-106.

Circuit court records. 1791-1911. 5 feet. Accession 98.

These records, which concern the work of the court during its early years in New Bern and then at Raleigh, fall into the following groups:

MINUTE BOOKS, 1791-1885 (10 vols.). These cover the sessions of court from November 8, 1791, to November 27, 1860, and from June 4, 1866, to August 20, 1885. Among the judges listed as having presided are James Iredell, William Patterson, Bushrod Washington, John Marshall, Philip P. Barbour, James M. Wayne, and Morrison R. Waite, all members of the Supreme Court of the United States. Commissions, grand jury lists, occasional pardons and memorial resolutions, and case entries appear. Case entries cover the title and nature of the action, the names of witnesses, the names and verdicts of jurors, and the judgment or decree of the court. The minutes for the reconstruction period following the Civil War contain prosecutions against persons alleged to be members of the Ku Klux Klan or to have intimidated voters.

DOCKET BOOKS AND CALENDARS, 1791-1911 (27 vols.). The books contain appearance dockets for civil cases, showing the service of the original process and the defendant's plea in each case, 1791-1857, and for criminal cases, showing the offense with which each defendant was charged and whether he was committed or admitted to bail, 1813-60; execution dockets for civil cases, showing the amount of the judgment and costs levied against the defendant, with the marshal's return of the writ of execution; trial dockets for civil cases, 1791-1840, and for criminal cases, 1814-29; and equity dockets, 1791-97, 1800-53, and 1866-71. Gaps covering one or more terms of court occur between the varied inclusive dates given above. The calendars, which differ from dockets in that they are arranged by cases rather than by terms of court, cover civil cases, 1903-11, and equity cases, 1884-85, 1890-99, and 1903-11. Dockets and calendars indicate the types of papers filed in each case, but these papers are in the custody of the clerk of the present district court in Raleigh, N. C.

CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER RECORDS, 1796-1905 (19 vols.). Press copies of official and some personal letters of Nathaniel J. Riddick, clerk of the circuit court, 1867-98 (13 vols., each *indexed*); a docket of a commissioner of the circuit court, 1890-97 (1 vol.), showing cases concerning seamen's wages, illicit distilling, and the sale of liquor without licenses; and records of the North Carolina Lumber Co. and its receivers, 1905-8 (5 vols.).

Marshal's letters sent. 1908-9. 1 inch. Accession 98.

These are press copies (1 vol.) of letters of the marshal for the district to the Attorney General, deputy marshals, United States commissioners, sheriffs having temporary custody of Federal prisoners, and other officials.

Gift Motion Pictures
and Sound Recordings

Motion Pictures

1898-1934

"*See America First.*" Thirteen historical episodes relating to American history from colonial times to 1934. The earlier episodes consist of pictures of monuments and places associated with the historical period treated; beginning with the episode containing pictures of the ceremonies attending the annexation of Hawaii in 1898, the episodes also include contemporaneously made pictures of persons and events. Among the prominent persons portrayed are William Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson, Herbert Hoover, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Franklin D. Roosevelt, David Lloyd George, Aristide Briand, and Liliuokalani, Queen of Hawaii. Of especial interest are some unusually good pictures of Theodore Roosevelt and what are said to be the only pictures in existence of the official celebration of the transfer of the Virgin Islands to the United States. The pictures are accompanied by music and a spoken commentary. Presented by Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. (Accession 197.)

1912

"*The New York Hat.*" A 1-reel picture produced under the direction of David Wark Griffith, with Mary Pickford, Lionel Barrymore, and Mabel Normand in the leading roles. It illustrates the early use of the "close-up." Presented by Miss Pickford. (Accession 264.)

1913-17

Scenes in Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and France. Pictures taken by the late Clarence B. Miller, Member of Congress from Minnesota, on trips to the Philippine Islands in 1913 and 1915 and to France in 1917. Presented by Mrs. Miller. (Accession 95.)

1917-18

World War scenes. Pictures relating chiefly to military activities and depicting prominent persons of a number of countries. Most of them were produced under the direction of the General Staff, United States Army, and were distributed during and shortly after the World War by the Division of Films of the Committee on Public

Information. Presented by the School of Medicine of the University of Colorado. (Accession 318.)

1919

A parade of the First Division. Scenes of a "victory march" of the First Division of the American Expeditionary Forces on Fifth Avenue, New York City, in which Gen. John J. Pershing, Alfred E. Smith, Patrick J. Hayes, and other prominent persons appear. Presented by the Public Schools of the District of Columbia. (Accession 473.)

1921-36

Exploring expeditions and related subjects. Pictures taken on an expedition sent by the National Geographic Society to Alaska in 1921 to explore the crater of Mount Katmai, on the expeditions of Dr. Joseph F. Rock in 1926 and 1928 to the southwestern borders of Mongolia and the grasslands of northeastern Tibet, and on the Lincoln Ellsworth Antarctic Expedition between 1933 and 1936; pictures of ruins of Indian villages in the Southwest and of life among the Hopi and Navaho Indians taken in 1929; and some Hawaiian scenes. Presented by the National Geographic Society. (Accession 347.)

1923

Monroe Doctrine centennial. Pictures portraying incidents connected with a trip of a delegation of Latin American diplomats to attend the centennial in Los Angeles in July 1923. Scenes in Washington, Chicago, and Hollywood are included. Presented by the Pan American Union. (Accession 99.)

1925

Annual dinner of Pathé News. Scenes at a dinner in New York City on November 14, 1925, in which Charles G. Dawes, Albert C. Ritchie, and other prominent persons appear. Presented by the National Geographic Society. (Accession 347.)

1926-35

Richard E. Byrd expeditions. A large collection of pictures relating to the first and second Byrd expeditions to the Antarctic, 1928-30 and 1933-35, of which they constitute a detailed record, and some pictures relating to Byrd's North Pole flight of 1926 and to his trans-Atlantic flight of 1927. A few units of the film have been scored for sound. Presented by Admiral Byrd. (Accession 373.)

1934

"Rhapsody in Steel." A 2-reel picture depicting processes in the manufacture and assembling of a Ford motor car. The pictures are accompanied by symphonic music. Presented by the Ford Motor Co. (Accession 103.)

1935-36

"Our Own United States." A series of 13 short sound pictures portraying various industrial, occupational, and recreational activities, outstanding engineering achievements, representative racial types among American citizens, and places renowned for their scenic beauty. Presented by Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. (Accession 235.)

1936

"Yesterday and Today." A sound picture dealing with the development of sound-recording and sound-reproducing apparatus from 1905 to 1936. Incorporated in it are remarks of Thomas A. Watson recorded in 1926 and 1931 and a musical selection as it was recorded in 1905, in 1924, and again in 1926. Presented by the Western Electric Co. (Accession 104.)

President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at Easter. A news reel portraying the President and Mrs. Roosevelt attending Easter services on April 12, 1936, and the annual egg-rolling on the White House lawn the following day. Presented by Mrs. Helen G. Patton. (Accession 291.)

1937

"The Romance of Celluloid." This sound picture traces the steps in the manufacture of film from cotton picking in the South to the sensitizing of film in the plant of the Eastman Kodak Co. at Rochester, N. Y., and shows the set-construction mill, the electrical plant, the make-up and screen-test studios, and various motion-picture actors and actresses at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios in Hollywood, Calif. Presented by the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation. (Accession 125.)

Presidential inauguration. Three news reels portraying scenes in connection with the second inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States on January 20, 1937. One of them includes a few scenes of the inauguration on March 4, 1933. Presented by Pathé News and Hearst Metrotone News, through the Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and Representative Robert L. Doughton, and by Fox Movietone News. (Accessions 45, 49, and 51.)

The National Archives. Scenes in the National Archives Building, including a sound picture of the Archivist of the United States making a statement on the purpose of the establishment. Presented by Paramount News. (Accession 324.)

1938

"People of the Cumberland." A 2-reel sound picture concerning the improvement in the lives and working conditions of isolated Tennessee mountain people brought about by a community leader, Miles Horton, through the establishment of the Highlander Folk School and the organization of a union. Presented by Frontier Films. (Accession 355.)

"The Declaration of Independence." A 2-reel sound picture dramatizing the events of June and July 1776. Presented by Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. (Accession 340.)

International crisis. Two news reels showing scenes in Europe and America during the crisis over Czechoslovakia in September 1938, including scenes in connection with a conference at the White House. Among the persons depicted are Neville Chamberlain, Adolph Hitler, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Edouard Daladier, Georges Bonnet, Benito Mussolini, Vojta Beneš, Vladimir Hurja, and Franklin D. Roosevelt and members of his Cabinet. Presented by Movietone News, Inc. (Accessions 315 and 327.)

Armistice Day at Arlington National Cemetery. A news reel showing ceremonies at the Memorial Amphitheatre on November 11, 1938, in which President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Gen. John J. Pershing appear. Presented by Movietone News, Inc. (Accession 374.)

1939

"Sons of Liberty." A sound picture dramatizing incidents in the life of Haym Salomon that relate to the Revolutionary War and to financial aid given General Washington's army. Presented by Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. (Accession 426.)

Squalus disaster. A news reel portraying scenes in connection with the rescue of members of the crew of the submarine *Squalus*, which sank off the New Hampshire coast on May 23, 1939. Presented by Movietone News. (Accession 419.)

Visit of the King and Queen of Great Britain. Silent pictures taken by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and two news reels showing the arrival of King George and Queen Elizabeth

in Washington and scenes during their visits in Washington and New York in June 1939. Presented by Secretary Morgenthau and by Movietone News, Inc. (Accessions 416 and 425.)

Graduation exercises at West Point. A news reel portraying exercises held on June 12, 1939. President Franklin D. Roosevelt is shown delivering an address and presenting diplomas to the graduates. Presented by Movietone News, Inc. (Accession 420.)

United States Navy cruisers off Cape Horn. A news reel showing three cruisers battling a gale on June 20, 1939, while on a good-will voyage around South America. Presented by Movietone News, Inc. (Accession 430.)

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. A news reel portraying ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the Library at Hyde Park, N. Y., on November 19, 1939, and recording the address of President Roosevelt on that occasion. Presented by Paramount News. (Accession 475.)

Sound Recordings

1908

"An Ideal Republic" by William Jennings Bryan. A recording made in Bryan's home in 1908 of the peroration of the speech that he had delivered at Indianapolis, Ind., on August 8, 1900, in acceptance of the Presidential nomination from the Democratic Party. Presented by the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc. (Accession 140.)

1912

Address by Woodrow Wilson. A condensation of a Labor Day address given in Buffalo, N. Y., on September 2, 1912, during the Presidential campaign and recorded in New York City a few weeks later. Presented by the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc. (Accession 140.)

1924

First National Defense Test Day. Addresses and other proceedings on September 12, 1924, at Army Headquarters in Washington, D. C. Among the voices recorded are those of Gen. John J. Pershing and Maj. Gens. Charles G. Morton, George B. Duncan, Robert L. Bullard, Harry C. Hale, and Charles McKinley Saltzman. This was one of the first programs to be transmitted over a Nation-wide telephone hook-up for broadcasting. Presented by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. (Accession 92.)

1934

Address by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Extracts from a "fireside chat" broadcast on September 30, 1934, concerning the program for economic recovery. Presented by the RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc. (Accession 140.)

1935

Address by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. A "fireside chat" broadcast on April 28, 1935, concerning the progress of the program for economic recovery. Presented by the Radio and Film Methods Corporation. (Accession 118.)

Veto message by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. A message vetoing a bill providing for the immediate payment to World War veterans of their adjusted service certificates, delivered before a joint session of Congress on May 22, 1935, and broadcast over a Nation-wide hook-up. Presented by the Radio and Film Methods Corporation. (Accession 118.)

"Our Federal Archives." An address by the Archivist of the United States broadcast on November 25, 1935, over a network of the National Broadcasting Co. on a program sponsored by the Washington *Evening Star*. Presented by the Radio and Film Methods Corporation. (Accession 91.)

1936

"Prosperity Through Employment." Readings by Representative Kent E. Keller from his book of this title published in 1936. This is one of a series of "talking books" subsidized by the Federal Government and prepared by the American Foundation for the Blind for distribution through the Library of Congress. Presented by Mr. Keller. (Accession 105.)

Centennial of the American patent system. Two recordings of a program arranged by the National Broadcasting Co. for a banquet in Washington on November 23, 1936, in celebration of the centennial, and a recording of a program of the radio-drama type broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System on November 28, 1936, which presented incidents in the lives of great inventors. Included in both programs was the recorded voice of Thomas A. Edison. Presented by the United States Recording Co., by the Executive Committee of the Centennial Celebration of the American Patent System, and by the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Accessions 100, 101, and 102.)

"The Heart and Soul of the Constitution." An address by Representative Sol Bloom, Director General of the United States Constitu-

tion Sesquicentennial Commission, broadcast on November 25, 1936, over a network of the National Broadcasting Co. Presented by the United States Recording Co. (Accession 100.)

Pan American Peace Conference. Extracts from the opening speeches by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and President Agustín P. Justo, of the Republic of Argentina, at the conference at Buenos Aires, December 1, 1936. Presented by Mr. Jesse Adler of New York. (Accession 47.)

1937

"Into Old Mexico by Auto." A "talking book" consisting of a reading by John G. Bradley from his pamphlet of this title published in 1933, which described a trip made in the winter of 1932-33. Presented by the American Foundation for the Blind. (Accession 97.)

Interview with Mrs. Sara D. Roosevelt. A brief radio interview given by the mother of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in New York City on January 30, 1937, on her way to the President's birthday ball. Presented by the Radio and Film Methods Corporation. (Accession 42.)

Hindenburg disaster. An eyewitness account of the disaster at Lakehurst, N. J., on May 6, 1937, with interviews with several of the survivors, recorded contemporaneously and broadcast over a network of the National Broadcasting Co. on the following day. Presented by Mr. Burr ridge Butler, president of radio station WLS. (Accession 279.)

Shakespearean plays. A cycle of eight plays broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System during July and August 1937. Among the actors and actresses who participated were Conway Tearle, Burgess Meredith, Leslie Howard, Rosalind Russell, Reginald Denny, Mady Christian, Elissa Landi, Dennis King, Walter Huston, Walter Connolly, and Tallulah Bankhead. Presented by the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Accession 259.)

1939

The Department of State. A recording of an interview on April 26, 1939, between Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Lowell Mellett, Director of the National Emergency Council, concerning the work of the Department, made for broadcasting purposes. Presented by Secretary Hull. (Accession 459.)

A day's broadcasts over a radio station. A recording of all broadcasts over station WJSV of Washington, D. C., on September 21, 1939, including the President's neutrality message delivered before Congress on that date, news broadcasts, a baseball game, dance

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orchestras, and such nationally known programs as "Myrt and Marge," "Amos and Andy," "Major Bowes' Amateurs," and the "Columbia Work Shop." Presented by the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Accession 453.)

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the Library at Hyde Park, N. Y., on November 19, 1939, as broadcast over a network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Presented by the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. (Accession 474.)

Appendix

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Other Records Received to December 31, 1939

SENATE

Reports, exhibits, maps, transcripts of testimony, correspondence, and other records of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Tennessee Valley Authority, 1938-39. 69 feet. Accession 449.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Accounts Division

Correspondence, cash books, diplomatic and consular accounts, and other accounting records of the Department of State, 1785-1925. 169 feet. Accession 321.

Personnel Supervision and Management Division. Recruiting and Selection Section

Letters of application and recommendation for Federal office, 1797-1901; Senate confirmations and rejections, 1797-1900; orders for commissions, acceptances, and the like, 1792-1893; letters of resignation and declination, 1789-1895; and drafts of circulars, letters, instructions, despatches, and other documents, 1890-1907. 573 feet. Accession 323.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of the Secretary

Records concerning captured and abandoned property, restricted commercial intercourse in seceded areas, and the care of freedmen, including correspondence of the Secretary, 1861-68; records of special agents and of purchasing agents, 1861-67; and miscellaneous records, 1863-81. 164 feet. Accessions 210, 220, and 322.

Correspondence of the Miscellaneous Division and its predecessors concerning French spoliation, internal revenue, and Civil War claims, 1850-1906, and indexes and lists of names compiled from Confederate records. 45 feet. Accession 211.

Confederate records, including records of the Treasury Department in Richmond and its agents in the field and of customhouses and district courts in several States, 1861-65. 90 feet. Accessions 212 and 352.

Photographic glass-plate negatives of four persons of the Civil War period. 4 units. Accession 257.

Records of the Southern Claims Commission, 1871-80. 5 feet. Accession 303.

Records relating to claims for cotton and other property alleged to have been seized by special agents of the Department during the Civil War and to miscellaneous other matters, 1860-1905. 135 feet. Accession 404.

Chief Clerk's Office

Correspondence, records of awards, applications for positions, ledgers, pay rolls, cash books, and other accounting and administrative records relating to the participation of the Government in various expositions, 1876-1909. 88 feet. Accession 196.

Coast Guard

Motion pictures portraying activities of the Coast Guard and sound recordings of radio programs participated in by Coast Guard officers. 30 units. Accessions 350, 410, and 411.

Comptroller of the Currency

National currency and bond ledgers, 1865-1935, and ledgers of incomplete currency, 1887-1910. 146 feet. Accession 300.

Comptroller of the Currency. Federal Reserve Issue and Redemption Division

Correspondence, 1914-25, and vault balances, daily reports of issues, destruction schedules, and other records, 1915-36. 95 feet. Accession 248.

Comptroller of the Currency. Insolvent National Banks Division

Letters received, 1865-1912; copies of letters sent, 1865-1936; quarterly reports of receivers, 1865-1937; and other records pertaining to national banks in receivership, 1865-1937. 3,668 feet. Accession 353.

Comptroller of the Currency. Reports Division

Correspondence and national bank examiners' reports, 1863-1930; examiners' reports concerning savings institutions in the District of Columbia, 1875-1928; and other records, 1864-1924. 4,059 feet. Accession 241.

Customs Bureau

Letters sent (copies), 1789-1909, and letters received, 1879-1909, concerning the collection of import duties and the enforcement of customs laws. 916 feet. Accession 339.

Customs Bureau. Collector of Customs, New York, N. Y.

Crew lists of American vessels entering and clearing at the port of New York, 1803-1919, and shipping articles, 1840-1914. 1,495 feet. Accession 351.

Mint Bureau

Correspondence and technical, administrative, and other records of the Bureau, the United States Mint, and various branch mints and assay offices, 1792-1934. 481 feet. Accessions 258 and 335.

Treasurer's Office. National Bank Redemption Agency

Correspondence, 1874-1910, and receipts, registers of deposits, journals, ledgers, and other records, 1874-1918. 298 feet. Accession 429.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR

Adjutant General's Office

Military records of the Revolutionary War and correspondence, rolls, returns, orders, and other records of Volunteer Army regimental and subregimental organizations of the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and Indian wars prior to 1858, 1775-1902. 10,836 feet. Accessions 201, 221, 255, 256, 278, 285, and 286.

Correspondence, orders, and other administrative records of discontinued military posts and stations, discontinued territorial divisions, departments, and districts, and discontinued armies, army corps, divisions, brigades, and other major mobile commands, 1813-1912. 12,290 feet. Accessions 225, 226, 237, 240, and 278.

Accounting records of Army paymasters and quartermasters, 1798-1827. 536 feet. Accession 227.

Manuscript maps and contributory material from which were prepared the maps in the *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, and George B. McClellan's portfolio of printed maps relating to exploratory surveys in the West prior to the Civil War. 1,320 items. Accession 247.

Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-72, and of military commands governing the Southern States, 1867-70. 2,116 feet. Accession 260.

Orders and circulars issued by the War Department and various Army commands, 1813-1912; material drawn from the files in preparing the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* for publication and administrative records of the publishing office, 1861-1902; and reference material. 2,549 feet. Accession 262.

Correspondence, telegrams, and other records of the Secretary of War, 1800-1913, and of the Headquarters of the Army, 1821-1903, and miscellaneous correspondence pertaining to exhibits at various expositions and other subjects, 1897-1919. 1,323 feet. Accession 266.

Muster rolls, returns, and other records of the Confederate Army; records of the Confederate War, Treasury, and Post Office Departments, the Congress, and other agencies; and Federal records pertaining to Confederates, 1861-65. 6,624 feet. Accessions 267 and 273.

Draft records and correspondence of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, 1862-66, and correspondence of successor units in the Adjutant General's Office, 1866-88. 2,321 feet. Accession 269.

Correspondence and other records of the Office of the Commissary General of Prisoners, battle reports, and generals' and staff officers' papers, 1861-66. 878 feet. Accession 274.

Miscellaneous records of various former subdivisions of the Adjutant General's Office, including correspondence concerning military personnel, 1836-83; accounts of military posts and briefs of court-martial trials, 1865-83; correspondence and accounts relating to the payment of claims, 1866-80; and records relating to the administration of military prisons and the discharge of prisoners, 1875-94. 884 feet. Accession 275.

Rolls, returns, and appointment records, 1784-1860, and regimental and company records, 1800-1821, 1858-1900, of the Regular Army; and printed volumes of *Army Registers* and *Army Regulations*, 1815-1935. 1,529 feet. Accessions 276, 286, and 287.

Correspondence, reports, and other records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and of the Signal Corps, 1860-1901. 85 feet. Accession 277.

Miscellaneous Civil War records, including accounts and correspondence of the United States Christian Commission; office data files; and other records, 1812-1935. 1,236 feet. Accessions 278 and 280.

Medical histories of military posts, registers of physical examinations of recruits, reports of sick and wounded, and other medical records of the Regular Army prior to 1894 and of the Volunteer Armies, 1846-1912. 2,875 feet. Accession 283.

Correspondence, record cards, and other records of the principal record-keeping divisions of the Adjutant General's Office, 1803-1919, and of the Record and Pension Office, 1890-1904. 22,353 feet. Accessions 287 and 456.

Strength returns of organizations in the American Expeditionary Forces, 1918-20. 425 feet. Accession 385.

Personal reports of officers, 1895-1918. 191 feet. Accession 389.

Numerical index prepared during the carding of the original personnel records of the Union and Confederate Volunteer Armies of the Civil War, 1890-1901. 279 feet. Accession 391.

Glass-plate negative photographic copies of Revolutionary War documents on file in county seats in Virginia, made in 1914 and 1915. 5,262 units. Accession 458.

Air Corps Chief's Office

A motion picture entitled "Last Rites of the Battleship Maine." 2 units. Accession 369.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

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Army. Air Corps

Photographs received from March Field, Calif., portraying building construction, equipment, sanitary and recreational facilities, target ranges, power stations, airplane squadrons, radio control rooms, and other subjects, 1928-34. 1,898 units. Accession 476.

Finance Chief's Office

Accounting and other records pertaining to financial activities of the War Department, 1800-1925. 123 feet. Accession 402.

Quartermaster General's Office

Miscellaneous records of the Motor Transport Corps, 1917-21. 70 feet. Accession 199.

Surgeon General's Office

Correspondence, reports, personnel registers, circulars, and other records, 1818-94, including records of the Property Division, 1873-89. 666 feet. Accession 421.

Returns of the Hospital Corps, 1887-1917, and of the Enlisted Force of the Medical Department, 1917-26; registers of hospital stewards, 1857-87; miscellaneous statistical and personnel records, 1870-1903; and correspondence with private medical schools, 1917-18. 337 feet. Accession 422.

Correspondence, contracts, shipping orders, accounts, and other records pertaining to the procurement and distribution of medical and hospital supplies, 1822-1921. 464 feet. Accession 423.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Accounts Division

Miscellaneous records of the Division and of the Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Bureau of Prisons, and other units of the Department, 1860-1934. 83 feet. Accession 461.

Pardon Attorney's Office

Correspondence, applications for Executive clemency and pardons, with related papers, and pardon recitals, 1853-1912. 509 feet. Accession 176.

United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York

Documents relating to certain cases brought before the district court and other records, 1866-1928. 144 feet. Accession 348.

War Transactions Section

Records, 1917-26. 380 feet. Accession 288.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Clerk's Office

Motion pictures portraying activities of the Department, 1915-33, and the construction of the Post Office Department Building in Washington, D. C., 1931-34. 95 units. Accession 371.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Office of the Secretary

General correspondence, 1885-1926; correspondence concerning appointments of officers, 1860-95; correspondence of the Judge Advocate General's Office, 1880-1907, and bonds of pay clerks of that Office, 1896-1936; records of the Board of Inspection and Survey concerning the inspection of shore stations, 1911-14; correspondence of the Communication Division, Naval Operations Office, 1914-26; records of the Navy Alaskan Coal Commission, 1919-21; and miscellaneous records, 1880-1924. 3,015 feet. Accession 463.

Personnel files of employees of the Department, 1888-1914, and reports of efficiency ratings, 1896-1925. 105 feet. Accession 469.

Aeronautics Bureau

Records of the Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, consisting of correspondence, 1918-21, personnel records, 1917-18, laboratory records of material and structural tests, 1919-27, and experimental drawings of naval aircraft, 1918-35. 300 feet. Accession 328.

Construction and Repair Bureau

Correspondence, reports, and other records, 1830-1925, and ship plans, 1795-1921. 908 feet. Accessions 292, 342, 370, 381, and 462.

Judge Advocate General's Office

Records pertaining to proceedings of examining and retiring boards, 1860-1939, and to proceedings of general courts martial, courts of inquiry, and boards of investigation, 1866-1916; reports on the fitness of Reserve Officers, 1917-39; and correspondence and other papers, 1878-1911. 1,648 feet. Accessions 424 and 452.

Marine Corps

Miscellaneous volumes preserved as samples of the types of records kept by various marine barracks and detachments, 1812-1914. 11 feet. Accession 432.

Naval Operations Office. Naval Districts Division

Correspondence and reports pertaining to the use of private vessels by the Navy during the World War and to the disposition of the vessels after the war, 1917-37. 73 feet. Accession 305.

Naval Operations Office. Naval Intelligence Division. Naval Records and Library Office

Records of Daniel D. Brodhead, Navy Agent at Boston, 1821-55. 8 feet. Accession 386.

Navigation Bureau

Motion pictures portraying activities of the Navy and other events during and shortly after the World War. 151 units. Accession 392.

Photographic negatives of naval officers and naval vessels, 1917-37. 3,412 units. Accession 454.

Navigation Bureau. Enlisted Personnel Division

Papers relating to certificates of identification issued to naval personnel for use as passports, 1917-21. 9 feet. Accession 306.

Navigation Bureau. Hydrographic Office

General correspondence, 1862-1925; miscellaneous records, including records of chart construction, marine data, and accounting records, 1866-1915; and logbooks of the German steamer *Prinz Waldemar*, 1904-14. 186 feet. Accession 263.

Ship journals kept by Lt. Charles Wilkes and other members of the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-42. 2 feet. Accession 446.

Ordinance Bureau

Contracts and requisitions, 1899-1935. 30 feet. Accession 336.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Office of the Secretary

Records of the Office or formerly in its custody, 1849-1907, including records of the Appointment Division, the Patents and Miscellaneous Division, the Disbursing Office, the Solicitor's Office, the Explorations and Surveys Office of the War Department, the United States Pacific Railways Commission, and the Office of the Commissioner of Railroads, and some records of later dates pertaining chiefly to patent and pension affairs. 1,439 feet. Accession 480.

Maps and profiles resulting from the Pacific Railroad Surveys, 1853-56, and maps, atlases, and profiles relating to western Territories, land-grant railroads, national parks, and other subjects, 1864-1922. 1,682 items. Accession 482.

Fisheries Bureau

Correspondence, reports, and other records concerning fisheries, 1905-36, including files of international fisheries commissions, 1908-11 and 1922-32. 11 feet. Accession 358.

General Land Office

Records submitted as proof of validity of title to California lands held under Spanish and Mexican grants, 1780-1846, and miscellaneous papers relating to California, 1773-1907. 15 feet. Accession 388.

Indian Affairs Office

General correspondence, 1880-1921; records pertaining to Indian removals and claims, 1801-81; records of superintendencies and agencies, 1814-85; records pertaining to Indian depredation claims, 1876-1906; and reports, probate records, financial records, leases, contracts, census and annuity rolls, and other records, 1792-1937. 19,313 feet. Accessions 137, 150, 189, 192, 195, 215, 245, 250, and 470.

Aerial photographs of the Navaho and Fort Apache Reservations, 1934-35, and photographs of Indians, reservation buildings, and other subjects, 1872-1925. 12,000 items. Accession 216.

Reference maps and atlases and township plats of lands in or near Indian reservations. 2,242 items. Accession 230.

Motion pictures pertaining to Alaska. 1 unit. Accession 282.

Maps and atlases dealing chiefly with tribal lands, reservations, land allotments to individual Indians, and rights of way through Indian lands, 1830-1937. 16,693 items. Accession 409.

Mines Bureau

Motion pictures portraying mining operations and related manufacturing processes. 518 units. Accession 290.

Miscellaneous records, 1917-34, including records of the Explosives Regulation, Explosives, Coal Economics, and Petroleum Divisions of the Mines Bureau; the Coal Division of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Commerce Department; and the Joint Information Board on Minerals and Their Derivatives. 376 feet. Accession 308.

Motion Pictures Division

Motion pictures portraying scenes in national parks, early construction work on the Grand Coulee Dam, and other subjects. 35 units. Accessions 298 and 415.

National Park Service

Architectural and structural drawings, blueprints, and tracings of certain Government buildings no longer in existence. 1 foot. Accession 194.

Records relating to the acquisition, division, and sale by the Government of land in the District of Columbia, 1791-1913; records of public buildings and grounds authorities of the District, 1791-1918; records pertaining to the construction and maintenance of the State, War, and Navy Building and the Washington Monument, 1871-1921; records of commissions in charge of the erection of statues and memorials in the District and elsewhere, 1882-1927; and records pertaining to Rock Creek Park, 1890-1918. 310 feet. Accessions 294 and 320.

Records of official social functions held at the White House and of the President's official day, 1897-1919. 11 feet. Accession 295.

Records of disbursements made for the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, 1929-31. 8 feet. Accession 296.

Correspondence concerning temporary positions, 1916-33. 3 feet. Accession 317.

Records of the Potomac Company and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, 1785-1889. 100 feet. Accession 378.

Reclamation Bureau

Miscellaneous records, 1928-33. 2 feet. Accession 316.

Photographs pertaining to irrigation and reclamation projects, 1902-36. 35,824 units. Accession 384.

Territories and Island Possessions Division

Records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, relating to Puerto Rico, 1899-1930; correspondence of the Secretary's Office relating to the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, 1890-98, and to Territories and possessions, 1907-30; and photographs and other material relating to the Alaska Railroad, 1908-30. 134 feet. Accession 431.

Records of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, 1899-1935, including general correspondence, correspondence and other papers relating to Puerto Rico and to the administration of the Dominican Customs Receivership, and reports, copies of legislative enactments, and vouchers relating to the Philippine Islands. 1,107 feet. Accessions 457 and 464.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

Correspondence and other papers, 1879-1930. 1,984 feet. Accession 234.

Agricultural Economics Bureau

Photographs illustrative of the work of the Bureau and of various aspects of rural life and farm economy, 1908-37. 4,399 units. Accession 229.

Correspondence of agencies that preceded the Bureau, 1913-22; manuscripts of special studies, records of farm surveys, and other records pertaining to farm management, 1908-35; manuscripts of publications, 1914-33; inspection certificates and daily market news bulletins concerning fruits and vegetables, 1915-38; examination reports and inactive licenses issued under the Warehouse Act, 1918-37; cold storage and slaughterhouse operation schedules, 1921-34; inspection certificates concerning livestock, meats, and wool, 1922-35; and findings of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Grain Standards Act, 1933-35. 1,754 feet. Accessions 319, 417, and 472.

Chemistry and Soils Bureau

Correspondence of the Bureau of Chemistry, 1886-1918, and of the Bureau of Soils, 1894-1918; soil survey field operation reports, 1901-14, and field sheets, 1901-24; and fertilizer control correspondence, 1918-21. 1,522 feet. Accession 205.

Entomology and Plant Quarantine Bureau

Records relating to the importation of nursery stock, plants, and seeds, 1919-37. 199 feet. Accessions 224 and 242.

Correspondence of the Bureau of Entomology, 1883-1924. 368 feet. Accession 344.

Extension Service

Annual reports of field workers, 1908-33, and project records consisting of plans of work prepared by extension workers, 1914-33. 1,534 feet. Accession 174.

Farm Credit Administration

Motion pictures portraying Governor W. I. Myers and other subjects and a picture entitled "Cooperative Wool From Fleece to Fabric." 4 units. Accessions 254 and 379.

Records selected as samples from the paid-in-full loan files and from the rejected and withdrawn application files of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations, 1932-37. 289 feet. Accessions 445, 451, 465, 467, and 471.

Farm Security Administration

Sound recordings of dramatic programs prepared for radio broadcasting. 102 units. Accession 326.

Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation

Correspondence, reports, memoranda, ledgers, and other records pertaining to the emergency cattle-buying program, 1934-35. 538 feet. Accession 414.

Food and Drug Administration

Correspondence, reports, and hearings of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, 1907-15; records pertaining to the supervision of importations of foods and drugs, 1907-13; and cards containing data resulting from investigations and analyses of food products, 1905-32. 83 feet. Accession 175.

Advertising material for foods, drugs, and various medicinal preparations and devices, 1933-37. 10 feet. Accession 243.

Correspondence, reports, and other records of the Bureau of Chemistry and of the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration pertaining to the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, 1907-29. 692 feet. Accession 406.

Closed files of cases brought against individuals or firms charged with violations of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906, 1907-26. 220 feet. Accession 479.

Forest Service

General correspondence, memoranda, and other records of the Office of the Chief, 1886-1917; records of the Branches of Silviculture, Research, Lands, Acquisition, Operations, and Grazing, the Division of Forest Products, and the Forest Reserves, Law, and Editor's Offices, 1897-1936; engineering and administrative files of Regional Office No. 7 (Eastern Region), 1914-35; correspondence concerning the organization of the 10th and 20th Engineers during the World War, 1917-21; news items and press releases, 1909-33; personnel allotment sheets,

1917-28; annual and statistical summary reports of district (now regional) offices, 1917-36; and other records. 507 feet. Accessions 202, 206, 236, 343, 345, and 375.

Plant Industry Bureau

Correspondence and other records of various divisions and offices pertaining chiefly to seed distribution and to investigations concerning seeds, pomology, crop diseases, nematology, genetics, biophysics, plant nutrition, and soil fertility, 1885-1932. 1,760 feet. Accession 217.

Soil Conservation Service

General correspondence files of the Soil Erosion Service and the Soil Conservation Service, 1933-36. 368 feet. Accession 309.

Weather Bureau

Records of the Bureau and of its predecessors, including correspondence, 1870-1912, meteorological records, 1819-1911, records pertaining to instruments, 1870-1906, and other material. 3,147 feet. Accessions 293 and 448.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary

Personnel records of former employees of the Department who died before 1937 or who were born before 1867 and have retired, 1884-1937. 112 feet. Accession 177.

Census Bureau

A motion picture entitled "Counting the Jobless," pertaining to the National Unemployment Census of 1937. 3 units. Accession 349.

Personnel records of former employees who died before 1939 or who were born before 1868 and have retired, 1890-1939. 90 feet. Accession 428.

Supplemental tobacco schedules for the census of agriculture of 1910. 2 feet. Accession 477.

Inland Waterways Corporation

Motion pictures portraying a map of inland waterway routes in the Mississippi River region and the christening of a vessel. 2 units. Accession 187.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Children's Bureau

Motion pictures pertaining to child welfare. 10 units. Accessions 251, 252, and 265.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Applications of aliens seeking to establish legality of residence in the United States, with related papers, 1929-37. 475 feet. Accession 270.

Correspondence relating to immigration, deportation, warrants, appeals, and expenditures, 1906-32. 3,962 feet. Accessions 325 and 468.

Labor Standards Division

A motion picture entitled "Stop Silicosis." 2 units. Accession 238.

Labor Statistics Bureau

Wage and hour schedules submitted by industrial establishments, with lists of reporting establishments, 1924-33. 82 feet. Accession 244.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Advisory Committee on Education

Records of conferences, statements submitted to or issued by the Committee, and staff reports, 1937-38. 4 feet. Accession 231.

American Battle Monuments Commission

Motion pictures and sound recordings pertaining to the dedication of American war memorials in France in 1937. 46 units. Accessions 346, 418, and 455.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration

Correspondence concerning requests for relief and complaints against relief administration, 1934-35. 224 feet. Accession 297.

Federal Fuel Distributor

Correspondence, authorization files, reports, personnel records, press releases, and other records, 1922-23. 63 feet. Accessions 184 and 308.

Federal Security Agency. National Youth Administration

A motion picture entitled "Youth Also Serves" pertaining to the New England hurricane of September 1938. 2 units. Accession 354.

Federal Security Agency. Public Health Service

Motion pictures entitled "Science of Life" and "Three Counties Against Syphilis." 28 units. Accessions 185 and 383.

Federal Security Agency. Social Security Board

Motion pictures pertaining to unemployment insurance 2 units. Accession 433.

Federal Trade Commission. Radio and Periodical Division

Radio continuities and published advertisements, 1934-38. 140 feet. Accession 405.

Federal Works Agency. Public Buildings Administration. Supervising Architect's Office

Correspondence and other records concerning the construction, repair, alteration, and maintenance of Federal buildings, 1837-1930. 5,548 feet. Accession 393.

Federal Works Agency. Work Projects Administration

Motion pictures portraying activities of the Works Progress Administration. 127 units. Accession 330.

Sound recordings of musical programs produced by the Federal Music Project and of a few addresses. 91 units. Accessions 331, 377, and 387.

Fir Production Board

Correspondence, reports, accounting records, contracts, orders for fir cleared by the Board, and other records, 1917-19. 140 feet. Accession 299.

Food Purchase Board

Minutes of meetings, correspondence, and other records, 1917-19. 4 feet. Accession 447.

Maritime Commission

Records of the United States Shipping Board and Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, including records of the Central Records and Information Bureau, 1917-20, of the Division of Operations, 1917-31, of the International Freight Corporation, 1920-22, and of the foreign offices of the United States Lines, 1921-26; correspondence and reports of special agents engaged in making investigations, 1917-26; papers relating to insurance claims, 1917-35; files pertaining to the return of Scandinavian and Dutch ships; and other records. 6,275 feet. Accessions 249 and 372.

National Archives. Federal Register Division

Originals of Presidential proclamations and Executive orders and of rules, regulations, notices, and similar documents of Federal administrative agencies having general applicability and legal effect, March 1936-June 1939. 30 feet. Accession 450.

Drafts of Presidential proclamations and Executive orders examined and edited in the Division before being signed by the President, with related papers, March 1936-June 1939. 1 foot. Accession 460.

National Emergency Council

Motion pictures entitled "The Plow That Broke the Plains" and "The River." 15 units. Accessions 204, 281, and 403.

Smithsonian Institution

News reels and other motion pictures relating to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. 12 units. Accession 261.

Miscellaneous meteorological records, 1846-1891. 40 feet. Accession 357.

Smithsonian Institution. American Ethnology Bureau

Motion pictures and card records pertaining to the Indian sign language. 31 units and 1 foot. Accession 427.

Veterans' Administration. Medical and Hospital Service

Case histories, correspondence, and other records of the Surgeon General's Office concerning the supplying of artificial limbs and trusses to war veterans, 1861-1930. 365 feet. Accession 334.

Veterans' Administration. National Homes Service

Case histories and other records of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (now a Veterans' Administration Facility) at Bath, N. Y., 1877-1929. 211 feet. Accessions 307 and 333.

JUDICIARY

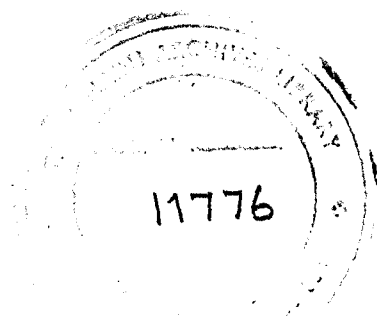
Court of Claims

Documents filed in litigation that is now terminated, 1855-1923, and records accumulated in the preparation of a roll of Cherokee Indians, 1906-9. 9,975 feet. Accession 407.

United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio

Records of the former United States Circuit Court at Chillicothe, Ohio, pertaining to the proposed trials of Aaron Burr and Harman Blennerhassett, 1805-8. 1 foot. Accession 376.

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