Research Materials in the National Archives Pertaining to Pennsylvania*

The National Archives is a depository for records of the Federal Government and does not contain, except incidentally, material created by local and non-Federal authorities or material of the Colonial period. Nevertheless, there are few records in the National Archives that do not concern state activities in one way or another; and there are some records inherited by the Federal Government from Colonial authorities. For the biographical approach to history, the student must consider whether the individual or group of individuals about whom he seeks information had relations with the Federal Government that would lead to the creation of records pertaining to that relationship. For example, nearly all citizens of the individual states were enumerated in the census, and many served with the armed forces, took up lands in the public domain, paid Federal taxes, were employed by the Federal Government, petitioned the Senate, or in some other capacity came within the orbit of the Federal Government. Even though records in the National Archives seldom pertain exclusively to any state or locality, there are certain groups of records that are highly useful to local historians and biographers. In fact, the quantity of such records is so vast and their nature so heterogeneous, especially for recent periods, that no listing can pretend to be complete in detail.

Pennsylvania is typical of the older eastern states so far as relevant material in the National Archives is concerned. Although records created before 1789 are few and often fragmentary, certain examples are worthy of mention. Significant for the pre-Revolutionary period is the “Journal of Daily Observation,” November 15, 1763, to September 4, 1768, which is presumed to be Charles Mason’s own

* This article is based on information supplied by staff members of the records divisions of the National Archives and assembled by the writer for the use of the Archivist of the United States in an informal talk before the Pennsylvania Historical Junto of Washington, D. C., on May 26, 1944.
journal of the survey of the Mason and Dixon Line. It contains field notes, signed letters from Governor Thomas Penn, letters from Dr. Benjamin Rush, and other correspondence related to the survey. The "Journal" was purchased for the Federal Government in 1877 for $500 by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

Many of the military records of the Revolutionary War were destroyed in a War Department fire of 1800, but others survived and the National Archives has military service records from the Revolution to 1912. Among these are the service records of persons in the Pennsylvania regiments of the Continental Army, including muster rolls, organizational rolls, and payrolls. Closely related to these records is a group in which may be found information on the "services of supply" for Pennsylvania campaigns. These include records of the Quartermaster (accounts, letterbooks, lists of military stores), of the Commissioners for settling the Quartermaster's accounts and ordnance returns, and of the Paymaster. Conspicuous examples are ordnance returns for Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Carlisle, 1778–1782; journals of military stores at Philadelphia, 1780–1784; and records of State troops (Payroll Books A and B), 1778–1783. Other military activity is reflected in the orderly books for the Pennsylvania campaigns of the period from 1776 to 1783, of which there are five volumes on the Valley Forge period alone, January 1–July 21, 1778. Not the least interesting of these records are the oaths of allegiance, 1778, among which may be found the oath of General Anthony Wayne, and the commissions of Pennsylvania officers, many of which are signed by John Hancock as President of Congress. The letterbooks of Samuel Hodgdon, Commissary General of Military Stores, 1778–1780, tell of the manufacture and assembling of stores and supplies in Pennsylvania, with frequent mention of the "laboratory" in Philadelphia, no doubt the precursor of the Schuylkill Arsenal. In like vein the letterbooks of Colonel Pickering, 1781, give an account of his activities in Philadelphia as Quartermaster General, with regard to gathering and pushing southward the necessary supplies for the Yorktown campaign.

The financing of the Revolution may be followed through the records of the Pennsylvania Loan Office for the period of the Revolution and Confederation. They include loan office certificates, and registers, journals, and ledgers which record sums subscribed by
Pennsylvanians. The system of loan offices was so successful that it was taken over by the Federal Government and it will be discussed more fully below. Treasury records of the period are embraced in the “Old Loans” and are represented here by “Waste Book A,” 1776–1778. This volume was reconstructed by Joseph Nourse when he came into office in 1781 from entries “taken from the Journals of Congress, the Minutes of the Committee of Claims, and Vouchers produced by Michael Hillegas and George Clymer Esq’ Treasurers of Congress.” In it may be found many an interesting item of Revolutionary War finance. “Waste Book A” is paralleled by a “Journal” of Revolutionary accounts, 1776–1781, which contains the same entries as the waste book but covers a longer period. Since “Waste Book A” is a fragment of a series, it should be added that the remaining waste books are in the General Accounting Office in Washington. Although these volumes represent the “nugget of information” type, they do contain a number of Pennsylvania items.

Another record of the Revolutionary War is the account book of Ferdinand Grand, 1777–1785, the French financial agent of the United States. In it are listed Grand’s payments to Benjamin Franklin when Franklin was in France. In the National Archives are a number of miscellaneous papers pertaining to Franklin, including the Stevens transcripts and various original documents concerning Franklin’s life and letters.

The military service records already mentioned are supplemented by pension records from the Revolution to the first World War. The most obvious use of pension records and the related military bounty land warrants is for genealogical purposes; but, since Revolutionary pensioners under the law of 1832 stated their successive places of residence on their applications, the records are also a source of information with regard to interstate migration. In many cases the pension applications contain material of local interest, for example:

*Cary McClelland.*—The applicant gives descriptions of the two battles of Trenton in which he took part and of Washington’s crossing of the Delaware.

*Thomas Gaddis.*—This file contains letters, 1776–1778, pertaining to the defense of Westmoreland and Bedford counties, Pennsylvania, and to the erection of a series of forts. Captain Gaddis’ general orders of October 21, 1776, reveal both stern intention and pious endeavor: “... and if any Indians are found ... you pursue the Enemy with all Possible Expedition and Chastise them in the Best
manner you can . . . I desire you may not suffer your men to Hunt or Profain the Sabath Day or use any Swareing or Cursing or Ill usage to one Another."

William Watkins.—This file contains a copy of the printed rules and regulations for the Pennsylvania Fleet offered in the Committee of Safety, May 27, 1776.

The bounty land warrants supplemented pensions as a reward for military service in all American wars up to 1855. Each application for such a warrant contains a statement of biographical facts made by the applicant, and the land entries themselves show the location of the land acquired. Since the warrants were transferrable, they throw some light on speculation in land. Although Pennsylvania was never in the public domain, the interest of Pennsylvanians in public lands may be traced through these warrants.

Only scattered material can be listed for the Confederation period, since the main body of such material, the "Papers of the Continental Congress," is in the Library of Congress. There are a few records in the National Archives on the Wyoming Valley controversy, 1782, touching the boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Among other documents is a parchment dated August 28, 1782, and signed by John Hanson, President of Congress, empowering a Court of Commissions to meet at Trenton to hear and determine the controversy. The material is interesting but not conclusive. During this period Pennsylvania was host to a peripatetic Congress that met variously in Philadelphia, York, and Lancaster. Extant records created by this Congress include passports or sea-letters granted to American ships, 1786-1793, and "American Letters," 1785-1792, which are fair copies of outgoing correspondence of the State Department with foreign ministers, officers of Congress, and citizens of the United States. As already mentioned, many records of the Pennsylvania Loan Office created during this period are also in the National Archives.

The convention which drew up the Constitution met in Philadelphia, and the instrument was ratified by Pennsylvania on December 12, 1787. Documents pertaining to the ratification contain the signatures of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Benjamin Rush, James Wilson, Thomas McKean, and Anthony Wayne, members of the Pennsylvania Convention. There are also documents of the Federal period which relate to the ratification or rejection by Pennsylvania of the first ten amendments.
With the establishment of the Federal Government in 1789 new agencies were set up, but there was no sharp break in the continuity of government. Many officials of the new government were holdovers from the previous regime, and both the State and the Treasury Departments continued to make entries in the same volumes that had been used by Confederation clerks. For a few months after its establishment the Federal Government was seated in New York, but in 1790 it was moved to Philadelphia, where it remained for the next ten years. Dignitaries strode the streets of the city; departmental offices were set up in private homes; foreign representatives were in public view; and soon the assistant marshals were engaged in making a census enumeration of the somewhat distrustful populace. These early Federal records created in Pennsylvania, however, are of more importance for the history of the national Government than for the history of the State.

Final explanation should be made here of the "Old Loans" records previously mentioned. Even with the advent of the Federal Government, the State loan offices were used to float Government loans until 1825. Over 1,100 volumes that were produced in the Pennsylvania Loan Office, 1790-1825, are in the National Archives. One of the most interesting periods covered is the Hamiltonian era of the funded and assumed debts. From the registers, journals, and ledgers it can be seen how Pennsylvanians were affected financially by the measures of the new Federal Government.\footnote{The "Old Loans" records have been used by C. A. Beard for his \textit{Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States} and by R. A. East for his \textit{Business Enterprise in the Revolutionary Era}. Mr. East was particularly concerned with the records of the Pennsylvania Office. Much more, however, remains to be done. Since the journals and ledgers of the assumed debt frequently show the residence and occupation of the subscriber, the task remains for the historian to investigate the subscribers as a whole in order to determine the general pattern of loan subscription in Pennsylvania.}

A series of volumes within the "Old Loans," 1789-1840, has the deceptively general title, "Register's Estimates and Statements." These volumes actually consist, however, of letterbooks as well as accounts and budgets, and they hold many a grain of local history. Data may be found, for instance, on the expense of building the Cumberland Road through Pennsylvania and adjoining states.\footnote{A searcher working in the field covered by the "Old Loans" would do well to consult Dr. Edward F. Rowe's checklist of these records and his unpublished paper, "The Old Loans Records as a Source of Historical Information," copies of which are in the National Archives.} The
volumes known as "Receipts and Expenditures of the United States," 1789-1808, though not a part of the "Old Loans" records, exist in both manuscript and printed form and contain many small items of interest to the Pennsylvania historian.

As provided in the new Constitution, the first census was taken in 1790. The main interest of the founding fathers in the census was concerned with determining the number of representatives in Congress for each state; but inadvertently they conferred upon historians and statisticians a prime source for local and national history. The census records in the National Archives consist of population and manufacturing schedules. From 1790 through 1840 the population schedules give the names of heads of families only. Beginning with 1850 the names of all members of the family are given, with the age of each person, the state or country of birth, and frequently the occupation. This same information is continued in the schedules for 1860 and 1870. Such schedules are valuable for tracing movements of population and the influx of the foreign-born. The following entry from the Minnesota schedules lists a typical family that had migrated from Pennsylvania:

1860, Chisago County, Minnesota
(Vol. 4, p. 28, of the 1st Ward of Saint Paul)
D. B. Shipley, age 48, master mason, born in Pennsylvania
Mary E. " 32, born in Pennsylvania
Mary " 18, " " "
John " 14, " Missouri
Ann Bell " 10, " Ohio
Laura " 8, " "
Eva " 3, " Wisconsin
Emily Campbell, age 14, Servant, born in Wisconsin

The manufacturing schedules for 1820 provide details of industrial history in Pennsylvania. They are in the form of replies to questionnaires that list the kind and value of articles manufactured, the raw materials used, machinery employed, capital invested, number and sex of employees (including children), wages, and expenses. The schedules are often printed, but the answers are filled out in long-hand. Many of the most revealing entries are found in the section headed "General Remarks," as in the following item from the schedule listing the yarn mill of B. Darlington, Westtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania:
At present the Business Rather depress'd in consequence of the great Importation of similar goods made of an Inferior Quality; and sold at a price below the real cost of Ours; together with the numerous for'd Sales; in our Mercantile City on Acpt of said sale of Imported goods fifteen months back the work of ten looms could as readily be exchang'd for cash as the work of Six can at this time.

In listing his distillery, Elisha Davis of Armstrong County is more cheerful: "The establishment at this time is increasing the Demand for whiskey is greater than heretofore."

In 1840, the "Schedules of mines, agriculture, commerce, manufacturers, etc." actually cover more than the title implies. The following headings, under which information is supplied, appear in the printed form: mines, agriculture, horticulture, commerce, fisheries, products of the forest, and manufactures (with thirty-one categories). Although more details are given than in the 1820 schedules, contact with the individual business concern is lost because the information is in the form of a tabulation by township and not in that of a separate schedule for each establishment.

Another function of the new Government was the collection of customs. In 1885, as part of the evidence required in adjudicating the French Spoliation Claims, customs records of the period from 1789 to 1801 were called in from the various collectors' offices by the Treasury Department. These records are now in the National Archives. Those for Philadelphia (District of Pennsylvania) constitute the second largest group (about thirty cubic feet) among those called in. They are of value for studies of maritime commercial history, early customs procedure, depredations committed on our merchant vessels during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic period, and the early history of individual ports.

Included with the customs records are a number of letter-of-marque bonds, issued at the time of the quasi-war with France. For example, George Davis, commander of the "private armed ship" Grace, was bonded for the sum of $13,000 on January 24, 1800, and was authorized to "subdue, seize and take any armed French vessel . . . with her appurtenances, and the goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, together with all French persons and others . . . on board to bring within some port of the United States. . . .”

Although there are no enrollments or registers of merchant vessels
documented in the District of Pennsylvania among the records relating to the French Spoliation Claims, there are abstracts of such documents, 1789–1815, which show the name, kind, and tonnage of each vessel listed, the name of the owner, the date of registry, the registry number, and the date on which the register or license was surrendered. In addition there are "proof-of-ownership" forms, which give information as to the residence and citizenship of the owner, the residence and state of birth of the captain, and the registry bond. It may be noted in passing that not all the names of owners and captains listed in these forms appear in the census of 1790; hence the forms may apparently be used to supplement the census. But the heart of the records for the historian interested in commodities of trade is to be found in the outward manifests wherein are listed the name of the vessel and of its skipper, the port of destination, and the quantity of each kind of goods in the cargo. The ship Fame, for example, Walter Sims, master, bound for the East Indies from Philadelphia, carried wine and cider, butter and lard, pickled oysters and hams, lumber and iron, as well as clothing and musical instruments. These manifests number over a hundred a month for the period from 1790 to 1801.

That citizens of the United States can avail themselves of their constitutional right to petition their Government is regarded as axiomatic by the layman as well as by the historian; but few are aware of the scope and usefulness of the materials that have resulted from the exercise of this right. Many of the early petitions have been printed in American State Papers and thus have been made conveniently available to historians. The Senate records, however, contain many unprinted petitions and memorials which are of value for research in local history. No summary of the material can be briefly given, since the range of subjects covered is as wide as the interests of the petitioners. Petitions against slavery and the slave trade jostle those for internal improvements and opposition to the Embargo, and memorials for the inauguration of post routes vie with special pleas for persons or institutions. The following examples give some hint as to the interests of Pennsylvania citizens:

1. Memorial of the people of Lancaster, March 17, 1789, urging that their town would make an ideal national capital.

2. Petition of John Fitch, June 22, 1790, praying for a steamboat monopoly.
3. Petition of persons in Luzerne County deriving land claims from Connecticut, asking for fair trial outside the state for adjudication of the claims, March 2, 1797.

4. Memorial and address of the people called Quakers pointing to the state of the oppressed Africans and to the general prevalence of vice and immorality, November 29, 1797.

In 1789 the Department of State succeeded the Department of Foreign Affairs that had existed under the Confederation. The diplomatic and consular dispatches and instructions have little pertinence to Pennsylvania except where Pennsylvanians were members of the diplomatic service; but the "Miscellaneous Letters" and "Domestic Letters" of the Department, 1798-1906, contain significant material, though elusive and scattered. Miscellaneous letters are those received on both domestic and international affairs (not including, however, formal communications such as dispatches from our diplomatic and consular representatives). Among them are letters from state governors and private citizens, complaints about treatment accorded American subjects in foreign ports, and requests for information on foreign laws and treaties, patent applications, immigration affairs, and a host of other subjects. Domestic letters are copies of letters sent by the Department.

A random sampling of these volumes reveals a number of letters dealing primarily with Pennsylvania or Pennsylvanians: a group dealing with the case of Olmstead vs. the Heirs of Rittenhouse, and the subsequent trial of General Bright for obstructing the execution of a process issued by the court, April 17, 1809; letters about the Whiskey Rebellion; letters relating to the ransom of a ship by Stephen Girard, April 1, 1813, and to efforts to raise an armed force in western Pennsylvania for the invasion of Spanish territory, January 10, 1814; and a letter dealing with the murder of a friendly Indian, June 16, 1794.

Certain smaller groups of records throw light on events in Pennsylvania during the first decade after the establishment of the Federal Government. Among the records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers is the journal of a voyage around the south side of Lake Erie, 1789, for the purpose of taking soundings. There are a few papers among the records of the War Department on the Whiskey Rebellion, 1791-1794, consisting of letters about the problems of
enforcing the excise tax in western Pennsylvania. Receipts for the expenses of General McPherson and his staff give evidence concerning the Northampton Expedition against the “Hot Water Rebellion” led by John Fries in 1799. There are records of scouts, spies, and rangers on the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers, 1791-1795, and records of the Office of Indian Trade, which maintained a warehouse at Philadelphia, 1796-1805. These records consist of invoices of furs shipped from the trading factories in the West to Philadelphia, and invoices of goods sent from that city to the factories.

During this period the Mint was established at Philadelphia, and the National Archives has correspondence of that institution, 1796-1817, showing how the Mint was operated, even to the point of describing the workmen’s duties. Of special interest is information on the closing of the Mint because of yellow fever in Philadelphia, 1797.

The National Archives has received from the Office of Naval Records and Library certain records concerning the growth of our infant Navy. Among them are receipt books and a waste book of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, 1794-1801, and a ledger of military stores in Philadelphia, 1797-1801. There is also a small amount of material on the construction at Philadelphia of the vessels United States and Philadelphia during Washington’s administration.

Under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 the public domain was created by cessions of land from various states to the Confederation government. The “Erie triangle,” ceded from New York, was in turn purchased by Pennsylvania, which thus secured access to Lake Erie. A few documents, 1787-1791, relating to this transaction are in the National Archives, including one in Jefferson’s autograph. In the voluminous records of the General Land Office now in the National Archives can be traced the acquisition of land in the public domain by Pennsylvania citizens, through bounty land warrants (previously described), cash purchase, preemption, homestead, or other forms of acquiring ownership.

Although the National Capital was removed from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800, such agencies as the Mint, the United States Bank, the Schuylkill Arsenal, and various army posts remained in Pennsylvania. Among military records may be found the morning reports for the Philadelphia barracks of the Marine Corps, 1812–

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3 There is also an entry in Volume N, “Old Loans.”
1914, and the records of the United States Naval Medical School established in 1823 at Philadelphia. The first volume of the inspection reports of the Inspector General’s Office, 1814–1824, contains fragmentary material on the Allegheny and Frankford arsenals. Pennsylvania’s participation in the War of 1812 is revealed by such records as those pertaining to the construction of five vessels for the fleet of Oliver Hazard Perry at Presque Isle and by the usual muster rolls and service records. Domestic considerations appear in the Attorney General’s records of the violation of non-intercourse laws under Jefferson and Madison, and in material on the First and Second United States Banks, both located in Pennsylvania.

After the War of 1812, Pennsylvania turned to a program of internal improvements in which the Federal Government participated, mainly through the Office of the Chief of Engineers and its sub-agency, the Bureau of Topographical Engineers. At an early date the Federal Government became responsible for the erection and maintenance of lighthouses, and the history of the Old Land Lighthouse on Lake Erie, 1816–1885, may be traced from letters, deeds, and contracts. Since civil engineers were scarce during the road and canal building era, the Federal Government lent assistance to the states by conducting surveys. Among the records of the Board of Engineers for Internal Improvements, established in 1824, are requests for aid from different localities. A letter from the Pennsylvania Canal Commissioners, June 29, 1824, requests a reconnaissance of a canal route from Pittsburgh to the Susquehanna; and a copy of a letter, September 10, 1824, from John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, states that the Government “will cheerfully cooperate” with Pennsylvania on the project. There are also letters and reports on the proposed Pennsylvania extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

One of the most noteworthy projects of the time was the construction of the National or Cumberland Road, which passed through one corner of Pennsylvania. Materials on the progress of the work, 1802–1835, although not extensive, include copies of the acts of the Maryland and Pennsylvania legislatures authorizing construction of the road; oaths of office of chain carriers; transfers of lands for right-

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of-way; bids for repair work; and a petition of citizens of Washington County, Pennsylvania, in favor of the northern route.

Other references to internal improvement may be seen in a report of the Board of Engineers on the harbor of Erie, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1823, and in a report of William Howard on the improvement of the Monongahela River, April 17, 1834. Materials exist on Presque Isle harbor, 1871–1887, on Fort Mifflin, 1878–1890, on the Philadelphia harbor, piers at Chester, a dam on Beaver River, and on various constructions at Maiden Island, Marcus Hook, and Waterford. In addition to letters and reports received by the Office of the Chief of Engineers so far discussed, there are letterbooks of outgoing correspondence, 1824–1867, which yield many scattered items referring to Pennsylvania. Closely allied with the policy of internal improvements was the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Surveys of the Delaware River were made as early as 1832, and technological information is contained in the records of the former Steamboat Inspection Service, which include letters to the district inspectors, 1854–1902, at Erie, Presque Isle, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

The flavor of the Jacksonian Era is preserved in such records as the accounts of the Second Bank of the United States, 1816–1836, and some miscellaneous letters from Nicholas Biddle to the Solicitor of the Treasury, 1802–1842. It may be noted that two of the early Solicitors of the Treasury were Pennsylvanians: Henry D. Gilpin, who served from 1837 to 1840, and Charles B. Penrose, who served from 1841 to 1845.

Space does not permit a full account of Army and Navy records relating to Pennsylvania during the nineteenth century, but an example of each may be given: The records of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, 1851–1853; and the records of the Philadelphia Depot of the Quartermaster Corps, c. 1835–c. 1918. Among the latter are post-Civil War records of the Schuylkill Arsenal. Pennsylvania's effort during the Civil War may be assessed in the service records previously mentioned, the correspondence of the Coast and Geodetic Survey devoted to plans for the defense of Philadelphia, and the draft records; 1863–1865.

In the period since the Civil War, records of Government agencies have grown so voluminous that only a few examples can be cited here. There are, for instance, the records (including fiscal records) of the
Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876, and records of the students of the Indian School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1890-1918, including photographs of the students and their activities. The records of the Committee on Public Information, 1917-1923, constitute an example of material created in the first World War. Although many of the Committee's files pertain to activities on a national scale, certain records relate to its efforts in individual states, such as the card indexes of Pennsylvania speakers or the Americanization registration cards for immigrant societies. The part played by Pennsylvania railroads may be traced in the records of the United States Railroad Administration, 1917-1937, especially significant for the period of the first World War. The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, 1921-1931, popularly known as the Wickersham Commission, may be cited as an agency creating records between the two World Wars. Correspondence is on both Federal and State levels, and problems of law enforcement are explored with regard to Pennsylvania as well as other states.

Although the emphasis of this paper has been on records created before 1876, the economic and social historian will find much valuable material in the records of the twentieth century. Those who wish to chart recent trends cannot ignore the activity of the various Government bureaus and New Deal agencies in Pennsylvania, since the course of Federal-State relationship cannot be adequately delineated for the period in question until this material has been examined. Records of the National Recovery Administration, 1933-1936, exist in great abundance and are very fruitful for research on Pennsylvania industries. The National Archives has recently received the records of the National Resources Planning Board, 1931-1943, including those of its predecessor agencies. Although parts of this group of records are restricted, other parts are available for a study of Pennsylvania resources.

Attention of the historian should be called to certain special types of records in the National Archives: maps, photographs, and motion pictures and sound recordings. There are many photographs of Civil War subjects, including Pennsylvania camps, military units, and officers, and views of Gettysburg and the Schuylkill Arsenal. There are photographic records of the military scene in Pennsylvania during the Spanish-American War and the first World War. Photo-
graphic copies of maps, drawings, and paintings record material produced before photography existed. Of special interest are pictures of the Gettysburg battlefield from the Brady collection, photographs of Shipping Board activities during the first World War, and pictures of the Indian School at Carlisle Barracks. For the earlier period there are photographs of Pennsylvania farmhouses, and reproductions of documents, objects, and portraits relating to Pennsylvania that were assembled by the Army War College.

Among the maps in the National Archives are printed historical maps, soil maps of the Department of Agriculture, topographic maps of the Geological Survey, and Civil War battle maps. Of special significance for Pennsylvania, however, is the group of maps created by the Army Engineers in connection with the program for internal improvements within the State. These include a map of a proposed national road from Washington to Lake Ontario, 1828; a survey of a road from Williamsport to Elmira, New York, 1832; and a map of the Cumberland Road from Cumberland, Maryland, to Brownsville, on the Monongahela. Motion pictures that relate particularly to Pennsylvania are not numerous, but the following examples may be mentioned: a reel from "See America First" entitled "The Blue and the Grey," containing a short sequence showing markers and monuments on the field of Gettysburg, and a film showing a Liberty Loan parade at Pittsburgh.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that this paper is intended to suggest possibilities of research rather than to offer a complete account of records in the National Archives pertaining to Pennsylvania. In the vast holdings of the National Archives, amounting in 1944 to more than 640,000 cubic feet and embodying records created by the Federal Government for the past one hundred and fifty-five years, are embedded countless items of significance for the history of the various states. The historian will seldom find this material "at his finger tips," but will uncover it only after patient research.