

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Official Journal of the Special Libraries Association

VOLUME 46

NOVEMBER 1955

NUMBER 9

Property of
The Committee on the History of
the Federal Reserve System
Processing and Using Records
in a Business Archives

Stanley K. Graham

Archives of the Federal Reserve System

Marguerite Burnett

ATAE Management Library

Robert F. Coleman

Council of National Library Associations

Elizabeth Ferguson

SLA Metals Division Fall Meeting

Published by
SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

ARCHIVES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM*

MARGUERITE BURNETT

*Research Associate, Committee on the History of the Federal Reserve System,
Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York City*

SINCE MY RETIREMENT last year I have been privileged to take part in the very interesting project of the Committee on the History of the Federal Reserve System. This is an extensive five-year project financed by the Rockefeller Foundation and is under the joint supervision of the Brookings Institution. The committee has eight distinguished members, prominent in the financial and educational world, and the chairman is Allan Sproul, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Mildred Adams is executive director and I am one of the research staff at the committee headquarters in the New York Reserve Bank.

The prime work of this staff is to uncover archival material and, in general, to lay an elaborate groundwork for a comprehensive history of the Federal Reserve System which will eventually emerge in the form of books and monographs written by scholars. This should be welcome news to financial librarians who have been aware of the dearth of authoritative literature on the operations of the Federal Reserve System.

Federal Reserve Archives

My work has been chiefly concerned with discovering what is available in the fourteen Federal Reserve libraries

and in certain New York bank libraries as well as in locating private papers of important individuals connected with the Federal Reserve System. This information is carded and eventually will provide a comprehensive index to the available raw material for historians who will write studies on Federal Reserve operations and history.

Interviews and Papers

Two important sub-projects of the committee involve the discovery of *unpublished* material that will help illumine episodes around which conflicts have swarmed and also around the interplay of personalities in the formulation of policies. This is done in two ways, through interviews with living persons who can be induced to reminisce, and through search for papers left behind by important leaders now dead.

The executive director of the Committee on the History of the Federal Reserve System has already interviewed many persons, recording their recollections on tape or in memorandum form. Officers of many years' standing recall scenes in their careers that stand out vividly, or tell revealing stories of activities and personal idiosyncrasies of men who were responsible for policies. Older employees at Federal Reserve Banks, now retired or about to retire, have supplied colorful tales of the early days. These were the very first days of organizing the Federal Re-

* Based on a paper presented before a meeting of the Financial Division at the SLA 46th Annual Convention, Detroit, Michigan, June 14, 1955.

serve Banks in 1914, when member bank subscriptions poured in so fast that the money spilled over from boxes on to the floor as the small band of workers tried to cope with the flood. Similar scenes occurred in the first days of the Liberty Loan campaigns of World War I, when officers and clerks frequently worked all night sorting piles of Liberty Bonds and records. Then there were the frantic day and night secret sessions of bankers under the leadership of the Federal Reserve trying to save the Bank of United States from its colossal collapse, and the unprecedented events of the Banking Crisis of 1935.

Papers

There are voluminous files of correspondence, journals and other private papers left by prominent individuals that throw light on events in which we are interested. Such collections have often been scattered among libraries in different institutions throughout the country, or stored in warehouses, or buried in cellars and attics of homes, almost forgotten by the family. To ferret these out, following various clues as they are uncovered, makes an exciting treasure hunt.

One such collection of papers that is especially important for Federal Reserve research is that of former Senator Carter Glass. He not only had much to do with passing the original Federal Reserve Act but also for many years, with subsequent legislative developments. These papers were deposited with the University of Virginia and, under the stimulus and financing of the committee, a detailed and annotated listing of the contents of the many boxes has already been made. In prospect is an analytical index to this register which will make the collection readily usable by any scholar.

Indexes and Catalogs

Already our executive director has assembled a surprising amount of bibliographical research data, although the

project is only a year and a half old. Besides the continually growing catalog of published material on the Federal Reserve System, such as books, pamphlets, speeches, magazine articles and testimony at Federal Reserve Hearings, two indexes have especially aroused my admiration. They are both worth describing as suggestions to librarians who may have to undertake projects along this line.

Time and Name Files

One index, called simply the "Time File", is ingenious and useful. Rather than the cramping standard 3" x 5" cards of library fame, 5" x 8" cards are used. The arrangement is chronological by years 1908 to date. We antedate the passing of the Federal Reserve Act by five preliminary years.

There are separate cards for ten categories of information, including top personnel of the Federal Reserve Board and of the Federal Reserve Banks (officers and directors), U. S. Government executive officers, Banking and Currency committees of the Senate and the House, legislation, and the Hearings affecting the System. Thus, if one wishes to know what happened in 1935 one can, by glancing through the cards, get a birds-eye view of all the officials and events concerned with the System in that year. This index could be adapted by any librarian confronted with the task of assembling material for a definitive history of his organization.

The second useful tool which is in constant use by our staff, is the "Name File Index" arranged on similar large-sized cards. This contains over 2,100 cards and is constantly growing. A card under a person's name is started with biographical data obtained from various Who's Who's and directories, and is added to as additional information turns up, such as location of the individual's personal and unpublished papers.

The names include all the officials listed in the "Time File" by years, arranged alphabetically. There are also

names of any other persons who have some particular interest for us, such as scholars who might be enlisted in the writing project or who could contribute in any way. Much labor was involved in collecting the data and typing the cards but the effort has been repaid many times over.

Definition of Archives

Archives — just what are they? After working the good part of a year on an archives project I still feel like a modern Diogenes with his lamp, searching for a really satisfactory definition of archives.

A popular misconception was revealed by a columnist on the *Washington Post* who defined an archivist as a “dead file clerk”. He then played with the idea as to where the hyphen should be placed, i.e., dead-file clerk, or dead file-clerk. Both ideas are equally obnoxious to the trained archivist.

Files of old records must never be considered dead. They must be brought to life by intelligent arrangement and imaginative indexing. No mere file clerk should be entrusted with the major operation of organizing the vital records of an institution. It requires an executive with top-notch practical abilities and intellectual acumen as the over-all director.

Developments are occurring at such a rapid rate that librarians are in imminent danger of being confronted with archival responsibilities for which they are ill-prepared. For example, firms become suddenly aware that an anniversary — 100th, 75th, 50th — is looming, which requires for its celebration a delving into its past history, documented by old records. Therefore it will be well worth the librarian's time to read all he can on the literature of archives, and to be prepared to offer preliminary advice as to storage problems, arrangement and cataloging, and the more difficult problem of selection for preserving and discarding.

To return to the definition problem, archives are made to include about every form of recorded information. As the National Archives states it, archives are “permanently valuable records, in whatever form, that have been created or received by a governmental body for its official documentation,” and it adds, by a “corporation or firm”. These include all books, papers, maps, photographs or other documentary material, regardless of physical form or characteristics. Archives include not only what is created but what is received by the firm, as documentary evidence. The nub of the matter is that someone has to decide just what is permanently valuable. Otherwise, practically nothing could be destroyed.

Historical Archives

There is one section of the archives field where the librarian has an important role to play — the matter of records which have great subject interest and value from a historical point of view. These might be termed in many cases secondary archival material, rather than primary archives, since I want to stretch the term to include much that is lodged in library vertical files. This is extremely important for the future historian.

It is difficult to describe adequately what the librarian should look for and how. The literature on archives is expansive on the subject of records in general but is strangely silent, or hesitant, on pronouncements concerning the precise methods of spotting policy-making correspondence, memoranda and research studies, and of arranging for their segregation and permanent preservation.

Discarding Material

Librarians have always been collectors and hoarders by instinct. It is only necessary to alert them to set their sights on more distant and broader horizons. In the operation of discarding, for example, instead of yielding to the

urge to clear those choked files or crowded shelves by throwing out everything indiscriminately, say before an arbitrary date, like 1945, or 1940, the librarian must grasp firmly a mental geiger counter and test each piece of paper for historical uranium that the historian of the future may prize. There must be a constant search for treasure in what seems like obsolete material, superseded data, and in general, "junk", that accumulates so rapidly in files. Here may be buried clues to obscure incidents in the organization's history, or the background material for policy formulation that would be invaluable for a scholar doing research on the subject.

Speeches of officers that have long outlived their current or topical reference value often indicate a point of view on the firm's policy as of a certain date. Group photographs may list forgotten names. Private letters, and internal memoranda may cite amusing anecdotes and illuminating, frank comments on persons and events. These may transport the historian to a vanished time and bring to life again scenes and moods that accompanied important incidents. History is more than just a chronicle of events.

There are a couple of practical suggestions that occur to me for emphasizing the archival side of the librarian's work. He can publicize a warm welcome awaiting all donations of discarded material from officers' private files when they are driven to clear out accumulations. Remember that the apparent "junk" may bring some treasure, even though 95 per cent of the material is quietly discarded. The librarian can also turn pirate-raider, if he knows an officer is about to retire, and puts in his request early for old records.

Archival Indexes

Another important archival function that falls naturally in the domain of the librarian is to start a card index of

archival material that is located elsewhere in the organization, some of which by its nature would never be consigned to the library, or even to a special archives collection. Examples are the original charter (usually kept under lock and key in some vault), legal documents of various sorts, minutes of the Board of Directors, committee records, biographical data and personnel files on officers and directors. Important picture collections of the building in process of construction or renovation, and of events and persons, may be located in different departments.

The Librarian's Attitude

This new attitude of acquiring what is old and preserving it in perpetuity, instead of concentrating on the new and discarding for efficiency, is not easy to cultivate. The typical financial or business librarian has learned by experience that he must not only be on his toes in search for up-to-the-minute current information, but ever gazing in the crystal ball of the future in order to *anticipate* future demands for information.

In this new archival field, there is an entirely different approach. The librarian must now become Janus-faced, looking forward, of course, but also looking backward with equally discerning eyes. Not only must the past history of his own organization be kept in mind, but also local history as it impinges on that history and even on national and international events. The full background of facts, color and atmosphere must somehow be preserved through paper evidence that will evoke them for the imaginative historian. Since few rules can be listed, as every organization's life history is different, it all boils down to that intangible thing — the attitude and interest of the librarian. He must use all his resources of imagination and insight to avoid destroying what is irreplaceable in the history of the firm's activities.



BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ADDRESS OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE
TO THE BOARD

December 16, 1955

Miss Irma Burstein,
Assistant,
Committee on the History of the
Federal Reserve System,
33 Liberty Street,
New York 45, N. Y.

Dear Miss Burstein:

Pursuant to your request of December 2, 1955,
there is enclosed a revised statement of availability of
certain minutes and records in the Board's Record Section.
The Subject Control Numbers listed in the statement at-
tached to Mr. Kenyon's letter of November 15, 1954, have
been revised.

Very truly yours,

M. E. Pilger
M. E. Pilger

Enclosure

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
MINUTES AND STENOGRAPHIC RECORDS

<u>Subject</u> <u>Control Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Dates</u>
324.	Conference (12/10/14) through (7/1/18) FR Governors	1914-1918
324.	Conference Reports (3/20/19) through (4/30/28) FR Governors	1919-1928
324.	Conference (4/1/29) through (12/17/35) FR Governors	1929-1935
324.01	Minutes FR Governors Conference	1928-1935

CONFERENCE OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS
MINUTES AND STENOGRAPHIC RECORDS

<u>Subject</u> <u>Control Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Dates</u>
325.	Conference Reports (2/1/15) through (10/31/27) FR Agents	1915-1927
325.	Conference (11/12/28) through (5/7/34) FR Agents	1928-1934
325.01	Minutes FR Agents Conference	1918-Jun 1934

OPEN MARKET INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

<u>Subject Control Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Dates</u>
333.-b	Open Market Investment Committee Organization of	1922-1923
333.-b-1	Open Market Investment Committee	1923-1930
333.-b-2	Meetings Open Market Investment Committee	1923-Mar 1930

OPEN MARKET POLICY CONFERENCE

<u>Subject Control Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Dates</u>
333.-c	Open Market Policy Conference Organization of	1928-1930
333.-c-1	Open Market Policy Conference	1930-1933
333.-c-2	Meetings Open Market Policy Conference	1930-1933

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE
(consisting of 12 members, one
being appointed by each of the
Federal Reserve Banks)

<u>Subject Control Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Dates</u>
333.3	Federal Open Market Committee Organization of (Banking Act of 1933)	1933-1934
333.3-a	Federal Open Market Committee	Jul 1933-date
333.3-a-1	Meetings Federal Open Market Committee	Jul 1933-Feb 1936

1955-1956

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
MINUTES AND STENOGRAPHIC RECORDS

<u>Subject Control Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Dates</u>
324.	Conference (12/10/14) through (7/1/18) FR Governors	1914-1918
324.	Conference Reports (3/20/19) through (4/30/28) FR Governors	1919-1928
324.	Conference (4/1/29) through 12/17/35) FR Governors	1929-1935
324.01	Minutes FR Governors Conference	1928-1935

CONFERENCE OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS
MINUTES AND STENOGRAPHIC RECORDS

<u>Subject Control Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Dates</u>
325.	Conference Reports (2/1/15) through (10/31/27) FR Agents	1915-1927
325.	Conference (11/12/28) through (5/7/34) FR Agents	1928-1934
325.01	Minutes FR Agents Conference	1918-June 1934

OPEN MARKET INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

<u>Subject Control Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Dates</u>
333.1	Open Market Investment Committee Organization of	1922-1923
333.3	Open Market Investment Committee for the Federal Reserve System	1923-1929
333.31	Meetings Open Market Investment Committee	1923-1929

OPEN MARKET POLICY CONFERENCE

<u>Subject Control Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Dates</u>
333.1	Open Market Policy Conference Organization of	1929-1930
333.3	Open Market Policy Conference	1930-1932
333.31	Meetings Open Market Policy Conference	1930-June 1933

FEDERAL OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE
(consisting of 12 members, one
being appointed by each of the
Federal Reserve Banks)

<u>Subject Control Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Dates</u>
333.1	Federal Open Market Committee Organization of (Banking Act of 1933)	1933-1935
333.3	Federal Open Market Committee	1934-June 1936
333.31	Meetings Federal Open Market Committee	July 1933-Feb 1936

FEDERAL RESERVE BUILDING -WASHINGTON, D. C. --LOCATION OF FILES

April 21, 1955

LOCATION OF FRBOARD FILE UNITS

RECORDS SECTION

Room 1125 - 1st Floor
Administrative Reference Subject File
Open Market File

Room 2121 - 2d Floor
Consular Report File
FRBank File
FRMember Bank File
Fiduciary File
Foreign Banking Corporation File
National Bank Analysis Sheet File
Statement File
V-Loan File
Voting Permit File

Room G-250 - Ground Floor
Date File
General File (relatively unimportant inquiries
re System and mailing list
correspondence)
Non-Current records of material in Rooms 1125
and 2121

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER

Room 2267 - 2d Floor

LEGAL FILE (OPINIONS)

Room 1053 - 1st Floor

April 21, 1955

FRBOARD DATE FILES

	Starting Date
Administrative Services (Div of)	Nov 1944
Bank of Operations (Div of) From 1918 to 1922 this was known as Division of Reports and Statistics	Sep 1918
Board Members	Jan 1939
Controller (Office of the)	Aug 1953
Defense Loans (Office of) (V-Loans) First known as V Loans later changed to War Loans, still later changed to present title	Sep 1952
Examination (Div of)	May 1936
Fiscal Agent (Office of) Taken over by Administrative Services Division in 1946	Jan 1937
International Finance (Div of)	Jul 1950
Legal (Div)	Feb 1914 to 1932 available in Law Library - 1933 to date available in Records Section
Personnel Administration (Div of)	Jun 1942
Research & Statistics (Div of) In 1923 the Office of the Statistician and Division of Analysis & Research were merged to form R & S	Jul 1929
International Section (formerly part of R & S)	Dec 1918
Secretary (Office of the)	Jan 1939
Security Loans (Div of)	Jan 1935
Selective Credit Regulations	Dec 1950

Solicitor (Office of the)

Dec 1948

Voluntary Credit Restraint Committee

Mar 1951

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM - LIBRARY
Washington 25, D. C.

Established
Date 1919

H.

Chief Librarian: Alvern Sutherland

Research and Statistics Division - In Charge: Ralph A. Young

Librarian reports to: Susan S. Burr, Assistant Director.

Staff: Total - 9 Professional - 5

Serves: Staff of the Board, but is also open to staff of other Government agencies,
foreign students and to graduate students

MATERIALS

Volumes: 58,000

Pamphlets: included in above

Added Annually: between 2500 and 3,000

Vertical file drawers: 136

Special collections: Complete history of the FR System;
laws and hearings since 1913 affecting money and banking
in the U.S; state bank reports; foreign monetary and fin-
ancial laws; annual reports, balance sheets and other publications of foreign

Library publications: central banks; statistical yearbooks and statistical pub. of
Selected List of Additions to the Research Library (Semi-mo) foreign countries
Current Periodical Articles (weekly) restricted to System

DESCRIPTION OF LIBRARY (Subjects stressed, etc.)

PERIODICALS

No. Received: 2160

No. Bound: about 500

Disposal of others:

Some clipped - others sent
to U.S. Book Exchange, Inc.

No. Newspapers:

25

No. Bound or on
microfilm: none

This is a financial library specializing in money and banking and business conditions in the United States and abroad. It includes material on a wide range of related branches of economics such as public finance, international trade, national income, general economic theory, agriculture and industry, since as a central bank library it is interested in anything which affects the whole economy.

Does Library prepare an annual report? No
and if so, where? *no.*

Is a summary published,

Name of supervisor of the ^{Board's} ~~Bank's~~ correspondence files: Miss E. Betz Poeppel *L*
Officer to whom she reports (name and title): Mr. Kenneth A. Kenyon, Asst. Sec.

I do not know how to answer the question of how many professional persons I have on my staff, since I do not know how you define "professional".

We have nine on our Library staff with the following titles:
1 Chief Librarian; 4 Librarians; 3 Assistant Librarians; and 1 Clerk.

* (If you mean by "professional" ~~one~~ who is a college graduate and has had Library School training, only one of my staff, other than myself, would qualify. My two highest paid staff members have had neither college nor Library School training.

ck 8 If you mean by "professional" one whose job description is classified as professional, five of my staff would qualify. However, my three assistant librarians and even my clerk, although classified as subprofessional at the Board, are performing duties which are reclassified as professional in most libraries. The Board underclassifies most of its ~~the~~ positions)- they do not recognize the first grade for economists as professional although the Civil Service does.

U.S. RESERVE BANK ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Material transferred from the Board's Library on July 14, 1954 to the Board's General Files for their collection of Reserve Bank Organization archives.

- Appeal to the Federal reserve board in the matter of designating the Federal reserve city of the Fourth Federal reserve district. Brief on behalf of the member banks of Cleveland, Ohio, apelles. (Cleveland? n.d.) 17p. 24cm.
- Before the Federal reserve board. In the matter of the petition of bankers in Nebraska and Wyoming asking that the territory comprising said states be taken out of the Federal reserve district no.10 (Kansas City) and annexed to Federal reserve district no.7 (Chicago) (Omaha, n.d.) 68p. 24cm. Brief and argument ~~submitted~~ on behalf of petitioners.
- Before the Federal reserve board. In the matter of designation of the Federal reserve bank in district no.5 Reply brief on ~~behalf~~ behalf of the Richmond member banks of Federal reserve bank of district no.5. Richmond (n.d.) 48p. maps. 31cm.
- Before the Federal reserve board. In the matter of the petition of banks in eastern Wisconsin to be detached from 8th and annexed to the 7th Federal reserve district. Brief for ... Federal reserve bank of Minneapolis and member banks, and for certain Michigan member banks as intervenors, on informal hearings, Aug.8,1916. Minneapolis, 1916. 20 p. fold. map. 27am.
- Before the Federal reserve board. In the matter of application of banks in eastern Wisconsin to be detached from Federal reserve district no.9 (Minneapolis) and annexed to Federal reserve district no.7 (Chicago) Answer and brief. Minneapolis (n.d.) 10p. 26cm.
- Before the Federal reserve board in the matter of application of banks in Eastern Wisconsin to be detached from Federal reserve district no.9 (Minneapolis) and annexed to Federal reserve district No.7 (Chicago) Abstract of testimony before Organization committee and brief and argument on behalf of petitioners. Oshkosh (n.d.) 14p. 26cm.
- Before the Federal Reserve board in the matter of application of banks in eastern Wisconsin to be detached from Federal reserve district no.9 (Minneapolis) and annexed to Federal reserve district no.7 (Chicago). Brief of pettitioners in reply. Oshkosh (n.d.) 11p. 26cm.
- Before the Federal reserve board in the matter of application of banks in Eastern Wisconsin to be detached from Federal Reserve district no.9 (Minneapolis) and annexed to Federal reserve district no.7 (Chicago) Rehearing... Aug.8-9,1916. (N.p., 1916?) 98p. 26cm.
- Connecticut. National banking committee.
Petition to review the assignment of the National banks of western Connecticut to the Federal reserve district no.1 (Boston) and to ~~alter~~ alter the district boundaries so that the national banks ... may be included in the Federal reserve district of New York. (n.p., n.d.) 10p.(mim.) 27cm.

Federal reserve bank of Atlanta

Before the Federal reserve board in the matter of petition of First national bank (etc.,etc.) of Clarksville, Tenn.... for change in the geographical limits of Federal reserve districts nos.6 and 8, as determined by the organization committee. Answer in behalf of the F.R.B. of Atlanta. Atlanta (n.d.) 12p. (mim.) 35cm.

Federal reserve bank of Dallas

Before the Federal reserve board ... in the matter of the petition to transfer a portion of southern Oklahoma from Federal reserve district no.7 to Federal reserve district no. 10. Answer and brief of respondent. Dallas (n.d.) 101p. 24cm.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Before the Federal reserve board ... in the matter of application to transfer certain banks in Louisiana from the 11th Federal reserve district. to the 6th Federal reserve district. Brief of respondent. Dallas (n.d.) 33p. 24cm.

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

Before the Federal reserve board in the matter of the petition of bankers in Nebraska and Wyoming asking ... the territory... be taken out of Federal reserve district no. 10 and be annexed to Federal reserve district no. 7. (Kansas City, n.d.) 38p. 26cm.

Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

Before the Federal Reserve board in the matter of petition of member banks of ~~northern~~ New Jersey for change in the geographical limits of Federal reserve districts nos. 2 and 3. Answer on behalf of Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia (district no.3) (Philadelphia, n.d.) 13p. 26cm.

Federal reserve bank of Richmond

Before the Federal reserve board. In the matter of the petition of member banks of Wetzel and Tyler counties, West Virginia, for transfer from 5th Federal reserve district to 4th Federal reserve district. Reply brief. (Richmond, n.d.) 2 p. (typed) 28cm.

New Jersey bankers association

Petition to review the assignment of the banks of Northern New Jersey to the Federal reserve district no.3 (Philadelphia) and to alter the district lines so that the banks in New Jersey north of the northerly line of the counties of Ocean and Mercer shall be included in Federal reserve district no.2 (New York) (Newark, 1914) 15p. 26cm.

To the Honourable Federal Reserve Board. The petition of the First National bank, and the Clarksville National Bank, both of Clarksville, Tenn... that the geographical limits of the Sixth Federal reserve bank district be changed. (Washington, n.d.) 3 p. mim. 25cm

U.S. Reserve bank organization committee.

Federal reserve district divisions and location of Federal reserve banks and head offices. Stenographers minutes at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 2, 1914. New York, Law reporting co., (1914) 127p. 27cm.

Federal reserve district divisions and location of Federal reserve banks and head offices. Stenographers minutes at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 4, 1914. N.Y., Law reporting co., (1914). 85p. 27cm.

Exhibits submitted at hearings before the committee at Atlanta, February 1914. 7v. 33cm. (Comprising letters, resolutions, telegrams, charts and statistical data relating to establishment of F.R. bank at Atlanta.)

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Austin, Texas, Feb. 1914. 1 v. 31cm.

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Baltimore, Md., Jan-Feb. 1914. 6 v. 31cm.

Exhibits submitted presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Birmingham, Ala. Feb. 1914. 2v. 31cm.

Exhibits submitted at hearings before committee at Boston, Jan. 9-10, 1914. 1v. 33cm. (Comprising letters, resolutions, charts and statistical data relating to establishment of Federal reserve bank at Boston.)

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Chattanooga, Tenn. Dec. 1913. 1 v. 31cm.

Exhibits presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Charlotte, N.C. Feb. 1914. 1 v. 31cm.

Exhibits submitted at hearings before committee held in Chicago, Jan. 1914. 5v. 33cm. (Comprising letters, resolutions, telegrams, charts and statistical data relating to establishment of F.R. Bank of Chicago.)

Exhibits presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Cincinnati, Ohio. Jan. and Feb. 1914. 3v. 31cm.

Exhibits submitted at hearings before committee at Cleveland, Feb. 17, 1914. 1 v. 33cm. (Comprising letters, resolutions, telegrams, charts and statistical data relating to establishment of Federal reserve bank at Cleveland)

Exhibits presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Columbia, S.C. Feb. 1914. 1 v. 31cm.

Exhibits submitted at hearings before committee at Dallas, Jan. 1914. 6 v. 33cm. (Comprising letters, charts, resolutions, telegrams and statistical data relating to establishment of Federal reserve bank at Dallas)

- 4 -

U.S. Reserve bank organization committee

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Denver, Colo., Dec.1913-Feb.1914. 1 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at El Paso, Texas, Jan.1914. 1 v. 3l cm.

Exhibits and letters submitted presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Fort Worth, Texas, Dec.1913 - Feb.1914. 1 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits and letters submitted presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Houston, Texas, Jan.-Feb.1914. 2 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan.1914. 1 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits submitted at hearings before committee at Kansas City, Jan., 1914. 7 v. (Comprising letters, resolutions, telegrams, charts and statistical data relating to establishment of Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City) 33cm.

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at either Lincoln or Omaha, Nebraska, Dec.1913. 1v. 3lcm.

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Los Angeles, Calif., Mar.1914. 1 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Louisville, Ky. Feb.1914. 3 v. 36cm.

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Memphis, Tenn., Jan.1914. 1 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at various miscellaneous cities, Jan.-Feb.1914. 1v. 3lcm.

Exhibits submitted at hearings before committee at Minneapolis, Jan.1914. 8v. 33cm. (Comprising letters, resolutions, ~~resolutions~~ telegrams, charts and statistical data relating to establishment of Federal reserve bank of Minneapolis.)

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Montgomery, Ala., Jan.1914. 1 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Nashville, Tenn., Feb.1914. 1v. 3lcm.

Exhibits presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at New Orleans, La., Feb.1914. 3v. 39cm.

Exhibits submitted at hearings before committee at New York., Jan.5-8, 1914. 1 v. 33cm. (Comprising letters, resolutions, telegrams, charts and statistical data relating to establishment of F.R. Bank of N.Y.)

U.S. Reserve bank organization committee

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank in the Pacific Northwest, Jan.1914. 1 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits submitted at Philadelphia hearings before committee held in Washington, Jan.16,1914. 1 v. 33cm. (Comprising letters, resolutions, telegrams, charts, and statistical data relating to establishment of Federal reserve bank at Philadelphia)

Exhibits presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb.1914. 2 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Portland, Oregon, Jan.1914. 3v. 3lcm.

Exhibits submitted at Richmond hearings before committee held in Washington, Jan.15,1914. 14 v. 33cm.

Exhibits submitted at hearings before committee at San Francisco, Jan.1914. 3 v. 33cm. (Comprising letters, resolutions, telegrams, charts and statistical data relating to establishment of F.R.Bank at San Francisco)

Exhibits submitted at hearings before committee at St. Louis, Jan. 1914. 4 v. 33cm. (Comprising letters, resolutions, telegrams, charts and statistical data relating to establishment of F.R.Bank at St. Louis)

Exhibits presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at St. Paul, Minn., hearings, Jan.1914. 3 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan.1914. 1 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Savannah, Ga., Jan.1914. 1 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Seattle, Wash., Jan.1914. 2 v. 39cm.

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Spokane, Wash., Jan.1914. 1 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Sioux City, Iowa, Jan.-Feb.1914. 1 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits and letters presenting arguments for locating a Federal reserve bank at Washington, D.C., Jan.-Feb.1914. 1 v. 3lcm.

Exhibits submitted showing approximate results of popular votes for for cities in which to locate Federal reserve banks, Feb.1914. 1v. 3lcm.

U.S. Reserve bank organization committee

Organization certificate (made for the purpose of enabling banks, executing certificate, to avail themselves of privileges of Federal reserve act) (n.p., n.d.) 3 p. 21cm.

District reserve electors for member banks in districts no. 1-12; preferential ballot ...for use by district reserve elector(s) in voting. Washington, Govt. print. office, 1914. 84 parts 24cm.