INDEX TO THE
William H. Harrison
Papers
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Preface

THIS INDEX to the William Henry Harrison Papers is a direct result of the wish of the Congress and the President as expressed by Public Law 85-147 dated August 16, 1957, to inspire informed patriotism, to provide greater security for the original manuscripts, and to make the Harrison Papers more accessible and useful to scholars and other interested persons. The law authorizes and directs the Librarian of Congress to arrange, microfilm, and index the Papers of the 23 Presidents whose manuscripts are in the Library. An appropriation to carry out the provisions of the law was approved on July 31, 1958, and actual operations began on August 25.

The microfilm of the Harrison Papers became available in the summer of 1959. The microfilm of the Harrison Papers and this index are the third microfilm and index to be issued in this series. Positive copies of the microfilm may be purchased from the Chief, Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. A positive print is available for interlibrary loan through the Chief, Loan Division, Library of Congress.

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Index to the William H. Harrison Papers

Provenance

"W E LEARN from passengers who arrived by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, that as the train arrived at North Bend the old Log-Cabin was enveloped in flames, and that its destruction was complete. . . .

"Of course nothing was saved in the way of furniture or documents, and the probability is that many valuable papers left by President Harrison, together with articles cherished as relics of the Old Hero, and of the early history of the West, have been destroyed with the building. . . .

"Almost everything was lost. A little clothing and furniture and a few paintings were saved, but everything else was consumed. . . . the public has sustained a great loss in the destruction of a mass of valuable correspondence and papers reaching from Gen. Harrison's first entry into public life till the untimely close of his career. These papers were stored in one of the garrets, and only a basketful or two were saved."

Thus reads a contemporary newspaper account of the end of the "old Log Cabin" commemorated by a spate of songs in the campaign of 1840.1 Although the report of the fire in July 1858 plainly indicates that some items were saved, it was assumed for many years that all of the William Henry Harrison Papers were destroyed. As late as 1896 President Benjamin Harrison said in a letter to the Rev. Burke A. Hinsdale that his "grandfather's papers were all destroyed when the residence at North Bend was burned. Friends have sent me a good many letters and perhaps a pretty complete set of campaign publications and biographies which have been printed. I have not found time to arrange or classify them and am not just now in a position to consider the question of attempting to write my grandfather's biography." 2

Gaillard Hunt, Chief of the Manuscript Division, first inquired about the William Henry Harrison Papers in 1910,3 but it was not until September 1919 that the Library received a shipment of Benjamin Harrison Papers from Mary Lord Harrison, widow of the twenty-third President, who had begun to deposit her husband's papers three years earlier. One of the 11 boxes contained an important group of the William Henry Harrison Papers—the core of the present collection—composed of one of his letter-books, a number of drafts of his letters, and letters he had received. These papers, dated about 1805 to 1841, centered on the period of the War of 1812. There was also material relating to the 1840 Presidential campaign, some of which had been sent to Benjamin Harrison by friends and well-wishers. By direction of Mrs. Harrison, the entire shipment, including the William Henry Harrison Papers, was to be treated as part of the Benjamin Harrison collection and administered under the same conditions. The papers could be consulted only upon written permission from Mrs. Harrison or her daughter, Elizabeth, and could be withdrawn at the pleasure of either at any time. An interesting description of the William Henry Harrison segment at about this time was written by Dorothy Burne Goebel, one of the first scholars who was permitted to consult the papers. 4

Two subsequent deposits by Mrs. Harrison also contained papers of William Henry Harrison. Several of his speeches were received in 1928, and some 70 papers of and relating to him, dated between 1735 and 1860, were received in 1932. By this time plans were being made to bind the William Henry Harrison segment as a separate collection, and restrictions on the examination of these papers by scholars were relaxed. The following year, on June 2, 1933, Mrs. Harrison presented all of the deposited material to the Library.5 In a separate letter pertaining to the William Henry Harrison Papers, she specified only that they were to be bound within one year, a condition that was promptly fulfilled.

The Library, over the years, has acquired smaller numbers of Harrison materials from other sources, including gifts from two other members of the family, William Henry Harrison IX and John Scott Harrison, who presented certain original documents and allowed others to be photocopied. The Harrison Papers are now in nine volumes and two other containers. The number of pieces in the collection is 984.

---

1 New York Times, July 29, 1858.
2 July 9, 1896, copy (Tibbott transcript) in Benjamin Harrison Papers.
3 To W. Allen Scott, December 5, 1910.
5 Letter from Mrs. Harrison to Herbert Putnam.
In 1940 the Library began to formulate plans to insure the safety of its unique and particularly valuable materials. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, on December 7, 1941, and the declaration of war on the United States by Germany four days later, Archibald MacLeish, then Librarian of Congress, directed the evacuation of the specially selected materials according to plan. The Harrison Papers, with other materials, were evacuated from the Library on December 29, 1941, under the supervision of Alvin W. Kremer, Keeper of the Collections, and were stored in the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia. On August 14, 1944, they were returned to the Library. No item was lost or damaged in the vast evacuation program. Fortunately Washington was not attacked, but the Library of Congress was, in 1941, prepared for eventualities as it had not been prepared in 1814.6

Since 1944 the Harrison Papers have remained in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, where they may be consulted under the usual conditions which govern the use of manuscripts. Additions unrestricted as to their use which are received after the completion of this film will eventually be microfilmed and indexed as a supplement to the entire microfilm reproduction of the Library's Presidential collections.

Inasmuch as many of President Harrison's papers have been destroyed, searchers may wish to examine the personal papers of his contemporaries in the Library of Congress and elsewhere for information about him and his times. Personal papers or autograph collections in the Library of Congress which are listed below contain varying numbers of letters by, to, or relating to President Harrison:

- Clay, Henry
- Clay, Thomas J.
- Ewing, Thomas
- Green, Duff
- Gregg Collection
- Harrison, John Scott
- Heaton, James
- Innes, Harry
- Jefferson, Thomas
- McArthur, Duncan
- McHenry, James
- Madison, James
- Marcy, William
- Monroe, James
- Platt, John H.
- Randolphi, John
- Rives, William C.
- Short, William
- Short Family Papers
- Stephenson, Nathaniel
- W.
- Webster, Daniel

Other libraries known to possess one or more William Henry Harrison manuscripts include the William L. Clements Library, the Indiana Historical Society, the New Jersey Historical Society, the New-York Historical Society, the Southern Historical Collections of the University of North Carolina, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Virginia Historical Society, and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections may eventually reveal the whereabouts of other Harrison manuscripts.

Selected Bibliography

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1929, p. 50; 1933, p. 27; 1934, p. 3; 1935, p. 3.
Powell, C. Percy, List of Manuscript Collections Received in the Library of Congress, July 1931 to July 1938 (Washington, 1939), pp. 6, 8.

How To Use This Index

The index to the William Henry Harrison Papers is designed primarily as a means of ascertaining what
documents exist in this collection and where they may be found on the microfilm reproduction. It is essentially a name index listing names of writers and recipients of letters, alphabetically first and then chronologically when the same name appears more than once. It is not a subject index, but materials such as affidavits, speeches, and autographs of President Harrison found in this collection are cross-indexed under these subject headings as well as under the name of the writer. Some miscellaneous items, for which no name appears, are listed under a subject title.

To find a document or furnish a reference, note first the series number, secondly the date of the document under the main entry, then turn to the date of the document in the appropriate series. Series 1 is on reels 1 and 2, series 2 is on reel 2, and series 3 and 4 are on reel 3 of the microfilm reproduction of the Harrison Papers.

This index was produced by the use of key-punched cards which were sorted and printed mechanically. This accounts for the fact that the information appears in columns. This technique permitted a number of economies but has imposed in return a few limitations. Some of the paraphernalia normally found in indexes and calendars had to be abandoned. Many of the peculiarities of this index are illustrated in the following sequence of mock entries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Writer or Recipient</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>S. P.</th>
<th>Addenda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADAMS JOHN TO WHH</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>MY 15</td>
<td>2 1 TYPED TRANSCRIPT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLARK MRS ANDREW C FR V G DAVIS</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>JE 10</td>
<td>5 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONRAD JOHN P FR J W WARREN</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>SE 18</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVIS VERTRUDE G TO MRS A C CLARK</td>
<td>1830</td>
<td>JE 10</td>
<td>5 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARRISON WILLIAM HENRY-TARIFF</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>SE 30</td>
<td>6 12 SPEECH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARTFORD CONN CITIZENS' COM TO WHH</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>AP 9</td>
<td>1 4 1841 AP 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOORE HENRY R FR J A MORTON</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>JA 14</td>
<td>6 2 ACCOUNTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORTON JAMES A TO WHH</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>JA 2</td>
<td>7 2 ACCOUNTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORTON JAMES A TO H R MOORE</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>JA 14</td>
<td>7 2 ACCOUNTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORTON JAMES ALOYSIUS</td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>JA 26</td>
<td>1 1 FRAGMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COM TO WHH</td>
<td>1839</td>
<td>NO 29</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNKNOWN TO UNKNOWN</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>OC 11</td>
<td>1 14 DON TO DICK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARREN JOHN W TO J P CONRAD</td>
<td>1832</td>
<td>SE 18</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The names of correspondents—that is, writers of letters to President Harrison or persons addressed by him, including organizations and government agencies—are arranged alphabetically as in column one. A letter not written by or to President Harrison is indexed both by writer and recipient, as in the second and fourth samples. Any correspondence on behalf of an organization, public or private, is indexed under the name of the organization rather than the name of the writer, as in the twelfth entry; the “National Republican Committee” is indexed rather than the name of the secretary who would have signed the letter. Such corporate entries, if local in scope, are indexed under their geographical locations, as in the fifth entry. Except for the largest cities, the name of the town or county is followed by the abbreviated State name. If the writer of an unsigned letter cannot be identified, the entry is indexed under the word “UNKNOWN” in its proper alphabetical position, as in the example.

President Harrison’s name is not listed in the index column except in cases where he is the author of a document such as a speech. The fifth entry provides a sample. The names of other Presidents appear in full as in the first entry.

Since space is limited in the writer-recipient column, the second name appearing in this column, usually following “to” or “from,” is frequently given in a shortened or abbreviated form. In such cases the second name (except President Harrison’s name) is also entered fully in the normal alphabetical order: for example, in the third entry of the sample index, the name given as “J W WARREN” appears later as “WARREN JOHN W.” When lack of space does not permit use of the full name for an indexed item, a short form must be used, as in sample entries eight through ten, but the full name is given separately in a cross reference, as in the eleventh sample entry. All titles—civil, military, ecclesiastical, hereditary, honorary, and others—are omitted except “Mrs.” for a married woman whose own first name is not known.

The date column calls for little comment beyond emphasizing what has already been mentioned, i.e.,
when there are two or more entries for a single name in this index, they are arranged chronologically, regardless of the person addressed or the nature of the document. Abbreviations for the names of the months have been reduced to two letters.

The particular attention of the user is invited to the fact that the number of pages for an item includes every page which has any writing. A page by this definition includes envelopes or cover sheets, docket entries, endorsements of one or more words, file numbers, and similar writing. Only notations made by the Library of Congress are excluded from the page count.

The final or addenda column of the index has been used as a "catch-all" for data which cannot be fitted into the closely calculated spacing of the main entry. Documents other than letters are, in each instance, identified in this column, occasionally by content but more often by form. When a date, or a name and a date, appear in the addenda column, the manuscript is for some reason not in its place in the normal chronological order on the microfilm and in the manuscript collection—for instance, an enclosure filed with its covering letter rather than under its own date. In the fifth and seventh sample entries the addenda furnish the cross reference for finding the manuscript.

For information concerning the series arrangement, see the description which appears on page 8 and the reel list which follows.

Reel List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reel</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1734–1813 Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1813 Sept–1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1812–1813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ca. 1812–1932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1815–1896</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations**

- Accts: Account/s
- Ad: Advertisement
- Affts: Affidavit/s
- Assns: Association
- Attny: Attorney
- Beg: Beginning
- Biog: Biographical
- CC: Calling card
- Cent: Central
- Certif/s: Certificate/s
- Clp: Clipping
- Co: Company/County
- Coll: College
- Collec: Collection
- Com: Committee
- Comdr: Commander
- Conv: Convention
- Ct: Court
- Dept: Department
- Dkt: Docket
- Dr: Draft
- Enq: Enquirer
- Est: Estate
- Et al: And others
- Extr: Extract
- Fr: From
- Frag: Fragment
- Ft: Fort
- Gen: General
- Hqtrs: Headquarters
- Illeg: Illegible
- Inaug: Inaugural
- Inf: Infantry
- Inst: Institute
- Intel: Intellicencer
- Invit: Invitation
- Jr: Junior
- Lit: Literature
- ME: Methodist Episcopal
- Memo: Memorandum
- Nat: National
- ND: No date
- [NP]: [Not President]
- NW: Northwest
- Nwspr: Newspaper
- Obit: Obituary
- Off: Office
- P: Page/s
- Pam/s: Pamphlet/s
- POW/s: Prisoner/s of war
- Ptd: Printed
- Publs: Publishers
- R: River
- Rec: Record
- Regt: Regiment
- Repub: Republican
- S: Series
- St: Saint
- Tab: Tabulation
- TP: Title Page
- Trans: Transcript
- US: United States
- Vs: Versus
- WHH: William Henry Harrison
- The asterisk (*) indicates information supplied wholly or in part, or a doubtful reading of name or date.
Appendices

For the convenience of users of this index, a description of the Harrison Papers and a statement by the Librarian of Congress, both of which appear with the microfilm copy of the manuscripts, follow. For the same reason, the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections card for the Harrison Papers is reproduced below.

---

3 ft. (984 items)
In Library of Congress, Manuscript Division.
Correspondence and military papers (largely for the period 1796–1841), with special emphasis on Indian campaigns and affairs; a letter book dated 1812–13 reporting the War of 1812 in the West; and correspondence regarding Harrison’s unsuccessful campaign for the Presidency in 1836. Few papers deal with the 1840 campaign or Harrison’s short period in office. Includes a few posthumous family papers and letters, with a chronology of Harrison’s life by Freeman (Continued on next card)

(Continued on next card)  
MS 59–182 rev

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Index published in 1960 by the Library of Congress.
Gift of Mary Lord Harrison, 1933; other acquisitions by gift, exchange, or purchase, 1891–08.

Microfilm copy (negative)
3 reels.

MS 59–182 rev

Library of Congress

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DESCRIPTION OF THE PAPERS

The papers of William Henry Harrison (1773-1841), Congressman, Senator, Minister to Colombia, and President of the United States, were presented to the Library of Congress in 1932 by Mary Lord Harrison, widow of President Benjamin Harrison. John Scott Harrison, great-grandson of the first President Harrison, also presented original manuscripts and permitted photocopying of other documents. Other persons have shown similar generosity. A complete list of acquisitions since 1901 is appended to this statement.

The William Henry Harrison Papers are in four series:

Series 1. General Correspondence. 1734-1939.
Eight volumes of letters and copies of letters to or from President Harrison and a few related documents. Arranged chronologically.

Series 2. Letterbook. 1812-1813.
One volume containing copies of letters written by President Harrison. Arranged chronologically.

Typed copies of newspaper extracts, a pamphlet, a genealogical chart, and other material. Arranged chronologically.

Sub-series A:
Four pamphlets, including two addresses by President Harrison. Arranged chronologically.
Sub-series B:
Pamphlets concerning President Harrison. Arranged chronologically. Only title pages microfilmed.
Sub-series C:
Miscellaneous newspaper clippings and other printed matter. Not microfilmed.

The user is cautioned that the publication of the contents of this microfilm may be construed as constituting a violation of literary property rights. These rights derive from the principle of common law that the writer of an unpublished letter or other manuscript has the sole right to publish the contents thereof, unless he affirmatively parts with the right; the right descends to his legal heirs regardless of the ownership of the physical manuscript itself. It is the responsibility of an author or his publisher to secure the permission of the owner of literary property rights in unpublished writings.

In the case of the William Henry Harrison Papers, no dedication to the public of the literary rights is known (29 January 1959) to have been made.

SOURCES OF ACQUISITION

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>Gift of David Watterston.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>Purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>Purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>Purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>1279</td>
<td>Purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>1698 3</td>
<td>Deposit by Mary Lord Harrison; converted to gift in 1933.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>2319</td>
<td>Purchase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>3516</td>
<td>Gift of Arthur G. Mitten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>3606</td>
<td>Gift of William Henry Harrison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>3615</td>
<td>Gift of John Scott Harrison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934, 1936</td>
<td>3636 Add. 1, 2</td>
<td>Photostats of originals owned by John Scott Harrison.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<th>Source of acquisition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>4015A</td>
<td>Gift of Ella M. Stuart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td>4449</td>
<td>Gift of Mary Lord Harrison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>4994</td>
<td>Gift of B. S. Moss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>5086</td>
<td>Clipping from a dealer's catalog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>5096</td>
<td>Exchange with Emil E. Hurja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>5194</td>
<td>Gift of Mrs. Francis T. Redwood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>5498</td>
<td>Exchange with Emil E. Hurja.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>5916</td>
<td>Gift of Frank B. Tucker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>5988 Add. 1</td>
<td>Photostats of originals owned by Miss Violet F. Henry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>6118</td>
<td>Gift of Freeman Cleaves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The correct date is June 2, 1933.
2 With additions 1 and 2 in 1919 and 1928.
3 A deposit, converted to a gift in 1933.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Accession number</th>
<th>Source of acquisition</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Accession number</th>
<th>Source of acquisition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>6353</td>
<td>Gift of Bernard Batty.</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>9352</td>
<td>Photostats of originals owned by Richard Helms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>6401B</td>
<td>Purchase.</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>9961</td>
<td>Photostat of original in the Library of Congress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>6537</td>
<td>Gift (photostat) of original owned by Library of Supreme Council, Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Washington.</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>10,429</td>
<td>Photostat of original owned by Mrs. J. B. Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>7986</td>
<td>Gift of Miss Mary K. Bryan.</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>11,152</td>
<td>Gift of Thomas Groom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>8382</td>
<td>Photostat of original owned by the late Nathan N. Wallack.</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>11,713</td>
<td>Photostats of originals in New Jersey Historical Society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>8695 pt. 5</td>
<td>Purchase.</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>11,726</td>
<td>Purchase.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATEMENT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

The following statement on the Presidential Papers Program appears on the microfilm of each group of papers:

The personal papers of 23 Presidents of the United States are in the Library of Congress. Under an Act of Congress (Public Law 85–147) approved August 16, 1957, the Librarian of Congress was directed to arrange, microfilm, and index these papers. The purpose of the legislation was to provide greater security through the wide distribution of copies of the microfilm and to facilitate the use of the papers by scholars and others. An appropriation for this work was made in August 1958, and the project was begun the same month. Presidents whose papers are in the Library are:

George Washington  James K. Polk  Chester A. Arthur
Thomas Jefferson  Zachary Taylor  Grover Cleveland
James Madison  Franklin Pierce  Benjamin Harrison
James Monroe  Abraham Lincoln  William McKinley
Andrew Jackson  Andrew Johnson  Theodore Roosevelt
Martin Van Buren  Ulysses S. Grant  William H. Taft
William H. Harrison  James A. Garfield  Woodrow Wilson
John Tyler  

The size and complexity of the groups of Presidential papers vary greatly. One group of Presidential papers contains fewer than 1,000 documents and is arranged in a simple chronological order. Another contains about 500,000 documents and will require division into a number of series with different internal arrangements. A specific statement about each group of Presidential papers follows this general statement.

The user is advised that indexes (largely of correspondents in the papers) will be prepared and published in book form. Announcements concerning the availability of the indexes as well as of microfilms of other groups of Presidential papers will be made from time to time. Inquiry may be made of the Chief of the Manuscript Division concerning future publication plans.

L. QUINCY MUMFORD,

Librarian of Congress.

December 29, 1958