

Preliminary Guide to



NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK STATE ARCHIVES

Publication Number 71

NEW YORK HERITAGE DOCUMENTATION PROJECT
www.archives.nysed.gov

AUGUST 2000

**A Preliminary Guide to
Environmental Documentary Sources
In New York State**

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Compiled by the New York State Archives, a Division of the State Education Department, Albany New York.

The New York Heritage Documentation Project is a project of the New York State Historical Records Advisory Board in cooperation with the New York State Archives. It is funded in part by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission

Introduction

About this Guide

This guide provides an overview of records relating to environmental affairs currently held in archives, libraries, historical societies and governments around New York State. It is a work in progress.

In it you will find descriptions of the environmental records we have discovered so far through online searches of the statewide Historic Documents Inventory (HDI), the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), the general schedules for local governments, Excelsior (the online catalog of the New York State Archives and State Library), and World Wide Web sites.

This finding aid is being released during the course of the Environmental Affairs component of the New York Heritage Documentation Project, which is developing a plan that will provide guidance to individuals, organizations, and government agencies working to preserve the extraordinarily rich documentation of the environment and environmental concerns in New York. As the plan is implemented, more documentation will become available to researchers of all kinds, from scholars, community organizers, and policy makers, to community and family members and citizen activists.

We hope that this guide will encourage further efforts to locate and make available additional archival resources that document environmental affairs in New York. A more complete guide will be published on the State Archives web site (www.archives.nysed.gov)

You can help us by letting us know about environmental documentation not identified within this guide. If you know of historical records, whether in a repository or still held by an organization or individual, please contact us:

New York State Archives,
Cultural Education Center 9C71,
Albany, NY 12230;
dhs@mail.nysed.gov;
518-474-6926

Environmental Affairs in New York State

The New York Environmental Heritage Documentation Project is examining the relationship, past and present, of humankind to the natural environment in New York. This vast topic includes the utilization of natural resources (air, energy, plants, animals, minerals, land, and water), their conservation and related environmental issues, the effect of environmental hazards on human populations and other life forms, and the development and implementation of public policy and planning related to the environment. Important components may include research in environmental sciences and public health; organizations established to promote environmental conservation, preservation, and increased awareness of environmental affairs through education, advocacy, or public action; industries, businesses and organizations which make direct use of natural resources or respond actively to environmental issues, and individuals prominent in environmental affairs. Also important are environmental impacts upon or actions by population groups, by economic class, cultural background, or region.

NEW YORK STATE ARCHIVES

Only those series known to contain information about environmental issues are listed below, but other series, particularly legislative bill files, gubernatorial papers, and records created by the Unified Court System, also contain relevant material. Users should consult the State Archives.

Executive Branch

Office of Governor

Current Functions. The governor, as chief executive officer of the State, is responsible for ensuring that the laws of the State are carried out. The governor exercises executive power and authority over the administrative machinery of State government, including all departments, divisions, offices, bureaus, and commissions established by constitutional provision or by statute.

The governor acts as commander-in-chief of the State's military and naval forces; directs to the legislature an annual message concerning the condition of the State; recommends action to the legislature and approves or vetoes actions proposed by the legislature; convenes extraordinary sessions of the legislature, or of the senate only, when necessary; appoints, and may remove, heads of most State departments; prepares annually for the legislature a comprehensive State budget; and may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons to persons convicted of crimes (other than treason or impeachment cases).

Organizational History. New York's first constitution in 1777, and subsequent constitutions of 1821, 1846, and 1894, vested supreme executive power and authority in a governor. Colonial precedents for a governor as executive officer were the director general, who administered New Netherland under the Dutch from 1624 to 1664; and the royal governor, who administered the colony under the British until 1776. In April 1777, the Convention of Representatives of the State of New York (renamed the Fourth Provincial Congress) adopted the first State constitution, and two months later George Clinton was elected first governor of New York State.

New York's constitution of 1777 created the office of governor "to take care that the laws are faithfully executed" and "to transact all necessary business with the officers of government." The governor was required to report on the condition of the State at each legislative session, could convene the legislature in special session, prorogue it, and recommend matters for legislative consideration. The governor was designated commander-in-chief of the armed forces and could grant reprieves and pardons to persons convicted of crimes other than treason and murder. The constitution provided for the election of the governor by freeholders for a three-year term, with no limit placed on the number of terms an individual might serve.

Executive power was restricted by means of a system of checks and balances, including the legislature, a Council of Appointment, and a Council of Revision. The Council of Appointment, consisting of the governor and four senators elected annually by the assembly, selected nonelective public officials except those otherwise provided for in the constitution. The

Council of Revision, made up of the governor, the chancellor of the State's equity courts, and the justices of the supreme court, exercised a veto power over bills passed by the legislature, but a two-thirds vote of both houses of the legislature could override a veto.

Both councils were abolished by the second State constitution of 1821. The legislature assumed the power of electing major government officials (the comptroller, attorney general, secretary of state, state engineer, and treasurer), but the governor retained the power to appoint other state officials with the consent of the senate. Veto power was now vested in the governor alone. The governor could no longer prorogue the legislature, and his term of office was reduced from three to two years. The power to grant pardons and reprieves was amended to exclude only treason and impeachment cases. The other powers and duties of the governor were retained as they were described in the first constitution.

The third (1846) State constitution continued the governor's powers and duties as defined in the second constitution. Constitutional amendments in 1874 increased the term of office to three years, allowed the governor to veto individual items in appropriation bills, and provided that extraordinary sessions of the legislature could consider only matters recommended by the governor.

The fourth State constitution was approved by the voters in 1894 and remains today as the basic legal document of New York government. It continued previous constitutional definitions of the governor's powers and duties, but reduced the term of office to two years.

By the early twentieth century the executive branch of State government had grown to include nearly 200 administrative departments, boards, and commissions. Constitutional amendments in 1925 and 1927 significantly consolidated these administrative offices and expanded the power of the executive office. A 1925 amendment reduced the number of elective officials to four -- governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller, and attorney general (the latter two were first made elective posts by the 1846 constitution) -- and provided for the consolidation of all administrative agencies into not more than twenty State departments.

One of the authorized departments was the Executive Department. Two laws (1926, Chapter 546, and 1928, Chapter 676) defined the organization and duties of the Executive Department. It serves as the administrative department of the governor, and through it the governor supervises the activities of all other constitutional departments. The governor was authorized to establish, consolidate, or abolish additional executive department divisions and bureaus, and many such offices have been created or eliminated by executive order or statute since 1928.

In 1927, a constitutional amendment specified that the heads of all departments other than Audit and Control, Law, Education, and Agriculture and Markets be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, and that department heads may be removed by the governor as prescribed by law. Another amendment in 1927 required all departments to submit annually to the governor itemized estimates of necessary appropriations and required the governor then to submit to the legislature an executive budget containing a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues. In 1937, a constitutional amendment increased the governor's term of office to four years.

The governor and immediate executive office staff, consisting of the secretary to the governor, counsel to the governor, press secretary, appointments officer, and other administrative advisors and assistants, have been generally referred to (both before and after reorganization) as the executive chamber.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

General Agency-level Records

13682 Central subject and correspondence files, 1919-1954, 1959-1983.
1,786 cu. ft. and 2,646 microfilm reels.

This series includes records of the following gubernatorial administrations
[Names of governors known to have generated or collected records pertaining to environmental issues are italicized; however, users may find that other governors also created or compiled relevant material]:

<i>Alfred E. Smith, 1919-1920, 1923-1928</i>	<i>101 cu. ft. (169 microfilm reels)</i>
Nathan L. Miller, 1921-1922	17 cu. ft.
<i>Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1929-1932</i>	<i>91 cu. ft. (219 microfilm reels)</i>
Herbert H. Lehman, 1933-1942	106 cu. ft. (106 microfilm reels)
<i>Thomas E. Dewey, 1943-1954</i>	<i>275 microfilm reels</i>
<i>W. Averell Harriman, 1955-1958</i>	<i>141 microfilm reels</i>
<i>Nelson A. Rockefeller, 1959-1973</i>	<i>520 microfilm reels</i>
<i>Malcolm Wilson, 1973-1974</i>	<i>57 microfilm reels</i>
<i>Hugh L. Carey, 1975-1982</i>	<i>915 cu. ft. (499 microfilm reels)</i>
Mario M. Cuomo, 1983-1994	660 microfilm reels

13684 Proclamations, 1976-1982.
7 cu. ft.

B0294 Printed reports and studies, 1975-1982.
12 cu. ft.

A0531 Investigation case files of charges and complaints against public officials and agencies, 1857-1919 (bulk 1872-1919).
51.2 cu. ft.

A0006 Registers of appointments, 1823-1970.
26 cu. ft. (97 volumes)

13688 Press releases, 1923-1949, 1976-1994.
23 cu. ft.

13702 Executive Chamber news summary, 1980-1982.
4 cu. ft.

13700 Audio and video tapes, 1951-1986.
49.8 cu. ft. (1,931 audio and video cassette and reel-to-reel tapes)

Special Counsel to the Governor

19682 Shoreham Nuclear Power Facility litigation files, 1984-1989.
104 cu. ft.

18623 Operating documents of the Fact-Finding Panel on the Shoreham Nuclear Power facility, 1983.
7 cu. ft. (including 54 audio cassettes)

Deputy Secretary to the Governor

B1219 National Governors' Conference and related federal issues policy development files, ca. 1972-1974.
7 cu. ft.

Press Office

13704 Governor's speech files, 1975-1982.
23.5 cu. ft.

13705 Transcripts of press conferences, 1975-1982.
4 cu. ft.

13706 Press releases, 1978-1982.
2.3 cu. ft.

COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT INTEGRITY

15823 Investigation project files, 1975-1989 (bulk 1987-1989).
293 cu. ft. R

MORELAND ACT COMMISSION ON THE RETURNABLE CONTAINER LAW

19683 Correspondence and research files, 1989-1990.
6 cu. ft.

FACT FINDING PANEL ON THE SHOREHAM NUCLEAR POWER FACILITY

B0996 Correspondence and background files, 1983.
.1 cu. ft.

TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE OFFICES, COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, AND TASK FORCES

Discontinued Commissions

Commission on the Adirondacks in the Twenty-First Century

16290 Subject, correspondence, and meeting files, 1989-1990.
13 cubic feet

Council of Environmental Advisors

11289 Subject files, 1970-1975.
34 cu. ft.

Governor's Electric Power Committee

10989 Meeting transcripts and reports, 1967.
1 cu. ft.

Low Level Radioactive Waste Siting Commission

18940 Executive Director's outgoing correspondence files, 1986-1995.
1 cu. ft.

18938 Chairman's outgoing correspondence files, 1986-1995.
1.5 cu. ft.

18941 Minutes of commission meetings, 1987-1995.
1 cu. ft.

Temporary State Commissions

Temporary Commission on Dioxin Exposure

B0639 Research and report files, 1980-1983.
25 cu. ft.

Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks

10984 Subject, correspondence and meeting files, 1967-1971.
8 cu. ft.

Temporary State Commission on the Water Supply Needs of Southeastern New York

10975 Meeting, hearing and correspondence files, 1969-1975.
9 cu. ft.

Executive Branch Departments

Executive Department

Current Functions. The Executive Department serves as the administrative department of the governor. In reality, there is no central operating structure for this department. Instead, the department consists of a number of divisions, offices, boards, commissions, councils, and other independent agencies that provide policy advice and assistance to the governor and conduct activities according to statute or executive order.

Organizational History. The Executive Department resulted from the constitutional reorganization of State government in 1925. Prior to reorganization, the executive branch of government had grown to include nearly 200 administrative departments, boards, and commissions. Constitutional amendments in 1925 and 1927 abolished or significantly consolidated these offices and expanded the power of the executive office. In 1925 an amendment provided for the consolidation of all administrative agencies into not more than twenty State departments, including an Executive Department.

Legislation of 1926 (Chapter 546) provided the statutory basis for the Executive Department, directing it to assist and carry out duties assigned by the governor. Five divisions were established within the department and their functions and duties defined: Budget, Military and Naval Affairs, Standards and Purchase, State Police, and Inter-Departmental Relations. The governor was empowered to establish, consolidate, or abolish Executive Department divisions as deemed necessary.

Legislation of 1928 (Chapter 676) abolished the Division of Inter-Departmental Relations, but the informal "governor's cabinet," consisting of the governor as chair, lieutenant governor, secretary to the governor, and heads of State departments who meet at the call of the governor, continued to coordinate interdepartmental activities.

Since 1928, numerous Executive Department divisions, offices, boards, commissions, councils, and other agencies have been established, altered, consolidated, or eliminated. The department currently consists of over thirty such subdivisions, which operate independently and supervise public policy in areas such as housing, human rights, energy, parks and historic sites, consumer protection, veterans' affairs, elections, cable television, and the arts.

Executive Department Subdivisions

Adirondack Park Agency

Current Functions. The Adirondack Park Agency is responsible for state and private land-use development plans within the Adirondack Park to preserve and protect the natural resources. It establishes public policy for private land use in the Adirondack Park according to the Adirondack Park Land Use and Development Plan. A State land master plan, developed by

the agency in conjunction with the Department of Environmental Conservation, guides management of State-owned lands. The agency reviews and issues permits for land-use projects, holds public hearings on proposed projects, assists local governments in developing land-use plans, provides financial assistance to local planning boards, and issues permits for regulated activities on freshwater wetlands or adjacent to designated wild, scenic, or recreational rivers.

Organizational History. This agency was created in 1971 (Chapter 706) to ensure the preservation of the Adirondack wilderness area that had been designated as part of a State forest preserve in 1885, and then as the Adirondack Park in 1892. The agency was directed to cooperate with the Department of Environmental Conservation to prepare master plans for managing State land for approval by the governor and to prepare an Adirondack Park Private Land Use Plan for presentation to the legislature. The legislation gave interim power to the agency to review and approve land development within the park to prevent activities that may have an adverse effect on the park's unique natural resources.

The master plan for management of State-owned land was approved by the governor in 1972; the land use and development plan for private lands was approved by the legislature in 1973. The 1972 New York State Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Act (Chapter 869) placed privately owned land adjacent to designated rivers in a separate regulatory program administered by the agency. In 1975 the Freshwater Wetlands Act (Chapter 614) empowered the agency to review applications for permits to conduct regulated activities (such as draining, construction, or farming) within or affecting freshwater wetlands in the park.

The agency is governed by an eleven-member board, including the commissioners of the departments of Environmental Conservation and Economic Development, the secretary of state, and eight others appointed by the governor.

ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY

General Agency-level records

18880 Administrative files on establishment and early planning of the Adirondack Park Agency, 1969-1990, bulk 1973-1974.
8 cu. ft. (including 67 audiotapes)

14285 Minutes of meetings, 1971-1984.
.1 cu. ft. (5 microfilm reels)

14286 Project files, 1973-1984.
14 cu. ft.

Executive Director's Office

18851 Chronological correspondence files, 1974-1997.
11.6 cu. ft. (including 56 microfilm reels)

18855 Chairman's subject and correspondence files, ca. 1984-1993.
8.1 cu. ft. (including 5 microfilm reels)

18880 Administrative files on establishment and early planning of the Adirondack Park Agency, 1969-1990 (bulk 1973-1974).
8 cu.ft. (including 67 audiotapes)

Operations Division

16573 Project files, 1973-1993.
15.75 cu. ft. (including 368 microfilm reels 16 CD-ROMS, and ca. 7,500 photographs)

Planning Division

19507 Map amendment files, 1980-1991.
.5 cu. ft. (45 microfilm reels)
17337 Visitors Information Center (VIC) planning and administrative files for facilities at Paul Smiths and Newcomb, 1984-1991.
24 microfilm reels

Jurisdictional Inquiry Unit

18803 Jurisdictional determination files, 1973-1994.
.4 cu. ft. (including 68 microfilm reels and 5 CD-ROMs)

Division of the Budget

Current Functions. The Division of the Budget advises the governor on fiscal matters and on the management of State government and formulates and executes the executive budget. To accomplish this the division estimates revenue; analyzes agency appropriation requests; conducts hearings to review agency appropriation requests; investigates, supervises and coordinates State agency expenditures; and conducts management studies of State agencies.

Organizational History. This division was established by legislation in 1926 in anticipation of the adoption of the 1927 constitutional amendment requiring the governor to prepare a State budget and the necessary appropriation bills to put it into effect.

Until the late 19th century the management of State finance rested largely upon the legislature, which appropriated money, and upon the comptroller, who computed the amount of revenue needed to cover the legislative action and notified the counties of the amount they would be required to raise for the State through taxes on real and personal property. During the last two decades of the 19th century, however, this system proved unworkable. The revenue raised from local sources was inadequate to support expanded State regulatory programs and supervision of health and welfare services. Therefore, the legislature added a variety of new taxes, largely collected directly by the State (see Department of Taxation and Finance).

By the end of the 19th century, State officials recognized the need for a more unified fiscal management program. The New York Bureau of Municipal Research, a private group organized in 1906 to promote improved public administration, also advocated a systematic State budget system. At the urging of the bureau, the New York State Board of Estimate was established in 1913 (Chapter 281) to formulate a rudimentary budget and prepare appropriation bills. This board, consisting of the governor, lieutenant governor, president pro tempore of the senate, speaker of the assembly, chairpersons of the Senate Finance Committee and Assembly Ways and Means Committee, comptroller, and attorney general, was required to prepare and transmit to the legislature an estimated budget for the administration of State government. Also created in 1913 (Chapter 280) was the Department of Efficiency and Economy, headed by a commissioner who was also ex officio secretary to the Board of Estimate. This department was empowered to study the accounts and methods of operation of administrative agencies and to require and examine annual statements of proposed expenditures from each agency.

Ironically, the board and the department were abolished in 1915 on the eve of a constitutional convention which proposed amendments to increase the governor's responsibility to manage the executive branch and to develop a comprehensive financial plan for the operation of State government. Although the proposed constitution was defeated, the adoption of an executive budget system by the federal government in 1921 and the progress in other states helped maintain interest in developing a system of budgetary control for New York State.

A Board of Estimate and Control, consisting of the governor, comptroller, and chairpersons of the Senate Finance Committee and Assembly Ways and Means Committee, was created in 1921 (Chapter 336). It was responsible for presenting a proposed plan of expenditures to the legislature, although the absence of a constitutional base for budgeting left the legislature more or less free to develop the appropriation bills as it had always done. Constitutional amendments of 1925 and 1927 not only reorganized State government to make the governor the unchallenged head of the executive branch but also established an executive budget system. The enabling legislation that initiated the reorganization provided for the creation of the Division of the Budget within the Executive Department, abolished the Board of Estimate and Control, and transferred its personnel to the new division (Laws of 1926, Chapter 546).

Through an agreement with the legislative leaders, Governor Alfred E. Smith presented the State's first executive budget to the legislature in 1928, thus inaugurating a system that has continued intact until the present day. In the following year, Governor Smith's successor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, presented the first executive budget formally under the new constitutional system. Under this system, executives of all State agencies are required to furnish the division with estimates of the annual financial needs of their respective agencies and to appear at hearings for review of these requests.

DIVISION OF THE BUDGET

General Agency-level Records

16521 Capital projects files, ca. 1944-1988.
136 cu. ft.

State Energy Office

Functions. The State Energy Office (SEO) was responsible for assisting the governor and legislature in the development and implementation of State policies relating to energy and energy resources. The SEO carried out its planning and policy analysis functions by conducting studies related to energy supply, demand, and distribution; representing the state in energy and energy resource matters; participating in various energy-related intergovernmental and interagency task forces and working groups; and implementing the office's emergency preparedness, nuclear, and petroleum products programs.

Responsibilities for energy conservation included the development and implementation of the State Energy Conservation Construction Code; the State Lighting Efficiency Standards for Existing Buildings; the Truth-in-Heating requirements related to rentals and sales of residences; average fuel economy standards for passenger automobiles purchased by the State; energy efficiency standards for various appliances; and administration of the State's federal conservation programs, including the State Energy Conservation Plan.

The conservation program effort was aimed at providing long-term benefits to the State's consumers in restitution for overcharges by many of the nation's major oil companies between 1973 and 1981. A variety of conservation programs, funded with monies recovered by the federal government, provided energy-saving information, services, training, and technical and financial assistance to all sectors--residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and the transportation industry.

The office provided public information and educational programs promoting conservation and renewable resources and operated a toll-free statewide hotline for individualized energy assistance. The Energy Office also conducts activities to promote the development of renewable resources and energy resources indigenous to the State.

Organizational History. New York State's official involvement in energy issues dates from 1972, when the legislature determined that the State's continuing economic growth and development, combined with environmental, social, and other economic issues, required a consolidated energy-planning effort. Chapter 386 of the Laws of 1972 established the Joint Legislative Commission on Energy Policy for the State of New York. The commission, consisting of ten members appointed by the majority and minority leaders of the senate and assembly, was mandated to develop and report on a comprehensive State energy policy.

This commission was succeeded in 1975 (Chapter 460) by the Legislative Commission on Energy Systems. This commission, also comprising ten legislative appointees, studied and reported on existing power resources and needs and potential alternate power systems.

Chapter 819 of the Laws of 1976 finally established a permanent State Energy Office to advise State government and the public on energy matters, promote and plan for energy conservation, coordinate State energy programs with federal programs, and develop and implement energy codes and standards. The Emergency Fuel Office (established by Executive Order No. 5, 1974 to regulate supplies and promote conservation of petroleum products during the energy crises of the 1970s) and the Atomic Energy Council created by the Laws of 1968, Chapter 947, to regulate atomic energy and promote its development and peaceful use) were abolished and their related functions transferred to the SEO. The SEO was subject to audit by the Department of Audit and Control every four years. Upon completion of the audit, a

commission was appointed to determine if the office should continue unchanged, be changed in some way, or be dissolved.

The State Energy Office was dissolved in 1992.

STATE ENERGY OFFICE

Executive Bureau

15691 Executive office staff files, 1976-1995.
135 cu. ft.

Counsel's Office

15841 State energy master plan files, 1979-1983.
27 cu. ft.

Communications Office

18307 Press releases and advisory logs, 1978-1995.
1 cu. ft.

Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Current Functions. The Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation promotes recreation and administers State parks, recreation facilities, and historic sites. It administers 146 State parks in eleven State park regions (a twelfth region comprised by the Adirondack and Catskill parks is run by the Department of Environmental Conservation), and thirty-four State historic sites. Each region is supervised by a regional park, recreation, and historic preservation commission that serves as a liaison with the office. Many historic sites also have local governing boards that are under the supervision of the office. The office also licenses operators of passenger boats and conducts recreation safety training.

Organizational History. Early State park and recreation policies were closely related to conservation efforts. A Temporary State Park Commission, established in 1872 (Chapter 848) to study the feasibility of forming a public park in the "timbered regions" of the Adirondack Mountains, rejected a proposal to create a park for recreational purposes but recommended preservation of the land and timber resources. No action was taken until 1884, when the legislature directed the comptroller to establish a committee to formulate a plan for forest preservation. This committee's recommendations led in 1885 (Chapter 283) to the establishment of the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves administered by a Forest Commission. This commission was abolished in 1895 and its functions transferred to the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission. This in turn was superseded in 1900 by the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission, which in 1911 became the Conservation Commission, existing until the

constitutional reorganization of 1925. In addition to responsibility for the forest preserve lands (which were also known as the Adirondack and Catskill parks), the Conservation Commission or its predecessors administered several parks and reservations assigned by law to its jurisdiction, beginning with the State Reservation on the Saint Lawrence in 1896.

Other parks and reservations as well as a number of historic sites and structures were established by law between 1885 and 1925. Each was administered by an independent or regional board of commissioners or trustees. In 1924 (Chapter 189) the State Council of Parks was established as a central advisory agency for all parks, reservations, and places of historic and scenic interest that were not under the authority of the Conservation Commission. The council, consisting of the conservation commissioner, State museum director, and the heads of ten park and recreation boards, developed plans for a uniform park policy and acted as a clearinghouse for information on park planning.

In 1926 (Chapter 619), as a result of the constitutional reorganization of State government, jurisdiction of all parks, reservations, and historic sites was centralized in the Conservation Department, Division of Parks. The Council of Parks was continued but placed under the jurisdiction of the conservation commissioner. In addition to its previous advisory and planning functions, the council was empowered to recommend construction or improvement of State and county highways to facilitate public access to recreational areas.

In 1944 (Chapter 603), supervision of twenty-seven historic sites was transferred from the Conservation Department to the State Education Department. Administration of these sites was returned to the Conservation Department in 1966 (Chapter 816) with the creation within that agency of the New York State Historic Trust, a seven-member body composed of four gubernatorial appointees plus the commissioner of education, director of the Council on the Arts, and chairman of the Council of Parks. The director of the Division of State Parks acted as executive secretary of the trust. The Education Department continued to provide advisory services on the operation of the sites.

When the Conservation Department was reorganized as the Department of Environmental Conservation in 1970 (Chapter 140), its Division of State Parks was abolished. All duties and functions relating to parks (except the Adirondack and Catskill preserves), recreation areas, and historic sites were transferred to the newly created Office of Parks and Recreation. A Council of Parks and Recreation and a Historic Trust were reconstituted under administrative jurisdiction of the commissioner of the new office. In 1972 (Chapter 660), a recodified parks and recreation law established centralized management of all parks for the first time, with eleven regional park commissions retaining a local supervisory role. The Council of Parks and Recreation was also continued as an advisory body, and the State Board for Historic Preservation succeeded the Historic Trust in an advisory capacity.

In 1977 an Urban Cultural Parks Advisory Council was created and charged with developing plans for a statewide system of urban cultural parks. This council, whose membership was subsequently increased to nineteen, consists of a combination of agency heads and gubernatorial appointees chaired by the commissioner of parks, recreation and historic preservation.

The office was renamed Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in 1981 (Chapter 679). At the same time the State Council of Parks was renamed the State Council of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

HUDSON RIVER VALLEY COMMISSION

A1115 Correspondence and subject files, 1965-1979.
12 cu. ft.

St. Lawrence-Eastern Ontario Commission

Current Functions. This commission was established to protect, preserve, and develop the scenic, historic, recreational, and natural resources of the St. Lawrence River and eastern Lake Ontario region. The commission carries out this mission by assisting in the development of land-use plans, conducting project reviews, and preparing informational materials on the region.

Organizational History. The commission was established in 1969 (Chapter 394). In 1971 (Chapter 74), the commission was continued in the Office of Planning Services. It was reestablished as an independent commission in 1974 (Chapter 701) with a mandate to complete a comprehensive development plan for the St. Lawrence and eastern Lake Ontario region by 1977. In 1977 (Chapter 648), the commission was relieved of the responsibility of completing a comprehensive plan and was authorized to prepare a coastal-management program for the region for submission to the governor and legislature.

The commission is comprised of the commissioner of environmental conservation; the secretary of state; the commissioner of economic development; and fourteen members appointed by the governor, twelve of whom must be residents of the counties under the commission's jurisdiction and two who reside outside the commission's jurisdiction.

ST. LAWRENCE-EASTERN ONTARIO COMMISSION

General Agency-level Records

13405 Project review files, 1970-1994.
33 cu. ft., containing ca. 245 maps

Department of Audit and Control

Current Functions. Under the direction of the State comptroller, chief fiscal officer of the State, the Department of Audit and Control is responsible for administering the accounts of the State. The department carries out this responsibility by paying the State's bills and payrolls; auditing all revenues, receipts, and claims against the State; auditing the records, accounts, and financial and management practices of all State agencies and institutions; supervising the fiscal affairs of all units of local government in the State; reviewing the financial plans and fiscal and management practices of New York City; investing State funds and issuing bonds and notes; administering the State's retirement and social security agencies; administering the State's cash flow; and providing fiscal legal advice for State and local government agencies.

Organizational History. This department traces its origin to 1625 when New Netherland authorities appointed a schout-fiscal to examine the accounts at New Amsterdam. In 1658, a Board of Audit consisting of the director general, receiver general, and a council member assumed auditing responsibilities. After the English took control in 1664, the auditing function was carried out by an auditor general appointed by royal authorities. However, the colonial assembly, established in 1683, gradually asserted greater control over fiscal matters. The responsibility for fiscal matters continued to be divided between royal officials and the elected assembly until the American Revolution.

During the early days of the Revolution, the Provincial Congress chose auditors from among its own members and in mid-1776 appointed an auditor general. The first State constitution of 1777 created an Office of State Treasurer to collect and disburse revenues as authorized by the legislature but did not mention an auditor. However, an auditor general was appointed under a clause providing for the appointment of "other officers."

In 1782 (Chapter 21, Fifth Session), the legislature established the office of auditor to assume responsibility for settling the State's accounts. In 1787 the auditor assumed the duties relating to collection and commutation of quit rents previously carried out by the treasurer. In 1788, the auditor was directed to settle accounts with the United States and certain other states.

To avoid conflicts between the auditor and the treasurer, the legislature established the Office of Comptroller in 1797 (Chapter 21), combining the auditor's power to audit and the treasurer's power to pay into one chief fiscal officer. The comptroller assumed all duties of the auditor and certain powers of the treasurer, including drawing up payment warrants, investing the State's funds, and borrowing money on the credit of the State. The comptroller was appointed by the Council of Appointment until the 1821 constitution provided for election of the comptroller by the legislature. Under the 1846 and subsequent constitutions, the comptroller was elected in a general election.

The comptroller was designated a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Land Office in 1801 and was directed to sell lands for payment of delinquent State taxes. When construction of the canal system began in 1817, the comptroller was appointed to the Board of Commissioners of the Canal Fund and later to the Canal Board. The commissioners of the Canal Fund were responsible for managing the debts and funds of the State's canals. The Canal Board, comprised of the commissioners of the Canal Fund and the canal commissioners (responsible for canal construction and repair), exercised overall supervision over the State's canal system. The comptroller remained a member of the Land Board until it was reorganized in 1926, and of the Canal Boards until they were abolished in 1926.

The comptroller examined the financial affairs of banks from 1843 until the creation of the Banking Department in 1851. From 1849 until the creation of the Insurance Department a decade later, the comptroller regulated the organization and operation of insurance companies. Beginning in 1865, State-supported hospitals and charitable institutions were required to report on their financial condition to the comptroller, and in 1873 the comptroller was empowered to examine the financial affairs of prisons and various other State institutions. In 1880 the comptroller was authorized to initiate a system of collecting taxes on corporations. The comptroller assumed the duties of the former office of canal auditor in 1883. Beginning in 1905, municipal divisions of the State were required to adopt uniform fiscal reporting systems and to file annual reports subject to examination by the Comptroller's Office.

In 1910 (Chapter 149) State agencies were required annually to submit a proposed expenditure plan to the comptroller, who then forwarded recommendations to the Assembly

Ways and Means and the Senate Finance committees. This was the forerunner of New York State's executive budget process. In 1913 the comptroller's auditing powers were strengthened by a law (Chapter 342) requiring agencies to adopt a uniform system of accounting and fiscal reporting, to verify purchases and services, and to obtain the comptroller's prior approval of all contracts over one thousand dollars. In 1920 (Chapter 741) a State employees retirement system was established under the administrative control of the comptroller.

The 1925 constitutional amendment reorganizing State government placed the elected comptroller at the head of a new Department of Audit and Control and assigned the office the duties of auditing all vouchers before payment, auditing the accrual and collection of all revenues and receipts, and prescribing accounting methods necessary to perform these activities. The 1926 law establishing the Department of Audit and Control (Chapter 614) transferred responsibility for the canal debt sinking fund from the commissioners of the Canal Fund to the comptroller. The comptroller's responsibility for licensing private detectives, auctioneers, steamship ticket agents, and theater ticket brokers was transferred to the Department of State. The new Department of Taxation and Finance, which absorbed the duties of the former State treasurer, was given the comptroller's former responsibility for administering revenue-collecting activities. This responsibility included activities under any law related to direct State taxes; duties of the comptroller concerning land taxes and land sales for payment of delinquent taxes; and custody of State employee retirement funds.

In 1975 (Chapter 219), the duties of the welfare inspector general, relating to investigation of complaints of abuses, fraud, or violations of the welfare system, were transferred to the Department of Audit and Control. Another law that year (Chapter 868) directed the comptroller to assist the Emergency Financial Control Board in carrying out its responsibilities relating to New York City revenues, expenditures, and indebtedness. In that year, the new office of the State Deputy Comptroller for New York City was established as a part of the department to fulfill this mission.

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT AND CONTROL (1927-)

Other Records

B0944 Assorted records, ca. 1829-1915.
9 cu. ft.

Department of Economic Development

Current Functions. The Department of Economic Development is responsible for promoting business development in order to create private-sector jobs and generate additional tax revenues. It works with public and private development agencies to encourage the expansion of existing businesses, to attract new industries, and to increase foreign investment and trade. The department also assists minority businesses and actively promotes tourism.

Organizational History. The department evolved from two separate organizations created in 1935: the Division of State Planning, in the Executive Department, and the Bureau of State Publicity, in the Conservation Department. The Division of State Planning (Laws of 1935,

Chapter 304) was established to coordinate plans for State economic development. It was headed by the State Planning Council, which consisted of five members appointed by the governor. The Conservation Department's Bureau of State Publicity was established to undertake advertising and promotion of tourism (Laws of 1935, Chapter 808). Following a recommendation of the Joint Legislative Commission on Labor and Industrial Relations, these two organizations were combined into a Division of Commerce in the Executive Department (Laws of 1941, Chapter 216). In 1943 the Division of Commerce was made into a department, charged with promoting the economic development of the State. In 1987, the Department of Commerce was renamed the Department of Economic Development. This act reorganized the State's economic development activities under a director of economic development.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Board

14220 Subject and correspondence files, ca. 1975-1979.
20 cu. ft.

B1107 Land Use and Natural Resources Inventory and Land Related Information System research, planning, and use files, 1966-1982.
26 cu. ft.

B1109 Land Use and Natural Resources Inventory and Land Related Information System land use overlay maps, 1968-1977.
25 cu. ft.

Office of Planning Services

B1052 Land Use and Natural Resources Inventory and Land Related Information System aerial photographs, 1967-1974.
25 cu. ft.

State Education Department

Current Functions. The State Education Department is responsible for general supervision of all educational institutions in the State, for operating certain educational and cultural institutions, and for certifying teachers and certifying or licensing practitioners of 31 professions. The department's supervisory activities include chartering all educational institutions in the State, including schools, libraries, and historical societies; developing and approving school curricula; accrediting college and university programs; allocating State and federal financial aid to schools; and providing and coordinating vocational rehabilitation services. In addition, the commissioner exercises a quasi-judicial authority to review, upon appeal, the actions of any local school official or board. The department operates the New York

State School for the Blind at Batavia and the New York State School for the Deaf at Rome. The Office of Cultural Education includes the State Museum and Science Service, State Library, State Archives and Records Administration, and the Public Broadcasting Program, which maintain scientific and cultural research collections and provide services to State government and the public.

Organizational History. New York State's education system has antecedents in both English and Dutch colonial education. The Dutch, concerned with providing widespread general education, established tax-supported common schools under church and state control in most of New Netherland's communities. Under the English, who established a system of private or church-supported academies, emphasis was placed on advanced education of the elite, and the common school system of the Dutch all but disappeared. In 1754 the first college in the colony, King's College, was founded in New York City under a royal charter and was ruled by a board of governors designated by the colonial government.

In 1784 (Chapter 51) the legislature enacted the first education bill in the State's history, creating the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York to act as governing body of King's College, which was renamed Columbia College. This board was also authorized to found and endow additional colleges in the State. This act designated the governor, lieutenant governor, president of the senate, speaker of the assembly, mayors of Albany and New York, attorney general, secretary of state, and twenty-four other persons as the Board of Regents. Three years later (Laws of 1787, Chapter 82), board membership was changed to the governor, lieutenant governor, and nineteen members appointed by the legislature, and the functions of the Board were significantly altered. Relieved of direct operating responsibility for Columbia College, the board was authorized to charter new colleges and to exercise general supervision over Columbia and any new colleges. At the same time the board was charged with supervision of all academies, authorized to charter new ones, and empowered to make monetary grants to colleges and academies.

During its first year of operation, the reorganized Board of Regents recommended State support for public schools. However, no action was taken until 1795 (Chapter 75), when the legislature appropriated \$100,000 a year for each of the next five years to encourage the establishment of common schools under the supervision of town commissioners.

Further action to encourage public education was taken in 1805 (Chapter 66) when the comptroller was authorized to sell certain State lands and use the proceeds to establish a "permanent fund for the support of public schools." In 1812 (Chapter 242), the Common School Act provided the basis for a statewide system of public elementary schools. The act created a superintendent of common schools, appointed by the Council of Appointment, to "prepare plans for the improvement and management of the common school fund, and for the better organization of common schools."

The office of superintendent was abolished in 1821 (Chapter 240) and its duties transferred to the secretary of state, who served *ex officio* as superintendent of common schools. The following year (Chapter 256) the *ex officio* superintendent was given the authority to hear and decide appeals from the decisions of local school officials and boards. In 1854 (Chapter 97) the superintendent's responsibilities were transferred to a newly created Department of Public Instruction under a superintendent of public instruction who was elected by the legislature and also served as an *ex officio* regent. This department exercised steadily increasing advisory and supervisory powers over public elementary schools and teacher-training programs while the

Board of Regents continued general control of colleges and universities and private academies. Meanwhile, the Union Free School Act of 1853 (Chapter 433) permitted common school districts to consolidate for the purpose of organizing tax-supported public schools. These union free school districts could include "academical departments" for secondary-level instruction. The superintendent of public instruction supervised these new union free schools, but there was overlap with the authority of the Regents because the 1853 law provided that all "academical departments" established in union free schools were subject to the supervision of the Board of Regents.

The State's educational system, which had expanded rapidly in the second half of the 19th century, was given a constitutional foundation in 1894. Article IX of the new constitution stipulated that "the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, wherein all of the children of this state may be educated," and it also provided for the continuation of the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York, with powers to be defined by the legislature.

Dual administrative responsibility for education continued until enactment of the so-called Unification Act of 1904 (Chapter 40). This law abolished the Department of Public Instruction and created the State Education Department, headed by a commissioner who was also the chief executive officer of the Board of Regents. The first commissioner was elected by the legislature for a six-year term, and thereafter the commissioner was selected by the Board of Regents. Although the language of the Unification Act left some doubt as to the relationship between the Board of Regents and the commissioner, actual practice followed the intent of the law to establish the Board of Regents as a policy-making body and the commissioner as chief administrative officer. The State Education Department was continued after the constitutional reorganization of State government in 1925-26. A constitutional amendment in 1925 clarified the role of the commissioner as chief administrative officer of the department serving at the pleasure of the Board of Regents.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries the Board of Regents was given responsibility for several cultural and scientific activities. In 1844 (Chapter 255) the New York State Library, created in 1818 (Chapter 276), was placed under control of the Regents, and in 1889 (Chapter 529) the Regents were empowered to charter local libraries and museums. The scientific collections of the New York State Geological and Natural History Survey, established in 1836 (Chapter 142), were placed under the Regents in 1845 (Chapter 179) and known as the State Cabinet of Natural History. Several later laws added or removed the work of various State scientists to the purview of the Regents until the Unification Act of 1904 finally brought them all together in the New York State Museum under the Regents. The state historian, whose position was first created in 1895 (Chapter 393) as a gubernatorial appointee in the Executive Department charged with publishing public records, was placed in the Education Department in 1911 (Chapter 380). At the same time, the department was given responsibility for supervising the condition of public records in local government offices. In 1971 (Chapter 869) a State Archives was created in the department as the official repository for historically valuable State government records and to continue the State's responsibilities relating to local government records. The State's records management program was transferred to the Education Department from the Office of General Services in 1987 (Chapter 42) and combined with the Archives to form the State Archives and Records Administration.

Beginning with the Medical Board in 1872, a number of newly created and existing professional examining boards were placed under the supervision of the Board of Regents.

These boards now issue licenses or certificates and discipline practitioners in the following professions: architecture, certified shorthand reporting, chiropractics, dentistry, engineering, land surveying, landscape architecture, massage, medicine, nursing, occupational therapy, ophthalmic dispensing, optometry, pharmacy, physical therapy, podiatry, psychology, public accountancy, social work, speech-language pathology and audiology, and veterinary medicine.

The State Education Department is governed by a Board of Regents consisting of sixteen members elected by the legislature. The board is also head of The University of the State of New York (different from the State University of New York, under a separate heading in this guide) consisting of all public and private schools, colleges and universities, and chartered libraries, museums, historical societies, and other educational institutions in the State. The department's chief executive officer is the commissioner of education and president of the university, who is appointed by the Board of Regents.

STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Office of Cultural Education

- New York State Museum

-- Assistant Commissioner/Director

11843 Assistant commissioner's correspondence and subject files, 1954-1968, bulk 1962-1968.
36 cu. ft.

-- Other Records

B1523 Memorandum on conservation planning, ca. 1957-1967.
.2 cu. ft. (3 items)

Department of Environmental Conservation

Current Functions. The Department of Environmental Conservation is responsible for protecting and enhancing the State's natural resources. It carries out this responsibility by planning for and regulating disposal of solid and hazardous wastes, remediating hazardous-waste disposal sites, coordinating responses to hazardous-substance spill emergencies, and encouraging recycling of solid wastes; reducing air contamination and regulating emissions; controlling and managing fish and wildlife populations for recreational and ecological benefits; managing the Adirondack and Catskill forest preserves and other forest lands, and assisting private forest landowners in forest management and fire prevention and control; managing marine and coastal resources; overseeing and protecting wetlands, floodplains, and rivers; promoting wise use of water resources; monitoring environmental conditions, testing for contaminants, and providing for the abatement of pollution; regulating mining, reclamation of mined lands, extraction of oil

and gas, and storage of natural gas; regulating use of pesticides; and informing the public on environmental conservation principles and encouraging public participation in environmental affairs.

Organizational History. Creation of the Department of Environmental Conservation in 1970 (Chapter 140) was preceded by over a century of State conservation activity carried out by a number of agencies. The first, a three-member Fisheries Commission, was established in 1868 (Chapter 285) to restore and protect the propagation of fish in the State's rivers, lakes, and streams. A three-member Forest Commission was established in 1885 (Chapter 283) to maintain and protect land in the Catskill and Adirondack mountains to be designated as a State forest preserve and to protect public interests in the State relating to forests, tree planting, and forest fires. This board was abolished by a law of 1893 (Chapter 332) establishing a new five-member Forest Commission with the same duties.

In 1895 (Chapter 395), the Fisheries Commission and Forest Commission were combined into a Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission headed by five gubernatorial appointees. This commission was renamed the Forest, Fish and Game Commission in 1900 (Chapter 20) and after 1903 was headed by one commissioner. In 1906 (Chapter 199) the commission was authorized to employ a counsel to represent them in legal actions brought under provisions of the forest, fish, and game law. Other laws further regulated State lands, including one in 1897 (Chapter 220) creating the Forest Preserve Board to acquire additional land for the State.

A Water Storage Commission consisting of five gubernatorial appointees, the superintendent of public works, the forest, fish and game commissioner, the state engineer and surveyor, and the attorney general was established in 1902 (Chapter 406) to investigate and report on the State's water supply. This was followed in 1905 (Chapter 723) by a five-member Water Supply Commission established to administer a systematic plan for maintaining water supplies for the State's municipalities. This commission absorbed the River Improvement Commission established the previous year (Laws of 1904, Chapter 734). The functions and powers of the Water Supply Commission, Forest Preserve Board, and Forest, Fish, and Game Commission were combined in 1911 (Chapter 657) to form the Conservation Commission. The commission was headed by three commissioners in charge of divisions of lands and forests, fish and game, and inland waters.

In 1921 (Chapter 579), a Water Power Commission, consisting of the three conservation commissioners, the State engineer and surveyor, the attorney general, the temporary president of the senate, and the speaker of the assembly, was established to issue licenses for the development of State power resources. A Water Control Commission was established in 1922 (Chapter 413) to supervise water flow and supply and to administer the Black River and Hudson River regulating districts.

After the 1925-26 constitutional reorganization of State government, enabling legislation in 1926 (Chapter 619) established the Conservation Department to assume the functions and duties of the Conservation Commission, Water Control Commission, and Water Power Commission, all of which were abolished. The new department included a Division of Parks, which supervised all State parks, reservations, historic sites, and recreational areas (except the forest preserve).

When the Department of Environmental Conservation was established in 1970, it assumed all functions of the Conservation Department except administration of State parks, which was transferred to the new Office of Parks and Recreation in the Executive Department. In addition, the Department of Environmental Conservation assumed primary responsibility for

State policy relating to air and water pollution, waste management, and pesticide use, areas formerly supervised by the Department of Health and the Department of Agriculture and Markets. The Air Pollution Control Board, Water Resources Board, Pesticide Control Board, and Natural Beauty Commission, all formerly within other State agencies, were abolished and their functions assumed by the Department of Environmental Conservation.

The commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation is also an ex officio member and chair of the New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation, established in 1970 as a public benefit corporation to assist State agencies and local governments in environmental management projects and to provide financing for pollution control facilities. The commissioner is also an ex officio member of numerous other commissions, authorities, boards, and committees.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

General Agency-level Records

15496 Department policies and procedures manual, 1973-1984.
.2 cu. ft.

Executive Office

13063 Commissioners' and deputy commissioners' correspondence, subject files, and orders, 1948-1995.
712.5 cu. ft.

Office of Counsel

10407 Water pollution control case files, 1929-1973, bulk 1954-1973.
4 cu. ft.

Legislative and Federal Liaison Office

16867 Departmental legislative proposals, 1963-1980.
3 cu. ft.

Bureau of Environmental Quality Review

15804 State environmental quality review (SEQRA) repository positive declaration files, 1978-1994.
285.5 cu. ft.

18927 State environmental quality review (SEQRA) repository positive declaration files, 1982-1989.
241 cu. ft.

Bureau of Real Property

B1407 Field books for surveys by James Frost of New York State lands, 1811-1838.
3 microfilm reels

B1405 Verplanck Colvin maps of the Adirondack wilderness, ca. 1872-1900.
337 color fiches

B1406 Field books by Verplanck Colvin for the Adirondack Survey, ca. 1872-1900.
43 microfilm reels

Central Planning Office

20138 State environmental plan files, 1970-1975.
4 cu. ft. (including 10 reels of audiotape)

Office of Program Development, Planning and Research

10800 Corps of Engineers flood control project feasibility reports, 1936-1960,
bulk 1940-1950.
2 cu. ft.

10770 Hurricane Agnes damage files, 1972-1973.
2 cu. ft.

Division of Legal Affairs

16860 Closed pollution/permit application hearing files, 1954-1972, bulk 1960-1969.
26 cu. ft.

Division of Fish and Wildlife

- Director's Office

16481 Division director's subject and correspondence files, 1962-1994.
107 cu. ft.

- Marketing Unit

16181 First-of-state issuance of 1985 New York migratory bird stamps, 1985.
.2 cu. ft. (1 sheet of 30 stamps)

- Other Records

A0743 Freshwater wetlands inventory maps, 1973-1975.

40 cu. ft. (971 maps)

16665 Urban wildlife habitat inventory maps, 1979.
.6 cu. ft. (131 maps)

Division of Water

A1117 Statewide sewage disposal, water pollution, and discharge permit files,
ca. 1900-1975.
177 cu. ft.

A1121 State and federal institution wastewater disposal files, ca. 1900-1975.
5 cu. ft.

A1123 State park and campsite wastewater disposal files, ca. 1925-1976.
2 cu. ft.

A1122 Pure waters files, ca. 1951-1975.
2 cu. ft.

A1118 Interstate basin commission administration files, ca. 1948-1975, bulk 1957-1975.
18 cu. ft.

A1120 Drainage basin subject files, ca. 1904-1977, bulk 1950-1975.
34 cu. ft.

Division of Air Resources

- Bureau of Abatement Planning

15491 State implementation plan planning files, 1972-1996.
20 cu. ft.

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

14297 Photographic prints and negatives, ca. 1904-1949.
46.8 cu. ft. (ca. 5,100 glass plate and film negatives and ca. 2,450 photographic
prints)

A3268 Civilian Conservation Corps camp and personnel files, 1935-1942.
2.5 cu. ft. (including ca. 700 cards) (8 microfilm reels) R

Executive Office

B1004 Index to department orders, 1911-1930.
4.5 cu. ft.

B1590 Card index to administrative matters, and regulatory and special permit cases, 1930-1937.
1 cu. ft. (ca. 6,000 cards)

Division of Pure Waters

A1119 Interstate water quality standards files, ca. 1965-1968.
1 cu. ft.

Bureau of Forest Pest Control

19753 State and federal blister rust annual reports, 1916-1957.
3 cu. ft. (54 volumes)

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

A0280 Assessment rolls of towns in which the State owns land, 1886-1921.
51 cu. ft.

20380 Tree survey book, 1926-1936.
1 cu. ft. (2 volumes)

LONG ISLAND STATE PARK COMMISSION

A3320 Maps, plans, and sketches for improvement and development of parks and parkways on Long Island, ca. 1928-1954, bulk 1930-1950.
6 cu. ft. (ca. 40 maps)

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN AUTHORITY

11349 Administrative subject files, 1937-1968, bulk 1959-1968.
8 cu. ft.

11263 Legal and administrative files, 1957-1968.
2 cu. ft.

WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

B0242 Reports to or by the commission regarding the Genesee River Improvement, 1904-1911.
.3 cu. ft.

B0917 Sacandaga Reservoir proposed flow line maps, ca. 1908-1912, bulk 1908.
3 cu. ft. (49 maps)

WATER POWER COMMISSION

A4219 American Super-Power Corporation license application maps and drawings, 1922-1923.
.5 cu. ft. (1 volume)

HUDSON RIVER REGULATING DISTRICT

A1168 Sacandaga reservoir storage reports and bond offering bill, 1925-1927.
.2 cu. ft.

NATURAL BEAUTY COMMISSION

20139 Minutes and Subject Files, 1966-70 (bulk 1967-1970)
2 cu. ft.

Department of Health

Current Functions. The Department of Health is responsible for safeguarding the health of New York State's residents. The department has direct authority over all health care institutions in the State covered by the Public Health Law, including hospitals, nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers, and many home-care providers. To protect the welfare of patients, the State certifies all health care institutions and sets standards governing nearly every aspect of health-facility operation. The department administers programs to monitor the cost of health care services. In carrying out these mandates, the department develops reimbursement methods and sets the rate each health facility will be paid for services to patients covered by Medicaid. It also audits health care facility costs and fees and reviews the financial implications of health-facility construction and expansion. Finally, the department is responsible for statewide planning to assure that State health care resources are efficiently allocated.

The department is responsible for preserving the health of New York State's residents through education, research, and prevention of accidents and diseases. Programs administered by the department range from prenatal care and teen counseling to monitoring the purity of drinking water and assessing the health threat of toxic contaminants. Research is another major function of the department. Clinical, laboratory, and epidemiological studies are focused on such

public health problems as birth defects, health staffing needs, and cancer. Other research efforts aim to improve laboratory testing methods.

The department monitors skilled health professionals throughout the State and identifies underserved areas for training support programs. It also oversees the medical conduct of physicians and takes disciplinary action against individuals who violate medical professional law.

The Department of Health is responsible for maintaining records of every birth, death, marriage, and divorce that occurs in the State, and for operation of an adoption registry. The department operates three health institutions: Roswell Park Center Institute in Buffalo, a cancer care and research facility; the Veterans Home in Oxford, a residential long-term-care facility; and Helen Hayes Hospital in West Haverstraw, a medical rehabilitation and research facility.

Organizational History. In the colonial and early statehood periods, public health issues were handled by localities, if addressed at all. On a few occasions, the legislature was involved in establishing quarantine regulations, particularly for New York City. In 1832, the legislature required all port cities, villages, and villages along the State canal system to appoint health officers and establish health boards. A more general public health law was passed in 1850, requiring all towns, villages, and cities (except the cities of New York and Brooklyn) to set up health boards and designate public health officers. These officials were responsible for regulating local sanitary conditions and providing for the control and prevention of contagious diseases.

A State Board of Health was created in 1880 (Chapter 322) to undertake a variety of health-related activities, including researching diseases and their causes; promoting public health; supervising the registration of vital statistics; and investigating the effect of localities, employment, and other conditions on public health. These responsibilities were strengthened and expanded in 1885 (Chapter 270) as the State board was mandated to report on the incidence of certain infectious or epidemic diseases, to investigate complaints of health threats made by citizens, and to issue orders or regulations on health issues and impose penalties for violations.

In 1901 (Chapter 24), the State Board of Health was replaced by a Department of Health, headed by a commissioner appointed by the governor. In addition to assuming the duties of the State Board of Health, the department was responsible for inspecting public structures and works, hearing complaints regarding health problems stemming from canal water overflow, and exercising the powers of a local board of health in communities where none existed. A Public Health Council, consisting of the commissioner of health and six gubernatorial appointees, was established in 1913 (Chapter 559). It was charged with establishing and maintaining the Sanitary Code, which dealt with any matter affecting the security of life or health, and the preservation and improvement of public health.

The Department of Health was continued following the 1925-26 constitutional reorganization of State government, with the addition of jurisdiction over the Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases (later renamed Roswell Park Memorial Institute), which had been established in 1911 for the study and treatment of cancer and allied diseases. In addition, the department was given responsibility for establishing and maintaining hospitals for specific diseases. As a result, in 1931 the department assumed responsibility from the Department of Social Welfare for the supervision of the Raybrook Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis (established in 1900 and closed in 1970), and the Women's Relief Corps Home, transferred from the Department of Social Services in 1971. The Department of Health

also operated the Kidney Disease Institute (established 1965), the Birth Defects Institute (established in 1966), and the Burns Care Institute (established 1970).

In 1960, a State Hospital Review and Planning Council, consisting of 31 members appointed by the governor, was established to cooperate with regional hospital councils in reviewing applications for the construction of new hospital facilities and insuring that hospital services are adequate in all areas of the State. This council was directed to make reports and recommendations to the commissioner of health, the Public Health Council, and the Health Planning Committee. The latter was an interdepartmental body created by Executive Order in 1975 to advise the governor on health policy matters, and was dissolved in 1985.

When the Department of Environmental Conservation was created in 1970, it assumed from the Department of Health the primary responsibility for monitoring and regulating water and air pollution and waste management. The Department of Health remains responsible for assessing the health consequences of such contaminants.

In 1977 the Department of Health was reorganized into two major offices: the Office of Health Systems Management and the Office of Public Health. The Office of Health Systems Management was assigned all regulatory activities including the delivery of health care by institutions and individual providers. The Office of Public Health assumed responsibility for all traditional public health activities including research, disease control, and coordination of local public health activities.

The AIDS Institute was established in 1983 within the department to develop public policy and administer State-funded research, education, and support services related to AIDS. The New York State Task Force on Life and the Law was created in 1984 to evaluate ethical, legal, and public-policy implications stemming from major advances in medical science and technology.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

General Agency-level Records

11460 Sewage treatment works construction planning grants files, ca. 1942-1963.
15 cu. ft.

Executive Deputy Commissioner

B1214 Subject files, 1974-1987.
69 cu. ft.

Bureau of Communicable Disease Control

13855 Director's subject files, 1908-1982, bulk 1975-1982.
14 cu. ft.

Bureau of Communications Production

- Photography Unit

B1629 Photographs of laboratory research activities, 1917-1984.
.1 cu. ft. (14 photographs)

Other Records

12205 Survey of discharges by businesses into State waterways, 1903.
2 cu. ft.

BOARD OF HEALTH

A0769 Minutes, 1880-1899.
1 cu. ft.

Department of Law

Current Functions. The Department of Law protects the legal rights of New York State citizens by representing the State in all of its litigation and other legal affairs. It carries out this responsibility by prosecuting or defending all actions and proceedings for or against the State and its departments; prosecuting certain criminal violations of the Labor Law, Workers' Compensation Law, and Unemployment Insurance Law; investigating and prosecuting other criminal cases at the request of the governor or the commissioner of a State department; bringing civil/criminal actions against polluters of the environment, violators of the antitrust laws, and those who defraud consumers or investors; mediating consumers' complaints; and defending the legal and civil rights of New Yorkers.

Organizational History. The earliest predecessor to this department was the Dutch colonial office of schout-fiscal, which combined the functions of auditor, sheriff, and attorney general. Later, British colonial authorities appointed an attorney general as chief law enforcement officer of New York.

The first State constitution in 1777 created the office of attorney general, to be selected by the Council of Appointment. The constitution of 1821 transferred this appointment function to the legislature, and the constitution of 1846 made the office elective on a biennial basis. A 1937 constitutional amendment extended the term of elective office to four years.

The constitutional reorganization of State government in 1925-26 authorized creation of a Department of Law. Enabling legislation in 1926 (Chapter 347) established the department, transferred to it all powers previously exercised by the attorney general, and made the attorney general chief administrative officer of the department.

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DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Executive Office

18571 Subject files, 1962-1998.
332 cu. ft.

18568 National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) records, 1980-1994.
30.5 cu. ft. (including 1 videotape)

Attorney General's Office

18565 Correspondence files, 1979-1998.
55 cu. ft.

18572 Speech files, 1978-1993.
6.5 cu. ft.

18566 Press clippings, 1979-1993.
56.5 c.f.

Legislative Bureau

15433 Legislative program bill files, 1957-1994, bulk 1979-1994.
84 cu. ft.

Department of Public Service/Public Service Commission

Current Functions. The Department of Public Service is the staff arm for the Public Service Commission. The commission is responsible for regulating the rates and services of public utility companies in order to ensure safe, adequate service for the public at reasonable rates and with the least adverse effect upon the environment. These regulatory responsibilities apply to electric, steam, telephone, gas, and water companies. Although its most publicized activity is determining utility rates, the commission has a number of other specific responsibilities such as establishing service standards and monitoring the operation of utilities; reviewing and resolving customer complaints; supervising utilities' accounting and financial practices; exercising jurisdiction over the siting of major utility facilities and electrical and gas transmission lines; and ensuring the safety of natural gas facilities and petroleum pipelines.

Organizational History. State regulation of public utilities dates from the early 19th century, when the legislature began including financial and service requirements in incorporation statutes. More systematic oversight began with an 1843 assembly resolution requiring railroads to submit reports to the secretary of state. Five years later (Laws of 1848, Chapter 140), the railroads were required to report instead to the state engineer and surveyor on financial affairs, equipment, and passengers and freight carried. A Railroad Commission was established in 1855 (Chapter 526) to receive reports and investigate railroad operation, but this commission was abolished two years later, and the railroads resumed reporting to the state engineer and surveyor. In 1882 (Chapter 353), a Board of Railroad Commissioners was created with power to require reports, investigate complaints, and recommend service improvements and rate adjustments, but without any enforcement power. Nine years later (Laws of 1891, Chapter 4), the State recognized New York City's special transportation needs by establishing a Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners to oversee the expansion of surface rapid transit facilities and plan the construction of subways. Turning to other utilities, the legislature established the office of inspector of gas meters to inspect and seal meters (Laws of 1859, Chapter 311) and, later, a Commission of Gas and Electricity to regulate rates (Laws of 1905, Chapter 737).

In 1907 (Chapter 424), Governor Charles Evans Hughes proposed systematic, comprehensive, statewide public utility regulation and convinced the legislature to pass the Public Service Commissions Law. This statute replaced existing State regulatory authorities with two district public service commissions (one for New York City and the other for the remainder of the State) with sweeping powers to investigate complaints, order improved service, establish rates, and supervise the issue of securities. The first district (New York City) commission also inherited the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission to plan and construct subways.

During the following decade, PSC supervisory responsibilities were expanded to include telephone and telegraph lines, steam companies, water carriers, and bus lines. A series of 1930 statutes increased the commissions' regulatory powers over utility holding companies and financial transactions. Organizational changes were also made over the years. In 1919 (Chapter 263 and Chapter 520), the first district commission was replaced by a single public service commissioner to carry out regulatory functions and a transit construction commissioner to carry out subway construction. Two years later (Laws of 1921, Chapter 134), the two public service districts were abolished and replaced by a single Public Service Commission with statewide authority over all public utilities except rapid transit in New York City, which was placed under

a new Transit Commission. In 1924 (Chapter 573), a Board of Transportation was established to continue subway construction and to operate existing city subways and surface rapid transit lines, leaving the Transit Commission with supervisory authority over only private transit facilities.

When the constitutional reorganization of State government was implemented in 1926 (Chapter 350), the Department of Public Service was created. It took over the Transit Commission and the Public Service Commission. Later (Laws of 1943, Chapter 170), the Transit Commission was abolished and the Public Service Commission assumed its duties. All Department of Public Service transportation-related regulatory functions were transferred to the Department of Transportation in 1970 (Chapter 267). As part of the 1970 reorganization (Chapter 272), the Department of Public Service assumed responsibility for considering environmental impacts of utility facilities. In 1977, the legislature expanded the role of the Department of Public Service concerning demand-side aspects of utility regulation with enactment of the Home Insulation and Energy Conservation Act (Laws of 1977, Chapter 858).

In 1981, the department expanded its consumer-related activities through creation of a Consumer Services Division. The division provides information and advice to utility customers, monitors utility compliance with commission directives, and settles disputes between utilities and their customers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

A3319 Environmental report site plans and maps of a proposed power station at Cayuga,
ca. 1973.
6 cu. ft.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

19738 Subject, correspondence, and utility files, 1981-1995.
21 cu. ft.

Department of State

Current Functions. The Department of State is responsible for a wide variety of licensing, regulatory, record-keeping, municipal assistance, and planning functions. The department licenses and regulates real estate brokers and salespersons; barbers; cosmetologists and hair dressers; private investigators; watch guard and patrol agencies; the manufacture, renovation, and sale of articles of bedding and upholstered furniture; apartment information vendors; and hearing aid dealers. It registers charitable organizations, trademarks, trading stamp companies, hotel and motel names, and games of chance utilized in promoting retail sales. It also supervises the administration of cemetery corporations. Notaries and commissioners of deeds in other states and territories are appointed by the Department of State.

The department is the official office of record for filing many documents, including executive proclamations, commissions, pardons and commutations; land patents; laws signed by the governor; financing statements under the Uniform Commercial Code; and certificates of incorporation except for banking, insurance, or educational corporations. As an extension of its record-keeping function, the department certifies copies of State laws and publishes the

Legislative Manual; the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York; and the New York State Register, the official State publication announcing proposed administrative regulations.

It coordinates fire safety activities of State and local agencies and advises and assists local governments with planning and development activities. The department administers the State's coastal-management program and ensures that efforts concerning the coastal zone are useful to the planning, development, and regulatory activities of State, regional, and local agencies. It also provides oversight, technical assistance, guidance, and training programs for local governments and local code-enforcement officials in support of the Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code. The department is the administrative location for the State Athletic Commission and the State Ethics Commission and serves as secretariat to the Committee on Open Government. The secretary of state serves as a member of several State boards and commissions.

Organizational History. The office of Secretary of State was inherited from the colonial period during which the secretary of the Province of New Netherland and the secretary of the Colony of New York acted as clerks to the governor's council and maintained the records of the colonial governments. Although neither the first State constitution of 1777 nor any statute specifically created the office within State government, the Council of Appointment appointed a Secretary of State in 1778. Records of the colonial governments were immediately transferred to the Secretary, thus establishing the office's role as records custodian. Beginning with oaths of office in 1778 (Chapter 7), several statutes in subsequent years required the official filing of specific documents or records with the Secretary.

The means of selecting the Secretary of State changed several times. The State constitution of 1821, which abolished the Council of Appointment, provided that the Secretary be selected by the legislature. The State's third constitution of 1846 made the office elective. It remained that way until 1926 (Chapter 437), when the act creating the modern Department of State allowed the governor to appoint the Secretary as head of the new department.

From the year the first Secretary was appointed, the office was assigned certain duties by statute. In 1778 the Secretary was made ex officio clerk of the Council of Appointment. Several years later (Laws of 1784, Chapter 60), the Secretary was designated a Commissioner of the Land Office. When the commissioners of the canal fund were established in 1817 (Chapter 262), the secretary was a member. In 1821 (Chapter 240) the office of superintendent of common schools was abolished and its duties transferred to the secretary of state, where they remained until they were transferred to the newly created Department of Public Instruction in 1854. The Secretary also was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York by virtue of his office from 1842 (Chapter 142) to 1904 (Chapter 40), when ex officio membership on the board was ended.

The 1925-26 constitutional reorganization of State government resulted in the creation of the Department of State in 1926 (Chapter 437), with the Secretary of State as department head. As constituted by law, the department included the Board of Commissioners of the Land Office, of which the Secretary was chairperson (transferred to the Office of General Services by the Laws of 1960, Chapter 462); the State Athletic Commission, which regulated boxing and the members of which were appointed by the Secretary; the State Racing Commission, which regulated horse racing and whose members were appointed by the Secretary (duties transferred to the New York State Racing and Wagering Board in the Executive Department by the Laws of

1973, Chapter 346); the State Board of Canvassers, which certified election results and whose administrative staff was provided by the department; the port wardens of the Port of New York, whose members were appointed by the Secretary (abolished by the Laws of 1928, Chapter 377); the Hell Gate Pilots, who were appointed by the Secretary (transferred to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots by the Laws of 1939, Chapter 661); and a Division of Licenses responsible for the regulation and licensing of various business activities.

In 1975 (Chapter 464), the Office for Local Government (established by the Laws of 1959, Chapter 335) and the Office of Planning Services (previously the Office of Planning Coordination, established by the Laws of 1966, Chapter 528, and changed to the Office of Planning Services by the Laws of 1971, Chapter 75) were abolished and their functions transferred to the Department of State. These functions included coordinating fire services in the State and advising and assisting local governments in their planning and resource development activities.

When the State's Freedom of Information Law was revised in 1977 (Chapter 933), the secretary of state was made a member and secretariat of the Committee on Public Access to Records created in 1974 (Chapter 579) to administer the law.

In 1983, Executive Order No. 23 established the Office of New York State Ombudsman under the jurisdiction of the secretary of state. Among other things, the office serves as a clearinghouse for information relating to services to which persons are entitled; provides referral services for individuals seeking federal, State, or local assistance; and investigates complaints concerning the delivery of services by State agencies.

The Ethics in Government Act (Laws of 1987, Chapter 73) created the State Ethics Commission to interpret, administer, and enforce the provisions of the law. The commission, receives, files, and reviews annual financial disclosure statements of policy-making officials of the State's departments, divisions, and agencies and issues advisory opinions concerning possible conflicts of interest resulting from financial holdings or outside employment. Loosely organized within the Department of State, the Board of Public Disclosure also makes determinations on activities covered by the State ethics law and issues advisory opinions to the governor.

The office of the Secretary of State has served as the general recording office for State government since its creation in 1778. Cognizant of the historical value of many of the records in the secretary's custody, the legislature authorized by concurrent resolution in 1847 the transfer of the most valuable of these records to the New York State Library. The first transfer occurred shortly thereafter, and the library continued to accept and preserve records from the department until 1978, when custody of these records was transferred to the newly-created New York State Archives.

SECRETARY OF STATE/DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Division of Coastal Resources and Waterfront Revitalization

19599 Federal consistency project review files, 1982-1989.
166 cu. ft.

19598 Coastal zone program files, 1990-1991.
2 cu. ft.

19603 Coastal erosion program files, 1990-1994.
3 cu. ft.

Land Records

A3318 Adirondack Park land use planning county maps, 1973.
6 cu. ft. (including 18 maps)

Department of Transportation

Current Functions. The Department of Transportation is responsible for planning, construction, maintenance, and supervision for New York's transportation network and infrastructure, including the State and local highway systems, canal system, five major ports, bus lines and public transportation organizations, and public and private airports. To fulfill these functions, the department engages in a number of activities, including coordinating and developing transportation policy and planning; coordinating and assisting in the planning, construction, maintenance, repair, and operation of transportation facilities and services, including highway, canal, rail, mass transit, port, and aviation facilities; planning for development of public and private commuter and general transportation facilities; administering a public safety program for rail and motor carriers in intrastate commerce; regulating rates and services of transportation corporations in the public interest; and investigating accidents on public transportation systems and evaluating the safety of such systems.

Organizational History. The origins of this department can be traced to the Dutch office of surveyor general established in 1642 to survey the lands of the Province of New Netherland. The office was continued under the British colonial government and reestablished after New York became a State (Laws of 1781, Chapter 32). The surveyor general was appointed by the Council of Appointment until 1821, when the new constitution provided for election by the legislature. Surveying the public lands continued to be the principal function of the office.

The major State involvement in transportation in the 19th century was the development of the canal system. Commissioners were appointed in 1810 and 1811 to report on possibilities for inland navigation in the State. In 1816 (Chapter 237), the legislature appointed five commissioners to oversee construction of a canal between the Hudson River and the Great Lakes. The following year (Laws of 1817, Chapter 262), the commissioners were made a permanent Board of Canal Commissioners, authorized to build canals between the Hudson River and Lake Erie, with branches to Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario. The same law established the commissioners of the canal fund, including the surveyor general, to administer a Canal Fund derived from canal tolls, other State revenues, and donations of land. After completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, legislation established a Canal Board comprised of the canal commissioners and the commissioners of the canal fund to fix tolls, make regulations, and hire employees (Laws of 1826, Chapter 314).

The Constitution of 1846 established the office of state engineer and surveyor. This office assumed the duties of the abolished surveyor general and was also given responsibility for carrying out engineering and surveying work on the canals. The Canal Board continued to

appoint division canal superintendents and staff, but these people were to work at the direction of the state engineer and surveyor (Laws of 1848, Chapter 72).

An 1876 constitutional amendment abolished the canal commissioners and created the office of superintendent of public works, appointed by the governor. The superintendent was charged with executing all laws relating to canal maintenance and navigation except for those functions performed by the state engineer and surveyor, who continued to prepare maps, plans, and estimates for canal construction and improvement. The Canal Board (now consisting of the superintendent of public works, the state engineer and surveyor, and the commissioners of the canal fund) continued to handle hiring of employees and other personnel matters. The Barge Canal Law of 1903 (Chapter 147) directed the Canal Board to oversee the enlargement of and improvements to the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego canals.

The Department of Highways was established in 1908 (Chapter 330) to supervise bridges and highways financed by State funds. The department was originally headed by three commissioners appointed by the governor. A 1911 law (Chapter 646) designated the superintendent of highways, state engineer and surveyor, and superintendent of public works as highway commissioners. In 1913 (Chapter 80), a single highway commissioner replaced the three commissioners.

A 1923 law (Chapter 867) established the Department of Public Works, headed by the superintendent of public works. This department consolidated the offices of the superintendent of public works; superintendent and trustees of public buildings (established by Laws of 1909, Chapter 48, to care for all State buildings in Albany); Department of Highways; and Commission on Boundary Waters between the United States and Canada (created in 1920 to study the feasibility of a bridge between the United States and Canada; this commission included the state engineer and surveyor, superintendent of public works, and several other State officials).

Pursuant to the constitutional reorganization of State government in 1925-26, the Canal Board and the state engineer and surveyor were abolished and their functions assigned to the Department of Public Works. The commissioners of the canal fund were abolished, and responsibility for the fund was transferred to the Department of Audit and Control.

Enabling legislation in 1926 (Chapter 348) established five divisions in the Department of Public Works: canals and waterways, highways, public building, engineering, and architecture. The department also absorbed the former Department of Architecture (created as the office of state architect in 1899 as the successor to the Office of Capitol Commissioner, then established as a department by Laws of 1914, Chapter 111, to prepare plans and specifications for State buildings); Bureau of Housing and Regional Planning (established within the Department of Architecture by Laws of 1923, Chapter 694); Salt Water Bays Commission (established in 1923 to survey waters of eastern Long Island); and Office of Harbor Masters (appointed by the governor after 1911 to regulate vessels in certain port cities north of New York City).

The Department of Public Works was reorganized in 1943 into three divisions: administration, construction, and operation and maintenance. An architecture division was added in 1955 and a finance and planning division in 1964.

The Department of Public Works was abolished in 1967 (Chapter 717), and its responsibilities for transportation planning, construction, and operation, including maintenance of the State Barge Canal System, were transferred to the new Department of Transportation. Also assigned to the new department were the duties and staff of the Office of Transportation (established in the Executive Department in 1959 to advise the governor on transportation

policy); the duties and staff of the State Traffic Commission (created in 1936 to regulate traffic lights and signs, highway speeds, and safety programs); and the aviation functions of the Department of Commerce. Flood control, shore protection, and beach erosion control functions formerly exercised by the Department of Public Works were transferred to the Conservation Department. The duties and functions of the Architecture Division were transferred to the Office of General Services. In 1971, the department assumed from the Public Service Commission the regulatory functions relating to common carriers.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

General Agency-level Records

B1580 Meeting minutes and issues files of the Adirondack Highway Council, 1977-1984.
2 cu. ft.

Legal Services Bureau

13430 Files of the chairman of the task force investigating Love Canal, 1978-1985.
83 cu. ft.

Legislative Branch

Current Functions. The primary function of the New York State Legislature is to make laws. Article III of the State constitution vests the legislative power of the State in the senate and assembly. The legislature has nearly total control of the legislative process and is completely responsible for its own proceedings. There are, however, constitutional limits that prohibit the legislature from enacting certain types of laws. It may not pass laws that hinder the right of people to peaceably assemble or petition the government or that curtail freedoms of speech or press. The legislature also may not pass certain types of private or local laws (such as those changing a person's name or moving a county seat), and it may not grant divorces, annul court decisions, or audit claims made against the State.

Article IX of the State constitution requires the legislature to provide for the government of counties, cities, and incorporated villages. The legislature enacts general laws relating to localities, but legislation relating to a single locality generally can be passed only with the authorization of the locality.

The legislature passes resolutions that serve as formal statements of opinion or determination concerning a wide variety of matters. Legislative resolutions do not have the effect of law. Resolutions are used, for instance, to adopt internal rules, adjourn from annual sessions, adopt proposed constitutional amendments, establish legislative commissions, and issue congratulations on accomplishments of others.

The legislature is responsible for reviewing administrative action to ensure that it conforms to legislative intent and authorization. In performing this function, the legislature audits agency programs, investigates fiscal aspects of agency programs, and monitors agency

rule-making activities. Various legislative committees also monitor and review the operations of those agencies that fall under the committee's area of responsibility.

Another major function of the legislature is to review the governor's annual budget. This function expanded in the 1970s and 1980s and increased the authority of the legislature in the governmental process. In reviewing the executive budget, the legislature may reduce a specific amount of money requested but may not increase a request. Any additional funding sought by the legislature must be added as a separate line item subject to veto by the governor. The legislature also has an electoral function. The senate and assembly are the sole judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their members. While it rarely occurs, either house may refuse to seat any person whom a majority of its members finds unqualified. The legislature is responsible for electing its own officers. The legislature also elects members of the Board of Regents of The University of the State of New York.

Legislators provide a variety of services to their constituents. In particular, they intervene on behalf of their constituents with a State agency or local government to ensure that some need is being addressed.

The legislature has broad powers in ratifying proposed federal constitutional amendments referred to it, proposing State constitutional amendments, and convening constitutional conventions. The senate is responsible (State constitution, Article V, Section 4) for reviewing and approving the governor's appointments of heads of most State agencies, members of boards and commissions, and judges of the court of appeals and court of claims.

The assembly has the authority (State constitution, Article VI, Section 24) to vote articles of impeachment against certain judicial and State officials. Upon an impeachment vote by a majority of the assembly, a court of impeachment is formed consisting of the president of the senate, members of the senate, and judges of the court of appeals. This court can vote to convict and remove these officials from office.

Other specific functions performed by the legislature include channeling federal grants to State agencies and loaning funds to public corporations.

Through standing and select committees and joint legislative commissions, the legislature gathers information from individuals and constituent groups to make more informed decisions concerning appropriate legislation.

Organizational History. The legislature can trace its origins to several representative councils that met during the 1640s and 1650s, the period of Dutch rule in New Netherland. The director general of the colony, assisted by an appointed council, held exclusive executive, legislative, and judicial authority. In 1641, representatives chosen by the people met and called for this authority to be limited. Over the next several years, similar meetings were called to represent popular interests before the colony's director general. In 1664, an Assembly was called by Peter Stuyvesant to consider the current state of affairs in the colony. However, England took control of New York before this assembly was able to develop into a source of authority distinct from the appointed leaders.

Under the English governor Thomas Dongan, a representative assembly was convened in 1683. The first session of this assembly enacted a Charter of Liberties and Privileges, which called for certain basic rights, such as trial by jury and protection of property. The charter was approved by the royal governor but was vetoed in England. In 1686, King James II dissolved the

assembly. In 1690, during a period of unrest, Jacob Leisler and his supporters organized an assembly, but this attempt was disallowed a year later.

A 1691 law (Chapter 10) finally established a continuing representative colonial assembly, which continued in existence throughout the colonial period until it was dissolved by Governor Tryon in 1776. The importance of this assembly grew as it gradually gained control over the province's taxation and expenditures. During this period, an appointed Governor's Council continued in existence, exercising both legislative and judicial functions.

In the Revolutionary era, the colonial assembly gave way in authority to the Provincial Congress. When the assembly refused to send delegates to the Second Continental Congress in 1775, the Provincial Congress convened and appointed delegates to the Continental Congress. This Provincial Congress also approved the Declaration of Independence on behalf of New York and proclaimed itself to be the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York. In 1777, this convention approved a State constitution.

This constitution vested supreme legislative power in a two-house legislature. The lower house, the assembly, was roughly modeled on the colonial assembly. It consisted of 70 members representing 14 districts who were to be elected annually by adult males meeting stipulated property requirements. The upper house, the senate, included 24 members representing four districts. The senate had power equal to that of the assembly although property-holding requirements for electors were higher and senators were to have four-year terms of office. The legislature was given broad governmental authority that has continued essentially unchanged to the present day. The powers of the legislature, however, were limited by two councils. The Council of Revision, including the governor, four supreme court justices, the chancellor, and four senators, had the authority to review and approve all bills passed by the legislature. Vetoes could be overridden by the legislature. The Council of Appointment, which included the governor and four senators, made appointments to nonelective government positions.

Constitutional revision in 1822 eliminated the councils of revision and appointment. The new constitution gave the governor veto power over legislation, although the veto could be overridden by a two-thirds vote of each house. The chief officers of the State, including the secretary of state, attorney general and comptroller, were to be selected by the legislature. Property-holding qualifications for voting were retained for blacks, but virtual universal suffrage was established for white males. The number of assembly members increased to 128 and the number of senators was set at 32.

A new State constitution of 1846 determined that senators and assembly members were thereafter to represent single-member districts and that the term of office for senators was to be two years. The new constitution reduced the legislature's appointive powers by making the secretary of state, attorney general and comptroller elective offices. The constitution also increased the power of the legislature in other areas, especially in regard to the operations of the State's municipal and county governments.

The 1894 State constitution mandated that there be 150 assembly members and at least 50 senators. The number of assembly members has remained at 150 while the number of senators has increased to 60. The electorate now includes all persons 18 years of age or older who have been residents of the State for three months prior to an election.

Leadership in the legislature is centered in the speaker of the assembly and the senate majority leader who control the organization and most of the important functions of their respective houses. One function of the speaker and majority leader is to appoint the chairpersons

of the assembly and senate standing committees. A major part of the work of the legislature is accomplished through these committees. These committees are organized around a subject area or based on a functional responsibility. Subcommittees often exist to divide the work of larger committees. In addition to standing committees, select committees are often appointed to help the legislature on a temporary basis. The legislature also uses joint legislative commissions to support legislative work, particularly by allowing special long-term attention to certain areas of concern to legislators. In the 1970s, these commissions replaced joint legislative committees that previously had done similar work.

Assembly

Speaker's Office

L0017 Subject files, 1977-1986.
26 cu. ft.

Office of the Minority Leader

L0219 Press releases, 1966-1982.
2 cu. ft.

Program and Counsel Staff

L0002 Hearing files, transcripts, and audio tapes, 1956-1996.
168.75 cu. ft.

L0007 Assembly bill files, 1975-1996.
98 cu. ft.

Assembly Committees and Task Forces

- Standing Committee on Codes

L0204 Report files, 1977-1992.
8 cu. ft.

- Committee on Environmental Conservation

L0199 Committee meeting files, 1987-1990.
1 cu. ft.

L0186 Bill files, 1983-1989.
6 cu. ft.

L0131 Hearing files and transcripts, 1975-1977.
.5 cu. ft.

- Standing Committee on the Judiciary

L0178 Bottle bill files, 1981-1986.
3 cu. ft.

- Task Force on Toxic Substances

L0133 Interviews and hearing files regarding alleged Army toxic dumping, 1978-1980.
1 cu. ft.

L0134 Reports file, 1978-1981.
1 cu. ft.

L0132 Copies of federal government documents relating to toxic contamination in the
Niagara Falls region, 1940-1980, bulk 1944-1959.
33 cu. ft.

Member Offices

- Assemblyman (1975-1992 : Maurice D. Hinchey)

L0200 Correspondence file, 1985-1992.
2 cu. ft.

L0005 Bill files, 1979-1982.
3 cu. ft.

L0006 Issue files, 1980-1983.
1 cu. ft.

L0004 Bill files concerning the Environmental Conservation Law, 1981-1982.
7.25 cu. ft.

L0218 Environmental Conservation budget files, 1981-1985.
1 cu. ft.

L0201 Press release files, 1976-1992.
1 cu. ft.

L0198 Adirondack Park centennial meeting and background files, 1988-1992.
1 cu. ft.

- Assemblyman (1974-1992 : William B. Hoyt)

L0190 Bill files, 1976-1992.
20 cu. ft.

- Assemblyman (1971-1982 : G. Oliver Koppell)

L0018 Subject files, 1971-1983.
4 cu. ft.

Other Assembly Records

L0157 Approvals of requests for expenditures for acquisition and improvements of land by the Conservation Department, Division of Parks, 1926-1928.
2 cu. ft.

Senate

Senate Committees

- Committee on Corporations, Authorities and Public Utilities

L0222 Lake Erie offshore drilling files, 1975-1977.
.5 cu. ft.

- Committee on Environmental Conservation

L0168 Bill files for bills signed or vetoed by the governor, 1981-1984.
1.5 cu. ft.

Member Offices

- Senator (1948-1972 : Earl W. Brydges)

L0104 Correspondence and subject files, 1948-1972, bulk 1965-1972.
17 cu. ft.

Other Senate Records

L0109 Public hearing files, 1966-1984.
5 cu. ft.

Joint Legislative Committees, Commission, and Task Forces

Temporary State Commission on the Environmental Impact of Major Public Utility Facilities

A0166 Electric generating plants and environmental policy hearing transcripts and reports, 1962-1972.
.5 cu. ft.

Legislative Commission on Solid Waste Management

L0102 Videotapes on solid waste management, 1986-1991.
16.1 cu. ft. (ca. 200 videotapes)

1967 Constitutional Convention

L0221 Issues files, 1967.
.3 cu. ft.

Judicial Branch

[Note: Records documenting environmentally focused legal issues are scattered throughout record series generated by the Unified Court System and its predecessors. Users should consult with State Archives personnel before commencing research.]

Unified Court System, Office of Court Administration

Current Functions

Unified Court System

New York's unified court system was organized pursuant to constitutional amendments and statutes which went into effect in 1962. Central administration of the court system was further specified by 1978 constitutional amendments and by laws passed in 1974 and 1978. The

main objectives of the court system are to provide a forum for fair resolution of civil and family matters, juvenile and criminal charges, and citizen-State disputes; supervise administration of estates, consider adoption petitions, and preside over divorce matters; provide legal protection for children, the mentally ill, and others unable to manage their own affairs; and regulate admission to the bar and the conduct of lawyers.

The unified court system is comprised of trial courts (courts of original jurisdiction), which hear cases in the first instance, and appellate courts, which hear and determine appeals from decisions of trial courts. Trial courts of limited jurisdiction adjudicate misdemeanors, violations, and minor civil matters and preside over arraignments and other preliminary proceedings in felony cases (which are then prosecuted in county-level courts). Outside of New York City, various city, town, village, and district courts handle minor civil and criminal matters. The jurisdiction of the city courts varies according to the terms of the city charter: some handle only civil cases, some only criminal cases, and some both. In New York City, the civil court adjudicates civil matters involving amounts up to \$25,000, including small claims and housing matters (e.g., landlord-tenant disputes), and other civil matters referred to it by the supreme court; the criminal court adjudicates misdemeanors, traffic infractions, and violations.

There are three county-level courts. The county court, established in each county outside of New York City, has jurisdiction over indictable crimes committed within the county and has jurisdiction in civil cases in which the amount demanded does not exceed \$25,000. The family court, established in each county and in New York City, has jurisdiction over matters involving children and families, including support of dependents, juvenile delinquency, persons in need of supervision, child protection, review and approval of foster-care placements, adoption proceedings, paternity determinations, and family offenses. The surrogate's court, established in each county, has jurisdiction over cases involving affairs of decedents, including probate of wills, administration of estates, and adoption proceedings. The supreme court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. As a trial court, the supreme court possesses unlimited original jurisdiction in law and equity, but it generally hears cases not falling within the jurisdiction of other courts. The supreme court exercises civil jurisdiction in every county. In New York City and some upstate counties it also exercises jurisdiction over felony cases. The supreme court appellate division has four departments and twelve judicial districts. The appellate division third department reviews cases from administrative adjudication tribunals such as the Workers' Compensation Board, the Commissioner of Education, and the Public Service Commission.

The court of claims is a statewide court hearing claims for monetary damages against the State.

The court of appeals is New York State's highest court. It hears cases on appeal from lower appellate courts and, in some capital cases, directly from trial courts. Its review is usually limited to questions of law; in capital cases it may rule on questions of both law and fact. The court of appeals also reviews determinations of the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Office of Court Administration

The State constitution (Article VI, Section 28) designates the chief judge of the court of appeals as the chief judge of the State and its chief judicial officer. The chief judge appoints a chief administrator of the courts (called chief administrative judge of the courts if the incumbent is a judge). The appointment is made with the advice and consent of the Administrative Board of

the Courts, comprised of the chief judge as chair and the presiding judges of the four supreme court appellate division departments.

The chief judge consults with the administrative board to establish statewide standards and administrative policies, promulgating them after approval by the court of appeals.

The chief administrator directs the Office of Court Administration, the head administrative office for the courts. Through this office the chief administrator supervises the administration and operation of the trial courts, assisted by several other offices. Two deputy chief administrative judges supervise the day-to-day operations of the trial courts. The Office of Management Support, headed by the chief administrator for management support, provides personnel, budget administration, planning, education, public information, employee relations, records management, and other support services for all court and related operations. Counsel's Office provides legal assistance to the chief administrator, including preparation and analysis of legislation and representing the unified court system in litigation.

Administrative judges in each judicial district are responsible for management of trial courts, managing court case loads as well as general administrative functions such as budgeting and personnel. The appellate division in each department is responsible for administration and management of its court.

Organizational History

Colonial New York's supreme judicial authority rested in the office of the governor. The governor, with an advisory council, established such inferior courts as were deemed necessary and usually served as the court of last resort. Under British rule, the court system evolved into a series of courts exercising superior jurisdiction including the supreme court of judicature, court of chancery, prerogative court (supervising the administration of estates), and court of vice admiralty (handling maritime cases). Courts exercising inferior jurisdiction included the county courts of common pleas, the mayor's courts, and criminal courts of general sessions (county) and special sessions (local).

The first State constitution of 1777 continued the colonial court system essentially intact. The court of probates was founded in 1778, replacing the prerogative court. The court for the correction of errors, organized in 1784, replaced the governor as New York's highest court.

The second State constitution of 1821 established eight judicial circuits. Each held its own circuit court presided over by a judge appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. Circuit court rulings and verdicts could be appealed to the supreme court of judicature, comprised of a chief justice and two associates. The supreme court's business was principally hearing and deciding on appellate matters; the circuit judges presided over trials of supreme court cases. The constitution also allowed the circuit judges to be vested with equity powers, which the legislature conferred on them in 1823 (Chapter 182). Also in 1823 (Chapter 70), the court of probates was abolished. Its appellate jurisdiction was vested in the court of chancery; its other functions were given to the surrogate courts.

The third State constitution of 1846 reorganized the court system into a form more closely resembling today's system. The court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors was abolished. A new court of appeals was established as the State's highest appellate court. The court of chancery was abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to a reorganized, elective supreme court, which became the highest court of original, unlimited jurisdiction for questions of both law and equity. Eight general terms of the supreme court, one for each judicial

district, were established as courts of intermediate appeal. The surrogate's court was given constitutional recognition. The jurisdiction of the county courts was significantly reduced and the legislature was empowered to establish additional inferior civil and criminal courts as necessary.

The judiciary article added to the constitution in 1869 further reorganized the court system. Effective in 1870, the State was divided into four departments, each with a supreme court general term to hear and decide appeals. The eight judicial districts were distributed among the departments. The composition of the reorganized court of appeals was set at seven elected judges with fourteen-year terms. A Temporary Commission of Appeals, lasting five years, was created to help dispose of the backlog of cases that had built up in the old court of appeals.

To deal with the large number of cases in the supreme court, the legislature increased the number of justices in 1879 and 1882. To reduce the backlog of cases in the court of appeals, an 1888 constitutional amendment provided for a second division of the court of appeals consisting of seven supreme court justices designated by the governor to act as associate judges.

The fourth State constitution of 1894 changed the organization of the supreme court. The circuit courts (civil) and courts of oyer and terminer (criminal) were abolished and replaced by trial terms of the supreme court. The second division of the court of appeals was abolished. Effective in 1896, an appellate division of the supreme court was created to hear all appeals previously heard in the supreme court general terms.

Several constitutional amendments passed between 1895 and 1915 helped the judiciary to cope with the increase in litigation. In 1897 the Board of Claims, a tribunal hearing claims against the State, was reorganized as the court of claims. In 1899 the court of appeals was temporarily expanded to handle its backlog of cases. A 1905 amendment enabled the legislature to set specified ratios of supreme court justices to population, increased the number of judges in the appellate division, and allowed for the establishment of an additional judicial district. An 1896 statute and a 1915 constitutional amendment authorized the appellate division in the first and second departments to set up appellate terms as first-level appeal courts.

A Temporary Commission on the Courts was created in 1953 to study problems facing the judiciary. The study led to major reorganization of the judiciary in 1962 (State constitution, article VI and Laws of 1962, Chapters 684 and 685) and to the establishment of the unified court system. The children's courts statewide, and the county courts and several other courts in New York City, were abolished. The Administrative Board of the Judicial Conference, comprised of the chief judge of the court of appeals and the presiding justices of the four appellate divisions, was created with responsibility for administering the unified court system. The Office of Court Administration was created in 1974 (Chapter 615) as the statewide administrative office for the courts. A law of 1978 (Chapter 156) assigned to the chief judge of the court of appeals responsibility for the administrative supervision of the court system and, with the Administrative Board, for establishing statewide administrative standards and policies. The chief judge was to appoint a chief administrator of the courts (called the chief administrative judge of the courts if the incumbent is a judge) to direct the Office of Court Administration and supervise the administration and operation of the trial courts.

Court of Appeals

Current Functions. The court of appeals is New York State's highest court and court of last resort with appellate jurisdiction only. It hears cases on appeal from the appellate division and from trial courts in capital cases. Its review is generally limited to questions of law; in capital cases it may rule on both law and fact. The court of appeals also reviews determinations of the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Organizational History. Under British colonial rule, appeals from the supreme court of judicature in New York were made to the royal governor and his council, sitting as a court later referred to as the court for the correction of errors and appeals. The court of last resort was the King's Privy Council, which met in London.

The first State constitution in 1777 established the court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors, replacing the governor and council as New York State's court of last resort. This court, known as the court for the correction of errors, exercised final appellate and impeachment jurisdiction. Modeled after the British House of Lords, which served as Great Britain's court of last resort, the court consisted of the president of the senate (lieutenant governor), the senators, the chancellor, and the supreme court justices.

The constitution directed the legislature to define details of court operation. A resulting 1784 law (Chapter 11) authorized the court for the correction of errors to handle cases from the supreme court of judicature, the court of chancery, and the court of probates. The law also established the court's basic operating procedures and directed the Council of Appointment to appoint a court clerk. In 1823 the court of probates was abolished and its appellate jurisdiction over the surrogate courts was transferred to the court of chancery.

The 1846 State constitution abolished the court for the correction of errors and transferred its functions as a court of last resort to the newly established court of appeals. The impeachment function was transferred to the new court for the trial of impeachments. A law of 1847 (Chapter 280) implemented these constitutional provisions, mandating the transfer of all undecided court of errors cases and all court of errors records to the court of appeals effective July 1847. Pursuant to the same statute, the court of appeals also assumed custody of most records of the abolished court of chancery, the Albany, Utica, and Geneva offices of the supreme court of judicature, and the court of probates.

The court of appeals consisted of eight elective judges until reorganized by the Judiciary Article of 1869. The number of judges was then set at seven, with fourteen-year terms and mandatory retirement at age 70. New judges were appointed in 1870. A Temporary Commission of Appeals, lasting five years, was set up to help dispose of the backlog of cases that had built up in the old court of appeals. Further steps were taken to reduce the backlog in 1888 when a constitutional amendment provided for a second division of the court of appeals consisting of seven supreme court justices designated by the governor to act as associate judges. This second division continued until the fourth State constitution of 1894 established (effective January 1, 1896) an appellate division of the supreme court with intermediate appellate jurisdiction, hearing appeals previously heard in the supreme court general terms.

When the unified court system was established in 1962 (Chapters 684 and 685), the chief judge of the court of appeals, along with the presiding justices of the four appellate divisions, comprised the Administrative Board of the Judicial Conference with responsibility for

administering the unified court system. Court of appeals judgeships became appointive positions (they were previously elective positions).

A 1978 constitutional amendment and law (Chapter 156) assigned to the chief judge of the court of appeals responsibility for the administrative supervision of the court system and, with the Administrative Board, for establishing statewide administrative standards and policies. The chief judge was to appoint a chief administrator of the courts (called the chief administrative judge of the courts if the incumbent is a judge) to direct the Office of Court Administration and supervise the administration and operation of the trial courts.

Supreme Court

Current Functions. The supreme court is the trial court of general unlimited jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to the limited appellate jurisdiction of the court of appeals. The supreme court exercises jurisdiction over civil cases in every county; in New York City and some other parts of the State, it also exercises jurisdiction over felony cases. The supreme court appellate division hears appeals concerning civil and criminal cases and administrative adjudication decisions by State agencies.

Organizational History. Court of Assizes. Before the supreme court of judicature was established in 1691, other courts were operating in New York. Following the British conquest of New Netherland, the court of assizes was established in 1664 under the authority of the Duke of York, proprietor of the colony. Equity jurisdiction was conferred upon the court by a 1665 amendment to the Duke's Laws establishing the government of the colony.

The court consisted of the governor, his council, and two justices from each of the three judicial districts (or "ridings") located in the southern part of the colony. After 1675, representatives from Kingston and Albany often sat as part of the court.

The court of assizes was the highest court of law and equity in the province. It exercised exclusive jurisdiction in cases of capital offenses and appellate jurisdiction in all criminal and civil matters. Its conduct of equity proceedings was modeled after the high court of chancery in England.

The court of assizes was abolished in 1684 (Chapter 31) by the colonial assembly, and its pending cases transferred to the court of chancery established the previous year.

Supreme Court of Judicature. The current supreme court evolved from a series of predecessor courts dating back to May 6, 1691, when New York's colonial assembly established the supreme court of judicature. Generally referred to as the supreme court, this was New York State's highest common-law court possessing both original and appellate jurisdiction. It combined the jurisdictions of three English courts: court of king's bench, the court of common pleas, and the court of exchequer.

The colonial supreme court of judicature and county-level courts had overlapping original jurisdiction over criminal cases, over civil actions in which the amount demanded was over a certain sum, and over actions concerning title to real property. The supreme court also possessed appellate jurisdiction over the lower courts.

Appeals from the supreme court were allowed in civil cases involving over 100 pounds (300 pounds after 1753). These appeals were made to the royal governor and his council (sitting as what later became known as the court for the correction of errors and appeals). The court of last resort was the Privy Council, which met in London.

The supreme court bench was comprised of a chief justice and two (three after 1758) associate justices appointed by the governor and commissioned by him to hold courts. Through the colonial period, the court held regular terms twice a year in New York City. An act of 1693 authorized the justices to hold courts in each county at least once a year to try civil and criminal cases. Most civil cases were tried in these courts. A justice holding a court was also empowered to hold a court of oyer and terminer, a criminal court in which grand juries returned indictments against suspects who were then tried in this court or in the supreme court.

Article 35 of the first State constitution of 1777 continued the colonial court system largely unchanged. Until the judicial reorganization of 1847, the supreme court of judicature, with five justices, remained the State's highest court of law holding original jurisdiction. However, Article 32 of the 1777 constitution established a court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors, replacing the governor and council as the court of last resort in New York.

Supreme court justices continued to hold circuit courts, courts of oyer and terminer, and two regular terms each year. A law of 1785 required four annual regular terms, two in New York City and two in Albany. In 1820, one New York term was moved to Utica; in 1841, one Albany term was moved to Rochester. After 1823 there were eight separate circuit judges who presided over trials in circuit courts.

During its terms, the court heard arguments and ruled on points of law raised during pleading in supreme court or during trial proceedings in the circuit courts, and reviewed cases appealed from county-level civil and criminal courts and (before 1830) from justices' courts. Beginning in 1830, special terms were authorized to be held monthly to conduct business not on the court calendar, such as hearing motions for change of venue or for other special "rules." The third State constitution of 1846 abolished the court of chancery as of July 1, 1847. Original jurisdiction for equity matters was transferred to the supreme court.

Court of Probates. The court of probates originated in the late 17th century as the British authorities established a centralized probate system in the colony. It declined in importance during the late 18th and early 19th centuries as a decentralized probate system based on local surrogate courts developed.

During the Dutch colonial period, a will was signed by the testator, two witnesses, and a magistrate, who recorded it in a record book. This system continued briefly when the British gained control of the colony in 1664 but was soon replaced by the English system of probating wills. Under the Duke's Laws of 1665 the newly established court of sessions was empowered to probate wills, grant administration in cases of intestacy, order the final accounting of an executor or administrator, remove an executor or administrator, order the distribution of an estate, and appoint a guardian in English-speaking areas outside of New York City. In New York City, the mayor's court, established in 1664, performed these functions. On occasion the court of assizes handled probate matters.

The first step toward a centralized "prerogative" office or court came in 1670 when the court of assizes passed an ordinance requiring that all wills and grants of administration be

recorded in the provincial secretary's office. In 1686 a *de facto* prerogative court was introduced into New York pursuant to royal instructions reserving the right to probate wills and grant letters of administration to the royal governor.

A 1691 law (Chapter 4) transferred civil jurisdiction, including that over probate matters, from the court of sessions to the courts of common pleas, newly established in every city and county in the colony. A 1692 law (Chapter 27) granted the royal governor or his "delegate under the seal of the Prerogative Office" the power to admit wills to probate and to grant letters of administration, thus legally establishing the prerogative court. Estates of all decedents in the counties of New York, Richmond, Westchester, Kings, and Orange (until 1750) were to be settled before this court. Probate and other estate proceedings in all other counties were to be conducted before the county court of common pleas, with appeals taken to the prerogative court in New York City.

The prerogative court consisted of the governor and a register who was the court's chief administrative and record-keeping officer. In the early 18th century the registers began using the title "principal surrogate" to describe their authority as delegate of the governor and deputy judge of the court. By the mid-18th century this officer conducted most of the court's business. "Surrogates" were also appointed by the governor in remote counties to take depositions of witnesses to wills and to administer oaths to executors and administrators who could not travel to New York City. These surrogates were not probate judges but agents of the prerogative court.

New York's first State constitution in 1777 granted the Council of Appointment the power to appoint surrogates. A year later the legislature replaced the prerogative court with a court of probates (Laws of 1778, Chapter 12) with a single judge appointed by the Council of Appointment. The judge was granted all powers formerly held by the royal governor in testamentary matters except for appointment of surrogates. Appeals were now made to the court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors. The court of probates held sittings in different parts of the State until 1783, when it was held exclusively in New York City. In 1799 the court moved to Albany.

A law of 1787 (Chapter 38) radically changed New York State's probate system, establishing a surrogate's court in each county. The surrogates, now in effect probate judges, were empowered to take proof of wills, issue probates, and grant letters of administration for persons dying in their county and county residents dying elsewhere. The court of probates retained original jurisdiction only over the estates of decedents who were not New York State residents and New York residents who died out of State. This court also heard appeals from surrogate's courts and retained sole power to order the sale of property for payment of a decedent's debts, to decree final distribution of an estate among heirs, or to order an administrator or executor to exhibit accounts.

In 1823 (Chapter 70) the legislature abolished the court of probates and vested jurisdiction over all estates in the surrogate's courts. The chancellor now heard appeals from county surrogate's courts.

Court of Chancery. The first session of the colonial legislature in 1683 established the court of chancery (Chapter 7), consisting of the governor, his council, and any officers he wished to appoint. The governor or his designee served as chancellor. The court of chancery held exclusive jurisdiction in matters not covered by common law, such as trusteeships, mortgages, mercantile law, women's property rights, and family property settlements. Like the court of

assizes, the court of chancery was the colony's court of last resort in common-law matters as well as a court of equity.

In October 1688 New York was incorporated into the newly formed Dominion of New England, a royal colony created by King James II, formerly the Duke of York. Under the act creating the dominion, equity jurisdiction previously exercised by the court of chancery was now vested in the royal governor or his appointee.

In 1691, when New York was restored to separate provincial status, the assembly established a high court of chancery comprised of the royal governor and council (Chapter 4). This court exercised exclusive equity jurisdiction in the colony but had no common-law or appellate jurisdiction. The court was abolished in 1699, reestablished in 1701, suspended in 1702, and reestablished by council ordinance in 1704. Although politically controversial because it was not established by legislative enactment and because it had no juries, the court of chancery continued operating in New York until 1783 when the British evacuated New York City.

The high court of chancery consisted of the royal governor, council, and court officers: the register, who recorded court minutes and served as secretary to the chancellor; a clerk, who handled most of the paperwork; a sergeant-at-arms, who was the enforcement officer of the court; masters, who conducted investigations and performed various administrative duties; and examiners, who examined witnesses.

Much of this court's litigation concerned commercial relations, often involving disputes over profits or money received, bills of exchange, bonds, contracts, insurance policies, and fraud. Other cases involved mortgages and real property, execution of wills or other family property agreements, collection of quit rents, vacating of land patents, requests for discovery of evidence or property on which a judgment was levied, orders for performance of terms of a contract or agreement, appointment of guardians, and injunctions of various kinds.

The first State constitution of 1777 continued the colonial court system but established a court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors as the State's new court of last resort. A law of 1778 (Chapter 12) organized the State court of chancery (co-existing with the British high court of chancery, which retained jurisdiction in British-occupied areas of New York until 1783). The chancellor was appointed by the Council of Appointment; other court officers were the same as those in the colonial court.

A law of 1804 (Chapter 58) established the Chancery Fund, giving the register and assistant register responsibility for depositing or investing funds coming to the court through fees, performance bonds, and estate cases.

Various statutes expanded and clarified the court's jurisdiction in family relations and competency matters during the period of the first State constitution (1777-1821). The court was given authority to grant divorces, annulments, and legal separations. It was responsible for protecting the property of the mentally handicapped, mentally ill, and minors through the appointment of trustees. In 1813 the court was granted special jurisdiction over the management of the property and finances of religious institutions incorporated by the State.

The second State constitution of 1821 greatly changed the administration of equity in New York State. Pursuant to the constitution, an 1823 law (Chapter 182) established eight judicial circuits and vested circuit judges with power to hold a court of equity within their circuits. The chancellor shared equity jurisdiction with the circuit judges and also exercised appellate jurisdiction over them. He also had the sole authority to hear cases involving parties from different circuits or from out of State. The same year (Chapter 70), the court of probates

was abolished. The chancellor henceforth heard most appeals from county surrogate's courts. The position of chancery clerk was abolished and its duties transferred to the register and assistant register.

The revised statutes of 1829 created a uniform statewide equity system under the direction of the chancellor. The courts of equity were abolished. The circuit judges retained their equity jurisdiction. In this capacity they were designated "vice chancellors" and acted as officials of the court of chancery subject to the authority of the chancellor. The court's jurisdiction over businesses and banks was expanded in the 1820s to include wide supervisory powers over corporations adjudged by the supreme court to be insolvent or in violation of their charters.

Supreme Court. The 1846 constitution established a new supreme court as the highest court of original jurisdiction in equity as well as law. The supreme court also heard appeals from the county courts. Eight general terms of the supreme court, one for each judicial district, were established as courts of intermediate appeal. The new court of appeals replaced the court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors as the State's court of last resort.

The supreme court was restructured by the Judiciary Article added to the constitution in 1869. Effective in 1870, the State was divided into four departments and the eight judicial districts were distributed among the departments. Each district consisted of three justices and a presiding judge (except that New York City had five justices). The supreme court's jurisdiction remained the same, but judges could no longer sit in review of their own cases. The number of justices has been increased periodically to help deal with the growing case loads.

The fourth State constitution of 1894 changed the organization of the supreme court. The trial terms (known as circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer) were abolished and reestablished as trial terms of the supreme court. Effective in 1896, an appellate division of the supreme court was created to hear all appeals previously heard in the supreme court general terms.

The supreme court structure and jurisdiction established by the 1894 constitution have remained essentially the same except for changes in the number of justices and judicial districts. The State is now divided into 12 judicial districts. The number of justices in each district may be increased by the legislature up to one justice for each 50,000, or fraction over 30,000, of population. Justices are elected by voters of their respective districts, but their jurisdiction extends statewide. Justices normally preside over trial terms in their own districts but may be assigned to serve elsewhere in the State. County clerks are clerks of the supreme court in their respective counties.

The supreme court appellate division continues to operate in each of the four judicial departments of the State, hearing appeals from the trial courts and the administrative agencies. The governor designates justices of each appellate division for five-year terms. Each appellate division has its own clerk. Each appellate division has the power to establish an appellate term of the supreme court to be held in and for its department or any district within the department. Currently there are appellate terms in the first and second departments.

Court of Claims

Current Functions. The court of claims is a statewide court responsible for hearing and determining claims for money damages against the State, by the State against a claimant, or between conflicting claimants.

Organizational History. The immediate predecessor to the court of claims was the Board of Claims, established in 1883 (Chapter 205) with three commissioners appointed by the governor. The Board of Claims took over all claims pending before the Canal Appraisers and the State Board of Audit. The Canal Appraisers, established in 1821 (Chapter 240) and continued by legislation of 1825 (Chapter 275) and 1836 (Chapter 287), heard claims for damages resulting from canal construction. The State Board of Audit was established in 1876 (Chapter 444) to hear all private claims against the State not falling under the jurisdiction of the Canal Appraisers. The Canal Appraisers and the State Board of Audit were abolished by the 1883 legislation establishing the Board of Claims.

In 1897 (Chapter 36), the Board of Claims was reestablished as the court of claims with the same functions, powers, and jurisdiction, and the commissioners became judges of the court. In 1911 (Chapter 856), the court again became a Board of Claims with three commissioners. Legislation of 1915 (Chapter 1) restored the court of claims with three judges appointed by the governor, who also designated a presiding judge. The governor could appoint two additional judges if the case load became too heavy. In 1939 (Chapter 860), the court of claims was continued, this time with five judges. The number of judges has increased periodically since then.

Local Government Records on Microfilm

LeRoy (N.Y. : Village).

A4470 Town and village records, 1812-1992.
 .2 cu. ft. 14 microfilm reels.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

MANUSCRIPTS AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Adirondack League Club. Records, 1921-1922.

1 box (.25 cu. ft.)

A private club comprised of individuals interested in the conservation of the Adirondack Park for the purpose of promoting fishing, hunting, and recreation. This organization was headquartered in New York City but had extensive property holdings around Little Moose Lake and Lake Honnedago, both situated in the Adirondack Park. They owned and operated lodges and cabins. Correspondence and reports created by the club's consulting engineer, Theodore Horton, concerning sanitary conditions at the lodges and cabins. Included are surveys of the water supply and specifications for improving means of garbage and sewage disposal.

Adirondack Mountain Club. [Ephemera file].

1 folder.

In the New York State Popular Culture Collection.

Citizen Action of New York. [Ephemera file].

1 folder.

In the New York State 20th Century Popular Culture Collection.

Cooley, George Ralph, 1896-1986. Papers, ca.1946-1986.

9 boxes.

George R. Cooley was born May 29, 1896 in Troy, N.Y. In the fall of 1917 he enrolled at Colgate University, three years after his graduation from high school, during which time he worked at a variety of occupations in order to save enough money for school. Six months after entering Colgate Cooley joined the United States Army, leaving the service ten months later as a second lieutenant.

Upon his return to Troy, Cooley sought employment from a local banker, who instead of giving him a job, advised him to seek his fortunes in bonds. Cooley eventually landed a position at the private banking house of Dillon, Read and Company, here he learned the investment banking business. After being transferred to Albany, Cooley formed his own investment firm, George R. Cooley and Company (now known as First Albany Corporation). Cooley's success in the investment banking business allowed him to "retire" in 1953.

Cooley's retirement from investment banking allowed him to embark on his second career as a botanist and naturalist. He became a fellow of Harvard University's Gray Herbarium and, in 1960, joined the Board of Governors of the Nature Conservancy. He authored a number of papers on botany, especially the plant life of Florida and the Caribbean Islands. Cooley identified several new varieties of plant life and was responsible for the further development of botany through the establishment of Cooley Fellowships and Cooley Herbaria at three universities in the United States.

Cooley's interest in the conservation of nature and the Nature Conservancy is further evidenced by his role in founding the Eastern New York Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, and the acquisition of several preserves by the conservancy including the Big Bear Swamp and the Hannacroix Ravine. The collection contains correspondence, clippings, printed materials, and fieldbooks relating to Cooley's activities in botany and nature conservation. Included are letters to Cooley regarding surveys of plant life, the establishment of nature preserves, monetary gifts to colleges and universities by Cooley, the formation of local chapters of the Nature Conservancy and other related materials. Also included in the collection are Cooley's fieldbooks, containing the names and locations of thousands of species of plant life observed by Cooley, and two tapes of an oral interview with Cooley, conducted in the early 1980's.

Finding aids: The collection is currently unprocessed. No finding aids are currently available.
Related records : Nature Conservancy (U.S.). Eastern New York Chapter, Records, 1970-1985. Manuscripts and Special Collections, New York State Library, Albany, N.Y. 12230.

DeSormo, Maitland C. Adirondack Collection, 1843-1955.

6 boxes.

Maitland C. DeSormo is a noted author and collector of material on the Adirondack Mountains of New York State. DeSormo is the author of seven books on the Adirondacks including "The Heydays of the Adirondacks" and "Noah John Rondeau, Adirondack Hermit." With his wife, Sylvia, DeSormo owned and operated Adirondack Yesteryears, Inc., a dealership in maps, Seneca Ray Stoddard photographs, paintings and in and out-of-print books. Through his activities as an author and collector DeSormo amassed a sizeable collection of material on the Adirondacks, a portion of which was acquired by the New York State Library. Among the material acquired by the State Library are the records of Prime Brothers, a mercantile company in Upper Jay, N.Y., various record series of official public records of Franklin County, N.Y., several scrapbooks of newspaper clippings on the Adirondacks, and an abstract of vouchers of the N.Y. Conservation Commission for Fighting Forest Fires in 1899 and 1923 in the town of Franklin.

Although the collection is diverse and fragmented, it offers an excellent resource for understanding Adirondack History.

Finding aids: Unpublished guide available in repository.

Dyken Pond Environmental Education Center (N.Y.) [Ephemera file]

1 folder

In the New York State Popular Culture Collection.

Environmental Advocates (Albany, N.Y.). [Ephemera file].

1 folder.

In the New York State 20th Century Popular Culture Collection.

Subject: Environmentalists--New York (State)

Environmental Planning Lobby (N.Y.) [Ephemera file].

1 oversize folder. 1 standard folder.

In the New York State Popular Culture Collection.

General Electric Company. Corporate Environmental Programs. Title: [Ephemera file].

1 oversize folder. 1 standard folder.

In the New York State Popular Culture Collection.

Hough, Franklin B., 1822-1885. Papers, 1840-1885.

112 boxes.

Physician, scientist, historian, statistician and "father of American forestry." Born in Martinsburg N.Y. July 20, 1822, Hough graduated from Union College in 1843. He was an active researcher and collector of New York State History, directed the 1855 and 1865 New York State Censuses and the 1870 U.S. Census. Hough was extremely active in making known the depletion of American forests and in 1885 drafted the law that led to the preservation of the Adirondack forest. He frequently spoke on forest preservation issues and was the author of a number of reports on the subject. Hough died on June 11, 1885 in Lowville, N.Y.

The Franklin B. Hough papers include Hough's personal and family correspondence, as well as a large collection of professional papers created and collected by Hough. Hough's activities in education, forestry, history, the New York and United States censuses, the U.S. Civil War, and meteorology are all represented by the collection.

Included are correspondence, notebooks, manuscripts of writings, original historical manuscripts, copies of manuscripts, maps, printed materials, newspaper clippings, scrapbooks, and broadsides. A majority of the material is transcriptions of documents and original writings by Hough. There are a few printed maps (New York State, Bull Run Battlefield, and tax maps) and manuscript copy maps in this collection. The manuscript copy maps are of Civil War battlefields, of Fort

Lyon, Virginia; Suffolk, Virginia; Fairfax County, Virginia; Fort Carleton, and Penet Square in Jefferson County; the towns and patents of Greig, Castorville, New Bremen, High Falls, Martinsburgh, Leyden and Watson's West Triangle, Lewis County; and Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County as well as a notebook with nine maps entitled "Mineral Localities of Northern New York." Two oversize manuscript copy maps are of Lot 611 in the village of Philadelphia, Jefferson County and some of the townships of Jefferson, Lewis, and Herkimer counties. Finding aids: Unpublished guide available in repository.

Jerry, Harold A. Papers, 1980-1994.

3 boxes (2.5 cu. ft.)

Harold A. Jerry was on the Governing Council of the Wilderness Society from 1977-1982. Papers related to legislation and other government policies regarding the Adirondack Park.

Nature Conservancy (U.S.). Eastern New York Chapter. Records, ca.1970-1985.

16 boxes. (16cu.ft.)

The Nature Conservancy is a non-profit membership corporation dedicated to the preservation of natural areas. The organization acquires, through gift or purchase, tracts of land that are important for scientific, scenic or educational reasons. The organization operates through local chapters who manage the lands.

A collection of administrative files, financial records, publications and trustees records of the Eastern New York Chapter of the Nature Conservancy. The records contain the general files of the office, files relating to the acquisition and maintenance of properties, publications from the national and local offices, files relating to nature advocacy activities of the chapter and the minutes of the local board of trustees. The chapter is based in Albany, N.Y.

Finding aids: No finding aids are currently available.

New York Association for the Protection of Game. Records, 1868-1933.

5 boxes (5 cu. ft.)

The organization's purpose was to advocate laws and promote a public attitude favorable to game protection. Among the members of the organization was Franklin D. Roosevelt. Records of the association including correspondence, 1918-1933; letters to John C. O'Connor, secretary and treasurer of the Association, 1921-1923; ledgers, 1873-1913; minutes of meetings; financial statements; bills and receipts; vouchers; cancelled checks; treasurers' reports, 1890-1931; records of membership; and pamphlets concerning forest, fish and game laws. The collection is highly unorganized and difficult to use.

Finding aids: Unpublished inventory available in repository.

New York Public Interest Research Group. [Ephemera file]

1 folder.

In the New York State Popular Culture Collection.

New York State Conference of Mayors. Records, 1945-1971.

21 boxes. (21 cu. ft.)

Arrangement: Correspondence : arranged numerically by code number.

Association of mayors of New York State cities and villages.

Official records of the organization, including publications collected by the association. A majority of the publications are of local laws, codes and ordinances issued by New York state local governments and collected by the association. Also included are subject files of material collected regarding water and sewage, zoning, traffic and other topics of municipal interest. A large percentage of the collection (10 cu. ft.) is correspondence of the organization arranged by a numerical filing system. The correspondence deals with all facets of the organization's operations including legal matters, policy development, annual and special meetings and relations with similiar associations in other states.

The collection is unprocessed.

Finding aids: Unpublished inventory available in repository.

Partridge, Edward L. 1853-1930. Papers, 1905-1929.

4 boxes (1 cu. ft.)

Obstetrician in New York City and promoter of laws and legislation to preserve the natural features of the Palisades and Hudson River Highlands. He was successful in working with other individuals in realizing the establishment of Bear Mountain and Harriman State Parks and construction of Storm King Highway.

Papers relating specifically to Edward L. Partridge's endeavors to preserve the natural environment of Hudson Highlands and Palisades. It includes correspondence with state and federal officials regarding proposed and enacted legislation protecting those lands as well as with other prominent individuals who shared his interest, such as Mary W.A. Harriman, Geoge F. Kunz, Henry Fairfield Osborn, Gifford Pinchot, John Burton Payne, and Charles M. Schwab. Other papers include memoranda and reports related to Partridge's position as Commissioner for the Palisades Interstate Park; scrapbook of newsclippings, and periodicals articles chronicling the establishment of Bear Mountain and Harriman State Parks and construction of Storm King Highway and Bear Mountain Bridge.

Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid in repository.

Powell, George May, 1835-1905. Papers, 1860-1915.

5 boxes.

George May Powell was a philanthropist and public speaker on progressive and religious issues of the late 19th Century. Powell's public career started in his 20's as a noted statistician in the U.S. Treasury Department during the Civil War. After the war Powell became very involved in three publishing companies which combined his business and social reform interests. Powell also founded several social reform organizations. He was a noted public speaker, writer and cartographer. He also delved into photography as well as design and promotion of his inventions of an improved rifle and army cot.

The George May collection is comprised of correspondence to various business, religious and personal associates. Letters concerning the Civil War, such as the entrance of black troops into Richmond, Lincoln's assassination, and letters to Andrew Carnegie and Theodore Roosevelt about labor arbitration are some of the more noteworthy subjects of these correspondences. Powell's speeches on various topics and issues of the late 19th century, temperance, economics and forest preservation, provide great insight into the concerns of upper middle class reformers in post-Civil War America. The collection is also comprised of agreements and specifications of Powell's invention of an improved rifle and army cot during the Civil War, diaries of Powell's day to day activities and observations, as well as documents concerning Powell's publishing interest and philanthropic and religious organizations, such as the Evangelical Press Association and the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association. Charters of social organizations such as the Arbitration Council and the Intensive Agricultural Society and the legal and personal papers of Mrs. Powell's sister, Margaret Moody, are also included.

The collection is also comprised of numerous late 19th century photographs, most of which are cartes de visite and cabinet card portraits of unidentified people. The remainder of the photos are of Powell's friends and family. These photographs are from a number of studios in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid available in the repository.

Rainforest Alliance. [Ephemera file].

1 folder.

In the New York State 20th Century Popular Culture Collection

Sierra Club. Hudson-Mohawk Group (Albany, N.Y.) Inter-Power Litigation files, 1991-1992.

5 boxes (5 cu.ft.)

Legal citations: Accession record-July 10, 1996

Southern Adirondack Library System. [Ephemera file]

1 folder

In the New York State 20th Century Popular Culture Collection.

Weedsport Rod and Gun Club. Records, 1936-1942.

1 box.

Sportsman's club at Weedsport, N.Y. Correspondence between club president, Evrand H. Kerns, and various state government officials, scientists, sportsmen's groups and magazine editors concerning predator and vermin control, bounties and introduction of exotic species of game. Finding aids: No finding aids are currently available.

Wilderness Society. Records, 1977-1983.

12 boxes.

Arrangement: Arranged into 10 record series.

The Wilderness Society is a non-profit organization, whose primary purpose is the preservation and protection of wildlands in the United States. Founded in 1935, it has been involved in major conservation battles for decades. Foremost among the Society's achievements was the enactment of the Wilderness Act of 1964, which established a national wilderness preservation system. It has organized citizen conservation groups to help shape government decisions on land use policy; monitors Federal actions affecting wilderness; testifies before Congress on a wide range of land preservation issues; and educates the public about important conservation issues. The collection of the Wilderness Society Papers consists of twelve Hollinger boxes of material, generated by Harold A. Jerry, while serving on the Governing Council, from November 1977 to October 1982. The collections consist mostly of correspondence, memorandums, financial records, policy reports, and printed materials. Finding aids: Unpublished guide available in repository.

OTHER NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT ENTITIES

AGENCIES, COMMISSIONS, AND OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT BODIES THAT HOLD RECORDS CONCERNING THE ENVIRONMENT

Collections identified in a preliminary search of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), and the New York State Historical Documents Inventory (HDI).

State [of New York] Northeastern Queens Nature and Historical Preserve Commission.

Bayside, N.Y.

State Northeastern Queens Nature and Historical Preserve Commission. Maps, [ca. 1970-1980]

3 cubic ft.

Maps focusing on northeastern Queens include the following types: color, and black and white aerial photographs, survey, topographic, and geological, and nautical charts.

Subject: Aerial photogrammetry in watershed management—New York (N.Y.)

Subject: Environmental protection--New York (N.Y.)

State Northeastern Queens Nature and Historical Preserve Commission. Minutes, 1974-1985.

8 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Chronological.

Minutes of meetings of Commission including lists of correspondence received and sent each month.

Subject: Environmental protection--New York (N.Y.)

State Northeastern Queens Nature and Historical Preserve Commission. Office files, 1969-1985, 1974-1985 (bulk)

11 cubic ft.

Arrangement; Name of geographic locality and subject.

This New York State-funded commission actively began its operations in 1976 to preserve and protect natural lands and historic assets in northeastern Queens. Focus is on wetlands. Correspondence, memoranda, reports, photographs, maps, news clippings, and articles concerning localities and environmental projects which the Commission preserves and protects. Major Commission concerns include Udalls Cove, Alley Pond Park and Golf Driving Range,

Fort Totten, Powells Cove, Flushing Bay, and underwater lands. In addition, the Commission houses records of four northeastern Queens environmental organizations: Alley Pond Restoration Commission, Douglaston-Little Neck Community Council, Inc., Fort Totten Preservation Commission, Inc., and Udalls Cove Preservation Council, Inc. Records include minutes, correspondence, and official documents.

State Northeastern Queens Historical and Nature Preserve Commission. Research reports, 1961-1985, 1969-1985 (bulk)

1 cubic ft.

Research reports, some published, concerning environmental issues in Northeastern Queens as well as some other coastal areas of Queens and Nassau County. Studies also touch upon area geology, history and landmarks. Many papers pertain to Alley Pond Park. Primary authors are Andrew M. Greller and John W. Kominski.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REPOSITORIES

This section contains records located in the offices of the municipal historian and the record management officers. The holdings were identified through a preliminary search of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), the New York State Historical Documents Inventory (HDI), and repository Web sites.

Albany County Hall of Records

250 South Pearl St., Albany, N.Y.

Environmental Impact Statements, 1963-1989.

Agency origin: City.

Albany Historian Files. Pine Bush.

Babylon Town Historian. Town of Babylon.

151 Phelps Lane, North Babylon, N.Y. 11703.

Babylon (N.Y. : Town). Office of the Town Historian. Photograph collection, 1861-1980.

4 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Photoprints, glass plates, tintypes, and negatives of buildings, events, homes, monuments, churches, shopping centers, schools, wildlife, Civil War soldiers and other individuals, and the hurricanes of 1938, 1940, and 1946. The glass plates depict the gas works, a parade, and the Weeks family home.

Chazy Town Historian.

Chazy, N.Y.

Chazy (N.Y.). Town Historian. Local history subject files, 1915-1982.

7.5 linear ft.

Clippings, notes, articles, brochures, pamphlets, transcriptions of records, and other items concerning the history of the Town of Chazy. Collection is arranged by subjects including American flag, bicentennial, business and industry, Canada, Chazy Public Library, climate and weather, crime, customs, health and sanitation, hotels and taverns, houses, loyalists, Masons and

Maccabees, medicine, refugees, scouts, sports, temperance, and transportation. Also, minutes and financial records of the Chazy Garden Club, 1915-1966.

City of New York. Municipal Archives. New York City Department of Records and Information Services.

31 Chambers St., Room 101, New York, N.Y. 10007.

Federal Writers' Project. New York (N.Y.). HOW WE KEEP OUR CITY CLEAN records, 1916-ca. 1938, (bulk 1937).

.25 cubic foot.

Series is comprised of manuscripts, notes, clippings, press releases, and reports. The first seven folders in the series contain articles on topics of sanitation. The articles, interfiled with research notes and related printed material, are unnumbered and unlisted. Printed material constitutes the contents of Folder 8. The series arrangement continues with draft publication manuscripts, followed by administrative records at the end. The articles were not indexed during the original project.

The records contain information on sanitation, for example garbage collection, street cleaning, sewer systems, epidemics, disease, personal cleanliness, and pollution in New York City. Broadly related areas documented include water supply and public health. The records also include background material on sanitary conditions throughout history.

The records document efforts to gather information needed for a history of New York City sanitation, a contemporary analysis of issues and concerns, and the operation of city agencies with broadly defined sanitation responsibilities. There are five complete draft manuscripts, but there is no evidence that any material was ever published.

NYNV90-a1015 is a record group-level description of the Works Progress Administration records.

NYNV90-a1017 is a collection-level description of the American Guide Manuscripts materials of which this series forms a part.

Kings County (N.Y.). Old Town records, 1645-[ca.1920].

12 cubic ft. 625 volumes.

Microfilm available at Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn Collection, Grand Army Plaza, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11238.

Series is comprised of records of the six original towns of Kings County including Flatlands, 1661-1895, Flatbush, 1659-1894, New Utrecht, 1659-1895, Gravesend, 1645-1894, Bushwick, 1660-1825, and Brooklyn, 1785-1823, and the later town of New Lots, 1857-1886. Also included are bound and loose original documents, copies and translations, dating from circa 1890 to 1920, made by the County Clerk's Office. Records include minutes, deeds, including the deed for the purchase of Coney Island in Gravesend in 1654 from an Indian named Guttaquoh, town histories, assessment rolls, reports, permits, including permits to plant oysters, and diagrams of oyster beds, accounts, documents of openings and improvements of many streets, records of the births of slaves and slave manumissions, records of births, marriages, and deaths, records of mortgages,

wills, tax lists, records concerning troops, election records, and jury lists. Agencies represented include the Oyster Board, Flatlands, health boards, police commissioners, fire departments, schools, town boards, courts, town clerks, highway commissioners, improvement boards, town supervisors, sewer commissioners, Overseers of the Poor, town treasurers, water boards, and Electric Light Plant, Gravesend. Also included are town charters for Flatbush, New Utrecht, and Gravesend, 1645-1686.

New York (N.Y.). Board of Health. Minutes, 1798-1896, [microform].

7 microfilm reels; 35mm.

Series is comprised mainly of minutes plus donation record books and a couple of cash books. There are 1832 minutes regarding Cholera, and minutes from the Common Council Committee on Health, dated 1803 and from the Sanatory Committee, dated 1849.

An index, circa early 1830s, to the proceedings is available at the beginning of the records.

Reproduction Note: Microfilmed. New York (N.Y.). NYC Municipal Archives, Micrographics Unit, 1988: 7 microfilm reels; 35mm.

Originals held by the NYC Municipal Archives.

New York (N.Y.). City Council. Council Member (Greitzer). Subject files, 1969-1991.

28 cubic feet.

Accession is comprised of reports, memos, and correspondence.

The material deals with community issues and projects that Ms. Greitzer took a stand on (the majority of the issues pertain to the district she presided over). The correspondence are mainly from constituents voicing opinions on community issues, such as the Prison Barge Program and sidewalk cafes. There are also important issues outside the community, such as the Indian Point Nuclear Power Plant.

Finding aids: Container list.

New York (N.Y.). City Council. Council Services Bureau. Legal Services. Subject files, 1963-1972.

3 cubic feet.

Ernest Neufeld was Executive Director of the Queens Office of Borough President from 1961-1962. Afterwards, he became head of the Legislative Finance Unit and later, the Legal Services Office of the Council Services Bureau.

Series consists of correspondence, memos, drafts of reports and speeches on city government administrative, legal and financial issues, clippings, extensive files of reference materials on pollution and sewerage and other records relating to issues before the City Council. All of these

records appear to have been created by Ernest Neufeld, head of the office variously titled the Legislative Finance Unit and later the Legal Services Office of Council Service Bureau.
Finding aids: Folder list.

New York (N.Y.). Dept. of Environmental Protection. Photographic subject files and miscellaneous photos, 1929-1985, (bulk 1960-1985).

12 cubic feet.

Series is comprised of over 1,000 black and white photos and about 3,000 negatives. Included are 142 glass plate negatives, with prints, slides, contact negatives, and color prints. Subjects reflect different departments and city agencies but also refer to areas under the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) jurisdiction such as sewage, pure water and air pollution. The oversized mounted photos have been placed in separate storage containers. Also included is a set of black and white 8x10 photos depicting 1920s scenes of New York City and Brooklyn. The photographs belong to DEP but were in the possession of the Department of General Services before being transferred to the Municipal Archives.

Item list.

NYNV91-a587 is the agency history record of the Dept. of Environmental Protection.

New York (N.Y.). Dept. of Health. Commissioner. Subject files, 1929-1981.

629 cubic feet.

Accession is comprised of information relating to administrative health policies, procedures, and public health issues. It also contains executive orders and materials on public health education, environment health services, personal health, chief medical examiner, district health, and correspondence. These files were maintained by the Commissioner's Office.

Finding aids: Container list.

New York (N.Y.). Dept. of Health. Environmental Health Services. Deputy Commissioner. Subject files, 1936-1946, 1974-1983.

92 cubic feet.

Comprised of reports, memoranda, policy and procedure documents which relate to the environmental health program. Also included are summary reports and executive orders relating to radiation control, pest control, food and drugs, sanitary inspections, and all expense budgets which justifies the E.H.S. program. Records dated from 1947 to 1973 are missing.

Special permission must be obtained by the Director of the NYC Municipal Archives to view the part of the collection from 1974 to 1983.

Container list.

New York (N.Y.). Dept. of Sanitation. Office of Public Affairs. Photograph Bureau. Index to photographic records, 1939-1969.

7 volumes.

Series consists of 7 bound volumes arranged chronologically as follows: Volume 1- 1939-1942
Volume 4- 1954-1959 Volume 7- 1964-1969 Volume 2- 1942-1950 Volume 5- 1959-1963
Volume 3- 1950-1954 Volume 6- 1960-1963
Volume 1 begins the numerical sequence of the index with item No. 500.
Finding aids: Container list.

New York (N.Y.). Dept. of Sanitation. Office of Public Affairs. Photograph Bureau. Photographic records, ca. 1920-1969, (bulk 1930-1949).

35 cubic feet.

Series consists of 4x5 inch negatives, 8x10 inch negatives and gelatin dry plate negatives, and photographs. Subjects depicted include collection trucks, land fills, snow removal, and the World's Fair, 1939-1940.
Container list.
NYNV91-a593 is the agency history record of the Dept. of Sanitation.

New York (N.Y.). Health Dept. Records, 1914-1958.

15 volumes.

Series is comprised of annual reports, indices of building addresses by street of health areas and health center districts in the five boroughs of New York City, copies of the Sanitary Code and Supplements, a report to the Mayor on Fluoridation and a report of costs and expenditures of the Health Dept.

New York (N.Y.). Mayor (1978-1989 : Koch). Assistant to the Mayor (Jordan). Subject files, 1979-1981.

6 cubic feet.

Series consists of correspondence, memoranda, staff notes, reports and other records comprising Deborah Jordan's subject office files. Most of the material relates to environmental issues and deregulation. Jordan worked under Executive Administrator Ronay Menschel.
Finding aids: Folder list.

New York (N.Y.). Mayor (1978-1989 : Koch). Committee on the Year 2000. Subject files, 1984-1988.

13 cubic feet.

The New York City Committee on the year 2000, created by the Mayor in 1984, was intended to initiate a public dialogue on what the City's policies and priorities should be as it enters the 21st Century. The 24 member Committee, chaired by Robert F. Wagner Jr., concerned itself with issues such as education, economic development, transportation, housing, neighborhood preservation, capital needs, health care, and the environment.

Accession consists of correspondence, clippings and reference materials.

Finding aids: Container list.

New York (N.Y.). Mayor (1978-1989 : Koch). Office of Operations. Environmental Control Board transfer project files, 1979-1981.

2 cubic feet.

Series consists of memos, correspondence, staff notes, reports, bills, local laws, executive orders, departmental orders, agendas, minutes, directives, news clippings, charts, fee schedules, bidding specifications, a contract, personnel actions and administrative forms. These records document the role played by the Office of Operations in overseeing the transfer of adjudication of health, consumer and sanitation code violators (illegal peddling, dumping, spitting, etc.) from the Criminal Courts to the Environmental Control Board of the Department of Environmental Protection.

New York (N.Y.). Mayor (1966-1973 : Lindsay). Action Center. Complaints, 1970-1971, (bulk 1971).

The Mayor's Action Center serves as a clearinghouse for problems, complaints and inquiries directed to the Mayor's Office. Subjects include air pollution, electricity, social services, sanitation, traffic and water resources.

NYNV90-a668 is the agency history of the Mayor's Office.

New York (N.Y.). Mayor (1966-1973 : Lindsay). Departmental correspondence, 1968.

[4] cubic feet.

Notes: Subjects in this series range from air pollution to U.S. presidents.

NYNV90-a668 is the agency history of the Mayor's Office.

New York (N.Y.). Mayor (1954-1965 : Wagner). Departmental correspondence, 1954-1963.
70 cubic feet.

Subjects include air pollution, courts, various municipal agencies, public works, state legislatures, and labor.

NYNV90-a668 is the agency history of the Mayor's Office.

New York (N.Y.). Mayor (1954-1965 : Wagner). Departmental correspondence, 1962.
2 cubic feet.

Consists of departmental correspondence files belonging to Mayor Robert Wagner covering the year 1962. Included are files pertaining to Air Pollution, the Teachers Retirement System, and the various City agencies, such as Office of Cultural Affairs, Comptroller, Board of Education, Municipal Archives, Fire Department, Department of Sanitation, and the Transit Authority.

New York (N.Y.). Mayor (1954-1965 : Wagner). Departmental Correspondence, 1962. NYC Municipal Archives. NYNV90-a668 is the agency history record of the Mayor's Office.

Location: Municipal Archives. NYC Dept. of Records and Information Services. Chambers Street Room 101, New York, N.Y. 10007.

Control No.: NYNV91-A343

New York (N.Y.). Mayor. Reception Committee. Open records of the Committee for a Quiet City, 1954-1958.

5 cubic feet.

The Mayor's Reception Committee is the predecessor of the current Office of Special Projects and Events which is under the auspices of the Mayor's Office.

Series is comprised of original carbon copies of correspondence, minutes, memoranda, and reports from individuals, manufacturers, and private companies, either requesting information or expressing a desire to comply with the regulations established by this committee. Additional correspondence is included from city officials involved in the implementation of these regulations. Publicity information, press releases, clippings, pamphlets, and flyers generated by the committee is also included documenting the original development, objectives, and everyday activities of this mayoral attempt to respond to community concerns.

New York (N.Y.). New York 208 Citizens Advisory Committee. Water Quality Management Program. Minutes, 1975-1978.

2 cubic feet.

Series consists of ring binders containing typed minutes of Executive Committee meetings, Policy Committee minutes, Task Force Meeting minutes and attached progress reports, agendas

for meetings (some annotated with handwritten minutes of the meeting), and correspondence pertaining to CAC meetings, committee members and other committee business. In addition, there are some unfiled minutes and correspondence.

New York (N.Y.). New York 208 Citizens Advisory Committee. Water Quality Management Program. Minutes, 1975-1978. NYC Municipal Archives.

NYNV90-a966 contains subjects files dated 1975 to 1978 of the New York 208 Citizens Advisory Committee, Water Quality Management Program.

NYNV90-a967 contains printed materials from 1975 to 1983 of the New York 208 Citizens Advisory Committee, Water Quality Management Program.

New York (N.Y.). New York 208 Citizens Advisory Committee. Water Quality Management Program. Printed material, 1975-1983.

1 cubic foot.

Series consists of printed material collected by the Citizens Advisory Committee and Water Quality Committee chairperson, Sister Frances Kress, dealing with such matters as water pollution control and ocean waste disposal. This material includes the "Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for 106-Mile Ocean Waste Disposal Site Designation", the "1981 Report of the Interstate Sanitation Commission on the Water Pollution Control Activities and the Interstate Air Pollution Program", and a NOAA Technical Memorandum "Contaminant Inputs to the Hudson-Raritan Estuary".

Item list.

New York (N.Y.). New York 208 Citizens Advisory Committee. Water Quality Management Program. Printed Material, 1975-1983. NYC Municipal Archives.

NYNV90-a965 contains minutes from 1975 to 1978 of the Water Quality Management Program of the New York 208 Citizens Advisory Committee.

NYNV90-a966 contains subject files from 1975 to 1978 of the Water Quality Management Program of the New York 208 Citizens Advisory Committee.

New York (N.Y.). Office of the Comptroller. Superintendent of Scavengers. Journal of accounts (Street sanitation accounts), 1805-1806.

.5 cubic foot.

Restricted access; advance notice required. Accession consists of one 17 x 8 inch volume (138 p.) containing accounts for cash, carting, contingencies inspectors, manure, mud machine, and sweeping. It also contains individual accounts for 98 carters.

New York (N.Y.). Office of the Mayor (1978-1989 : Koch). Deputy Mayor for Policy and Physical Development. Subject and departmental files, 1983-1987.

58 cubic feet.

Files contain correspondence, reports, memos, newsclippings, and staff notes. Subject headings include Cultural Affairs, Homeless, Environmental Protection, Landmarks, Sanitation, and Probation. These files belonged to Robert Esnard, Deputy Mayor for Policy and Physical Development.

The May 26, 1989 accretion to this series is comprised of the following, in addition to the types of records mentioned above: telegrams, resumes, correspondence tracking sheets, invitations, chronological files, local laws, legislative bills, booklets on transportation, court trial transcripts, petitions (on the closing of Brighton Beach), timesheets, drawings, block and lot applications, and drafts on construction management contracts. This set of materials are dated from 1984 to 1987.

Finding aids: Container list.

City of Oswego. City Clerk's Office.

City Hall, Oswego, New York 13126.

City of Oswego, City Engineer. City of Oswego, City Engineer records, 1830-1983.

43.0 cubic ft. (ca.), 239 v., 4000 items (ca.)

Engineer's Field Books covering City Engineer's/Surveyor's rough field notes and drawings, 1850-present; zoning information containing applications for building permits to construct, alter, repair, or demolish buildings, 1932-present; also Engineer's drawings, blueprints, and drafts of maps covering structure of streets, harbor, river, canals, sewer systems, lighting systems, water, and hydrants.

City of Oswego, Mayor. City of Oswego, Mayor records, 1848-1983.

39.0 cubic ft. (ca.), 1 item

Correspondence concerning city departments, county, state, and federal governments, 1900-present; correspondence with and for youth and veterans, civil defense, and environmental programs, 1900-present; also a Bible, used for every inaugural ceremony, with signatures of every mayor of the City of Oswego, 1848-present.

City of Oswego, Water Department. City of Oswego, Water Department records, 1848-1983.

79 v. (ca.)

Permanent service record books for installation and replacement of water services, 1898-1920; annual reports, 1902-18; minutes of Water Department meetings, 1902-57; quarterly financial

reports, 1903-14; additional office and field record books, 1915-36; stubs from permits issued for extension or discontinuation of piping, 1916-65; copies of outgoing correspondence, 1913-63; field record books for installation and replacement of water services, 1898-1914; and miscellaneous service records of the Oswego Water Works Company, 1867-97.

City of Rochester Records Center. City Archives.

6 University Avenue, Rochester, New York 14604.

City of Rochester. Department of Environmental Services, 1827-1980.

266.0 cubic ft., 27 v.

The Department of Environmental Services is responsible for solid waste collection, snow removal, street cleaning, water supply, and servicing of most city vehicles. It also provides engineering services for the city, including street and building design, construction, and maintenance. The department was established in 1980, combining the former Department of Engineering and Maintenance and the Department of Environmental Services which were formed in 1977 from the old Department of Public Works. A Board of Public Works was established in 1872 to oversee streets and other municipal facilities. It was replaced by the Executive Board, 1876-99. The Department of Public Works was set up under the White Charter of 1900.

City of Rochester. Department of Environmental Services. Bureau of Sanitation, 1969-1973.

6.0 cubic ft.

The Bureau of Sanitation is responsible for refuse collection, street cleaning, and snow removal.

City of Rochester. Department of Environmental Services. Bureau of Sanitation. Sewage Transfer Station Records, 1969-1973.

6.0 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Original order.

Construction records, specifications, plans, and drawings for the east and west sewage transfer stations.

Finding aids: Container list.

Host item entry: City of Rochester. Department of Environmental Services. Bureau of Sanitation.

City of Rochester. Department of Environmental Services. Bureau of Water, 1945-1949.

2.0 cubic ft.

The Bureau of Water is responsible for supplying, treating, and distributing water to the City. The Rochester Water Works Company operated between 1852 and 1872, when it was purchased by the City. The Water Works was administered by a Board of Water Commissioners, 1872-76, and by the Executive Board, 1876-99. It became the Bureau of Water under the Department of Public Works, organized in 1900.
Host item entry: City of Rochester. Department of Environmental Services.

City of Rochester. Department of Environmental Services. Bureau of Water. Upland Water Supply Records, 1945-1949.

2.0 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Original order.

Deeds and abstracts for parcels acquired by the city for the upland water supply.

Host item entry: City of Rochester. Department of Environmental Services.

Bureau of Water.

City of Rochester. Department of Environmental Services. Commissioner's Office records, 1969-1978.

106.0 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Original order.

Reproduction note: Originals and photocopies.

Correspondence and subject files of Commissioner F. Watson, relating to the operations of the department, the Bureau of Sanitation, Bureau of Water, Bureau of Engineering, etc., under the old Department of Public Works.

Finding aids: Container list.

Host item entry: City of Rochester. Department of Environmental Services.

City of Rochester. Department of Environmental Services. Miscellaneous Records, 1956-1969.

1.0 cubic ft.

Statistical and financial data, mostly on refuse collection, and other materials from the Department.

Host item entry: City of Rochester. Department of Environmental Services.

Cornwall (N.Y. Town) Archives.

Cornwall, N.Y.

Cornwall on Hudson (N.Y.). Board of Health. Records, 1892-1939.

.5 cubic ft.

The Board of Health monitored water purity and kept track of contagious diseases in the Village. It was dissolved in 1928 and its functions transferred to the Village Board of Trustees. Records of the Board of Health consist of minutes, 1892-1928, concerning enforcement of health ordinances, testing water and milk supplies, public hearings on health hazards, and reports from the health officer; and general correspondence, 1912-1939, primarily relating to water quality.

Cornwall (N.Y. : Town). Public Health Officer. Board of Health/Public Health Officer/Town Nurse records, 1902-1961.

1.3 cubic ft.

The Board of Health monitored public health until 1913 when it was replaced by a Public Health Officer and a Town Nurse who had responsibility for making home visits to those in need. Records include minutes of the Board of Health public meetings which were held once a month, 1902-1913; certificates of satisfactory health for child laborers, 1903-1913, allowing them to work at the Firth Carpet Company; monthly public health reports of the Town Nurse, 1938-1961, giving number and type of visits, number and type of cases seen, community work performed by the nurse, and other information; monthly public health statistical summaries prepared by the Public Health Officer, 1948-1961; and petitions and complaints about public health matters, 1919-1958, such as the Town dump, polluted creeks and waterways, factory exhaust, and noise.

Hamlin Town Historian's Office.

1658 Lake Road, Hamlin, New York 14464.

Civilian Conservation Corps Camp. Civilian Conservation Corps Camp records, 1935-1941.

0.3 cubic ft.

Originals and photocopies. Miscellaneous records of the former company clerk; rosters of enrollees; sample discharges; certificates of appointment; photographs; and some details of work performed in construction of the Hamlin Beach State Park; issues of weekly camp newsletter from camp's establishment, Aug. 1935-May 1936, detailing work performed by members, courses taught at camp, recreation, and other facets of camp life; and a summary of each department in the camp with details of its function. Individuals' names may not be published.

Hempstead (Town: N.Y.)

Hempstead, N.Y.

Board of Health Series (1884-1922) - [Bulk Dates: 1894-1915]

1.8 c.f.

The Board of Health Series contains seven sub-series: Sub-Series I: Hempstead Board of Health; Sub-Series II: Birth/Parentage/School Certification; Sub-Series III: Town Resolutions; Sub-Series IV: Licenses/Permits; Sub-Series V: Complaints; Sub-Series VI: Official Communications; and Sub-Series VII: *Monthly Bulletin of the New York State Board of Health*.

Bound volumes:

Board of Health Minute Books - 1901-1912 [B]

1) January 1901 - March 1912 - Not indexed - 298 pages

2) June 1910 - April 1912 - No. 2 - Indexed - 400 pages

Contents: Indexed and non-indexed minutes of regular and special town board health meetings.

Board of Health Record - 1912-1913 [B]

1) March 1912 - May 1913 - No. 1 - Not indexed - 54 pages

2) May 1912 - May 1913 - No. 2 - Indexed - 146 pages

Contents: Hearings, reports, investigations and findings of the Town Board of Health.

Sanitation Series (1916-1994).

22.5 c.f.

The Sanitation Series is arranged topically, geographically (by village where appropriate), and chronologically. There are five sub-series: Sub-Series I: *Refuse & Garbage Districts*--categorized by village; Sub-Series II: *Sanitation Districts* (bonds, elections, reports, minutes, commissioners, elections, improvements, and annexations & extensions); Sub-Series III: *Sewer Collection Districts* (establishment, bonds, elections, increase in facilities, reports, petitions, and minutes); Sub-Series IV: *Town of Hempstead Refuse Disposal District & Disposal Plant* (establishment, bonds, maintenance/repairs, and increase/improvement); and Sub-Series V: *Sanitation Department* (agreements, disposal systems, consultants, construction, insurance, and landfills).

The Department of Sanitation is charged with the collection and disposal in the Town's eleven Garbage and Refuse Districts. *1960 Annual Report*, p. 21.

"About 70% of the Town is serviced by 11 Garbage Collection Districts which operate under the overall supervision of the Town's Sanitation Department. The remaining areas are under the jurisdiction of 5 Sanitary Districts which elect their own commissioners." *1958 Annual Report*, p. 27 - Both "districts" fall under the term "Special Districts".

Waterways Series (1886-1993)

25.0 c.f.

The Waterways Series is arranged topically, geographically (where applicable), and chronologically. The series consists of the following sub-series: I. Department of Conservation and Waterways; II. General - Surveys, applications, problems, requests, communications, construction, resolutions, and Marine Committee; III. Buoy System; IV. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; V. U.S. Government; VI. Bridges; VII. Structures (By Village: Last Name, Waterway or Street, Date, Case Number) - Applications, correspondence, and permits by individuals and companies for structures: ramps, piers, floats, platforms, mooring piles, fender racks, erosion barriers, and float lagoons); VIII. Bulkheads (by Village: Last Name, Waterway or Street, Date, Case Number) - Notices, Proposals, Specifications, Bonds, Contracts, Applications, Resolutions, Approvals, and Bids for Repairs, Maintenance, Improvements and Construction of bulkheads; IX. Jetties (by Village: Last Name, Waterway or Street, Date, Case Number); X. Rock Walls (Pt. Lookout); XI. Dredging (by Village: Last Name, Waterway or Street, Date, Case Number); and XII. Docks (by Village: Last Name, Waterway or Street, Date, Case Number).

In 1963 the Department of Conservation and Waterways was established. The Department's charge is the preservation of the 17,000 acres of channels, bays, islands and hassocks that lie between the Town's uplands and Long Island's barrier beaches. Prior to 1963, any concerns regarding the Town's waterways were handled by the Town Board. In 1972, Chapter 53 of the Town Code entitled "Department of Conservation and Waterways" was enacted. Section 53-3: "The department of conservation and waterways shall, under the general supervision of the commissioner, have charge of the administration and enforcement of all local laws and town board resolutions pertaining to the preservation, conservation, management and maintenance of the town wetlands and waterways, including leasing of underwater and marginal lands; structures in waterways; erosion protection; marinas, piers, moorings and docks; shell-fishing, operation of boats and seaplanes, dredging and other designated used of the wetlands and waterways; and such other matters as may from time to time be referred to the department."

Structures - In 1957 the Town passed a "Structures in Public Waterways" Ordinance (#39), repealed in 1964 and replaced with Local Law No. 3-1964 "A Local Law relating to Structures in Waterways" on July 14, 1964, and revised in May, 1969 as Chapter 168 of the Town Code.

Section 168-2A: "No person shall maintain, construct or install, or cause to be maintained, constructed or installed, any structure over, on, into or adjacent to any waterway of the Town of Hempstead except after obtaining a permit from the Director of the Department of Conservation and Waterways."

Dredging - In 1957 the Town passed a "Dredging" Ordinance (#42), revised in July, 1964, and revised in 1967 as Chapter 159 of the Town Code. Section 159-3A: "Notwithstanding the prior granting of permission so to do, no person shall remove any material from the bed of any waterway or watercourse or from any private upland or any upland owned by the Town, without obtaining from the Town Clerk a written permit therefor, issued on the order of the Town Board, as hereinafter provided."

Hunter (N.Y: Town.) Historian

Hunter, N.Y.

Hunter (N.Y. : Town). Town Historian. State report collection, 1978-1983.

1.5 linear ft.

Reports from various State offices concerning road construction and repair, casinos, environmental impact, water, and bridges in the Town of Hunter.

Lloyd Town Historian

Highland Free Library, Highland, N.Y.

Lloyd (N.Y. : Town). Town Historian. Subject file, 1758-1982, 1908-1982 (bulk)

20 cubic ft.

Almanacs, articles, clippings, programs, booklets, letters, brochures, directories, reports, photographs, receipts, postcards, and other material concerning the Town of Lloyd, the villages of Highland and New Paltz, the Hudson River, and other Ulster County locations. Subjects include the Apple Blossom Festival, cemeteries, churches, the Sloop Clearwater, the Delaware and Hudson Canal, lighthouses, the Highland Library, organizations, railroads, the Civil War, and World Wars I and II. Items of note include a 1784 letter concerning the hiring of a teacher; deeds, leases, lot surveys, estate papers, and other legal papers of local residents, 1758-1934; family letters, 1841-1901, some from Highland people and some from relatives who had moved West; and two diaries of Eliza L. Perkins of Highland, N.Y., 1879-1880, concerning housework, cutting grapes, family affairs, and social life.

Niagara County Historian

Civil Defense Building, Niagara Street, Lockport, New York 14094.

Scrapbooks, 1864-1969.

23 v.

Scrapbooks about aspects of Niagara County history and other subjects including Lockport miscellany, 1864-67; World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; Spanish-American War, 1898; Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901; electric power, 1903-06; Lockport in World War I, clippings relating to war effort and local servicemen, 1918-c.1965; salvage operations of the Lockport War Council Office of Civilian Mobilization, 1943-45; Niagara County Civil Defense, 1953-54, 1961-66; and local history articles by former county historian Clarence Lewis, 1951-69.

Student Papers, 1937-1974.

16 items

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Subjects of papers include education, Fort Niagara, the French and Indian War, industry, the Erie Canal, Anson Wolcott, and Belva A. Lockwood. Also, 'Niagara's Water Power: Hydro-Mechanical Power at Niagara Falls, New York, 1758-1925,' master's thesis by Carroll David Kepner, 1967.

Vertical File, 1850(ca.)-1981.

40.0 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Subjects include Niagara County towns, villages, and cities; churches; architecture, including log cabins and cobblestone buildings; railroads; the Niagara Power Project; Love Canal; and schools. Also, the Niagara County history notes of Joshua Wilbur (Wilber).

Onondaga County Dept. of Parks and Recreation. Office of Museums and Historical Sites.

Liverpool, N.Y.

Onondaga County (N.Y.). Regional Planning and Parks Commission. Records, [ca.1820]-1985.

5.7 cubic ft.

Records pertaining to the Onondaga County Parks System, created by the Regional Planning and Parks Commission, including field books and notes from the Onondaga County Emergency Work Bureau survey of Onondaga Lake, the lake shore, and other park sites, 1925-1948; correspondence concerning park development, the parkway, and park jobs, 1928-1946; reports, drawings, petitions, articles, and booklets concerning park development, 1932-1977; deeds and title searches for park land (partly copies), ca.1820-1934; notebook of photographs, maps, diagrams, sketches, and notes from excavation of French fort site, 1974; board minutes, 1925-1960; minutes of the Conservation and Recreation Committee, 1962-1968, of the Public Works Committee, 1967-1968, and of the Scenic Roads Committee, 1968; correspondence, brochures, reports, and petitions concerning Carpenter's Brook Fish Hatchery and Highland Forest, 1930-1965; brochures, reports, guidebooks, newsletters, programs, and press releases about the Onondaga County Parks System, 1935-1985; and materials on the history of Onondaga Lake including articles, programs, drawings, maps, clippings, 1907-1983, and excerpts from the diary of Joseph Hecker, 1907-1912, proprietor of Rockaway Beach Hotel.

Riverhead Town Historian.

East Lawn House, 540 East Main Street, Riverhead, N.Y. 11901.

Wines, Virginia, collector. Long Island history collection, 1873-1989.

1.5 cubic ft.

Includes photocopies, transcriptions.

Virginia Downs Wines (b. 1920) is a resident of Riverhead.

Letters, memos, minutes, maps, photographs, postcards, clippings, pamphlets, newsletters, and transcriptions and photocopies of materials pertaining to Long Island history and development. Much of the material concerns the Northville area in the town of Riverhead and environmental issues in Suffolk County, including aquifer and wetlands preservation, zoning, and the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) nuclear power plant at Shoreham; papers include minutes of the Riverhead Conservation Advisory Council, 1976, and letters or other material from Cornell Cooperative Extension of Suffolk County and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Other items of note include an apprentice's agreement indenturing Thomas Williams of Jamesport, L.I., to the New York House of Refuge in New York City, 1875; title abstract to the farm of Merrit S. Hallock at Rocky Point, L.I., with ms. maps; papers and essays of Mildred Y. Robinson on local history; and a notebook of Addison J. Wells, listing pupils and schools he taught at in Aquebogue, Bayport, Blue Point, Mattituck, Riverhead and Smithtown (all Suffolk County), 1868-1885. Also information on buildings and architecture on the East End of Long Island; a log of the ship's radio operator (possibly Cuyler B. Tuthill) aboard the S.S. Standard on a voyage from New York to Mexico, September 1917; and genealogical material on Elmer P. Smith, and the Tuthill, Laws, Wardell and Hallock families.

Rush Town Historian

Rush Town Hall, 5977 East Henrietta Road, Rush, New York 14543.

Subject File, 1930(ca.)-1980.

12.0 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Various materials relating to local agriculture; buildings; schools; genealogy; churches including St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, North Rush United Church of Christ, Rush United Methodist Church, and Rush Baptist Church; celebrations; government; social organizations; the Rush landfill; and the State School at Industry.

Southampton Town Archives.

Southampton Town Hall, 116 Hampton Road, Southampton, N.Y.

Southampton (N.Y. : Town). Conservation Board. Records, 1974-1986.

ca. 1 cubic ft.

The Southampton Town Conservation Board advises the Town Board on natural resource and environmental issues.

Records include letters, maps, plans, applications, and referrals from the Board of Zoning Appeals.

Finding aids: Box list.

Westchester County Archives

2199 Saw Mill River Road Elmsford, New York 10523 914/592-1925

Series 93. Parks, Recreation and Conservation Board Minutes. 1962-1965.

Less than 1 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Chronological.

Official minutes of the Board which was formed in 1962 to take up and expand upon the activities of the Westchester County Park Commission and the Westchester County Recreation Commission.

Continues: Series 91 Related records: Series 146, Parks, Recreation and Conservation Board Agenda, 1962-1978 (gaps).

Series 94. Bronx Valley Sewer Commission Final Report. 1896.

1 v. .

This report, by drawing attention to polluted conditions of the Bronx River, helped lead to cleanup of the river and construction of the Bronx River Parkway.

Related records: Series 95, Bronx Parkway Commission Annual Reports, 1907-1925 (gaps); Series 166, Bronx Valley Sewer Records, 1907-1911.

Series 111. Watershed Condemnation Proceedings. 1883-1917.

17 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Geographical.

Variety of records created by various boards and commissions appointed in Westchester County and New York City for the purpose of creating and maintaining a pure water supply for those regions. Included are minutes of meetings held by Commissioners of Appraisal who acquired the watershed lands, appeals to the State Supreme Court by land owners, descriptions and assessments of real estate, prices of materials and labor, property maps and plans of certain aspects of aqueduct excavation and construction.

Series 146. Parks, Recreation and Conservation Board Agenda. 1962-1978 (gaps).

Less than 1 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Chronological.

Agenda of the meetings of the Board.

Related records: Series 93, Parks, Recreation and Conservation Board Minutes, 1962-1965.

Series 163. Pforzheimer Papers: Planning Commission Records. 1929-1956.

3.3 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Correspondence, memos, minutes and reports of the Commission. Mr. Pforzheimer was the first Chairman of the Westchester County Planning Commission. His files discuss such topics as the County airport and land valuations. Also included are a number of annual reports (1939- 1942), a detailed unpublished history of the early years of the Planning Department, and a comprehensive Planning Study (1934-1936) which surveyed land, aviation, electricity, history, population, health, housing, water supply, finances, police, and related topics in Westchester and its municipalities.

Related records: Series 22, Planning Board Minutes, 1939-1972.

Series 164. Pforzheimer Papers: Commission on Government Records. 1921-1956.

5.5 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Correspondence, memos, minutes, reports, speeches, and clippings created and compiled by the Westchester County Commission on Government which, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pforzheimer, wrote the County's first Charter. Several folders contain material added by Mr. Pforzheimer after the dissolution of the Commission in 1938. The bulk of the records reflect the deliberations of the Commission and provide much information about the thinking that went into the making of the Charter. In addition, the records provide an excellent overview of the state of the County--its schools, transportation facilities, police and fire departments, water supply, local governments, county government, etc.--in the mid- and late-1930s.

Series 166. Bronx Valley Sewer Records. 1907-1911.

1 v.

Arrangement: Chronological.

In front of volume.

Records of the acquisition of land by the County of Westchester for the Bronx Valley Sewer System. Entries may include the name of the owner; price, size and dimensions of the parcel; and map numbers corresponding to the parcel.

Related records: Series 94, Bronx Valley Sewer Commission Final Report, 1896.

White Plains City Archives

White Plains, N.Y.

White Plains (N.Y.). Records, 1863-1973.

ca. 35 linear ft.

Records from various departments of the city including property assessment rolls, 1863-1921; sewer, sidewalk, and gutter assessment rolls, 1896-1899; records of real estate sales at auction, 1904-1914; records of Supreme Court cases pertaining to property, 1897-1904; minutes of the Water Commission, 1914-1915; cashbooks, 1863-1866 and 1905-1906; Justices's civil dockets, 1914-1920; legal documents relating to the non-payment of taxes, 1886-1902; Common Council proceedings, 1916-1973; blueprints of city property, 1886-1914; and miscellaneous legal papers, bills, correspondence, resolutions, manuals, reports, plans, and bonds, 1879-1952.

Subject: Sewerage--New York (State)--White Plains.

Subject: Water-supply--New York (State)--White Plains.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REPOSITORIES

IN NEW YORK STATE

Relevant records identified in a preliminary search of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), the New York State Historical Documents Inventory (HDI), and the National Archives and Records Administration Web site.

Note: The National Archives and Records Administration in Washington D.C. holds a large number of records pertaining to environmental issues in New York State. A preliminary search of the National Archives Information Locator prototype database reveals that thousands of record series contain relevant documents. For more information, consult the Web site of the National Archives and Records Administration at: <www.nara.gov>

Fire Island National Seashore. Seashore Headquarters Library.

Patchogue, N.Y.

Fire Island Lighthouse (N.Y.). Seashore Headquarters Library. Photographs and etchings, 1821-1988.

300 photographs; 400 slides.
Arrangement: By subject.

Photographs and etchings that depict various aspects of Fire Island. Etchings of the first lighthouse, and etchings and photographs of the present lighthouse, including building plans, lens and pedestal plans, 1830-1988; telegraph station and Western Union tower, 1870-1898; maps, charts, and plans, 1851-1986; and images of lighthouse keepers and their families, storms from the hurricane of 1938 to Hurricane Gloria in 1985, United States Life Saving Service personnel and activities, shipwrecks and rum runners, oystering, fishing, bathing, boating, the beach, and the Surf Hotel, and pictures filed in categories such as ecology, edible plants, wildlife, and dangerous plants and insects.

Slides (1984-1988) depict the Lighthouse Restoration Project, damage to Fire Island from Hurricane Gloria and other storms, birds, animals, and scenery, and museum exhibits, with some aerial views of Fire Island.

Fire Island National Seashore (N.Y.). Seashore Headquarters Library. Information file, 1878-1988.

13 cubic ft.

Articles, brochures, clippings, reports, pamphlets, newsletters, booklets, maps, leaflets, plans of life-saving stations, correspondence, memorandum, and two transcriptions of oral interviews

with former lighthouse keeper and a person who lived near the lighthouse, 1878-1988. The subjects are Life Saving Service and Coast Guard - Fire Island and elsewhere, Long Island lighthouses - Fire Island, elsewhere, and administration, Lyme disease, marine life, mosquitoes, National Park Service, oceanography, plants on Fire Island, pollution, sediments - Fire Island, whales, shipwrecks, water resources, weather, shellfish, and the William Floyd Estate. The files contain a copy of Fire Island Station U.S. Coast Guard log 1-19 Jan. 1919; and a list of life saving personnel at Fire Island.

Fire Island National Seashore (N.Y.). Seashore Headquarters Library. Research papers, 1965-1987.

2 cubic ft.

Copies of masters' theses entitled "A Study of the Ecology of the Plants in the Sunken Forest, Fire Island, New York" by Edward Schulte, 1965; "Plant Ecology of Fire Island Barrier Dunes" by John T. Criscolo, Jr., 1966; "Effects of Erosion on Barrier-Island Geomorphology, Fire Island, New York" by Kenneth Ruzyla, 1972; "Summer Effect of Vehicles on Beaches of Fire Island, New York" by Rachel Tauman, 1977; "The Geomorphic Effects of Off-Road Vehicles on the Beach, Fire Island, New York" by Christopher Visco, 1977; copy of doctoral dissertation "Geomorphology and Littoral Processes Between Jones Beach and Montauk Point, Long Island, New York" by Donald Wayne Ash, 1972; and various reports "The Great South Bay," 1969; "A Report on Mosquito Control on Fire Island National Seashore," 1971; "A Study of Vegetation of Watch Hill, Fire Island," 1975; "The Early Life Saving Services on Long Island and in Particular, Their Part in the Rescue of the JOHN B. MANNING and the LOUIS V. PLACE," 1978, and "Natural and Human Evolution of the Sunken Forest, Fire Island, New York," 1987.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

Hyde Park, N.Y.

Brown, Nelson Courtlandt, 1885-. Papers, 1930-1951.

ca. .5 cubic ft.

Professor at New York State College of Forestry, Brown advised Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt on the use of forested land on the Roosevelt estate.

Correspondence and statistical data concerning forestation projects on the Roosevelt estate; correspondence with the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Foundation; and Brown's reminiscences of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Hudson River Conservation Society. Records, 1936-1979.

24 linear ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

The society was incorporated in 1936 for the purpose of protecting and maintaining the beauties of the Hudson Valley, and was sparked by destructive quarrying at High Tor and on Mt. Taurus. Correspondence, office records, minutes, reports, memoranda, newsletters, opinion polls, financial records, scrapbooks, and other printed materials relating to the founding and continuing work of the Society which included purchase of property to be preserved, legislation, fund raising, educational activities, investigations, surveys, beautification plans for waterfront areas, water and air pollution concerns, opposition to roads, and other conservation issues.

Correspondents include Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Osborn, Margaret Gillmore, Mrs. Erastus Corning II, Theodore Cornum, Mrs. John Donaldson, Mrs. Chester B. Glunt, Elmer S. Hader, Ruth G. Hardy, Rhoda Hinkley Hunt, Mrs. Wallace B. Lydecker, George W. Perkins, Calvin W. Stillman, Mrs. Frank Washburn, Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb, Dudley B. Martin, A. Scott Warthin, Jr., and John Winthrop Aldrich.

Access restriction: Restricted in part.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Subject: Environmental education--New York (State)

Howe, Louis McHenry, 1871-1936. Files, 1912-1936.

42 linear ft.

Howe was assistant and personal secretary to Franklin D. Roosevelt beginning with his 1912 campaign for re-election to the Senate. Howe managed Roosevelt's gubernatorial campaigns and acted as secretary and advisor during Roosevelt's two terms as New York State Governor, and was Chief Advisor to the President, 1933-1936.

Correspondence, memoranda, reports, processed material, press releases, speeches, drafts of articles, and clippings from his official duties with Franklin D. Roosevelt as Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1913-1921; secretary to Roosevelt, 1928-1932, concerning campaigns, Democratic Party, and New York State prisons; and Secretary to the President, 1933-1936, concerning anti-lynching bills, Civilian Conservation Corps, Democratic National Committee, federal jobs, the press, subsistence housing, various New Deal agencies, and other subjects. Also, personal papers consisting of correspondence, articles, radio scripts, speech drafts, campaign materials, and other items, 1912-1936, which primarily concern his work or public affairs; correspondence of his wife Grace H. Howe relating to his last illness and death, 1931-1936; and clippings, articles, and some correspondence collected by Lela Stiles, Howe's secretary, primarily relating to his career and his death.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Mauhs, Sharon J., 1901-1964. Papers, 1948-1964.

25 linear ft.

Arrangement: Series.

Cobleskill, N.Y. lawyer; New York State Assemblyman, 1948-1952; State Conservation Commissioner, 1956-1958; chairman of the Schoharie County Democratic Committee, 1944-1956.

Memoranda, correspondence, speeches, reports, news releases, and clippings primarily from his service as State Conservation Commissioner. Subjects include the Adirondacks, air pollution, fish and game associations, budgets, camping, Chautauqua Lake, Delaware River Basin, forest management, gypsy moth, Lake George, Lake Ontario State Parkway, other state agencies, the Northway (Interstate 87), recreation, and other New York conservation matters. Also includes a few papers relating to his work as New York State Assemblyman, 1948-1952, and political activities in Schoharie County, 1959-1964.

Access restriction: Restricted in part.

Finding aids: Folder list.

New York (State). Governor (1929-1932 : Roosevelt). Records, 1929-1932.

218 microfilm reels.

Reproduction note: Microfilm. Originals are at New York State Archives, Albany, N.Y. Franklin D. Roosevelt served two consecutive terms as Governor of New York, from January 1, 1929 to January 1, 1933.

Official records relating to the administration of New York consisting of correspondence, memoranda, speeches, appointment books, invitations, statements, reports, press releases, and newspaper clippings arranged alphabetically by correspondent or agency with a special file concerning the investigation and hearing on Mayor James J. Walker of New York City, 1931-1932. Other subjects include the St. Lawrence River power development, the New York State Crime Commission, patronage, politics, labor problems, charities, conservation, mental hygiene, public works, and banking legislation. Correspondents include Bernard M. Baruch, Sol Bloom, Royal S. Copeland, James M. Curley, George Dern, James A. Farley, Edward J. Flynn, Herbert Hoover, Harry L. Hopkins, Louis McHenry Howe, Patrick Hurley, Lewis E. Lawes, Herbert H. Lehman, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Robert Moses, Herbert C. Pell, Frances Perkins, Gifford Pinchot, Alfred E. Smith, Henry L. Stimson, Norman Thomas, Robert F. Wagner, James J. Walker, Stephen S. Wise, and Owen D. Young.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Olds, Leland, 1890-1960. Papers, [ca. 1848]-1960, 1923-1960 (bulk)

132 linear ft.

Economist. Olds was interested in labor, development of public electric power, and ecology. He served in several government posts including the Federal Power Commission, 1939-1949. Correspondence, memoranda, minutes, reports, studies, plans and proposals, clippings, speeches, articles, notebooks, desk diaries, press releases, and other materials, 1923-1960, relating to his work with the Federal Power Commission, 1939-1960, concerning his appointment hearings, wartime activities, court cases, river basin studies, power market surveys, and the natural gas

industry; with the President's Water Resources Policy Commission, 1950-1951; with the New England-New York Inter-Agency Committee, 1951-1960, concerning survey of land and water resources; with the Public Affairs Institute, 1953-1959, concerning their research studies on atomic energy, power project at Hell's Canyon, and dispute involving Dixon-Yates Company; with the Energy Research Associates, 1954-1961, concerning "giant power" companies and a study of South Dakota rates; and with the Saint Lawrence Advisory Commission, 1939-1953, concerning the Seaway Project and hydroelectric power.

Other agencies or subjects include the Federated Press (labor news service), New York State Public Service Commission, the New York City taxicab industry, Power Authority of the State of New York, American Labor Party, League for Industrial Democracy, his work with Mary Harriman Rumsey and others concerning cooperative ventures, the Tennessee Valley Authority, study commissioned by President Roosevelt of consumer cooperatives in British Isles and Scandanavia (1937), public utility regulation, regional development of public power, conservation, and a national water policy. Family papers include correspondence, wills, military papers and academic papers of his grandparents Mary P. Adams and Joseph Daniels Leland, his parents George D. Olds (President of Amherst College) and Marion Olds, his wife Maud, and their children, ca. 1848-1960.

Access restriction: Restricted in part.

Finding aids: Series description, folder list, indexes to two of the series.

Roosevelt, Franklin D. (Franklin Delano), 1882-1945. Papers as New York State Senator, 1910-1913.

14 linear ft

Roosevelt was State Senator from the 26th District, comprising Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam Counties, during which he was Chairman of the Forest, Fish, and Game Committee and the Agriculture Committee. Roosevelt was the sponsor of 75 legislative bills and one of the leaders of the anti-Tammany Hall fight.

Correspondence, a diary, original drafts and copies of speeches, invitations, legislative proposals, clippings, pamphlets, campaign materials, and other related papers concerning Roosevelt's career in the New York State Senate. Subjects include his campaigns, support for Woodrow Wilson at the Democratic National Convention, his legislative bills on conservation, election reform, civil service reform, the Democratic "insurgency" against the influence of Tammany Hall, political patronage, local issues and concerns of constituents, labor issues, women's suffrage, the New York City Charter, agriculture, child labor, income tax amendment, liquor control, railroads, and other political and social reform issues. The diary covers the period from January 1-3, 1911 and describes his Albany residence, the Governor's inaugural ceremonies, the first Democratic caucus, and his comments on Democratic leadership and party problems.

Finding aids: Unpublished guide with index.

Roosevelt, Franklin D. (Franklin Delano), 1882-1945. Papers pertaining to family, business and personal affairs, 1882-1945.

37 linear ft.

Papers concern the family, business, philanthropic, intellectual, and other personal interests of Roosevelt distinct from his political and official affairs; the majority date from 1882-1910 and 1920-1928. Includes correspondence, school records, law briefs, publications of organizations, genealogical charts, drafts of articles and speeches, bank statements, scrapbooks, and clippings. Subject file covers his business interests; philanthropic and civic activities with the Boy Scouts, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Taconic State Park Commission, Vassar College, Fifth Avenue Hospital, the Navy Club New York, and the Seamen's Church Institute of New York; forestry and farming on the Roosevelt estate; Roosevelt as a local historian; Harvard University; houseboat trips; summer home at Campobello; and his manuscript collecting activities.

Correspondence files date from 1904-1928 and include letters from William Jennings Bryan, Richard E. Byrd, James M. Cox, Josephus Daniels, Louis McHenry Howe, Marguerite A. LeHand, William Gibbs McAdoo, Langdon P. Marvin, Marvin H. McIntyre, D. Basil O'Connor, William Gorham Rice, Hall Roosevelt, and Alfred E. Smith.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Scenic Hudson (Organization). Records relating to the Storm King case, 1963-1981.

74 linear ft.

Founded in 1963 and first known as Scenic Hudson Preservation Conference.

Correspondence, legal documents, transcripts of hearings, agenda and minutes of meetings, memoranda, studies, reports, publicity materials, printed matter, clippings, photographs, and audio-visual materials relating to the successful efforts of the group to block the construction of a plant by the Consolidated Edison Company at Storm King Mountain near Cornwall, N.Y. Individuals involved included Carl L. Carmer (1893-1976), Leo O. Rothchild, Alexander Saunders, Louis Pierre Ledoux, and Helen Sherwood.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Welch, Fay. Correspondence, 1940.

ca. 50 items.

Professor of Forestry, New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse.

Correspondence with leading conservationists concerning Welch's opposition to U.S. Senate Bill 3840 which would have established an Adirondack National Recreational Area in New York, 1940.

National Archives and Records Administration—Northeast Region

201 Varick Street

New York, New York 10014-4811

Phone: 212-337-1300

E-mail: archives@newyork.nara.gov

Fax: 212-337-1306

Record Group 21. Records of District Courts of the United States.

[*Although the description does not note that this record group contains material concerning environmentally related cases, it is highly likely that it does contain pertinent information.*]

U.S. district and circuit courts were created by the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789. The jurisdiction and powers of these Federal courts have varied with subsequent legislation, but district courts generally have had original jurisdiction in admiralty and bankruptcy cases, suits for penalties or seizures under Federal laws, noncapital criminal proceedings, and suits exceeding \$100 in value in which the United States was the plaintiff. The circuit courts heard appeals from the district courts and had original jurisdiction over actions involving aliens or citizens of different States and law and equity suits where the matter in dispute exceeded \$500. In 1891, the appellate jurisdiction of the circuit courts was transferred to the newly created circuit courts of appeals (see RG 276). The Judiciary Act of 1911 abolished the circuit courts and provided for the transfer of their records and remaining jurisdiction to the district courts. Most States initially had one district and one circuit court with additional districts created as the business of the courts increased. Many of the districts were divided into divisions with the court holding session in various cities within the district. In 1812, circuit courts were authorized to appoint U.S. commissioners to assist in taking of bail and affidavits. The Commissioners' functions were expanded by subsequent legislation and court rules, and their powers have included authority to issue arrest warrants, examine persons charged with offenses against Federal laws, initiate actions in admiralty matters, and institute proceedings for violation of civil rights legislation.

Territorial district courts generally were established by the organic act that created the territory and had jurisdiction over Federal civil, criminal, and bankruptcy actions as well as civil and criminal jurisdiction similar to that of State courts. Records created by a territorial court acting in its capacity as a Federal court often became the property of the Federal district court upon statehood.

Records Description

Dates: 1685-1976

Volume: 42,531 cubic feet

Records of the Vice Admiralty Court for the Province of New York, 1685-1775. The records document cases heard under jurisdiction of the British Admiralty involving felonies, piracies, and robberies committed on the high seas. They include case files and minutes.

Records of the following circuit and district courts:

- New Jersey, Circuit, 1842-1920.
- New Jersey, District, 1820-1967. The records include *Committee for Industrial Organization v. Frank Hague*, establishing the right of the CIO to carry on union activity in Jersey City, New Jersey.

- New York, Circuit, Eastern District, 1865-1914. The records include a copyright infringement case brought by the son of Oliver Wendell Holmes over the rights to *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, which appeared in the first issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*.
- New York, Circuit, Northern District, 1812-1919. The records include the criminal prosecution of Susan B. Anthony for illegal voting.
- New York, Circuit, Southern District, 1790-1939. The records include a 1791 roll of attorneys listing Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr, and equity cases brought by Thomas A. Edison and Alexander Graham Bell.
- New York, Circuit, Western District, 1891-1911. The records include the patent infringement case, *Orville and Wilbur Wright v. the Herring-Curtiss Company and Glen H. Curtiss*, over the design of the Wright flying machine.
- New York, Eastern District, 1865-1969. The records include the World War II treason prosecution of Martin James Monti, and numerous organized crime cases.
- New York, Northern District, 1852-1968.
- New York, Southern District, 1789-1968. The records include the bankruptcy filing of Dino Crocetti, known to most as Dean Martin, criminal prosecutions of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Alger Hiss, and Arthur "Dutch Shultz" Flegenheimer, and admiralty limitation of liability cases for the *Lusitania* and the *Titanic*. The court heard civil actions involving cultural and entertainment figures such as Richard Burton, Charles Chaplin, Oscar Hammerstein, Cole Porter, Elizabeth Taylor, Orson Wells, and Batman.
- New York, Western District, 1815-1976. The records include major anti-trust litigation involving the Eastman Kodak Company.
- Puerto Rico, District, 1897-1967.

The records document the actions of Federal district and circuit courts, which have jurisdiction over naturalization, bankruptcy, civil (law, equity, and admiralty), and criminal cases. Among general topics covered are biography, civil rights, commerce and corporate history, demographics, genealogy, immigration and ethnic groups, the impact of Federal regulatory programs, judicial administration, labor relations and union activity, maritime history, and State and local political activity. Among specific topics covered are collection of debts, enforcement of contracts, claims for damages; counterfeiting, and smuggling or violations of customs regulations; European immigration and the exclusion and deportation of Chinese; evasion of import duties; the illegal sale or manufacturing of alcoholic beverages; infringement of patent or copyright; interstate transfer of stolen property; mutiny or murder on the high seas; prize condemnations; theft, assault, or murder on Federal property; violations of Federal election laws and civil rights legislation, international agreements (such as the Migratory Bird Act); Selective Service regulations; and slave importation laws. References to specific cases are noted above under the name of the court.

Records are primarily case files - papers in a specific case filed by attorneys or issued by the court, such as affidavits, complaints, depositions, indictments, judgments or final decrees, motions, petitions, subpoenas, and writs. Bankruptcy case files also contain petitions of creditors and schedules of assets and liabilities. Case files are arranged numerically by the docket number assigned when the case was filed. Documentary exhibits submitted as part of court proceedings usually were returned to the parties involved, but they are sometimes included in the case file. (Transcripts are seldom part of the file.)

There are also docket books - a summary of proceedings in each case, including a brief abstract of motions and orders, a record of the fees collected, and a statement of the disposition of the

case; minute books or journals - a daily chronological record of court proceedings, often including information about financial accounts and the collection of fees, lists of jury members, names of attorneys admitted to practice, and the text of orders appointing court officials; naturalization papers - declarations of intention, petitions for naturalization, depositions, and certificates of naturalization; order or judgment books - the text of each order or judgment and a record of the amount of any monetary judgment; record of proceedings (only for U.S. commissioners) - a printed form that gives the name of the defendant, and summaries of the nature of the charge, the actions taken, and the disposition of the case. Nontextual records include maps and photographs.

Finding Aids: Draft inventories for each court.

Records for a case usually can be located by name of the court and case number. The number sometimes can be determined from minute, docket, or order books. The books often have indexes to the names of the parties involved in the proceedings. Such books are not available for all courts. There is no cumulative index by subject, case name, or other access point. Additional information is sometimes available from the clerk of the court involved.

Marion M. Johnson and Henry T. Ulasek, comp., *Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York*, PI 116 (1959).

Related Microfilm Publications: M854, *Minutes, Trial Notes, and Rolls of Attorneys of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, 1790-1841*; M855, *Appellate Case Files of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, 1793-1845*; M882, *Judgment Records of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, 1794-1840*; M883, *Law Case Files of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, 1790-1846*; M884, *Equity Case Files of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, 1791-1846*; M885, *Criminal Case Files of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, 1790-1853*; M886, *Minutes and Rolls of Attorneys of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1789-1841*; M919, *Admiralty Case Files of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1790-1842*; M928, *Prize and Related Records for the War of 1812 of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1812-1816*; M933, *Act of 1800 Bankruptcy Records of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1800-1809*; M934, *Judgment Records of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1795-1840*; M937, *Law Case Files of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1795-1844*; M948, *Case Papers of the Court of Admiralty of the State of New York, 1784-1788*; M965, *Case Files in Suits Involving Consuls and Vice Consuls and the Repeal of Patents of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1806-1860*; M1164, *Index to Naturalization Petitions of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, 1865-1957*; M1674, *Index (Soundex) to Naturalization Petitions Filed in Federal, State, and Local Courts in New York, New York, Including New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties, 1792-1906*; M1675, *Alphabetical Index to Declarations of Intention of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1917-50*; M1676, *Alphabetical Index to Petitions for Naturalization of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, 1824-1941*; M1677, *Alphabetical Index to Petitions for Naturalization of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of New York, 1906-1966*; T842, *Records of the Vice Admiralty Court of the Province of New York*; T928, *Records of the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey and Predecessor Courts, 1790-1950*.

Record Group 79. Records of the National Park Service at NARA's Northeast Region (New York City)

The National Park Service was established in the Department of the Interior by an act of August 25, 1916. It supervises national parks, monuments, historic parks, memorials, parkways, recreation areas, and seashores and is responsible for the promotion and regulation of their use. It establishes and enforces regulations for use, protects parks from fire, regulates concession operators, investigates and recommends proposed new areas, acquires land, and constructs and maintains roads, trails, and buildings. It also engages in research and educational work such as arranging lectures and guided tours, marking nature trails, maintaining museums and libraries, and preparing publications and studies in history, archeology, natural history, and wildlife.

Records Description

Dates: 1929-65

Volume: 77 cubic feet

Records of the New York City Group (which administers all NPS sites in the city), 1929-1965; Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey, 1934-1956; and Statue of Liberty National Monument, 1936-1964. The records are general subject files that relate to administration, finances, and personnel and consist of correspondence, directives, memorandums, and reports. Finding Aid: Box contents list.

Record Group 114. Records of the Natural Resources Conservation Service at NARA's Northeast Region (New York City).

The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) was established in the Department of Agriculture (USDA) in 1935, replacing the Soil Erosion Service which had been established in 1933, and acquiring duties from other Government agencies. In 1937, it began to provide technical and other assistance to farmers in soil conservation districts organized under State laws. In 1938, the SCS was given responsibility for farm forestry programs; in 1944, it was given responsibility for assisting in water conservation programs; and in 1952, it was authorized to assume the soil survey previously run by other USDA units. The SCS conducts soil and snow surveys, river basin surveys, and investigations and watershed activities; assists local groups in planning and developing land and water resources; and gives technical help to landowners and operators who participate in USDA's agricultural conservation, cropland conversion, and cropland adjustment programs.

In 1935, regional offices were established to supervise conservation work in large geographic areas, and in 1938-1939 area offices were created to assist the regional offices. State offices replaced area offices in 1942. Regional offices were discontinued in 1954, and the SCS now relies on State offices to give technical and administrative supervision to local units.

Records Description

Dates: 1950-1972

Volume: 21 cubic feet

Records of the New York State office. The records relate to engineering design and construction of the Buffalo Creek flood prevention and Ischua Creek watershed protection projects. Included

are field notebooks, job diaries, and nontextual records such as "as-built" plans, design books, drawings, and tracings.

Finding Aids: Folder title list.

Entry 177 in Guy A. Lee and Freeland F. Penney, comps., *Preliminary Checklist of Records of the Soil Conservation Service, 1928-1943*, PC 52 (1947).

Record Group 276. Records of the U.S. Courts of Appeals at NARA's Northeast Region (New York City)

The courts of appeals are intermediate courts created by an act of March 3, 1891, to relieve the Supreme Court of considering appeals in cases originally decided by Federal courts. They are empowered to review final and certain interlocutory decisions of district courts (see RG 21) except where the law provides for direct review by the Supreme Court. They also review orders of Federal administrative bodies such as the Securities and Exchange Commission and the National Labor Relations Board.

Records Description

Dates: 1891-1968

Volume: 5,191 cubic feet

Records of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, New York City. The records document appeals of lower Federal court decisions in Connecticut, New York, and Vermont. Among the prominent individuals whose cases were heard are Frank Costello, Marcus Garvey, Alger Hiss, James Joyce, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and Orville and Wilbur Wright. The records are case files and include bills of cost, opinions, stipulations, Supreme Court orders on petitions for writs of *certiorari*, and transcripts of record from lower courts and administrative agencies. Also included are dockets and minutes.

Finding Aid: Draft inventory.

Record Group 434. Department of Energy.

[There is no description available for this record group.]

Historical Records Repositories In New York State

Records located in a preliminary search of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), the New York State Historical Documents Inventory (HDI), and repository Web sites. Additional records for private organization and personal papers are describes under the New York State Library descriptions, p.97.

Adirondack and Catskill Research Library

30 Roland Place, Schenectady, N.Y. 12304

Summary of holdings: Over 100 volumes from the Archives of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks with records of conservation concerns and controversies since 1901.

Reports from other private conservation organizations: Adirondack Mountain Club, Forest Preserve Association, NYS Conservation Council, Constitutional Council for the Forest Preserve, Lake George Protective Association and Adirondack Council.

Over 100 volumes of the late Paul Schaefer's Wilderness Archives including photos, letters and documentation on diverse subjects.

Private records, books and correspondence from prominent conservationists: Vincent Schaefer, William K. Verner, Louis Marshall, Orra Phelps, George Davis, Harold Jerry, Dan Plumley and others.

Voluminous files, photos and films from pioneering conservationist John S.Apperson.

Forest Preserve historical materials compiled by Norman J. Van Valkenburgh (former DEC Director of Lands and Forests) and files on Forest Ranger History from Ranger Louis Curth.

Rare maps by Burr dating from 1829 and 1839, old county atlases, historic survey and regional maps and modern topographical maps.

A spectacular illuminated display by the late Vincent Schaefer of colorful Adirondack rocks.

Other records concern: Controversy over route for the Northway in 1959; Low-level flight paths for training jet pilots over the Adirondacks; Dome Island in Lake George; 11 years of legal records concerning the Panther Mountain Dam fight, finally settled in the U.S. Supreme Court; N.Y.S. versus the U.S.in the Tahawus Railroad cases; Adirondack Land Hurricane of 1950 and the Great Blowdown of 1995; Controversy over Closed Cabins in the Forest Preserve in the 1930s; Adirondack Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers; Catskill Center Conservation and Development; Lake Placid Club Publications; Study Commissions on the Adirondacks.

Adirondack Museum

Blue Mountain Lake, New York 12812

Adirondack Mountain Club. Conservation Committee. Minutes, agendas, and policy statements of the Adirondack Mountain Club, Conservation Committee, 1968-71.

1 notebook ; 22 x 28 cm.

Includes minutes, agendas, and policy statements of the Adirondack Mountain Club, Conservation Committee, compiled by William K. Verner, Curator, Adirondack Museum.

Adirondack Northway, 1959 Collection, 1959.

100 items (ca.)

Correspondence, brochures, reports, press releases, showing the work of the Citizens' Northway Committee in their opposition to the Adirondack Preserve route for the Northway and the requisite amendment to the New York State Constitution which would allow it. Also historical background on highways, material on relative merits of the Adirondack route which was ultimately chosen and the alternative Lake Champlain route for the Northway (I-87), and a few items relating to the Committee for the Adirondack Northway which favored the latter route. Papers relating to the attempt to merge with the Forest Preserve Association after passage of the Northway amendment and opposition to the Hunter Mountain leasing proposal. Local subject: Roads Environmental concerns.

Adirondack State Fish Hatchery. Adirondack State Fish Hatchery records, 1866-1941.

2 reels microfilm

Reproduction note: Microfilm.

Shipping records of the Adirondack State Fish Hatchery of the New York State Conservation Department.

American Forestry Association. American Forestry Association records, 1882-1896.

1 reel microfilm

Reproduction note: Microfilm.

Proceedings of the first, fourth, seventh, ninth, tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth meetings of the American Forestry Association, 1882-96; lectures covered forest fires, watersheds, forest quality, and forestry; articles by Verplanck Colvin; and information about New York State forests.

Charles C. Adams. Charles C. Adams correspondence, 1925-1927.

95 items (ca.)

Dr. Adams was director of the Roosevelt Wild Life Station at the College of Forestry at Syracuse University until he became Director of the State Museum in 1926.

Correspondence of Charles C. Adams with Hattie Woods, Wade Hicks, A.A. Saunders, and others interested in the possible acquisition of the Woods Farm in North Elba for a Field Station in Forestry and a wild game refuge.

Citizens' Northway Committee. Citizens' Northway Committee records, 1955(ca.)-1960(ca.).

0.6 cubic ft.

Correspondence, bills, brochures, and ephemera of Dr. Newkirk, a member of the Citizens' Northway Committee.

Clarence W. Matteson. Clarence W. Matteson papers, 1933-1959, 1933-1935 (bulk).

Description: 1 vol.

Notes: Clippings and photographs relating to the Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Lake Pleasant, New York, compiled by Superintendent Clarence W. Matteson.

Constitutional Council for the Forest Preserve. Minutes, agendas, and policy statements of the Constitutional Council for the Forest Preserve, 1968 1969

1 notebook ; 22 x 28 cm.

Includes minutes, agendas, and policy statements of the Constitutional Council for the Forest Preserve, compiled by William K. Verner, Curator, Adirondack Museum.

Subject: Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks. Adirondack Museum - History. Adirondack Forest Preserve (N.Y.) Environmental conservation -- New York (State) -- Adirondack Mountains -- History.

Cuomo, Mario Matthew. Signed excerpt from an address made by Governor Cuomo on the occasion of the centennial of New York State's Forest Preserve, Albany, N.Y., on May 15, 1985.

1 leaf ; 35.5 x 28 cm.

Dan Brenan. Dan Brenan papers, 1870(ca.)-1960(ca.).

1.0 linear feet (ca.)

Photos and tear sheets from Verplanck Colvin's second report on the Topographical Survey of the Adirondack Wilderness, 1873-74, and drafts for the article entitled 'Verplanck Colvin, Father of the Adirondack Forest Preserve'; also printer's proof, manuscript, and notes relating to publication of THE ADIRONDACK LETTERS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON SEARS, edited by Dan Brenan.

George Davis. George Davis papers, 1969-1976.

4.0 linear feet, 5 v., 4 tapes

Papers relating to the Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks, and on the Adirondack Park Agency.

Harold Hochschild, 1892-1981. Harold Hochschild, 1892-1981 papers, 1936-1971.

Description: 4.0 cubic ft. (ca.)

Notes: Biography and photos of Hochschild; research materials and history of Township 34; recollections of Ike Robinson of Long Lake, 1957; notes on history of Eagle Nest and Blue Mountain Lake; materials of Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks, 1968-71; and materials of the Commissioner's Committee on Museum Resources, 1960-62.

Mortimer Norton. Mortimer Norton papers, 1926-1963.

146 v.

Writer.

Manuscripts of articles by Mortimer Norton on hunting, fishing, trapping, camping, hiking, and forest fires primarily in the Adirondacks; articles appeared in FUR, FISH & GAME, HUNTER, TRADER, TRAPPER, WRITER'S MAGAZINE, and CONSERVATIONIST.

New York State Conservation Department. New York State Conservation Department records, 1880-1967.

44 reels microfilm

Reproduction note: Microfilm.

Field survey notebooks of the New York State Conservation Department, 1880-98; records of forest fires in Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and part of St. Lawrence Counties, 1911-46, and 1952-67.

Oneida County Forest Preserve Council. Would Panther Mt. dam stop floods? : vote no on amendment no. 7.

1 leaf : ill., maps (some col.) ; 28 x 28 cm.

Published: Oneida County Forest Preserve Council, ? 1900 1994

Broadside.

Subject: Environmental conservation -- New York (State) -- Panther Mountain Dam -- History. Adirondack Forest Preserve (N.Y.) Panther Mountain Dam. Moose River (Herkimer County, N.Y.)

Paul Schaefer. Paul Schaefer papers, 1940(ca.)-1960(ca.).

0.5 linear feet (ca.)

Correspondence, reports, clippings, and miscellany relating to the Adirondacks, organized labor, the Panther Dam, land loss in the Forest Preserve, and legislative action.

Warwick S. Carpenter. Warwick S. Carpenter papers, 1919-1923.

1 vol.

Carpenter was secretary of the New York State Conservation Committee.

Correspondence and other materials relating to forest conservation in the Adirondacks; included is information concerning the acquisition of land by the State of New York and the early role of the Adirondack Mountain Club.

William Henry Harrison Murray, 1840-1904. William Henry Harrison Murray, 1840-1904 papers, 1860(ca.)-1905(ca.).

12.0 linear feet (ca.)

Clergyman, author.

Papers of the Rev. William Henry Harrison 'Adirondack' Murray, clergyman and author of religious works and works which helped popularize the Adirondack region. manuscripts and proofs of books of sermons and book on divorce; personal and business of Mr. and Mrs. Murray; pamphlets and bound volumes of Murray's works; photographs; scrapbooks; and diaries.

Also an introduction written by William K. Verner for the 1970 reprint of Murray's 'ADVENTURES IN THE WILDERNESS', along with materials used in preparation of the introduction.

Adriance Memorial Library. Local History.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Adriance Memorial Library (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.). Clipping file, 1928-1987.

24 cubic ft.

Newspaper clippings pertaining to Dutchess County and Poughkeepsie, with some reference to Ulster and Columbia Counties. Subjects include Adriance Memorial Library, clubs and organizations, towns and villages of Dutchess County, public buildings, art, biography, churches, colleges, government bodies, bridges, business firms, transportation, hospitals, industries, politics, environment, creeks, fires and firemen, Hudson River, education, sports, museums, music, railroads, roads, blacks, national groups, weather, and the history of Dutchess County and Poughkeepsie.

Adriance Memorial Library (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.). Dutchess County letters, 1778-1939.

1 cubic ft.

Miscellaneous letters primarily sent to Dutchess County people with some written by local people; family names include Pearsall, Platt, and Oakley. Subjects include church appointments, village office positions, Poughkeepsie's water supply, family news, legal and financial matters, traveling, and farming. There are numerous letters from Orlando Neely of New York City to his cousin Lucinda M. Pine concerning his romance and the demands of business, 1834-1838, and many from J.F. Barnard to J.B. Moss on legal matters, 1850-1857. Other items of note include Revolutionary War letters, 1778-1783, including one from George Clinton, and a speech by James Tallmadge, Jr., on the death of George Washington, 1800.

Finding aids: Item list.

Adriance Memorial Library (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.). Poughkeepsie east-west arterial highway collection, 1965-1975.

5 cubic ft.

Legal papers and correspondence of Joseph Brady, Edward J. Filipowicz, Arthur Greene, and others in local citizens' groups opposing construction of the highway, 1965-1971; reports on the environmental impact of the proposed highway prepared by the New State Dept. of Transportation, 1973-1975; and a transcript of testimony from Roger H. Corbetta given at a public hearing, 1966.

Poughkeepsie (N.Y.). Records, 1803-1984.

40 linear ft.

Records relating to the city of Poughkeepsie and its earlier existence as a village include minutes, 1803-1984; account books, budgets, and annual reports, 1818-1982; tax lists, 1815-1844; bills, receipts, vouchers, agreements, and other miscellaneous records, 1830-1852, relating to census-taking, hay scales, gunpowder inspection, taxes, the village market, the 1832 cholera epidemic, and general maintenance; court records, 1840-1841; Board of Health reports, 1919-1928; scrapbooks, reports, and miscellaneous records relating to the water supply, 1829-1875; election and voter records, 1834-1955; petitions and complaints to the Trustees, 1824-1840; records of the Overseer of the Poor, ca. 1815; and ordinances and codes.

Poughkeepsie (N.Y.). Planning Dept. Records, 1936-1980.

1 linear ft.

Minutes of the Planning Board, 1936-1962; and reports and plans concerning city growth and development, land use, economic conditions, coastal management, housing, and zoning, 1938-1980.

Subjects: Land use -- Planning. Coastal zone management --

Alley Pond Environmental Center

Douglaston, N.Y.

Alley Pond Environmental Center. Audio tapes, 1973-1984.

25 audio tapes.

Tapes of conferences and events which took place at the Center. They include New York City-wide environmental education conference, lectures about beekeeping, organic gardening, and history of the Center, in addition to membership and dedication meetings and musical events.

Alley Pond Environmental Center. Correspondence, 1980-1984.

1 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Chronological.

Correspondence regarding administrative affairs, personnel, programs, finances and fundraising including donation of goods and services.

Alley Pond Environmental Center. Maps, 1937-1975

1.5 cubic ft.

Topographic and survey maps of Alley Pond Environmental Center and surrounding areas of northeastern Queens. Some maps were drawn by the WPA in the 1930's, others by the New York City Parks Department depicting rehabilitation of the area.

Alley Pond Environmental Center. Minutes, 1977-1985.

1.4 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Chronological.

Minutes of the Board of Directors including financial reports, reports of various committees, and information about special programs, 1977-1985. Also, bylaws of the Center, incorporation papers, and lease agreement.

Alley Pond Environmental Center. Office files, 1974-1985.

2 cubic ft.

Correspondence, legal documents, mailing lists, notes regarding programs, workshops, special events and awards, and information on leaders in the environmental movement.

Alley Pond Environmental Center. Photographs, [ca. 1880]-1985, 1970-1985 (bulk)

4.3 cubic ft.

Photographic prints and slides depict renovation of Alley Pond Environmental Center including clean up of Alley Pond Park and opening of Center. Other photographs show workshops, meetings, educational activities indoors and outdoors, classes, exhibits and staff, 1976-1985. Extensive slide collection depicts various environmental and ecological subjects focusing on Jamaica Bay, Queens, but encompassing areas across United States. Subject categories include birds, fish, flowers, insects, mammals, pollution, reptiles, and trees. Many photographs are identified. Several reproductions of photographs of Alley Pond Park and environs, ca. 1880-1931.

Alley Pond Environmental Center. Publications, 1975-1985.

3 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Chronological.

Newsletter, 1979-1985; announcements regarding events and educational programs, 1975-1985; press releases and news clippings documenting development, growth and activities of Center, 1977-1984. Also educational booklets and guides to wildlife trails in the Center, descriptions of

natural life in Little Neck Bay in northeastern Queens, and general brochures about aspects of nature.

American Museum of Natural History. Department of Entomology.

New York, N.Y.

Curran, Charles Howard, 1894-1972. Papers, 1929-1959.

4 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical, chronological within correspondent.

Entomologist, specialist in Diptera (flies). Curran was a Curator in the Dept. of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History, 1929-1960.

Curran's papers consist primarily of correspondence reflecting his scientific interest in Diptera as well as other orders of insects. Correspondence refers to Curran's research, loan of specimens, publications, exchange of scientific information and related curatorial responsibilities.

Colleagues with whom he corresponded include Mont A. Cazier, 1947-1958; Charles L. Fluke, 1929-1959; Frank M. Hull, 1929-1958; Cornelius P. Philip, 1941-1958; and Frederick Snyder, 1944-1957. Also, correspondence pertaining to Curran's personal affairs; worksheets sent to Curran and correspondence regarding a weed control program at Bear Mountain State Park near the Hudson River, 1945-1959; correspondence concerning the use of DDT and other chemicals as pesticides; and correspondence, manuscripts, and notes Curran wrote for articles in encyclopedias and popular journals.

American Museum of Natural History. Department of Library Services.

New York, N.Y.

Akeley, Mary L. Jobe, b. 1886. Papers, 1921-1952, 1927-1940 (bulk).

8.9 cubic ft.

Reproduction note: Martin Johnson diary is a copy.

Wife of Carl Akeley; she died in 1966.

Papers of Mrs. Akeley for the most part pertain to her expeditions to Africa, primarily following Carl Akeley's death in 1926. Papers pertaining to her 1935-1936 expedition to South Africa include letters and notes regarding her plans, notebooks she maintained while in Africa, and photographs she took. Collection also contains a report of a Swaziland native murder trial, 1935; and notes on native law of Zululand and Swaziland. Texts of folk tales she collected of the Zulu, and notes and manuscripts by a variety of people about the culture of people of Zululand and Swaziland. Also, notes written by Mary Akeley concerning her other African trips.

Scrapbooks of news clippings about the naming of a park in the Belgian Congo in honor of King Albert of Belgium. Other news clippings refer to her explorations in Canada, 1913-1914; and to Africa, 1924-1940; and her speaking engagements. *Some clippings concern the elephant and gorilla groups Carl Akeley captured and prepared for exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History.* Published written by Mrs. Akeley about her explorations in Africa and the Canadian Rockies and reviews of her books. Correspondence covers her Canada expedition, - 1915; letters from Carl Akeley pertaining to for a gorilla sanctuary in Parc National Albert, Belgian Congo, 1922-1925; and fan mail her radio broadcasts. Letters from Martin Johnson written from Kenya concerning his Museum expedition for filming and exploratory purposes, 1922-1925; a copy of his diary and reports; and personal letters from Museum staff, friends, and colleagues. Also, numerous manuscripts by Harry Miller and Samuel William Banks about travels in Africa; an account book of the Akeley-Eastman-Pomeroy African Expedition, maintained by Mrs. Akeley, 1926; and a map she drew of Mount McKenzie. The collection also includes biographical information about Mr. and Mrs. Akeley.

In addition, extensive series of photographs, many taken by Carl Akeley, of indigenous peoples of Kenya and elsewhere in Africa, as well as Akeley at work in Africa, landscape scenes, his sculptures which appear at the Museum, and *lions he mounted in preparation for habitat groups exhibited at the Museum.* Also, photographs of his grave in Zaire and of Mrs. Akeley. Papers of Carl Akeley include diaries of several trips to Africa, plans for construction and preparation of the Akeley African Hall at the Museum, and correspondence of the Museum's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial and the Roosevelt Memorial Association. Many news clippings refer to Akeley.

American Museum of Natural History. And there were none exhibition photographs, [ca. 1971]

14 transparencies : col. ; 35 mm.

Ecological museum multi-media presentation in the Corner Gallery on endangered species. Photographs of panels from the temporary exhibition on endangered species. The presentation combined slide projection, narration, music, songs, and sound effects. It was produced by the Museum and Motiva Ltd. Photographs are identified.

American Museum of Natural History. Can man survive? exhibition photographs, 1968-1969.

270 photonegatives : b&w.

270 photoprints : b&w.

Ecological museum exhibition. "Can Man Survive?" was a major temporary museum centennial exhibition. The multi-media display contained in a 55 ton structural shell presented environmental dangers inherent in technological advancement.

Photographs showing the installation and opening of the exhibit, including a press preview and an opening preview and dinner. Photographs taken by Robert Elwood Logan, Arthur Singer, Alex J. Rota, and Florence Stone. Photographs are identified.

American Museum of Natural History. Never say die exhibition photographs, 1972.

16 photonegatives : b&w.

16 photoprints : b&w mounted on file cards.

Zoological museum exhibition in the Education Gallery. It opened in September 1972. Photographs showing views of the exhibition on endangered species tracing the survival history of five endangered North American species. Photographs were taken by Arthur Singer. Photographs are identified.

American Museum of Natural History. Pamphlets and miscellaneous materials, 1871-1968.

81 items.

Pamphlets, brochures, catalogs, guidebooks, leaflets, handbills, posters, programs, invitations, tickets, form letters, clippings and a press release by or relating to the American Museum of Natural History. Includes: Pamphlets of the charter and related documents including revisions (1912, 1936, 1937). General information material (1913, 1937). Visitors' guide pamphlets (1883, 1885). Members' and public programs materials (1915-1945), including brochures, leaflets, announcements and tickets for lecture series for adults and children, and membership solicitation forms. Fund raising form letter, leaflet and solicitation form (1932). Pamphlets from the following three series: Guide leaflets, nos. 3, 4, 6, 31-33, 35, 38, 39 (1902-1914); Miscellaneous publications, nos. 13, 21 (1920-1926); and School service and New school service, nos. 2, 6 (1927, 1931). Series publications consist of essays on, or guides to the collections of birds, butterflies, fossils, insects, mammals, shells and trees. They also include essays on basket makers of Utah, natural trails and education, Antarctic exploration, and protection of river and harbor waters from municipal wastes (with reference to New York City). Programs, invitations and tickets to events such as the openings of exhibitions, dedications of halls, statues and plaques, commemorations of Roosevelt Day, and meetings of special groups and societies (1910-1951). Also includes: Single issues from the following three periodicals: The American museum journal (sample pages) (v. XV, no. 2, Feb. 1915); Hayden Planetarium: monthly bulletin (v. 1, no. 2, Dec. 1935); and The Sky reporter (v. IV, no. 2, Jan. 1951). Catalogs for the following exhibitions: works by artists of the New York City WPA Art Project (1940); 5th and 6th "Young America Paints" (1940, 1941); "France comes back" (1946); and paintings of weather by Helmut Siber (1951); paintings of American Indians by George Catlin (1956). Posters for: Science and Engineering fair of the American Institute of the City of New York (1941); programs of international songs and dance (1946-1948); exhibitions of masks (1946), native carvings (1946), and head ornaments (1947). Miscellaneous materials include: form letter relating to John C. Jay's shell collection and conchological library (1871); L.C. Gratacap's pamphlet titled "Museums of natural history" (1898); a pamphlet on Iroquois silverwork (1908); a greeting card (1921); form letter with illustrations on the sculptures of Carl Akeley (1929); programs and leaflets of the Hayden Planetarium (1935-1951); a press release of the New York Musuem Group on tax on

admission to museums (1946); items regarding membership to the American Polar Society (1947); clippings on Great Gull Island (1949); and a handbill from a strike (195-?).
Finding aids: Checklist; available in the Library; item level control.

American Museum of Natural History. Special Films Collection: Museological films, 1926-1929.

7 films.

The Special Films Collection is comprised of over 300 films divided by genre. Films recording the mounting of three exhibits by the American Museum of Natural History, emphasizing special techniques employed. One film shows exhibit halls that no longer exist. Other films introduce research conducted by curators and techniques they used, 1938; examine man as an endangered species, 1968; and commemorate the Museum's centennial anniversary, 1969.

All films in the Special Films Collection are available for use by researchers on video tape.

Finding aids: Description of each film.

General note: Some films are in black and white with captions, others are in color with sound.

American Museum of Natural History. Department of Mammalogy.

New York, N.Y.

American Museum of Natural History, Dept. of Mammalogy. Departmental files, 1907-1979.

ca. 111 linear ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Departmental files consist principally of correspondence of the department's past and present curators and other associated individuals. Correspondence with colleagues, scientific organizations, and the public concerning collection management, acquisition of specimens, expeditions and field trips, exchange of scientific information, research, publications, lectures, identification of specimens, and personnel. Curators represented by correspondence include Joel A. Allen; Sydney Anderson, 1959-1979; Roy Chapman Andrews, 1908-1960; Donald , 1926-1972; Samuel Harmsted Chubb, 1907-1947; George G. Goodwin, 1921-1964; Robert T. Hatt, 1925-1940; John Eric Hill, 1935-1950; Karl F. Koopman, 1953-1979; Guy Musser, 1959-1976; Henry C. Raven, 1916-1951; Hobart M. Van Deusen; and Richard Van Gelder. Other scientists include Glover M. Allen; Childs Frick, 1915-1972; and George H. Sherwood, Director of the Museum, 1917-1937. Also, correspondence about special topics such as conservation and individual animals popular with the public. In addition to correspondence, the collection also includes departmental annual reports, special fund and grant reports, budget statements, and documents.

Finding aids: Cross index card system for correspondence prior to 1976.

Amityville Historical Society

Amityville, N.Y.

Amityville Historical Society. Long Island vertical file, 1864-1984.

2 cubic ft.

Arrangement: By subject or community.

Reports, clippings, brochures, articles, newsletters, anniversary programs, certificates, correspondence, invitations, and other items pertaining to activities Long Island. Of note is the Civil War file which contains a typed copy of a manuscript "Babylon's Union Soldiers in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865," 1890; a letter from John F. Sterling to his mother, 1864; certificate of honor to Horace Chester of the 21st Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, 1867; programs of the "34th Reunion, Veteran Association, Sixth New York Cavalry" at Purchase, N.Y., 1924-1925, and other memorabilia. Also included in the files are various transportation maps, 1889-1906, a typescript "A Social and Environmental History of Copiague, Long Island" by J. Detlefsen, 1981; a variety of bills and receipts, 1906-1984; and copies of the legal documents associated with the division of the southern portion the Town of Huntington into the Town of Babylon, 1872-1897.

Bronxville Public Library. Local History Room.

Bronxville, N.Y.

Bronxville Public Library (Bronxville, N.Y.), Local History Room. Miscellaneous document collection, 1857-1930.

5 v.

Miscellaneous items from Bronxville individuals and organizations, including a scrapbook kept by Barbara Van Every of her trip to Europe, 1930; pocket diary kept by Martha Lyman, 1857, concerning weather, visits, letters received, church attendance, and other daily events; minute book of "The Neighbors," 1859-1862, concerning police services, building an ice house, sanitation laws, agricultural pursuits, roads, and telegraph services; appraisal of the furnishings in the Hotel Gramaton, 1920; and payroll record of the Lawrence Management Company, 1917-1920.

Brookhaven Free Library

Beaver Dam Road, Brookhaven, N.Y. 11719

Brookhaven Free Library (Brookhaven, N.Y.). Long Island History collection, 1800-1990.
5 cubic ft.

Reproduction note: Includes photocopies, transcriptions.

Reports, maps, wills, deeds, genealogical records, history interviews, clippings, pamphlets and other papers relating to the history of the hamlet of Brookhaven and vicinity. Items of note include reports of a local school district, 1863; a report on Carmans River, ca. 1980, with photographs of the river from its source to its mouth; correspondence, agreements, financial records, maps and other papers relating to the establishment of Fire Island National Seashore, involving the Brookhaven Villiage Association, Fireplace Beach Club and the Matthabank Company, 1959-1969; a history of St. James Episcopal Church in Brookhaven, 1872-1962; transcripts of minutes and financial records of the Congregational Church of Fireplace [i.e., Brookhaven], 1842-1872; and materials on Wertheim National Wildlife Refuge, natural history, and noted local residents such as artists and authors.

Brooklyn Heights Association.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Brooklyn Heights Association. Records, 1916-1985.

25 linear ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical by name of subject.

Organized in 1910, the purpose of the organization is the preservation and improvement of Brooklyn Heights as a desirable place to live through cooperative efforts of residents. Minutes of the Board of Governors, 1977-1985, (incomplete); certificate of incorporation, 1948; revisions to bylaws; and certificates and documents designating Brooklyn Heights as a National Historic Site and an Historic District under the N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission, 1965. President's annual reports, 1923-1967, (incomplete); reports, programs, and clippings of annual meetings, 1928-1982. Office files consisting of correspondence, reports, maps, and legal documents involving issues such as noise pollution from expressways, commercial, public and private building development, and zoning regulations, 1973-1980; newsletters of BHA describing projects and actions taken to support its efforts, 1955-1985; relationships with other community street organizations, city agencies, and N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission; development plan for Fulton Ferry landing along East River. Other files concern Anti-Crime Patrol, 1957-1969; improvements in automobile traffic, 1967-1981; zoning requests and reports for conversion of residences to businesses; correspondence regarding Jehovah's Witnesses, Norwegian Club, Grace Court Alley, widening of streets, height of buildings, the waterfront area, 1921-1967, and rehabilitation of the Promenade, 1983-1985. Maps encompass those for zoning, 1916; average monthly rent by blocks, 1940; Brooklyn Civic Center Improvement Program, 1941-1958; proposed Brooklyn-Queens Expressway through Brooklyn Heights, 1944; blueprint of blocks, highway and Cadman Plaza, 1973; community of Brooklyn Heights; and proposed subway lines, 1926. Also certificates from N.Y.C. Landmarks Preservation Commission for approval, recommendations or rejection of changes in buildings,

1971-1983; financial records consisting of cashbooks, 1922-1982, and correspondence file, 1977-1979. Historic information about Brooklyn Heights and the Association are found in an unpublished history of BHA and its accomplishments, 1960, and two publications: BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, YESTERDAY-TODAY-TOMORROW, 1937, and ROWBOATS TO RAPID TRANSIT, 1973. Some photographs are in office files; in zoning file are photographs of street scenes of Brooklyn Heights, primarily of commercial district, most identified; also photograph album of buildings, ca. 1960.

Brooklyn Historical Society.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Brooklyn (New York, N.Y.). Parks Dept. City and Borough of Brooklyn Parks Dept. records, 1856-1944, 1885-1910 (bulk)

6 linear ft.

Arrangement: By specific department project.

Includes administrative and office records concerning the planning, building, and operation of Prospect Park, Eastern Parkway, Coney Island, Forest Park, and Shore Road recreation and scenic areas. Includes reports, memos, correspondence, bids and specifications, property conveyance records, citizens' petitions, and financial records.

Finding aids: Register.

Brooklyn Public Library

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Graff, M. M. Marianne Moore and Greensward Foundation miscellany, 1968-1983.

1 cubic ft.

M.M. Graff was active in the Greensward Foundation and was a friend of Marianne Moore. Marianne Moore was president of the Greensward Foundation from 1964-1972. M.M. Graff's records of Marianne Moore's involvement with the conservation of Central and Prospect Parks and with the Greensward Foundation. Materials include clippings about Moore's work with the Friends of Prospect Park; articles written by M.M. Graff and others about Moore's park work, and her efforts to save the Prospect Park Boathouse; a copy of a letter from Moore to David Brower at the Sierra Club concerning Moore's introduction to CENTRAL PARK COUNTRY: A TUNE WITHIN US; a flyer from the Marianne Moore Remembrance Fund; two issues of the MARIANNE MOORE NEWSLETTER, 1977; pamphlet; and correspondence.

Schiller, Gary. Mill Basin records, 1939-1970, 1952-1965 (bulk)

1.6 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Subject arrangement.

Schiller was active in issues concerning the Mill Basin section of Brooklyn. He served as community mayor of that section and was also associated with the Mill Basin Neighborhood Civic Association, the American Legion, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

Records consist primarily of correspondence, clippings, leaflets, photos, and maps concerning local civic improvement efforts in the Mill Basin section of Brooklyn. Activities include three campaigns to obtain the free use of public school facilities for local groups including the Boy Scouts, 1939, 1952-1958, and 1969; a fight against the construction of an incinerator, 1954-1956; plans for the development of Jamaica Bay and Floyd Bennet Field, 1968-1970; and dedication ceremonies for Charles W. Boyce Square and Vincent J. Hickman Park.

Finding aids: Preliminary inventory prepared by Brooklyn Rediscovery.

Bryant Library.

Roslyn, N.Y.

Council for Community Preservation (Roslyn, N.Y.). Records, 1955-1968.

Ca. 3 cubic ft.

Correspondence, memoranda, reports, clippings, booklets, articles, flyers, petitions, photographs, and legal documents concerning community opposition to plans to build an incinerator and dump into Hempstead Harbor.

Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society—Manuscripts.

25 Nottingham Court, Buffalo, New York 14216.

Alfred E. Smith. Alfred E. Smith papers, 1924-1926.

9 items

Copies of letters and reports concerning the State Reservation at Niagara; most from Ansley Wilcox, Commissioner and Acting President of the State Reservation concerning park lands, budgets, and other matters. Other correspondents include Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Robert Moses, and Paul A. Schoellkopf.

Esenwein and Johnson, Architects. Esenwein and Johnson, Architects records, 1894-1966.
9.0 cubic ft., 45 sets of plans

Architectural plans stored in Iconography Section.

Records of this architectural firm include job specifications, 1920-40, for buildings in various cities including Buffalo; account books and ledgers, 1910-42; index files of contracts and subcontracts; and 45 sets of architectural plans. Also papers of the firm's business manager, Richard Z. Goehle, including financial papers from his poultry farm and wildlife preserve, personal and business correspondence in English and German, receipts, and ledger books.

Henry W. Keitzel. Henry W. Keitzel papers, 1917-1948.
1.0 cubic ft.

Radio addresses, correspondence and clippings concerning water pollution; correspondence, notes, clippings and records of the Buffalo Sewer Authority concerning polio, 1939-1948; records, clippings and correspondence concerning the Niagara Frontier Committee for the Defense of America, and specifically of its subcommittee, the Civil Home Defense Measure Committee, 1940-1942; clippings, 1947-1948, concerning operations of the International Railway Company during Keitzel's tenure as trustee; and personal materials, including World War I draft records and military census records, 1917; and an illuminated bound manuscript given as tribute to Rev. Henry B. Laudenbach from sisters of St. Mary's Seminary, 1929. Insurance agent who became active in water conservation issues; chairman of the Civil Home Defense Measure Center ca. 1940-1942, with particular emphasis on safety of water and power supplies during World War II; chairman of Buffalo Sewer Authority 1945-1946, and involved in efforts to eradicate polio through clean water and sewage systems; trustee of International Railway Co., ca. 1947-1948.

Muskie, Edmund S., 1914-. Address : at water symposium, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1966

1 item (20 p.) ; 28 cm. (0.1 linear ft.).

Explores the symposium theme, "Fresh Water of New York - Its Conservation and Use." United States senator from Maine.

Stanley P. Spisiak. Stanley P. Spisiak papers, 1931-1974.
12.5 cubic ft.

Conservationist.

Correspondence, 1934-74; records of the New York State Conservation Council including minutes, 1950-53, and programs of annual meetings, 1946-64 (incomplete); records of the Allied

Sportsmen of Western New York including correspondence, minutes, and financial statements; records of the Erie County Sportsmen's Alliance, including minutes, 1947-68, reports concerning resources and pollution, speeches, and clippings.

United Steelworkers of America. Local 2693 (Buffalo, N.Y.). Records, 1942-1990. [ca. 1950-1980]

50 linear feet ; 50 bound volumes.

Hourly workers at the Dunkirk, New York, plants of the Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Corporation obtained their United Steelworkers of America charter in May, 1942, forming Local 2693. Its organization came during wartime, when steel manufactures were in high demand.

Local 2693 participated in most of the same events as other Steelworkers' locals across the country; the 1946 nationwide strike, the 1949 "pension rights" struggle, the bitter 1951 wage fight and the watershed 116-day "Basic Steel" strike in 1959.

In the late-1970s and 1980s, local and national environmental concerns provided another threat to members of Local 2693. The aging Dunkirk plants were found to be inadequate to meet the water quality emissions standards of the local sewage treatment facility. Local 2693 worked and continues to work to correct, control or eliminate the subsequent pollution problems which could close the Dunkirk plant.

The records of Local 2693 include the minutes of the Executive Board, grievance committee, and general membership meetings (1942-present). The correspondence includes a considerable amount of the official correspondence of the recording secretary. Of special note are the records from the company's personnel managers, which document women's employment during World War II.

These records were described by the Harry Van Arsdale Labor History Documentation Project. Consult the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society for information regarding location and access to Labor Records Survey materials. Records are held at the Local Office.

Center Moriches Free Public Library.

Center Moriches, N.Y.

Center Moriches Free Public Library. Long Island collection, ca. 1960-1990.

ca. 250 items.

Material on the history of the Moriches area and Long Island in general, including scrapbooks of clippings, photographs, programs, fliers and other items, 1961-1983, on activities at the Center Moriches Free Public Library and events around Center Moriches, East Moriches and Moriches; video tapes on the history of the Center Moriches Free Public Library, the dedication of the new library building, and programs at the library, 1986-1989; slides of houses, stores, churches, cemeteries, boats and other scenes in the area; and oral history tapes of conversations with

Charlotte Stark, Howard H. Johnson, William Robinson, Louise Barrett, and other long-time residents of the area.

Also pamphlets, programs, guidebooks, genealogies, reports, clippings and other material pertaining to the history and development of the Moriches area and Long Island in general. Topics include Indians, shipwrecks, historic sites, tax protests, and the Long Island Lighting Company nuclear power plant at Shoreham, L.I.

City University of New York. Brooklyn College. Special Collections.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Multer, Abraham J. Papers, 1957-1967.

10.5 cubic ft.

United States Representative from Brooklyn, New York, 1947-1967. Correspondence, reports, clippings, publications, resolutions, and some copies of congressional reports. Topics discussed include Banking and Currency Committee, housing, medicine, mass transportation, credit union, nuclear weapons, Supreme Court decisions about prayer in schools (1966), veterans, postal pay raise, air pollution, taxation, and legislation regarding governance of Washington, D.C.

Richardson, Roy M. D., d. 1968. Papers, 1937-1968.

2.5 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Arranged in series. Chronological within series.

Lawyer, judge, civic leader, local politician.

Correspondence and campaign literature regarding Richardson's candidacy on the Republican ticket for Congress in 1944 and 1946 for Brooklyn's 7th District, for a campaign in 1950; speeches regarding his campaign, and as President of the Bar Association. His papers as President of the Brooklyn Heights Association include correspondence, 1941-1951; minutes of meetings, 1939-1949; reports, correspondence, clippings and resolutions about various issues such as zoning, smoke abatement, proposed parks and traffic conditions, highway construction, and Japanese-American relocation during World War II.

Other papers relating to the Brooklyn Heights Association include lists of honorary members, a 1941 report from the City Planning Commission, and maps of Brooklyn. Collection also includes his correspondence as Treasurer of First Presbyterian Church, 1939-1949.

City University of New York. City College. Archives.

New York, N.Y.

Riis, Jacob A. (Jacob August), 1849-1914. Jacob A. Riis collection, [ca. 1880]-1962.

ca. 10 cubic ft.

Collection consists of subject files on social conditions in American society gathered by Jacob Riis and was formerly part of the Russell Sage Foundation Library. Files consist of newspaper clippings, statistical reports, handwritten notes, maps, charts, graphs, speeches and lectures, and photographs. Among the subjects covered are alcoholism, anarchism, charity, immigrants, lectures and correspondence related to HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES, New York City social conditions, police, pollution, poverty, schools, reform in government, tenements, and women. Also included is correspondence with the New York Public Library, which holds the bulk of Riis Papers, concerning the use and composition of City College's Riis Collection.

Provenance note: Donated by the Russell Sage Foundation when it closed its library in the 1960s. Corporate author: New York Public Library.

City University of New York. College of Staten Island. Library.

130 Stuyvesant Plaza, Staten Island, New York 10301.

Local History Collection, 1926-1981.

7.0 linear feet (ca.)

Library of Congress call number order.

The College of Staten Island was formerly known as Richmond College of the City University of New York.

Printed reports, booklets, and pamphlets primarily pertaining to Staten Island, with some materials relating to the greater metropolitan area, including archeological survey and site reports by Jerome Jacobson on Tottenville, 1975 and 1980, and by Lorraine Williams on Wort Farm, c.1968; scientific reports on Staten Island cretaceous ponds by Albert J. Hendricks and Hans Behm, 1976, and on the Clay Pit pond area by Hans Behm, 1980.

Also Staten Island Chamber of Commerce materials such as reports, directories, and statistical guides, 1945-81; pamphlets, booklets, and a Bicentennial almanac on local history, 1946-76; annual reports of the Richmond Borough President, 1926-56; papers from a seminar on water pollution held at the College of Staten Island in 1978; and proposals, planning studies, and reports on community development, zoning, education, ports, transportation, and historic parks, 1960-81, including the 1944 municipal report 'NYC: Postwar Program'.

City University of New York. Lehman College.

New York, N.Y.

Wallace, John. Hunter Island wildlife refuge : an environmental and historical review, 1975

6 leaves, bound ; 28 cm.

Typescript (photocopy) "Division of Conservation and Environmental Education, PRCA"

Subject: Ecology -- New York (State) -- New York. Bronx (New York, N.Y.)

Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Archives

P.O. Box 100, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. 11724

De Tomasi, Jane Davenport Harris, collector. Davenport-Harris family papers, 1809-1964, bulk 1905-1964.

7 cubic ft.

Jane Joralemon Davenport was the daughter of Charles Davenport, director of the Biological Laboratory at Cold Spring Harbor, 1898-1924. Her first husband was Reginald Gordon Harris, who was director of the Lab, 1924-1936. After Harris's death, she married James A. de Tomasi. Papers of the Davenport family include personal and family correspondence, personal business and financial records, deeds, mortgages, tax records, insurance policies, wills and estate papers, photographs, blueprints, and school papers. Papers of note include letters and notebooks of Jane Dimon Davenport and Amzi B. Davenport, parents of C.B. Davenport, 1841-1862; maps, tax records and correspondence of C.B. Davenport's wife, Gertrude, relating to property she owned in Kansas, 1931-1940; research material on the history and ownership of the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory property, including transcript and original deeds (some dating to the 1660's), surveys, minutes, tax records, clippings and historical notes; correspondence of Jane Davenport Harris de Tomasi with her parents, her husbands, other relatives, friends and acquaintances, 1905-1964, including a few letters from Sterling Calder or his son Alexander Calder, 1921-1935; and artwork by Jane, including sketches, watercolors and prints as well as exhibit catalogs and photographs of sculpture.

Papers of Reginald Gordon Harris (1898-1936) include correspondence with his parents, brother, wife and other family members; papers from his undergraduate and graduate study in entomology at Brown University; proposals, notes, journals, maps and letters from work while on a fellowship in France, and on field trips in South America and North Africa studying entomology or eugenics; papers, articles and speeches on a variety of topics including education, eugenics, politics, and the ecology of the Hempstead Plains; records of the Long Island Biological Association; and diaries, military papers, financial records, insurance papers, and other personal and professional correspondence.

Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Museum

Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.

Schmitt, Frederick P. Papers, 1812-1979.

[size of collection not specified]

Reproduction note: Includes photocopies.

Clippings about a Save the Whale Campaign, Whale Workshop, Cold Spring Harbor Whaling Museum and other whaling museums, and whaling accounts, 1894-1979; articles and photocopies of articles on whales and whaling in English, Dutch, German, Norwegian, and Spanish, with whaling post cards, catalogs, programs, publication lists, reports, bulletins, maps, and gift catalogs, 1817-1979; draft and annotated typescript of Fred Schmitt's book "Mark Well the Whale!" and research correspondence, 1967-1979; advertisements for "The Jonah Caper" and "An Island's People," copy of paper read at a meeting of the American Society of Mammologists, whaling pamphlets, sample museum teaching kit, Cetacean Symposium papers, "Save the Dolphins" newsletter, broadsides, Project Jonah papers, and papers from museums around the world, 1812-1978; slides and photographs of whales, whaling vessels, museums, 1915-1979; copy of museum library card catalog and Paramount Pictures' "Handbook of Production Information on the White Dawn," reports of Northwest Fisheries Center, and articles about Herman Melville, 1954-1979.

Language: English, Dutch, German, Norwegian and Spanish.

Whaling Museum (Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.). Information file, 1903-1981.

2.5 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical by subject.

Brochures, pamphlets, technical reports, programs, souvenir and anniversary booklets, catalogs, newsletters, bibliographies, bulletins, term papers, dissertations, exhibit catalogs, diagrams, maps, drawings, photographs, clippings, articles, correspondence, and other items pertaining to whales and other cetacea, fishing, whaling, vessels, national and international laws and commissions, local families, local and regional history, marine and whaling museums and societies, rigging, scrimshaw, and conferences. The material relates to Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, the United States, and many international locations.

Whaling Museum (Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.). Photograph collection, 1870-1988.

C. 1300 items and 2 albums

C. 200 tintypes, photographs, photocopies of pictures and portraits, and post cards with scenes of the harbor, shoreline, Main Street, roads and highways, family outings, businesses, homes, sailing vessels, whaling, churches, parades, museum artifacts, fires, mills, and modern vessels that were attacked by whales. In addition there are photographs of portraits of the Jones family, scrimshaw, sea captains, Long Island Railroad, the fish hatchery, sports teams, and the Whaling Museum, 1870-1980; 900 slides of Cetacea, whale watches, whaling outstations, whaling, whaling museum artifacts and celebrations, and life on a whaler, 1970-1988; 200 post cards of whales, figureheads, museums, paintings of sailing ships and whalers, churches and artifacts,

1909-1980; 2 family photograph albums of the Jones and Hewlett families and relatives in Stockton (California), San Francisco and Brooklyn, 1890-1920.
Subject: Fish hatcheries--New York (State)--Cold Spring Harbor.

Columbia University. Oral History Research Office

Box 20, Room 801 Butler Library, New York, N.Y 10027.

Garrison, Lloyd Kirkham, 1897-. Reminiscences of Lloyd Kirkham Garrison : oral history, 1982.

Transcript: 161 leaves.

Miscellaneous papers relating to oral history.

Lawyer, government official. Family; Harvard, BA 1920, LLB 1922; World War I experiences; political interests 1920-32; early law practice; dean of University of Wisconsin Law School 1932; chairmanships of National Labor Relations Board 1935 and National War Labor Board World War II; impressions of labor leaders; work with William Donovan on bankruptcy law reform in 1930s; work with Urban League, president 1947-52; politics and impressions of civil rights movement; clients counselled before House and Senate Committees on Un-American Activities; J. Robert Oppenheimer case; Storm King Mountain environmental action case; impressions of New York political scene and politicians during early 1960s.

Underwritten by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Interviewed by Ed Edwin.

Access: Open.

Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Finding aids: Name index available.

Ogilvy, Stewart Marks, 1914-. Reminiscences of Stewart Marks Ogilvy : oral history, 1978.

Transcript: 39 leaves. Tape: 1 reel.

Foundation executive. Affiliation with Sierra Club, Atlantic Chapter; editing the ARGONAUT (1957-59); growth and decentralization of Sierra Club; its changing emphasis under Dave Brower; preservation projects, including Black Rock Forest, Great Swamp; establishment and concerns of Friends of the Earth.

Interviewed by Jeri Nunn.

Open. Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Finding aids: Name index available.

Osborne, Lithgow, 1892-1980. Reminiscences of Lithgow Osborne : oral history, 1953.

Transcript: 228 leaves.

Diplomat, conservationist. Childhood and education; diplomatic service in Germany and Denmark, 1915-19; Treaty of Versailles; New York State Conservation Commissioner, 1933-42; Ambassador to Norway, 1944-46; Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations and United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; impressions of prominent New York politicians.

Interviewed by Wendell Link.

Access: Open.

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Permission required to cite, quote, and reproduce. Contact repository for information.

Finding aids: Name index available.

Microfiche copy available for purchase. (Columbia University oral history collection, part I, published by Meckler Publishing, Westport, CT).

Columbia University. Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Butler Library.

New York, N.Y 10027.

Citizens Committee for the Protection of the Environment (Ossining, N.Y.). Records, 1966-1969.

9.5 linear ft (ca. 4,650 items in 22 boxes).

Citizens action group founded in 1968. This organization has devoted its activity to the quality of the environment in the lower Hudson River Valley, particularly the environmental hazards of Consolidated Edison's Indian Point nuclear power plants.

Records of the Citizens Committee for the Protection of the Environment (CCPE) include correspondence, memoranda, reports, statements, notes, news releases, U.S. Atomic Energy/Nuclear Regulatory Commission hearing records, and printed material. The correspondence contains letters from supporters, members of other environmental groups, New York State legislators, U.S. senators and congressmen, scientists, and CCPE's attorney for the Indian Point hearings. Chief correspondents of the group are Larry Bogart, Executive Director, Dr. George Candreva, President, and Irene P. Dickinson (Mrs. Leon A.), Executive Secretary and Coordinator, whose file these are. There are numerous letters from Congressmen John G. Dow, Richard Ottinger, and Peter Peyser. The cataloged correspondence contains three letters from Senator Jacob K. Javits, and one each from Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Senator Margaret Chase Smith, and Louis J. Lefkowitz, New York State Attorney General.

In addition to CCPE's own memoranda, statements, news releases, brochures, and other printed ephemera, Mrs. Dickinson maintained an environmental subject file which includes newspaper clippings, magazine articles, newsletters, and other printed ephemera issued by a variety of environmental groups as well as some related correspondence. The files on the Indian Point nuclear power plant, approximately 1,800 items, contain photocopies of U.S. Atomic Energy Commission/Nuclear Regulatory Commission hearings, documents such as testimony before the commission, inspection reports, correspondence of the commission, Consolidated Edison, CCPE and its attorney, Anthony Z. Roisman, of Berlin, Roisman and Kessler, Washington, D.C. The

printed materials include pamphlets, newspapers, newsletters, and other publication issued by a variety of citizens' action groups.

Gift of Mrs Irene P. Dickinson, 1979.

Permission to publish materials must be obtained in writing from the Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts.

Finding aids: Contents list, 3p.

League of Women Voters of New York State. Records, 1912-1981.

40 linear ft (ca. 31,100 items in 65 boxes, 26 volumes, & 7 oversize items).

The League was originally formed as an auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Correspondence, minutes, reports, documents, scrapbooks, publications, memorabilia, and photographs. The general files, minutes, and reports reflect the varied activities and interests of the League, including apportionment, court reform, education, and voting rights. The historical files contain photographs, printed materials, and memorabilia, filed chronologically. Also included are the periodicals and publications of the League, scrapbooks arranged chronologically, and "Mailbooks", or volumes of mimeographed reports and announcements which were sent to branches and board members. Among the major correspondents are: Thomas E. Dewey, Herbert H. Hehman, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Alfred Smith.

1986 ADDITION: Subject files and printed materials, 1961-1978.

1988 ADDITION: Subject files, 1972-1981.

Gift of the League of Women Voters of New York State, 1981, 1986 & 1988.

Permission to publish materials must be obtained in writing from the Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts.

All records post-1981 are housed at the New York State Library, Albany.

Finding aids: Contents list, 9p.

Subjects: Environmental protection.

Wilbur, Robert L., collector. Protest literature, 1966-1987.

3 linear ft. (ca. 1,650 items in 6 boxes).

Flyers, posters, and occasional periodical issues of various protest, political, and social action groups in New York City. The emphasis is anti-war, gay liberation and New York City political campaigns.

Gift of Robert L. Wilbur, 1971, 1973-1975, 1977-1979, 1981, 1984 & 1988.

Permission to publish materials must be obtained in writing from the Librarian for Rare Books and Manuscripts.

Subjects: Ecology.

Columbia University. Special Collections. Augustus C. Long Health Sciences Library.

701 W. 168th Street, New York, N.Y 10032.

Hilleboe, Herman, 1906-1974. Papers, 1931-1968, (bulk 1958-1968).

0.5 linear ft. (1 box).

Public health official. M.D. U of MN 1931, Chief Medical Officer, MN Department of Social Welfare 1934-1942, commanding Officer, U.S. Public Health Service 1942-1946, Asst. Surgeon General 1946, N.Y. State Commissioner of Health 1946-1963, professor of health practice, Columbia University School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine, 1963-1970.

Teacher, consultant, author, and member of various societies.

The material is primarily speeches, lectures, and press releases by Dr. Hilleboe, covering public health and public health administration, planning and education. Other subjects include: tuberculosis, heart disease, environmental pollution, civil defense, radiation, rehabilitation, problems of the aged and needy, and the dedication of various facilities. Additional materials are from a course on radiation, health and safety taught by Hilleboe in Japan for the World Health Organization; an interview with Hilleboe; and his memoir of the New York State Health Department.

Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid in library.

Consumers Union. Archives.

Mount Vernon, N.Y.

Michelson, Irving, 1911-. Papers, 1942-1972.

3 linear ft.

Chemist, researcher with the Consumers Union.

Papers relate to Michelson's work with the Consumers Union and include reports, articles, speeches, testimony, correspondence, memoranda, notes, worksheets, and other miscellaneous items pertaining to air pollution, automotive seat belts, and cigarettes.

Cornell University. Cornell University Libraries. Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections.

Ithaca, N.Y.

Adams, Armand, 1911-1983. Papers, 1947-1967.

11.4 cubic ft, 1 tape recording.

Armand Adams (Cornell University Class of 1931, LL.B.1934) was an Ithaca, New York attorney who served on several state legislative committees and commissions, many of which dealt with conservation, water pollution and public health.

Printed matter, bound volumes, correspondence, clippings relating to the New York State Constitutional Convention, 1967, the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Revision of Conservation Law, 1955-1964, and state water pollution legislation, 1947-1961; and tape recording of talk to Rotary Club, 1967.

Notebooks, correspondence, and publications pertaining to water resources law, primarily relating to Cayuga Lake. Includes material from the Citizens Committee to Save Cayuga Lake, Cornell University Water Resources and Marine Sciences Center, Tompkins County Environmental Management Council, Regional Water Resources Planning Board, and New York State Water Pollution Control Board.

Finding aids: Boxes 1-10 have folder list by donor. Boxes 11-12 have folder list and publications list.

Adams, Bristow, 1875-1957. Bristow Adams papers, 1853-1970, 1862-1957 (bulk)

15.1 cubic ft; 18 drawings.

Journalist, artist, and forester. Bristow Adams worked for the United States Forest Service from 1906-1915, when he became publication editor for the New York State College of Agriculture. He established courses in journalism at Cornell and served as faculty advisor for track, athletics, and several student publications. Elmer E. Farmer Creighton was Adams' brother-in-law. Consists primarily of papers of Bristow Adams (1875-1957), journalist, professor, forester, and illustrator. Correspondence, published and unpublished articles, press releases, illustrations, newspapers, pamphlets, clippings, posters, and periodicals document his journalistic career beginning with his early work on THE PATHFINDER (1894-1895), a current affairs weekly published in Washington, D.C., of which he was a co-founder and associate editor, and including editorial responsibilities on Stanford University student publications, THE DAILY PALO ALTO, THE STANFORD SEQUOIA, and a college humor magazine, THE STANFORD CHAPPARAL, of which he was a founder; work on Washington, D.C. journals, WASHINGTON LIFE, AMERICAN SPECTATOR, and FORESTRY AND IRRIGATION; his work as publications program director for the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University (1914-1945); and his editorship of CORNELL PLANTATIONS (1944-1957). Also documenting his student years are sketches of fur seals and other drawings done in the Pribilof Islands while he was an artist for the Bering Sea Fur Seal Commission (1897); lecture notes, essays, and college memorabilia; and many letters to his mother, Ada G. Harrison Adams. Numerous photographs document his work for the United States Forest Service (1906-1914). Other activities while Adams was at Cornell are evidenced by teaching materials from his courses in journalism and conservation of natural resources; photographs of the Cornell track team, for which he was faculty advisor for twenty-five years; student publications, THE DELICATE BROWN and THE CORNELL WIDOW, for which he was faculty advisor; scripts for radio programs regularly broadcast on WGY, Schenectady, N.Y, or WHCU, Ithaca, N.Y; and many speeches and creative writings, poetry, jokes, plays and short stories. Also include many drawings, paintings, and scrapbooks of clippings (1908-1956) chronicling his life, including his

brief tenure as director of the WPA writers' project in New York and his participation in municipal politics as an alderman and, on occasion, acting mayor of Ithaca, N.Y (1946-1954). His numerous correspondents include Henry G. Alsberg, Margaret Bourke-White, Sherwin Cody, Charles Collingwood, Edmund Ezra Day, A.W. Gibson, David B. Greenberg, Lester W. Herzog, David Starr Jordan, Russell Lord, Deane W. Malott, Albert R. Mann, Gifford Pinchot, Anastasia J. Romanoff, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Harold M. Schmeck, Jr., Jacob Gould Schurman, William Howard Taft, Robert E. Treman, Peter Vischer, E.B. White, and Lee A. White. His family life is reflected by extensive correspondence with his wife, Luella Farmer Adams, and many other family members (1880-1957) and family photoprints. This collection also contains papers of Adams' father, Crawford Cadwallader Adams (1839-85), primarily concerning his Civil War service in the 14th Ohio Infantry, but also including his certificate of appointment as a Special Agent of the Treasury Department (1877) and a journal containing excerpts from his correspondence with his future wife, Ada G. Harrison; and papers of Elmer E. Farmer Creighton (1878-1928), electrical engineer, primarily letters from his mother, Eleanor Creighton Farmer, brothers, Fred B. Farmer and Clyde C. Farmer, sister, Luella Farmer Adams, friends, and professional colleagues written to him while he was studying and teaching at Stanford University (1891-1897, 1901), participating in the Bering Sea Fur Seal Commission expedition to the Pribilof Islands (1897), studying at the Sorbonne in Paris (1898-1900), and working for the Stanley Electric Manufacturing Company, Pittsfield, MA (1901-1904) and for the General Electric Company and Union College, Schenectady, N.Y (1904-1927), after the Stanley Company became part of General Electric; also includes letters from others to his mother, who lived with him during the 1920's, technical notes, clippings, information concerning a gold mine he operated, and college memorabilia. Includes correspondence of Bristow Adams while he was a member of the Bering Sea Fur Seal Commission. Also, eighteen Ivy League athletic posters drawn by Adams. Finding aids: Unpublished guide.

American Nature Study Society. American Nature Study records, 1908-1997.

5.2 cubic ft.

Includes correspondence of society secretary-treasurers Nellie Matlock (1937-1940) and Richard L. Weaver (1943-1949) and the Conservation Committee (1947-1949); correspondence (1947-1948) with the U.S. Department of the Interior, senators and congressmen, Izaak Walton League, Ecologists Union, National Council of State Garden Clubs, and other groups concerning legislation on national parks, grazing lands, irrigation and reclamation projects, and other aspects of forest, soil, and wildlife conservation and national land use policy; letters dealing with annual meetings and with the printing and distribution of CANADIAN NATURE, the official publication of the society. Also, newsletters, membership lists, marked ballots, minutes, reports, memoranda, offprints, pamphlets, programs, accounts, constitutions and other printed items. Also, correspondence, announcements, and membership and mailing lists of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Natural Resources Council of America and resolutions and press releases of the National Parks Association. Also, correspondence of Ephraim Laurence Palmer, professor of rural education at Cornell University, officer and active member of the society, with Bertha Chapman Cady, William L.

Finley, George R. Green, Edith Patch, Ellen Eddy Shaw, Otis W. Caldwell, C. Girard Davidson, George Free, Ruth Miriam Gillmore, Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., L.B. Sharp, Dwight E. Solberger, Edwin Way Teale, William Gould Vinal, Richard W. Westwood, and Farida Wiley.

Brown, Stuart M., Jr. Stuart M. Brown, Jr. papers, 1943-1986.

1.2 cubic ft.

Stuart MacDonald Brown, Jr. received a BA from Cornell in 1939 and a PhD in 1942. He served as an assistant, instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, and professor in the Philosophy Department, becoming chairman in 1953. An authority in the philosophy of ethics and political theory, he served as editor of the *Philosophical Review* from 1950 to 1954 and from 1959 to 1961. In 1963 he was named dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and vice president for Academic Affairs in 1968. In 1970, he was appointed to the latter position at the University of Hawaii. He returned to Cornell in 1974 to become the executive director of the the Humanistic Implications of Science and Technology Project in Cornell's Program on Science, Technology and Society. He became professor emeritus in 1987.

Class schedules, lecture notes, photocopies of readings, and other course material for Biology and Society courses including Professional Ethics, 1983-1986; Biomedical Ethics, 1981; and Environmental Ethics, 1981-1982.

Includes letters and photographs deriving from Brown's military service during World War II, including time spent in Czechoslovakia.

Call, David L. David L. Call papers, 1977-1995.

67 cubic ft.

Dean, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences (CAL S), 1977-1995.

Records of Dean David L. Call include materials pertaining to various departments of the college; other colleges at Cornell University; the Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York; the Cornell Board of Trustees and administration; Cornell Plantations; SUNY; CALS Alumni Association; Isles of Shoals; the Sea Grant Institute; Boyce Thompson Institute; New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets; New York State Council of Farmer Cooperatives; the Council of Agricultural Organizations; Agway, Inc., Agricultural Resources Commission; and the Environmental Protection Agency. Included are minutes, reports, statements, correspondence, speeches and other items concerning pesticide use and environmental issues, bovine hormone use, agricultural extension, rural development, pest control, migrant labor, agricultural policies, soil and water conservation, legislative bills, investments, land-grant affairs, academic funding and tuition, development, budgets, admissions, faculty salaries and tenure, staff relations, affirmative action and minority affairs, sex discrimination, education programs, libraries, computers, campus planning and development, university policies and procedures, and other matters. Major correspondents include Frank Rhodes, Henry Uihlein, and Roy Carver.

Restricted to permission of the office of origin.

Finding aid: Guide available.

Church Women United in the Schenectady Area. Church Women United in the Schenectady Area records, 1935-1997.

2.1 cubic ft.

Includes constitutions, minutes of and agenda for meetings, correspondence and memoranda, clippings and programs, and yearly schedules of events; rosters of officers, members, and committee chairmen; attendance sheets; president's and secretary's annual reports, reports of the nominating and executive committees and committees in charge of arranging for such celebrations and observances as May Fellowship Day, World Community Day, and World Day of Prayer; treasurer's reports, budget proposals, and other financial records; and group photographs, programs, biographical data on speakers, newsletters, and miscellaneous items having to do with the aims and activities of the organization. Also, mimeographed and printed material with relevant correspondence and notes concerning its affiliation or cooperation with local, national, and international organizations devoted to the betterment of mankind, among them the American Host Program, Charlton School (Saratoga County), Church Women United in New York State, Church World Service, Committee of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Viet Nam, Cooperative Extension of Schenectady County, Environmental Clearinghouse of Schenectady, Family Court (New York State), League of Women Voters, Literacy Volunteers, Inc. (Syracuse), National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, National Council for Church Women (later CWU), National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., New York State Council of Churches, Red Cross, Schenectady Area Peace Center, Schenectady Area Council of Churches, Volunteer Bureau of the Community Welfare Council of Schenectady County, Women in Community Service (Washington), and the United Nations. Also included are similar records of predecessor organizations, the Women's Missionary Federation of Schenectady (1935-), and the Schenectady Council of Church Women (1948-1957), and incomplete runs of the annual reports (1956/1957, 1971/1972) of Church Women United in New York State and its quarterly, TOGETHER (1967-1972).

Finding aid: Folder list.

Citizens Committee to Save Cayuga Lake. Records, 1968-1975.

2.3 cubic ft.

Most correspondence and some articles are photocopies. The committee was headed by David D. Comey as executive director; Cornelia H. Hill was chairman, and Alfred W. Eipper headed the Scientific Advisory Committee. Newsletters, news releases, pamphlets, reports of the committee and other groups, hearings, slides and text of slide lecture, correspondence, reprints, articles and clippings documenting the group's successful effort to halt the construction of a nuclear power plant on Cayuga Lake by the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation (NYSEG). Material largely deals with the environmental impact of nuclear power, especially thermal pollution.

Finding aids: Unpublished guide.

Conklin, Gordon T. Gordon T. Conklin oral histories, 1984-1985.

3 tape recordings. 132 pages of transcripts.

Editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, a Northeastern farm publication. Gordon T. Conklin received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell in 1949 and 1950; worked as a farm loan manager in the Delhi (New York) National Bank, 1950-52; served in the army as a corporal, 1952-54; was an assistant Cayuga County agricultural extension agent, 1954-59; and from 1959 to 1962 was associate editor and later editor of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Tapes and transcripts of oral history interviews with Conklin conducted by Laurie K. Todd, 1984-85. Includes his personal history and observations of people and events that have shaped New York agriculture: growing up on a farm in Cuba, New York; student experiences; professional experiences as a farm loan officer, agricultural extension agent, and editor; the relationship between the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and THE RURAL NEW YORKER, the New York State Farm Bureau, Dairymen's League (now DairyLea), Eastern Milk Producers, New York State Grange and the Grange Laegue Federation, and the New York State College of Agriculture; impressions of how politics influenced the production of sugar beets in Cayuga County during the 1960s, agricultural tax laws, efforts to preserve farm land, and the use of pesticides.

Forms part of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Historical Documentation Project.

Subjects: Agricultural chemicals -- Environmental aspects.

Conklin, Howard. Howard Conklin papers, 1949-1982.

21 cubic ft.

Professor Emeritus, Agricultural Resources and Managerial Economics.

Correspondence, course material and class lecture notes, professional writings, extension surveys and followups, subject files, project statements, material relating to Cornell University, and subject files relating to the New York State Land Use Committee and the New York State Agricultural Resource Commission.

Cornell University. Cooperative Extension. Cornell University Cooperative Extension records, 1944-1992.

42.6 cubic ft.

Cooperative Extension Administration files regarding county extension associations; Cornell departments including Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Engineering, Agronomy, Animal Science, Botany, Conservation, Entomology, Food Science, Plant Breeding and Biometry, Rural Sociology, Communication Arts, and Buildings and Grounds; committees and special projects;

community resource development; project summaries, 1914-1965; some annual summaries of county farm bureaus and home bureaus. Also, miscellaneous files on dairy herd improvement, 1919; farm management, 1917-1918; National Board of Farm Organizations, 1919; New York State Dept. of Health; New York State Grange, 1918-1919; agricultural conservation, 1936; Farm and Home Week, 1930-1942; farm debt adjustment and debt reconciliation, 1934; farm forestry program, 1939; Farm Bureau Federation, 1938 and 1940; rural electrification program, 1936-1942; rural housing, 1946-1947; and World War II activities. Files of Lincoln Kelsey, primarily relating to Cornell United Religious work and to the Christian Rural Fellowship movement; radio speech scripts, 1932-1941; and negotiations about the Bartlett Club, 1947. Also, Annual Reports (1944-1960); "On the Extension Line" (1968-1992); and "Perspectives" (1992), and two student papers on Extension written by Lucinda Noble (1959). Financial records regarding the publication of the BULLETIN and EXPERIMENT STATION MEMOIR, published by Cooperative Extension for the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Ithaca. Includes material on Hurricane Agnes and the Flood of 1972; Extension Faculty Resources material; and records relating to the New York State Association of Extension Home Economists, and the American Home Economics Association. Finding aid: Box list.

Cornell University. Dept. of Conservation. Cornell Conservation Department slides, 1949-1965.

.3 cubic ft.

Slides showing activities of the Cornell Conservation Department (later the Department of Natural Resources), mostly concerning Arnot Forest camp construction and development. Subjects: Conservation of natural resources.

Cornell University. Department of Natural Resources. Cornell University Department of Natural Resources records, 1909-1983.

24.4 cubic ft.

Includes annual reports, monthly reports, bulletins, plans of work, field notes, slides of Cornell campus and activities, radio talks, publications, photographs, committee records, drawings, subject files, and other materials of the Cornell University Department of Natural Resources, formerly the Conservation Department. Also, 1939 report on land use in Arnot Forest and slides and photographs used in a 1983 master's thesis by Wayne Hartz.

Cornell University. Office of Regional Resources and Development. Publications, 1969-1971.

9 v.

Publications of the program include: Report of the Program and Operations of Cornell University from Sept. 1, 1965 through June 30, 1971; Highway Route Location in the Finger Lakes-Southern Tier Region, New York State; Historic Resources of the Finger Lakes - Southern Tier Region New York State (2 copies, one annotated); Nuclear Power Plant in the Finger Lakes-Southern Tier Region New York State; Regional Resources of the Finger Lakes - Southern Tier Region New York State, by Robert I. Mann, concerning city and regional planning, history, architecture, archaeological sites, and historic preservation in the Finger Lakes Region; Poverty in the Finger Lakes - Southern Tier Region New York State, edited by Pierre Clavel and William Goldsmith; A Regional Jetport for the Finger Lakes-Southern Tier Region New York State, 1970; Rural Lands and Owners in the Finger Lakes-Southern Tier Region New York State.

Cornell University. Office of Senior Vice President. Title: Office of the Senior Vice President records, 1973-1989.

17 cubic ft.

Records of Senior Vice President William G. Herbster include correspondence, applications, minutes, reports, and other material pertaining to campus buildings; parking; budgets; planning; energy conservation; tuition; the Cornell Medical School and Nursing School; the National Institutes of Health; Boyce-Thompson Institute; CALSPAN (Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory); Shoals Marine Laboratory; Africana Studies; minority education; South Africa; Frontlash; the Freedom of Information Act; labor relations, personnel policy, and wages; the Self Governance Commission; Title IX, affirmative action, and the Bakke case; the Status of Women Committee; the Cornell University Press; computers; the Cranch, Bucklin, and Schultz Committees; alumni; athletics; Johnson Wax; and the June Fessenden-Raden Study. Names included are William V. Campbell, Deane Malott, Laing Kennedy, Richard Moran, William A. Stowe, Ken Kraft, James L. Jones, Christine H. B. Grant, William B. Putnam, Carl R. Meyer, Richard S. Sakala, Mrs. Morris Bishop, June Fessenden-Raden, Matthew McHugh, William Pierpont, Ben Bluitt, Howard Molisani, and Harold Uris.

Cornell University. Vice President for Social and Environmental Studies. Records, 1969.

2 cubic ft.

Records concerning the Cornell Center for Environmental Quality Management, the Center for Housing and Environmental Studies, and other Cornell environmental study centers; student intern and work study programs; reports; and related records; includes files of Lisle Carter.

Corson, Dale R. Dale R. Corson papers, 1963-1977.

134.9 cubic ft.

Dale R. Corson was named chairman of the Physics Dept. at Cornell University in 1956, Dean of the College of Engineering in 1959, Provost in 1963, and President in 1969, a position he held until 1977.

The Dale R. Corson papers consist of office files, correspondence, and other material deriving chiefly from his provostship (1963-1969) and presidency of Cornell University (1963-1977). The papers illustrate the Corson administration reconstituting the University following the trauma of the 1969 student revolt and the negative publicity following the takeover of Willard Straight Hall; dealing with anti-war demonstrations and protests relative to other social and local issues; and surviving the university fiscal crisis of the early and mid 1970s. Subjects include long range financial planning, the endowment fund, relations with trustees, and the improved functioning of the university administration; also, relations with trustee special committees and the many formal and ad hoc university committees, social responsibility and investment policy, the cultivation of alumni support, relations with the University Faculty, relations with the New York State College of Agriculture, the New York State College of Human Ecology, the College of Arts and Sciences, the Cornell University Medical College, the School of Nursing, the Center for International Studies, the Center for Environmental Quality Management, the Center for Radiophysics and Space Research, the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory, the Human Affairs Program, and the Society for the Humanities; the collection also documents the separation of Cornell and the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, and the growth of the Division of Biological Sciences.

Other subjects include the controversy surrounding Cornell United Religious Work and the role of Daniel Berrigan, the investigation of the Safety Division, the involvement of university employees in decision making and grievance procedures, the problems of parking and space needs, the issue of minority hiring on university construction projects, the building of the Campus Store, North Campus Dormitories, and several other facilities, the development of the Dept. of Physical Education and Athletics and intercollegiate athletics generally, and the investigation of Cornell by the National Collegiate Athletic Association. The papers show the growth of the Personnel Dept. and the reorganization of the central administration, and the relations between Cornell and the Ivy League and other colleges, and with several educational and philanthropic foundations, including the American Council on Education, the Association of Colleges and Universities of the State of New York, the American Association of University Professors, the Ford Foundation, and the Carnegie Corporation. Similar files are concerned with university research and government funded research, and with relations with state and federal governments and corporations such as IBM and Xerox. Topics also include academic freedom and the rights and responsibilities of the University Faculty, representative governance, the University Senate, the Faculty Council of Representatives, and the Office of the Judicial Administrator.

Includes tape recordings of interviews conducted by Gould P. Colman, University Archivist.

Includes employment contracts, and correspondence with Frank R. Clifford.

Other subjects include the development of the Affirmative Action Program, the Africana Studies and Research Center, Ujamaa Residential College, and the associated difficulties arising from HEW guidelines pertaining to the college, and the needs of non-black minorities and international students. Other topics include the emergence of women's issues and programs, including the Women's Caucus, the Women's Study Program, and the Committee on the Status of Women; student dissent, protest, and demonstration, and the administration's several means of dealing with them. There is ample documentation of the takeover of Carpenter Hall in 1972, and

the vandalism on campus and in Collegetown; the administration's response to the use of drugs and the changing department of students, to the new attitudes concerning commencement, and to the demands and interests of several student groups, including Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). Another issue is the involvement of students in matters of educational relevance, and the appearance of controversial speakers on campus. Major correspondents include Morton Adams, J. Robert Barlow, Mark Barlow, Max Black, Derek C. Bok, Ernest L. Boyer, Stuart M. Brown, Patricia J. Carry, Lisle C. Carter, Van Alan Clark, W. Donald Cooke, Edmund T. Cranch, H. Justin Davidson, Arthur H. Dean, Mary H. Donlon (Alger), Thomas Gold, Henry Guerlac, William D. Gurowitz, Jackson O. Hall, David B. Hayter, Delridge Hunter, Herbert F. Johnson, Alfred E. Kahn, and Robert J. Kane.

Other correspondents include William R. Keast, John G. Kemeny, W. Keith Kennedy, David C. Knapp, Samuel A. Lawrence, Paul J. Leurgans, Harry Levin, Sol M. Linowitz, Franklin A. Long, Thomas W. Mackesey, Deane W. Malott, Paul L. McKeegan, Robert D. Miller, Robert S. Morison, Steven Muller, Floyd R. Newman, Benjamin Nichols, Jansen Noyes, Nicholas H. Noyes, Ewald B. Nyquist, Robert D. O'Brien, John M. Olin, Spencer T. Olin, Charles E. Palm, Kermit C. Parsons, Norman Penney, James A. Perkins, Arthur H. Peterson, Robert A. Plane, Robert W. Purcell, Richard M. Ramin, Gustav J. Requardt, Robert F. Risley, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Thomas R. Rogers, Byron W. Saunders, Andrew S. Schultz, Robert A. Scott, Alain Seznec, Robert L. Sproull, Neal R. Stamp, Thomas L. Tobin, James E. Turner, Henry G. Vaughan, J. Carlton Ward, John H. Whitlock, Philip Will, Diedrich K. Willers, L. Pearce Williams, and Theodore P. Wright.

Access restriction: Restricted to permission of the President's Office until 2007.

Finding aid: Unpublished guide with index.

Dalrymple, Daniel M., 1904-. Daniel M. Dalrymple oral history, interview by Laurie K. Todd, 1982.

Published: Ithaca, N.Y. : New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Historical Documentation Program, 1982.

3 tape recordings. 218 pages of transcript.

Agricultural administrator and consultant, agricultural extension agent, farmer. Daniel M. Dalrymple graduated from Cornell University in 1928. He served as an agricultural extension agent in Seneca County from 1928-1932 and in Niagara County from 1932 to 1946. He operated a farm in Niagara County and served as Secretary of the New York State Horticultural Society from 1946 until 1959 when he became deputy commissioner of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, which he left in 1973. Mr. Dalrymple also served as Secretary of the New York State Council of Agricultural Organizations and as a consultant to the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Three interviews with Daniel M. Dalrymple, conducted by Laurie K. Todd in 1982. Mr. Dalrymple's personal history and observations of people and events that have shaped New York agriculture: childhood on a farm in Chemung County, New York; impressions of Cornell professors and courses; recollections about being an Extension agent, including relationships with Grange, efforts to encourage dairy farming in Seneca County, organizing spray service for fruit and vegetable farmers, maintaining local appropriations during the Depression, relations

with Niagara Sprayer Co., advising the Niagara County draft board during World War II, establishment of local cooperative farm credit service, purchase of land in Niagara County for the Manhattan Project, trade between Niagara County and Canada, concern about increased emphasis in Extension on social programs and growth of administration, and relations between New York Extension and the U.S. Department of Agriculture; recollections of fruit farming including organizing a local cooperative to process sweet cherries and the construction of controlled atmosphere storage for apples; service as secretary of New York State Horticultural Society.

Service as Deputy Commissioner of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, including division of responsibilities with Don J. Wickham and John H. Stone, policy of non-interference toward agriculture, impressions of Nelson Rockefeller, assessment of the Department of Environmental Conservation, regulation of agricultural chemicals, control of golden nematode and Dutch Duck Disease on Long Island; observations of lobbyists in Albany; work as consultant to the Environmental Protection Agency including the use of DDT, impressions of William Doyle Ruckelshaus and Russell Errol Train; impressions of William I. Myers, Robert F. Flacke, Edward S. Foster, George F. Warren, and others.

Access restriction: Transcript: access restricted to permission of donor during his lifetime. Tapes and transcript: permission of donor required in order to cite, quote, or reproduce.

Dorsey, Bert Joseph. Bert Joseph Dorsey papers, 1877-1964.

1.2 cubic ft.

Farmer. Bert Dorsey was a farmer in the town of Leon, Cattaraugus County, New York. He was also chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. Correspondence, financial reports, clippings, and other items relating to the Board of Supervisors, mostly 1939-51; the County Agricultural Society and its fairs, 1953-64; home front activities in World Wars I and II; forest conservation; the Salamanca Red Cross, the Lions Club, and the Little Valley Rod and Gun Club. There are also notes on Dorsey cheese and ice cream manufacturing interests and on Dorsey's local history publications; family records and genealogical data with related correspondence for the Cottrell, Beyerle, and Dorsey families. Other materials are stock certificates, gas leases, record of gas wells in the Leon Pool, and incorporation certificate of Leon Gas Company; and title searches, deeds, and mortgages for property in Cattaraugus County, 1877-1930.

Finding aid: Folder list.

Described in REPORT OF THE CURATOR AND ARCHIVIST, 1962-66.

Empire State Forest Products Association. Empire State Forest Products Association records, 1917-1961.

4.2 cubic ft.

Minutes and reports of annual meetings and committees, financial reports, membership lists, circular letters, surveys, pamphlets, articles, scrapbook and photographs. Also, material

concerning forest fires, pest damage and control, and legislation affecting the forest industry, the "Keep New York Green" Committee and use of wood as fuel during World War I.

Described in REPORT OF THE CURATOR AND ARCHIVIST, 1950-54, 1958-62.

Related collection: Northeastern Wood Utilization Council. Records, #1964.

Related collection: Arthur Bernard Recknagel. Papers, #1891.

Farm Family Decision Making Project. Farm Family Decision Making Project oral histories and records, 1966-1982.

327 tape recordings. 594 transcripts (21,362 pp.)

Biannual conversations with adults and children eight and older, individually and in family groups, in a panel of thirty-three New York and Iowa farm families concerning how the occupation of farming is organized and conducted. Topics include activities of family members and employees, daily and weekly, by season; aspirations, expectations, and responsibilities attributed to the self, other family members, and employees; obtaining and evaluating information; extent of involvement in decisions attributed to self, other family members, and employees; conflict between generations in the family and its resolution; reproducing the stem family; establishing and maintaining boundaries between in-laws and stem family, between family and outsiders, and between rural and urban culture; conflict between rural and urban culture; connections and barriers between production and family within occupation; means for evaluation in production and family sectors; mate selection; determining priorities; meaning of work, labor, tasks, chores, and recreation; task differentiation by gender; using and compensating hired and family labor; reserve labor; programs and forms of emotional and financial support; capital formation; credit; sources of income; marketing farm commodities; land use and conservation; record keeping; adoption and use of production and household technology; apprenticeship education; and values attached to consumption.

Other topics discussed are the form, timing, and quantity of rewards to family members and employees; distinction between ownership and control of farm resources; religious participation; farm maintenance; soil conservation; formal and informal training; dairy farming; poultry farming; apple production; 4-H clubs; farm organizations; U.S. agricultural colleges; the United States Department of Agriculture; Cooperative Extension; and related topics.

Also includes "The Game," with playing board, markers, cards, money, and rules, used in facilitating interviews, January, 1971; and files of Gould P. Colman including drafts of case studies, memos to project leaders, memos to farm family participants, planning exercises, checklists, and other papers, 1974-1982.

Access restrictions: Access restricted. Use restricted.

Federation of New York State Bird Clubs. Federation of New York State Bird Clubs records, 1946-1996.

1.8 cubic ft.

From its first organizational meeting in Rochester in 1946, the Federation served as a mechanism for birders in the state to share their ideas and experiences and to promote research, education, and conservation. The Federation numbered more than forty bird clubs in 1992, with a combined membership of over twenty thousand birders. It is governed by a council of delegates representing those clubs. Individual memberships are also accepted. Many 20th century ornithologists and prominent birders in New York State have been associated with the Federation, serving as club officers and contributing to "The Kingbird" such as Peter Paul Kellogg, Arthur A. Allen, Winston Brockner, Eugene Eisenmann, and Sally Hoyt Spofford. Materials relating to the organization's history and ongoing business, including minutes of meetings, membership rosters, announcements, and programs of annual meetings, photographs, news clippings, "New York Birders" from 1971, "The Kingbird" from 1950, correspondence and special projects such as the New York State Avian Records Committee, and the New York State Bird Book Committee. The bulk of the material was collected by Federation co-founder Dr. Gordon Meade, until his death in 1990, with correspondence of Dr. Foster Gambrell contributed by Charles A. Rousse of the Eaton Birding Society. Material collected by Mary Ann Sunderlin, who held numerous executive positions in the Federation: Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Vice President, was donated to the Federation after her death in 1992. The complete set of "New York Birders," 1871-1993 was collected by Stanley Lincoln, President of the Federation from 1991-1993.

Fernow, Bernhard Eduard, 1851-1923. Papers, 1885-1930.

2.7 cubic ft.

Bernhard Fernow was Chief of the Division of Forestry, U.S. Department of Agriculture (1886-1898), and Director of the New York State College of Forestry at Cornell University (1898-1903).

Includes manuscripts of speeches and articles by Fernow concerning forestry, forest legislation, and the Division of Forestry, U.S. Department of Agriculture; letters concerning the history of forestry and forest legislation in the United States; correspondence related to Fernow's position at Cornell, with J. Sterling Morton, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, with commercial firms in the United States and Germany, and with the New York State Forest, Fish and Game Commission; scrapbooks of clippings concerning forestry, the College of Forestry at Cornell, artificial rain making, and Fernow himself; corrected printer's proof of his book ECONOMICS OF FORESTRY; and family correspondence. Also includes correspondence between Fernow and Captain Ahern, head of the Philippine forestry service, concerning the recruitment of foresters to serve under Ahern, and including remarks on the alleged mismanagement of Philippine forests by the Spanish, 1900-1902.

Finding aids: Preliminary box listing.

Greeley and Hansen, Engineers. Greeley and Hansen, Engineers records, 1955-1968.

4 cubic ft.

Series headings: consulting reports, published articles, pamphlets. Arranged chronologically within series.

Consulting reports, reprints, and articles pertaining to water resources and sanitation projects written by Samuel A. Greeley, Paul Hansen, their staff, and others.

Hiteman Leather Company. Hiteman Leather Company records, 1898-1968.

30.0 cubic ft.

Correspondence, financial and business records for the Hiteman Leather Company, West Winfield, New York, including information on shoe industry trends, industry newsletters and detailed material concerning daily maintenance of a tannery operation. Financial records include invoices, cash receipts, checks and cash payments, daybooks, quarterly financial statements, receipted bills and remittances. Production records include skin lot orders, skins received and processed, processing, color and grade of leather, soak books, dyeing processes and color formulas. Also includes correspondence and reports on sanitary sewage treatment and water pollution, 1960-1967. Chief correspondents for the company, 1915-1967, are William H. Hiteman, George Hiteman, Ralph Toye, Ralph Pleatman, Gordon Davis and Allen N. Bennett. Finding aids: Folder list

Hosmer, Ralph Sheldon, b1874. Ralph Sheldon Hosmer papers, 1885-1941.

27.3 cubic ft.; c. 83 c.f.

Professor of Forestry, Cornell University; Superintendent of Forestry and Head of the Territorial Division of Forestry in Hawaii. Correspondence, memoranda, manuscripts, and printed matter concerning the Department of Forestry at Cornell, including curriculum material, minutes of staff meetings, and reports; correspondence pertaining to the forestry education situation in New York. Includes Hosmer's student notes at Harvard (1891-1894), notes on Central Park (1895), a diary (1897-1898), papers and articles by Hosmer and others, manuscripts of radio talks. Also, clippings concerning Hamilton Littlefield, Jesse Hoyt, and Edward F. Loud, 19th century Michigan "lumber kings." Also, material pertaining to the Society of American Foresters, American Forestry Association, Empire State Forest Products Association, U.S. Forest Service, Institute of Forest Genetics, State College Council, New York State Forestry and Park Association, and the New York State Forestry Association. Finding aids: Box list available.

Kennedy, W. Keith, 1919-. W. Keith Kennedy papers, 1971-1978

47 cubic ft.

Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, 1972-1978.

Administrative correspondence, reports, proposals, financial records, and other material documenting the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University and Kennedy's deanship from 1972 to 1978. The papers show the relation of the College and the University, the State University of New York, the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the United States Department of Agriculture, and New York State agriculture generally, on issues of environmental concern, water resources, agricultural research, migrant labor, agricultural finance, agricultural technology, and matters of University operation. Other issues and organizations cited include the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Cooperative Extension, the Sea Grant project, Agway, Inc., and Cornell's Division of Biological Sciences. Major correspondents include Charles E. Palm, Nyle C. Brady, Mark Barlow, and R. D. O'Brien.

Finding aids: Guide available.

Access restriction: Restricted to permission of the Office of Origin.

Kephart, George S., collector. George S. Kephart, Collector family papers, 1791-1985.

3 cubic ft.

George S. Kephart is the great-grandson of Horace Mack, Sr. and Eliza Ann Ferris, and the grandson of Horace Mack, Jr. and Lucy Wheeler.

Legal documents, 1791-1897, include articles of agreement, deeds, mortgages, and property titles in and around Ithaca, New York, drawn up by Horace Mack, Sr. and Jr., Benjamin G. Ferris, and Joshua Ferris. Also included are affidavits of application for military land grants by Revolutionary War soldiers, 1818; maps of Tioga County (New York) township divisions, surveyed, 1808; will of Thomas Hathway bequeathing a portion of land to the Publick Universal Friend (Jemima Wilkinson), 1795; expense account, probably of Benjamin Ferris, for a trip to Albany, 1827; and correspondence between Mack and Ferris family members about banking, legal favors, and property interests. Personal papers include bills and receipts, 1804-1902; a deed for land in Montgomery County, New York for John Shelly signed by Governor George Clinton; a well water analysis, Ithaca, New York, 1895; manuscripts on local history, 1901, 1975; and miscellaneous correspondence. Also, material concerning the Riley and Kephart families. Correspondence of Horace Kephart and printed material pertaining to his work as a naturalist and early advocate for establishing the Great Smokey Mountains National Park.

Ladd, Carl E. 1888-1943. Carl E. Ladd papers, 1932-1943.

23.5 cubic ft.

Dean, New York State College of Agriculture, 1932-1943. The Carl E. Ladd papers consist entirely of material relating to the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and include correspondence, typescripts, reports, drafts and publications concerning his deanship of the College and its administration from 1932 to 1943, particularly regarding its relationship with the state and federal governments, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the New York State Department of

Agriculture and Markets, the New York and National Granges, the Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the New York State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, the New York State Farm and Home Bureau Federations, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Grange League Federation. Subjects include the economic crisis in agriculture in the 1930s, the fluctuations and problems of the dairy industry, rural electrification, soil conservation, Dutch elm disease, agricultural research, economics, and legislation, the American Agriculturist, Four-H Clubs, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Farm and Home Week, extension work, and the role of the New York State College of Agriculture in World War II.

Major correspondents include Franklin D. Roosevelt, Howard E. Babcock, Frank E. Gannett, Leonard K. Elmhirst, William I. Myers, Edward R. Eastman, Arthur A. Allen, Liberty Hyde Bailey, Reuben Brigham, Martin P. Catherwood, Edmund Ezra Day, Mary H. Donlon, Livingston Farrand, Herbert H. Lehman, Frank B. Morrison, Lithgow Osborn, Lloyd R. Simons, and Leland Spencer.

Finding aid: Unpublished guide and index.

Land use and water resources committees materials, 1935-1941.

.8 cubic ft.

Correspondence, project outlines, minutes, memoranda, reports, lists of committee members, relating to utilization of land and water resources in New York State.

Lord, Bert, 1869-1939. Papers, 1902-1939.

18 cubic ft.

Businessman, politician. Bert Lord was born in Sanford, Broome County, New York, and attended public schools and the Afton Union School and Academy. He engaged in the mercantile business in Afton, New York, from 1863 to 1918, when he entered the lumber business and operated sawmills; served as supervisor of the Town of Afton, 1905-1915; member of the New York Assembly, 1915-1922 and 1924-1929; served as Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of the State of New York, 1921-1923; member of the state Senate, 1929-1935; was elected as a Republican to the Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, and Seventy-sixth Congress, serving until his death in 1939.

Political business, and personal papers consisting mainly of correspondence, but also including scrapbooks, loose newspaper clippings, pamphlets and other printed or mimeographed material, copies of speeches, legal documents, and accounts. Correspondence for the period when Lord was supervisor of the Town of Afton is concerned mainly with Chenango County politics, road construction, the Chenango County Tuberculosis Hospital, and the operation of the direct primary. Correspondence for the time during which Lord was a member of the New York Assembly and the state Senate deals with the internal affairs of the legislature and also contains a considerable volume of letters from constituents and colleagues on farm abandonment, the shortage of farm labor, and other agricultural problems; milk quality and prices, oleomargarine

production and sale, and other dairy industry issues; teachers' salaries and pensions, nurses' salaries, and veterans' benefits; the gasoline tax, highway construction, and motor vehicle legislation; banking and insurance legislation; forestry and fish and game laws; local option and prohibition; minimum wage and maximum hour, workmen's compensation, and other labor laws; movie regulation and censorship, Sunday observance, boxing regulation, women's prison reform, and public health; the exclusion of the five Socialists from the Assembly (1920); and numerous other matters of public concern.

Correspondence for the two terms Lord served as Congressman from the 34th New York District includes numerous letters from constituents concerning current economic conditions, federal tax policy, the Townsend Plan, the operation of the Wages and Hours Law (1938), Social Security, unemployment compensation, veterans' pensions, and tariff legislation, particularly that affecting imported shoes; the Agricultural Adjustment Act, Civilian Conservation Corps, Farm Security Administration, Home Owners Loan Corporation, Public Works Administration, Railroad Retirement Act, Resettlement Administration, Supreme Court reorganization plan, Tennessee Valley Authority, and various other aspects of the New Deal; United States naval power and other questions of national defense; immigration and naturalization policies, neutrality legislation, the situations in China, Ethiopia, and Spain, and other matters pertaining to American foreign policy. In addition, there are approximately four hundred letter (1914-1938) between Lord and members of the Republican Party organization, in which finances and support given candidates for various offices are discussed. Lord's business papers (1902-1932) consist of correspondence and accounts of Lord & McHugh, general merchandise store at Afton, and letters concerning his timber land and lumber mill interests, especially the sale of railroad ties and mine props to the Hudson Coal Company and the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company; personal correspondence concerns family matters and trips made to Europe and Florida. The Lord scrapbooks (8 vols., 1915-1937) contain clippings from newspapers and magazines, photographs, and other items pertaining to Lord's political career and to events on the state and national scene. Correspondents include William H. Anderson, William G. Andrews, Robert L. Bacon, Frank W. Barnes, Nelson P. Bonney, John Boyle, Jr., Charles L. Carrier, Glenn F. Carter, Nelson W. Cheney, John D. Clarke, Marian W. Clarke, Roland L. Davis, Thomas E. Dewey, John J. Dillon, George R. Dutton, Edward R. Eastman, Melvin C. Eastman, Melvin C. Eaton, George W. Fairchild, George R. Frearon, James D. Flanagan, James F. Forman, Edward B. Furry, Archie D. Gibbs, Charles S. Gibson, John Hamilton, Fred Hammond, Charles A. Harnett, Oswald D. Heck, Charles J. Hewitt, Homer Higley, James P. Hill, William H. Hill, Harold J. Hinman, Harvey DeForest Hinman, W.O. Hintermister, Cordell Hull, Irving M. Ives, George F. Johnson, J. Kennard Johnson, Samuel A. Jones, Carl E. Ladd, Herbert H. Lehman, Alfred A. Lord, Seymour Lowman, Clayton R. Lusk, John T. McNeil, Edmund H. Machold, W. Kingsland Macy, Joseph Martin, Jr., Nathan Miller, Ogden L. Mills, Abbott Low Moffat, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Reuben B. Oldfield, Tom O'Rourke, Daniel A. Reed, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., E.F. Runnells, Alfred E. Smith, Louis W. Stotesbury, Thaddeus C. Sweet, Gage E. Tarbell, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., George F. Warren, Charles Seymour Whitman, and numerous others. There are also letters from or concerning the New York State Agricultural Advisory Commission, American Defense Society, Anti-Saloon League, Civil Service Reform Association, Dairymen's League, W.H. Dunne Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company, New York Civic League, New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, New York State Women's Relief Corps Home (Oxford), Norwich Pharmacal Company, Otsego Forest Products

Cooperative Association, Rock Royal Cooperative, South Coast and Northern Lumber Company, Wayne Lumber Company, and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Finding aids: Box list; list of correspondents.

Described in REPORT OF THE CURATOR AND ARCHIVIST, 1954-58.

Matthes, Gerard Hendrik, 1874-1959. Gerard Hendrik Matthes papers, 1822-1957.

33.3 cubic ft.

Gerard Hendrik Matthes was born on March 16, 1874, in Amsterdam, Holland. He and his twin brother, Francois Emile, travelled to the United States in 1891 to attend M.I.T. In 1895 Gerard became a draftsman and instrumentman with Alexis H. French, the Town Engineer for Brookline, Massachusetts. Gerard became a naturalized citizen in 1896. His appointment with the U.S. Government as Hydrographic Aid, U.S. Geological Survey in 1897 started an association with government service that lasted forty-five years. Francois became the Chief Topographer for the U.S. Geological Survey. Gerard Matthes' projects included an investigation of the sources of pollution and power potential of the Potomac River in 1897. In 1898 he was sent to southeastern Colorado to make plane table surveys of reservoir sites and learn about irrigation practices. He did a topographical survey of reservoir sites and much mapping of Colorado and Arizona in 1899.

In 1901 Matthes went on an expedition to Sumatra to observe a solar eclipse. In 1902 he was in charge of the computation division of the Water Resources Branch and helped in designing the first hydroelectric plant on the Susquehanna River. Also in 1902, he was selected by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior as the first Commissioner of the Reclamation Service. The need for construction of public works in the Oklahoma Territory brought him to Oklahoma in 1903 as the municipal engineer. In 1904 he married Mary Bewick. The first irrigation storage dam was completed by the Reclamation Service in 1906. Matthes resigned from the Reclamation Service and accepted a position with the Colorado Power Company. He was appointed Division Engineer for the Pennsylvania Water Commission in 1914, and was in charge of flood inventory. In 1915 he joined the staff of the Miami Conservancy District in Ohio.

Congress authorized the first water resources investigation for improvement of navigation, control of floods, development of hydroelectric power, and utilization of mineral resources in 1920. Along with the Tennessee Valley Authority Matthes first used aerial photography in this investigation. In 1923 he became a consultant for Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc. in New York City. He was appointed to the Committee on Photographic Surveying of the Board of Survey and Maps of the Federal Government in 1925.

As a U.S. Army Engineer Matthes was sent to Norfolk, Virginia in 1929. Along with General Ferguson, President of the Mississippi River Commission, Matthes, as Principal Engineer, took an inspection trip of the Mississippi River in 1932. In 1936 the largest hydraulic river model was built by the Waterways Experiment Station and in 1942 Matthes was made first Civilian Director of this department. He was made Water Consultant for President Roosevelt's National Resources Committee in 1936. As a consultant about flood control to the U.S. Army, Matthes was sent to Dennison, Texas in 1943. Also in 1943 Matthes was made an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers who also awarded him the Norman Medal in 1950. In 1945 he retired from federal service. Until 1953 Matthes remained president of the Rocky Mountain Hydraulic

Laboratory at Allenspark, Colorado. He also continued to be a consultant for private and corporate projects until he died on March 3, 1959.

Professional papers of Gerard Hendrik Matthes, a hydraulic engineer and member of the U.S. Geological Survey, include material about projects investigating the Potomac, Susquehanna, Mississippi, Atchafalaya, Tennessee, Missouri, California, Ohio, and other rivers worldwide. Matthes was concerned about water policy, water conservation, and the legal aspects of river and flood control.

The collection includes clippings, pamphlets, notes, reports, maps, surveys, blueprints, traverse books, binders, printed materials, volumes, photographs, and lantern slides on these subjects as well as on dam design, canals, irrigation, river geology, revetments, spillways, hydraulic design, and national resources. Personal papers include Matthes' writings and notes on topics such as entomology and paleobotany, as well as biographical information, scrapbooks, diaries, and photographs.

Mid-Hudson Forest Products Cooperative. Records, 1941-1950.

5.5 cubic ft.

The Mid-Hudson Forest Products Cooperative was a producer-processor-user cooperative for wood products. Correspondence, reports, surveys, and other records concerning the cooperative's office administration, forest and watershed management, logging and forest products marketing, forest research, and economics. Also, correspondence files of several farms, forests and lumber associations in New York State; certificate of incorporation and bylaws; bonds, bankbooks, and cancelled check books; and tracings, blueprints, and sketch plans of forest areas worked by the cooperative. Also, bylaws and volume of blank membership certificates for the Eastern Forestry Association, Inc., New Paltz, New York. Farms and forests of the Mid-Hudson Forest Products Cooperative are located in Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Sullivan, Putnam, Greene, Columbia, Westchester, and Rockland counties.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Mottley, Charles M., 1905-1993. Charles M. Mottley papers, 1926-1992

.1 cubic ft.

Charles McCammon Mottley was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky and grew up in British Columbia. He graduated from the University of British Columbia and received a master's degree and a doctorate from the University of Toronto. He taught at Cornell University in the Department of Entomology and Limnology from 1937 until the outbreak of World War II, when he joined the Navy. After the war, he worked as chief of inland fisheries research for the Department of the Interior, and later in research and development for the Air Force. In 1956 he became director of marketing and operations for Charles Pfizer Incorporated, and then general manager of the Stanford Research Institute. In 1962 he returned to Washington and served as director of the Center for Naval Analysis. He was also a consultant in strategic planning for various agencies.

Typescript and handwritten manuscripts and papers documenting Mottley's varied research interests in ichthyology and zoology, including salmon migration, Kamloops and rainbow trout, fisheries, taxonomy, fish population dynamics, and the relationship between environmental factors and applied ecology. Papers on fisheries written jointly with Russell F. Lord, C. W. Lyon, Jr., Daniel R. Embury, and H. John Rayner. Notes and reports relating to biostatistics of Paul Lake Trout Population including "Trout Investigation: 1931 Report," a handwritten manuscript probably by Mottley. Also, papers on strategic planning, policy making and biographical information and a bibliography of Mottley's writings.

Murphy family. Timber lot, Tompkins County, miscellany, 1958.

1 folder.

"Report on Murphy Lot" prepared by James D. Pond, and newspaper clippings and photographs concerning virgin forest and conservation.

National Forestry Program Committee. National Forestry Program Committee records, 1920-1928, 1945-1947.

2 cubic ft.

The National Forestry Program Committee was established to secure national forest conservation legislation.

Correspondence, publicity materials, and publications concerning forestry conservation legislation. Chiefly correspondence of Roy S. Kellogg, chairman; circular letters, memoranda, resolutions, press releases and other publicity materials and miscellaneous printed and mimeographed items. Kellogg's correspondence with committee members, professional foresters, lumber dealers, and other lumber industry groups, conservation associations, farm organizations, newspaper publishers, Congressmen, and others concerns efforts to promote various conservation bills; correspondents include Edgar Allen, E.T. Allen, Shirley Allen, Philip W. Ayres, Elbert H. Baker, Hugh Potter Baker, John W. Blodgett, Warren B. Bullock, Ovid M. Butler, Earle Hart Clapp, Wilson M. Compton, Samuel Trask Dana, John Foley, David L. Goodwillie, William B. Greeley, William L. Hall, Gilbert M. Haugen, Ralph Sheldon Hosmer, Charles L. McNary, Barrington Moore, George N. Ostrander, Charles Lathrop Pack, Joseph Hyde Pratt, Arthur B. Recknagel, Paul G. Redington, Arthur C. Ringland, Percival Sheldon Risdale, Sherman Rogers, Edward A. Sherman, George W. Sisson, Jr., Bertrand H. Snell, Robert Y. Stuart, James William Toumey, Arthur T. Upson, and Raphael Zon. Also included is correspondence of Ralph Sheldon Hosmer and others concerning an article he wrote on the work of the committee, rough notes, and corrected drafts (1945-47).

New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Agricultural Experiment Station oral histories, 1962-1965, 1982-1983.

Published: Ithaca, N.Y. : New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Historical Documentation Program.

Tape recordings and 1389 pages of transcript.

Tapes and transcripts of oral history interviews with Donald W. Barton, Paul J. Chapman, Arthur C. Dahlberg, Robert E. Doran, Arthur J. Heinicke, George J. Hucker, Roscoe E. Krauss, James D. Lockett, Carl S. Pederson, Charles B. Sayre, Jessie E. Sperry, Donald K. Tressler, and Richard Wellington. The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, New York is a unit of the New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. These interviews cover the research, administration, and public service contributions of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. Scientists, administrators, support staff, and other Geneva residents were interviewed. Topics include: relationships of Geneva faculty and staff with their Ithaca campus counterparts, including coordination of research and administration on the 2 campuses, and with New York State farmers and agricultural organizations, especially the food processing industry; relationships of Geneva station with other American agricultural experiment stations; and research by Geneva scientists in entomology (including the use of pesticides and biological control), vegetable crops, viticulture, pomology, bacteriology, food science, and dairy science (including the transfer to dairy research to the Ithaca campus).

Also, development of Geneva physical facilities, especially after WWII and during the 1960's; Geneva publications; administration of substations in the Hudson Valley and Fredonia; procurement of funds; hiring and promotion of staff and administrators; conducting seed investigations in coordination with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets; influence of personality on Cornell's agricultural research and teaching; assessment of Cornell administrators; participation by Geneva staff in community activities. Personal histories are also included.

Access restricted in part.

Use restricted in part.

Some of the 1962-1965 tapes have been erased; only 5 minute excerpts remain.

New York State College of Agriculture. Dept. of Forestry. Dept. of Forestry records, 1937-1941.

1.3 cubic ft.

Records and correspondence pertaining to Extension Forestry projects with the Civilian Conservation Corps and the New York State Conservation Dept.; correspondents include Professor Joshua A. Cope.

New York State College of Agriculture. Director of Research. Water Conservation files, 1959-1965.

2 cubic ft.

Correspondence, subject files, and other papers created by the Office of the Director of Research pertaining to water conservation issues in New York State.

New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Dept. of Natural Resources. New York State Sea Grant Extension Program records, 1969-1992.

20.3 cubic ft.

Includes records of annual meetings, organizational records, budget and finance, Sea Grant Association newsletters, student abstracts and research paper competition, and historical files on universities, colleges, and businesses.

New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Dept. of Soil, Crops, and Atmospheric Sciences. Dept. of Soil, Crops, and Atmospheric Science records, 1900-1980.

13.4 cubic ft.

Records include a manuscript concerning the history of agronomy at Cornell University; eleven photograph albums pertaining to soils and crops, taken by Cornell professors E. O. Fippin, E. L. Worthen, Ernest VanAlstine, and others; correspondence and design material for Caldwell and Leland field houses, and Bradfield and Emerson Halls. Also, black and white photographs of department activities, 1950s and 1960s, and portraits of the faculty, 1920-1950. Also, photographic slides and photoprints and negatives (c.1905-1980), especially by Reeshon Feuer and Harry Kerr, of agronomic projects and tests; and Herbert B. Hartwig instructional materials for elementary agronomy.

Also, photographs, many well annotated, of 1930s and 1940s farm structures and equipment, soil conservation; framed print that served as a departmental registry of marriages; photograph of Chinese trainees; slides, and other papers and records.

New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Resource Information Laboratory. Survey records of the Resource Information Laboratory, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, 1968.

225 cubic ft.

Data notebooks for New York State Land Use and Natural Resource Inventories.
Finding aids: Unpublished guide.

New York State College of Forestry. New York State College of Forestry records, 1895-1936.

7 cubic ft.

Correspondence of Bernhard Eduard Fernow concerning forestry, job recommendations, articles and a book Fernow was having published, the acquisition of material for the N.Y.S. College of Forestry, and advice on forestry technique. Includes correspondence between Fernow and various parties, especially newspapermen, inquiring into the management of Cornell property in the Adirondacks, 1900-1902; correspondence between Fernow and President Snyder of Michigan State Agricultural College (later Michigan State University) concerning the recruitment of a properly trained forester to supervise the creation of a forestry program at the college, 1901-1902; and correspondence between Fernow and Captain Ahern, head of the new Philippine forestry service concerning the recruitment of foresters to serve under Ahern, including remarks on the alleged mismanagement of Philippine forests by the Spanish, 1900-1902.

Includes circa 3000 photographs and slides of forestry practices, especially in Germany and Switzerland, and examples of application of same in New York State.

New York State Conservation Council. New York State Conservation Council, Inc. records, 1948-1967.

2 cubic ft.

Minutes of annual meetings, reports, and brochures.
Subjects: Conservation of natural resources.

Ostertag, Harold Charles, 1896-. Harold Charles Ostertag papers, 1932-1964.

154 cubic ft., 26 v.

New York State Assemblyman, 1932-1950; United States Congressman, 1950-1964. In the New York State Assembly, Ostertag was chairman of the Joint Committee of the Legislature on Interstate Cooperation; officer and director of the Council of State Governments, 1935-1950; delegate to Republican State Conventions, 1930-1958; U.S. Congressman, 37th and 39th New York Districts, 1950-1964; member of Appropriations Committee and Subcommittees on Defense and Independent Offices; member of Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; vice-chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee; delegate to the Republican National Conventions, 1952, 1956, 1960.

Early papers consist of correspondence and printed matter concerning his years in the Assembly, much of which pertains to his work with organizations devoted to interstate cooperation; among the subjects dealt with are aviation, discriminatory laws and trade barriers, fisheries, forestry, water diversion on the Delaware River, highway safety, interstate villages, civil defense, labor, liquor control, law enforcement and crime, marriage laws, milk control and agriculture, social welfare and relief, sanitation, and taxation; a file of the New York State War Council Official

Bulletin (1942-1944) is also included. Papers dealing with his years in the House of Representatives include correspondence concerning servicemen's and veteran's affairs, and appointments to the United States Military, Naval, Air Force, and Merchant Marine Academies, immigration cases, visa and passport applications, social security claims, and other matters of special concern to residents of his district; correspondence with constituents, colleagues, and others concerning matters of general legislative interest, among them agriculture, appropriations, civil service, conservation, Kinzua Dam and flood control in western New York and elsewhere in the nation, the Saint Lawrence Seaway and power project, housing, labor, national defense, taxation, and foreign affairs; files having to do with the management of his office and the conduct of his political campaigns; and public statements, press releases, questionnaires, films, tapes, photographs, newspaper clippings, and copies of bills he introduced into Congress and his Newsletter (1951-1964).
Finding aid: Unpublished guide available.

Palm, Charles E. Charles E. Palm papers, 1956-1986.

82 cubic ft.

Correspondence, typescripts, reports, drafts, handwritten notes of telephone conversations, and publications pertaining to his deanship of the New York State College of Agriculture from 1959 to 1972 and to his work as Liberty Hyde Bailey Professor of Agricultural Sciences beginning in 1972. The papers mainly document the administration and growth of the New York State College of Agriculture, its departments, committees, and related activities, including the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, the New York State Cooperative Extension Service, and the Water Resources Center; the relation of the New York State College of Agriculture with Cornell University, state and federal governments, and other organizations, including the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the United States Agency for International Development, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Foundation for American Agriculture, the National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, the National Science Foundation, the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, Agway, the New York State Horticultural Society, the New York State Grange, and the State University of New York. Subjects include the Office of International Agricultural Development's Chapingo and Los Baños Projects in Mexico and the Philippines, and the New York State Cooperative Extension Service (including 4-H).

Also, the College of Agriculture Advisory Council, the Cornell University Division of Biological Sciences, the College of Agriculture Television Project, student dissent and protest, McDonald Farms, Uihlein Farms, and the Miner Institute, agricultural research and economics, international agriculture and the world food supply, the expanded use of pesticides and the sociological implications of their application, environmentalism, the Adirondack Study Commission, Alpha Zeta, agricultural labor, migrant labor, and the Cohn Farm controversy, the Agricultural Policy Accountability Project, the vegetable, fruit and wine industries, the food processing and marketing industries, and the New York State sugar beet industry. Major correspondents include Morton Adams, Donald W. Barton, Charles Dana Bennett, Maurice C. Bond, Damon Boynton, Earl L. Butz, Orville L. Freeman, Deane W. Malott, Leland Spencer, Nyle C. Brady, Dale R.

Corson, Edmund H. Fallon, W. Keith Kennedy, Joseph P. King, Thomas E. LaMont, Deane W. Malott, T. Norman Hurd, William I. Myers, James A. Perkins, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Edward H. Smith, Kenneth L. Turk, and D.L. Umali.

Access restrictions: In part, restricted to permission of the office of origin.

Finding aids: Unpublished guide.

Pell, Stuyvesant Morris, 1905-1943. Stuyvesant Morris Pell papers, [ca.1917-1945].

3.8 cubic ft.

Includes lab and lecture notes taken by Pell while at Cornell University with sketches and drawings related to various courses; thesis, monographs, and notes on the common snapping turtle, ca.1939; notebooks with photographs and commentary on wildlife including a "Log of the Pleasant Valley Beaver Colony," 1932, "Log of the Survey of Southern Sanctuaries," 1937, and others from Yosemite Field School, 1939, and from Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine, 1940; broadsides, brochures, and pamphlets relating to wildlife sanctuaries; prepared biology slides, dissecting kit, and field magnifying lens; original manuscript, carbon copies, and galley proof of *SCRIBBLINGS OF AN OUTDOOR BOY*, an autobiography; sketches and sketchbooks, pen-and-ink drawings and original watercolor paintings, mostly of birds, wildlife, and camping scenes; also glass slides and photographs of Pell's watercolors, scenes, trips, and wildlife.

Recknagel, Arthur Bernard, 1883-1962, Arthur Bernard Recknagel papers, 1948-1961.

.4 cubic ft.

Oral history transcript:

Original at Forest History Foundation, St. Paul, MN.

Forester.

Recknagel served as a U.S. Forest Assistant, 1906-07; Chief of Reconnaissance on National Forests of the West, 1907-08; Chief of Silviculture, Southwestern District, 1908-10; Assistant District Forester, 1910-13; Professor of forestry at Cornell University, and also chairman of the department; Technical Director of Forestry, St. Regis Paper Company; author.

Monthly reports, minutes, printed material, and a transcript of an interview with Recknagel concerning his career in forestry education and management. Included are Recknagel's monthly reports for the St. Regis Paper Company and related materials on the management of St. Regis lands, research, conservation, government policies, and other matters of interest to the forest products industry; snapshots of the St. Regis River area and forest operations in New Hampshire; pamphlets, reports, minutes, programs, clippings, and other mimeographed and printed materials concerning forestry management in general and meetings of various forestry and conservation associations, including the Forestry Committee of the American Paper and Pulp Association, the Forest Industries Council, the Society of American Foresters, the Fourth American Forest Congress, and the Western Forestry and Conservation Association; and a transcript of an

interview (1958) in which Recknagel discusses his work with the U.S. Forest Service, his career at Cornell, and related subjects.

Finding aid: Folder list.

Described in REPORT OF THE CURATOR AND ARCHIVIST, 1954-58, 1958-62.

St. George, Katharine Price Collier. Katharine Price Collier St. George papers, 1939-1979.

63 cubic ft.

Politician. Member and officer, Orange County Republican Committee, 1942-48; delegate to Republican National Convention, 1944; parliamentarian, Republican National Convention, 1956, 1960; Congresswoman, New York 27th, 28th, 29th Districts, 1947-64; member of the Armed Services Committee, House Rules Committee, Committees on Committees, Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and Chairman of the Subcommittee on Postal Operations.

Papers deal almost entirely with Mrs. St. George's service in the U.S. House of Representatives and include correspondence with her constituents in Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, and Delaware Counties, with other citizens, and with her Congressional colleagues concerning specific legislation and issues of public concern, among them appropriations, agriculture, alien property, civil rights, conservation, flood control, foreign affairs and aid the space program, health insurance, housing, poverty, and the administration of public welfare in the city of Newburgh; also, correspondence with her constituents concerning veterans benefits, old age and war widows' pensions, other claims, immigration cases, and appointments to the U.S. Military, Naval, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Merchant Marine Academies, to the post offices in her district, and to other offices; correspondence, bills and reports, and speeches and remarks (1957-64) pertaining to her effort to eliminate sex discrimination through the proposed Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution; political campaign files and correspondence with the Republican Party organization; information on postwar Germany, including charts and reports on population, election results, occupational status, and other statistical data, mainly for the U.S. Zone (1946-48) and a file on the dismantling of German steel plants (1948-49).

Also, correspondence, itineraries, and memoranda concerning St. George's tour of Spain (1958) and her visits to U.S. military and naval bases in that country; bills introduced by her in the 80th through 88th Congresses; scrapbooks (19 vols., 1942-64) of clippings from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and various newspapers, copies of her speeches, newsletters, and press releases (1947-64), and other background information on many of the subjects noted above; transcript (54 pp.) of an oral history interview with St. George conducted by Fern S. Ingesoll (1979); and guestbooks, photographs, films, records, and tape recordings.

Schuck, Howard Anthony, 1919-. Howard Schuck papers, 1989.

.6 cubic ft.

Howard A. Schuck became interested in trout fishing and trout conservation as a young boy with a vision disability. He attended Cornell University, studying stream and fisheries management with George C. Embody and Charles M. Mottley. He designed a method for counting the total

number of trout in an entire stream system. During World War II he worked on counts of commercial fisheries, especially the North Atlantic haddock for the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries in the Dept. of the Interior. After the war, he joined Charles Mottley in the Operations Analysis group of the U.S. Air Force on a project to evaluate the existing North American Warning System. After his plan was adopted, he became head of the Identification and Raid Recognition Division of the Operations Analysis Office of Headquarters Air Defense Command, Chief of the Alaskan Air Command Operations Analysis Office, Senior Operations Analyst at the Stanford Research Institute, and later joined the Dykewood Corporation, another defense contractor. He returned to environmental research, with a project at the University of Alberta to explore options for developing the Canadian Arctic regions; to Grumman Ecosystems Corporation as Director of Alaskan Operations; and to the National Marine Fisheries Service in Washington, D.C. and Woods Hole, Mass. He also served as a volunteer to the U.S. Olympic Committee and was active in Cornell University alumni activities, especially a project to conserve Cornell football films. "How Could Such Happen?: Cornell Football vs. Ohio State 1939," account of Cornell football game, by Harvey T. Miller (pseud.); also, typescript of his account of Carl Snavely and Nicholas Drahos, 1937-1941. Also, collection of films: IC4A field events, 1932; Cornell-Maryland Lacrosse; Penn Relays, 1955; 1952 Olympics.

Papers include autobiography, and files about Cornell University and the Class of 1941, reminiscences of Cornell football and the preservation of Cornell football films, Carl Snavely (Cornell football coach), Matt Urban, Nick Drahos, and speed skating at Cornell. Files documenting his life and career as a trout angler, trout ecologist, fish population analyst, and tuna researcher; his careers as a defense analyst and environmental researcher; his activities as a sports analyst and as a big game hunter. Also, miscellaneous writings, biographies, and bibliographies.

Subjects: Fishery management--New York (State). Trout fisheries--New York (State). Rainbow trout--New York (State). Brown trout--New York (State).

Notes: Folder listing by donor.

Sennett, George Burritt, 1840-1900. George Burritt Sennett papers, 1885-1899.

.1 cubic ft.

Correspondence, primarily to George Burritt Sennett from fellow ornithologists, concerning bird taxonomy and conservation efforts. Major correspondents include William Brewster, Arthur P. Chadbourne, Frank M. Chapman, George Bird Grinnel, H. W. Henshaw, F. W. Langdon, G. H. Ragsdale, Robert Ridgway, who was curator of the Department of Birds, United States National Museum, and J. A. Singley.

Smith, Henry P., III (Cornell University LL.B. 1936), 1911-. Henry P. Smith papers, [1966-1978?].

122.1 cubic ft.

Papers of Henry P. Smith III from his terms as a United States Congressman from New York State. Includes transcripts of interviews, correspondence, requests for information, legislation, press clippings, voting records, inter-office memos, subject files, records of committees, and related records. Subjects include armed forces, crime, education, pollution, poverty, taxes, Vietnam War, agriculture, civil rights, drug abuse, and other issues.

Stewart, Edwin Crowell, 1864-1921. Edwin Crowell Stewart scrapbooks, 1894-1921.

6 v.

Legislator Scrapbooks of Edwin Crowell Stewart of Ithaca, New York State assemblyman, 1894-1895, and senator, 1896-1898 and 1901-1904.

Contains area newspaper clippings and cartoons, invitations and programs, telegrams, correspondence, and scattered handwritten commentary, pertaining to Stewart's political career with special references to Tompkins County and Ithaca city politics and to the passage of the legislation establishing the New York State College of Forestry, the Veterinary College, and the College of Agriculture at Cornell University; also unmounted newspaper clippings, c. 1904-1921.

Finding aid: Container list.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR AND ARCHIVIST, 1958-1962.

Swanson, Gustav Adolf, 1910-. Gustav Adolf Swanson photograph album, 1948-1969.

1 v.

Professor of conservation, Cornell University. Gustav A. Swanson was head of the Department of Conservation, Cornell University, from its founding in 1948 until 1966.

Photograph album: "Gus Swanson's Years at Cornell, 1948-1966."

Thompson, Donald Church, 1894-1978. Donald Church Thompson scrapbook, 1913-1917.

1 v.

Cornell University Class of 1917.

Scrapbook of student memorabilia and photographs. Includes photographs of the 1916 Forestry Camp in Saratoga.

Sutherland, Arthur E. Arthur E. Sutherland papers, 1938.

3.2 cubic ft.

Summary: Correspondence and letters relating to the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1938. Many topics under consideration by the convention are addressed, including state finances, taxes, apportionment, debt limits, funds for social security, education costs, proportional representation, unicameral legislature, the election system, civil service appointments, conservation, control of the St. Lawrence and Niagara power sites, and the penal system. Papers relating to the Judiciary Committee include materials on jurisdiction of county courts, appellate divisions, the retirement age for judges, the selection of juries, the restriction of labor injunctions, and other topics.

Wildlife Society. New York Chapter. Wildlife Society, New York Chapter records, 1962-1969.

.3 cubic ft.

The New York Chapter of The Wildlife Society was organized in 1963. The Society is an international organization of management and research biologists, information specialists, administrators, enforcement officers, teachers, writers, and other interested persons whose objectives are high professional standards, management of wildlife along sound biological lines, and dissemination of information to these ends.

Correspondence, minutes of meetings, and related records of the New York Chapter of The Wildlife Society.

Wood family. Wood family papers, 1926-1989.

8.2 cubic ft.

Dairy farm records of Mabel and Walter Wood and their sons, Loren and Carl, Horseheads, New York, contain financial records including farm and household bills and receipts, check stubs, milk check receipts, account books, and income tax records; Farm Security Administration receipts, account statements, correspondence, farm visit reports, and farm family record books; Farmers Home Administration loan records, promissory notes and agreements, mortgages, and farm development plans. Other farm records include inventories of real estate, cattle, and machinery; cattle records for registration, tuberculosis and brucellosis testing and certification, breeding, and milk production; New York State College of Agriculture production and feeding analysis sheets; poultry records; and USDA Agricultural Conservation Program forms for acreage allotments and allowances for lime and superphosphate.

Also, typescript stories and reminiscences.

Also Veterans Administration correspondence, insurance policies and claims, funeral receipts, will of Walter A. and Mabel Wood, and other documents relating to death of Walter A. Wood, Walter's discharge from the army; will of Mabel Wood; oil and gas leases; application for renewal of copyright; documents regarding property ownership and sale; and savings account book.

Cornwall Public Library. Cornwall-on-Hudson Branch.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Cornwall Pumped-Storage Project records, 1966-1980.

22 cubic ft.

The Cornwall Pumped-Storage Project proposed to pump water from the Hudson River up to a reservoir located behind Storm King Mountain, which could then be released to generate electricity when needed.

Ecological studies, engineering reports, proceedings of symposiums and conferences, fishery surveys, and other reports concerning the impact of hydro-electric power plants on the Hudson River and the Hudson River estuary, 1966-1980; legal records from a suit against Consolidated Edison consisting of testimonies, briefs, and exhibit materials such as photographs, survey data, and engineering drawings; and correspondence, reports, and transcripts from hearings on this project before the Federal Power Commission, 1974-1975.

Finding aids: Partial list.

Cornwall Public Library. Cornwall on Hudson Branch. Cornwall, N.Y. Arbor Day collection, 1937.

25 items.

Papers from Arbor Day activities of Cornwall school children consisting of their essays, a typescript article, and information on the program, 1937.

Cortland County Historical Society.

25 Homer Avenue, Cortland, New York 13045.

New York State Game Protectors, Southern Division records, 1909-1920.

0.2 cubic ft.

Minutes and reports concerning game management in central New York.

Local subject: Wildlife management.

Oral History Collection, 1975-1979.

21 tape recordings

Taped interviews with Cortland County residents on the local impact of the Depression. Interviewees include merchants, farmers, housewives, laborers, Civilian Conservation Corps workers, and students. Also tapes of Seymour Dunn discussing Henry S. Randall and of Orson J. Stanton reminiscing about life in South Cuyler in the early 20th century. Finding aids: Abstract to Depression interviews.

Wattenberg Family. Wattenberg Family papers, 1918-1976.

0.3 cubic ft.

Published and unpublished papers by Dr. John E. Wattenberg and his wife Ione on medical subjects, Christmas in Cortland, Cortland County Civil Defense preparations, nature study in Cortland County, the Ione Wattenberg Bird Sanctuary in Virgil, and specimen collections of the Biology Department, SUNY College at Cortland. Finding aids: Register.

DeWitt Historical Society of Tompkins County.

Clinton House, 116 North Cayuga Street, Ithaca, New York 14850.

Ithaca Water Works Collection, 1873-1954, 1873-1920 (bulk).

1.8 cubic ft.

Clippings, pamphlets, and miscellaneous papers concerning the Ithaca Water Works, water supply and sanitation, and the typhoid fever epidemic of 1903. Collection includes pamphlets and reports on water and sewer systems, 1894-1956; an article on the typhoid fever epidemic, 1904; schedules of water rates, 1905 and 1920; and public health pamphlets and reports, 1913-16. Also a copy of an act passed in 1873 to provide the village of Ithaca with water. Finding aids: Card catalog.

Land Conservation: Ithaca and Tompkins County, 1908-1970.

0.6 cubic ft.

Pamphlets, two short papers on shade trees and Dutch Elm disease by L.H. MacDaniels and D.J. Welch; and letter by MacDaniels to Robert O. Dinginan of the Department of Public Works on Dutch Elm disease. Also materials relating to Operation Flush by Citizens Committee to Save Cayuga Lake and the Cayuga Lake Prevention Association. Card catalog.

Tompkins County Collection, 1817-1968, 1900-1968 (bulk).

1.2 cubic ft.

Clippings, pamphlets, photographs, maps, newspapers, memorabilia, miscellaneous papers, and printed matter concerning Tompkins County history. Includes large number of clippings on Ithaca City Hospital and on parks and recreation; notes on early taverns in Tompkins County; transcriptions of tombstone epitaphs; one-volume report of the Half-Century Club of Tompkins County, 1881; rural maps of Tompkins County, 1925-26 and 1937; and a land classification map, 1930.

Finding aids: Card catalog.

Crandall Library.

City Park, Glens Falls, New York 12801.

Area Files Collection, 1800-1981.

21.5 cubic ft.

Clippings, letters, maps, deeds and other documents, brochures, local history articles, and biographies arranged alphabetically covering local history topics such as the Adirondack Community College, the Adirondack Northway, the Adirondack Park, local churches, schools, academies, cities and townships, Lake Champlain, railroads, wars, canals, and natural resources. Items of note include an 1851 letter by Rev. Reuben Smith relating his interview with a resident of Ballston Spa about the 1780 burning of the settlement by Indians and Tories; an 1897 book of roadmaps for the Albany-Troy area; letters, clippings, and interview notes about the life of Col. Robert Cochran, 1876-1930; letters between David King and Edgar Hull about the history of Fort Edward, 1912-14; an unidentified muster roll for Glens Falls, 1861; an unidentified manuscript on Revolutionary War history; and miscellaneous deeds, 1800-56.

Subjects: Natural resources

Daniel Smiley Research Center for the Study of Natural and Human History of the Shawangunk Mountains.

Mohonk Mountain House, Mohonk Lake, New Paltz, N.Y.

Daniel Smiley Research Center for the Study of Natural and Human History of the Shawangunk Mountains. Records, 1870-1988.

609 linear ft., 191 cubic ft.

Records, books, research materials, specimens, and artifacts collected by Daniel Smiley (1855-1930), Daniel Smiley (b. 1907), and the Smiley family as a result of interest in American history,

local history, landscape design, municipal parks, horticulture, estate management, preserves, and forestry. Materials on the Shawangunk Mountains include records and measurements of natural phenomena such as weather, air and water temperatures, water acidity, sunlight, and observations of flora, fauna, and environmental conditions; maps and land records; an ecosystem file consisting of correspondence, reports, and other information on natural history and its cultural and educational aspects; pamphlet file on parks and wildlife areas; glass plate negatives of photographs taken at Mohonk Mountain House and its grounds; and a series of Mohonk Mountain House publications. Also includes personal correspondence of Daniel Smiley (1855-1930) on parks, forestry, education, educational institutions, and local and Mohonk land management, 1900-1930.

Dutchess County Historical Society

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Vassar Brothers Hospital (Poughkeepsie, N.Y.). Records, 1886-1982.

1.5 cubic ft.

Miscellaneous records consisting of account book on securities, 1886-1906; architectural plans, drawings, and blueprints, 1886-1954; correspondence concerning an environmental study, 1980-1982; brochures, booklets, certificates, and photographs, 1952-1982; and a typescript history of the Hospital.

East Hampton Free Library. Long Island Collection.

East Hampton, N.Y.

H.H. Jacobs. Environmental collection, 1971-1974.

2 v.

Arrangement: Alphabetical by subject.

Scrapbooks containing news clippings on environmental topics from Montauk, N.Y. to Paris, France. Topics include airports, a bridge over Long Island Sound, Dutch elm disease, energy, environmentalists, farmlands, garbage, national parks, oil spills, Sunrise Highway Bypass, and zoning. In addition, the scrapbooks contain loose copies of the newsletters of the East End Council of Organization, 1971-1972, and of the Springs Improvement Society, 1972.

Subject: Environmental protection--United States--Societies, etc.

East Hampton Town Marine Museum.

Amagansett, N.Y.

East Hampton Town Marine Museum (Amagansett, N.Y.). Long Island fishermen project photographs, 1982-1987.

14 cubic ft.

Arrangement: By photographer.

Reproduction note: Copies in part.

Many of the photographs appeared in the book MEN'S LIVES by Peter Matthiessen. In addition the photographs are being used in an exhibition called "Men's Lives."

Photographs and slides about Long Island fishermen and the marine environment. Photographs were taken by Danny Lyon, Evelyn Hofer, Gilles Peress, Dan Bounck, Martine Franck, Jean Gaumy, Lynn Johnson, Doug Kuntz, and Adelaide De Menil and depict the everyday lives of a small community of fishermen on the east end of Long Island, whose occupation and way of life are threatened with extinction. Also included are copies of photographs from scrapbooks of local residents, the National Archives, and the Fullerton Collection.

Collection may be viewed, but individual photographers have copyrights to their photographs.

Eden Historical Society.

8584 South Main Street.

Mailing address: c/o Town Historian, Town Hall, 2795 East Church Street, Eden, New York 14057.

Minute Book Collection, 1842-1934.

8 v.

Notes: Minute books of the Eden Temperance Society, 1842-45; the Ladies Dime Society, 1858-94; the Eden Junior League, 1893-94; the Shakespeare Club, 1899-1907; the Jolly Girls Club, 1907; and the Eden Conservation Society, 1931-34.

Fenton Historical Society

67 Washington Street, Jamestown, New York 14701.

Chautauqua Lake Sanitary Survey Project. Correspondence, 1935-1937.

ca. 75 items.

Correspondence of Dr. George M. Shearer, chairman of the Sanitation Committee of the Chautauqua Lake Association, and others with the New York State Department of Health about the W.P.A. project; proposals and reports; and constitution of the Chautauqua Lake Association.

Fenton Historical Society (Jamestown, N.Y.). Photographic collection, [ca. 1840]-1980.

ca. 11 cubic ft.

Photographs of Jamestown street scenes, stores, factories, schools, houses, railroads, trolley lines, fires and fire companies, parades, and automobiles; Chautauqua Lake scenes, including steamboats, Celoron Park, Bemus Point, Chautauqua Institution, hotels and resorts; other places in Chautauqua County, especially Lakewood, Mayville, and New York State Fish Hatchery; Century Farms; views of William J. Maddox mansion in Jamestown; approx. 450 glass plate negatives; approx. 15 daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, tintypes; and photos of the G.A.R., Fenton Guards, and other military units. Also framed portraits and views.

Jamestown (N.Y.). Special Water Committee. Affidavits, 1886.

1 v.

The City and State wanted to stop the Jamestown Water Supply Company from using water of Chautauqua Lake,
and this case was an offshoot of that dispute.

Affidavits submitted by the City of Jamestown, Jamestown Water Supply Company, and New York State Department of Health regarding suit by Jamestown Water Supply Company against JAMESTOWN SUN for libel. Included is testimony of Emil Kuichling, sanitary engineer

Finkelstein Memorial Library

Spring Valley, N.Y.

Finkelstein Memorial Library (Spring Valley, N.Y.). Rockland County vertical file, 1961-1986.

40 cubic ft.

Arrangement: By subject.

Clippings, brochures, pamphlets, newsletters, articles, reports, and other printed materials pertaining to Rockland County and towns and village within the county. Subjects include abortion, aged, animals, art and artists, authors, biography, blacks, budget, business, children, churches, civil rights, colleges and universities, courts, crime, disasters, ecology, economic conditions, elections, fires and fire departments, history, hospitals, housing, industry, libraries, narcotics, organizations, politics and government, public utilities, recreation, schools, taxes, theaters, transportation, water pollution, women, and youth.

Franklin County Historical and Museum Society
Malone, N.Y.

Franklin County Historical and Museum Society. Map collection, 1848-1953.

ca. 6 linear ft.

Rolled maps of Franklin County, 1855-1906; New York State, 1848; New York State forests, 1923; New York postal routes, 1931; and others, 1928-1953; Beers atlas of Franklin County, 1876; sewerage plan for village of Malone, 1884; and a bird's eye view of Malone, 1886.

Freeport Memorial Library Long Island Room

144 West Merrick Road, Freeport, N.Y. 11520.

Freeport Memorial Library (Freeport, N.Y.). Long Island vertical files, ca. 1960-1990.

ca. 20 cubic ft.

Vertical files of clippings, booklets, pamphlets, photographs, newsletters, historical writings, reports and other material about Freeport, Nassau County and Long Island in general. Topics include schools, churches, organizations, local government and politics, police and fire departments, businesses, taxation, medical facilities, transportation, parks, environment and natural history, agriculture, ethnic groups, historical events and noted local individuals.

Goff-Nelson Memorial Library.

Tupper Lake, N.Y.

Goff-Nelson Memorial Library. Memorial photograph collection, 1898-1976.

2 cubic ft.

Photographs of Tupper Lake and vicinity on such subjects as construction, disasters, industry, natural resources, people, sports and recreation, structures, and transportation. A substantial number of photographs are of the Sunmount VA Hospital at Tupper Lake.

Greene County Historical Society. Jessie Van Vechten Vedder Memorial Library
Coxsackie, N.Y.

Catskill Cement Company (Catskill, N.Y.). Records, 1898-1918.

.3 cubic ft.

Records consist primarily of correspondence of Frank H. Osborn with John H. Snyder and Louis H. Porter but also include other correspondence, blueprint maps, deeds, legal papers, receipts, and two photographs. Subjects include property matters, proposed legislation on ice cutting in the Hudson River, payment of wages, accounts due, state regulations, and legal cases including one resulting from charges that dust from the plant polluted adjacent property. There is also a statement from witnesses regarding an accident at the plant that killed George Doyle, 1909.

Greene County Historical Society (Coxsackie, N.Y.). Catskill, N.Y. manuscript file, 1760-1935.

4 cubic ft.

Photocopies in part.

Debtor's papers, leases, wills and estate papers, deeds, mortgages, letters, maps and surveys, clippings, bills, receipts, promissory notes, and other documents relating to Catskill, N.Y. Family names include Abeel, Beach, Becker, Bedell, Croswell, Dies, DuBois, Ford, Hall, Lawrence, McKinstrey, Oothoudt, Overbaugh, Post, Sage, Salisbury, Saulpaugh, Schuneman, Thomson, Van Bergen, Van Loan, Van Orden, Van Vechten, and Willard. Subjects include Catskill Mountain House, New York Sand and Facing Company, Catskill Mechanical Society, Catskill Shale Brick & Paving Company, School District No. 11, brick industry, temperance, railroads, churches, murder cases, water system in Catskill, Catskill Academy, bridges, Catskill Mountain Telephone Company, and steamships. Of note are verses by Theodore A. Cole on Echo Lodge at Big Indian, 1894; accounts from the Catskill Board of Health pertaining to the cholera epidemic, 1832; field book of lands belonging to Francis and Abraham Salisbury, 1789; and typescript of a judgment against William Salsbury for the murder of Anna Dorothea Swarts, 1762.

Reynolds-Cody-Sherman family papers, 1806-1967, 1806-1916 (bulk)

4 v., 4 cubic ft.

The Reynolds family includes Samuel Reynolds (1778-1843) and wife Lydia Smith (1784-1846), their son Samuel W. Reynolds who married Elizabeth Osborn, their children William R. Reynolds (1847-1933) and Elias J. Reynolds (1850-1933) who married Fannie Sherman. They were residents of Catskill and Windham.

Bound volumes include cashbook of Elias Reynolds concerning building and furnishing his home in Windham, 1851-1882; personal and business records of Samuel W. Reynolds, Windham, 1851-1862; record book of Elias J. Reynolds, 1902-1905; and an unspecified Reynolds family account book pertaining to trade in Windham area, 1806. Family papers

include clippings, letters, receipts, promissory notes, agreements, accounts, legal papers, land surveys, deeds, estate papers, mortgages, photographs, school essays, and autograph books, 1809-1916, of Alexander Reynolds, Elias J. Reynolds, Samuel and Lydia Reynolds, Samuel W. Reynolds, William R. Reynolds, Fannie Sherman, Ira and Abiah Sherman, and others. Letters, some from relatives who have moved West, concern school, mutual friends, farm crops, deaths, and financial matters, 1832-1877. Collection also contains a subscription list and photograph concerning complaint of smoke nuisance from the Tidewater Brick Company, Catskill, 1909-1910; and correspondence concerning genealogy and these papers, 1967.

Half Hollow Hills Community Library. Reference Dept.

Dix Hills, N.Y.

Half Hollow Hills Community Library (Dix Hills, N.Y.). Information file, 1970-1988, 1973-1988 (bulk)

2.3 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Subject files containing clippings, articles, pamphlets, reports, brochures, and souvenir programs, 1970-1988. Files are arranged by subject including agriculture, airports, birds, economic conditions, environment, history, hospitals, Long Island Lighting Co., organizations, parks, planning, restaurants, recreation, roadways, taxes, weather, and wildlife for Dix Hills, the Half Hollow Hills area, Suffolk County, and Long Island as well as the Half Hollow Hills Community Library.

Hammondsport Public Library.

Hammondsport, New York 14840.

Photographic Collection, 1855(ca.)-1979, 1885-1920 (bulk).

350 items (ca.)

Photographs of Hammondsport, including houses, stores, churches, schools, hotels, and views, with many postcards and some aerial views. Other photographs show the Bath & Hammondsport Railroad, the N.Y. State Fish Hatchery, Keuka Lake cottages and steamboats, vineyards, wineries, packing grapes, and school classes and organizations. There are also portraits of Hammondsport residents, a photograph album of the flood of 1935, and views of Bath, Corning, Addison, Hornellsville, Canisteo, and other Steuben County villages, taken in 1893.

Hunter Public Library.

Hunter, N.Y.

Hunter Public Library (Hunter, N.Y.). Local history collection, 1847-1978, 1970-1978 (bulk)

.5 cubic ft.

Reports and plans prepared by the Greene County Planning Dept. on land use, community facilities, housing, water and sewage programs, environmental and scenic resources, financial analysis, the Mountaintop District, and summaries, 1970-1977; other public reports on community water systems, 1975, proposed changes in the Greene County government, 1978, and conservation and development of Catskill Park, 1975; results from questionnaires on community concerns in the Mountaintop area and the Town of Hunter, 1975; undated typescript of the memoirs of Col. William Edwards based on his original 1847 memoirs with additions by his son William W. Edwards and grandson William Henry Edwards, 1890s, concerning the tanning industry in Hunter and family history; photocopy of an article with photographs by James C. Haviland on unique areas in the Catskill Region, 1974; and bibliographies of local history books in public libraries in Greene County, 1975.

Keene Valley Public Library

Keene Valley, N.Y.

Adirondack Mountain Reserve. Records, 1815-1978, 1887-1978.

ca. 34 linear ft.

The Adirondack Mountain Reserve was formed in 1886 by a group of residents of Keene Valley-St. Huberts area to preserve land around Ausable Lakes from being lumbered and has since sold most of its land to New York State to form part of the Adirondack Park.

Minutes of trustees, stockholders, and of committees, 1887-1940; stock records, 1887-1932; incorporation papers, 1887-1936; deeds, mortgages, bills of sale, and agreements concerning acquisition and sale of property and timber, 1887-1949; leases, 1887-1951; wills and testaments, 1929-1940; maps and surveys, 1894-1949, with copies of earlier maps and an original field book, 1815; financial records including reports, statements, letters, ledgers, cashbooks, journals, and tax papers, 1887-1950; correspondence of Franklin B. Kirkbride and other officials, 1905-1952; letterpress copy books of W. Scott Brown, first superintendent of the Reserve, concerning business matters of Keene Heights Hotel Company, camps and cottages, logging and protection of wildlife, and other business concerns of the Adirondack Mountain Reserve (AMR), as well as his law practice and personal matters, 1888-1895, and diaries concerning daily activities, 1888-1906; and AMR pamphlets and booklets, 1889-1947. Items pertaining to the Ausable Club include minutes, 1906-1913, and guest registers, 1917-1978.

Finding aids: Unpublished guide.

Comstock, Frederick H. Scrapbooks, 1899-1934.

3 v.

Clippings pertaining to the Adirondacks, including guides, lumbering abuses, biographical sketches, history, natural resources, folklore, pollution, resorts, and disasters.

Indexes: Index.

Keene Valley Public Library (N.Y.). Keene Valley manuscript collection, 1872-1983.

4 cubic ft.

Papers, articles, reminiscences, speeches, letters, poetry, travel notes and diaries, minutes, and other manuscript items concerning Keene Valley; subjects include Keene Valley Players, Felix Adler, summer homes and camps, roads, Adirondack names, Ausable River, natural resources, World War II, forest fires, artists, Adirondack guides, local family histories, the Lake Placid Club, churches, schools, World War I, the Keene Valley Country Club, hiking, the underground railroad, and lumbering. Of note are minutes, correspondence, and reports of the Keene Valley branch of the American Red Cross, 1917-1949; cemetery transcriptions, 1954-1982; undated 19th century field book of the Paradox Tract; constitution and minutes of the Keene Heights Library Club, 1888-1907; Edward K. Rawson's travel diaries from a Cranberry Lake camping trip, 1872, and trips to Germany, France, and Panama, 1873-1874; extracts from the diary of John Jersey McFadden, 1872; and undated manuscript by W.H.H. Murray on the Adirondacks. Indexes: Card catalog.

Larchmont Public Library.

Larchmont, N.Y.

Larchmont Public Library (Larchmont, N.Y.) Local history vertical files, 1916-1987.

ca. 20 cubic ft.

Arrangement: By subject.

Clippings, booklets, articles, newsletters, circulars, speeches, pamphlets, programs, reports, and other items pertaining to the history of Larchmont, the Town of Mamaroneck, and neighboring villages of Rye, Port Chester, Scarsdale, and New Rochelle. Subjects include the Hutchinson River, Indians, the American Revolution, architecture, churches, buildings, historic sites, housing, environment, government, business, harbors, local people, cemeteries, politics and elections, ethnic groups, refugees and emigrants, fire department, schools, cultural events, local authors, and libraries.

Finding aids: Subject index.

Lindenhurst Historical Society. Old Village Hall Museum. Library.

Lindenhurst, N.Y.

Lindenhurst (N.Y.). Records, 1883-1987.

1.5 cubic ft.

Formerly Breslau, N.Y.

Enumerators blotter book for the third election district, Babylon, Suffolk County, 1892; village police census book, 1946; record book listing licensed plumbers, permits issued, and expenses, 1946-1948; record book of survey made of the shore lines of the Village of Lindenhurst for pollution of the waterways by cesspool drainage, 1945; one foreclosure and one receivers sale booklet for the city of Breslau, 1883-1886; building, sanitary, zone, and assorted code books, 1931-1938; record book and bankbook of the Incorporation Committee, 1923; and annual reports, budgets, notices of elections, resolutions, meeting agendas, memoranda and correspondence, sample ballots, village calendar, audit of accounts, and job specifications, 1923-1987.

Nassau County Historical Museum. Reference Library.

East Meadow, Long Island, N.Y.

Long Island Association. Roadside Committee. Records, 1930-1958.

1.5 cubic ft.

Minutes, reports, announcements, correspondence, bulletins, press releases, memoranda, articles, clippings, financial records, and other records of the Roadside Committee pertaining to billboard advertising, tree plantings, beautification contests sponsored by the Committee, conservation, pest control, zoning changes, erection of memorials and parks, cleanup campaigns, Committee appointments, and the Prosser Pines tract in Suffolk County, N.Y. There are also photographs from service station contests in Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties, 1931-1937, and sketches of landscape plantings.

National Audubon Society. Library.

New York, N.Y.

Buchheister, Carl W. Research notes, 1975-1985.

1 cubic ft.

Buchheister is a former president of the National Audubon Society.

Research notes compiled by Buchheister for an unpublished book about the history of the National Audubon Society. Included are transcriptions of taped interviews with various individuals affiliated with the National Audubon Society about its history. Also, information about sanctuaries, Audubon camps, Junior Club, Nature Planning Center, Plumage Campaign Lecture Series, and related topics.

National Audubon Society. Charles H. Callison records, 1969-1980.

10 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Callison was Executive Vice President of the National Audubon Society, 1966-1970s.

Callison's administrative records consisting of correspondence and reports reflecting his capacity as Executive Vice President. Much of the material deals directly with federal and state agencies as well as with national organizations and special interest groups dealing with conservation and related matters. His wide-ranging interests concerning wildlife and private conservation issues in which he was involved on a legislative level, encompass protection of birds and other animals and the use of land, oil, air, gas, and other natural resources.

National Audubon Society. Constitution and bylaws, 1956-1981.

.1 linear ft.

Printed copies of the certificate of incorporation, constitution, and bylaws of the National Audubon Society.

New City Library. Rockland Room.

New City, N.Y.

New City Library (New City, N.Y.). Rockland County vertical file, 1935-1987.

22.5 cubic ft.

Photocopies in part. Clippings, maps, booklets, reports, programs, pamphlets, surveys, articles, and other miscellaneous items pertaining to Rockland County and its towns and villages. Subjects include aged, architecture, artists, authors, anti-Semitism, banking, biography, bridges, business, celebrations, children, churches, crime, disasters, elections, fire companies, history, industries, natural resources, minorities, politics and government, power plants, prisons, railroads, schools, transportation, water, and weather.

New York Academy of Medicine. Malloch Rare Book and History of Medicine Collection.

New York, N.Y.

New York Academy of Medicine. Committee on Public Health. Records, 1911-1968.

ca. 12 cubic ft.

Arrangement: By subject, then chronological.

Included are minutes, reports, and miscellaneous documents. Also, correspondence concerning alcohol and narcotics addiction, various diseases, autopsies, air pollution, Bellevue Hospital, birth control, blood banks and blood donors, clinics, death certificates, drugs, hospitals, legislation, mental health, New York City Dept. of Health, nurses and nursing, cancer, poliomyelitis, and other topics. Correspondents prominently represented include George Baehr, Leona Baumgartner, Charles Frederick Bolduan, Charles Loomis Dana, Haven Emerson, Sigismund Schulz Goldwater, James Alexander Miller, John Levi Rice, Alvin Leroy Barach, Frederick Randolph Bailey; Walter Belknap James, George William Kosmak, Charles Norris, William Hallock Park, and Ernest Lyman Stebbins. Also included is correspondence of Executive Secretaries Dr. Edward Henry Lewinski Corwin and Dr. Harry Daton Kruse; and letters from Alfred Charles Kinsey and from Margaret Sanger, ca. 1921-1929, concerning birth control.

Finding aids: Index to correspondents and subjects.

Subject: Air--Pollution.

New York Botanical Garden. Library. Archives and Manuscripts Division.

Bronx, N.Y.

New York Botanical Garden. Education Dept. Records, [ca. 1971-1980]

ca. 15 linear ft.

Medium: Audio tapes.

Correspondence, reports, grant proposals, brochures, news releases, photographs, notes, audio tapes, and program materials resulting from Education Department programs. Programs, many of them for children, include children's workshop, 1979; garden craft program, 1979; Green World for children, 1980; marine environment program, 1978-1979; Zoo-Botanical Garden joint children's education program; grocery store botany exhibit, programs with colleges and high schools; environmental education, ca.1971-1977. Much of this material is from the files of Viki Sand and Axel Horn.

New York Botanical Garden. Office of the President. Howard Samuel Irwin records, [ca.1970-1979]

ca. 60 linear ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical by name of individual or department within year.

Administrator and botanist. Irwin became Head Curator in 1968, Executive Director in 1971, Executive Vice-President in 1972, and President, 1973-1979.

General correspondence, ca.1970-1979, and subject files on such topics as fund raising, security, environmental studies programs, publishing, community relations, and Lorillard Snuff Mill restoration from Irwin's tenure as President. Also included are reports, correspondence, budgets, plans, proposals, and maps related to the Mary Flagler Cary Arboretum in Millbrook, N.Y. which was established during Irwin's presidency. Maps of Innisfree Gardens, also in Millbrook, N.Y., are included.

Access restriction: Restricted.

Reed, John F., 1938-. Miscellaneous administrative records, [ca. 1970-1984]

ca. 25 linear ft.

Administrator. Reed was Curator of the Library, 1965-1972; Assistant Vice President for Administrative and Educational Services, and Vice President at the New York Botanical Garden (NYBG)

Records consist of correspondence, memos, reports, budgets, mailing lists, printed materials, grant proposals, studies, questionnaires, and notes relating to such NYBG educational events, programs, and concerns as the Library, Shop-in-the-Garden, the "City in the Forest Program" (run jointly with the Bronx Zoo -- New York Zoological Society), Family Weekend, Rock Garden Festival, the School of Horticulture, plant information services, environmental studies, and many other miscellaneous topics relating to Reed's positions at the NYBG.

Also included are correspondence, program, list of participants, relating to the 1981 meeting of the American Association of Museums; and annual meeting files, ca.1972-1978, of the Council on Botanical and Horticultural Libraries.

Wild Flower Preservation Society. Records, 1924-1975.

17 linear ft.

The Society was founded in Washington, D.C. by Percy L. Ricker and Edgar T. Wherry among others. Sponsorship of the Society passed to the New York Botanical Garden in 1965. In 1974 it was dissolved.

Included are administrative records, 1924-1972; illustrated lecture notes, slide catalogs, and correspondence; general correspondence, 1965-1975; subject files; newsletters; and ephemera. A little more than half of the collection consists of photographic prints and acetate and glass plate negatives. Contact print indexes to negatives.

Wild Flower Preservation Society of America. Records, 1894-1933.

4.8 linear ft.

This Society was founded in 1902 primarily by Elizabeth Gertrude Knight Britton. After 1924 it restricted its scope to New York State, and it was dissolved in 1933.

Records consist primarily of Elizabeth G.K. Britton's correspondence with local wild flower preservation groups in the U.S., 1894-1933. Prominent correspondents include Alice Owen Anderson, Margaret E. Allen, Edward Fuller Bigelow, Emma Lucy Braun, Thornton Waldo Burgess, Henry Chandler Cowles, Fanny Day Farwell, Harvey Wicker Felter, Albert August Hansen, John William Harshberger, Charles Frederick Millspaugh, Percy L. Ricker, and Edgar T. Wherry.

Also included are a small amount of correspondence conducted by Charles Louis Pollard, 1902-1903; a substantial file of literature from local wild flower organizations, constitution, minutes, clippings, articles written by Elizabeth G.K. Britton, and Stokes prize essays, 1902-1914.

Finding aids: Register.

Some items cataloged.

The New York Public Library. Manuscripts & Archives Section.

Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, N.Y 10018.

American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society records, 1895-1971.

14.5 linear feet (38 boxes, 1 oversize folder)

Founded in 1895 by conservationist and New York City civic leader Andrew H. Green (1820-1903), the Society's purpose was to protect scenic and historic sites. It acted as a custodian for several New York State parks and historic sites, and as an advocate for numerous other sites located largely in New York State, but also included sites throughout the United States and Europe.

Collection includes minutes of trustees' monthly meetings, and of annual meetings of the Society, 1911-1971; annual reports, 1898-1926; record books, 1898-1926, containing additional minutes, correspondence of secretaries and presidents, reports, New York State legislative documents, clippings, printed material, blueprints, maps, and photographs; minutes, reports, correspondence, and other records, 1911-1939, of committees that administered sites under the Society's custodianship; miscellaneous financial documents, 1930s-1960s; general files, 1930s-1960s, consisting largely of correspondence; issues of the Society's bulletin, *Scenic and Historic America*, 1929-1938; two books, *A Narrative of the Life of Mary Jemison*, and *Philipse Manor Hall at Yonkers, N.Y.*, published by the Society, containing heavy annotations for the 1925 editions; and minutes, correspondence and other documents, 1924-1939, of the State Council of Parks (N.Y.), on which the Society was represented. Robert Moses was chairman of the Council and some of his correspondence is included. Scenic and historic sites treated include Letchworth

Park, Stony Point Battlefield Reservation, John Boyd Thatcher Park, John William Draper Park, Hamilton Grange, and Philipse Manor Hall, all located in New York State and under the custodianship of the Society.

Also discussed are Niagara Falls, Palisades Interstate Park, the Octagon House in Washington, D.C., the Morris-Jumel Mansion in New York City, Storm King Mountain (site of the Consolidated Edison power plant in upstate New York), and post-World War I reconstruction in France.

Access restrictions: Apply in Special Collections Office.

Finding aids: Finding aid available in repository.

Breathe Again. Records, 1971-1974.

.2 linear foot (1 box)

Breathe Again (Bay Ridge Ecological Action Towards a Healthier Environment) was a small grassroots citizens group located in and acting within Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N.Y. The group's primary goal was to alert individuals to recycling, waste disposal and clean air issues in their community. It was founded in 1971 and lasted until mid-1972. After 1972 its activities were continued by the Brooklyn Environmental Coalition. Collection consists of correspondence, minutes, membership information, clippings, photographs, and materials documenting the activities of Breathe Again. Correspondence, 1971-1974, is with city, state and national groups. Also, minutes of meetings, 1971-1972, photographs of waste sites, publicity releases, and other materials concerning environmental matters and ecological awareness.

Access restrictions: apply in Special Collections office.

Subjects: Recycling (Waste, etc.)

Citizens for a Quieter City. Records, 1950-1977, bulk (1966-1977)

40 linear feet (41 boxes)

Citizens for a Quieter City, Inc. was founded in New York City in 1966 by Robert Alex Baron (1921-1980) as a non-profit, voluntary organization dedicated to the reduction of urban noise. Its objective was to develop information about the injurious effects of noise, the methods of controlling and reducing it, and the education of the public to the importance of its abatement. Baron, a theatrical manager, founded a predecessor organization, the Upper Sixth Avenue Noise Abatement Association, in 1965.

Collection consists of correspondence, minutes, diaries, financial records, photographs, printed matter, audio and video tape recordings pertaining to Citizens for a Quieter City and the Upper Sixth Avenue Noise Abatement Association as well as Baron's papers as a theatrical manager. Correspondence, 1966-1974, is with officials of city, state and federal agencies, civic and community organizations, and manufacturers of construction equipment and noise abatement devices. Minutes and by-laws section contains minutes of the board of directors and of the technical committee, and by-laws of the organization. Diaries and notebooks, 1970-1973, consists of desk diaries and memoranda by Baron. Complaint center problem reports, 1969-1972,

contain complaints received from the public; financial records include invoices, ledgers, balance sheets, audit reports, bank statements, and other items; and noise pollution inquiry, 1970-1972, consists of forms summarizing the nature of inquiries received. Upper Sixth Avenue Association records, 1965-1966, include correspondence, minutes and reports of Baron. Theater papers, ca. 1950-1960s, consist of his records as general manager of Theatre Tours. Also, photographs of Baron and photographic slides; printed matter; audio and video tape recordings of conferences, television shows and public events in which Citizens for a Quieter City participated; and some oversized materials, such as scrapbooks and publicity posters.

Access restrictions: Apply in Special Collections Office.

Finding aids: Finding aid available in repository.

Gray, Ethel Huyler, 1877-. Ethel Huyler Gray papers, 1908-1958.

1.5 linear feet (4 boxes)

Ethel Huyler Gray (1877-), an American actress, author and editor, worked in the theatre for 12 years, then edited legal documents and advertising copy. She also was a writer and researcher for the New York Theosophical Society.

Collection contains Gray's correspondence, writings, photographs, sketches, and printed matter. Correspondence, 1908-1958, is mainly incoming and topics include environmental issues, Gray's claim as a patentee to New Harlem, and personal matters. Writings consist of literary manuscripts, speeches and articles on subjects such as St. Mark's Episcopal Church in New York City, British archaeology, and unicorns. Also, photographs of family members, sketches, clippings, and other printed materials.

Access restrictions: Apply in Special Collections Office.

Finding aids: Finding aid available in repository.

Outdoor Cleanliness Association. Records, 1931-1969, bulk (1940-1966)

18 linear feet (19 boxes and 2 map cases)

The Outdoor Cleanliness Association (OCA) was formed in 1930 by a group of New York City residents as a voluntary civic association to promote awareness of the refuse disposal and pollution problems becoming increasingly apparent in the city by the 1930s. The OCA helped citizens to identify and locate proper city authorities to correct health and sanitation violations and attempted to increase public awareness through poster campaigns, school programs and fundraising events. The group discontinued its activities in 1971.

Collection is largely comprised of correspondence, 1934-1969, of the Outdoor Cleanliness Association with city agencies, special interest groups and civic organizations concerning educational projects, fundraising programs and social events. Also included are minutes and reports, 1931-1968, of the annual meetings of the Board of Directors; financial records, 1940-1969; correspondence files, 1963-1969, of the OCA junior committee; directories and memoranda, 1947-1966; graphic works (mainly publicity posters); photographs of OCA members and events; and newspaper clippings, 1930-1958.

Access restrictions: Apply in Special Collections Office.
Finding aids: Finding aid available in repository.

Skeel, Emily Ford, 1867-1958. Papers, 1871-1958.

106 linear feet (150 boxes and 2 v.)

Arrangement: Nine series: General Correspondence; Personal and Family Correspondence; Financial and Household Correspondence; Bibliographic Notes; Minor Series; Scrapbooks; Photograph Albums; Photographs; Printed Matter.

Collection consists of correspondence, notes, scrapbooks, photographs, and printed matter relating to Skeel's professional and personal activities. General correspondence, 1871-1958, includes letters about her bibliographic and editorial work as well as letters of Skeel and her husband with family and friends, librarians, archivists, and academics. There is correspondence with various organizations and societies concerned with social and educational issues and with the Single Tax measures of Henry George. Personal and family correspondence, 1871-1950, contains correspondence with family members, relatives and personal friends, and other correspondence that is personal in nature. Financial and household correspondence, 1913-1946, consists of letters with banks and stockbrokers, general business letters and correspondence from Skeel's years in Martha's Vineyard. Bibliographic notes are made up of material Skeel gathered for her work on Webster and original manuscript of the Webster bibliography. Minor series includes notes about Weems, memoranda, writings, student notebooks, personal and family papers with genealogical information, commonplace books, accounts and account books, and maps. Also, scrapbooks compiled by Emily and Roswell Skeel; photographs of family members and residences, prominent people and various other subjects; and printed matter, such as clippings, pamphlets, prints and ephemera.

Emily Ford Skeel (1867-1958) was a bibliographer, editor and philanthropist. Her parents were Gordon Lester Ford (1823-1891), a railroad and real-estate magnate and collector of Americana, and Emily Fowler Ford (1826-1893), a poet. Like her older brothers Worthington Chauncey Ford (1858-1941) and Paul Leicester Ford (1865-1902), Skeel did historical research and compiled bibliographies on Parson Weems and Noah Webster. She and her husband, Roswell Skeel, Jr. (1866-1922), contributed time and money to various organizations and causes concerned with social reform or environmental conservation.

Access restrictions: Apply in Special Collections Office.
Finding aids: Finding aid available in repository.
Subject: Environmental protection.

Sullivan, John Francis, 1878-. Papers, ca. 1906-1933, bulk (1920-1930)

13 linear feet (12 boxes and 5 packages)

John Francis Sullivan (1878-) was an engineer who worked on New York City municipal improvement projects from the 1900s through the 1920s. In 1930 he was appointed City Planner. From 1918 to 1920, as an Army Reserve officer, Sullivan directed construction of the United

States Nitrate Plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. He also served in 1927 as a consultant on the construction of the Cooper River Bridge in Charleston, South Carolina.

Collection consists of correspondence, reports, minutes, transcripts, blueprints, maps, notes, sketches, photographs, and printed matter chiefly concerning the projects Sullivan worked on in New York City. Projects documented include West Side improvement, 1909-1920s; sewers and New York harbor pollution, 1912-1928; subway and bus routes, 1900s-1920s; port and harbor development, 1919-1920; and road and bridge construction in the 1920s. Sullivan's work on the Cooper River Bridge in 1926 and 1927 is documented in these files and some personal and miscellaneous materials are included. U.S. Nitrate Plant No. 2 records, 1918-1921, consist of correspondence and other materials concerning the construction of the plant at Muscle Shoals and ensuing congressional investigation. Also, photographs, including approximately 150 lantern slides; blueprints and maps; notes and sketches; and printed matter with many clippings.

Access restrictions: Apply in Special Collections Office.

Finding aids: Finding aid available in repository.

Wald, Lillian D., 1867-1940. Papers, 1889-1940.

Originals: 24 linear feet (48 boxes).

Copies: 37 microfilm reels.

Collection available on microfilm; New York Public Library.

Lillian D. Wald (1867-1940), a public health nurse and social worker in New York City on the Lower East Side, was a pioneer in American social work and public health. She founded the Henry Street Settlement and the Visiting Nurse Service of New York in 1893 and was a crusader for liberal, social welfare and philanthropic causes including child welfare, civil liberties, immigration, the peace movement during and after World War I, the Socialist Party, and unemployment.

Collection consists of correspondence, speeches, writings, and collateral papers documenting Wald's career in public health nursing and social work in New York City, her association with the Henry Street Settlement and the Visiting Nurse Service, and her many other social welfare concerns, such as child labor, housing, recreation, sanitation, peace, prohibition, and women's suffrage. Correspondence contains letters to and from Wald concerning the social conditions she encountered and sought to improve. Correspondents include friends, professional associates, government officials and well-known people in the U.S. and abroad. Other papers consist of speeches, articles and notes written by Wald; collateral materials which include articles and speeches by her colleagues in nursing and social work; letters she wrote during trips to the Orient in 1910 and to Russia in 1924; notes, minutes, reports, and printed matter from various conferences she attended; and miscellaneous biographical materials.

Access restrictions: Apply in Special Collections Office.

Finding aids: Finding aid available in repository.

Lillian Wald papers; also located at: Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Columbia University.

The New York Public Library, Rare Books & Manuscripts Division.

Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, N.Y 10018.

Environmental Action Coalition. Environmental Action Coalition records, 1970-1993.

45 linear feet (68 boxes, 1 charter case file)

The Environmental Action Coalition (EAC) is a non-profit citizens' association in New York City dedicated to expanding public awareness of environmental problems. It works to achieve this goal through consumer awareness, the development of an environmental education curriculum for schools, and the coordination of environmental protection and improvement projects with community groups, business, government, and the scientific community. Organized in 1970 as the New York Committee for Earth Day, the EAC focuses on the issues of recycling and solid waste disposal, urban forestry, water conservation, and environmental education.

Collection consists of general records, waste management program files, environmental education records, and other materials documenting the activities of the Environmental Action Coalition. General records, 1970-1987, include correspondence, reports, minutes, grant proposals, and related records in subject files. Waste management program files, 1971-1986, contain correspondence, minutes, surveys, reports, and subject files of Waste Management Director. Environmental education materials include issues and files of Eco-News, 1977-1980, 1985-1986, the first environmental newsletter for children; files relating to the EAC newsletter Cycle, 1973-1992; and miscellaneous materials about environmental education topics. Records, 1984-1991, related to EAC's contract with the Dept. of Sanitation in New York City, consist of correspondence, proposals, contracts, reports, and invoices for various recycling projects. Also, financial records, fund raising files, 1970-1993, publicity materials, clippings and other printed matter, photographs, and posters.

Access restrictions: Apply in Special Collections Office.

Finding aids: Finding aid available in repository.

New York Times. Archives.

New York, N.Y.

Dryfoos, Orvil Eugene, 1912-1963. Papers, 1916-1963.

[collection size not specified.]

Reproduction note: Microfilm.

Letters, memoranda, and reports related to Readers' Mail of the NEW YORK TIMES. Subjects include activities in the United Nations, particularly the Cuban Missile Crisis and John F. Kennedy; the Drew Pearson libel suit; civil rights and race relations in advertising; Zionism and Israel, particularly the trial of Adolf Eichmann; the NEW YORK TIMES libel case in Birmingham, Ala.; NEW YORK TIMES editorial positions; Times News Service; air pollution; and non-interference with other papers' editorials.

Finding aids: Guide.

New York University. School of Medicine. Library. Archives.

New York, N.Y.

New York University. Institute of Environmental Medicine. Records, 1964-1983.

.2 cubic ft.

Brochures, announcements, programs, and other material concerning Institute of Environmental Medicine.

Subject: Medicine--Environmental aspects.

Subject: Environmental health--Research.

New York University. University Archives. Elmer Holmes Bobst Library.

70 Washington Square South, New York, N.Y. 10012.

New York University. University Christian Foundation. Records, 1961-1980.

5.5 linear ft. (15 boxes)

Forms part of: University Christian Foundation Collection, 1906-1980 (NYUG85-A148)

The University Christian Foundation existed from 1906 to 1980 at the Washington Square Center of New York University, its purpose being to develop, extend, and express the Protestant Christian ethos among college students. The organization was originally founded by the YMCA as a students' club for men and was called in succession Christian Association, University Christian Association, and University Christian Foundation. The University Christian Foundation suspended operations in 1977 in response to shrinking funds and diminished student activity.

The University Christian Foundation records consist of constitutions, bylaws, correspondence, minutes, reports, surveys, proposals, calendars, treasurers' reports, memoranda, ephemera and manuscripts. This series provides a relatively complete account of activities of the UCF which addressed increasingly secular or unorthodox concerns, including the antiwar movement and draft counselling, environmental abuse, race relations, birth control and the womens' movement. Subseries I demonstrates faculty support for and participation in the University Christian Foundation and Subseries II shows the relationship between the Christian Association, subsequently the UCF, and New York City churches.

Administrative transfer from the Office of Student Affairs, 1978 and 1982.

Finding aids: Unpublished guide available (folder level control)

New York Zoological Society. Archives.

Bronx, N.Y.

American Committee for International Wild Life Protection. Office of the Secretary. Records, 1930-1962.

7.1 linear ft.

Arrangement: Correspondence, geographic subject files, and animal subject files, 1930-1940, are alphabetical or taxonomic within series.

Arrangement: Correspondence, 1940-1962, is alphabetical.

American Committee for International Wild Life Protection (ACIWLP) was founded in 1930 for the purpose of promoting the conservation of wildlife in its original habitat and the protection of vanishing species of birds and mammals in all parts of the world except the United States.

ACIWLP was an independent organization representing the leading natural history museums, zoological societies, and conservation organizations in the United States including the Boone and Crockett Club, the American Museum of Natural History, and the New York Zoological Society. A central office was located at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University until 1938 when it was moved to the New York Zoological Society. During the early 1960's the office moved to the American Museum of Natural History, and in 1974 ACIWLP was reorganized as the American Committee for International Conservation.

Records reflect the regular office work of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, including maintaining a clearing house of information on endangered wildlife and efforts to solve conservation problems more effectively; referring important matters to the Executive Committee and Advisory Board; coordinating policies of cooperation with foreign governments and institutions in guiding the protection of wildlife and natural habitats; and supervising the preparation, publication, and distribution of special research studies concerned with endangered and extinct species of fauna. Individuals prominently represented include Charles Cadwalader, James L. Clark, W. Redmond Cross, Jean Delacour, Childs Frick, Madison Grant, Francis Harper, C.W. Hobley, Julian Huxley, Erna Mohr, Robert T. Moore, William Phillips, Kermit Roosevelt, Sir Charles Ross, Peter Van Tienhoven, Arthur Vernay, and Alexander Wetmore.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Camp-Fire Club of America. William T. Hornaday papers, 1903-1914.

.7 linear ft.

Founded in 1903-1904 and dedicated to the promotion of good fellowship among its members, the preservation of forests, and the protection of wild animals.

Records from the office of William Temple Hornaday, first President of the Camp-Fire Club, 1903-1905. Records include correspondence, news clippings, and ephemera. Prominent individuals represented are William E. Coffin, C.J. Jones, Arthur F. Rice, Ernest Thompson Seton, and Edmund Seymour. Also included are minutes from the first meeting of incorporation, membership nominations, and Club notices.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Center for Field Biology and Conservation. Records, [ca. 1972]-1979.

2.5 linear ft.

Center was established in 1971, replacing the Institute for Research on Animal Behavior, a collaborative effort of the Society and Rockefeller University from 1965 to 1971. In 1979 the Center was combined with the New York Zoological Society's Dept. of Conservation and renamed the Animal Research and Conservation Center.

Records consist of budgets, grant proposals, manuscripts, and correspondence. Records are from the zoological research staff including George Schaller, Roger Payne, Thomas Struhsaker, and Allegra Hamer.

Access restriction: Restricted to permission of Archivist.

Finding aids: Preliminary inventory.

Hornaday, William Temple, 1854-1937. Papers, 1888-1937.

12.6 linear ft.

Reproduction note: Autobiography is a photocopy.

Collection is derived from the personal activities of Hornaday (1854-1937), rather than from his official duties as Director and General Curator of the New York Zoological Society, 1896-1926. Papers include correspondence, manuscripts, scrapbooks, and printed matter dealing primarily with his role as a conservationist. Documented in detail are his activities as administrator of the Permanent Wildlife Protection Fund, ca.1913-1937. Other subjects discussed are passage of the Bayne Law in New York State, status of the fur seal herds, wildlife censuses, excessive hunting, importation of wild bird plumage for millinery purposes, and protection of migratory game and wildlife.

Also, correspondence concerning real estate in Buffalo and publication of his TAXIDERMY AND ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTING, 1911; notes on mountain sheep, 1901; a survey of zoology in schools, 1905-1910; and a short series of miscellaneous writings including a photocopy of his unpublished autobiography, "Eighty Fascinating Years." Prominent correspondents include Frank Baker, Boone and Crockett Club, F.W. Castle, Jay N. Darling, L.L. Dycke, Rosalie Edge, Henry W. Elliot, G. Brown Goode, George Bird Grinnell, the National Committee of One-Hundred, A.H. Nelson, S.D. Platford, Cyril W. Plattes, Edward Seymour, Willard Van Name, Frank Winch, and the Bureau of Biological Survey of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

New York Aquarium. Office of the Director. Charles H. Townsend records, [ca. 1885]-1936.

5 linear ft.

New York Aquarium, the first permanent public aquarium in U.S., opened in 1896 at Castle

Clinton in Battery Park, Manhattan. Originally owned and operated by City of New York, control and operation was legally transferred to the Zoological Society in 1902. It suspended operation in 1941 and reopened in Coney Island in 1957.

Collection contains correspondence, notes, and manuscripts of the first Director of the New York Aquarium appointed by the New York Zoological Society, Charles Haskins Townsend (1859-1944). Records represent his tenure of office, 1902-1937, and some records predate his administration and concern activities not connected with the Aquarium. Many documents reflect Townsend's work with the United States Fish Commission and the Bureau of Fisheries, especially investigations aboard the Fish Commission vessel ALBATROSS. A substantial portion of the collection is related to Townsend's study, "The Distribution of Certain Whales as Shown by Logbook Records of American Whaleships," ca.1935. Also included is correspondence with Arthur C. Watson; manuscript drafts; and subject files concerning Aquarium matters (1902-1935), the fur seal controversy (1910-1915), and Galapagos Conservation (1933-1935).

Finding aids: Folder list.

New York Zoological Society. Annual reports, 1897-1985.

3.5 linear ft.

The New York Zoological Society, incorporated in 1895, is a private non-profit institution dedicated to public education, zoological research, and the preservation of wildlife. Summaries of the activities of the Society and its divisions and departments include the following information: censuses of the animal collections; members of the Board of Trustees, committees, and staff; names of contributors; financial statements; and bibliographies of publications by staff and research fellows. Prior to 1940, the annual reports also contained lists of accessions; complete rosters of the membership of the Society; and texts of the Society's charter of incorporation, bylaws, and the resolution granting South Bronx Park to the Society in 1897. Also, special scientific studies and reports are occasionally included.

New York Zoological Society. Board of Trustees. Conservation Committee. Records, 1937-1949.

.8 linear ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

The Conservation Committee is a standing committee of the Board of Trustees, which oversees the wildlife conservation activities sponsored by the Society and the disbursement of funds appropriated by the Board or the Executive Committee. The Committee was disbanded in 1949 and reestablished in 1969.

Correspondence, account summaries, reports, and minutes. Prominent individuals and organizations represented include the Boy Scouts of America, W. Redmond Cross, Jean Delacour, Rosalie Edge, Everglades National Park Association, Jack and Manley Miner, Erna

Mohr, National Research Council Committee on the Preservation of Natural Conditions, Wildlife Protection Society of South Africa, and Jan Zabinski.

The location of the pre-1937 files is unknown, and the post-1969 files are active files.

Finding aids: Folder list.

New York Zoological Society. Dept. of Conservation. Office of the Director. Records, 1969-1979.

29 linear ft.

F. Wayne King, as director, was responsible for coordinating the Society's worldwide programs in wildlife conservation and habitat preservation.

Bulk of records consist of correspondence with individuals, organizations, and government advisory committees; particularly concerning King's service on committees of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, and International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Subjects represented include the ecology and behavior of reptiles and the impact of international trade on wildlife populations.

Access restriction: Restricted to permission of Archivist.

Finding aids: Preliminary inventory.

New York Zoological Society. Office of the General Director. William Conway records, 1939-1975.

50 linear ft.

William Conway joined the Society in 1956 as head of the Department of Birds, became curator in 1958, and began his tenure as Director of the Zoological Park in 1961.

Collection consists of correspondence, staff memoranda, and reports that reflect the full range of operations administered by the General Director of the Society and Director of the Zoological Park. Although most of the records are derived from the tenure of Conway, some were created by earlier Directors and General Directors. The records cover the planning and development of new zoological buildings and policies; animal health; field reports from research associates in animal conservation; and relations with the City of New York.

Also represented are Conway's activities with the following organizations: American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, Institute for Research on Animal Behavior, International Committee for Bird Preservation, International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens, International Wild Waterfowl Association, Museum Council of New York City, and the World Wildlife Fund.

Access restriction: Restricted to permission of Archivist.

New York Zoological Society. Office of the President. Records, 1906-1940.

1 linear ft.

Madison Grant was president of the Society, 1925-1937, and was succeeded by W. Redmond Cross (1874-1940) who retired in 1940.

Records include correspondence of Madison Grant and W. Redmond Cross, and Fairfield Osborn, Secretary from 1935 to 1940. The bulk of the records deal with endowments, insurance, and legal affairs. Among the subjects discussed are the Society's Art Gallery, wildlife conservation, and the Save the Redwoods League. Also included are a series of reports on the ARCTURUS and Bermuda expeditions of the Department of Tropical Research under the direction of William Beebe.

Access restriction: Restricted to permission of Archivist.

New York Zoological Society. Office of the President. Fairfield Osborn records, [ca. 1935-1967]

35 linear ft.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, Jr., known as Fairfield Osborn, was President of the Society from 1940 to 1968. Osborn transformed the Society's Conservation Division into the Conservation Foundation and served as President from 1948 to 1962.

Collection consists of correspondence and subject files dealing with society matters, 1935-1967; the Conservation Foundation activities, 1949-1954; and African wildlife conservation, ca. 1956-1965. Also included are extensive correspondence and reports concerning the planning, building, and development of the New York Aquarium on Coney Island and the Osborn Laboratories of Marine Sciences.

Finding aids: Preliminary inventory.

Associated materials: Related collections: Additional papers of Fairfield Osborn are maintained at the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

New York Zoological Society. Office of the Secretary and Chairman of the Executive Committee. Madison Grant correspondence, 1901-1910.

1.8 linear ft.

Collection includes correspondence collected or received by Madison Grant during his tenure as secretary of the Society, 1885-1925; chairman of the Executive Committee, 1909-1937; and chairman and president of the Bronx River Parkway Commission. Major correspondents on Society matters include Henry Fairfield Osborn, William T. Hornaday, C. Grant LaFarge, H.A. Caparn, and James L. Greenleaf. Subjects include the execution of plans for the Zoological Park; the establishment of a bison herd at the Wichita Game Reserve; and distribution of Grant's articles on Adirondack mammals and on wildlife in Alaska. Correspondents from the Bronx River Parkway Commission include Nathaniel Lord Britton, James Cannon, William White

Niles, owners of land desired by the Bronx River Parkway, and officials of state, city and local government.

Finding aids: Folder lists.

Niagara County Historical Society

215 Niagara Street, Lockport, New York 14094.

Vertical File, 1900(ca.)-1980.

22.5 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Clippings, photos, programs, leaflets, and notes relating to Niagara County and its history. Subjects include Niagara River, Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, tourism, local politics, bridges, hotels, Art Park, Melody Fair, Lewiston, towns and villages of Niagara County, fire companies, local businesses and industry, winter storms (particularly the blizzard of 1977), Love Canal, the Erie and Barge Canals, clubs and organizations, schools and churches.

Northport Public Library. Reference Department.

Northport, N.Y.

Northport Public Library (Northport, N.Y.). Long Island vertical file, 1909-1988.

1.5 cubic ft.

Brochures, clippings, booklets, photographs, catalogs, newsletters, postcards, and other items arranged by subjects including Centerport, Commack, local maps, 1909-1917, Cold Spring Harbor, Town of Huntington history, hurricanes, Huntington Historical Society, natural resources, and history of Long Island, Nassau County, and Suffolk County, 1909-1988.

Onondaga County Public Library. Central Library

447 South Salina Street

Syracuse, N.Y 13202-2494

Weber, Herman R. A proposed \$48.8 million metropolitan sewage treatment plant for Syracuse, New York : an answer to control pollution of Onondaga Lake?

1970

47 p. ; 29 cm.

Onondaga Historical Association.

Syracuse, N.Y.

Ackles, Myra Schell, 1882-1964. Papers, 1893-1960.

.2 cubic ft.

Housewife in Town of Tully.

Letters to Ackles from her son Rev. Howard Ackles, 1928-1960, discussing seminary training at Drew Seminary, ministerial positions, and family affairs; letters to Myra from other family members, 1930-1945; correspondence between Myra and Gov. Herbert Lehman concerning proposed construction on land she sold to the State Forestry Station, 1935-1936; family deeds, wills and leases, 1893-1930; family letters to Arthur Bonner, a resident in the Ackles home, discussing jobs, shopping and vacations, 1936-1955, including one letter from Myra; a diary of an automobile trip from Massachusetts to California by Bess and Tom Bonner, 1953.

Onondaga Historical Association. Miscellaneous collection, 1562-1900.

25 items.

English deed between Jasper Ffisser and John Goslyn, 1562; English mortgage involving Samuel Young, 1787; map and memoranda concerning division of land in Ulster County (N.Y.), 1740; reminiscences and historical sketches of Syracuse by Delia Colvin Hatch, 1894-1900; patents of William Avery for distiller, boiler, and drying mechanism for sawdust, 1825-1836; and a manuscript literary journal issued by a woman's club in Onondaga Valley, N.Y., 1858. Subject: Wood waste--Recycling.

Onondaga Historical Association. Scrapbook collection, 1861-1964.

ca. 100 v.

Clippings, programs, photographs, postcards, and memorabilia concerning local history, trade unions, weather, politics, Civil War, World War I, housing and real estate, genealogy, Syracuse University, fires, cycling, elections, theater, public health, black history, sports and recreation, railways, water supply, and murder trials. Individuals highlighted include William C. Cady, 1881, Dr. James Carlton Carson, 1875-1911, Moses DeWitt, 1935, Manning C. Palmer, 1905, Major Theodore L. Poole, 1895-1896, Hurlbut W. Smith, 1908-1910, Moses Summers, General H. W. Slocum, 1862-1894, and John H. Walrath 1922-1925.

Oswego County Historical Society.

135 East 3rd Street, Oswego, New York 13126.

City of Oswego Pamphlet Box, 1860-1960.

0.3 cubic ft.

Minutes, constitutions, bylaws, and rosters of The Leatherstocking Club, a wildlife conservation group, 1860; the Oswego Yacht Club, 1891-1907; the Oswego Rural Cemetery Association, 1910; and the Winter Literary Club, 1925.

Patchogue-Medford Library. Local History Room.

Patchogue, N.Y.

Patchogue-Medford Library. Long Island information files, 1885-1988.

32 cubic ft.

Clippings, brochures, guidebooks, booklets, articles, newsletters, reports, photographs, copies of postcards, and pamphlets. Contains information on agriculture, ecology, town and village histories, parks and historic sites, architecture, industry and business, biographies, the arts, geology, education, elections, marine life, Long Island Lighting Company, Long Island Railroad, Indians, lighthouses, shipwrecks, Suffolk County government, transportation, water supply, Indian photographs from the collection of Chief Red Thunder Cloud, weather, and refuse disposal.

Plainview-Old Bethpage Public Library

999 Old Country Road, Plainview, N.Y. 11803.

Plainview-Old Bethpage Public Library. Plainview-Old Bethpage Collection, 1874-1990, 1950-1990 (bulk).

ca. 40 cubic ft.

Reproduction note: Includes photocopies.

School records, maps, programs, fliers, directories, newsletters, clippings and other material about the Plainview-Old Bethpage area. Subjects include Old Bethpage Village Restoration, the Hempstead Plains, early land grants and land owners, historical societies, crime and accidents, police and fire departments, the Nassau County Fire Academy in Old Bethpage, sports and athletic clubs, youth groups, civic associations, housing, land use and zoning issues, and N.Y. State Assemblyman Lewis J. Yevoli.

There are clippings, programs and newsletters from local churches and synagogues; articles and reviews by and about local authors, artists, actors and musicians; calendars of events in the area, 1978-1990; community directories, 1955-1987; newsletters of GASP of New York (Group Against Smoking Pollution); photocopies of telephone directories for Plainview, 1896-1908; environmental impact statements, reports, studies, proposals and surveys relating to a town landfill in Old Bethpage; and reports and articles on the shooting of students by the National Guard troops at Kent State University, Ohio in May, 1970, and on Jeffrey Glenn Miller of Plainview, who was killed there.

Records of Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District include the clerk's book of School District 19, Town of Oyster Bay, with minutes, tax lists, budgets and other records, 1874-1937; photocopy of attendance register for School District 19, 1918-1919; directories of school officers and teachers in Nassau County school districts, 1897-1905 (includes Queens County, 1897-1898); minutes and reports of the Board of Trustees, beginning 1955; copies of curricula for teaching local history in elementary schools, 1970's; school district policy book; clippings and other material on teacher's strikes in Plainview, 1960's and '70's; building plans; employee records, including salaries, contracts and directories; school censuses; and student newspapers, literary magazines and yearbooks from John F. Kennedy High School in Plainview, Plainview-Old Bethpage High School, and various junior high and elementary schools in the district.

Records of the Plainview-Old Bethpage Library include minutes, trustee records, annual reports, budgets, architectural plans, engineering reports, newsletters and clippings, 1950-1990.

Maps include street, tax, zoning, school district, election district and housing development maps; USGS topographic maps, including a 1913 topo map of Long Island; maps showing 17th century land purchases in the town of Oyster Bay, and copies and reproductions of maps from the 1600's to the present.

Plainview-Old Bethpage Public Library. Videotape collection, 1984-1990.

ca. 20 tapes

Videotapes include tapes of activities at the library, high school graduations, news programs from Channel 12 Long Island, community meetings concerning the landfill in Old Bethpage, interviews with founding members of the Plainview-Old Bethpage Fire Department on the department's 50th anniversary, and the Plainview-Old Bethpage Celebration Day Parade, 1986.

Port Jefferson Historical Society. Mather House Museum.

115 Prospect Street, Port Jefferson, N.Y. 11777.

Port Jefferson Historical Society. Vertical Files, ca. 1865-1989.

ca. 4 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical by subject.

Subject file of clippings, photographs, pamphlets, booklets, museum catalogs, maps, and other materials on the history of Port Jefferson and other communities on Long Island from New York City to Montauk Point. Subjects include the Bayles, Chambers, Davis, Mather and Strong families; the shipping industry and individual ships such as the whaler Horatio, schooner Martha E. Wallace, and the steamship Normandie; also antiques, atomic power and the nuclear plant at Shoreham, L.I., the Civil War, games, Long Island place names, storms, shipwrecks, tools, toys, whaling and witchcraft.

Potsdam Public Museum. Archives.

Potsdam, N.Y.

Potsdam Public Museum (Potsdam, N.Y.). Potsdam history: Water and electric power, 1902-1978.

.3 linear ft.

Clippings, histories, and advertisements concerning water power development, electric power plants, and the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, 1902-1978.

Pratt Institute.

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pratt Institute. Administration record group, 1887-1978.

45 cubic ft.

Records of the Board of Trustees including the charter, bylaws, annual reports of the Secretary, PRATT INSTITUTE RECORD, 1889-1910, reports of special committees, and minutes of Board meetings; correspondence of Frederic B. Pratt, 1887-1925; Office of President annual reports, inauguration materials, publications of the office, 1940-1976; administrative manuals and records of offices of the Registrar and Dean of Students; architectural plans, drawings, planning reports, and maintenance reports of campus facilities, 1887-1976; reports concerning educational planning, development, and evaluation, including Academy for Educational Development, 1970, New York State Education Department, 1974-1978, and the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, 1948-1971; publications and reports of the Pratt Institute Center for Community and Environmental Development (PICCED), 1953-1976; account books, financial records, and budgets of the Business Office, including rental records of the Real Estate Department; scrapbooks; clippings about the Institute, 1887-1975; and newsletters and publications generated by the Institute offices of Public Affairs and Public Relations, 1889-1976.

Finding aids: Unpublished guide.

Putnam County Historical Society.

Cold Spring, N.Y.

Putnam County Historical Society (N.Y.). Hudson River collection, 1820-1976.

1.5 cubic ft.

Souvenir booklets, articles, clippings, brochures, newsletters, travel booklets, pamphlets, maps, and broadsides pertaining to the Hudson River. Subjects include Mt. Beacon, pirates, lighthouses, the sloop CLEARWATER, restoration of the river, river sloops, ghost legends, iceboating, bridges, the Hudson River Day Line, communities on the Hudson's shore, and West Point. Of note are a printed legislative act concerning navigation on the Hudson, 1820, and illustrated booklets about the river, 1835-1836. Collection also includes miscellaneous records of the Highland Chemical Works at Manitou, N.Y., 1885-1892, consisting of sketch of plant buildings, letters of Edmond G. Nation, superintendent, and memoranda book concerning accounts, salvage from the 1889 fire, payrolls, property, and equipment.

Putnam Valley Free Library

Putnam Valley, N.Y.

Putnam Valley Free Library (Putnam Valley, N.Y.). Local history collection, 1775-1988, 1958-1988 (bulk)

ca. 1.5 cubic ft.

Brochures, newsletters, guidebooks, programs, maps, clippings, typescript articles, pamphlets, reports, directories, and lists, 1958-1988, pertaining to Putnam Valley and Putnam County. Subjects include recreation, local history, civic services, tourism, clubs, summer colonies, environmental resources, local government, and schools. Also, framed map of land owned by McGolrick Realty Company in the Towns of Cortlandt (Westchester County), Putnam Valley, and Phillipstown (Putnam County) showing individual lots, 1932; and Revolutionary War military appointment of Timothy Dimock signed by Israel Putnam, 1775.

Reed Memorial Library.

Carmel, N.Y.

Reed Memorial Library (Carmel, N.Y.). Local history collection, 1876-1986.

1.5 cubic ft.

Reproduction note: Photocopies in part.

Pamphlets, booklets, clippings, research papers, genealogies, reports, brochures, maps, and a few photographs pertaining to the history of Carmel, the Town of Kent, and Putnam County.

Subjects include Sybil Ludington and Revolutionary War history, local churches, the Putnam Railroad, the Civil War, the Drew Seminary for Young Women, environmental studies, and business and industry. Family names include Ryder, May-Fuller, Griffith, Hamilton, and Baldwin. Items of note include a photocopy of an historical sermon by Rev. C.C. Wallace, Mahopac Falls, 1878; newsletters of the Putnam County Historian, 1960-1962; report of the Public Health Nursing Service, Putnam County, 1960; and transcripts of cemetery records for the early settlers in southern Dutchess and Putnam Counties compiled by Rev. Floyd Fisher, 1972. Also, a calendar from the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, 1876.

Subject: Conservation of natural resources--Study and teaching.

Remsen-Steuben Historical Society. Didymus Thomas Memorial Library.

Remsen, New York 13438.

Photographs, 1870(ca.)-1930(ca.).

30 items (ca.)

Photos of local people and buildings, and a panorama of Starr Hill, State Reforestation Area, prior to reforestation, commissioned by Augustus L. Richards, c.1930.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Institute Archives and Department of Special Collections.

110 8th Street, Troy, New York 12181.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, School of Engineering. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, School of Engineering records, 1962(ca.)-1980(ca.).

15.0 cubic ft. (ca.)

Correspondence and brochures of and about the School of Engineering, including the Departments of Bio-medical, Environmental, Materials, Chemical, and Civil Engineering.

Riverhead Free Library. Reference Department.

Riverhead, N.Y.

Riverhead Free Library (Riverhead, N.Y.). Information file, 1898-1987.

70 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Subject files containing articles, pamphlets, reports, brochures, souvenir programs, maps, journals, catalogs, newsletters, and bibliographies relating to local and world events and travel, blacks, recreation, the arts, business, housing, environment, history, diseases, animal husbandry, agriculture, farms, and industry.

Riverhead Free Library (Riverhead, N.Y.). Shoreham information file, 1977-1988.

1.2 cubic ft.

Clippings and articles about the Long Island Lighting Company's nuclear power station at Shoreham, N.Y.

Rochester Museum and Science Center

657 East Avenue, Rochester, New York 14603.

Seth Green Family. Seth Green Family papers, 1844-1978.

1.3 cubic ft.

Fish culturist.

Seth Green was the pioneer fish culturist in the U.S. and first Superintendent of the New York State Fish Commission.

Photographs of Green and his family and the New York State Fish Hatchery at Caledonia; personal and family letters; biographical data; Green's letters to newspapers and letters from Louis Agassiz, Cyrus W. Field, and politicians, about fish culture and the New York State Fish Commission; memoranda, notes, scrapbooks, and clippings. Also logbook of New York State Fish Commission, 1878-81, including record of fish hatched and distributed and notes on trout breeding experiments by Green. Correspondence and diaries of Chester K. Green, U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, and his hatching logbooks, 1901-02; letters and other papers of Dr. Eric S. Green concerning the Monroe County Home and Infirmary, 1930's; genealogical data; and publications by and about Seth Green.

Rochester Public Library. Local History Division.

115 South Avenue, Rochester, New York 14604.

George W. Goler, 1864-1940. George W. Goler papers, 1892-1932.

30.0 linear feet (ca.)

Correspondence, laboratory reports, articles, and notes of Dr. George W. Goler, Rochester Health Officer, 1896-1932. Subjects include contraception, air quality, child care, drugs, sanitation, housing, influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases, insects and vermin, venereal disease and its treatment (especially as related to the U.S. Army and the 'Rochester method' of treatment), testing and purification of milk, water supply protection, smallpox vaccination, diphtheria anti-toxin, and other topics relating to public health in Rochester.

Finding aids: Narrative description.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Finding aids: Card catalog.

The Rockefeller Archive Center

Pocantico Hills, Sleepy Hollow, New York 10591-1598

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Gubernatorial Papers, 1959-1974

Nelson Rockefeller served as governor of New York State from January 1, 1959 to December 18, 1973. He was the first person to be elected to four consecutive four-year terms as a state governor.

Additional series are being processed as the Nelson A. Rockefeller papers project is expected for completion by January 1, 2001. At this time, the following series are available for research in RG 15:

55th Street Series, 1968-1975 This series documents Governor Rockefeller's actions between 1968 and 1974 and is comprised primarily of correspondence with everyday citizens as well as those in public service. One section of the correspondence deals with Rockefeller's selection to serve as President Ford's vice president. Other files deal with the many projects that Governor Rockefeller undertook in the period between the governorship and the vice presidency, including the Critical Choices Commission and the National Commission on Water Quality.

Finding aids: Box List

GUBERNATORIAL OFFICE Records, 1959-1973, 862 reels of microfilm. The collection is arranged in two series:

1. Alphabetical name file (342 reels)
2. Subject files (520 reels), organized alphabetically within terms of office: 1959-1962; 1963-1966; 1967-1970; 1971-1973

A finding aid is available. The collection consists of correspondence, reports and memoranda. Subjects include all aspects of New York State's administration, including fiscal policy, employment, pensions, social security, civil rights, college campus demonstrations, juvenile

delinquency, drug problems, economic issues, public works, public safety, rent control and education.

GUBERNATORIAL SPEECHES Series, 1958-1973 This series contains Rockefeller's reading copy of speeches and transcripts of his remarks at press conferences. Some files contain drafts of speeches.

Broad topics include both New York State and national government, politics, and public policy issues. Also included are speeches he made during Rockefeller's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination in 1960, 1964, and 1968.

GUBERNATORIAL PRESS RELEASES Series, 1961, 1967-1973 This series includes press releases documenting Rockefeller's governmental and political activities. Also included are Rockefeller's speeches; travel itineraries and schedules; and some background material.

Subjects covered include Rockefeller's "Town Meetings," held in 1967, 1969, and 1972; the Presidential Mission to Latin America in 1969; and the Critical Choices Commission. There are also many New York State reports issued by the various agencies of the state; position papers for Rockefeller and information on other candidates during the 1964 and 1968 presidential campaigns.

ALBANY SCRAPBOOK Series, 1958-1973, 13 reels of microfilm. A collection of newspaper clippings of the Rockefeller governorship and related New York State governmental and political issues.

Office of the Messrs Rockefeller. General files. 1890-1961.

580 cubic ft.

This collection documents the activities and interests of three generations of the John D. Rockefeller family.

Authorization to publish extended passages must be requested separately.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr. joined his father's personal office on October 1, 1897, and became his father's closest associate in the growing philanthropic activities of the office. Although Mr. Rockefeller, Sr. made only occasional visits to the office after 1897, he maintained close contact with its activities.

In 1897, there were seven employees in the office, by 1960, the number had grown to over 200.

John D. Jr.'s five sons joined the office during the 1930's.

Under the guidance of Rockefeller, Jr. and a small number of close associates, the office supervised a growing number of diversified philanthropies. During his lifetime he gave over \$550,000,000 to many charitable projects.

The General Files were assembled in the Rockefeller Family offices in New York at 26 Broadway and at Room 5600, 30 Rockefeller Plaza. Formally organized in the Rockefeller Family archives in 1954, transferred to the Rockefeller Archive Center in 1981.

Access restrictions: Portions restricted. Consult the archivists.

Finding aids: Registers available at the Center.

Finding aids: Card catalog available at the Center.

Subjects: Conservation of Natural Resources. National Parks and reserves. Outdoor recreation.

Rockefeller Brothers Fund. Archives, 1941-1989.

520 cubic ft.

Project files include correspondence, memoranda, reports, financial records, and background material relating to grant applications and grant administration.

Photocopy services available for on site researchers. Authorization to publish extended passages must be requested separately.

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund was established in 1940 by John D. 3rd, Nelson A., Laurance S., Winthrop and David Rockefeller. It makes grants to local, national, and international philanthropic organizations that depend on the general public for funds. The program also includes support for, and in some cases direct operation of, experimental or new undertakings.

Access restrictions: Series 3-6 open through current year minus 10.

Access restrictions: Series 4 portions restricted. Consult the archivist.

Access restrictions: Series 1, 2 closed.

Finding aids: Box list for unprocessed material available at the Center.

Subjects: Conservation of Natural Resources. Natural resources.

Rye Historical Society

Rye, N.Y.

Rye Historical Society. Scrapbook collection, 1844-1973.

36 v.

Scrapbooks containing clippings, lists, photographs, programs, notices, newsletters, and other items. Subjects include World War II civilian defense, marriages, births, and deaths in Westchester County, World War I military draft, news and events in Rye, the life and career of Theodore Fremd, history of Rye, Girl Scouts in Rye, life and career of Livingston Platt, Rye Development Program (1945-1947), Rye High School, Rye police department and local crimes, history of Westchester County, Visiting Nurse Association of Rye, Woman's Club of Rye, and wildlife sanctuaries for geese and swans. There is also a volume of clippings from New York City papers relating to cases before the U.S. Circuit Court concerning slavery, 1844-1852.

Finding aids: Box list.

St. Francis College

Brooklyn, N.Y.

Brooklyn (New York, N.Y.). Common Council. Records, [ca.1870-1896]

14 cubic ft.

Reports of committees including law, health, education, grading and paving, water, printing and supplies, with appointments, discharges, and removals of various city departments. Also statements of candidates for various Brooklyn public offices; expenses of candidates; and petitions of the Common Council, City of Brooklyn, 1885-96. Includes records of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, 1870's to 1890's with petitions, contracts, and bonds.

St. John's University

Jamaica, N.Y.

Buckley, James Lane, 1923-. Senatorial campaign material, 1970-1976, 1970-1971 (bulk)

31 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Series by form of material. Chronological or alphabetical within series.

Medium: Audio tapes.

Medium: Video tapes.

: United States Senator. New York State Conservative Republican Senator, 1971-1975.

Most material in collection is from Buckley's 1970 campaign and includes news clippings and news releases; video tapes of Buckley discussing crime, narcotics, ecology, students, and police; letters and memoranda representing group and organizational endorsement of Buckley; filmed advertisements and numerous audio tapes of Buckley's debates and speeches; radio and television advertisements; and some photographic slides of Buckley campaigning. Campaign material for 1976 race includes press releases; texts of television interviews; audio tapes of debates and speeches; memoranda, and related material referring to his county coordinators; and news clippings about Daniel Patrick Moynihan's campaign for senator.

Buckley, James Lane, 1923-. Senatorial correspondence, 1972-1976.

6 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Chronological.

United States Senator. New York State Conservative Republican Senator, 1971-1975.

Form letters to constituents on diverse issues such as abortion, defense, drugs, environment, gun control, immigration, Nixon and Watergate, vote for eighteen-year-olds, and welfare. In addition, original correspondence, memoranda, and testimony addressed to other politicians regarding New York City fiscal crisis, military draft, China, Ireland, and environmental issues.

Carey, Hugh L. Congressional papers, 1961-1974, 1965-1974 (bulk)

150 cubic ft.

U.S. Representative from Brooklyn, 1961-1974.

Papers include personal files, including biographical materials, honorary designations, and social invitations; campaign files consist of promotional literature, memoranda, press releases and information on Carey's platform, and files from various Democratic National Conventions. Material of following committees on which Carey served: Interior and Insular Affairs, Education and Labor, Committee on the Judiciary, and Ways and Means. Research files on projects with which Carey was involved include the following: Breezy Point on Long Island regarding land for parks and recreation use, Brooklyn Heights and Park Slope in Brooklyn concerning urban renewal; Brooklyn Navy Yard regarding its closing and the loss of jobs by employees; Gallaudet College in Washington, D. C. (a college for the hard of hearing); New York Conference on Poverty regarding New York State activities for President Kennedy's "New Frontier" and President Johnson's "War on Poverty" for renewed economic development; Northern Ireland concerning unification of Ireland, call for peace, and basic human rights; Peace Corps (regarding education about the program); and Fire Island on the National Seashore bill and natural heritage preservation.

Printed legislative bills and resolutions introduced by Carey, press releases, news clippings, and speeches reflecting his work with education and the handicapped and disabled, particularly the hard of hearing. In addition, correspondence between Carey and his constituents about a variety of issues; and photographs of Carey and associates attending public events. Most photographs are identified.

Access restriction: Some correspondence, mainly constituency mail, is subject to restriction.

St. Lawrence University. Owen D. Young Library. Special Collections.

Canton, N.Y.

McEwen, Robert Cameron, 1920-. Papers, 1963-1981.

375 linear ft.

Representative to the U.S. Congress from the 31st District.

Office files of McEwen and his staff containing correspondence, clippings, notices, press releases, invitations and requests, speeches, photographs, memos, bills, minutes, and reports concerning his committee work, legislation, governmental departments, the Republican Party, his trips and tours, and local concerns and issues of his district. Subjects include public works projects, the dairy industry, the St. Lawrence Seaway, Vietnam, the armed services, St. Regis Indians, abortion, agriculture, environment, and the 1980 Winter Olympics in Lake Placid.

Access restriction: Partially restricted.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Stop the Olympic Prison. Records, 1978-1980.

.3 cubic ft.

S.T.O.P. was a community group organized to prevent conversion of Olympic facilities in Lake Placid into prison facilities.

Brochures, posters, fliers, clippings, legal papers, press releases, newsletters, and correspondence of Rev. Graham R. Hodges concerning the group's activities.
Subject: Environmental policy--Citizen participation.

St. Lawrence University. Vertical file, 1854-1980.

32 cubic ft.
Arrangement: Subject.

Clippings, letters, reports, memos, programs, brochures, biographical and historical information, articles, speeches, sheet music, course and curriculum materials, minutes, and lists concerning faculty, students, student organizations, buildings, departments and courses of study, fraternities, fund raising, sports, issues and concerns such as black students and the environment, and other subjects relating to St. Lawrence University.

Salamanca Public Library

155 Wildwood Avenue, Salamanca, New York 14779.

Salamanca Vertical File, 1917-1980.

1.5 cubic ft.

Reproduction note: Photocopy.
Clippings, pamphlets, and other material about Salamanca industries, urban renewal, churches, schools, government, and the Southern Tier Expressway. Also manuscript on U.S. Leather Company tannery, c.1949; list of charter members of John D. Hughes Post American Legion, Salamanca, 1919; and manuscript about reforestation in Salamanca, 1945.

Saranac Lake Free Library.

Saranac Lake, N.Y.

Evans, Albert I. Papers, 1912-1960.

1 cubic ft.

Journalist.
Press releases he prepared concerning Adirondack sports, wildlife, personalities, accidents, construction, social news, and other topics, 1927-1942; correspondence concerning Adirondack sources, Saranac Lake earthquake, and writing assignments, 1927-1960; and clippings of his

work and others on Adirondack news, World War I, the Titanic sinking, the 1932 Olympics, Robert Louis Stevenson, forest fires, and other topics, 1912-1954.

Saranac Lake Free Library. Pamphlet collection, 1850-1985.

15.6 cubic ft.

Articles, reports, speeches, brochures, and other pamphlets on the Adirondacks; subjects include antiques, sports and recreation, legends, village histories, reminiscences, tourism, fish and wildlife, conservation, hotels, and Olympic games. Of note are bylaws and reports of the Adirondack Company, 1864-1872; bylaws, guides, and brochures of the Adirondack Mountain Club, 1924-1972; minutes, reports, and articles of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, 1902-1984; circulars, newsletters, reports, and handbooks of the Trudeau Sanatorium, 1910-1954; and catalogs from the Trudeau School of Tuberculosis, 1916-1919. Finding aids: Item list.

Saratoga Springs Public Library

320 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, New York 12866.

Map Collection, 1833-1909.

13 v., 3 items

Originals and reprints of Beer's atlases for Saratoga County, 1866, for Saratoga and Ballston, 1876, and for Madison County, 1875; forestry maps of the Adirondacks and the Catskill preserve, 1888-1909; bird's-eye views of Saratoga Springs, 1874 and 1888; and a map and traveler's guide to the northeast states and Canada, 1833.

References: Marion Taub and Beatrice Sweeney. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH MATERIALS ON SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK. Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Springs Public Library, 1977

Scarsdale Public Library

Scarsdale, N.Y.

Scarsdale Audubon Society (Scarsdale, N.Y.). Records, 1960-1968.

.5 cubic ft.

Correspondence, minutes, newsletters, brochures, reports, clippings, photographs, and other records pertaining to the Weinburg Nature Center and Wildlife Refuge and other programs of the Society.

Scarsdale Public Library (Scarsdale, N.Y.). Local history audio-visual collection, [ca. 1920]-1960.

3 items.

Medium: Motion pictures.

Medium: Sound recording.

Collection consists of a film of Scarsdale during World War II, 1946; a film of Scarsdale's fire, water, police, and waste departments in the 1920s; and a long-playing record, "The Scarsdale Story," 1960, produced by the Local History Committee of the Town Club.

Seneca Falls Historical Society

55 Cayuga Street, Seneca Falls, New York 13148.

Seneca County Miscellany, 1829-1971(ca.).

0.2 cubic ft.

Newspaper clippings, 1839; abstract of mortgages; miscellaneous 19th century MS.; souvenir programs and other publications; 1866 road warrant; pay notes, 1829; map of Seneca County, 1971. Also materials relating to Montezuma Wildlife Refuge, historic state markers, Willard State Hospital Centennial, Stanton House, Seneca Falls Agricultural Society, Seneca County Court Circuit, and the County Courier.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Sherman Free Library (Sherman, N.Y.)

Port Henry, N.Y.

Sherman Free Library (Sherman, N.Y.). Map collection, 1900-1971.

ca. 4 cubic ft.

Maps and line tracings of local iron mines and mines in Michigan, some produced by the Republic Steel Corporation, 1900-1971; parcel maps showing railroad, utilities, and private lands in Town of Moriah, 1919-1962; and subdivision maps showing water systems, sewers, and roads in the Town of Moriah, 1948-1955.

Sherman Free Library (Sherman, N.Y.). Photograph collection, [ca. 1890]-1934.

ca. 150 items.

Primarily photographs of iron mining and blast furnaces in Port Henry, with others of Crown Point, the village of Port Henry, boats, and Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

Smithtown Library. Richard H. Handley Long Island History Room.

Smithtown, N.Y.

American Forestry Congress. Records, 1883-1889.

.2 cubic ft.

John S. Hicks of Roslyn, N.Y. was Treasurer of the organization. Correspondence of the American Forestry Congress, much of it from or to John S. Hicks. Correspondence with other officers or members of the Congress, including Charles A. Morrison, Adolph Leue, Bernhard E. Fernow, N.H. Eggleston, and F.B. Hough, and pertaining to meeting of the Congress and papers read at meetings or published by the Congress, as well as other organizational business. There is also correspondence with members of various state legislatures about forestry laws in the states, and with railroad companies in the United States about tree planting along right of ways. Subjects: Forests and forestry -- Societies, etc. Forests and forestry -- Law and legislation. Tree planting. Roadside flora.

Smithtown Conservation Advisory Council (Smithtown, N.Y.) Records, 1967-1976.

.3 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Chronological.

The Smithtown Conservation Advisory Council was authorized by state and town law in 1967 "to advise the Town Board in the promotion and development of its natural resources."

Frederick F. Meyer served as first chairman of the council.

Minutes and annual reports of a local advisory board concerned with environmental issues.

Organizations contacted by the council include the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Atomic Energy Commission. Topics discussed or studied include zoning issues, dredging, firearms ordinances, Arbor Day, Earth Day, gypsy moths, waterfowl, parks, beautification projects, public dumps, and State Route 25A.

Van Liew, Barbara. Papers, [ca. 1946-1980]

ca. 3 cubic ft.

Architectural historian. Van Liew, of Saint James, N.Y., is a consultant on historic preservation, historian of the Village of Head of the Harbor, and editor of PRESERVATION NOTES published by the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities.

: Correspondence, reports, minutes, notes, memoranda, petitions, maps, photographs, resolutions, newsletters, and other papers of Van Liew, including material on the controversy over the widening of State Route 25 through Smithtown; of note is a report to the Society for the Preservation of Long Island Antiquities (SPLIA) on the impact of widening the road through the historic district of Smithtown, with color photographs of historic structures, 1962; also, correspondence with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Harry T. Tuthill, New York State officials, legislators, members of the Governor's office, and a letter of John W. Jones, mayor of the Village of The Branch, N.Y., to Governor Nelson Rockefeller.

Much of the material consists of research notes and papers gathered while preparing the Historic Sites Inventory for the town of Smithtown. Papers on the widening of State Route 25A through St. James, N.Y. include copies of letters from Mrs. Alfred Lee Loomis of SPLIA to state officials about Route 25A, and material or correspondence to or from the St. James-Nesconset Citizens Planning Committee, the Smithtown Planning Board, Smithtown Town Board, Smithtown Central School District No. 1, the Smithtown Historical Society, Suffolk County Conservation Committee, Suffolk County Landmarks Preservation Committee, Suffolk County Board of Supervisors, the Urban Land Institute, and the Village of Head of the Harbor, N.Y. Also, material relating to housing developments, wetlands preservation, and zoning issues; and a photocopy of "Log of the Bearnaise" by Ann White, a handwritten account of a family cruise on a sailboat from Greenport, Long Island to Port Jefferson, Long Island, with Harry Van Liew and his children and Ann White as guest, late 1940s.

Subject: Wetland conservation--New York (State)—Suffolk County.

Sodus Free Library

17 Maple Avenue, Sodus, New York 14551.

Transmission Line Hearings minutes, 1978-1979.

1.5 linear feet

Arrangement: Chronological.

Reproduction note: Mimeographed minutes, printed brochures.

Minutes of public hearings on proposed construction of a 115 kV power transmission line through Sodus by the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation. Included is a copy of the application to the State of New York Public Service Commission for a certificate of compatability and public need for the power line; and various public relations leaflets, brochures, etc., printed by Rochester Gas and Electric.

Local subject: Environmental concerns.

State University of New York. College at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N.Y.

Draft documents , 1987-1993

1 v. (various pagings) ; 28 cm.

Response to public comment on the Lake Ontario questionnaire and at the Lake Ontario public workshops.--Appendix III: Summary of the public involvement questionnaire/public workshops.-
-Lake Ontario lakewide management plan for critical pollutants, draft workplan.-- Declaration of intent by United States Environmental Protection Agency, Environment Canada, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Ontario Ministry of the Environment, relating to the Niagara River toxics management plan.

Subject: Poisons -- Ontario, Lake (N.Y. and Ont.) Water -- Pollution -- Ontario, Lake.

Alt Title: Lake Ontario toxics management plan. Lakewide management plan.

State University of New York. College at Oswego.

Oswego, N.Y.

Ecological Action of Oswego. Ecological Action of Oswego records, 1970 1977

1 box ; 27 x 32 x 7 cm.

The Ecological Action of Oswego records consist of petitions, research, and newspaper clippings relevant to the organizations actions to preserve and protect the ecology of Oswego County. The Ecological Action of Oswego was a small group of concerned citizens interested in local and world wide environmental problems. The main effort of the organization was to postpone the development of nuclear power in the county of Oswego, New York, until further research had been conducted on nuclear reactor safety and the impact of nuclear energy on the environment.

State University of New York. College at Plattsburgh. Feinberg Library, Special Collections.

Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Hale, Robert F., d. 1963, collector. Scrapbooks, 1853-1957.

15 v.

Clippings chiefly from Malone newspapers pertaining to the history and activities of people and communities in Franklin County, including such subjects as conservation, railroads, highways, state police, baseball and bowling teams, hunting and fishing, and humorous and literary subjects of general interest. Also, invoices, receipts, and letters mainly concerning the Hale insurance business, and broadsides and programs of Malone events. Presumably compiled by Hale and/or his father, George H. Hale.

State University of New York College at Plattsburgh. Feinberg Library. Clipping collection, 1778-1985, 1946-1985 (bulk)

10 cubic ft.

Primarily historical articles, reminiscences, local news items, and obituaries concerning Plattsburgh, Clinton County, and the Adirondacks, with a special file on Champ, the Lake Champlain sea monster.

Finding aids: Card catalog.

State University of New York College at Plattsburgh. Feinberg Library. Oral history collection, 1966-1974.

73 tape recordings.

Transcripts of some interviews available.

Taped interviews with local residents concerning prisons, the Miner Institute and the Miner family in Chazy, Plattsburgh in the 1920's-1930's, customs work at Rouses Point, education, farming, iron miner's life, banking in Clinton County, fruit growing, and folklore. Interviews with Adirondack guides "Josie" Mitchell and Eugene Peltier; with Dr. Hyla S. Watters on her missionary work in China and internment by the Japanese during World War II; with Florence Watters Stuntz about missionary teaching in Lahore, India, 1916-1956; and with Clarence Kilburn of Malone about politics, World War I, and business. Tapes of talks delivered on local history topics include subjects such as War of 1812, iron production, Plattsburgh businessmen's camp of 1915, Indian affairs, the Adirondack Park Agency, the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and Irving Bacheller's role in north country history. Also, transcripts of interviews about lumbering, farming, schools, and other local history topics in Skerry, Reynoldston, Bombay, Malone, Burke, Fort Covington, and Duane, N.Y.

State University of New York. College of Environmental Science and Forestry.
Syracuse, N.Y.

Brown, Nelson C. Papers, 1913-1943.

6 cubic ft.

Acting Dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, 1929-1930; professor of forest utilization at the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, 1912-1951.

Correspondence, including letters of other professors and administrators, papers, reports, and a few blueprints, 1914-1943, concerning courses, equipment, and speakers at the college; the American Forestry Association; consultation work; and the pulp and paper industry. Included are letters from Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1933-1943, discussing tree plantings at Hyde Park and elsewhere; and a scrapbook of memorabilia from a European trip, 1913.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. College history collection, 1915-1985.

6 cubic ft.

Materials pertaining to the College's 50th anniversary include manuscript and typescript chapters by faculty members on the history of the college, 1959-1960; minutes of the 50th Anniversary Committee, 1957-1961; and correspondence, press releases, speeches, programs, and photographs from anniversary events, 1960-1961. Materials collected by Professor Terence J. Hoverter include obituaries, handbooks, reports, laws, and correspondence concerning Hugh P. Baker, F. Franklin Moon, William L. Bray, Henry P. Brown, Nelson C. Brown, Ruby Howe, Joseph Illick, E.F. McCarthy, Hardy L. Shirley, and Eleanor Church, 1915-1959. Other items include addresses and technical papers presented in honor of the 50th anniversary, 1961; song books, 1936 and 1946; biographical reports on the Classes of 1923 and 1925, 1965-1978; and miscellaneous and programs, 1918-1979. Oral history interviews prepared for the college's 75th anniversary, 1983-1985, include those with Howard Miller, Raymond W. Benson, William M. Harlow, LeRoy W. Stegeman, Richard J. Patrick, William L. Webb, Edwin C. Jahn, Daniel M. Spada, Stewart C. Morey, Ernest Buff, Chris Smith, Julius Kahn, and Earl Stone, Jr.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Curriculum records, 1951-1982.

5 linear ft.

Course descriptions, academic plans, program proposals, and program guides, 1951-1975; minutes, memos, and documents of college faculty in preparation for evaluation visits by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and MSA reports, 1961-1982.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Faculty records and publications, 1916-1980.

18.8 linear ft.

Minutes and bylaws of faculty meetings, 1963-1975; and books, articles, bibliographies, and pamphlets by faculty members, 1916-1980.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Photograph collection, 1914-1985.

12 cubic ft., 14 linear ft.

Prints, negatives, and glass plates of the college, classes, faculty, students, college events, the Ranger's School, forest stations, trees, and other forestry subjects, including a series on trees, plantings, and camps taken by the Department of Forestry Extension, 1914-1935, and a series taken by William Anderson, Ray Bower, and J.S. Illick for the Department of Forest Management, 1926-1935.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Publications, 1911-1985.

42.5 linear ft.

Bulletins, leaflets, technical reports, brochures, and bibliographies on forestry and environmental topics, 1911-1985; THE NEWSLETTER, issued by the New York State College of Forestry, 1916-1945, and a successor newsletter, ESF, 1972-1985; THE KNOTHOLE, student newspaper, 1954-1985; study guide, FORESTER'S REVIEW BOOK, 1934-1938; CAMP LOG, 1915-1938, yearbook of summer camp students; college yearbook, EMPIRE FORESTER, 1915-1984; college catalogs, bulletins, course announcements, directories, and handbooks, 1916-1985; listings of graduate theses and degree recipients, 1954-1982; and WHO'S WHO AT ESF consisting of photographs and biographies of faculty and professional staff, 1980-1981.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Student papers, 1915-1978

6.0 cubic ft.

Research papers submitted as part of course requirements, primarily on forestry, some illustrated with maps and photographs, 1915-1978; student engineer field books, 1920-1923; and notebook of Ashbel F. Hough, 1920-1922.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Adirondack Ecological Center. Records, 1972-1982.

.3 cubic ft.

Regional campus located in Newcomb, N.Y.
Brochures, booklets, maps, and reports.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Alumni Association. Publications, 1914-1984.

2 cubic ft.

Alumni NEWSLETTER, 1914-1984; alumni directories, 1931-1976; autobiography by Raymond W. Benson, 1980; an account of an automobile trip from Syracuse to California compiled from original journal entries, 1925; and reminiscences, 1975-1976, by John S. Edwards, Roy C. Brundage, and R. Earl Jones.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Applied Forestry Research Institute. Records, 1969-1979.

4.8 linear ft.

Newsletters, reports, notes, and briefs, 1969-1979; and correspondence, survey forms, maps, and reports from a research project conducted by R. Nyland and W. Gabriel, 1969-1971.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Board of Trustees. Records, 1938-1982.

11 linear ft.

Minutes and reports, 1944-1979; minutes and reports of the Executive Committee, 1946-1969; annual reports on the college, 1938-1972; and reports of the Dean, 1953-1969.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. New York State Ranger School. Records, 1926-1984.

5 linear ft.

ALUMNI NEWS, 1926-1983; student yearbooks, 1978-1984; miscellaneous programs, brochures, directories, catalogs, and bulletins.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Office Community Relations. News releases, 1956-1974.

2.5 cubic ft.

Releases issued by Ron Cochran concerning appointments, conferences, publications, student and faculty achievements, exhibits, and other college news.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Office of the President. Records, 1970-1985.

3 linear ft.

Plans, reports, and proposals, 1970-1985.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Program Affairs. Publications, 1926-1983.

11 linear ft.

Proceedings and papers from conferences and symposiums on such topics as forest protection, land use, soils, chemicals, logging safety, timber supply, wood anatomy, and environmental issues, 1926-1983.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. School of Biology, Chemistry and Ecology. Records, 1950-1979.

1.5 linear ft.

Handbooks, monographs, program guides, and symposium and conference publications.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. School of Continuing Education. Records, 1968-1985.

1 linear ft.

Conference proceedings on tropical hardwoods, urban forestry, highspeed headrigs, 1968-1973; brochures and course announcements, 1983-1985.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. School of Environmental and Resource Engineering. Records, 1944-1976.

3.8 linear ft.

Manual on fundamental plane surveying, conference publications, and research reports of the Empire State Paper Research Institute, 1944-1976.

College of Environmental Science and Forestry. Wood Utilization Service. Publications, 1967-1983.

1 linear ft.

Marketing bulletin, 1967-1979, and newsletter, 1972-1983.
Subject: Forest products industry. Forest products.

Littlefield, Edward W. Papers, 1885-1967, 1914-1967(bulk)

2 cubic ft.

Forest pathologist, and assistant commissioner of land and forests of the New York State Conservation Department; lecturer at the College in 1964.

Correspondence, bulletins, newsletters, reports, proceedings, clippings, brochures, photographs, and articles concerning the Adirondack forest preserve, the lumber industry, the Northway Road, and other related topics; includes the 1885 report of the New York State Forest Commission.

Maughs, Sharon J. Papers, 1955-1962.

.3 linear ft.

New York State Conservation Commissioner, 1956-1958. Memos, statements, speeches, 1955-1962; management survey of the New York Conservation Department, 1957; and typescript report on the Division of Lands and Forests, New York State Conservation Department, 1955.

Moon, F. Franklin, d. 1929. Correspondence, 1917-1928.

11 cubic ft.

Dean of the college, 1920-1929.

Correspondence from prospective students, graduates seeking jobs, and former students serving in the military, 1917-1918, and correspondence concerning the college administration, reforestation, and students, 1921-1928.

Natural Resources Council of Onondaga County. Records, 1947-1975.

1.2 cubic ft.

Correspondence, minutes, resolutions, press releases, reports, bulletins, and clippings pertaining to New York State waterways, the Barge Canal, conservation of natural resources, and other related issues.

New York State College of Forestry Foundation. Records, 1963-1982.

1 linear ft.

Minutes and reports, 1963-1982.

Corporate subject: College of Environmental Science and Forestry.

Palmer, Edward E. Papers, 1967-1976.

1 cubic ft.

President of the college, 1969-1983.

Correspondence, memos, and reports concerning International Women's Year, Chancellor's Award, college reorganization, state education law, Natural Resources Council, the Water Resources Center, and other administrative issues.

Shirley, Hardy L. (Hardy Lomax), 1900-. Papers, 1929-1966.

9.2 cubic ft.

Medium: Audio tapes.

Dean of the college, 1952-1967, and professor of forestry.

Correspondence, memos, reports, and clippings concerning administrative affairs, the faculty, research, legislation, the college's experimental stations, and cooperation with forest industries; as well as speeches, lecture notes, audio tapes of lectures, and his published articles.

Spring, Samuel. Papers, 1929-1937.

5 cubic ft.

Dean of the college, 1933-1944.

Correspondence and reports concerning administrative affairs, the college budget, the college's forest stations, and other issues.

State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Business and fiscal affairs records, 1917-1966.

12 linear ft., 3.5 cubic ft.

Cashbooks, receipt books, and ledgers, 1927-1947; audit reports, contracts, agreement, correspondence and bills concerning supplies, services, and equipment, 1917-1966; correspondence concerning the financial aspects of proposed alterations in the Ranger's School at Wanakena, N.Y., 1926-1928; correspondence files of assistant treasurer Walter W. Chippman, 1917-1920.

State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Scrapbook, 1914-1932.

3 linear ft.

Clippings of published photographs and illustrations of the College, faculty, students, summer camps, and the science of forestry.

State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Charles Lathrop Pack Demonstration Forest. Records, 1927-1949.

.4 cubic ft.

Regional campus located in Warrensburg, N.Y.
Brochures, booklets, maps, and reports.

State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Dept. of Forest Extension. Radio and television programs, 1942-1962.

3 cubic ft., 10 linear ft.

Phonodiscs.

Audio tapes.

Record discs, tapes, and scripts of the radio series "Forestry Journal" (originally "Forestry Forum"), 1942-1950, on topics such as botany, conservation, paper industry, forestry history, personnel management, wildlife, floods, and fires; scripts and programs from radio series on forestry topics for the Empire State School of the Air, 1950-1962; and scripts and photographs from a TV series, 1948-1957. All three were conducted by Floyd E. Carlsen.

Finding aids: Index.

State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Roosevelt Wild Life Experiment Station. Records, 1921-1950.

7 linear ft., 8 cubic ft.

Two series consisting of the ROOSEVELT WILD LIFE BULLETIN, with articles of general interest, 1921-1950, and the ROOSEVELT WILD LIFE ANNALS, containing more technical articles, 1926-1936, and photographs documenting the work done at the station.

Syracuse Pulp and Paper Foundation. Reports, 1963-1980.

5 linear ft.

Grants scholarships to forestry and environmental students.
Annual reports, 1963-1980.

State University of New York. Onondaga Community College. Coulter Library.
Syracuse, N.Y.

Onondaga Community College. Cooperative Extension. Records, 1970-1976.

.1 cubic ft.

Memos, papers, conference programs, articles, minutes, brochures, reports, and newsletters concerning environment, poverty, municipal planning and other programs of the Cooperative Extension.

Linking entry note: Forms part of Division of Community Services Records.

Onondaga Community College. Student clubs records, 1963-1982.

.8 cubic ft.

Memos, notices, and constitutions of student clubs such as Campus Ministry, Chess Club, Ecology Club, JAMAA (black students' club), Martial Arts Club, Nuclear Arms Education Group, Riding Club, Women in Technologies, as well as academic subject clubs.

Linking entry note: Forms part of: Onondaga Student Services Association Records.

State University of New York. SUNY Stony Brook. University Libraries. Special Collections Department. Frank Melville, Jr. Memorial Library.

Stony Brook, N.Y. 11794-3323.

Binnian, Jacqueline Chadwick. Papers, 1960-1976, 1966-1976 (bulk)

4 cubic ft.

Suffolk County (N.Y.) resident and environmental activist who served as vice president of Action for the Preservation and Conservation of the North Shore of Long Island, Inc., was a member of the Town Of Huntington's Town Board Conservation Subcommittee, and was the Long Island spokesperson for the Council for Better Transportation Planning.

Correspondence, newsletters reports, clippings, pamphlets, broadsides, address lists, and government documents relating to participation in Action for the Preservation and Conservation of the North Shore of Long Island. This environmental action organization covered the towns of Oyster Bay, Huntington, Smithtown, and Brookhaven, N.Y.

Clarke, Peter McFerrin, 1920-. Papers, 1962-1970.

2.95 cubic ft.

East Hampton, N.Y. resident active in the Sag Harbor Advisory Council, Southampton Township Preservation Society, Southampton Town Conservation Commission, and the Preservation Society of the East End (which became a part of the Suffolk County Conservation Council in the 1970s)

Correspondence, minutes, clippings, drafts and notes relating to conservation and preservation of natural resources on the east end of Long Island.

Cooley, Arthur P., 1929-. Papers, 1963, 1967-1977, 1971-1977 (bulk)

3.2 cubic ft.

high school science teacher and environmental activist. Founding member of both the Brookhaven Town Natural Resources Committee and the Environmental Defense Fund. Records relating to the founding and activities of the Brookhaven Town Natural Resources Committee. Correspondence, memoranda, news clippings, financial records, reports, and legal documents related to the founding and activities of the Environmental Defense Fund.

Environmental Defense Fund. Records, 1967-1988.

998.4 cubic ft.

A public-membership, non-profit, tax-exempt environmental and legal action organization of scientists, lawyers and concerned citizens. Its primary purpose is to provide a link between law and environmental science. Established in 1967, its earliest official headquarters were located in Stony Brook and East Setauket, N.Y.

Papers, correspondence, case files, legal briefs and pleadings, court exhibits and transcripts, minutes, memoranda, speeches, public statements, committee files, legal and scientific research notes, statistical information, published material, etc., documenting the establishment and growth of a national organization of attorneys, scientists, and economists dedicated to the protection of the environment. National Headquarters records are from the original offices in Stony Brook and East Setauket, N.Y., and offices in various locations in New York, N.Y.; Capitol Office records are from Washington, D.C.; Rocky Mountain office records are from Denver and Boulder, Colo., and California office records are from Berkeley and Oakland, Calif. Includes information on environmental issues of local and national significance. Papers of Arthur P. Cooley and Robert E. Smolker, founders and officers of the board of directors, are listed separately.

Unpublished finding aid for part of the collection.

Flatau, Adelaide. Papers, 1963-1983.

9 cubic ft.

Member of the Brookhaven (N.Y.) Conservation Advisory Council, the League of Women Voters of North Brookhaven, and political, environmental, and community activist.

Files, records, memoranda, and publications concerning the League of Women Voters of North Brookhaven, Brookhaven Conservation Advisory Council, Council on Environmental Quality, and Fire Island.

Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid.

Fletcher, Mary T., 1895?- . Papers, 1957-1976.

4.4 cubic ft.

High school biology teacher in Queens, N.Y. Member of the Seaford (N.Y.) Garden Club and the Baldwin Bird Club and an environmental activist.

Correspondence, reports, pamphlets, clippings, minutes, newsletters, and nature lists of a Nassau County, N.Y., amateur naturalist and environmentalist active in local bird and garden clubs.

Hochbrueckner, George J., 1938-. Papers, [ca.1975]-1984.

4.8 cubic ft.

New York assemblyman, 2nd district, Suffolk County, N.Y.

Correspondence, memoranda, reports, news clippings, and office files of a Democratic Assemblyman. Files were maintained on such topics as the Long Island Lighting Company, the Southwest Sewer District, hazardous waste, and ferry service.

Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid.

Kane, Muriel and Julian. Papers.

5.2 cubic ft.

Mr. and Mrs. Kane have been involved in community activities, especially in Levittown and Great Neck, Long Island.

Correspondence, memoranda, and research files concerning public library affairs and environmental concerns in Levittown and Great Neck, as well as other locations in Nassau County and Long Island, New York.

Finding aid in repository.

League of Women Voters of North Brookhaven (N.Y.) Records, 1941-1975.

6.45 cubic ft.

A chapter of a national bipartisan political organization. Correspondence, committee files, administrative files, case files, financial files, publications, minutes, programs, bylaws, annual reports, scrapbooks, photographs, slides, clippings, pamphlets, and related materials. Issues

include relations with the People's Republic of China, Fire Island National Seashore, Brookhaven town planning, Suffolk County planning, water resources and civil rights. Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid.

Like, Irving. Papers, [ca.1963]-1986.

3.2 cubic ft.

Babylon, N.Y., attorney.

Legal documents, hearings, correspondence, reports and clippings relating to the environment, including the Lloyd Harbor Study Group's challenge to the construction of the Long Island Lighting Company's Nuclear Power Facility at Shoreham, N.Y., and the proposed construction of a nuclear facility at Jamesport, N.Y. Other concerns include the Fire Island National Seashore, the creation of a Hudson Highlands National Scenic Riverway, and litigation by Suffolk County, N.Y. against the Long Island Lighting Company.

Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid.

Like, Irving, collector. Long Island Power Authority records, 1976-1989.

11 cubic ft.

Board member, Long Island Power Authority, and attorney, Babylon, N.Y. Correspondence, files, legal briefs, newspaper clippings, testimony, and reports. Included are files on predecessor efforts, such as the Citizens Committee to Replace Lilco, Citizens Committee for a Long Island Power Authority, and the Nassau County Public Power Commission.

Finding aids: Unpublished list.

Subjects: Nuclear power plants -- New York (State) -- Shoreham.

Lloyd Harbor Study Group (N.Y.) Records, 1970-1976.

30.4 cubic ft.

Environmental action organization. Files documenting the intervention by the Lloyd Harbor Study Group in the Long Island Lighting Company's application to build a nuclear power facility in Shoreham, N.Y.

Long Island Environmental Council (N.Y.). Records, 1969-1974.

4 cubic ft.

Environmental action, non-profit organization with both individual and corporate membership. Its stated goal was to preserve and promote a livable environment for Long Island. Founded in 1969 by Claire Stern, who served as executive director.

Correspondence, memoranda, telephone registers, newsletters, administrative files, and reading files.

Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid.

Mount Sinai Harbor Conservation League (N.Y.). Records, 1974-1975.

.4 cubic ft.

Environmental action organization founded by Daniel T. Grinnell, of Mount Sinai, N.Y. The League fought unsuccessfully to raise money to purchase land to prevent development.

Correspondence, financial statements, contracts, legal documents, survey maps, newspaper clippings and other materials related to attempts to preserve a portion of land adjacent to Mount Sinai Harbor.

Murphy, Robert Cushman, 1887-1973. Papers, [ca.1895-1965] ca.1895-ca.1965 (bulk)

3.35 cubic ft.

Naturalist, scientist and environmentalist.

Correspondence, typescripts, photographs, negatives, notebooks, journals, book reviews and slides concerning the worldwide travels and natural history studies of a Long Island (N.Y.) naturalist.

New York (State). Fact-Finding Panel on the Shoreham Nuclear Power Facility. Records, [ca.1973]-1984, 1982-1983 (bulk)

12 cubic ft.

Dr. John H. Marburger, III, President of the State University of New York at Stony Brook served as panel chair. New York State Governor Mario Cuomo proposed the creation of the panel to "develop clearly derived, reliable, and objective information on the economic costs and safety" of this Long Island facility, owned by the Long Island Lighting Company.

Testimonies, minutes, reports, official transcripts, proceedings, correspondence, memoranda, statements, news releases, clippings, and audio recordings from the files of Dr. John H.

Marburger.

Unpublished finding aid.

Preservation Society of the East End (Suffolk County, N.Y.). Records, ca.1965-1975

3 cubic ft.

Notes: Eastern Long Island, N.Y., environmental action organization founded in 1965, merged into the Group for America's South Fork in 1975. Minute books and office records of an environmental group based in East Hampton, N.Y.

Reid, Robert E. Papers, 1964-1976.

24 cubic ft.

Organization: Primarily alphabetically by subject.

Republican councilman, Town of Brookhaven, N.Y., and president of Shorewood Water Corporation. Reid was involved in water quality and waste disposal issues for Suffolk County. Town council papers, including office files, correspondence, reports, minutes of meetings, notes, pamphlets, clippings and memoranda.

Shope, Roger, collector. Papers, 1971-1975.

7.5 cubic ft.

Organization: Partial arrangement by format.

Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Citizen's Advisory Committee of the Long Island Sound Study of the New England River Basins Commission. The New England River Basins Commission was a federal/state planning commission composed of members from the six New England states and New York, as well as ten federal agencies and six interstate and regional agencies. It was a coordinating agency for water and related land resource regional planning. The Long Island Sound Regional Study was established to help appropriate state and local agencies plan and manage their coastal resources.

Files and publications, including correspondence, memoranda, drafts, reports, pamphlets, clippings, completed surveys, survey analyses, press releases and publications.

Shoreham Opponents' Coalition (Shoreham, N.Y.). Records, ca.1975-1988.

55 cubic ft.

Coalition of organizations opposed to the licensing and operation of the Shoreham Nuclear Power Station (N.Y.) Nora Bredes was the Executive Director.

Files, reports, memoranda, legal briefs, and other documents submitted by all parties.

Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid.

Smolker, Robert Eliot, 1923-1985. Papers, ca.1970-1985.

9.8 cubic ft.

Professor of biology, State University of New York at Stony Brook; founder and board member, Environmental Defense fund. Personal files, and records relating to founding and leadership in the Environmental Defense Fund.

Suffolk Scientists for Cleaner Power and a Safer Environment (N.Y.). Records, 1969-1974.

.8 cubic ft.

Organization favoring nuclear power generation and the construction and licensing of the Long Island Lighting Company's Shoreham Nuclear Power Facility. Hearing briefs, statements, treasurer's records, etc.

Turano, Frank, collector. Records, 1970-1984.

1.6 cubic ft.

Member, Islip Environmental Council. Islip Town Environmental Council minutes of meetings and miscellaneous records.

***State University of New York. University at Albany. M.E. Grenander
Department of Special Collections and Archives. University Libraries.***

Albany, N.Y.

Albany, N.Y. County Civic Center. Collection, 1984-88.

.75 ft.

Reports and other records pertaining to the environmental impact of the construction of the Albany County Civic Center (the Knickerbocker Arena, now the Pepsi Arena), a multi-purpose sports, entertainment, and convention center that opened in downtown Albany, N.Y. in 1989.

Associated Industries of New York State. Records, 1914-1981.

9.0 linear ft.

A statewide advocacy group founded in Buffalo, New York, in 1914 and dedicated "to improve the business climate in New York State and to promote the welfare of its members and their employees." With its headquarters in Buffalo since 1914 and Albany since 1962, Associated Industries monitored legislation (e.g. workman's compensation, unemployment insurance, environmental pollution, and cost and quality of education) in order to promote legislation favorable to business. Associated Industries of New York State is a direct predecessor of The Business Council of New York State, Inc., which was formed in 1980 by the merger of Associated Industries and the Empire State Chamber of Commerce.

Minutes of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee, 1914-79; speeches and subject files of Raymond T. Schuler, its president, 1975-79; the monthly magazine "Monitor" and other publications, 1914-79; and other records.

Access to these records is unrestricted.

Requests for permission to publish material from these records should be discussed with the Head of Special Collections and Archives.

Concerned Citizens Against Crossgates. Records, 1979-1984.

5.25 linear ft.

Concerned Citizens Against Crossgates (CCAC) was organized in 1979 as a citizens coalition opposed to the construction of the Crossgates Regional Shopping Mall in the Albany Pine Bush, Guilderland, New York by the Pyramid Company, of Syracuse, New York. CCAC grew to have over 3,000 members from Albany, Guilderland, and other communities, but disbanded after the mall was under construction.

Correspondence of CCAC leaders with local and state officials and politicians, briefs, counter-briefs, and exhibits submitted to the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, 1979-80, prior to DEC granting approval for the construction of the Crossgates Regional Shopping Mall in the Albany Pine Bush, Guilderland, New York; submissions to DEC, 1980-83; legal papers relating to the suits of CCAC vs. Robert Flacke (Commissioner of DEC), 1980-82, vs. the Town of Guilderland Zoning Board of Appeals, 1980-83, and vs. the Town of Guilderland concerning the water merger vote, 1980-83; and impact studies on the economy and environment relating to air quality, wildlife, society and traffic. The records also include records of meetings, reports, press releases, newspaper clippings, and other records of a citizens' group founded to prevent the construction of the shopping mall.

Access to these records is unrestricted.

Requests for permission to publish material from these records should be discussed with the Head of Special Collections and Archives.

Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid available at repository.

Crossgates Regional Shopping Mall. Collection, 1979-1982.

7.5 linear ft.

The Pyramid Company, Syracuse, New York, applied to the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Transportation in 1979 for permission to build the Crossgates Regional Mall (opened 1984) in the Albany Pine Bush, Guilderland, New York. Artificial collection of reports, legal briefs, stenographic transcriptions of hearings, environmental impact statements, photographs, newspaper clippings, and other materials collected by a member of Concerned Citizens Against Crossgates, a citizens coalition opposed to the construction of the Crossgates Regional Shopping Mall in the Albany Pine Bush, Guilderland, New York, by the Pymid Company, Syracuse, New York. Access to these records is unrestricted. Requests for permission to publish material from these records should be discussed with the Head of Special Collections and Archives. Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid available at repository.

Society for the Preservation of Water Resources. Records, 1977-1987.

8.0 linear ft.

The Society for the Preservation of Water Resources began in 1977 as the Society for the Preservation of the Aquifer and was incorporated in 1981 as a not-for-profit corporation "to promote the protection of Schenectady County water resources" through citizens' action. The group's primary goal was attempting to prevent Wilmorite, Inc., from building Rotterdam Square Mall over the Great Flats Aquifer and Bonded Concrete, Inc., from mining gravel from this natural aquifer in Rotterdam, Schenectady, New York. Includes files on the Wilmorite, Bonded Concrete, and Broadway Mall projects, 1977-85; newspaper clippings, 1978-86; maps, photographs, and drawings, 1978-81; general files, 1981-83; day files, 1981-85; meeting minutes and agenda, 1981-87. Access to these records is unrestricted. Requests for permission to publish material from these records should be discussed with the Head of Special Collections and Archives. Unpublished finding aid in repository.

Vincent Schaefer. Vincent Schaefer papers, 1891-1979, 1922-1979 (bulk).

100.0 linear feet

Physicist. Papers relating to his career at State University of New York at Albany and the Atmospheric Sciences Research Center including correspondence, notes, manuscripts, maps, reports on environmental projects, photographs, and clippings, 1922-79; also a personal diary, 1948-51. Correspondents include Rachel Carson, 1956-61; Arthur Parker, 1922-35; and P. Van Epps, 1923-25. Materials pertaining to General Electric include instructions to foremen, 1891, and Schaefer's correspondence, studies, and consultation reports to GE. Other items include correspondence and mss. of Irving Langmuir, 1940-50; and correspondence and files of Munitalp Foundation Inc., 1952-59. Finding aids: Folder list.

***State University of New York. University at Buffalo. University Archives.
University Libraries.***

Buffalo, N.Y.

Adeline Levine. Love Canal collection, 1953-1981

4 Mss. boxes; 2.0 linear ft.

Reports, documents, photocopies of correspondence and other material used by Dr. Adeline Levine, Department of Sociology at the State University of New York at Buffalo, as background for her book *Love Canal: Science, Politics and People* published by Lexington Books in 1982. The bulk of the documents date from 1978 to 1981, but a few items concern the original transfer of the Love Canal site to the Niagara Falls Board of Education in 1953. The reports, memoranda, letters and other documents are arranged alphabetically by author, following the order used in the bibliography of Dr. Levine's book.

David B. Straus. David B. Straus papers, 1970-1971.

0.5 cubic ft.

Professor of biochemistry.

Papers regarding proposals by Straus and Dr. Edward J. Massaro to establish federally funded National Environmental Laboratory at SUNY at Buffalo and to establish a program in Environmental Science and Health; includes copies of proposals, correspondence, reports, minutes, and other materials.

Gift of David B. Straus, 1973.

Finding aids: Container list.

Ecumenical Task Force of the Niagara Frontier. Records, 1979-1991

145.5 linear ft.

The records of the Ecumenical Task Force, 1979-1991 (97 Cartons; 145.5 linear feet) contain extensive documentation of the toxic waste controversies associated with the Love Canal and related toxic waste sites in Niagara County, New York. The ETF assembled a resource file of government and other reports concerning the Love Canal and related environmental issues. The reports in the resource file and elsewhere in the records include draft documents, photocopied statements prepared by Love Canal residents, scientists and ETF members for hearings on the Love Canal, speeches, consultant reports, articles, as well as printed reports. A number of these reports and documents were never formally published. The ETF also kept extensive files of newspaper clippings documenting the controversy. The work of the ETF itself is documented by its publications, minutes, correspondence and subject files, documenting the work of a grass

roots organization. Also included in the files are court documents in cases concerning Love Canal and the clean-up of the site involving Hooker Chemical, Occidental Chemical, the Love Canal Area Revitalization Agency and government agencies. Minutes and documents of the Technical Review Committee and the Love Canal Revitalization Agency are also included

Lauren B. Hitchcock, 1900-1972. Lauren B. Hitchcock, 1900-1972 papers, 1923-1966.

1.5 cubic ft.

Professor of engineering. Hitchcock was a pioneer in the fight against air pollution. He was director of Ecology and Environment, Inc., a Buffalo-based national environmental consulting firm. Copies of publications, 1923-62, concerning chemical technology, especially concerning water and air pollution, and the behavior of gases; notes from teaching career at the University of Virginia, 1928-32; and several albums of photographs and clippings presented to Hitchcock by the companies and organizations with which he worked.

Gift of John Hitchcock and Cynthia Doolittle, 1972.

State University of New York. Ulster County Community College. MacDonald Dewitt Library. Special Collections.

Stone Ridge, N.Y.

State Water Supply Commission scrapbook, 1905.

1 v.

Scrapbook of clippings reporting on hearings before the State Water Supply Commission at Kingston in 1905 relating to the first application for a new water supply to be constructed in the Catskills for New York City.

Ulster County Community College (Stone Ridge, N.Y.). MacDonald Dewitt Library. Special Collections. Ulster County-Hudson Valley vertical file, 1829-1987.

10 cubic ft.

Arrangement: By subject.

Reproduction note: Clippings are photocopies.

Clippings, newsletters, articles, reports, proceedings, souvenir and illustrated booklets, pamphlets, programs, research papers, speeches, tourist brochures, and other items pertaining to Ulster County, the Catskill Mountains, and the Hudson Valley. Subjects include the anti-rent troubles, archaeology, architecture, artists, Ashokan Reservoir, John Burroughs, canals, education, environmental policy, folklore, geology, historic buildings, the Hudson River, Indians, Lake Minnewaska, Mohonk Mountain House, music, natural history, and New York State. Items of note include a thank-you letter from John Burroughs, 1886; a typescript report on

the at Woodstock and Glenford dikes, Ashokan Reservoir, 1918; and miscellaneous papers of Charles G. Hoerner, division engineer with the New York City Board of Water Supply, consisting of letters, reports, memoranda, graphs, and drawings pertaining to the Delaware Aqueduct, Shandaken Tunnel, and other aspects of New York City's water supply from the Catskills, 1940s-1950s.
Finding aids: Subject list.

Staten Island Historical Society.

441 Clarke Avenue, Staten Island, New York 10306.

Miscellaneous Business and Industry Records, 1843-1983.

2.0 cubic ft.

Related photographs in Staten Island Geographic Photograph File and Miscellaneous Staten Island Photographs Collection.

Records of Staten Island business and industry including ephemera, correspondence, accounts, catalogs, letterheads and bills. Industries represented include aviation, brickmaking, candlemaking, granite quarrying, hotels, iron mining, whaling, insurance, labor unions, pharmacy, utilities, newspapers, banking, patents, ice harvesting, paint manufacturing, and fireworks.

Companies include Meyer's Cigars; Gage Sandpaper; Vought Bicycle Repair Shop; C.A. Witteman Aircraft; Louis De Jonge & Sons, paper; Sun Chemical/Ausbacher-Siegle; Nassau Recycle, waste metal; Grief Brothers, barrels; and Oswald Uniform Corporation.

Richmond County. Public Records, 1741-1912.

135.0 cubic ft.

Reproduction note: Photocopies.

Public records of Richmond County, from the County Clerk's Office. Included are coroner's reports and police records; materials on the Polly Bodine murder case, 1844-46; copies of deeds and land documents; bonds, accounts, bills and receipts, contracts, and correspondence; records from town boards of health; fishing, hunting, and oystering licenses; records of the Staten Island Railway; business licenses and petitions; papers pertaining to naturalization, courts, elections, town and village governments, and schools; vital statistics; road records; apprentice indentures of freeborn blacks, 1805-06; and records of public institutions for the poor, the insane, and for juvenile delinquents.

Provenance note: Copies of land papers from the New-York Historical Society and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Vertical Files, 1860(ca.)-1984.

46.3 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Pamphlets, articles, correspondence, programs, leaflets, posters and photos relating to Staten Island business and industry, cultural life, environment, churches, schools, politics and government, and transportation and utilities.

Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.

51 Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island, New York, 10301.

Mailing address: 75 Stuyvesant Place, Staten Island, New York 10301.

Armentrout, Fred. Armentrout, Fred. Interview Tapes, 1970-1971.

2.0 cubic ft.

Taped interviews conducted by Armentrout, editor of the Staten Island REGISTER, on environmental issues, and on drug abuse. Interviews without transcripts include those with Howard H. Cleaves, ornithologist; Mollenhoff Florists and Frank Houber on the effect of pollution on flower crops; Mr. Summerville, curator of the Staten Island Zoo; Congressman John M. Murphy on power needs; Ben Caprozza of the Environmental Protection Agency; and with drug addicts and officials in drug abuse programs.

Interviews with transcripts, all pertaining to environmental issues, include those with Holt Meyer, of the City Planning Office; Congressman Edward I. Koch; Staten Island Borough President Robert Connor; Dr. Strebel of the New York Medical Center; and a roundtable discussion among physicians and environmentalists.

Access restriction: For consultation only; permission required from participants for other uses..

Finding aids: Folder list.

Behm, Hans. Behm, Hans papers, 1950-1980.

1.0 cubic ft.

Geologist.

Papers of Behm, lunar geologist for NASA in the 1960's, include photographs documenting geological specimens and features on Staten Island, 1950-65; reports and articles pertaining to environmental, lunar, and space concerns, 1960-80; and his unpublished manuscript, 'New York Blight', 1971.

Access restriction: Unpublished manuscripts restricted to consultation only; may not be copied..

Finding aids: Folder list.

Environmental Collection, 1857-1984.
31.0 cubic ft.

Printed materials such as articles, clippings, impact statements, reports, pamphlets, and newsletters, with some maps, photographs, posters, letters, manuscripts, and typescripts, pertaining to conservation and environmental issues on Staten Island and the surrounding area, 1930-present. Also materials about various environmental groups, 1857-present, including the Oystermen's Association, 1857, the Staten Island Tree Planting and Protective Association, 1897-99, and the Staten Island Civic League, 1913-30.

Finding aids: Container list.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Local subject: Fishing and fisheries.

Hollick, Charles Arthur, 1857-1930. Hollick, Charles Arthur, 1857-1930 papers, 1844-1930.
14.0 cubic ft.

Botanist, paleontologist.

Hollick, one of the co-founders of SIIAS, was a curator at the New York Botanical Garden and served on the sanitation commission for Staten Island.

: Personal and professional correspondence, 1884-1927; correspondence pertaining to SIIAS and its predecessor, the Natural Science Association, 1884-1930; photographs, maps, and manuscripts on the geology and paleontology of Long Island, New York City, Staten Island, and the Hudson River Valley, 1893-1930.

: Manuscripts on Staten Island water including reports and analyses of wells and ponds, 1866-1912; journals of his natural history observations on Staten Island, 1870-89; scrapbooks of Thomas Nast cartoons, and of clippings and memorabilia about Staten Island, 1880-1907, including the blizzard of 1888; clippings of his newspaper column 'Reveries of a Tramp', on the flora, fauna, and history of Staten Island, 1889-93; and articles and reports he wrote and others he collected on pollution, fires, natural history, geology, and water, 1860-1922.

There are also materials on his father Dr. Frederick Hollick, M.D., including resolutions prepared by his students and receipts for his professional licenses, 1844-70.

Planning Collection, 1905-1984.

12.0 cubic ft.

Printed materials such as reports, articles, statistics, studies, surveys, and plans pertaining to all aspects of community development for New York City, Staten Island, and other New York State locations. Specific topics include housing, industry, parks, museums, history, open space, police, environment, health, architecture, education, youth, and transportation.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Shirtbox Collection, 1915-1973.

48.0 cubic ft. (ca.)

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Materials on Staten Island history, originally compiled by William T. Davis, primarily clippings with some circular letters, typescript articles and reminiscences, articles, copies of pertinent SIIAS correspondence, notes, bulletins, and brochures, 1915-73. Arranged alphabetically by subjects such as aviation, biographies, Community Chest, fairs and shows, ferries, forts, lighthouses, musicians, organizations, politics, real estate, sports, streets, towns, and water supply.

Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, Fundamental Records. Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, Fundamental Records. Publications, 1883-1984.

5.0 cubic ft.

PROCEEDINGS, 1883-1959 and 1966-1980, which include reports of the Institute; scientific reports and records; articles on Staten Island history; and, between 1945-59, articles on art and literature. Since 1966 articles have been limited to the sciences of archeology, geology, ornithology, ecology, and the environment.

BULLETIN, 1908-48, and its successors, CALENDAR, 1948-51, NEW BULLETIN, 1951-73, AT THE INSTITUTE, 1973-76, and CALENDAR, 1976-present, listing events, lectures, programs, exhibitions, new accessions, formation of new sections, the activities of the Women's Auxiliary, with occasional articles and annual reports; since 1973, it has served primarily as a calendar of events.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences records, 1881-1981.

181.1 cubic ft., 28 v.

In 1918 the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences changed its name to the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences; in addition to the Museum and the Library/Archives collections, the Institute operates the William T. Davis Wildlife Refuge, the Reeds Basket Willow Swamp, the Evergreen Street Site, and the High Rock Park Conservation Center.

Records in this group include those that were serial or persisted from the beginning of the Natural Science Association and those records generated by the Institute after 1918.

Records include papers of the directors, trustees, and other officers of the Institute, financial records, and records of the various departments, sections, and divisions that make up the Institute.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, James L. Whitehead, Director. Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, James L. Whitehead, Director records, 1950-1961.

5.6 cubic ft.

Archivist, historian.

Whitehead was Director of the Institute from 1951 to 1961, during which time the museum building was renovated, staff was increased, the art collection doubled, and the museum's education program expanded.

Papers include correspondence, minutes, reports, memos, and other items pertaining to accessions, trust funds, Institute property, Davis lectures and wildlife refuge, exhibits, lecture series, publicity, staff, Staten Island artists and craftsmen, and relations with other museums and associations, 1950-61. Arranged with Whitehead's files are those of his assistant, Mrs. Carlin Gasteyer.

Host item entry: Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences records.

Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences photographs, 1910-1984.

6.3 cubic ft.

Over 3,000 photographs of staff, trustees, officers, buildings, exhibitions, programs, events, views and activities at the Davis Wildlife Refuge and High Rock Park, field trips, and nature walks; usually taken by a staff member for publication purposes or for documentation, although some were taken by local newspapers.

Host item entry: Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences records.

Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, William T. Davis Wildlife Refuge. Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, William T. Davis Wildlife Refuge records, 1954-1977.

1.3 cubic ft.

Records of this 260 acre marsh, meadow, and woodland park which first opened in 1955 include historic, scientific, and administrative information taken from SIIAS PROCEEDINGS, 1956-59; guidebooks, 1955-75; annual reports and miscellaneous financial records, 1956-77; clippings, 1955-73; administrative correspondence and reports to the New York State Conservation Department, the New York City Department of Parks, and other agencies, 1956-70; interpretive reports, 1955-66; student research papers, 1973; and a notebook pertaining to preliminary planning efforts, containing maps, water analyses, clippings, bird and plant lists, and photographs, 1954-57.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Host item entry: Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences. Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences records.

Staten Island Parks Collection, 1895-1983.

10.0 cubic ft.

Reports, articles, correspondence, pamphlets, brochures, maps, clippings, and photographs pertaining to historic, recreational, and wildlife parks on Staten Island, arranged into five groups: philosophy, planning, and policy, 1895-1960; the Park Association of New York City, 1929-60; parks on Staten Island, 1897-1980; Gateway National Recreation Area, 1968-82; and city, state, and federal parks, 1917-83.

Much of the material was collected for SIIAS use by William T. Davis and includes his correspondence as Chairman of the Committee on Parks of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, 1924-40, and his correspondence with the Park Association, 1929-44.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Tribus, Louis L., 1865-1930. Tribus, Louis L, 1865-1930 papers, 1905-1912.

.5 cubic ft.

Public works engineer.

Tribus was Commissioner of Public Works on Staten Island, 1902-14.

Published papers and reports on New York Bay pollution, the St. George Ferry approach, Staten Island water systems, and sewer outlets into New York Harbor, 1905-11; and negatives of photographs he took of the Proctor and Gamble works, Cedar Grove, his home and family on Staten Island, and of sanitary and hydraulic facilities in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Michigan, 1908-12.

Finding aids: Folder list.

Tube Map Collection, 1856-1977.

40.0 cubic ft.

Large maps stored in tubes, originally secured for research and exhibition purposes, pertaining to Staten Island, the New York metropolitan area, New Jersey, and New York State with some maps for Colorado, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and the U.S. Includes aerial maps, ecological study maps prepared by McHarg Associates, the Tri-State Transportation Commission, mosaic maps for Staten Island, and lunar maps.

Finding aids: Container list.

Water Supply Collection, 1882-1980.

12.0 cubic ft.

Printed and photocopied materials, such as reports, plans, transcripts of talks, booklets, newsletters, clippings, bulletins, papers, articles, and regulations on water conservation, ecology, pollution control, and resource analysis and management arranged chronologically in twelve groupings: coastal zone management, Delaware River basin, Hudson River, Interstate Sanitation Commission, New Jersey, New York City, New York City Board of Water Supply, New York State, Passaic River, Raritan Bay, Staten Island, and wells.

Stony Creek Historical Association.

Lanfear Road, Stony Creek, New York 12878.

Alvin Winslow, 1852-1937. Diaries, 1881-1932.

.5 cubic ft.

Game warden, surveyor.

Short entries in diaries discuss the weather, his work and travels as game protector, and local events in Stony Creek.

Suffolk County Historical Society. Helen Raynor Hannah Library- Archives.

Riverhead, N.Y.

Wilcox, S. Leroy. Papers, 1922-1978.

3 cubic ft.

Duck farmer and ornithologist from Speonk, N.Y.

Looseleaf notebooks with bird banding summaries and reports, 1927-1971; notebooks with correspondence, pamphlets, notes, and banding returns on osprey and piping plover, 1928-1961; notebooks with notes on snails, turtles, seals, and bird sightings by Wilcox and others from 1885 to 1947, 1927-1947; postcards and letters, pamphlets, and clippings about birds and bird banding, 1936-1966; letters, instructions, cards, and pamphlets from the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology, 1974-1975; notebooks with banding reports to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1960-1967, and cards and forms from them with reports of sightings of his banded birds, 1948-1987; Bird Banding Notes newsletters, 1922-1964.

Tioga County Historical Society

110-112 Front Street, Owego, N.Y. 13827.

Federal Government Collection, 1789-1964.

40 items (ca.)

Articles, clippings, pamphlets, photographs, and miscellaneous papers concerning the federal government and national politics in Tioga County. Collection includes election returns from Tioga County in the Presidential election of 1864, as well as lists of electors in the county, 1911-1918. Replica of the United States Constitution, 1789. Political materials from the 19th century, including a circular letter sent in support of Henry Clay as a Presidential candidate, 1844. Political materials from the 20th century include campaign posters for the Presidential election of 1928. Miscellaneous papers on the Emergency Re-Employment Drive, the NRA, the CCC, and the WPA, 1933-1936. Papers and photographs concerning post offices in Tioga County, 1795-1969, including a list of postage rates, 1866. Also prints of Mathew Brady photographs of the House of Representatives, 1865 and 1868.

Gifts, 1925-1975.

Finding aids: Card catalog.

Tuxedo Park Library

Tuxedo Park, N.Y.

Tuxedo Park Library (Tuxedo Park, N.Y.). Local history vertical file, 1886-1985.

Ca. 15 cubic ft.

Articles, newsletters, clippings, biographical and historical notes, programs, brochures, certificates, correspondence, maps, and other items pertaining to the local history of Tuxedo Park and neighboring communities. Subjects include people, families, churches, the Tuxedo Park Library, schools, businesses, community development, clubs and organizations, Erie Railroad, environment, roads, local government, and World Wars I and II.

Subjects: Conservation of natural resources -- New York (State)

University of Rochester. Rush Rhees Library. Department of Rare Books and Special Collections.

Rochester, N.Y.

Dewey, Thomas E. (1902-1971). Papers.

1,035 linear feet

Correspondence, manuscripts, reports, printed material, newspaper clippings, phonograph records, tape recordings, photographs, films, and memorabilia.

Dewey was district attorney of New York County from 1938 to 1943, governor of New York from 1943 to 1955, and Republican candidate for president of the United States in 1944 and 1948.

Gift of Thomas E. Dewey and his estate, since 1955

Microfilm copy held by the New York State Archives, Cultural Education Center, Albany, N.Y

Village of Babylon Historical & Preservation Society.

Babylon, N.Y.

Boettjer, Herman. Herman and Joseph Boettjer papers, 1926-1978.

.8 cubic ft.

Letter from Herman Boettjer, General Park Supt., to Sidney Wilmot with his report "Administration of the Long Island State Park System," 1937; typed memoranda by Herman Boettjer "Major Items of Work Completed at Belmont Lake Park," 1926; typescript "Policing of a State Park and Parkway System," ca. 1935; organization chart - Long Island State Park Commission, 1946; letter from Joe Boettjer to Mrs. Labenow, 1978; photographs of Long Island State Park Projects, 1962-1968; map of Heckscher State Park, East Islip, N.Y.; invitations to a bridge and tunnel opening ceremonies, 1938-1939; reports "Survey of Congested War Production Areas for the Army Munitions Board, 1943: and "Review of Detroit Industrial Defense Expressway, 1942" by Robert Moses, 1942-1943; report - "History of the L. I. State Parks;" pamphlets and reports of the various agencies administered by Robert Moses, 1934-1964. The reports cover topics such as roads, parkways, bridges, tunnels, parks, beaches, airports, bicycling, grade crossings, recreation, housing, museums, monuments, Fire Island Inlet, Coney island, Jones Beach, Fordham, Bronk Kills, slum clearance, Long Island Lighting Company, and Long Island Rail Road.

Westchester County Historical Society. Library.

Elmsford, N.Y.

French, Alvah P., 1867-1927. Scrapbooks, 1880-1925.

42 v. on microfilm.

Reproduction note: Microfilm.

French was the founder and editor of several Westchester County newspapers and the author of the 5-volume HISTORY OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Clippings, pamphlets, obituaries, marriage notices, biographical sketches, and pictures relating to the history of Westchester County and its townships. Subjects include churches, schools, historic houses, government, politics, crime and criminals, Indians, industry and commerce, newspapers, prisons, railroads, water supply, and military history.
Finding aids: People and subject index.

West Islip Public Library

3 Higbie Lane, West Islip, N.Y. 11795

West Islip Public Library (West Islip, N.Y.). Subject collection, 1948-1989.

Ca. 10 cubic ft.

Arrangement: Alphabetical.

Reproduction note: Includes photocopies.

Subject files on the history of the West Islip area and Long Island in general. Topics include Long Island towns and villages, genealogy, social issues, the environment, the clamming industry, local schools, churches and hospitals, Suffolk County Executive Patrick G. Halpin and Congressman Thomas J. Downey.

William Floyd Estate-Research Center.

Mastic Beach, N.Y.

William Floyd Estate (Mastic, N.Y.). Records, 1903-1978.

.1 cubic ft., 2 v.

Photographs of Moss Lots and water activities, 1930-1978; clippings about possible nuclear power and water desalting plants at William Floyd Estate and the addition of the William Floyd Estate to the Fire Island National Seashore complex, 1964-1965; two guest books for the home at Mastic with signatures and comments of guests, 1903-1910 and 1917-1934.

Yates County Genealogical and Historical Society

200 Main Street, Penn Yan, New York 14527.

Fred S. Hollowell. Fred S. Hollowell papers, 1874-1959, 1900-1959 (bulk).

2 cubic ft.

Dairyman, politician.

By-laws and minutes of the Milo Co-Operative Company, Inc., 1920-41; miscellaneous bills, accounts, legal papers and minutes of the local Dairymen's League, 1920; farm account books of John A. Hollowell, 1898-1931; and a few papers of the Milo Center Cemetery Association, 1919-38. Political materials include clippings and news releases concerning Civil Service reform proposals, 1941-42; a folder of correspondence, resolutions, clippings, etc. relating to the proposal of the Northwestern New York Water Authority to divert water from Canandaigua Lake to Newark water system, 1950; a folder of clippings, brochures, reports, and correspondence relating to a site on Keuka Lake for a state park, 1951-54; a file of correspondence with constituents for the year 1952; and a notebook of printed bills introduced by Senator Hollowell in 1952.

Later materials include a folder on the Baldwin's Bank of Penn Yan, now a branch of Security Trust Co., 1944-57; a folder of papers concerning the centralization of the Penn Yan Union Free District and the construction of a new high school, 1939-59; and a typed account of a western trip, 1939. Older materials include a register of the Excelsior Literary Society for 1874-77; the daybook of Hollowell & Wise hardware store, 1874; and an old ledger made into a scrapbook. Also 20 color slides of the oldest houses in Milo Center, 1959; a phonograph record of a testimonial broadcast on station WOR, New York; a photo of the Hollowell home at Milo Center; sketches by Eleanor Brundage Hollowell; and her diary, 1972-73.

Gift of John W. Hollowell.

Finding aids: Accession books.

Young-Morse Historic Site

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Young, Annette Innis, 1885-1975. Papers, 1894-1975.

15 cubic ft.

Daughter of Martha Innis and William H. Young. She endowed a trust to maintain the family estate, Locust Grove, as an historic site and wildlife sanctuary.

The larger portion of her papers consist of letters received, legal papers, and financial records, 1899-1975. Correspondents include her parents, her brother Innis Young, other relatives, and friends. Subjects include family property, financial matters, personal news, and Innis' trips and activities. Diaries, 1894-1972, concern her daily life at Locust Grove including domestic duties, gardening, music, and animal care, as well as trips taken, visits made, meetings attended, her charitable work with the Gallaudet Home in Poughkeepsie, financial matters, and the activities of her brother Innis Young. Included in the diaries are obituaries, clippings on weddings, historic homes along the Hudson, her charitable activities, other local news, and some notes and letters.

HISTORICAL RECORDS REPOSITORIES IN OTHER STATES

Repositories holding relevant records identified in a preliminary search of the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), the New York State Historical Documents Inventory (HDI), and repository Web sites.

American Heritage Center. University of Wyoming.

Laramie, Wyoming

Ordway, Samuel Hanson, 1900-. Papers, 1913 1971

9.2 cubic ft. (20 boxes)

Collection contains materials relating to Ordway's role in civil service reform and conservation work including correspondence regarding the Civil Service Reform Association of New York City, the United States Civil Service Commission and the Conservation Foundation (1939-1971); speeches on civil service; miscellaneous materials relating to the Conservation Foundation (1948-1968); newspaper clippings; photographs of Ordway; the manuscript for "The Intellect is a Brute"; subject files on conservation, the Conservation Foundation and civil service reform (1913-1968); and 4 scrapbooks. Samuel Hanson Ordway, Jr. (1900-1971) was a lawyer, author and conservationist. He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1924 and practiced law in New York City from 1925-1958 and was also a civil service reform advocate in New York City and in the federal government. Ordway was a founder and board member of the Conservation Foundation and wrote several books on conservation, including "The Intellect is a Brute" (1929), "A Conservation Handbook" (1949), "Resources and the American Dream" (1953), and "Prosperity Beyond Tomorrow" (1956).

Subject: Conservation Foundation. Conservation of natural resources -- United States.

Archives of Labor and Urban Affairs. Wayne State University.

Detroit, Michigan

United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. New York Boycott Office. UFW New York Boycott Office records, 1967 1970

8.5 linear ft. (17 boxes)

In 1966, the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee and the National Farm Workers Association merged to form the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. In 1972, the name of the latter was changed to United Farm Workers.

Correspondence, reports, memoranda, clippings, and other materials relating to the activities of the New York Boycott office. Important subjects are: pesticides, National Labor Relations Act, 1968, Giumarra Corp., California Rural Legal Assistance. Established in the mid 1960s. Focused on national consumer boycott of California table grapes and lettuce, headed by Dolores Huerta.

Subject: Agricultural industries -- California -- Environmental aspects.

The Bancroft Library, University of California

Berkeley, CA 94720-6000

Marshall, Robert, 1901-1939. Robert Marshall papers, 1917-1939.

18 boxes, 5 cartons, 2 v. (in 1 oversize box), 3 oversize folders.

SEE ALSO: Articles by and about Robert Marshall (BANC MSS 87/176c)

The collection includes correspondence, reports, memoranda, notes, documents and minutes of meetings regarding his work with the U.S. Forest Service and Office of Indian Affairs, The Wilderness Society and other organizations; field notebooks, diaries, and maps of trips to the Adirondacks and Alaska, including accounts of expeditions in the unsurveyed Koyukuk Region. The collection also contains articles and essays, published and unpublished, written by Marshall on a variety of subjects.

Copyright has been retained by the donor. All requests for publication, including photographs, are to be referred to George Marshall. Photographs reproduced by donor's permission also need to be properly credited to the photographer.

Photographs transferred to the Pictorial Collections of The Bancroft Library (BANC PIC 1979.125--PIC)

Director of Forestry for the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs, Director of U.S. Forest Service Division of Recreation and Lands, co-founder of The Wilderness Society.

Finding aid available in Library. Electronic version available on the Internet.

Subjects: State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University. Adirondack Mountain Club. Adirondack Mountains (N.Y.)

Finding aid: Location: <http://www.oac.cdlib.org/cgi-bin/oac/berkeley/bancroft/marshalr>
COLLECTION STORED IN PART OFF-SITE. Advance notice required for use.

The Sierra Club nationwide : Atlantic Chapter leaders : oral history transcripts / interviews conducted by Jeffrey Ingram, and Jeri Nunn ; with introductions by Stewart Ogilvy, and David Sive, 1978.

Published: [San Francisco, Calif.] : Sierra Club History Committee, c1982.

Transcript: 1 v. Phonotapes: 4 sound cassettes.

Phonotapes: Interviews with Alfred Forsythe, Aug. 2, 1978. Included in: Sierra Club Oral History Project. Interviews with Alfred Forsyth and Stewart Ogilvy. Each interview includes index.

Oral histories. Sierra Club. Conservation of natural resources -- United States.

Other authors: Forsyth, Alfred, 1907- The Sierra Club in New York and New Mexico, 1965-1978. Ogilvy, Stewart. Sierra Club expansion and evolution: the Atlantic Chapter, 1957-1969. Ingram, Jeffrey. Nunn, Jeri. Ogilvy, Stewart. Sive, David.

Other authors: Sierra Club. History Committee. San Francisco. Sierra Club Oral History Project. Other titles: Sierra Club History Committee Oral history series.

Other titles: The Sierra Club in New York and New Mexico, 1965-1978. Sierra Club expansion and evolution: the Atlantic chapter, 1957-1969.

Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-2113.

Hankinson, Thomas L., 1876-1937. Thomas L. Hankinson papers, 1899-1935.

8 linear ft. Photographs 3 linear ft.

Naturalist and ichthyologist, professor of biology and conservation at Michigan State Normal College. Correspondence, reports, and field and laboratory notes concerning his studies of the fish of Michigan, Illinois and New York; also photographs.

Finding aids: Finding aid in the library.

Donor: 837

Photographs described in Visual Materials File.

Forest History Society

Durham, N.C.

Boerker, Richard H. D. (Richard Hans Douai), b.1887. Papers, 1910-1957.

2 linear ft.

: Forester with the U.S. Forest Service in California (1911-1914), Wyoming (1916), and Colorado (1917), and science teacher in Kingston, N.Y. (1921-).

Chiefly drafts of research papers and journal articles written by Boerker and research notes; together with correspondence, clippings, journal articles, and other papers, relating to the many aspects of forestry. Includes a number of silvical reports written while he was a forest assistant for the U.S. Forest Service. Topics include silviculture, utilizations of forests, forest management, forest regions of the U.S., forest ecology, forest conservation, and botany. Finding aid in the repository.

Gerald R. Ford Library.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Goodell, Charles E. (Charles Ellsworth), 1926-1987.Papers, 1973-1977.

9 linear ft.

U.S. representative and senator from New York and lobbyist and lawyer, of Washington, D.C. Minutes, case summaries, and internal memoranda of the Presidential Clemency Board which Goodell chaired, relating to the clemency program for Vietnam War draft evaders and military absence offenders; together with papers documenting his attorney/lobbyist work on such issues as privacy legislation, auto emissions, and Concorde SST landing rights.

Finding aid in the repository.

Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Georgia Libraries.

Athens, Ga.

Voigt, William, 1902-. William Voigt, Jr. papers, [ca. 1955-1992].

28.75 linear ft.

William Voigt, Jr. (1902-), journalist, conservationist, official of Izaak Walton League, director of the Pennsylvania Fish Commission (1955-1960), and director of Interstate Advisory Committee on the Susquehanna River Basin (1963-1968). The collection consists of papers of William Voigt, Jr. from ca. 1955-1992.

The papers include correspondence, subject files, reference files, and printed material relating to Voigt's interest in public lands and the conservation of natural resources. The collection documents Voigt's involvement with the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, the Interstate Advisory Committee on Susquehanna River Basin Compact, and the Izaak Walton League of America. Also includes audiotapes of interviews and research relating to the publication of Voigt's books PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS (1976) and BORN WITH FISTS DOUBLED (1992).

William Voigt, Jr. papers.

Cataloged as part of the Georgia Archives and Manuscripts Automated Access Project:

A Special Collections Gateway Program of the University Center in Georgia.

Historical Collections and Labor Archives. Pennsylvania State University.

University Park, Pennsylvania

Susquehanna Inter-League Council. Susquehanna River Basin compact papers, 1959 1981

1.4 cubic ft.

The collection consists of correspondence, meeting agendas and minutes, transcribed testimony before the Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Senate subcommittees, the newsletter *Susquehanna currents* (June 1962-July 1964), reports from government agencies about the water quality of the river, and copies of legislation on the Susquehanna River Basin compact. The Susquehanna Inter-League Council of the League of Women Voters formed in 1961 to keep pace with a developing interest in the Susquehanna River and to influence the decisions made in the Basin concerning its water resources. Membership consisted of four leagues in New York, eleven in Pennsylvania, and one in Maryland plus the three state leagues. The Council concerned itself with pollution from agriculture and industry, flood damage, and uniform interstate regulations in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

Institute Archives and Special Collections, M.I.T. Libraries, Rm. 14N-118.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. 02139.

Freeman, John Ripley, 1855-1932. Papers, 1827-1955.

129.5 cubic ft. (129 records cartons) and (1 oversize box)

There are no restrictions on access to this collection.

Retrieval requires advance notice.

John Ripley Freeman, 1855-1932, B.S. 1876, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was an internationally known hydraulics engineer who served as a consultant on water power, river control, water supply, and allied problems of sanitary and hydraulic engineering. After graduating from MIT he worked at the Essex Company, a water power company in Lawrence, Mass. He then joined the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Companies, beginning as an engineer and special inspector in 1886, and rising to president in 1896, where he remained until his death. Freeman combined his roles as engineer and insurance executive and wrote extensively on the issue of fire prevention, and the role of design and construction in avoiding loss of life and property from earthquakes. During his years at Associated, he also consulted widely in the United States and abroad on many water and power supply projects. He served on government advisory committees, including one about the problems of dam and lock foundations and earth slides for the Panama Canal. He was active during World War I as a member of the National Advisory Board on Aeronautics. Freeman was a member of the MIT Corporation, 1893-1932. The collection documents Freeman's activities as a consulting engineer for almost sixty years, 1876-1932. Project files containing correspondence, photographs, drafts and published reports, maps, diaries, computation and data, clippings, reprints and transcripts of testimony record his work on over 100 projects in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Panama including: the Keokuk Dam in Iowa; the Great Lakes Study for the Chicago Sanitary District; the Charles River Dam and Metropolitan Water Board in Boston, Mass.; a study of the Catawba Dam failure in North Carolina; improvement of the Grand Canal and prevention of floods on the Yellow and Hwai Rivers in China; and eight major projects in California, including the construction of the Hetch Hetchy Dam. Reports, data, correspondence and notes document his studies and investigations for the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies; also included are reports and correspondence, drawings, notes, and photographs about his studies on the site and

construction for a new MIT campus in Cambridge, Mass. Correspondence, minutes, and reports reveal his activities on the Board of Visitors to the National Bureau of Standards, as a member of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics during World War I, and as a consultant to the National Research Council, as well as in many local New England government and civic organizations. Additional materials record Freeman's promotion of German-American intellectual exchange and influence of these exchanges on engineering in the United States, 1910-1932; his involvement in hydraulics research and hydraulic laboratories; activities in fire prevention and earthquake engineering; and mining speculation and other investment practices. Subjects: New York (City) Board of Water Supply. New York (State) Water Supply Commission.

Finding aids: Finding aid available.

Manuscripts and Archives, Yale University Library

Box 208240, New Haven, CT 06520-8240.

Lindbergh, Charles, 1902-1974. Charles Augustus Lindbergh papers, 1830-1987 (inclusive), 1911-1974 (bulk)

534.25 linear ft. (820 boxes, 36 folios, 451 v., 2 film reels)

Purchased the Spirit of St. Louis, Feb. 1927; flew the Spirit of St. Louis from San Diego to N.Y.C., May 1927; flew non-stop N.Y.C. to Paris, May 20, 1927; Director of Pan Am World Airways. The papers consist of correspondence concerning Charles Lindbergh's extensive political and scientific activities; files on military and civilian aviation; correspondence and related materials on conservation; a large file of writings, speeches, statements, and diaries; family correspondence and records of the Lindbergh, Morrow, and allied families; financial, legal, and housekeeping records; letters written in response to isolationist speeches delivered between 1939 and 1941; writings about Lindbergh; materials relating to the kidnapping and Hauptmann trial; a large collection of fan mail and crank letters; and miscellaneous additional materials.

The papers were the gift of Charles A. Lindbergh and his estate, 1941-1988.

The papers are closed. Access granted through permission from Anne Morrow Lindbergh or two of the Lindbergh children. The personal family correspondence is restricted throughout the lifetime of Anne Morrow Lindbergh and for fifty years after her death.

Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid in repository.

Sherman, Edward Augustine, 1871-. Edward Augustine Sherman papers, 1915-1922 (inclusive)

.5 linear ft. (1 box)

Edward A. Sherman (1871-1940): in 1903 appointed supervisor of Bitter Root Forest Reserve; in 1905 entered Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; in 1907, became supervisor of Hell Gate, Lolo, and Big Hole Reserves; forest supervisor, Sequoia National Forest, 1908-1910; assistant forester in charge of lands, Washington, D. C., 1915-1920; associate chief forester, 1920-1935; assistant chief and advisor, 1935- ; admitted to Utah Bar, 1915; formulated land classification system for national forests.

Typed manuscripts; diaries of 3 trips to Alaska, illustrated with photographs; memorandum on Alaska re: forestry and agriculture.

Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid in repository.

Subjects: New York (State) Foresters.

Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe College

Cambridge, MA 02138.

Holtzman, Elizabeth. Papers, 1970-1981 (inclusive).

295 linear ft.

Lawyer and politician (Radcliffe, A.B., 1962, Harvard Law School, J.D., 1965) Holtzman was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives as a Democrat from New York's 16th District in 1972; she served from January 1973 to December 1980 and was on the Judiciary Committee. She was, in 1972, the youngest woman ever elected to the House of Representatives. After an unsuccessful campaign for the U.S. Senate in 1980, Holtzman was elected New York City's first female district attorney in 1982, heading the city's largest office, Brooklyn. She was also a founder of the Brooklyn Women's Political Caucus and an organizer of the Take Brooklyn Out of the War Coalition. Elizabeth Holtzman became New York City's Comptroller in 1990, and was a Democratic primary candidate for the U.S. Senate in 1992.

Correspondence, speeches, financial records, scheduling books, telephone logs, campaign literature, awards, clippings, photos, records of case work, community work, and the Judiciary Committee, and administrative and legislative files cover primarily Holtzman's election to and membership in the U.S. House of Representatives and her campaign for election to the U.S. Senate. Subject files pertain to abortion, Cambodia, employment, environment, energy, housing and urban development, national security and the C.I.A., New York City, rape privacy, social security, public welfare, transportation, and the Congressional Women's Caucus. Included are questionnaire responses from constituents on Watergate, the energy crisis, wage and price controls, Nixon's pardon, Rockefeller's vice presidency, amnesty, and mail services; material on the Nixon impeachment hearings; and testimony from hearings on immigration and refugee policy.

Gift of Elizabeth Holtzman, 1981.

Access restrictions: With a few exceptions: clippings, speeches, photos, awards, audiovisual material, and publications, the papers are restricted.

Collection stored off site: researchers must request access 36 hours before use.

Finding aids: Preliminary finding aid; see also Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library, *The Manuscript Inventories and the Catalogs...10v.*, (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1984)

Hunt, Vilma R. Papers, 1952-1993 (inclusive).

7.25 linear ft.

Dentist, scientist, researcher, writer, environmental activist and feminist, Vilma Rose (Dalton-Webb) Hunt was born in 1926 in Sydney, Australia. She received her A.M. in physical anthropology from Radcliffe College (1958) and was a scholar at the Radcliffe Institute for Independent Study (1961-1963). Affiliated with the Harvard School of Public Health (1962-1966), Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois (1963), and the John B. Pierce Foundation Laboratory in New Haven, Conn. (1966-1969), Hunt taught environmental health at Yale University School of Medicine (1967-1969) and Pennsylvania State University (1969-1972 and 1982-1985). During the 1970s she was Deputy Assistant Administrator for Health Research in the Office of Research and Development in the Environmental Protection Agency and served on the EPA's Science Advisory Board. Since her retirement from PSU in 1985 she has served as a consultant in environmental and occupational health, lecturing widely both in the United States and abroad. She is the author of *The Health of Women at Work* (1977).

Collection documents Hunt's involvement in the field of industrial hygiene and her participation in environmental, labor, and feminist organizations, including the Citizen's Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste, Coalition of Labor Union Women, and the Women's Equity Action League. Papers include curricula vitae, reminiscences, correspondence, reports, surveys, board minutes, agendas, conference and workshop material, programs, and speeches.

Gift of Vilma R. Hunt, 1987-1992.

Finding aids: Preliminary finding aid; most Schlesinger Library finding aids are also available in the *National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United States* (Chadwyck-Healey, 1984-).

Subjects: Love Canal Chemical Waste Landfill (Niagara Falls, N.Y.)

Silbergeld, Ellen K. Papers, 1968-1994 (inclusive).

16.5 linear ft.

Environmental toxicologist and research scientist Ellen (Kovner) Silbergeld was born in Washington in 1945 and has degrees from Vassar College (A.B. 1967) and Johns Hopkins University (Ph.D. 1972). Her professional interests include neuropharmacology and toxicology, and environmental risk assessment. In particular, Silbergeld has studied lead poisoning and the effects of dioxins and PCBs on humans.

While working at the National Academy of Sciences in the late 1960s, Silbergeld became an activist, reacting to the war in Vietnam and to the Catholic Church. After a postdoctoral fellowship at Johns Hopkins, however, Silbergeld's career closely followed her scientific interests. She worked at the National Institutes of Health for nearly ten years (1975-1984). In 1982, Silbergeld became director of the Toxic Chemicals Program and chief toxics scientist for the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) in Washington, leading EDF's scientific effort to end human exposure to lead and dioxins; since 1992 she has held the Environmental Health Chair.

She also teaches at the University of Maryland Medical School in Baltimore, and at Johns Hopkins University's School of Hygiene and Public Health.

An advisor to both national and international organizations and advocacy groups, Silbergeld has been influential in determining policies relating to environmental hazards. She received a MacArthur Foundation grant in 1993, was nominated for a Living on Earth Award, and received the Edward K. Barsky Award of the Physicians Forum of the American Public Health Association.

The papers primarily document Silbergeld's career and professional activities, including conferences, appointments to editorial and advisory boards, her involvement with various national and international agencies such as the U.S. EPA and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and her research in areas such as lead poisoning, reproductive toxicology, dioxins, PCBs, hazardous waste, cancer, and asbestos. Much of this material is related to Silbergeld's work for EDF. Also included are drafts, reprints, research notes, and correspondence pertaining to published and unpublished works written by Silbergeld; reference material; and unpublished drafts of articles by others and conference papers, some with notations by Silbergeld. Personal papers include curricula vitae, a will and living will declaration, articles about Silbergeld, and materials related to her participation in 1960s protests against the war in Vietnam and the Catholic Church. Also included is a videotape of Silbergeld in a 1993 televised interview on "Cardin on Congress," re: lead poisoning (shelved separately as Vt-84).

Gift of Ellen K. Silbergeld, 1991-1995.

Finding aids: Unpublished finding aid; most Schlesinger Library finding aids are also available in the *National Inventory of Documentary Sources in the United States* (Chadwyck-Healy, 1984-).

Access restrictions: Written permission of the donor is required.

Collection stored off-site: researchers must request access 36 hours before use.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Archives Division.

816 State Street, Madison, Wis. 53706.

Lovely, Robert A. Collection, 1980-1985.

0.2 c.f. and 85 videotapes.

Materials produced by Robert A. Lovely at WHA-TV, Madison, Wis., concerning acid rain in Wisconsin and the Adirondacks of New York, including a finished broadcast videotape produced in 1980 and aired on the "MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour," accompanied by a script and by tapes containing raw footage, including interviews, accompanied by transcripts of the interviews, all produced in 1985.

This collection is unprocessed.

Finding aids: Case file.

Swarthmore College Peace Collection (Pa.). Swarthmore College.

Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

SHAD Alliance. Records, 1978 1983

1 linear ft.

The SHAD Alliance papers consist of printed materials: minutes of committee meetings, leaflets, pamphlets, press releases, serial publications, newspaper clippings, flyers, and reference material from other antinuclear groups. There is very little correspondence. Includes 58 photographs. Individuals most active include: Jacob Aftel, Bruce Birnberg, John Breitbart, Ken Gale, Barbara Kropf, Barbara Padjack, Esther Pank, and Sharon Persinger. Organized in 1978, the SHAD Alliance (Sound-Hudson Against Atomic Development) was a coalition of more than 20 groups in southern New York State concerned about nuclear proliferation and the possibility of nuclear accidents. Nonviolence and safe energy alternatives were promoted. The New York City chapter (N.Y.C. SHAD) was the largest and most active affiliate. Three serials were published: Fallout Forum, N.Y.C. SHAD Newsletter, and New Rising Sun. Activity seemed to peak around 1979-1980, then decreased sharply. The SHAD Education Task Force committee attempted to carry on SHAD's work; it changed its name to Last Chance in 1981. SHAD's central office was closed in 1982. Reference files include material from these organizations: Con Ed Rate Withholding Coalition, Manhattan Project, various groups protesting the Indian Point, Seabrook, and Shoreham nuclear reactors, and WESTPAC, the Westchester Peoples Action Coalition. Subject: Manhattan Project (Organization) Indian Point Nuclear Power Station (N.Y.) Seabrook Nuclear Power Station (N.H.) Shoreham Nuclear Power Station (N.Y.) Westchester Peoples Action Coalition. Last Chance (Organization) Antinuclear movement -- New York (State) -- History -- Sources. Antinuclear movement -- United States -- History -- Sources.

Finding aid: Note: Connect to finding aid.

Subset of materials: Finding aid <http://www.swarthmore.edu/Library/peace/DG100-150/dg142shad.htm>

WIN magazine records, 1966-1983.

15.25 linear ft.

Magazine published from Jan. 1966 until Oct. 1983; started by New York Workshop in Nonviolence; sponsorship taken over in Sept. 1966 by Committee for Nonviolent Action; CNVA merged with War Resisters League in fall 1967 and WRL assumed financial responsibility but did not control editorial board or staff.

Chiefly published and unpublished mss. for magazine articles and poems including articles promoting liberal and radical causes including disarmament, draft resistance, war tax refusal, and other pacifist concerns, and civil rights, women's liberation, and environmental protection; together with minutes of its editorial board (1968-1983) and staff (1974-1982), correspondence, administrative files, subject file, and photos relating to protests and demonstrations in support of nonviolence. Correspondents include Maris Cakars, Ann Morrisett Davidon, Ralph DiGia, Larry Gara, Neil Haworth, Ed Hedemann, Grace Hedemann, Marty Jezer, David McReynolds,

James Peck, Igal Roodenko, and Wendy Schwartz. Gift of WIN magazine, 1973, 1978, and 1983. Finding aid in the repository.
Finding aid: Photos are described in: Guide to the Swarthmore College Peace Collection, 2nd ed., p. 75.

University of Missouri-St. Louis Library, Western Historical Manuscript Collection.

St. Louis, Mo.

Mallinckrodt, Edward, 1878-1967. Papers, 1798-1981.

35.5 linear ft.

Industrialist, scientist, and philanthropist in St. Louis, Mo.; director, vice-president, and board chairman of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works (later name, Mallinckrodt, Inc.), first manufacturer of fine chemicals west of the Mississippi River.

Correspondence, legal papers, biographies, genealogies, master's thesis, publications, mss. of writings, reports, reagent catalogs, drawings, plans, regulations, surveys, scrapbooks, chemistry formulas, pamphlets, photos, glass slides, and other papers, relating to Mallinckrodt's family history, interests, career with Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, and other topics. Includes material about photography; travel; ballistics; brown bears; conservation, including work in preserving natural areas in upper New York State, Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado and Utah, and Tucker Prairie in Missouri; endowments to many individuals and institutions, particularly Washington University and Harvard University; and operations of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, including production and sale of pharmaceuticals, continued research on ether, production of uranium for the first nuclear reaction in 1942, and operation of a uranium plant for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission beginning in 1955; together with Paul A. Krueger's A Company in Transition (1967), still photos of a film depicting the first surgical operation for which ether was employed, and extensive correspondence with Carl S. Cate reflecting Mallinckrodt's efforts to help his German relatives recover from the effects of World War II. Gift of Doris Bausch Wheeler, 1984, Paul A. Krueger, 1984, and Patricia A. Hicks, 1986.
Finding aids: Finding aid in the repository.

Appendix A: Potential Historical Records Sources for Environmental Documentation

Potential Other New York State Repositories Holding Records

The following repositories were identified through a search of the New York State Historical Records Advisory Board's Historical Records Repository Survey database. All indicated that they had records relating to natural history. The holdings of some of the entities listed below may be limited to material documenting the natural history of New York State rather than environmental affairs.

Local Government Repositories

Cattaraugus County Historian's Office

Historian
(716) 938-9111

Cayuga County

Cayuga County Records Management
(315) 253-1248
marshalj@nylgti.gen.ny.us

Cayuga County Historian

County Historian
(315) 253-1300

Chautauqua County

Central Services
(716) 753-4391

Erie County

Division of Information and Support Services
(716) 858-6602
Geer@buffalo.co.eerie.ny.us

Orange County Soil and Water Conservation District

(914) 343-1873

Town of Alexandria

Town Clerk - RMO

(315) 482-9519

Town of Ballston

Historian's Office

(518) 399-4436

Town of Camillus

Town Clerk's Office

(315) 488-1234

Town of Canandaigua

Town Clerk's Office

(716) 394-1120, ext:

Town of Chautauqua

Town Clerk's Office

(716) 753-7342

steinbac@nyslgti.gen.ny.us

Town of Ithaca

Town Clerk/ RMO

(607) 273-1721

Town of Marcellus

Town Clerk

(315) 673-3269

Town of Nunda (Livingston County)

Town Clerk / Town Historian

(716) 468-5177

Town of Richfield

Town Clerk
(315) 858-8809
sharris@telnet.net

Town of Rushford (Allegany County)

Historian
(716) 437-2206

Town of Somers

Town Clerk's Office
(914) 277-3323

Town of Stuyvesant (Columbia County)

Town Historian
(518) 758-6752

Town/Village of Nunda (Livingston County)

Town/ Village Historian
(716) 468-2218

Wyoming County Records Center

(716) 786-8810

Historical Records Repositories

Adirondack Mountain Club, Niagara Frontier Chapter

(716) 839-3112

Antique Boat Museum. Library / Archives.

(315) 686-4104
abm@gisco.net

Ballston Spa Public Library

(518) 885-5022
bal_humph@sals.edu

Bergen Historical Society

Town of Bergen Historian
(716) 494-1121

Blauvelt Free Library. Technical Services.

(914) 359-2811

Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Department of Information Services.

(718) 941-4044

Buffalo Museum of Science

Research Library
(716) 896-5200, ext:
reslib@buffnet.net

Byard Archives

(315) 593-1306

Delaware County Historical Association. Library.

(607) 746-3849
eckstrom@norwich.net

Ellenville Public Library and Museum. Terwilliger House Museum.

(914) 647-5530

Empire State Railway Museum

(914) 688-7199

Episcopal Diocese of New York

(212) 316-7419

Friends of the North Country, Inc.

(518) 834-9606
friends@northnet.org

Hicksville Public Library

Historical Society of Saratoga Springs. Archives.

(518) 584-6920

Jamesville Community Museum

(315) 469-1914.

League of Women Voters of Westchester

(914) 723-5454, ext:

ruthbud@juno.com

Lyme Heritage Center

(315) 649-5452

Marist College Library

(914) 575-3199

john.mcginity@marist.edu

Mexico Historical Society

Mexico Historical Society and Museum

(315) 963-8542

Montauk Library

Director

(516) 668-3377

Newburgh Free Library. Local History Library.

(914) 561-1985

Nyack Library. Local History.

(914) 358-3370

Ocean Beach Historical Society

(516) 583-5940

Oysterponds Historical Society

(516) 323-2480

Philipse Manor Hall State Historic Site

NYSOPRHP

(914) 965-4027, ext:

Port Washington Public Library. Special Collections.

(516) 883-4400, ext: 110

pwplinfo@lilrc.org

Prospect Park Alliance. Department. of Design & Construction

(718) 965-8950

Queens Borough Public Library. Long Island Division.

(718) 990-0770

charlesy@queens.lib.ny.us

Roger Tory Peterson Institute of Natural History. Special Collections.

(716) 665-2473, ext:

Jack@RTPI.org

Saratoga County Historical Society. Brookside Museum.

(518) 885-4000, ext:

brook@netheaven.com

Somers Public Library. Reference Department.

(914) 232-5717

State University of New York. College at New Paltz. Sojourner Truth Library

(914) 257-3708, ext:

raabc@npvm.newpaltz.edu

Swan Library

Local (Orleans County) History

(716) 589-4246

Tinker Homestead and Farm Museum

(716) 359-7042

U.S. Military Academy. Library/Special Collection Division.

(914) 938-2954

ua3925@westpoint-emb2.usma.army.mil

Walton Historical Society

Historian

(607) 865-5987

Washington County Historical Society. Heritage Research Library.

(518) 747-9108

Wayne County Pomona Grange

(315) 946-4379

Westbury Memorial Public Library. Local History Collection.

(516) 333-0176

Westhampton Beach Historical Society

Museum Committee Members - Village Historian

(516) 288-1139

West Hurley Public Library

(914) 679-6405

whpl@mhv.net

Wildlife Conservation Society

Science Resource Center Library

(718) 220-6874

sjohnson@wcs.org

Woody Guthrie Foundation

(212) 541-6230

arevarc.aol.com

New York State Repositories Collecting Environmental Records

The following repositories were identified through a search of the New York State Historical Records Advisory Board's Historical Records Repository Survey database. At the time of the survey, the organizations listed below did not hold any pertinent records. However, these repositories are actively seeking to collect records documenting environmental issues and may have done so after the survey was completed.

Local Government Repositories

Town of Perry Historian's Office

(716) 237-3581

Town of Ripley (Chautauqua County)

Marie B. McCutcheon, Town Historian
(716) 736-5842

Historical Records Repositories

Baker's Bridge Historical Association. Historical Office.

(607) 587-9450

Bristol Historical Society

Bristol County Historian
(716) 229-2400

Chemung County Historical Society

(607) 734-4167

Elting Memorial Library. Haviland-Heidgerd Historical Collection.

(914) 244-5030

Georgetown Historical Society

(315) 837-4490, ext:
beeler@citilink.net

Historical Society of Middletown and the Wallkill Precinct, Inc. The Edwin Welling Van Duzer Memorial Home/Museum

(914) 342-0941

Long Island Maritime Museum. Harvey Garrett Smith Library

(516) 854-4974

Old Fort Niagara Association

Museum Operations/ Curator

(716) 745-7611

Ontario County Historical Society. Research Center.

(716) 394-4975

Putnam County Historical Society and Foundry School Museum

Curator

(914) 265-4010

pchs@highlands.com

Rhinebeck Historical Society

(914) 876-7341, ext:

NMcCaus@aol.com

Schuyler County Historical Society

Museum Director

(607) 535-9741

Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet, Albany Province. Archives Department.

(518) 783-3601

Strong Museum

Museum Historical Records Collection Dept.

(716) 263-2700

Appendix B: Summary and Analysis of Documentation Resources

Project Scope

The New York State Archives conducted a survey of accessible repository holdings that dealt with the subject of environmental conservation in New York State history. The first step was to conduct a general subject search of online databases¹ to identify holdings dispersed throughout the State and relevant collections held by non-governmental repositories outside of the State. Moreover, Web sites maintained by selected historical records repositories were also consulted. For a complete list of sites searched, see Appendix C.

Each source was searched using terms such as *air, conservation, environment/al, forest/ry, land use, pollution, natural resources, wetlands, wilderness, and wildlife*. Some resources, most notably RLIN and the Historical Documents Inventory, were searched with additional terms. For a complete list of terms employed, see Appendix D.

In some instances, search terms were paired with the phrase “New York” in an effort to increase the number of relevant results from the RLIN and OCLC databases. However, it soon became apparent that this strategy sometimes resulted in the omission of pertinent collections. As a result, unqualified searches employing the terms *conservation, environment/al, and natural resources* were undertaken.

Distribution of Collections

The search identified 493 relevant collections held by entities other than the New York State Archives, which holds 127 series of pertinent material. Of the 493 collections identified, 473 are dispersed among 133 repositories in New York State. Two of these repositories are operated by State government entities, 3 by federal government entities, 20 by local governments, and 108 by non-governmental organizations. The other 20 collections are held by 13 non-governmental repositories located in other states.

¹ OCLC’s *WorldCat*, RLIN’s AMC file, Excelsior, and the HDI database were all searched

Table 1. Number of Repositories and Collections by Type of Repository (State Archives Not Included)

Type of Repository	Number of Repositories	Number of Collections
New York State Library	1	22
New York State government entities holding their own records	1	4
Local government repositories	12	77
Local government historians	8	10
Federal government repositories in New York State	3	22
Non-government repositories in New York State	108	342 1 repository-level description
Non-government repositories outside of New York State	14	20
Total	147 133 in New York State	493 473 in New York State

Human Activities Documented in the Collections

Some aspects of the state’s environmental history are far better documented than others. Table 2 highlights the various human activities documented by the collections identified in the search. Many collections document more than one activity. As a result, the sum of the figures in the “Total” column exceeds the total number of collections.

Table 2. Human Activities Documented in Collections Held by Repositories in New York State (Excluding State Archives)

Activity	Collections held by State govt repositories	Collections held by federal govt repositories	Collections held by local govt repositories	Collections held by local govt historians	Collections held by non-govt repositories	Total
Public policy	5	10	77	2	88	181
Citizen/NGO action	21	3	13	3	109	149
Business action	1	2	0	0	20	23
Research and education	2	2	0	0	115	119
Population groups	0	0	0	0	0	0
General (topic not specified)	1	2	0	4	36	43

The following points should be kept in mind:

- Collections vary greatly in size. Some records series generated by state government agencies, educational institutions, and, in a few instances, citizen action groups consist of hundreds or thousands of cubic feet of records. Others consist of a single document or a small grouping of related material.
- At first glance, public policy issues appear to be quite well-documented. However, this is not the case. Local government policy initiatives and responses to federal and State policies and regulations are strikingly under-represented. The documentary universe is somewhat larger than Table 1 indicates (4 non-governmental repositories in New York State hold 5 relevant collections created by local government entities or by individual local officials, and the State Archives holds a microfilm copy of 1 pertinent collection of local government records), but the fact remains that only a handful of pertinent local government records collections have been described in electronic catalogs and other online resources. Moreover, interstate ventures such as those designed to address pollution in the Great Lakes and joint U.S.-Canadian efforts to remedy such problems are almost completely undocumented.
- Citizen action groups, particularly those located in or near the City of Ithaca, the Adirondack Park, and Nassau and Suffolk counties, initially appear to be well-documented. However, it is all but certain that vast areas of citizen action remain undocumented. Environmental groups are often local in focus and membership, and the level of documentation varies widely from region to region. Records generated by citizen groups opposed to environmental regulation and infringement of private property rights have not made their way into repositories. Those created by citizen groups that employ “direct action” to advance their goals are also absent from the documentary record. Given that radical environmental organizations, which have national followings yet are most active in the western United States, have not had a substantial presence in New York State, documenting these organizations may be a low priority.
- Records illuminating business responses to environmental concerns and regulations are scarce, as are those documenting business involvement in activities such as recycling and toxic waste clean-up. Almost all of the business records uncovered were generated by entities and individuals engaged in farming, forestry, and related industries. With a handful of exceptions, accessible records documenting recent recycling initiatives were created by state government agencies and are now held by the State Archives.
- Collections documenting research and educational activities are numerous, in large part owing to the existence of repositories affiliated with institutions that undertake these activities (e.g., Cornell University, the New York Zoological Society, the State University of New York’s College of Environmental Science and Forestry, and the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences). The number of collections documenting efforts to educate primary and secondary school groups and the general public about environmental issues is relatively small.
- None of the collections identified in the search document show how environmental issues have affected the lives of New York State’s Native American, Latino/a, African-American, and

Asian communities or how these population groups have responded to issues such as pollution, development of natural areas, “brownfields,” and the impact of environmental regulations upon their communities. Records documenting the responses of residents of low-income neighborhoods to plans to build incinerators, industrial plants, and other controversial facilities in their neighborhoods are also absent. In short, collections documenting the rise and activities of the swelling “environmental justice” movement have yet to make their way into archival repositories.

- A substantial number of the collections identified have descriptions that do not specify who created them or what the records concern (e.g., “contains brochures, clippings, reports, and photographs on local businesses, the environment, and railroads”). Most of these collections are local history subject files maintained by public libraries and local government historians.

Topical Subjects Documented in the Collections

The New York State Archives had originally hoped to analyze the level to which topical areas such as land use, public health, life forms, and coastal areas were documented in the collections surveyed. However, almost all of the collections for which detailed descriptions were available focused upon more than one of these topics. For example, the records of organizations dedicated to protecting wildlife typically contain extensive information about land use decisions, pollution of water and air, and other issues that affect wildlife habitat. Similarly, collections concerning plans to build power plants often contain information about the potential effects of the planned facility upon land use, lakes and rivers, air quality, wildlife, and public health. Other collection descriptions were too imprecise to allow this sort of detailed analysis.

As a result, detailed analysis of the topical subjects documented in the collections is impossible. However, a few general conclusions are in order:

- Pollution—of air, water, and land—is one of the most heavily documented aspects of environmental concern. A number of factors account for this fact, chief among them the existence of a relatively large number of collections generated by citizen action groups and the of large-scale problems such as Love Canal.
- Efforts to preserve wildlife and wildlife habitat are also relatively well-documented, in large part because of the relatively large number of records documenting the work of citizen action groups.
- Records concerning the relationship between the generation and consumption of energy and environmental conditions are numerous but narrow. Most of the collections documenting energy concerns focus upon nuclear power plants on Long Island and in Westchester County, but not those in St. Lawrence or Monroe counties. A few collections concern proposed hydropower projects along the Hudson, but the subject of hydropower is strikingly under-documented. Documentation of issues surrounding coal-fired power plants and citizen utilization of electricity, heating oil, natural gas, or gasoline/diesel fuel is scant, and none of

the collections document efforts to develop or use solar, air, or other renewable power sources or to induce use of “green” products such as electric cars.

- Apart from a few collections generated by medical groups state government departments, documentation about the issue of environmentally related illness is scant.
- Records concerning environmental issues centering upon the State’s oceanic and, in particular, Great Lakes coasts are conspicuously scarce.

Regional Differences in the Level of Documentation

The level of documentation also varies greatly from region to region. The overwhelming majority of collections identified in the search are held by repositories located close to the site of their creation. There are a few exceptions. Several collections concerning the Adirondacks are held by the New York State Library in Albany, and Cornell University’s Rare Books and Manuscripts Division holds a handful of collections generated by Capital District citizen action groups. Moreover, several of the collections held by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library concern policies crafted in Albany concerning the Adirondack Park and other parts of the state. These exceptions nevertheless underscore the general rule

Owing to the close correlation between the site of creation and the location of the holding repository, there was no systematic effort to identify each collection’s geographical focus. Instead, the search team tallied the total number of collections held by each type of repository in different regions of the State. The boundaries that determine the State’s nine 3R’s library systems were used to justify the regions.

Table 3. Regional Distribution of Repositories and Collections (Excluding State Archives)

Region	Local Govt		State govt	Federal govt	Non-govt	Total
	Repos-itories	Histor-ians				
Long Island Library Council (Nassau, Suffolk)	2 reps.	2 reps.	0 repositories	1 repository	22 repositories	27 repositories
	5 colls.	2 colls.	0 collections	3 collections	51 collections	61 collections
METRO (Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Westchester)	5 reps.	0 reps.	1 repository	1 repository	35 repositories	42 repositories
	54 colls.	0 colls.	4 collections	5 collections	98 collections	161 collections
Southeastern New York Library Resources Council (Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster)	1 rep.	2 rep.	0 repositories	1 repository	13 repositories	17 repositories
	2 colls.	2 colls.	0 collections	10 collections	22 collections	36 collections

Capital District Library Council (Albany, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Warren, Washington)	1 rep. 2 colls.	0 reps. 0 colls.	1 repository 22 collections	0 repositories 0 collections	7 repositories 10 collections 1 repository desc.	9 repositories 34 collections 1 repository-level desc.
North County RRR Council (Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, St. Lawrence)	1 rep. 3 colls.	1 rep. 1 coll.	0 repositories 0 collections	0 repositories 0 collections	9 repositories 33 collections	11 repositories 37 collections
Central Library Resources Council (Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga)	1 rep. 1 coll.	0 reps. 0 colls.	0 repositories 0 collections	0 repositories 0 collections	5 repositories 38 collections	6 repositories 39 collections
South Central Region (Allegany, Broome, Cayuga, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Yates)	0 reps. 0 colls.	0 reps. 0 colls.	0 repositories 0 collections	0 repositories 0 collections	6 repositories 67 collections	6 repositories 67 collections
Rochester Regional Library Council (Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Wayne, Wyoming)	1 rep. 10 colls.	2 reps. 2 colls.	0 repositories 0 collections	0 repositories 0 collections	4 repositories 4 collections	7 repositories 16 collections
Western New York Library Resources Council (Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genessee, Niagara, Orleans)	0 reps. 0 colls.	1 rep. 3 coll.	0 repositories 0 collections	0 repositories 0 collections	8 repositories 19 collections	9 repositories 22 collections
Total	12 reps. 78 colls,	8 reps. 10 colls.	2 repositories 22 collections	3 repositories 18 collections	108 repositories 342 collections 1 repository-level desc.	133 repositories 473 collections 1 repository-level desc.

As Table 3 indicates, relevant collections are most likely to be found in repositories located on Long Island or in the New York City metropolitan area and the lower Hudson River valley. The western part of the State, which is home to the state's second- and third-largest cities, is strikingly underrepresented: only 38 collections document the environmental history of these cities and their surrounding metropolitan areas.

It should be kept in mind that the collecting policies of a single large repository can make a region appear better-documented than it actually is. SUNY Stony Brook, which actively collects records documenting environmental issues, possesses 23 of the 61 collections held by repositories served by the Long Island Library Resources Council. The State University of New York's College of Environmental Science and Forestry maintains 31 of the 34 collections held by repositories served by the Central Library Resources Council, and most of these collections document the college's own history. The presence of Cornell University in the South Central

region can also lead one to make erroneous conclusions about the level of documentation. Cornell University Library's Division of Rare Books and Manuscripts holds 57 pertinent collections, many of which were generated by university offices or by individuals associated with the university. Records concerning environmental issues, policy, citizen and business action, and research and education in many counties in the South Central Region (Allegany, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Delaware, and Schuyler) are scarce.

Appendix B: Online Catalogs and Repository Web Sites Searched

Adirondack and Catskill Research Library. <http://www.global2000.net/protectadks/library.html>
[used to obtain repository-level description.]

Columbia University. Oral History Research Office. "Project List."
<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/libraries/indiv/oral/guides/index3.html>

Columbia University. Rare Book and Manuscript Library. "Finding Aids for Manuscript Collections." <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/libraries/indiv/rare/guides/>

Cornell University Libraries Online Catalog. <http://www.catalog.library.cornell.edu>

New York Public Library. CATNYP Online Catalog. <telnet://nyplgate.nypl.org>

Rockefeller Archive Center. Rockefeller Family Archives.
<http://www.rockefeller.edu/archive.ctr/rockfam.html>

State University of New York. SUNY Stony Brook. University Libraries. Special Collections.
<http://www.sunysb.edu/library/ldspeg.htm>

State University of New York. University at Albany. M.E. Grenander Department of Special Collections and Archives. <http://www.albany.edu/library/divs/speccoll>

State University of New York. University at Buffalo. University Libraries. University Archives. Love Canal Project. <http://ublib.buffalo.edu/libraries/projects/lovecanal>

Syracuse University. Library. Department of Special Collections.
<http://libwww.syr.edu/information/spcollections/findingaids/index.html> Select: New York State.

University of Rochester. Library. Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. *Guide to the Collections*. <http://www.lib.rochester.edu/rbk/Rare.htm> Select: Political History.

Appendix C: Search Terms Employed

Historical Documents Inventory

Arbor Day
Conservation
Ecology
Endangered
Environment
Environmental
Ginnia
Hatchery
Herbicide/s
Incinerator
Landfill
Love Canal
Moses, Robert
Natural resources
Nine Mile Point
Noise pollution

Nuclear
Organic
Parks and recreation
Pesticide/s
Pollution
Reforestation
Reservoir
Sanitation
Solar
Toxic
Waste
Wetlands
Whales
Wilderness
Wildlife

RLIN

Acid rain
Arbor Day
Clearwater and Hudson
Coastal and New York
Conservation
Conservation and New York
Ecology and New York
Endangered species and New York
Environment
Environmental
Environmental and New York
Environmental law and New York
Environmental legislation and New York
Friends of the Earth
Greenpeace
Incinerator and New York
Indian Point
Landfill and New York

Love Canal
Natural resources and New York
New York (State) Governor and
Environmental
New York (State) Legislature and
Adirondack
New York (State) Legislature and Air
New York (State) Legislature and
Conservation
New York (State) Legislature and Energy
New York (State) Legislature and
Environmental
New York (State) Legislature and Forestry
New York (State) Legislature and Natural
resources
New York (State) Legislature and Nuclear
New York (State) Legislature and Parks
New York (State) Legislature and Pollution

New York (State) Legislature and Water
Nuclear and New York
Pollution and law and New York
Pollution and New York
Population control and New York
Public health and New York
Recycling
Sanitation and New York

Sierra Club
Solar and New York
Storm King
Toxic and New York
Waste and New York
Wetlands and New York
Wilderness and New York
Wildlife and New York

Manuscripts Collection, New York State Library

Conservation and New York
Earth First
Energy and New York
Environmental and New York
Forest and New York
Friends of the Earth
Greenpeace
Incinerator and New York
Love Canal
Natural resources and New York

Organic and New York
Popular Culture in the Twentieth Century
Population control and New York
Public health and New York
Sanitation and New York
Storm King
Toxic and New York
Water and New York
Wildlife and New York

New York State Archives

Forestry
Governor and conservation
Governor and environment
Governor and environmental
Herbicide/s
Incinerator
Indian Point
Insecticide/s
Landfill
Legislature and air
Legislature and conservation
Legislature and environment
Legislature and environmental
Legislature and pollution
Legislature and water
Love Canal

Natural resources
Nuclear
Pesticide/s
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Solar
Wetlands
Whales
Wildlife

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