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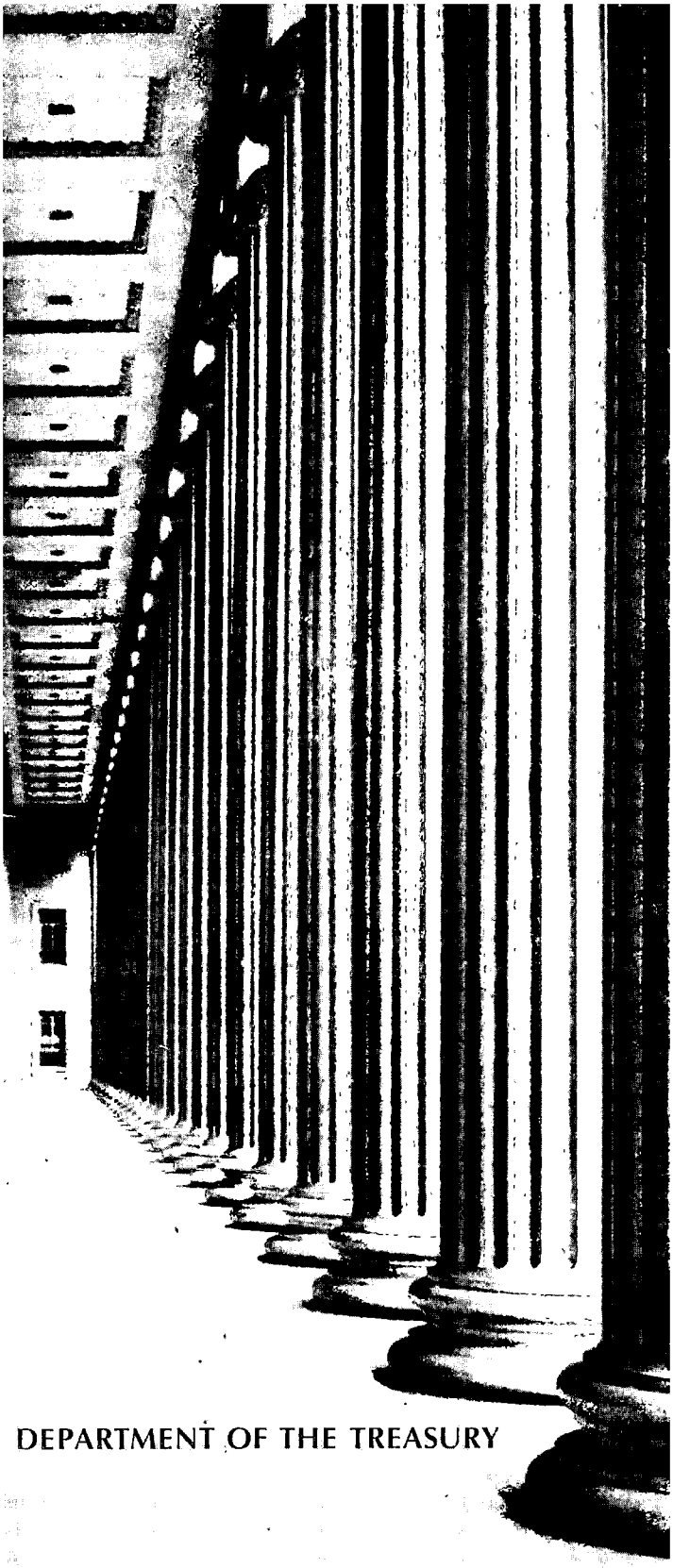
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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

On the cover:

Thirty columns, each 36 feet high and carved in the Ionic order from a single block of granite, form the east facade of the Main Treasury Building in Washington, D.C. The colonnade is 336 feet long and constitutes one of the most dramatic examples of American federal architecture. (U.S. Treasury)

Department of the Treasury

Contents

Introduction 3
History 4
Organization & Functions 13
Departmental Offices 16
Bureaus 20
Appendix 25

Department of the Treasury
Washington, D.C., 1986



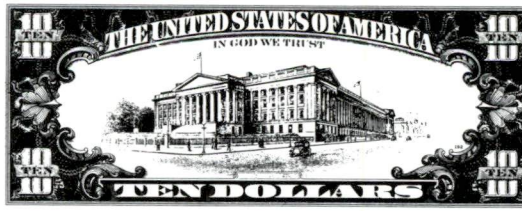
The cast-iron column capitals in the South, West, and North wings are unique to Treasury. They combine elements of Ionic and Corinthian orders of architecture with federal iconography (the gilded eagle and the hand holding a gilded Treasury key).

INTRODUCTION

The management of the money resources of the United States has always been the primary function of the Department of the Treasury. Whether it is regulating national banks, determining international economic policy, collecting income taxes or customs duties, reporting the government's daily financial transactions, or manufacturing coins or bills for circulation, the one concern that still ties together the activities of the Department of the Treasury is money.

Though formally established as an executive department by the First Session of Congress in 1789, many functions of the Department of the Treasury were being carried out even before the signing of the Declaration of Independence thirteen years earlier. Over the decades, the functions of the Department have expanded and grown more sophisticated to meet the needs of a developing nation.

Today, the Department of the Treasury remains the premier financial institution of the United States with a full-time agenda of accounting, revenue collection, money production, and economic policy formulation. In addition to its traditional responsibilities, Treasury performs such diverse government functions as providing security protection for the President, striking commemorative medals, monitoring the sale of guns and explosives, and training law enforcement personnel from over 60 Federal organizations.



The Treasury Building in Washington, D.C., is featured on the reverse of the $10 bill. All United States currency and coinage are produced by the Department of the Treasury. (U.S. Treasury)

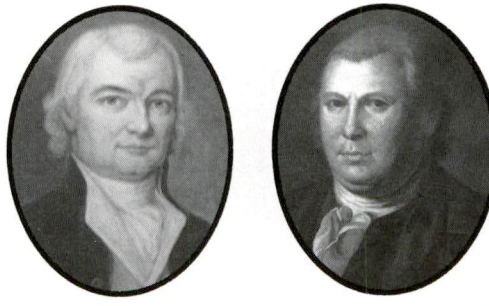
HISTORY

Revolutionary Period

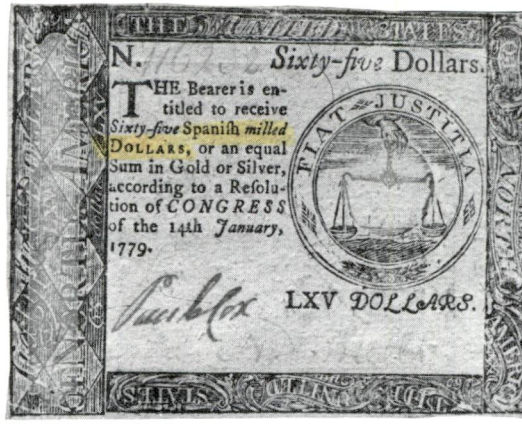
The history of the Department of the Treasury began in the turmoil of the American Revolution, when the Continental Congress at Philadelphia deliberated the crucial issue of financing a war of independence against Great Britain. The Congress had no power to levy and collect taxes, nor was there a tangible basis for securing funds from foreign investors or governments. The delegates resolved to issue paper money in the form of bills of credit, promising redemption in coin on faith in the revolutionary cause. On July 23, 1775—only a few days after the Battle of Bunker Hill—three men were appointed to supervise the printing of $2 million in bills; 28 citizens of Philadelphia were employed by the Congress to sign and number the currency.

On July 29, 1775, the Second Continental Congress assigned the responsibility for the management of the revolutionary government's finances to Joint Treasurers, George Clymer and Michael Hillegas. The Congress stipulated that each of the colonies contribute to the Continental government's funds and issued another $2 million in bills of credit in December of that year.

To ensure proper and efficient handling of the growing national debt in the face of weak economic and political ties between the colonies, the Congress designated in February, 1776, a committee of five to superintend the Treasury, estimate its accounts, and report periodically to the Congress. On April 1, an office of accounts and an



(Left) Michael Hillegas, first Treasurer of the United States, 1775-89. (Right) Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, 1781-84. (Treasury Collection)



This $65 Continental note was issued January 14, 1779. The Revolutionary money was printed in various denominations and signed by hand. (Smithsonian Institution)

auditor general were established within the Treasury Office to facilitate the settlement of all payments and claims for the government of the "United Colonies." With the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, the newborn republic as a sovereign nation was able to secure loans from abroad.

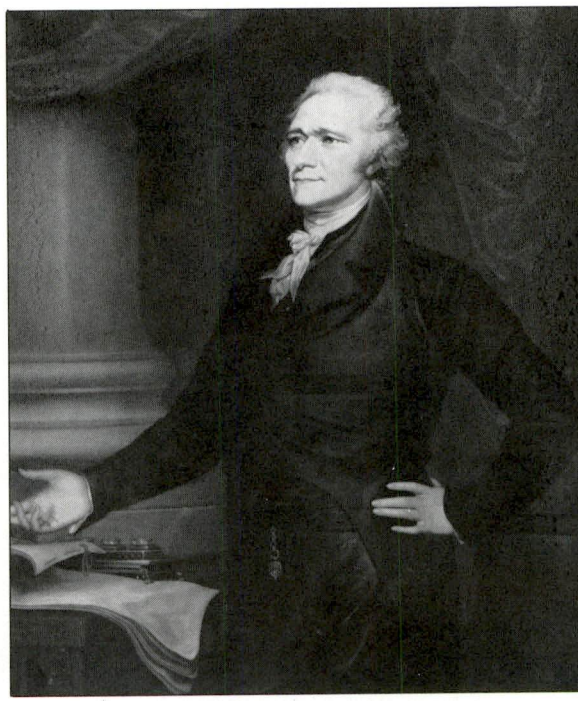
Despite the infusion of foreign and domestic loans to pay for a war of independence, the united colonies were unable to establish a well-organized agency for financial administration. Michael Hillegas was designated Treasurer of the United States on September 6, 1777, but over the next three years, the Treasury Office was reorganized three times and the paper Continental Dollar devalued rapidly. By May, 1781, it collapsed at a rate of 525 to 1 against hard currency. Protests against the worthless money swept the colonies and angry Americans coined the expression "not worth a Continental."

Robert Morris was designated Superintendent of Finance in 1781 and restored stability to the nation's finances. Morris, a wealthy colonial merchant, was nicknamed "the Financier" because of his reputation for procuring funds or goods on a moment's notice. His staff included a Comptroller, a Treasurer, a Register, and various clerks, who managed the country's finances through 1784, when Morris resigned because of ill health. Until the Constitution of the United States was ratified in 1789, a board of three Commissioners continued to oversee the finances of the confederation of former colonies.

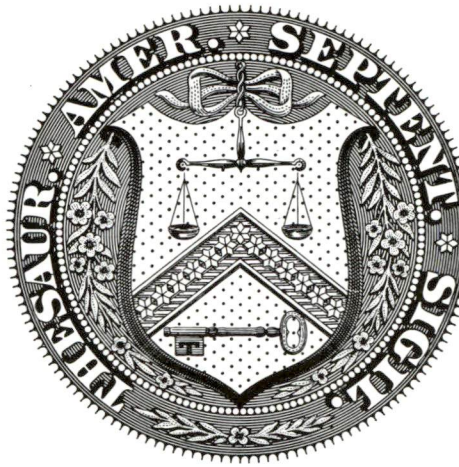
Hamilton and the Establishment of the Department of the Treasury

The First Congress of the United States convened in New York on March 4, 1789, marking the beginning of government under the Constitution. On September 2, 1789, Congress created a permanent institution for the management of government finances:

> *Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that there shall be a Department of the Treasury, in which shall be the following officers, namely: A Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed head of the Department; a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Register, and an Assistant to the Secretary, which assistant shall be appointed by said Secretary.*



Alexander Hamilton served as the first Secretary of the Treasury from 1789 to 1795. One of the most brilliant statesmen of the early American republic, he was killed in a duel in 1804.
(Treasury Collection)



The original Seal of the Department of the Treasury, designed in 1778. The Latin inscription is an abbreviation for the phrase Thesauri Americae Septentrionalis Sigillum, *which means "The Seal of the Treasury of North America." The seal was simplified in 1968 and now bears the words "The Department of the Treasury" and the date of the Department's establishment, 1789.* (U.S. Treasury)

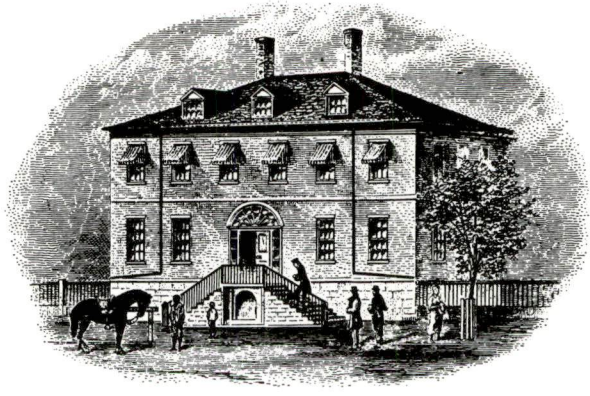
Alexander Hamilton took the oath of office as the first Secretary of the Treasury on September 11, 1789. Hamilton had served as George Washington's aide-de-camp during the Revolution, and had since then been a successful lawyer in New York. Because of his financial and managerial acumen, Hamilton was a logical choice for solving the problem of the new nation's heavy war debt.

Hamilton's first official act was to submit a report to Congress in which he laid the foundation for the nation's financial health. To the surprise of many legislators, he insisted upon federal assumption and dollar-for-dollar repayment of the country's war debt of $75 million in order to revitalize the public credit: "The debt of the United States... was the price of liberty... The faith of America was pledged for it, and with solemnities that give peculiar force to the obligation." Hamilton foresaw the development of industry and trade in the United States, and suggested that government revenues be based upon customs duties. His sound financial policies also inspired investment in the Bank of the United States, which issued money in the government's name.

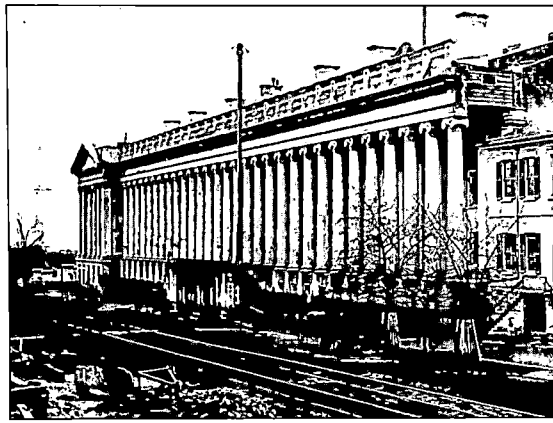
The Treasury Building

In the first years of the American republic's existence, the government was quartered in Philadelphia until the new capital city as authorized in the Constitution was built on the banks of the Potomac River. In 1800, the government moved to Washington, D.C., and the Department of the Treasury moved into a porticoed Georgian-style building designed by an English architect, George Hadfield. This structure was burned by the British in 1814, but was rebuilt by White House architect James Hoban. This building was identical to three others located on lots adjacent to the White House, each housing one of the four original departments of the U.S. Government: State, War, Navy, and Treasury. The Treasury Building, to the southeast of the White House, was burned by arsonists in 1833 with only the fireproof wing left standing.

The present Treasury Building is a magnificent granite structure in the Greek Revival style; it was built over a period of 33 years between 1836 and 1869. The east and center wings, designed by Robert Mills, architect of the Washington Monument and the Patent Office Building, comprise the first part of the building constructed from 1836 to 1842. The most architecturally impressive feature of the Mills design is the east front colonnade running the length of the building. Each of the 30 columns is 36 feet tall and was carved out of a single



View of the east entrance of the first Treasury Building in Washington, 1804. The principal entrance of the building faced south. It was burned to the ground by the British in 1814 and was replaced by an identical structure which was also destroyed by fire in 1833. (U.S. Treasury)

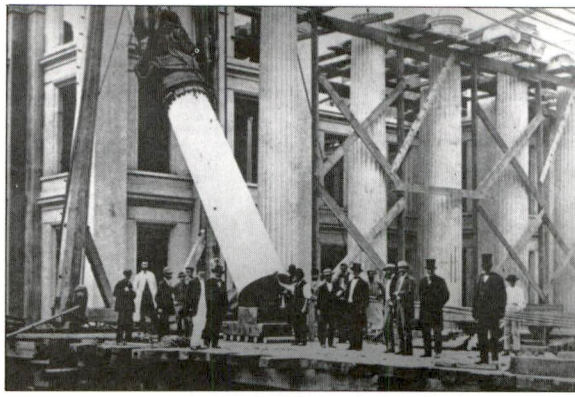


East front of Main Treasury, circa 1865. The 336-foot long colonnade was rebuilt with granite in 1908. On the right stands the old State Department building, which was razed in 1866 to make room for the north wing of Main Treasury. (Library of Congress)

block of granite. The interior design of the east and center wings is classically austere, in keeping with the Greek Revival style.

Later additions were made to the original wings, beginning with the construction of the south wing from 1855 to 1860 and the west wing from 1855 to 1864. The preliminary design of the wings was provided by Thomas Ustick Walter, architect of the dome of the U.S. Capitol, but architects Ammi B. Young and Isaiah Rogers refined the plans, designed the interior details, and supervised construction. While the exterior of the building was executed along the lines of the original Mills wings, the interiors of the later wings reflect changes in both building technology and aesthetic tastes. Iron columns and beams reinforced the building's brick vaults; the architectural detailing became much more ornate, following mid-19th century fashion.

The final addition to the Treasury Building was the north wing, built from 1867 to 1869. Its architect was Alfred B. Mullett, who subsequently designed the State, War, and Navy Building (now the Old Executive Office Building) on the other side of the White House. Similar in construction and decor to the south and west wings, the north wing is unique as the site of the Cash Room—a two-story marble hall in which the daily financial business of the U.S. Government could be transacted. The room was opened in 1869 as the site of President Ulysses S. Grant's Inaugural Reception.



Solid granite columns are hoisted into place on the north portico of the Treasury Building, September 16, 1867. (National Archives)

The Treasury Building is the oldest departmental building in Washington and has had a great impact on the design of other government buildings. At the time of its completion, it was one of the largest office buildings in the world. It served as a barracks for soldiers during the Civil War and as the temporary White House for President Andrew Johnson following the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865. The Treasury Building is unquestionably a monument of continuing architectural and historic significance.

The Development of the Department

Throughout the decades of American history, the Department of the Treasury has been a dynamic aspect of the government's service to the people, expanding and developing to accommodate the nation's needs. While the fiscal and collection functions have remained substantially constant over almost two centuries, other incidental operations have varied greatly. Most of the functions assigned to Treasury by the initiating legislation are still carried out by the Departmental offices, although the functions of the Comptroller have been assumed by the Comptroller General of the General Accounting Office, and those of the Register are carried out by the Financial Management Service.

Many functions of the federal government, regardless of fiscal significance, were first placed

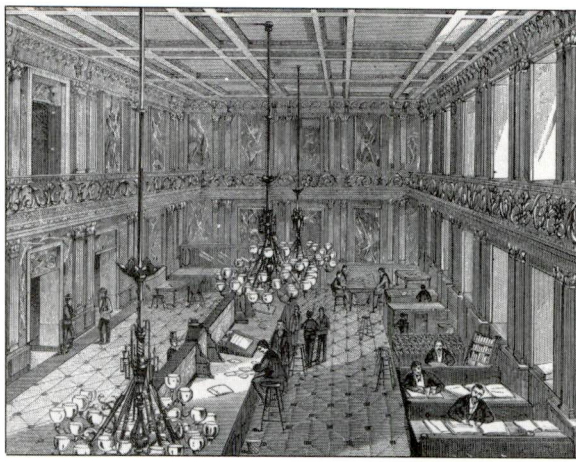


Following the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865, Andrew Johnson used a room in the Treasury Building as a temporary office before moving into the White House. (Library of Congress)

under the jurisdiction of Treasury; other agencies or executive departments have since been created to administer some of these activities. The Postal Service, for example, was administered by Treasury until 1829; the General Land Office, which was the nucleus of the Department of the Interior, was part of Treasury from 1812 to 1849. Operations associated with business were Treasury activities until the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903; the functions of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury were eventually established within the General Services Administration in 1949. The oldest seagoing armed service in the United States, the Coast Guard, remained in the Department of the Treasury until its transfer to the Department of Transportation in 1967, and other marine interests were administered by Treasury: the U.S. Coastal Survey, the



The Inaugural Reception of President Ulysses S. Grant took place in the Treasury Cash Room on March 4, 1869. The event was so crowded that ballgoers had to wait two hours to retrieve their wraps.
(Library of Congress)



Interior of the Cash Room where government checks could be cashed as recently as 1975. The walls are made of seven varieties of American and imported marble. (Library of Congress)

Lighthouse Service, and the Marine Hospital Service, from which the Public Health Service, and ultimately, the Department of Health and Human Services grew. The Bureau of Narcotics was part of Treasury until its relocation in the Department of Justice as the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. The Treasury Bureau of the Budget was transferred to the Executive Office of the President in 1939 and now oversees the spending of federal funds as the Office of Management and Budget.

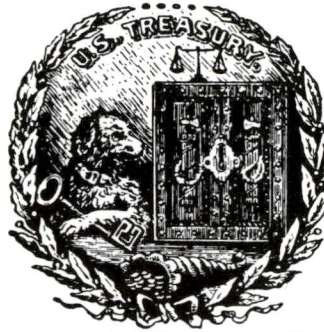
Treasury is an agency that has been sculpted by the history of the nation it serves: though its basic functions as dictated in the Constitution remain constant, it has adapted to the ever-changing realities of the nation's development through periodic innovations and reorganizations. The Civil War, for example, had a great effect upon the activities of the Department of the Treasury: the loss of customs revenues from the seceded Southern states resulted in the establishment of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, as well as the printing of paper currency and the institution of the National Banking System. The growth of international trade after World War I and the United States involvement in World War II demanded an active role by the Department of the Treasury in the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944, the establishment of the World Bank, and the leadership of the United States in worldwide economic development efforts.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

The Department of the Treasury is organized into two major components: the Departmental Offices and the operating bureaus. The Departmental Offices are primarily responsible for the formulation of policy and management of the Department as a whole, while the operating bureaus carry out the specific operations assigned to the Department. The basic functions of the Department of the Treasury include:

- Economic and fiscal policy
- International and domestic economic research
- Government accounting, cash, and debt management
- Supervision of national banks
- Production of coin and currency
- Assessment and collection of internal revenue
- Enforcement of tax and tariff laws
- Anti-counterfeiting operations and Executive protection

The Departmental Offices are composed of divisions headed by Assistant Secretaries who report to the Secretary, his Deputy, or the Under Secretary for Finance. Most of these divisions are located within the Main Treasury Building in Washington, D.C. The eleven bureaus make up 98% of the Treasury work force, which totals approximately 160,000 people.



A Treasury seal, circa 1800, depicts a watchdog guarding the key to a strongbox. According to legend, the dog is "Nero," the first watchdog of the U.S. Mint in 1793. The key and scales are also incorporated in the official Treasury seal. (U.S. Treasury)

Departmental Offices

The Secretary of the Treasury is responsible for formulating and recommending domestic and international financial, economic, and tax policy; participating in the formulation of broad fiscal policies that have general significance for the economy; and managing the public debt. The Secretary oversees the activities of the Department in carrying out its major law enforcement responsibilities; in serving as the financial agent for the U.S. Government; and in manufacturing coins and currency.

As chief financial officer of the government, the Secretary serves as Chairman of the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs and Senior Interagency Group on International Economic Policy, and as U.S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the African Development Bank.

The Deputy Secretary advises and assists the Secretary in the supervision and direction of the Department and its activities, and succeeds the Secretary in his absence, sickness, or unavailability. The Deputy Secretary plays a primary role in the formulation and execution of Treasury policies and programs in all aspects of the Department's activities.

The Treasurer of the United States, the only Treasury office older than the Department itself, was established September 6, 1777. The Treasurer was originally charged with the receipt and custody of government funds, though many of these functions have been taken over by different bureaus of the Department of the Treasury. Responsibility for oversight of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Mint, and the United States Savings Bonds Division was assigned to the Treasurer in 1981.

Bureaus

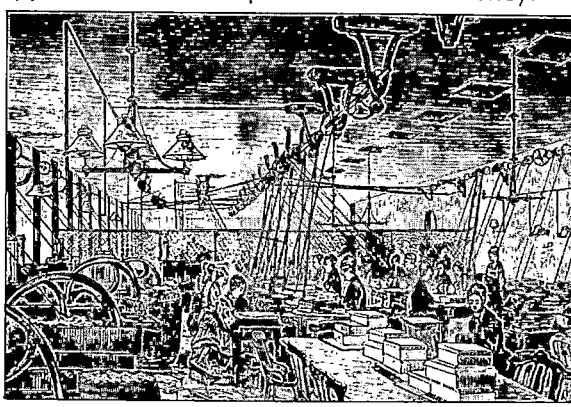
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) was established on July 1, 1972 out of the former Alcohol Tax Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. ATF enforces federal laws involving excise taxes on alcoholic substances, control of firearms and explosives, and regulation of the tobacco industry. Its authority is established under the National Firearms Act of 1934 and the Gun Control Act of 1968.

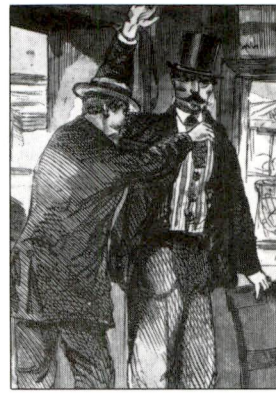
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency was established as an integral part of the National Banking System by an act of Congress on February 25, 1863. The Office has maintained its bureau status throughout its existence.

As the administrator of nationally-chartered banks, the Comptroller of the Currency oversees the execution of laws relating to national banks and promulgates rules and regulations governing the operations of approximately 4,900 national and District of Columbia banks; the Comptroller also supervises a nationwide staff of approximately 2,000 bank examiners. Charters, mergers, and establishment of branches of national banks require approval of the Comptroller of the Currency.



Workers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing cut and separate United States paper currency in the Treasury Building. Paper money was first issued by the federal government in 1862. (Library of Congress)



A Customs agent searches a traveller suspected of smuggling. The Customs Service is the only Treasury bureau older than the Department itself. (Library of Congress)

United States Customs Service

The Customs Service was established by the Second, Third and Fifth Acts of the First U.S. Congress in 1789, making it the oldest government agency. The Department of the Treasury was established two months later, and Customs was placed within it.

The functions of the Customs Service are to assess and collect duties and taxes on imported goods, to control carriers of imports and exports, and to combat smuggling and revenue frauds. Customs agents cooperate with other government enforcement and investigative agencies in the administration and enforcement of over 400 statutory and regulatory requirements involving international trade.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The U.S. Government began printing money in 1862, when "greenback" currency was issued to finance the Civil War. Five clerks working in the attic of the Treasury Building affixed the Treasury Seal to the bills. The functions of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were formally established on March 3, 1877.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing designs, engraves and prints all U.S. paper currency; Treasury bills, notes and bonds; postage, customs, and revenue stamps; commissions, permits, and certificates of award. It is administered by the Treasurer of the United States.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

On July 1, 1970, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) was established for the purpose of instructing agents and officers from various governmental law enforcement agencies, including the Secret Service, Customs, and ATF, but also the Immigration and Naturalization Service and U. S. Park Police in addition to other non-Treasury agencies. The FLETC maintains its principal training facilities in Glynco, Georgia.

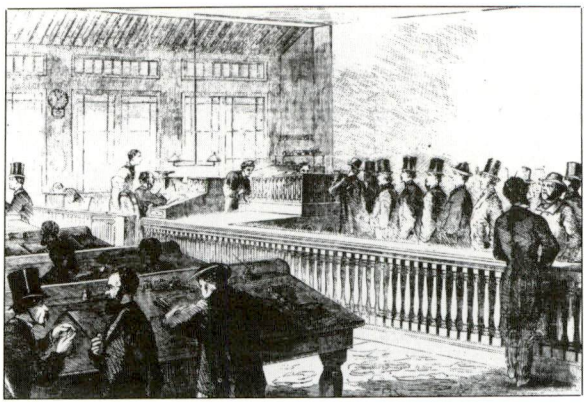
Financial Management Service

Responsible for one of the oldest and most basic functions of the Department of the Treasury, the Financial Management Service (FMS) receives and disburses all public monies, maintains government accounts, and prepares daily and monthly reports on the status of government finances.

While these functions were originally executed by the Register of the Treasury, the Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits was established in 1920, separating the account-keeping from the Office of the Secretary. The division was



Salmon P. Chase, the twenty-fifth Secretary of the Treasury, served during the Civil War from 1861 to 1864. Under Chase the Bureau of Internal Revenue was established in 1862.
(U.S. Treasury)



Taxpayers queue up to pay the first national income tax in 1862, which was levied to finance the Civil War. The Internal Revenue Service is now the largest of the Treasury bureaus. (Library of Congress)

renamed the Bureau of Government Financial Operations in 1974, and became FMS in 1984. With the name change in 1984, the Service was given broader responsibilities, including lead agency roles for programs to improve cash management systems governmentwide.

Internal Revenue Service

The Internal revenue Service (IRS) is responsible for the determination, assessment, and collection of internal revenue in the United States. This revenue consists of personal and corporate income taxes, excise, estate, and gift taxes, as well as employment taxes for the nation's Social Security system.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue was established July 1, 1862, to collect new income taxes, money which was used to pay for the civil War. Although the income tax was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1895, the national income tax was reinstated in 1913. The Bureau of Internal Revenue was responsible for enforcement of the Prohibition amendment in the 1920s.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue was reorganized in 1953, and renamed the Internal Revenue Service. It remains the largest of the Treasury bureaus, employing over 100,000 workers nationally.

United States Mint

The Mint of the United States was created by Congress on April 2, 1792, within the Department of State. The Mint was made an independent agency in 1799, and under the Coinage Act of 1873 became part of Treasury. It was placed under auspices of the Treasurer of the United States in 1981.

Mint facilities in Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco and West Point strike all of the nation's coinage. The gold bullion reserve is protected by the Mint at the West point and Fort Knox Bullion Depositories. The Mint manages extensive commercial marketing programs. The product line includes special coin sets for collectors, national medals, american Eagle Gold and Silver Bullion Coins, and commemorative coins marking national events such as the Bicentennial of the Constitution.



As the fifty-second Secretary of the Treasury (1934-1945), Henry Morganthau, Jr. served from after the Depression through World War II. During his tenure as Secretary of the Treasury, he served as chairman of the conference at Bretton Woods (1944) which established the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. (U.S. Treasury)

Bureau of the Public Debt

Originally a function of the Office of the Secretary, the responsibility of managing the federal government's debt was consolidated from several divisions into the Public Debt Service in 1920; bureau status followed in 1940. The Bureau's primary

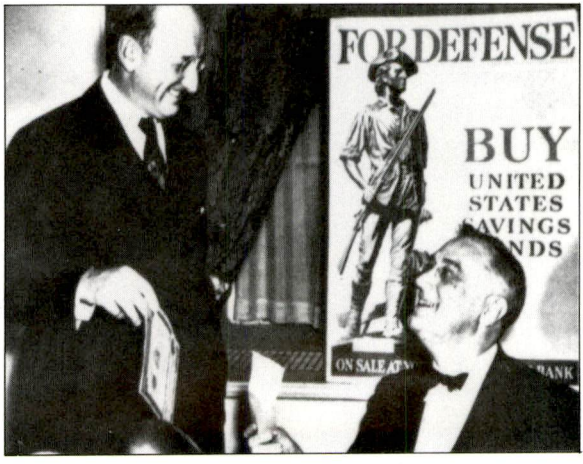
responsibilities are to administer the Treasury's debt management activities through the issuance of United States Treasury marketable securities and United States Savings Bonds, the servicing of those securities and bonds and the accounting for the resulting public debt.

United States Savings Bonds Division

The U.S. Savings Bonds Division promotes and directs the sale and holding of U.S. Savings Bonds and Notes. These activities originally were part of the War Finance Division, which was established on March 19, 1941. Predecessors of the government bond program were the Liberty Bonds in World War I and the baby Bonds of the late 1930s. The U.S. Savings Bonds Division is now administered by the Treasurer of the United States, who serves as its National Director.

United States Secret Service

The Secret Service was created in 1865 for the express purpose of stopping counterfeiting operations which had sprung up in this country following the introduction of paper currency during the Civil War. The Secret Service maintains its role as guardian of the integrity of our currency, but today



President Franklin D. Roosevelt buys the first War Savings Bond from Secretary Henry Morganthau on March 19, 1941. (Library of Congress)

it also investigates crimes involving United States securities, coinage, other government issue, credit and debit card fraud, computer fraud, and electronic funds transfer fraud.

The most obvious of its other activities is executive protection, which began after the assassination of President McKinley in 1901. Today the Secret Service protects, among others: the President, Vice President, and members of their immediate families, the visiting head of a foreign state or government and their spouses, former Presidents and their spouses, and major presidential or vice presidential candidates.



This five-pointed badge was used by Special Agents of the United States Secret Service from 1890 to 1971. (U.S. Treasury)

Appendix I

Secretaries of the Treasury	Administration
1. Alexander Hamilton, New York	
September 11, 1789—January 31, 1795	Washington
2. Oliver Wolcott, Connecticut	
February 3, 1795—March 3, 1797	Washington
March 4, 1797—December 31, 1800	J. Adams
3. Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts	
January 1, 1801—March 3, 1801	J. Adams
March 4, 1801—May 13, 1801	Jefferson
4. Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania	
May 14, 1801—March 3, 1809	Jefferson
March 4, 1809—February 8, 1814	Madison
5. George W. Campbell, Tennessee	
February 9, 1814—October 5, 1814	Madison
6. Alexander J. Dallas, Pennsylvania	
October 6, 1814—October 21, 1816	Madison
7. William H. Crawford, Georgia	
October 22, 1816—March 3, 1817	Madison
March 4, 1817—March 6, 1825	Monroe
8. Richard Rush, Pennsylvania	
March 7, 1825—March 5, 1829	J. Q. Adams
9. Samuel D. Ingham, Pennsylvania	
March 6, 1829—June 20, 1831	Jackson
10. Louis McLane, Delaware	
August 8, 1831—May 28, 1833	Jackson
11. William J. Duane, Pennsylvania	
May 29, 1833—September 22, 1833	Jackson
12. Roger B. Taney, Maryland	
September 23, 1833–June 25,1834	Jackson
13. Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	
July 1, 1834—March 3, 1837	Jackson
March 4, 1837—March 3, 1841	Van Buren
14. Thomas Ewing, Ohio	
March 4, 1841—April 4, 1841	W. H. Harrison
April 5, 1841—September 11, 1841	Tyler
15. Walter Forward, Pennsylvania	
September 13, 1841—March 1, 1843	Tyler
16. John C. Spencer, New York	
March 8, 1843—May 2, 1844	Tyler
17. George M. Bibb, Kentucky	
July 4, 1844—March 4, 1845	Tyler
March 5, 1845—March 7, 1845	Polk

18. Robert J. Walker, Mississippi
March 8, 1845—March 5, 1849 — Polk

19. William M. Meredith, Pennsylvania
March 8, 1849—July 9, 1850 — Taylor
July 10, 1850—July 22, 1850 — Fillmore

20. Thomas Corwin, Ohio
July 23, 1850—March 6, 1853 — Fillmore

21. James Guthrie, Kentucky
March 7, 1853—March 6, 1857 — Pierce

22. Howell Cobb, Georgia
March 7, 1857—December 8, 1860 — Buchanan

23. Philip F. Thomas, Maryland
December 12, 1860—January 14, 1861 — Buchanan

24. John A. Dix, New York
January 15, 1861—March 6, 1861 — Buchanan

25. Salmon P. Chase, Ohio
March 7, 1861—June 30, 1864 — Lincoln

26. William P. Fessenden, Maine
July 5, 1864—March 3, 1865 — Lincoln

27. Hugh McCulloch, Indiana
March 9, 1865—April 15, 1865 — Lincoln
April 16, 1865—March 3, 1869 — A. Johnson

28. George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts
March 12, 1869—March 16, 1873 — Grant

29. William A. Richardson, Massachusetts
March 17, 1873—June 3, 1874 — Grant

30. Benjamin H. Bristow, Kentucky
June 4, 1874—June 20, 1876 — Grant

31. Lot M. Morrill, Maine
July 7, 1876—March 3, 1877 — Grant
March 4, 1877—March 9, 1877 — Hayes

32. John Sherman, Ohio
March 10, 1877—March 3, 1881 — Hayes

33. William Windom, Minnesota
March 8, 1881—September 19, 1881 — Garfield
September 20, 1881—November 13,1881 — Arthur

34. Charles J. Folger, New York
November 14, 1881—September 4, 1884 — Arthur

35. Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana
September 5, 1884—October 30, 1884 — Arthur

36. Hugh McCulloch, Indiana
October 31, 1884—March 3, 1885 — Arthur
March 4, 1885—March 7, 1885 — Cleveland

37. Daniel Manning, New York
March 8, 1885—March 31, 1887 — Cleveland

38. Charles S. Fairchild, New York
April 1, 1887—March 6, 1889 — Cleveland

39. William Windom, Minnesota
March 7, 1889—January 29, 1891 — B. Harrison

40. Charles Foster, Ohio
February 25, 1891—March 3, 1893 — B. Harrison
March 4, 1893—March 6, 1893 — Cleveland

41. John G. Carlisle, Kentucky
March 7, 1893—March 3, 1897 — Cleveland
March 4, 1897—March 5, 1897 — McKinley

42. Lyman J. Gage, Illinois
March 6, 1897—September 14, 1901 — McKinley
September 15, 1901—January 31, 1902 — T. Roosevelt

43. L. M. Shaw, Iowa
February 1, 1902—March 3, 1907 — T. Roosevelt

44. George B. Cortelyou, New York
March 4, 1907—March 7, 1909 — T. Roosevelt

45. Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois
March 8, 1909—March 5, 1913 — Taft

46. W. G. McAdoo, New York
March 6, 1913—December 15, 1918 — Wilson

47. Carter Glass, Virginia
December 16, 1918—February 1, 1920 — Wilson

48. David F. Houston, Missouri
February 2, 1920—March 3, 1921 — Wilson

49. Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania
March 4, 1921—August 2, 1923 — Harding
August 3, 1923—March 3, 1929 — Coolidge
March 4, 1929—February 12, 1932 — Hoover

50. Ogden L. Mills, New York
February 13, 1932—March 4, 1933 — Hoover

51. William H. Woodin, New York
March 5, 1933—December 31, 1933 — F. D. Roosevelt

52. Henry Morganthau, Jr., New York
January 1, 1934—April 12, 1945 — F. D. Roosevelt
April 12, 1945—July 22, 1945 — Truman

53. Fred M. Vinson, Kentucky
July 23, 1945—June 23, 1946 — Truman

54. John W. Snyder, Missouri
June 25, 1946—January 20, 1953 — Truman

55. George M. Humphrey, Ohio
January 21, 1953—July 29, 1957 — Eisenhower

56. Robert B. Anderson, Connecticut
July 29, 1957—January 20, 1961 — Eisenhower

57. C. Douglas Dillon, New Jersey
January 21, 1961—November 22, 1963 — Kennedy
November 22, 1963—April 1, 1965 — L. B. Johnson

58. Henry H. Fowler, Virginia
April 1, 1965—December 20, 1968 — L. B. Johnson

59. Joseph W. Barr, Indiana
December 21, 1968—January 20, 1969 — L. B. Johnson

60. David M. Kennedy, Utah
January 22, 1969—February 10, 1971 — Nixon

61. John B. Connally, Texas
February 11, 1971—June 12, 1972 — Nixon

62. George P. Shultz, Illinois
June 12, 1972—May 8, 1974 — Nixon

63. William E. Simon, New Jersey
May 8, 1974—August 9, 1974 — Nixon
August 9, 1974—January 20, 1977 — Ford

64. W. Michael Blumenthal, Michigan
January 23, 1977—August 4, 1979 — Carter

65. G. William Miller, Rhode Island
August 7, 1979—January 20, 1981 — Carter

66. Donald T. Regan, New Jersey
January 22, 1981—February 1, 1985 — Reagan

67. James A. Baker, III, Texas
February 4, 1985—August 17, 1988 — Reagan

68. Nicholas F. Brady, New York — Reagan
September 15, 1988 —

Appendix II

Treasurers of the United States	Administration
1. Michael Hillegas, Pennsylvania	
July 29, 1775—September 11,1789	
2. Samuel Meredith, Pennsylvania	
September 11, 1789—March 3, 1797	Washington
March 4, 1797—March 3, 1801	J. Adams
March 4, 1801—October 31, 1801	Jefferson
3. Thomas T. Tucker, South Carolina	
December 1, 1801—March 3, 1809	Jefferson
March 4, 1809—March 3, 1817	Madison
March 4, 1817—March 6, 1825	Monroe
March 7, 1825—May 2,1828	J.Q. Adams
4. William Clark, Pennsylvania	
June 4, 1828—March 5, 1829	J.Q. Adams
March 6, 1829—May 31, 1829	Jackson
5. John Campbell, Virginia	
May 26, 1829—March 3, 1837	Jackson
March 4, 1837—July 20, 1839	Van Buren
6. William Selden, Virginia	
July 22, 1839—March 3, 1841	Van Buren
March 4, 1841—April 4, 1841	W.H. Harrison
April 5, 1841—March 4, 1845	Tyler
March 5, 1845—March 5, 1849	Polk
March 6, 1849—July 9, 1850	Taylor
July 10, 1850—November 23, 1850	Fillmore
7. John Sloan, Ohio	
November 27, 1850—April 6, 1852	Fillmore
8. Samuel Casey, Kentucky	
April 4, 1853—March 6, 1857	Pierce
March 7, 1857—December 22, 1859	Buchanan
9. William C. Price, Missouri	
February 28, 1860—March 6, 1861	Buchanan
March 7, 1861—March 21, 1861	Lincoln
10. F.E. Spinner, New York	
March 16, 1861—April 15, 1865	Lincoln
April 16, 1865—March 3, 1869	A. Johnson
March 4, 1869—June 30, 1875	Grant
11. John C. New, Indiana	
June 30, 1875—July 1, 1876	Grant
12. A.U. Wyman, Wisconsin	
July 1, 1876—March 3, 1877	Grant
March 4, 1877—June 30, 1877	Hayes
13. James Gilfillan, Connecticut	
July 1, 1877—March 3, 1881	Hayes
March 4, 1881—September 19, 1881	Garfield
September 20, 1881—March 31, 1883	Arthur

14. A.U. Wyman, Wisconsin
April 1, 1883—March 3, 1885 Arthur
March 4, 1885—April 30, 1885 Cleveland

15. Conrad N. Jordan, New York
May 1, 1885—May 23, 1887 Cleveland

16. James W. Hyatt, Connecticut
May 24, 1887—March 6, 1889 Cleveland
March 7, 1889—May 10, 1889 B. Harrison

17. J.N. Huston, Indiana
May 11, 1889—April 24, 1891 B. Harrison

18. Enos H. Nebecker, Indiana
April 25, 1891—March 3, 1893 B. Harrison
March 4, 1893—May 31, 1893 Cleveland

19. D.N. Morgan, Connecticut
June 1, 1893—March 3, 1897 Cleveland
March 4, 1897—June 30, 1897 McKinley

20. Ellis H. Roberts, NewYork
July 1, 1897—September 14, 1901 McKinley
September 15, 1901—June 30, 1905 T. Roosevelt

21. Charles. H. Treat, New York
July 1, 1905—March 7, 1909 T. Roosevelt
March 8, 1909—October 30, 1909 Taft

22. Lee McClung, Tennessee
November 1, 1909—November 21, 1912 Taft

23. Carmi A. Thompson, Ohio
November 22, 1912—November 21, 1912 Taft
March 6, 1913—March 31, 1913 Wilson

24. John Burke, North Dakota
April 1, 1913—January 5, 1921 Wilson

25. Frank White, North Dakota
May 2, 1921—August 2, 1923 Harding
August 3, 1923-May 1, 1928 Coolidge

26. H.T. Tate, Tenessee
May 31, 1928—January 17, 1929 Coolidge

27. W.O. Woods, Kansas
January 18, 1929—March 3, 1929 Coolidge
March 4, 1929—March 4, 1933 Hoover
March 5, 1933—May 31, 1933 F.D. Roosevelt

28. W.A. Julian, Ohio
June 1, 1933—April 12, 1945 F.D. Roosevelt
April 12, 1945—May 29, 1949 Truman

29. Georgia Neese Clark, Kansas
June 21, 1949—January 20, 1953 Truman
January 21, 1953—January 27, 1953 Eisenhower

30. Ivy Baker Priest, Utah
January 28, 1953-January 20, 1961 Eisenhower
January 21, 1961—January 29, 1961 Kennedy

31. Elizabeth Rudel Smith, California
January 30, 1961—April 13, 1962 Kennedy

32. Kathryn O'Hay Granahan, Pennsylvania
January 3, 1963—November 22, 1963
Kennedy
November 22, 1963—November 20, 1966
L. B. Johnson

33. Dorothy Andrews Elston, Delaware
May 8, 1969—September 17, 1970 Nixon

Dorothy Andrews Kabis, Deleware
September 17, 1970—July 3, 1971 Nixon

34. Romana Acosta Banuelos, California
December 17, 1971—February 14, 1974 Nixon

35. Francine Irving Neff, New Mexico
June 21, 1974—January, 1977 Ford

36. Azie Taylor Morton, Texas
September 12, 1977—January, 1981 Carter

37. Angela Marie Buchanan,
District of Columbia
March 17, 1981—July 5, 1983 Reagan

38. Katherine D. Ortega, New Mexico
September 22, 1983 Reagan



The Treasury Seal became official with Treasury Order No. 212, signed by Secretary Henry H. Fowler on January 29, 1968. The seal appears on the face of all United States paper currency.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
1789

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Cheryl Kuspert 566-5252

Abby Gilbert
566-8087

Jim Sperlich -
speechwriter

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be in accord with the principles of the new democracy.

The Articles of Confederation, adopted in 1778, gave the states the authority to coin money. Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachusetts did so. Although Vermont was not one of the 13 original colonies and did not become a state until 1791, its assembly became, in 1785, the first to authorize a regular issue of copper pieces. Although New York did not authorize a coinage, several types of cents were manufactured by individuals for use in that state. The right to coin money was taken from the states by the Constitution in 1787, and Congress since 1789 has had the power to coin money and to regulate its value.

Establishment of the Coinage System. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress appointed a committee, headed by Robert Morris, to prepare a report on a coinage system for the United States. In January 1782, Morris recommended that the monetary standard be affixed to silver with a ratio of 14.5 to 1 between silver and gold; that the decimal system be established; that the monetary unit be $\frac{1}{1440}$ of a dollar, which would standardize the different valuations of the Spanish milled dollar; and that a mint be established. These recommendations were approved by Congress on Feb. 21, 1782, and Morris was requested to make a further report on his plans. In April 1783, Morris submitted to Congress specimens of silver coins in denominations of 1,000 units (a mark), 500 units (a quint), and 100 units (a bit). However, his plans for a coinage and a mint were referred to a committee and died there.

Thomas Jefferson, then a member of the House of Representatives, disapproved the Morris plan as being too confusing and complex. He favored the decimal system but thought that a monetary unit based on the dollar would be easier to understand. Jefferson's proposals were made in 1784 and accepted on July 6, 1785, when Congress passed a resolution making the dollar the nation's monetary unit and adopting the decimal system.

In 1787 the Fugio cent became the first coin issued by authorization of the national government. This coin was minted in New Haven, Conn., by James Jarvis, who contracted with the Board of Treasury to make 300 tons of copper coin. The Fugio cent has on the reverse a circle of 13 links (representing the 13 original colonies), a small circle in the middle with the words "United States" around it, and in the center the words "We are one." On the obverse there are: a dial with the hours expressed on the face of it; a meridian sun figure above, on one side of which is the word "Fugio"—"I fly," referring to the sun—and on the other side the year in figures, 1787; below the dial the words, "Mind your business." Because the inscriptions have been attributed to Benjamin Franklin, the piece is frequently called the Franklin cent.

In 1789 Congress directed Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, to prepare a report on how to establish a national coinage. Hamilton's report, presented in January 1791, endorsed the decimal subdivisions and the dollar as the monetary unit, as suggested earlier by Jefferson, and the use of both gold and silver in the standard money. After much debate Congress passed the Coinage Act on April 2, 1792. It authorized a mint, specified the coin denominations to be minted, and established two units of value: the gold dollar of 24.75 grains of pure gold and the silver dollar of 371.25 grains of pure silver.

Establishment of Mints. The first mint was established in Philadelphia in 1792. It was authorized to operate only for 5 years. During the first 10 years of the mint's existence, several bills to abolish it were introduced into Congress, and one such resolution passed the House of Representatives. However, the life of the mint was renewed for 5-year periods until 1828, when an act was passed to operate the mint in Philadelphia until otherwise provided by law. The Philadelphia mint is considered the "mother" mint, because dies for all United States coins are made there.

The United States also has mints in Denver (established in 1906) and in San Francisco (1854–1955, reactivated in 1965 for a limited period). It also has had the following mints, none of them now in operation: Dahlonega, Ga. (1838–1861); Charlotte, N. C. (1838–1861), for gold only; New Orleans, La. (1830–1861, 1879–1909); and Carson City, Nev. (1870–1893). See also MINT.

Coinage and Coinage Regulations. Regular U. S. coinage commenced at the Philadelphia mint in 1793. In that year only half cents and cents were produced. The mint began making half dimes, half dollars, and silver dollars in 1794 and dimes and quarters in 1796. Gold coins were not minted until 1795, when the 5-dollar and 10-dollar pieces were issued. The first 2½-dollar piece or quarter eagle was coined in 1796.

Nevertheless, the Spanish dollar and its fractions continued to be the predominant currency in circulation in the early 1800's. The use of Spanish coins gradually declined until an act in 1857 repealed the legal tender power of all foreign coins.

Metallic Content. In 1864 the composition of the cent was set at 95% copper and 5% tin and zinc, and its weight was reduced to 48 grains. In 1943 a zinc-steel combination was minted, and in 1962 the alloy was changed to 95% copper and 5% zinc. The rising cost of copper led Congress in 1974 to authorize a coin of 97.6% zinc and 2.4% copper, but such pennies were not minted in quantity until 1983.

Bronze was employed in a 2-cent piece that was first issued in 1864. However, the 2-cent piece was never popular and was discontinued in 1873. It was the first coin to bear the motto, "In God We Trust." Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, authorized the placing of this motto on the coin.

In response to calls for the use of more nickel in coinage, Congress in 1865 authorized 3-cent and 5-cent coins composed of 75% copper and 25% nickel. (Never popular, the 3-cent coin was discontinued in 1889.) From 1942 to 1945, when nickel was needed for World War II, the 5-cent piece contained no nickel. It was minted with an alloy of 56% copper, 35% silver, and 9% manganese. But in 1946 the 5-cent piece was restored to its original composition.

Because of a silver shortage, Congress in 1965 authorized the minting of dimes and quarters without silver and reduction of the silver content in the half dollar from 90% to 40%. The dimes and quarters become composite, or "clad," coins having a core of pure copper (which shows as a red line on the edge) sandwiched between layers of a white alloy of 75% copper and 25% nickel. The half dollar has a cladding and a core that are composed of alloys of silver and copper.

A number of gaps occur in the minting of the silver dollar, first struck in 1794. Coinage ended

The First

MINSTREL SHOW TROUPE—*Continued*
blackened their faces. Their popular songs included "Old Dan Tucker," "Happy Uncle Tom," and "The Raccoon Hunt." *(Carl Wittke—Tambo and Bones)*

MINT (U.S.)
See also Money

Assay office building (federal). *See* Assay office building (federal)

Coins minted for a foreign government were produced by the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, when 2 million 2½-centavo coins and 10 million 1-centavo coins were struck for Venezuela. The coins were composed of copper, nickel, and zinc and had a diameter of 23 millimeters and 19 millimeters respectively. The act of January 29, 1874 (18 Stat. L. 6), authorized coinage to be executed for foreign countries at the mints of the United States.

Mint of the United States was at Philadelphia. Robert Morris, as head of the Finance Department of the United States Government, laid a plan for American money coinage before Congress on January 15, 1782. Through his efforts and the cooperation of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, an act "establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States" (1 Stat. L. 246) was approved by both houses and signed by George Washington on April 2, 1792. The cornerstone was laid July 31, 1792; construction was completed September 7, 1792.

Mint (U.S.) director was David Rittenhouse, who was appointed by President George Washington April 14, 1792, and who remained in charge of the Mint at Philadelphia until June 1795, when he resigned because of illness. *(Jesse Paul Watson—The Bureau of the Mint)*

Private mint authorized by the United States Government was the Moffat Assay Office, Mount Ophir, Mariposa County, Calif., built in 1850 by John L. Moffat. The mint manufactured $50 hexagonal gold ingots used as legal tender to replace gold dust and nuggets. Beginning on February 20, 1851, the ingots were made under the supervision of the United States Assayer, and on July 3, 1852, Congress passed an "act to establish a branch of the mint of the United States in California" (10 Stat. L. 11). Augustus Humbert of New York was appointed United States Assayer to place the government stamp upon the ingots produced by Moffat and Company. In 1852 it became the United States Assay Office. *(Newell D. Chamberlain—The Call of Gold)*

Woman director of the Mint was Nellie Tayloe Ross, who assumed office May 3, 1933. *(Records in Office of the Director of the Mint, U.S. Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.)*

The First

MISS AMERICA PAGEANT. *See* Beauty pageant

MISSILE. *See* Rocket

MISSILE MAIL. *See under* Airmail service

MISSION, CALIFORNIA. *See* California mission

MISSIONARY

Black missionary to the American Indians was John Marrant, of New York, ordained May 15, 1785, as a Methodist minister in London, England. Among his converts were the king of the Cherokees and his daughter. *(William Aldridge—A Narrative of the Lord's Wonderful Dealings with John Marrant, a Black)*

Methodist missionary. *See under* Methodist Church

MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Foreign missionary society was the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, organized June 29, 1810, by the General Association of Massachusetts at its annual meeting in Bradford, Mass. The board received its charter in 1812 from Massachusetts.

Foreign missionary society organized by women to send unmarried missionaries to the Orient was the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands, organized November 1860 in Boston, Mass., by Ellen H. B. Mason (Mrs. Francis B. Mason) and nine other women. In May 1861, a similar society was formed in Philadelphia, Pa., which united with the former to form the Woman's Union Missionary Society for Heathen Lands, which received its charter April 11, 1861. The first president was Sarah B. Doremus (Mrs. Thomas C. Doremus). The first missionary was Sarah H. Marston, who sailed November 1861 for Tounghoo, Burma.

Missionary society (colonial) was the New England Protestant Missionary Society, chartered July 1649 by the British Parliament to propagate the gospel. Missionary work among the Indians, however, had been carried on earlier by John Eliot, John Cotton, Henry Dunster, and others.

Missionary society organized in the United States was the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge Among the Indians of North America, which was founded in 1762 in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Archbishop of Canterbury persuaded King George III to cancel the charter, fearing it might become a non-Episcopal channel of influence.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE. *See* Bridge: Railroad bridge across the Mississippi River

MOBILE COMPUTER CENTER. *See under* Computer

MOBILE POWER PLANT (electric). *See* Electric power plant

The First

MOBILE TELEPHONE. *See* T

MOBILE TELEVISION STAT
—Mobile unit

MODEL SCHOOL. *See* Scho

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Aviation—Airplane

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See Visiting celebrities: A

MONASTERY

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MONEY

Battleship depicted on
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Boston in 1918. The rever
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Bill bearing the portra
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1886. It had a portrait of
reverse was in green, c

TREASURY
Historical Association
1500 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220

August 31, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR DAN McGROARTY

From: Abby L. Gilbert, President alg

Subject: Treasury Anecdotes

Enclosed are materials on the anecdotes on the President and the Treasury Department:

John Adams on the bucket brigade that doused the fire in 1801
(See Bratter's article, Banking, p. [4], col. 2; Calendar, January 20th)

Andrew Jackson's Building location legend

Andrew Johnson's use of the Treasury as a Temporary White House

Calvin Coolidge and the Butter Club

I have also included information Grant's Inaugural Ball; a brochure the Department prepared on the Cash Room that contains the Inaugural Ball story; and some highlights about the Treasury Building.

I will look in some books on Jackson about the quote and the legend. As you will see, two different quotes are given in the sources; at the moment I cannot tell you which one is correct.

If you have any questions please call me on 566-8087.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING

--ooOOoo--

THE TREASURY BUILDING

The United States Treasury Department was established by an act of the First Congress approved September 2, 1789. At this time, and for several years thereafter, Philadelphia was the temporary capitol of the nation. In the scheme of buildings to be provided for occupancy by the various branches of the public service soon to be removed to the District of Columbia were included plans for a small wooden structure to house the Treasury. This building, the design of an English architect named George Hatfield, was placed at the northeast corner of the site of the present edifice. It was completed in 1799 and occupied in 1800, when Washington became the seat of the federal Government.

Built of perishable material, this the first government-owned quarters of the Treasury was not destined to remain in existence long enough to attain much historical distinction. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1801. Repaired, it continued to be occupied by the Department until 1814, when building, as well as most of the records and documents of the Department, was consumed by flames to furnish a spectacle for an invading army. Another building, erected soon afterwards, served as the home of the Treasury until March 31, 1833, on which date it likewise was destroyed by fire.

For sometime after the last-mentioned date the Department had no roof of its own. Steps were taken to provide one, however, in 1836, on July 4 of which year Congress passed an act, sections 5 and 6 of which authorized the President to cause to be erected "a fireproof building of such dimensions as may be required for the present and future accommodations" of the Department. The language of the sections mentioned is quoted in full here as being of special historical interest:

> Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, (That) the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to cause to be erected on or near the site of the former treasury building, or on any other public lot which he may select, a fire-proof building of such dimensions as may be required for the present and future accommodations of the Treasury Department, upon such plan and of such materials as he may deem most advantageous; and that for this purpose there be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.
>
> Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the material of which the walls of the Capitol and President's mansion are constructed, shall be adopted for the construction of the aforesaid building: Provided, upon full inquiry, a cheaper and more suitable material cannot be obtained. And provided always, That the foundation walls of the said buildings below the surface of the earth and two feet above shall be of the hardest and most solid rock.

It was the intention of those who were delegated by the President to carry out the provisions of the act so to locate the building that it would not obstruct the view along the mile and a half of Washington's broadest street -- Pennsylvania Avenue -- stretching between the White House and the Capitol.

Site chosen by Jackson.

If a story that has gained wide circulation relative to this enterprise may be credited, the failure to fulfill this intention was due to the personal interference of President Jackson. Anxious, possibly, to see the matter under way before he went out of office, and becoming impatient, doubtless, over the delay of his agents in deciding where the building should stand, he left the Executive Mansion one morning determined to set things going. After he had inspected the site, so the story goes, he planted his cane in the earth near the northeast corner and exclaimed to those in attendance: "Right here is where I want the corner stone laid!"

Whether or not the incident mentioned really occurred, the substance of the story is supported by evidence of an official character, for in 1838 Robert Mills, who designed the building that was finally erected, informed a Congressional committee that its "precise position" had been determined by the "positive directions of the late President."

In any event, the splendid vista eastward from the White House, which future generations might have enjoyed but for a president's impulsive action, was forever obstructed when the Treasury structure rose within the lines of a thoroughfare whose fame is today country-wide as the scene of great pageants, civic and military.

Imposing Building Contemplated

It seems to have been the intention of the government to erect a handsome building without regard to cost, although the ensuing building operations were apparently carried on without definite plan. As it was, the project failed to meet the approval of the Congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. In undertaking to pass judgment upon it, the committee availed itself of the services of one Thomas U. Walker, an architect of Philadelphia. Among other things the committee found to criticise were the location and plan of the building and the material used in its construction. A report to Congress dated March 29, 1838, embodied the committee's criticisms. One of the objections made was that if the plans then being followed were carried out it would be necessary to remove the State Department building, which at that time stood upon ground now occupied by the east end of the north wing of the Treasury. Along with its report, the committee submitted a draft of a bill actually calling for the demolition of the construction work already in place.

While the committee waited for Congressional approval of its report building operations were suspended. Congress evidently failed to heed the committee's recommendations, for operations were shortly resumed, and prosecuted to such advantage that the month of August, 1839, saw installed in the still incomplete building the Secretary of the Department and members of his official family as follows: the Register, the First Comptroller, the Solicitor, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the office last named being then a bureau of the Treasury. The Attorney General was also quartered in the building.

As it stood when fully completed in 1842, the Treasury was much smaller and less imposing than it is today, having cost something less than seven hundred thousand dollars. Except on its front or east side, its outer walls were within the lines of the corridors that now run the length and breadth of the building. It contained but 150 rooms, less than half the number provided after the structure was enlarged to its present proportions.

Had the original design been followed, to erect a building adequate for the "future accommodations" of the Department the building would probably have remained without additions or alterations for a long time to come, the architect's plans having contemplated the expenditure of nearly a million and a half dollars.

Three Wings Added

Because of the failure to provide for the Department's future needs, in so far as they could have been reasonably anticipated, it was found necessary in a few years to enlarge the building. Accordingly, Congress, by act of March 3, 1855, granted the requisite authority, and appropriated three hundred thousand dollars for the purpose. The enlargement was undertaken upon plans prepared by Mr. Walker, whose services the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds had requisitioned some years before in their endeavors to effect a shift of site and change of plans while the work of construction was under way.

The extension was started in July 1855. By September of 1861 that portion constituting the present south wing was completed and occupied. The work suffered more or less interruption during the early days of the Civil War, but by 1864 the west wing had been carried up to the line of the present north facade.

Adjacent to the building, on the north, were to be found two other government buildings: one, housing the War and Navy Departments; the other, the Department of State, as previously indicated. The building first-mentioned stood at the northwest corner of the Treasury reservation; the other, at the northeast corner. These were vacated and torn down to make room for the north wing. This wing was completed in 1869. [redacted]

THE TREASURY BUILDING

The cornerstone of the United States Treasury Building was placed, and the building stands where it is, because President Andrew Jackson did not have patience with a committee, even one of his own choosing.

Fire had taken two Treasury buildings, and for several years in the Republic's youth the Department had no building of its own. After many urgings and delays, the Congress celebrated July 4, 1836, by authorizing the President to cause to be erected "a fireproof building of such dimensions as may be required for the present and future accommodations" of the Department. There was an appropriation of $100,000.

It was the intention of those delegated by President Jackson to carry out the provisions of the Act that the building should be placed so that it would not obstruct the view along the mile and a half of Washington's broadest thoroughfare, Pennsylvania Avenue, between the White House and the Capitol.

But the Treasury Building planners did not act at once. They held meetings and talked. Their delay irked President Jackson. Had the members of his planning committee been abroad early one morning--and doubtless later they wished they had--they would have seen the First Citizen leave the Executive Mansion and cross over briskly with a little group to the vacant Treasury site. After an examination of the ground, the President suddenly came to a halt (so the story goes), planted his cane firmly in the earth near the northeast corner, and exclaimed to those around him:

"Right here is where I want the cornerstone!"

This story has confirmation. Robert Mills, who designed the building on which operations were begun in 1838, informed a Congressional committee that "its precise position" had been determined "by the positive directions of the late President."

When the Treasury Department was established by the first Congress, and for several years thereafter, Philadelphia was the temporary capital of the Nation. Included in the scheme of buildings for the various branches of the public service, that were soon to be removed to the District of Columbia, were plans for a small wooden structure to house the Treasury.

This building, the design of George Hatfield, an English architect, was erected at the northeast corner of the site of the present building, or near the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Completed in 1799, it was occupied in 1800, when the new City of Washington became the seat of the Federal Government.

This first Treasury headquarters in Washington was partially destroyed by fire in 1801. Repaired, the building continued in use until 1814, when it was burned by British soldiers, with most of its records and documents. Another building, erected soon afterward, was the home of the Treasury until March 31, 1833, when it also was destroyed by fire.

Then came the cane-planting episode, in 1836, that gave the building its location and its start. But progress suffered a long series of delays. As the project took shape it failed to gain the approval of the Congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. In undertaking to pass judgment, the committee availed itself of the services of Thomas U. Walker, a Philadelphia architect. Among the features which the committee criticised were the location and plan of the building and the material that was being used in its construction.

A report to the Congress, March 29, 1838, embodied the committee's criticisms. One of the objections was that if the plans then being followed were carried out it would be necessary to remove the State Department Building, which at that time stood upon ground now occupied by the east end of the north wing of the Treasury. With its report, the committee submitted a draft of a bill calling for the demolition of the work already in place.

While the committee waited for Congressional approval of its report, building operations were suspended. The Congress evidently failed to heed the committee's recommendations, for operations were shortly resumed, with sufficient result that August, 1839, saw installed in the yet uncompleted building the Secretary of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury, as well as the Register, the first Comptroller, the Solicitor, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Attorney General's offices also were in the Treasury Building.

As it stood when completed in 1842, the Treasury Building was much smaller and less imposing than it is now. Except on its east side, its outer walls were within the lines of the

corridors that now run the length and breadth of the building, and it contained in all but 150 rooms. The building now (1939), with subdivisions--for many of the originally spacious chambers have been cut into two or three offices--contains 475 rooms.

The cost was something less than $700,000. The architect's plans called for an expenditure of nearly $1,500,000. Had the original design been followed, with a view to the "future accommodations" of the Department, the structure might have remained without additions or alterations for a long time.

It was necessary in a few years to enlarge the building, and the Congress by Act of March 3, 1855, appropriated $300,000 for the purpose. Work on the extension was begun in July, 1855, on plans drawn by Architect Walker, whose earlier recommendations had been ignored. By September, 1861, the portion which constitutes the present south wing was completed. The work was interrupted during the early days of the Civil War, but by 1864 the west wing had been carried up to the line of the present north facade.

Adjacent to the Treasury Building, on the north, were two other Government buildings. One, at the northwest corner of the Treasury reservation, housed the War and Navy Departments. The other, at the northeast corner, had the Department of State. To make room for the north wing, these buildings were removed, and in 1869 the Treasury's north wing was finished.. The construction of this wing completed a building of a hollow rectangular shape bisected by a single corridor across the center from east to west.

Thus, after a third of a century, the building authorized in 1836 was approximated. The cost of the structure, with the three wings added, totaled a little more than $6,000,000; later changes brought the total cost to about $8,000,000.

Installation of electricity began in the 1880's, and the development and extension of direct current systems came as the demands for new appliances grew. The first contract for general installation of electricity was made in 1893. This was for a direct current, high-tension system that continued in use until 1938, when installation of an alternating current system was completed. Change from direct to alternating current (except for elevator service) was begun in 1933 and continued over a five-year period.

The main entrance, as planned originally, was to have been from Treasury Place on the south. But this entrance is not even used now, and remains closed. It is the opposite entrance on the north, perhaps the most photographed, that is doubtless considered the front door of the Treasury by the average Washington sightseer. However, the main entrance to the Treasury Building is the one on Fifteenth Street, through the colonnade. The entrance consists of five narrow, heavily-barred doorways, of which but one is commonly used for entry, the others being used as exits.

The west entrance, looking across to the White House grounds, is sometimes considered the one intended by the planners for the front door of the Treasury, but convenience to transportation and the business district determined that the opposite east entrance should become the main portal.

In a sunken court on the west side, partially roofed by lawns and driveways, there is storage place for officials' cars, and for delivery trucks and vans; coal bunkers tunnel under the sidewalk, and to the north one of the cooling units of the air-conditioning system operates beneath the lawn.

The great cash room of the Treasury, arranged much like the public hall and cashiers' windows of a bank, is on the first floor behind the north portico. This chamber is 72 feet long, 34 feet wide and 30 feet--two stories--in height. There is a balcony all around at the second floor level. The walls of both floor levels are of vari-colored Vermont and Italian marble panels and trim, between pairs of fluted pilasters. The capitals of the first floor pilasters are Corinthian. The capitals of the second floor pilasters are Ionic-Corinthian. So fine is this room that at the time of President Grant's second inauguration it was chosen as the most fitting one in Washington in which to hold the splendid inaugural ball. In the corridors outside the cash room are cases of exhibits bearing upon the development and mechanical preparation of the national currency. Other cases in the building's corridors contain relics of historical significance.

Entrance through the east or Fifteenth Street door is to the ground floor of the building, commonly called the basement, but actually the main floor.

On the ground floor there is a modern emergency room, with a 24-hour schedule, so as to care for night-shift employees as well as those who work by day.

The Office of the Secretary

Treasury Department

Its History in Washington, D.C.

1800-1976

By Donald J. Lehman

Architectural Historian

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New Treasury

The incendiary fire of 1833 gutted the first Treasury building, leaving smoke-stained chimneys and walls. The Department declined to consider reconstructing interior floors, partitions, and staircases and laying on a new roof as it had done when an earlier incendiary fire, touched off by British troops, left the Department homeless in 1814. The refusal faced up to Treasury's need for a far larger building than Henry and Richard White had burned to destroy evidence of the false pension claims by which they had swindled the Treasury.

Controversies delayed agreement on the new building for three years. Congress preferred the site the Department had occupied since 1800. President Andrew Jackson was animated by far different ideas. He wanted to put up a building for all the Government agencies. The multiagency building was an innovation at least a half-century away. More importantly the President had opted for another site, Lafayette Park, which had yet to acquire the patina of social prestige it thereafter lost. Jackson's aspirations stirred disputes which were a classic prototype of the way in which conflicting opinions about sites and designs can stir passions. At last Congress passed and Jackson signed on July 4, 1836, a bill financing the start of the new Treasury. The legislation recommended the old site for the new building but conceded to the President the privilege of picking another. Apparently Jackson, too, was in a mood for concessions. Accompanied by his Cabinet, he inspected the old site, agreed to use it, and, within a few days, supervised the staking out of the ground plan of the building which Robert Mills had designed. According to an eyewitness, Jackson was a serene observer who, in spite of a legend to the contrary, used his cane only to lean on.

For the new Treasury Mills designed one of the foremost examples of Greek Revival architecture in America. His plan envisioned an E-shaped building with its long side facing 15th Street. From the colonnaded front three lateral wings were to extend toward the President's House, but the longer pair, at the ends, were to be built later. In the end Mills's plan was revised, in 1855, and the dimensions of the north and south wings were greatly altered. Meanwhile, Mills, in association with an able construction superintendent, Robert Brown, went forward in July 1836 with the construction of the T-shaped structure which became the east and center wings of the Treasury Building.

Leman study, part II

The 24th Congress had ended its first session on Independence Day, and the customary burst of legislation included a bill authorizing a new Treasury and providing $100,000 for its construction. In the same b-ll Congress authorized a building for the Patent Office and designated as the source of construction money the Patent Fund in which the fees of inventors were deposited.
Jackson was anxious to start on the new one, and he signed the measure the same day. He wanted to go as early as possible to the Hermitage for the rest of the sammer. He was tired and his health was failing. Emily Donelson, was in her terminal illness. Before he left he not only selected Mills as the architect, but also focused his personal attention on all other aspects of the project then in question. He ratified the selection of a site. Located the building on the site where he wished it to be buildt.
Mills, then 55, had been engaged in his profession, in training or in practice, since 1800.(1836).
On the same day that Congress passed the legislation Mills applied for the appointment. Fully aware of the existence of another candidate, Mills wrote a long hard-hitting letter, reminding Jackson of an earlier application and pointing out that this was a renewal. Experience, capacity for construction that was both frugal and fireproof. Foom this preamble he went on to note that the House committee had recommended his plans and to charge his rival with plagiarism without, however, naming Elliot.

Robert Mills
This prompted him to point out in a letter to Woodbury that the Treasury could make "a savings of expense on the employment of my services" to supervise construction continuously. The suggestion had a cool reception, and early in July 1834 Mills resigned. As Architect of Public Buildings, by virtue of Jackson's appointment, Mills beaame an independent officer of the Government, drawing his authority from the President. In the same year his design won the competition for the Wash Monument. more than 35 years of experience when he entered the climactic phase of his career. Son of a Scottish immigrant, Mills was born in 1781 in Charleston, S.C. An early association with Hoban, when the Irish architect practiced briefly in Mills's birthplace, may have influenced the young man to make architecture his profession. In 1800 he came to Wash., joining Hoban as a draftsman. Disciple of the keenest architectural minds of the day. The first was Jefferson. Undoubtedly a common interest in architecture first began to knit the fabric of a friendship that endured until Jeff's death in 1826. The months at Monticello opened to Mills more than an opportunity to perfect in practice his professional skills.

He made the most of the chance to study Jeff's well-stocked architectural library. But above all the young man worked intimately with his friend and mentor.
Jefferson was the medium by which Mills became Latrobe's pupil. By Jeff's appointment Latrobe held at the time the post of Surveyor of the pUblic Buildings of the U.S. "Benjamin Henry Latrobe," as a man of unremittingly high standards -- the county's first professional architect. From time to time Mills had a hand in designing and building houses, public buildings, banks, churches, and canals. Mills became the chief assistant and superintendent of all the work in progress in the city. (Philadelphia).
Destined to rank as the outstanding graduate of Latrobe's training..
Mills and an associate designed and bridged the Schuylkill Rive in 1812with the longest single span to that time.
Monumental Church in Richmond and a round church in Phila.
But the outstanding achievement undoubtedly was the Wash. memorial that he designed Balto. in 1814.
Became the Engineer and Architect of S.C. in1820. He was the first to propose a transcontinental road, and he urged the Postmaster Gneral to sponsor a line connecting Wash. and the Northeast with New Orleans.
In addition to appointing the architect, Jackson selected the superintendent of construction and the master workmen--foremen of the stonecutters, bricklayers, stone masosn, and carpenters--and fixed their salaries and wages. Acquaintance-ship in the building trades of Washington.
Myth - Jackson walking out a few rods fro m the White House one morning, and thrusting his cane into the ground, exlaiming "Put the building right here!"
July 10 to October 1. Mills noted the laying of the foundation in August. The cornerstone would have been set at that time, but it goes unmentioned. Existence of the receipt bearing the date of May 23, 1834, suggests that Mary Emily lost her lock when she was hardly five years old.(possibly in the cor-nerstone of the New York customhouse).
Construction of the Treasury Extension began in 1855. Length of 460 feet. Width of 264 feet.Raised number of rooms from 80 to 108 to 132. In his original plan Mills had not contemplated offices in the basement and the attic. Lack of light in both areas and dampness in the basement.
Used rock from local quarries known technically as Potomac mica-schist. It has been quarried for at least a century to the north and west of Rock Creek and formed the foundation of the President's House. Later is would be laid under the Wash. Monument. Granite was Mills's preference for the walls, but Jacison overruled the architect. Jackson directed Mills to use Acquia freestone -- a sandstone inferior in durability amd attax appearance. Acquia stone dropped from use as soon as Mills completed the projects that he began in 1836.

Granite and marble were chosen respectively for the extension of the Treasury and the wings added to the Patent Office, and granite monoliths replaced Treasury's freestone colonnade facing 15th street in 1908.
Committee on Public Buildings, the customary shortened form of its name, had only four. These were G.W.B. towns of Georgia, who recommended Mills to Jackson, Archibald Yell of ARkansas, Horace Everett of Vermont, the Committee's lone Whig, and Charles McClure of Pennsylvania.
Fireplaces were the principal source of heat in the Newj Treasury at least until the Civil War.
Mills had designed the walls 2 feet three inches thick. This was a departure from the standard practice in the era when masonry walls were customarily much thicker. Bythe accepted standard New Treasury's walls should have been 3 feet 6 inches in thickness as a minimum. The leading architects said that the building was in danger of collapsing.

The thinner walls were a bold innovation in which Mills took great pride. 1838 controversy.
Levi Lincolnstruck his first blow by trying to enlist Van Buren in the opposition to New Treasury and to Mills. In a detailed critique of the plans for the building, which Lincoln embodied in a letter to the Presidnet, the Whig presented a threefold censure of the site: (1) inevitable destruction of Old State, which Lincoln opposed as wasteful; (2) the site would give the level base of the colonnade an unsightly appearance, above the 15th street slope; (3) he declared that it would obstruct the view from the Capitol to the President's House.
Thomas Ustick Walter in 1855 designed the Treasury Extension, adapting the style of Mills to a bolder idiom.
William Strickland, who had been an associate of Mills on Latrobe's staff and Walter studied under him beginning at 15.
The activity fizzled, however, long before a legislative report on March 29 challenged Mills's competence and emphasized the unmistakeable ambition of the opponents to demolish the building at once--partly because of location, partly because of design, and partly because of inferior and unsafe construction. The architect's premise was that New Treasury should be completed to serve temporarily as a fireproof home foo Treasury and permanently as the General Post Office. He proposed a large office building--to be ready in two or three years--for State, War, Navy, and T JDepartments, the Gov'ts full-fledged departments at the time.
The report, "New Treasury and Post Office Buildings," is a document in which Mills was heavily outnumbered. In addition to Walter's commentary the Committee presented not only its own conclusions but the observations of a second consultant, Alexander Parris, whom the Committee retained with Van Buren's

consent on February 28. All three opinions were adverse to Mills.

The committee tried without success to force the Administration to discharge Mills and employ Parris as the ARchitect of Public Buildings.

The publication of the report at the end of March disclosed that the Committee had four criticisms and Walter five, holding three of them in common. These presented deficiencies in the site, the structural character of the building, and the interior design.

The site, of course, drew the fire of severe censure. The committee condemned it as "injudicious and highly objectionable" because the base of the building did not conform to the grade of the street, because proximity to the street necessitated a pair of side stairs of unequal length, and because the building would shut off the view of the Capitol from the President's House. His chief point (Walter) was that the building would mask the President's mansion from the Capitol and fro- F Street, defeating, in part, the purpose of Wash's radiating streets. Walter considered the site too small and foresaw an inevitable encroachment on the grounds of the President's house.

Thin walls and groin arches the hallmark of Mills's work, were the target of the most alarming attack in which Walter, Parris, and the Committee were fully united. They challenged the structural strength of the building.

The walls of New Treasury were 2 feet 3 inches thick. The groin arches that sprang from the thin walls dismayed them even more. The arches, constructed of brick and coated with hydraulic cement, were Mills's way of fireproofing. This was a practical end, but the graceful arching contributed the beauty of symmetrical curves to the ceilings without the distraction of interior columns that would have detracted from the spaciousness of the rooms.

As the walls rose, Mills's plans required the arches to curve over and ceil the rooms on each floor. At the time of the controversy only the third floor remained to be vaulted. The critics adjudged Mills guilty of an oversight pointed at a disaster that could not be forestalled without buttresses or piers, in lieu of thickened walls, and interior columns. Walter insisted also that Mills's system of pilasters was fulaty and in fact weakened a structure alreaedy "too weak without them" All this inspired Walter to warn that Mills could not execute the arching over the third floor with safety. The lateral pressure, Walter declared, would prove too great for the exterior walls. The comittee adopted as its own the conclusions of Walter and Parris that the upper floors were bound to fall, justifying this step on the doubtful premise that their consultants were disinterested and Mills was self-interested.

As proof, he listed fireproof buildings that he had designed or constructed at Charleston and Columbia, all of which "are now standing as intact as on the day they were finished." Chiding Walter for a factual mistake, Mills reported that iron cramps didin fact secure the pilasters to the building. Walter also challenged the interior design. The chief deficiencies were narrow corridors and darkened rooms in the basement and on the third, or so-called attic, floor. The complaint about the lack of sunlight in rooms on two floors relected, of course, the reliance on natural light before gas and electricity. But in 1838 Walter could count only 75 rooms with sufficient natural light--those on the first and second floors. Mills refulsed to accept this figure. He declared that 129 out of 150 rooms would be suitable.
First three supervising architects of the Treasury -- Ammi B. Young, Isiah Rogers, and Mullet.
House Report No. 737. This was a bill to authorize the President to demolish the walls of the unfinished New T. The specifics of the proposed legislation directed the removal of the materials to the site of the Post office building for use in constructing a fireproof building for the Post Office Department.
Lincoln introduced the demolition bill. In the final rollcall the motion was lost by a narrow margin--61 for to 66 against. the stonecutters and carpenters were discharged on May 12 after the announcement of a halt in construction.
This added to the heat of the controversy the complaints of unemployed labor whose grievance was rooted in the history of Wash.
Lincoln's speech overflowed 15 columns of the appendix of "The Congressional Glove" with upward of 10,000 words. He had woven his material into a devastating attack on Mills whom Lincoln portrayed as a man without character and an architect without competence.
The accusations that he aimed at Jackson and Mills, however disguised or direct, surcharged the controversy with emotion. A consequent hardening in the Jacksonian attitude was visible.
The third commission was modeled on those that Wash and Madison had appointed to build the Federal City in the 1790's and for the r-construction after the War of 1812. Like the earlier commissions, there were three members--at least at first. Unlike its forerunners, whose members came from private life, the new body consisted of Cabinet officers.
The Board concluded by saying that it desired to go forward with New Treasury, if no action was imminent in Congress. (4/30).
The next day Van Buren went through the formality of halting the work at New T to await that decision.
Lincoln's first attempt to bring up the demolition bill in April met objection and defeat, viva voca. The more prominent was a ranking Democratic leader , Churchill C. Cambrelend of New York, with nearly 20 years of service in the House.

The Treasury Building's Legends

There is no need to tell you that your building is perhaps the most historic office building in the Nation. Only the White House and the Capitol, among Government buildings, outrank it in historic architecture and in the train of historical events which have taken place within its walls. Like most historic places Treasury building has inspired folklore--tales which give a twist, true or false, to history.

Surprisingly the building has failed on occasion to give birth to legends when they seemed in hindsight a certainty. One such occasion was the decoration of the walls and ceilings of the south wing with frescoes. The first were applied in 1858 to three or four rooms on the first floor. Then in 1861 the ceilings and walls of virtually all other spaces in the wing, including hallways and stairwells, were ornamented.

The Treasury Department re-learned of their existence last August when the third floor's southeast room was to be redecorated. ~~Workmen were scraping the ceiling. One uncovered what appeared to be a figure. Wisely the foreman halted the work to report the discovery. Out of this may come the restoration of the paintings in whole or part.~~

The knowledge that they ever existed had disappeared. They had never made an imprint on the written or verbal

histories of the building. ~~They had not taken on life in folktales about the building.~~ In comparison Secretary Sherman's delight in a custom all his own soon became embedded in such tales. Sherman, who served under President Hayes, 1877 to 1881, was the first Secretary to enjoy a telephone. It so fascinated him that he showed it off to visitors by ringing up a clerk in the appointments division. A soloist in a Washington church, he would edify Sherman's visitors with one of his hymns. Of course people talked about it, and Sherman didn't seem to mind.

The paintings did not have such good luck, ~~perhaps for the reverse reason~~. The evidence suggests that Secretary Chase disliked the decorations in the southeast room on the third floor. He occupied it from late in 1861 until early in 1864. Then, as he prepared to move to the west wing, he peeked at his new offices. What he saw he didn't like. In a robust letter he told Alfred B. Mullett, then Treasury's Assistant Architect, to get rid of the ornamentation. ~~It violated Chase's sense of "Republican simplicity."~~ Mullett had the rooms quickly redecorated in a decor which drew from a talented observer this description: ". . . a nun of a room, folded in soft grays, with here and there a touch of blue and gold."

We do not know what precipitated Chase's dislike, but we know that the painters decorating the west wing included four or five ornamentalists--even the same painters who had

decorated the southeast room. There is a good chance that frescoes slumber under the paint in the west wing. A reticence born of Chase's dislike has buried them for a century.

The famous Jackson stories stand in contrast. They are still alive even though scholarly research suggests that the Whigs invented the story of Jackson and the cane to discredit him. Yet a germ of truth underlays the story portraying Jackson demanding the building here and nowhere else. Actually, in 1836, Jackson wanted it elsewhere--Lafayette Square to be exact. Congress preferred the site of the building which had burned in 1833, and Jackson acquiesced. In going along with Congress, he wanted the building erected on the property line along 15th Street. Architect Robert Mills would have preferred a 50-foot setback. This is what earned Jackson the reputation of an irate autocrat with a cane in spite of eyewitness testimony to the contrary.

Oddly enough a similar gesture by another public figure--one who outranks even Andrew Jackson--has vanished from public consciousness. Early in 1798 the Federal City commissioners began the construction of the first Treasury building which burned in 1833. L'Enfant's plan of 1792, drawn under Washington's direction, placed buildings for the Treasury and other Government departments east and west of the White House. Their construction was delayed ~~for years~~ while the Capitol and the White House took shape. On George Washington's last day in office, in March 1797, he

approved George Hadfield's design for the first two buildings. They were twins.

Washington's successor, John Adams, was less interested in the Federal City and proved complaisant at the renewal of pleas to build them on Capitol Hill. The decision infuriated Washington, and Adams bowed to the anger of his predecessor. All this was spelled out in Congress after the British had burned the buildings. Again there was talk of relocations--even ~~taking~~ the Capital back to Philadelphia and then the executive buildings ^HERE. Washington's memory had a champion who turned back both attempts. He was Joseph Lewis, Jr., and perhaps a kinsman of Washington's sister who married a Lewis. With respect to ~~relocating~~ the executive buildings, here is what Lewis did on the floor of the House in February 1815:

"He also read a letter from the commissioners of the city, to General Washington at Mount Vernon, requesting him to fix on the sites for the public offices, and his answer, fixing a day for that purpose--and a letter from Mr. Adams, ratifying and confirming the acts of the commissioners in fixing the sites of the public offices under the direction of General Washington.

"Thus . . . said Mr. L., we have not only the opinion of that illustrious man, as to the proper sites for the public offices, but we have evidence that ought to satisfy the most incredulous, that he actually came upon the ground, and marked the very spots upon which the buildings were to be placed."

Thus the evidence is that George Washington marked the site of the Treasury building in April 1798. Almost certainly he wielded a cane to spot its location. But the knowledge somehow slipped and faded from our grasp.

7 March 1974

at the U.S. embassies in the major world capitals. Special overseas missions are established from time to time to handle specific projects.

The beginning of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund grew out of the Treasury's exchange stabilization operations that were started in the '30's. The Secretary of the Treasury was not only Chairman of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference (Bretton Woods, N.H., 1944) at which representatives of 44 nations agreed to a working blueprint of economic cooperation to submit to their governments, but also first Chairman of the Boards of Governors of the two world financial institutions. The Bank has authority to make or guarantee loans to member countries for programs of economic development and of economic reconstruction and the reconstruction of monetary systems, including long-term stabilization loans. The Fund is designed to give temporary assistance to member countries in financial deficits in their balance of payments on current account for monetary stabilization operations. In December of 1959, the agreement establishing the Inter-American Development Bank was accepted by 19 Latin American Republics and the United States. Its purpose is to promote the economic development of its member countries, individually and collectively, particularly the countries of Latin America.

Although the Treasury Department, in order to execute its manifold duties, maintains field organizations in all of the states and offices in most of the nation's principal cities, its physical heart is the U.S. Treasury, a five story Greek Revival structure of granite that occupies a double city block in downtown Washington, immediately east of the White House. The building measuring 260 feet east and west by 466 feet north and south is of hollow rectangular shape bisected by a single corridor across the center from east to west. The north, west, and south facades have lofty porticoes, the pediments of which are supported by 8 monolithic Ionic columns each 36 feet high. The east facade is, for the most part, a colonnade of 30 similar pillars in an unbroken line of 341 feet. Inside, fluted Corinthian pilasters topped by capitals bearing the eagle with lifted wing and the key of the Treasury Seal flank the broad marble corridors; sweeping circular staircases with wrought iron balustrades join the different floor levels.

The view west from the Treasury overlooks the White House with its expansive lawns and colorful shrubbery; to the south are the statute of Alexander Hamilton in the forecourt, the equestrian sculpture of General Sherman in the plaza across Treasury Place, and the shaft of the Washington Monument cutting through the trees of Potomac Park. At the north entrance of the Treasury Building stands a bronze statute of Albert Gallatin, the fourth Secretary of the Treasury.

The position of the Treasury's cornerstone was determined by Andrew Jackson, according to the legend that has been handed down through the years. One morning back in 1836, the President, irked because he thought the committee planning the Treasury was losing too much time in discussion, stalked across from the White House, examined well the proposed site, then drove his cane into the ground near the northeast corner, and said:

"Right here is where I want the cornerstone."

The building was first occupied in 1839, the last addition completed in 1869. The over-all cost is estimated at $8,000,000.

The Treasury's home has lent itself readily to the innovations that have marked the building construction and improvement industry. For instance, open fireplaces, Franklin stoves, and now the high pressure steam system have served in turn to heat the structure. Several of the fireplaces, one of them in the Secretary's office, are still in use. Today, the U.S. Treasury is a comfortable air conditioned office building conforming to all the standards of a healthful working environment, yet reflecting the atmosphere of mellowed dignity that comes with the passing of purposeful years.

A pamphlet is available which contains additional historical information regarding the Treasury Building.

The United States Treasury is one of the nation's most historic buildings and the third oldest continually occupied building in Washington. The structure is one of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture in America, its beauty highlighted by the elegant columns which encircle the building and the grandeur of the south portico.

The Treasury is older than the Declaration of Independence, having been created in late 1775 and early 1776. The formal Treasury Department was established on September 2, 1789 and was empowered to manage and collect the revenue, keep the accounts, and execute the sale of public lands. The Department occupied a building not far from Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the temporary capital. In 1799 a cite east of the White House was chosen and before the year was out a small two-story wooden building, designed by the English architect George Hadfield, was completed on the northeast corner of the site. The 69 Treasury employees moved into the building the following year along with employees of State and Navy. This small crowded building was partially destroyed by fire in 1801, during which event John Adams helped in the bucket line. The building was restored only to be completely gutted by the British Army in 1814. Unlike the previous conflagration, however, all official records had been removed.

The successor to this building, completed by ~~1820~~ 1817, was burned by two arsenists, Harry and Richard White, on March 31, 1833, who were attempting to destroy certain Treasury records which would prove themselves and others of fradulent conduct while engaged as Treasury agents. According to the Secretary of the Treasury: "In the late conflagration of the

Treasury building nearly all the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, from the establishment of the Department to the 31st of March 1833, was destroyed . . . ." (Jr-4/12/1833)

On July 4, 1836, Congress provided that "the President of the United States . . . is authorized to cause to be erected on or near the site of the former treasury building . . . a fire-proof building . . . for the present and future accommodations of the Treasury Department." (Jr-7/4/1836) Congress appropriated $100,000. (Jr-I-4) It was probably not the intention of Congress that the chosen site should obstruct L'Enfant's sweeping vista down Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House.

History relates that President Andrew Jackson tired of looking out the White House windows at the charred ruins of the Treasury Building, became impatent at the delays. Early one morning he walked to the Treasury site and stabbing his cane in the ground near the northeast corner cried: "Here, right here is where I want the cornerstone." Thus Jackson violated the original plan of the city. (Jr-1931-2) Actually, the building stands where it had since Washington became the capital in 1800. (EngStar)

Robert E. Mills, the famous Government architect, was commissioned to design the large, fire-proof edifice. (Bratten-4/2) He designed an E-shaped building to be located east of the White House. (Jr-4/3/t) The day after Congress appropriated the money, July 4, 1836, President Jackson gave Mills 24 hours to finish his plans, which were approved on July 6. (Bratten-4/3#) Work was begun immediately on the east and center wings. (Jr-4/3#) The ensuing building operations were apparently carried out without definite plan and with many delays. (Jr-1924-4-5) As the

project took shape it failed to meet the approval of the Congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Lengthy hearings were held at which Mills stated that the Treasury's "precise position" had been determined by the "positive directions of the President." The Committee authorized the services of another architect, Thomas U. Walker of Philadelphia. The Committee Report, released March 29, 1838, criticized the location, plan, and construction materials, and predicted demolition of the State Department building north of the site. Construction was halted while the report was debated. Congress, apparently, approved of Architect Mills' plans because work was resumed and by August 1839, although the roof was unfinished, could house the Treasury staff and the Attorney General. When it rained officials and clerks sat in their greatcoats under umbrellas. The building was finally completed in 1842. President Jackson placed a lock of hair from his adopted son's daughter in the cornerstone. "I am placing a part of my heart in this building." No one now knows where the cornerstone is located.

Within 15 years it was found necessary to enlarge the Treasury building. Congressional approval was granted in March 1855 and the plans of Thomas Walker were accepted. From July 1855 to September 1861 the south wing was constructed. Despite interruptions caused by the Civil War, the west wing was completed in 1864. It was in offices on the third floor of this wing, provided by Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, that President Andrew Johnson graciously agreed to have his offices so that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln would have time to leave the White House.

Department of the Treasury

It has been said that the site of the present Treasury was determined by an irate President Andrew Jackson. Feeling that the design committee had delayed too long in choosing the building's location, he marched across the lawn separating the White House and the construction site, stuck his cane into the ground and established that point for the cornerstone.

The legend is one of many that surround the history of Treasury. That history goes back to early Revolutionary times, needless to say, for funds had to be raised to carry on the war effort. On July 23, 1775, a few days after Bunker Hill, a board of three was appointed by Congress to oversee the printing of $2 million of bills of credit. It took 28 citizens of Philadelphia to sign and number the bills.

At the first session of Congress in 1789 an act to establish a Treasury Department was passed. Though Treasury's initial concerns were fiscal, it soon acquired a wide range of duties that seemed a little far afield: the Postal Service, the General Land Office (now Interior), business activities now handled by Commerce and Labor, Marine Hospital Service (parent of the Public Health Service), supervision of the construction of Federal buildings, the Coast Guard and the Bureau of Narcotics.

The Department will portray its history through a number of media: updating of its film on the development of Treasury and its role in government, to be shown nationwide during 1976; exhibits on the creation of the First and Second Banks of the United States, the National Banking System, the Federal Reserve System and the FDIC; a historical exhibit of printed securities by the Office of Engraving and Printing; a presentation on the Bureau of the Mint's role in U.S. history; and a display of Federal documents in Washington, D.C.

Many unusual occurrences are found in the annals of Treasury:

• Thefts occurred fairly often, but one received instant attention -- within Treasury -- when several hundred dollars belonging to the "Butter Club" had been stolen. The "Butter Club" was set up by employees of Treasury as a means of saving money on the purchase of butter, which was acquired wholesale from Tiffin, Ohio at a savings of five to seven cents per pound. Weekly trade sometimes ran up to 7,000 pounds. President Coolidge got wind of the club and applied for membership, because the White House was using 30 pounds of butter a week. Admission was immediate.

• When a telephone was first installed in Treasury in 1877, Secretary John Sherman was

greatly amused by the device, which he would show off to visitors by picking it up and asking for Dr. Gabriel F. Johnson in the bookkeeping and warrants division. Dr. Johnson, blessed with a lovely bass voice, would sing over the phone to the visitor.

• President U. S. Grant had his inaugural ball in Treasury. Two thousand invitations were issued, each admitting one gentleman and two ladies. The affair turned into a debacle -- the crush was so great that many people fainted and movement was impossible. When the guests finally decided to leave, they found that they had been issued no tickets for their coats and wraps. It took many until the next morning to find them.

• Henry Morgenthau, Secretary during the Roosevelt Administration, was an extremely astute man, but it turns out that sometimes he had some inside help. During his tenure Congress passed a silver policy that was unpopular with the Administration. Morgenthau had to meet frequently with Foreign Ministers whose country's would be affected by the policy. If it were a Minister whose country would be benefitted, Morgenthau would station an American expert on that Minister's country behind a door facing the Secretary but behind the Minister. The expert would then signal Morgenthau on the truth or falsehood of any statement the Minister made.

Treasury Sidelights

During the Civil War there was only a lawn between the Treasury and the Presidential house. Abe Lincoln often wandered around the neighborhood and frequently dropped in to see his crony L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, to talk politics and swap yarns.

Butter Club - There is a story about Cal Coolidge. Over the years and decades a number of thefts have occurred in the Treasury. One of the incidents involved the stealing of several hudred dollars belonging to the Treasury employees butter club, which was abolished years later by Mr. Morgenthau. The butter appropriately enough was brought in from Tiffin, Ohio. Participants saved 5 to 7 cents a pound and the weekly business sometimes reached 7,000 pounds.

Coal Club - There was a similar Treasury employees coal club which, during the Wilson Administration had Secretary William G. McAdoo as a member. He bought 15 tons at a time for his Massachusetts Avenue home.

Lost Cornerstone - Like that of New York's City Hall, the present occupants of the Treasury Building can find no trace of their cornerstone. With the construction of the successive wings the cornerstone must have been covered up. There seems to have been a controversy over what site to choose for the present historic structure; critics pointed out that it would prevent occupants of the White House from seeing the U.S. Capitol and vice versa. President Jackson ended the problem by plunging his cane into the soil and statin, "Put the building right here." At the ceremony for the laying of the cornerstone, the President was asked for something to place under the

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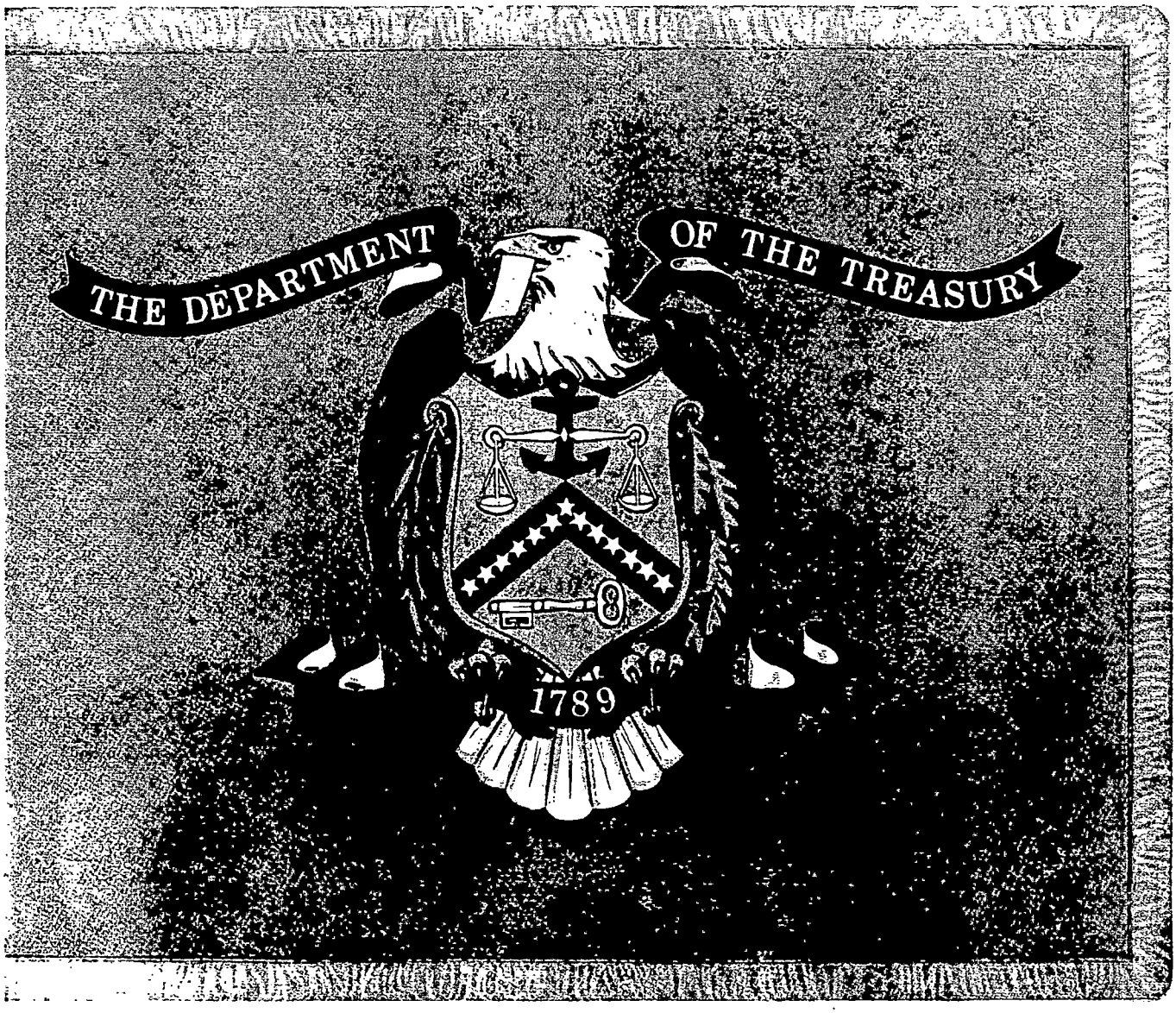
Sidelights Cont'd.

stone. "I'll give something that is very precious to me," Old Hickory said. He contributed a copy of a message to the Congress and a lock of golden hair. "I am placing a part of my heart in this building," he added.. The lock of hair was from the head of little Mary Donelson, daughter of Jackson's adopted son. The child was born in the White House.

BANKING

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

JULY 1963



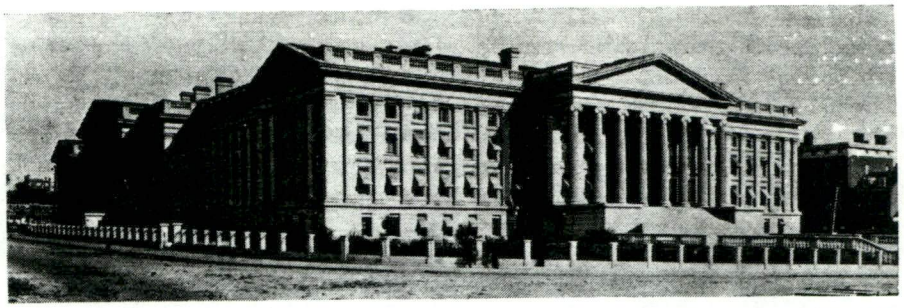
Treasury Department's newly created flag—its first—was unfurled July 1 (See page 11).

The Second Banking System 39

One Way Small Banks Approach Automation .. 44

A Visit to the United States Treasury

HERBERT BRATTER



The oldest continually-occupied departmental building in Washington, the U.S. Treasury, as it appeared from the southwest about the time of its completion in 1869

IN THIS year of the centennial of the dual banking system which was brought into being by the creation, within the Treasury Department, of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, thoughts turn to history. The Treasury Department, whose new flag is being unfurled this month, occupies one of the nation's most historic buildings, located in the very heart of Washington. In this famous building, past which the inaugural parades file, are reached decisions of the greatest interest to the nation and the entire world. With succeeding Administrations, policies affecting the dollar and the economy are modified with events, but the Treasury Building itself changes slowly. Externally its basic features are pretty much as they were in President Grant's day, with the exception of the addition of the fifth floor. Internally the structure designed by Robert Mills some 130 years ago has been adapted to the advent of modernities: the electric light, the telephone, elevators, typewriters, air conditioning, and bookkeeping machines.

Many Washingtonians remember when the Treasury was a much less busy building, when those within it were more like a large family than the operators of a world nerve center. Money wagons casually loaded and unloaded right at the curb. The Secretary's family could call up and borrow the department's lone truck when needed to help in moving household things. All the folks—from the Secretary himself down to lowliest clerks—clubbed together to buy butter and coal at wholesale prices, with even a President joining in. Those were the good old days.

Built like a fortress, this financial stronghold in fact has been a military fortress in more than one war. It is still the strongpoint of the capital, its contents protected not only by stone and solid steel armament, but by the most modern, automatic detection and alarm systems; not to mention the armed guards who periodically perfect their marksmanship in an underground arsenal.

The guards' targets are only artificial, although the historic edifice—the oldest continuously-occupied departmental building in Washington—abounds in live game of both four-footed and winged varieties. The former haunt the catacombs where during the Civil War were stored 2,000 barrels of flour for the Army of the Potomac; while the birds inhabit the majestic granite columns, under one of which there is still perhaps the lock of hair placed there by a famous general.

During the war Secretary Morgenthau spared no effort in making the Treasury Building the safest place in Washington for working or sleeping. As a result, quite unknown to thousands who pass it constantly, there is concealed beneath the sunken lawn just north of the building what is claimed to be, and probably is, the best pistol range in the country.

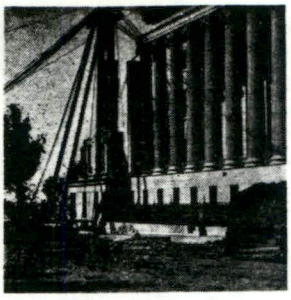
Originally the pistol range was used not only by Treasury employees, but also armed guards and police from other Federal agencies who, on Wednesday afternoons, engaged in contests. However, today it is available only to Treasury law enforcement officers of the criminal investigative agencies. These include the U.S. Secret Service, the uniformed White House police, the alcohol and tobacco tax division of the Internal Revenue Service, and the intelligence officers of the Coast Guard and bureaus of customs and narcotics—in short, all who attend the Treasury's law enforcement school.

The pistol range makes its own ammunition. About 250,000 rounds a year are fired on the range. Some commercial ammunition also is used

ON THE COVER

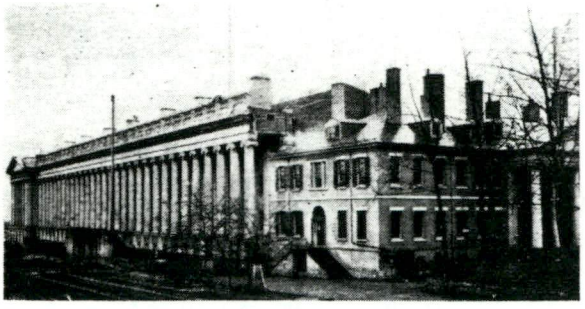
The illustration on this month's cover represents the newly created flag of the Treasury Department which was officially unfurled on July 1.

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ABOVE: An 1857 view of the work then in progress on the east end of the south wing

BELOW: In 1861 the old State Department building was on the site where the Treasury's north wing now stands. At the extreme left of the photo is the eastern facade of the south wing



for beginners. The spent bullets are melted and made over again right there. The cartridge cases, refilled with powder and flat-nosed bullets, are thus re-used as often as 30 times. Each man using the range fires 20 rounds per course. Last year more than 21,000 courses were fired. Thus, many hundred different persons perfect their marksmanship under the Treasury Building's lawn. The Treasury's "bullet factory" works for Treasury ranges all over the country, not only reloading bullets but, at times, repairing guns.

Although most of the Government's gold and silver is stored elsewhere, the main vaults in the Treasury Building contain great valuables, private as well as public. They hold thousands of savings bonds left by their owners in Treasury custody, Treasury and other trust fund securities, and mysterious sealed bundles guarded for State and other Government departments. Here in hundreds of bags, tarnished but uncirculated, are millions of standard silver dollars coined to placate the silver bloc of the 1870s and thereafter; and $1.8-billion of gold certificates which the Federal Reserve banks have not bothered to claim.

Not counting supplies of unissued currency and Treasury and Government corporation securities, the items in the vaults of the main Treasury building have a known monetary value of $49,294,944,504.66⅔. Included in this figure are the bags of silver dollars that fill 24 compartments, each holding $2,000,000 of the cartwheels. As $1 and $2 Federal Reserve notes are issued pursuant to this year's new law, the Treasury vault may be gradually emptied of these coins.

Among the items held for other Government agencies and not included in the $49-billion total, are:

- Chinese Indemnity bonds
- Sealed package of secret papers for the Atomic Energy Commission
- Five shares of stock of the Union Trust Company, Uniontown, Pa.
- One automatic pistol and holster for the Secretary of War
- Correspondence relating to procedures concerning borrowing arrangements of the International Monetary Fund

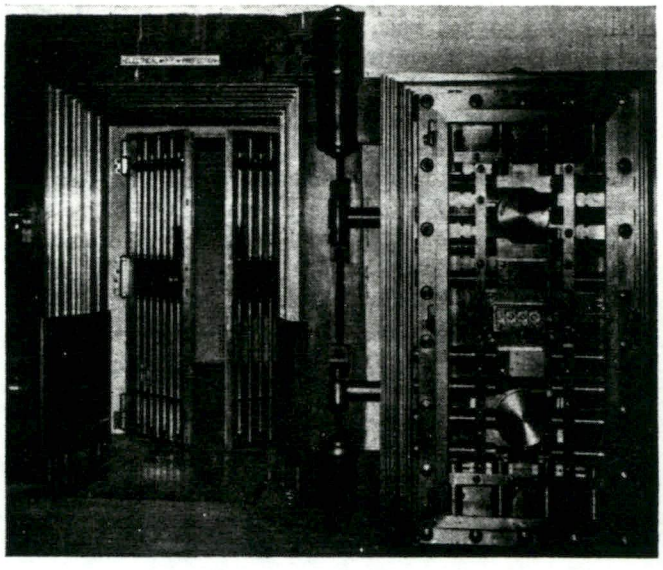
In the main vault during the last war, as previously in World War I, were guarded the capsules to be used in the draft; and here was assembled the greatest supply of narcotics ever gathered in one place, as well as other strategic and critical war materials. The principal vault is a huge cube of steel and concrete, almost filling the north courtyard and bristling with protective devices. Its main door is 11 ft. wide, 3 ft. thick, and weighs 36 tons. An emergency door, big enough to admit a man, is at the vault's opposite end.

To break into the main vault would be no cinch. Resting on numerous concrete and metal pillars, the vault's foundations are honeycombed with passages for the use of patrolling guards. After passing the guards, you'd have to cut your way through a 3-inch chilled cast iron plate, then 27 inches of concrete reinforced with metal, and finally a ⅜-inch steel lining. Once inside, you'd find 145,000 cubic feet of storage space.

Even authorized personnel must follow rigid procedure when entering the vault. No one person knows the whole combination to open the door; and whenever withdrawals or deposits are made, four to six persons must be present. If the door combination is improperly used, an alarm goes off in the building's guard room, which has direct connections with the city police, the Army at Ft. Myer, and the local Marine Corps barracks. There is even a delicate microphone system in the vault's ceiling to pick up any unusual sound.

It was after Pearl Harbor that the vault was designated as air raid shelter for the President and his official family. To the stout roof was added another three feet of concrete, while a tunnel, zig-zag to break the force of an air blast, was run from the White House. Day and night work was pressed, to the considerable discomfort of Prime Minister Churchill, then a White House guest in an east wing room. The tunnel leads to the vault's emergency exit, where the metal door was removed and the widened passage equipped with ramps, so Mr. Roosevelt might be wheeled in.

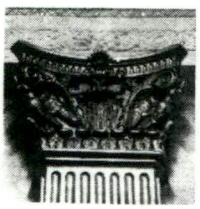
Although President Roosevelt never had need to enter the $1,000,000 underground refuge, it was used for several weeks during the war to put up some Secret Service men on special round-the-clock duty. Those who then



The massive, 36-ton door leading to the main vault is a clear reminder that access to the 145,000 cu. ft. of storage space is strictly limited

slept there enjoyed perhaps the most expensive lodging in the world. The 100 armed military guards who did sentry duty around the White House and manned the anti-aircraft guns on the Treasury roof were quartered in the basement near the big vault. One committed suicide there.

The Treasury Building's military history goes back 100 years. In President Wilson's time soldiers were quartered there, within easy call of the White House. Spanish-American war pictures show Army tents on the south lawn. All through the Civil War the building served as a military center. In those days no street separated the structure from the White House and President Abe Lincoln, wont to wander about town alone, would cross the grounds and call on his old friend, L. E. Chittenden, Treasury Register. Slouched in his chair, lanky old Abe would talk politics and swap yarns with his crony.



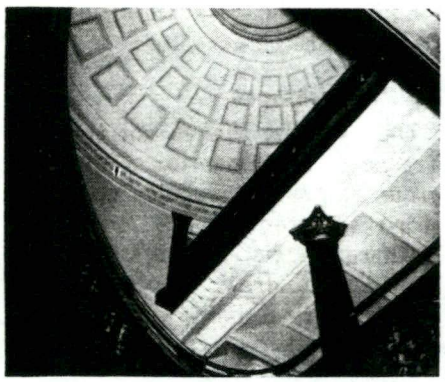
Pilaster detail

At the time of the first battle of Bull Run, when crowds gathered in the street to listen to the distant rumble of cannon, sandbags guarded the entrances to the basement and the steps. Fifty riflemen did nightly duty at the Treasury. During the stifling and panicky summer of 1864, when raiding Confederate cavalry under Jubal Early could see the Capitol dome, Treasury employees, organized into two companies of guards, helped defend Ft. Stevens and Ft. Baker. It was their banner, hanging below President Lincoln's box at the Ford Theater on that fateful April night in 1865 which caught the assassin Booth's spur and cost him a broken ankle.

The day after Lincoln's death the Treasury Building became for a few weeks the nation's "White House." For there, on April 16, 1865, President Andrew Johnson held his first cabinet meeting in the office of Secretary Hugh McCulloch. For a whole month the Cabinet met in the same room, on what is now the third floor, while Secretary McCulloch made available a separate room for the President's office. All this time the White House was unavailable since Mrs. Lincoln, shocked by the disaster, remained in a precarious condition and the White House physician, Dr. Stone, would not permit her removal.



The office and the desk of the Secretary of the Treasury as they appear today



A view of one of the six spiral stairs

Until the Civil War the Treasury Building had lacked the present west and north wings. The west wing was constructed during the war. Not until 1866, however, when the old State Department Building located on the site was torn down, could work be started on the north wing. In the latter was built the elaborate marble "cash room," still there in its splendor, minus only its old crystal gas chandeliers.

This gorgeous chamber was in 1869 regarded as the most suitable place for the inaugural ball of hero-President U. S. Grant, even though the wing was still unfinished. So the cash room, along with three other large rooms, was temporarily converted into the scene of a memorable event.

The stone floor was covered with polished wood. Over the west door of the cash room there hung "a splendid picture of the Goddess of Liberty"; opposite, a portrait of President Lincoln. Upstairs reception rooms were prepared for President Grant and Vice-President Schuyler Colfax. In the basement and elsewhere were supper rooms. Outside, along the columns on the north, gas jets spelled PEACE in letters 9 ft. high flanked by stars, while below played fountains, illuminated by a calcium light. Two thousand tickets were distributed, each admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

By 10 o'clock the jam was suffocating. Swooning ladies were being handed about in matter-of-fact fashion, as if it were part of the program. When, at 11, the supper rooms were thrown open, two-thirds of the guests could not get near enough to see the refreshments.

When the guests started to leave, the apparel in the cloakrooms got shoved about and soon all was a jumble, while the tired and angry claimants jammed outside sweated and swore.

Hundreds of people had to leave with no wraps at all, while many of the ladies entered the chill March night air with but their thin dress



Secretary of the Treasury conference room showing the famous table around which were negotiated the settlements of the war debts of World War I. Silver plaques on the table bear the names of the delegations

skirts thrown over their shoulders. Next day there still were guests seeking their belongings at the cloakrooms of President Grant's inaugural ball.

Since President Grant's time the building has retained its exterior outline little changed, although it has been improved in conveniences. Fireplaces and stoves have given way to steam heat and air-conditioning; gas, to electricity; messengers, largely to the automatic telephone. The first phone was a private line strung from the White House in 1877, during the Hayes Administration. When Secretary John Sherman wanted to impress important visitors, he would call up Dr. Gabriel F. Johnson in the bookkeeping and warrants division. Dr. Johnson, possessor of a lovely bass voice much in demand in local churches, would then sing into the Treasury instrument, to the amazement of the guests.

Record of Honesty

Although the Treasury, during its long history, has had some dishonest employees, they have been relatively few. The vast majority of Treasury workers have been scrupulously honest, even if sometimes careless. Occasionally charwomen used to find in wastebaskets, or on the floor, small bundles of old currency sent in for redemption. Long years ago one of these women, Sophia Holmes, found $200,000 in a wastepaper box and she immediately turned it in. For 38 years thereafter she remained on the Treasury payroll, a faithful janitress.

Early in 1934, not long after the United States Government had called in all gold coins and bullion, someone stole several "gold" bars from a case in the corridor near Secret Service headquarters in the Treasury building in Washington. The bars had been put there as a reminder of what gold looked like. The sign said they were gold all right, but they weren't. The joke was on the thief.

One of the thefts which occurred in the Treasury building involved the loss of several hundred dollars belonging not to the Government, but to the employees' butter club, an institution abolished by Secretary Morgenthau. The butter club was a cooperative begun in 1914, when a Southern Express Co. delivery man started bringing in butter from the country. Employees participating saved from 5 to 7 cents a pound and the weekly business sometimes reached 7,000 lbs.

One day when the butter club was in its prime, President Calvin Coolidge heard about it from a member of his staff. It probably "burned him up" to think that here he was paying retail prices for butter for the White House table, when all the while he could have been saving at least a nickel a pound. And the White House using 30 pounds a week! President Coolidge promptly sent an aide to the Treasury to ask whether he could not get in on the deal. Of course, he was accommodated.

Treasury employees also operated a similar coal club. They would buy a couple of carloads of anthracite at a time. Like the butter club, it was run by the storekeeper, then Charles A. Fenner. Back in the Wilson Administration, Secretary McAdoo was a member of the coal club. He would get 15 tons at a time for his house on Massachusetts Avenue. "All the higher ups wanted to get in on those things," the retired Mr. Fenner fondly recalled. "We were all good friends in those days."

Its Predecessors

Old as it is, this is not the first Treasury Building to occupy the grounds, for two smaller ones preceded it there.

There is a well-known story about President Andrew Jackson locating the Treasury Building on its present site.

When the Government moved from Philadelphia to the banks of the Potomac, the Treasury's staff of 50 were crowded together in a small two-story building on the present site. There were four small outbuildings to provide the messengers with convenient lodging in the primitive capital. Records were stored across the road in Sear's store, which soon burned down. In 1801 the Treasury Building itself was partially destroyed by fire, on which occasion the venerable John Adams took his place in the bucket line.

The structure was rebuilt, only to be deliberately burned down by the invading British Army in 1814. That building's successor, not completed until 1820, was badly damaged by an arsonist named Harry White and his brother, so as to destroy certain Treasury records about them. Robert Mills, the famous Government architect, was then commissioned to plan a large and fireproof edifice. He designed an E-shaped building to be located just east of the White House, but there was considerable delay and controversy getting the site approved. President Andrew Jackson, the familiar story goes, went out one morning and, stabbing his cane into the ground, ended the argument by saying: "Put the building right here."

The very next day after Congress appropriated the money, President Jackson gave Robert Mills 24 hours to finish the plans. Mr. Mills worked feverishly from 9 o'clock on July 5 to 10 o'clock on July 6, 1836, and immediately obtained Jackson's approval of the plans. That same month work was begun on what are now the Treasury's east and center wings. Despite continued Congressional controversy over the building, work went on and in 1839 it was occupied, even before the roof was finished. When it rained, officials and clerks sat in their greatcoats, under umbrellas.

Missing Cornerstone

Just when the cornerstone was laid no one knows for sure. For the ceremony the President was requested to give some article of a personal nature to be put under the stone. "I'll give something that is very precious to me," Old Hickory replied; and at the laying, where he was a speaker, Jackson handed the mason a small box containing a copy of one of his messages to Congress and a lock of hair. "I am placing a part of my heart in this building," the old man said. The lock was from the head of little Mary Donelson, daughter of President Jackson's adopted son. Mary had been born at the White House, six months after President Jackson's inauguration.

This tale has a sequel. In 1875, when Mary was the widow of Texas Congressman John A. Wilcox and had been impoverished by the Civil War, she returned to Washington to repair her fortunes. Too poor to afford a cab, she walked the mile from the railroad station to see President Grant at the White House. The President, touched by her story, appointed her to a position in the auditor's office in the Treasury. There she worked for many years, close to her lock of baby hair. Mrs. Wilcox lived on in Washington until her death in 1905, but there is now no one in the Treasury who remembers even where the cornerstone is.

Sooty and streaked, the massive three-acre structure forms a hollow rectangle divided by a center wing. What were originally two courtyards —designed to be laid out with fountains, grass, and shrubbery in the thought that the "terraces, corridors, and colonnade will form ample and agreeable promenades for the healthful exercise of the officers of the department during leisure moments"— now contain the cafeteria and the main vault. It was in the courtyards that the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, quartered in the building during the Civil War, cooked its meals. And there, late in the century, were daily stored the hundreds of bicycles of employees who used that means of transportation.

This granite pile, which hides the White House from the thousands who periodically march up Pennsylvania Avenue, is today a quite safe repository for gold, silver, banknotes, and numerous Government securities. The Treasury guards with equal care and fidelity General Washington's account book, in his own handwriting, and nine boxes of worthless New Orleans and Louisiana bonds captured by General P. H. Sheridan at Shreveport in 1865.

Building Offers Varied Facilities

The building boasts such varied facilities as its own official telegraph room, a public post office, an exclusive motion-picture theater with just 32 commodious chairs, a cafeteria that serves breakfast as well as lunch, specimens of all trick devices known to counterfeiters, and several thick columned rooms which look exactly like the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral.

As time is reckoned in the United States, the Treasury is one of the nation's historic buildings. From this headquarters have been financed five major wars. From it were launched the national bank and Federal Reserve systems. Here were issued the greenbacks of Civil War days; and the shinplasters and silver certificates which followed that struggle. Here, too, were shaped the Liberty Bond and Savings Bond drives of later times.

Here every day are made decisions which affect the whole nation and the financial structure of the world.

April 16 - June 8, 1865

Presidential Office in the Treasury

PROGRESS THROUGH SERVICE 1863 1963 A CENTURY OF COMMERCIAL BANKING

HUGH MCCULLOCH, the Indiana banker who came to Washington to oppose the national banking system and remained to serve as the first Comptroller of the Currency, was Secretary of the Treasury the night Lincoln was shot and Secretary of State W. H. Seward was severely stabbed.

Early the next morning, in a letter signed by all the other Cabinet members, Mr. McCulloch urged Vice-President Andrew Johnson to enter upon the duties of President immediately. This the grief-stricken Andrew Johnson did the same morning and after the swearing-in ceremony, Mr. McCulloch recorded, Mr. Johnson "requested the members of the Cabinet to remain with him . . . and expressed to each and all of us his desire that we should stand by him in his difficult and responsible position."

President Johnson ordered that Mrs. Lincoln, who had suffered a grave nervous collapse, be given the best of care and no thought be given to moving her from the White House. Andrew Johnson's first official act was to call a Cabinet meeting for noon of the following day, Sunday, April 16, 1865, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, on what was then called the second floor but is now called the third floor of the historic Treasury Building. Mr. McCulloch's suite looked west, across pleasant gardens and two sparkling fountains, to the White House. The street which now intervenes did not then exist.

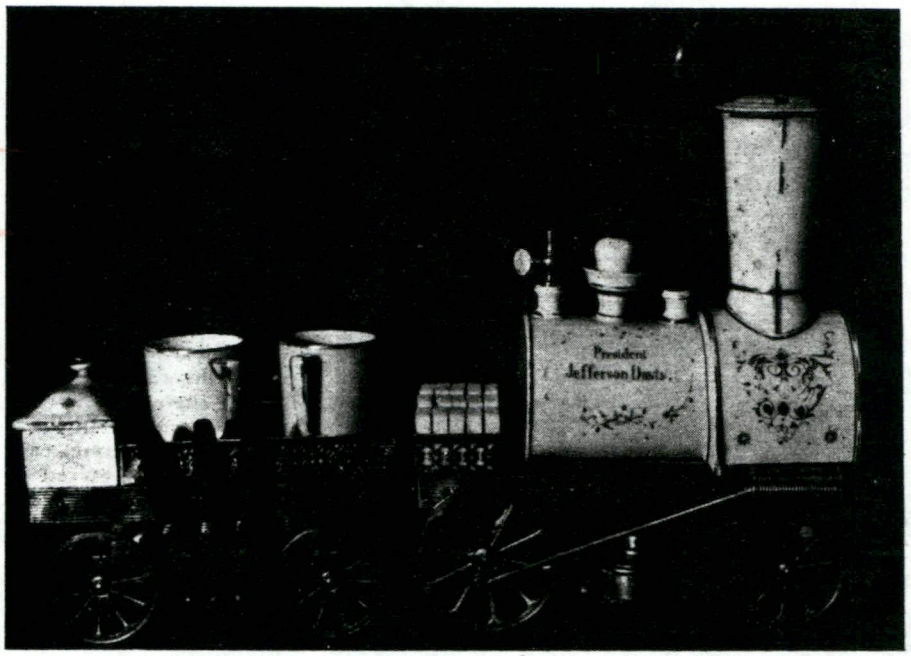
The serenity of the prospect from the windows was matched by the atmosphere within the offices. A contemporary, Mary Clemmer Ames, has left us this description: "It is a nun of a room, folded in soft grays, with here and there a touch of blue and gold. The velvet carpet is gray; the furniture oiled black walnut, upholstered with blue cloth, with each chair and sofa bearing 'U.S.' in a medallion on its back, while carved window-cornices each hold in their centers the gilded scales of justice above the Key of the Treasury. A full length mirror is placed between these windows. On one side of the room is a bookcase, in which the works of Webster, Calhoun, Washington, and Jefferson are conspicuous. The walls are frescoed in neutral tints and the only pictures on them are chromo portraits of Lincoln and Grant."

Connecting Room

Besides this private office, the Secretary and his staff also occupied a connecting room. At the Sunday Cabinet meeting mentioned above, during which Secretary of War Stanton vehemently pleaded with the President to offer a $100,000 reward for the capture of Jefferson Davis on the alleged grounds that he had conspired with the assassination group, Mr. Johnson was assigned for temporary use as his office the room adjoining Mr. McCulloch's office. Two additional rooms beyond, it is said, were set aside to serve as Mr. Johnson's bedroom and kitchen. These facilities President Johnson used for nearly eight weeks, until June 8, when Mrs. Lincoln vacated the White House.

Of his first days in his Treasury suite, the *New York Tribune* reported that the President "usually receives visitors for about five hours daily, being kept nearly all that time on his feet. Today at two o'clock there were about 100 persons waiting to see him." President Johnson was in such constant pain from an old ailment that he often stood for hours to gain relief.

The President's Treasury office had to be used for both business and



This unique teapot was used by President Andrew Johnson when he occupied offices in the Treasury immediately following the assassination of President Lincoln. A gift from France to Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, the vessel was sold at auction after the evacuation of Richmond and was presented by its buyer to President Johnson. A few years ago the locomotive was traced to a descendent of Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Margaret Patterson Bartlett, at Greenville, Tenn., where it is now one of the exhibits in the Andrew Johnson National Monument



social purposes. A colorful event which took place on April 20, 1865, the fifth day of the new Administration, was the first reception of the diplomatic corps. The pillar in the President's room was draped in mourning for the martyred Lincoln, as may be seen in the sketch prepared by an artist for *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.

The President's Daughter

At an early social function in this Treasury room, during the absence of Mrs. Johnson, the President's eldest daughter assisted. She was Martha Patterson, wife of the Tennessee Senator, who had been educated in Washington while her father was in the Senate. To reporters she said: "We are plain people from the mountains of Tennessee, called here for a short time by a national calamity. I trust not too much will be expected of us. We will not put on airs." Her demeanor drew favorable attention. The *Tribune* reported: "The simple, unaffected grace of this lady, and her entire freedom from pretension, either in garb or manner, attracted highly favorable comment."

During the weeks when President Johnson's letters were headed "Executive Office, Treasury Building," diplomats, legislators, state delegations, politicians, newspapermen, office seekers, and plain citizens thronged the premises. Hugh McCulloch later wrote the following description of the period:

> For six [nearly eight] weeks after he became President, he occupied a room adjoining mine and communicating with it. He was there every morning before nine o'clock and he rarely left before 5:00 p.m. There was no liquor in his room. It was open to everybody. His luncheon, when he had one, was, like mine, a cup of tea and a cracker.
>
> It was there that he made the speeches which startled the country by the bitterness of their tone—their almost savage denunciations of secessionists as traitors who merited the traitor's doom.

The President's tea was prepared in an elaborate porcelain, silver, and brass replica of a locomotive and tender, made in France as a gift for the Confederate President Jefferson Davis and owned by him until the evacuation of Richmond. After Mr. Davis' capture the tea vessel was bought at auction by Mr. A. Barratti and presented to President Johnson, the only gift he accepted while in the Treasury Building. A steam whistle on the locomotive announced when the tea in the boiler was ready. The tender carried sugar, cognac glasses, and a cognac bottle. On its sides were cigar racks. Within was a tiny music box that played eight tunes. On the locomotive's side was boldly emblazoned "President Jefferson Davis." Locomotive and tender comprised an interesting and decorative conversation piece in the President's room.

It was in the Treasury Building that President Johnson signed the order designating a military commission for the trial of persons implicated in President Lincoln's assassination. Here, also, on May 2, 1865, he proclaimed rewards for the arrest of Jefferson Davis and four others. And here Mr. Johnson issued his famous reconstruction proclamation in an effort to carry out Mr. Lincoln's policy for the South.

Mrs. Johnson Arrives

On June 7, 1865, President Johnson's family arrived and the new First Lady came to the President's suite in the Treasury Building. The great suffering, bereavement, and persecution she had experienced during the war had broken her health. Whereas her husband could not comfortably remain seated, Mrs. Johnson was unable to remain standing. With "her sad, pale face and sunken eyes," to all who greeted her she apologized for not rising by saying simply, "I am an invalid." Of her the *New York Tribune* said: "It was that woman who taught the future President how to write, and continued to teach him after she became his wife; who in all their early years was his assistant, counselor, and guide; a noble woman, God's best gift to man."

On June 9 the Johnsons moved into the White House.—H. B.

PHOTO FOR BANKING BY RENI

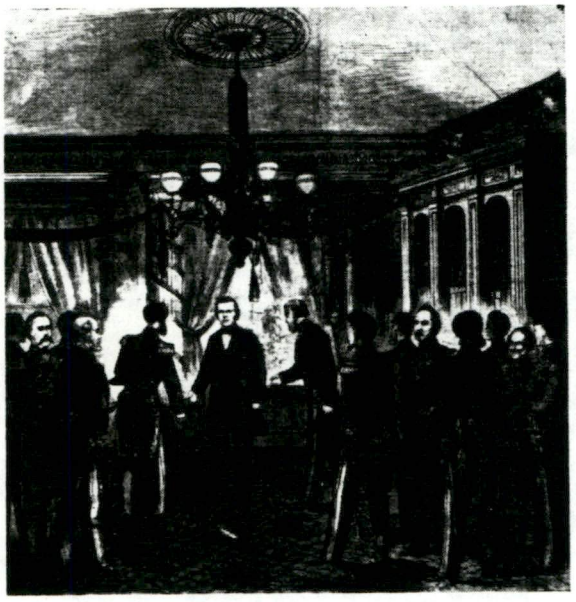
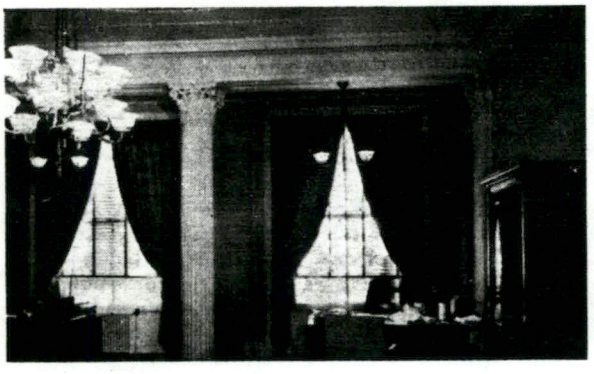


PHOTO FOR BANKING BY RENI



The upper illustration, taken from *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, shows a reception held by President Andrew Johnson for the diplomatic corps in his office in the Treasury. The black crepe around the pillar was put up in mourning for the recently assassinated President Lincoln. The illustration below shows the same room as it looks today. In 1865 this room was Secretary McCulloch's anteroom, and now serves as an anteroom for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John C. Bullitt. Although not visible in the photo, the room still contains a chair and a settee which were there in President Johnson's time, each of which bears carved on the back the letters "U.S." The old chandelier now hanging in the room was originally designed for gas, but was not part of the room's original furnishings. In addition to this room as his office, President Johnson had two other rooms in the Treasury, which he used as a bedroom and kitchen during the eight weeks when this was the "Executive Mansion"

Reprinted from Bankers Monthly Magazine issue of December 15, 1972

Washington Finance

THE TREASURY BUILDING -A NATIONAL LANDMARK

The long history of this citadel of federal finance is replete with colorful, often amusing incidents.

By HERBERT BRATTER
Washington Correspondent

Now it is official. In a ceremony on the south steps of the building which houses the offices of Secretary George P. Shultz and his top aides the impressive structure was formally designated as a National Historic Landmark. No other government department has occupied its present headquarters as long as the Treasury has been in this financial fortress. In recognition of the times in which we live, each door giving access to the building from the basement, the street floor and the second floor, as well as the Secretary's and Under Secretaries' offices, is guarded by one or more armed guards.

The Treasury Building is well known to the thousands who have participated in Inauguration Day parades up Pennsylvania Avenue, as well as other processions. In all of these, including the victorious Union Army at the end of the Civil War, the marchers on their way to the White House must turn to pass the east wing and again the north wing of the historic structure. Few who pass know that under the emerald green lawn at the northeast corner of the grounds is a much-used pistol range which makes its own bullets and which is used by the U. S. Secret Service, itself a part of the Treasury Department, as well as by guards from many other government agencies.

In what once was the north court of the building, used by employees to "park" their bicycles, stands the great vault. During World War II a zig-zag tunnel was built to enable the President and his Cabinet to take refuge in this vault, where first aid and sleeping facilities had been installed. Until the numismatic rush for standard silver dollars a few years ago, that vault contained, among many other valuables, hundreds of bags of those coins which the public would not use but which the Congressional silver block had forced the Treasury to mint. There is no mint in Washington, but the Director of the Mint—now Mrs. Mary T. Brooks—has her office there.

The edifice provides offices for the Comptroller of the Currency and his Washington staff. In the early years when the Secretary of the Treasury was ex-officio a member of the Federal Reserve Board the latter had their quarters on what is now the third floor. Still another bureau of the department, the Secret Service, which is responsible for the safety of the President and the detection of currency counterfeiters, as well as forgers of government checks, for many years had its headquarters here. The building has a branch office of the Postal Service, a telegraph room, and a small movie theater where Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder and others regularly viewed newsreel films. On the top floor is an assay laboratory belonging to the Mint Bureau and an excellent and efficient library. Where once the south court was used as a storehouse for flour by the Army during the Civil War there is now an airconditioned cafeteria, thanks to Secretary Henry F. Morgenthau, who was always solicitous of the welfare of his employees.

Sidelights. The building has been the source of many anecdotes, so in our rambling through its corridors let us pause to mention a few. After President Lincoln's assassination his widow was so prostrated that she was allowed to retain her occupancy of the White House. Consequently President Andrew Johnson had his office and living quarters in a Treasury suite overlooking the real Presidential mansion. During the Civil War there was only a lawn between the Treasury and the Presidential house. Abe Lincoln often wandered around the neighborhood and frequently dropped in to see his crony L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, to talk politics and swap yarns.

A Secret Service story relates to Secretary Morgenthau, who often brought his great dane, named Dano, to the office. Dano usually stretched out before the fireplace. Under the rug on which the Secretary's knee-hole desk rested was an alarm button which, by a tap of the foot, would sound in the Secret Service headquarters. Once while talking with the Chinese Ambassador FDR's Treasury head was surprised to see Chief Wilson and several agents, all armed, rush into his sanctum. To the astonishment of all, including Dano, the dog was hauled out of the cubbyhole.

On another occasion, in the days when the Roosevelt Administration was carrying out a Congressional silver policy it did not want, the Finance Minister of a country benefitting from that program was seated with his back to the door leading to the Secretary's private elevator. The door was ajar and Mr. Morgenthau could see an American who lived in the finance minister's country and was well in-

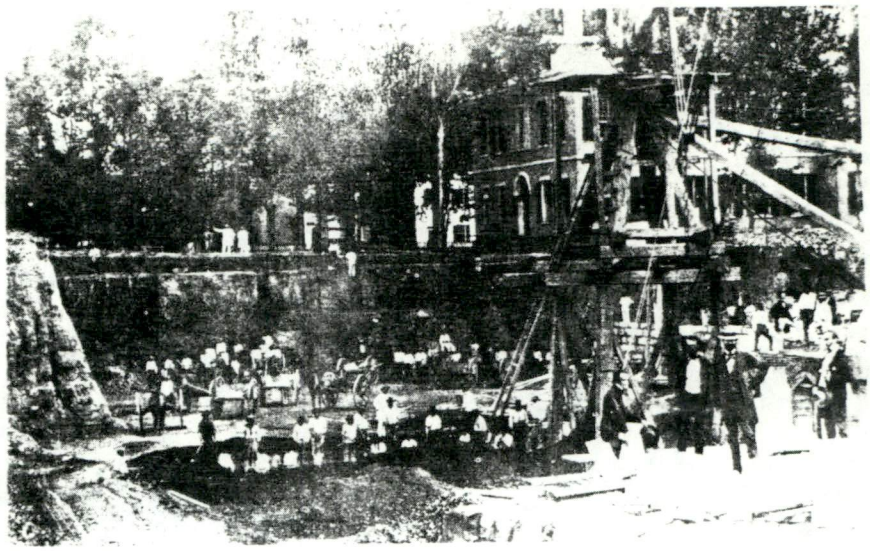
formed on silver, seated on a chair. Whenever the visiting official made a statement, the hidden American signalled to the Treasury boss: thumb up for "true," thumb down for "untrue."

The Treasury Building in its long life has seen many changes. Two earlier Treasury buildings, small ones, stood on part of the present site. They were burned: one by the British invaders during the War of 1812, the other by an arsonist named Harry White and his brother. In 1836 the Congress authorized construction of a fireproof Treasury Building and what is now the east wing and the central corridor was built. The three other wings, south, west and north were added in that order. By 1869 the construction was completed. The fifth floor was added much later. Improvements came along gradually; gas light, electricity, telegraph and telephone, elevators, air conditioning, photostats, typewriters and copying machines.

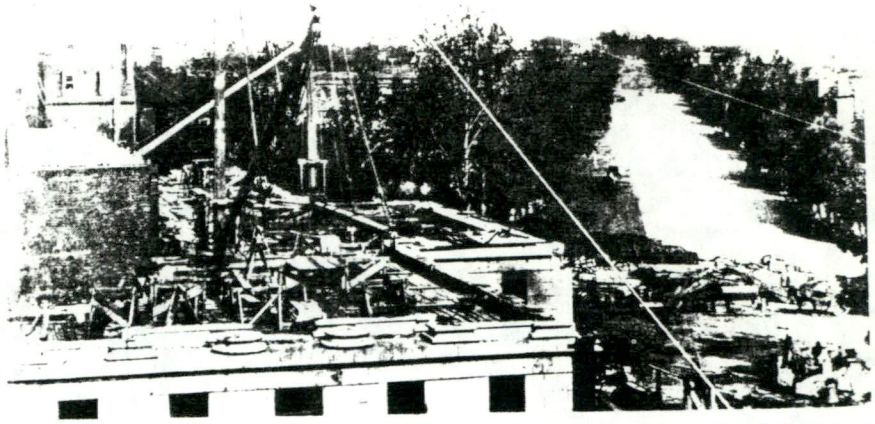
John Sherman was the Secretary in 1877 when a phone line was connected with the White House. He was tickled with its novelty. When he had visitors whom he wanted to impress he would phone the bookkeeping and warrants division and ask for Dr. Gabriel F. Johnson, who possessed a lovely bass voice that was regularly heard in local church services. Dr. Johnson would sing into the phone and all listeners were enchanted.

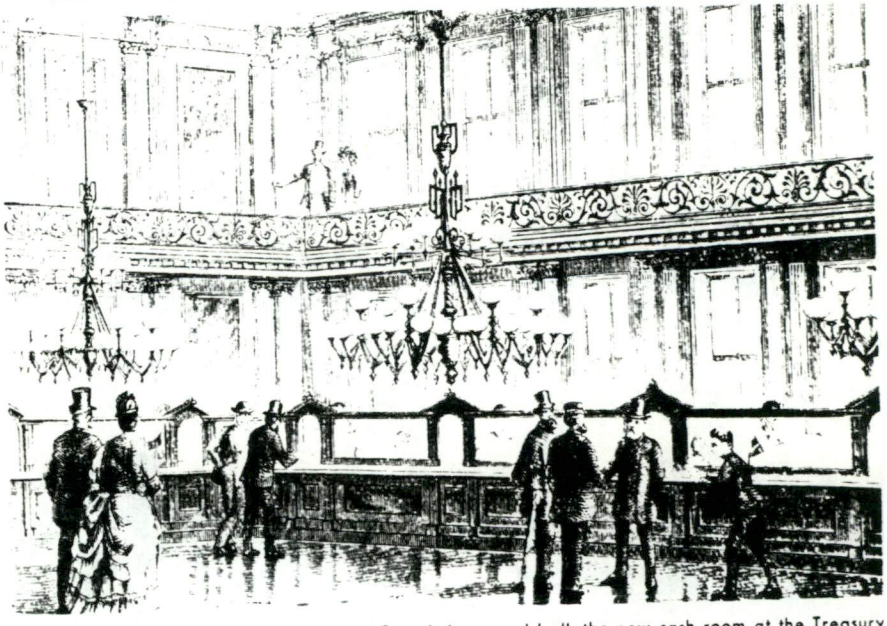
Butter Club. There is a story about Cal Coolidge. Over the years and decades a number of thefts have occurred in the Treasury. One of the incidents involved the stealing of several hundred dollars belonging to the Treasury employees b u t t e r club, which was abolished years later by Mr. Morgenthau. The butter appropriately enough was brought in from Tiffin, Ohio. Participants saved 5 to 7 cents a pound and the weekly business sometimes reached 7,000 pounds. One day the President heard about the butter club. He had been paying retail prices for butter for the White House table, which used 30 pounds a week. Mr. Coolidge applied for membership in the club. He was immediately admitted.

There was a similar Treasury employees coal club which, during the Wilson Administration had Secretary William G. McAdoo as a member. He bought 15 tons at a time for his Massachusetts Avenue home. The but-



The new treasury building shown above in its initial construction stage in 1857, was visited on this occasion by President James Buchanan, seated right foreground. The old State Department Building in the background was then located on Pennslyvania Avenue east of the White House. In the photo below the Treasury Building is shown taking on more additions obstructing Pennsylvania Avenue, right, looking toward the Capitol, which had not then acquired its dome. (National Archives Photos)





Once the setting for President Ulysses Grant's inaugural ball, the new cash room at the Treasury Department looked like this in 1873. Today it is still used for the same purpose, as a bank within the Treasury Building, retaining the same marble-walled splendor and wrought iron balustrade.

ter and coal business was handled by the Treasury storekeeper, Charles A. Fenner. Interviewed by the writer, Mr. Fenner reminisced: "All the higher ups wanted to get in on those things. We were all good friends in those days."

Noona, Secretary McAdoo's daughter often requisitioned the Treasury's ¾-ton Hupmobile truck, and when she married asked for it to move her things. The McAdoos used the truck also for their vacation baggage. Before the truck was acquired, the department's hauling was done by a one-horse delivery wagon, while two or three times a week a two-horse cart loaded currency at a platform outside of the bicycle door, where now every morning you may see Brinks and other armored cars. When the platform was removed in 1911 it was carved into canes and other souvenirs. President Taft and Secretary Franklin McVeagh each received a walking stick. Several granite hitching posts still stand at the curbs around the building, close to "no parking" signs.

Lost Cornerstone. Like that of New York's City Hall, the present occupants of the Treasury Building can find no trace of their cornerstone. With the construction of the successive wings the cornerstone must have been covered up. There seems to have been a controversy over what site to choose for the present historic structure; critics pointed out that it would prevent occupants of the White House from seeing the U. S. Capitol and vice versa. President Andrew Jackson ended the problem by plunging his cane into the soil and stating, "Put the building right here." At the ceremony for the laying of the cornerstone, the President was asked for something to place under the stone. "I'll give something that is very precious to me," Old Hickory said. He contributed a copy of a message to the Congress and a lock of golden hair. "I am placing a part of my heart in this building," he added. The lock of hair was from the head of little Mary Donelson, daughter of Jackson's adopted son. The child was born in the White House.

Many years later, in 1875, Mary, by then the impoverished widow of Texas Congressman John A. Wilcox, came to Washington to look for a job. She walked the mile between the railroad station and the White House to see President Grant. Touched by her story, the President arranged for Mrs. Wilcox to go on the staff of the Auditor's office in the Treasury. There she worked many years, close to her lock of baby's hair until her death in 1905.

During the New Deal years the Treasury employed a handwriting expert named Felice A. King. We might dub her "official forger." She could copy exactly the signatures of President Roosevelt, Secretary Morgenthau, Congressman Doughton, or almost anyone else, including this writer, so that no one could distinguish the original from the copied "John Hancock." Thousands of letters purporting to bear the signature of Secretary Morgenthau were mailed without ever having been seen by the sender.

Affair To Remember. One of the most memorable events associated with the Treasury Building was the U. S. Grant inaugural ball held in the north wing, which was still not quite finished. The great ball was held in the ornate cash room which still is there, minus its old crystal gas chandeliers. The stone floor of the cash room was covered with polished wood. Over the cash room's west door was hung "a splendid picture of the Goddess of liberty" facing a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. Bands played not only in the cash room but in several other parts of the building. To coordinate the music telegraph wires were strung about the building. The unfinished stairways were fitted with temporary balustrades and were thronged with the visiting gentry. Upstairs were reception rooms for the hero President and Vice President Schuyler Colfax. Outside the north wing gas jets spelled out PEACE in letters nine feet high, flanked by stars. Downstairs were various supper rooms. Two thousand invitations had been issued, each admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

Upstairs were improvised dressing rooms manned by barbers and coiffures, bootblacks, and tailors and seamstresses to repair any minor damage caused by the throng. By 10 o'clock the jam was suffocating; swooning ladies were being casually passed about as if part of the evening's program. When the supper rooms were opened at 11 o'clock, two thirds of the crowd could not even get within sight of the refreshments. One unruly group stamped through the pantry to get close to the food, but were foiled by a stout cook standing by a tub of dishwater in their path and whirling a dripping cloth. It was getting late. The celebrants fought their way to the upstairs cloakrooms, where the improvised attendants earlier had checked the visitors' wraps and then laid the latter down without reference to the check numbers.

When the celebrants called for their garments nothing could be found without painstaking personal examination of everything in the checkroom. Apparel got shoved about, while the tired and angry claimants became ever more tired and angry. A few entered a barred checkroom through a transom. Two men fainted. Buffetted in the throng on one staircase was the distinguished elderly editor of the *New York Tribune*, Horace Greeley. For two hours he stood in the deafening din, waiting to get his white coat and swearing audibly. "He certainly did curse most ferociously," the next day's *Star* reported.

The ladies were more quickly admitted to their cloakrooms but in place of their elegant opera wraps found either common coats or nothing at all. Some had to wait, bewildered, for their escorts, who were unexplainably detained upstairs, until five a.m. Many a couple never found their garments. Even the following day some of the celebrants were back in the Treasury seeking their belongings.

Money Nerve Center. In this historic building tremendous financial powers of the government are formulated and executed. Policies carried out by the Treasury affect the financing of war and peace, the management of the nation's economy, the price of gold and of silver, the stability of the dollar, commercial banking, the engraving and printing of our banknotes, the coining of our metallic money, the Internal Revenue Service, the battle against drugs, collection of the income tax and of other major taxes, the sale of savings bonds, and the federal budget. The list is long.

Decisions made in this financial stronghold are felt around the world. No nation, however small, is unaffected by what transpires in this National Historic Landmark. ■

GRANT'S INAUGURAL BALL--MARCH 4, 1869
By Elizabeth (Sandy) Amann

Of all the celebrations of Ulysses S. Grant's first inauguration, perhaps none was more memorable than the Inaugural Ball. Unfortunately, however, the Ball is more remembered for its problems than for its successes.

The Treasury Building's north wing, still under construction, was the site of the festivities. Dining rooms were set up downstairs, reception rooms upstairs, and the floor of the elegant marble Cash Room (known then as the Marble Room), was covered with polished wood for dancing to the music of the U.S. Marine Corps Band. Portraits of the Goddess of Liberty and Abraham Lincoln faced each other from opposite sides of the room, and outside gas jets spelled PEACE in nine-foot high letters amidst an early March snowstorm.

Grant's inauguration had attracted a record-breaking crowd, and more than 2,000 tickets to the Ball had been sold at $10 apiece, each allowing a gentleman and two ladies to attend. From 5,000 to 6,000 persons were in attendance. As the evening progressed, the crush of people became suffocating. "There were no seats at all," the New York Tribune reported, "and tired ladies subsided in ungraceful groups on the floor." Many women fainted in the stifling crowd and were "passed about as if it were part of the evening's program."

When it came time for supper, less than half the people could get through the door to get refreshments. Grant's sister-in-law, Mrs. Emma Dent Casey, recalled to a Washington Star reporter nearly 50 years later, "The truth of the matter is that the facilities for caring for the large number attending the Ball were not sufficient. There were not waiters enough, nor was there space enough and, still worse, food enough for those who desired supper. This nearly caused a riot in the supper room."

The truly disastrous part of the evening came, however, when the guests tried to retrieve their coats as they prepared to leave the Ball. The Tribune reported, "It was impossible to procure hats or coats." When they had arrived, guests had given their belongings to attendants at the fourth floor cloakroom, and had received a numbered check in return. "It appears," the Tribune said, "the clothes were thrown on chairs, tables, and the floor, without regard to order or sequence, and the result was that at midnight, when about 1,000 men were clamoring for their coats, the attendant was obliged to look through a pile of over 2,000 articles for each garment."

Many people did not wait for their own clothes. They grabbed any coat they could find, or went into the chill March night with no wrapping at all. Upon leaving the Ball, they found the Inaugural Ball Committee had neglected to arrange a system for calling cabs and carriages, and many of the guests had to walk home through the mud and slush, coatless and hatless. Reportedly, many cases of pneumonia and several deaths were attributed to this experience of going out into the severe weather without proper outer coverings.

The next morning, the Treasury Building was beseiged by a group of men demanding their belongings, and it was late that afternoon before all the clothing was distributed. Even then, many items were never recovered. New York Tribune editor Horace Greeley was one of the many whose property disappeared forever, and his newspaper concluded: "Altogether, the Inaugural Reception will be remembered by the participants more for its annoyances than for its pleasures."

WASHINGTON BECOMES SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES MOVE FROM PHILADELPHIA A CENTURY AND A HALF AGO

RECORDS OF TREASURY'S DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS REVEAL INTERESTING DETAILS

This is #5 of "Human Interest Stories" about the U.S. Treasury Department by Francis DeSales Ryan. Mr. Ryan retired from the Treasury Department in 1953 after 35 years of service.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Benjamin Stoddert, addressed a vigorous protest to the Commissioners about the condition of the President's house. He wrote:

"That large naked ugly looking building will be a very inconvenient residence for a Family without something is done at once. The ground should not be leveled, but trees should be planted at once, so as to make it an agreeable place to walk in, even this summer.

"I do not think the Commissioners have sufficiently attended to the accommodation of the President - a private gentleman preparing a residence for his Friend, would have done more.... Would you not be ashamed to conduct the President to the House without there being an enclosure of any kind around it?"

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Wolcott, did not like his new official home. Conditions in and around the neighborhood of the Treasury were deplorable. Shacks, brick kilns, and an old market stood on what is now Lafayette Park. The residents themselves seemed strange to Mr. Wolcott. In a letter to his wife he wrote:

"There appears to be a confident expectation that this place will soon exceed any in the world. Mr. Thornton, one of the Commissioners, spoke of a population of 160,000 as a matter of course in a few years. No stranger can be here a day and converse with the proprietors, without conceiving himself in the company of crazy people. Their ignorance of the rest of the world, and their delusions with respect to their own prospects are without parallel."

Secretary Wolcott added that he did not see how the members of Congress could find accommodations unless they would "consent to live like scholars in a college, crowded ten or twenty in one house, and utterly excluded from society."

Probably the best description of the city at the time it became the seat of Government is in a letter (preserved at the Library of Congress) written by a very distinguished member of Congress, Representative John Cotton Smith, of Connecticut. The following is an extract from it:

THIRD OLDEST CONTINUOUSLY OCCUPIED OFFICE BLIDG

PRECED BY Capitol and White HOuse
other bldgs older as PatCourt ~~and xRxxxxx of~~ but no longer occupeidd or not continuous.

Total cost about $8 mln

Stone came from Maine (Rock Island)

Facades of Ionic columns
each 36 feet tall and weigh 30 tons
34 pillars on 15th st - East side; colonade of
31 of them 341 feet long secod longest logia in world: 1st at Louvre
West has 18 columns and North and South @10
Alex Ham statue with Web quote on South
front originally meant to be front en
Gallatin in rear on Pa Ave by Jeames Earl
Fraser who also desinged buffalo nickel

~~15 vaults each c. 10/x16 feet.~~

Protectors of Independence
Since 1789

CUSTOMS: 200

Published monthly by the Bicentennial Committee August 1987

America's Historic Customhouses

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME: Completed in 1815, the Kennebunkport Customhouse originally served two tenants: the Kennebunk Bank of Arundel on the first floor and the Customs Service on the second floor. In 1831, however, the bank's charter was revoked, and the following year the building was purchased by the federal government for exclusive use as Customs offices.

Customs operations continued in the brick Federal style building until 1913, when the District of Kennebunk was abolished; today the old customhouse is home to the Louis T. Graves Memorial Library.

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Though Mothers + fathers give us life, it is money alone which preserves it. p312:22 (Ihara Saikaku)

Money and goods are certainly the best of References. p549:29 (Dickens)

A Feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry: but money answereth all things. p27:B (The Holy Bible: Ecclesiastes)

Money begets money. p301:14 (John Ray)

Business? It's quite simple. It's other peoples money. p594 N8 (Alexandre Dumas the Younger)

Leave off the agony, leave off [redacted] Style, Unless you've got money by you all the while. [redacted]

p661:12 (Julia A Moore)

M2

75

88TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

DOCUMENT
No. 95

REPRESENTATIVE SPEECHES OF GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

COMPILED BY THE

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

PRESENTED BY MR. TOWER

EXECUTIVE
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
☆ OCT 19 1964 ☆
Executive Office of the Presi

APRIL 29, 1964.—Ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
37-351 WASHINGTON : 1964

are preparing to attack us; that sooner or later they intend to strike.

Both are wrong. Each side, so far as the masses are concerned, is desirous of peace. Both dread war. But the constant acceleration of preparation may, without specific intent, ultimately precipitate a kind of spontaneous combustion.

Many will tell you with mockery and ridicule that the abolition of war can be only a dream—that it is but the vague imagining of a visionary. But we must go on or we will go under. And the great criticism that can be made is that the world lacks a plan that will enable us to go on.

We are in a new era. The old methods and solutions no longer suffice. We must have new thoughts, new ideas, new concepts. We must break out of the straitjacket of the past. We must have sufficient imagination and courage to translate the universal wish for peace—which is rapidly becoming a universal necessity—into actuality. And, until then, at whatever cost or sacrifice, we must be fully prepared—lest we perish.

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY[1]

May 12, 1962 — *West Point, N.Y.*

No human being could fail to be deeply moved by such a tribute as this [Thayer Award]. Coming from a profession I have served so long and a people I have loved so well, it fills me with an emotion I cannot express. But this award is not intended primarily to honor a personality, but to symbolize a great moral code—a code of conduct and chivalry of those who guard this beloved land of culture and ancient descent. For all hours and for all time, it is an expression of the ethics of the American soldier. That I should be integrated in this way with so noble an ideal arouses a sense of pride, and yet of humility, which will be with me always.

Duty, honor, country: Those three hallowed words reverently dictate what you ought to be, what you can be, what you will be. They are your rallying point to build courage when courage seems to fail, to regain faith when there seems to be little cause for faith, to create hope when hope becomes forlorn.

Unhappily, I possess neither that eloquence of diction, that poetry of imagination, nor that brilliance of metaphor to tell you all that they mean.

The unbelievers will say they are but words, but a slogan, but a flamboyant phrase. Every pedant, every demagog, every cynic, every hypocrite, every troublemaker, and, I am sorry to say, some others of an entirely different character, will try to downgrade them even to the extent of mockery and ridicule.

But these are some of the things they do. They build your basic character. They mold you for your future roles as the custodians of the Nation's defense. They make you strong enough to know when you are weak, and brave enough to face yourself when you are afraid.

They teach you to be proud and unbending in honest failure, but humble and gentle in success: not to substitute words for actions, not to seek the path of comfort, but to face the stress and spur of difficulty

[1] This address is often popularly referred to as "Duty, Honor, and Country."

and challenge; to learn to stand up in the storm, but to have compassion on those who fall; to master yourself before you seek to master others; to have a heart that is clean, a goal that is high; to learn to laugh, yet never forget how to weep; to reach into the future, yet never neglect the past; to be serious, yet never to take yourself too seriously; to be modest so that you will remember the simplicity of true greatness, the open mind of true wisdom, the meekness of true strength.

They give you a temperate will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions, a freshness of the deep springs of life, a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of an appetite for adventure over love of ease.

They create in your heart the sense of wonder, the unfailing hope of what next, and the joy and inspiration of life. They teach you in this way to be an officer and a gentleman.

And what sort of soldiers are those you are to lead? Are they reliable? Are they brave? Are they capable of victory?

Their story is known to all of you. It is the story of the American man-at-arms. My estimate of him was formed on the battlefield many, many years ago, and has never changed. I regarded him then, as I regard him now, as one of the world's noblest figures; not only as one of the finest military characters, but also as one of the most stainless.

His name and fame are the birthright of every American citizen. In his youth and strength, his love and loyalty, he gave all that mortality can give. He needs no eulogy from me, or from any other man. He has written his own history and written it in red on his enemy's breast.

But when I think of his patience in adversity, of his courage under fire, and of his modesty in victory, I am filled with an emotion of admiration I cannot put into words. He belongs to history as furnishing one of the greatest examples of successful patriotism. He belongs to posterity as the instructor of future generations in the principles of liberty and freedom. He belongs to the present, to us, by his virtues and by his achievements.

In 20 campaigns, on a hundred battlefields, around a thousand campfires, I have witnessed that enduring fortitude, that patriotic self-abnegation, and that invincible determination which have carved his statue in the hearts of his people.

From one end of the world to the other, he has drained deep the chalice of courage. As I listened to those songs [of the glee club], in memory's eye I could see those staggering columns of the First World War, bending under soggy packs on many a weary march, from dripping dusk to drizzling dawn, slogging ankle deep through the mire of shell-pocked roads; to form grimly for the attack, blue lipped, covered with sludge and mud, chilled by the wind and rain, driving home to their objective, and, for many, to the judgment seat of God.

I do not know the dignity of their birth, but I do know the glory of their death. They died, unquestioning, uncomplaining, with faith in their hearts, and on their lips the hope that we would go on to victory.

Always for them: Duty, honor, country. Always their blood, and sweat, and tears, as we sought the way and the light and the truth. And 20 years after, on the other side of the globe, again the filth of murky foxholes, the stench of ghostly trenches, the slime of dripping

dugouts, those boiling suns of relentless heat, those torrential rains of devastating storms, the loneliness and utter desolation of jungle trails, the bitterness of long separation from those they loved and cherished, the deadly pestilence of tropical disease, the horror of stricken areas of war.

Their resolute and determined defense, their swift and sure attack, their indomitable purpose, their complete and decisive victory—always victory, always through the bloody haze of their last reverberating shot, the vision of gaunt, ghastly men, reverently following your pass-words of "duty, honor, country."

The code which those words perpetuate embraces the highest moral law and will stand the test of any ethics or philosophies ever promulgated for the uplift of mankind. Its requirements are for the things that are right and its restraints are from the things that are wrong. The soldier, above all other men, is required to practice the greatest act of religious training—sacrifice. In battle, and in the face of danger and death, he discloses those divine attributes which his Maker gave when He created man in His own image. No physical courage and no greater strength can take the place of the divine help which alone can sustain him. However hard the incidents of war may be, the soldier who is called upon to offer and to give his life for his country is the noblest development of mankind.

You now face a new world, a world of change. The thrust into outer space of the satellite, spheres, and missiles marks a beginning of another epoch in the long story of mankind. In the 5 or more billions of years the scientists tell us it has taken to form the earth, in the 3 or more billion years of development of the human race, there has never been a more abrupt or staggering evolution.

We deal now, not with things of this world alone, but with the illimitable distances and as yet unfathomed mysteries of the universe. We are reaching out for a new and boundless frontier. We speak in strange terms of harnessing the cosmic energy, of making winds and tides work for us, of creating unheard of synthetic materials to supplement or even replace our old standard basics; to purify sea water for our drink; of mining ocean floors for new fields of wealth and food; of disease preventatives to expand life into the hundreds of years; of controlling the weather for a more equitable distribution of heat and cold, of rain and shine; of spaceships to the moon; of the primary target in war, no longer limited to the armed forces of an enemy, but instead to include his civil populations; of ultimate conflict between a united human race and the sinister forces of some other planetary galaxy; of such dreams and fantasies as to make life the most exciting of all times.

And through all this welter of change and development your mission remains fixed, determined, inviolable. It is to win our wars. Everything else in your professional career is but corollary to this vital dedication. All other public purposes, all other public projects, all other public needs, great or small, will find others for their accomplishment; but you are the ones who are trained to fight.

Yours is the profession of arms, the will to win, the sure knowledge that in war there is no substitute for victory, that if you lose, the Nation will be destroyed, that the very obsession of your public service must be duty, honor, country.

WHITE HOUSE AND EOP LIBRARIES
475

Others will debate the controversial issues, national and international, which divide men's minds. But serene, calm, aloof, you stand as the Nation's war guardian, as its lifeguard from the raging tides of international conflict, as its gladiator in the arena of battle. For a century and a half you have defended, guarded, and protected its hallowed traditions of liberty and freedom, of right and justice.

Let civilian voices argue the merits or demerits of our processes of government: Whether our strength is being sapped by deficit financing indulged in too long, by Federal paternalism grown too mighty, by power groups grown too arrogant, by politics grown too corrupt, by crime grown too rampant, by morals grown too low, by taxes grown too high, by extremists grown too violent; whether our personal liberties are as thorough and complete as they should be.

These great national problems are not for your professional participation or military solution. Your guidepost stands out like a tenfold beacon in the night: Duty, honor, country.

You are the leaven which binds together the entire fabric of our national system of defense. From your ranks come the great captains who hold the Nation's destiny in their hands the moment the war tocsin sounds.

The long gray line has never failed us. Were you to do so, a million ghosts in olive drab, in brown khaki, in blue and gray, would rise from their white crosses, thundering those magic words: Duty, honor, country.

This does not mean that you are warmongers. On the contrary, the soldier above all other people prays for peace, for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war. But always in our ears ring the ominous words of Plato, that wisest of all philosophers: "Only the dead have seen the end of war."

The shadows are lengthening for me. The twilight is here. My days of old have vanished—tone and tint. They have gone glimmering through the dreams of things that were. Their memory is one of wondrous beauty, watered by tears and coaxed and caressed by the smiles of yesterday. I listen vainly, but with thirsty ear, for the witching melody of faint bugles blowing reveille, of far drums beating the long roll.

In my dreams I hear again the crash of guns, the rattle of musketry, the strange, mournful mutter of the battlefield. But in the evening of my memory always I come back to West Point. Always there echoes and reechoes: Duty, honor, country.

Today marks my final rollcall with you. But I want you to know that, when I cross the river, my last conscious thoughts will be of the corps, and the corps, and the corps.

I bid you farewell.

APPENDIX

Additional Speeches Not Included in This Document

The following is a list of additional addresses by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, which is included here with the hope that it will be a helpful tool in further research on General MacArthur's public speeches.

U.S. Military Academy, June 1933.
Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C., April 19, 1951.
New York City, N.Y., April 20. 1951.
Chicago, Ill., April 26–27, 1951.
Receiving the Freedom Award from the Order of Lafayette, New York City, N.Y., May 19, 1961.
Houston, Tex., June 14, 1951.
Dallas, Tex., June 15, 1951.
Fort Worth, Tex., June 16, 1951.
Park dedication, Norfolk, Va., November 18, 1951.
Touchdown Club of New York, New York City, N.Y., December 6, 1951.
Salvation Army Association, New York City, N.Y., December 12, 1951.
Dedication of MacArthur Park, Little Rock, Ark., March 23, 1952.
Detroit, Mich., May 16, 1952.
West Point Founders Day Dinner, New York City, N.Y., March 14, 1953.
Annual Whoopers Dinner, Manchester, N.H., April 29, 1954.
Address at the Sperry Rand Corp. stockholders meeting, New York City, N.Y., July 30, 1957.
Inauguration of MacArthur Highway, Lingayen, Philippine Islands, July 6, 1961.
Accepting a citation by the Green Mountain Chapter of the Retired Officer's Association, New York City, N.Y., November 12, 1962.

those who whine and whimper about our frustrations and call on us to turn inward.

Let us not turn away from greatness.

The chance America now has to lead the way to a lasting peace in the world may never come again.

With faith in God and faith in ourselves and faith in our country, let us have the vision and the courage to seize the moment and meet the challenge before it slips away.

On your television screen last night, you saw the cemetery in Leningrad I visited on my trip to the Soviet Union—where 300,000 people died in the siege of that city during World War II.

At the cemetery I saw the picture of a 12-year-old girl. She was a beautiful child. Her name was Tanya.

I read her diary. It tells the terrible story of war. In the simple words of a child she wrote of the deaths of the members of her family. Zhenya in December. Grannie in January. Then Leka. Then Uncle Vasya. Then Uncle Lyosha. Then Mama in May. And finally—these were the last words in her diary: "All are dead. Only Tanya is left."

Let us think of Tanya and of the other Tanyas and their brothers and sisters everywhere in Russia, in China, in America, as we proudly meet our responsibilities for leadership in the world in a way worthy of a great people.

I ask you, my fellow Americans, to join our new majority not just in the cause of winning an election, but in achieving a hope that mankind has had since the beginning of civilization. Let us build a peace that our children and all the children of the world can enjoy for generations to come.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:27 p.m. in Convention Hall, Miami Beach, Fla. His remarks were broadcast live on radio and television.

The President spoke from a prepared text. An advance text of his remarks was released on the same day.

267 Remarks at the American Legion's Annual National Convention in Chicago, Illinois. *August* 24, 1972

Commander Geiger, my comrades in the American Legion, those who are here from the Legion Auxiliary, all of our very distinguished guests, and all of the past commanders and others who are distinguished guests here on the platform:

It is indeed a very great honor for me to appear before this convention. It seems that this is my week to appear before conventions. But having first addressed a Legion convention when I was a junior Senator from the State of California back in the year 1951, I know that we do not discuss partisan politics, so I won't tell you which party nominated me.

What I would like to say today is that, first, I am aware of the magnificent tradition of the Legion, the fact that we think in terms of our country; we recognize that partisan differences really don't matter where the national defense is involved and where the peace and security of America is involved. We are not Republicans, we are not Democrats, we are Americans. And that is what the Legion feels.

My friend Don Johnson—I was saying to Commander Geiger that he was the tallest man who had been commander of the Legion since Johnson, and they are

to spend more than they need to.

And so naturally there is honest difference of opinion as to how much we ought to spend in order to have an adequate national defense. I want to talk to you about it now with those thoughts in mind.

How much is enough? What do we really need?

Let me begin by saying something that is quite obvious, and that is that when we speak before a group like the American Legion, you know from personal experience the importance of keeping America strong.

I think perhaps the most eloquent statement in recent times in that respect was by General MacArthur in his very famous speech on the plain at West Point, "Duty, Honor, Country." If you haven't read it, read it again. It is one of the greatest speeches perhaps ever made on national defense, and also on what is great about America. About the soldier, he told them, those young men on the plain, "above all other people," he said, the soldier "prays for peace, for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war."

That is something we forget sometimes. We think that a veterans organization is primarily interested in the problems of war. I have found that veterans organizations have the strongest commitment to peace, because you know what war is, and you are for strength because you want to avoid more war.

Others may talk of the dream of peace and the horrors of war, but no one understands them better than you, you who have to pay the toll. It is the military man, as much as the poet or the politician, who is the guardian of peace when it comes, and is the restorer of peace when it is challenged.

History is strewn with the ruins of countries that sometimes, for the most idealistic of reasons, lost the will to defend themselves and ultimately lost the will to survive at all.

George Washington stated it also very well, perhaps it has not been surpassed, when he said, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." Let us not forget that warning of his, because the stakes now for us and for the rest of the world are infinitely greater than it was in that early period when the United States was a very strong country in terms of its own spirit, but very weak militarily, and not a great factor in the world.

Washington was not alone in his conviction that it takes a strong America to keep a free America. Lincoln, Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Dwight Eisenhower, John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson—each time we have found that they have spoken on this subject—always reflected in eloquent terms the need for a strong national defense.

I am convinced those are the views of a majority of Americans, whatever their partisan affiliations. I feel, of course, that there are naturally some small antimilitary activists who totally disagree. They have rights to their opinions.

As I will point out, I believe that when we consider what the goal is—and the goal is peace—that it is certainly irrefutable that we need the strong national defense if we are going to reach the goal.

That is why my principle, like yours, is that the United States must never have a defense which is second to that of any other nation in the world.

I say that for a number of reasons which, I suppose, might be open to question, but one of them is not that it is a matter of

Tour Information

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the U.S. Government's security printer, responsible for the design and manufacture of U.S. currency, postage stamps, Treasury obligations and other U.S. securities.



BEP P-15-2

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the U.S. Government's security printer, responsible for the design and manufacture of U.S. currency, postage stamps, Treasury obligations and other U.S. securities.

Tour Information:

The Bureau provides a continuous self-guided tour, featuring currency production. Visitors are able to view the various production steps and tour guides are available to answer questions and assist visitors. The tour culminates in the Visitors' Center where a number of interesting and educational exhibits may be enjoyed. Visitors may purchase uncut sheets of currency, engraved prints, small bags of shredded currency and souvenir cards.

Location:

14th and C Streets, S.W., Washington, D.C. One block south of the Washington Monument and just north of the 14th Street Bridge.

Admission:

FREE

Hours:

Tours may be taken Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The Bureau is closed for all Federal holidays and the week between Christmas and New Year's day. Visitors' Center hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. and open on the same days as tours.

Length of Tour:

Approximately 20 minutes.

Transportation:

Sightseeing buses discharge passengers at the 14th Street entrance and reload at the 15th Street exit point of the tour. The Bureau facility is included on the Tourmobile "Washington Mall" tour. Service operates continually during the day between 11 Washington landmarks. There is a Tourmobile stop across the street from the Bureau on 15th Street at the exit point of the tour. The nearest subway station is the Smithsonian Station, Independence Avenue exit.

Reservations:

No Reservations are required.

Peak Tourist Season:

March through September is the heavy tourist season. There are more visitors than the tour facility can accommodate. It is necessary at times to cut the line off as early as 12:00 p.m. to ensure that the last visitor in line can enter the tour gallery by 2 p.m. We recommend that visitors arrive early during the peak tourist season when the average wait in line is approximately 1½ hours.

Parking and Eating:

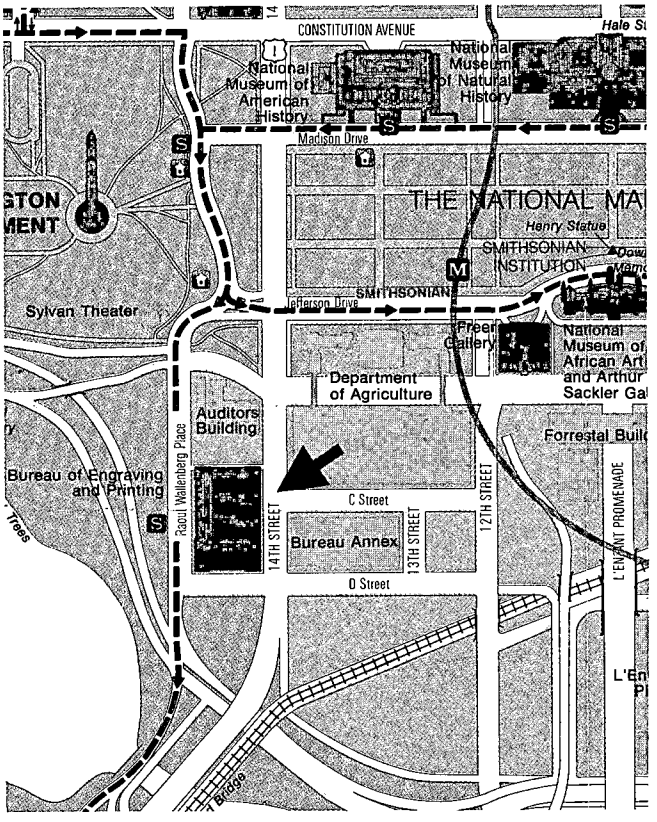
There are no public parking or restaurant facilities on the premises.

Safety and Security:

Smoking and the taking of photographs are prohibited. Please use the pedestrian crosswalks when crossing the street. The Bureau can accommodate wheelchairs.

24-Hour Information:

Dial (202) 447-9709 or 447-9916.



1938. "Special" refers to stamps used to prepay fees for special services other than regular postage, such as special delivery, or to provide for special seasons, such as Christmas. "Memorial" stamps honor American statesmen (usually Presidents) who die in office. "Commemorative" stamps honor great people, anniversaries, expositions, and historical events and are issued in limited quantities.

ORIGIN OF DESIGN

Requests for postage stamps, particularly commemoratives, originate with individuals and organizations from all parts of the country. Suggestions are referred to a Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee, appointed by the Postmaster General, for appropriate selection and recommendation to him. Art work is obtained from a variety of sources, including commissions to artists well recognized in the various media. Models of the stamp are then prepared by designers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and forwarded to the United States Postal Service for final approval.

POSTAGE STAMP MANUFACTURE

Press plates for printing postage stamps are prepared from an approved model. The number of colors, size, type of issue, and design are factors which determine the plate manufacturing process used.

The Bureau prints United States postage stamps on high-speed web-fed and sheet-fed rotary presses. Single-color stamps are produced by the intaglio process primarily on the web-fed presses. Multicolor stamps are printed in a variety of ways such as line intaglio, combination line intaglio and offset, combination line intaglio and gravure, and gravure.

Most of the Bureau's presses print stamps on pregummed paper, while others are equipped with an auxiliary mechanism that applies the adhesive to the back of the paper immediately following the printing process. Perforation takes place following printing, however, newer presses are capable of in-line perforation. Stamps are given an invisible coating of phosphor which, when exposed to an ultraviolet light, enables high-speed mail processing machines to face and cancel the stamps automatically. Postage stamps are packaged in sheet, book, or coil form.

SHEET STAMPS

Sheet work is printed from 160 to 600-subject plates or cylinders, depending on the size of the individual stamp. All classes of postage stamps are produced in sheet form. Sheets of regular stamps are printed from 400-subject plates and the majority of commemoratives from 200-subject plates. The stamps are examined for color, printing, gumming, and perforating defects; cut into ¼-size sheets or panes; and shrink-wrapped in plastic.

BOOK STAMPS

The Bureau uses an automatic process that utilizes booklet forming machines which perforate the stamps, imprint the covers, apply a cohesive to the covers, collate covers and stamps, cut books to finished size, and fold the covers over the stamps. The books are then plastic shrink-wrapped and cartoned.

COIL STAMPS

Approximately 48% of all postage stamps produced are processed into coil form. After the stamps are printed on web-fed rotary presses from either 432 or 936-subject plates or cylinders, they are examined while still in web form for color, printing, gumming, and other defects, on electronically controlled examining machines. The stamps are then automatically processed on perforating-coiling machines which perforate, slit the web, and coil the stamps into standardized units of 100, 500, or 3,000 stamps. Each machine is connected to a complement of automatic wrapping-labeling machines by means of a conveyor system. Each stamp coil is wrapped in cellophane and labeled; the coils are cartoned, sealed, and boxed for shipment to post offices. All operations (winding of coils, conveying, wrapping, sealing, and labeling) are completely automatic.

SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS CONTINUES

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has developed international recognition for advancing the state-of-the-art in the technical designing, engraving, and printing of securities and miscellaneous items for the United States Government. In guiding its program of modernization, the Bureau continues to look for new technological improvements to enhance and safeguard its products—particularly paper currency

and postage stamps—which are among the finest and most cost-effectively manufactured national securities in the world.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The beginning of an establishment for the engraving and printing of United States currency can be traced as far back as August 29, 1862 to a single room in the basement of the main Treasury building where four women and two men began to separate and seal $1 and $2 United States notes which had been printed by private bank note companies. These functions were later embodied in what was known as the First Division of the National Currency Bureau. The printing of currency notes by Treasury employees commenced in the fall of 1863 and in 1864 it was recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that "The Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department" be established. The proposal was not accepted at that time, however, and the existence of a printing bureau as a distinct entity within the Treasury Department was not recognized by Congressional legislation until the passage of the Appropriation Act of March 3, 1869. As the years progressed, the "Engraving and Printing Bureau" gradually absorbed the functions performed by the private bank note companies and by October 1, 1877 all United States currency was printed in this bureau.

P-15—Rev. 9-85

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

★

PRODUCTION OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

★



14th and C Streets, SW.
Washington, D.C. 20228

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The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the world's largest securities manufacturing establishment. It employs 2,300 people and operates 24 hours a day. The Bureau designs, engraves, and prints United States paper currency; Treasury bonds, bills, notes, and certificates of indebtedness; United States postage, and revenue stamps; and miscellaneous engraved items for approximately 75 departments and independent agencies of the Federal Government, and its insular possessions. White House invitations, commissions, diplomas, certificates, identification cards, and liquor strip stamps, are some of the approximately 700 miscellaneous products printed by the Bureau.

Operations of the century-old Bureau of Engraving and Printing are housed in two specially constructed buildings with a combined floor space of approximately 25 acres.

CURRENCY

The principal product of the Bureau is United States paper currency. A face value of over $66 billion is printed annually, averaging approximately 23 million notes a day.

The currency notes printed are Federal Reserve notes, which are issued in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, and $100. They are primarily used to replace worn or mutilated currency taken out of circulation.

The following is a listing of the portraits and back designs of paper currency now being produced and issued:

Denom.	Portrait	Back
$ 1	Washington	Obverse and Reverse of Great Seal of U.S.
$ 2	Jefferson	Signing of the Declaration of Independence
$ 5	Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial
$ 10	Hamilton	U.S. Treasury Building
$ 20	Jackson	White House
$ 50	Grant	U.S. Capitol
$100	Franklin	Independence Hall

Federal Reserve notes is the only class now being printed. Printing of Federal Reserve Bank notes, Gold Certificates, and Silver Certificates, has been discontinued. Some notes from each of these classes are still in public circulation. The largest denomination of currency ever printed was the $100,000 Gold Certificate of 1934 which featured the portrait of President Wilson. This note was designed for official transactions only and none of these notes ever circulated outside Federal Reserve banks. In addition to the denominations now in use, higher denomination notes were issued prior to 1969. They were the $500 note with a portrait of McKinley on its face, the $1,000 note with a portrait of Cleveland on its face, the $5,000 note with a portrait of Madison on its face, and a $10,000 note with a portrait of Chase on its face. All of these notes have ornate back designs featuring the denomination. In 1969, a decision was made that no currency notes larger than $100 would be printed. All larger denominations are retired when returned from circulation.

The $2 Federal Reserve Note was issued on April 13, 1976 as the latest permanent addition to the denominations of United States currency.

INTAGLIO ENGRAVED PROCESS

To assure the best protection against counterfeiting, all United States paper money, as well as nearly all postage stamps and other evidences of a financial character issued by the United States Government, are printed by the "intaglio" process from engraved plates.

Intaglio-printed documents are the most difficult to produce or to counterfeit. Other processes lack the fidelity of fine lines and the distinctive third-dimensional effect of raised line on paper inherent in intaglio printing. An outstanding element of protection is the portrait. The use of portraits in security designs takes full advantage of the characteristics of intaglio printing since even a slight alteration in breadth, spacing, or depth of line on the part of a counterfeiter will cause a perceptible facial change. The portraits used in the designs of securities are those of persons of historical importance. By law, no portrait of a living person may be used.

In the intaglio process, the individual features of a chosen design are hand-tooled by highly skilled engravers who engrave in varying depths into steel with delicate steel-cutting instruments called gravers. With infinite care, each feature, such as the portrait,

the vignette, the numerals, the lettering, the script, and the scroll work is hand-engraved by a different master craftsman expertly trained in his own particular skill.

CURRENCY MANUFACTURE

The Bureau prints all currency by the line-engraved process on high-speed sheet-fed rotary presses. The most modern presses use four plates of 32 notes (or subjects) each and are capable of printing 9,000 sheets per hour. Each sheet is forced, under extremely heavy pressure, into the fine engraved lines of a plate to pick up the ink. The backs of the notes are printed with green ink on one day, and the faces are printed with black ink the following day.

The use of a special formula fast-drying non-offset ink, developed in the Bureau's laboratories, has eliminated the time-consuming need for tissuing or interleaving between sheets. The inks and distinctive paper used by the Bureau in the manufacture of currency are produced under specifications designed to deter counterfeiting and to assure a high-quality product.

After the printing operation, each stack of 32-subject sheets is cut into 16-subject size and examined for defects in preparation for numbering and processing on currency overprinting and processing equipment (COPE).

CURRENCY OVERPRINTING AND PROCESSING EQUIPMENT (COPE)

The final printing operation for paper currency consists of overprinting the Treasury Seal, serial numbers, and the appropriate Federal Reserve district seal and number. This is accomplished on the most modern and automated currency overprinting and processing equipment in the world. The equipment, referred to by the acronym "COPE," performs several operations. COPE overprints the 16-note sheets, accumulates them into units of 100 sheets, and conveys them to cutting knives. The sheets are cut into two-note units and then into individual notes. Units of 100 notes each are banded and packaged into "bricks" containing 40 units. Each "brick" contains 4,000 notes and weighs approximately 8½ pounds.

After the COPE operations and a final examination, the "bricks" are compressed and banded. The "bricks" are then plastic shrink-wrapped and placed in pouches for shipment to one of 12 Federal Reserve districts.

STAR NOTES

In the event a finished note is found to be imperfect after it has been overprinted, it is replaced with a "star" note. In design, star notes are exactly like the notes they replace, but they carry an independent series of serial numbers. The star appears after the serial number in place of the suffix letter on Federal Reserve notes. The serial number of the imperfect note which was replaced is not used again in the same numbering sequence.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

The life of the $1 note is about 22 months. Higher denominations remain in circulation longer since they are not used in transactions as frequently as the $1 note. The size of a currency note is approximately 2.61 inches x 6.14 inches and the thickness is .0043 inch. There are 233 new notes to an inch (not compressed) and 490 to a pound. A million notes weigh approximately a ton and occupy approximately 42 cubic feet of space (with moderate pressure).

POSTAGE STAMPS

Since 1894, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been continuously producing postage stamps of the highest quality for the United States Postal Service. The Bureau produces and delivers approximately 36 billion postage stamps to over 5,500 separate post offices in the United States.

CLASSES

United States postage stamps are divided into six classes: regular, international airmail, special, postage due, memorial, and commemorative. They are issued in denominations ranging from 1¢ to $5. "Regular" postage stamps refer to the series of stamps that are kept in constant supply at the post offices. These stamps are often designated by a name such as the "Americana Series" of 1975, "Prominent Americans Series" of 1965, the "Liberty Series" of 1954, and the "Presidential Series" of

Denom.	Portrait	Back
$ 1	Washington	Obverse and Reverse of Great Seal of the United States
$ 2	Jefferson	Signing of the Declaration of Independence
$ 5	Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial
$ 10	Hamilton	U.S. Treasury Building
$ 20	Jackson	White House
$ 50	Grant	U.S. Capitol
$100	Franklin	Independence Hall

Bureau of
Engraving and Printing

BEP P-15-1 —ORIG. 1-87



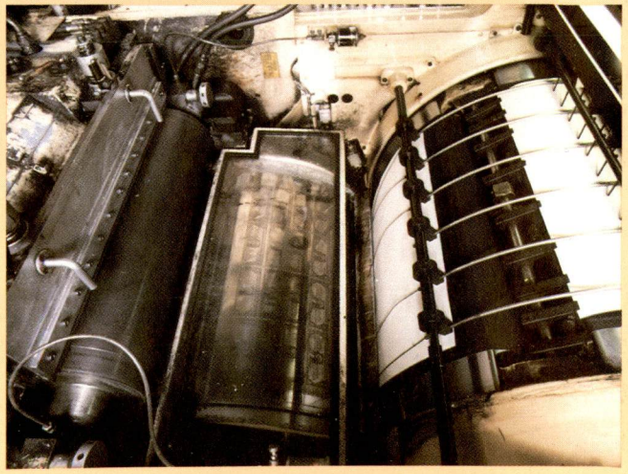
The Money Factory

The Money Factory

August 29, 1862 marked the modest beginnings of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Four women and two men, housed in the basement of the main Treasury building, began to separate and seal $1 and $2 United States Notes which had been printed by private bank note companies. The printing of currency notes started in the fall of 1863 and by October 1, 1877, all United States currency was printed in the Bureau.



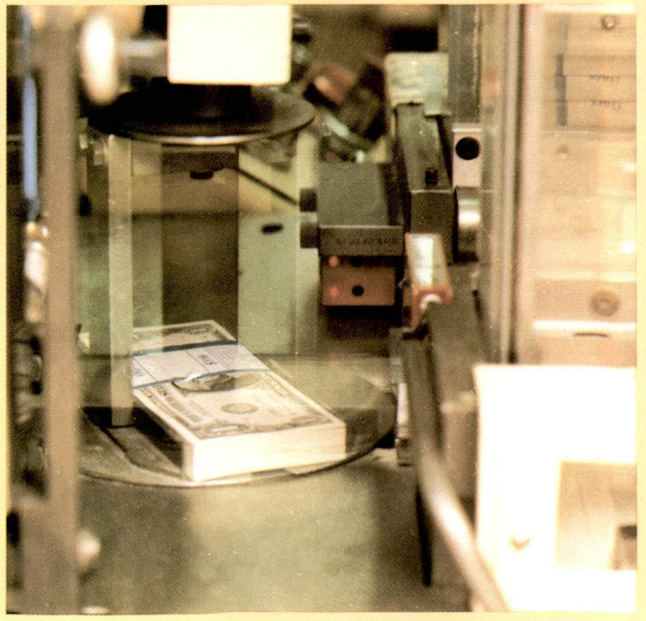
Spider Press



Modern Press



Another Examination

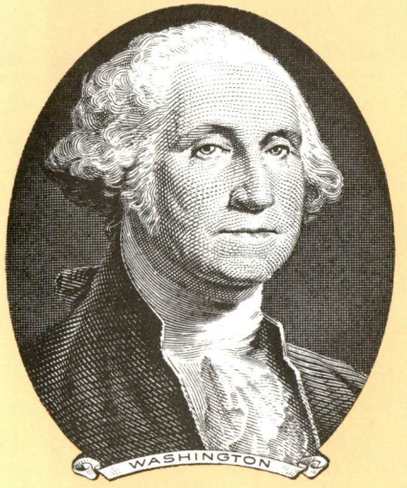


Notes to Bricks



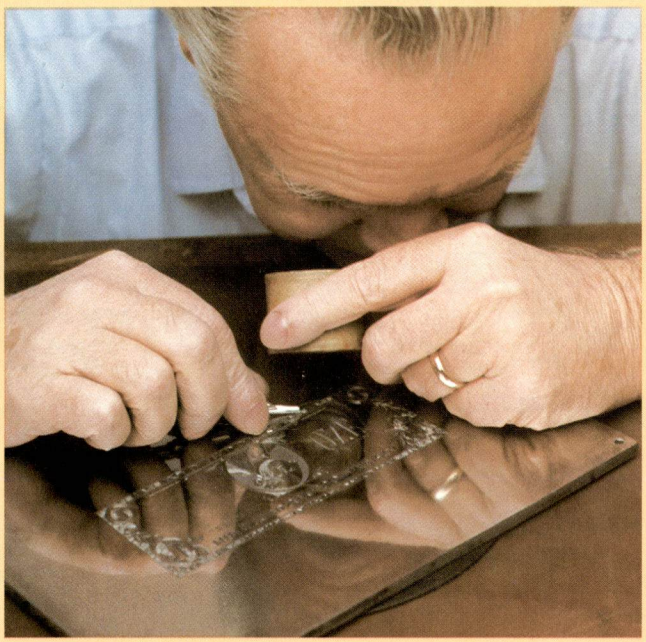
Notes Ready To Be Labeled
and Shrink Wrapped

Portraits and Designs on U.S. Currency



Engraving

Production of United States paper currency is not an easy or simple task, but one that involves over 65 separate and distinct steps in the production process. Money begins with the hand-engraved piece of soft steel, known as a master-die. Separate portions of the design, such as the portrait, the vignette, the ornamentation, and the lettering are hand-cut by the engravers. If you look closely at a currency note, you will notice that the portrait consists of numerous fine lines, dots and dashes which vary in size and shape. The magnificent artistry and skill of the engraver bring the portrait to life. The process of engraving is the first step in a unique printing technique known as intaglio printing.



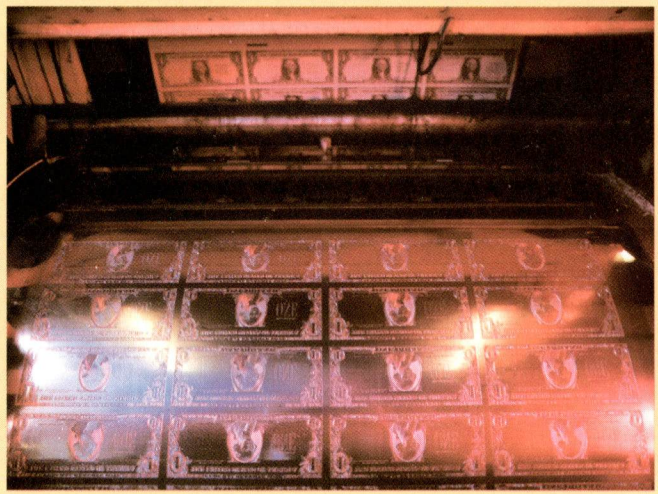
Hand Engraved Plate

Siderography

In simplest terms, siderography is the means by which multiple images of the hand-engraved die are transferred to a printing plate. The original dies are stored and if necessary may be used again and again. For example, the Lincoln portrait on the five dollar bill was originally engraved in 1869, but can still be used today in the production of a five dollar note.

Plate Making

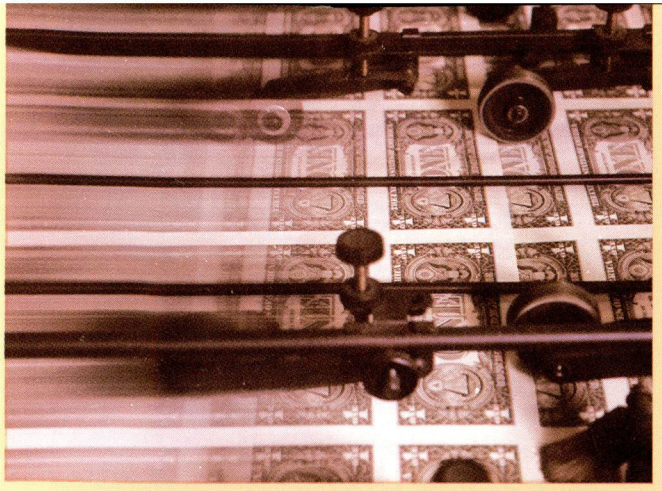
The master die is subjected to tremendous pressure, heated and an impression of the die is taken. An alto and/or relief (a raised image of the die) is cast in plastic. Multiple plastic images of the various components (such as the decorative scrollwork) of the bill are made, fitted and welded into the necessary plate configuration consisting of thirty-two bills. Plastic altos are placed in an electrolytic tank and are used to produce a series of plates which are then cleaned, polished, and carefully inspected by an engraver. If the plates pass the scrutiny of the engraver the final chromium coated basso (recessed image) plate is made and another multiple subject intaglio plate is ready to place on the printing press.



Intaglio Plate

Printing

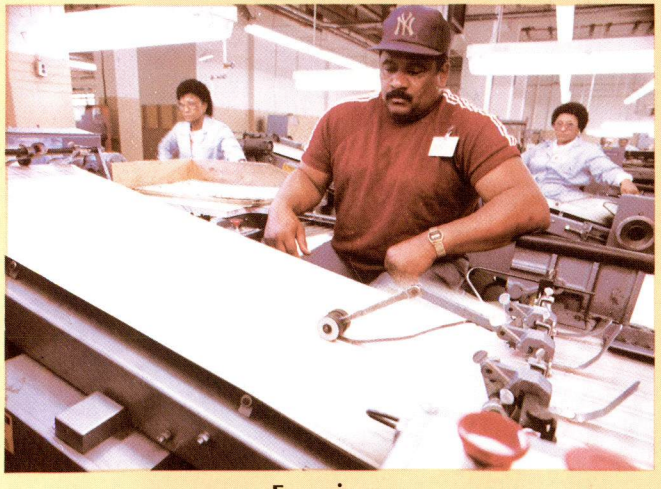
The Bureau prints currency on high-speed, sheet-fed rotary presses which are capable of printing over 8,000 sheets per hour. Each sheet is forced, under extremely heavy pressure (estimated at 20 tons), into the finely recessed lines of the plate to pick up the ink. The printing impression is three dimensional in effect and requires the combined handiwork of highly skilled artists, steel engravers, and plate printers. The surface of the bill feels slightly raised, while the reverse side feels slightly indented. The backs of the notes are printed with green ink, allowed to dry for 24 to 48 hours. The faces are then printed with black ink and also allowed to dry.



Currency Coming off the Press

Examining

Each stack of 32-subject sheets is cut in half and each side is examined for defects. If the sheet meets the examiner's inspection standards, it is then ready for numbering and processing on the Bureau's overprinting and processing equipment.

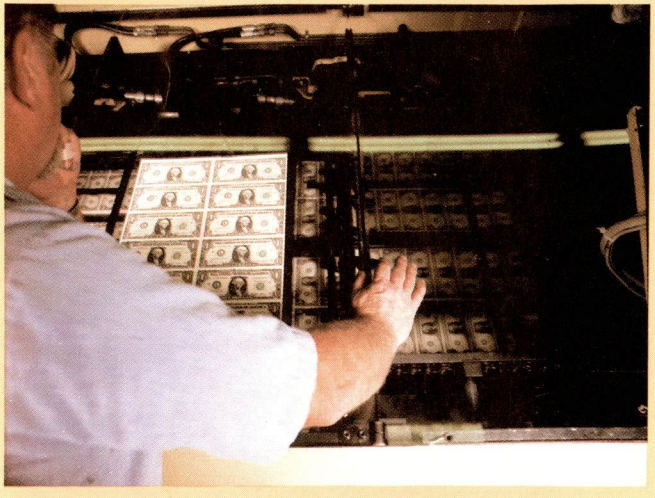


Examiner

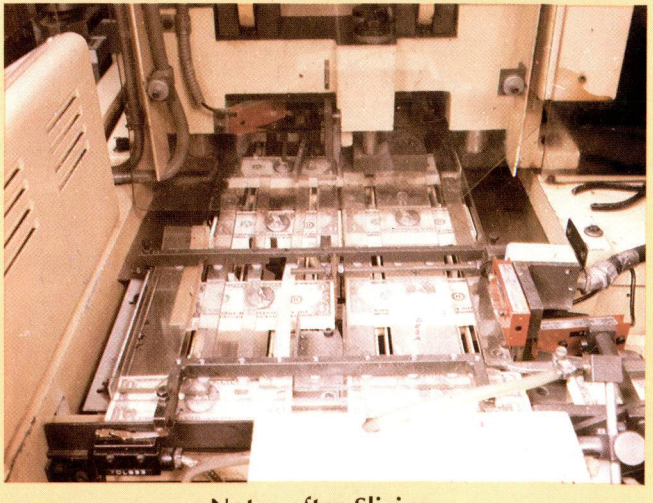
Overprinting

A letterpress prints with black and green ink thus completing the printing process by overprinting the serial number, Treasury seal, and the appropriate Federal Reserve District seal and number. Two guillotine cutters slice the notes into two-note units (100 sheets at a time) and finally into single stacks of one-hundred bills. The units of 100 notes are banded and packaged into "bricks" containing 40 units; each "brick" contains 4,000 notes. The bricks are distributed to one of the twelve Federal Reserve Districts which issue the notes to local banks.

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Overprinting Bills



Notes after Slicing