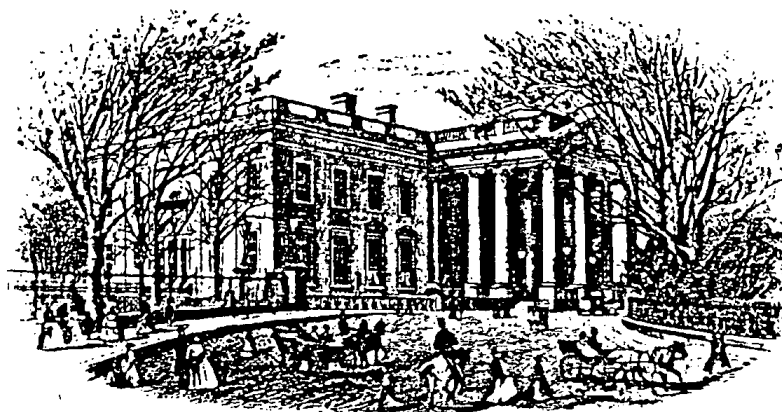


Guide to the Microfilm Edition
of the Papers of
Rutherford Birchard Hayes
the Nineteenth President
of the United States



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES PRESIDENTIAL CENTER
Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio 1983

**GUIDE TO THE
MICROFILM EDITION
OF THE PAPERS OF
RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

THE NINETEENTH PRESIDENT
OF
THE UNITED STATES**

The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center
Spiegel Grove 1983 Fremont, Ohio

Library of the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center

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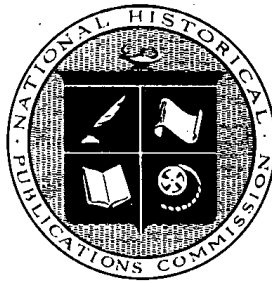
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Introduction

The microfilm edition of the papers of Rutherford Birchard Hayes represents one of the last major collections of nineteenth century presidential papers to be microfilmed. Although Hayes is best remembered as the victor of the "stolen election" of 1876, scholars have begun to reconsider and reassess his presidency and the period commonly referred to as the Gilded Age. It is the hope of the editors of this project that this collection of material, over 170 linear feet, will further enhance historical research in these areas.

The origins of The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center can be traced back to 1910, when the family of President Hayes deeded Spiegel Grove, their father's estate, to the state of Ohio. The gift which was transacted through Colonel Webb C. Hayes, the President's second son, specified that a fire-proof building should be erected by the state as a library and museum to contain the family's gift of the former Chief Executive's personal library, papers, and personal effects.

The following year, on May 31, 1911, the Ohio General Assembly authorized an appropriation of \$50,000.00 for the building and equipment of the Hayes Commemorative Library and Museum Building on the grounds of Spiegel Grove. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held in 1912. The new library and museum were dedicated on May 30, 1916. A "library annex," doubling the size of the original structure, was opened to the public on October 4, 1922, the one hundredth anniversary of Hayes' birth. Subsequent additions in 1967 further increased the dimensions of

the library and museum building to its present state. In addition to the library and museum building, the Hayes Presidential Center has grown to include the Hayes residence, the twenty-five acre estate, and a guest house.

Prior to the completion of the nation's first presidential library in 1916, the Rutherford B. Hayes Papers were kept in Executive Mansion filing boxes in the Hayes residence. The President himself began to arrange his family's manuscripts in alphabetical order near the close of his life. In the 1930s the papers were systematically indexed under subject headings by the Remington Rand Corporation, and later microfilmed on 16mm film. The alphabetical arrangement of the Hayes Papers was subsequently abandoned in favor of chronological filing, and an alphabetical index to the papers listing each individual manuscript by author(s) was made. The microfilm edition follows this chronological arrangement.

This microfilm edition was made possible by a grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Special gratitude is expressed to Fred Shelley and Frank G. Burke, the past and present directors of the NHPRC, for their support and encouragement throughout the many years of this project. Watt P. Marchman, the former director of the Hayes Presidential Center, deserves special mention for initiating the project and his guidance as project director. Unscheduled delays and untimely technical problems delayed by several years the completion of the microfilm edition of this historically important body of presidential pa-

pers. Through the process of trial and error and many hours of intense study, the project staff managed to overcome their handicap of inexperience in the art of micrographics and learn that there is more to microfilming than pushing a button.

Earl W. Crosby, Stanley C. Harrold, Jr., Ruth E. Smith, and David S. Weber helped to process the papers for filming, as well as help with the preparation of the guidebooklet and the filming of the documents. Ms. Petrene Wilkins provided invaluable assistance in her dual role as camera operator and micrographics technician for the project. Special attention also should go to Mrs. U. B. Lust for her diligence and patience in transcribing many of the indistinct documents found in the collection. Others who have contributed to the project include Mrs. Janice Haas, Richard C. Townsend, and other members of the Hayes Center staff.

The Hayes Center also wishes to acknowledge the support and cooperation of the many repositories throughout the country who provided the Center with photocopies of Hayes manuscripts from their collections. A list of these contributing institutions follows the introduction. The Archives-Library Division of the Ohio Historical Society merits special consideration and appreciation for the transfer of the Rutherford B. Hayes Governor's Papers and pertinent Ohio Executive Department letterpress copy books relating to Rutherford's governorship to the Hayes Presidential Center.

Thomas A. Smith
Project Director
Curator of Manuscripts

The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center
Spiegel Grove
January 7, 1983



Rutherford B. Hayes
Nineteenth President of the United States
1877-1881

List of Cooperating Institutions

A list of institutions which have provided The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center with photocopies of Hayes material:

Alabama Department of Archives	Cornell University
Albany Institute of History and Art	Dartmouth College
American Antiquarian Society	Department of the Army, Hdqtrs. U.S.A. Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey
American Jewish Archives	Detroit Public Library
American Philosophical Society	Dickinson College
Amherst College	Duke University
Bentley Historical Library, University of Michigan	Emory University
Boston Public Library	Essex Institute
Boston University	The Filson Club
The Bostonian Society	Georgetown University
Bowdoin College	Harvard University
Brigham Young University	Haverford College
Brown University	The Henry E. Huntington Library
Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society	Illinois State Historical Society
Case Western Reserve University	Indiana Historical Society
Chattanooga Public Library	Indiana State Library
Chicago Historical Society	Indiana University
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	Iowa State Department of History and Archives
Cincinnati Historical Society	Kenyon College
Cincinnati Law Department	Lancaster County (Pennsylvania) Historical Society
Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County	Lehigh University
Clemson University	Library of Congress
Cleveland Public Library	Lincoln National Life Foundation
Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia	Litchfield (Connecticut) Historical Society
Clyde (Ohio) Museum	Maine Historical Society
Clyde Public Library	Mansfield (Ohio) Public Library
Colgate University	Marietta College
Columbia University	Maryland Historical Society
The Connecticut Historical Society	Massachusetts Historical Society
Connecticut State Library	Michigan State University

Military Order of the Loyal Legion
 of the United States
 Minneapolis Public Library
 Minnesota Historical Society
 Missouri Historical Society
 Morristown National Historical Park
 National Archives
 Nebraska State Historical Society
 Newberry Library
 New Hampshire Historical Society
 New Jersey Historical Society
 New London (Ohio) Public Library
 Museum of New Mexico
 New York Historical Society
 New York Public Library
 New York State Library
 New York State Library, SUNY,
 Department of Education
 State of North Carolina, Department of
 Cultural Resources, Archives Branch
 Oberlin College
 Ohio Historical Society
 The Ohio State University
 Ohio University
 The Ontario County (New York)
 Historical Society
 Historical Society of Pennsylvania
 The Free Library of Philadelphia
 Pierpont Morgan Library
 Princeton University
 Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential
 Library
 The Rosenberg Library
 St. John's Seminary, Camarillo,
 California
 Sandusky County (Ohio) Courthouse
 Seneca County (Ohio) Museum
 Smith College
 The Smithsonian Institution
 South Carolina Department of
 Archives and History
 Stanford University
 Swarthmore College
 William Howard Taft Memorial
 Association

Temple University
 Tennessee Historical Society
 Tennessee State Library and
 Archives
 Texas State Library
 Toledo-Lucas County (Ohio)
 Public Library
 United States Military Academy
 University of California at
 Berkeley
 University of California at
 Los Angeles
 University of Chicago
 University of Illinois
 University of Iowa
 University of Michigan, William
 L. Clements Library
 University of North Carolina
 University of Oregon
 University of Rochester
 University of Tennessee at
 Chattanooga
 University of Virginia
 Vassar College
 Vermont Historical Society
 Virginia Historical Society
 Virginia State Library
 State of Washington, Department
 of General Administration
 The Washington State Historical
 Society
 Washington University,
 St. Louis, Missouri
 West Virginia Department of
 Archives and History
 West Virginia University
 Western Kentucky University
 Western Reserve Historical Society
 William and Mary College
 Williams College
 The State Historical Society of
 Wisconsin
 Wyoming Historical and Genealogical
 Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania
 Yale University
 Yale University Law School

Rutherford B. Hayes Chronology

- 1822. October 4. Born in Delaware, Ohio, the last of five children of Rutherford and Sophia Birchard Hayes.
- 1836. Enrolled in Norwalk (Ohio) Academy, a Methodist school run by Jonah Chaplin.
- 1837. Fall. Enrolled in Isaac Webb's Preparatory School in Middletown, Connecticut.
- 1838. Early November. Enrolled at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.
- 1842. August 3. Graduated valedictorian of his class.
- 1842. Fall. Began studying law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, brother of Dr. William Sparrow, president of Kenyon College.
- 1843. August 28. Entered Dane Law School at Harvard as a member of the "middle class."
- 1845. March 10. Admitted to the Ohio bar at Marietta.
- 1845. August 27. Awarded a Bachelor of Laws degree from Harvard University.
- 1845-1849. Practiced law in Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio.
- 1850-1861. Practicing attorney in Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1852. December 30. Married Lucy Ware Webb, formerly of Chillicothe, Ohio.
- 1853. December 26. Established partnership in Cincinnati with Richard M. Corwine and William K. Rogers; law firm known as Corwine, Hayes and Rogers.
- 1856. Fall. Delegate to the state Republican convention in Columbus; campaigned for John C. Fremont, the Republican nominee for President.
- 1858. December 9. Appointed City Solicitor by the Cincinnati City Council, incumbent Samuel Hart died in office.
- 1859. April. Elected City Solicitor, leading Republican ticket.
- 1861. April 1. Defeated in his bid to be re-elected City Solicitor.
- 1861. April 15. Responded to Lincoln's call for volunteers by joining home guard unit.
- 1861. June 27. Commissioned a Major in the Twenty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
- 1861-1865. Distinguished himself as an able field commander in the campaigns of the Twenty-Third Ohio in western Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley, rising to the rank of Brevet Major General of Volunteers.
- 1864. October 17. Elected to the House of Representatives (Thirty-Ninth Congress) from Ohio's Second District.
- 1865. June 8. Resigned his commission in the army to ready his affairs before taking his seat in Congress.
- 1865. December 4. Took his seat in the House of Representatives.
- 1866. October. Re-elected Representative to Fortieth Congress.
- 1867. June 19. Nominated for governor of Ohio on Union Party ticket.
- 1867. July 20. Resigned his seat in Congress.
- 1867. October 8. Elected governor of Ohio, defeating Allen G. Thurman, the Democratic candidate.
- 1868. January 13. Inaugurated governor at Columbus.

- 1869. October 12. Re-elected governor, defeating Democratic Congressman George H. Pendleton by some 7,500 votes.
- 1870. January 10. Inaugurated governor for the second time.
- 1872. January. Refused offer to run for the United States Senate against John Sherman.
- 1872. June. Delegate to Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, where he served as a member of the platform committee.
- 1872. August 6. Reluctantly accepted the nomination for Congress from Republicans of Ohio's Second District.
- 1872. October. Lost his bid for Congress by 1,500 votes, running ahead of the Republican ticket.
- 1873. March. Declined President Grant's appointment as Assistant United States Treasurer at Cincinnati.
- 1873. May 3. Moved to Fremont and settled at Spiegel Grove, avowing that he had retired from politics.
- 1874. January 21. Sardis Birchard, his uncle, died, leaving bulk of his estate to Hayes, including Spiegel Grove, his home in Fremont, Ohio.
- 1875. June 2. Nominated by Republicans at state convention in Columbus to run for governor.
- 1875. October 12. Elected governor by 5,500 votes; name immediately mentioned as a presidential possibility.
- 1876. January 10. Inaugurated governor for an unprecedented third time.
- 1876. March 29. Selected as favorite son candidate of Ohio delegates to the National Convention to be held in Cincinnati.
- 1876. June 14-16. Nominated for President by the Republican National Convention on the seventh ballot; William Almon Wheeler of New York chosen for Vice-President.
- 1876. November 7. Disputed election; Samuel J. Tilden one electoral vote shy of a majority with 184; Hayes received 166 votes, with nineteen votes questioned.
- 1876-1877. November-February. Election controversy.
- 1877. January 26. The Electoral Count Act passed by Congress, creating an Electoral Commission composed of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Supreme Court Justices.
- 1877. February 28. Electoral Commission awards last of contested electoral votes to Hayes, giving him the presidency by the margin of one vote.
- 1877. March 1. Hayes and his family start for Washington.
- 1877. March 2. Congress declared Hayes and Wheeler duly elected with 185 votes to 184 for Tilden and Hendricks; Hayes resigns the governorship.
- 1877. March 3. Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite privately administered oath of office to Hayes after dinner at the Executive Mansion so the nation would have a President on Sunday, March 4.
- 1877. March 5. Publicly inaugurated as the nineteenth President of the United States, stressing in his inaugural address the importance of settling the "Southern Problem."
- 1877. March 15. Appointed Frederick Douglass United States Marshal of the District of Columbia.
- 1877. April 24. Removed military support from remaining two carpetbag governments in Louisiana and South Carolina, officially bringing Reconstruction to an end.
- 1877. June. Beginning of war with Nez Percé Indians and Chief Joseph.
- 1877. June 22. Civil service reform implemented in the executive department by executive order.

- 1877. July. Great Railway Strike, federal troops sent to four states to suppress the rioters.
- 1877. October. War with Nez Percé Indians ended with surrender of Chief Joseph.
- 1877. October 6. Elected trustee of the Peabody Education Fund.
- 1877. October 16. Appointed John Marshall Harlan of Kentucky to the Supreme Court.
- 1877. December 30. Celebrated Silver Wedding Anniversary in the White House.
- 1878. February 28. Vetoed the Bland-Allison Act, Congress passing it over his veto the same day.
- 1878. July 11. Suspended Chester A. Arthur and Alonzo B. Cornell from the New York Customs House.
- 1878. September 28. Received first native Chinese ambassador, Chen Lan Pin, in Washington.
- 1879. March 1. Vetoed Chinese Exclusion Bill on the ground that it violated the Burlingame Treaty of 1868.
- 1879. May 10. First telephone placed in the White House.
- 1880. March 8. Special message emphasizing American control of interoceanic canal sent to Congress.
- 1880. September-November. Made an extended tour of the western United States, first time a United States President went to the West Coast while still in office.
- 1880. November 17. Treaty negotiated with China giving the United States the right to supervise and limit, but not prohibit, Chinese immigration.
- 1880. December 15. Appointed William Burnham Woods of Georgia to the Supreme Court.
- 1881. January 26. Appointed Stanley Matthews of Ohio to the Supreme Court.
- 1881. March 4. Retired from the Presidency, returning to his Spiegel Grove estate in Fremont, Ohio.
- 1881. Spring. Appointed a trustee of the Western Reserve University; became more active in the affairs of the Peabody Fund.
- 1882. May 3. Joined the Grand Army of the Republic and Ohio and National Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.
- 1882. May 18. Chosen first president of the John F. Slater Fund.
- 1883. September 7. Selected president of the National Prison Association.
- 1883. December. Appointed a trustee of Mount Union College.
- 1884. Appointed a trustee of Ohio Wesleyan University.
- 1887. January. Appointed a trustee of The Ohio State University.
- 1888. October 17. Chosen commander of the National Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a position he held until his death.
- 1889. June 25. Death of his wife, Lucy Webb Hayes, in Fremont.
- 1890. April-May. Visited Bermuda with his daughter Fanny.
- 1892. October 20. Named president of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.
- 1893. January 17. Died at his home in Fremont.

Biographical Sketch

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, the nineteenth President of the United States, was born in the small central Ohio town of Delaware on October 4, 1822. Five years earlier, his parents, Rutherford and Sophia Birchard Hayes, had migrated from Dummerston, Vermont, to a farm they acquired on the Ohio frontier. Several months before the future President's birth, his father died from a fever, leaving an expectant wife with two young children, Lorenzo and Fanny Arabella.

The presence of her bachelor brother, Sardis Birchard, eased Sophia's task of raising a family in the West. He supplied paternal influence and guidance in the absence of Rutherford's father, but, in 1826, Sardis left the Hayes household in Delaware to become a prosperous pioneer merchant and Indian trader in Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio. Over the years, he would continue to help Hayes in his education, legal career and business ventures. Sardis also would develop the beautiful wooded Spiegel Grove estate which Hayes inherited upon his uncle's death in January 1874.

Hayes grew up in the village of Delaware in a two-story brick house on the northeast corner of William and Winter Streets. Because of Rutherford's sickly nature and a drowning accident in 1825 which claimed the life of his older brother Lorenzo, Sophia attempted to protect her surviving son by shielding him from the outside world. This atmosphere engendered very close family ties for all concerned. From his mother, "Ruddy" received his intense pride and special feeling about his Yankee or New England heritage. This sentiment prompted him years later to make several journeys to his ancestral home and to trace the lineage of his family. His sister Fanny was a constant companion during childhood. Rutherford's earliest recollections of her were as a nurse and protector when he

was three or four years old. Always a personal confidant until her death in 1856, Fanny, more than anyone else, was responsible for directing her brother down the path which ultimately led him to the Presidency.

Sophia supplied the basic essentials of her son's education by teaching him to read, write and spell. From 1830 to 1835, he attended district school in Delaware. At Sardis' insistence, Hayes entered Norwalk Seminary in 1836. After spending a year at this Methodist boarding school in Norwalk, Ohio, Rutherford did not want to further his education, but desired to emulate his uncle's adventurous life in Lower Sandusky. Sardis thought differently, however, and enrolled his nephew at Isaac Webb's Maple Grove Academy in Middletown, Connecticut. Hayes completed his preparatory studies in 1838, and at the urging of his mother attended Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, instead of Yale, which his uncle had chosen. During his four years there, the future president initiated many important lifelong friendships with classmates such as Guy M. Bryan of Texas, Stanley Matthews and William K. Rogers of Ohio. The young scholar manifested an interest in politics, displaying whiggish sentiments and enthusiastically engaging in political debates as a member of the Philomathesian Society. He culminated his illustrious college career by delivering the valedictory address at his commencement exercises in August 1842, and later would become a member of Phi Beta Kappa twenty-two years after Kenyon College was granted a charter in 1858.

While at Kenyon, Hayes developed an interest in pursuing a legal career. In the fall of 1842, he began to study law by reading Blackstone's *Commentaries* in the office of Sparrow and Matthews in Columbus, Ohio. Unlike many of his contemporaries, the aspiring attorney decided to complete his preparations

by attending law school. Consequently he enrolled at Dane Law School of Harvard University in the fall of 1843. Here the Kenyon graduate spent three terms studying under some of the most distinguished jurists of the day, including Simon Greenleaf and Justice Joseph Story.

Rutherford returned to Ohio in early 1845 and was admitted to the bar at Marietta on March 10. He then established a law practice in Lower Sandusky, his uncle's home. Although Sardis was in need of constant legal advice, his nephew could not secure enough work to keep himself busy. Hoping to rectify this unfortunate situation, he formed a partnership, in early 1846, with Ralph Pomeroy Buckland, a prominent attorney in the town. Even with a partner, Hayes did not find practicing law in Lower Sandusky to his liking. Routine legal matters could not compete with the excitement generated by the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Mexico. Thinking that a soldierly life would strengthen his constitution, in June of 1847 he travelled to Cincinnati in hopes of securing an appointment as an officer in some volunteer company. During the course of his journey, he stopped in Delaware and Columbus to visit with his mother and sister. It was on this brief sojourn that he met Lucy Ware Webb, who in 1852 would become his wife.

In Cincinnati local physicians advised the potential warrior against going to Mexico for reasons of health. So instead of joining the army, he made a lengthy trip to New England with his cousin John Rutherford Pease. Hayes returned to Lower Sandusky in the fall of 1847 with his health much improved, and immediately involved himself with matters relating to civic improvements and politics. A Whig like his uncle, he helped to campaign for Zachary Taylor in 1848, and was placed on that party's central committee for Sandusky County in 1849.

During December 1848, Rutherford Hayes and Sardis Birchard set out for Texas to visit the former's Kenyon College classmate, Guy M. Bryan. They did not return to Lower Sandusky until the end of April 1849. The three

and one-half months Rutherford spent in Texas had a profound impact in shaping his views towards the South and would prove important in later years. Southern society fascinated the Ohio Whig, and his reception in Texas convinced him that honorable men could overcome sectional differences.

Several trips to Cincinnati had prompted Hayes to consider moving to the West's largest and most active city, where the prospects seemed brighter for a promising young lawyer. Upon his return from Texas, he dissolved his partnership with Ralph P. Buckland, but the cholera epidemic of the summer of 1849 prevented his immediate removal to the Queen City. Before leaving for his new home, Hayes played an important role in changing the name of Lower Sandusky to Fremont in honor of the "Pathfinder," John Charles Fremont.

Arriving in Cincinnati in December 1849, the young lawyer rented one-half of an office in the Law Building on Third Street. He spent this first years in Cincinnati building his law practice, appearing at social functions and making new friends. He soon became a member of the recently organized Literary Club of Cincinnati and the Odd Fellows, the only secret organization he ever joined. Rutherford also attended meetings of the Sons of Temperance, frequently giving addresses there and elsewhere. He gained public attention in Cincinnati in 1852 when he was appointed to handle the criminal case of Samuel Cunningham, a young man accused of grand larceny.

Even though the court sentenced Cunningham to three years in prison, Hayes performed well enough to win appointment to assist in the defense of the accused murderess Nancy Farrer. His approach to this case was a claim of insanity for the defendant, and he won a new trial and eventual acquittal on the grounds that Farrer was of "unsound mind." The woman was confined to a mental institution and Hayes' reputation rose considerably. Concurrent association with the spectacular murder trials of James Summons and Henry LeCount further enhanced his standing in the legal profession.

Almost immediately after setting up his law practice, Rutherford began to call on Lucy Webb. The daughter of Maria Cook and Dr. James Webb, Lucy (1831-1889) was a devout and unusually well-educated young lady for her day. She had attended the female academy of Ohio Wesleyan College in Delaware before enrolling at the Wesleyan Female College in Cincinnati, from which she graduated in June 1850. Diary notations reveal his growing attraction to the young girl whom he had met several years earlier at the sulphur spring in Delaware, Ohio. After a courtship of nearly two years, Rutherford and Lucy married on December 30, 1852. Their union was blessed with eight children, five of whom lived to adulthood: Birchard Austin (1853-1926); Webb Cook (1856-1934); Rutherford Platt (1858-1927); Fanny (1867-1950); and Scott Russell (1871-1923). Three children, all boys, died in infancy.

Before the year 1853 was over, Hayes argued two cases before the Ohio Supreme Court, those involving Nancy Farrer and James Summons. In December of that year, he and his Kenyon College classmate, William K. Rogers, joined the law firm of Corwine, Smith and Holt. Under this new arrangement, Rutherford received one-third interest in and profit from the new firm of Corwine, Hayes and Rogers. Because of poor health, Rogers left the firm in 1856 to go to Minnesota. When he failed to return from this leave of absence he was dropped from the firm.

Local events in Cincinnati inspired Hayes to become increasingly active in the legal aspects of fugitive slave matters, and he freely offered his services in the aid of runaway slaves and their friends. In March 1855, he became involved in the case of Rosetta Armstrong, a black woman facing trial under the Fugitive Slave Act. His masterly defense resulted in the young woman's freedom. Although he was looked upon as a defender of fugitive slaves, Hayes did not welcome the notoriety associated with these cases.

While advancing his legal career in Cincinnati, Hayes gradually immersed himself in local and national politics. In 1856 he en-

thusiastically campaigned for the Republican presidential candidate, John C. Fremont. By 1858 he had become strongly associated with the Republican cause in the Queen City. In December of that same year, a divided City Council selected Hayes by a margin of just one vote to fill the vacancy of City Solicitor. This first public office came as a result of a compromise when a single Democrat joined forces with Republicans and Know-Nothings to provide the decisive vote on the thirteenth ballot. Shortly after his appointment Hayes dissolved his partnership with Richard M. Corwine.

The new City Solicitor served for two years, winning election in his own right in April 1859. His excellent record did not prevent him from being a victim of local reaction to the secession crisis. In April 1861 a coalition of Democrats and Know-Nothings defeated him and the rest of the Republican slate. He returned to private law practice in partnership with Leopold Markbreit, but the flow of national events made the association of short duration. After President Lincoln's call for volunteers, Rutherford quickly joined a company of home guards composed of members of his literary club. He later offered his services to Governor William Dennison, who appointed him Major in a newly formed regiment, the Twenty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The new Major spent the first months of the war at Camp Chase outside Columbus attending to routine military matters. Because of his legal training and his reputation, he served for a time in the capacity of judge advocate general on the field headquarters staff of General William S. Rosecrans in Virginia. Promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on October 24, 1861, placed Hayes second in command of the Twenty-Third O. V. I. He soon assumed *de facto* command of the regiment and within a year earned the grade of Colonel of the Twenty-Third Ohio. Two years later, October 19, 1864, he achieved the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallantry and distinguished service in the Shenandoah Valley campaign of 1864. A final promotion, Brevet

Major General of Volunteers, became effective March 13, 1865. Although Hayes never participated in battle as a general, he gained distinction and the confidence of his men as one of the "good colonels" and regimental commanders.

Hayes and the Twenty-Third Volunteer Infantry operated for most of the war in the rugged mountain terrain of western Virginia. His first combat came in August 1861 at the Battle of Carnifax Ferry. In September 1862 during the Antietam campaign, Hayes played an important role in the Union victory at South Mountain. In the course of the action, he sustained a wound in his left arm above the elbow. Both he and his regiment won the praise of their superior officers for their gallant actions under extremely heavy enemy fire.

Their major activity of the following year was to participate in the pursuit of Confederate General John Hunt Morgan and his band of raiders in Ohio. During Sheridan's 1864 campaign, Hayes and the Twenty-Third Ohio saw some of the heaviest fighting of the war. After participating in the earlier engagements of Cloyd's Mountain, New River Bridge, and Lexington, he and his men fought successive battles in the Shenandoah Valley at Lynchburg, Winchester, Berryville, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. During this last engagement, he helped to rally the federal troops and saved the day for General Philip H. Sheridan. While in the Valley, Hayes acquired a deep admiration for General George Crook, the commander of the Army of West Virginia.

Like many of his contemporaries, Hayes would find positive features in his military service. Even though he had several horses shot beneath him and was wounded on four different occasions, the vigorous wartime experiences helped to improve his health. The injury to his left arm proved annoying in later life, but it was not incapacitating. The war would help to shape his views towards the South by making him aware of the immense task of reconstructing and restoring the defeated section. While in the army he formed

many lasting friendships and associations and developed a deep respect and love for his fellow comrades in arms. These attitudes would prove useful in postwar political contests, for Hayes could legitimately claim support as the "soldier's friend." Lucy Hayes, in ministering to the needs of the sick and wounded during many camp visits, also won the admiration of the troops. In later years, she and Rutherford enjoyed attending soldier's reunions. The former commander actively participated in a variety of post-Civil War military organizations such as the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and the Society of the Army of West Virginia.

In October of 1864, the citizens of the Second Congressional District in Cincinnati rewarded Hayes for his meritorious and gallant service by electing him to Congress. The nomination resulted from the efforts of William Henry Smith, who later would help him secure other nominations. Even though going to Congress was one of his ambitions, the Colonel refused to leave active military duty to campaign for his election. He professed the view that "An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped." During his brief tenure in the Thirty-Ninth and Fortieth Congresses, March 4, 1865 to October 31, 1867, Congressman Hayes enjoyed his services as chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. As a party regular, he voted for the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, supported the Congressional plan for Reconstruction, and favored the full payment of the public debt created during the war.

Although he rarely deviated from the Republican party line, he had misgivings about the harsher aspects of the Radical Republican program. The bitterness of the divisive Congressional debates at that time greatly disturbed him. His solution to the thorny problem of suffrage was a universal education qualification to confer voting rights in state and national elections. On a December 1866 Southern excursion with several other mem-

bers of Congress, Hayes gained a much better understanding of the problems of the postwar South.

Shortly after he had been re-elected to a second term, Congressman Hayes admitted to his uncle that he was not suited for the life of a legislator in Washington. He spent most of his time administering to the needs of his constituents and taking care of pension claims and other matters relating to soldiers. He rarely attended any of the social functions in the nation's capital.

Acceptance of the Republican candidacy for the office of governor of Ohio in June 1867 offered him a creditable excuse for exit from Congress. He owed his nomination both to the machinations of William Henry Smith and to the controversy over Negro suffrage. To secure the passage of a state constitutional amendment guaranteeing Negroes the right to vote, Ohio Republicans needed a strong candidate for governor. Unimpeachable character and morals, a distinguished war record, and the fact that he was not too closely identified with the Radicals made Hayes an ideal candidate. In the ensuing election, he defeated a formidable Democratic opponent, Allan G. Thurman, by less than 3,000 votes. At the same time, Ohio voters rejected the state amendment guaranteeing Negro suffrage by 38,000 votes.

Inaugurated on January 13, 1868, the Governor renewed his stand for equal voting rights and fought the proposed Democratic repeal of Ohio's assent to the fourteenth amendment. In June 1869 the state Republican convention in Columbus renominated Hayes by acclamation. Campaigning in favor of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment and a sound fiscal policy based on hard currency, he defeated George H. Pendleton of Cincinnati, the Democratic challenger, by some 7,500 votes. When he later assessed his first two terms as governor of Ohio (1868-1872), Hayes listed the following as among his most notable accomplishments: the initiation of a state geological survey; the state's assumption of control of a soldier's and sailor's home in Xenia, Ohio; the establishment of an agri-

cultural and mechanical college which later became known as The Ohio State University; the implementation of reforms in the state's penal and mental institutions; and Ohio's ratification of the fifteenth amendment and other Negro suffrage legislation. He also took great pride in his efforts to preserve Ohio's historical heritage.

After holding elective office for more than seven years, Governor Hayes yearned for the opportunity to retire from public life. He refused to run for an unprecedented third term and declined an offer from a group of insurgent Republicans in January 1872 to contest the Senate seat held by John Sherman. In May he attended the Liberal Republican Convention in Cincinnati as a casual observer. Although dissatisfied with Grant's record as President and sympathetic with this reform movement's cause, he remained a party regular. As a delegate to the Republican National Convention, he supported Grant's renomination.

That fall the former governor reluctantly ran for Congress in Cincinnati's upper middle-class Second District, where political leaders feared a swing to the Liberal Republican-Democratic coalition led by Horace Greeley. Although he outpolled the local Republican ticket, he lost in his bid for a third Congressional term. As a reward for his party loyalty, President Grant offered him the position of Assistant United States Treasurer at Cincinnati. Disdaining any further connections with current politics, he politely declined the appointment.

Assuring himself that he was finished with politics for good, Hayes and his family moved to Fremont, Ohio, in May 1873. With Spiegel Grove as his home, he settled down to enjoy the leisurely life of a country squire. During these years of political repose, Rutherford busied himself with such matters as caring for his ailing uncle, improving his estate, founding the Birchard Public Library and Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Association in Fremont, and developing his land investments. Republican reverses in 1873 and 1874, however, cut short his retirement to private

life. He yielded to his party's call and accepted the Republican nomination for governor on June 2, 1875. Carefully handling cultural issues such as parochial education while adhering to sound money principles, he defeated the incumbent Democrat William Allen to become Ohio's first three-term governor.

Political victory in 1875 brought Hayes national attention as a possible presidential candidate in 1876. Not only did the governor-elect consider the possibility in his diary, but friends also started to work for his nomination. In the fall of 1875, he went to Pennsylvania on an extended political trip, and in January 1876, Senator John Sherman and William Henry Smith publicly began to promote him as the state's favorite son. On March 29, the Ohio Republican Convention unanimously endorsed their Governor for President. At the 1876 Republican National Convention held in Cincinnati, Governor Hayes was one of nine candidates vying for the top spot on the ticket. His advisers let the forces of Benjamin H. Bristow lead the fight against the pre-convention favorite, James G. Blaine. This strategy allowed Hayes to edge Maine's "Plumed Knight" on the seventh ballot as a compromise candidate. To balance the ticket, the convention selected William A. Wheeler, a New York Congressman, as the party's vice-presidential choice.

In his letter of acceptance, Governor Hayes stressed the need for civil service reform in the federal government, reconciliation between the North and the South, sound currency, and a single presidential term. With remarkable confidence in his party's prospects, the Ohio governor stayed in Columbus performing his normal duties and keeping in contact with both national and local Republican leaders. Consistent with the views expressed in his written statement, he took a strong stand against soliciting campaign contributions from party regulars who held government jobs. Although this stance alienated certain Stalwarts, it appealed to reform-minded citizens. The candidate maintained both his sound money principles and his temperance

beliefs during the campaign, but refrained from using them as major issues in order not to offend potential Greenbackers and anti-prohibitionists.

In late October, Hayes recorded in his diary his concern over a contested election. The November results proved that these fears were well-founded. Although the Democratic candidates, Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, appeared to receive a plurality of the popular vote in excess of 250,000, the Republicans challenged the electoral count of nineteen votes in three contested states, Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina. The Democrats responded by challenging one of Oregon's electoral votes. The climax to the strangest and most controversial election in our nation's history came when a special commission, created by Congress for deciding the vote, resolved to award all the contested electoral votes to Hayes.

The margin of victory was by one electoral vote, 185 to 184, and the final result was announced only two days prior to Inauguration Day. Governor Hayes was enroute to Washington when he received the news. At the urging of the Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish, he took the oath of office from Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite at a private dinner party given by the Grants on March 3 to forestall the dangers of an interregnum. Since the traditional inaugural day of March 4 fell on a Sunday, Hayes held the public inauguration on Monday, March 5, on the steps of the Capitol. Before a crowd of 30,000 spectators he became the nineteenth President of the United States.

Although Rutherford B. Hayes occupied the Executive Mansion for only four years, 1877-1881, his Presidency signaled an end to the excesses of the Grant era. He followed his maxim, "He serves his party best, who serves his country best." In many respects the new administration reversed the erosion of executive power which had occurred during the Johnson and Grant years. In advancing the cause of civil service reform and adhering to campaign promises of a single term, Hayes helped to restore people's confidence in the

Chief of State. The President jealously guarded the executive appointment and pardoning prerogatives in bitter clashes with the Senate. His relatively successful use of the veto, especially against legislative riders to appropriation bills, enhanced the power and prestige of the Presidency. Resistance to senatorial pressures for the appointment of party favorites allowed Hayes to assemble a distinguished and capable cabinet. His original cabinet officers included Charles Devens, Attorney General; William M. Evarts, Secretary of State; David M. Key, Postmaster General; George W. McCrary, Secretary of War; John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior; and Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy. Nathan Goff, Jr., Horace Maynard, and Alexander Ramsey later joined the Hayes cabinet holding the respective posts of Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster General, and Secretary of War.

During his term of office Hayes not only had to contend with a hostile and largely Democratic Congress, but also had to face questions regarding the legitimacy of his title to the Presidency. The most important challenge came from the Potter Commission of 1878. The President remained supremely confident of his position, and just as he expected, the investigation boomeranged on its Democratic investigators. Wholesale Democratic frauds were revealed and published in the press in the form of decoded cipher telegrams. The President interpreted the campaign of 1880 as a final vindication, since the Democrats passed over Governor Tilden; and the Republican victor, James Garfield, had been closely associated with the Hayes side of the election controversy.

"The Great Railway Strike" and the accompanying riots during the summer of 1877 presented a major test to the new administration. President Hayes had to exert his authority as commander-in-chief of the military forces by responding to requisitions for federal troops in states where the governors were not able to maintain order with state militia. His decision to answer governors' requests by the use of

federal force, where necessary, set a precedent for future federal strike policy where the national government assumed the protection of private property as well as public property. Hayes, while willing to limit the violent actions of the workers, also expressed the belief that "judicious control of capitalists" combined with "education of the strikers" might provide a "real remedy" to the emerging problems of industrialization.

In the realm of Southern affairs, Hayes attempted to implement a program based on the principles of cooperation and conciliation, as expressly set forth in his inaugural address. As evidence of his good intentions, in April 1877, he withdrew military support from the two remaining carpetbag governments in Louisiana and South Carolina. Initially he favored a national program of internal improvements for the South. In hopes of broadening the Republican base of support in the South, he appointed several southern Democrats, such as David M. Key of Tennessee, to important federal positions, and made several well-publicized trips to Dixie. However, this much criticized departure from traditional Republican policy floundered on the rock of Southern intransigence.

The President devoted considerable time attempting to solve the nation's economic and monetary problems. A staunch opponent of free and unlimited coinage of silver, he advocated a financial program embracing the economic doctrines of strict adherence to the gold standard and the resumption of specie payments. Hayes worked with his trusted friend and adviser, Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman, to achieve these goals. Under Sherman's astute guidance, specie payments were resumed in January 1879. Although overridden, the President took pride in his veto of the Bland-Allison Silver Purchase Act in February 1878. He credited the economic upswing after the five year depression of 1873 to his financial policies.

Two other areas which claimed a major share of President Hayes' attention were Indian relations and foreign affairs. With the aid of Carl Schurz, the Secretary of the

Interior, the administration departed from traditional treatment of the American Indian. Hayes regarded all American Indians as citizens rather than "aliens" or "wards" and stressed the need for Indian education. Schurz, a fiery German-born liberal, initiated needed reforms in the Indian service, and thwarted a movement to transfer control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs back to the War Department. Hayes and Schurz laid the groundwork for future Indian policy. One really serious difficulty in the administration's Indian program was the removal of the Poncas. This problem, inherited from the Grant government, plagued Hayes throughout his term.

In the arena of foreign affairs, the President and his Secretary of State, William M. Evarts, tried to increase the professionalism of the diplomatic corps by reorganizing the Department of State and promoting career officers whenever possible. The administration actively encouraged American trade and commerce abroad and asserted the right of the United States to intervene in matters involving an interoceanic canal. Hayes and Evarts followed a generally conciliatory foreign policy, and finally recognized the Diaz regime in Mexico and received the first Chinese minister to the United States. Both actions relieved potential diplomatic problem areas, as did the veto of the Chinese Exclusion Act on March 1, 1879. An additional point of interest was Hayes' service as arbiter of a boundary dispute between Paraguay and Argentina.

Another important facet of President Hayes' four years in office was the amount of time he spent traveling throughout the United States. Called "Rutherford the Rover" by his detractors, Hayes made four extended trips and numerous shorter junkets while he was President. Included in his travels were official visits to New England, the South, the Midwest, and the West. His Great Western Tour of 1880 marked the first time a United States President had visited the West Coast while still in office. Hayes looked upon these trips as an effective means by which to promote unity,

to dispel dissension, and to restore harmony in a nation which had been badly divided by the Civil War.

In his personal life as well as his political activities, Hayes offered something of a contrast to his hard-drinking predecessor. Despite their controversial abolition of wine in the White House, the first family managed to entertain with both elegance and variety during their four years in Washington. In fact, these functions highlighted the Washington social season. As part of his civil service reform, Rutherford Hayes refused to appoint relatives to government posts, and did not seek to turn any private profit from his political positions. The President personally displayed the model virtues of the best side of the Victorian era—hard work, modesty and sobriety, and integrity—as an example to the American people.

With the accession to power of James A. Garfield on March 4, 1881, Rutherford B. Hayes retired from the Presidency. Having looked forward to a return to private life and their home in Fremont, both Rutherford and Lucy were glad their four years in Washington had come to an end. However, Hayes quickly became one of the most active ex-Presidents the country has ever known, following his own advice that a former President should "like every good American citizen, be willing and prompt to bear his part in every useful work that will promote the welfare and happiness of his family, his town, his state, and his country."

Dedicated to serving the public as a private citizen and philanthropist, the ex-President delivered numerous speeches and patriotic addresses; championed many educational, humanitarian, and reform causes; and once again became active in the affairs of Fremont. Continuing to manifest an interest in education, Hayes served as trustee of The Ohio State University, Western Reserve University, Ohio Wesleyan University, and Mount Union College. He was an avid supporter of industrial or manual arts training and an advocate of universal education. He saw the former as a

means for all classes of people to develop character and self-reliance, while the latter offered the best way to eliminate social injustice and advance social harmony in American life. As a promoter of Negro education, Hayes served as trustee and chairman of the executive committee of the Peabody Education Fund and as the first president of the John F. Slater Fund. He participated in the Lake Mohonk conference on Indian problems and in 1890 and 1891 presided over two similar conferences which focused on the Negro. The National Prison Association selected Hayes, long a champion of prison reform, as its second president. In addition, he served as president of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Ohio and national commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and president of the Twenty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association.

Lucy's death, on June 25, 1889, saddened the final years of his life. Hayes remained

active until early January 1893, when he was stricken with severe chest pains while on business in Cleveland. He insisted on returning home to Fremont where, on January 17, he quietly passed away in his beloved Spiegel Grove home. In a manner befitting a former President, Rutherford B. Hayes was laid to rest in Fremont's Oakwood Cemetery beside his beloved Lucy. Former President and President-elect Grover Cleveland, Governor William McKinley, and the entire Ohio State Legislative Assembly attended the funeral ceremonies.

In April 1915, the remains of the former President and Mrs. Hayes were removed to a knoll within the wooded grounds of Spiegel Grove. The site, which was designated as a state memorial, is marked by a granite monument designed by President Hayes in 1889 and quarried from the ancestral farm in Dummerston, Vermont.

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SERIES ONE:

Hayes & Webb Family Genealogies (1 roll)

Although Rutherford B. Hayes collected miscellaneous materials relating to his own and Lucy Webb Hayes' ancestors throughout most of his life, his gubernatorial years represent the period of greatest activity in this endeavor. Since the executive duties of a governor in post-bellum Ohio were less than demanding, Hayes was able to invest much of his surplus time and energy in genealogical research. He compiled much of the information he found on the Hayes and Webb families in two small journals or notebooks and made numerous miscellaneous notes on specific family members or family lines.

It was on an extended trip to New England in 1870 that Rutherford acquired a good portion of the material in this series. Some of the notes included here are found in other series—his manuscript diaries for example. Minor additional genealogical information can be gleaned from incoming and outgoing correspondence, diary entries, scrapbooks and other portions of the Hayes Papers which are not a part of this

series, but are included in this microfilm edition. The Library of the Hayes Presidential Center also possesses genealogical notes and material gathered by the President's descendants which relate to the family ancestry. Although this material is not filmed, it is available to researchers in the reading room of the Library.

Material constituting the first series is arranged by family line for the reader's convenience. The series is divided into two major divisions: Hayes Genealogy and Webb Genealogy. Within each of these divisions related material is filmed together as much as possible, even where the arrangement requires breaking the continuity of the President's notebooks on the Hayes and Webb families. Miscellaneous notes regarding specific family members or family lines represent the immediately relevant material. In most cases additional documents and information concerning family members are available at the Library.

Roll	Series	Description
1	1	Hayes Genealogy:
		Notes in White House Scrapbook, Vol. 6
		Notes in Hayes Diary, Vol. 8
		Notes in Hayes Diary, Vol. 4
		Notes in Hayes Diary, Vol. 10
		R. B. Hayes Genealogical Notebook: Hayes Family (compiled about 1870)
		Interrupted at the appropriate locations for the following miscellaneous notes:
		Hayes, Ezekiel
		Hayes Family (Eastern Branch)
		Birchard Family
		Austin, Birchard
		Genealogical notes of Hayes Family in "Register, Reunion of 23rd O.V.I., September 14, 1877"
		Moody Family
		Austin Family
		Hayes Family Ancestral Chart (1871)
		John Humphrey Noyes, "Memoirs of His Father, John Noyes" (1878)
		"Origin of Family of Hay or Hayes in Scotland" (February, 1882)
		Lucy Elliot Keeler's annotated volume of Rev. Charles Wells Hayes, <i>George Hayes of Windsor and His Descendants</i> (1884)
		Miscellaneous genealogical notes and oversized items

Roll	Series	Description
1	1	Webb Genealogy:
		Notes in Hayes Diary, Vol. 4
		R. B. Hayes Genealogical Notebook: Webb Family (compiled about 1870)
		Interrupted at the appropriate locations for the following miscellaneous notes:
		Cook, Isaac
		Cook Family
		Webb Family
		Scott, John W.

SERIES TWO:

Diaries (3 rolls)

The various diaries and daily journals which Rutherford B. Hayes kept periodically throughout his life contain a wealth of information concerning his legal, military and political career, as well as his private life. Both routine narrative notations and revealing personal insights appear in abundance. Entries are filmed chronologically, with appropriate targets indicating when this chronology interrupts the continuity of the volumes. The Hayes Papers contain a few additional, dated loose-leaf diary notes which are filed chronologically in series five, *Outgoing Correspondence*. Some miscellaneous, undated loose-leaf notes filmed at the end of the fifth series and in series ten, *Miscellaneous*, may be diary entries as well. Occasional diary-like notations appear in various notebooks, account books, and personal correspondence. These entries are filmed in the series to which they most closely relate. Manuscript diary volume one, and the 1841 journal contain several school essays which are filmed both with the diary volumes in which they appear, and again with the Common Place Books in the third series. Manuscript diary volumes four, six, eight, and ten contain genealogical notes which are filmed both with the diaries and with the genealogical material in series one.

Like many diarists, Hayes did not always keep a strict daily account of his activities. Sporadic breaks occur in what, nonetheless, remains an amazingly complete record of the President's life. In addition to these normal breaks, one major hiatus mars the continuity of the diary record. This break is due to an unfortunate incident. Hayes' satchel, which contained his diary for the period from May 26 to November, 1886, was stolen at the Cincinnati Central Depot on November 15, 1886. Although a reward was advertised for its return, neither the satchel nor any

of its contents were ever recovered. (See diary entry for November 18, 1886, volume nineteen and one-half.)

The numbers designating the various diary volumes were assigned sometime after Rutherford's death. He had a different numbering arrangement. Thus, current volume nineteen and one-half was originally volume twenty-one, and the still missing volume was number twenty.

Lucy Elliot Keeler's index to Charles Richard Williams' five-volume edition of the *Diary and Letters of Rutherford Birchard Hayes* (Columbus: Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, 1922-1926) is very useful, but the published diary text is incomplete. Many entries from the manuscript diaries were omitted or shortened, and additional items have been found since publication of this work. T. Harry Williams' *Hayes: The Diary of a President, 1875-1881* (New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1964) is a faithful work covering this period of Hayes' public service. Only minor additions have been found and added to Hayes' diary record since publication of this work. Interested researchers also may peruse the massive unpublished diary and day-by-day accounts concerning the President's entire life compiled by Watt P. Marchman. Additions are continually being made to this manuscript, which is available for reference use at the Library.

For retrieval purposes the editors have chosen to use the inclusive dates which President Hayes assigned to each of the diary volumes. In some instances, as in the case of Volume 9b, one of the Civil War diaries, miscellaneous entries or notations can be found after the indicated ending date. The researcher is alerted to pay particular attention to the diaries spanning the period of the Civil War.

Roll	Series	Description
2	2	Journal kept while Hayes was twelve years old, 1834 Vol. 1, October 4, 1838 to July 4, 1839 1841 Journal, June 17, 1841 to January 4, 1842 Vol. 2, June, 1841 to February 1, 1847 (January 8, 1850) Vol. 3, November 21, 1948 to May 15, 1851 Vol. 4, May 17, 1851 to May 15, 1861 Vol. 4½, Diary of Deferred Wedding Journey, August to September, 1860 (Includes visits to Detroit, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Boston, Brattleboro, Mt. Holyoke, Philadelphia, New York, Toledo, Fremont, Cincinnati—largely an expense account) Vol. 5, June 7, 1861 to November 8, 1861 Vol. 6, November 9, 1861 to February 18, 1862 Vol. 7, February 25, 1862 to October 4, 1862 Vol. 8, December 2, 1862 to March 12, 1864 Vol. 9, April 28, 1864 to June 7, 1864 Volume 9a, June 7, 1864 to December 31, 1864 Volume 9b, January 1, 1865 to May 1, 1865
	3	Vol. 10, November 30, 1865 to December 23, 1871 Vol. 11, December 31, 1871 to September 9, 1873 Vol. 12, September 13, 1873 to May 25, 1876

Roll	Series	Description
3	2	Vol. 13, May 26, 1876 to February 23, 1878 Vol. 14, February 26, 1878 to March 25, 1879 Vol. 15, March 25, 1879 to January 1, 1882 Vol. 16, January 1, 1882 to January 27, 1884 (also October 7, 1881 to October 13, 1881) Vol. 17, January 26, 1884 to April 11, 1885
	4	Vol. 18, April 12, 1885 to October 23, 1885 Vol. 19, October 24, 1885 to May 25, 1886 Vol. 19½, November 18, 1886 to July 22, 1887 Vol. 20, July 22, 1887 to January 26, 1888 Vol. 21, January 26, 1888 to August 31, 1888 Vol. 22, September 1, 1888 to January 31, 1889 Vol. 23, February 1, 1889 to June 25, 1889 Vol. 24, June 26, 1889 to October 8, 1889 Vol. 25, October 11, 1889 to March 13, 1890 Vol. 26, March 14, 1890 to July 15, 1890 Vol. 27, July 16, 1890 to September 7, 1892 Vol. 28, September 8, 1892 to January 13, 1893

SERIES THREE:

Common Place Books, Law Notebooks, Campaign Notebooks, Etc. (5 rolls)

The common place books and other materials which compose the third series contain school notes and essays, law notes and newsclippings, and political, social and miscellaneous notes. The series runs in loose chronological order under the subseries of School Notes, Law Notes, Political Notes, and Miscellaneous Notes, but does not include material relating to Rutherford B. Hayes' presidency, 1877-1881. This latter material is filmed in series six, *The White House Years*. The school essays contained in manuscript diary volume one and the 1841 journal are also filmed with the diaries in series two. The names and numbers assigned to the various notebooks are those which appear on the slip cases in which they are contained. In some instances the contents of these slip cases are split in order to keep relevant material together and maintain chronology. Although some correlation undoubtedly exists, no effort was made to interfile the material from Hayes' political notebooks

with his political speeches. These speeches are filmed chronologically in series nine, *Speeches and Messages*.

The school notebooks contain various lecture notes and school essays kept by Hayes while attending the Isaac Webb School in Middletown, Connecticut and Kenyon College. The law notebooks include Rutherford's notebooks from Harvard with "Moot Court Cases" and his class notes. Newspaper clippings concerning law cases Hayes participated in, or was interested in, are preserved in the law scrapbooks. Loose-leaf notes of cases and clients follow these scrapbooks. Some newspaper accounts of trial experiences also are included. The political notebooks are predominantly Hayes' notations and newspaper clippings on various personalities and topics pertinent to the political campaigns he was interested in, either as a candidate or as an active participant. Miscellaneous notes on various other subjects also occasionally appear.

Roll	Series	Description
5	3	School Notebooks: School notebook of R. B. Hayes and Fanny A. Hayes R. B. Hayes school notebook, 1838-1841 Appropriate sections from the diaries, Vol. 1 and 1841 Kenyon College essays
6	3	Law Notebooks and Notes: "Moot Court Cases" Law notebooks, Vols. 1 and 2 Law scrapbook—clippings about Ohio law and history Clippings from <i>Cincinnati Law and Bank Bulletin</i> , 1857-1858 Brief in the case of the State of Ohio vs. Alvin Coles, 1845 Material pertaining to the case of Thomas E. Boswell, Lower Sandusky, Ohio Notes and transcriptions relative to the James Summons Case Notes and transcriptions relative to the Nancy Farrer Case Transcriptions relative to the Samuel Cunningham Case Transcriptions relative to the Henry LeCount Case Transcriptions relative to the case of S. and T. Hart, Plaintiffs vs. Israel Wilson, Administrator of the estate of William P. Miles Fugitive slave cases — Rosetta Armstrong and miscellaneous notes Miscellaneous notes
7	3	Political Notebooks: 1852-1858 (3 vols.) 1860 1866

Roll	Series	Description
8	3	Miscellaneous: 1867 1868: includes expense account 1868-1869 1871 1869: includes notes and clippings on Horace Greeley's campaign, 1872 1875 Memorandum books, 1845 (2 vols.) Cash book of Fort Stephenson Division No. 432, Sons of Temperance, 1848-1850 (R. B. Hayes, Treasurer) "R. B. Hayes Local History, Political Clippings, 1861" Volume containing local history notes, 1872 Local history notes in miscellaneous notebook, n. d. Minutes of the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society, 1874-1875 (R. B. Hayes, Secretary; material continues beyond Hayes' tenure as secretary, and contains miscellaneous clippings relative to the society) Miscellaneous notes pertaining to the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Society R. B. Hayes autograph volume, 1866-1877 R. B. Hayes scrapbook, 1868-1870 1869 notebook Catalogue of the Sardis Birchard Library, Fremont, Ohio, 1872-1881 Catalogue of books purchased from Robert Clarke and Company, 1874

Roll	Series	Description
8A	3	Miscellaneous:
		Miscellaneous notebooks (8 vols):
		1874 (2 vols.)
		1876 and 1883
		1881-1884
		1883
		1885
		1887
		1890
		Catalogue of private library, 1883
		Sandusky County Soldiers' Monumental Association 1883-1885 (R. B. Hayes, secretary)

Roll	Series	Description
		R. B. Hayes autograph volume (post-White House years)
		Guest list for the wedding of Birchard Austin Hayes to Mary Sherman, December 30, 1886
		Guest list for the wedding of Adda S. Cook to Ralph Walter Hunting- ton, Jan. 4, 1887
		"R. B. Hayes Personal Notes, c. 1890"

SERIES FOUR:

Incoming Correspondence, 1829-1893 (158 rolls)

The incoming correspondence of Rutherford B. Hayes includes letters, invitations, programs, petitions, newspaper clippings, Executive Mansion file envelopes (with and without accompanying letters), and other items sent to Hayes. Miscellaneous obituaries, some memorial speeches delivered in 1893, and a book apparently containing names of those who sent condolences to the family upon the President's death are filmed with the material for 1893. Unidentified and uncatalogued items, including envelopes of limited research value, are filmed at the end of this series.

While the entire collection of incoming correspondence received by President Hayes has been included in the microfilm edition, the bulk of the manuscript material deals with Hayes' tenure as the nineteenth President of the United States (1877-1881). The correspondence in this sequence of the publication is useful for considering such contemporary events and issues relating to his administration as the Great Railway Strike, southern affairs, civil service reform, foreign relations, Indian policy, economic matters, and political appointments just to mention a few. Much of the correspondence is of routine nature, but considerable material exists between Hayes and leading men of the day both in and out of government, such as George William Curtis, Carl Schurz, John Sherman, William Henry Smith, etc. Correspondence pertaining to

his three terms as governor of Ohio also is available as is material relating to the other facets of his life, particularly for the post-presidential years.

In addition to letters addressed to Rutherford, the series contains a volume of the personal letters of his sister, Fanny A. Platt, compiled and bound by Rutherford in her memory. The volume includes family correspondence amongst Sophia, Fanny, Hayes, and Sardis Birchard. Transcriptions of some of the letters from this volume which are addressed to Rutherford are also placed in the appropriate chronological location within the series. Roll number nine, on which this volume was filmed, also includes the President's "Recollections of Fanny" (1856) and a short memorandum of Fanny's last illness in July, 1856.

Many letters addressed to William King Rogers, the President's private secretary, 1877-1881, but obviously intended for the President, are included in the fourth series. Copies of some, but not all of these also appear in the Rogers correspondence in series six, *The White House Years*. Letters addressed to other parties, but referred to Hayes, or which were in the President's collection are filmed as part of this series. Where possible, enclosures are filmed following their covering letters. It is probable, nevertheless, that a number of enclosures may remain separated from their covering letters.

Roll	Series	Description
9	4	"Private Letters of Fanny Hayes" and R. B. Hayes' "Recollection of Fanny" (1856) and memorandum on Fanny Platt's death
9A	4	Transcriptions of "Private Letters of Fanny Hayes"
10	4	1829 to 1858
11	4	1859 to August, 1864
12	4	September, 1864 to January, 1868
13	4	February, 1868 to July 16, 1868
14	4	July 17, 1868 to January 10, 1869
15	4	January 11, 1869 to April 23, 1869
16	4	April 24, 1869 to September, 1869
17	4	October 1869 to February 24, 1870
18	4	February 25, 1870 to June 16, 1870
19	4	June 17, 1870 to November, 1870
20	4	December, 1870 to January, 1871
21	4	February, 1871 to May, 1871
22	4	June, 1871 to October, 1871
23	4	November, 1871 to January, 1872
24	4	February, 1872 to December, 1872; includes n.d. 1872
25	4	January, 1873 to July, 1873
26	4	August, 1873 to February, 1874
27	4	March n.d., 1874 to June 30, 1874
28	4	July 1, 1874 to November 30, 1874
29	4	December, 1874 to April 20, 1875
30	4	April 21, 1875 to July, 1875
31	4	August, 1875 to October 25, 1875
32	4	October 26, 1875 to December 10, 1875
33	4	December 11, 1875 to January 23, 1876
34	4	January 24, 1876 to March 5, 1876
35	4	March 6, 1876 to April 15, 1876
36	4	April 16, 1876 to May, 1876
37	4	June n.d., 1876 to June 16, 1876
38	4	June 17, 1876 to June 19 (H), 1876

Roll	Series	Description
39	4	June 19 (I), 1876 to June 23 (D), 1876
40	4	June 23 (E), 1876 to June 30, 1876
41	4	July n.d., 1876 to July 10, 1876
42	4	July 11, 1876 to July 20, 1876
43	4	July 21, 1876 to August 5, 1876
44	4	August 6, 1876 to August 18, 1876
45	4	August 19, 1876 to August 31, 1876
46	4	September n.d., 1876 to September 15, 1876
47	4	September 16, 1876 to September 28, 1876
48	4	September 29, 1876 to October 11, 1876
49	4	October 12, 1876 to October 29, 1876
50	4	October 30, 1876 to November 10, 1876
51	4	November 11, 1876 to November 27, 1876
52	4	November 28, 1876 to December 12, 1876
53	4	December 13, 1876 to December 26, 1876
54	4	December 27, 1876 to January 5, 1877
55	4	January 6, 1877 to January 22, 1877
56	4	January 23, 1877 to February 11, 1877
57	4	February 12, 1877 to February 19, 1877
58	4	February 20, 1877 to February 24, 1877
59	4	February 25, 1877 to March 1, 1877
60	4	March 2, 1877 to March 6, 1877; Undated Governor's Years follows March 2, 1877
61	4	March 7, 1877 to March 10, 1877
62	4	March 11, 1877 to March 19, 1877
63	4	March 20, 1877 to March 31, 1877
64	4	April n.d., 1877 to April 15, 1877

Roll	Series	Description
65	4	April 16, 1877 to April 30, 1877
66	4	May n.d., 1877 to May 14, 1877
67	4	May 15, 1877 to May 31, 1877
68	4	June n.d., 1877 to June 22, 1877
69	4	June 23, 1877 to July 23, 1877
70	4	July 24, 1877 to August 14, 1877; includes Great Railway Strike cor- respondence
71	4	August 15, 1877 to September 15, 1877
72	4	September 16, 1877 to October 12, 1877
73	4	October 13, 1877 to November 15, 1877
74	4	November 16, 1877 to December 15, 1877
75	4	December 16, 1877 to December 31, 1877; includes n.d., 1877
76	4	January n.d., 1878 to January 27, 1878
77	4	January 28, 1878 to February 21, 1878
78	4	February 22, 1878 to March 17, 1878
79	4	March 18, 1878 to April 20, 1878
80	4	April 21, 1878 to May 31, 1878
81	4	June, 1878 to July 10, 1878
82	4	July 11, 1878 to August 15, 1878
83	4	August 16, 1878 to September 27, 1878
84	4	September 28, 1878 to November 15, 1878
85	4	November 16, 1878 to December 11, 1878
86	4	December 12, 1878 to January 9, 1879
87	4	January 10, 1879 to January 31, 1879
88	4	February n.d., 1879 to February 10, 1879
89	4	February 11, 1879 to February 28, 1879

Roll	Series	Description
90	4	March, 1879
91	4	April, 1879
92	4	May, 1879
93	4	June, 1879
94	4	July, 1879
95	4	August, 1879
96	4	September, 1879 to October 15, 1879
97	4	October 16, 1879 to November 12, 1879
98	4	November 13, 1879 to December 15, 1879
99	4	December 16, 1879 to January 12, 1880
100	4	January 13, 1880 to February 16, 1880
101	4	February 17, 1880 to March, 1880
102	4	April, 1880
103	4	May, 1880
104	4	June, 1880
105	4	July, 1880 to August 10, 1880
106	4	August 11, 1880 to September, 1880
107	4	October, 1880 to November 22, 1880
108	4	November 23, 1880 to December 15, 1880
109	4	December 16, 1880 to January 7, 1881
110	4	January 8, 1881 to January 31, 1881
111	4	February n.d., 1881 to February 14, 1881
111A	4	February 15, 1881 to March 3, 1881
112	4	Undated, 1887 to 1881
113	4	March 4, 1881 to April, 1881
114	4	May, 1881 to July, 1881
115	4	August, 1881 to November, 1881
116	4	December, 1881 to March, 1882
117	4	April, 1882 to June, 1882
118	4	July, 1882 to September, 1882

Roll	Series	Description
119	4	October, 1882 to January 15, 1883
120	4	January 16, 1883 to April, 1883
121	4	May, 1883 to August, 1883
122	4	September, 1883 to November, 1883
123	4	December, 1883 to February, 1884
124	4	March, 1884 to June, 1884
125	4	July, 1884 to October, 1884
126	4	November, 1884 to February 18, 1885
127	4	February 19, 1885 to May, 1885
128	4	June, 1885 to August 17, 1885
129	4	August 18, 1885 to November, 1885
130	4	December, 1885 to February, 1886
131	4	March, 1886 to May, 1886
132	4	June, 1886 to August, 1886
133	4	September, 1886 to November, 1886
134	4	December, 1886 to February, 1887
135	4	March, 1887 to May, 1887
136	4	June, 1887 to August, 1887
137	4	September, 1887 to November, 1887
138	4	December, 1887 to February 23, 1888
139	4	February 24, 1888 to May, 1888
140	4	June, 1888 to August, 1888
141	4	September, 1888 to November, 1888
142	4	December, 1888 to January 27, 1889
143	4	January 28, 1889 to March 18, 1889

Roll	Series	Description
144	4	March 19, 1889 to May 12, 1889
145	4	May 13, 1889 to June 26, 1889
146	4	June 27, 1889 to July, 1889
147	4	August, 1889 to October 20, 1889
148	4	October 21, 1889 to December, 1889; includes n.d., 1889
149	4	January, 1890 to March 18, 1890
150	4	March 19, 1890 to May, 1890
151	4	June, 1890 to August 25, 1890
152	4	August 26, 1890 to November 14, 1890
153	4	November 15, 1890 to January, 1891
154	4	February, 1891 to April, 1891
155	4	May, 1891 to July 21, 1891
156	4	July 22, 1891 to October 14, 1891
157	4	October 15, 1891 to December, 1891; includes n.d., 1891
158	4	January, 1892 to March, 1892
159	4	April, 1892 to June 21, 1892
160	4	June 22, 1892 to September, 1892
161	4	October, 1892 to December, 1892
162	4	January, 1893; n.d., 1893; miscellaneous obituaries and memorial speeches; book listing names of those who sent condolences
163	4	Undated—Anonymous; Anonymous-Eccentric; A-L
164	4	Undated—M-Z; unidentified, uncatalogued, etc.

SERIES FIVE:

Outgoing Correspondence, 1834-1893 (32 rolls)

The outgoing correspondence of Rutherford B. Hayes consists of letters, drafts of letters, loose-leaf diary notations, miscellaneous notes, and some business notations written by him. Press releases and letters in the holograph of the President, intended to be sent over the signature of someone else, are a part of this series. Transcriptions of the Hayes correspondence in the manuscript volume, "Opinions and Correspondence of the City Solicitor [Cincinnati, Ohio], January 7, 1858 through January 20, 1867," are filmed in their appropriate chronological order. The fifth series also includes material written by Hayes' private secretaries (William R. Thrall, John B. Neil, Alfred E. Lee, and William K. Rogers), and various state and federal executive department clerks (Rodney Foos, O. L. Pruden, William H. Crook, C. C. Sniffen, G. A. Gustin, and others), as well as occasional items written by the President's son, Webb C. Hayes, and cabinet and other government officials for the President.

The bound Ohio Executive Department letterpress copy books and personal letterpress copy books for Hayes' gubernatorial years are filmed after the unbound material. A letter book compiled by Webb C. Hayes for his father in 1876 also is included. Although some of the Ohio Executive Department letterpress copy books contain correspondence written by and for Hayes' predecessors and successors, only the material pertinent to his three terms has been filmed. The length of some of these letter books has required two rolls of film. Appropriate targets indicate where this occurs. In addition, some of the correspondence contained in these letterpress copy books is duplicated by originals or transcriptions in the chronological outgoing file. However, a large number of letters, especially those pertaining to routine matters, appear only in the letter books.

Roll	Series	Description
165	5	1834 to 1850
166	5	1851 to 1856
167	5	1857 to 1860
168	5	1861 to 1862
169	5	1863 to 1865
170	5	1866 to 1868; includes n.d., 1868
171	5	1869 to September, 1870
172	5	October, 1870 to 1872
173	5	1873 to 1875
174	5	1876
175	5	1877 to June, 1878; Undated Governor's Years follows Mar. 2, 1877
176	5	July, 1878 to 1879
177	5	1880
178	5	1881; Undated 1877-1881 follows March 4, 1881
179	5	1882 to 1883
180	5	1884 to 1885
181	5	1886 to 1887
182	5	1888 to August, 1889
183	5	September, 1889 to 1891
184	5	1892 to 1893; Undated—identified, unidentified, and miscellaneous envelopes
		Governor's Letterpress Copy Books:
185	5	Vol. 1: original and transcriptions, February 20, 1867 to May 31, 1868 (filmed from Jan. 15 to May 31, 1868)

Roll	Series	Description
186	5	Vol. 2: original, June 1, 1868 to March 1, 1870
187	5	Vol. 2: transcriptions, June 1, 1868 to March 1, 1870
188	5	Vol. 3: original, March 1, 1870 to September 29, 1871
189	5	Vol. 3: transcriptions, March 1, 1870 to September 29, 1871
190	5	Vol. 4: original and transcriptions, September 29, 1871 to January 11, 1872
191	5	Vol. 5: original, January 17, 1876 to February 3, 1877
192	5	Vol. 5: transcriptions, January 17, 1876 to February 3, 1877
193	5	Vol. 6: original and transcriptions, February 5, 1877 to January 12, 1878 (filmed to March 1, 1877)
		Personal Letterpress Copy Books:
194	5	Vol. 1: original and transcriptions, November 1, 1869 to June 30, 1870
195	5	Vol. 2: original and transcriptions, July 2, 1870 to January 17, 1872
196	5	Vol. 3: original and transcriptions, February 21, 1876 to January 12, 1877
		Webb C. Hayes Letter Book: original and transcriptions, March 4, 1876 to February 23, 1877

SERIES SIX:

White House Records, 1877-1881 (74 rolls)

Series six contains material relating to the presidential years of Rutherford B. Hayes. Filmed first are the seventeen volumes of "Registers of Letters Received by the President, 1877-1881." These volumes constitute a record of incoming letters kept by the clerks in the President's office, who recorded the date the letters were received, the author's address, brief statements of content, and departments to which the letters were referred by the President. The clerks also filled out for each communication a printed transfer or filing envelope or jacket, containing essentially the same data included on the Registers. Those marked "File" were retained in the White House files for the President. An index to the Registers, compiled between 1947 and 1950 by the staff of The Rutherford B. Hayes Library, precedes these volumes. The Registers, however, do not include all the letters received by Hayes during the years of his presidency, only those passing through the hands of the clerks. Nevertheless, the Registers are invaluable for reference. The letters marked "File" usually are found in the Hayes Papers and they were filmed in series four, *Incoming Correspondence*.

Two volumes of "Executive Mansion Telegrams" contain a record of telegraphic messages to and from the President, various members of his family, and Executive Mansion clerks. This record, however, is by no means complete. Many, but not all of these telegrams have been transcribed, and filed chronologically with the Hayes correspondence. All the entries in these two volumes have been catalogued and appear in the master card index to the Rutherford B. Hayes Papers. The White House collection also

includes the "Executive Mansion Letterbook," a compilation of negative photostats obtained from the National Archives and Records Service. Some of these letters duplicate originals found elsewhere in the Hayes Papers. This volume also is included in the master card index at the Hayes Presidential Center.

The "Senate Executive Session Minutes," in six bound volumes, are manuscript copies of minutes. Four volumes of Indian Territory correspondence pertain to the *"Attempted Settlement within the limits of the Indian Territory"* (now Oklahoma); also of *instructions* issued to the *Military* to prevent the same, compiled from the records of the *Adjutant General's Office* in compliance with *Senate Resolution December 7th 1880*, referred from *War Department* to the *Adjutant General* for report."

The various social and business record books are largely explained in the roll breakdown which follows this introduction. The scrapbooks on rolls two hundred and eleven through two hundred and thirty-five encompass more than the four years Hayes spent in Washington as President. However, since most of the 130 volumes pertain to Rutherford's presidency, they all are included under the title "White House Scrapbooks." These volumes were numbered subsequent to Hayes' death. Compiled by the President and members of the White House staff, the scrapbooks contain miscellaneous newspaper clippings relating to the Hayes administration. They incorporate a wealth of material describing state and national politics. The chronology of the volumes overlaps considerably. The dates provided in the roll notes are

intended only as a general guide. Some volumes have indexes, but most do not. Where indexes exist, they are filmed in front of the contents of each volume. Occasional letters found in the scrapbooks have been photocopied and interfiled with the Hayes correspondence.

The subseries of related correspondence, 1876-1881, includes segments from the collections of the President's immediate family: Webb Cook Hayes, Rutherford Platt Hayes, Birchard Austin Hayes, Fanny Hayes, Scott Russell Hayes; and of his private secretary, William King Rogers. The correspondence of Lucy Webb Hayes in the microfilm edition covers the years 1868-1881, and includes a large amount of undated letters, many relating to her years as the nation's First Lady.

Scattered diary entries for the years 1876-1881 appear in the outgoing correspondence of both Webb C. and Rutherford P. Hayes. These sporadic accounts contain information on family matters. Webb's diaries also have notations regarding business activities at Spiegel Grove, the President's estate in Fremont, Ohio. In addition, his papers include a scrapbook containing material largely relating to Sergeant William Gaines, a veteran of the Battle of Fort Stephenson in 1813, for whom his father secured a pension.

With the exception of the manuscript material pertaining to Lucy Webb Hayes and Webb C. Hayes, the incoming and outgoing files of each of the several collections which are filmed in the subseries of related correspondence are interfiled. Copies and transcriptions provide considerable duplication. For example, correspondence between Webb C. and Birchard A. Hayes appears in the collections of both men. Similarly, the papers of William K. Rogers included in the microfilm edition duplicate some material found in Rutherford B. Hayes' incoming and outgoing correspondence for the White House years.

Additional manuscript material for the related collections, both prior to and subsequent to the years covered in this publication, is available at the Hayes Presidential Center. While only selected items from each of these collections are found in the master card index, separate indexes are available for all the related collections.

Supplementary items relating to the White House years may be found in series ten, *Miscellaneous* (rolls 300-301). These items include commissions, appointments, letters of commerce, proclamations, and some petitions.

Roll	Series	Description
		Registers:
197	6	Index—A-K; L-Z (2 vols.) Vol. 1: April 5, 1877 to September 9, 1877
198	6	Vol. 2: July, 1877 to September, 1877 Vol. 3: October, 1877 to December, 1877
199	6	Vol. 4: January, 1878 to March, 1878 Vol. 5: April, 1878 to June, 1878 Vol. 6: July, 1878 to September, 1878
200	6	Vol. 7: October, 1878 to December, 1878 Vol. 8: January, 1879 to March, 1879 Vol. 9: April, 1879 to June, 1879
201	6	Vol. 10: July, 1879 to September, 1879 Vol. 11: October, 1879 to December, 1879 Vol. 12: January, 1880 to February, 1880
202	6	Vol. 13: March, 1880 to April, 1880 Vol. 14: May, 1880 to June, 1880 Vol. 15: July, 1880 to October, 1880
203	6	Vol. 16: November, 1880 to December, 1880 Vol. 17: January, 1881 to March, 1881 "Executive Mansion Telegram Books:"
204	6	Vol. 1: March, 1877 to May 8, 1878 Vol. 2: May 9, 1878 to August 25, 1880

Roll	Series	Description
		"Executive Mansion Letterbook" (negative photostats from the National Archives)
205	6	"Senate Executive Session Minutes" Vol. 1: March 5, 1877 to December 3, 1877 Vol. 2: December 3, 1877 to June 20, 1878 Vol. 3: December 2, 1878 to March 3, 1879
206	6	Vol. 4: March 21, 1879 to July 1, 1879 Vol. 5: December 1, 1879 to June 3, 1880 Vol. 6: December 6, 1880 to February 18, 1881
208	6	White House Record Books—Social: "Social Events Executive Mansion, 1877-1881" "White House Callers" "Guest Lists, State Dinners, January-February, 1878" "Social Address Book, Washington" "Reception of President and Mrs. Hayes, Philadelphia, April, 1878" (compiled by George W. Childs) "Trip to Utah, 1880" "R. B. Hayes Scrapbook, 1877" "R. B. Hayes Scrapbook, 1878" "W. C. Hayes Scrapbook, 1877-1878" "W. C. Hayes Scrapbook, 1879-1881" Miscellaneous White House social notes

Roll	Series	Description
209	6	Cabinet Room Visitors: Miscellaneous notes and note pads—undated, 1877-1881 R. B. Hayes autograph books, 1878 and 1879
210	6	"Catalogue of Library, Executive Mansion, 1877" "Publications of Departments, 1877-1881" White House Account Books: 1877-1881 (2 vols.) "White House Grocery Account, December, 1878 to February, 1879" (with G. G. Cornwell, Fine Groceries) Appointments: Notebook presented to R. B. Hayes by the father of Eugene L. Reynolds (contains miscellaneous notations) "Ploughing the Four Acres" (3 vols. of miscellaneous notations) "R. B. Hayes Memorandum Book, 1878" Miscellaneous notes, [1877] Desk pad notes, 1877-1881 (miscellaneous notes and note pads) Cabinet meeting notes Miscellaneous notes, 1877-1881
211	6	White House Scrapbooks: Vol. 1: Contains material on the 1849 cholera epidemic in Cincinnati; miscellaneous items from the 1840's and 1850's Vol. 2: Largely law cases from the 1850's Vol. 3: Literary and miscellaneous, 1859-1866 Vol. 4: Civil War reports and miscellaneous Americana

Roll	Series	Description
		Vol. 5: April, 1865 (death of and memorials about Abraham Lincoln); Delaware, Ohio accounts, 1847-1848 Vol. 6: "Private & Personal" items from the 1830's, 1840's, 1850's and 1860's
212	6	Vol. 7: Miscellaneous, mostly from the late 1860's Vol. 8: Miscellaneous, 1869-1870 Vol. 9: Duluth, Minnesota, 1870-1871
213	6	Vol. 10: Political, 1871 Vol. 11: Duluth and miscellaneous, 1871 Vol. 12: Local history, Ohio Vol. 13: 1876 Election
214	6	Vol. 14: March, 1877 Vol. 15: March 30 to April 12, 1877 (election news and southern policy) Vol. 16: April, 1877 Vol. 17: April 13-28, 1877 Vol. 18: March to May, 1877 Vol. 19: April to May, 1877 Vol. 20: May 2-8, 1877
215	6	Vol. 21: May 9-18, 1877 Vol. 22: May 19-27, 1877 Vol. 23: May 28 to June 5, 1877 Vol. 24: June 6-16, 1877 Vol. 25: June 17-27, 1877 Vol. 26: June 28 to July 4, 1877 Vol. 27: July 5-11, 1877
216	6	Vol. 28: July 11-18, 1877 Vol. 29: July 18 to August 3, 1877 Vol. 30: August 2-11, 1877 Vol. 31: August 10-18, 1877 Vol. 32: August 18-25, 1877

Roll	Series	Description
217	6	Vol. 33: August 24 to September 4, 1877
		Vol. 34: September 4-21, 1877
		Vol. 35: September, 1877 (southern tour and New York State convention)
		Vol. 36: September 28 to October 8, 1877
		Vol. 37: October 8-20, 1877 (Ohio elections)
		Vol. 38: October 19 to November 10, 1877
		Vol. 39: November 10 to December 7, 1877
218	6	Vol. 40: December, 1877
		Vol. 41: Miscellaneous, 1877 (state politics (Ohio); visit to Richmond, Va.; earlier southern tour; silver wedding anniversary, December 30, 1877; 1878 New Years reception at the White House)
		Vol. 42: January, 1878
		Vol. 43: February 1-22, 1878 (Anderson trials and Bland-Allison Bill)
		Vol. 44: February 21 to March 21, 1878
		Vol. 45: March to September, 1878 (social events and trips)
		Vol. 46: June 28 to July, 1878
219	6	Vol. 47: July 30 to August 26, 1878
		Vol. 48: September 1878
		Vol. 49: September, 1878 to January 8, 1879
		Vol. 50: September 26 to October 25, 1878 (Ohio elections and Tilden ciphers)
		Vol. 51: October 25 to November, 1878
		Vol. 52: December, 1878 to January 10, 1879

Roll	Series	Description
220	6	Vol. 53: January, 1879
		Vol. 54: January 25 to February 17, 1879
		Vol. 55: February 17 to March 11, 1879
		Vol. 56: March, 1879
221	6	Vol. 57: March 31 to April 25, 1879
		Vol. 58: April 22 to May 13, 1879
		Vol. 59: May 14 to June 2, 1879
		Vol. 60: June 3-28, 1879
222	6	Vol. 61: June 28 to July, 1879
		Vol. 62: August to September 17, 1879
		Vol. 63: September 16 to October 31, 1879
		Vol. 64: October 30 to November 30, 1879
223	6	Vol. 65: November 27 to December 15, 1879
		Vol. 66: August to November, 1879; also 1877 and Mar. 29, 1880
		Vol. 67: November, 1879 to February 19, 1880; also March 6 and 9, 1877
		Vol. 68: November, 1879 to January 17, 1880
224	6	Vol. 69: January 17 to February 11, 1880
		Vol. 70: February 12 to March 13, 1880
		Vol. 71: February 18 to April 16, 1880
		Vol. 72: April 16 to May 10, 1880
		Vol. 73: May 10 to June 3, 1880 (political)
		Vol. 74: June 1-10, 1880 (Republican National Convention, Chicago, Illinois)
		Vol. 75: June 8-26, 1880

Roll	Series	Description
225	6	Vol. 76: June 25 to July 31, 1880 Vol. 77: July 31 to September 1, 1880 Vol. 78: September 2 to December 5, 1880 (Great Western Tour and miscellaneous) Vol. 79: September 1 to October 8, 1880 (Presidential Campaign, 1880) Vol. 80: October 4 to November 18, 1880
226	6	Vol. 81: October, 1880 to February, 1881 (Chinese letter forgery and Virginia debt question) Vol. 82: November 16 to December 27, 1880 Vol. 83: December 6, 1880 to January 5, 1881 (President's annual message, 1880; Mormons; miscellaneous) Vol. 84: January, 1881 Vol. 85: February, 1881 Vol. 86: 1880-1886 (conferences of the National Prison Association; Samuel J. Tilden, Chester A. Arthur, and John A. Logan obituaries; military societies)
227	6	Vol. 87: 1887-1889 (military societies/reunions) Vol. 88: 1887-1890 (miscellaneous) Vol. 89: August to December, 1882 (G.A.R.; prison reform; Negro education; Indians) Vol. 90: 1877 (Chisholm murders; Ellentown trial; Louisiana murders) Vol. 91: 1877 (Vermont trip and southern trip)
228	6	Vol. 92: 1878-1879 (southern affairs) Vol. 93: 1879-1880 (southern affairs; Chisholm murder verdict; miscellaneous) Vol. 94: June to July, 1877 (financial questions)

Roll	Series	Description
		Vol. 95: July, 1877 to January, 1878 (finances) Vol. 96: November, 1878 to May, 1879 (financial questions)
229	6	Vol. 97: July, 1877 (Great Railway Strike) Vol. 98: July, 1877 (Great Railway Strike) Vol. 99: July to August, 1877 (Great Railway Strike and the labor question) Vol. 100: July to December, 1877; 1878 (Great Railway Strike and foreign trade) Vol. 101: March to June, 1877 (press suggestions; civil service reform; appointments) Vol. 102: June to November, 1877 (civil service reform)
230	6	Vol. 103: July 1, 1879 to February 2, 1880 (isthmian canal) Vol. 104: February 1 to March 11, 1880 (isthmian canal) Vol. 105: January, 1880 to January, 1881 (isthmian canal) Vol. 106: 1877 (Mexican affairs)
231	6	Vol. 107: March, 1880 to February, 1881 (foreign affairs; China; miscellaneous) Vol. 108: 1872-1875 (miscellaneous, mostly political) Vol. 109: 1876-1881 (miscellaneous, mostly political) Vol. 110: 1875-1877 (miscellaneous and foreign opinions) Vol. 111: 1877 (New England and southern tours; miscellaneous trips)
232	6	Vol. 112: 1877-1878 (social and miscellaneous trips) Vol. 113: 1878-1879 (social notes) Vol. 114: 1879 (social and miscellaneous)

Roll	Series	Description
233	6	Vol. 115: February to July, 1880 (personal and social; 1880 presidential candidates' biographical sketches)
		Vol. 116: August, 1880 to January 12, 1881 (personal and social)
		Vol. 117: 1881 (social)
		Vol. 118: 1881-1885 (social and miscellaneous)
		Vol. 119: 1884-1888 (social)
		Vol. 120: 1889 (obituaries of Lucy Webb Hayes)
		Vol. 121: 1889 (obituaries of Lucy Webb Hayes; notations by R. B. Hayes)
234	6	Vol. 122: 1889-1893 (personal and social)
		Vol. 123: 1893 (obituaries of R. B. Hayes)
		Vol. 124: 1893 (obituaries and recollections of R. B. Hayes)
		Vol. 125: March 19 to April 10, 1878 (Potter Commission)
235	6	Vol. 126: April 8-27, 1878 (Potter Commission)
		Vol. 127: April 24 to May 16, 1878 (Potter Commission)
		Vol. 128: May 14-29, 1878 (Potter Commission)
		Vol. 129: May 28 to June 10, 1878 (Potter Commission)
		Vol. 130: June 10 to July 1, 1878 (Potter Commission; state political conventions)
		William King Rogers Papers, 1876-1881:
236	6	Jan., 1876 to June 14, 1877
237	6	June 15, 1877 to February 28, 1878
238	6	March, 1878 to January 31, 1879
239	6	February 1, 1879 to November 29, 1879

Roll	Series	Description
240	6	December 1, 1879 to July 31, 1880
241	6	August 1, 1880 to December 31, 1880
242	6	January 1, 1881 to December 31, 1881; includes n.d., 1877-1881
		Lucy Webb Hayes Papers, 1868-1881—Incoming Correspondence:
243	6	January 1, 1868 to December 31, 1875
244	6	January 1, 1876 to March 15, 1877
245	6	March 16, 1877 to May 31, 1877
246	6	June 1, 1877 to November 30, 1877
247	6	December 1, 1877 to February 28, 1878
248	6	March 1, 1878 to June 30, 1878
249	6	July 1, 1878 to November 30, 1878
250	6	December 1, 1878 to February 15, 1879
251	6	February 16, 1879 to May 31, 1879
252	6	June 1, 1879 to October 15, 1879
253	6	October 16, 1879 to February 15, 1880
254	6	February 16, 1880 to April 30, 1880
255	6	May 1, 1880 to July 31, 1880
256	6	August 1, 1880 to November 30, 1880
257	6	December 1, 1880 to January 15, 1881
258	6	January 16, 1881 to March 9, 1881
259	6	March 10, 1881 to December 31, 1881; includes n.d., 1877-1881 (A-D) and n.d., 1881
260	6	Undated, 1877-1881 (E-Z); Undated (A-E)
261	6	Undated (F-Z)

Roll	Series	Description
		Lucy Webb Hayes Papers, 1868-1881—Outgoing Correspondence:
262	6	1868-1881; Undated, 1877-1881 (A-Z); Unknown
		Webb C. Hayes Papers, 1876-1881—Incoming Correspondence:
263	6	1876 to September 30, 1877
264	6	October 1, 1877 to December 31, 1878
265	6	January 1, 1879 to March 31, 1880
266	6	April 1, 1880 to December 31, 1881; Undated, 1876-1881
		Webb C. Hayes Papers, 1876-1881—Outgoing Correspondence, etc.:
267	6	1876-1881; Undated, 1876-1881; Diaries, 1877-1880; Miscellaneous, 1877-1881

Roll	Series	Description
		Rutherford Platt Hayes Papers, 1876-1881:
268	6	January 1, 1876 to March 31, 1879 (Incoming and Outgoing Correspondence)
269	6	April 1, 1879 to December 31, 1881; Undated, 1877-1881; Diary, 1879
		Birchard Austin Hayes, Fanny Hayes and Scott Russell Hayes Papers, 1876-1881:
270	6	1876-1881 (Incoming and Outgoing Correspondence)

SERIES SEVEN:

Civil War Records (3 rolls)

The seventh series consists of miscellaneous material relating to the Civil War, particularly Rutherford B. Hayes' regiment, the Twenty-Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The typed regimental history manuscript is by an unknown author. The J. Q. Howard notes were made during personal interviews with Hayes in preparation for writing his campaign biography of the Ohio governor (*The Life, Public Services and Select Speeches of Rutherford B. Hayes*, Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co., 1876). The material from the Russell Hastings Papers in the

Library of the Hayes Presidential Center has been included because of its relevance. The James M. Comly Papers, Ohio Historical Society (available on microfilm) contain additional material relative to the Twenty-Third O.V.I. The regimental roster books include records of each soldier's Civil War military service, as well as data about numerous 23rd O.V.I. reunions. Information on surviving members of the regiment continues beyond General Hayes' death in 1893.

Roll	Series	Description	Roll	Series	Description
271	7	<p>"Rutherford B. Hayes and the 23rd O.V.I." (typewritten manuscript)</p> <p>Extracts from the diary of James M. Comly, made for and at the request of Webb C. Hayes, by Susie Comly, Honolulu, 1879</p> <p>Journal from the diary of James M. Comly</p> <p>J. Q. Howard's interview with R. B. Hayes:</p> <p>South Mountain, Berryville and Fisher's Hill</p> <p>Cedar Creek</p> <p>Miscellaneous notations on:</p> <p>Clark's Hollow</p> <p>South Mountain</p> <p>Dublin Raid</p> <p>Shenandoah Valley Campaign</p> <p>Winchester and Opequan Creek</p> <p>Fisher's Hill</p> <p>Cedar Creek</p> <p>Miscellaneous notations by R. B. Hayes</p> <p>Miscellaneous notations relating to muster rolls</p> <p>Captured letters</p>			<p>General Russell Hastings' Memoirs</p> <p>"The Battle of Fisher's Hill"</p> <p>Miscellaneous</p> <p>Diary of Andrew Stairwalt, Sr., 1861-1864 (musician, Co. F, 23rd O.V.I.)</p> <p>Miscellaneous oversize:</p> <p>Commissions</p> <p>Pay record</p> <p>Cincinnati Literary Club record</p> <p>"Letters Received, 3rd Division, 8th Army Corps, Book B, 1863-1865"</p> <p>"Descriptive List of the 23rd O.V.I., Green Meadows, Va., July 31, 1862"</p> <p>"Record of 23rd Reg't Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the Service of the United States, n.d." (by companies)</p> <p>"Return of the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, Dept. W. Va. (R.B.H. Commander), February, 1864"</p> <p>Copies of official muster-out rolls of the 23rd O.V.I.</p>
272	7	<p>Material from the Russell Hastings Papers:</p> <p>"Journal of the 23rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry" (author unknown)</p>	273	7	<p>History and muster books of the 23rd O.V.I. (2 vols., slightly different)</p> <p>"Roster of Surviving Members of the 23rd O.V.I., 1876"</p> <p>"Register, Reunion of 23rd O.V.I., Fremont, Ohio, September 14, 1877"</p> <p>Material relating to reunions of the 23rd O.V.I. before and after R. B. Hayes' death</p>

SERIES EIGHT:

Business Papers (16 rolls)

The business papers of Rutherford B. Hayes contain receipted invoices, real estate deeds and titles, tax assessment notices, bank books, canceled checks and check stubs, promissory notes, various account books, real estate record books, and estate records. This material is filmed chronologically where possible. Receipted invoices are filed by the date paid and not by the original invoice date. Undated bills having a series of dated entries, but no date indicating payment, are filed by the last date appearing on the bill. Deeds are filed by the date executed, not by the recorded date, while Hayes' promissory notes are arranged by the dates of the notes. Check stub books are filmed prior to the checks they match. However, most checks lack stubs, and many stubs do not have matching checks.

The eighth series also contains records pertaining to the estate of the President's uncle, Sardis Birchard (1800-1874). These items are filmed by the first entry in Rutherford B. Hayes' hand and integrated with the rest of the chronological file. Many of these documents, on which Hayes' handwriting appears, can be found in the first two years following his uncle's death in January 1874.

When the Hayes Papers were first organized years ago, no uniform criteria was followed to separate business papers from general correspondence. The content of many of the manuscripts has made it difficult to adopt a clearcut standard of separation. As a consequence, many business related papers have been placed in Hayes' outgoing and incoming correspondence.

Roll	Series	Description	Roll	Series	Description
274	8	1840 to 1868			"Winnie Monroe Account Book, 1875"
275	8	1869 to April 30, 1873			"Our Place, 1875" (entries from 1869-1877)
276	8	May 1, 1873 to May 31, 1875			"1876 Governor's Salary Account Book"
277	8	June 1, 1875 to July 31, 1877			"Miscellaneous Notebook" (Sardis Birchard)
278	8	August 1, 1877 to July 31, 1878			"Sardis Birchard Cash Book, 1873-1874"; "Sardis Birchard Estate Book, 1874-1886"
279	8	August 1, 1878 to December 31, 1879			"R. B. Hayes Account Book, 1876" (Birchard estate)
280	8	January 1, 1880 to May 31, 1881			"Fanny Hayes' Spiegel Grove Kitchen Accounts, 1889-1890" (meats and groceries, 2 vols.)
281	8	June 1, 1881 to December 31, 1882			
282	8	January 1, 1883 to December 31, 1885			
283	8	January 1, 1886 to December 31, 1887			
284	8	January 1, 1888 to December 31, 1889			
285	8	January 1, 1890 to December, 1893; Undated; Undated miscellaneous	288	8	Real estate Records:
286	8	Checks and Stubs: March 22, 1871 to July 31, 1892			"Birchard—Hayes Real Estate Book, 1853-1864"
287	8	Checks and Stubs: August, 1892 to January, 1893			"R. B. Hayes Real Estate Records, n.d."
		Bank Books: 1871 to 1877 1877 to 1878 1878 to 1881 1882 to 1893			"R. B. Hayes Real Estate, 1873-1892"
		Account Books: 1838 1840 to 1841; also 1847-1848 1845; "Log of Schooner Wyandot, 1838-1839" "McMiken & Co. Accounts, 1853-1855" (R. B. Hayes, assignee) 1851 to 1861 (more McMiken accounts, also some personal accounts), 2 vols. R. B. Hayes notebook, 1874 (Sardis Birchard meat book)			"R. B. Hayes Property Record, 1877"
					"R. B. Hayes Real Estate Records, 1881-1891" (2 vols.)
					Miscellaneous
					Property and Real Estate
					Minor Heirs of John Walker vs. James H. Walker
					Estate Records:
					Probate Records: Sardis Birchard Estate
					Last Will and Testament
					"R. B. Hayes Estate Records, 1893-1897"
					Journal 1893-1896

Roll	Series	Description
		Material from Webb C. Hayes Papers, Library of Hayes Presidential Center, relating to R. B. Hayes' Estate
		Miscellaneous estate settlement (mostly involving Rutherford Platt Hayes)
		Papers relating to the Estate of RBH: will of Sardis Birchard from Birchard A. Hayes Papers, Library of the Hayes Presidential Center

Roll	Series	Description
289	8	Estate Records:
		Papers relative to the estate of RBH from the BAH Papers, Library of the Hayes Presidential Center
		Title abstracts (Birchard A. Hayes, but involving R. B. Hayes' property and the probating of his estate)

SERIES NINE:

Speeches and Messages (8 rolls)

An effort has been made to identify all of the speeches made by Rutherford B. Hayes and to match numerous fragment notes in the files with speeches according to time and place of delivery. Where available, a contemporary printing or report of the speech has been included. Fragments which were not datable are placed at the end of the collection by topic: for example, miscellaneous education, labor, Civil War, prison reform, etc. There is also a folder of general miscellaneous material. When more than one draft appears, the last draft is accepted as the final version available.

Official messages from Hayes' terms as governor and president are interfiled on a strict chronological basis, rather than being separated into subgroupings. Folders for these official communications often include supporting material written by members of various executive departments and offer insight into the way

Hayes went about formulating policy.

The bulk of the notes and drafts in the Hayes speech file are concentrated in the post-presidential years. Here can be found notes for addresses on education, especially manual training, and prison reform, his pet topics. In addition, numerous sets of notes also exist for talks at soldiers' reunions and memorial celebrations, in which Hayes outlined his ideas on the significance of the Civil War to appreciative groups of veterans. A handful of speeches for the Womans' Home Missionary Society, delivered by Lucy Hayes but written by Rutherford, complete the series. The speech notes for these final years of the former President's life offer a glimpse into the changing nature of his social views, as he became more outspoken in his support of such liberal programs as better educational facilities for blacks and rehabilitation rather than vindictive punishment for criminals.

Roll	Series	Description
290	9	1841 to 1871—college addresses; campaign itinerary and speeches for 1866 to 1872; annual messages while governor; memorial speeches; assorted gubernatorial proclamations.
291	9	1872 to February, 1878—annual message for 1871; presidential canvass and congressional campaign of 1872; 1875 gubernatorial campaign; memorial speeches; assorted governor's proclamations; inaugural address; itinerary and notes for presidential trips to New England and the South, 1877; annual message; veto message of Bland-Allison Act.
292	9	March, 1878 to September, 1879—veto messages, including Army Appropriation Bill, United States Marshal Bill, Government Appropriations Bill, Immigration Bill, River and Harbor Bill, and Judicial Appropriations Bill; itinerary and notes for presidential trips to Upper Midwest and Midwest; presidential proclamations and messages, including New York Customs House, civil service, and annual message.
293	9	October, 1879 to March, 1881—itinerary and notes for presidential trips to the Midwest and Pacific Coast, 1879 and 1880; annual messages, 1879-1880; assorted official proclamations and messages to Congress, including the Inter-Oceanic Canal and the veto of the Funding Bill.

Roll	Series	Description
294	9	April, 1881 to 1886—memorial speeches and speeches to soldiers' meetings, including M.O.L.L.U.S.; speeches on aid to education and importance of manual training; pension addresses and talks for military reunions; prison reform.
295	9	1887 to 1889—memorial speeches and talks to soldiers' meetings and reunions, including G.A.R., M.O.L.L.U.S., and the Society of the Army of West Virginia; centennial addresses; National Prison Association; and education and manual training, including Slater Fund meetings.
296	9	1890 to June, 1892—memorial and military addresses; Lake Mohonk Conference; prison reform; Negro education; college commencements.
297	9	July to December, 1892—Chautauqua addresses, education and G.A.R.; military speeches; Lake Mohonk Conference on the American Indian; National Prison Association; miscellaneous notes arranged by topic; speeches for Lucy Webb Hayes.

SERIES TEN:

Miscellaneous (4 rolls)

Series ten consists of items which, because of size or nature of content, could not be conveniently included in any of the other series. The precise roll breakdown which follows describes the nature of this series' content.

Roll	Series	Description
298	10	Newspaper pieces Lists of names Notes by R. B. Hayes Social events Tickets Library card, Public Library of Cincinnati, Ohio R. B. Hayes autograph signatures Stamps Labels for exhibit items (in R. B. Hayes' hand) Declaration of Independence (facsimile) Poetry and songs (most in R. B. Hayes' hand) R. B. Hayes' presidential reminiscences; annotated newspaper clippings of presidential politics Scrapbook concerning St. Paul, Toledo, and Winchester speeches, 1878—pasted in the August, 1881 issue of <i>The Veteran</i> G.A.R. Reunion, Columbus, 1888 Autobiographical notes Biographical notes Talks about R. B. Hayes Norwalk Academy Isaac Webb School Remembrances of R. B. Hayes R. B. Hayes' I.O.O.F. history Cincinnati—Workingmen's City Ticket, 13th Ward (1859) Report of Special Committee of Literary Club of Cincinnati on the death of R. B. Hayes Reminiscences of R. B. Hayes by Manning F. Force "Dear Son of Memory," by Ainsworth R. Spofford

Roll	Series	Description
		Funeral and burial of R. B. Hayes R. B. Hayes' notes on the portraits of the governors of Ohio R. B. Hayes' notes on Sardis Birchard R. B. Hayes' notes on Lucy Webb Hayes R. B. Hayes' notes on Ebenezer Lane R. B. Hayes' notes on William McKinley Excerpt from article by Richard Henry Dana (1815-1882) on admiralty law Book lists Notes pertaining to the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Association and Sandusky County History Birchard Public Library, Fremont, Ohio Sandusky County Soldiers' Monument, Ft. Stephenson Park, Fremont, Ohio Methodist Episcopal Church, Fremont, Ohio Green Springs Academy and Adelbert College The Ohio State University
299	10	Election of 1876: Miscellaneous notes Leroy (James) Slander—includes material from the Russell Hastings Papers, Library of Hayes Presidential Center Income Tax notes Louisiana—comparison of 1874 and 1876 returns by parish Clipping on the inauguration of R. B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler

Roll	Series	Description
300	10	Civil Service Reform
		Prison Reform
		Slater Fund—R. B. Hayes' notes
		Industrial education (manual training)—newsclippings
		Temperance—newsclippings
		Newsclippings—miscellaneous
		Ohio General Assembly bills, etc.
		United States Senate bills
		United States House of Representatives bills
		D. M. Bennett Case—folder #1
		D. M. Bennett Case—folder #2
		Extract from the diary of George Washington, presented to R. B. Hayes, November, 1878
		Personal correspondence of George Warren, 1844-1859, presented to R. B. Hayes by Abigail [<i>sic.</i>] Warren, February 14, 1877
		"Opinions of the Attorney General from January, 1842 to April, 1846," original manuscript letters bound and presented to R. B. Hayes by unknown party, n.d.
		Campaign music, 1876
		Election returns, 1876 (largely presidential returns from Ohio, Indiana, and scattered states, some from Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina) and 1878 (returns mainly from Massachusetts and New York, some from Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia)

Roll	Series	Description
301	10	Miscellaneous Oversized Items:
		Pre-governor years
		Governor, 1868-1877
		Campaign poster, 1875
		Centennial Exhibition, 1876
		1876 Election
		Miscellaneous presidential
		Portrait of Kuang Hsu, gift March 26, 1877
		Presidency—land grants and pardons
		Presidency—appointments
		Presidency—sea letters
		Presidency—Thanksgiving proclamations (largely those received from various states and territories)
		Bound volume containing specimens of blank official forms used by R. B. Hayes (includes presidency and governorship)
		R. B. Hayes membership certificates
		Documents relative to the Centennial of Washington's Inaugural, 1888-1889
		Family monument notes and designs
		Sketches of rooms in Hayes residence
		Resolutions on the death of R. B. Hayes
		Miscellaneous
		Lucy Webb Hayes