

# Archivos sobre Puerto Rico en los National Archives and Records Administration New York City



Dennis Riley

26 de septiembre de 2012

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Access the Audio

Toll free number: **888-989-4719**

Participant passcode: **8991023**

# Webinar Outline

## **10:00-10:15am:** Welcome and Introductions

Mario Marazzi, Instituto de Estadísticas de Puerto Rico

Brunie Sánchez, U.S. Census Bureau

Patrick Connelly, National Archives at New York City

Angel Moreno, Puerto Rico Federal Affairs Administration

## **10:15-11:00am:** Presentation

Dennis Riley, National Archives at New York City

[Q&A via instant message chat in Spanish & English]

## **11:00-11:30am:** Audio Q&A [English & Spanish]

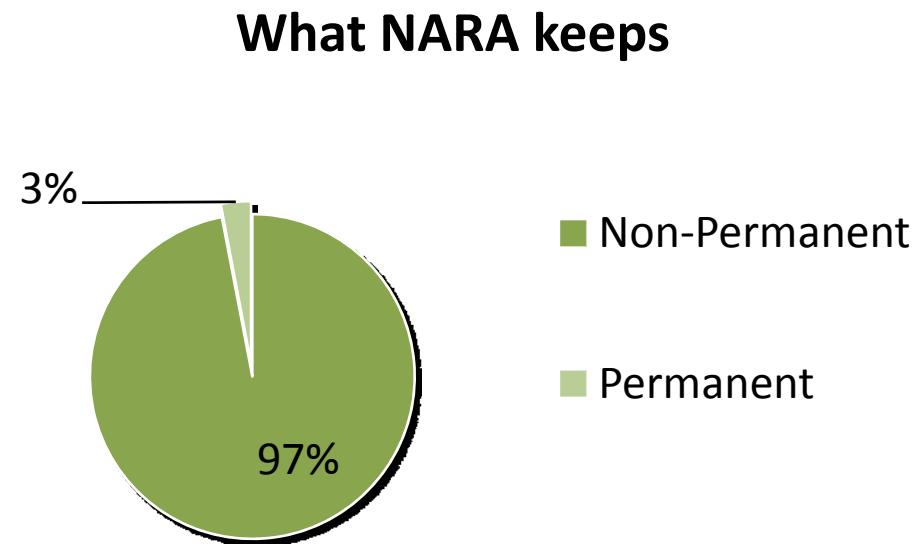
Dial \* 1 from your phone.



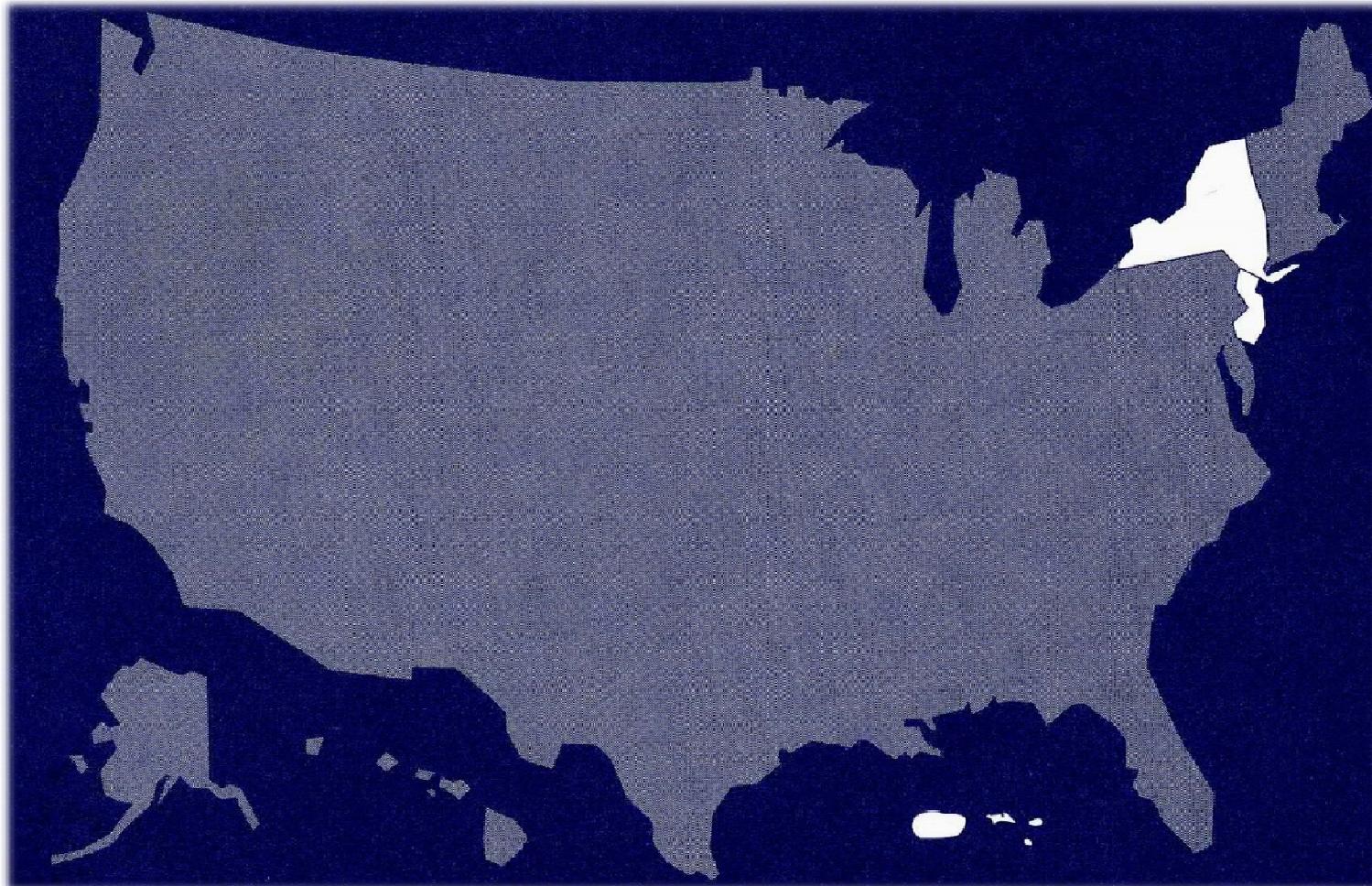
# The National Archives at New York City

Permanent Federal records created in:

- New York
- New Jersey
- Puerto Rico
- U.S. Virgin Islands



# Why New York City?



# Searching the National Archives

<http://www.archives.gov/research>

- Archives Research Catalogue (ARC)



<http://www.archives.gov/research/arc>

- On-Line Public Access (OPA)

<http://www.archives.gov/research/search>

A screenshot of the National Archives homepage. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for "Blogs", "Bookmark/Share", and "Contact Us". Below that is a search bar with the placeholder "Search Archives.gov" and a "GO" button. The main content area features five colored boxes with links: "Research Our Records" (blue), "Veterans' Service Records" (green), "Teachers' Resources" (light green), "Our Locations" (orange), and "Shop Online" (dark brown). Each box contains a brief description and a small thumbnail image. To the left of the main content is a sidebar with a circular seal for the National Archives and Records Administration.



# Puerto Rican Records in New York

- Census
- Microfilm Publications
- Legal
- Government & Political Administration
- Economic and Social Issues
- Military



# Census Schedules

- 1930 Nonfarm livestock census
- 1935 Special Censuses of Puerto Rico
  - Social and Population Schedules
  - Agriculture Schedules



# CENSO SOCIAL Y DE POBLACION - 1935

ADMINISTRACIÓN DE LA RECONSTRUCCIÓN DE PUERTO RICO

CENSO SOCIAL Y DE POBLACION  
PUERTO RICO

Plano de Enumeración N° 343

Hui-hu Xie

128

**Name, residence,  
relationship to head,  
personal description,  
place of birth,  
citizenship, able to  
speak English,  
occupation**





# Records on Microfilm

- Department of State, Dispatches from U.S. Consular Representatives in Puerto Rico, 1821-1899
- Immigration and Naturalization Service, Passenger Lists of Airplanes Arriving at San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1929-1941
- Records of the Spanish Governors of Puerto Rico concerning Foreigners in Puerto Rico (Extranjeros), ca. 1815-1845



# Legal

- Office of the U.S. Attorney, 1987-1992
- District Court of the United States, 1899-1995
  - Criminal Cases, 1922-1986
  - Civil Cases, 1919-1995
  - Bankruptcy Cases, 1903-1979
  - Admiralty Cases, 1940-1966
  - Territorial District Cases, 1899-1940



# Legal con't

- District Court of the United States, 1899-1995
  - Naturalization Records, 1901-1985
    - Petitions for Naturalization & Declarations of Intention
    - Declarations of Allegiance
    - Repatriation Oaths of Allegiance
    - Declarations of Persons Who Retained Spanish Citizenship
    - Naturalization Case Files



# 1936 criminal case (CR 4367) vs Juan Antonio Corretjer, Secretary General of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party

**RETURN**

Received the mittimus with the within-named prisoner, Juan A. Corretjer, on the 2nd day of April 11, A.D. 1936 and on the same day of April, A.D. 1936 I committed the said prisoner to the custody of the Jailer, of the San Juan Dist. jail named in said mittimus, with whom I left at the same time a copy of this mittimus.

Dated April 2, 1936

Donald A. Draughon  
United States Marshal, District of Porto Rico.  
By S. Shepard Deputy.

**MARSHAL'S FEES**

1- Service \$ .50

U.S. ATL. GA. 12-6-52-708

**District Court of the United States**

**DISTRICT OF PORTO RICO**

**FILED April 2/2**  
 Clerk's Office  
 United States District Court  
 LULU G. DONOGHUE  
 Clerk, U.S. District Court

**A. D. Leyva**  
 Deputy Clerk

**THE UNITED STATES**  
 vs.  
**Juan Antonio Corretjer**

**PETITION**

No. 4367 Cr.

Juan Antonio Corretjer, having appeared in the Court in response to a Rule to Show Cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of the Court for his refusal to deliver to the Grand Jury certain documents mentioned in a Subpoena Duces Tecum served upon him and having been directed by the Court to deliver the documents to the Grand Jury on tomorrow morning at guilty as charged in the 10 o'clock and having stated through his counsel that he would not deliver said documents in accordance with the order of the Court, it was thereupon adjudged that said indictment be held in contempt for refusal to obey the order of the Court and committed to the San Juan District Jail for a period of one year.

The Court pronounced the following sentence, to wit: That the said JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER be imprisoned in the District Jail of San Juan for the one year and that he pay one hundred dollars, and the costs of his prosecution.

It further is to command the Marshal of said district to take the body of the said JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER and commit him to the District Jail of San Juan pursuant to the sentence.

Witness, The Honorable ROBERT A. COOPER, Judge of the District Court of the United States, District of Porto Rico, this 2nd day of April, A.D. 1936, and in the 160th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Lili G. Donoghue  
ATTEST: LULU G. DONOGHUE  
Clerk U. S. District Court, District of Porto Rico.

By Deputy.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PUERTO RICO**  
**12413-440-18**

**Re: Grand Jury.**

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**TO:** The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico; Pedro Albizu Campos, Aquiles Buenas, P.H., President of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and of the National Council thereof; JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER Imprints Puerto Rico, # 19 Cristo St., San Juan, P.R.; General Secretary of the said Party and of its National Council; JUAN JUARBE JUARBE, Secretary to the President of the said Party, Aquiles Buenas, P.R., and all other officers, agents or representatives of the said Party having custody, possession, or control of any or all the documents, books, records and writings listed below;

**YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to appear in the District Court of the United States for the District of Puerto Rico, at the Courthouse, in the City of San Juan, in said District, on the 31st day of March, A.D. 1936 at 9 o'clock a.m. of said day, and also that you bring with you and produce before the Grand Jury at the time and place aforesaid:**

1. The Minute book or books and all other records of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and of the National Council thereof containing the minutes of the proceedings had at the general assembly, meeting, or convention of the Nationalist Party held in the town of Caguas, Puerto Rico, on or about December 8, 1935.
2. Any and all other Minute books and records of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and of the National Council thereof containing the minutes of the proceedings had at any and all other ordinary and extraordinary general and other assemblies, meetings, or conventions of the said Nationalist Party and of the National Council thereof held during the years 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936.
3. Original of the decree, proclamation, or statement issued in the city of San Juan, Puerto Rico on or about January 1, 1936 by the said Pedro Albizu Campos and Juan Antonio Corretjer as President and General Secretary, respectively, of the National Council of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico, calling all Nationalists to recruit, register, and enlist in an organization for military service.
4. Copies of any and all communications written by the said Pedro Albizu Campos, Juan Antonio Corretjer, and Juan Juarbe Juarbe, in their capacities as President and General Secretary of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico and of its National Council, and Secretary to the President of the said Nationalist Party respectively, and by any other members of the said Party and its National Council, on behalf of the said Party to the various Municipal Councils of the Party and to members thereof, in connection with the activities of the Party during the years 1933, 1934, 1935, and the originals of any and all letters, documents, and records written or sent to the said Pedro Albizu Campos, Juan Antonio Corretjer, and Juan Juarbe Juarbe, in the said capacities, by the Municipal Councils of the said Party, and by members of the said Party, on behalf of the said party, in connection with the activities thereof, during the years 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936.

**AND for failure to attend and produce the aforesaid documents and records you will be deemed guilty of contempt of Court and liable to the penalties of the law notwithstanding of what may befall you thereon.**

**WITNESS,** the Honorable Robert A. Cooper, Judge of the District Court of the United States, this 27th day of March, A.D. 1936, and in the 160th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

LULU G. DONOGHUE  
Clerk U. S. District Court, District of Porto Rico.  
By: Mary Agrey Landón  
Deputy Clerk.



1



To all Whom it May Concern:

Know ye, That Adolfo Pieraldi  
Private of company H, of the P.D.  
Infantry United States Volunteers, who was enlisted on the  
day of April, one thousand nine hundred  
to serve for the period ending June 30,  
HONORABLY DISCHARGED from the service of the UNITED STATES  
Authority of Secretary of War, his services being no longer  
required.

\* NO OBJECTION TO HIS REENLISTMENT IS KNOWN TO EXIST

For said Adolfo Pieraldi  
Yankee in the State of Puerto Rico  
and when enrolled was 19  $\frac{1}{2}$  years of age, 5 feet 5  
inches tall, Dark complexion, Brown eyes, Black hair, a  
Signature given —

GIVEN at Army Barracks Camp #1 this  
of June, 1901

Commanded by  
Major P.R.R. H.S.D.  
Mustered Officer.

\* To be erased should there be anything in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier rendering him unfit for service.

## Naturalization documents for Adolfo Pieraldi

1 & 2 - June 1901 - Military discharge,  
3 - Declaration of Intention filed in Michigan.

2

### MILITARY RECORD.

Noncommissioned Officer: Never

Distinguished service: None

Battles, engagements, skirmishes, expeditions: None

Wounds received in service: None

Remarks: Character Excellent  
Service Honest and faithful  
Qualification 3d Class.

3

### DECLARATION OF INTENTION.



STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
COUNTY OF WAYNE. The Circuit Court for said County, to-wit:  
Adolfo Pieraldi do solemnly swear that it is bona fide my intention to become a CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, and to RENOUNCE FOREVER, all allegiance and fidelity to each and every Foreign Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to KING EDWARD VII OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND of whom I have been a subject.

Swear to and Subscribed before me at  
Detroit, this 1st day of Oct. A.D. 1901 (Signed) Adolfo Pieraldi  
W.M. Boardman Clerk.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
COUNTY OF WAYNE.

HENRY M. REYNOLDS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of said County, do certify that the above is a true copy of original Declaration of Intention of Adolfo Pieraldi to become a CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, remaining of record in my office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the said Court the 1st day of Oct. 1901, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. Henry M. Reynolds, Clerk. By Robert B. Bush, Deputy Clerk.



# 1. Declaration to retain Spanish citizenship

**DECLARACION DE NACIONALIDAD**

SEGUN LAS PRESCRIPCIONES DEL ARTICULO IX DEL TRATADO DE PAZ  
ENTRE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y ESPAÑA

1

Declaro nacido en la Península Española y sujeto del Reino de España, residente en Puerto Rico deseando conservar su fidelidad a la Corona de España, de acuerdo con las prescripciones del Artículo 9º del Tratado de Paz entre los Estados Unidos y España por la presente declaro lo siguiente:

Que su nombre y apellido son Antonio Blanco Fernández, que tiene veinticinco años de edad; que es natural de Cangas de Onís, Provincia de Orihuela, en la Península Española; que su profesión es de Productor; que es sóltero (casado); que el nombre de su mujer es \_\_\_\_\_ que tiene hijos vivos; que los nombres de sus padres son los siguientes:

Padre Fernando Blanes  
Madre Marianna Fernández

EN TESTIMONIO DE LO CUAL, yo el dicho Antonio Blanes, firmo la presente en Puertodrás, el siete de Mayo de 1940.

TESTIGO:  
Manuel Martínez

EL JUEZ MUNICIPAL:  
J. Díaz

EL SECRETARIO DE LA CORTE MUNICIPAL:  
J. J. Pérez

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

14-9007

# 2 & 3 – Declaration of Allegiance with attached birth certificate

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA** ORIGINIAL  
DECLARATION OF ALLEGIANCE No. D-879

To the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Puerto Rico.

(1) I, Angel Antonio Roselló Bravo, residing at 37 Allen St., San Juan, P.R., do hereby declare that I was born in Puerto Rico on May 25, 1915, and that my father, Mateo Roselló, a citizen of the United States, on April 11, 1899 (Art. IX, § 5 Stat. 1760), to preserve his allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain of April 11, 1898, did so to me, and that since that date I have continued to reside within the boundaries of the United States, and that since that date I have not renounced my allegiance to the Crown of Spain.

(2) I am legitimate married; the name of my wife is Anna Bravo; she was born at Puerto Rico on July 1, 1915, and we were married on May 25, 1938.

(3) I have two children, and the names, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each are as follows:

(4) I further declare that by reason of my naturalization, I failed within the time limit prescribed by section 5 or section 10 of the Act of March 2, 1901 (31 Stat. 129) (U. S. C. 54, 5 Stat. 1416, and U. S. C. 14, 5 Stat. 1360), to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, notwithstanding but in good faith exercised the rights and privileges and performed the duties of a citizen of the United States.

(5) I have not personally sworn allegiance to any foreign government or ruler upon or after attaining majority.

(6) I am a person of good character.

(7) I further declare that on the date indicated immediately below I was informed by the following-named person or persons, or received the information from the following-named source or sources, that I was a citizen of the United States. I was under the general impression that I was a citizen of the U.S.

(8) I continued to believe as above indicated until the date shown below when I became apprised under the following circumstances that such information was erroneous. I learned from the newspapers about my citizenship.

(9) I have heretofore exercised the following rights and privileges and performed the following duties of a citizen of the United States. I have voted in general elections.

(10) In support hereof, I submit the following documents to establish my birth in Puerto Rico on or after April 11, 1899, and the other facts alleged herein in my birth certificate.

(11) I, therefore, respectfully request that I be admitted to take the oath of allegiance before the court and that I thereupon be considered a citizen of the United States.

(12) I swear (affirm) that the statements I have made in this declaration of allegiance subscribed by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me GOD.

Angel Antonio Roselló Bravo  
(Signature of declarant)

**AFFIDAVITS OF WITNESSES**

Antonio Perez Perez, occupation chirigondista, residing at Catano, P.R.  
Eddie Armstrong, occupation accountant, residing at San Juan, P.R.  
Angel Antonio Roselló Bravo the declarant above mentioned, since 1920, and to my present knowledge the same, has resided in the United States, and is a person of good character, attached to the principles of the Government of the United States, and residing in the United States, and in my opinion would be a worthy citizen to be a citizen of the United States.

I do swear (affirm) that the statements of fact I have made in this affidavit of this declaration of allegiance subscribed by me are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named declarant and witnesses in the respective forms of oath shown above in the office of clerk of court of SAN JUAN, P.R., this 1st day of October, 1940.  
Spanish signature described in paragraph 1 of this declaration of allegiance has been by me filed, attached to, and made a part of this declaration.

By Lulu G. Donohue  
Mary Aguayo

GOBIERNO DE PUERTO RICO  
DEPARTAMENTO DE SALUD  
DEPARTAMENTO DE SANIDAD  
ESTOCADO DE EPIDEMIOLOGIA Y ESTADISTICA DEMOGRAFICA  
ACTA DE NACIMIENTO

Número Angel Antonio Roselló y Bravo En San Juan, P. R., el veinte y uno de Junio de mil novecientos quince, siendo las once de la mañana en virtud de la declaración a mí presentada por Mateo Roselló, mayor de edad, de estado España, casado, de profesión maderista, natural de Santurce, avenido en la casa número 48 de la calle de Ernesto Cerra, barrio de Santurce, término municipal de San Juan, P.R.

yo, Manuel Moreira Diaz, Encargado del Registro Civil, procedo a extender esta ACTA DE NACIMIENTO haciendo constar:

1. Que a las dose de la mañana del dia veinte y cinco de Mayo de mil novecientos quince; y en esta Capital nació un nino de raza blanca, al que se le puso por nombre ANGEL ANTONIO.

2. Que dicho nino es hijo de legítimo del expresado Mateo Roselló, cuyas generaciones constan y de su esposa, Anna Bravo, mayor de edad, natural de Mati, P.R. dedicada a las ocupaciones propias de su sexo y domiciliada con su esposo.

3. Que los abuelos por línea paterna son: Antonio Roselló y Catalina Bibildón, ya difuntos, y por la materna, Rosario Bravo, natural de Mati, soltera doméstica y domiciliada en Santurce, P.R.

4. Que \_\_\_\_\_

5. Que el expresado Mateo Roselló hizo la predicha declaración en carácter de padre legítimo del referido nino. Fueron testigos de este acto Benjamín Alonso, mayor de edad, de estado casado, de profesión empleado, natural de España y avenido en la calle de Carretera Puerto de Tierra número 17, y Juan Carambot, de estado viviendo, de profesión industrial, y avenido en la calle de General Contreras, casa número 105, y habiendo leído lo preinstado a los que en él figuran dichos testigos declaran constar su certeza y todos lo aprueban y ratifican, y firman los que supieron, haciéndolo por los que no, aquellas a quienes rogaron lo hicieran, de todo lo que yo, el Encargado del Registro Civil, CERTIFICO:

Yo, Degracia Izquierdo, Registrador Demográfico, CERTIFICO: Que el acta que antecede es copia fiel y exacta de su original que obra en el archivo de este registro, en el libro Núm. 11, folio 308, inscripción 801. Y para que así conste a solicitud de Angel Antonio Roselló y Bravo, libro la presente en San Juan, P. R., a 1 de Octubre de mil novecientos cuarenta.

D. Izquierdo  
Registrador Demográfico.

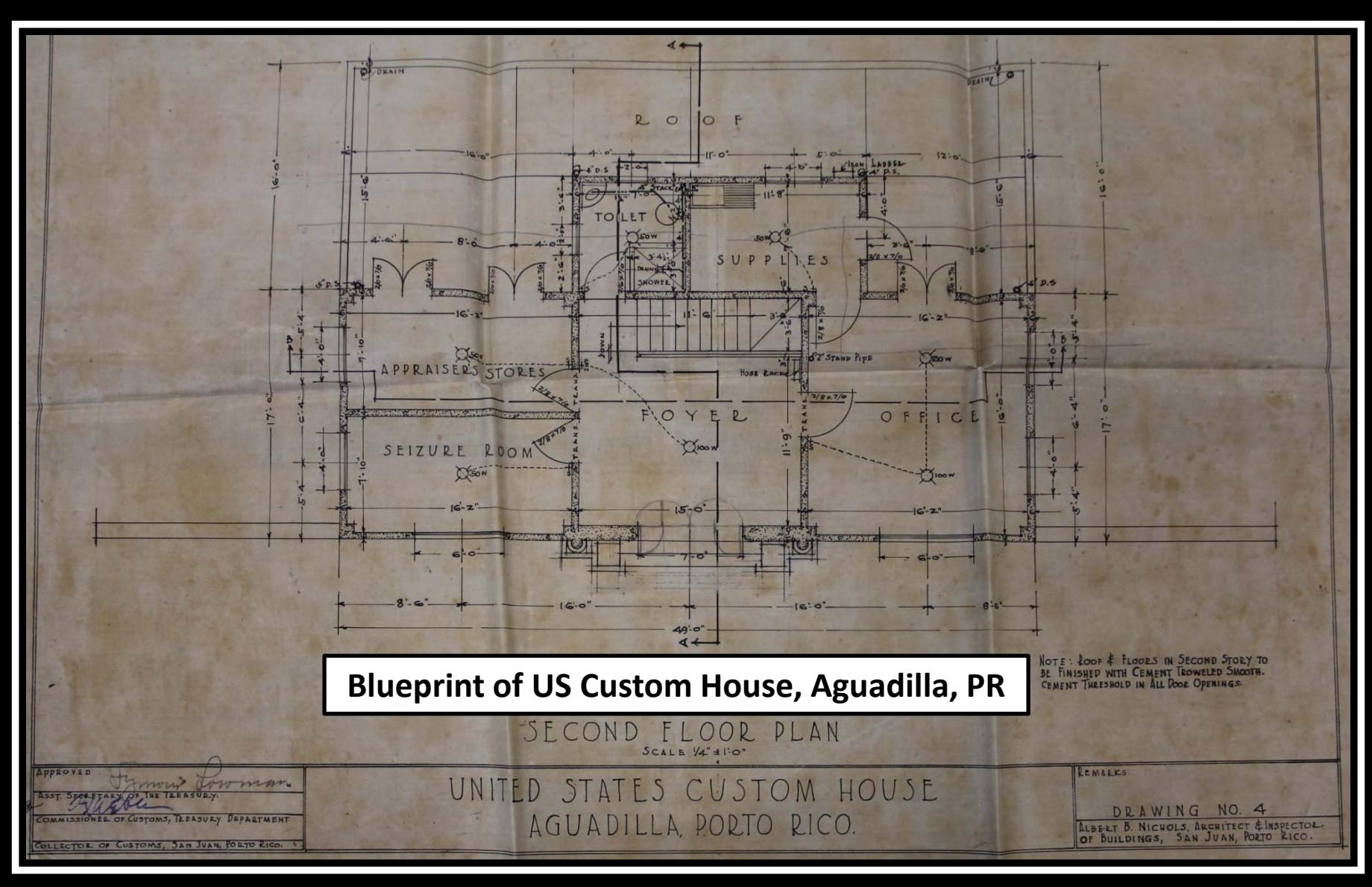
AO292326



# Government & Political Administration

- U.S. Custom Service, 1900-1903
- U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1972-1981
- Ad Hoc Advisory Group on the Presidential Vote for Puerto Rico, 1970-1971
- General Services Administration, 1946-1969
- American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, 1974-1976





THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE AND INCORPORATION

The presidential vote and English language

Even more extreme and less credible is the allusion of the presidential vote to the growth of English speaking in Puerto Rico. This argument has little base if it is realized that there is no opposition to the diffusion of the knowledge of English, as a second language, from any potential group in Puerto Rico, save the ultra-nationalist fringe. The desirability of Puerto Ricans knowing both Spanish and English is highly cherished. In fact, it is deplored that economic limitations led, during the period of rapid expansion of elementary and secondary school enrollment to an scarcity of effective teaching of English which led to a relative loss in proficiency in that language as compared to the period when a much smaller proportion of school children attended school and continental or local teacher, proficient in English, could be employed at the salaries prevalent in the Puerto Rican school system. That the slight addition of English speeches that may be brought about by the presidential vote may have been consequential in the face of the present volume of English communication now in existence leads this committee to conclude that this negative argument should not be given thought.

1

We heard arguments that the presidential vote would convert Puerto Rico into an incorporated territory. Incorporated territories have all paid federal taxes and have been regarded as candidates for statehood whenever this should become convenient - whenever, usually, their population warranted the status of statehood. However, U.S. citizens in incorporated territories never voted for President or Vice-President of the United States.

The distinction of the unincorporated territories was only made after 1898 when the United States found itself with territories different from those of the empty western lands of the 19th century. These new territories never fit well within the Constitution and democracy of the United States, for the Federal Government was reluctant either to rule them as subjects or to make them citizens awaiting statehood. We did not evaluate the controversial judicial and political history of incorporation, but we did conclude that the issues of statehood, federal taxes, and the presidential vote were easily distinguished as separate questions which both Puerto Rico and the United States would certainly determine on their own merits, regardless of whether one could still argue that Puerto Rico was or was not incorporated. The utility of the unincorporated concept, we believe, has disappeared (except as an issue for argument among scholars). With or without the presidential vote, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico exists and must be defined according to its Constitution, laws, and precedents as well as those of the union of which the Commonwealth is a permanent associate.

2

e presidential vote and Puerto Rico's cultural identity

There is probably more confusion and disagreement about this topic - as exemplified by the testimony of witnesses than about any other. The presidential vote as a threat to Puerto Rico's cultural identity was freely alluded to by the opponents to this measure. That testimony made very little if any impression on this group. To begin with there is very little distinction of what is meant by U.S. cultural influences and the cultural impact of the technology and way of life common to all the developed western societies in a stage of mass production and mass consumption of goods, coupled with a high degree of application of science to economic processes and pronounced urbanization. In the second place, Puerto Rico is true of the entire world in general and of the Caribbean basin in particular has been the subject of that influence for a long time, preceding the entrance into the American system and during 72 years of association. What added strength to such influence may be produced by the presidential vote - as compared to the Commonwealth is it has operated since its inception is insignificant, negligible and inconsequential. Those advocating protection to cultural identity have little or if anything to fear from the addition of the presidential vote.

"Anyway I think the links of Puerto Rico to the mainland of the United States are today so close and intended to be so close that it seems to me nearly grotesque to pretend that a further link such as the presidential vote would make a substantial difference in the cultural sphere. I am leaving aside the arguments of the Independentistas, that is something else again.

3

Working Papers of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group  
1 –the English language, 2- Concept of Incorporation, 3 – Cultural identity



# Economic & Social Issues

- U.S. Food Administration, 1917-1919
- National Recovery Administration, 1933-1936
- Wage and Hour Division, 1939-1945
- Cooperative State Research Service,  
Agricultural Experiment Station at  
Mayaguez, 1901-1938
- National Resource Planning Board, 1941-1943



# Economic & Social Issues con't

- Office of Price Administration, 1942-1946
- Office of the Housing Expediter, 1942-1953
- U.S. Forest Service, Caribbean National Forest, 1929-1961
- Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, 1935-1955
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1977-1990



NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION

COMPLAINT OF VIOLATION OF CODE OF FAIR COMPETITION  
FOR THE Needlework Industry TRADE/INDUSTRY

(TYPE OR PRINT ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED)

Name of person or establishment complained against (Respondent) Borinquen Embroidery Co.

Street address of Respondent San Juan St.

TOWN Mayaguez Playa STATE Puerto Rico

Business of Respondent Needlework

(a) Principal product (produced, processed, or sold) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Principal service performed \_\_\_\_\_

(c) State such other details as will clearly indicate the nature of respondent's business \_\_\_\_\_

Name of complainant Hipólita González

Street address of complainant 26 Oriente Street

TOWN Mayaguez STATE Puerto Rico

Nature of complaint (state sufficient facts to indicate a clear violation of some definition to which the respondent is subject).

That on Wednesday March 6, I commenced work as sewing machine operator in above mentioned factory; I began at 1:30 PM and left work at 5:30 PM. On Thursday the 7th, I commenced work at 8:00 AM, left at 12:00 M, resumed work at 1:30 PM, being paid for that day and a half 40¢. On Friday the 8th I worked from 8:00 AM to 12:00 M and from 1:30 PM to 5:30 PM. On Saturday the 11th from 8:00 AM to 12:00 M and from 1:30 PM to 5:30 PM; on Tuesday the 13th from 8 to 12 and from 1:30 to 5:30 PM; that on Wednesday the 13th from 8 to 12 and from 1:30 to 5:30 PM, and on Thursday the 14th from 8 to 12 and from 5:30 PM, making a total of five complete days of eight hours each, forty (40) hours, and received as payment for said five days \$2.00, to the provisions established by the Code said employer should pay minimum of \$1.00 per day.

1

**NRA complaint by  
Hipólita González**

The above

(Space for notarization or witness)

If possible, this complaint should be sworn to before a notary or signed by at least one witness. If this is done it will lead to quicker results.

FILL IN AND MAIL TO THE OFFICE OF THE STATE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL RECOVERY ADMINISTRATION IN YOUR TERRITORY

NOTE.—If the Code Authority for the Respondent's industry has been authorized to receive complaints in the first instance, you should mail this to the Code Authority. When you are in doubt mail it to the Office of the State Director.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1934 16-1508

March 23, 1935. (Date)

C  
O  
P  
Y

MIGRATORY COTTON PICKERS IN ARIZONA

"PUERTO RICANS"

In 1926, the Arizona growers experimented with the recruiting of Puerto Ricans in the hope of securing a steady supply of cheap labor not subject to the United States Bureau of Immigration restrictions. The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the Department of the Interior and the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of Puerto Rico cooperated in a plan to bring three shiploads of agricultural workers from San Juan, P. R. According to a person (speaking in 1938) who participated in the adventure, the attempt was a failure:

public was that the labor agents who went to Puerto Rico would be off the waterfront where they were easiest to find, going into the interior for agricultural workers. We got

started at the time the first ship was being loaded. Six hundred, in addition to the five hundred originally selected, took on sailing day, all attempting to board the ship. When the ship finally sailed it was discovered that the families had been separated and that numerous stowaways were aboard. It came again soon after the workers reached Arizona. In months before the ship was loaded, the Arizona Cotton Association had discovered that there was not sufficient time for a Puerto Rican representative "study conditions" in Arizona to apprise what they might expect there". An Association official, speaking about dissatisfaction which developed among a large number of workers in the first shipload, stated:

that what was classed as suitable living quarters here and that was represented to them in Puerto Rico."

version was given by the informant who was speaking in 1938;

tractor had promised the Puerto Ricans a lot of wild things and electric lights in their houses. When they got here and didn't any 'lectric lights' (as they called them), they made ble."

ase, labor trouble soon developed. A strike ensued and brought many Puerto Ricans into Phoenix, where they were at the Labor Temple and later in exhibition buildings at Grand Canyon on the outskirts of town. They were fed by

1  
2  
3  
NRPB – copy of  
WPA report on  
migrant cotton  
workers in Arizona.



**OPA Ration Board  
29 Guayama – menu  
from "La Defensa".**

Gastrera para comiendo No. 29 Guayama, P.R. 1944.	Precios y licores
Manager: <u>Geo. Tauch</u>	

## 1. Hand written letter re orange seeds imported from South Africa

1

Arecibo  
Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> 1901  
Mr Frank Gardner  
Special Agricultural Agent  
San Juan -  
Dear Sir  
Having just received from friends in South Africa some sets of the "Naartje", a superior species of the Tangorine Orange, special to S. Africa, I believe, also sets of Mandarins & Tangorines, equally fine, and having no place to plant them myself at present, I take pleasure in sending them as a small contribution to the useful enterprise of which you are in charge, trusting

Estación Experimental,  
Mayagüez, P.R.

Muy Señores míos:

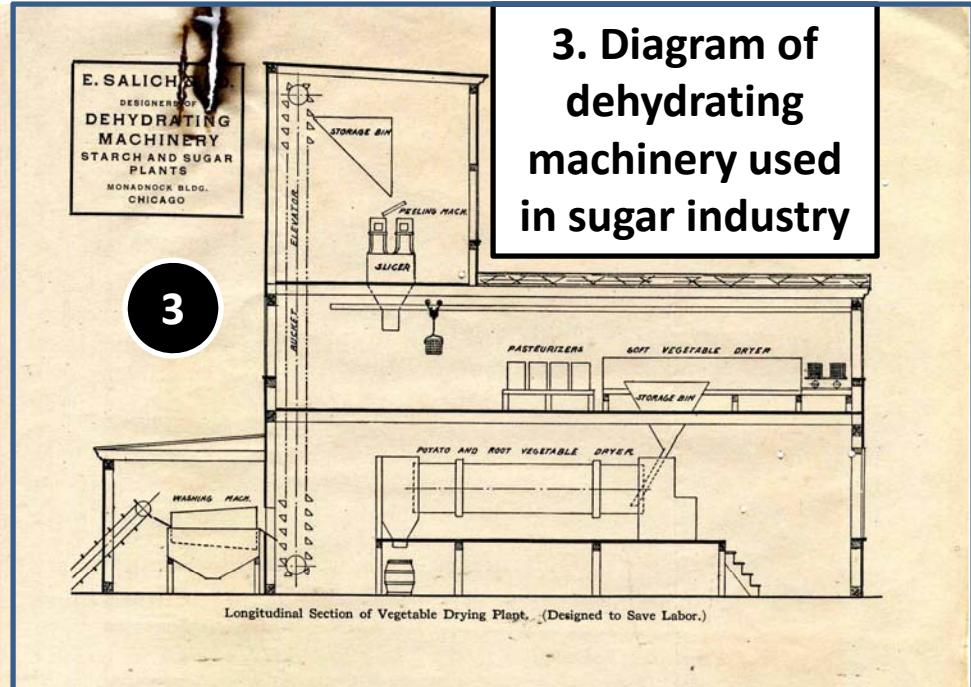
Tenemos en esta población un pequeño gallinero y hace tres días que observamos al gallito (padrón) que estaba bien triste. Al cejerle netamos que tenía una fuerte irritación en la vista, con supuración pestilente. Le hemos lavado con agua bérlica, lo mismo que con agua con sal, y también le hemos puesto azúcar candy sin que hasta la fecha hayamos notado alguna mejoría en él. Ruego a ustedes que puedan hacerle, se sirvan darme idea, de como yo puede salir victorioso en la curación del mismo.

Con gracias anticipadas, quede atte. S.S.

*Luziano Archiza*  
Agente Agrícola.  
Food Commission.

## 2. Letter to Agriculture Research Station re sick rooster

2



## 3. Diagram of dehydrating machinery used in sugar industry

Government of Puerto Rico  
INSULAR POLICE  
---  
Headquarters

District of Humacao, Puerto Rico,  
May 10, 1937

TRANSLATION

No. 5/2134

Subject: Meeting in behalf of the Spanish Popular Front

To: Chief of the Insular Police,  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

1. This is to inform you that last night, from 6:30 to 10:45 o'clock, on a written permit issued by Mr. Joaquín Márquez, Mayor of this City, to Mr. Ventura Miján and Mr. Juan Peñí Reyes, of Humacao, a meeting in behalf of the Spanish Popular Front was held at the Muñoz Rivera square, this City, the following speakers taking part in the said act: Juan B. Matos, of Humacao, August Cueto, Bernard Jaffe, continental American, who, according to our information, works as a lawyer for the PRRA in San Juan, Juan Bautista Pagán, who was the latter's interpreter, Julián G. Omijina, Guillermo Atiles Mendoza and Esteban Martínez, all from San Juan.

2. The continental American, Bernard Jaffe, who was interpreted by Juan Bautista Pagán, after speaking about the Spanish situation, said that just what had happened in Spain during the monarchial government which, along with the corporations, had vilely exploited the workers and the suffering Spanish people, was at present happening in Puerto Rico and in the United States. He stated that he had observed how in Puerto Rico, those working men who in some way or other requested increase in wages were beaten in the streets by the police, and that there hardly was any freedom of speech, which was proved by the acts of the Government on April 16. The undersigned personally called the interpreter's attention and warned him that he might as well refrain from commenting the Ponce events there.

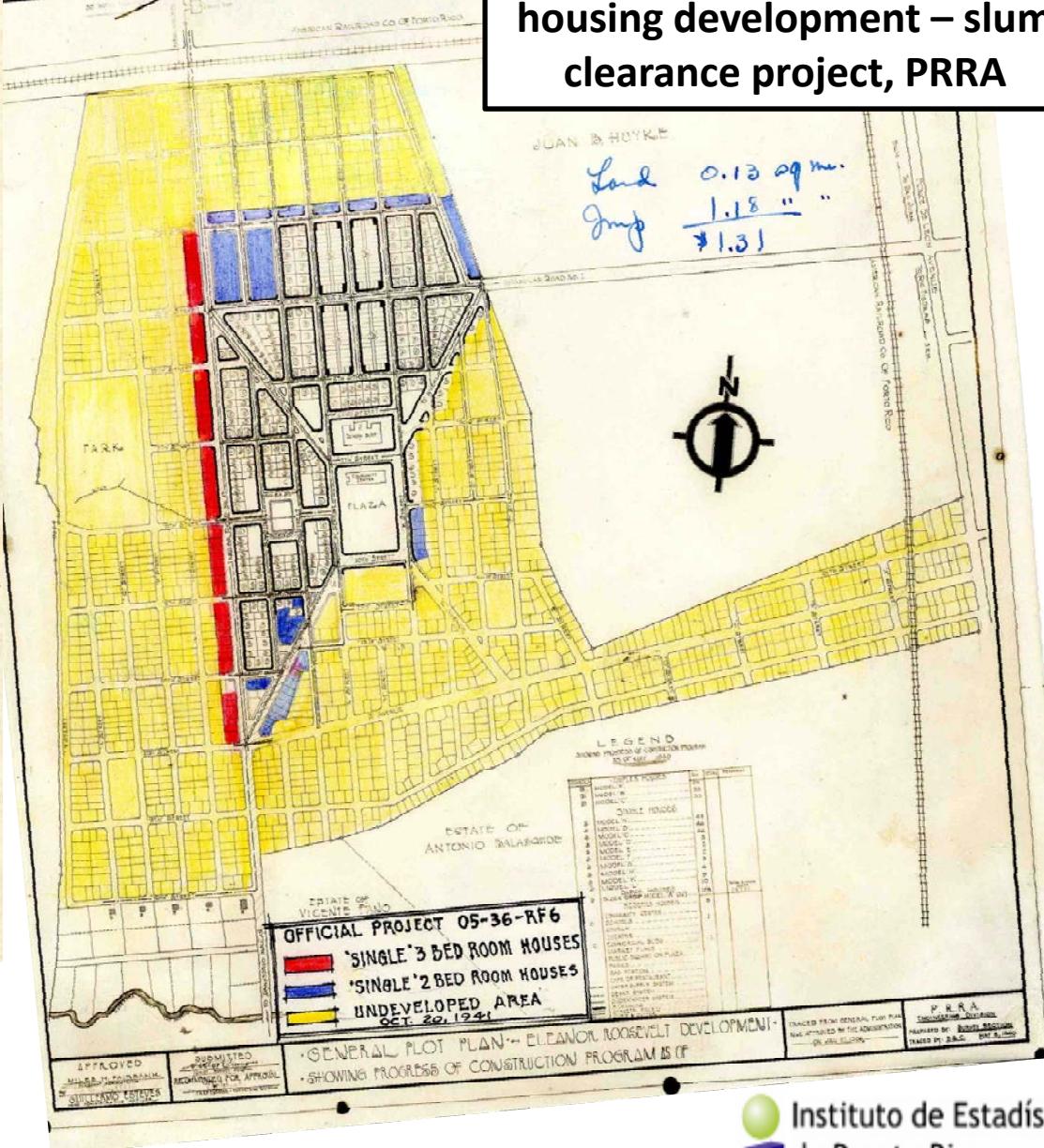
3. This act was personally attended to by the undersigned, Corporal Benigno Soto, Lance Corporal José R. Torres No. 429 and Policemen José Ferrand No. 25, Eduardo Reyes Millán No. 704 and Vicente Ortiz Poggi No. 405, and ended at the hour indicated above within complete order.

/s/R. IGARAVIDEZ  
1st Class District Chief of Police

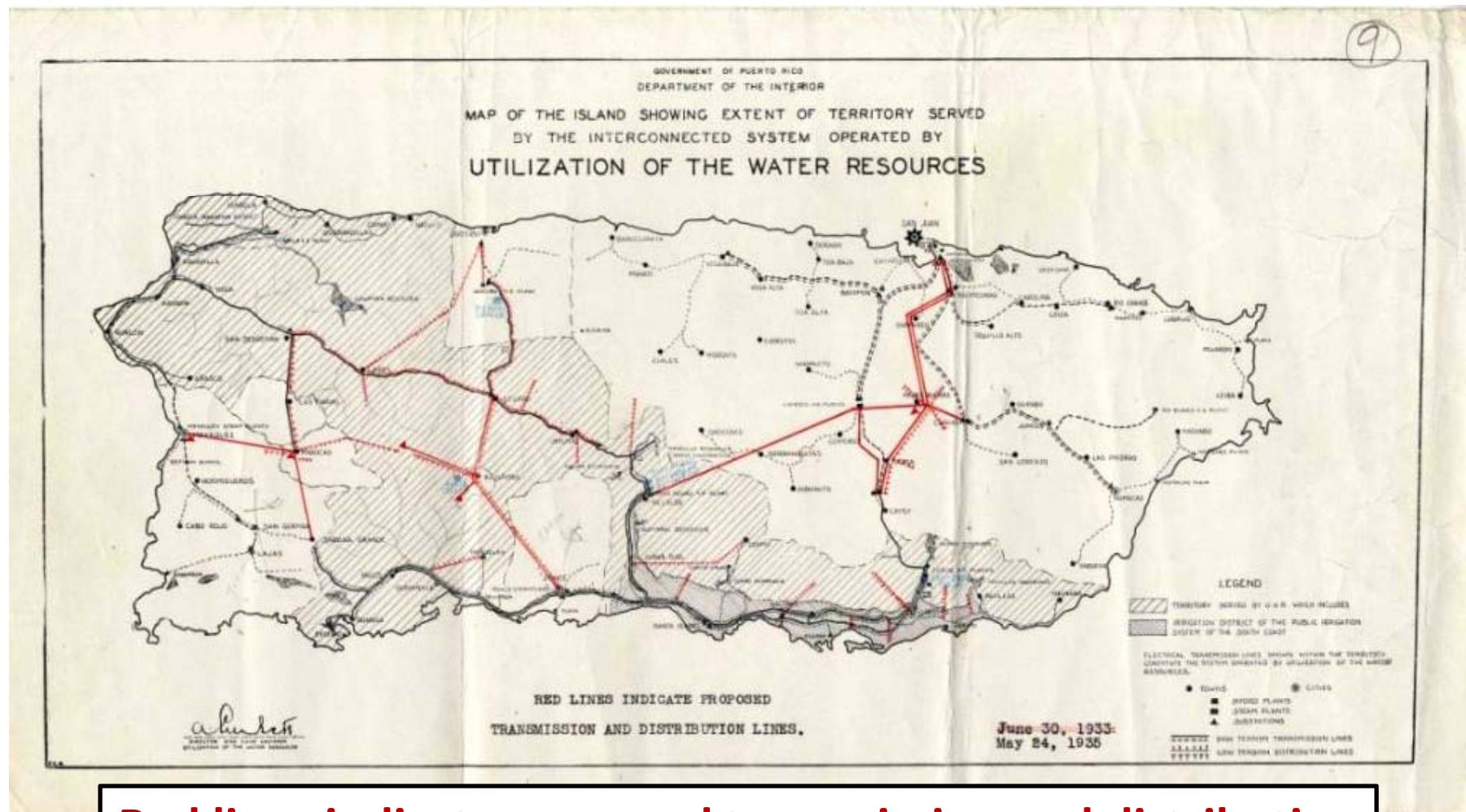
TL Wash. Jan 27/40  
in legal division  
6-20  
**Police report on  
meeting of the  
Spanish Popular  
Front, PRRA**



**Plan for the Eleanor Roosevelt housing development – slum clearance project, PRRA**



# Map Utilization of water resources re hydroelectric program, PRRA



Red lines indicate proposed transmission and distribution



# Military

- Office of the Chief of Ordnance, 1898-1904
- Naval Districts and Shore Establishments, 1898-1912 & 1941-1960
- U.S. Army Commands, 1952-1962
- U.S. Army Coast Artillery Districts and Defenses, 1901-1919
- U.S. Coast Guard, 1901-1989
- Office of the Chief of Engineers, 1898-1950



# 1899 Naturalization document

## Francisco Orlande of Corsica



### Oath of Allegiance to the United States of America.

I, Francisco Orlande, born in Corsica,  
 a Province of France, on the 5 day of February  
1844, do hereby solemnly declare and swear that it is my bona fide intention to become  
 a citizen of the United States of America, and I renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to  
 any and every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the King  
 of France. So help me God.

Francisco Orlande

Sworn to and subscribed before me for the purpose of military administration, this 26  
 day of February, 1899.

Robert Alexander  
 Major & A.A. G., U. S. Volunteers, Acting Judge Advocate.

1st Lieut 10 Infantry  
 Clerk of the U.S. Provisional Court  
 by Samuel R. Pay in 1898.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.	
U. S. Naval Station, San Juan, P. R.	
Form 236.	19...
Rec'd... APR 15 1901.	19...
18	

### TO PREVENT THE REENLISTMENT OF

Olav Sorensen

U. S. C. & G. S. S. Lagre  
 April 9<sup>th</sup>, 1901.

Sir:

You are informed that the person whose descriptive list is on the reverse of this slip is an undesirable person for reenlistment in the C. & G. S. Service for the following reasons, viz:

Bad conduct;

Desertion;

Incompetency;

Inaptitude.

[NOTE.—Cancel all but reason assigned.]

Respectfully,

J. H. Boutin  
 April 9<sup>th</sup>, Com'dg.

To the Commanding Officer

U. S. C. & G. S. S. Naval Station,  
 San Juan, P.R.  
 2-1701

**Notice to prevent  
reenlistment of  
Olav Sorensen**

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.	
Form N.	
(IN DUPLICATE, EXCEPT IN CASE OF AN OFFICER, WHEN TRIPPLICATE COPY SHALL BE SENT TO THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.)	
<b>REPORT OF DEATH.</b>	
Name of deceased	Hunt, William Albert
Rank or rate	Private, U.S.M.C.
Date of death	July 21, 1905.
Time of death	11:50 P.M.
(Hour and minute, p. m. or p. m.)	Place of death Naval Station, San Juan, P.R.
Date of burial	July 22, 1905.
(Year)	Deposited at Navy Yd., San Juan
Cause of death	
Fracture.	

(Taken from postmortem, Form E.)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that Hunt, William Albert Private, U.S.M.C., U. S. Navy,  
 died while attached to the U.S. Naval Hospital, San Juan, Porto Rico.  
 as set forth in the record of his case, as follows:

At about 11:20 P.M. July 21, '05, a telephone message was received at this Hospital from the Penitentiary, stating that a private of the U. S. Marine Corps had fallen from the top of the city wall into the grounds of the Penitentiary (67 feet below), that he had received severe injuries about the head and neck, and that he was being taken to the Dispensary at the Navy Yard, the latter place being only a short distance from the Penitentiary. The Hospital ambulance and a medical officer went immediately to the Navy Yard to bring patient to Hospital. When the doctor reached the Yard he found patient in a comatose condition, with jaw fracture, face and neck much contused and swollen, and bleeding profusely from a deep lacerated wound on right side of lower jaw. His breathing was difficult and pulse almost imperceptible. Attempts were made to dispel stupor and alleviate his condition, but without avail, and patient died at 11:50 P.M. AUTOPSY revealed: Comp. comminuted fracture of inf. max.; fracture of r. sup. max.; fracture of base of skull; displacement and fracture of 3rd cervical vertebra; contusion of r. shoulder, thigh, & knee. There is no evidence that the disease (or injury) causing death was in line of duty, the facts being as follows: It appears that diseased had been drinking heavily during the day; and shortly before the accident he was seen under the influence of liquor. At 11:00 P.M. he was seen sitting on the wall above the Penitentiary, an improper and dangerous place.

George Penrell  
 Surgeon, U. S. Navy.  
 Commanding Hospital.

### RECORD OF DECEASED.

Native of	Syracuse, New York	Age	29	years	months
Height	5 feet 8 1/2 inches.	Complexion	Dark	Eyes	Dark

June 18, 1904. 190

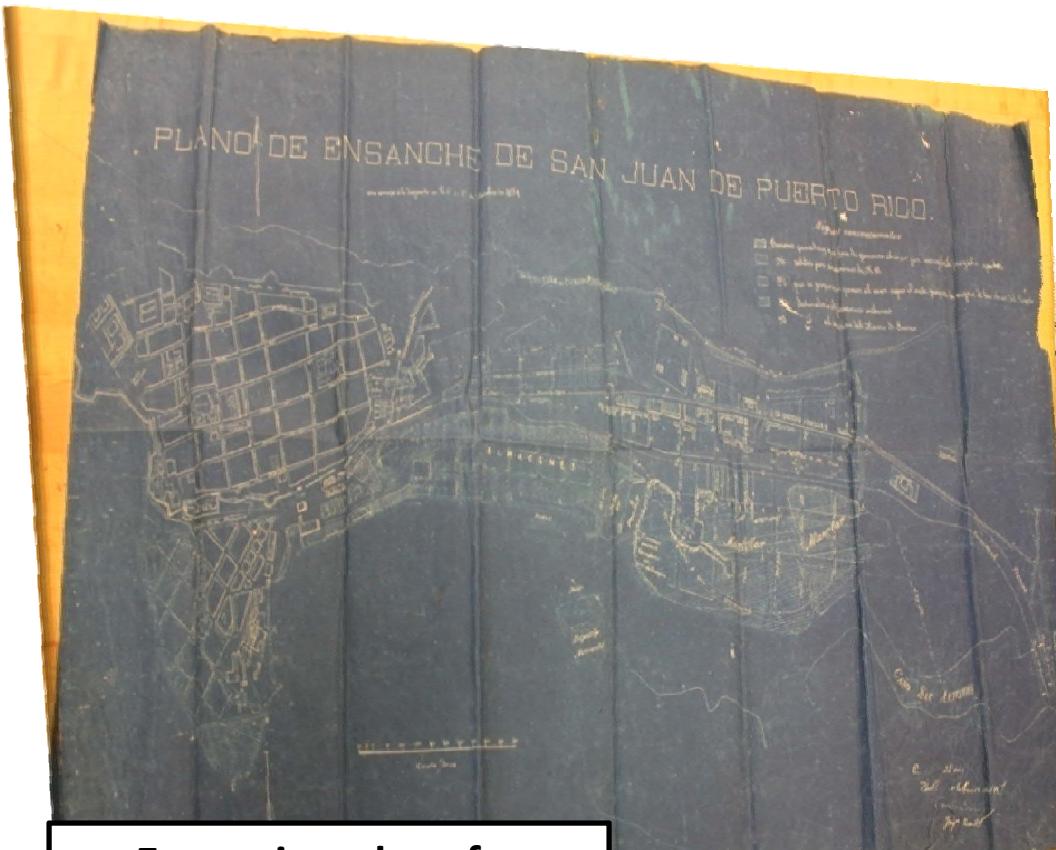
V.	P.	F.	A.	Major, U.S.M.C.
				Marines.
				Naval Station, San Juan, P.R.

Major, U.S.M.C.

Marines.

Naval Station, San Juan, P.R.

# San Juan Naval Station SJNS

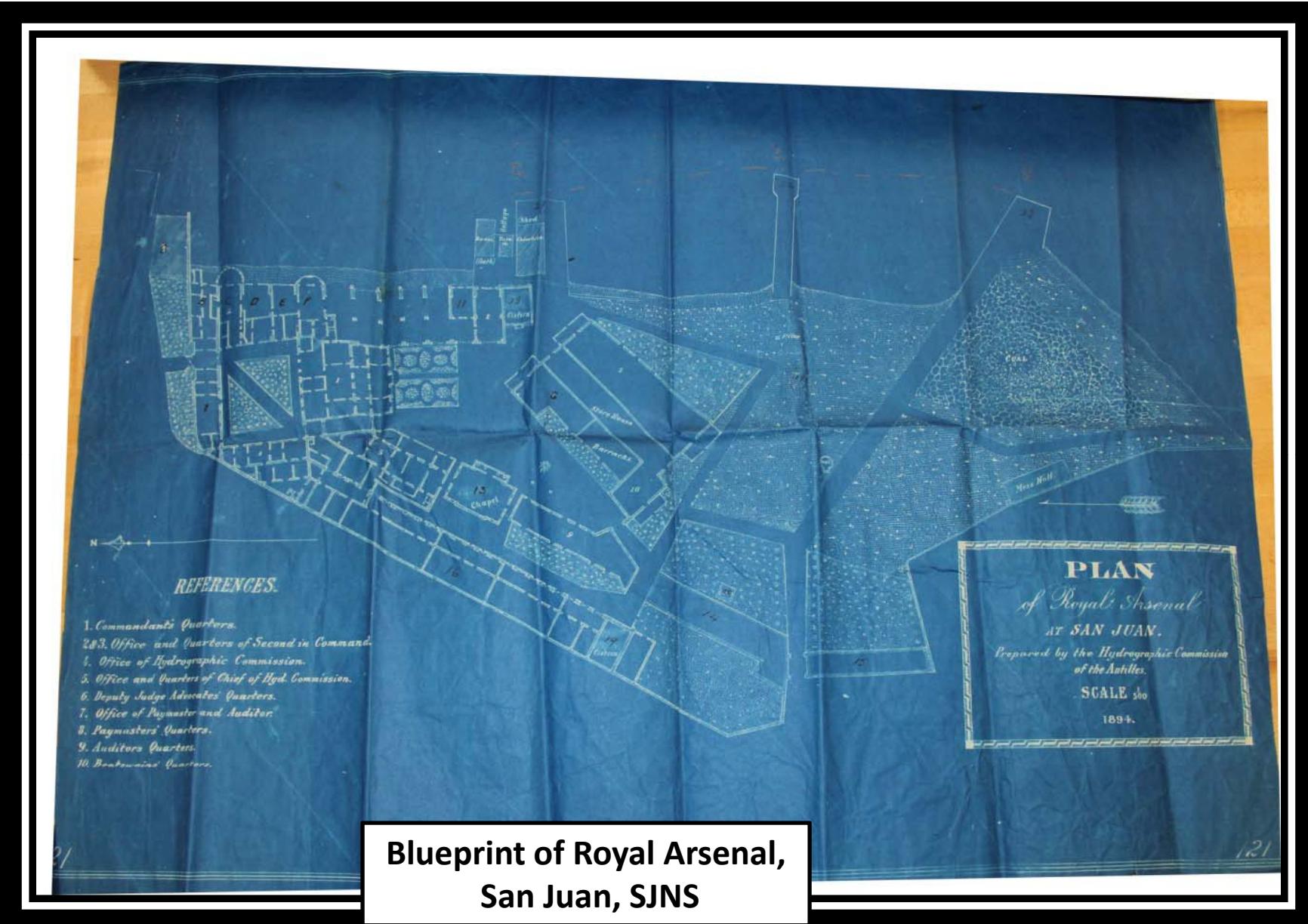


Expansion plans for  
San Juan, SJNS

## Property tax ledgers, SJNS

MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JUAN, P. R.						
Land and Lots.		Description and value of property.				
Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.	Total Value.	Per- sonnel.	Grand Total.
Marinas						
-	1 Solar.	1 casa.	1,200	1,200		1,200
-	1 "	1,000 casa y rancho.	1,200	2,200		2,200
-	2,200 1 Casa.		1,200	2,200		2,200
-	3,000 1 "		2,000	4,000		4,000
-		1 "	3,000	3,000		3,000
-	1 Solar.	5,000 1 casa mamp. & madera.	20,000	22,500	12,500	12,500
-	2 Solares.	5,000 2 casas mamposterias	6,000	12,000	900	900
-	2 "	5,000 2 -	6,000	12,000	9,000	9,000
-	5,000 2 "		12,000	7,500		7,500
-	1 solar.	1 casa.	3,200	3,200	200	200
-	1 solar.	1,200 1 casa madera.	1,100	2,300	270	2,470
-		500 1 casa.	1,500	2,000		2,000
-	2 solares.	1,400 casas.	7,800	9,400	2,120	3,120
-	2 "	3,500 Casas.	5,000	9,000	9,400	9,400
-	1 "	5,000 casas.	6,000	11,000	9,000	9,000
-		750 casas.	3,250	4,000	4,000	4,000
-	2 solares.	3,500 2 casas.	11,700	15,000	5,000	5,000
-	solar.	12,265 100 rancho.	250	12,515	600	600
-	20,640 Casas.		16,050	36,590	12,515	12,515
-	7,265 Casas.		100	7,365	36,590	36,590
-	4,118 Armario pa.madera.		550	4,675	7,365	7,365
-	5,000 Casa mamp.y maderas.		7,000	10,000	4,675	4,675
-						10,000





Blueprint of Royal Arsenal,  
San Juan, SJNS



## San Juan Naval Station, SJNS



## USS Bache crew member c.1898-1901, SJNS



Personal:

U. S. S. YANKEE,

Monte Cristi, D.R.,

February 20th, 1906.

My dear Admiral:--

Many thanks for your kind letters and good  
wishes.

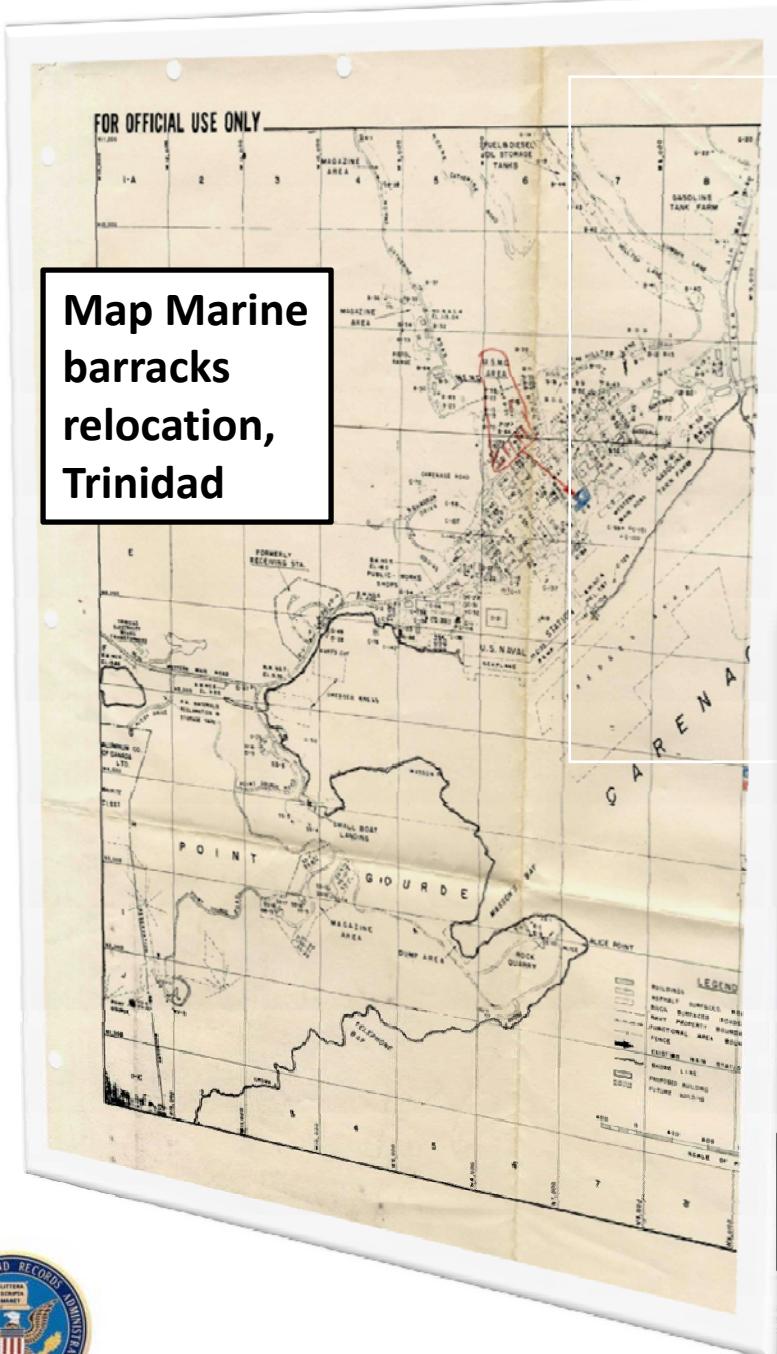
Another small revolution broke out in this  
province on the 12th, and has not as yet been put down.  
The authorities are beginning to act, however, and  
I am in hopes that things will quiet down within a short  
time.

The Governor here informed me that he had  
reliable information that Arias, with a party of malcon-  
tents, had landed at Turk's Island, and intended to  
start a revolution in this province. I did not place  
much credence in this report, but, being anxious not  
to see any more revolutionary business here, I thought it  
wise to telegraph you as to the whereabouts of Arias.  
Your reply was very welcomed. In the meantime, I sent  
the NASHVILLE over to Turk's Island, to find out what  
was really going on there, and she reports by wireless  
that there are only two old-time refugees there, and  
that no others are expected.

The EAGLE got here this morning and will now

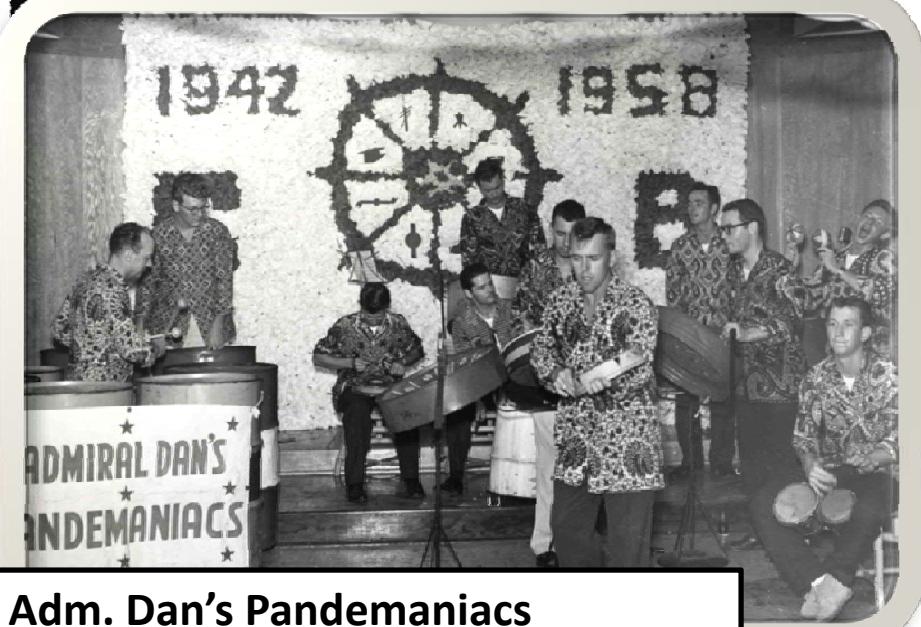
## Correspondence concerning Dominican Republic revolution, SJNS





**Map Marine  
barracks  
relocation,  
Trinidad**

**Marine barracks, Trinidad**



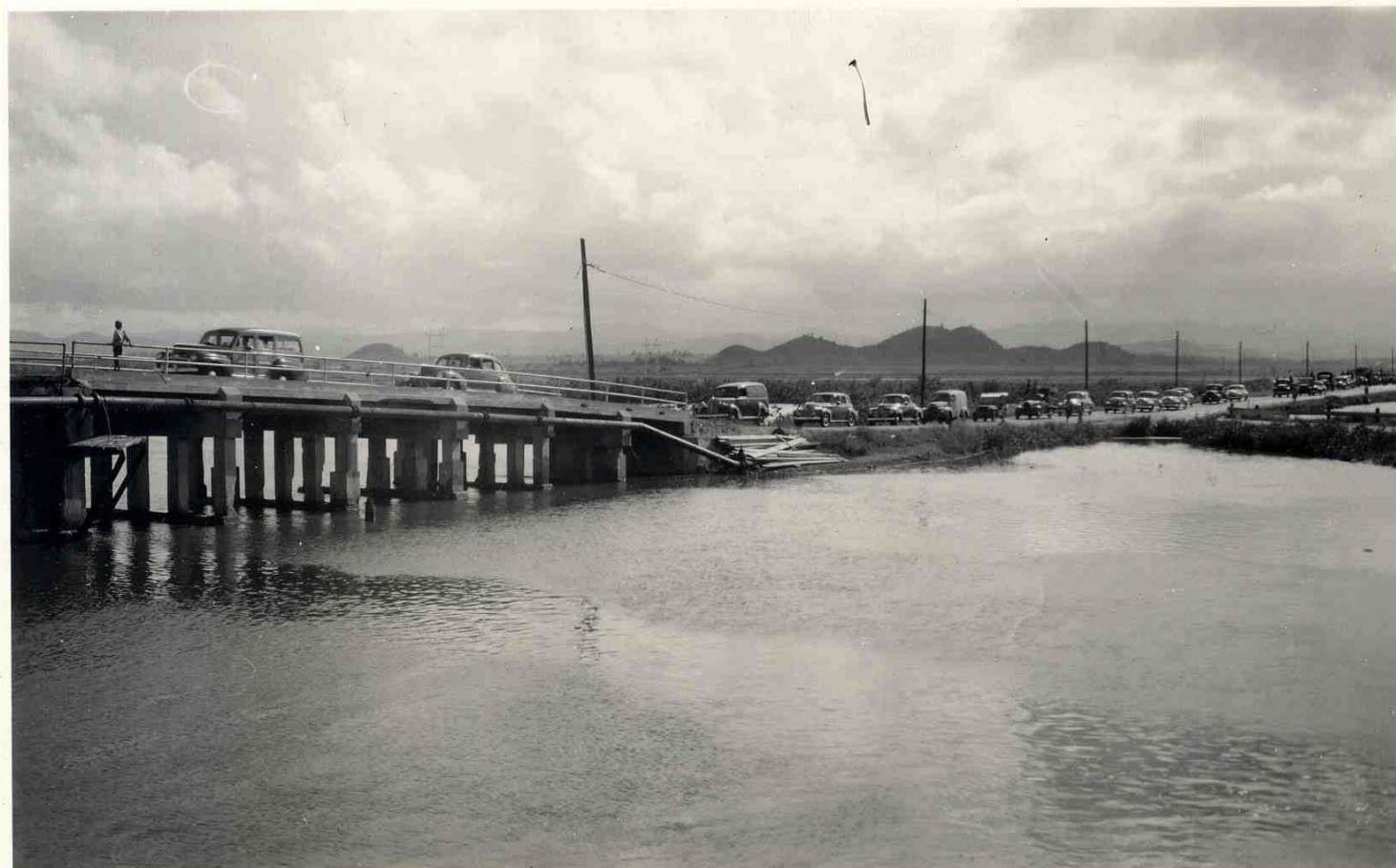
**Adm. Dan's Pandemaniacs  
10<sup>th</sup> Naval District Steel Drum Band**



## 1948 Near Caño San Fernando



## 1944 traffic jam Route # 2 – Bridge over Martin Peña Channel



1929 Aerial photo San Juan El Morro (Fort San Felipe del Morro in foreground)



# Collaboration

- Related NARA Records
- Outside Organizations/Institutions

Society of American Archivists conference,  
San Diego, 2012



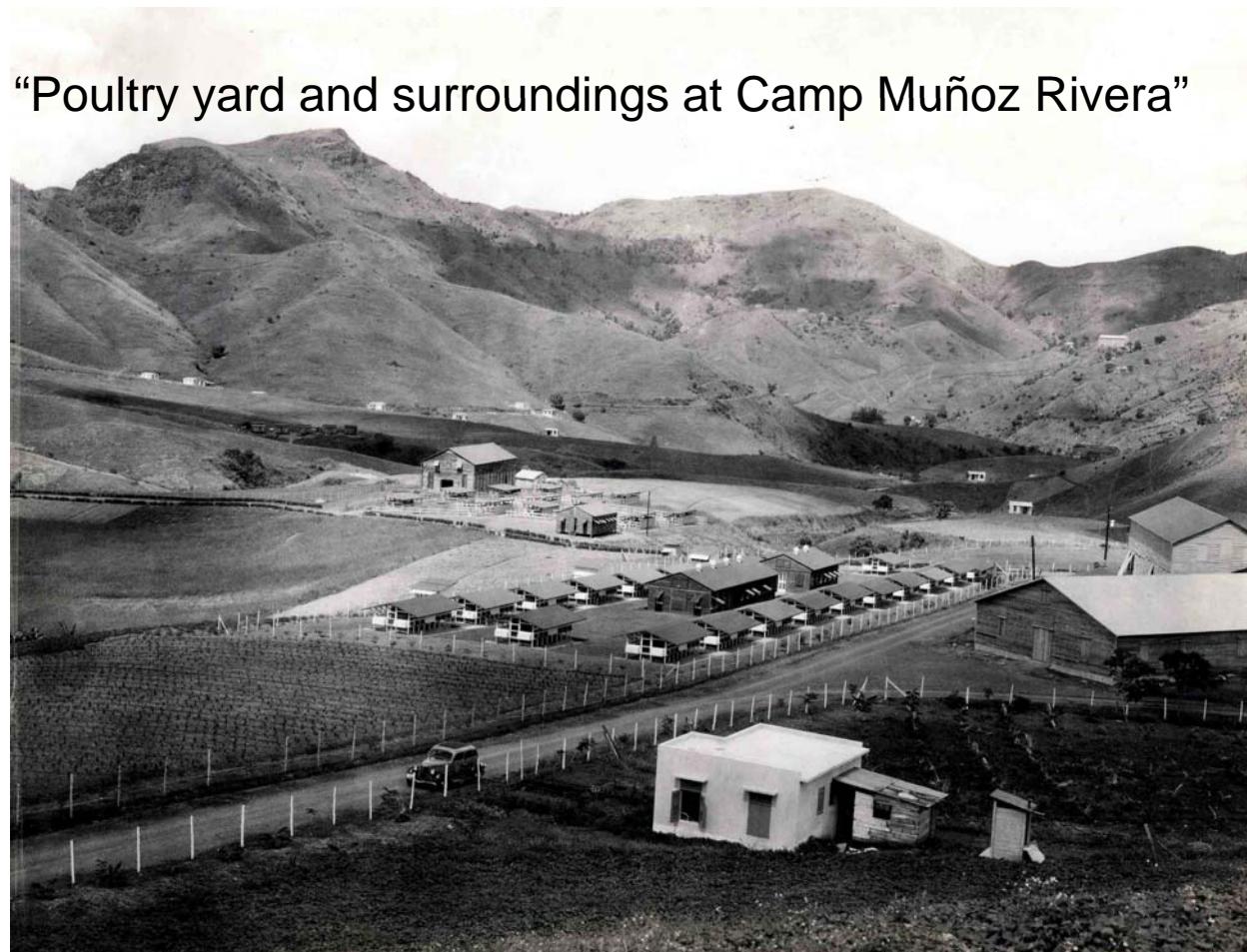
Dennis Riley & Brunie Sánchez



Census Bureau partners visit to NARA NYC  
April, 2012



# Where is this?



# ¡Gracias!

For research assistance:

**1-866-840-1752 or 212-401-1620**

**newyork.archives@nara.gov**

<http://www.archives.gov/northeast/nyc/finding-aids/puerto-rican-records-guide.pdf>

<http://www.facebook.com/nationalarchivesnewyork>

Dennis.Riley@NARA.gov

212-401-1430

# ¿Preguntas?

