



April 2003

TREASURY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

Inside this Newsletter...

- **Treasury Day.** A special Treasury Day ceremony celebrated the histories of the enforcement bureaus that have been transferred to the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice
- **Treasury Product Sales.** THA has phased over to its industry partner the sale of Treasury commemorative products.

THA Has Phased Product Marketing to Industry Partner

THA has phased responsibility for marketing its products and fulfilling orders to its industry partner, White House Gear, Inc. (WHG), which will also sell THA products at its retail stores. WHG offers THA members and other customers the opportunity to purchase these products through credit card arrangement, on-line purchasing and toll-free telephone ordering, which THA was not able to provide.

While pricing to non-members for these THA products has increased somewhat over THA's 2000-2002 stable prices, current THA members (those who have contributed membership donations for terms through December 31, 2002 and later) will receive a 50% discount. This discount will bring most items' unit prices close to the member pricing previously offered by THA. To obtain THA member discount, current members must cite their membership number on their orders (***your number is located on the top line of the mailing label on the envelope that brought this newsletter to you***).

Enclosed with this newsletter is THA's 2003 commemorative products catalog.

White House Gear was established in 1994 by and for the White House Press Corps, initially marketing primarily Air Force One collectibles and other White House items. WHG is now expanding its scope to include other patriotic commemorative items. More information about WHG may be found on their website—www.whitehousegear.com.

Personalities from Treasury's Past—

A Man and His Metal Remain Forever at Treasury

J. Goldsborough Bruff was a draftsman for the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury for 30 years. His appointment straddled the terms of the three successive Architects who were responsible for the design and construction of the South, West and North wings of the Treasury Building between 1855 and 1869. Bruff developed unique ornamentation for each wing, bringing icon symbolism to the Building that had not been present in Mills' "New Treasury."

Bruff's balustrade design in the South wing includes oak leaves and acorns, indicating the strength of the Nation, olive leaves and olives reflecting peace, and the Roman fasces, the band of reeds, symbolizing strength in unity. The West wing's arrow-design balustrade gives evidence that that it was constructed during the Civil War. The North wing's Cash Room's balcony is highly decorated in produce designs that reflect the wealth of the agrarian nation. It also includes other symbols of Treasury's missions, including the medical caduceus, the staff with the serpent, to recognize the Department's role in public health administration. The predecessor of today's U.S. Public Health Service was then Treasury's Marine Hospital Service. Throughout all the wings, the friezework also shows images of the bountiful fruits of the farmers.

Prior to his Treasury service in Washington, Bruff traveled to the West. This resulted in his developing a keen interest in the Native American, which is evident in his sculptured design of statuary gaslamps for the desktops, some of which have been electrified and are currently on display in the restored rooms of the Treasury Building, along with similar gaslamps that reflect his interest in ancient mythology.

(This is the third in a series of articles on the people who have shaped Treasury's history.)

Treasury Enforcement Exhibit

A special exhibit has been placed in the display case outside the Treasury Library in the 1400 corridor of the Treasury Building to honor the history of the Departmental Office of Enforcement from 1925 to 2003.

Treasury Day Celebrates Two Hundred Years of Enforcement History

Over 200 years of Law Enforcement History left Treasury on March 1, 2003 as three bureaus – U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Secret Service, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center – were transferred to the new Department of Homeland Security. In addition, the law enforcement function of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) was transferred to the Department of Justice on January 24, 2003. These transfers were part of the first major restructuring of the Federal Government since President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's days.

With Congressional support for his homeland security bill which became law on November 25, 2002, President George W. Bush combined major law enforcement agencies in the government to meet the terrorist threats after the tragedy of 9/11.

The largest number of employees in the new Department of Homeland Security comes from the Transportation Department. The U.S. Coast Guard and new Transportation Security Administration (TSA) combined are transferring over 37,000 employees. Treasury is transferring approximately 27,300 employees from the three bureaus and approximately 126 employees from the Office of the General Counsel, the departmental Office of Management, and the departmental Office of Enforcement. In addition, approximately 4,800 ATF employees went to the Department of Justice.

Secretary of Homeland Security Tom Ridge has already divided Customs into two parts – one bureau that will deal with inspections and another bureau that will handle investigations.

ATF's revenue collection and regulatory functions will remain in Treasury in the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau established and named by Treasury Order, pursuant to the Homeland Security Act, on January 24, 2003. The historic Customs revenue collection functions will also be retained in Treasury.

Two former Treasury bureaus are also being transferred to the Department of Homeland Security – the Department of Transportation's U.S. Coast Guard and the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Treasury's Revenue Cutter Service, established in 1790, was merged with the Life-Saving Service (1878) to form the Coast Guard in 1915. The Lighthouse Establishment (1789) was merged into the Coast Guard in 1939. The Coast Guard was transferred from Treasury to Transportation in April 1967. INS began as the Treasury's Bureau of Immigration, established in 1891. Treasury ran Ellis Island during the large influx of immigrants in the 1890s and early 1900s. The Bureau was transferred to the new Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903. INS, created in the Labor Department 1933, was transferred to the Justice Department in 1940. INS was abolished in 2002 and a new Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services was created by Congress in the Department of Homeland Security.

Two enforcement organizations remained in Treasury: the Office of Foreign Assets Control (1950) and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) (1990, made a bureau in 2002). On March 3rd, Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snow announced the creation of a new Executive Office for Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes to replace the Office of Enforcement. The new office will report directly to Treasury's Deputy Secretary.

On February 25, 2003, a special Treasury Day ceremony was held at the George Washington University's Lisner Auditorium to honor Treasury's historic enforcement tradition. The head of each transferring Treasury bureau spoke about that unit's proud history and then presented Secretary Snow with its respective bureau flag. The program included short histories of all of Treasury's transferred enforcement bureaus and the departmental Office of Enforcement.

Speaking in the order in which their bureaus were established were: Robert C. Bonner, Commissioner of Customs (1789); Ralph Basham, Director of the Secret Service (1865); Connie L. Patrick, Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (1970); and Bradley A. Buckles, Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) (1972). An overview of Treasury enforcement was presented by Assistant Secretary (Enforcement) Kenneth E. Lawson.

It was announced at the ceremony that all transferring career employees with 20 years or more of service in Treasury will receive the Albert Gallatin Award. The award, one of Treasury's highest career service awards, traditionally bestowed on Treasury employees at the time of their retirements, is Treasury's way of thanking the transferring employees for their commitment to excellence.

The Treasury Day ceremony ended with a remembrance of the 180 fallen Treasury enforcement agents and support staff who were killed in the line of duty between 1907 and 2001. The list includes many Prohibition agents, the first Secret Service officer killed in 1950, the Customs employees killed in the attack on the Federal Building in Oklahoma City in 1995, and the Secret Service agent killed at the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

At the close of the ceremony, Treasury Secretary Snow presented the Secretary of Homeland Security Tom Ridge and Deputy Attorney General Larry D. Thompson with Treasury Department flags, symbolizing the transfer of a proud Treasury history in law enforcement.

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August 2003

TREASURY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

Inside this Newsletter...

- **Treasury Employees' Role in Washington DC Baseball History.** As the World Series games approach, we find that Treasury employees had a significant role in the development of the Nation's Pastime in the Civil War-era Capital City

Personalities from Treasury's Past—

New England Architect's Role in Treasury Buildings

The third architect responsible for the design of today's Treasury Building was Ammi Burnham Young. Born in Lebanon, NH, in 1798 to a father who was a master builder, Young later moved to Burlington, VT. Prior to his Treasury appointment, he had already made a prominent name for himself in New England. Among his design structures are the Vermont State Capitol Building, built in 1833-38, and buildings on the Dartmouth University campus.

Appointed as the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in 1852, over the following ten years, Young and his staff designed a multitude of Treasury buildings throughout the country, many of which still stand today. In addition to his work on the South Wing of the Main Treasury Building, Young had designed the Custom House and Post Office of Georgetown, near 31st and M Streets, NW. Completed in 1858, this building housed a post office on its first floor and custom house and Georgetown city offices on its second floor. Another remaining Young creation is the Norfolk, VA, custom house, also completed in 1858, which was modeled on Young's earlier work on the custom houses in Boston and Charleston.

As a result of previous fires in Federal buildings, language in appropriation acts required the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to design fireproof buildings. This resulted in Young's heavy use of cast iron structural beams, extensive masonry foundations and minimal use of wood in all his buildings, including Main Treasury.

Noted in an earlier THA Newsletter was Young's unique attempt to bring daylight into the South Wing of the Treasury Building through the use of rooftop skylights and plate glass panels in the floors below. This noble attempt to illuminate the Building proved ineffective and his successors did not adopt this approach for the later West and North Wings. Young did, however, bring a new elegance to the Treasury Building through the use of ornate metal work in the balustrade, the column capitals and frieze-work entablature.

(This is the fourth in a series of articles on the people who have shaped Treasury's history.)

Portions of Historic Treasury Building in Lincoln, Nebraska

Did you know that a part of the Treasury Building resides in Lincoln, Nebraska?

In 1907, when the Supervising Architect of the Treasury had the crumbling sandstone on the 15th Street side of the Treasury Building replaced with granite, several of the original columns and capitals were salvaged. These architectural fragments, in place since the 1840s when Robert Mills constructed this part of the building, were recognized at the time to have architectural and historical value.



Several columns (composed of drums approximately 5 feet tall) and capitals were transported more than 1,200 miles west after they were acquired by Cotter T. Bride, a resident of Lincoln. Bride donated the Treasury columns and capitals to the City of Lincoln and in 1916 the columns were erected in Lincoln's Antelope Park. As part of the nation's Bicentennial celebration, these architectural treasures were moved to Pioneers Park in 1976 where today they form a picturesque ruin for park visitors to enjoy.

Treasury Employees' Role in DC's Baseball History

(Copied from "The 1860's: When Men Were Men and They Played Baseball in Washington DC," with permission of Smithsonian Civil War E-mail Newsletter, July 2003, Vol. 5, No. 10..)

For a city that doesn't have a team of its own, it's hard to believe there was a time when baseball held sway in the District of Columbia, played regularly on the lawn right in front of the President's House. Of course, the story of baseball didn't start here, but it was the soldiers stationed in Washington DC during the Civil War that propelled the sport into the National Pastime we know today.

The game originated, or evolved, from common street games in the larger cities of England and the US. Before the modern version, there were many variations and a variety of names for the sport, including town ball, baste ball, pick-up, and goal ball. As the country urbanized and industrialized, people had more free time and needed outdoor recreation. Unlike its predecessors, baseball started not as a game reserved for city street urchins, but as a gentleman's sport.

One afternoon in 1842, a group of well to do young men in New York City met in a vacant lot to play "baseball." The event was so popular that they were playing groups from as far away as Hoboken. Before long, there were organized leagues and written rules for the game. This was done not by General Abner Doubleday, but Alexander Cartwright, bank clerk and member of the first organized team, the Knickerbocker Ball Club of New York City.

It was Alexander Cartwright who wrote out the first rules of baseball. His rules instituted foul lines, limited teams to nine players, games to nine innings, fields shaped in a "diamond," determined that three strikes made an out, with three outs per inning. The few differences from today's game are mostly in the language. Outfielders were called scouts; the pitcher's mound was the pitcher's point; runs were called aces; batters were called strikers. Fans were called cranks (some still are); players were fined for disrespect or using profanity (rarely today); the first team reaching 21 "aces" won; and, bunting the ball was held in

low esteem. The ball clubs originally voted against uniforms because they didn't want to look like a "flock of birds" on the field.

Team membership was by election to the club, which limited membership to the upper social classes. Even attendance at games was by invitation only. (This didn't stop free African Americans in the city from starting their own clubs). By 1860 there were 50 established baseball teams. But baseball wasn't America's pastime quite yet. It wasn't until some of these New Yorkers came to Washington to play -not baseball, but war; not in striped flannel shirts and straw hats but kepis and blue uniforms of shoddy wool-that baseball became democratized.

The newly arrived New York soldiers found that the **clerks in the Treasury Department** already had formed the Washington Base Ball Club with a winning team, the Washington Nationals. It didn't take long to organize games between the Washington teams and the New York regiments. The New Yorkers usually won, with scores like 62 to 22, and 41 to 13. (They didn't always use the New York rules.)

The game's growing popularity alarmed the owners of Washington's famous Willard's and Ebbitt's taverns, who feared losing good-paying customers and the soldier trade to this more wholesome endeavor. Throughout the war, baseball was played on the President's Park (Ellipse), at the grounds of the Capitol, in the forts surrounding the outskirts of Washington, and wherever troops were encamped.

It wasn't the rules, but the soldiers themselves that made baseball the all-American team sport we know today. Players were chosen for their athletic ability, not their social standing. Officers joined the soldiers and competed as equals on the field. Although the wartime game required using poles or fence rails instead of regulation bats, and balls made of tied rags, the games went on and the fans roared with every hit.

Baseball enhanced camaraderie, sustained the soldiers' morale, helped pass the time, and united the soldiers to their cause like nothing else could.

When the war ended, the soldiers returned home bringing the game to every corner of the country, along with a new sense of democracy and union.

Why do they say Abner Doubleday invented baseball? The answer-marketing! Albert G. Spaulding was a former pitcher who later started a company to manufacture baseball equipment. It was long after the Civil War, and nearing baseball's 50th anniversary, when Spaulding searched for documentary evidence that baseball was invented in America. His goal was to establish a patriotic theme for the 50th celebration, and to increase his bottom line. Eventually, a letter came to him with unverified statements that it was Abner Doubleday, the famous Civil War general from Cooperstown, New York, who invented the game.

By this time, every young boy had memories of seeing aging veterans march or hobble in their town's Fourth of July or "Decoration" Day parades. The Civil War was now idealized and romanticized, with very few people left who remembered the agony and horror of it. For Spaulding, it was a natural! Doubleday and the Civil War, combined with New York, home of the first ball club, was enough for Spaulding to promulgate the myth while he promoted baseball and potential sales of his company's regulation balls, bats, and uniforms. Luckily for Spaulding, neither Doubleday nor Alexander Cartwright, the real "inventor" of baseball, was available to correct the record.

Baseball and marketing, two of America's favorite pastimes, and both invented in America! It was a natural!

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December 2003

TREASURY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

Inside this Newsletter...

- **Treasury Holiday Sale.** THA will participate in the December 9 event in the Cash Room, and will have many of its commemorative products available for purchase.
- **THA Annual Meeting.** On Wednesday, December 10, THA will hold its Annual Open Meeting in the Cash Room at midday. Members are invited to bring guests to introduce them to THA's missions and activities. The biennial Board of Directors elections will be conducted at this meeting.
- **Noontime Lecture.** At the Annual Meeting on December 10, former Secretary Nicholas F. Brady will be the guest lecturer, as he reminisces his term of office. (Please see enclosed special announcement flyer. Note that building clearance is needed for members who do not have Treasury IDs.)

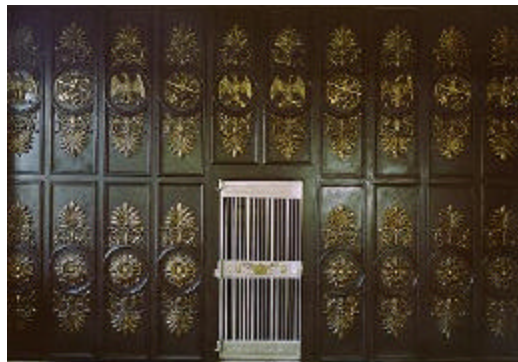
Holiday Sale Set for Tuesday, December 9

The Treasury Historical Association will once again participate in the Treasury Building Holiday Sale Event, to be held in the Cash Room on the second floor of the North wing of the Treasury Building on Tuesday, December 9.

The event will be from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.. As in the past, participating in this event will be the U.S. Mint, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division Benefit Association and Treasury Department Recreation Association, in addition to THA. A wide variety of items, including THA's commemorative products, will be available for purchase.

Admission to the Treasury Building requires a Main Treasury or Treasury bureau building pass or identification.

Isaiah Rogers' Decorative Vault Wall



Personalities from Treasury's Past—

Architect-Inventor Rogers Created Security in Design

The fourth architect responsible for the design of the Treasury Building was Isaiah Rogers, of Boston. Born in 1800, he became the Engineer-in-Charge of Treasury's Bureau of Construction, at the age of 61. In this role, he had an influential impact on the design of the Treasury Building's West Wing and other Government buildings.

Due to the shortage of construction materials and labor forces, the progress on the West Wing's construction was quite slow, and it was not completed until the end of 1864, nine years after work had begun. A year before the completion of the West Wing, Rogers was appointed as Supervising Architect of the Treasury, a post he occupied for only two years. Serving in these two posts at the Department, he was influential in the overall architectural design of the West Wing from two perspectives.

In a third role, Rogers influenced the decorative arts and practical uses of the space within the West Wing. In 1862, during the early days of the construction of this wing, Rogers assessed the security of various so-called burglar-proof vaults that were on the commercial market, with the intention of identifying the one that would provide the greatest protection for Treasury cash and securities, as well as for application in other Treasury-designed buildings, such as customhouses. Finding nothing that met his stringent requirements, Rogers developed his own design of a burglar-proof vault. His vault's wall consisted of two plates of iron and steel, with two layers of cast iron balls held loosely in a plate with dimpled cavities, permitting the balls to rotate freely when contacted by a drill bit, thereby prevent penetration beyond. Rogers obtained a patent on this design, and had four such vaults built into the Northern end of the West Wing. Today, only one of these vaults remains, on the second floor. The vault wall was highly decorated, with medallions of the Federal eagle and a variation of the Treasury Department's seal image of a key and scales and a rosette design (see photo at left).

(This is the fifth in a series of articles on the people who have shaped Treasury's history.)

THA Repeats Special Offer on Final Holiday Ornament

THA is extending through the end of the year a special sale on its final holiday ornament issued in 2000. This special offer is available at our lowest-offered price of \$10 each, plus a shipping and handling fee of \$2 for any quantity — but the supply is limited.

This ornament commemorated the Bicentennial of the District of Columbia as the National Capital and of the relocation of Treasury from Philadelphia to Washington. The gold-finished ornament measures 2-3/4 by 3-1/4 inches, and contains two ceramic stones bearing images of the first Treasury Building, c. 1800, and the current Treasury Building, as it appeared in 1870.



Order for Treasury 2000 Ornament

**SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE OFFER
 EXPIRES DECEMBER 31, 2003
 (Postmark Date)**

Please mail to address in right-column box.

___ 2000 ornament(s) @ \$10: \$ _____

Shipping & Handling..... \$ 2.00

TOTAL OF ORDER: \$ _____

<p>Name: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Telephone: _____</p>
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Treasury Building Notes —

Check Your Knowledge of the Treasury Building

East Wing...

- Designed by Robert Mills, architect who designed Washington Monument and first Patent Office (now National Portrait Gallery).
- Original entry was via current second floor, by external staircase lateral to building façade.
- Original face of structure was sandstone, replaced by granite in 1909-10 on 15th Street side, although sandstone remains on courtyard sides of wing.
- Exterior colonnade has 30 36-foot single-piece columns.
- Building was fire-proof by design, using solid masonry, with wood used only for doors, window sashes and handrails.
- Originally illuminated by oil lamps.

South Wing...

- Exterior design by Thomas Walter who designed dome of U.S. Capitol Building.
- Carriageway was built though base of South exterior staircase, with entry to room 1320, for secure access to and from Building; was sealed c. 1880s.
- Wing was fire-proof by design, using wrought iron beams and cast iron for ornamentation and columns.
- Unique column capitals exhibit U.S. symbolic eagle and hand-and-key, symbolizing trust.
- Served as barracks for Union troops, 1861-62.
- Originally illuminated by gas lighting; also, rooftop skylights drew daylight down to lower corridors through thick frosted glass panels in ceilings and floors.
- Currency was produced in basement and attic levels until 1880.
- Exterior statute of first secretary Alexander Hamilton was added in 1923, sculpted by James Earl Fraser.

(Facts about the West and North wings will be included in the next THA newsletter.)

Treasury Re-Opens Part of Oldest Wing

Following the completion of Phase Two of the Treasury Building and Annex Repair and Renovation project, a portion of the Mills Wing (originally opened in 1842) has been re-opened for employee occupancy. This phase of the renovation involved the Northern half of the 15th Street wing and center wing.

New heating-ventilating and air condition service, electrical and computer cabling, and fire-protection systems were included in the work, as were replacement of corridor doors. Most rooms were converted to multiple-person occupancy by the use of attractive systems furniture. Included in this project was special treatment for the architectural and design features of the first Secretary's office in this Building.

Phase Three (of four) of the Building's extensive renovation project is now in progress, encompassing the remaining half of the 15th Street wing and half of the South wing. Special care is being taken with respect to the several previously-restored rooms in these areas.

THA Annual Meeting and Board Election

The current two-year term of office for the Board of Directors will expire on December 31, 2003. The Nomination Committee will present the slate of directors for the 2004-2005 term at the Annual Open Meeting on December 10. See enclosed special flyer.

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