The resurgence of "China" as a major power has given rise to the necessity of further understanding of her proper role in the contemporary international setting. One of the major problems confronting scholars and researchers is the strangely neglected realm of source materials relating to 19th and 20th century China in the National Archives which are tremendously rich. One of the reasons is that some of the important records are originally written in Chinese. For instance, in the Microfilmed materials, the "Records of the United States Legation in China, 1843-1945, T898 20 rolls," are the Chinese Government Correspondences which were written in Chinese. And so far as the Unmicrofilmed Materials are concerned, "the Notes from Chinese Foreign Office, 1892-1931. 16 wooden boxes 5 ft.," are original notes in Chinese received from the Foreign Office. The importance of the National Archives materials has recently been pointed out by Warren Cohen. He said that "Most researchers are aware ... of the need to supplement materials available in the Archives Building and other materials under control of the National Archives and Records Service.... Let me emphasize the importance of the obvious corollary: the importance of supplementing manuscript research with materials available in the National Archives."

It is noted that the development of domestic Chinese politics has been particularly influenced and affected to a certain extent by Truman's China policy, 1945-1950. Robert Dallek has observed that, "the fullest account of what happened, though, is likely to come from the American side. United States Army, State and Treasury Department records should give us a good idea of both who determined policy pressures and motives influencing policy members; however, it will be necessary to turn to their public speeches, memoirs, substantial private papers, wherever possible,
recollections given in interviews." Fortunately, both the records of the Marshall Mission to China, 1945-1947, and of the Wedemeyer Mission to China, 1947 have already been made available to scholars and researchers in the National Archives.

Indeed, synthesis -- the discovery or creation of unities -- is historians' ultimate objective. However, synthesis requires prior command of factual details. And what is lacking, more than ever, in the prevailing study of American-East Asian relations in general and Sino-American relations in particular during the course of past quarter century is "professionally analyzed detail." In presenting this Introductory Note, I try to emphasize "professionally analyzed detail." It should be noted that by extending the scholarly coverage to all the important items of Record Groups 59 and 84 in the National Archives will definitely provide with the bibliographic guidance of in-depth. What John K. Fairbank's "the Next Assignment in the Seventies" may be substantiated and amplified by Ernest May's "Professionally Analyzed Detail" through the effort of this initial Introductory Note to Materials in the National Archives Relating to 19th and 20th Century China.

While scholarship on contemporary China is increasingly turning to the recent past, tracing back into the late 19th Century, in search of the roots and causes of contemporaneous issues, there is surprisingly enough, not yet any kind of a systematized introduction to the materials, in the National Archives, relating to 19th and 20th Century China resembling those of the Middle East; of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union; or of the Independence of Latin American Nations. In fact, there are only some separate pamphlets dealing with 19th and 20th Century China respectively. Considering the growing importance of the China Studies, this Introductory Note can hopefully come to be the pioneering work to initiate a systematized Research Guide to 19th and 20th Century China in the National Archives: An Annotated Analytical Bibliography which will certainly become an indispensable tool of lasting value. To be sure, this Introductory Note is to serve a general description of categories of source materials both microfilmed and unmicrofilmed available in the National Archives at present.

A. MICROFILMED MATERIALS
I. GENERAL RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE RG59
   Diplomatic Instructions of the Department of State, China, April 24, 1843 - August 14, 1906, M77 6 rolls.

II. DESPACHES
   1. Despatches from United States Ministers to China 1843 - 1906, M92 131 rolls

   In this category of microcopy are reproduced 131 volumes that consist, for the most part, of despatches addressing to the Dept. of State by United States diplomatic representatives to China between June 27, 1843 and August 14, 1906. Most of the communications are original numbered despatches and many of them are accompanied by enclosures. The despatches contain a treasure of information concerning not only China Proper but also Manchuria, Tibet, Formosa, Korea, the Philippines, and Indochina. There are despatches and reports in which are discussed the treatment of shipwrecked American seamen, the protection of missionaries, the emigration of Chinese to and the exclusion of Chinese from the U.S. Claims of U.S. citizens in China against the Chinese Government, forbiddance of the opium trade, the "coolie trade," floods and famine, and epidemics of such diseases as cholera and the bubonic plague. Besides, there is also information on the growth of shipping and trade, China's natural resources and her agriculture, public health, education (through the Chinese Government, through missionaries, and by admitting Chinese students to educational institutions in the U.S.), and communications -- roads, river transport, mail service, construction of the TransSiberian Railroads and other railways, and telegraphs and telegraph lines.

   In each volume the general order of the despatches is chronological by dates of writing, with enclosures following the transmitting letters. Many of the enclosures are copies of notes to or from the Chinese foreign office, which in turn are accompanied by copies of enclosures (royal orders, announcements of court ceremonies, or complaints of Chinese subjects against citizens and officials of the U.S.) Other enclosures were written by American consuls in China, often
relating to the commercial activities of American citizens in China. Still other enclosures are copies of communication to local Chinese officials and private citizens. Pamphlets, issues of newspapers, and other printed materials are sometimes enclosed.

Apart from numbered despatches and enclosures, these volumes contain many unnumbered communications, some of which are marked "private" or "confidential." These unnumbered communications, more informal than despatches, might report official matters requiring secrecy or not fully covered in the despatches or may convey personal news, acknowledgements of appointments, announcements of arrival or departure, and bills for official expenses. The volumes also contain numerous telegrams or cables, which are not numbered, communications from private citizens, Government agencies, and White House officials, and memoranda prepared by the State Dept.

On May 13, 1843, Caleb Cushing, American first diplomatic representative to China, received two commissions: one, as Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and the other as Commissioner. Only commissioners were appointed thereafter until April 18, 1857, when William B. Reed was commissioned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. From 1857 until 1906 an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary was in charge of the Legation in China.®

In Record Group 45, Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library, are letters received by the Secretary of the Navy from commanding officers of the East India Squadron, 1841-61 (reproduced on Rolls 1-13 of Microcopy 89), and the Asiatic Squadron, 1865-85 (Rolls 251—271 of Microcopy 89).


During the period between 1844 to 1906, Amoy was classified as a consulate of the U.S. Within its jurisdiction, and

@ See Appendix
reporting to the Dept. through the consulate, there were, for varying periods, consular agencies at Tamsui, Keelung, Takao, and Taiwanfoo, all located in Formosa. For a brief period in the late 1870's, Swatow was also a consular agency in the Amoy district.

A large number of these consular despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded by the consul to the Dept. of State.

In addition to this type of material, there are, occasionally, fairly detailed despatches covering a wide range of subjects. Included among these are reports of wrecks of, and mutinies and other disturbances aboard American vessels; of anti-foreign and anti-missionary disturbances including the Boxer Rebellion and anti-American boycott of 1905; of shipments of Chinese contract laborers and of epidemics of such diseases as the bubonic plague and Asiatic cholera; and fairly frequent reports concerning the growth and decline of the Amoy tea trade. The volume are especially rich in materials concerning the island of Formosa, which was under nominal Chinese control until 1895 when it became a dependency of Japan. In addition to the reports of journeys made to the island by various American consuls, there is material on the abortive punitive expedition of 1867 led by Rear Admiral Henry H. Roll, commanding officer of the Asiatic Squadron of the U.S. Fleet; on the agreement concluded in 1867 by Charles Le Gendre, American consul at Amoy, with several of the aboriginal tribes for the protection of shipwrecked sailors; on the Japanese punitive expedition of 1874; on the Japanese occupation in 1895; and on a variety of other subjects, most of which deal with American trade with the island.

Among Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State are the records of the consulate at Amoy, 1885-1916. Unfortunately most of the records of the post were lost in a fire that destroyed the consulate in 1904.
Interspersed throughout the series are such documents as occasional memoranda prepared by other State Dept. officials and letters from private citizens of the U.S.

On Jan. 22, 1904, James W. Davidson was appointed as consul at Antung. Because he was unable to assume the position immediately, Fred D. Cloud, a student interpreter, was appointed temporarily as a vice consul on Feb. 4, 1904. Davison retired from the consular service on Feb. 10, 1906, during a return visit to the U.S. On June 8, 1907, Charles J. Arnell, the vice-consul general at Mukden, was ordered to assume charge of consular affairs at Antung. On June 22, 1908, Fred D. Cloud was appointed as consul in anticipation of a consulate being reestablished at Antung on July 1, 1908. The post operated as a consulate until it was closed on July 7, 1928.

Some of the subjects to which the despatches relate are requests by Davison for extensions of leave of absence, exporters and imports of Chinese goods to the U.S. a suggestion for a suitable division between the Antung and Mukden consular districts and a report on a judicial decision on the proper court of appeal from judgments of U.S. consular courts in Asia. One despatch is a covering letter transmitting a quarterly salary account and related papers. In accordance with departmental policy adopted in 1870, most statistical enclosures were removed from their covering letter and distributed among other records of the Department of State.

Among Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State are records of the consular post at Antung, 1904-28.

4. Despatches From the United States Consuls in Canton, China. Feb. 21, 1790-August 9, 1906 M101 20 rolls

The contents of despatches dated prior to July 14, 1830, are not registered, after that date they are registered on the first roll of microcopy No. 101.

During the period covered by these volumes Canton was classified as a consulate by the Dept. of State until Dec. 9,
1902, when the status of the post was changed to that of a consulate general. Within the consular district of Canton, and reporting to the Dept. of State through Canton, there were, for brief periods consular agencies at Macao, whampoa, Swatow, Hoikow, Pakhioi, and Kiung-Chow (Hainan Island).

A large number of these consular despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded to the Dept. of State. Many of these are tables (frequently prepared on printed forms), of consular fees received, of arrivals and departures of American vessels, of trade statistics, and of other data collected in the ordinary course of consular duty. After 1870, upon receipt by the Dept. of State, most statistical enclosures were separated from their covering letters and distributed among various other records of the Dept. of State and of the Dept. of the Treasury.

In addition to this type of material there are, occasionally, fairly detailed despatches covering a wide range of subjects, included among these are reports of the impressment of American seamen by the British prior to the war of 1812; of the early opium trade; of piracy; of anti-foreign and anti-missionary disturbances, including the Boxer Rebellion and the anti-American boycott of 1905; of Chinese immigration to the U.S. and other countries; of rebellion in Kwangsi and Yünnan provinces and Hainan Island; of the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railroad; and of floods, famines, and epidemics.

In Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State, there are records kept by American diplomatic and consular posts in China that have been transferred to the National Archives. Among these are the records of the consulate at Canton, 1845-1912.

5. Despatches From U.S. Consuls in Chefoo, China, March 10, 1863-August 2, 1906

Although opened as a consulate, Chefoo, for the greater part of the period prior to 1896, was a consular agency, reporting to the Dept. of State through the American consulate at Tientsin. From 1896 until Feb. 2, 1904. When it became a consulate general, Chefoo was a consulate. From 1904 Tsinan (Chinanfu),
was a consular agency under the jurisdiction of Chefoo.

A large number of the consular despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded to the Dept. of State. Many of these are tables of consular fees received, of arrivals and departures of American vessels, of trade statistics, and of other data collected in the ordinary course of consular duty.

In addition to this type of material there are, occasionally, fairly detailed despatches covering a wide range of subjects. Included among these are reports of anti-foreign and anti-missionary disturbances including the Boxer Rebellion and the anti-American boycott movement; of the seizure of the Kiaochow Bay area by the Germans in 1897, and other German activities on the Shantung Peninsula; of the work of American missionaries; of the Yellow River flood of 1898; of railroads construction in North China; of the Russian occupation of Port Arthur in 1898, and of other Russian movements in North China and Manchuria prior to the Russo-Japanese War; and of naval activities of both the Russian and Japanese navies during the Russo-Japanese War.

Among Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State are the records of the consulate at Chefoo, 1864-1912.

6. Despatches From U.S. consul in Chinkiang, China, September 16, 1864. June 18, 1902. (See Nanking, China, for later despatches.)

During the period covered by this series Chinkiang was classified as a consulate of the U.S. from Sept. 4, 1900 until August 30, 1901, the United States consul at Chinkiang was temporarily stationed at Nanking on orders of the Dept. of State. On July 1, 1902, the consular office at Chinkiang was abolished and in its stead an office was opened at Nanking.

A large number of these consular despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded by the consul to the Dept. of State. Many of these are tables (Frequently
prepared on printed forms), of consular fees received, of arrivals and departures of American vessels, of trade statistics, of civil actions before the consular court, and of other data collected in the ordinary course of consular duty.

7. Despatches From United States Consuls in Chungking, China, July 18, 1896-July 7, 1906 M104 1 roll

The volume reproduced in this microcopy has the following backstrip title.
"1/Consular/Letters/Chungking/July 18, 1896/August 14, 1906/ Dept. of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Department of State from United States consular representatives at Chungking, China, between July 18, 1896, and July 7, 1906.

The consulate at Chungking was opened July 1, 1896. Closed on March 20, 1901, the post was reopened by the Dept. of State early in 1905.

This volume is part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Groups No. 59, General Records of the Dept. of State. It is generally referred to as Consular Despatches, Chungking. Vol. 1. On August 14, 1906, the Department of State changed its methods of filing correspondence and all series of correspondence previously maintained were discontinued.

In Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State, there are records kept by American diplomatic and consular posts that have been transferred to the National Archives. Among these are records of the consulate at Chungking, 1896-1930.

At the front of the roll are reproduced parts of volumes, constituting registers of despatches received by the Dept. of State from United States consular officials at Chungking from 1896 to 1906. These volumes in their entirety comprise registers of consular despatches received by the Dept. of State from all parts of the world from 1828 to 1906.
8. Despatches From U.S. Consul in Foochow, China, July 14, 1849-June 12, 1906

Between 1849-1906 Foochow was classified as a consulate by the Department of State. A large number of these consular despatches are covering letters for enclosures of routine nature forwarded to the Dept. of State. Some of these are tables of consular fees received, of trade statistics, and of other data collected in the ordinary course of consular duty. After 1870, upon receipt by the Dept. of State, most statistical enclosures were separated from their covering Letters and distributed among various other records of the Dept. of State and of the Dept. of Treasury.

In addition to this type of materials there are, occasionally, fairly detailed despatches covering a wide range of subjects. Included among these are reports of wrecks of American vessels; of piracy; of anti-foreign and anti-missionary disturbances, including the Huashan-Kutien massacre of 1895; the French expedition against Foochow in 1884; and of Chinese reactions to their exclusion from the U.S.

In Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State, there are records kept by American diplomatic and consular posts in China. The archives of the consulate at Foochow, however, dating back to 1868 (the earlier records were destroyed by a fire in that year), were never shipped to the National Archives. They are still, providing they have survived the Japanese invasion, in China.

9. Despatches From U.S. Consul in Hanchow, China, April 1, 1904-June 30, 1906

The volume reproduced in this microcopy has the following backstrip title: "1/Consular/Letters/Hangchow/April1, 1904/June 30, 1906/Dept. of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Dept. of State from the United States consular representatives at Hangchow, China. Bound at the front of the volume are two communications from George E. Anderson, American consul at Hangchow. The consulate at Hangchow was opened in September 1904. The Dept. of State ordered it closed as
10. Despatches From United States Consul in Hankow, China, October 22, 1861-July 21, 1906 M107 8 rolls

From October 22, 1861 to July 21, 1906 Hankow was classified as a consulate by the Dept. of State until Feb. 3, 1903, when the status of the post was changed to that of a consulate general. Within the jurisdiction of the consular district of Hankow, and reporting to the Dept. of State through Hankow, there were, during the 1870's consular agencies at Kiukiang and Ichang.

A larger number of these consular despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded by the consulate to the Dept. of State. Many of these are tables (frequently prepared on printed forms), of consular fees received, of arrivals and departures of American vessels, of trade statistics, and other data collected in the ordinary course of consular duty.

In Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State, there are records kept by American diplomatic and consular posts in China that have been transferred to the National Archives. Among these are the records of the consulate at Hankow, 1861-1912.

11. Despatches From United States in Hong Kong, China, March 20, 1844-July 23, 1906 M107 8 rolls

Hong Kong was classified as a consulate prior to May 25, 1898; on that date the Dept. of State made the post a consulate general.

A large number of the despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded by consular officials to the Dept. of State, such as tables of consular fees received, arrivals and departures of American vessels, trade statistics, and other data collected in the ordinary course of consular duty. In accordance with departmental policy adopted in 1870, however, most statistical enclosures were removed from their
covering letters and distributed among other records of the Dept. of State or sent to other departments of the Government.

In addition, there are, occasionally, fairly detailed despatches covering a wide range of subjects. Included among these are reports of wrecks of, desertions from, and mutinies and other disturbances aboard American vessels, including a number of whaling ships; piracy in the China Sea; Chinese emigration to Hawaii and the U.S.; the coolie trade at Macao; the depredations of the Confederate Steamer Alabama in China waters; and the activities of Emilio Aguinaldos and other Philippines insurgent, during and after the Spanish-American War.

12. Despatches From United States in Macao, China, June 18, 1849, Dec. 6, 1869 (See also Canton, China)

M109 2 rolls

Macao, opened as a consular agency in the Canton consular district, was made a consulate in 1848. The post was closed in 1869. During the period when Macao was a consular agency, reports were made to the consulate at Canton.

A number of these consular despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded by the consul to the Dept. of State. Some of these are tables of consular fees received, of arrivals and departures of American vessels, and of other data collected in the ordinary course of consular duty.


M457 1 roll

On January 22, 1904, Fleming D. Cheshire was appointed as consul general at Mukden. On June 22 1906, he was succeeded by Willard D. Straight. The consulate general was not actually established until Straight arrived at Mukden on October 2, 1906. The post operated as a consulate general until it was closed in 1941. The post was reopened at the end of World War Two and was closed again in 1948.

Some of the subjects to which the despatches relate are
the appointment of consular officials, transmittal of accounts, and purchase and shipment of furniture and books for the post.

Some despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded by consular officials to the Department of State, such as reports on consular fees received and trade. In accordance with departmental policy adopted in 1870, most statistical enclosures were removed from their covering letters and among other records of the Dept. of State or sent to other departments of the Government.

The method of arranging the consular and diplomatic series cited above was discontinued in 1906, when the Dept. of State adopted the practice of filing incoming and outgoing correspondence, memoranda, and other documents by subject.

Among Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State, in the National Archives, are records of the consular post at Mukden, 1897-1939.

14. Despatches From United States Consuls in Nanking, China, 1902-1906 (See Chinkiang, China, for earlier despatches.) M110 1 roll.

The volume contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Dept. of State from U.S. consular representatives at Nanking. The consulate at Nanking was opened on July 1, 1902.

In Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State, there are records kept by American diplomatic and consular posts that have been transferred to the National Archives. Among these are records of the consulate at Nanking, 1902-31.

15. Despatches From U.S. Consuls in Newchwang, Manchuria, China, April 1, 1865-August 9, 1906. M115 7 rolls.

On January 16, 1862, Anson Burlingame, American Minister to China, appointed Francis Parkman Knight consul at Newchwang. Except for a few brief periods when the post was
ranked as a vice consulate. Newchwang remained a consulate until May 12, 1904, when it became a consulate general.

A large number of these consular despatches are covering letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded by Newchwang to the Dept. of State. Some of these are tables of consular fees received, registers of letters received and sent, and of other data collected in the ordinary course of consular duty.

Among Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State, are the records of the consular post at Newchwang, 1862-1915.

16. Despatches From United States Consuls in Ningpo, China, October 1, 1853-June 10, 1896, M111 7 rolls.

Ningpo was classified as a consulate of the United States. The consulate was closed on June 30, 1896.

A large number of these consular despatches are concerning letters for enclosures of a routine nature forwarded by the consul to the Dept. of State. Some of these are letters of consular fees received, of cases brought before the consular court, and of other data collected in the ordinary course of consular duty.

Among Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State, are records of the consulate at Ningpo, 1856-1896.

17. Despatches From United States Consuls in Shanghai, China, March 1, 1847-August 8, 1906, M112 53 rolls.

Shanghai was classified as a consulate prior to September 2, 1863, on that date it was made a consulate general. For the greater part of the period covered by these volumes the consulate general at Shanghai had general supervisory control over all U.S. consular posts in China.

In addition to the usual type of material as above
mentioned, there are, occasionally, fairly detailed despatches covering a wide range of subjects. Among these are reports of anti-foreign disturbances such as the Tientsin massacre of 1870, the roots at Chefoo, 1874, those in the French concession at Shanghai, 1874, disturbances in the Yangtze valley, 1891, and in Szechuan province, 1891-2, the Chengtu riot, 1895, the Kutien massacre, 1895, the Boxer Rebellion, and the anti-American boycott, 1905-06; the construction of telegraph lines; the cruise of the United States Asiatic Fleet to Korea in 1871; the Chinese Educational mission to the United States, 1871-73; wrecks of American vessels; Japanese relations with Formosa, 1874-75; the construction of the first Chinese railroad, the Woosung road in 1877; and the Russo-Japanese War.

Among Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State are the records of the consulate at Shanghai, 1851-1912.

18. Despatches From United States Consuls in Swatow, China, March 12, 1860-September 30, 1881. (See also Canton, China). M113 4 rolls

The Swatow post when opened by the Dept. of State in 1860 was classified as a consulate; in 1876 it was reduced in rank to a consular agency and placed in the Amoy consular district; from January 1880 through October 1881 it was again a consulate; thereafter it held the rank of consular agency, this time in the Canton consular district. The consular agency at Swatow was ordered closed by the Dept. on July 8, 1897. As consular agencies were not as a rule permitted to report directly to the Dept. of State but reported to the consulate within whose jurisdiction they were located, it will be noted that this series, with a very few exceptions, does not contain despatches during those periods when Swatow was a consular agency.

Among Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State, are the records of the consulate at Swatow, 1860-1929.

19. Despatches From United States Consuls in Tamsui;
Formosa, July 22, 1898-August 7, 1906, M117 1 roll
The Tamsui post was made a consulate on June 2, 1898. For the greater part of the period from 1868 to its establishment as a consulate. Tamsui was a consular agency in the Amoy consular district.

Among Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State, are records of the consulate at Tamsui, 1887-1917.

20. Despatches From U.S. Consul in Tientsin, China, Jan. 6, 1868-July 21, 1906. M114 8 rolls
On March 15, 1862, Anson Burlingame, American Minister to China, appointed Franklin B. Forbes, the first American consular official at Tientsin ranked as a vice consulate from 1864 to 1871 when it became a consulate. On Feb. 2, 1903, the post became a consulate general. For the greater part of the period between 1873 and 1896 Chefoo was a consular agency in the Tientsin district.

Among Record Group 84, Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Dept. of State, are the records of the consular post at Tientsin, 1862-1926.

III. NOTES

1. Notes From the Chinese Legation in the United States to the Dept. of State, April 1, 1868-July 7, 1906, M98 6 rolls.
On the six rolls of this microcopy are reproduced six volumes that consist, for the most part, of notes from the Chinese Legation in the U.S. to the Dept. of State between April 1, 1868, and July 7, 1906. These notes with their enclosures are arranged in chronological order. The notes from the Chinese Legation were not registered prior to 1870; after that date they are registered on Rolls 1-10 of Microcopy 17, State Dept. Registers of Correspondence.

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following
backstrip title: "1/China/Notes/Anson Burlingame/Chen Lan Pin/Cheng Tsao Ju/April 1, 1868/December 30, 1885/Dept./of State."

It contains telegrams, cables, and Notes, with their enclosures, from Anson Burlingame, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from China to the U.S. and head of an official Chinese delegation to visit the Western powers (April 1, 1868-January 18, 1870); and Notes, with their enclosures, from A. Huber, commissioner of the Chinese Government to Cuba (Feb. 23, 1874), from Chen Lan Pin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from China to the U.S. (Sept 21, 1878-Dec. 28, 1881), some of which are signed by both Chen Lan Pin and the Assistant Minister, Yung Wing, from Yung Wing, Assistant Minister (Oct. 10, 1879-Jan. 18, 1882), from D.W. Bartlett, Secretary of the Legation (Nov. 20, 1879), from Cheng Tsao Ju, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from China to the U.S. (Dec. 27, 1881-Dec. 30, 1885), from Tsu Shan Pang, Charge d'affaires ad. interim (July 22, 1884-April 5, 1885), and from Tsai Kwoh Ching. Charge d'affaires ad. interim (July 22, 1884-April 5, 1885).

2. Notes to Foreign Legations in the U.S. From the Dept. of State, China, June 3, 1868-August 3, 1906M99 2 rolls
   The volume microcopied on roll no. 13 has the following backstrip title:
   "1/China/Notes to/June 3, 1868/Jan. 4, 1899/Dept./of State."
   It contains copies of Notes addressed by the Dept. of State to the Chinese Legation in the U.S., June 3, 1868-January 4, 1899.

   The volume microcopied on roll no. 14 has the following backstrip title:
   "2/China/Notes/Dept./of State/Jan. 11, 1899."
   It contains copies of notes addressed by the Dept. of State to the Chinese Legation in the U.S., Jan. 11, 1899-Aug, 3, 1906.
1. Records of the Dept. of State Relating to Political Relations Between the United States and Asia, 1920-29 M723 1roll.

2. Records of the Dept. of State Relating to Political Relations


On the 227 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the records from the decimal file of the Dept. of State, 1910-29, that relate to internal affairs of China. The records, consisting of bound volumes and unbound document, are chiefly instructions to and despatches from diplomatic and consular officials. The despatches are often accompanied by enclosures such as diplomatic notes exchanged, pamphlets, pictures, and newspaper clippings. The records also include notes between the Dept. of State and foreign diplomatic representatives in the U.S., memoranda prepared by officials of the Dept. and correspondence with officials of other Government departments and with private firms and persons. The summaries of lists of documents of "purport sheets" reproduced on Rolls 1-6 give brief abstracts of the documents and serve as a finding aid to the documents themselves. The arrangement of entries on these lists generally corresponds to the arrangement of the documents in the file.

The records listed below are primarily correspondence and report that attempted to describe the complicated political circumstances that existed from the time of the provincial riots and the revolutionary movement in South China that consummated in the Chinese Revolution of October 1911, to the surge of the Nationalist Revolution and the rise of Chiang Kai-shek.

During the course of the Revolution of 1911 and the shaping of the Chinese Republic, the correspondence concerns such topics as the American Diplomacy and the Chinese Revolution of 1911, the diplomacy of Japan, Russia, and England during this period; the movement of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet; measures taken to protect U.S. citizens and national interests; destruction
of the Peking-Hankow railroad; pressure of foreign powers for concerted interventions and attitudes of the powers concerning the formulation of the new Chinese Government. Other subjects are the power struggle that involved the Manchus, Sun Yat-sen, and Yüan Shih-k'ai over the post-revolutionary government and its policies; the alleged plan for the partition of China by England, Japan, and Russia; and the problem of recognition of the newly founding Chinese government by the powers.

From the sudden death of Yüan Shih-k'ai in 1916 until December 1929, the correspondence contains almost daily political and military reports and analysis from the U.S. Embassy in China and from the U.S. consulates in the various provinces. Among these despatches are biographical sketches of political, military, social, and economic developments in the localities since 1911.

The major political events, happenings and developments elaborated in these records concern the movement for restorations of the Manchus; the secessionist and revolutionary movements; the political and military conflict between Southern and Northern China; the upcoming of Tuchünkism; civil war and revolution in North China, 1922-28; the overthrow of the Warlord governments in Peking; the establishment of the Nationalist Government by Chiang K'ai-shek in Nanking; Chiang's ousting of communists from power in the government; and American recognition of Nanking Government under Chiang's leadership.

There is much correspondence relating to the development of the Communist movement in the 20's and 30's; the delicate interrelationship between the CCP and KMT; to the activities of Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek, and other prominent Nationalist leaders; and finally to Chiang's break with the CCP in 1928.

Other correspondence pertaining to the development of China concerns the role of private financial and industrial interests and also the role of the Governments of the U.S., Japan, and Western European powers in the enterprises of the Republic of China. Included in this correspondence are negotiations by the Chinese government for loans from banking corporations in the U.S., from international banking groups, and from the International Consortium; and last but not the least, reports pertaining to the conflicts of
interests of various powers that sought railways concessions in China.

4. Records of the Dept. of State Relating to Political Relations Between the U.S. and China, 1910-29, M339 2rolls

On the two rolls of this microfilm publication reproduced are the records from the decimal file of the Dept. of State, 1910-29, that concern political relations between the U.S. and China. They are mostly instructions to and despatches from diplomatic and consular officials, and the correspondence, reports, and journals of the commissions concerned with extraterritoriality in China. Also included in these records are notes between the Department of State and foreign diplomatic representatives in the U.S., memoranda prepared by officials of the Dept. and correspondence with officials of other Government department and with private firms and individuals.

The documents under one subject classification are generally in chronological order, considering with the document number assigned (which follows the slant mark). There are instances, however, when a document file number was not assigned until a date considerably later than the one on which the document was received.

This file contains communications received from and classified by foreign governments and federal agencies other than the Dept. of State. Those documents that have not been declassified are not available as part of this microcopy. The National Archives and Records Service does not have authority to make reproductions of such documents available to researchers.

Most of the records reproduced in this microcopy relate to problems on extraterritorial rights in China and include opinions by individuals in the various countries concerned, the negotiations for relinquishing extraterritorial rights, and the abolition of extraterritoriality. Some records relate to the recognition of Nationalist Government of China. Others concern negotiations for treaties on tariff, friendship and commerce, arbitration,
and #14 for letters commerce, and renunciation or war.

5. Records of the Dept. of State Relating to Political Relations Between China and Other States, 1910-1929, M 341 34 rolls

On the 34 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the records from the decimal file of the Dept. of State, 1910-29, that relate to political relations between China and nations other than the United States. The records, consisting of bound volumes and unbound documents, are mostly instructions to and despatches from diplomatic and consular officials; the despatches are often accompanied by enclosures. Also included in these records are notes between the Dept. of State and foreign diplomatic representatives in the U.S.; memoranda prepared by officials of the Dept., and correspondence with officials of other Government department and with private firms and persons. The lists of Documents or "purport sheets" filmed on Roll 1 give brief abstracts of the documents themselves.

Most of the records reproduced in this microcopy concern proposals by the Chinese Government for readjustment of her treaty relations with foreign powers to provide for tariff autonomy and the abolition of extraterritoriality; reaction by the U.S., Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and Portugal to the proposals by the Chinese Government, and draft of reply by the U.S. to the proposal, 1925; and proposals of Nanking Government for treaty revision, 1928.

Many records concern the question of extraterritoriality in China and are related to the work of a special Commission on Extraterritoriality, which was established at the Washington Conference on Limitation Armament, 1921-22. There are also many records concerning relations between China and Japan.

The records reproduced in this microcopy are part of the records in the National Archives designated as: Record Group 59. General Records of the Department of State.

These are copies of communications from the Chinese Government dated April 6, 1849 - September 3, 1931.

   These records are based on Decimal Files, dated March 29, 1922 to December 26, 1928.

V. CORRESPONDENCE

1. Correspondence of Secretary of State Bryan with President Wilson, 1913-15. T841 4 rolls.

2. Personal and Confidential Letters From Secretary of State Lansing to President Wilson, 1915-18. M743 1 roll.

B. UNMICROFILMED MATERIALS

I. RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY (LEGATION) IN CHINA, 1843-1948*

Entries 1-51 of this inventory describe the 600 linear feet of the Records of the American Legation (1843 - 1935) and Embassy (1935-48) in the custody of the National Archives. American Legation in China attained the status of Embassy on June 18, 1935, with the appointment of the first ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson.

As a result of the turmoil and turbulence in China in the period between 1935 and 1948, the U.S. Legation experienced unusual circumstances that are reflected in the character of the records. Between 1935 and 1942, while the Embassy was located at Peiping, the traditional centre of Chinese government, a second office was established at

* See Charles Palm and Adrienne Thomas, China, 1843-1948, (1971)
AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO MATERIALS IN THE
UNITED STATES NATIONAL ARCHIVES RELATING
TO 19th AND 20th CENTURY CHINA

Nanking, the capital of the Chinese Nationalist Government, and
in 1938 a third office was built-up in Chungking. For this period
there are two sets of General Correspondence, series #36, one
from Peiping and one from Nanking, and a single volume of
1941 Confidential General Correspondence, Series #37, from
Chungking. In 1942 all diplomatic staff at Peiping and Nanking
were removed to Chungking. In 1946 the Embassy moved again,
this time back to Nanking. It remained there until it was
closed on March 5, 1950 after Chinese Communists took over.

1. Index to Register of Correspondence, 1875-84 and
   1898-1904, 4 vols, 1 ft.
   Entries were established for subjects and correspondents.
   Entries give page references to the register and are arranged
   chronologically by groups of years and thereunder alphabetically
   by subject and correspondent.

2. Register of Correspondence, 1843-1908, 6 vols. 2 ft.
   Contains entries for all types of correspondence, including
   despatches and instructions. Arranged chronologically by years
   and thereunder alphabetically by correspondent and subject.

3. Despatches and Instructions, 1843-76. 50 vols. 12 ft.
   Despatches and instructions are bound together. Some vol-
   umes contain consular and miscellaneous correspondence. The
   records are arranged chronologically and are listed in the Regis-
   ter of Correspondence, Series #2. In addition, each volume
   except volume VII contains its own register. For despatches
   after 1876, see Series #4 and #5. For instructions after 1876,
   see Series #6.

   The despatches are listed in the Register of Correspond-
   ence, Series #2. In addition, each volume through 1897 con-
   tains its own register. The arrangement is chronological. For
   despatches before 1877, see Series #3.

   5 1/2 ft.
   For the years 1898-1912, this series duplicates Series #4
   and for the years 1913-20, it duplicates the despatches filed
in Series #36, General Correspondence. The arrangement is chronological.

6. Instructions, 1877-1912. 48 vols. 9 ft.
   Instructions are listed in the Register of Correspondence.
   Series #2. In addition, each volume through 1897 contains its
   own register. The arrangement is chronological. For instruc-
   tions before 1877, see Series #3.

7. Register of Notes to and from Chinese Foreign Office,
   1907-36. 1 vol. 2 in.
   Arranged by notes received and notes sent and thereunder
   chronologically.

8. Notes to and from Chinese Foreign Office, 1868-74
   and 1884-1921. 52 vols. 7 1/2 ft.
   For the years 1868-74, 1884-July 1898, 1909-12, and
   1914-16, notes received and notes sent are bound together. For
   the years July 1898-1908, 1913, and 1917-21, they are bound
   separately. Each volume contains a register of notes. See
   also Series #7 for Register of Notes, 1907-35. Arranged by
   notes sent and notes received and thereunder chronologically.

9. Letterpress Copies of Notes Sent to Chinese Foreign
   Office, July 1898-1931. 20 vols. 3 ft.
   Arranged chronologically.

10. Notes in Chinese to and from the Chinese Foreign
    Office, 1849-1931. 20 vols, 3 ft.

11. Notes from Chinese Foreign Office, 1892 - 1931.16
    wooden boxes, 5 ft.
    Original notes in Chinese received from the foreign Office.
    arranged chronologically.

12. Consular Letters Sent and Received, 1861 - 97. 102
    vols. 21 ft.
    Register of letters begins each volume. See also Register
    of Correspondence, Series #2. Arranged chronologically by years
    or groups of years and thereunder by consulate. See Series #13
sent after 1897 and Series #15 for letters received after 1897.

   Holograph ledger book copies and carbon copies. Arranged
   chronologically. For letters sent before 1898, see Series #12.
   For Register see Series #2.

14. Letterpress Copies of Consular Letters Sent, 1898-
    1920, 33 vols. 3 1/2 ft.
   Arranged chronologically. For years 1898-1912, this
   series duplicates Series #13. For Register see Series #2.

15. Consular Letters Received, 1898-July 1912. 133 vols. 30 ft.
   Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder by con-
   sulate.

16. Miscellaneous Letters Sent and Received, 1853, 1870-
    75, 1877-80, 1884-97, and 1919-21. 25 vols. 5 ft.
   Copies of letters sent bound with letters received. Register
   begins each volume, except for the first, 1853. The 1919-
   21 volumes have subject indexes. Arranged chronologically.

17. Letterpress Copies of Miscellaneous Letters Sent,
    1875-1918, 60 vols. 7 ft.
   Besides miscellaneous letters sent this series contains
   despatches to the Dept. of State and the consulates, thus
   partially duplicating Series #3, #4, #12, #13, and #14. Index
   of correspondents begins each volume. See also Series #2
   for Register. Arrangement is chronological. For letters sent
   before 1875, see Series #16.

   Holograph ledger book copies and carbon copies. Arranged
   chronologically. Letters of this series duplicate the miscella-
   neous letters of Series #17. For a register see Series #2.
   For letters sent before 1898, see Series #16 and #17.

19. Miscellaneous Letters Received, 1898-1917. 35 vols.
    10 ft.
   Original letters received from many sources, such as Navy
personnel and commercial groups. Also includes translations of Chinese letters and for the years 1900-17, legation memoranda and translations of Chinese documents. Translations and memoranda are bound separately for years 1900-02 and 1908-12. Register of letters begins volumes for 1913-1917. Subject index to translations and memorande begins volumes for 1900-02, 1908-12, and 1913-17. Arranged chronologically. For register see also Series #2. For letters received before 1898 see series #16.

20. Miscellaneous Chinese Letters Received, 1890-1932.

40 wooden boxes. 5 ft.

Original letters in Chinese. Arranged chronologically.

21. Correspondence of the U.S. Commission to China, 1880.

1 vol. 1 in.

Commission was sent to negotiate an agreement regarding Chinese immigration to the U.S. A list of despatches and instructions begins the volume. Arranged chronologically.

22. Correspondence of the U.S. Commissioner to China, 1900-01.

3 vols. 2 in.

Commission was sent to negotiate a settlement with the Chinese government of claims arising out of the Boxer Rebellion of July 1900. The role of the Commissioner is summarized in despatch of November 30, 1901. Arranged chronologically.

23. Correspondence with U.S. Treaty Commission, 1903.

1 vol. 1 in.

Correspondence between legation and U.S. Treaty Commission. Arranged chronologically.


1 vol. 2 in.

Includes letters from the representative of the American bankers, relating to international efforts to stabilize the Chinese government after it repaid the Boxer indemnity claims. Arranged chronologically.
25. Miscellaneous Case File, 1856-75. 6 boxes. 2 1/2 ft.
   Case files on legal, commercial and private matters.
   Arranged in envelopes in roughly chronological order. Label
   on envelope lists cases contained therein.

26. Report of the U.S. Court of Commissioners on Indemnity
    Claims of U.S. Citizens, 1859-60. 1 vol. 1 in.

27. Records of the U.S. Consul at Ningoo Relating to
    the Sinking of the S.S. Posang, 1884. 1 vol.
    1 in.
    Records include correspondence, petitions, newspaper
    clippings. Arranged chronologically.

28. Transactions of the Court of the U.S. Legation, 1884-
    98. 1 vol. 1 in.
    Volume includes petitions, court orders, and summaries
    of cases. Arranged chronologically.

    1 in.
    Arranged chronologically in bound ledger book.

    of the Szechuan Riots, 1896. 1 vol. 2 in.

31. Records of the U.S. Commission to Investigate the
    Boxer Indemnity Claims, 1901-02. 3 vols. 1 ft.
    Commission was sent to implement the settlement reached
    between the U.S. Commissioner and the Chinese govern-
    ment and to establish valicity of claims. Records include
    claims, petitions, affidavits, vouchers, correspondence. Ar-
    ranged by Series.

32. Report of the U.S. Representative on the Commission
    of Bankers for the Chinese Indemnity, 1903-04.
    1 vol. 1 in.
    The international commission was established to oversee
    the payment of the Boxer indemnity claims. In addition to
    the report, the volume includes the correspondence of the U.S.
Representative.

33. Summaries of Foreign Office Interviews, 1908 - 11.
   1 vol. 1 in.
   Summaries of interviews between U.S. legation and
   Chinese officials. Arranged chronologically.

34. Register of General Correspondence, 1915-32. 41 vols.
   5 ft.
   Register of all types of correspondence. Register lists
   decimal file number, sender and addressee, number of instruc-
   tion or despatch, date received and sent, date of letter, and
   subject. Arranged chronologically. This series is shelved
   after Series #51.

35. Register of Instructions and Despatches, 1923-32.
   1 vol. and 1 envelope. 3 in.
   Register lists date received and sent number of instruc-
   tion or despatche, subject, and decimal file number. For
   years 1923-29, instructions and despatches are listed together,
   the former in red ink and the latter in black ink. Beginning
   in 1930, they are listed seperately. Arranged chronologically.

36. General Correspondence, 1912-45. 1700 vols. and 57
   boxes. 360 ft.
   Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder by deci-
   mal file, during 1930-31 and 1934-41, two decimal files were
   maintained—one at Peking and one at Nanking. For each year
   the Nanking file is shelved after the Peking file. One volume
   of unfiled General Correspondence of the Nanking office, 1931-
   36, is shelved at the end of the series. One folder of unfiled
   General Correspondence, 1921-41, of the Nanking office is filed
   in the last box of the Nanking General Correspondence file of
   1941. Beginning in 1942, the records are from Chungking only.
   Several volumes of this series were never transferred to the
   National Archives and are presumed lost or destroyed. Missing
   volumes are indicated by dummy slips. For a partial register
   of correspondence see Series #34 and #35.

37. Confidential General Correspondence, 1934, 1941-42,
   and 1945, 3 vols. and 14 boxes. 6 ft.
Contains confidential despatches, instructions and other correspondence. The 1934 records are from the Nanking office, and the 1941-42 and 1945 records are from the Embassy at Chungking. Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder by decimal file.

38. Consular Correspondence, 1926-40. 25 vols. 5 ft.
Contains correspondence between legation and consulates. First four years, 1926-29, are arranged in one decimal file. Thereafter, there is a decimal file for each year. For a partial register see Series #34.

Telegram sent and received between legation and State Dept., Consulates, and others. Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder by correspondent in the following order: State Department, Consulates, others. Within the correspondent subdivisions the arrangement is chronological.

40. Register of Dean's Circulars, 1922-40. 1 vol. 1 in.
Register of circulars originating with the Dean of the diplomatic corps. Register lists date of circular, date received, circular number, decimal file number, subject, and copies sent out. The circulars themselves may be found either in General Correspondence, Series #36, or in Circulars, Series #42.

41. Register of Diplomatic Serials, 1930-32. 1 folder. less than 1 in.
Register of serials originating with Dept. of State and circulating among foreign service posts. Register lists date of serial, serial number, subject, and decimal file number. Serials themselves may be found in the Circulars Series, #42.

42. Circulars, 1913-16, 1918-27, and 1936-40. 27 vols. 6 ft.
Series includes Dean's circulars, State Dept. circulars, and consular circulars, as follows: Dean's, 1913-40; State Department, 1919, 1921-22, 1938; and consular, 1918-19, 1922, 1938-39. Arranged chronologically by year and thereunder
by type of circular. For registers see Series #40 and #41.

43. Confidential Case File, 1900-29. 13 boxes. 6 ft.
Contains primarily personal business and local confidential material, such as wills, death notices, business contracts, deeds, claims, and court records. Cases are arranged numerically and are filed in envelopes which list the case file they contain. No comprehensive listing of the cases was located.

44. Applications for Registration, 1907-22. 27 vols. 8 ft.
Applications for registration of U.S. citizens living in China from the consulates. Arranged numerically 1-7855 for years 1907-18. Arranged by year and thereunder alphabetically by last name of applicant for years 1917-22.

45. Applications for Passports, 1875-1940. 49 vols. 10 ft.
Passport applications of U.S. citizens issued at legation, 1875-1940; and at consulates, 1875-1922. Arranged chronologically. For the years 1875-1918, legation and consular applications are interfiled. For 1918-22, consular applications are in separate volumes and shelved after legation applications of the same year.

46. Register of Applications for Security Passes, 1928. 1 vol. 1 in.
Register of persons who applied for passes and persons who received passes at the legation. Register lists supervisor, applicant's name, job, date, and serial number.

Commission was established in May 1928 to verify injuries and damages suffered by Americans at Nanking as a result of the incident of March 24, 1927, and to assess amount of compensation due. Records include instructions, correspondence, minutes of meetings, reports, and claims. Arranged by series.

48. Petitions from Chinese Landowners, ca. 1940. 1 vol.
AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO MATERIALS IN THE
UNITED STATES NATIONAL ARCHIVES RELATING
TO 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY CHINA

1 in.

Landowners petitioned U.S. Legation for payment for land
assumed by the legation. Petitions are written in Chinese.

1/2 ft.

4" x 4" slips each registering a piece of incoming mail.
Slips list register number, date of receipt, name of sender,
name of addressee, description of contents, number of pouch,
and date despatched. Arranged numerically by register num-
ber.

50. Pouch Invoices, 1947-48. 3 boxes. 1 1/2 ft.

Invoices listing outgoing and incoming mail. Information
for each entry includes registry number, level of security clas-
sification, sender, addressee, and date received or sent.
Arranged in two parts, outgoing and incoming, and thereunder
chronologically.

than 1 box. 3 in.

Signed copies of receipts given legation by mail courier,
documenting courier's receipt or delivery of mail. Duplicate
information found on Pouch Invoices, Series #50. Arranged
chronologically.

II. RECORDS OF CONSULAR POSTS IN CHINA, 1845-1950

As distinguished from records maintained by the Dept. of
State relating to various posts, the entries below cover material
that was maintained by consular posts (consulates general,
consulates, and consular and commercial agencies) as their
records and that was transferred to the National Archives. In
general, this material consists of original signed instructions
from the Dept. and copies of despatches and reports to the
Dept.; correspondence between supervising consulates and con-
sular agencies under their jurisdiction (including instructions
to agents and reports from agents to the supervising consul);
miscellaneous correspondence received and sent; records of
fees received for notarial, shipping, and other services; records
of passports issues or visaed; records of births, marriages, and deaths of American citizens; records regarding the disposal of property, the settlement of estates, and the protection of American citizens; certifications of merchandise shipped from or received in the consular district; listings of important events; notes on administrative changes; inventories of consular property; and court records of certain posts where ministers and consuls exercised judicial authority over American citizens. In addition, from seaport consulates there are records of the arrival and departure of American vessels and descriptions of their cargoes; records of services performed for American ships and seamen; lists of seamen shipped, discharged, or deceased; records of marine protests; and other maritime documents. There are also registers and some card indexes. Most of the materials is in the form of bound volumes.

1. Amoy, 1885-1914. 13 ft.
5. Chefoo, 1864-1941. 65 ft.
11. Harbin, 1904-12. 7 ft.
12. Hong Kong. 1858-1935. 93 ft.
15. Kunming. 1922-45. 35 ft.
16. Kweilin. 1943-44. 3 ft.
17. Mukden. 1897-1939. 48 ft.
20. Ninhsien 1856-95. 3 ft.
22. Shanghai. 1851-1941; 1945. 506 ft.
24. Taipei (Taihoku), Formosa. 1887-1940. 42 ft.
27. Tsinanfu. 1907-9. 1 vol.
29. Wanchuan. 1921-27. 10 ft.
30. Yünnanfu. See Kunming.

III. RECORDS OF THE MARSHALL MISSION TO CHINA, 1945-47

Among the records is the original of Marshall's report submitted to the Secretary of State. Arranged by office which maintained the records, thereunder by type of record, subject, and date. No special restrictions, but most of the records are military classified and have not been declassified.

The Records of the mission of General George C. Marshall of Pennsylvania to China, including the followings:
1. War Dept. files relating to the mission which were turned over to the State Dept. in April, 1947;
2. Records maintained by Marshall and his staff relating primarily political affairs.
3. Records maintained by Marshall and his staff relating military affairs;
4. Records maintained by the State Dept.'s Office of Far Eastern Affairs, particularly the Division of Chinese Affairs.
IV. RECORDS OF THE WEDEMEYER MISSION TO CHINA, 1947

This lot file contains sources relating to the mission of General Albert C. Wedemeyer who was sent to China in July, 1947 in succeeding General George Marshall to gather information on political situation there. Arranged by subject. There are no special restrictions but some of the material is classified by the military. The file includes:
1. Correspondence
2. Minutes of meetings
3. Background information on China
4. A draft of the final report.
5. Original letters and memorials in Chinese and Korean sent to Wedemeyer while in China.

Vol. 4 cubic ft.
Finding Aids Box List
Lot File: 55-D-150
Acc. No. : NN-374-138

Bibliography


3. Despatches From U.S. Consuls in Canton, 1790-1906, PAM 101
AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO MATERIALS IN THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL ARCHIVES RELATING TO 19th AND 20th CENTURY CHINA


18. Records of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, Inventory of Record Group 256, National Archives and Records


**APPENDIX**

**United States Ministers to China, 1843-1953**

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts, May 8, 1843-Macao

Commissioners, 1843-1857

Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts, May 8, 1843-Macao
Alexander H. Everett, Massachusetts, March 13, 1845-Canton
John Wesley Davis, Indiana, January 3, 1848-Canton
Thomas A.R. Nelson, Tennessee, March 6, 1851-Canton
Humphrey Marshall, Kentucky, August 4, 1852-Canton
Robert M. McLane, Maryland, October 18, 1853-Canton
Peter Parker, Massachusetts, August 16, 1855-Canton

Envoy Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, 1857-1900

William B. Reed, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1857-Macao
John E. Ward, Georgia, December 15, 1858-Peking
Anson Burlingame, Massachusetts, June 14, 1861-Peking
J. Ross Browne, California, March 11, 1868-Peking
Frederick F. Low, California, September 28, 1869-Peking
Benjamin P. Avery, California, April 10, 1874-Peking
George F. Seward, California, January 7, 1876-Peking
James B. Angell, Michigan, April 9, 1880-Peking
John Russell Young, New York, March 15, 1882-Peking
Charles Denby, Indiana, May 29, 1885-Peking
AN INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO MATERIALS IN THE
UNITED STATES NATIONAL ARCHIVES RELATING
TO 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY CHINA

Charles Page Bryan, Illinois, November 10, 1897-Peking
Edwin H. Conger, Iowa, January 9, 1898-Peking

Commissioner, 1900-1905
William Woodville Rockhill, District of Columbia, July 19,
1900-Peking

Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1905-1935
William Woodville Rockhill, District of Columbia, March 8,
1905-Peking
Charles R. Crane, Illinois, July 23, 1909-Peking
William James Calhoun, Illinois, December 21, 1909-Peking
Paul S. Reinsch, Wisconsin, August 15, 1913-Peking
Charles R. Crane, Illinois, March 22, 1920-Peking
Jacob Could Schurman, New York. June 2, 1921-Peking
John Van A MacMurray, New Jersey, April 9, 1925-Peking
Nelson T. Johnson, Oklahoma, December 16, 1929-Peking

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, 1935-1945
Nelson T. Johnson, Oklahoma, June 18, 1935-Peking
(Legation office also in Nanking)
Clarence E. Gauss, Connecticut, February 11, 1941-Peking
(Legation officially located in Peiping but temporarily
removed to Chungking

Special Representative of the President with Rank of
Ambassador, 1945-1946
General of the Army George C. Marshall, Pennsylvania, No-
vember 27, 1945-Chungking

Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, 1946-1953
J. Leighton Stuart, New York, July 12, 1946-Nanking
Karl L. Rankin, Maine, February 27, 1953-Taipei
The Geographical Distribution of U.S. Ministers of China, 1843-1953

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*Charles R. Crane of Illinois has been appointed twice (1909, 1920) as minister to China