1-1-2009

Guide to the Anastase A. Vonsiatsky and Marion B. Ream Papers, 1861-1970

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.providence.edu/spcol_findingaids

Part of the Information and Library Science Commons

http://digitalcommons.providence.edu/spcol_findingaids/23

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Providence College Special and Archival Collections at DigitalCommons@Providence. It has been accepted for inclusion in Special Collections Finding Aids by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Providence. For more information, please contact mcaprio1@providence.edu.
# Table of Contents

**Collection Overview** ........................................................................................................................................................................1

**Biographical Information** ........................................................................................................................................................................1

**Scope and Content Note** ........................................................................................................................................................................4

**Arrangement** .......................................................................................................................................................................................4

**Index Terms** .......................................................................................................................................................................................4

**Administrative Information** ....................................................................................................................................................................5

**Inventory** ............................................................................................................................................................................................6

  - **Personal Papers 1853-1963.** .............................................................................................................................................................6
  - **Publications 1863-1970** ...............................................................................................................................................................7
  - **Subject Files 1904-1949** ...............................................................................................................................................................9
  - **Guide to Microfilms 1960-1962** ................................................................................................................................................11
  - **Audio Recordings 1928-** ............................................................................................................................................................13
Collection Overview

Creator: Vonsiatsky, (Anastase A.) and Ream, (Marion B.)
Title: Anastase A. Vonsiatsky and Marion B. Ream papers
Dates: 1861-1970
Quantity: 12 box(es) (6.0 linear feet)
Abstract: The collection of Anastase Andreivich Vonsiatsky, self-appointed leader of a Russian fascist group which operated in America, and his wife Marion Buckingham Ream, heiress to the Norman Bruce Ream fortune, consists of their personal correspondence, books, newspapers, legal documents, pamphlets, photographs, phonograph records, and printing blocks.
Identification: msvonsiatskyandream
Language: The records are in English, French, German, and Russian.
Repository: Phillips Memorial Library, Special and Archival Collections 1 Cunningham Square Providence, RI 02918-0001 http://www.providence.edu/archives/

Biographical Information

Anastase Vonsiatsky and Marion Ream are associated with a branch of the White Russian Fascist movement, which developed in response to the Communist takeover of Russia in 1917. A political émigré, Vonsiatsky sought to advance the fascist cause, and found the means to do so through his marriage to Marion Buckingham Ream, a wealthy American. Ream's fortune allowed for Vonsiatsky's schemes to manifest itself into the All Russian National Revolutionary Party (VNRP). Based in Putnam, Connecticut, the group had broad international ambitions. However, due to the unrealistic manner in which Vonsiatsky conducted this organization, his dreams of dismantling the Communist regime in Russia were never realized.

Anastase Andreivich Vonsiatsky was born in the Citadel of Warsaw, Poland on June 12, 1898, to Andrei Nicolaevich, a commander of Warsaw's gendarmerie, and Nina Anastasevna. Vonsiatsky attended a military preparatory school in Moscow, as well as the Emperor Nicholas II Cavalry Academy in St. Petersburg, and also served with the anti-Bolshevik forces after the October Revolution in 1917.

In January of 1920, Vonsiatsky who was recuperating from typhus at Yalta, in the southern Ukraine, met and married Lyuba Murmosky. The spread of the revolution, however, caused Vonsiatsky to seek work abroad effectively abandoning his new wife.

The following year, in 1921, Vonsiatsky met Mrs. Marion Stephens (Marion Buckingham Ream) in Paris. Ream was the daughter of Norman Bruce Ream, an affluent livestock and grain businessman of Chicago. Ream had married a Chicago attorney, Redmond Stephens, in 1903, but the couple divorced in 1918. After World War I Ream joined the YMCA as a relief worker in France. It was here that she met Vonsiatsky. Using her connections she was able to obtain employment for him in the United States, and even appealed to Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes to grant Vonsiatsky citizenship.

Once Vonsiatsky and Ream returned to the United States, they married on February 4, 1922. The union was almost immediately called into question when Lyuba, whom Vonsiatsky had never divorced, appeared seeking compensation from the Reams. This scandal was squelched when the Russian Orthodox Church and the U. S. Federal Government both declared Vonsiatsky's first marriage void. Vonsiatsky and Ream then relocated to Quinnatisset Farm in Putnam, Connecticut in 1925, which they later on would refer to as the “Nineteenth Hole.”
On March 10, 1933, Vonsiatsky founded the All-Russian National Revolution Toilers and Worker Peasants Fascist Party (VRO), in which he assumed the leadership position as vohzd. The sole purpose of this new organization was the overthrow of the Soviet government in Russia. To help create the illusion that fascists forces were actively working to dismantle the USSR Vonsiatsky edited and self-published the “Fashist” newspaper, from his home in Putnam.

In the spring of 1934, Vonsiatsky merged with the Tokyo based Russian Fascist Party (RFP), led by Konstantin Vladimirovich Rodzaevsky, and formed the All Russian Fascist Party (VFP). Opposing views quickly terminated this alliance, although Rodzaevesky continued to use the name VFP. Vonsiatsky returned to the United States and reorganized his group under the name of All Russian National Revolutionary Party (VNRP).

The VNRP did not share many of the core ideologies espoused by the Nazis, specifically in regards to anti-Semitism, and after the Nazis-Soviet Pact in 1939 Vonsiatsky began showing real signs of disenchantment. By 1940, he asked the VFP in the Far East to assume control of the VNRP, and stopped publication of the Fashist. Nevertheless, when the Germans invaded the USSR in June of 1941, Vonsiatsky resumed his ambitious plans of overtaking the Soviet Union.

In 1941, Vonsiatsky met with the German-American bundführer, Wilhelm Kunze. Unknown to either of the men their meeting was infiltrated by undercover FBI agent, Alexius Pelypenko. Vonsiatsky's fabrications of the VNRP's activities in Russia had come under FBI scrutiny during the 1930s. FBI investigations, however, had produced no substantial evidence that Vonsiatsky's claims were true. But with the United States entry into World War II, the Justice Department took Pelypenko's report that Vonsiatsky was a threat to national security seriously and indicted Vonsiatsky in April of 1942 for espionage.

The prosecution against Vonsiatsky, led by Thomas J. Dodd, was able to "prove" its case. And Vonsiatsky was found guilty under the 1917 Espionage Act for conspiring to transmit national defense secrets to Germany and Japan. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment, which he served at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri. When the war was over Vonsiatsky was granted early release in 1946.

In 1948, Vonsiatsky began a relationship with Edith Priscilla Royster and in July of 1950, Royster gave birth to Vonsiatsky's child, Andre Anastase Vonsiatsky. Ream sought a legal separation from Vonsiatsky, although it remains unclear whether they ever officially divorced. It is also indeterminable whether Vonsiatsky and Royster ever married. Vonsiatsky and Ream, however, remained friends, and there is evidence Ream doted on Andre and continued to give Vonsiatsky financial assistance until her death on November 11, 1963.

Vonsiatsky lived in Florida after the birth of Andre, and opened up the Tsar Nicholas II Museum in St. Petersburg, Florida. There he wrote articles for several Russian émigré newspapers and journals, and published his book, Rasplatat (Retribution), in which he accused the Japanese government, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and his personal nemesis, Thomas J. Dodd, of hampering the anti-Soviet cause. On February 5, 1965 Vonsiatsky died from coronary thrombosis at the age of sixty-six.

Biographical Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Marion Buckingham Ream born in Woodlawn Park, Illinois to Norman Bruce Ream and Caroline Putnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Anastase Andreivich Vonsiatsky born in the Citadel of Warsaw, Poland to Andrei Nicolaevich and Nina Anastasevna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Ream marries Redmond Stephens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Vonsiatsky attends the Moscow Military Preparatory School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>Vonsiatsky enrolls in the Emperor Nicholas II Cavalry Academy in St. Petersburg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1917-1919 Vonsiatsky joins the anti-Bolshevik forces and fights for two years in the eastern Ukraine

1918 Apr 6 Ream and Stephens divorce

1920 Jan 31 Vonsiatsky marries Lyuba Muromsky

1921 Vonsiatsky meets Ream in Paris

1922 Feb 4 Vonsiatsky and Ream marry at the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas, New York

1922 Apr 6 Lyuba Muromsky formally files a complaint against Vonsiatsky for bigamy

1922 Nov 22 New York ecclesiastical courts decreed the Vonsiatsky-Muromsky marriage void and the Vonsiatsky-Ream union valid

1925 Jun 12 Ream buys "Quinnatisset Farm," later known as the "Nineteenth Hole"

1927 Sep 30 Vonsiatsky becomes a naturalized American citizen

1927-1928 Vonsiatsky joins the Brotherhood of Russian Truth

1932 Vonsiatsky resigns from the Brotherhood of Russian Truth

1933 Feb Vonsiatsky befriends fellow Russian émigré and future fascist supporter, Donat Yosifovich Kunle

1933 May 10 Vonsiatsky and Kunle formally establish the All-Russian National Revolutionary Toilers and Worker-Peasant Fascist Party, also known as the All-Russian Fascist Organization (VFO)

1933 Aug First issue of the Fashist is published

1933 Sep Vonsiatsky and Ream travel to Germany in an attempt to legitimize the VRO with the Nazi party

1934-1935 Vonsiatsky begins renovations on the Nineteenth Hole to turn it into a fortress against military and political enemies

1934 Mar-1934 May Vonsiatsky meets with Vladimir Rodzaevsky for summit meetings in Tokyo, Japan and Harbin, Manchuria

1934 Apr 3 Vonsiatsky and Rodzaevsky merge the Russian Fascist Party (RFP) and VFO via "Protokoll Number 1" into the All-Russian Fascist Party (VFP)

1935 Jun-1935 Jul The Third Congress of Russian Fascists in Harbin formally dissolves the VFP in favor of Rodzaevsky, leading Vonsiatsky to regroup under the All-Russian National Revolutionary Party (VNRP)

1935-1939 Vonsiatsky works towards turning the VNRP into a legitimate fascist party

1936 Jun Vonsiatsky opens the "Young Avantgarde Camp" for New York's Russian youth

1937-1939 The FBI begins investigate Vonsiatsky's activities in order to determine if he has violated the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement

1940-1941 Vonsiatsky begins to distance himself from VNRP activity

1941 Jul Vonsiatsky issues his last publication of the Fashist. Vonsiatsky gives Bundführer, Wilhelm Kunze $2800 in exchange for Kunze's promises to further Vonsiatsky's prestige in Berlin

1941 Jul-1941 Vonsiatsky unknowingly meets with undercover FBI agent, Alexius Pelypenko, who alerts FBI to Vonsiatsky as a possible threat
1942 Apr  Vonsiatsky is indicted for having violated section 32 of the Espionage Act of 1917
1942 May 14  Formal judicial proceedings commence with Thomas J. Dodd as the prosecution
1942 Jun 22  Vonsiatsky pleads guilty and is sentenced to five years imprisonment
1942 Jul-1946 Feb  Vonsiatsky is released after serving three years and seven months at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners in Springfield, Missouri
1948  Vonsiatsky begins an affair with Edith Priscilla Royster
1950 Jul 2  Royster gives birth to Vonsiatsky's son, Andre Anastase Vonsiatsky
1952 May 22  Vonsiatsky and Ream legally separate
1953  Vonsiatsky opens The Tsar Nicholas II Museum of St. Petersburg, Florida
1958  Ream establishes a $12,000 trust fund for Andre Anastase Vonsiatsky
1963  Ream adds to her will a provision which leaves Vonsiatsky $25,000
1963 Nov 11  Marion Buckingham Ream passes away at age eighty-six
1965 Feb 5  Anastase Andreivich Vonsiatsky dies from coronary thrombosis

Scope and Content Note

The correspondence, books, newspapers, photographs, audio recordings and printing blocks, which encompass this collection, pertain to either the personal lives of Anastase Andreivich Vonsiatsky and Marion Buckingham Ream, or to the All Russian National Revolutionary Party (VNRP), founded and led by Vonsiatsky.

Many of the documents relate directly to Ream's first marriage to Redmond Stephen, including private correspondence and documents from their divorce. Pamphlets linked to Ream's service in the YMCA, novels which held a personal interest to her, and a scrapbook about the life of Chicago entrepreneur Marshall Field, are also included.

The remaining materials in the collection focus on Anastase Vonsiatsky and his activities as the vozhd of the VNRP. These include pamphlets written in Russian, the complete set of the newspaper Fashist published by Vonsiatsky, maps of the USSR, copies of the periodical the “Gentiles Review,” photographs featuring Vonsiatsky, the VNRP, and the Vonsiatsky-Ream home in Putnam, Connecticut, and printing blocks utilized for party propaganda.

In addition, there are audio recordings of Vonsiatsky and members of the VNRP singing Horst Wessel's song, “Raise the Banner,” and recorded speeches made by Herbert Hoover and Eleanor Roosevelt, on 78 rpm phonograph albums.

Arrangement

This collection is arranged into five series.

Series list

Personal Papers
Publications
Subject Files
Guides to Microfilms
Audio Recordings

Index Terms
These records are indexed under the following headings. Researchers wishing to find related materials should search the catalog under these index terms.

**Names**
- Field, Marshall, 1834-1906
- Hoover, Herbert, 1874-1964.
- Roosevelt, Eleanor, 1884-1962.
- Vonsiatsky, Anastase Andreivich, 1898-1965
- Vonsiatsky, Marion Ream

**Subjects**
- Fascism--United States
- United States--Politics and government

**Administrative Information**

**Custodial History**
Prior its donation to the College the collection, which was discovered on the former Ream estate was presumably kept by Anastase A. Vonsiatsky and Marion B. Ream in their personal possession.

**Preferred Citation**
Anastase A. Vonsiatsky and Marion B. Ream papers, Providence College, Phillips Memorial Library, Special and Archival Collections

**Acquisitions Information**
Mr. Richard E. Snow, who purchased the Ream estate in 1970, discovered the collection in one of the buildings on the property grounds and subsequently donated the collection in May of that year to Providence College.

**Processing Information**
The collection was originally processed in 1970

**Restrictions**
Open for research.

Terms governing use and reproduction: Photocopying and scanning of materials is a fee based service available in the repository and is allowed at the discretion of the Librarian of Special and Archival Collections when in compliance to the College's policy on copyright and publication.

**Related Material**
For more information on Anastase A. Vonsiatsky, Marion B. Ream and the White Russian Movement, see:


Additional information on Anastase A. Vonsiatsky and the White Russian Movement can be found on the Online Archive of California in the *Stephan (John J.) Collection* held by the Hoover Institution.

No materials were separated from this collection
**Inventory**

**Series:** Personal Papers  
**Dates:** 1853-1963  
**Extent:** 1 box(es) (16 folders)  
**Material types:**
- certificates  
- financial statements  
- legal documents  
- letters (correspondence)  
- notebooks  
- passports

**Scope and Content Note**

This series contains personal papers of Anastase A. Vonsiatsky and Marion B. Ream. Included is the private correspondence between Marion Ream and Redmond Stephens during their marriage and correspondence between Ream and members of her immediate family.

Additional documents within this series include genealogical information, manuscripts, greeting cards, a notebook by Mary Louise Weaver, Ream's sister-in-law, and Ream's passport. The personal papers of Vonsiatsky revolve around fiscal matters which were of a concern to the Vonsiatsky-Ream marriage. The business correspondence of Ream after her divorce from Vonsiatsky completes this series.

**Arrangement**

This series is arranged alphabetically.

| Box 1 | Folder 1 | Stephens, Marion R. - Personal Correspondence | 1913-1915 |
| Box 1 | Folder 2 | Stephens, Marion R. - Financial Statement | 1917 |
| Box 1 | Folder 3 | Stephens, Marion R. - YMCA and the Red Cross | 1918-1921 |
| Box 1 | Folder 4 | Stephens, Redmond and Marion R. - Divorce | 1918 |
| Box 1 | Folder 5 | Stephens, Redmond - Personal Correspondence | 1915-1917 |
| Box 1 | Folder 6 | Stephens, Redmond - Probate Records | 1931 |
| Box 1 | Folder 7 | Ream/Putnam Family Genealogical Sources | 1935 |
| Box 1 | Folder 8 | Untitled Typed Manuscript | undated |
| Box 1 | Folder 9 | Vonsiatsky, Anastase A. - Envelopes | undated |
| Box 1 | Folder 10 | Vonsiatsky, Anastase A. - Standard N.R.A Target | undated |
| Box 1 | Folder 11 | Vonsiatsky, Marion R. - Business Correspondence | 1956-1963 |
| Box 1 | Folder 12 | Vonsiatsky, Marion R. - Greeting Cards | 1960 |
| Box 1 | Folder 13 | Vonsiatsky, Marion R. - Passport | 1919 |
| Box 1 | Folder 14 | Vonsiatsky, Marion R. - Probate Records | 1953,1957 |
| Box 1 | Folder 15 | Vonsiatsky, Marion R. - Storage and Insurance | 1930-1931 |
| Box 1 | Folder 16 | Weaver, Mary Louise - Poetry Notebook | 1909-1912 |
Series: Publications
Dates: 1863-1970
Extent: 5 box(es) (31 folders)
Material types:
  - bylaws (administrative records)
  - guidebooks
  - journals (periodicals)
  - news bulletins
  - nonfiction
  - novels
  - periodicals
  - postcard albums
  - sales catalogs
  - textbooks

Scope and Content Note
This series encompasses numerous published works which were once part of the private collections of Anastase A. Vonsiatsky and Marion B. Ream, or pertain to their interests. The materials published in the English language include handbooks and news bulletins from the American Red Cross, alumnae announcements for graduates of Bryn Mawr College, book catalogs, nineteenth century novels, an interior design book from Atlantic Monthly Company, and a published compilation of prominent authors from the International League of Press Clubs, made expressly for Norman B. Ream. In addition, there is a guide book to Warsaw, an analytical work on Ukrainian resistance, and a 1970 article from the Political Science Quarterly which analyzes the German American Bund.

There are also several literary works from the early twentieth century published in French, and a guide book for the Munich Glass Palace New Year's Display, printed in German.

Publications published in Cyrillic Russian include the periodicals "The Banner of Russia" (1960), the "Gentiles Review" (1923-1924), and a complete bound set (5 volumes) of the "Fashist" newspaper, which was published by Vonsiatsky and the All-Russian National Revolutionary Party (VNRP) from 1933 to 1941. The titles of the remaining Russian publications have not been translated.

Arrangement
This series is arranged alphabetically within the designated language. Box two contains English language materials, box three contains French and German publications, and box four holds Russian language publications.

<p>| Box 2 Folder 1 | American Red Cross Abridged Textbook on First Aid | 1917 |
| Box 2 Folder 2 | American Red Cross - Chicago Chapter Bulletin | 1918 |
| Box 2 Folder 3 | Bryn Mawr Alumnae Bulletin | 1958 |
| Box 2 Folder 4 | Cornell's Companion Atlas | 1864 |
| | See oversized box 2 |
| Box 2 Folder 5 | The Fortnightly of Chicago, 1923-1924 | 1923-1924 |
| Box 2 Folder 6 | The Failure of Nazism in America: The German American Bund 1936-1941 | 1970 |
| Box 2 Folder 7 | The Last Days of Pompeii, by Bulwar, Edward | 1879 |
| Box 2 Folder 8 | Romola, by Eliot, George | 1863 |
| Box 2 Folder 9 | A Short Guide to Warsaw | 1921 |
| Box 2 Folder 10 | Tauchnitz Edition - Catalog | 1901 |
| Box 2 Folder 11 | Under the Deodars, by Kipling, Rudyard | 1899 |
| Box 3 Folder 1 | Les Dessous De L'Espionnage Anglais -(Spying Under the 1926 English) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 3</th>
<th>Folder 2</th>
<th>Mademoiselle De Maupin</th>
<th>1916</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Box 3</td>
<td>Folder 3</td>
<td>Mademoiselle La Seiglière</td>
<td>1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 3</td>
<td>Folder 4</td>
<td>Monsieur De Camors Par Octave Feuillet</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 3</td>
<td>Folder 5</td>
<td>Münchener Jahres-Ausstellung Glaspalast - (The Munich Glass Palace - New Year’s Display)</td>
<td>1900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4</td>
<td>Folder 1</td>
<td>The Banner of Russia</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4</td>
<td>Folder 2</td>
<td>Fashist</td>
<td>1933 Aug-1941 Jul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4</td>
<td>Folder 3</td>
<td>Gentiles Review</td>
<td>1923-1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4</td>
<td>Folder 4</td>
<td>The Modern Times - San Francisco</td>
<td>1960 Jun 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See oversized box 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4</td>
<td>Folder 5</td>
<td>The Russian Daily - New York</td>
<td>1960 Jul-1960 Aug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>See oversized box 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 4</td>
<td>Folder 6-12</td>
<td>Untranslated titles</td>
<td>1924-1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 5</td>
<td>Folder 1</td>
<td>Bohemia - Official publication of the International League of Press Clubs for the building and endowment of the journalists’ home</td>
<td>1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 6</td>
<td>Folder 1</td>
<td>The House Beautiful Furnishing Annual</td>
<td>1926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 6</td>
<td>Folder 2</td>
<td>Ukrainian Resistance - The story of the Ukrainian national liberation movement in modern times</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Series: Subject Files
Dates: 1904-1949
Extent: 3 box(es) (23 folders)
Material types:
- black-and-white photographs
- business records
- diaries
- engravings (prints)
- ledgers (account books)
- military maps
- national maps
- pamphlets
- regional maps
- scrapbooks
- visitors’ books
- world maps

Scope and Content Note
This series contains personal and business ledgers of Norman B. Ream, scrapbooks, guest books, an unpublished journal (1939) written in German, pamphlets written in Cyrillic Russian, printing blocks, Ream family photographs, photographs of Vonsiatsky, members of the All Russian National Revolutionary Party at his home in Thompson, Connecticut, and photographs taken of the frontlines in France during World War I.

Finally, there are maps depicting military operations during World War I as well as the evacuation of White Army troops from Russia in 1921. Many of these maps appear to be hand drawn strategy maps detailing potential invasion routes that could be employed by the White Russian group.

Arrangement
The series is arranged alphabetically.

Box 6 Folder 3 3 Jahre - Kamkameradschaft "Dietrich Eckart" (Three Years - Fellowship, "Dietrich Eckart") 1936 May-1939 Jan
Box 6 Folder 4 Grain and Provision Ledger 1893 Mar-1899 May
Details wheat commodities and transactions
See oversized
Box 6 Folder 5 Norman B. Ream - Financial Ledger 1889-1892
Business and employee ledger
See oversized
Box 6 Folder 6 Norman B. Ream - Financial Ledger 1914-1915
Personal and family financial records
See oversized
Box 6 Folder 7 Norman Securities Company, Inc. 1919
Box 6 Folder 8 Quinnatisset Farm Guestbook 1924 Sep 2-1933 Sep 17
Box 6 Folder 9 Scrapbook - Marshall Field 1906 Jan-1906 Mar
See oversized
Box 7 Folder 1 Untranslated pamphlets written in Cyrillic Russian undated
Box 7 Folder 2 Two wooden engraved printing blocks undated
Box 8 Folder 1-11 Photographs 1861-1940
Contains Ream family photographs, snapshots of frontlines during WWI, Les Ruines De Termonde postcards, images of the Russian army, Czar Nicholas II, Anastase A. Vonsiatsky in his VNRP uniform and miscellaneous photographs unidentified individuals.
See also oversized box 1

Box 8    Folder 12    Maps    1914-1939

Contains global and individual maps of the world powers during the first half of the twentieth century. Additional maps detail Russian and German troop movements and positions during WWI and the Russian civil war.
See oversized box 2
Guide to the Anastase A. Vonsiatsky and Marion B. Ream papers, 1861-1970

Series: Guide to Microfilms
Dates: 1960-1962
Extent: 1 box(es) (0.5 linear feet)
Material types:
  finding aids

Scope and Content Note
The Guide to Microfilms series specifically provides a finding aid for the Guides to German Records Microfilmed at Alexandria, Virginia, 1960. The finding aids were prepared by the Committee for the Study of War Documents of the American Historical Association. The Committee catalogued and microfilmed the declassified German records which are in the custody of the World War II Records Division of the National Archives at Alexandria, Virginia.

The project plans were directed by the Subcommittee on Microfilming, a division of the Library of Congress. The guides were released by the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, in Washington, D.C.

Arrangement
The series is arranged by numerical order.

Box 9  Folder  No. 18 - Records of Headquarters, German Armed Forces 1960
  High Command (Part III)
Box 9  Folder  No. 19 - Records of Headquarters, German Armed Forces 1960
  High Command (Part IV)
Box 9  Folder  No. 20 - Records of National Socialist German Labor
  Party (Part II)
Box 9  Folder  No. 21 - Records of the Deutsches Ausland - Institut,
  Stuttgart. (Part II: The General Records)
Box 9  Folder  No. 22 - Records of the Reich Ministry for Public
  Enlightenment and Propaganda
Box 9  Folder  No. 23 - Records of Private Austrian, Dutch, and German
  Enterprises, 1917-1946
Box 9  Folder  No. 24 - Records of Headquarters of the German Air
  Force High Command
Box 9  Folder  No. 25 - German Air Force Records: Luftgaukommandos,
  Flak, Deutsche Luftwaffenmission in Rumanien
Box 9  Folder  No. 26 - Records of Reich Office for Soil Exploration
Box 9  Folder  No. 27 - Miscellaneous SS Records:
  Einwandererzentralstelle, Waffen-SS, and SS-Oberabschnitte
Box 9  Folder  No. 28 - Records of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied
  Eastern Territories, 1941-45
Box 9  Folder  No. 29 - Records of Headquarters, German Army High
  Command (Part II)
Box 9  Folder  No. 30 - Records of Headquarters, German Army High
  Command (Part III)
Box 9  Folder  No. 31 - Records of the Office of the Reich Commissioner
  for the Baltic States, 1941-45
Box 9  Folder  No. 32 - Records of the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief
  of the German Police (Part I)
Box 9  Folder  No. 33 - Records of the Reich Leader of the SS and Chief
  of the German Police (Part II)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 9</th>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>No. 34 - Records of German Army Areas</th>
<th>1962</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Box 9</td>
<td>Folder</td>
<td>No. 35 - Records of the National Socialist German Labor Party (Part III)</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box 9</td>
<td>Folder</td>
<td>No. 36 - Miscellaneous German Records Collection (Part III)</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Series: Audio Recordings
Dates: 1928-
Extent: 1 box(es) (0.5 linear feet)
Material types: 78 rpm records

Scope and Content Note
This series includes audio recordings. There are several phonographs from Herbert Hoover's acceptance speech of the 1928 Republican presidential nomination, and recorded speeches by Eleanor Roosevelt regarding how to prepare a picnic. These are in English and are on 78 rpms.

There are also a number of recorded speeches in German, given by Josef Totzauer on German Americans and the nation of Germany. In addition, there are audio recordings of Anastase A. Vonsiatsky making speeches and singing a Russian version of Horst Wessel's song, Raise the Banner, with two members of the All Russian National Revolutionary Party, Donat Yosifovich Kunle and Lev Beck Mamedov.

Arrangement
This series is arranged by language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 10 Folder</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eleanor Roosevelt</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two 78 rpm phonograph records and one disposable record.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herbert Hoover's Address to the Republican National Convention - No. 1</td>
<td>1940 Jun 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herbert Hoover's Address to the Republican National Convention - No. 4</td>
<td>1940 Jun 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herbert Hoover's Address to the Republican National Convention - No. 6</td>
<td>1940 Jun 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herbert Hoover's Address to the Republican National Convention - No. 7</td>
<td>1940 Jun 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herbert Hoover's Address to the Republican National Convention - No. 10</td>
<td>1940 Jun 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herbert Hoover's Address to the Republican National Convention - No. 12</td>
<td>1940 Jun 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herbert Hoover's Address to the Republican National Convention - No. 14</td>
<td>1940 Jun 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herbert Hoover's Address to the Republican National Convention - No. 16</td>
<td>1940 Jun 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herbert Hoover's Address to the Republican National Convention - No. 17</td>
<td>1940 Jun 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March of the Russian Fascists - V.F.P</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raise the Banner</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Twenty-seven 78 rpm recordings of Russian version of Horst Wessel's Raise the Banner.</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unidentified Russian title</td>
<td>undated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>