published series of public documents because for so long they were general carriers of various types of documents. The appendix to the journal continued as a medium for official publication by all agencies of government until the advent of the Collected Public Documents series; therefore, today it is an important documents source book for that period. legislative journals might be considered the most valuable of any of the

deliberations in states which have printed their debates in form comparable to the Congressional Record. For the most part these have been occasional publications of particular sessions of legislatures, or have continued serially for a short period of time. In Pennsylvania and Maine, however, the series has continued over a long period and is currently published today. Part 2, Legislative Debates, includes the verbatim record of legislative

proceedings, therefore, were both legislative and constitutional in character. If the records of these functions cannot be separated, they will be placed on a composite reel or series of reels bearing the joint symbol A.3 and C.2 with cross references under the unit numbers to indicate their location. The records of Provincial Councils and Committees of Safety, which exercised both legislative and executive functions, will be arranged as convenience dictates under A.3 or E.4 with cross references. constitutional conventions in framing the first state constitutions and their the transition from colony to state are examples. Part 3 includes the proceedings of extraordinary bodies that have at times exercised legislative powers but which were not regularly constituted legislatures. The Provincial Congresses which acted as legislative bodies during Some of them served as

Part 4, Committee Reports, and Part 5, Hearings and Investigations, offer categories for placing groups of legislative documents separately printed but not issued in a regular series. For the most part such documents will be found in the appendices to the journals or under Class D, Part 1, Collected Public Documents.

archives. No systematic attempt has been made to copy these in a comprehensive way. A method of selection has been followed, but Part 6 offers a large field for later supplementation of Class A. Part 6, Legislative Papers, includes various types of sessional papers in unpublished form which were deposited in file boxes in the legislative

do not fit into one of the regular categories. Part X provides a catch-all for miscellaneous legislative materials that

a number of libraries. By far the largest number of legislative journals making up Part 1 were microfilmed in the Library of Congress. The Librof the University of North Carolina, the Massachusetts State Library, the New York Public Library and the New York State Library, in that order, furnished the next largest numbers. for later periods where the materials could have been copied in any one of Location symbols in the table of contents serve two purposes. They give credit to holdings which have contributed materials to be copied for the collection and they indicate rarity of items. Symbols have not been indicated State Departments of Archives and the The Library