Women in Prohibition

AND

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- Item (334)
- Series (326)

Refine By: Date
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- 1800 - 1809 (6)
- 1810 - 1819 (4)
- 1820 - 1829 (4)
- 1830 - 1839 (4)
- 1840 - 1849 (8)
- 1850 - 1859 (7)
- 1860 - 1869 (10)
- 1870 - 1879 (10)
- 1880 - 1889 (13)

Refine By: File Format
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632 Description Only

General Subjects: PROHIBITION (Prohibition) - Folder A-B Prohibition
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OF 75-b: Prohibition in Special Areas 1942-1944 (Prohibition)
National Archives Identifier: 2777620
OF 75-b: Prohibition in Special Areas 1942-1944 (Prohibition)
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Research Material for the "Report on Federal Prohibition Enforcement", 1929 - 1930
National Archives Identifier: 1560069
... for use in preparing the "Report on Federal Prohibition Enforcement." Included are bibliographies, telegrams, memorandums, publications, lists of Bureau of Prohibition personnel killed in the line of duty, statistical ... http://opa-prototype.era.nara.gov/vivisimo/cgi-bin/pagecon?file=Series_1560069.xml&loc=264

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The Volstead Act
The National Archives Digital Classroom: Primary Sources, Activities and Training for Educators and Students.
http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/volstead-act/

Title VI, Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English...
This web page is designed to provide employees with information on the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and to serve as a guide in the area of EEO.

Codification of Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders
Title VI, Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English

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http://www.archives.gov/een/laus/title-vi.html

Codification of Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders
Federal Register

Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Prohibition, (04/01/1927 - 07/01/1930)
Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Prohibition, (04/01/1927 - 07/01/1930) ... in 1919 and the passage of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act that same year led to the ...
http://opa-prototype.era.nara.gov/vivisimo/cgi-bin/pagecon?file=organization_114173.xml&loc=197

Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Prohibition Unit, (1920 - 04/01/1927)
Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Prohibition Unit, (1920 - 04/01/1927) ... in 1919 and the passage of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act that same year led to the ...
http://opa-prototype.era.nara.gov/vivisimo/cgi-bin/pagecon?file=organization_114173.xml&loc=197

Department of the Treasury, Federal Alcohol Administration, (08/01/1935 - 1940)
... in 1919 and the passage of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act that same year led to the formation of the Prohibition Unit within the Bureau of Internal Revenue in ...
http://opa-prototype.era.nara.gov/vivisimo/cgi-bin/pagecon?file=organization_114175.xml&loc=197
The National Archives and Records Administration

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10 billion pages of unique documents, many of them handwritten, and include formats such as maps, charts, aerial and still photographs, artifacts, and motion picture, sound, and video recordings.
Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America;

At the First Session,

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the ninetyninth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

AN ACT

To prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be the “National Prohibition Act.”
Sixty-sixth Congress of the United States of America;

At the First Session,

Began and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

AN ACT

To prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use, and sale of high-proof spirits for other than beverage purposes, and to banish an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye, and other lawful industries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be the “National Prohibition Act.”

TITLE I.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF WAR PROHIBITION.

The term “War Prohibition Act” used in this Act shall mean the provisions of any Act or Acts prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States. The words “beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors” in the War Prohibition Act shall be hereafter construed to mean any such beverages which contain one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume; Provided, That the foregoing definition shall not extend to dealkoholized wine nor to any beverage or liquid produced by the process by which beer, ale, porter or wine is produced, if it contains less than one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, and is made as prescribed in section 37 of Title 11 of this Act, and is otherwise denominated than as beer, ale, or porter, and is contained and sold in, or from, such sealed and labeled bottles, cans, or containers as the commissioner may by regulation prescribe.

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Original Prohibition Documents

Held at The National Archives at Seattle
Records of the Department of the Treasury (Record Group 56)
Bureau of Prohibition

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY:
BUREAU OF PROHIBITION
SEATTLE, WA
1927-33

The Bureau of Prohibition was responsible for tracking bootleggers and organized crime leaders. They focused primarily on interstate and international cases and those cases where local law enforcement official would not or could not act. The Seattle office of the Bureau of Prohibition apparently operated in Idaho, Oregon, Montana, Washington and Wyoming. Predecessor Agency: Prohibition Unit, Department of the Treasury Successor Agency: Alcohol Tax Unit, Department of the Treasury

Date Compiled: 2/23/94

SERIES DESCRIPTION:
INVESTIGATORY CASE FILES 1924-33
14 linear feet
Arranged by case file number

These case file contain raw investigatory data as well as news clippings relating to the investigation; correspondence between law enforcement officials and correspondence with informants; and draft and final reports. Some files have transcripts of telephone taps. The files contain information on local prohibition activities as well as interstate activities.
These case files contain raw investigatory data as well as news clippings relating to the investigation; correspondence between law enforcement officials and correspondence with informants; and draft and final reports. Some files have transcripts of telephone taps. The files contain information on local prohibition activities as well as interstate activities (OR/WA and WA/CA) and international smuggling activities (US/Canada). Many of the files relate to local law enforcement and elected official involved in bootlegging. Some materials may be restricted due to Grand Jury information.

TYPE OF MATERIALS: correspondence, news clippings, transcripts, reports, photos

SUBJECT REFERENCE: prohibition, law enforcement

GEOGRAPHIC NAME REFERENCE: WA, OR, ID, MT, WY, CA, British Columbia, Columbia River

BEGIN AND END BOX NUMBERS: 1-32

FILE NO. CASE TITLE

Box 1:
Docket #101 Great Falls, Montana (Western Sales Co., et.al.)
Docket #109Absarokee, Montana (complaint of Rev. W.L. Spencer)
Docket #108 Plentywood, Montana
Docket #159 Miles City, Montana (closed)
Docket #158 1/2 Billings, Montana (closed)
3-01-237 Seattle Conspiracy
3-01-246 Russell Wood, Harold Anderson, et.al. (A.W. Wash. case) [Tacoma, WA]
7-A Parsons, Frank [Vancouver, B.C]
45-A Conspiracy to transport alcohol between California & Oregon
65-B Gus Hodel, et.al. [Great Falls, MT] [photo in paper of officers by still]
119-B Hennrich Brewing Co. Seattle, WA 3-02-186
119-B Hennrich Brewing Co.

Box 1-2:
119-B Hennrich Brewing Co. Seattle, WA 3-02-286

Box 2:
Women filled every possible role during prohibition.
The following document points out a couple of roles played by women.

1. Apparently Pat Wright ran a house of prostitution, obviously occupied by several un-named women.
2. In addition, Pat’s wife paid several upstanding citizens of Tacoma “protection money” to stay in business.

How much did protection cost in Tacoma in 1932? Who was collecting the money?
MEMORANDUM.

A negro gambler, Pat Williams, of Tacoma, Washington, when interviewed in the presence of ex-city detective, Robert Neal at Tacoma, Wn. on the night of January 6, 1932, stated as follows:

That a conspiracy exists in the city of Tacoma to except money from the underworld to permit violations of the national Prohibition Act by the following persons:

Commissioner of Public Safety, Dynant.

Mayor Tennant.

Bertel Johnson, County Prosecuting Attorney.

Sheriff Tom Desmond.

Chief of Police Cary, and

The Dry Squad.

That Vito Cattone is the "fixer" and Mike Vendetti, the collector.

That he supported Mayor Tennant among the negro underworld in his second election with the understanding that he was to run the only negro club in Tacoma, with privileges of gambling, prostitution and liquor. That as soon as Tennant took office he "fixed" of Dynant and obtained evidence that he was collecting protection money from "top" boozers joints with his Dry Squad. That Tennant then made Dynant do as he pleased. That Tennant did not keep his word with Pat Williams.

That "Fish House" Williams, brother of Pat Williams, ran a house of prostitution, gambling and liquor for about two years at 1530 Market Street, Tacoma, Wn. That his wife, "Jackie" paid for "Fish house" $300.00 a month protection to Dynant, Tennant and Gay through Mike Vendetti, who collected for Vito Cattone; the last payment made about June, 1931, when "Fish House" was not making enough money to pay $200.00 a month and left town.
That when "Fish House" returned to Tacoma about January 1, 1932, he was told by members of the city of Tacoma Dry Squad that he would have to start paying again or leave town. He was in Room 514 at the Victoria Hotel, Tacoma, Washington, and Pat \underline{\text{Henderson}} stated that he expected to get him to admit these things to Special Agent Rogers and myself within the next week or ten days.

That Deputy Prohibition Administrator, Kinney, while Prohibition Agent in Charge in Tacoma, worked up a conspiracy case on these same public officials, and that it is alleged that Assistant U.S. District Attorney John McCluskey, suppressed the evidence in that case.

That Lil Hart, a proprietress of a house of prostitution at 1611 7/2 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma, Washington, known as the "McBath Rooms," paid protection to the city of Tacoma and Pierce County through Mike Vendetti and Vito Guttone for about four years, until they raised the rate so high she could no longer afford to pay it. She went to Seattle, Washington, and now runs a similar place on First Avenue, near Bell Street. That she will talk, but is married to a negro named Laurence Chavis; a brother of Jay Chavis, a Tacoma negro who, it is alleged, Prosecuting Attorney Johnson saved from hanging in a murder case for a large sum of money. Laurence Chavis should be absent when Lil Hart is interviewed.

\underline{\text{Gerald W. Close,}}

GERALD W. CLOSE
Special Agent.

\underline{\text{S.T.}}
The next document is just in case you want to know the locations of all the brothels and hotels serving alcohol in 1932 in Tacoma, Washington and the names of their owners.

How far were these facilities from city hall?
How many ethnicities are represented?
The following resorts are all operating openly, as houses of prostitution, or liquor dispensing places. They are all within eleven blocks of the city hall, and openly boast of the fact that they pay money for protection. The amount of protection money varies from $150 to $350, and is supposed to be paid before the 5th of each month. Up until April of this year, the collection was made by Mike Vendetti, who about two years ago served a six months sentence for liquor violation. Since April the collections have been made by Primo Rosellini, who served a penitentiary sentence of one year for narcotic violation. These collections are all made in the name of Vito Cuttone, who is supposed to be the chief fixer:

1. Holly Hotel, 811 Pacific Avenue, owner, Claude Judge—2 prostitutes, and liquor sold.
2. Camp Hotel, 1205½ Pacific Avenue, owner, Ma Kline (Jewess)—4 to 6 prostitutes.
3. Mcbeth Hotel, 1215½ Pacific Avenue, formerly known as the St. Charles Hotel, originally owned by Vito Cuttone—sold to Lil Hart (aprons), who served a California penitentiary sentence about four years ago. Lil Hart sold this place to Blanche Davis (Jewess) about six months ago, who now has another Jewess operating the place with two prostitutes and sells liquor.
4. Doris Hotel, 1217½ Pacific Avenue, owned by Sam Levine (Jew), operated by his wife with from 4 to 6 prostitutes.
5. Franklin Hotel, 1317½ Pacific Avenue. Operated by Frank Mayhew—5 prostitutes and liquor sold.
6. Fern Hotel, 1319½ Pacific Avenue, owned by Blanche Davis (Jewess) operated by two prostitutes known as Bee Guinan, and Sunny Boyd. Liquor sold.
7. Maples Hotel, 1221½ Pacific Avenue, formerly owned by Jay Davis (nigro) sold recently to operator, whose name is unknown—2 and 3 prostitutes. Liquor sold.
8. St. Reno Hotel, 1314½ Pacific Avenue, owned by Nick Ranich, and operated by his wife. 4 to 6 prostitutes. Liquor sold.
9. Cray's Harbor Hotel, 1309 Commerce Street, owned by Jack Consilir, and operated by his wife—5 prostitutes, and liquor sold.
10. Hotel Ritz, 11½ Broadway owned by Blanche Davis—3 prostitutes, and liquor sold.
11. Brueksa Hotel 304 South 13th, operated by large blonde woman, name unknown—2 prostitutes, and liquor sold.
12. Brueksa Soft Drink Parlor, 1308 Broadway, owner unknown. Open bar where liquor is sold.
13. Stea Hotel, 1318½ Broadway, owner George Moore (nigro) 4 prostitutes.
14. Torino Hotel, 1320½ Broadway, owner George Moore (nigro) 4 prostitutes.
15. Hotel Hotel, 1240½ Broadway, owner Laura Casey—4 prostitutes.
16. Broadway Hotel, 1319½ Broadway, owner unknown, liquor sold, 2 prostitutes.
17. Florence Cafe, 1922 Broadway, owner unknown—liquor sold.

18. Home Hotel, 1923 Broadway, owners, Max and Mary Foster (real name Rosenberg) formerly operators of houses of prostitution in Chicago—6 prostitutes.

19.ewan Hotel, 1927 Broadway, owner, W. Davis (negro), operated by Anne Thompson (white) 2 prostitutes—liquor sold.

20. Sherman Hotel, 1504 Broadway, owned by Lil Buckely (negro), married to George Coyne (white) formerly sergant at Fort Lewis. This woman was recently released from the Washington State penitentiary, where she served a sentence for manslaughter for the killing of a white soldier from Fort Lewis with in a knock-out drop. 4 to 6 prostitutes, and liquor sold.

21. A cottage at 311 South 17th Street. Owner, Bumay Rucker (negro), operated by Anne Davis (white) —5 prostitutes.

22. Building, 1505 Market Street, owned by Guy Hart (negro), who served a term in California State penitentiary —3 prostitutes.

23. Brown Cottage, 1506 Court D. Owned by woman (known as Swade Fordall) 3 prostitutes—liquor sold.

24. Green Cottage at 1500 Market Street, owned by Mary Hunt (negro), 3 prostitutes and liquor sold.

The following places are hotels in which liquor can be secured, streetwalkers operate out of, and all have prostitutes available on call.

1. A. J. Hotel, 1303 Broadway
2. Brooklyn Hotel, 1306 Pacific Avenue
3. Charleston Hotel, 1145 Court C
4. Grand Hotel, 1514 Pacific Avenue
5. Hotel Lewis, 1522 Pacific Avenue
6. Savoy Hotel, 1535 Pacific Avenue
7. Madison Hotel, 1533 Market Street

In compiling this list no places were named further than eleven blocks from the city hall, and the outlying communities have their expected quota of liquor dispensing resorts, which operate openly.
1. Kelly Hotel, 611 Pacific Ave., owner, Claude Judge - 2 prostitutes, and liquor sold.

2. Camp Hotel, 1605 Pacific Ave., owner, Ed Ritte (Jewess) 4 to 6 prostitutes.

3. McBeth Hotel, 1215 Pacific Ave., formerly known as the St. Charles Hotel originally owned by Vito Cuttone, sold to Lil Hart (negress) who served a California penitentiary sentence about 4 years ago. Lil Hart sold this place to Blanche Davis (Jewess) about six months ago, who now has another Jewess operating the place with two prostitutes and sells liquor.

4. Doris Hotel, 1217½ Pacific Avenue, owned by Sam Levine (Jew), operated by his wife with from 4 to 6 prostitutes.

5. Franklin Hotel, 1317½ Pacific Ave. Operated by Frank Mayhew. Three prostitutes and liquor sold.

6. Yerm Hotel, 1319½ Pacific Ave., owned by Blanche Davis (Jewess) operated by two prostitutes known as Sue Quinlan, and Sunny Boyd. Liquor sold.

7. Naples Hotel, 1321½ Pacific Ave., formerly owned by Jay Harris (negro) sold recently to operators, whose name is unknown. 3 and 3 prostitutes. Liquor sold.

8. St. Remo Hotel, 1345½ Pacific Ave., owned by Nick Manish, and operated by his wife. 4 to 6 prostitutes. Liquor sold.

9. Grays Harbor Hotel, 1509 Commerce St., owned by Jack Consella, and operated by his wife - 3 prostitutes, and liquor sold.

10. Hotel Ritz, 113½ Broadway, owned by Blanche Davis. 3 prostitutes, and liquor sold.

11. Brendan Hotel, 301 South 13th, operated by large blonde woman, name unknown. 2 prostitutes and liquor sold.


13. Sera Hotel, 1313½ Broadway, owned George Moore (negro) 4 prostitutes.

14. Torino Hotel, 1335½ Broadway, owned George Moore (negro) 4 prostitutes.

15. Hotel Hotel, 1517½ Broadway, owner Laura Casey 4 prostitutes.

10. Broadway Hotel, 1517½ Broadway, owner unknown, liquor sold, 2 prostitutes.
17. Florence Cafe, 1522 Broadway, owner unknown, liquor sold.

18. Hanse Hotel, 15221/2 Broadway, owners, Max and Mary Foster (real name Rosenberg) formerly operators of Houses of prostitution in Chicago 6 prostitutes.

19. Ewen Hotel, 15371/2 Broadway, owner, Jay Grimm (negro) operated by Anne Thompson (white) 3 prostitutes - liquor sold.

20. Sherman Hotel, 15491/2 Broadway, owned by Lil Backley (negro) married to German-born (white) formerly sergeant at Fort Leavenworth. This woman was recently released from the Washington State penitentiary where she served a sentence for manslaughter for the killing of a white soldier from Ft. Lewis with knock-out drops. 4 to 6 prostitutes, and liquor sold.

21. A cottage at 111 South 17th St., owner, Barney Baker (negro) operated by Anne Davis (white) 3 prostitutes.

22. Building, 15511/2 Market St., owned by Guy Hunt (negro) who served time in California State penitentiary - 2 prostitutes.

23. Brown Cottage, 1505 Court D. Owned by woman (known as Swede Pendell) 3 prostitutes, liquor sold.

24. Green Cottage at 1505 Market St., owned by Mary Hunt (negro) 3 prostitutes and liquor sold.


26. Imperial Hotel, liquor.

The following places are hotels in which liquor can be secured, street walkers operate out of, and all have prostitutes available on call.

1. A.B. Hotel, 1330 1/2 Broadway. Negro

2. Africa Hotel, 1343 Pacific Ave.

3. Charleston Hotel, 1144 Court.

4. Grand Hotel, 1114 1/2 Pacific Ave.

5. Hotel Lewis, 1222 Pacific Ave.

6. Savoy Hotel, 1335 Pacific Ave.

7. Madison Hotel, 1802 Market St. (P)

8. New Tosca Hotel, 1317 1/2 Broadway.

In compiling this list no places were named farther than 1/1 blocks from the city hall, and the outlying communities have their expected quota of liquor dispensing resorts, which operate openly.

[Signature]

May 30, 1929

[Signature]
This document pertains to the Seattle Conspiracy case, in which the Bureau of Prohibition investigated a conspiracy by members of the Seattle Police department and other government officials in the city to obtain protection money from those violating the National Prohibition Act. Members also sold confiscated liquor for profit. Included in the conspiracy was Frank Olmstead, a captain on the police force. His conviction was appealed to the Supreme Court on the grounds that the wire taps used to convict him were unconstitutional. In a dissenting opinion, Justice Brandeis agreed stating that officials should be required to get a search warrant before placing a wiretap on a telephone line.
Regarding the matters which were discussed at our conference, the following data is submitted:

(1) copy of statement by Agents Chidester and Anderson.

The money collected by Galesardo is paid by him to a man by the name of Frank Deitremo.

Alice Kilder, alias Alice Frazier, whose telephone number is Somta 1425, lives in a new apartment at 5th and Denny Way. Her name is on the mail box in the hall on the list of tenants, and she answers the phone for a man by the name of Nelson. She has information as to the man in the Sheriff's office who are taking graft and the places from which it is collected.

There is a joint on 12th Avenue, known as the Dock Hamilton place, which place is frequented by Marble, who was formerly working for O'Malley. This place is a hangout and a place where the policemen go to collect or meet the people who pay. O'Malley is the official collector for the Deputy Sheriff. This information was given me by Mr. Hunter, who is the outside man for the Blackbridge Automobile Company of this city. He might be cautiously approached and has a great deal of information.

At the time the Hong Kong joint was raided by our agents, they found in that place a State Search Warrant which had been left there about an hour or two before our men arrived, and this State Search Warrant bears the name of Nokia and Robertson, Deputy Sheriffs.

Mr. Moto, an attorney of the firm of Hans and Moto (Hans is deceased) has information of a gang of telephone delivery operators who have the exclusive privilege of selling in the Courthouse, making deliveries on Tuesday and Friday of each week. Mr. Moto was also present in the Press Club in this city on the night when Barrow was here, and saw four Deputy Sheriffs drinking in there.

An ex-policeman by the name of Ed Evans, whom he started to open a cafe in the first block immediately north of the Fremont Bridge was approached by the collectors for the police department, who asked him for the payment of $200 for the handling of boot. This information came to me through Mrs. Cairns, who lives in the Northern part of the city and whose telephone number is Harlem 3799. She secured the information through a woman who lives in that block, but she did not wish her name disclosed for fear of physical injury, but Mrs. Cairns will arrange for contact. The information is to the street that every place in that block on both sides of the street are handling boot and each one pays $200.00 per month to the police.

Mr.__________, who is a junior in the Courthouse and seems to be quite prominent in political activities and an old timer here, says that Tom Maddigan, 5th floor of the Bigler Building,
collected $25,000 for the Mayor Edward's campaign two years ago, and that sort of this came from the underworld of this city. He says that James Dunam, who operates a coffee shop in the Hailte, but who lives in the northern part of the city and is the president of the Knitter Heights Comunity Club, is a gambler, and has a great deal of information on the situation here. Dunam was chairman of McClure's campaign when he ran for sheriff.

There is a newspaper man in this city who is the go-between for the three newspapers and the corrupt elements in the sheriff's office and the City Police Department and the administration and occupies the same position on a smaller scale in Seattle that Hingle had in Chicago. This man's name is Tom Smith.

Fred Mathis is the contact man between the Mayor and the vice ring here.

Bill Sovens, who occupies an important position in the water works department is the one who receives the graft money and makes the split up or distribution. There are three names: A. A. Passer, Dick Street, and W. W. Connors, who are mentioned in this connection, but what part they play in the game is unknown.

I have a statement to the effect that Myers and his companion agent know that $1600 was paid by the Hong Kong outfit to the city and county authorities for protection.

Ludwig Frank is the collector for the City Police Department and collects graft from the underworld in the territory from Yesler Way to Pike Street.

Ed Gleason does similar work of collecting for the territory north of Pike Street.

There are eleven policemen having beats in the underworld district, who are each paying $3000.00 a month to the vice ring for the privilege of holding each beat. The Fernwood Apartments, raided by our Bureau, was paying $500.00 per month.

Sam, the Jap, located at 612 Maynard, which is the Jap Club, collects about $2700.00 per month.

Jim Chin, 722 King Street, collects from the chain of houses of prostitution, gambling, dope, and tears, running up into thousands each month. Each of the chains of houses of prostitution is operated by a woman by the name of Martha Myers, some of which are located as follows: 612½ Third; 1102½ Third; 1524 Westlake; 607½ Third, 204 Pine Street; "The Bitch", 2200 Yesler, First Avenue.
Harry Lewis and O. J. Bobia handle the slush fund in the Sheriff's office.

Frankie Hall is also one of the collectors for the city.

John Ray runs the Fernwood Apartments and pays graft to the city police. This information came to me from a man by the name of Hunt, who was at one time secretary to the Mayor, and was let out and apparently has a grudge against some members of the gang.

I will contact the person from whom I secured most of this information and will arrange for a conference with you.
Sometimes alcohol and prohibition was a “family affair.”
Obviously, the Volstead Act was passed in part due to pressure from women who felt their resources were being squandered by irresponsible husbands. This letter indicates the lengths to which women would go to stop their husbands from “drinking up the rent.”

*Note the little notes by federal agents as they attempt to identify the woman’s husband.*
Dear Sir:

My husband is in the habit of buying a quart of whiskey every other day from a Chinese bootlegger named Chin Haugh living at 307-16th near Alder street.

We need this money for household expenses. Will you please have his place raided? He keeps a supply planted in his garden and a smaller quantity under the back steps for quick delivery. If you make the raid at 9:30 any morning you will be sure to get the goods and Chin always leaves the house at 10 o'clock and may clean up before he goes.

Thanking you in advance
I remain
Yours truly,
Mrs. Whalley
There are three women and three different events outlined in this single-page document.

The investigation process seems somewhat evident as well.
MEMORANDUM

Called on Mrs. C.B. Johnson, 161-16th Street, Idaho Falls, Idaho and she informed us that her husband had been drinking to such an extent that she had to divorce him. She had reported to Sheriff C.T. Criddle that her husband was getting his liquor at the Sandwich Shop and asked the Sheriff to raid this place but instead had informed the bootlegger that Mrs. Johnson was complaining about her husband obtaining liquor there. Mrs. Johnson informed us her husband had called her down for making the complaint.

Received information from Miss Bertha Price, General Delivery Clerk at the Idaho Falls Post Office that Clay Roselle had called yesterday for any mail for Scott Newman but at that time there was no mail for Newman. Miss Price showed us a letter today addressed to Scott Newman, Idaho Falls, Idaho; from M.R. Newman, Greenbrier, Ark. with the following postmark: Crafton, Ark. Mar. 9-28. Miss Price was requested to inform anyone calling for Newman’s mail to either obtain a written request from Newman or ask for his new address to forward the letter. Miss Price further stated that a lady, quite good looking and wearing glasses has called numerous times for Scott Newman’s mail and it is believed this woman can be identified as Clay Roselle’s wife.

Called on Mr. A.J. Wipperman, owner of the building in which the Havana Cigar Store is located and we were shown a lease for these premises showing Jack Robinson, lessee, and that $120.00 per month is paid by Robinson always by check. We were later informed by Mr. Wilson that he had made inquiries at the County Assessor’s office and was informed that a lady had paid the personal property tax for the Havana Cigar Store paying cash which looks more like Roselle’s way of doing business than Robinson’s. This however will be investigated further to try and have this woman identified as being Mrs. Roselle.

J.W. Simmons,
Special Agent.

Re: 97 W.

Pocatello, Idaho
March 9, 1928

[Signature]

J.W. Simmons,
Special Agent.

F.H. McGinnness,
Federal Prohibition Agent.
Joint Resolution Proposing the Twenty-First Amendment to the United States Constitution
ARC Identifier 596379
Item from Record Group 11: General Records of the United States Government, 1778 - 2006

Seeking a repeal

For another quick way to see the whole document go to www.archives.gov/research/search and type in the ARC ID# (in this case, 596379)
Presidential Proclamation 2065 of December 5, 1933, in which President Franklin D. Roosevelt announces the Repeal of Prohibition., 12/05/1933
ARC Identifier 299967
Item from Record Group 11: General Records of the United States Government, 1778 - 2006

STATE OF REPEAL OF THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States in several sessions of the seventy-second Congress, began at Washington on the fifth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three, adopted a resolution in the words and figures tale

"CUINT RESOLUTION
Prepending an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.
"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (Representatives of each House present thereon), That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions in three-fourths of the several States:

"Article 1.
"Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.
Wow, that’s great! ... all those documents are online, right?
Actually, many were, but some were not.

Those **not** online were copied directly from originals stored in the stacks of

![The National Archives at Seattle logo]
Our documents are being

Copied and indexed by commercial companies, such as
- Ancestry.com
- Heritage Quest Online
- Footnote.com

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- Access to Archival Databases (AAD)
- Exhibits and publications
We provide FREE access in our research room to commercial databases (designed primarily for family history) and **expert help** for your research project.

Ancestry.com

Heritage Quest Online

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