

Other#		Object name 2
Refer code	5380 - NjFIHi	Object name 3
Accession#	2013-306-001	
Received as	Donation	Accession date 07/10/2013
Source	Hunterdon County FSA-USDA	
Creditline		
Home loc	Vault 1	

Identity Statement:

Title: Hunterdon County Aerial Photographs
Extent of the unit of description: 10 containers; 9 c.f.

Scope & Content / Abstract:

Abstract: This collection is a group of aerial photographs imaged via airplane flyover of Hunterdon County. Two recognizable series of aerial photographic collections exist; one for 1956 and one for 1963. There are also images from a third set of aerial photographs for which the date is unknown. None of the sets are complete. For the dated series, there is a master (key) overlay map of the entire county which allows for the individual identification of desired individual images. Many of the photographs have been marked with notations, and these are used to indicate property owners whose names are written on the verso of the image. This collection would be of interest to anyone desiring to use overhead imagery of Hunterdon County for the time periods indicated in the aerial surveys.

Scope and Content: Overhead aerial photographs allow the viewer to get a detailed perspective of what Hunterdon County looked like in the specified years surveyed, and it allows researchers to view changes in the county over time. By comparing and contrasting the aerial photos from 1956 versus 1963, there are many instances where evolutionary changes may be observed.

The first series of aerial photographs in this collection, designated Series 1, date from 1956. The images were ordered by the United States Department of Agriculture Commodity Stabilization Service. The scale of the images is 1:20,000. Flying was completed on 10/11/1956, and the index was compiled on 10/26/1956. The photographer was the Aero Service Corporation of Philadelphia. See container list for individual images present in the collection.

The second series of aerial photographs in this collection, designated Series 2, date from 1963. The images were ordered by the United States Department of Agriculture / Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. The scale of the images is 1:20,000. Flying was completed in 1963. The photographer was the Aeroflex Corporation, Newton, NJ. See container list for individual images present.

The third series of aerial photographs in this collection, designated Series 3, are undated. There is no key index associated with the series, and it is obvious the series is only partial. There is also no information concerning the source, photographer, or any other details. The individual photographs are designated with an unrecognized numerical code that does not readily convey any meaningful data. See container list for the numerical codes present.

Context:

Name of Creator: United States Department of Agriculture

Administrative / Biographical history:

The following information is quoted directly from the website of the Farm Service Agency:

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=about&subject=landing&topic=ham-ah>

History of USDA's Farm Service Agency

The Farm Service Agency traces its beginnings to 1933, in the depths of the Great Depression. A wave of discontent caused by mounting unemployment and farm failures had helped elect President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who promised Americans a "New Deal."

One result was the establishment in 1935 of a Department of Agriculture agency with familiar initials: FSA, which stood for Farm Security Administration. Originally called the Resettlement Administration, and renamed in 1937, its original mission was to relocate entire farm communities to areas in which it was hoped farming could be carried out more profitably. But resettlement was controversial and expensive, and its results ambiguous. Other roles soon became more important, including the Standard Rural Rehabilitation Loan Program, which provided credit, farm and home management planning and technical supervision. This was the forerunner of the farm loan programs of the Farmers Home Administration.

Another related program was Debt Adjustment and Tenure Improvement. FSA county supervisors, sometimes with the help of volunteer committees of local farmers, would work with farmers and their debtors to try to arbitrate agreements and head off foreclosure. The idea was to reach a deal by which the bank could recover as much or more than it would through foreclosure by allowing the farmer to remain in business.

FSA also promoted co-ops and even provided medical care to poor rural families. Although the scope of its programs was limited, poor farm families who took part benefited greatly. One study estimates that families who participated in FSA programs saw their incomes rise by 69 percent between 1937 and 1941! Annual per capita meat consumption increased from 85 pounds to 447 pounds in the same period. Milk consumption increased by more than half.

In 1946 the Farmers Home Administration Act consolidated the Farm Security Administration with the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division of the Farm Credit Administration - a quasi-governmental agency that still exists today. This Act added authorities to the new Farmers Home Administration that included insuring loans made by other lenders. Later legislation established lending for rural housing, rural business enterprises, and rural water and waste disposal agencies.

Meanwhile, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 had established the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, or AAA. The "Triple A's" purpose was to stabilize farm prices at a level at which farmers could survive. The law established state and county committees of farmers called "Triple A committees." These committees oversaw the first federal farm program offering price support loans to farmers to bring about crop reduction.

The old Triple A was built on two major program divisions: the Division of Production and the Division of Processing and Marketing. These were responsible for the work of commodity sections including dairy, rice, tobacco, sugar, wheat, cotton, corn and hogs.

With the passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and a general reorganization of the Department of Agriculture that October came new, complicated changes in conservation, crop support and marketing legislation. Programs such as commodity marketing controls, and the policy of the Congress to assist farmers in obtaining parity prices and parity income, made the federal government the decision-maker for the nation's farmers.

After Pearl Harbor, the War Food Administration (WFA) was organized to meet the increased needs of a country at war. This reorganization grouped production, supply and marketing authorities under a central agency which coordinated the flow of basic commodities.

Following World War II, the authority of the WFA was terminated. In its place came the Production and Marketing Administration, which, aside from other responsibilities, maintained a field services branch to aid in program oversight.

The post-war period of adjustment to peace-time production levels was almost as difficult as gearing up for war. New priorities had to be established, and at the same time, over-production of certain commodities threatened drops in farm income levels. The increased needs of war-ravaged nations helped absorb surplus production, but surpluses remained a nagging problem for farmers and policymakers.

In 1953, a reorganization of USDA again made changes in the powers and duties of its price support and supply management agency. With the changes came a new name - Commodity Stabilization Service - and an increased emphasis on the preservation of farm income. Conserving programs such as the Soil Bank were introduced to bring production in line with demand by taking land out of production for periods of time ranging up to 10 years. Community, county and state committees were formally identified for the first time as Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees.

The Commodity Stabilization Service became the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) in 1961, and the new name reflected the agency's stabilization and resource conservation missions. Field activities in connection with farm programs continue to be carried out through an extensive network of state and county field offices.

In 1994, a reorganization of USDA resulted in the Consolidated Farm Service Agency, renamed Farm Service Agency in November 1995. The new FSA encompassed the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) and the farm credit portion of the Farmers Home Administration. In May 1996 FCIC became the Risk Management Agency.

Today, FSA's responsibilities are organized into five areas: Farm Programs, Farm Loans, Commodity Operations, Management and State Operations. The agency continues to provide America's farmers with a strong safety net through the administration of farm commodity programs. FSA also implements ad hoc disaster programs. FSA's long-standing tradition of conserving the nation's natural resources continues through the Conservation Reserve Program. The agency provides credit to agricultural producers who are unable to receive private, commercial credit. FSA places special emphasis on providing loans to beginning, minority and women farmers and ranchers. Its Commodity Operations division purchases and delivers commodities for use in humanitarian programs at home and abroad. FSA programs help feed America's school children and hungry people around the globe. Additionally, the agency supports the nation's disabled citizens by purchasing products made by these persons.

Date Last Modified 01/09/2008

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Custodial history: This group of 375 aerial photographs was donated to the HCHS in 1996, from the Farm Services Agency - Hunterdon County office of the US Dept. of Agriculture. Bernadette R. Snearowski, CED, facilitated the donation.

Dan Leechan, Archival Volunteer, arranged and described the collection in 2013. The collection was released for public research in 2015.

Structure:

System of Arrangement: Chronological by photograph series; numerical within series.

Disposition:

Disposition date:

Conditions of Access & Use:

Access conditions: In person access to research collections of the HCHS are during normal business hours (the following is subject to change): Thursdays, Noon to 4 PM; The second and fourth Saturday of each month, 10AM to 4PM, and by appointment.

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computer. of material: English

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Allied Materials:

Location of originals: Vault 2

Collection HCHS Manuscript Collection

Event

Medium

Catdate 07/10/2013

Cathy Dan Leechan

Display value

Status date 02/22/2015

Status by Cornelius, Donald

Status Processed

Condition

Cond date

Condition by

Cond notes

Appraiser

Acq value

Current value min

App notes

Value date

Current value max

Ins policy#

Ins phone#

Ins company

Ins premium

Ins rep

Ins value

Policy exp date

Temp loc

Date

By/Until

Invn date

Invn by

Subjects Aerial Maps
Aerial Photographs
Clinton
Delaware River
Flemington
Hunterdon County

Classification

Lambertville
Photographs
Round Valley
Spruce Run
farms, farming

Search terms

People

Notes

Updated/by 02/22/2015 03:50 PM Unknown

Dataset