

Id. RTYP d ST: p MS: EL: AD:
CC 9554 *BLT: bd *DCF: a CSC: MOD: *PROC:d UD
PP: dcu L: eng *PC:i PD:1812/1893 REP:

035 b b WNRC Accession 69A-5231.

040 b b DAR\$CDAR\$eappm

110 1 b District of Columbia.\$bSuperior Court.\$bProbate Division.

245 0 0 Indentures of apprenticeship,\$f1812-1893.

300 b b 11 linear inches\$(4 vols.)

351 b b \$bArranged chronologically.

545 b b The Orphan's Court and its successors had the authority to approve contracts of apprenticeship and to determine questions between masters and apprentices and to protect the rights of apprentices.

545 b b \$bA minor child could be bound by his parents or guardians or by the Orphan's or Probate Court to an apprenticeship that bound him or her to serve a maximum term of to age 21 if a male or age 18 if a female. The indenture was filed in the office of the Register of Wills.

545 b b \$bThe contract usually stipulated the age at which the apprenticeship was concluded, the skill or trade to be taught and, provided that the master teach the apprentice reading, writing and common arithmetic, supply him or her with suitable clothing and maintenance and, in some cases, pay a certain amount for his or her services.

520 b b Handwritten copies of indentures of apprenticeship giving name of person apprenticed, person or institution consenting to the apprenticeship, to whom apprenticed, skill to be learned, and the terms of the service. Many of the indentures indicate race if blacks were a party to the indenture.

520 b b \$bMany of the apprentices were apprenticed out by a parent, or by the court because they were orphans or their parents were impoverished. Some apprenticed themselves to learn a trade. Females were usually apprenticed to learn "house wifery" or sewing, while males were apprenticed to be become shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, printers, farmers, house servants, butchers, dentists, doctors, hat makers, hostlers, hucksters and other occupations.

500 b b Most of the indentures are dated before 1867. There was probably a volume dated 1801-1811, but that book has not been located.

555 0 b The front of each volume contains an index to names arranged roughly in alphabetical order.

580 b b Subagency history record DCAV89-A describes the history and functions of the Probate Division of Superior Court.

650 b 0 *Court records*
650 b 0 Apprentices\$zWashington (D.C.)

650 b 0 Probate courts\$zWashington (D.C.)

651 b 0 Washington (D.C.)

655 b 7 Indentures.\$2ftamc

655 b 7 Local government records.\$2aat

655 b 7 Municipal government records.\$2aat

690 b 4 Appraised.

690 b 4 Permanent.

691 b 4 District of Columbia.

773 1 b \$w(CStRLIN) DCAV

797 1 0 District of Columbia.\$bRegister of Wills.

797 1 0 District of Columbia.\$bProbate Court.

797 1 0 District of Columbia.\$bOrphan's Court.

851 b b D.C. Archives, Washington, D.C.

LDA b b Appraisal statement: These records are being retained primarily because of the information they contain about persons in 19th century Washington. They have great value to genealogists since for each apprentice they usually give a birthdate, his or parent's name, and a likely occupation for the person. Since many of the entries give race in the case of blacks involved in transaction, the records have special value for researchers into the history of free blacks in D.C. in addition to their genealogical value. Researchers delving into labor history in 19th century America, especially those focusing on skilled trades, may also find information of value in these records.

LDB b b Retention and disposition: Permanent.