

**Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.26.House
26th Congress**

**Finding aid prepared by the Office of Art and Archives,
Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives**

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Describing Archives: A Content Standard

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Summary Information

Repository	Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration
Title	House Records of the 26th Congress
Date [inclusive]	1839-1841
Extent	59.58 Cubic feet
Language	English

Administrative Information

Publication Information

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration

Conditions Governing Access note

The records are governed by Rule VII(3)b of the House Rules:

(b) (1) A record shall immediately be made available if it was previously made available for public use by the House or a committee or a subcommittee. (2) An investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living person (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), an administrative record relating to personnel, or a record relating to a hearing that was closed under clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI shall be made available if it has been in existence for 50 years. (3) A record for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the House shall be made available in accordance with that order. Except as otherwise provided by order of the House, a record of a committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee. (4) A record (other than a record referred to in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3)) shall be made available if it has been in existence for 30 years.

Collection Inventory

Records of Legislative Proceedings 1839-1841

Minute Book and Journals 1839-1841 2.0 Cubic feet (6 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The minute book and journals series includes a minute book, 1st session (26A–A1); rough legislative journal, 1st session (26A–A2); minute book, 2d session (26A–A3); and rough legislative journal, 2d session (26A–A4).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1839-1841 7.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include original House bills and bills upon which further action was taken (26A–B1); original House joint resolutions and joint resolutions upon which further action was taken (26A–B2); House concurrent resolutions concurred in by the Senate (26A–B3); House simple resolutions, motions, and orders (26A–B4); and two volumes of engrossed House bills and resolutions (26A–B5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 26A–B3 and 26A–B4, which are arranged chronologically.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1839-1841 0.33 Cubic feet

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills, 1st session (26A–C1) and 2d session (26A–C2); House amendments to Senate joint resolutions (26A–C3); and Senate concurrent resolutions relating to joint rules (26A–C4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1839-1841

Committee on Accounts 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Accounts was created on December 27, 1803, and was made a standing committee in 1805. Its jurisdiction covered all subjects "touching the expenditure of the contingent fund of the House, [and] the auditing and settling of all accounts which may be charged therein to the House." In addition, the committee was responsible for the accountability of officers of the House, the procurement of rooms for the use of House committees and for the Speaker, and for recommending and authorizing the employment of such persons as stenographers, reporters of debates, janitors, and clerks and staff assistants for committees, members and senators. The Committee on Accounts existed from 1803-1946, and later was incorporated into the Committee on House Administration.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Accounts document various subjects (26A–D1.1).

Committees

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Committee on Agriculture 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Agriculture was created on May 3, 1820, to provide a forum for the interests of the large agricultural population of the country. The committee's jurisdiction includes adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves; agriculture generally; agricultural and industrial chemistry; agricultural colleges and experiment stations; agricultural economics and research; agricultural education extension services; agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States); animal industry and diseases of animals; commodity exchanges; crop insurance and soil conservation; dairy industry; entomology and plant quarantine; extension of farm credit and farm security; inspection of livestock, poultry, meat products, and seafood and seafood products; and forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Agriculture document various subjects (26A–D2.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture document the silk culture (26A–G1.1); and various subjects (26A–G1.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Claims 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Claims is one of the oldest standing committees in the House of Representatives. It was established on November 13, 1794, having been preceded by Select Committees on Claims. The committee was to consider all petitions and matters or things touching on claims and demands on the United States and report appropriations of money for payment of claims it had authorized. Originally the Committee on Claims had jurisdiction over Revolutionary War and land claims as well as pensions. In the years that followed, other committees were created to handle special types of claims such as war claims, pensions, and private land claims. Under the 1880 revised House Rules, subjects relating to "private and domestic claims and demands other than war claims against the United States" were to be referred to the Claims Committee. At the end of the 79th Congress the committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and jurisdiction over the subjects that had formerly been referred to it was transferred either to the Judiciary Committee or the executive departments.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Claims include claims (26A–D3.1), arranged alphabetically; and various subjects (26A–D3.2), arranged chronologically. There are also two docket volumes (26A–D3.3); a letter book, 25th Congress, 2d session, to 35th Congress, 1st session (25A–D3.6); and an index to an outgoing letter book, 24th Congress, 2d session, to 29th Congress, 1st session (24A–D2.3).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Claims document various subjects (26A–G2.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Commerce 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Commerce was established in 1819 as a result of the split of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures (1795-1819). The jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce was regulation of both interstate and foreign commerce; customs collection districts, ports of entry, and ports of delivery; compensation of customhouse officials; regulations and appropriations regarding navigable waters and works affecting them, such as bridges, locks, dams, tunnels, pipes, and cribs; obstructions to navigation, such as sunken vessels; lighthouses and other aids to navigation; interoceanic canals; ocean cables; lifesaving stations; public health and the prevention of infectious diseases; purity of food and drugs; regulations regarding the exportation of livestock and foodstuffs; transportation of livestock; and the regulation of railroads. Besides the Lifesaving Service, the

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committee exercised jurisdiction over matters relating to such Federal agencies as the Revenue-Cutter Service; the Marine Hospital Service; and the Interstate Commerce Commission. In 1892, the Committee on Commerce became part of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Commerce document buoys and lighthouses (26A–D4.1); claims (26A–D4.2); marine hospitals (26A–D4.3); ports of entry on the Arkansas and Red Rivers (26A–D4.4); and various subjects (26A–D4.5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 26A–D4.2, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Commerce document beacons, buoys, and lighthouses (26A–G3.1); claims (26A–G3.2), arranged alphabetically by petitioner; customhouses and collection districts (26A–G3.3); harbors (26A–G3.4); marine hospitals (26A–G3.5); pilot law of 1837 (26A–G3.6); ports of entry (26A–G3.7); rivers and creeks (26A–G3.8); slave trade (26A–G3.9); steam revenue cutters (26A–G3.10); and various subjects (26A–G3.11).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Committee on the District of Columbia 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the District of Columbia was established on January 27, 1808. The committee's duty was to consider all petitions and memorials relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia referred to them by the House. Jurisdiction consisted of various municipal concerns of the District of Columbia including those involving streets, schools and teachers, railroads, police and fire departments, claims against the District Government, insurance, taxes, health and safety, liquor sales, incorporation of organizations and societies, and other matters that were the normal concerns of city and State governments. Since its creation the committee has shared jurisdiction on District concerns with other committees, and in particular with the Committees on Education and Labor, Interior, Banking and Currency, Judiciary, and Public Works. The committee was known as the Committee on the District of Columbia from 1801-1995. The committee was split and absorbed by subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations and by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia include a docket volume, 19th Congress, 1st session, to 26th Congress, 2d session (19A–D5.7).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia document various subjects (26A–G4.1).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Elections 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Elections was established as the first standing committee of the U.S. House of Representatives to perform this function on April 13, 1789. The jurisdiction of the committee was to examine and report on the certificates of election and other election credentials, as well as election returns and proceedings for elections of House Members, and to contest elections of Members where these credentials and election proceedings were not deemed valid. The committee was known as the Committee on Elections from 1789 until 1895, when it was split into three separate election committees.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Baker, Osmyrn, 1800-1875
- Ingersoll, C. J. (Charles Jared), 1782-1862
- Naylor, Charles, 1806-1872

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Elections include the election case of the New Jersey Members called the “Broad Seal Case” (26A–D6.1); and contested election cases of *Wheelock v. Baker*, Massachusetts (26A–D6.2), and *C. J. Ingersoll v. Charles Naylor*, Pennsylvania (26A–D6.3).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Elections document various subjects (26A–G5.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings existed from 1816-1927, and looked into expenditures on public buildings, primarily in Washington, DC. The committee was later absorbed into the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department (1927-52), and in 1952, into the Committee on Government Operations.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Expenditures of the Public Buildings document alterations, repairs, and furnishing the White House (26A–D7.1); expenditures at the

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Branch Mint, Charlotte, North Carolina (26A–D7.2); and expenditures on the public buildings (26A–D7.3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department 1839-1841

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department document various subjects (26A– D8.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1839-1841**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs gained status as a standing committee of the House of Representatives in 1822, however, its antecedents date as far back as 1775 when the Continental Congress established a committee to correspond with friends abroad. The jurisdiction of the committee includes relations of the United States with foreign nations generally; acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries; establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations; export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; foreign loans; international commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; international conferences and congresses; international education;

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intervention abroad and declarations of war; diplomatic service; measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad; international economic policy; neutrality; protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation; the American National Red Cross; trading with the enemy; and United Nations organizations. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of State.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs document claims (26A–D9.1), arranged alphabetically; and various subjects (26A–D9.2), arranged chronologically. There is also a docket volume, 19th Congress, 1st session, to 26th Congress, 2d session (19A–D8.5).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs document claims (26A–G6.1), arranged alphabetically by petitioner; recognition of Haiti (26A–G6.2); and various subjects (26A–G6.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Indian Affairs 1839-1841**Biographical/Historical note**

Committees

The Committee on Indian Affairs was established on December 17, 1821, with jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to Native Americans. Select committees to consider matters of Native Americans existed for several years before the creation of the standing committee. Among the matters referred to the committee were subjects relating to the care, education, and management of Native Americans and of their lands; the adjudication and payment of Indian deprecation claims; bonds and stocks that had been part of Indian trust funds; adjudication of claims of Indians against the United States; the use and management of Native American funds; and the business and government of the Native American tribes. From 1885 until 1920, the committee exercised jurisdiction over appropriations relating to Native Americans. The Committee on Indian Affairs was abolished under the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Its jurisdiction and responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs document various subjects (26A–D10.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs document Cherokee Indians (26A–G7.1); claims (26A–G7.2), arranged alphabetically by petitioner; and various subjects (26A–G7.3).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Invalid Pensions was created on January 10, 1831, with jurisdiction over matters relating to pensions for disabled veterans. Originally, the jurisdiction of the committee included pensions from the War of 1812. The committee had become so overburdened with pensions from the Civil War, that on March 26, 1867, jurisdiction for pensions from the War of 1812 was transferred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. Subsequently, jurisdiction of the Committee on Invalid Pensions included only matters relating to pensions of the Civil War, with the committee reporting general and special bills authorizing payments of pensions and bills for relief of soldiers of that war.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include claims (26A–D11.1), arranged alphabetically. There is also a docket volume, 22d Congress, 1st session, to 27th Congress, 3d session (22A–D13.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions document various subjects (26A–G8.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on the Judiciary 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Judiciary was established on June 3, 1813, to take into consideration matters touching judicial proceedings. In 1880 the rule defining its jurisdiction was revised to read "judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law," and this remained the formal definition of the jurisdiction of the committee until the reorganization of Congress in 1946. The committee's jurisdiction includes judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal; administrative practice and procedure; apportionment of Representatives; bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting; civil liberties; constitutional amendments; criminal law enforcement; Federal courts and judges, and local courts in the Territories and possessions; immigration policy and nonborder enforcement; interstate compacts generally; claims against the United States; meetings of Congress; attendance of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner; and their acceptance of incompatible offices; National penitentiaries; patents, the Patent and Trademark Office, copyrights, and trademarks; Presidential succession; protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies; revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States; state and territorial boundary lines; and subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Committee on Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on the Judiciary document claims (26A–D12.1), arranged alphabetically; and various subjects (26A–D12.2), arranged chronologically. There is also a docket volume, 20th Congress, 2d session, to 27th Congress, 3d session (20A–D11.3).

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary document claims (26A–G9.1), arranged alphabetically by petitioner; general bankruptcy law (26A–G9.2); naturalization laws (26A–G9.3); and various subjects (26A–G9.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Manufactures 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Manufactures was established in 1819 as a result of the split of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures (1795-1819). Jurisdiction of the committee includes matters relating to the manufacturing industries, but became inactive during the later years of its existence and was eliminated in 1911. The committee's functions were absorbed by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (1892-1968).

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Manufactures document various subjects (26A–D13.1). There is also a combination docket and minute book, 23d Congress, 1st session, to 28th Congress, 1st session (23A–D11.2).

Committees

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures document the duty on silk (26A–G10.1); protective tariff (26A–G10.2); revision of the revenue laws to prevent frauds, especially on woolen goods (26A–G10.3); and various subjects (26A–G10.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Mileage 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Mileage was established in 1837 in order to ascertain the travel of Members of the House and report the findings to the Sergeant at Arms. The committee was an outgrowth of the Committee on Accounts which originally was charged with the audit of Members' mileage. In addition to determining the travel expenses of Members, the committee reported on bills, resolutions, and petitions and memorials related to this subject. The records of the committee include petitions from groups of citizens praying that the per diem and travel expenses of Members be reduced, and resolutions to devise better methods of calculating mileage. In 1927 the Committee on Mileage was discontinued and these duties were returned to the Accounts Committee.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Mileage include a report on mileage for Members of Congress (26A–D14.1).

Committee on Military Affairs 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

A succession of House select committees considered legislation on military affairs from 1811 until 1822, when the House established a standing Committee on Military Affairs. The jurisdiction of the committee included appropriation bills covering the military establishment, the public defense, and the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. The committee reported the military appropriation bills until 1920, when that power was transferred to the Appropriations Committee. Jurisdiction of the committee also included the establishment and care of national cemeteries and battlefields; acquisition and conveyance of lands for military reservations and improvements upon such grounds; disposition of war trophies and distribution of obsolete weapons and armament; conduct of joint operations of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; and promotion of military aviation and Army aeronautics. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 abolished the Committee on Military Affairs and transferred its jurisdiction to the newly-created Armed Services Committee.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Military Affairs document claims (26A–D15.1), arranged alphabetically; and various subjects (26A–D15.2), arranged chronologically. There is also a docket volume, 23d Congress, 1st session, to 27th Congress, 3d session (23A–D12.3).

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs document claims (26A–G11.1), arranged alphabetically by petitioner; use of bloodhounds in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians (26A–G11.2); national armory (26A–G11.3); intoxicating liquor in the armed forces (26A–C11.4); and various subjects (26A–G11.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Militia 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Militia was created on December 10, 1815, with jurisdiction over miscellaneous aspects of the militia organization and operation in the several states and the District of Columbia. The committee's jurisdiction included fostering greater efficiency in the militia units, encouraging rifle practice, reorganizing the militia, and issuing armaments to the militia units and later to the National Guard or voluntary militia units that replaced them. The committee was not terminated until 1911 although it had exercised little influence after the passage of the Dick Military Act of January 31, 1903. That law, combined with other concurrent military reforms, integrated the National Guard organizations in the states with the Regular Army, largely eliminating the need for direct congressional supervision of the implementation of the now obsolete 1792 militia law. After 1911, the House Military Affairs committee assumed the functions and powers that had formerly been in the jurisdiction of the Militia Committee.

Committees

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on the Militia document various subjects (26A–D16.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Militia document various subjects (26A–G12.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Naval Affairs 1839-1841**Biographical/Historical note**

In 1822, the standing Committee on Naval Affairs was created. The jurisdiction of the committee included consideration of all matters which concerned the naval establishment, the increase or reduction of commissioned officers and enlisted men, and their pay and allowances and the increase of ships or vessels of all classes of the Navy. Other subjects under the committee's expanded jurisdiction pertained to naval and marine aeronautics; the construction of aircraft carriers for the Navy; the acquisition of sites for naval facilities; the establishment, construction, improvement, and

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maintenance of such facilities; the authorization of special decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia for naval personnel; the acceptance of offices and emoluments from foreign governments; claims of personnel and civilian employees of the Navy; and legislation relating to the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, the Marine Band, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, the Naval Observatory, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its jurisdiction transferred to the Armed Services Committee.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs include claims (26A–D17.1), arranged alphabetically; and various subjects (26A–D17.2), arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs include claims (26A–G13.1), arranged alphabetically by petitioner; construction of a drydock at Brooklyn, New York (26A–G13.2); intoxicating liquors in the armed services (26A–G13.3); and various subjects.

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Patents 1839-1841**Biographical/Historical note**

Committees

The standing Committee on Patents was established in 1837. Jurisdiction of the committee included patent, copyright, and trademark laws and revision of such laws; the jurisdiction of courts in patent cases; the counterfeiting of trademarks; and the Patent Office and its affairs. Private legislation, usually initiated in response to petition, was an important part of the work of the committee, especially between 1840 and 1890. Relief was sought by inventors for whom protection was not provided in the existing patent law (such as aliens and government employees) and by patentees who requested extensions on patents because they had not profited sufficiently during the period provided by the original patent. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Judiciary Committee absorbed the jurisdiction of the Committee on Patents.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Patents document various subjects (26A–D18.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Patents document various subjects (26A–G14.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

A Select Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was established in 1806 and made a standing committee in 1808. The jurisdiction of the committee extended to all proposed legislation relating to the carrying of the mails, both foreign and domestic. It included the determination of the location, construction, and maintenance of post offices and post roads; the acquisition, lease, or transfer of realty or facilities for postal purposes; and certain aspects of the employment and management of postal employees, such as the pay and leave of letter carriers, and the settlement of claims brought by employees or contractors. Also included was the regulation of the Postal Service, including postal rates, the franking privilege, and the printing of stamped envelopes. At various times, the Railway Mail Service, ocean mail service, pneumatic tube service, postal savings banks, postal telegraphy, the Air Mail Service, and Rural Free Delivery were included in its jurisdiction. As part of its responsibility, the committee investigated the management of postal facilities, contracts for carrying the mail, and other subjects such as the forgery of postal money orders. In 1885 the jurisdiction of the committee was expanded to include appropriation authority and prepared Post Office appropriations bills from that time until 1920 when the authority was revoked under a rule change. The committee functioned until 1946 when its jurisdiction was included in that of the new Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads document claims (26A–D19.1); mail routes (26A–D19.2); and various subjects (26A–D19.3). There is also a docket volume, 26th Congress, 1st session, to 27th Congress, 3d session (26A–D19.4).

Arrangement note

Committees

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 26A–D19.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads document claims (26A–G15.1), arranged alphabetically by petitioner; mail routes (26A–G15.2); reduction of postage (26A–G15.3); and various subjects (26A–G15.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Private Land Claims 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Private Land Claims was established on April 29, 1816. The committee reported general as well as special legislation relating to the settlement of individual claims to public lands. It has reported bills to establish a land court to provide for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories. The committee was abolished in 1911 along with several other committees that had suffered from diminished legislative activity. Jurisdiction was later transferred to the Judiciary Committee.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Private Land Claims include claims (26A–D20.1). There is also a docket volume, 24th Congress, 1st session, to 27th Congress, 3d session (24A–D16.2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims document various subjects (26A–G16.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was established in 1837, replacing the Select Committee on Public Buildings which was created in 1819. The committee's jurisdiction included the construction throughout the country of public buildings, documenting customs houses, post offices, and federal court houses; the erection of monuments and memorials; the purchase of property for public use; improvements to public property; and compensation for workers erecting public buildings. During the early years of the committee, much of the legislation reported had to do with constructing and improving public buildings in Washington, D.C., and commissioning

Committees

artists to create art work for those buildings. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds became part of the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document the chandeliers for lighting the Hall of the House of Representatives (26A–D21.1); and various subjects (26A–D21.2). There is also a docket volume, 26th Congress, 1st session, to 27th Congress, 3d session, and 29th Congress, 1st session (26A–D21.3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document various subjects (26A–G17.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Public Expenditures 1839-1841

Committees

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Public Expenditures document various subjects (26A–D22.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures include the establishment of an asylum for the deaf and dumb (26A–G18.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Public Lands 1839-1841**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Public Lands was established in 1805 and given jurisdiction over matters relating to the lands of the United States. Jurisdiction of the committee included the sale and settlement of public lands, land claims, minerals and waters on public lands, irrigation, forest reserves and game living in them, national parks, conservation, land grants, foreign ownership of land, and administration of the lands of the public domain. The establishment of a land court and to provide

Committees

for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories was also part of the committee's jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committees on Indian Affairs; Territories, Mines and Mining; Irrigation and Reclamation; and Insular Affairs were abolished and their jurisdictions were combined with those of the Committee on Public Lands. On February 2, 1951, the name of the committee was changed to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to more accurately reflect the full scope of its jurisdiction.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Public Lands document claims (26A–D23.1); school lands (26A–D23.2); and various subjects (26A–D23.3). There is also a docket volume, 19th Congress, 1st session, to 27th Congress, 3d session (19A–D18.6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 26A–D23.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands document claims (26A–G19.1), arranged alphabetically by petitioner; distribution of the proceeds from the sales of public lands (26A–G19.2); extension of the preemption law (26A–G19.3); land grants for various purposes (26A–G19.4); land offices and land districts (26A–G19.5); and various subjects (26A–G19.6).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business 1839-1841**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business was established in 1795 to monitor the business of Congress during its early years when unfinished business was terminated at the end of each session, and it recommended procedures to accomplish the work of Congress leaving as little unfinished business as possible. The committee continued to exist long after its function had become obsolete. In 1868 the duties relating to revision of laws were transferred to the Committee on Revision of Laws, where they remained until that committee was incorporated into the Judiciary Committee in 1947. In 1975 the House Office of the Law Revision Counsel was created to work in close cooperation with the Judiciary Committee.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business include a report on the petition of J.L. Daniel for an extension of the session of Congress (26A–D24.1).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business document various subjects (26A–G20.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims 1839-1841**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims was created in 1825 to handle part of the jurisdiction of the Pensions and Revolutionary War Claims Committee (1813-1825) which had been abolished. The committee had jurisdiction over all such petitions and matters on claims or demands originating in the Revolutionary War or arising therefrom, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief as to them shall seem expedient. The jurisdiction of the committee remained unchanged until the committee was abolished in 1873 and the jurisdiction assigned to the Committee on War Claims.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims include claims (26A–D25.1), arranged alphabetically; and claims against the United States for Revolutionary services in the Virginia Continental and State line (26A–D25.2), arranged chronologically. There is also a docket volume, 24th Congress, 1st session, to 26th Congress, 2d session (24A–D19.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims document various subjects (26A–G21.1).

Committees

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions was created in 1831 to administer the part of the jurisdiction of the defunct Committee on Military Pensions (1825-1831) that included all matters respecting pensions for services in the Revolutionary War, other than invalid pensions. In 1867, in order to reduce the workload of the Invalid Pensions Committee, the committee's jurisdiction was expanded to include the pension matters of soldiers who fought in the War of 1812. The committee was abolished in 1880 and jurisdiction was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions document claims (26A–D26.1), arranged alphabetically; and various subjects (26A–D26.2), arranged chronologically. There is also a docket volume, 25th Congress, 1st session, to 27th Congress, 3d session (25A–D23.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions document various subjects (26A–G22.1).

Committees

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Roads and Canals 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Roads and Canals originated as a Select Committee on Roads and Canals in 1815. In 1831, the House established it as a standing committee. Jurisdiction of the committee included legislation on the survey, construction, and improvement of canals within the United States, as well as a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The committee's jurisdiction also included improvements in river navigation, construction of bridges over rivers, maintenance of breakwaters and harbors associated with water routes, and the subscription of the United States to capital stock in canal companies. The committee reported proposals for the construction of roads, such as the Cumberland Road and a Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike, and methods of financing them, primarily through land-grants. The committee also reported legislation to aid the construction of railroads including the granting of charters to railroad companies. In 1869 the House approved a motion to change the name of the committee to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Roads and Canals document various subjects (26A–D27.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals document canals (26A–G23.1); rivers (26A–G23.2); roads (26A–G23.3); and various subjects (26A–G23.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Territories 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the Territories was established in 1825 to examine the legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings of the territories, and to devise and report to the House opinions necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents. The committee also reported legislation concerning the structure, status, and power of the territorial governments; statehood; powers of municipalities; boundary disputes; and on matters relating to public lands and homesteading, railroads, public works, public buildings, highways, taxation, bond issues, education, Indians, prohibition, and wildlife. The jurisdiction of the committee was later absorbed by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on the Territories document the boundary of Missouri and Iowa (26A–D28.1); and various subjects (26A–D28.2). There is also a docket volume, 19th Congress, 1st session, to 26th Congress, 2d session (19A–D21.2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Territories document various subjects (26A–G24.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Ways and Means 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Ways and Means is the oldest standing committee in Congress. In 1795 another Select Committee on Ways and Means was formed, and was regularly reappointed in each session until it was defined as a standing committee in 1802. The jurisdiction of the committee includes customs revenue, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery; reciprocal trade agreements; revenue measures generally; revenue measures relating to insular possessions; bonded debt of the United States, subject to the last sentence of clause 4(f); deposit of public monies; transportation of dutiable goods; tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts; and national social security (except

Committees

health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and except work incentive programs).

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Ways and Means include the appropriations for the Navy Department (26A–D29.1), the Post Office (26A–D29.2), the Treasury Department (26A–D29.3), and the War Department (26A–D29.4); civil and diplomatic estimates for 1840 (26A–D29.5); claims (26A–D29.6); collection of duties on imports (26A–D29.7); improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River (26A–D29.8); removal of the Red River raft (26A–D29.9); and various subjects (26A–D29.10).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 26A–D29.6, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means document claims (26A–G25.1), arranged alphabetically by petitioner; improvement of rivers and harbors (26A–G25.2); and various subjects (26A–G25.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Select Committees 1839-1841

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of select committees include contingent expenses of the House of Representatives (26A–D30.1); fight in the House between Jesse Bynum and Rice Garland (26A–D30.2); public printing (26A–D30.3); Smithsonian bequest (26A–D30.4); stationery (26A–D30.5); steam boilers (26A–D30.6); and various subjects (26A–D30.7).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the select committees document a national foundry (26A–G27.1); and various subjects (26A–G27.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee of the Whole House 1839-1841

Biographical/Historical note

President's Messages

The Committee of the Whole consists of the entire membership of the House and stems from a practice in the House of Commons, when the Speaker of the House of Commons was regarded as an agent of the King. The procedure allows the Speaker to remove himself/herself from the chairmanship in order for the body to elect its own chairman and debate matters without the normal restrictions of a House of Commons session.

Committee Reports and Papers 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee of the Whole House include a minute book, 26th Congress, 2d session, to 29th Congress, 1st session (26A–D31.1). Also included is a volume of minutes, 18th Congress, 1st session, to 26th Congress, 1st session (18A–C21.1).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee of the Whole document various subjects (26A–G26.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

President's Messages 1839-1841 4.0 Cubic feet (12 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

Reports and Communications Submitted to the House

The president's messages include annual messages, with pertinent documents, 1839 and 1840; messages suggesting legislation or submitting specific information or documents; and messages transmitting reports and communications from executive departments (26A-E1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Reports and Communications Submitted to the House 1839-1841 6.0 Cubic feet (19 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

The reports and communications submitted to the House include are from the Secretary of State (26A-F1), the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of the General Land Office (26A-F2), the Treasurer of the United States (26A-F3), the Secretary of War (26A-F4), the Secretary of the Navy (26A-F5), the Postmaster General (26A-F6), and others (26A-F7).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Tabled or "Handed In" 1839-1841**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were tabled or "handed in" are grouped by subject as follows: abolition of the slave trade (26A-H1.1); abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia (26A-H1.2); abridgment of the right of petition (26A-H1.3); admission of slave states into the Union (26A-H1.4); annexation of Texas (26A-H1.5); general bankruptcy law (26A-H1.6); recognition of Haiti (26A-H1.7); release of W. L. Mackenzie of Canada from imprisonment (26A-H1.8); and various subjects (26A-H1.9).

Election Records

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Election Records 1839-1841 0.66 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The election records include the credentials of Representatives (26A–J1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by state.

Other Records 1839-1841 0.25 Cubic feet (2 volumes)**Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1839-1841****Impeachment of Alfred Conkling 1839-1841 0.16 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertain to impeachment proceedings against Alfred Conkling, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York (26B–A1). For other papers relating to the impeachment of Judge Conkling, see records from the 20th Congress (20B–A1), and the 21st Congress (21B–A1).

Impeachment of John McLean 1839-1841 0.08 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Records of the Office of the Clerk

The papers pertain to impeachment proceedings against John McLean, one of the Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court and Judge of the U.S. Seventh Circuit Court (26B–B1).

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1839-1841**Record Books 1839-1841 1.0 Cubic feet (13 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The record books include bill books of House and Senate bills and resolutions (26C–A1); rough petition book (26C–A2); petition book (26C–A3); record of petitions on post roads which were sent to the Postmaster General by order of the House (26C–A4); record of orders of the day (26C–A5); register of committee reports (26C–A6); register of reports made to the House (26C–A7); register of documents ordered printed (26C–A3); supplement to the bill book, including “bill enrolled but not passed” and bills engrossed and enrolled (26C–A9); a list of appropriations made, 26th Congress, 2d session, to 27th Congress, 3d session (26C–A10); and accounts of expenditures of the Clerk’s Office, 26th and 27th Congresses (26C–A11). For a list of appropriations made, see records from the 25th Congress, 3d session, to 26th Congress, 1st session (25C–A11); for membership of committees, see 25th and 26th Congresses (25C–A5); and for a record of private bills “enrolled but not passed,” see 25th Congress, to 27th Congress (25C–A10).

Records of Committee Reports 1839-1841 1.0 Cubic feet (5 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

Records of committee reports include transcribed and printed reports of the Committee on Claims, 26th Congress, 1st session, to 27th Congress, 3d session (26C–B1); the Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings, 26th Congress, and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, 28th Congress, 1st session, to 32d Congress, 1st session (26C–B2); the Committee on Invalid Pensions, 26th Congress, 1st session, to 29th Congress, 1st session (26C–B3); the Committee on Private Land Claims, 26th Congress, 2d session, to 32d Congress, 1st session (26C–B4); and the Committee on Revolutionary

Other Records

Pensions, 26th Congress, 1st session, to 29th Congress, 2d session (26C–B5). Arranged chronologically within each group. For other reports of the Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings, see 14th Congress, 2d session, to 26th Congress, 1st session (14C–B3); the Committee on Private Land Claims, see 23d Congress, 1st session, to 26th Congress, 1st session (23C–B4); the Committee on Invalid Pensions, see 24th Congress, 1st session, to 26th Congress, 1st session (24C–B2); the Committee on Claims, 25th Congress, 2d session, to 26th Congress, 1st session (25C–B1); the Committee on the District of Columbia, see 10th Congress, 1st session, to 27th Congress, 1st session (10C–B1); the Committee on Agriculture, see 18th Congress, 1st session, to 26th Congress, 2d session (18C–B1); the Committee on the Territories, see 19th Congress, 1st session, to 32d Congress, 2d session (19C–B4); the Committee on Elections, see 21st Congress, 1st session, to 28th Congress, 1st session (21C–B2); the Committee on the Judiciary, see 23d Congress, 1st session, to 27th Congress, 2d session (23C–B2); the Committee on Naval Affairs, see 23d Congress, 1st session, to 29th Congress, 2d session (23C–B3); the Committee on Public Lands, see 23d Congress, 1st session, to 27th Congress, 3d session (23C–B5); the Committee on Roads and Canals, see 23d Congress, 1st session, to 26th Congress, 2d session (23C–B6); the Committee on Military Affairs, see 24th Congress, 1st session, to 32d Congress, 1st session (24C–B3); the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, see 24th Congress, 1st session, to 28th Congress, 2d session (24C–B4); the Committee on Indian Affairs, see 25th Congress, 1st session, to 31st Congress, 2d session (25C–B2); and the Committee on Ways and Means, see 25th Congress, 3d session, to 32d Congress, 2d session (25C–B3).

Other Records 1839-1841 2.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include letters addressed to the Clerk (26C–C1), arranged chronologically; papers relating to the withdrawal of petitions and documents (26C–C2), arranged alphabetically by subject; and canceled checks of the Clerk (26C–C3), arranged numerically. For letter book of the Clerk's outgoing correspondence, see 24th Congress, 2d session, to 28th Congress, 2d session (24C–C1).

Index 1839-1841 0.08 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Index

Index to parties afforded legislative relief (26C–D1).