

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.36.House
36th Congress

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

This finding aid was produced using the Archivists' Toolkit
September 06, 2012
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 36th Congress
Date [inclusive]	1859-1861
Extent	76.58 Linear 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 1859-1861

Minute Book and Journals 1859-1861 0.92 Linear feet (3 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The minute book and journals series includes a minute book, 1st and 2d sessions (36A-A1); and a legislative journal, 1st session (36A-A2) and 2d session (36A-A3).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1859-1861 8.0 Linear feet

Scope and Contents note

Bills and resolutions originating in the House include original House bills and bills upon which further action was taken (36A-B1); original House joint resolutions and joint resolutions upon which further action was taken (36A-B2); House simple resolutions, motions, and orders (36A-B3); 4 volumes of engrossed House bills and resolutions (36A-B4); and House bills based upon reports from the Court of Claims (36A-B5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 36A-B3, which is arranged alphabetically by Congressman.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1859-1861 0.5 Linear feet

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Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House consist of Senate bills (36A–B1) and Senate joint resolutions (36A–C2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1859-1861 40.0 Linear feet

Committee on Accounts 1859-1861

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 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Accounts include a volume of minutes, 35th Congress, 2d session, to 39th Congress, 2d session (35A–D1.2).

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Committee on Agriculture 1859-1861**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 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Agriculture document pleuropneumonia in cattle (36A–D2.1).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Agriculture document various subjects (36A.G1.1).

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Arrangement note

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

Committee on Claims 1859-1861

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 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Claims include claims (36A–D3.1); 2 docket volumes (36A–D3.2); a volume listing claims according to date of filing, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (36A–D3.3); 8 volumes comprising a record of claims arising from disorders in Kansas, Nov. 1, 1855, to Dec. 1, 1856, as audited in 1859 by Territorial commissioners (36A–D3.4); a letter book, 35th Congress, 1st session, to 39th Congress, 2d session (35A–D3.4); a volume of minutes including records from the 34th Congress, 1st session,

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to 39th Congress, 1st session (34A–D3.2); and a letter book, 35th Congress, 1st session, to 39th Congress, 2d session (35A–D3.4).

Arrangement note

The claims are arranged alphabetically by petitioner, and the other volumes are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Claims include claims (36A–G2.1).

Arrangement note

The claims are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Commerce 1859-1861

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 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Commerce document claims (36A-D4.1); the coolie trade (36A-D4.2); courthouses, customhouses, post offices, and other public buildings (36A-D4.3); fraudulent misbranding (36A-D4.4); lighthouses (36A-D4.5); marine hospitals (36A-D4.6); ports of entry and collection districts (36A-D4.7); protection of female immigrants (36A-D4.8); Provincetown Harbor (36A-D4.9); and various subjects (36A-D4.10).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A-D4.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Commerce include claims (36A-G2.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A-G3.2, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

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Committee on the District of Columbia 1859-1861

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 1859-1961

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia document claims (36A-D5.1); the hospital for the insane (36A-D5.2); incorporation of the Metropolitan Gas Co. (36A-D5.3); incorporation of the U.S. Agricultural Society (36A-D5.4); trackage extensions from the Georgetown terminus of the Metropolitan Railroad Co. (36A-D5.5); Washington Infirmary (36A-D5.6); and the Washington National Monument (36A-D5.7). Also included is a docket volume, 2d session (36A-D5.8).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A-D5.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia document various subjects (36A–G4.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Elections 1859-1861

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)

- Anderson, William Clayton, 1826-1861
- Blair, Frank P. (Frank Preston), 1821-1875
- Chrisman, James S. (James Stone), 1818-1881
- Cooper, George Byran, 1808-1866

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- Daily, Samuel Gordon, 1823-1866
- Davis, Henry Winter, 1817-1865
- Estabrook, E. (Experience), 1813-1894
- Harris, J. Morrison (James Morrison), 1817-1898
- Howard, William Alanson, 1813-1880
- Sickles, Daniel Edgar, 1819-1914

Committee Reports and Papers 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Elections document the contested elections cases of Francis P. Blair v. John R. Barrett, Missouri (36A–D6.1); James S. Chrisman v. William C. Anderson, Kentucky (36A–D6.2); Samuel G. Daily v. Experience Estabrook, Territory of Nebraska (36A–D6.3); William G. Harrison v. Henry Winter Davis, Maryland (36A–D6.4); William A. Howard v. George B. Cooper, Michigan (36A–D6.5); William P. Preston v. J. Morrison Harris, Maryland (36A–D6.6); and Amos J. Williamson v. Daniel E. Sickles, New York (36A–D6.7). There are also proceedings of a convention held at “Hamilton Rocky Mountains,” Sept. 22, 1860, setting up the “United Mining District” and naming H. C. Wetmore to represent the wants of the region to Congress (36A–D6.8); and a volume of minutes, 34th Congress, 1st session, to 39th Congress, 2d session (34A–D6.9).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Elections document various subjects (36A–G5.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department 1859-1861

Committee Reports and Papers 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department include a report on alleged abuses in the Navy Department (36A–D7.1).

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department 1859-1861

Committee Reports and Papers 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department document the investigation of the mode of expending the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen (36A–D8.1.). There is also a docket volume, 2d session (36A–D8.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department document various subjects.

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department 1859-1861

Committee Reports and Papers 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department document the investigation of the contract for the marble for the extension to the Capitol (36A–D9.1).

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1859-1861

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; 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.

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Committee Reports and Papers 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs document claims (36A–D10.1); the consular and diplomatic system of the United States (36A–D10.2); and the inquiry into French seizure of the American barque Adriatic (36A–D10.3). There is also a docket volume, 1st session (36A–D10.4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–D10.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs document claims (36A–G7.1); the slave trade (36A–G7.2); and various subjects (36A–G7.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–G7.1, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Indian Affairs 1859-1861**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 depredation 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 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs document claims (36A–D11.1); demands arising under the Intercourse Act of 1834 (36A–D11.2); estimate of funds required for the Indian Service, and an additional estimate for that Service in the Territory of Utah (36A–D11.3); the Miami Reserve in Kansas (36A–D11.4); protection of the Texas frontier (36A–D11.5); Cherokee reservations under treaties of 1817 and 1819 (36A–D11.6); satisfaction of Ponca treaty stipulations (36A–D11.7); and testimony taken in Menominee Indian Investigation, 1860 (36A–D11.8).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–D11.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs document claims (36A–G8.1); and various subjects (36A–G8.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–G8.1, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1859-1861

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 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include claims (36A–D12.1). There is also a volume of minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 45th Congress, 3d session (36A–D12.2); and 2 docket volumes (36A–D12.3).

Arrangement note

Committees

The claims are arranged alphabetically, while the minutes and docket volumes are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions document various subjects (36A–G9.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Judiciary 1859-1861

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

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States. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Committee Reports and Papers 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and claims of the Committee on the Judiciary document claims (36A–D13.1); compensation of district attorneys, marshals, and court employees (36A–D13.2); the Court of Claims (36A–D13.3); Federal courts in Arkansas, New Hampshire, New York, and Pennsylvania (36A–D13.4); jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (36A–D13.5); polygamy in the Territories (36A–D13.6); protest of the President, Mar. 28, 1860, against the Covode Resolution adopted by the House, Mar. 5, 1860 (36A–D13.7); relaxation of Federal laws thought coercive upon State sovereignty (36A–D13.8); slavery in the Territory of New Mexico (36A–D13.9); suppression of the foreign slave trade (36A–D13.10); and various subjects (36A–D13.11). There is also a volume of minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 37th Congress, 2d session (36A–D13.12); and 2 docket volumes (36A–D13.13).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–D13.1 and 36A–D13.11, which are arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on the Judiciary document bankruptcy law (36A–G10.1); claims (36A–G10.2); Crittenden Compromise (36A–G10.3); fugitive slave laws (36A–G10.4); abolition of slavery

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(36A–G10.5); abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia (36A–G10.6); freeing slaves by purchase (36A–G10.7); slave trade (36A–G10.8); and various subjects (36A–G10.9).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–G10.2, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Military Affairs 1859-1861

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 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Military Affairs document claims (36A–D14.1); commission of outrages on Minnesota citizens by soldiers from Fort Ridgely (36A–D14.2); military roads in the Territory of New Mexico (36A–D14.3); militia in the District of Columbia (36A–D14.4); national foundries in Alabama and Pennsylvania for the casting of

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cannons (36A–D14.5); St. Louis Arsenal (36A–D14.6); and strengthening of Tortugas Harbor and Forts Jefferson and Taylor in the Florida Keys (36A–D14.7). There are also two docket volumes (36A–D14.8); a volume of the committee clerk's calendar, 35th Congress, 1st session, to 36th Congress, 2d session (35A–D12.6); and a volume of minutes, 34th Congress, 1st session, to 36th Congress, 2d session (34A–D12.5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–D14.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Military Affairs document claims (36A–G11.1); Government arsenals, foundries, and military posts (36A–G11.2); and various subjects (36A–G11.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–G11.1, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Naval Affairs 1859-1861

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

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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 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 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs cover claims (36A–D15.1); a contract with Chiriqui Improvement Co. for services and privileges in the Republic of New Granda (36A–D15.2); pay of clerks and pursers (36A–D15.3); purchase and examination of naval and marine inventions and improvements (36A–15.4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–D15.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs document claims (36A–G12.1); naval signals, inventions, and patents (36A–G12.2); pay of Navy officers (36A–G12.3); and various subjects (36A–G12.4).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–G12.1, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Patents 1859-1861

Biographical/Historical note

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 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Patents document the McCormick patent for reaping and mowing machines (36A–D16.1); and various subjects (36A–D16.2). There is also a docket volume, 36th Congress, 1st session, and 43d Congress, 1st session (36A–D16.3).

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 1859-1861

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Patents document the extension of S. F. B. Morse's patents on telegraphic inventions (36A–G13.1); and various subjects (36A–13.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1859-1861

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 1859-1861

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers document claims (36A–D17.1); the reorganization of the postal service (36A–D17.2); unlawful collection and delivery of letters (36A–D17.3); and various subjects (36A–D17.4). There is also a docket volume, 2d session (36A–D17.5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–D17.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads document claims (36A–G14.1); mail routes (36A–G14.2); ocean mail (36A–G14.3); postal laws (36A–G14.4); post offices and customhouses (36A–G14.5); and various subjects (36A–G14.6).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–G14.2, which is arranged alphabetically by States, and thereunder chronologically.

Committee on Private Land Claims 1859-1861

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

Committees

with several other committees that had suffered from diminished legislative activity. Jurisdiction was later transferred to the Judiciary Committee.

Committee Reports and Papers 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Private Land Claims include claims (36A–D18.1); and a docket volume, 2d session (36A–D18.2).

Arrangement note

The claims are arranged alphabetically by petitioner, and the docket volume is arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Arrangement note

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

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims document various subjects (36A–G15.1).

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1859-1861**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

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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 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 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document a new jail for the District of Columbia (36A–D19.1); relief of James Harrington, a special watchman, and Caleb Warner, a marble worker (36A–D19.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document various subjects (36A–G16.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Public Expenditures 1859-1861**Committee Reports and Papers 1859-1861**

Committees

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Public Expenditures document an investigation of public printing (36A–20.1).

Committee on Public Lands 1859-1861

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 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 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Public Lands include claims (36A–D21.1); a grant of land to Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River (36A–D21.2); recognition of the survey of Grand Cheniere Island, Louisiana (36A–D21.3); rights of preemption of land by mail contractors (36A–D21.4); and various subjects (36A–D21.5). There are also

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two docket volumes (36A–D21.6); and a volume of minutes, 34th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (34A–D18.5)

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–D21.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Public Lands document bounty land and homestead laws (36A–G17.1); claims (36A–G17.2); Indian lands (36A–G17.3); land districts (36A–G17.4); land entries; and patents (36A–G17.5); land grants for railroad construction (36A–G17.6); land grants for river improvements (36A–G17.7); land grants for schools (36A–G17.8); land grants to soldiers and militiamen of the War of 1812 and the Indian wars (36A–G17.9); and various subjects (36A–G17.10).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–G17.2, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims 1859-1861

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

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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 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims include claims (36A–D22.1); and a docket volume, 1st session (36A–D22.2).

Arrangement note

The claims are arranged alphabetically, and the docket volume is arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims document various subjects (36A–G18.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions 1859-1861**Biographical/Historical note**

Committees

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 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions include claims (36A–D23.1); and a docket volume, 1st session (36A–D23.2).

Arrangement note

The claims are arranged alphabetically, and the docket volume is arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions document various subjects (36A–G19.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Roads and Canals 1859-1861

Committees

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.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals document various subjects (36A–G20.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Territories 1859-1861

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

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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 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on the Territories include a copy of a constitution for Kansas adopted at Wyandot, July 29, 1859 (36A–D24.1); original drafts of proposed bills providing Territorial governments for Arizona, Chippewa (between Minnesota and Washington), Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, and New Mexico (36A–D24.2); and certain administrative officials of the Territories of New Mexico and Washington (36A–D24.3). There is also a docket volume (35A–D21.7); a volume containing rough docket entries for the 35th and 36th Congresses, and committee minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (35A–D21.8).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject, while the docket volume and minutes are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on the Territories document various subjects (36A–G21.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Committee on Ways and Means 1859-1861

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 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 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Ways and Means include claims (36A–D25.1); papers from or about the Attorney General’s Office (36A–D25.2); the Government Printing Office (36A–D25.3); officers of the House of Representatives (36A–D25.4); papers from or about the following, executive departments: Interior (36A–D25 .5), Navy (36A–D25.6), Post Office (36A–D25.7), State (36A–D25.8), Treasury (36A–D25.9), and War (36A–D25.10); and various subjects (36A–D25.11). There is also a docket volume, 1st session (36A–D25.12); and a volume of minutes, 35th Congress, 2d session, to 37th Congress, 1st session (35A– D22.24).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–D25.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859=1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Ways and Means document copper coins (36A–G22.1); the duty on iron (36A–G22.2); Morrill Tariff bill (36A–G22.3); payment of New Mexico militia and volunteers (36A–G22.4); protection of American industry (36A–G22.5); and various subjects (36A–G22.6).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically, unless otherwise indicated.

Select Committees 1859-1861

Select Committee on Alleged Improper Interference by Officers of the Government with Legislation of Congress, Employment of Money to Carry Elections, Etc. (36A–D26.1) 1859-1861

Select Committee of One From Each State on the Condition of the Country (36A–D26.2) 1859-1861

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Select Committee of One From Each State on the Condition of the Country document

Committees

the Crittenden Compromise (36A–G23.1); national convention for the settlement of national difficulties (36A–G23.2); and various subjects (36A–G23.3).

Arrangement note

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

Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad (36A–D26.3) 1859-1861

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad document various subjects (36A–G24.1).

Arrangement note

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

Select Committee Appointed to Investigate the Public Store Contract in New York City (36A–26.4) 1859-1861

Select Committee on the Rules of the House of Representatives (36A–D26.5) 1859-1861

Select Committee on the Tobacco Trade (36A–D26.6) 1859-1861

Select Committee on the Special Message of the President of Jan. 8, 1861 1859-1861

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

The Select Committee on the Special Message of the President of Jan. 8, 1861 was created in response to the special message from President Buchanan, commenting on the situation in South Carolina, where a special convention had voted unanimously for secession and Federal forts, arsenals, and magazines had been seized.

Scope and Contents note

The records of the Select Committee include printed bills and resolutions with handwritten revisions, proposed amendments, and newspaper clippings. There are also petitions and memorials, both manuscript and printed; most seek a compromise to avert civil war, but some are in favor of war. Many express support for the Crittenden Compromise, while a few call for a national convention in order to reach a settlement. Memorials of public meetings in Caldwell County and Asheville, NC, favored secession "if necessary," while another memorial from North Carolina stressed that secession should be avoided and suggested various proposals to avert a crisis. A petition from New Jersey mechanics called for a general election to decide whether to accept a compromise (36A-025.1).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Referred to Committees 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Select Committee on the Special Message of the President of Jan. 8, 1861 document the Constitution and laws of the United States (36A-G25.1); Crittenden Compromise (36A-G25.2); national convention for the settlement of national difficulties (36A-G25.3); and various subjects (36A-G25.4).

Arrangement note

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

President's Messages

Numbered Committee Reports 1859-1861

Scope and Contents note

The numbered committee reports consist of unbound original House reports, 2d session (36A–D27.1).

Arrangement note

The reports are arranged numerically.

Committee of the Whole House 1859-1861

Biographical/Historical note

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.

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee of the Whole House include a volume of minutes, 33d Congress, 1st session, to 37th Congress, 1st session (33A–D22.1).

President's Messages 1859-1861 4.0 Linear feet (12 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The President's messages include the original annual message with pertinent documents, 1859; messages suggesting legislation or submitting specific information or documents; and communications from executive departments, 1st session (36A–E1). The annual message for the 2d session is missing, but

Reports and Communications Submitted to the House

other communications from the President are bound in the "Reports and Communications Submitted to the House."

Arrangement note

The President's Messages are arranged chronologically.

Reports and Communications Submitted to the House 1859-1861 11.0 Linear feet (45 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

Reports and communications submitted to the House include the following: 1st session, from the Secretary of State (36A-F1); the Secretary of the Treasury (36A-F2); the Secretary of War (36A-F3); the Secretary of the Navy (36A-F4); the Postmaster General (36A-F5); and the Secretary of the Interior (36A-F6). Reports and communications from the President and executive departments for the 2d session are bound in the executive documents series (36A-F7), and also exist in the "President's Messages" series. There are also reports from the Court of Claims (36A-F8).

Arrangement note

The reports and communications submitted to the House are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A-F7 and 36A-F8, which are arranged numerically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Tabled 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were tabled document claims (36A-H1.1); Constitution and laws of the United States (36A-H1.2); Crittenden Compromise (36A-H1.3); national convention for the settlement of national difficulties (36A-H1.4); national difficulties (36A-H1.5); patents and inventions (36A-H1.6); Post Office Department revenue

Election Records

and efficiency (36A–H1.7); rivers and harbors (36A–H1.8); slavery (36A–H1.9); and various subjects (36A–H1.10).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 36A–H1.1, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Election Records 0.25 Linear feet**Scope and Contents note**

The election records include credentials of Representatives and Delegates (36A–J1), and are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory.

Originals of Printed House Miscellaneous Documents 1859-1861 3.0 Linear feet (13 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

The original miscellaneous documents span the 1st session (36A–K1) and 2d session (36A–K2) of the 36th Congress.

Arrangement note

The documents are arranged numerically within each group.

Other Records 1859-1861**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include two volumes of roll calls (36A–L1), arranged chronologically; and various papers (36A–L2), arranged by subject.

Records of Impeachment Proceedings

Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1859-1861**Controlled Access Headings****Personal Name(s)**

- Watrous, John Charles, 1806-1874

Impeachment of John C. Watrous 4.0 Linear feet**Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertaining to impeachment proceedings against John C. Watrous, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Texas (36B-A1). For papers from older Congresses, see 34B-A1, 35B-B1, and 36B-A1.

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1859-1861**Record Books 1859-1861 0.75 Linear feet (6 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The record books include a bill book of House and Senate bills and resolutions (360-A1); petition book (36C-A2); record of orders of the day (36C-A3); record of committee reports (36C-A4); and record of miscellaneous documents (36C-A5). Further documentation includes membership of standing and select committees, and a register of resolutions, see 32d Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (32C-A9); a bill book of House bills based upon reports from the Court of Claims, 34th Congress, 1st session, to 37th Congress, 1st session (34C-A2); and a register of reports from the Court of Claims, 34th Congress, 1st session, to 37th Congress, 2d session (34C-A11). There are also four account books

Other Records

recording expenditures of the Clerk's Office, 35th Congress, 1st session, to 37th Congress, 1st session (35C-A6).

Other Records 1859-1861 0.25 Linear feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include receipts for records withdrawn (36C-B1); and a letter book of the Clerk's with outgoing correspondence, 33d Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 1st session (33C-C1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Index 1859-1861 0.83 Linear feet (1 volume)**Scope and Contents note**

Subject index to House bills and resolutions (36C-C1).