

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.41.House
41st 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 41st Congress
Date [inclusive]	1869-1871
Extent	132.75 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 1869-1871

Minute Book and Journals 1869-1871 2.0 Cubic feet (6 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The minute book and journals series includes a minute book, 1st, 2d, and 3d sessions (41A–A1); and legislative journal, 1st session (41A–A2), 2d session (41A–A3), and 3d session (41A–A4).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1869-1871 17.0 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 (41A–B1); original House joint resolutions and joint resolutions upon which further action was taken (41A–B2); engrossed House concurrent resolutions (41A–B3); House simple resolutions, motions, and orders (41A–B4); and 8 volumes of engrossed House bills and resolutions (41A–B5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 41A–B3, which is arranged chronologically, and 41A–B4, which is arranged alphabetically by Congressman.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

Accompanying Papers File

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills (41A–C1) and Senate joint resolutions (41A–C2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Accompanying Papers File 1869-1871 22.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The accompanying papers file include papers relating to claims, pensions, and other forms of private relief together with papers relating to public matters (41A–D1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by person, state, territory, or subject.

Committee Reports 1869-1871 6.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports series includes original committee reports, 1st session (41A–E2), 2d session (41A–E2), and 3d session (41A–E3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1869-1871

Committee on Accounts 1869-1871

Committees

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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Accounts include expenditures of the Joint Committee on Ordnance (41A-F1.1); voucher receipts of the Clerk of the House (41A-F1.2); and a volume of minutes, 41st Congress, 1st session, to 47th Congress, 1st session (41A-F1.3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committee on Appropriations 1869-1871

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Appropriations was created in 1865. The Constitution of the United States specifies that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." The earliest appropriations bills were written by select committees on instruction from the Committee of the Whole House, and later ones by the standing Committee on Ways and Means. Increased demands for revenue and

Committees

appropriations as a result of the Civil War combined to produce a tremendous workload for the Ways and Means Committee. Today, the committee is tasked with the appropriation of revenue for the support of the Government; rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts; transfers of unexpended balances; and bills and joint resolutions reported by other committees that provide new entitlement authority as defined in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Committee Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (41A–F2.1); correspondence of Henry L. Dawes, chairman, and C. C. Washburn, a Member from Wisconsin (41A–F2.2); District of Columbia, principally on education of colored youths, hospitals, and other public institutions (41A–F2.3); railroads (41A–F2.4); river and harbor improvements (41A–F2.5); tariff policy (41A–F2.6); the Territories (41A–F2.7); Washington Market House investigation (41A–F2.8); William and Mary College (41A–F2.9); papers from or about the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds (41A–F2.10), the Court of Claims (41A–F2.11), the Fish Conservation Commission (41A–F2.12), the House of Representatives (41A–F2.13), the Senate (41A–F2.14), the Smithsonian Institution (41A–F2.15), the Supreme Court (41A–F2.16), and the Commission to Test Iron and Steel (41A–F2.17); papers from or about the executive departments: Agriculture (41A–F2.18), Attorney General’s Office (41A–F2.19), Interior (41A–F2.20), Navy (41A–F2.21) Post Office (41A–F2.22), State (41A–F2.23), Treasury (41A–F2.24), and War (41A–F2.25). There is also a volume containing an inventory of Capitol furniture, 41st Congress, 3d session (41A–F2.26); and a volume of letterpress copies of outgoing correspondence, 1867–1880, 40th Congress, 2d session, to 46th Congress, 2d session (40A–F2.21).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 41A–F2.1, which is arranged numerically.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations document aids to navigation (41A–H1.1); erection of and improvements to Government buildings (41A–H1.2); increased pay for Government workers (41A–H1.3); proposed Arctic exploration by Capt. C.F. Hall (41A–H1.4); Territorial affairs (41A–H1.5); and various subjects (41A–H1.6).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Banking and Currency 1869-1871

Biographical/Historical note

The Banking and Currency Committee was created in 1865 to relieve the Ways and Means Committee of part of its workload. Its jurisdiction included the chartering and oversight of national banks; the issue of national bank loans; the issue, taxation, and redemption of national bank notes; and the authorization of bond issues. It was responsible for legislation involving the deposit of public moneys, strengthening the public credit, monetary parity, and the issuance of silver certificates as currency. The investigation of the failure of state banks and the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company were also part of its jurisdiction.

Committee Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Banking and Currency include a docket volume (41A–F3.1); and a volume of minutes, 40th Congress, 2d session, to 41st Congress, 3d session (40A–F3.2).

Committee on Claims 1869-1871

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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims include claims (41A–F4.1), arranged alphabetically. There are two docket volumes: 41st Congress, (41A–F4.2); and 40th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 1st session (40A–F4.3). There are also two volumes of minutes: a volume of rough minutes, 40th Congress, 3d session, to 42d Congress, 2d session (40A–F4.2); and a volume of minutes, 39th Congress, 2d session, to 42d Congress, 3d session (39A–F4.2).

Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures 1869-1871

Biographical/Historical note

In 1864 the Committee on a Uniform System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures was established, and in 1867, the name was shortened to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Its jurisdiction included the subjects listed in its name: coinage, weights, and measures. The coinage part of the jurisdiction referred to defining and fixing of standards of value and the regulation of coinage and exchange, including the coinage of silver and the purchase of bullion, the exchange of gold coins for gold bars, the subject of mutilated coins, and the coinage of souvenir and commemorative coins. The committee's jurisdiction also encompassed legislation related to mints and assay offices and the establishment of legal standards of value in the insular possessions. The weights and measures part of the jurisdiction included legislation to establish a national standardization bureau and the standardization of various weights, measures, packing, and grading techniques used in interstate commerce. The part of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures relating to stabilization of the currency was transferred to the Banking and Currency Committee in 1921. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the coinage part of its jurisdiction was transferred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and the weights and measures jurisdiction was transferred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Committee Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures document the establishment of an international metric system of coinage (41A-F5.1) and revision of mint and coinage laws (41A-F5.2). Arranged by subject. There is also a rough docket volume (41A-F5.3); as well as a volume of minutes (40A-F5.1) and a docket volume (40A-F5.2), both covering the 40th Congress, 2d session, to 41st Congress, 3d session.

Committee on Commerce 1869-1871

Committees

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 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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Commerce include correspondence relating to the offices of warden and harbormaster at Philadelphia (41A-F6.1); Nautical Almanac for 1870 (41A-F6.2); security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam (41A-F6.3); and the Welland Canal (41A-F6.4).

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 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Commerce document various subjects (41A–H2.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the District of Columbia 1869-1871**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 Papers 1869-1871**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia document bridges (41A–F7.1); erection of a new jail (41A–F7.2); Washington Aqueduct (41A–F7.3); and Washington-Georgetown Canal (41A–F7.4). There is also a docket volume, 41st Congress, 1st session, to 45th

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Congress, 1st session (41A–F7.5); and a volume of minutes, 41st Congress, 1st session, to 44th Congress, 2d session (41A–F7.6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Education and Labor 1869-1871**Biographical/Historical note**

The first standing Committee on Education and Labor was established just after the Civil War on March 21, 1867. The committee's jurisdiction included all legislation concerning education and labor, such as agricultural colleges; the education of certain classes of citizens, such as freedmen and orphans; special educational needs in regions and areas of the country; other educational issues at the national level; the conditions of labor in the United States; labor organizations; competition in the labor market; and other labor-related topics. Many activities of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (Freedmen's Bureau) fell under its jurisdiction. The committee functioned until 1883, when its jurisdiction was split between a committee on education and a committee on labor.

Committee Papers 1869-1871**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Education and Labor include a docket volume (41A–F8.1); a volume of minutes, 41st Congress, 2d session, to 42d Congress, 3d session (41A–F8.2); and a book of minutes relating to the investigation of charges against Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (41A–F8.3).

Committee on Elections 1869-1871

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.

Committee Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections document the compensation of Frank Morey in the contest of *Morey v. McGraney*, Louisiana (41A-F9.1); and contested election cases of *Thomas P. Beard v. Stephen A. Crocker*, Georgia (41A-F9.2); *David D. Belden v. Allen A. Bradford*, Colorado Territory (41A-F9.3); *Nathaniel Boyden v. Francis L. Shober*, North Carolina (41A-F9.4); *Charles S. Cameron v. Logan H. Roots*, Arkansas (41A-F9.5); *James T. Elliot v. Anthony A. C. Rogers*, Arkansas (41A-F9.6); *Benjamin F. Grafton v. John C. Conner*, Texas (41A-F9.7); *Jerome J. Hines v. William C. Sherrod*, Alabama (41A-F9.8); *John H. Leftwich v. William J. Smith*, Tennessee (41A-F9.9); *C. A. Sheafe v. Lewis Tillman*, Tennessee (41A-F9.10); *Alexander S. Wallace v. William D. Simpson*, South Carolina (41A-F9.11); and *John T. Zeigler v. John M. Rice*, Kentucky (41A-F9.12). Also included are papers relating to the election of John Covode of Pennsylvania (41A-F9.13); and various subjects (41A-F9.14).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Controlled Access Headings

Committees

Personal Name(s)

- Boyden, Nathaniel, 1796-1873
- Bradford, Allen Alexander, 1815-1888
- Conner, John C. (John Coggsell), 1842-1873
- Covode, John, 1808-1871
- Morey, Frank, 1840-1890
- Rice, John McConnell, 1831-1895
- Rogers, Anthony Astley Cooper, 1821-1899
- Roots, Logan H. (Logan Holt), 1841-1893
- Sherrod, William C. (William Crawford), 1835-1919
- Shober, Francis Edwin, 1831-1896
- Simpson, William Dunlap, 1823-1890
- Smith, William Jay, 1823-1913
- Tillman, Lewis, 1816-1886
- Wallace, Alexander Stuart, 1810-1893

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

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 (41A–H3.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1869-1871

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.

Committee Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs include "Alabama" claims (41A-F10.1); appointments to the committee (41A-E10.2); claims (41A-F10.3); commercial relations between the United States and Mexico (41A-F10.4); complaint against the United States consul at Yokohama, Japan (41A-F10.5); debt of the Dominican Republic (41A-F10.6); discontinuance of consulates at La Rochelle, France, and St. Petersburg, Russia (41A-F10.7); Emigrant Convention between the United States and Great Britain (41A-F10.8); internal revenue fraud cases (41A-F10.9); letter from the Secretary of War relating to the survey of the Bay of Samana (41A-F10.10); opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury on the question of the violation of the treaty concluded with Russia on December 6, 1832 (41A-F10.11); Paraguayan affairs (41A-F10.12); personnel matters in the diplomatic service (41A-F10.13); presentation of medals to officers of the American Navy by the King of Portugal (41A-F10.14); proposed meeting of the International Statistical Congress (41A-F10.15); stipulations to prevent the counterfeiting of trademarks (41A-F10.16); telegraphic communications between the United States and France

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(41A–F10.17); Salviati mosaic portrait of Abraham Lincoln (41A–F10.18); and Venezuela awards (41A–F10.19). There is also a docket volume, 40th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 3d session (40A–F9.16); and a volume of minutes, 39th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 3d session (39A–F9.14).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject, except 41A–F10.3, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

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 Cuban independence, belligerency, and related matters (41A–H4.1); and various subjects (41A–H4.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Indian Affairs 1869-1871

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committees

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 Papers 1869-1871**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs include the payment of the claims of loyal Choctaws and Chickasaws awarded under the provisions of the treaty of 1866 (41A–F11.1); report of the commissioner appointed to examine the claims of the Wyandot Indians (41A–F11.2); survey of Navaho Indian Reservation in New Mexico (41A–F11.3); and the union between the Eastern and Western Cherokees (41A–F11.4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871**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 various subjects (41A–H5.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1869-1871

Committees

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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include two docket volumes (41A–F12.1); and a volume of minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 45th Congress, 3d session (36A–D12.2).

Committee on the Judiciary 1869-1871

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

Committees

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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary include a claim of William McGarrahan to certain land and mines in California (41A–F13.1); collection of debts due the United States from southern railroad corporations (41A–F13.2); compensation of district attorneys for valuable services which are not provided for by statutes (41A–F13.3); establishment of judicial districts (41A–F13.4); gold and bribery investigation (41A–F13.5); House bills referred to the committee (41A–F13.6); increased compensation for district judges (41A–F13.7); increased compensation for criers and bailiffs (41A–F13.8); per diem deductions from pay of Representatives on account of absence (41A–F13.9); power of commissioners to take bail for the appearance of prisoners (41A–F13.10); protection of purchasers of lands at tax sales under the act for the collection of taxes in the Insurrectionary States (41A–F13.11); title to Yerba Buena Island (41A–F13.12); use of the Military in enforcing laws against illegal distillers in New York (41A–F13.13); views of Judge Ogden Hoffman on the charges against himself and Judge Field (41A–F13.14); and various subjects (41A–F13.15). There are also two volumes of minutes: 41st Congress, 3d session, to 42d Congress, 3d session (41A–F13.16); and 40th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 2d session (40A–F13.5). As well as two docket volumes, one extending to the 41st Congress, 1st session, and the other extending to the 3d session of that Congress (40A–F13.6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 41A–F13.6, which is arranged numerically.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

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 various subjects (41A–H6.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Manufactures 1869-1871

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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Manufactures include a docket volume, 39th Congress, 1st session, to 42d Congress, 2d session (39A–F14.1).

Committee on Military Affairs 1869-1871

Committees

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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs include administrative papers of the committee (41A–F15.1); correspondence, printed, between Gen. W. T. Sherman and Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock regarding Hancock's claim to military command (41A–F15.2); granting of bounty to honorably discharged soldiers (41A–F15.3); investigation of alleged sales of appointments to the Military and Naval Academies by Members of Congress (41A–F15.4); removal of military depot from Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, to Portland, Oregon (41A–F15.5); and various subjects (41A–F15.6). There are also two docket volumes: 41st Congress (41A–F15.7); and 40th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 1st session (40A–F15.9).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Controlled Access Headings

Committees

Personal Name(s)

- Hancock, Winfield Scott, 1824-1886
- Sherman, William T. (William Tecumseh), 1820-1891

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

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 various subjects (41A–H7.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Militia 1869-1871

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

Committees

1911, the House Military Affairs committee assumed the functions and powers that had formerly been in the jurisdiction of the Militia Committee.

Committee Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Militia include a docket volume, 39th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 1st session, and 44th Congress, 1st and 2d sessions (39A–F16.3).

Committee on Naval Affairs 1869-1871

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 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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs document various subjects (41A–F16.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Committee on the Pacific Railroads 1869-1871**Biographical/Historical note**

On March 2, 1865, the standing Committee on the Pacific Railroads was established and assigned jurisdiction over subjects relating railroads and telegraph lines that were being constructed from the Mississippi River and the coast of the Pacific Ocean. This was in response to a bill signed by President Abraham Lincoln on July 1, 1862, authorizing the construction of a transcontinental railroad between the Missouri River and California. By 1911, the committee had become largely inactive and it was terminated.

Committee Papers 1869-1871**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads include appointments to the committee (41A–F17.1); committee calendar (41A–F17.2); House and Senate bills referred to the committee (41A–F17.3); papers from or about the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (41A–F17.4), Central Pacific Railroad (41A–F17.5), Missouri and Arkansas Railroad (41A–F17.6), Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf Railroad (41A–F17.7), Oregon Branch of the Pacific Railroad (41A–F17.8), Southern Pacific Railroad (41A–F17.9), Union Pacific Railroad (41A–F17.10), and Western Pacific Railroad (41A–F17.11); material relating to Leland Stanford (41A–F17.12); and statistical directory of narrow-gauge railways in North America (41A–F17.13). Also included is a volume of minutes (39A–F18.1) and a docket volume (39A–F18.2), both covering the 39th Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 2d session.

Committees

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 41A–F17.3, which is arranged numerically.

Committee on Patents 1869-1871

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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Patents include a volume of minutes, 41st Congress, 2d session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (41A–F18.1); and a docket volume, 39th Congress, 1st session, and 41st Congress, 3d session (39A–F19.1).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Patents document various subjects (41A–H8.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1869-1871

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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads include the abolition of the franking privilege (41A–F19.1); convention with North German Union regarding postal service (41A–F19.2); committee appointments (41A–F19.3); erection of post offices (41A–F19.4); establishment of mail-steamer service from Florida to Cuba (41A–F19.5); establishment of mail routes (41A–F19.6); House bills and resolutions referred to the committee (41A–F19.7); manufacture and printing of stamped envelopes (41A–F19.8); reduction of postage rates between the United States and Sweden (41A–F19.9); rights of a Member of Congress in the exercise of the franking privilege (41A–F19.10); and various subjects (41A–F19.11).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 41A–F19.7, which is arranged numerically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

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 the abolition of the franking privilege (41A–H9.1); mail routes (41A–H9.2); stamped envelopes (41A–H9.3); and various subjects (41A–H9.4).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Private Land Claims 1869-1871

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Private Land Claims include a docket volume, 39th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 3d session (39A–F21.1).

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1869-1871

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 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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document the new jail for the District of Columbia (41A–F21.1); House restaurant (41A–F21.2); and the statement of expenditures on the repair and refurnishing of the White House, calendar year 1869 (41A–F21.3).

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 1869-1871

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 (41A–H10.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Public Expenditures 1869-1871

Committee Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Expenditures include a volume of sporadic minutes and docket entries: 40th Congress, 1st session; 41st Congress, 2d and 3d sessions; and 44th Congress, 1st session (40A–F22.1); a volume of minutes, 39th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 2d session (39A–F23.1); and docket volumes 37th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 1st session (37A–E15.1).

Committees

Committee on Public Lands 1869-1871

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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands include administrative papers (41A–F23.1); appointments to the committee (41A–F23.2); eulogies on the death of Hon. William Smyth, a member of the committee (41A–F23.3); House and Senate bills and resolutions referred to the committee (41A–F23.4); Indian affairs (41A–F23.5); land claims and problems (41A–F23.6); land grant to aid in the construction of a toll road or turnpike from Mariposa to Yosemite Valley in California (41A–F23.7); land grant to Utah Territory to aid in the reclamation of desert lands (41A–F23.8); railroad land grants—policy, routes, and problems (41A–F23.9); and river and harbor improvements (41A–F23.10). There is also a docket volume, 40th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 3d session (40A–F23.13); and a volume of minutes, 39th Congress, 1st session, to 42d Congress, 3d session (39A–F24.10).

Arrangement note

Committees

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 41A–F23.4, which is arranged numerically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

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 various subjects (41A–H11.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Railways and Canals 1869-1871

Biographical/Historical note

On April 9, 1869, the name of the Committee on Roads and Canals (1831-1869) was changed to the Committee on Railways and Canals. Its jurisdiction over matters relating to roads and canals, and the improvement of navigation of rivers remained the same. Over the years the committee's jurisdiction changed significantly. Responsibility for the improvement of navigation of rivers was removed in 1880 and given to the Committee on Commerce, because most bills relating to that subject were already being sent to that committee. Also, the 1880 House rule stated that the Committee on Railways and Canals had jurisdiction over "railways and canals other than Pacific railroads"; beginning in the 1880s, however, jurisdiction on most matters relating to railroads was taken over by the Committee on Commerce, renamed in 1892 the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. In 1927 the Committee on Railways and Canals was dissolved and its jurisdiction added to that of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Committee Papers 1869-1871

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Railways and Canals include a docket volume, 41st Congress, 1st session, to 42d Congress, 3d session (41A–F25.1).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals document various subjects (41A–H12.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions 1869-1871

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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions include a docket volume, 39th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 3d session (39A–F25.1).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions include pensions for veterans and widows of veterans of the War of 1812 (41A–H13.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on the Territories 1869-1871

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 Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories include a docket volume, 39th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 3d session (39A–F26.5); and committee minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (35A–D21.8).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

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 the admission of Utah Territory as a State (41A–H14.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Ways and Means 1869-1871

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 Papers 1869-1871

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means include administrative papers (41A–F27.1); alleged violation of the United States–Russian treaty of 1833, with respect to hemp (41A–F27.2); ample description of the office of the Naval Officer of the District of New York (41A–F27.3); appointments to the committee (41F–F27.4); bills and resolutions referred to the committee (41A–F27.5); Canadian fisheries (41A–F27.6); commodity tariffs (41A–F27.7); commodity taxation, domestic (41A–F27.8); discrete papers of the committee (41A–F27.9); frauds upon the Government (41A–F27.10); fraudulent trademarks on foreign watches (41A–F27.11); funding bill (41A–F27.12); Income tax (41A–F27.13); investigation of the transfer of gold and other transactions of the subtreasury at San Francisco with the Bank of California (41A–F27.14); papers from or about various executive departments: State (41A–F27.15), Treasury (41A–F27.16), and War (41A–F27.17); tariff policy (41A–F27.18); taxation policy (41A–F27.19); revenue bill (41A–F27.20); and various subjects (41A–F27.21). There is also a docket volume, 2d and 3d sessions (41A–F27.22); four volumes of the Treasurer’s accounts which were referred to the committee (41A–F27.23); and two docket volumes, one of which extends to the 41st Congress, 2d session (40A–F27.34).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 41A–F27.5, which is arranged numerically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

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 barley (41A–H15.1); books (41A–H15.2); coal (41A–H15.3); competitive sale of United States bonds and gold at public auction (41A–H15.4); flouring mills (41A–H15.5); funding bill and matters relating to banking (41A–H15.6); income tax (41A–H15.7); iron, steel, and the report of Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue (41A–H15.8); lead (41A–H15.9); leather and hides (41A–

Committees

H15.10); legacy and succession taxes (41A–H15.11); lumber (41A–H15.12); oils (41A–H15.13); protection of American industry and labor (41A–H15.14); shipbuilding materials (41A–H15.15); soda (41A–H15.16); tea, coffee, sugar, and molasses (41A–H15.17); tobacco, cigars, and snuff (41A–H15.18); trees, plants, and shrubs (41A–H15.19); vinegar (41A–H15.20); watches (41A–H15.21); and various subjects (41A–H15.22).

Arrangement note

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

Select Committees 1869-1871

Select Committee on Postal Telegraph Lines (41A–F28.1) 1869-1871

Select Committee on Reconstruction 1869-1871

Biographical/Historical note

The Select Committee on Reconstruction was created on July 3, 1867, as successor to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. The committee investigated conditions in the South, including "the Ku Klux outrages" and election irregularities. The House also referred to this committee the applications for removal of political disabilities imposed by section 3 of the 14th Amendment. That section barred from civil or military office any person who had violated their official oath to uphold the U.S. Constitution by supporting the Confederacy; the section included a proviso that, by a two-thirds vote of each House, Congress could remove the disability.

Committee Papers 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

Originals of Printed House Documents

The committee papers of the Select Committee on Reconstruction includes a docket volume and four index volumes (40A-F28.4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by state.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1869-1871

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Select Committee on Reconstruction documents the removal of legal and political disabilities (41A-H18.1) and various subjects (41A-H18.2).

Select Committee on the Causes of the Reduction of American Tonnage (41A-F28.3) and (41A-H16.1)

Select Committee on the Ninth Census (41A-F28.4) and (41A-H17.1) 1869-1871

Select Committee on the Lighting, Heating, and Ventilating the Halls of Congress (41A-F28.5) 1869-1871

Select Committee to Attend the Funeral Ceremonies of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas (41A-F28.6) 1869-1871

Originals of Printed House Documents 1869-1871 28.0 Cubic feet

Petitions and Memorials Which Were Tabled

Scope and Contents note

The originals of printed House documents include printed executive documents, 1st session, 1 volume (41A-G1); original executive documents, 2d session (41A-G2) and 3d session, 16 volumes (41A-G3); original miscellaneous documents, 1st session (41A-G4); 2d session, 1 volume and loose papers (41A-G5); and 3d session, 4 volumes and loose papers (41A-G6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials Which Were Tabled 1869-1871 0.58 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials which were tabled document the abolition of the franking privilege (41A-H19.1) and various subjects (41A-H19.2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Election Records 1869-1871 0.083 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The election records include the credentials of Representatives (41A-J1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by state.

Other Records 1869-1871

Records of Impeachment Proceedings

Scope and Contents note

Other records include roll calls (41A-K1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1869-1871**Impeachment of Richard Busteed 1869-1871 1.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertain to impeachment proceedings against Richard Busteed, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Alabama, from the 40th Congress (40B-B1); and the 41st Congress, (41B-B1).

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1869-1871**Index 1869-1871****Scope and Contents note**

The index is for papers submitted to various committees in support of claims, pensions, and other forms of private relief, 39th Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (39C-C1).

Record Books 1869-1871 2.0 Cubic feet (17 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

Other Records

The record books include a bill book of House and Senate bills and resolutions (41C–A1); petition book and index to public petitions (41C–A2); register of committee reports, 41st Congress, 1st session, to 42d Congress, 3d session (41C–A3); register of executive documents, 41st Congress, 1st session, to 42d Congress, 3d session, together with index (41C–A4); register of miscellaneous documents (41C–A5); list of requests for information from executive departments (41C–A6); and three account books recording expenditures of the Clerk’s Office, 41st Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (41C–A7). Additional records consist of three account books recording expenditures of the Clerk’s Office, 40th Congress, 1st session, to 42d Congress, 2d session (40C–A7); and four account books, 38th Congress, to 41st Congress, 1st session (38C–A5).

Other Records 1869-1871 0.58 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

Other records include check stubs showing expenditures from the contingent fund (41C–B1); list of appointments to various committees (41C–B2); and receipts for records withdrawn (41C–B3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.