

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.42.House
42nd 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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Table of Contents

<u>Summary Information</u>	3
<u>Administrative Information</u>	4
<u>Collection Inventory</u>	5
<u>Records of Legislative Proceedings</u>	5
<u>Records of Impeachment Proceedings</u>	43
<u>Records of the Office of the Clerk</u>	43

Summary Information

Repository	Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration
Title	House Records of the 42nd Congress
Date [inclusive]	1871-1873
Extent	152.79 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 1871-1873

Minute Book and Journals 1871-1873 2.0 Cubic feet (8 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The minute book and journals series consists of a minute book, 1st, 2d, and 3d sessions (42A-A1); and a legislative journal, 1st session (42A-A2), 2d session (42A-A3), and 3d session (42A-A4).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1871-1873 15.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include seventeen volumes of original House bills (42A-B1); original House joint resolutions (42A-B2); original House concurrent resolutions (42A-B3); House simple resolutions, motions, and orders (42A-B4); desk copies of House bills (42A-B5); desk copies of House joint resolutions (42A-B6); and 9 volumes of engrossed House bills and resolutions (42A-B7).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 42A-B3, which is arranged chronologically, and 42A-134, which is arranged alphabetically by Congressman.

Bills Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1871-1873 0.25 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

Accompanying Papers File

The bills originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills (42A-C1).

Arrangement note

The bills are arranged numerically.

Accompanying Papers File 1871-1873 36.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The accompanying papers file document claims, pensions, and other forms of private relief together with papers relating to public matters (42A-D1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee Reports 1871-1873 7.0 Cubic feet (28 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

Original committee reports document the 1st session (42A-E1), 2d session (42A-E2), and 3d session (42A-E3) of the 42nd Congress.

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1871-1873

Committee on Accounts 1871-1873

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Accounts include 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 Agriculture 1871-1873

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

Committees

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 Papers 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Agriculture document the sharing of a clerk with the Committee on Manufactures (42A–F2.1).

Committee on Appropriations 1871-1873

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 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 1871-1873

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include administrative papers of the committee (42A–F3.1); astronomical observations (42A–F3.2); claims (42A–F3.3); District of Columbia (42A–F3.4); Pacific Railroad (42A–F3.5); paper tariff (42A–F3.6); personal property in seized cotton (42A–F3.7); Shipping Commissioner’s bill (42A–F3.8); papers from or about the Capitol (42A–F3.9), the Coast Survey (42A–F3.10), the Congress, especially the House of Representatives (42A–F3.11); the Court of Claims (42A–F3.12), the Library of Congress (42A–F3.13), the Smithsonian Institution (42A–F3.14), the U.S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries (42A–F3.15), and the White House (42A–F3.16); papers from or about executive departments: Agriculture (42A–F3.17), Interior, especially Indian matters and the 9th Census (42A–F3.18), Justice, especially extra compensation for the Pardon Attorney’s Office (42A–F3.19), Navy, including the Marine Corps (42A–F3.20), Post Office (42A–F3.21), State (42A–F3.22), Treasury, especially public buildings and lighthouses (42A–F3.23), and War, especially a telegraphic weather service and the U. S. Military Academy (42A–F3.24); and various subjects (42A–F3.25). There is also 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 42A–F3.3, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations document various subjects (42A-H1.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Committee on Banking and Currency 1871-1873**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 1871-1873**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Banking Currency include abbreviated minutes, Feb. 12–Mar. 26, 1872 (42A–F4.1); failure, in Dec. 1871, of New York City banks (42A–F4.2); First National Bank of Washington (42A–F4.3); Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia (42A–F4.4); relations of the Comptroller of the Currency and George R. Butler, former president of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis (42A–F4.5); and various subjects (42A–F4.6). There is also a volume of minutes, 42d Congress, 2d session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (42A–F4.7); and a docket volume, 42d Congress, 2d session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (42A–F4.8).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Claims 1871-1873**Biographical/Historical note**

Committees

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims include a docket volume (42A–F5.1); two volumes of rough minutes: 42d Congress, 2d session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (42A–F5.2), and 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).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Claims document French spoliations (42A–H2.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Commerce 1871-1873

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Commerce document the consular service (42A-F6.1); investigation of the South Improvement Co. (42A-F6.2); railroad freight monopolies (42A-F6.3); water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan via the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers (42A-F6.4); and various subjects (42A-F6.5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Commerce include the repeal of the act of June 6, 1872, authorizing the appointment of Shipping Commissioners (42A–H3.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the District of Columbia 1871-1873

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 1871-1873

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia include administrative papers 42A–F7.1); Aqueduct Toll Bridge (42A–F7.2); cost of public printing and advertising (42A–F7.3); harbor at Washington (42A–F7.4); House and Senate bills and resolutions which were referred to the committee (42A–F7.5); pamphlet, Acts and Resolutions of the First and Second Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia (42A–F7.6); proposed new public market (42A–F7.7); railroads in the District (42A–F7.8); and various subjects (42A–F7.9). There are also two docket volumes: 42d Congress, 2d session, to 44th Congress, 2d session (42A–F7.10), and 41st Congress, 1st session, to 45th 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.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia include an amendment of the charter of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Co. (42A–H4.1); appointment by the President of a commission to study the effects of the liquor traffic (42A–H4.2); appropriation to remodel the Arsenal Building (42A–H4.3); Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station (42A–H4.4); claims (42A–H4.5); colored schools (42A–H4.6); completion of the Washington Monument (42A–H4.7); creation of a municipal court in the District of Columbia (42A–H4.8); establishment of a chair of homeopathy in the proposed National University (42A–H4.9); increase in the pay of District firemen (42A–H4.10); Industrial Home School (42A–H4.11); investigation of the Board of Public Works (42A–H4.12); Northern Liberty Market (42A–H4.13); prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and the Territories (42A–H4.14); and various subjects (42A–H4.15).

Committees

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Education and Labor 1871-1873

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Education and Labor document aid to the American Printing House and University for the Blind (42A-F8.1); various subjects (42A-F8.2); and a volume of minutes, 41st Congress, 2d session, to 42d Congress, 3d session (41A-F8.2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Elections 1871-1873

Committees**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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections include the contested election cases of Thomas Bales v. John Edwards, Arkansas (42A-F9.1); C. C. Bowen v. Robert C. DeLarge, South Carolina (42A-F9.2); W. A. Burleigh v. M. K. Armstrong, Dakota Territory (42A-F9.3); D. C. Giddings v. W. T. Clark, Texas (42A-F9.4); David S. Gooding v. Jeremiah M. Wilson, Indiana (42A-F9.5); James H. Harris v. Sion H. Rogers, North Carolina (42A-F9.6); Lewis M. Kenzie v. Elliott M. Braxton, Virginia (42A-F9.7); Isaac G. McKissick v. Alexander S. Wallace, South Carolina (42A-F9.8); George R. Maxwell v. William H. Hooper, Utah Territory (42A-F9.9); Silas L. Niblack v. Josiah T. Walls, Florida (42A-F9.10); B. W. Norris v. W. A. Handley, Alabama (42A-F9.11); Anthony A. C. Rogers v. Oliver P. Snyder, Arkansas (42A-F9.12); Robert C. Schenck v. Lewis D. Campbell, Ohio (42A-F9.13); S. L. Spink v. M. K. Armstrong, Dakota Territory (42A-F9.14); Nelson Tift v. Richard H. Whiteley, Georgia (42A-F9.15); and G. W. Witmore v. W. S. Herndon, Texas (42A-F9.16). The papers also contain correspondence from Thomas H. Reeves relating to his claim as Representative at Large from Tennessee (42A-F9.17); and a volume of minutes, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 45th Congress, 3d session (42A-F9.18).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Committees

Controlled Access Headings**Personal Name(s)**

- Armstrong, Moses Kimball (M.K.), 1832-1906
- Bowen, Christopher Columbus (C.C.), 1832-1880
- Braxton, Elliott Muse, 1823-1891
- Burleigh, Walter Atwood (W.A.), 1820-1896
- Campbell, Lewis D. (Lewis Davis), 1811-1882
- Clark, William T. (William Thomas), 1831-1905
- De Large, Robert Carlos, 1842-1874
- Edwards, John, 1805-1894
- Giddings, De Witt Clinton, 1827-1903
- Handley, William Anderson, 1834-1909
- Herndon, William Smith, 1835-1903
- Hooper, W. H. (William Henry), 1813-1882
- Maxwell, George R., 1842-1889
- Niblack, Silas Leslie, 1825-1883
- Norris, Benjamin White, (1819 - 1873)
- Rogers, Anthony Astley Cooper, 1821-1899
- Rogers, Sion Hart, 1825-1874
- Schenck, Robert Cumming, 1809-1890
- Snyder, Oliver P., 1833-1882
- Spink, Solomon Lewis, 1831-1881
- Tift, Nelson, 1810-1891
- Wallace, Alexander Stuart, 1810-1893
- Walls, Josiah T., 1842-1905
- Whiteley, Richard H. (Richard Henry), 1830-1890
- Wilson, Jeremiah M. (Jeremiah Morrow), 1828-1901

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1871-1873

Committees

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs include administrative papers (42A–F10.1); Austrian exposition in Vienna (42A–F10.2); claims (42A–F10.3); consular affairs (42A–F10.4); enforcement of the 13th amendment of the Constitution of the United States (42A–F10.5); and relations with Great Britain (42A–F10.6), Mexico (42A–F10.7), Prussia (42A–F10.8), and Venezuela (42A–F10.9). There are also a volume of minutes (42A–F10.10) and a docket volume (42A–F10.11).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 42A–F10.3, which is arranged alphabetically.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873**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 Chinese immigration (42A–H5.1); French spoliation claims (42A–H5.2), arranged alphabetically by petitioner; recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba in the struggle against Spanish dominion (42A–H5.3); and various subjects (42A–H5.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 42A-H5.2, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Freedmen's Affairs 1871-1873**Biographical/Historical note**

The Select Committee on Freedmen's Affairs was established on December 6, 1865. The select committee would be responsible for all reports and papers concerning freedmen. At the opening of the second session of the same Congress (39th), the committee was continued as a standing committee with the same jurisdiction. The committee was abolished in 1875 and its jurisdiction was returned to other committees, in large part to the Judiciary Committee.

Committee Papers 1871-1873**Scope and Contents note**

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs include a volume of minutes (42A–F11.1) and a docket volume (42A–F11.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs document the appropriation to complete the construction of the Georgia Infirmary in Savannah (42A–H6.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Indian Affairs 1871-1873

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 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.

Committees

Committee Papers 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs document the amount of money due the Potawatomi Nation by the Government (42A–F12.1); Indian depredations in Kansas, 1860–1871. (42A–F12. 2); Indian depredations in Texas (42A–F12.3); Indian depredations, general (42A–F12.4); and various subjects (42A–F12.5). There is also a docket volume, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (42A–F12.6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1871-1873

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (42A–F13.1), arranged numerically by bill or resolution; two docket volumes, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (42A–F13.2); and a volume of minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 45th Congress, 3d session (36A–D12.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions document various subjects (42A–H7.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on the Judiciary 1871-1873

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

Committees

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary include administrative papers (42A–F14.1); affairs in the District of Columbia (42A–F14.2); Alabama claims fund distribution (42A–F14.3); bankruptcy law (42A–F14.4); prohibition on congressional recommendations for appointments in the executive departments (42A–F14.5); constitutionality of military reserves within the boundaries of States (42A–F14.6); courts (42A–F14.7); enforcement of Reconstruction acts (42A–F14.8); House and Senate bills and resolutions which were referred to the committee (42A–F14.9); judicial districts and circuits (42A–F14.10); Ottawa University (42A–F14.11); removal of legal and political disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment (42A–F14.12); salaries of legislative, executive, and judicial officers and employees (42A–F14.13); trial of Susan B. Anthony on the charge of illegal voting (42A–F14.14); Washington National Monument (42A–F14.15); and various subjects (42A–F14.16). There is also a docket volume, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (42A–F14.17); and a volume of minutes, 41st Congress, 3d session, to 42d Congress, 3d session (41A–F13.16).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 42A–F14.9, which is arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary include an amendment of the Constitution to permit a person of foreign birth to become President of the United States (42A–H8.1); amendment of the Constitution to acknowledge God as the source of all authority and power in civil government (42A–H8.2); amendment of the Constitution to provide that no person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors shall be eligible to hold Federal office (42A–H8.3); appointment by the President of a commission to study the affects of the liquor traffic (42A–H8.4); civil service reform (42A–B8.5); claims (42A–H8.6); Federal courts (42A–H8.7); prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating beverages within the United States (42A–H8.8); Southern Republican Association of the District of Columbia (42A–H8.9); Supplementary Civil Rights Bills, 5.99 (42A–H8.10); woman suffrage (42A–H8.11); and various subjects (42A–B8.12).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Library 1871-1873

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Library (1806-1946) was composed of the House members of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. Its jurisdiction included all legislation or matters touching on the Library of Congress; and statuary, pictures or works of art on the Capitol grounds. The records of the Joint Committee for recent Congresses have been in the custody of the Committee on House Administration.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Library include a publication of Pierre Margry's collection of historical documents concerning the French in North America (42A–H19.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Manufactures 1871-1873

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 1871-1873

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 Mileage 1871-1873

Biographical/Historical note

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Mileage is described in Rule XI: "The ascertaining of the travel of Members of the House shall be made by the Committee on Mileage and reported to the Sergeant at Arms." The committee was an outgrowth of the Committee on Accounts which

Committees

originally was charged with the audit of Members' mileage. In 1927 the Committee on Mileage was discontinued and these duties were returned to the Accounts Committee. In addition to determining the travel expenses of Members, the committee reported on bills, resolutions, and petitions and memorials related to this subject. The records of the committee include petitions from groups of citizens praying that the per diem and travel expenses of Members be reduced, and resolutions to devise better methods of calculating mileage.

Committee Papers 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Mileage document the mileage pay of Members of the House (42A–F16.1).

Committee on Military Affairs 1871-1873

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.

Committees

Committee Papers 1871-1873**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs document Army appointments, promotions, and reinstatements (42A–F17.1); Army regulations (42A–F17.2); military cemeteries and headstones (42A–F17.3); military reservations (42A–F17.4); payment of volunteer companies in the Mexican War and in the suppression of Indian hostilities (42A–F17.5); report of the Assistant Adjutant General on the Freedmen’s Bureau (42A–F17.6); and various subjects (42A–F17.7). There are also two volumes of minutes, 42d Congress, 2d session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (42A–F17.8); and a docket volume (42A–F17.9).

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 1871-1873**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 the establishment of industrial homes and training schools for orphans of Union soldiers and sailors of the Civil War (42A–H10.1); grant of bounty lands to military telegraph operators in the Civil War (42A–H10.2); grant of bounty money and lands to soldiers and sailors of the Union Army (42A–H10.3); increase in the pensions of disabled veterans of the Union Army (42A–H10.4); and various subjects (42A–H10.5).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Committee on the Pacific Railroads 1871-1873

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads include administrative papers (42A–F18.1), arranged chronologically; House bills and resolutions which were referred to the committee (42A–F18.2), arranged numerically; and a docket volume (42A–F18.3). 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.

Committee on Patents 1871-1873

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

Committees

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 1871-1873**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Patents document various subjects (42A–F19.1), arranged chronologically; and include a volume of minutes, 41st Congress, 2d session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (41A–F18.1).

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1871-1873**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

Committees

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 1871-1873**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads include abstracts of bids and contracts for carrying the mail (42A–F20.1); allowances to mail contractors (42A–F20.2); copies of contracts for stationery, twine, wrapping paper, and letter balances (42A–F20.3); curtailments made in service and pay of mail contractors (42A–F20.4); establishment of mail routes in States and Territories (42A–F20.5); House bills and resolutions referred to the committee (42A–F20.6); land and water mails ordered during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872 (42A–F20.7); increase in mail routes, other than by railroad or steamboat, above the amount for which the Postmaster General originally advertised (42A–F20.8); revising, consolidating, and amending the statutes relating to the Post Office Department (42A–F20.9); and various subjects (42A–F20.10).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 42A–F20. 5, which is arranged alphabetically by state or territory, and 42A–F20.6, which is arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873**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 deductions in the pay of mail contractors for the failure of the mails caused by “high water” (42A–H11.1); establishment of mail routes (42A–H11.2), arranged alphabetically by state; increase in the

Committees

pay of letter carriers (42A–H11.3); sale of stamped envelopes by the Post Office Department (42A–H11.4); postage on newspapers' and periodicals (42A–H11.5); and various subjects (42A–H11.6).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Private Land Claims 1871-1873**Biographical/Historical note**

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

Committee Papers 1871-1873**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers in the Committee on Private Land Claims include a volume of minutes, 42d Congress, 2d session, to 44th Congress, 1st session (42A–F21.1) and a docket volume, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 44th Congress, 1st session (42A–F21.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims document various subjects (42A–H12.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1871-1873

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document the duties and authority of the committee (42A–F22.1); House bills and resolutions which were referred to the committee (42A–F22.2); plan for the extension and improvement of the post office in Washington, District of Columbia (42A–F22.3); proposed plan of public buildings in Atlanta, Georgia (42A–F22.4); selection of stone for the Government building at St. Louis (42A–F22.5); Seneca sandstone investigation (42A–F22.6); statue of Admiral Farragut (42A–F22.7); statue of Roger Williams (42A–F22.8); and various subjects (42A–F22.9). There is also a volume of

Committees

minutes, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 46th Congress, 3d session (42A–F22.10); and a docket volume, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (42A–F22.11).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 42A–F22.2, which is arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Committee on Public Expenditures 1871-1873

Committee Papers 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Expenditures document various subjects (42A–F23.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Committee on Public Lands 1871-1873**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

Committees

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 1871-1873**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands document homestead, preemption claims, and other land problems (42A–F24.1); House and Senate bills and resolutions which were referred to the committee (42A–F24.2); lake surveys in the “Public Land States” (42A–F24.3); land grants to aid the construction of canals (42A–F24.4); land grants to aid the construction of railroads (42A–F24.5); reorganization of the clerical force of the General Land Office (42A–F24.6); sale of coal lands (42A–F24.7); survey and sale of the land forming the bed of Beaver Lake, Indiana (42A–F24.8); and various subjects (42A–F24.9). There is also a docket volume (42A–F24.10); and a volume of minutes, 39th Congress, 1st session, to 42d Congress, 3d session (39A–F24.10).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 42A–F24.2, which is arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands include a grant of an additional year to preemptors on the public lands to prove and pay for their lands (42A–H13.1); grant of bounties and land warrants to soldiers of the War of 1812 and the Civil War (42A–H13.2); grant of right-of-way over public lands to aid the Portland, Dallas, and Salt Lake Railroad Co. (42A–H13.3); lands

Committees

accruing to the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada (42A–H13.4); and various subjects (42A–H13.5).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Railways and Canals 1871-1873**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 1871-1873**Scope and Contents note**

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

Committee on Revolutionary Claims 1871-1873

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions include a docket volume (42A-F26.1).

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions 1871-1873

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions document a pension increase to certain soldiers and sailors of the War of 1812, and to the widows of deceased soldiers (42A–F27.1); statements of the number of militia and volunteers employed in the Indian wars, 1811–1858, (42A–F27.2); and various subjects (42A–F27.3). There is also a docket volume, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (42A–F27.4).

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions document the granting of pensions to soldiers and seamen of the War of 1812 who served less than 60 days (42A–H14.1); and various subjects (42A–H14.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Territories 1871-1873

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

Committees

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories document various subjects (42A–F28.1), arranged chronologically; and committee minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (35A–D21.8).

Committee on War Claims 1871-1873

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on War Claims was created in 1873 to replace the Committee on Revolutionary Claims (1825-1873). Jurisdiction of the committee was defined to include claims arising from Indian hostilities and included claims for property seized for use by the U.S. Army and Navy from citizens in the Southern States who remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War. Jurisdiction was expanded to include "claims arising from any war in which the United States has been engaged." The records include those of the Southern Claims Commission. Although most of the work of the committee involved reporting private legislation for the settlement of claims of individuals and corporations, on occasion it reported on the war claims of states and territories against the United States, as well as general legislation that provided for the adjudication of certain classes of claims. This committee, like the Claims Committee, had authority to report bills making appropriations for the payment of the obligations within its jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 the committee was abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the Judiciary Committee and the executive agencies.

Committee Papers 1871-1873

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on War Claims include claims rejected by the Commissioners of Claims, i.e., Southern Claims Commission, Report No. 1 (42A–F29.1) and Report No. 2 (42A–F29.2). There is also a docket of claims reported by the Commissioners (42A–F29.3); a numerical list of claims disallowed by the Commissioners 1871–78 (42A–F29.4); Consolidated Index of Claims Reported by the Commissioners of Claims to the House of Representatives from 1871 to 1880 (42A–F29.5); and a volume of minutes of the commissioners appointed to examine and audit certain claims of the State of Kansas pursuant to the requirements of the act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1871 (42A–F29.6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committee on Ways and Means 1871-1873

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 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means include administrative papers of the committee (42A–F30.1); Chicago relief (42A–F30.2); claims (42A–F30.3); commodity tariffs (42A–F30.4); commodity taxation (42A–F30.5); financial affairs (42A–F30.6); House and Senate bills and resolutions which were referred to the committee (42A–F30.7); income tax (42A–F30.8); investigation of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. subsidy (42A–F30.9); papers from or about the Treasury Department (42A–F30.10); personnel matters, particularly salary increases for Government employees (42A–F30.11); promotion of trade with Brazil (42A–F30.12); tariff policy (42A–F30.13); taxation policy (42A–F30.14); and various subjects (42A–F30.15). There are also two docket volumes, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (42A–F30.16).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 42A–F30.3, 42A–F30.4, and 42A–F30.5, which are arranged alphabetically by claimant or commodity; and 42A–F30.7, which is arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1871-1873

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 include claims (42A–H15.1); duty on hides (42A–H15.2); duty on printing type (42A–H15.3); laws and regulations governing appointments to and removals from public offices, seizures by the Government of private books and papers, and salaries, perquisites, and moieties of public officers (42A–H15.4); maintenance of a protective tariff (42A–H15.5); manufacture and sale of stamped envelopes by the Post Office Department (42A–H15.6); protection of American labor by levying discriminating duties on imports (42A–H15.7); reduction of the tariff to a strictly revenue basis (42A–H15.8); refund of the cotton tax (42A–H15.9); repeal of the income tax (42A–H15.10); repeal of stamp tax upon medicinal preparations (42A–H15.11); repeal of tax on savings institutions (42A–H15.12); tariff on cork (42A–H15.13); earthenware and stoneware (42A–H15.14), licorice (42A–H15.15), machinery (42A–H15.16), rice (42A–H15.17), salt (42A–H15.18), saltpeter (42A–H15.19), sugar (42A–

Committees

H15.20), wool (42A–H15.21), distilled spirits (42A–H15.22), and tobacco (42A–H15.23); and various subjects (42A–H15.24).

Arrangement note

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

Select Committees 1871-1873

Select Committee to Inquire Into the Transactions of the Association Known as Credit Mobilier (42A-F31.1) 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The records of the Select Committee to Inquire Into the Transactions of the Association Known as Credit Mobilier include a volume of minutes (42A-F31.1).

Select Committee on the Civil Service (42A-F31.2) and (42A-H16.1) 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The records of the Select Committee on the Civil Service include a docket volume (42A-F31.2), and document various subjects (42A-H16.1).

Select Committee on Levees of the Mississippi (42A-F31.3) 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The records of the Select Committee on Levees of the Mississippi include a docket volume (42A-F31.3).

Originals of Printed House Documents

Select Committee on the Washington Monument 1871-1873

Select Committee to Investigate Irregularities in and Mal-Administration of the Affairs of the Navy Department (42A-F31.5) 1871-1873

Scope and Contents note

The records of the Select Committee to Investigate Irregularities in and Mal-Administration of the Affairs of the Navy Department include a volume of minutes (42A-F31.5).

Originals of Printed House Documents 1871-1873 28.0 Cubic feet (98 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

The originals of printed House documents include original executive documents, 1st session (42A-G1), 2d session (42A-G2), and 3d session (42A-G3); and original miscellaneous documents, 1st session (42A-G4), 2d session (42A-G5), and 3d session (42A-G6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Election Records 1871-1873 0.083 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The election records include credentials of Representatives (42A-J1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by state.

Other Records

Other Records 1871-1873 1.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The other records include roll calls (42A-K1), and various papers (42A-K2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1871-1873**Impeachment of Mark W. Delahay 1871-1873 0.66 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertain to the impeachment proceedings against Mark W. Delahay, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas (42B-A1).

Impeachment of Charles T. Sherman 1871-1873 0.04 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertain to impeachment proceedings against Charles T. Sherman, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Ohio (42B-B1).

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1871-1873**Index 1871-1873**

Record Books

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 1871-1873 2.0 Cubic feet (12 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The record books include a bill book of House and Senate bills and resolutions (42C–A1); register of bills and joint resolutions passed (42C–A2); individual ledger (42C–A3); record of miscellaneous documents and committee reports ordered printed, 2d session (42C–A4); record of executive documents, miscellaneous documents, and committee reports ordered printed, 3d session (42C–A5); four account books recording expenditures of the Clerk 's Office, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (42C–A6); 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); 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).

Other Records 1871-1873 0.75 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

Other records include check stubs showing expenditures from the contingent fund (42C–B1); receipts for records withdrawn (42C–B2); and various papers (42C–B3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.