

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.43.House
43rd 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 43rd Congress
Date [inclusive]	1873-1875
Extent	213.58 Cubic feet
Language	English

Administrative Information

Publication Information

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration

Conditions Governing Access note

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

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

Collection Inventory

Records of Legislative Proceedings 1873-1875

Minute Books and Journals 1873-1875 1.0 Cubic feet (5 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The minute books and journals series includes a minute book, 1st session (43A-A1); a legislative journal, 1st session (43A-A2); a minute book, 2d session (43A-A3); and a legislative journal, 2d session (43A-A4).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1873-1875 14.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include twenty volumes of original House bills (43A-B1); two volumes of original House joint resolutions (43A-B2); original House concurrent resolutions (43A-B3); House simple resolutions, motions, and orders (43A-B4); desk copies of House bills (43A-B5); desk copies of House joint resolutions (43A-B6); and seven volumes of engrossed House bills and resolutions (43A-B8).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 43A-B3, which is arranged chronologically, and 43A-B4, which is arranged alphabetically by Congressman.

Bills Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1873-1875 0.16 Cubic feet

Accompanying Papers File

Scope and Contents note

The bills originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills (43A–C1), arranged numerically.

Accompanying Papers File 1873-1875 54.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The accompanying papers file includes claims, pensions, and other forms of private relief together with papers relating to public matters (43A–D1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee Reports 1873-1875 18.0 Cubic feet (74 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

The original committee reports cover the 1st session (43A–E1) and 2d session (43A–E2), of the 43rd Congress.

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1873-1875

Committee on Accounts 1873-1875

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Accounts include the reporting of the proceedings of House committees (43A–F1.1); the statement of accounts before the committee (43A–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 by subject, except 41A–F1.3, which is arranged numerically.

Committee on Agriculture 1873-1875

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Agriculture was created on May 3, 1820, to provide a forum for the interests of the large agricultural population of the country. The committee's jurisdiction includes adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves; agriculture generally; agricultural and industrial chemistry; agricultural colleges and experiment stations; agricultural economics and research; agricultural education extension services; agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States); animal industry and diseases of animals; commodity

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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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Agriculture include agricultural statistics (43A–F2.1).

Committee on Appropriations 1873-1875

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include papers from or about executive agencies: Agriculture (43A–F3.1), Civil Service Commission (43A–F3.2), Interior (43A–F3.3), Justice (43A–F3.4), Navy (43A–F3.5), Post Office (43A–F3.6), State (43A–F3.7), Treasury (43A–F3.8), and War (43A–F3.9); Capitol Grounds (43A–F3.10); claims (43A–F3.11); Congressional Printer (43A–F3.12); contract with Thomas J. Durant for publication of the "Revised Statutes at Large" (43A–F3.13); Court of Claims (43A–F3.14); District of Columbia (43A–F3.15); 8-hour law (43A–F3.16); Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, Washington, District of Columbia (43A–F3.17); House administration (43A–F3.18); investigation of the proposed extension to the Boston Post Office (43A–F3.19); Mathew Brady's collection of photographs (43A–F3.20); Montana Territory (43A–F3.21); Northern Pacific Railroad Co. (43A–F3.22); United States Centennial Commission, i.e., International Exhibition at Philadelphia (43A–F3.23); U. S. Commissioner of Mining Statistics (43A–F3.24); Senate administration (43A–F3.25); and various subjects (43A–F3.26). 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.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

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 (43A–H1.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Banking and Currency 1873-1875

Committees

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Banking and Currency include committee hearings (43A-F4.1); engraving and printing of Government securities, notes, and stamps (43A-F4.2); Freedman's Savings and Trust Co. (43A-F4.3); investigation of the affairs of the Ocean National Bank of New York (43A-F4.4); national finances and currency (43A-F4.5); redemption of National Bank notes by national banking associations (43A-F4.6); partial transcript of hearings on the Nation's finances and currency (43A-F4.7); and various subjects (43A-F4.8). 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.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency document various subjects (43A–H2.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Claims 1873-1875

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims document various subjects (43A–F5.1), arranged by subject. There are two volumes of rough minutes: 42d Congress, 2d session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (42A–F5.2); and 43d Congress, 2d session, to 44th Congress, 1st session (43A–F5.2). Also included are two volumes of minutes: 39th Congress, 2d session, to 42d

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Congress, 3d session (39A–F4.2); 43d Congress, 1st session, to 46th Congress, 3d session (43A–F5.3); and a docket volume (43A–F5.4).

Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures 1873-1875

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures document the abrasion of gold coins (43A–F6.1); coinage of dimes (43A–F6.2); committee administration (43A–F6.3); and the establishment of a United States mint in Chicago (43A–F6.4). There is also a docket volume (43A–F6.5).

Committees

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures document the coinage at the Denver Mint (43A–H3.1); reforms in the system of weights and measures, particularly the use of the metric system (43A–H3.2); and various subjects (43A–H3.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Commerce 1873-1875

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-

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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 1873-1875**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Commerce document the construction of a railway pontoon bridge across the Mississippi River at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin (43A-F7.1); railroad rates on refined and crude oil (43A-F7.2); revival of American commerce (43A-F7.3); Shipping Act of 1872 (43A-F7.4); U. S. Shipping Commissioner at the port of New York (43A-F7.5); U. S. Shipping Commissioner at the port of San Francisco (43A-F7.6); and various subjects (43A-F7.7).

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Commerce document the repeal of the act appointing Shipping Commissioners, passed June 7, 1872 (43A-H4.1) and various subjects (43A-H4.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the District of Columbia 1873-1875

Committees

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia document the Alexandria Canal Aqueduct and Bridge (43A-F8.1); Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (43A-F8.2). Board of Health (43A-F8.3); Board of Metropolitan Police (43A-F8.45; Board of Public Works (43A-F8.5); Commissioners of the District of Columbia (43A-F8.6); committee administration (43A-F8.7); District jail (43A-F8.8); reform school (43A-F8.9); Southern Maryland Railroad Co. (43A-F8.10); street railways (43A-F8.11); Washington City and Point Lookout Railroad Co. (43A-F8.12); and various subjects (43A-F8.13). 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.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia document bridges (43A–H5.1); railways (43A–H5.2); use of Corcoran Square for a public market (43A–H5.3); and various subjects (43A–H5.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Education and Labor 1873-1875

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Education and Labor document the Bureau of Education (43A–F9.1); National Education Convention (43A–F9.2); and various subjects (43A–F9.3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Committee on Elections 1873-1875

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections document allowances for expenses in contested election cases in the 41st, 42d, and 43d Congresses (43A–F10.1); claims of Harry Lott, of Louisiana, and Thomas H. Reeves, of Tennessee, for compensation as Members of the House in the 42d Congress (43A–F10.2); committee administration (43A–F10.3); and the contested election cases of M. L. Bell v. O. P. Snyder, Arkansas (43A–F10.4), S. N. Bell v. A. F. Pike, New Hampshire (43A–F10.5), Marion Bethune v. Henry R. Harris, Georgia (43A–F10.6), John M. Burns v. John D. Young, Kentucky (43A–F10.7), George Q. Cannon v. George R. Maxwell, Utah Territory (43A–F10.8), E. C. Davidson v. George L. Smith, Louisiana (43A–F10.9), L. C. Gause v. Asa Hodges, Arkansas (43A–F10.10), R. L. Gibson v. L. A. Sheldon, Louisiana (43A–

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F10.11), Effingham Lawrence v. J. Hale Sypher, Louisiana (43A–F10.12), Benjamin F. Martin v. J. Marshall Hagans, West Virginia (43A–F10.13), J. P. C. Shanks v. John E. Neff, Indiana (43A–F10.14), George A. Sheridan v. P. B. S. Pinchback, Louisiana (43A–F10.15), Andrew Sloan v. Morgan Rawes, Georgia (43A–F10.16), C.Y. Thomas v. A. N. Davis, Virginia (43A–F10.17), W. W. Wilshire v. Thomas M. Gunter, Arkansas (43A–F10.18), and Benjamin Wilson v. John J. Davis, West Virginia (43A–F10.19). The records also include a volume of minutes, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 45th Congress, 3d session (42A–F9.18).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

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

- Bell, Samuel N. (Samuel Newell), 1829-1889
- Bethune, Marion, 1816-1895
- Cannon, George Q. (George Quayle), 1827-1901
- Davis, Alexander Mathews, 1833-1889
- Davis, John James, 1835-1916
- Gause, Lucien Coatsworth, 1836-1880
- Gibson, Randall Lee, 1832-1892
- Gunter, Thomas Montague, 1826-1904
- Hagans, John Marshall, 1838-1900
- Harris, Henry R. (Henry Richard), 1828-1909
- Hodges, Asa, 1822-1900
- Martin, Benjamin Franklin, 1828-1895
- Maxwell, George R., 1842-1889
- Pike, Austin Franklin, 1819-1886
- Pinchback, Pinckney Benton Stewart, 1837-1921
- Shanks, John P. C. (John Peter Cleaver), 1826-1901
- Sheldon, Lionel Allen, 1828-1917

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- Sheridan, George Augustus, 1840-1896
- Sloan, Andrew, 1845-1883
- Smith, George Luke, 1837-1884
- Snyder, Oliver P., 1833-1882
- Sypher, Jacob Hale, 1837-1905
- Thomas, Christopher Yancy, 1818-1879
- Wilshire, William Wallace, 1830-1888
- Wilson, Benjamin, 1825-1901
- Young, John Duncan, 1823-1910

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1873-1875

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs document the case of Edward O’Meagher Condon, Irish patriot (43A–F11.1); Chilean bark Caldera (43A–F11.2); Chinese immigration (43A–F11.3); committee administration (43A–F11.4); conditions in Santo Domingo (43A–F11.5); consular courts in China (43A–F11.6); consulates of the United States (43A–F11.7); East Florida claims (43A–F21.8); elevation of the U. S. diplomatic representative to Sweden and Norway to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (43A–F11.9); report of Maj. W. I. Twining on the work of the U. S. Northern Boundary Commission during the summer of 1874 (43A–F11.10); transatlantic cables (43A–F11.11); and various subjects (43A–F11.12). There is also a book of incoming letters (43A–F11.13); a volume of minutes, 43d Congress, 1st session, to 44th Congress, 2d session (43A–F11.14); a docket volume (43A–F11.15); and a volume recording the agenda referred to individual members, 43d Congress, 1st session, to 45th Congress, 3d session (43A–F11.16).

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 1873-1875

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 the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration or other pacific means (43A–H6.1) and various subjects (43A–H6.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Indian Affairs 1873-1875

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

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

Committee Papers 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs include bids to furnish beef cattle and other supplies to certain Indian agencies (43A–F12.1); Indian question–communication of Bishop H. B. Whipple (43A–F12.2); and various subjects (43A–F12.3). There is also a docket volume, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (42A–F12.6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1873-1875

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

Committees

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 1873-1875**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions document committee administration (43A–F13.1), and various subjects (43A–F13.2). There is also a docket volume (43A–F13.3) and an index to claimants (43A–F13.4); an additional docket volume, 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).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875**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 the passage of H. R. 1179, a bill providing for increased pensions to disabled soldiers (43A–H7.1); and various subjects (43A–H7.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Judiciary 1873-1875

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary document civil rights, legislation (43A-F14.1); committee administration (43A-F14.2); Federal courts (43A-F14.3); Geneva award (43A-F14.4); investigation of the Western Union Telegraph Co. (43A-F14.5); Piedmont Railroad (43A-F14.6); Louisiana affairs (43A-F14.7); sureties of James H. Collins (43A-F14.8); Utah affairs (43A-F14.9); and various subjects (43A-F14.10). There is also a volume of minutes (43A-F14.11); a volume recording items referred within the committee (43A-F14.13); and two

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docket volumes: 42d Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (42A–F14.17); and (43A–F14.12).

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 1873-1875

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 an appointment of a commission to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic (43A–H8.1); bankruptcy law (43A–H8.2); civil rights legislation (43A–H8.3); constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquor in the United States (43A–H8.4); distribution of the Geneva award (43A–H8.5); election of United States Senators by popular vote (43A–H8.6); liquor, general (43A–H8.7); removal of the U. S. District Court from Keokuk to Burlington, Iowa (43A–H8.8); and various subjects (43A–H8.9).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Manufactures 1873-1875

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

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eliminated in 1911. The committee's functions were absorbed by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (1892-1968).

Committee Papers 1873-1875**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Manufactures include a docket volume (43A–F15.1).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures document various subjects (43A–H9.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Mileage 1873-1875**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 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

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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 1873-1875**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Mileage include a volume listing the traveling expenses of Members of the House (43A–F16.1).

Committee on Military Affairs 1873-1875**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 1873-1875**Scope and Contents note**

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs include bounty legislation for Civil War veterans (43A–F17.1); claims (43A–F17.2); post traders (43A–F17.3); public property in the possession of the War Department as of Dec. 1874 (43A–F17.4); relief of the State of Missouri on account of ordnance and ordnance stores issued to it during the Civil War (43A–F17.5); reports of inspections of money accounts of Army disbursing officers (43A–F17.6); survey of the records in the Office of the Quartermaster General in order to eliminate the useless papers (43A–F17.7); War Department publications (43A–F17.8); and various subjects (43A–F17.9). There are also three volumes of minutes: two volumes of minutes, 42d Congress, 2d session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (42A–F17.8); a volume from the 43d Congress, 1st session, to 44th Congress, 2d session (43A–F17.10); and two docket volumes (43A–F17.11).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 43A–F17.2, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

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 bounties (43A–H10.1); modification of homestead law, in favor of veterans, to dispense with the necessity of actual residence (43A–H10.2); the Presidio of San Francisco, California (43A–H10.3); and various subjects (43A–H10.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Naval Affairs 1873-1875

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs include a report on percussion primers (43A-F18.1).

Committee on the Pacific Railroads 1873-1875

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.

Committees

Committee Papers 1873-1875**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads document the Central Pacific Railroad (43A–F19.1); committee administration (43A–F19.2); *J. B. Stewart v. Union Pacific Railroad*, U. S. Circuit Court for the District of Kansas (43A–F19.3); and Union Pacific Railroad (43A–F19.4). 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.

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 1873-1875**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads document various subjects (43A–H11.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Patents 1873-1875**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,

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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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Patents document the extension of the patent of E. P. Torry and W. B. Tilton for a door spring (43A–F20.1); extension of the patent of Eliza Wells for improvements in machinery for forming hat bodies (43A–F20.2); extension of the patent of William Wickersham for improvements in sewing machines (43A–F20.3); and various subjects (43A–F20.4). The records also include two volumes of minutes: 36th Congress, 1st session, and 43d Congress, 1st session (36A–D16.3); and 41st Congress, 2d session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (41A–F18.1).

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Patents document the extension of the Wells patent for the forming of hat bodies (43A–H12.1); and manufacture of patented articles by other than the owner of the patent, on the payment of a reasonable royalty (43A–H12.2).

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Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Post Office and Post Roads 1873-1875

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads document the committee administration (43A-F21.1); Dr. D. B. Richard's mail-order business (43A-F21.2); establishment of mail routes in states and territories (43A-F21.3); investigation of the engraving and printing of stamps furnished to the Post Office Department (43A-F21.4); investigation of

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mail contract frauds (43A–F21.5); mail routes in Texas (43A–F21.6); postal rates (43A–F21.7); and various subjects (43A–F21.8).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 43A–F21.3, which is arranged alphabetically by state or territory.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads document mail routes (43A–H13.1); Pacific Mail Steamship Co. subsidy (43A–H13.2); pay of postal employees (43A–H13.3); postage on newspapers, periodicals, and books (43A–H13.4); and various subjects (43A–H13.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Printing 1873-1875

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Printing was established in 1846 and its jurisdiction included all proposed legislation or orders involving printing. In practice this included the general supervision of the printing, management, and policies of the Government Printing Office (GPO). Jurisdiction also occasionally included the pay of its employees; the letting of contracts; procurement of suitable paper; control of the arrangement, style, bulk, and indexing of the "Congressional Record"; and supervision of the printing of the "Congressional Directory." The committee reported bills and resolutions regarding the printing, binding, and distribution of public documents, including the

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annual reports of executive agencies, bureaus, and commissions; messages of the President; special scientific studies and reports; public health reports and statements; historical documentary publications such as the “Territorial Papers of the United States”; and hearings of congressional committees. The Committee on Printing acted as a standing committee of the House until 1947 when it was incorporated into the House Administration Committee.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Printing document various subjects (43AF–H14.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Private Land Claims 1873-1875

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Private Land Claims include land claims in Louisiana (43A–F22.1); land claims in New Mexico Territory (43A–F22.2); and various subjects (43A–F22.3). Also included is 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).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1873-1875**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 1873-1875**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document the investigation of the alleged violation of the 8-hour law in the work on the New York Post Office Building (43A–F23.1) and various subjects (43A–F23.2). There is also a volume of minutes, 42d

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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 by subject.

Committee on Public Lands 1873-1875**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 1873-1875**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands document the committee administration (43A–F24.1); papers accompanying specific bills (43A–F24.2); settlement of Russian Mennonites on public lands (43A–F24.3); swamplands in Illinois (43A–F24.4); tideflats, Budd's Inlet, Washington Territory (43A–F24.5); Yerba Buena Island (43A–F24.6); and various subjects

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(43A–F24.7). There is also a volume of minutes, 43d Congress, 1st session, to 44th Congress, 2d session (43A–F24.8); and a docket volume (43A–F24.9).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

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 the amendment of the Timber Culture Act of Mar. 3, 1873 (43A–H15.1); lands for the “Christian denomination called Mennonites of South Russia and Prussia” (43A–H15.2); and various subjects (43A–H15.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Railways and Canals 1873-1875

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

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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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Railways and Canals document the committee administration (43A-F25.1); construction of a horse railway over Rock Island (43A-F25.2); construction of a tunnel under the East River (43A-F25.3); and various subjects (43A-F25.4). There is also a docket volume (43A-F25.5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

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 the construction of a canal from Hennepin on the Illinois River, to Rock Island on the Mississippi (43A-H16.1); construction of a double-track freight railway from tidewater to the Missouri River (43A-H16.2); Government aid in completing the Western North Carolina Rail Road (43A-H16.3); incorporation of the Eastern and Western Transportation Co. (43A-H16.4); and various subjects (43A-H16.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committees

Committee on Reform in the Civil Service 1873-1875

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service became a standing committee August 18, 1893, having been a select committee prior to that date. The committee's jurisdiction covered matters relating to "reform in the civil service," including the status, classification, and salaries of officers, clerks, and employees in the civil branches of Government; provisions for preference to sailors, soldiers, and marines seeking civil service employment; and the apportionment of civil service appointments among the States. The committee had jurisdiction over matters relating to the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of Efficiency, and alleged violations of civil service law, and it reported legislation relating to the repeal of the tenure of office act. In 1924 the name of the committee was shortened to Committee on the Civil Service, but the jurisdiction was not changed.

Committee Papers 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service include a list of employees in the Treasury Department, 1873 (43A-F26.1); and a list of employees in the War Department, 1873 (43A-F26.2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions 1873-1875

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

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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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions include fragmentary minutes of the committee (43A–F27.1); and a docket volume, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (42A–F27.4).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions document various subjects (43 A–H17.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Territories 1873-1875

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the Territories was established in 1825 to examine the legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings of the territories, and to devise and report to the House opinions necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents. The committee also

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reported legislation concerning the structure, status, and power of the territorial governments; statehood; powers of municipalities; boundary disputes; and on matters relating to public lands and homesteading, railroads, public works, public buildings, highways, taxation, bond issues, education, Indians, prohibition, and wildlife. The jurisdiction of the committee was later absorbed by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Committee Papers 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories include two volumes minutes: 36th Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (35A–D21.8); and another volume of minutes, (43A–F28.1).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Territories document various subjects (43A–H18.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on War Claims 1873-1875

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

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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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on War Claims include those of the Chicago Fair Grounds (43A-F29.1); claims rejected by the Commissioners of Claims, i.e., Southern Claims Commission, Report No. 3 (43A-F29.2) and Report No. 4 (43A-F29.3); and various subjects (43A-F29.4). There is also a docket volume (43As-F29.5); the "Consolidated Index of Claims Reported by the Commissioners of Claims to the House of Representatives from 1871 to 1880" (42A-F29.5); and a numerical list of claims disallowed by the Commissioners 1871-1878 (42A-F29.4). There is a separate finding aid to the committee's papers.

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 43A-F29.2 and 43A-F29.3, which are arranged numerically.

Committee on Ways and Means 1873-1875

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

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 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means document the committee administration (43A–F30.1); internal revenue law (43A–F30.2); investigation of the Sanborn Contracts (43A–F30.3); investigation into the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. (43A–F30.4); moieties and informers' fees (43A–F30.5); national finance (43A–F30.6); papers accompanying specific bills (43A–F30.7); tariff (43A–F30.8); and various subjects (43A–F30.9). There are also two docket volumes from the 42d Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (42A–F30.16); and another docket volume (43A–F30.10).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 43A–F30.7, which is arranged numerically by bill.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means document currency (43A–H19.1); extension of the time for payment of taxes on whiskey held in bond (43A–H19.2); friction matches (43A–H19.3); hops (43A–H19.4); iron and steel (43A–H19.5); moiety system (43A–H19.6); repeal of the stamp tax on medicinal preparations, with such tax to be continued on patent or proprietary medicines (43A–H19.7); restoration of the 10–percent duty taken off leading foreign products in 1872, and against a duty on tea and coffee (43A–H19.8); tinplate (43A.H19.9); tobacco and licorice (43A–H19.10); type (43A–H19.11); vinegar (43A–H19.12); wines (43A–H19.13); and various subjects (43A–H19.14).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Select Committees 1873-1875**Committee Papers 1873-1875****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the select committee document the following: on the Centennial Celebration and the Proposed National Census of 1875, a docket volume (43A–F31.1); on the Washington Monument (43A–F31.2); on the Levees of the Mississippi, including a volume of minutes and docket entries (43A–F31.3); and on That Part of the President’s Message Relating to the Late Insurrectionary States, including minutes of the committee (43A–F31.4).

Select Committee on Salaries (43A-H20.1) 1873-1875

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1873-1875

Originals of Printed House Documents

Scope and Contents note

The records of the Select Committee on Salaries document various subjects (43A-H20.1).

Originals of Printed House Documents 1873-1875 36.0 Cubic feet (143 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

The originals of printed House documents include original executive documents, 1st session (43A-G1) and 2d session (43A-G2); and original miscellaneous documents, 1st session (43A-G3) and 2d session (43A-G4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Election Records 1873-1875 0.41 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The election records include credentials of Representatives (43A-J1), arranged alphabetically by state.

Other Records 1873-1875 2.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include copies of telegrams received (43A-K1) and copies of telegrams sent (43A-K2) by departmental telegraph lines which connected the House of Representatives with all the executive departments and the Government Printing Office; and various papers (43A-K3).

Arrangement note

Records of the Office of the Clerk

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 43A–K3, which is arranged by subject.

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1873-1875**Index 1873-1875****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 1873-1875 2.0 Cubic feet (16 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

The record books include a bill book of House bills and resolutions together with an index (43C–A1); bill book of Senate bills and resolutions (43C–A2); individual ledger (43C–A3); register of enrolled bills and resolutions, 43d Congress, 1st session, to 44th Congress, 1st session (43C–A4); register of committee reports (43C–A5); register of executive documents (43C–A6); register of miscellaneous documents (43C–A7); six account books recording expenditures of the Clerk's Office (43C–A8); four account books recording expenditures of the Clerk's Office, 42d Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (42C–A6); and three account books recording expenditures of the Clerk's Office, 41st Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 2d session (41C–A7).

Other Records 1873-1875 1.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other Records

Other records include check stubs showing expenditures from the contingent fund (43C–B1), arranged numerically; and various papers (43C–B2), arranged by subject.