

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.33.House
33rd Congress

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Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives

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Summary Information

Repository	Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration
Title	House Records of the 33rd Congress
Date [inclusive]	1853-1855
Extent	62.0 Linear feet
Language	English

Administrative Information

Publication Information

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration

Conditions Governing Access note

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

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

Records of Legislative Proceedings

Collection Inventory

Records of Legislative Proceedings 1853-1855**Minute Books and Journals 1853-1855 1.0 Linear feet (4 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

This series includes a minute book, 1st and 2d sessions (33A–A1); and a legislative journal, 1st session (33A–A2) and 2d session (33A–A3).

Arrangement note

The volumes are arranged chronologically.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1853-1855 6.0 Linear feet**Scope and Contents note**

The bills and resolutions originating in the House consist of original House bills and bills upon which further action was taken (33A–B1); original House joint resolutions and joint resolutions upon which further action was taken (33A–B2); and 8 volumes of engrossed House bills and resolutions (33A–B3). There also is a simple resolution of Aug. 7, 1854 (33A–B4), and the enrolled parchment of a vetoed House bill, H.R. 392 (33A–B5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Bills Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House

Bills Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1853-1855 0.17 Linear feet**Scope and Contents note**

The Senate bills (33A–C1), are arranged numerically.

Committees 1853-1855

Committee on Accounts 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Accounts consist of a volume of minutes, 31st Congress, 1st session, to 33d Congress, 1st session (31A–D1.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The volume of minutes is arranged chronologically.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Accounts document compensation to Julianna Doddridge for the service of her deceased husband, Philip, as chairman of a select committee of the 22d Congress in preparing a code of laws for the District of Columbia (33A–G1.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by subject, thereafter chronologically.

Committee on Agriculture 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committees

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Agriculture include a docket volume, 32d Congress, 1st session, to 34th Congress, 3d session (32A–D1.1).

Arrangement note

The contents of the docket volume are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Agriculture document the establishment of a Department of Agriculture (33A–G2.1); establishment of industrial universities throughout the Union (33A–G2.2); the homestead bill (33A–G2.3); Swedish milk and dairy processes (33A–G2.4); and various subjects (33A–G2.5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by subject, thereafter chronologically.

Committee on Claims 1853-1855

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.

Committees

Originally the Committee on Claims had jurisdiction over Revolutionary War and land claims as well as pensions. In the years that followed, other committees were created to handle special types of claims such as war claims, pensions, and private land claims. Under the 1880 revised House Rules, subjects relating to "private and domestic claims and demands other than war claims against the United States" were to be referred to the Claims Committee. At the end of the 79th Congress the committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and jurisdiction over the subjects that had formerly been referred to it was transferred either to the Judiciary Committee or the executive departments.

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Claims include claims (33A–D1.1), arranged alphabetically; various subjects (33A–D1.2), arranged by subject; a docket volume (33A–D1.3); a letter book, 25th Congress, 2d session, to 35th Congress, 1st session (25A–D3.6); and a volume of minutes, 29th Congress, 1st session, to 33d Congress, 2d session (29A–D2.3).

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Claims consist of claims (33A–G3.1).

Arrangement note

The claims are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Commerce 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

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 reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Commerce document claims (33A–D2.1); apprenticeship in the merchant marine service (33A–D2.2); cargo of vessels (33A–D2.3); navigation, revenue, and collection laws (33A–D2.4); passenger regulations at the port of Bremerhaven, Germany (33A–D2.5); port of entry and collection district at Island Pond, Vt. (33A–D2.6); railroads (33A–D2.7); river, harbor, and channel improvements (33A–D2.8); warehousing system for imports into the United States (33A–D2.9); and the wreck of the vessel Aberdeen in San Francisco Bay (33A–D2.10).

Arrangement note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Commerce are arranged chronologically within each group, except 33A–D2.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Commerce document breakwaters (33A–G4.1); polar rescue of Dr. E. K. Kane and associates (33A–G4.2); erection of customhouses (33A–G4.3); erection of lighthouses (33A–G4.4); establishment of marine hospitals (33A–G4.5); establishment of ports of entry (33A–G4.6); construction of piers (33A–G4.7); Evans’ Safety Guards for preventing steamboat boiler explosions (33A–G4.8); increased compensation for customs and other employees (33A–G4.9); payment of fishing bounties (33A–G4.10); remission of duties and fines (33A–G4.11); survey and improvement of various rivers, harbors, and channels (33A–G4.12); and various subjects (33A–G4.13).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the District of Columbia 1853-1855

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.

Committees

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia include claims (33A–D3.1), arranged alphabetically; and a paper relating to the water supply of Washington (33A–D3.2). There is also a docket volume (33A–D3.3).

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on the District of Columbia document the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia (33A–G5.1); taxation of real and personal property in Georgetown (33A–G5.2); bridges (33A–G5.3); construction of a passenger railway along Pennsylvania Avenue from the Navy Yard to Georgetown (33A–G5.4); incorporation of the Washington City Young Men's Christian Association (33A–G5.5); C. Fletcher's plan for improving the harbor and adding a thousand acres of land to Washington City (33A–G5.6); selection of a site for the District Armory (33A–G5.7); water supply of the City (33A–G5.8); and various subjects (33A–G5.9).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Elections 1853-1855

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

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returns and proceedings for elections of House Members, and to contest elections of Members where these credentials and election proceedings were not deemed valid. The committee was known as the Committee on Elections from 1789 until 1895, when it was split into three separate election committees.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Gallegos, José Manuel, 1815-1875
- Walsh, Michael, 1810-1859

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Elections document the contested election case of William C. Lane v. Jose Manuel Gallegos, New Mexico Territory (33A–D4.1), and a Leakesville, N.C. voting list (33A–D4.2).

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Elections document the unseating of Mike Walsh, a Representative from the 4th District of New York, on the ground of nonnaturalization (33A–G6.1).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings include a report on reparations to Joseph G. Kennedy for damage to two buildings rented to the Government (33A–D5.1).

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1853-1855

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

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

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs document claims (33A–D6.1); Amazon River navigation (33A–D6.2); Cuban port charges against the vessel *Black Warrior* (33A–D6.3); diplomatic and consular system of the United States (33A–D6.4); and a Hong Kong consular report on shipwrecked Americans (33A–D6.5). There is also a docket volume (33A–D6.6).

Arrangement note

The committee reports and papers are arranged chronologically within each group, except 33A–D6.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Foreign Affairs cover the independence of Liberia (33A–G7.1); French spoliation claims (33A–G7.2); compensation for claims for services and losses sustained in the service of the United States (33A–G7.3); payment for the seized *Amistad* Negroes (33A–G7.4); protection of American citizens abroad (33A–G7.5); arbitration of international disputes (33A– 37.6); and various subjects (33A–G7.7).

Arrangement note

Committees

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Indian Affairs 1853-1855

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.

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs document claims (33A–D7.1); affairs in the Territory of New Mexico (33A–D7.2); claimants for Cherokee emoluments (33A–D7.3); Indian depredations (33A–D7.4); Indians in the United States military service (33A–D7.5); Indian treaties (33A–D7.6); and schools for Indians (33A–D7.7).

Arrangement note

The committee reports and papers are arranged chronologically within each group, except 33A–D7.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Committees

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Indian Affairs document Col. John C. Fremont's furnishing of beef cattle to the U.S. Commissioner for treating with the Indians in California, 1851 (33A-G8.1); Indian depredations (33A-G8.2); and various subjects (33A-G8.3).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions consist of claims (33A-D8.1) and a docket volume (33A-D8.2).

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Arrangement note

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

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Invalid Pensions document various subjects (33A–G9.1).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Judiciary 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

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

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

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on the Judiciary document claims (33A–D9.1); chaplains in the civil and military service of the United States (33A–D9.2); deserters from foreign vessels in American ports (33A–D9.3); financial report of the clerk of the U.S. courts in the Western District of Virginia (33A–D9.4); land titles and surveys (33A–D9.5); Rhode Island controversy involving Thomas V. Dorr (33A–D.6); steamboat Martha Washington (33A–D9.7); temperance in the Capital City (33A–D9.8); and Federal prisons and confinement conditions in New York City (33A–D9.9). There is also a docket volume (33A–D9.10).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 33A–D9.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on the Judiciary cover the abolition of the interstate slave trade (33A–G10.1); abolition of chaplaincy in U.S. services (33A–G10.2); erection of post offices (33A–G10.3); establishment of U.S. district and circuit courts (33A–G10.4); immigration of paupers and convicts (33A–G10.5); increase of the salaries of judges in district and circuit courts of the United States (33A–G10.6); payment for certain claims of service and property rendered to the United States (33A–G10.7); protection of free colored citizens within the jurisdiction of the several slave States (33A–G10.8); relief in the matter of judicial decisions and convictions (33A–

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G10.9); repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 (33A–G10.10); sale of a slave for debts due to the United States (33A–G10.11); and various subjects (33A–G10.12).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Manufactures 1853-1855

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).

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Manufactures document various subjects (33A–G11.1).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Military Affairs 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

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

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Military Affairs cover claims (33A–D10.1); Army pay and efficiency (33A–D10.2); equestrian statue of George Washington for New York City (33A–D10.3); Fayetteville Arsenal, N.C. (33A–D10.4); indemnification of the militia of New Mexico for service in suppressing Indian hostilities (33A–D10.5); military posts and stations (33A–D10.6); nonmilitary personnel employed in the War Department, 1853 (33A–D10.7); obstruction of travel and communication by rioting citizenry of Erie, Pa. (33A–D10.8); rations of Colonel Benton (33A–D10.9); refunding the expenses of Utah Territory incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities (33A–D10.10); and roads and bridges in the several Territories (33A–D10.11). There is also a docket volume (33A–D10.12).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 33A–D10.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Committees

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Military Affairs include the amendment and extension of the pension laws (33A–G12.1); appropriations for certain ordnance tests and improvements (33A–G12.2); employment of military officers as superintendents of civil works (33A–G12.3); establishment of a national armory in the West (33A–G12.4); extension and amendment of the bounty land laws (33A–G12.5); granting of land for military service (33A–G12.6); pensions and pension increases (33A–G12.7); increases in the commutation price of rations (33A–G12.8); extra compensation for various services and departments (33A–G12.9); payment for service rendered during the War of 1812 (33A–G12.10); payment for back salaries and services (33A–G12.11); payment to Joshua Shaw for use of his inventions of the percussion cap and lock (33A–G12.12); protest of Dr. Charles T. Jackson against the bill providing compensation for the discovery of practical anesthesia (33A–G12.13); remuneration for certain property lost or converted to public use (33A–G12.14); and various subjects (33A–G12.15).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Naval Affairs 1853-1855

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

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

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs include claims (33A–D11.1), arranged alphabetically; and a report on life–saving equipment for American vessels (33A–D11.2).

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Naval Affairs document compensation for certain naval and civil services (33A–G14.1); rescue expedition to the polar seas in behalf of Dr. E. K. Kane and associates (33A–G14.2); employment of naval officers as superintendents of civil works (33A–G14.3); increase of compensation (33A–G14.4); compensation by the United States for the Island of Key West (33A–G14.5); payment of prize money (33A–G14.6); naval pensions (33A–G14.7); appropriations of funds for testing the practicality of certain inventions (33A–G14.8); reimbursement for certain fines and judgments incurred in the performance of duty (33A–G14.9); remuneration for certain property lost or converted to public use (33A–G14.10); settlement of contracts and money accounts (33A–G14.11); and various subjects (33A–G14.12).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Committee on Patents 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Patents document firearms (33A–D12.1); harvesting and reaping machines (33A–D12.2); power printing presses (33A–D12.3); steam propelling improvements (33A–D12.4); water–wheel improvements (33A–D12.5); and fabrication of cloth without spinning or weaving (33A–D12.6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by subject.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Patents document the extension of patents for cement (33A–G15.1); extension of patent to Samuel Colt, inventor of the revolver (33A–G15.2); extension of patent to Cyrus H. McCormick, Obed Hussey, et al, for improvements in reaping and mowing machines (33A–G15.3); extension of patent to William R. Nevin for his invention, a machine for rolling and cutting crackers and biscuits (33A–G15.4); extension of patent to Zebulon and Austin Parker in respect to improvements in the application of hydraulic power (33A–G15.5); extension of the Woodworth patent for the planing of boards (33A–G15.6); extension of the patents of various other inventors (33A–G15.7); patenting of mail–tubes (33A–G15.8); passage and amendment of patent laws (33A–G15.9); and various subjects (33A–G15.10).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1853-1855

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

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change. The committee functioned until 1946 when its jurisdiction was included in that of the new Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads document claims (33A–D13.1), arranged alphabetically; and various subjects (33A–D13.2), arranged by subject. There is also a docket volume (33A–D13.3).

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads document the adjustment of accounts of various postmasters (33A–G16.1); carrying the U.S. mail through Canada (33A–G16.2); more stringent laws to protect the rail carriage of mail from such incidents as the Erie riots (33A–G16.3); erection of post offices in Ohio (33A–G16.4); erection of post offices in Pennsylvania, specifically in Philadelphia (33A–G16.5); establishment of post roads in the respective States (33A–G16.6 to 33A–G16.32); establishment of post roads in the Territory of New Mexico (33A–G16.33); increased compensation for postal employees including clerks, postmasters, and route agents (33A–G16.34); increased mail facilities to the Windward West Indies and the Spanish Main (33A–G16.35); payment of indemnities for losses sustained in relation to contracts for the transportation of the mail (33A–G16.36); indemnity to Joseph Nock for Government noncompliance on a contract for mail-locks (33A–G16.37); individual petitions for contracts for carrying the mail (33A–G16.38); recommendation by Tennessee citizens of Isham Walker's plan of carrying the mails through the air at a speed of 300 miles per hour (33A–G16.39); reduction of transoceanic postal rates (33A–G16.40); removal of the post office in Providence, R.I. (33A–G16.41); and various subjects (33A–F16.42).

Committees

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Printing 1853-1855**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 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 1853-1855**Arrangement note**

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Printing includes an authorization for Joseph C. G. Kennedy to print the census statistics of manufactures (33A–G17.1).

Committees

Committee on Private Land Claims 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Private Land Claims document various subjects (33A–D14.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Private Land Claims document various subjects (33A–G18.1).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1853-1855**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 reports and papers 1853-1855**Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document various subjects (33A–D15.1), arranged by subject. There is also a docket volume (33A–D15.2).

Arrangement note

The subject files are arranged alphabetically by subject and the docket volume is arranged chronologically.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855**Arrangement note**

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds cover various subjects (33A–G19.1).

Committee on Public Lands 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Public Lands was established in 1805 and given jurisdiction over matters relating to the lands of the United States. Jurisdiction of the committee included the sale and settlement of public lands, land claims, minerals and waters on public lands, irrigation, forest reserves and game living in them, national parks, conservation, land grants, foreign ownership of land, and administration of the lands of the public domain. The establishment of a land court and to provide for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories was also part of the committee's jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committees on Indian Affairs; Territories, Mines and Mining; Irrigation and Reclamation; and Insular Affairs were abolished and their jurisdictions were combined with those of the Committee on Public Lands. On February 2, 1951, the name of the committee was changed to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to more accurately reflect the full scope of its jurisdiction.

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Public Lands include claims (33A–D16.1); geological survey of the Territories of Oregon and Washington (33A–D16.2); land grants to States and Territories for the benefit of indigent insane (33A–D16.3); land grants in aid of construction of the Niagara Ship Canal (33A–D16.4); land grants in aid of railroad construction (33A–D16.5); and various subjects (33A–D16.6). There are also a volume of minutes (33A–D16.7) and a docket volume (33A–D16.8).

Arrangement note

Committees

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 33A–D16.1, which is arranged alphabetically. The minutes and docket volume are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Public Lands include the amendment and extension of the bounty land laws (33A–G20.1); grants to actual settlers (33A–G20.2); land grants to colleges and universities for educational purposes (33A–G20.3); land grants in aid of the North American Railroad (33A–G20.4); land grants to soldiers of the War of 1812 and their heirs (33A–G20.5), arranged by States; land grants to the several States in aid of canal construction (33A–G20.6); land grants to the several States in aid of railroad construction (33A–G20.7); increased compensation for registers and receivers of the U.S. district land offices (33A–G20.8); land grants besought on account of service in Indian wars, the Mexican War, and other operations later than the War of 1812 (33A–G20.9); land grants and settlement of conflicting claims, besought on various grounds (33A–G20.10); land grants, general (33A–G20.11); and various subjects (33A–G20.12).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims 1853-1855

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

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unchanged until the committee was abolished in 1873 and the jurisdiction assigned to the Committee on War Claims.

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims consist of claims (33A–D17.1), arranged alphabetically. There is also a docket volume (33A–D17.2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 33A–D17.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims document various subjects (33A–G21.1).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions 1853-1855

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

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order to reduce the workload of the Invalid Pensions Committee, the committee's jurisdiction was expanded to include the pension matters of soldiers who fought in the War of 1812. The committee was abolished in 1880 and jurisdiction was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions include claims (33A–D18.1).

Arrangement note

The claims are arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions include claims (33A–D18.1).

Arrangement note

The claims are arranged alphabetically.

Committee on Roads and Canals 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Roads and Canals originated as a Select Committee on Roads and Canals in 1815. In 1831, the House established it as a standing committee. Jurisdiction of the committee included legislation on the survey, construction, and improvement of canals within the United

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

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Roads and Canal contain a docket volume (33A–D23.1).

Arrangement note

The docket volume is arranged chronologically.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Roads and Canals document various subjects (33A–G23.1).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Territories 1853-1855

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on the Territories include a claim of Grafton Baker (33A–D19.1); codification of the laws and printing of the records of the Territories of Oregon and New Mexico (33A–D19.2); improvement of military roads and bridges in the Territory of New Mexico (33A–D19.3); legislation of the Territorial Government of New Mexico (33A–D19.4); and right-of-way and grant of land in aid of the construction of a Pacific-to-Atlantic subterranean telegraph line (33A–D19.5). There is also a docket volume (33A–D19.6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by subject, except 33A-D19.6, which is arranged chronologically.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on the Territories cover the exclusion of slavery and the slave trade from the

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Territories and from the District of Columbia (33A–G24.1); opposition to the Kansas–Nebraska bill (33A–G24.2); advocacy of the Kansas–Nebraska bill (33A–G24.3); opposition to repeal of the Missouri Compromise (33A–G24.4); advocacy of repeal of the Missouri Compromise (33A–G24.5); and various subjects (33A–G24.6).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Ways and Means 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Ways and Means include reports on bills pertaining to appropriations and revenue, to reimbursement of Maryland for expenditures incurred during the War of 1812, and to reimbursement of California for duties collected there; 1848–1849, prior to specific extension of the revenue laws of the United States (33A–D20.1); papers from or about the Secretary of the Senate (33A–D20.2); the Clerk of the House of Representatives (33A–D20.3); various Members of the House of Representatives (33A–D20.4);

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the Library of Congress (33A–D20.5); the Superintendent of Public Printing (33A–D20.6); the Reporter of the Supreme Court (33A–D20.7); the President of the United States (33A–D20.8); the U.S. Capitol extension and the Washington Aqueduct Office (33A–D20.9); the Department of State (33A–D20.10); the Department of the Treasury (33A–D20.11); the Department of War (33A–D20.12); the Office of the Attorney General (33A–D20.13); the Post Office Department (30A–D20.14); the Department of the Interior (33A–D20.15); the Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings (33A–D20.16); and various subjects (33A–D20.17).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee on Ways and Means document the imposition of a specific duty of 40 cents per pound on the importation of cigars (33A–G25.1); increased salaries for various Government employees (33A–G25.2); payment by the United States of the debts and liabilities contracted by the Republic of Texas before annexation (33A–G25.3); reduction or abolition of duties on various imports (33A–G25.4); duties on metals (33A–G25.5 and 33A–G25.6); opposition to removal of the U.S. Mint from Philadelphia (33A–G25.7); remuneration for services rendered and for property lost or converted to public use (33A–G25.8); repeal of duties on salt, sugar, and molasses (33A–G25.9 and 33A–G25.10); repeal of the duty on the importation of coal (33A–G25.11); and various subjects (33A–G25.12).

Committee of the Whole House 1853-1855

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee of the Whole consists of the entire membership of the House and stems from a practice in the House of Commons, when the Speaker of the House of Commons was regarded

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as an agent of the King. The procedure allows the Speaker to remove himself/herself from the chairmanship in order for the body to elect its own chairman and debate matters without the normal restrictions of a House of Commons session.

Committee reports and papers 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

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

Petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents 1853-1855

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents of the Committee of the Whole House document the exclusion of slavery and the slave trade from the Territories and from the District of Columbia (33A–G26.1); opposition to passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill (33A–G26.2); indemnification for French spoliations prior to 1800 (33A–G26.3); advocacy of repeal of the fugitive slave law (33A–G26.4); opposition to repeal of the Missouri Compromise (33A–G26.5); and suspension of duties on railroad iron (33A–G26.6).

Select Committees 1835-1855

Select Committee on the Alteration of the Text of the Minnesota Railroad Bill (33A–D21.1) 1853-1855

Select Committee on Charges Preferred by B. E. Green Against Hon. T. H. Bayly (33A–D21.2) 1853-1855

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Select Committee on the Collins and Other Mail Steamers (33A–D21.3) 1853-1855

Select Committee on Colt's Patent and Other Bills (33A–D21.4) 1853-1855

Select Committee on the Guano Trade (33A–D21.5) 1853-1855

Select Committee on the Investment of the Funds of the Smithsonian Institution (33A–D21.6) 1853-1855

Select Committee on the Letter of Rufus Choate, and Also as to the Management of the Smithsonian Institution (33A–D21.7) 1853-1855

Select Committee on the Message of the President Relative to Courthouses (33A–D21.8) 1853-1855

Select Committee on the Message of the President Relative to the Memphis Navy Yard (33A–D21.9) 1853-1855

Select Committee on the San Francisco Disaster (33A–D21.10) 1853-1855

Select Committee on the Superintendence of Civil Works by Military Officers (33A–D21.11) 1853-1855

Select Committee on the Washington National Monument (33A–D21.12) 1853-1855

President's Messages

President's Messages 1853-1855 4.0 Linear feet (17 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

The President's Messages contain annual messages, with pertinent documents, 1853 and 1854; messages suggesting legislation or submitting specific information or documents; and messages transmitting reports and communications from executive departments (33A-E1).

Arrangement note

The President's Messages are arranged chronologically.

Reports and Communications Submitted to the House 1853-1855 8.0 Linear feet (35 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

Reports and communications submitted to the House include those from the Secretary of the Treasury (33A-F37) the Treasurer of the United States (33A-F2), the Secretary of War (33A-F3), the Secretary of the Navy (33A-F4), the Postmaster General (33A-F5), and others (33A-F6).

Arrangement note

The reports and communications are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents which were Tabled 1853-1855 2.0 Linear feet**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials of state legislatures and related documents which were tabled include the expedition to the polar seas for the rescue of Dr. E. K. Kane and associates (33A-H1.1); land grants for educational purposes (33A-H1.2); exclusion of slavery from the Territories and from the District of Columbia (33A-H1.3); extension of patents to various inventors (33A-H1.4); extension of the Bounty

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Land Act of Sept. 28, 1850 (33A–H1.5); extension of a patent of Apr. 29, 1829, to Uri Emmons for a cylindrical wood-planing machine (33A–H1.6); land grants and pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812 and their heirs (33A–H1.7); land grants to the States in aid of railroad construction (33A–H1.8); relief of Martha Gray, widow of the discoverer of the Columbia River (33A–H1.9); modification of an act of 1793, as amended, in respect to the clearance of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade (33A–H1.10); opposition to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill (33A–H1.11); payment by the United States of debts and liabilities contracted by the Republic of Texas before its annexation (33A–H1.12); payment of certain claims for services rendered and property lost or converted to public use (33A–H1.13); grants of bounty land for military services (33A–H1.14); payment of pension arrears (33A–H1.15); protection of free colored citizens within the jurisdiction of the several slave States (33A–H1.16); remission of duties and fines (33A–H1.17); repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 (33A–H1.18); opposition to repeal of the Missouri Compromise (33A–H1.19); the seating of Mike Walsh as one of the Representatives from New York (33A–H1.20); submission of international disputes to arbitration (33A–H1.21); and various subjects (33A–H1.22).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Election Records 1853-1855 0.17 Linear feet

Scope and Contents note

The election records contain credentials of Representatives and Delegates (33A–J1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by State or Territory.

Originals of Printed House Miscellaneous Documents 1853-1855 0.83 Linear feet (4 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

Other Records

Original miscellaneous documents, 1st session (33A–K1) and 2d session (33A–K2).

Arrangement note

The documents are arranged numerically within each group.

Other Records 1853-1855 0.33 Linear feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records consist of roll calls votes (33A–L1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1853-1855**Impeachment of Robert C. Grier 1853-1855 0.08 Linear feet****Scope and Contents note**

Papers pertaining to impeachment proceedings against Robert C. Grier, a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (33B–A1).

Office of the Clerk Records 1853-1855**Index to Private Claims 1853-1855 0.33 Linear feet (2 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

Record Books

Index to private claims, 32d Congress, 1st session, to 33d Congress, 2d session (32C–C1); and an indexed register of House and Senate documents, reports, and bills (32C–C2).

Record Books 1853-1855 1.0 Linear feet (11 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The record books contain a bill book of House and Senate bills and resolutions (33C–A1); petition book (33C–A2); register of House and Senate printed documents, reports, and bills (33C–A3); register of executive documents (33C–A4); register of miscellaneous documents (33C–A5); register of committee reports (33C–A6); newspaper book (33C–A7); record of orders of the day (33C–A8); contingent accounts of the Clerk's Office, 33d Congress, 2d session, to 34th Congress, 1st session (33C–A9); and a record of referrals to and reports from the Court of Claims, 33d Congress, 2d session, to 35th Congress, 1st session (33C–A10). Record books also document the membership of standing and select committees for contingent accounts, 1st session; and include a register of resolutions sent to the President, heads of departments, and committees, 32d Congress, 1st session, to 36th Congress, 1st session (32C–A4).

Records of Committee Reports 1853-1855 0.25 Linear feet (1 volume)

Scope and Contents note

Transcribed reports of the Committee on Claims, 33d Congress, 1st session, to 35th Congress, 1st session (33C–B1), are arranged chronologically. For other reports of the Committee on Claims, see 29th Congress, 1st session, to 33d Congress, 1st session (29C–B1).

Other Records 1853-1855 0.5 Linear feet

Scope and Contents note

Other records include a letter book of the Clerk's outgoing correspondence, 33d Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 1st session (33C–C1), arranged chronologically; memoranda relating to the distribution

Other Records

of publications (33C–C2), arranged alphabetically by recipient; memoranda relating to items withdrawn (33C–C3), arranged by subject; and a roster of news reporters filed with the Clerk, 1855 (33C–C4).