

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.37.House
37th 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 37th Congress
Date [inclusive]	1861-1863
Extent	66.0 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 1861-1863**Minute Book and Journals 1861-1863 1.0 Linear feet (4 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The Minute Book and Journals series includes a minute book covering the 1st, 2d, and 3d sessions (37A–A1); and a legislative journal covering the 1st session (37A–A2), 2d session (37A–A3), and 3d session (37A–A4).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1861-1863 14.0 Linear feet**Scope and Contents note**

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include original House bills and bills upon which further action was taken (37A–B1); original House joint resolutions (37A–B2); House simple resolutions, motions, and orders (37A–B3); 6 volumes of engrossed House bills and resolutions (37A–B4); and House bills based upon reports from the Court of Claims (37A–B5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 37A–B3, which is arranged alphabetically by Congressman.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1861-1863 0.33 Linear feet

Committee Reports

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills (37A–C1) and Senate joint resolutions (37A–C2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committee Reports 1861-1863 9.0 Linear feet

Scope and Contents note

The original committee reports document the 1st session (37A–D1), 2d session (37A–D2), and 3d session (37A–D3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 24.0 Linear feet

Committee on Accounts 1861-1863

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

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Committee on Accounts existed from 1803-1946, and later was incorporated into the Committee on House Administration.

Committee Papers 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

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

Committee on Claims 1861-1863

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 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims include a claim of John W. Hill of Mercer County, Kentucky, for property seized by Federal troops (37A–E2.1); printed Court of Claims reports (37A–E2.2), arranged numerically; two docket volumes, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (37A–E2.3); a volume listing claims according to date of filing, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (36A–D3.3); a volume of minutes including records from the 34th Congress, 1st session, to 39th Congress, 1st session (34A–D3.2); and a letter book, 35th Congress, 1st session, to 39th Congress, 2d session (35A–D3.4).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Claims include claims (37A–G1.1).

Arrangement note

The claims are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Commerce 1861-1863

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Commerce was established in 1819 as a result of the split of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures (1795-1819). The jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce was regulation of both interstate and foreign commerce; customs collection districts, ports of entry, and ports of delivery; compensation of customhouse officials; regulations and appropriations regarding navigable waters and works affecting them, such as bridges, locks, dams, tunnels, pipes, and cribs; obstructions to navigation, such as sunken vessels; lighthouses and other aids to navigation; interoceanic canals; ocean cables; lifesaving stations; public health and the prevention of infectious diseases; purity of food and drugs; regulations regarding the exportation of livestock and foodstuffs; transportation of livestock; and the regulation of railroads. Besides the Lifesaving Service, the

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committee exercised jurisdiction over matters relating to such Federal agencies as the Revenue-Cutter Service; the Marine Hospital Service; and the Interstate Commerce Commission. In 1892, the Committee on Commerce became part of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Committee Papers 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Commerce include a claim of William Finney of Plymouth, Mass., for a bounty in respect to the schooner Coiner (37A-E3.1); the establishment of a branch mint in the Territory of Nevada (37A-E3.2); and regulations on internal and coastwise commerce with the insurrectionary States (37A-E3.3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Commerce document the Bureau of Statistics in the Interior Department (37A-G2.1); claims (37A-G2.2); claim of John Saunders master of the Baron de Castine, a brig captured by the Alabama and converted into a cartel ship (37A-G2.3); establishment of a mint in New York City (37A-G2.4); appointment of Solicitor of Customs in New York City (37A-G2.5); Provincetown, Mass., Harbor (37A-G2.6); harbor improvements (37A-G2.7); survey for a telegraphic line from the Amoor River to Russian America (37A-G2.8); St. Lawrence River waterway to the Great Lakes (37A-G2.9); and various subjects (37A-G2.10).

Arrangement note

Committees

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 37A–G2.2, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on the District of Columbia 1861-1863

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 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia document the failure of the Bullion Bank of Washington, D.C. (37A–E4.1); grant of authorization to the citizens of the District of Columbia to send a Delegate to Congress (37A–E4.2); improvement of the Washington Canal (37A–E4.3); and a docket volume, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 1st session (37A–E4.4).

Arrangement note

Committees

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia document the Capitol Grounds (37A–G3.1); construction of wooden hospital buildings in Judiciary Square for Union troops (37A–G3.2); construction of a street railway to Georgetown (37A–G3.3); cleansing of city streets (37A–G3.4); grading and paving of city streets (37A–G3.5); claim of Alexandria Canal Co. for use of property by Federal troops (37A–G3.6); and various subjects (37A–G3.7).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Elections 1861-1863

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Elections was established as the first standing committee of the U.S. House of Representatives to perform this function on April 13, 1789. The jurisdiction of the committee was to examine and report on the certificates of election and other election credentials, as well as election returns and proceedings for elections of House Members, and to contest elections of Members where these credentials and election proceedings were not deemed valid. The committee was known as the Committee on Elections from 1789 until 1895, when it was split into three separate election committees.

Controlled Access Headings

Committees

Personal Name(s)

- Daily, Samuel Gordon, 1823-1866
- Lehman, William Eckart, 1821-1895
- Low, Frederick Ferdinand, 1828-1894
- Morton, J. Sterling (Julius Sterling), 1832-1902
- Segar, Joseph Eggleston, 1804-1885
- Upton, Charles Horace, 1812-1877
- Vandever, William, 1817-1893

Committee Papers 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections document the election cases of S. Ferguson Beach, Virginia (37A-E5.1); John M. Butler v. William E. Lehman, Pennsylvania (37A-E5.2); LeGrand Byington v. William Vandever, Iowa (37A-E5.3); Henry Foster, North Carolina (37A-E5.4); John Kline v. John Verree, Pennsylvania (37A-E5.5); F. F. Low, California (37A-E5.6); J. Sterling Morton v. Samuel G. Daily, Nebraska (37A-E5.7); Joseph Segar, Virginia (37A-E5.8); and Charles H. Upton, Virginia (37A-E5.9). There is also a volume of minutes, 34th Congress, 1st session, to 39th Congress, 2d session (34A-D6.9).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1861-1863

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

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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 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs include a claim of Z. B. Caverly, late Secretary of Legation to Peru, for losses by exchange rates (37A-E6.1); consular appointment to Port Burwell, Canada (37A-E6.2); consular pay (37A-E6.3); consular salary increase to Franklin Chase, at Tampico, Mexico (37A-E6.4); disbursements by Isaac R. Diller, late consul at Bremen, Germany (37A-E6.5); fraudulent naturalizations (37A-E6.6); recovery for damages inflicted by the Union blockading force upon the Swedish brig "Admiral P. Tordenskiold" (37A-E6.7); and various subjects (37A-E6.8). There is also a volume of minutes, 37th Congress, 2d session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (37A-36.9); and a docket volume, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (37A-E6.10).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs include claims (37A–G4.1); French spoliation claims (37A–G4.2); claim of citizens of Greytown, Nicaragua, for damages suffered in the bombardment of the city by the U.S.S. Cyane (37A–G4.3); claim of Mohamet Habbet in behalf of the heirs of Mamet Caramalli for losses sustained and for military services rendered by Caramalli in the war against Tripoli (37A–G4.4); claim of Townsend Harris, consul general of the United States to Japan, for extra services to the commerce of the United States (37A–G4.5); and the recognition of Liberia (37A–G4.6).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 37A–G4.1 and 37A–G4.2, which are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Indian Affairs 1861-1863

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

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of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Its jurisdiction and responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Committee Papers 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs document the attitude of John Beeson of Philadelphia about hostilities toward Indians, particularly those near Humboldt Bay, Calif. (37A-E7.1); appropriation of funds to conclude a treaty with the Brul and Yanktonai Indians of the Territory of Dakota (37A-E7.2); assistance to destitute New York Indians in Kansas (37A-E7.3); claims of Delaware Indians for thefts by white men in Kansas (37A-E7.4); relief of destitute Choctaw and Seminole Indians in Kansas, driven there from Indian Territory by disloyal Indians with the aid of Confederate forces (37A-E7.5); communications of H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, Mar. 6, 1862, to the President about Indian affairs in Minnesota (37A-E7.6); constructive expenditures of Treasury funds belonging to the Winnebago Indians (37A-E7.7); curbing of Winnebago outrages through proceedings of a military commission sitting at South Bend, Minn., in Nov. 1862 (37A-E7.8); delineation of the claims of certain Nemaha half-breeds, based on the Treaty of Prairie du Chien of July 15, 1830, and subsequent acts of Congress (37A-E7.9); elevation in salary for the Indian Agent in the Territory of Nevada (37A-E7.10); unsettled accounts of Brigham Young, late Governor and ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the Territory of Utah (37A-E7.11); funds to conclude treaties, and other subjects, affecting Indian affairs in the Territory of Utah (37A-E7.12); investigation, by a commission, of tribal affairs throughout the United States (37A-E7.13); a print of Laws, Regulations, Etc., of the Indian Bureau, 1850, published in 1861, and a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs submitting additional estimates, transmitted by the Secretary of Interior Apr. 1, 1862, published as Senate Misc. Doc. No. 79, 37th Congress, 2d session (37A-E7.14); and Southern Superintendency, abstract of disbursements for the 3d quarter of 1862 (37A-E7.15).

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 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs document claims (37A–G5.1); Delaware Indians (37A–G5.2); Osage Indians (37A–G5.3); Stockbridge and Munsee Indians (37A–G5.4); laws for the improvement and protection of Indians (37A–G5.5); Indian spoliations (37A–G5.6); and various subjects (37A–G5.7).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 37A–G5.1, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1861-1863

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1861-1863

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include claims (37A–E8.1); a docket volume, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 1st session (37A–E8.2); and a volume of minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 45th Congress, 3d session (36A–D12.2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 37A–E8.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions document various subjects (37A–G6.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on the Judiciary 1861-1863

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

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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 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary document the authorization of the committee to employ a clerk during the 2d session (37A–E9.1); plan to preserve the Union (37A–E9.2); pleadings in the libel filed with the U.S. Circuit Court for the Maryland District in a cause of collision, William Hubbard, owner of the brig "Henry A. Didier" v. the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., owners of the steamboat Louisiana (37A–E9.3); public lands of New Brunswick, a Canadian Province adjoining Maine (37A–E9.4); redress of the grievances of John A. Smith, Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with respect to his fees (37A–E9.5). Arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 1st session (37A–E9.6); three rough docket volumes, and a docket volume, 37th Congress, 1st session, to the 38th Congress, 1st session (37A–E9.7); 1 volume of extensive original testimony on whether a telegraphic censorship of the press had been established in wartime Washington, and on whether Congressman Benjamin Wood of New York had been engaged in transmitting intelligence to the Confederate rebels (37A–E9. 8); and a volume of minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 37th Congress, 2d session (36A–D13.12)

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

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Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on the Judiciary cover the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia (37A–G7.1); abolition of slavery in the United States (37A–G7.2); advice to Congress “to drop the Negro question and attend to the business of the country” (37A–G7.3); admission of West Virginia into the Union (37A–G7.4); bankruptcy law (37A–G7.5); claims (37A–G7.6); honorable compromise of the difficulties between the States (37A–G7.7); Crittenden Compromise (37A–G7.8); Federal courts and judges (37A–G7.9); Floyd’s acceptances (37A–G7.10); repeal of the fugitive slave law (37A–G7.11); national convention of the States for the peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the North and South (37A–G7.12); confiscation of the property and liberation of the slaves of persons supporting the rebellion (37A–G7.13); passage of a law calling upon all citizens, both bond and free, to aid the Government in suppressing the rebellion (37A–G7.14); reduction of the States of South Carolina and Georgia, together with a part of Florida, into a territorial condition to be colonized by Negroes freed by force of arms or by acts of Congress (37A–G7.15); proposed expulsion of Representative Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio from the House of Representatives (37A–G7.16); and various subjects (37A–G7.17).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 37A–G7.6, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Military Affairs 1861-1863

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

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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 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs document the case of Col. B. L. E. Bonneville, involving the pay of retired army officers recalled to duty upon the outbreak of the Rebellion (37A–E10.1); the claim of Acting Sutler F. McNerhany, 1st Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, Hooker's Division, for refund of sutler's tax and for return of property seized by military authority (37A–E10.2); court-martial trial of Col. Thomas Worthington, commencing at Memphis, Tennessee, Aug. 14, 1862 (37A–E10.3); former slaves employed as servants in the Army of Kentucky (37A–E10.4); and various subjects (37A–E10.5). There is also a volume of minutes (37A–E10.6), and 2 docket volumes (37A–E10.7).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject, except for the minutes, which are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Military Affairs document claims (37A–G8.1); homeopathic surgeons (37A–G8.2); Illinois and Michigan Canal (37A–G8.3); repeal of legislation barring Jewish chaplains in the Army (37A–G8.4); Lake Michigan-Mississippi River Canal (37A–G8.5); Michigan troops held as prisoners of war (37A–G8.6); military defenses and roads (37A–G8.7); national armory

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(37A–G8.8); Oswego and Erie Canals (37A–G8.9); paymaster’s compensation (37A–G8.10); peace and compromise of the difficulties between the North and South (37A–G8.11); enactment of a law calling upon all persons, both bond and free, to aid the Government in suppressing the rebellion (37A–G8.12); abolition of slavery (37A–G8.13); soldiers’ pay (37A–G8.14); sutlers (37A–G8.15); mustering out of the 1st and 2d Regiments of U.S. Reserve Corps (37A–G8.16); establishment of a professorship in German at West Point Military Academy (37A–G8.17); and various subjects (37A–G8.18).

Arrangement note

Subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, except 37A–G8.1, which is arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Naval Affairs 1861-1863

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 1861-1863

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs document the loss of the U.S. gunboat Cairo to torpedoes in the Yazoo River (37A-E11.1); enlargement of the waterfront of the navy yards at Boston and Philadelphia (37A-E11.2); resignation of James B. Fiske as Acting Midshipman in the U.S. Navy (37A-E11.3); and various subjects (37A-E11.4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs document the Advisory Board of the Navy (37A-G9.1); claims (37A-G9.2); rates of pay and hours of labor in navy yards (37A-G9.3); increase in the pay of workmen in the Washington, D. C., Navy Yard (37A-G9.4); and various subjects (37A-G9.5).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Patents 1861-1863

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

Committees

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 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Patents document the charge of malfeasance against the Commissioner of Patents (37A–E12.1); claim of Henry S. Davis for fitting up the saloon in the east wing of the Patent Office Building (37A–E12.2); inquiry as to the expenditure of the appropriation made in 1861 for the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office (37A–E12.3); and a docket volume (37A–E12.4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Patents document the renewal of the patent of Samuel Bentz for certain improvements in the hulling of grain (37A–G10.1); renewal of the patent of Thomas Blanchard for bending wood (37A–G10.2); Evans' Patent Safety Guard for high–pressure boilers (37A–G10.3); renewal of the patent of John Goulding for improvements in machinery for manufacturing woolen goods (37A–A10.4); renewal of the patent of George Page for a portable sawmill (37A–G10.5); pay of Patent Office clerks (37A–G10.6); renewal of the patent of

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Frederick E. Sickels for improvements in constructing apparatus for regulating the valves of steam engines (37A–G10.7); and various subjects (37A–G10.8).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Post Office and Post Roads 1861-1863

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.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads document the establishment of mail routes in the States or Territories of Illinois (37A–G11.1), Indiana (37A–G11.2), Iowa (37A–G11.3), Kansas (37A–G11.4), Kentucky (37A–G11.5), Maine (37A–G11.6), Minnesota (37A–G11.7), Nebraska Territory (37A–G11.8), Nevada Territory (37A–G11.9), New Hampshire (37A–G11.10), New York (37A–G11.11), Ohio (37A–G11.12), Pennsylvania (37A–G11.13), Washington Territory (37A–G11.14), and Wisconsin (37A–G11.15); ocean mail routes (37A–G11.16); sending of small parcels of clothing and other articles for soldiers by mail (37A–G11.17); and various subjects (37A–G11.18).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Printing 1861-1863

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.

Committees

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

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Printing include an authorization to print the agricultural report of the Patent Office in German (37A–G12.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Private Land Claims 1861-1863

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 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Private Land Claims include the claim of Jacob Leese, Milton Little, and Santiago Little (37A–E13.1); and a docket volume, 37th Congress, 2d session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (37A–E13.2).

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims document various subjects (37A–G13.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1861-1863

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 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document the conduct of public works by military engineers (38A–E14.1); extension of the Capitol and Treasury

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Buildings (37A–E14.2); extension of the Library of Congress (37A–E14.3); removal of John Plant from the Capitol police force for brutal treatment of a soldier on the Capitol Grounds (37A–E14.4); and the Washington Aqueduct (37A–E14.5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds include the claim of E. Leutze for decorating the Capitol (37A–G14.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Public Expenditures 1861-1863

Committee Papers 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Expenditures include docket volumes 37th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 1st session (37A–E15.1).

Committee on Public Lands 1861-1863

Committees

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 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands include a claim of Augustin Amiot to a lot in St. Louis under Spanish grant (37A-E16.1); claim to Baptist missionary lands in Michigan (37A-E16.2); clerical and map service to the House of Representatives by the General Land Office (37A-E16.3); creation of a land district in the Territory of Colorado (37A-E16.4); determination of titles to land along the boundary line between Georgia and Florida (37A-E16.5); discovery of coal fields in the public lands of California (37A-E16.6); expenses of the district land offices in California (37A-E16.7); grant of public lands to Kansas to aid in the construction of railroads (37A-E16.8); information on grants of public lands made since the passage of the Homestead Act (37A-E16.9); proposed creation of the Jefferson and Nevada Land Districts (37A-E16.10); survey and sale of the "Pine Lands" of Minnesota and Wisconsin (37A-E16.11); and various other subjects (37A-E16.12). There is also a docket volume (37A-E16.13); and a volume of minutes, 34th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (34A-D18.5)

Arrangement note

Committees

The records are arranged by subject, except the docket and minutes, which are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Public Lands document the bounty lands for military service in the War of 1812 (37A–G15.1); claims (37A–G15.2); Eastern Railroad land grants in Wisconsin (37A–G15.3); homestead law (37A–G15.4); survey of public lands in Kansas (37A–G15.5); increase in the pay of registers and receivers in land offices on the Pacific coast (37A–G15.6); land grant to Minnesota to aid in the construction of the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroad (37A–G15.7); land office in Nevada Territory (37A–G15.8); public lands within the limits of Virginia City, Nevada Territory (37A–G15.9); sale of lands in the New York Indian Reservation in Kansas (37A–G15.10); public land grant for a Protestant University of the United States, Cincinnati, Ohio (37A–G15.11); public land grant to Michigan and Wisconsin to aid in the construction of roads (37A–G15.12); and various subjects (37A–G15.13).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Revolutionary Claims 1861-1863

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

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propositions for relief as to them shall seem expedient. The jurisdiction of the committee remained unchanged until the committee was abolished in 1873 and the jurisdiction assigned to the Committee on War Claims.

Committee Papers 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims include a claim of the heirs of Mrs. Mary Clearwater (37A–E17.1); and a volume containing docket entries and minutes, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (37A–E17.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims document various subjects (37A–G16.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions 1861-1863

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions was created in 1831 to administer the part of the jurisdiction of the defunct Committee on Military Pensions (1825-1831) that included all matters respecting pensions for services in the Revolutionary War, other than invalid pensions. In 1867, in order to reduce the workload of the Invalid Pensions Committee, the committee's jurisdiction was

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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 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions include a claim of Nancy C. Van Rensselaer (37A-E18.1).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions document various subjects (37A-G17.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Roads and Canals 1861-1863

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Roads and Canals originated as a Select Committee on Roads and Canals in 1815. In 1831, the House established it as a standing committee. Jurisdiction of the committee included legislation on the survey, construction, and improvement of canals within the United States, as well as a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The committee's jurisdiction also included improvements in river navigation, construction of bridges over rivers, maintenance of breakwaters and harbors associated with water routes, and the subscription of the United States to capital stock

Committees

in canal companies. The committee reported proposals for the construction of roads, such as the Cumberland Road and a Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike, and methods of financing them, primarily through land-grants. The committee also reported legislation to aid the construction of railroads including the granting of charters to railroad companies. In 1869 the House approved a motion to change the name of the committee to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

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

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals document the Illinois and Michigan Canal (37A–G18.1), and various subjects (37A–G18.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Territories 1861-1863

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.

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Committee Papers 1861-1863**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories include the appropriations for the Territory of Colorado (37A–E19.1); appropriations for the Territory of Dakota (37A–E19.2); census of the Territories of Dakota and Nevada (37A–E19.3); executive message of William F. M. Army, Acting Governor of New Mexico, to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, December 2, 1862 (37A–E19.4); a docket volume (37A–E19.5); and committee minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (35A–D21.8).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject, except the docket and minutes, which are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on the Territories document various subjects (37A–G19.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Ways and Means 1861-1863**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 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means document the Commissioner of Public Buildings (37A–E20.1); communications with various Members of Congress (37A–E20.2); contingent expenses of the Clerk of the House of Representatives (37A–E20.3); the Court of Claims (37A–E20.4); papers from or about the executive departments: Agriculture (37A–E20.5), Interior (37A–E20.6), Navy (37A–E20.7), Post Office (37A–E20.8), State (37A–E20.9), Treasury (37A–E20.10), and War (37A–E20.11); the District of Columbia (37A–E20.12); domestic taxes (37A–E20.13); income taxes (37A–E20.14); the Pension Office (37A–E20.15); private correspondence of Thaddeus Stevens (37A–E20.16); suppression of the African slave trade (37A–E20.17); the tariff (37A–E20.18); and various subjects (37A–E20.19). There is also a docket volume (37A–E20.20); and a volume of minutes, 35th Congress, 2d session, to 37th Congress, 1st session (35A–D22.24).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to the Committee on Ways and Means document advice to Congress “to drop the Negro question and attend to the business of the country” (37A–G20.1); national currency (37A–G20.2); national debt (37A–G20.3); Kansas and Nebraska public lands (37A–G20.4); establishment of a branch mint in New York City (37A–G20.5); establishment of a branch mint in St. Louis (37A–G20.6); tariff (37A–G20.7); taxes (37A–G20.8); and various subjects (37A–G20.9).

Arrangement note

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

Select Committees 1861-1863

Committee Reports and Papers 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of select committees document the Select Committee on Government Contracts (37A–E21.1); and the Select Committee to Investigate Charges Against the Honorable J. M. Ashley (37A–E21.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1861-1863

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents referred to select committees include the following select committees: on a National Armory (37A–G21.1); on a General Bankruptcy Law (37A–G21.2); on the Defenses of the Great Lakes and Rivers

Originals of Printed House Documents

(37A–G21.3); on Emancipation (37A–G21.4); on the Confiscation of Rebel Property (37A–G21.5); and on the Celebration of Washington’s Birthday (37A–G21.6).

Committee of the Whole House 1861-1863

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee of the Whole consists of the entire membership of the House and stems from a practice in the House of Commons, when the Speaker of the House of Commons was regarded as an agent of the King. The procedure allows the Speaker to remove himself/herself from the chairmanship in order for the body to elect its own chairman and debate matters without the normal restrictions of a House of Commons session.

Scope and Contents note

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

Originals of Printed House Documents 1861-1863**Scope and Contents note**

The originals of printed House documents include original executive documents, 1st session (37A–F1), 2d session (37A–F2), and 3d session (37A–F3); original miscellaneous documents, 1st session (37A–F4), 2d session (37A–F5), and 3d session (37A–F6); and original reports from the Court of Claims (37A–F7).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Do...

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Tabled 1861-1863 0.58 Linear feet**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were tabled document claims (37A–H1.1); abrogation of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain (37A–H1.2); and various subjects (37A–H1.3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Election Records 1861-1863 0.16 Linear feet**Scope and Contents note**

The election records contain the credentials of Representatives and Delegates (37A–J1) of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by state or territory.

Other Records 1861-1863 0.75 Linear feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include two volumes of roll calls (37A–K1); original report on the “Astronomical and Meteorological Observations Made at the Naval Observatory During the Year 1861” (37A–K2); and various papers (37A–K3).

Arrangement note

Records of the Office of the Clerk

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1861-1863 1.0 Linear feet (8 volumes)**Record Books 1861-1863 1.0 Linear feet (8 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The records books include a bill book of House and Senate bills and resolutions (37C–A1); register of bills and resolutions passed (37C–A2); petition book (37C–A3); record of orders of the day (37C–A4); Union Calendar, 37th Congress, 2d session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (37C–A5); and three account books containing expenditures of the Clerk's Office, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 40th Congress, 3d session (37C–A6). For membership of standing and select committees, there is a register of resolutions, 32d Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (32C–A9). There is also a bill book of House bills based upon reports from the Court of Claims, 34th Congress, 1st session, to 37th Congress, 1st session (34C–A2); and a register of reports from the Court of Claims, 34th Congress, 1st session, to 37th Congress, 2d session (34C–A11). Finally, there are four account books recording expenditures of the Clerk's Office, 35th Congress, 1st session, to 37th Congress, 1st session (35C–A6).

Other Records 1861-1863 0.16 Linear feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include receipts for records withdrawn (37C–B1); and a letter book of the Clerk's with outgoing correspondence, 33d Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 1st session (33C–C1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.