

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.40.House
40th 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 40th Congress
Date [inclusive]	1867-1869
Extent	106.29 Cubic feet
Language	English

Administrative Information

Publication Information

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration

Conditions Governing Access note

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

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

Records of Legislative Proceedings

Collection Inventory

Records of Legislative Proceedings 1867-1869**Minute Book and Journals 1867-1869 1.0 Cubic feet (4 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The minute book and journals series includes a minute book, 1st, 2d, and 3d sessions (40A–A1); and a legislative journal, 2d session (40A–A2) and 3d session (40A–A3).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1867-1869 16.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include original House bills and bills upon which further action was taken (40A–B1); original House joint resolutions and joint resolutions upon which further action was taken (40A–B2); engrossed House concurrent resolutions (40A–B3); House simple resolutions, motions, and orders (40A–B4); and 8 volumes of engrossed House bills and resolutions (40A–B5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 40A–B3, which is arranged chronologically, and 40A–B4, which is arranged alphabetically by Congressman.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1867-1869 0.25 Cubic feet

Accompanying Papers File

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills (40A–C1) and Senate joint resolutions (40A–C2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Accompanying Papers File 1867-1869 2.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The accompanying papers file relates to claims, pensions, and other forms of private relief together with papers relating to public matters (40A–D1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by person, State, Territory, or subject.

Committee Reports 1867-1869 10.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Committee reports include original committee reports, 1st session (40A–E1), 2d session (40A–E2) and 3d session (40A–E3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1867-1869

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Committee on Accounts 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Accounts include a report on the malfeasance of N. G. Ordway, Sergeant at Arms (40A–F1.1); and a ledger volume (40A–F1.2).

Committee on Appropriations 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

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

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

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations document the Attorney General's Office (40A-F2.1); the Capitol (40A-F2.2); charges against Theodore B. Samo, supervising engineer of the Washington Aqueduct (40A-F2.3); claims (40A-F2.4); Clerk of the House of Representatives (40A-F2.5); Colorado Territory (40A-F2.6); Court of Claims (40A-F2.7); discrete correspondence addressed to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, a Representative from Pennsylvania, and Hon. E. B. Washburne, a Representative from Illinois (40A-F2.8); District of Columbia (40A-F2.9); Federal courts (40A-F2.10); increase in pay of employees of the executive departments (40A-F2.11); papers from or about the executive departments: Agriculture (40A-F2.12), interior, on education (40A-F2.13) and on Indian and other matters (40A-F2.14), Navy (40A-F2.15), Post Office (40A-F2.16), State (40A-F2.17), Treasury (40A-F2.18), and War (40A-F2.19); and various subjects (40A-F2.20). There is also a volume of letterpress copies of outgoing correspondence, 1867-1880, 40th Congress, 2d session, to 46th Congress, 2d session (40A-F2.21).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 40A-F2.4, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations document the increase in pay for Government workers (40A–H1.1); and various subjects (40A–H1.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Banking and Currency 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Banking and Currency document the affairs of the National Bank of the Metropolis, Washington (40A–F3.1), arranged chronologically. There is also a volume of minutes, 40th Congress, 2d session, to 41st Congress, 3d session (40A–F3.2).

Committee on Claims 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The Committee on Claims is one of the oldest standing committees in the House of Representatives. It was established on November 13, 1794, having been preceded by Select Committees on Claims. The committee was to consider all petitions and matters or things touching on claims and demands on the United States and report appropriations of money for payment of claims it had authorized. Originally the Committee on Claims had jurisdiction over Revolutionary War and land claims as well as pensions. In the years that followed, other committees were created to handle special types of claims such as war claims, pensions, and private land claims. Under the 1880 revised House Rules, subjects relating to "private and domestic claims and demands other than war claims against the United States" were to be referred to the Claims Committee. At the end of the 79th Congress the committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and jurisdiction over the subjects that had formerly been referred to it was transferred either to the Judiciary Committee or the executive departments.

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Claims document various subjects (40A–H2.1).

Committees

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures include a volume of minutes (40A–F5.1) and a docket volume (40A–F5.2), both covering 40th Congress, 2d session, to 41st Congress, 3d session.

Committees

Committee on Commerce 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Commerce was established in 1819 as a result of the split of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures (1795-1819). The jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce was regulation of both interstate and foreign commerce; customs collection districts, ports of entry, and ports of delivery; compensation of customhouse officials; regulations and appropriations regarding navigable waters and works affecting them, such as bridges, locks, dams, tunnels, pipes, and cribs; obstructions to navigation, such as sunken vessels; lighthouses and other aids to navigation; interoceanic canals; ocean cables; lifesaving stations; public health and the prevention of infectious diseases; purity of food and drugs; regulations regarding the exportation of livestock and foodstuffs; transportation of livestock; and the regulation of railroads. Besides the Lifesaving Service, the committee exercised jurisdiction over matters relating to such Federal agencies as the Revenue-Cutter Service; the Marine Hospital Service; and the Interstate Commerce Commission. In 1892, the Committee on Commerce became part of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Commerce include an amendment of an act of 1850 providing for the recording of conveyances of vessels (40A-F6.1); amendment of an act of 1852 on inspection of a steam vessel: (40A-F6.2); broadcast of storm warnings by rapid means (40A-F6.3); enlargement of the customs district of Newark, New Jersey, to include the city and port of Elizabeth (40A-F6.4); establishment of lighthouses (40A-F6.5); increased appropriation for the consulate at Havana, Cuba (40A-F6.6); legislation for the better security of life and property aboard ships (40A-F6.7); obstruction of the channel off Sandy Hook, New Jersey, by the wreck of the steamship "Scotland" (40A-F6.8); the Revenue-Cutter Service (40A-F6.9); survey and improvement of western and northwestern rivers by the Corps of Engineers (40A-F6.10); tonnage duties against Spanish vessels in U. S. ports (40A-F6.11); various subjects relating to

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the Department of State (40A–F6.12); various subjects relating to the Department of the Treasury (40A–F6.13); and various subjects (40A–F6.14).

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 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Commerce document the protection of persons engaged in navigation from “illegal” taxes by states and municipalities (40A–H3.1); railroads (40A–H3.2); rivers (40A–H3.3); steamboats and steamships (40A–H3.4); and various subjects (40A–H3.5).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the District of Columbia 1867-1869

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,

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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 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia document the American University for the Blind (40A-F7.1); Industrial Home School (40A-F7.2); National Burglary Insurance Co. (40A-F7.3); National Safe Deposit Co. (40A-F7.4); letters addressed to Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll, a Representative from Illinois (40A-F7.5); report of trustees of the colored schools of Washington and Georgetown (40A-F7.6); and the Washington Aqueduct (40A-F7.7).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia document various subjects (40A-H4.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Education and Labor 1867-1869

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor include a petition for the establishment of a school for war orphans in East Tennessee (40A–H5.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Elections 1867-1869

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

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these credentials and election proceedings were not deemed valid. The committee was known as the Committee on Elections from 1789 until 1895, when it was split into three separate election committees.

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections document the contested representation from the 2d Congressional District of Louisiana (40A–F8.1); and Joseph Powell v. Roderick R. Butler, Tennessee (40A–F8.2). There is also a volume of minutes (40A–F8.3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Butler, Roderick Ransom, 1827-1902

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1867-1869

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

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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 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs document the administration of the committee (40A–F9.1); Baring Brothers and Co., London financial agents for two U. S. Government Departments (40A–F9.2); claims (40A–F9.3); Confederate cotton and other property abroad (40A–F9.4); consular fees (40A–F9.5); consulates at Canea, Crete, and Havana, Cuba (40A–F9.6); proposed location of an American college at Peking (40A–F9.7); Cuba, revolt against Spanish rule (40A–F9.8); Great Britain, rights of American and British citizens and their Governments, including a print of diplomatic correspondence, August 27 to November 29, 1867, and printed papers presented in Parliament in 1864 and 1866 (40A–F9.9); Haiti, internal conditions (40A–F9.10); Liberia, as to reciprocity (40A–F9.11); Norway and Sweden, regulation of transatlantic emigration (40A–F9.12); Santo Domingo, its proposed annexation, and its control of the guano island of Alta Vela (40A–F9.13); the Vatican, withdrawal of diplomatic representation (40A–F9.14); and various subjects, especially the Paris Universal Exposition, mentioned in original letters, January 23, 1867, to February 18, 1869 (40A–F9.15). There is also a docket volume, 40th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 3d session (40A–F9.16); and a volume of minutes, 39th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 3d session (39A–F9.14).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 40A–F9.3, which is arranged alphabetically.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs document the rights of naturalized citizens in foreign countries (40A-H6.1); and various subjects (40A-H6.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Freedmen's Affairs 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs document the administration of the committee (40A-F10.1); advocacy by Major General O. O. Howard of investigation of his management of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (40A-F10.2); local conditions of freedmen's affairs in Kentucky (40A-F10.3), Mississippi (40A-F10.4), North Carolina (40A-F10.5), Texas (40A-F10.6), and Virginia (40A-F10.7); National Freedman's

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Savings and Trust Co. (40A–F10.8); and various subjects (40A–F10.9). There are also a few unbound sheets of rough minutes (40A–F10.10).

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 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs document the continuation of the Freedmen's Bureau (40A–H7.1); emigration to Liberia (40A–H7.2); and various subjects (40A–H7.3).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Indian Affairs 1867-1869

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 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs include Indian Peace Commission vouchers (40A–F11.1); prints of executive and miscellaneous communications (40A–F11.2); tribal or regional affairs embracing the interests of the following Indians: Apaches, Utes, and Navahos in New Mexico (40A–F11.3), Cherokees and Creeks (40A–F11.4), Chickasaws and Choctaws, including the claim of J. G. Heald and Reuben Wright (40A–F11.5), Eel River Band of Miamis (40A–F11.6), Great and Little Osages (40A–F11.7); Sauk and Foxes (40A–F11.8), Sioux, various bands (40A–F11.9), and Umatilla and Oregon Indians (40A–F11.10); and various subjects (40A–F11.11).

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 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs document the pacification and improvement of Indians (401–118.1); and various subjects (40A–H8. 2).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1867-1869

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 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include claims (40A–F12.1), arranged alphabetically; and various subjects (40A–F12.2), arranged chronologically. There is also a docket volume (40A–F12.3); and a volume of minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 45th Congress, 3d session (36A–D12.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions document various subjects (40A–H9.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on the Judiciary 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary document the investigation of the government in Delaware (40A-F13.1) and Maryland (40A-F13.2); refusal of Francis A. Macartney, editor of the "Washington Evening Express," to divulge to the committee the source of a news story about privately held views in the Supreme Court on the questionable constitutionality of reconstruction measures (40A-F13.3); and various subjects (40A-F13.4).

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There is also a volume of minutes, 40th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 2d session (40A–F13.5); two docket volumes, one extending to the 41st Congress, 1st session, and the other extending to the 3d session of that Congress (40A–F13.6); and additional minutes, 38th Congress, 1st session, to 40th Congress, 1st session (38A–E10.5).

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 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary document the constitutional amendment to acknowledge God as the source of all authority and power in civil government (40A–H10.1); impeachment of President Andrew Johnson (40A–H10.2); and various subjects (40A–H10.3).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Manufactures 1867-1869

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).

Committees

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

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

Committee on Military Affairs 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs document claims (40A–F15.1); construction of a telegraph line to link defensive posts on the Texas frontier (40A–F15.2); courtmartial trial at Raleigh, of the assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen,

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and Abandoned Lands in North Carolina, Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. Whittlesey, and others, for alleged mismanagement of freedmen's affairs in North Carolina (40A–F15.3); garrison troops in the vicinity of the National Capital (40A–F15.4); legislation to promote the efficiency of the Battalion of Engineers (40A–F15.5); obstructions in the harbor of New Haven, Connecticut (40A–F15.6); survey report upon the harbor of Galveston, Texas (40A–F15.7); and various subjects (40A–F15.8). There is also a docket volume, 40th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 1st session (40A–F15.9).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 40A–F15.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs document various subjects (40A–H11.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Militia 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Militia was created on December 10, 1815, with jurisdiction over miscellaneous aspects of the militia organization and operation in the several states and the District of Columbia. The committee's jurisdiction included fostering greater efficiency in the militia units, encouraging rifle practice, reorganizing the militia, and issuing armaments to the militia units and

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later to the National Guard or voluntary militia units that replaced them. The committee was not terminated until 1911 although it had exercised little influence after the passage of the Dick Military Act of January 31, 1903. That law, combined with other concurrent military reforms, integrated the National Guard organizations in the states with the Regular Army, largely eliminating the need for direct congressional supervision of the implementation of the now obsolete 1792 militia law. After 1911, the House Military Affairs committee assumed the functions and powers that had formerly been in the jurisdiction of the Militia Committee.

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

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

Committee on Naval Affairs 1867-1869

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.

Committees

Committee Papers 1867-1869**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs document the Naval Academy (40A–F17.1); Navy Department appropriations (40A–F17.2); Navy expenditures for experiments in steam (40A–F17.3); promotion of Comdr. Edward T. Nichols (40A–F17.4); restoration of Comdr. A. K. Hughes to the active list (40A–F17.5); and various subjects (40A–F17.6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs document various subjects (40A–H12.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Pacific Railroads 1867-1869**Biographical/Historical note**

On March 2, 1865, the standing Committee on the Pacific Railroads was established and assigned jurisdiction over subjects relating railroads and telegraph lines that were being constructed from the Mississippi River and the coast of the Pacific Ocean. This was in response to a bill signed by President Abraham Lincoln on July 1, 1862, authorizing the construction of a transcontinental

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railroad between the Missouri River and California. By 1911, the committee had become largely inactive and it was terminated.

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Pacific Railroads cover the administration of the committee (40A–F18.1); rival Oregon railway companies (40A–F18.2); sites for forts and problems of frontier defense in Texas (40A–F18.3); and Union Pacific Railroad affairs: agreement of George M. Pullman to furnish sleeping cars (40A–F18.4), construction (40A–F18.5), reports by presidential commissioner on various sections of trackage (40A–F18.6), and a summary report of November 23, 1868, by special commissioners of the Secretary of the Interior (40A–F18.7). Also included is a volume of minutes (39A–F18.1) and a docket volume (39A–F18.2), both covering the 39th Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 2d session.

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads document various subjects (40A–H13.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1867-1869

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. It included 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. The committee prepared Post Office appropriations bills from that time until 1920 when the authority was revoked under a rule change. The committee functioned until 1946 when its jurisdiction was included in that of the new Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads include an abstract of bids and contracts for the carriage of mail (40A-F19.1); additional allowances to postal contractors (40A-F19.2); carriage of railway company mail (40A-F19.3); curtailments in service and pay of postal contractors (40A-F19.4); land and water mail routes ordered during the fiscal years 1867 and 1868 (40A-F19.5); manuscript list of post offices and incumbent postmasters as revised in 1867, for a printing of 1868 (40A-F19.6); overland mail service under contract with Wells, Fargo, and Co. (40A-F19.7); payment of a subsidy to F. Alexandre and Sons for operating

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steamships between New York City and Mexican ports (40A–F19.8); postal communications between the United States and Canada (40A–F19.9); and various subjects (40A–F19.10).

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 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads document various subjects (40A–H14.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Private Land Claims 1867-1869

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 1867-1869

Committees

Scope and Contents note

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

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1867-1869**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, DC, 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 1867-1869**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document the Arlington House heirlooms of Mrs. Mary Custis Lee (40A–F21.1); Capitol Building and Grounds (40A–F21.2); investigation of the letting of the construction contract for the District of Columbia jail (40A–F21.3); Maj. Nathaniel Michler, Commissioner of Public Buildings (40A–F21.4); ventilation of the Chamber of the House of Representatives (40A–F21.5); the Washington Aqueduct (40A–F21.6); and the Washington Canal (40A–F21.7).

Arrangement note

Committees

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Public Expenditures 1867-1869

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

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

Committee on Public Lands 1867-1869

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.

Committees

Committee Papers 1867-1869**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands document Cherokee lands (40A–F23.1); General Land Office (40A–F23.2); Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas (40A–F23.3); Indian trust lands (40A–F23.4); land claims (40A–F23.5); land grants for railroads, ship canals, wagon roads, and internal improvements (40A–F23.6); land certified to Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi under railroad grants of 1856 (40A–F23.7); military reservation at Fort Jesup, Louisiana (40A–F23.8); public lands on Anastasia Island at St. Augustine, Florida (40A–F23.9); public lands in California (40A–F23.10); public lands unsold and unappropriated (40A–F23.11); and various subjects (40A–F23.12). There is also a docket volume, 40th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 3d session (40A–F23.13); and a volume of minutes, 39th Congress, 1st session, to 42d Congress, 3d session (39A–F24.10).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 40A–F23.5, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands cover New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad (40A–H15.1); and various subjects (40A–H15.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions was created in 1831 to administer the part of the jurisdiction of the defunct Committee on Military Pensions (1825-1831) that included all matters respecting pensions for services in the Revolutionary War, other than invalid pensions. In 1867, in order to reduce the workload of the Invalid Pensions Committee, the committee's jurisdiction was expanded to include the pension matters of soldiers who fought in the War of 1812. The committee was abolished in 1880 and jurisdiction was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions include pensions for soldiers of the War of 1812 and their widows (40A-H16.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committees

Committee on Roads and Canals 1867-1869

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 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 Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Roads and Canals include a charter for the construction of a railroad from Berwick Bay, via Opelousas, to Orange, Louisiana (40A-F25.1) and various subjects (40A-F25.2). There is a volume of minutes (40A-F25.3), which also contains minutes of the Committee on the District of Columbia for the 45th Congress; and a docket volume (40A-F25.4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals document the incorporation of the Washington and Maryland Rail Road Co. (40A–H17.1); and various subjects (40A–H17.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Territories 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

Committees

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Territories document various subjects (40A–H18.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Ways and Means 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means document the administration of the committee (40A–F27.1); appointments to membership on various House committees (40A–F27.2); attested copies of House resolutions (40A–F27.3); Canadian reciprocity (40A–F27.4); commodity tariff (40A–F27.5); tariff policy (40A–F27.6); customs frauds and problems, especially undervaluation of silk imports (40A–F27.7); drawbacks and exports (40A–F27.8); Government personnel (40A–F27.9); collection of internal revenue, including a volume of letterpress copies of outgoing correspondence, Jan. 27—May 28, 1869, from the office of the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, New Orleans, Louisiana (40A–F27.10); drafts and revisions of sections of the main internal revenue bill of 1868 (40A–F27.11); frauds in whiskey revenue (40A–F27.12); other revenue frauds (40A–F27.13); recommendations concerning internal revenue (40A–F27.14); revenue stamps (40A–F27.15); specific taxation of bonds and securities (40A–F27.16), carfares (40A–F27.17), income (40A–F27.18), lotteries (40A–F27.19), manufacturers (40A–F27.20), sales (40A–F27.21), trades and vocations (40A–F27.22), confections (40A–F27.23), gunpowder (40A–F27.24), matches (40A–F27.25), petroleum (40A–F27.26), tobacco (40A–F27.27), whiskey and alcohol (40A–F27.28), and other manufactured products (40A–F27.29); bonds and the funding of the national debt (40A–F27.30); currency and banking, including the problems of greenback inflation and resumption of specie payment (40A–F27.31); other matters of public finance (40A–F27.32); and various subjects (40A–F27.33). There are also two docket volumes, one of which extends to the 41st Congress, 2d session (40A–F27.34).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means document banks, currency, and related

Committees

subjects (40A–H19.1); barley (40A–H19.2); bitters and tonics (40A–H19.3); bonded warehouses (40A–H19.4); cigars and tobacco (40A–H19.5); civil service appointments for Government jobs (40A–H19.6); copper (40A–H19.7); cotton (40A–H19.8); distilled spirits (40A–H19.9); handloomed goods (40A–H19.10); income tax (40A–H19.11); petroleum (40A–H19.12); protection of American industry and labor (40A–H19.13); salt (40A–H19.14); steel and iron (40A–H19.15); sugar (40A–H19.16); sumac and goatskins (40A–H19.17); tax reduction (40A–H19.18); and various subjects (40A–H19.19).

Arrangement note

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

Select Committees 1867-1869

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the select committees include: on Frauds in the Pay Department (40A–F28.1); to Investigate the Hon. I. Donnelly and the Hon. B. F. Butler, including a volume of minutes (40A–F28.2); and on Soldiers' and Sailors' Bounties (40A–F28.3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 40A–F28.4, which is arranged by state.

Select Committee on the Impeachment of the President: impeachment of Andrew Johnson (40A–H20.1) 1867-1869

Committees

Select Committee on Reconstruction, 40th and 41st Congresses, including a docket volume and 4 index volumes (40A–F28.4) 1867-1869

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee on Reconstruction include a docket volume and four index volumes (40A-F28.4), which document through to the 41st Congress.

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by state.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Select Committee on Reconstruction include applications for the removal of legal and political disabilities, imposed by the 14th amendment, from residents of the

Originals of Printed House Documents

following States: Alabama (40A–H21.1), Arkansas (40A–H21.2), California (40A–H21.3), District of Columbia (40A–H21.4), Florida (40A–H21.5), Georgia (40A–H21.6), Illinois (40A–H21.7), Kansas (40A–H21.8), Kentucky (40A–H21.9), Louisiana (40A–H21.10), Maryland (40A–H21.11), Mississippi (40A–H21.12), Missouri (40A–H21.13), New Mexico (40A–H21.14), New York (40A–H21.15), North Carolina (40A–H21.16), Ohio (40A–H21.17), South Carolina (40A–H21.18), Tennessee (40A–H21.19), Texas (40A–H21.20), Virginia (40A–H21.21), and West Virginia (40A–H21.22); disorders in Tennessee (40A–H21.23); impeachment of the President (40A–H21.24); proposed partition of Texas (40A–H21.25); reconstruction in Virginia (40A–H21.26); starvation in South Carolina (40A–H21.27); and various problems of reconstruction (40A–H21.28).

Select Committee on Soldiers' and Sailors' Bounties (40A–F28.3) 1867-1869

Originals of Printed House Documents 1867-1869 35.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The originals of printed House documents include original executive documents, 1st session (40A–G1), 2d session (40A–G2), and 3d session (40A–G3); and original miscellaneous documents, 1st session (40A–G4), 2d session (40A–G5), and 3d session (40A–G6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Election Records 1867-1869

Scope and Contents note

The election records include the credentials of the Delegate from the Territory of Colorado (40A–J1).

Other Records

Other Records 1867-1869 1.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include roll calls (40A–K1) and various papers (40A–K2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1867-1869**Impeachment of Andrew Johnson 1867-1869 2.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertain to impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, including the journal of the managers of the House (40B–A1).

Impeachment of Richard Busteed 1867-1869 1.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

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

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1867-1869

Index

Index 1867-1869**Scope and Contents note**

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

Record Books 1867-1869 2.0 Cubic feet (13 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

The record books include a bill book of House and Senate bills and resolutions (40C–A1); register of bills and resolutions (40C–A2); petition book (40C–A3); register of committee reports (40C–A4); register of executive documents (40C–A5); register of miscellaneous documents (40C–A6); and three account books recording expenditures of the Clerk's Office, 40th Congress, 1st session, to 42d Congress, 2d session (40C–A7); and a statement of continent expenses, 39th Congress, 2d session, to 40th Congress, 2d session (39C–A5). There are also four account books, 38th Congress, to 41st Congress, 1st session (38C–A5); and three account books containing expenditures of the Clerk's Office, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 40th Congress, 3d session (37C–A6).

Other Records 1867-1869**Scope and Contents note**

The other records include various papers (40C-B1), arranged by subject.