

## 1861: GPO, the Civil War, and Sundry Events & Circumstances

Using government documents  
to obtain a D.C. perspective on  
U.S. history and social change



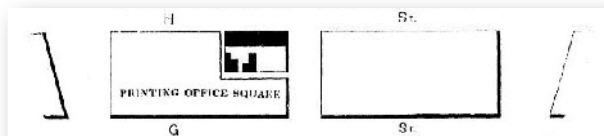
Marianne Ryan



Cathy Jervey Johnson

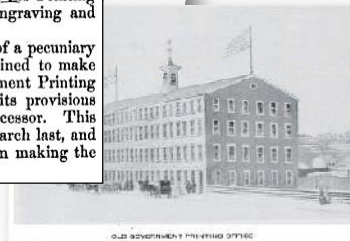


## John DeFrees the new Superintendent of Public Printing moves to Washington, D.C.



The law of 1852 provided for the election of a printer for each house of Congress, and fixed the rates of compensation. It also authorized the Printing Committee of each house to contract for the execution of the engraving and binding ordered by Congress.

This method was liable to so many objections other than those of a pecuniary character, as shown during its continuance, that Congress determined to make a change, and hence the joint resolution establishing a Government Printing Office, taking effect the 3d of last March, was adopted. Under its provisions an extensive printing establishment was purchased by my predecessor. This establishment has been under my charge since the 23d day of March last, and the result has been such as to vindicate the wisdom of Congress in making the change, as will be seen by the following details:



*Location of the Public Printing Office, Serial Set 1103 H.misdoc.11, map 1, January 9, 1861; Washington, the National Capital, by H. P. Caemmerer, Serial Set 9343 S.doc.332, 1932; Annual report of Superintendent of Public Printing, Serial Set 1141 H.misdoc.18, December 11, 1861,*

# Resolutions on Public Printing

June 25, 1866.

[No. 27.] *Joint Resolution to reduce the Price of Public Printing.*

Price of public printing reduced. 1862, ch. 91. Vol. x. p. 20.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the prices established and allowed for the public printing by the act entitled "An act to provide for executing the public printing and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and by the several acts amendatory thereof that is to say, for any*

[No. 25.] *Joint Resolution in Relation to the Public Printing.*

June 22, 1860.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Superintendent of Public Printing be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to have executed the printing and binding authorized by the Senate and House of Representatives, the executive and judicial departments, and the Court of Claims. And to enable him to carry out the provisions of this act, he is authorized and directed to contract for the erection or purchase of the necessary buildings, machinery, and materials for that purpose; said contract to be subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses of Congress: *Provided*, That the sum so contracted to be paid shall not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.*

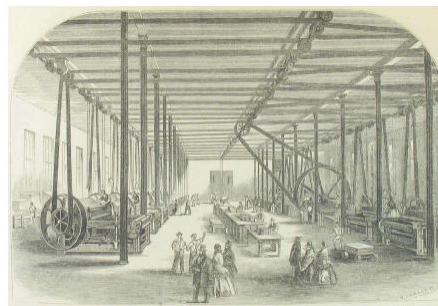
Public printing and binding, how to be executed.

Buildings, &c., to be erected, &c., by contract, &c. Limit in price.

# Printing enterprise, defense, education

Statistics of Printing in the following States during the year ending June 1, 1860

State.	Books.	Jobs.	Newspapers.	Value in 1860.	Value in 1850.
Maine .....	\$54,000	\$63,638	\$177,103	\$294,209	\$110,968
New Hampshire .....	150,000	134,750	244,879	44,706	44,706
Vermont .....	9,975	36,450	53,370	99,701	19,969
Massachusetts .....	297,500	229,247	1,076,969	9,955,818	1,451,622
Connecticut .....	487,900	36,000	117,600	641,500	577,650
Rhode Island .....	90,500	70,962	114,700	905,009	.....
New York .....	6,920,100	9,574,529	13,492,354	30,916,785	6,183,909
New Jersey .....	24,183	43,409	149,628	217,270	26,142
Pennsylvania .....	2,264,253	1,945,305	9,112,132	6,591,597	1,717,612
Delaware .....	81,400	92,929	105,339	.....	.....
Maryland .....	59,000	124,800	103,355	200,155	379,569
District of Columbia .....	635,000	39,500	194,000	776,000	77,736
Michigan .....	4,900	63,261	122,946	189,799	20,000
Illinois .....	12,900	327,925	412,146	723,273	18,473
Wisconsin .....	15,419	74,070	90,955	196,444	26,636
Iowa .....	15,000	76,077	49,136	140,213	5,450
Missouri .....	10,000	119,159	139,998	909,749	29,150
Kentucky .....	64,000	49,509	191,100	294,600	121,200
Ohio .....	673,800	636,606	844,277	2,150,783	357,565
Indiana .....	69,183	73,999	135,416	135,416	95,618
Tennessee .....	175,750	132,910	189,270	491,990	65,495
Aggregate .....	11,942,459	7,461,212	20,653,371	29,678,943	11,302,705



Annual report of Superintendent of Public Printing, 1860, Serial Set 1103 H.misdoc.11, January 9, 1861; Preliminary Report of Eighth Census, 1860, Serial Set 1137 H.exdoc.116, May 19, 1862

The increase of PRINTING PRESSES in the book and newspaper manufacture (Table No. 15) has been great beyond all precedent, and has exerted the most beneficial influence by cheapening and multiplying the vehicles of instruction. Its effects are everywhere apparent. Never did an army before possess so much of cultivated intellect, or demand such contributions for its mental food as that now marshalled in its country's defence. Many of these reading soldiers ripened their intellectual tastes during the last ten years. In fact, many divisions of our army carry the printing press and type, and the soldiers issue publications and print the forms for official papers. The press is, indeed, the great promoter of enterprise. It constantly travels with the emigrant to diffuse light and intelligence from our remotest frontiers, where it speedily calls into existence the paper-mill and all the accessories which it supports in older communities.

# District of Columbia



History of the U.S. Capitol, Serial Set 14620 S.doc.29, 2001

The *Illustrated London News* of May 25, 1861, published this wood engraving showing the Capitol at the commencement of the Civil War. Andrews indulged in artistic license by showing the Senate portico finished and the House portico under construction—a scene that lay four years in the future.

# District of Columbia population

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.										
Table No. 2.—NATIVITIES OF THE FREE POPULATION.		WHITES.		FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.		Agg'to popu- lation.		
UNITED STATES.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.			
Alabama.....	73	3,324	3,664	6,798	554	804	1,358	199	378	577	8,733	
Arkansas.....	35	34,202	23,816	58,139	3,838	5,331	9,999	59,218	574	1,500	1,774	61,129
California.....	132	3,028	1,799	3,827	290	274	564	4,391	439	355	834	5,225
Colorado.....	170											
Connecticut.....	10											
Delaware.....	10											
Florida.....	10											
Georgia.....	114											
Illinois.....	36											
Indiana.....	19											
Iowa.....	7											
Kansas.....	4											
Kentucky.....	124											
Louisiana.....	10											
Maine.....	109											
Massachusetts.....	104											
Michigan.....	10											
Minnesota.....	10											
Mississippi.....	10											
Missouri.....	10											
Montana.....	10											
New Hampshire.....	10											
New Jersey.....	10											
New York.....	1,120											
North Carolina.....	10											
Ohio.....	10											
Oregon.....	10											
Pennsylvania.....	1,010											
Rhode Island.....	10											
South Carolina.....	10											
Tennessee.....	10											
Texas.....	10											
Vermont.....	10											
Virginia.....	1,133											
Washington.....	10											
West Virginia.....	10											
Wisconsin.....	10											
Wyoming.....	10											
Aggregate native.....	35,411											
Aggregate foreign.....	15,994											
Aggregate native.....	51,405											
Total.....	71,990											

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
SUBDIVISIONS.	Agg'to popu- lation.
Georgetown.....	8,733
Washington city...	61,129
Remainder of Dist.	5,225
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>75,087</b>

Painters.....	331
Paper-hangers.....	25
Pattern-makers.....	15
Pavers.....	37
Patrolmen.....	3
Photographers.....	11
Physicians.....	8
Piano-tuners.....	3
Pilots.....	3
Plane-makers.....	4
Planters.....	3
Plasterers.....	126
Plumbers.....	12
Plumbers.....	51
Pocket-book manufacturers.....	15
Potters.....	8
Printers.....	329
Produce-dealers.....	21
Professors.....	10
Provision-dealers.....	11
Pump-makers.....	13

8th Census of United States, 1860, Population, Serial Set 1202 H.misdoc.86, 1864

# 1860 Decennial Census Instructions

EIGHTH CENSUS.—1860.

5: *Distribution of Schedules.*—As one hundred and sixty names may be entered on one sheet of Population Schedule, No. 1, and as three copies of all the returns are required, it follows, that for every hundred and sixty names three sheets, and for a subdivision containing twenty thousand free inhabitants three hundred and seventy-five sheets of Schedule No. 1 would be necessary. To the number, however, which appears to be required on close calculation, there should be made an addition of 25 per cent. to cover errors, losses, &c., so that for a population of 20,000 free inhabitants in any one subdivision you should send 470 sheets of this schedule. You will therefore find it necessary to estimate in advance the number of free persons in each subdivision to determine the proper apportionment of the schedules.

*Schedule No. 2.*—Of Schedule No. 2, *Slave Inhabitants*, you will distribute one half the number for a population of equal amount. Entries of 320 slaves may be made to the sheet.

*Schedule No. 3.*—Five sheets of the Schedule of Mortality, No. 3, should be transmitted to the smallest subdivisions. In distributing this schedule to your Assistants they should be sent in the proportion of five sheets for each thousand of living persons, free or slave.

*Schedule No. 4.*—Of the Productions of Agriculture, No. 4, four sheets should be distributed for every eighty farms or plantations.

*Schedule No. 5.*—Of the Products of Industry, No. 5, there should be sent about four sheets for every thirty manufacturers.

## INSTRUCTIONS.

TO THE MARSHALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, 1860.

Department of Interior Census Office, *Eighth Census, United States—1860: Instructions to U.S. Marshalls. Instructions to Assistants, 1860*

# Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb

*To the president and directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.*

GENTLEMEN: Since the date of my last annual report to you, the periods of instruction and vacation have succeeded each other, as directed in your regulations; and although at one time apprehensions were entertained that the difficulties of the country might compel us to suspend our operations, and scatter our pupils, a kind Providence interposed in our behalf, and we are still permitted to pursue our peaceful avocations, with none to molest or make us afraid.

The admissions to the institution during the year ending June 30, 1861, were eight; three pupils left us, and the number enrolled at the close of the year was thirty-five. Since June 30 three children have been admitted and one dismissed. The number of pupils connected with the institution since the date of my last report is forty-one.

Deaf mutes, males, 19; females, 16—total 35. Blind, males, 3; females, 3—total 6.

\* The past season the male mutes have been employed, as far as possible, in horticulture, and though our grounds are small the yield from the garden has been considerable. For the summer months our table was almost entirely supplied with vegetables from this source, and a good crop of hay was secured from the lawn. Much larger grounds might be cultivated by our boys, and the occupation would be of great advantage to them.

The necessity of introducing a mechanical department into our course of instruction grows more and more pressing each month, and it is to be hoped that some way may be devised during the coming year to meet this want.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, *Superintendent.*

WASHINGTON, October 9, 1861.

*Annual report of Board of Directors of Institution for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, 1861, Serial Set 1117 S.exdoc.1/10, Nov. 5, 1861*

# Government Hospital for the Insane

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,  
October 1, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the second section of the act of March 3, 1855, organizing this institution, we have the honor to lay before you our sixth annual report.

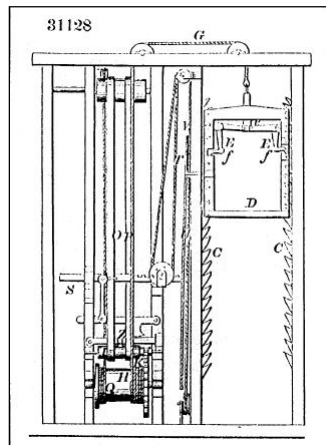
The number of patients in the house on the 30th of June, 1860, was:

From the army, white males.....	24
From the navy, white males.....	17
Colored males.....	1
	— 18
From the revenue service, white males.....	1
	— 43
From civil life, white males.....	55
From civil life, white females.....	49
	— 104
From civil life, colored males.....	4
From civil life, colored females.....	12
	— 16
	— 120
From the Soldiers' Home, white males.....	4
	—
Males, 106; females, 61. Total.....	167

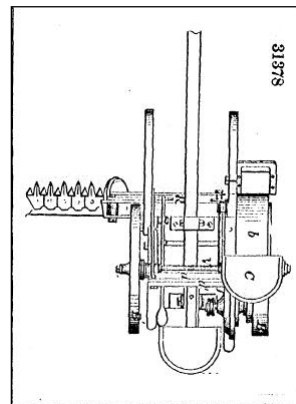
Annual  
Report of  
Board of  
Visitors of  
Government  
Hospital for  
Insane,  
1861, Serial  
1117  
S.exdoc.1/9,  
October 1,  
1861

# Patents Yale Locks, Otis Elevators

No. 31,128.—E. G. OTIS, of Yonkers, New York.—*Improvement in Hoisting Apparatus.*—Patent dated January 15, 1861.—The pawls and teeth are so arranged and constructed that, as the platform is drawn up, the pawls clear the teeth, but in case of the breaking of the rope, a spring immediately acts to press the pawls against the teeth, and prevents the platform from falling. The brake is made to be automatically and simultaneously applied with the stopping

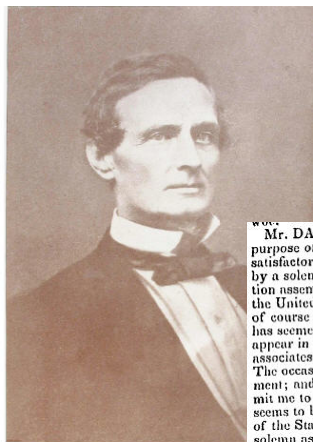


No. 31,378.—LINUS YALE, jr., of Philadelphia, Pa.—*Improvement in Locks.*—Patent dated January 23, 1861.—The revolving tumbler is provided with pins, which press against bolts resting on springs inserted in a chamber in the case of the lock. When these pins are in position the bolt keeps the tumbler from revolving, but the pins can be pressed down by the key, thus pressing down the bolts, and allowing the tumbler to revolve. The flat plane is uppermost when the lock is unlocked.



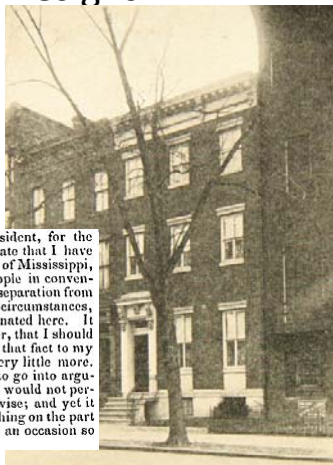
Patent Office,  
1861, Pt. 2, Arts  
and  
Manufactures. S  
erial Set, 132  
H.exdoc.53/2, Fe  
bruary 13, 1862

## Jan. 21, 1861 Senator Jefferson Davis of Mississippi resigns



JEFFERSON DAVIS.  
President of the Confederate States, 1861-1865.

Mr. DAVIS. I rise, Mr. President, for the purpose of announcing to the Senate that I have satisfactory evidence that the State of Mississippi, by a solemn ordinance of her people in convention assembled, has declared her separation from the United States. Under these circumstances, of course my functions are terminated here. It has seemed to me proper, however, that I should appear in the Senate to announce that fact to my associates, and I will say but very little more. The occasion does not invite me to go into argument; and my physical condition would not permit me to do so if it were otherwise; and yet it seems to become me to say something on the part of the State I here represent, on an occasion so solemn as this.



The house in which Jefferson Davis lived (No. 132).

Senate, 1789-1989, *Classic Speeches, 1830-1993 Vol. III: Bicentennial Edition*, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 13725 S.doc.20/3, 1995; *Official Records of Union and Confederate Navies, ser. 2, vol. 2*, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 8016 H.doc.254, 1921; *Points of Historic Interest in National Capital*, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 7255 S.doc.36, May 14, 1917

## Feb. 18, 1861 Treaty with Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians

### ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND CONVENTION

MADE AND CONCLUDED AT

Fort Wise, in the Territory of Kansas, on the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by and between Albert G. Boone and F. B. Culver, commissioners on the

part of the United States, and the following named chiefs representing the confederated tribes of Arapahoe and of the Upper Arkansas river, viz: Little Raven, Stou and Big Mouth, (on the part of the Arapahoes,) and White Antelope, Lean Bear, Little Wolf, Tall Bear, or Namos, (on the part of the Cheyennes,) they being authorized by said confederated tribes of Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The said chiefs and delegates of said Cheyenne tribes of Indians do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all the lands now owned, possessed, or claimed by them,



2. The amount of gold received at the mint and branches from the region of country now embraced in the Territory of Colorado since 1859, the year in which deposits of bullion from that section were first made, has been as follows:

During fiscal year ending June 30, 1859	\$4,171 70
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1860	622,264 30
During fiscal year ending June 30, 1861	2,091,197 17
Since June 30, 1861, about	1,160,000 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,877,633 17</b>

[Treaty with the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians.] *Message of the President*, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, SED-37-1-5, July 31, 1861; *Map of Colorado Territory*, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 1120 S.exdoc.1/15, map 8, December 3, 1861; Branch mint at Denver, Colorado Territory, Serial Set Digital Collection, 144 H.rp.36, February 20, 1862

## Feb. 23, 1861 the President arrives “incog”

[FEB.] 20<sup>TH</sup>. To Washington, where I had again the happiness of embracing my wife and children. Finding them all well and rejoiced, like myself, to be once more together. As I left Washington on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October, I have been just 4 months absent, less 2 days.

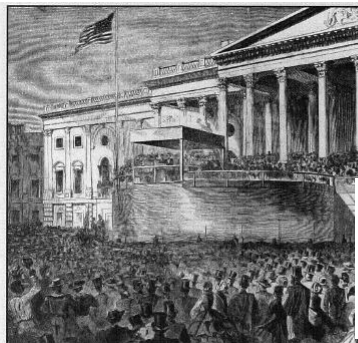
[FEB. 23] This evening, Mr. Lincoln,<sup>3</sup> the President, arrived incog, having been advised by General Scott to come through Baltimore in this way in order to avoid the risk of a popular disturbance there. This is all much spoken of.



[MARCH] 3<sup>RD</sup>. To Capitol, Senate in evening. Congress in session. Exciting times, these. The country trembles in the throes of death.

*Capitol Builder: The Shorthand Journals of Montgomery C. Meigs, 1853-1859, 1861, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 14612 S.doc.20, 2001*

## Mar. 4, 1861 Lincoln inaugurated... and the Government Printing Office purchased for \$135,000



[MARCH] 4<sup>TH</sup>. I stood in the crowd at the inauguration. So near that I heard much of the inaugural. It seems to be patriotic \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Lincoln declares his intention to also occupy and possess the forts in the possession of the United States. To attack nobody but to resist all attacks upon the United States. To be patient, lenient, and to endeavor by pacific policy to bring all misguided people to a proper sense of their duty.

The general impression seems to be that we have at last found that we have a government. The troops were under arms in parts of the city, and the whole thing passed more quietly than usual.

**I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.**

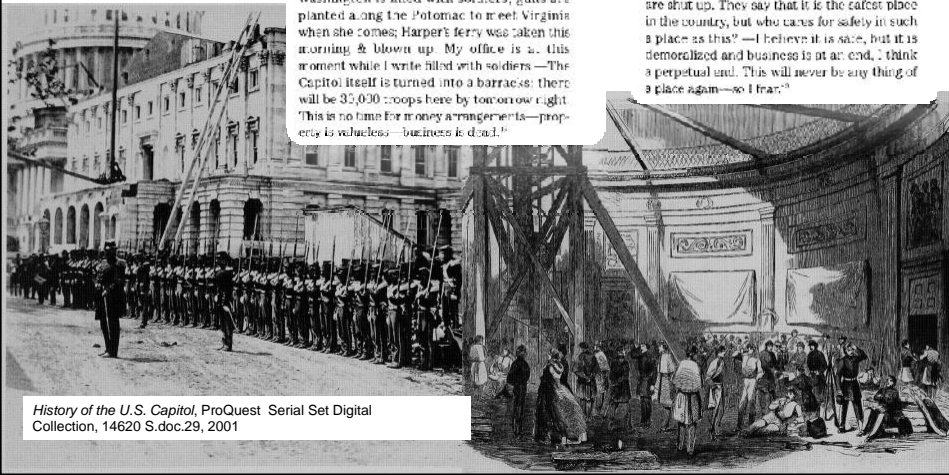
“The Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, at the Capitol, Washington, March 4, 1861” *U.S. Senate Collection*

SERIAL-SET-ID: 14612 S.doc.20, Inaugural address of President Lincoln, March 4, 1861, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 1082 S.exdoc.1, March 8, 1861; *Capitol Builder: The Shorthand Journals of Montgomery C. Meigs, 1853-1859, 1861, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 14612 S.doc.20, 2001*

## Apr. 14, 1861 the Capitol commandeered by the military

We are here in the midst of war. We expect every moment the clash of arms around us—business is at an end. Every hole and corner of Washington is filled with soldiers; guns are planted along the Potomac to meet Virginia when she comes; Harper's ferry was taken this morning & blown up. My office is at this moment while I write filled with soldiers.—The Capitol itself is turned into a barracks: there will be 32,000 troops here by tomorrow night. This is no time for money arrangements—property is valueless—business is dead.<sup>13</sup>

Washington is nothing but a military encampment. I am glad you are out of it—Every body who could get off has gone—half the houses are shut up. They say that it is the safest place in the country, but who cares for safety in such a place as this?—I believe it is safe, but it is demoralized and business is at an end. I think a perpetual one. This will never be any thing of a place again—so I fear.<sup>14</sup>



History of the U.S. Capitol, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 14620 S.doc.29, 2001

## Apr. 22, 1861 Massachusetts Regiment in the Senate

**On the 19th of April last an attack was made by a mob in the streets of Baltimore on several companies of a regiment of Massachusetts troops, who were on their way to the city of Washington, in pursuance of a call for 75,000 men made by the President of the United States.**

### The Massachusetts Regiment in the Senate

On April 22, 1861, the Senate chamber was occupied by the young recruits of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment on their way south to face Confederate troops. Soldiers were housed in the Capitol throughout the early days of the Civil War after President Lincoln called up 75,000 state militia volunteers. Quarters for such a large contingent were difficult to find in Washington and, at times, the Capitol housed as many as 3,000 troops.

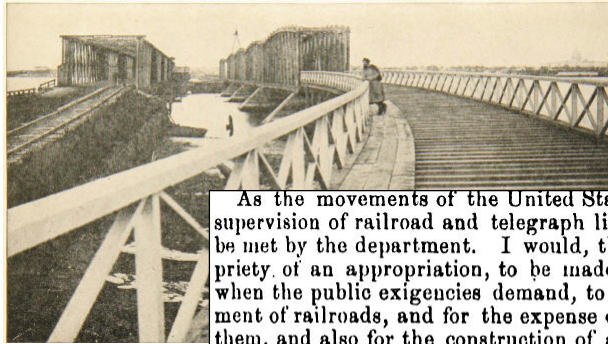
The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment arrived in Washington by train a little after 5 p.m. on April 19. The troops marched, along with throngs of cheering well-wishers, to New Jersey Avenue and then to the Capitol. Despite the warm spring weather, the recruits still wore their heavy winter uniforms and knapsacks and “presented a thoroughly soldierly appearance.” Entering the Rotunda by the east portico, they were directed to their quarters in this very chamber, where they collapsed, exhausted by the preceding twenty-four hours. In Baltimore, they had been pelted with bricks and paving stones by angry mobs of southern sympathizers. Thirty soldiers were injured, and ten citizens and soldiers were left dead.

*Historical Almanac of the U.S. Senate, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 3850 S.doc.35, 1989; Suspension of Functions of Board of Police, Memorial of Mayor and Council of Baltimore, Maryland, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 1115 H.misd.doc.22, July 25, 1861*



# July 1, 1861 recommendations for appropriations for Long Bridge

Long Bridge at the foot of 14<sup>th</sup> Street SW . During the Civil War the bridge was the principal military route to the South



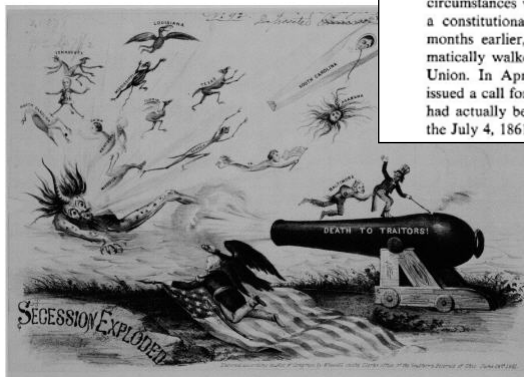
As the movements of the United States forces are continued, the supervision of railroad and telegraph lines will remain a necessity to be met by the department. I would, therefore, recommend the propriety of an appropriation, to be made by Congress, to be applied, when the public exigencies demand, to the reconstruction and equipment of railroads, and for the expense of maintenance and operating them, and also for the construction of additional telegraph lines and their appurtenances. I would also recommend a special appropriation for the reconstruction of the Long Bridge across the Potomac, which is now a military necessity.

*Annual Report of Secretary of War, 1861, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 1112 S.exdoc.1/2, July 1, 1861*

# July 10, 1861 Expulsion of Southern Senators

## Resolution to Expel Southern Senators

On July 10, 1861, New Hampshire Senator Daniel Clark submitted a resolution calling for the expulsion of ten senators. Under normal circumstances, this would have been an unthinkable action. In July 1861, however, circumstances were anything but normal as the Senate and the nation faced a constitutional and military cataclysm of unprecedented magnitude. Six months earlier, senators from Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi had dramatically walked out of the chamber as southern states withdrew from the Union. In April, Fort Sumter had fallen, and President Lincoln quickly issued a call for 75,000 volunteer militiamen. One regiment of Union soldiers had actually been housed in the Senate chamber for several weeks prior to the July 4, 1861 convening of the Thirty-seventh Congress.



*Historical Almanac of the U.S. Senate, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 13850 S.doc.35, 1989*

# July 16-22, 1861 Bull Run/Manassas Campaign

**JULY 16-22, 1861.—The Bull Run, or Manassas, Campaign, Va.**  
Returns of casualties in the Union forces at the battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861.  
[Compiled from official list of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA.</b>							
Brig. Gen. JAYD McDOWELL.							
Staff..... 1..... 1.....							
<b>FIRST DIVISION.</b>							
Brig. Gen. JAMES TYLER.							
Staff..... 2..... 2.....							
<b>First Brigade.</b>							
Col. FRANCIS D. KEYES.							
1st Connecticut.....			1	1	8	17	
2d Connecticut.....	1	1	4	1	8	16	
3d Connecticut.....	1	1	12	1	18	33	
4th Maine.....	1	1	22	1	119	133	
<b>Total First Brigade.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>200</b>	
<b>Second Brigade.</b>							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT C. SCHENCK.							
1st New York (Mass Militia).....	10	1	15	1	21	47	
1st Ohio.....	1	1	4	1	12	19	
2d Ohio.....	1	1	4	1	12	19	
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery B.....	3	3	4	4	8	12	
<b>Total Second Brigade.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>117</b>	
<b>Third Brigade.</b>							
Col. WILLIAM T. BARNES.							
1st New York.....	11	1	27	1	35	74	
2d New York (Mass Militia).....	1	1	10	1	15	27	
3d New York.....	1	1	10	1	15	27	
4th New York.....	1	1	10	1	15	27	
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery E.....	1	1	10	1	15	27	
<b>Total Third Brigade.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>169</b>	
<b>Total First Division.....</b>							
<b>4</b> <b>144</b> <b>21</b> <b>281</b> <b>24</b> <b>478</b> <b>829</b>							

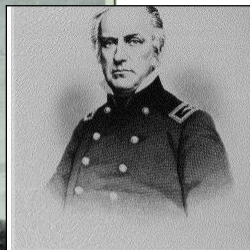
\* This statement supersedes the tables printed in Vol. II, pp. 227, 251, 287, 405, 426.



Question. General, you accompanied the army to Bull Run, did you not?  
 Answer. I commanded a brigade in that action.  
 Question. What time did you with your brigade leave your intrenchments; that is, what time did you start?  
 Answer. I started from Uvain Bridge the morning of the 16th of July, I think.  
 Question. That was Monday morning, was it not?  
 Answer. I believe it was; it was the 15th or 16th of July—about that time.  
 Question. At what time did you reach Fairfax with your brigade?  
 Answer. We took the direct road to Vienna alone; there we concentrated with the rest of General Tyler's division of four brigades; mine was the second brigade of his division. We stayed one night at Vienna, and then moved to Germantown, where we stayed one night; then, on the morning of the 18th, my brigade took the lead and moved on to Blackburn's Ford, on Bull Run, or Occoquan.

Conduct of the War, v. 2, pt. 1: Battle of Bull Run, 1153 S.rp.108/2, April 6, 1863; Senate, 1789-1989, Addresses on the History of the U.S. Senate Vol I: Bicentennial Edition, 13723 S.doc.20/1, 1989, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection

# Oct. 21, 1861 Battle of Ball's Bluff



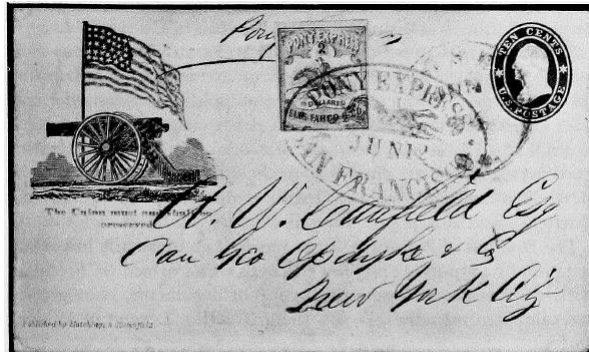
**Senator Baker Killed at Ball's Bluff**

At sunset on October 21, 1861, a newspaper correspondent heard the insistent clicking of the telegraph inside General George McClellan's headquarters and then watched as President Abraham Lincoln stumbled out, with tears rolling down his cheeks. Over the wire had come news that Colonel Edward Dickinson Baker, a senator from Oregon and close friend of the president's, had been killed earlier in the day at the head of his battalion in the disastrous Union defeat at Ball's Bluff.

Union soldiers rescue the body of Brigadier General—and Senator—Edward Dickinson Baker as the Battle of Ball's Bluff rages.  
Library of Congress

Conduct of the War, v. 2, pt. 1: Battle of Bull Run, 1153 S.rp.108/2, April 6, 1863; Senate, 1789-1989, Addresses on the History of the U.S. Senate Vol I: Bicentennial Edition, 13723 S.doc.20/1, 1989, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection

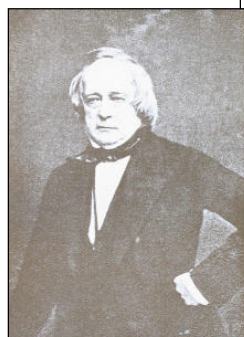
## Oct. 26, 1861 Pony Express ceases to operate



Envelope carried by the famed Pony Express in June 1861. The cover bears a patriotic emblem of a type popular during the Civil War period, a two-dollar Wells Fargo stamp, and an embossed ten-cent U.S. stamp.

House Documents, Vol. 15, Smithsonian Year, 1971, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection, 3000 H.doc.209, 1971

## Nov. 6, 1861 Confederate envoys Slidell and Mason removed from British ship *Trent*



37TH CONGRESS, } SENATE. { Ex. Doc. No. 8.

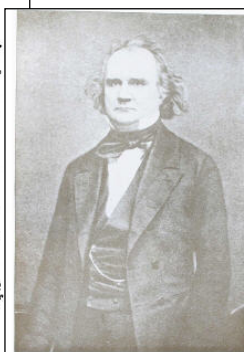
### MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

*A correspondence between the Secretary of State and the authorities of Great Britain and France, in relation to the recent removal of certain citizens of the United States from the British mail-steamer Trent.*



JAMES M. MASON, Confederate Envoy, Commissioner to England, 1861-1862.

JANUARY 6, 1862.—Read and ordered to be printed. On motion by Mr. Sumner that the message be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.—*Ordered*, That the further consideration thereof be postponed to, and be the special order for Thursday next, the 9th instant, at one o'clock.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit to Congress a correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of State and authorities of Great Britain and France, on the subject of the recent removal of certain citizens of the United States from the British mail-steamer *Trent*, by order of Captain Wilkes, in command of the United States war-steamer *San Jacinto*.

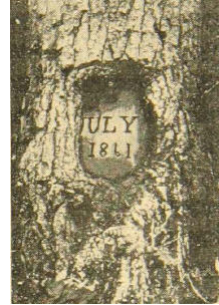
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, December 30, 1861.

Presidential Message on Removal of James M. Mason and John Slidell from British steamer *Trent*, 1121 S.exdoc.8, Dec. 30, 1861; *Points of Historic Interest in National Capital*, 7255 S.doc.36, May 14, 1917; Official Records of Union and Confederate Navies, Series 2, vol. 3, 8017 H.doc.316, 1922, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection



## December 1861 Expedition of Captain John Mullan in the Pacific Northwest



Yearbook of Agriculture Department, 7720 H.doc.728, November 15, 1919; Report on the Construction of a Military Road from Fort Walla-Walla to Fort Benton, 1149 S.exdoc.43, February 19, 1863, ProQuest Serial Set Digital Collection

This compelled us to move our supplies on hand sleds from our main to our minor camps. For a short period in January all travel in the mountains was suspended and from cold and want of forage many of our animals died. The Indians had never before experienced so severe a winter and the poor creatures came in for their share of suffering and loss of stock. This range of cold extended as far east as Fort Benton, the furthest point from which we obtained any data and as far west as the coast. The losses sustained during the winter, together with losses from the heavy freshet that had preceded it, will long be remembered throughout the length of the Pacific coast.



## An Act Making Appropriations....

CHAP. XLIV. — *An Act making Appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Ju- February 20, 1861. dicial Expenses of the Government for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.*

*Library of Congress.* — For compensation of librarian, three assistant *Library of Con-*  
librarians, and messenger, nine thousand dollars. *gress.*

For contingent expenses of said library, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of books for said library, five thousand dollars.

For purchase of law-books for said [library], two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Superintendent of Public Printing, and the *Public printing,*  
clerks and messenger in his office, nine thousand seven hundred and four- *and paper.*  
teen dollars.

For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For blank books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, furniture, travelling expenses, cartage, and labor in storing and transportation of paper, and miscellaneous items, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For paper required for the printing of the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, one hundred thousand dollars.

For printing required for the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, seventy thousand dollars. And hereafter the Superintendent of Public Printing shall submit to Congress at the commencement of each session detailed estimates of the sums required for the support of the Government Printing Office, and he shall also submit a report showing the payments made during the preceding year under his direction.

*Superintendent to submit at each session estimate of expenses in detail.*

Questions?

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