

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.60.House
60th Congress

**Finding aid prepared by 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 60th Congress
Date [inclusive]	1907-1909
Extent	183.33 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 1907-1909**Minute Books and Journals 1907-1909 3.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The minute books and journals series includes a minute book, 1st session (60A-A1); legislative journal, 1st session (60A-A2); minute book, 2d session (60A-A3); and legislative journal, 2d session (60A-A4).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1907-1909 28.0 Cubic feet (110 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include original House bills and engrossed bills (60A-B1); original House joint resolutions and engrossed joint resolutions (60A-B2); original House concurrent resolutions (60A-B3); House simple resolutions (60A-B4); and House orders (60A-B5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Bills and Resolutions Originating the the Senate and Considered in the House 1907-1909 1.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include two volumes of Senate bills reported in the House (60A–C1); one volume of Senate joint resolutions (60A–C2); one volume of Senate concurrent resolutions (60A–C3); one volume of Senate requests for return of bills (60A–C4); and Senate resolutions and announcements communicated for the information of the House (60A–C5).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions 1907-1909 56.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions are from the following committees: Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic (60A–D1); Committee on Banking and Currency (60A–D2); Committee on Claims (60A–D3); Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures (60A–D4); Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department (60A–D5); Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice (60A–D6); Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department (60A–D7); Committee on the District of Columbia (60A–D8); Committee on Immigration and Naturalization (60A–D9); Committee on Indian Affairs (60A–D10); Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions (60A–D11); Committee on Insular Affairs (60A–D12); Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (60A–D13); Committee on Invalid Pensions (60A–D14); Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands (60A–D15); Committee on the Judiciary (60A–D16); Committee on Labor (60A–D17); Committee on the Library (60A–D18); Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (60A–D19); Committee on Military Affairs (60A–D20); Committee on the Militia (60A–D21); Committee on Mines and Mining (60A–D22); Committee on Naval Affairs (60A–D23); Committee on Patents (60A–D24); Committee on Pensions (60A–D25); Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads (60A–D26); Committee on Printing (60A–D27); Committee on Private Land Claims (60A–D28); Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (60A–D29); Committee on Public Lands (60A–D30); Committee on Railways and Canals (60A–D31); Committee on Reform in the Civil Service (60A–D32); Committee on Rivers and Harbors (60A–D33); Committee on the Territories (60A–D34); Committee on War Claims (60A–D35); Committee on Ways and Means (60A–D36); Select Committee on Appropriations for the Prevention of Fraud in and Depredations Upon the Public Service (60A–D37); and Select Committee to Investigate Charges

Committee Reports

Made by Representative George L. Lilley as to the Efforts of the Electric Boat Co. to Exert Corrupting Influences on Certain Members of Congress (60A–D38).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically by bill or resolution within each committee, except 60A–D3, 60A–D14, 60A–D20, 60A–D25, and 60A–D35, in which private bills are arranged alphabetically by person or subject.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Lilley, George Leavens, 1859-1909

Committee Reports 1907-1909 19.0 Cubic feet (58 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

Original committee reports are from the 1st session (60A–E1) and 2d session (60A–E2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1907-1909

Committee on Accounts 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

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

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Accounts include a volume of minutes (60A–F1.1); and two volumes recording disbursements from the contingent fund of the House, as approved for payment, July 5, 1907—July 14, 1909 (60A–F1.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Agriculture 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committees

exchanges; crop insurance and soil conservation; dairy industry; entomology and plant quarantine; extension of farm credit and farm security; inspection of livestock, poultry, meat products, and seafood and seafood products; and forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Agriculture include agricultural statistics (60A-F2.1); conservation of natural resources through state cooperation (60A-F2.2); conversion of cornstalks into paper (60A-F2.3); engineering experiment stations (60A-F2.4); renovated butter (60A-F2.5); and the State School of Agriculture at Morrisville, New York (60A-F2.6).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture document forest reserves (60A-H1.1); and good roads (60A-H1.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic 1907-1909**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic was made a standing committee in 1893 (53d Congress) after having been a select committee since 1879 (46th Congress). Its jurisdiction covered subjects relating to alcoholic liquor traffic, including the manufacture, distribution, and sale of intoxicating beverages in the states, territories, and government-owned buildings and land such as the District of Columbia, Indian reservations, and military bases. It was abolished in 1927 (70th Congress).

Committee Papers 1907-1909**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Alcoholic Traffic document various subjects (60A–F3.1).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic document temperance and prohibition (60A–H2.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Committee on Appropriations 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Appropriations was created in 1865. The Constitution of the United States specifies that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." The earliest appropriations bills were written by select committees on instruction from the Committee of the Whole House, and later ones by the standing Committee on Ways and Means. Increased demands for revenue and appropriations as a result of the Civil War combined to produce a tremendous workload for the Ways and Means Committee. Today, the committee is tasked with the appropriation of revenue for the support of the Government; rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts; transfers of unexpended balances; and bills and joint resolutions reported by other committees that provide new entitlement authority as defined in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include the deficiency bill (60A-F4.1); District of Columbia bill (60A-F4.2); fortifications bill (60A-F4.3); legislative, executive, and judicial bill (60A-F4.4); sundry civil expenses bill (60A-F4.5); and various subjects (60A-F4.6).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations document the conservation of timber and wildlife (60A–E3.1); discontinuance of field pension agencies in favor of centralization of payments to pensioners at Washington (60A–H3.2); increased salary to the federal judiciary (60A–H3.3); a Jefferson monument at St. Louis, Missouri (60A–H3.4); a Lincoln Memorial sponsored by the Lincoln Farm Association, and Lincoln mementos (60A–H3.5); relief for heirs of the victims of the steamer General Slocum disaster (60A–H3.6); road construction and improvement (60A–H3.7); the testing of structural materials (60A–H3.8); tuberculosis control (60A–H3.9); and various subjects (60A–H3.10).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Banking and Currency 1907-1909

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 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Banking and Currency document various subjects (60A–F5.1). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F5.2); and a docket volume (60A–F5.3).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency document currency and banking reform (60A–H4.1); and various subjects (60A–H4.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Census 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Census was created in 1901 after having been a select committee for many years. The standing committee was established in anticipation of the creation of a permanent census office in 1902.¹ Its jurisdiction included all proposed legislation concerning the census and the apportionment of Representatives. The standing committee, and the select committees before it, reported bills providing for the collection of statistics concerning birth and deaths, marriage and divorce, farm mortgages, irrigation, and other subjects. It also reported legislation providing for the collection and publication of general statistics including those of the production of certain

Committees

commodities such as cotton and grain. In 1946 the committee was abolished and its jurisdiction included in that of the new Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Census document various subjects (60A-F6.1). There is also a volume of minutes (60A-F6.2); and a docket volume (60A-F6.3).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Census document census printing outside the Government Printing Office (60A-H5.1); enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution (60A-H5.2); selection of personnel to handle the 13th Census (60A-H5.3); and value of a timber census to forest conservation (60A-H5.4).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Claims 1907-1909

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 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims document various subjects (60A–F7.1). There are also three docket volumes (60A–F7.2).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Claims document relief for heirs of the victims of the steamer "General Slocum" disaster (60A–H6.1).

Committees

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the District of Columbia 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the District of Columbia was established on January 27, 1808. The committee's duty was to consider all petitions and memorials relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia referred to them by the House. Jurisdiction consisted of various municipal concerns of the District of Columbia including those involving streets, schools and teachers, railroads, police and fire departments, claims against the District Government, insurance, taxes, health and safety, liquor sales, incorporation of organizations and societies, and other matters that were the normal concerns of city and State governments. Since its creation the committee has shared jurisdiction on District concerns with other committees, and in particular with the Committees on Education and Labor, Interior, Banking and Currency, Judiciary, and Public Works. The committee was known as the Committee on the District of Columbia from 1801-1995. The committee was split and absorbed by subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations and by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (60A–F8.1), arranged numerically; original messages of the President (60A–F8.2); printed documents (60A–F8.3), arranged numerically; and various subjects (60A–F8.4). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F8.5); and a docket volume (60A–F8.6).

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

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 the advertising industry (60A–H7.1); bank depositors (60A–H7.2); beautification and physical improvement of the city of Washington (60A–H7.3); child labor (60A–H7.4); form of local District government (60A–H7.5); local utility services (60A–H7.6); opium traffic (60A–H7.7); osteopathy (60A–H7.8); prevention of cruelty to animals (60A–H7.9); probate court (60A–H7.10); prohibition (60A–H7.11); schools, playgrounds, and libraries (60A–H7.12); street railway regulation (60A–H7.13); Sunday observance (60A–H7.14); and various subjects (60A–H7.15).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The standing Committee on the Election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress was established in 1893 with jurisdiction over legislation concerning the election of the officials enumerated in its title, including proposed changes to the Constitution that affected the terms of office of the named officials, the succession to the offices of the President and Vice President, the direct election of Senators, and the meeting times of Congress. The committee considered national election laws and their enforcement, including such topics as the disqualification of polygamists from election to Congress, the use of electric voting machines in congressional elections, the necessary and proper expenses related to nominations and elections, and the publication of campaign expenses. It was responsible for changes in the law regarding the

Committees

electoral count and resolutions regulating the actual electoral vote count by the Senate and House of Representatives. Before the establishment of the standing committee election issues were dealt with by select committees appointed to handle particular situations or legislation.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress include publicity of campaign contributions (60A–F9.1); and various subjects (60A–F9.2). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F9.3); and a docket volume (60A–F9.4).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress document the direct election of U. S. Senators, including expressions of state legislatures (60A–H8.1), arranged alphabetically by state; and publicity of political campaign contributions (60A–H8.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Committee on Elections No. 1 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Estopinal, Albert, 1845-1919
- Lever, Asbury Francis, 1875-1940
- Patterson, James O'Hanlon, 1857-1911

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 1 include authorizations to the committee (60A-F10.1); and contested election cases of Alexander D. Dantzler v. A. F. Lever, South Carolina (60A-F10.2), Isaac Myers v. J. O. Patterson, South Carolina (60A-F10.3), Aaron P. Prioleau v. George S. Legare, South Carolina (60A-F10.4), and Henry C. Warmoth v. Albert Estopinal, Louisiana (60A-F10.5). There is also a volume of minutes (60A-F10.6); and a docket volume (60A-F10.7).

Committees

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Elections No. 2 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Andrews, William Henry, 1846-1919
- Larrazolo, Octaviano Ambrosio, 1859-1930

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 2 include authorizations to the committee (60A-F11.1); and contested election case of Octaviano A. Larrazolo v. William H. Andrews, New Mexico (60A-F11.2). There is also a volume of minutes (60A-F11.3).

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Committee on Elections No. 3 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Kunz, Stanley Henry, 1864-1946
- McGavin, Charles, 1874-1940
- Michalek, Anthony, 1878-1916
- Sabath, Adolph Joachim, 1866-1952

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 3 include the contested election cases of Stanley H. Kunz v. Charles McGavin, Illinois (60A-F12.1); Anthony Michalek v. Adolph J. Sabath, Illinois (60A-F12.2); and George Tilles v. William Bravens, Arkansas (60A-F12.3). There is also a volume of minutes (60A-F12.4); and a docket volume (60A-F12.5).

Committees

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture was created on December 20, 1889. The earliest records are from the 52d Congress.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture include departmental appointments, promotions, and salary changes for the calendar year 1907 (60A-F13.1), and the calendar year 1908 (60A-F13.2); the North American Conservation Conference (60A-F13.3); and various subjects (60A-F13.4). There is also a volume of minutes (60A-F13.5).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department was created on March 16, 1860. The earliest records for this committee are from the 44th Congress (1875-77).

Committees

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department document the establishment of a Children's Bureau in the Interior Department (60A-F14.1); and various subjects (60A-F14.2). There is also a volume of minutes (60A-F14.3); and a docket volume (60A-F14.4).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department document the Children's Bureau in the Interior Department (60A-H9.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice was created on January 16, 1874. The earliest records for this committee date from the 44th Congress (1875-76).

Committees

Committee Papers 1907-1909**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice include a volume of minutes (60A-F15.1); and a docket volume (60A-F15.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department 1907-1909**Committee Papers 1907-1909****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department include a message of the President, February 25, 1909, on Navy needs (60A-F16.1); a volume of minutes (60A-F26.2); and a docket volume (60A-F16.3).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department 1907-1909**Committee Papers 1907-1909****Scope and Contents note**

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department document the printing of the "Postal Guide" (60A–F17.1); and various subjects (60A–F17.2). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F17.3); and a docket volume (60A–F17.4).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings include various subjects (60A–F18.1). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F19.2); and a docket volume (60A–F19.3).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department 1907-1909

Committees

Committee Papers 1907-1909**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department document various subjects (60A–F19.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department 1907-1909**Committee Papers 1907-1909****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department include a volume of minutes (60A–F20.3); and a docket volume (60A–F20.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department 1907-1909**Committee Papers 1907-1909****Scope and Contents note**

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department include reports of the Inspector General on the money accounts of various officers (60A–F21.1); the Secretary of War's transmittal letters on the foregoing reports (60A–F21.2); and a docket volume (60A–F21.3).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Foreign Affairs gained status as a standing committee of the House of Representatives in 1822, however, its antecedents date as far back as 1775 when the Continental Congress established a committee to correspond with friends abroad. The jurisdiction of the committee includes relations of the United States with foreign nations generally; acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries; establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations; export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; foreign loans; international commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; international conferences and congresses; international education; intervention abroad and declarations of war; diplomatic service; measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad; international economic policy; neutrality; protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation; the American National Red Cross; trading with the enemy; and United Nations organizations. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of State.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (60A–F22.1), arranged numerically; decorations and gifts from foreign powers (60A–F22.2); estimate for foreign intercourse (60A–F22.3); international cooperation, in congresses, expositions, and other joint efforts (60A–F22.4); Polish expropriation by Prussia (60A–F22.5); and relations with, or internal affairs of, the following: Canada (60A–F22.6), Cuba (60A–F22.7), Europe (60A–F22.8), the Far East (60A–F22.9), and Liberia (60A–F22.10). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F22.11); and a docket volume (60A–F22.12).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs include the Anglo-American arbitration treaty (60A–H11.1); approval of the International Court at the Hague or other pacific machinery (60A–H11.2); Asiatic immigration (60A–H11.3); consular and other foreign service activities (60A–H11.4); fish and wildlife conservation through international control of the Great Lakes (60A–H11.5); German detention, in 1898, of Ferdinand Holzendorf of Allegheny, Pennsylvania (60A–H11.6); opposition to U. S. extradition of political refugees from Russia or Mexico (60A–H11.7); Polish land expropriation and mistreatment by Prussia (60A–H11.8); Russian inhumanities (60A–H11.9); and various subjects (60A–H11.10).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Immigration and Naturalization 1907-1909

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Immigration and Naturalization was created in the House after having been a select committee for four years. Congress did little before 1860 to regulate immigration, which had traditionally been controlled by the colonies and then the states. After the Civil War, when the issues of States rights had been clarified and the need for a uniform immigration and naturalization system had become more apparent, the federal government began to build a system to regulate these areas. The jurisdiction included regulatory measures to restrict immigration, such as literacy tests, head taxes, racial and country-of-origin quotas, money-in-pocket tests, and professional and skills criteria. The committee reported legislation restricting immigration of certain classes of persons--such as Chinese, Japanese, contract laborers, anarchists, dependents, mental defectives, illiterates, paupers, and criminals--and naturalization legislation affecting classes of persons such as aliens who had served in the military during wartime, women married to U.S. citizens, and persons of particular nationalities. The complex regulatory system that was thus constructed was the source of a large number of requests for private legislation designed to provide relief for persons who begged personal exemption from the broad categories defined in the legislation.

Committee Reports and Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization document the admission of aliens (60A-F23.1) and naturalization (60A-F23.2). There is also a volume of minutes (60A-F23.3); and a docket volume (60A-F23.4).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization document Asiatic immigration (60A–H12.1); Castle Island, Boston Harbor, as the site of an immigration station (60A–H12.2) liberalizing or delaying the impact of immigration restrictions (60A–H12.3); an immigration station for Philadelphia (60A–H12.4); tightening immigration restrictions (60A–H12.5); and a world congress (60A–H12.6).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Indian Affairs 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (60A–F24.1), arranged numerically; subjects arranged in numerical files, nos. 4–191 (60A–F24.2); Indian depredations (60A–F24.3); patents to purchasers of Indian lands (60A–F24.4); timber resources of Indian reservations in Wisconsin (60A–F24.5); tribal subjects relating to the Chickasaws and Choctaws (60A–F24.6), Chinooks and Chehalis (60A–F24.7), Chippewas in Minnesota (60A–F24.8), Creeks (60A–F24.9), Crows in Montana (60A–F24.10), Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma (60A–F24.11), Klamaths (60A–F24.12), Osages (60A–F24.13), and Potawatomis in Wisconsin (60A–F24.14); and various subjects (60A–F24.15). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F24.16); and two docket volumes (60A–F24.17).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs include Blackfoot, Crow, Flathead, and Ft. Peck Reservations in Montana (60A–H13.1); Chinook and other Indians of Washington and Oregon (60A–H13.2); the Chippewa Reservation in Minnesota (60A–H13.3); the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservations in Oklahoma (60A–H13.4); land titles under the Dawes Act of 1887 (60A–H13.5); language studies by the Bureau of Ethnology (60A–H13.6); prohibition among the Alaskan Indians (60A–H13.7); and South Dakota reservations (60A–H13.8).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions 1907-1909

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

The origin of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions can be traced to the select committee by the same name established in 1901 at the beginning of the 57th Congress with "jurisdiction on all matters (excepting those relating to the revenue and appropriations) referring to the centennial of the Louisiana purchase and to proposed expositions." On November 9, 1903, its status was changed to that of a standing committee, but its jurisdiction remained unchanged. In 1911 its jurisdiction statement was changed to eliminate the reference to the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. On December 5, 1927, as part of H.Res. 7 the House voted not to reauthorize the committee. In the 1930's Clarence Cannon reported that the committee's former jurisdiction was "now largely exercised" by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions document the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, 1909 (60A-F25.); Brussels Universal and International Exposition, 1910 (60A-F25.2); Champlain Tercentenary (60A-F25.3); Jamestown Exposition, 1907 (60A-F25.4); National Negro Fair, Mobile, 1909 (60A-F25.5); New York International Mining Exposition, 1908 (60A-F25.6); Quito, Ecuador, exposition, 1909 (60A-F25.7); Santiago, Chile, Pan-American Scientific Congress, 1908 (60A-F25.8); and Tokyo International Exposition, 1912 (60A-F25.9). There is also a volume of minutes (60A-F25.10); and a docket volume (60A-F25.11).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions include the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, 1909 (60A–H14.1); Brussels Universal and International Exposition, 1910 (60A–H14.2); and National Negro Fair, Mobile, 1909 (60A–H14.3).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Insular Affairs 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

On December 8, 1899, the House established the Committee on Insular Affairs to consider "all matters (excepting those affecting the revenue and appropriations) pertaining to the islands which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain, and to Cuba." The Committee on Insular Affairs reported legislation concerning civil governments for each of the insular possessions. The committee also reported legislation concerning the clarification of citizenship status of inhabitants of the islands, ratification and confirmation of actions of the Philippine and Puerto Rican legislatures, matters relating to public works, harbor improvements, wharves, roads, railways, telephone and telegraph cables, electricity, trade and tariff laws, prohibition, education, taxes, bond issues, and relief from hurricanes and the depression. The committee also issued reports on the social, economic, and political conditions in the insular possessions. The committee was merged with other committees in 1946 under the Legislative Reorganization Act.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Insular Affairs include authorizations and indexes to bills and reports referred to the committee (60A–F26.1); bills and resolutions referred to the committee (60A–F26.2), arranged numerically; Philippines, special report of William H. Taft, Secretary of War, to the President, 1908 (60A–F26.3); Philippines, supplemental report on

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church claims (60A–F26.4); Puerto Rico, franchises granted (60A–F26.5); and Puerto Rico, other subjects (60A–F26.6). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F26.7); and a docket volume (60A–F26.8).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs document the Philippines (60A–H14.4); and Puerto Rico (60A–H15.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce came into existence in 1892 when the name of the Committee on Commerce was changed. During most of the 19th century, there had been some inconsistency in the referral of certain customs-related matters. After 1895, however, the jurisdiction over customs districts, ports of entry and delivery, the transportation of dutiable goods, and officers and employees in the customs service passed to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similarly, for many years after the establishment of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in December 1887, the division of jurisdiction over various matters relating to water transportation between the new committee and the Committee on Commerce (later, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce

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Committee) was inconsistently applied, but progressively more of these issues were referred to the Merchant Marine Committee. After passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House rules defined the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as follows: Interstate and foreign commerce generally; regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, except transportation by water not subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; regulation of interstate and foreign communications; civil aeronautics; weather bureau; interstate oil compacts; petroleum and natural gas, except on the public lands; securities and exchanges; regulation of interstate transmission of power, except the installation of connections between Government water power projects; railroad labor and railroad retirement and unemployment, except revenue measures relating thereto; public health and quarantine; inland waterways; the Bureau of Standards and the standardization of weights and measures and the metric system.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce document waterpower (60A–F27.1); inspection of grain for export (60A–F27.2); inspection of naval stores (60A–F27.3); lighthouses and aids to navigation (60A–F27.4); Ohio River bridge, Parkersburg, West Virginia (60A–F27.5); Panama Canal (60A–F27.6); Public Health and Marine Hospital Service (60A–F27.7); safety appliances (60A–F27.8); tugboats and the Potomac drawbridges at Washington (60A–F27.9); uniform bills of lading (60A–F27.10); wireless telegraphy (60A–F27.11); and various subjects (60A–F27.12). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F27.13); and two docket volumes (60A–F27.14).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce document adulterated or misbranded fungicides, insecticides, and poisons (60A–H16.1); advocacy of a friendlier legislative atmosphere toward railroads, corporations, and business (60A–H16.2); the antitrust laws (60A–H16.3); automobile registration, and the National Highway Commission (60A–H16.4); commodity price speculation and other forms of gambling (60A–H17.5); conservation of natural resources and wildlife (60A–H16.6); a Department of Health, and related matters, especially tuberculosis control (60A–H16.7); grain inspection and classification (60A–H16.8); the Life-Saving Service of the United States (60A–H16.9); light and fog signals in the vicinity of New York Bay (60A–H16.10); liquor shipment and prohibition (60A–H16.11); naval stores and paint (60A–H16.12); opium and other habit-forming drugs (60A–H16.13); pure products, including commendation of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley (60A–H16.14); rail accidents and safety of employees (60A–H16.15); railcar supply, demurrage, and speed of shipment (60A–H16.16); rail rates, traffic, and other aspects of amending the interstate commerce law (60A–H16.17); regulation of the making of watchcases (60A–H16.18); telegraphic communication, including the current strike of operators (60A–H16.19); transportation of construction materials to the Panama Canal site in U. S. bottoms (60A–H16.20); waterways, pilotage, and a national harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island (60A–H16.21); and various subjects (60A–H16.22).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1907-1909

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

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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 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include bills referred to the committee (60A–F28.1); and various papers (60A–F28.2). There are also eleven docket volumes (60A–F28.3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

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 Arkansas militia and volunteers who aided the Union war effort (60A–H17.1); the barring of Interior Department employees from taking fees for assisting pension applicants (60A–H17.2); disabled veterans of the Civil War (60A–H17.3); ex-prisoners of war who had been inmates of Confederate prisons (60A–H17.4); pensionable status of Civil War veterans of the U.S. Military Telegraph Corps (60A–H17.5); the Sherwood bill, H. R. 7625, and similar proposals for a pension of \$30 monthly to Civil War veterans (60A–H17.6); a volunteer retired list (60A–H17.7); widows of Civil War veterans (60A–H17.8); and various subjects (60A–H17.9).

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands was created in 1893 but select committees on that subject had existed for several years prior to that date. The committee exercised jurisdiction over irrigation projects generally, including the preemption and disposition of lands on reclaimed and irrigated projects; authorization of interstate compacts and agreements regarding irrigation projects; and disposal of drainage waters from irrigation projects. In 1924, the committee's jurisdiction was formally expanded to include subjects pertaining to the reclamation of lands and the committee's name was changed to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. In 1946, the committee was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands document various subjects (60A-F29.1). There is also a volume of minutes (60A-F29.2).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands document endangering the navigability of the Mississippi River by silt as a result of dry-land farming (60A-H18.1); local irrigation and drainage problems (60A-H18.2); and reclamation funds (60A-H18.3).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Judiciary 1907-1909

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 1907-1909

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary include anti-injunction, prolabor legislation, hearings (60A–F30.1), and letters and telegrams (60A–F30.2); compensation to government employees (60A–F30.3); interstate liquor traffic (60A–F30.4); printed congressional documents (60A–F30.5); and various subjects (60A–F30.6). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F30.7); and two docket volumes (60A–F30.8).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

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 anti-polygamy, direct election, woman suffrage, and other suggested amendments to the Constitution of the United States (60A–H19.1); anti-prohibition protests of bottlers, brewers, and distillers (60A–H19.2); anti-prohibition protests of the German-American Alliance and related organizations (60A–H19.3); bankruptcy (60A–H19.4); chauffeurs and federal regulation of automobiles (60A–H19.5); civil and personal rights (60A–H19.6); Columbus Day and other holidays (60A–H19.7); compensation of federal judges (60A–H19.8); conservation of forests, wildlife, and natural resources (60A–H19.9); courts (60A–H19.10); criminology and prisons (60A–H19.11); finance and taxation (60A–H19.12); gambling and speculation (60A–H19.13); labor objectives, including anti-injunction, automatic locomotive ashpan, child labor, and other prolabor proposals (60A–H19.14); liquor prohibition, especially the Littlefield bill and the Hepburn-Dolliver bill (60A–H19.15); the national flag (60A–H19.16); protests against the decision of Judge Daniel Thew Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against labor officials in the contempt case of the Bucks Stove and Range Co. (60A–H19.17); Sherman Anti-trust Act, especially the so-called Hepburn amendment, the Wilson bill, and other prolabor proposals (60A–H19.18); and various subjects (60A–H19.19).

Committees

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Labor 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Labor was created in 1883, when its jurisdiction was removed from the old Education and Labor Committee and two separate committees were created. Despite the establishment of a committee devoted entirely to labor issues, little significant labor legislation was passed before the depression of the 1930s. The committee's jurisdiction included the wages and hours of labor; the arbitration of labor difficulties; the use of convict labor, alien labor, contract labor, and military labor in competition with "honest labor"; and the conditions of laborers employed in Government service. The committee considered methods of directing the work of Federal employees, including the use of the Taylor System of shop management and problems relating to child and woman labor; it also investigated such labor-related subjects as conditions in city slums and conditions of blacks in America and of saleswomen in the District of Columbia.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Labor include congressional items (60A-F31.1); establishment of a Department of Labor (60A-31.2); and limitation of hours of labor for workers engaged on government work (60A-F31.3). There is also a volume of minutes (60A-F31.4); and a docket volume (60A-F31.5).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Labor document child labor (60A–H20.1); and various subjects (60A–H20.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Library 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Library (1806-1946) was composed of the House members of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. Its jurisdiction included all legislation or matters touching on the Library of Congress; and statuary, pictures or works of art on the Capitol grounds. The records of the Joint Committee for recent Congresses have been in the custody of the Committee on House Administration.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Library document the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln (60A–F33.1); proposed remodeling of the Hall of the House of Representatives (60A–F33.2); and the Smithsonian Institution's Board of Regents (60A–F33.3). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F33.4); and two docket volumes (60A–F33.5).

Committees

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Library document the commemoration of the following: Christopher Columbus (60A–H21.1), Confederate heroes (60A–H21.2), enlisted men of the U. S. forces (60A–H21.3), Ulysses S. Grant (60A–H21.4), Abraham Lincoln (60A–H21.5), the Oregon Trail (60A–H21.6), Pocahontas (60A–H21.7), San Xavier Mission, Arizona (60A–H21.8), John Tyler (60A–H21.9), and Anthony Wayne (60A–H21.10); a council of the fine arts (60A–H21.11); music copyrights (60A–H21.12); and documentary publication of the records of the Continental Congress (60A–H21.13).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was established on December 21, 1887, to replace the Select Committee on American Shipbuilding and Shipowning Interests. The House Rules defined its jurisdiction as those matters concerning the merchant marine. This included all matters relating to transportation by water, the Coast Guard, life-saving service, lighthouses, lightships, ocean derelicts, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Panama Canal, and fisheries. Legislation referred to the committee also included matters involving seamen (their assignments, wages, treatment, and health) and officers (their titles, conduct, and licensing); the naming, measuring,

Committees

licensing, and registering of vessels; navigation and related laws; pleasure yachts; collisions at sea, as well as international arrangements to prevent them; coasting districts; maritime schools; and, taxes, fines, and penalties on vessels. The committee has also regulated shipping in the Philippines and Hawaii. As did most committees of the House, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee created subcommittees to handle portions of its jurisdiction. In 1919 the committee was given jurisdiction over wireless telegraphy (radio), and in 1932 its name was changed to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries document various subjects (60A–F34.1). There is also a docket volume (60A–F34.2).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries document burial at sea (60A–H22.1); creation of a more effective merchant marine (60A–H22.2); crew and officers of vessels (60A–H22.3); fish and game (60A–H22.4); Life-Saving Service (60A–H22.5); ocean mail and other ship subsidies (60A–H22.6); pilots and pilotage (60A–H22.7); radio telephone and telegraph (60A–H22.8); transportation of construction materials to the Panama Canal site in U. S. bottoms (60A–H22.9); and various subjects (60A–H22.10).

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Committee on Military Affairs 1907-1909

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 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs document the national flag (60A–F35.1); special reports from department commanders on staffing at their headquarters (60A–F35.2); and various subjects (60A–F35.3). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F35.4); and a docket volume (60A–F35.5).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

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 chaplains of Jewish faith (60A-H23.1); coast defense (60A-H23.2); documentary publication of records of the Continental Congress (60A-H23.3); manning, marking, and improving military and historic sites (60A-H23.14); medals and badges (60A-H23.5); the National Guard (60A-H23.6); pay of officers and enlisted men (60A-H23.7); relief or recognition of certain groups, units, or individuals (60A-H23.8); restoration of the Army canteen (60A-H23.9); rifle practice and military training in schools and colleges (60A-H23.10); use of troops at Goldfield, Nevada (60A-H23.11); a volunteer motor corps for national defense (60A-H23.12); a volunteer retired list for Civil War veterans (60A-H23.13); and various subjects (60A-H23.14).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Militia 1907-1909

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 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

Committees

1911, the House Military Affairs committee assumed the functions and powers that had formerly been in the jurisdiction of the Militia Committee.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Militia include a volume of minutes (60A–F36.1); and a docket volume (60A–F36.2).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Militia document more adequate federal support of the National Guard (60A–H24.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Mines and Mining 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Mines and Mining was created on December 19, 1865, for consideration of subjects relating to mining interests. It exercised jurisdiction over the Geological Survey, the Bureau

Committees

of Mines, the establishment of mining schools and mining experimental stations, mineral land laws, the welfare of men working in mines, mining debris, relief in cases of mineral contracts connected with the prosecution of war, the mining of radium ore, and the Government's fuel yards in the District of Columbia. In 1947, the committee was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Mines and Mining include a volume of minutes (60A-F37.1); and a docket volume (60A-F37.2).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining document a Bureau of Mines (60A-H25.1); coal mine accident prevention and research (60A-H25.2); suspension of the legal requirement of annual assessment on mining claims (60A-H25.3); the Treadwell Mining Co., Douglas Island, Alaska (60A-H25.4); and various subjects (60A-H25.5).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Committee on Naval Affairs 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

In 1822, the standing Committee on Naval Affairs was created. The jurisdiction of the committee included consideration of all matters which concerned the naval establishment, the increase or reduction of commissioned officers and enlisted men, and their pay and allowances and the increase of ships or vessels of all classes of the Navy. Other subjects under the committee's expanded jurisdiction pertained to naval and marine aeronautics; the construction of aircraft carriers for the Navy; the acquisition of sites for naval facilities; the establishment, construction, improvement, and maintenance of such facilities; the authorization of special decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia for naval personnel; the acceptance of offices and emoluments from foreign governments; claims of personnel and civilian employees of the Navy; and legislation relating to the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, the Marine Band, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, the Naval Observatory, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its jurisdiction transferred to the Armed Services Committee.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs include authorizations to the committee (60A-F38.1); expenses and appropriations (60A-F38.2); the Marine Corps (60A-F38.3); navy yards (60A-F38.4); officer personnel (60A-F38.5); Pacific coast defense (60A-F38.6); removal of the wreck of the Maine (60A-F38.7); vessels (60A-F38.8); and wireless telegraphy (60A-F38.9).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

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 the advocacy of naval expansion, especially the building of battleships in government navy yards (60A-H26.1); competition of enlisted musicians with civilian musicians (60A-H27.2); employee compensation for injury (60A-H26.3); nautical schools (60A-H26.4); naval militia (60A-H26.5); navy yards (60A-H26.6); Pacific coast naval defense (60A-H26.7); pay of officers and enlisted men (60A-H26.8); Pearl Harbor improvement, Hawaii (60A-H26.9); protests against naval expansion and alleged militarism (60A-H26.10); relief of individuals, corporations, or groups (60A-H26.11); relocation of the marine hospital for the port of San Francisco (60A-H26.12); and various subjects (60A-H26.13).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Patents 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committees

by the original patent. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Judiciary Committee absorbed the jurisdiction of the Committee on Patents.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Patents include bills referred to the committee (60A-F39.1), arranged numerically; patent models (60A-F39.2); patents granted to officers and employees of the government (60A-F39.3); and revision of the Berne Copyright Convention (60A-F39.4).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Patents document a court of patent appeals (60A-H27.1); foreign patents here and U.S. patents abroad (60A-H27.2); infringement penalties (60A-H27.3); library importation of books duty free (60A-H27.4); music copyrights and phonograph records (60A-H27.5); music copyrights and player piano or organ rolls (60A-H27.6); music copyrights and various methods of mechanical reproduction (60A-H27.7); Patent Office staff and efficiency (60A-H27.8); photographic and lithographic copyrights (60A-H27.9); and various subjects (60A-H27.10).

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Committee on Pensions 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Pensions was created in 1880, replacing the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions with jurisdiction over subjects relating to the pensions of all the wars of the United States except the Civil War. On January 3, 1939 the jurisdiction of the committee was rewritten to include, the pensions of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and Boxer Rebellion, while all other pension legislation was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its jurisdiction transferred, for the most part, to the executive agencies.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Pensions document various subjects (60A-F40.1). There are also three docket volumes (60A-F40.2).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Pensions document the abolition of field pension agencies (60A–H28.1); and relief of individuals or classes (60A–H28.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

A Select Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was established in 1806 and made a standing committee in 1808. The jurisdiction of the committee extended to all proposed legislation relating to the carrying of the mails, both foreign and domestic. It included the determination of the location, construction, and maintenance of post offices and post roads; the acquisition, lease, or transfer of realty or facilities for postal purposes; and certain aspects of the employment and management of postal employees, such as the pay and leave of letter carriers, and the settlement of claims brought by employees or contractors. Also included was the regulation of the Postal Service, including postal rates, the franking privilege, and the printing of stamped envelopes. At various times, the Railway Mail Service, ocean mail service, pneumatic tube service, postal savings banks, postal telegraphy, the Air Mail Service, and Rural Free Delivery were included in its jurisdiction. As part of its responsibility, the committee investigated the management of postal facilities, contracts for carrying the mail, and other subjects such as the forgery of postal money orders. In 1885 the jurisdiction of the committee was expanded to include appropriation authority and prepared Post Office appropriations bills from that time until 1920 when the authority was revoked under a rule change. The committee functioned until 1946 when its jurisdiction was included in that of the new Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads include authorizations (60A–F41.1); finances, expenditures, and property of the Post Office Department (60A–F41.2); hearings on appropriations (60A–F41.3), ocean mail service (60A–F41.4), postal–savings banks (60A–F41.5), and pay to railroads for mail service (60A–F41.6); stamp collecting (60A–F41.7); suppression of anarchists (60A–F41.8); and various subjects (60A–F41.9).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

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 include the Crumpacker “Fraud Order” bill (60A–H29.1); infringement of free speech and press through postal regulation (60A–H29.2); letter postage (60A–H29.3); money-order transactions, especially on Sunday (60A–H29.4); a parcel-post system (60A–H29.5); postal employees and administration (60A–H29.6); a postal-savings bank system (60A–H29.7); railway mail service (60A–B29.8); second-class mail matter (60A–H29.9); third- and fourth-class mail matter (60A–H29.10); violations and revision of the postal laws (60A–H29.11); withholding distribution of publications to subscribers in arrears (60A–H29.12); and various subjects (60A–H29.13).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Private Land Claims 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

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 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Private Land Claims document various subjects (60A–F42.1). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F42.2); and a docket volume (60A–F42.3).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was established in 1837, replacing the Select Committee on Public Buildings which was created in 1819. The committee's jurisdiction included the construction throughout the country of public buildings, documenting customs houses, post offices, and federal court houses; the erection of monuments and memorials; the purchase of property for public use; improvements to public property; and compensation for workers erecting public buildings. During the early years of the committee, much of the legislation reported had to do with constructing and improving public buildings in Washington, D.C., and commissioning artists to create art work for those buildings. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds became part of the Committee on Public Works.

Committees

Committee Papers 1907-1909**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds include subjects relating to the District of Columbia locale: Georgetown Heights park (60A–F43.1), a hall of records for government archives (60A–F43.2), grounds of the Hospital for the Insane (60A–F43.3), Meridian Hill Park (60A–F43.4), report of the Commission to Investigate the Title of the United States to Lands in the District (60A–F43.5), Rock Creek Park boundary (60A–F43.6), and Washington City Post Office Building (60A–F43.7); structures and problems elsewhere in the nation (60A–F43.8); and various subjects (60A–F43.9). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F43.10); and a docket volume (60A–F43.12).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document post office buildings and public improvements at various places (60A–H30.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Public Lands 1907-1909

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands document various subjects (60A–F44.1). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F44.2); and a docket volume (60A–F44.3).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands document the Appalachian and White Mountain Forest Reserves (60A–H31.1); homesteading, grazing, and other development problems in:

Committees

California (60A–H31.2), Colorado (60A–H31.3), Idaho (60A–H31.4), Minnesota (60A–H31.5), New Mexico (60A–H31.6), North Dakota (60A–H31.7) Oklahoma (60A–H31.8), Oregon (60A–H31.9), South Dakota (60A–H31.10) Utah (60A–H31.11), Washington (60A–H31.12), and Wyoming (60A–H31.13); and various subjects (60A–H31.14).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Reform in the Civil Service 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service include a report to the President by the Committee on Department Methods, "Superannuation of Civil Service Employees of the Government" (60A–F45.1); and various subjects (60A–F45.2). There is also a volume of minutes (60A–F45.3); and a docket volume (60A–F45.4).

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service document enumerators for the 13th Census (60A–H32.1); and types of employees and employment (60A–H32.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Rivers and Harbors 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors was authorized early in the 48th Congress in December 1883. The committee was given jurisdiction over subjects relating to the improvements of rivers and harbors and had the responsibility of reporting the river and harbor bill, which previously had been handled by the Committee on Commerce. The committee's jurisdiction changed over time. When the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River was terminated in 1911, its responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The subject of flood control was removed from the committee's authority in 1916 and assigned to the new Committee on Flood Control. After 1920 the committee could no longer report appropriation bills for rivers and harbors and its legislative authority was limited to reporting only bills that authorized improvements to rivers and harbors. These shifts in authority still left many subjects within the jurisdiction of the committee. These included improvement of watersheds and dams thereon, construction of locks on navigable streams, construction and maintenance of equipment for river improvements, erosion of banks on navigable streams, pollution of navigable waters, intrastate inland waterways,

Committees

and navigation of international boundary streams. The committee was terminated early in the 80th Congress on January 3, 1947. Its successor was the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors document the the Hudson River (60A-F46.1); preliminary report of the Inland Waterways Commission (60A-F46.2); and various subjects (60A-F46.3).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors document area problems or projects in California (60A-H33.1), the Gulf States (60A-H33.2), the Middle Atlantic States (60A-H33.3), the midwestern Lake States (60A-E33.4), New England (60A-H33.5), New Jersey and New York (60A-H33.6), Oklahoma (60A-H33.7), the Pacific northwest (60A-H33.8), the southeastern States (60A-H33.9), and Utah (60A-H33.10); the Inland Waterway along the Atlantic coast (60A-H33.11); the Mississippi River (60A-H33.12); the Missouri River (60A-H33.23); the Ohio River (60A-H33.14); Pearl Harbor, Hawaii (60A-H33.15); waterways and water resources (60A-H33.16); and various subjects (60A-H33.17).

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Committee on Rules 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Rules Committee was established as a select committee until 1880 when it was made a standing committee. Jurisdiction included the original establishment and revision of the rules of the House, an activity that required little attention after the first Congress because the rules of the previous Congress were usually adopted with few changes at the beginning of each new Congress. Further jurisdiction consisted of all proposed action on the rules and joint rules, control over the order of business on the floor of the House through the issuance of special orders or rules, and recesses and final adjournments of Congress.

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Rules include a volume of minutes (60A–F47.1); and a docket volume (60A–F47.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Territories 1907-1909

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

Committees

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 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories include correspondence about stationery and printing (60A-F48.1), Hawaiian liquor traffic (60A-F48.2); improvement of condition of natives of Alaska (60A-F48.3); and railroads in Alaska (60A-48.4). There is also a volume of minutes (60A-F48.5); and a docket volume (60A-F48.6).

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

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 Arizona (60A-H34.1); and Hawaii (60A-H34.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Committee on War Claims 1907-1909

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on War Claims was created in 1873 to replace the Committee on Revolutionary Claims (1825-1873). Jurisdiction of the committee was defined to include claims arising from Indian hostilities and included claims for property seized for use by the U.S. Army and Navy from citizens in the Southern States who remained loyal to the Union during the Civil War. Jurisdiction was expanded to include "claims arising from any war in which the United States has been engaged." The records include those of the Southern Claims Commission. Although most of the work of the committee involved reporting private legislation for the settlement of claims of individuals and corporations, on occasion it reported on the war claims of states and territories against the United States, as well as general legislation that provided for the adjudication of certain classes of claims. This committee, like the Claims Committee, had authority to report bills making appropriations for the payment of the obligations within its jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 the committee was abolished and its jurisdiction transferred to the Judiciary Committee and the executive agencies.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on War Claims document Georgia's claim for cotton taxes collected by the federal government, 1862-1868 (60A-H35.1); New York's claim for reimbursement for contingent expenses of the War of 1812 (60A-H35.2); and various individual claims (60A-H35.3).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Committee on Ways and Means 1907-1909

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 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means include a German tariff agreement (60A-F49.1); labeling packaged tobacco products (60A-F49.2); port of entry for Port Arthur or another Texas city (60A-F49.3); tax on Puerto Rico bay rum (60A-F49.4); and various subjects (60A-F49.5), arranged numerically.

Arrangement note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

Originals of Printed House Documents

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means document the creation of a Tariff Commission (60A–H36.1); Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Philippine tariff problems (60A–H36.2); internal-revenue taxation (60A–H36.3); reciprocity and other aspects of tariff policy (60A–H36.4); revenue-collecting personnel (60A–H36.5); tariff on apparel (60A–H36.6), art and lithographic works (60A–H36.7), books (60A–H36.8), fabricated hardware (60A–H36.9), flour and breadstuff grains (60A–H36.10), foods and beverages (60A–H36.11), hides (60A–H36.12), housewares (60A–H36.13), jute and burlap (60A–H36.14), lead and lead ore (60A–H36.15), lumber and forestry products (60A–H36.16), medical and surgical books and instruments (60A–H36.17), minerals other than lead (60A–H36.18), paper and pulp (60A–H36.19), sugar, raw and refined (60A–H36.20), wool and woolen goods (60A–H36.21), and various agricultural products (60A–H36.22); and various subjects (60A–H36.23).

Arrangement note

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

Select Committee on Appropriations for the Prevention of Fraud In and Depredations Upon the Public Service 1907-1909

Committee Papers 1907-1909

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Select Committee on Appropriations for the Prevention of Fraud In and Depredations Upon the Public Service include a volume of minutes (60A–F50.1).

Arrangement note

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

Originals of Printed House Documents 1907-1909 27.0 Cubic feet (108 volumes)

Election Records

Scope and Contents note

Original House documents are from the 1st session (60A–G1) and 2d session (60A–G2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Election Records 1907-1909 2.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Election records include the credentials of Representatives and Delegates (60A–J1), arranged alphabetically by state or territory; certificates of final ascertainment of electors for President and Vice President (60A–J2), arranged alphabetically by state; and count of the electoral vote as officially reported by the joint tallies of the House and Senate (60A–J3).

Other Records 1907-1909 1.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include three volumes of roll calls (60A–K1); White House announcements of Presidential action on legislation, December 21, 1907, to May 30, 1908 (60A–K2); acceptances of and resignations from committee membership (60A–K3); and various papers (60A–K4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except 60A–K4, which is arranged by subject.

Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1907-1909**Controlled Access Headings**

Impeachment of Robert W. Archbald

Personal Name(s)

- Archbald, Robert Wodrow, 1848-1926
- McPherson, John B. (John Bayard), 1846-1919

Impeachment of Robert W. Archbald 1907-1909 0.02 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The papers documenting the possible impeachment of Robert W. Archbald, Judge of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, include a petition (60B-A1). See also impeachment records from the 62nd Congress (62B-A1).

Impeachment of A.G. Dayton 1907-1909 0.02 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The papers documenting possible impeachment proceedings against A. G. Dayton, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, include petitions (60B-B1).

Impeachment of John B. McPherson and James B. Holland 1907-1909 0.04 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The papers documenting possible impeachment proceedings against John B. McPherson and James B. Holland, Judges of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, include petitions (60B-C1).

Impeachment of Lebbeus R. Wilfley 1907-1909 0.25 Cubic feet

Impeachment of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States

Scope and Contents note

The papers document possible impeachment proceedings against Lebbeus R. Wilfley, Judge of the U.S. Court for China (60B–D1).

Impeachment of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States 1907-1909 0.02 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The papers include a petition of Lewis Walfley, President of the Gila Bend Reservoir and Irrigation Co., Prescott, Arizona, documenting the possible collective impeachment of justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. (60A–E1).

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1907-1909

Record Books 1907-1909 4.0 Cubic feet (25 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The record books include a House bill book (60C–A1); House resolution book (60C–A2); Senate bill book (60C–A3); individual ledger (60C–A4); register of papers sent to committees (60C–A5); register of papers sent to the Senate (60C–A6); register of papers received from the Senate (60C–A7); register of committee reports (60C–A8); and petition book (60C–A9).