

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.61.House
61st 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 61st Congress
Date [inclusive]	1909-1911
Extent	444.0 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 1909-1911**Minute Books and Journals 1909-1911 4.0 Cubic feet (9 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The minute books and journals series includes a minute book, 1st session (61A-A1) legislative journal, 1st session (61A-A2); minute book, 2d session (61A-A3); legislative journal, 2d session (61A-A4); minute book, 3d session (61A-A5); and legislative journal, 3d session (61-A6).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1909-1911 30.0 Cubic feet (133 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include original House bills and engrossed bills (61A-B1); original House joint resolutions and engrossed joint resolutions (61A-B2); original House concurrent resolutions and House orders (61A-B3); and House simple resolutions (61A-B4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1909-1911 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 four volumes of Senate bills passed (61A–C1); one volume of Senate joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and requests for return of bills (61A–C2); and Senate simple resolutions (61A–C3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions 1909-1911 190.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions include the following committees: Committee on Claims (61A–D1); Committee on the District of Columbia (61A–D2); Committee on Education (61A–D3); Committee on Immigration and Naturalization (61A–D4); Committee on Indian Affairs (61A–D5); Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (61A–D6); Committee on Invalid Pensions (61A–D7); Committee on the Judiciary (61A–D8); Committee on Labor (61A–D9); Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River (61A–D10); Committee on the Library (61A–D11); Committee on Military Affairs (61A–D12); Committee on Naval Affairs (61A–D13); Committee on Pensions (61A–D14); Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads (61A–D15); Committee on Private Land Claims (61A–D16); Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (61A–D17); Committee on Public Lands (61A–D18); Committee on Rivers and Harbors (61A–D19); Committee on Rules (61A–D20); Committee on the Territories (61A–D21); Committee on War Claims (61A–D22); and Committee on Ways and Means (61A–D23).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically by bill or resolution within each committee, except 61A–D1, 61A–D7, 61A–D12, 61A–D14, and 61A–D22, in which private bills are arranged alphabetically by person or subject.

Committee Reports 1909-1911 22.0 Cubic feet (42 volumes)

Committees

Scope and Contents note

Original committee reports are from the 1st session (61A–E1), 2d session (61A–E2), and 3d session (61A–E3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1909-1911

Committee on Accounts 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Accounts include death benefits for John R. Williams, late file clerk of the House of Representatives (61A–F1.1); death benefits for Anthony J. Farrell, late a private on the Capitol police force (61A–F1.2); official messengers who also perform janitorial duty (61A–F1.3); and tally clerk's assistant (61A–F1.4). There is also a

Committees

volume recording voucher disbursements from the contingent fund of the House, as approved for payment, July 1, 1909—Oct. 1, 1910 (61A–F1.5).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Agriculture 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical note

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture document various subjects (61A–H1.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Appropriations 1909-1911

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include the deficiency bill (61A–F2.1); District of Columbia bill (61A–F2.2); fortifications bill (61A–F2.3); legislative, executive and judicial bill (61A–F2.4); sundry civil expenses bill (61A–F2.5); and typescript hearings on various subjects (61A–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 1909-1911

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 consolidation of pension agencies (61A-H2.1); George Washington University (61A-H2.2); Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department (61A-H2.3); preservation of Lincoln's birthplace (61A-H2.4); and various subjects (61A-H2.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Banking and Currency 1909-1911

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Banking and Currency document various subjects (61A-F3.1). There is also a volume of minutes (61A-F3.2); and a docket volume (61A-F3.3).

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 1909-1911

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 the retention of both greenbacks and silver coinage (61A–H3.1); and various subjects (61A–H3.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Census 1909-1911

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 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.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1909-1911

Committees

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 Slovaks in the United States (61A–H4.1); and swamplands (61A–H4.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Claims 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims include Thomas Hoyne's depredations from the Cheyenne Indians, July 6, 1867 (61A–F5.1); Richard W. Meade's pre-1819 merchandizing in

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Spain (61A–F5.2); overtime pay for letter carriers (61A–F5.3), arranged geographically; steamer General Slocum disaster (61A–F5.4); and Treasury recommendation on beer stamps lost in 1899 (61A–F5.5).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Claims document the Freedman's Savings and Trust Co. (61A–H5.1); and a Rhode Island tidal channel (61A–H5.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the District of Columbia 1909-1911

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,

Committees

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia include correspondence on various subjects (61A-F6.1); printed congressional items (61A-F6.2), arranged numerically; a volume of minutes (61A-F6.3); and a docket volume (61A-F6.4).

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 1909-1911

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 include a reformatory near Mt. Vernon (61A-H6.1); Lucy Webb Hayes Missionary School and Hospital (61A-H6.2); playgrounds (61A-H6.3); prohibition (61A-H6.4); Sunday observance, and acknowledgement of God by constitutional amendment (61A-H6.5); teacher retirement (61A-H6.6); Telepost Co.'s lines (61A-H6.7); Washington Humane Society (61A-H6.8); and various subjects (61A-H6.9).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committees

Committee on Education 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical note

When the Committee on Education and Labor was separated into two committees in 1883, the jurisdiction of the new Committee on Education included all legislation and documents relating to the subject of education. This included proposed legislation providing aid from the Federal Government to common schools, aid to the education of deprived or handicapped persons, the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical education, and efforts to deal with illiteracy at the national level. The committee functioned until 1946 when it was reunited with the Committee on Labor under the Legislative Reorganization Act to form the new Committee on Education and Labor.

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Education document the creation of a Department of Education (61A–F7.1); and various subjects (61A–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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Education document the extension of the field work of the U. S. Bureau of Education (61A–H7.1); and various subjects (61A–H7.2).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical 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 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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress include a volume of minutes (61A–F8.1); and a docket volume (61A–F8.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Committee on Elections No. 1 1909-1911

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

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 1 include authorizations to the committee (61A-F9.1); and contested election cases of J. Mitchell Galvin v. Joseph F. O'Connell, Massachusetts (61A-F9.2), Giles Otis Pearce v. William F. Englebright, California (61A-F9.3), and Henry C. Warmoth v. Albert Estopinal, Louisiana (61A-F9.4).

Arrangement note

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

Committees

Committee on Elections No. 2 1909-1911

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)

- Massey, Zachary David, 1864-1923
- Saunders, Edward Watts, 1860-1921
- Webb, Edwin Yates, 1872-1955

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 2 include authorizations to the committee (61A-F10.1); and contested election cases of John M. Parsons v. Edward W. Saunders, Virginia (61A-F10.2), James Edgar Smith v. Z. D. Massey, Tennessee (61A-F10.3), and John A. Smith v. Edwin Y. Webb, North Carolina (61A-F10.4). There is also a volume of minutes (61A-F10.5); and a docket volume (61A-F10.6).

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Committee on Elections No. 3 1909-1911

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)

- Hepburn, William Peters, 1833-1916
- Jamieson, William Darius, 1873-1949
- Lever, Asbury Francis, 1875-1940
- Patterson, James O'Hanlon, 1857-1911

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 3 include the contested election cases of William P. Hepburn v. William D. Jamieson, Iowa (61A-F11.1); Isaac Myers v. James O. Patterson, South Carolina (61A-F11.2); Aaron P. Prioleau v. George S. Legare, South Carolina

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(61A–F11.3); and R. H. Richardson v. Asbury F. Lever, South Carolina (61A–F11.4). There is also a volume of minutes (61A–F11.5); and a docket volume (61A–F11.6).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Enrolled Bills 1909-1911**Biographical/Historical note**

The House standing Committee on Enrolled Bills was a result of the dissolution of the old Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills. The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills was established on July 27, 1789, with the responsibility for the enrollment of engrossed bills. In 1876 the joint rules of Congress were allowed to lapse, and although the committee continued to be referred to as a "joint committee," it consisted thereafter of a separate committee in each house, each supervising the enrolling of bills originated in its own house. Under the Reorganization Act of 1946, the functions of the Committee on Enrolled Bills were incorporated into those of the House Administration Committee.

Committee Papers 1909-1911**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Enrolled Bills document various subjects (61A–F12.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture 1909-1911

Committees

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture include departmental appointments, promotions, and salary changes, calendar year 1909 (61A–F13.1), and calendar year 1910 (61A–F13 .2); departmental expenditures, fiscal year 1910 (61A–F13.3); and various subjects (61A–F13.4). There is also a volume of minutes (61A–F13.5).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor was created on December 11, 1905. It was terminated in 1913 and was succeeded by the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Labor.

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor document a Children's Bureau (61A-F14.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Interior 1909-1911

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).

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Interior include hearings on the conduct of the General Land Office (61A-F15.1) and various subjects (61A-F15.2). There is also a volume of minutes (61A-F15.3); and a docket volume (61A-F15.4).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department document a Children's Bureau (61A–H8.1); and a National Health Bureau (61A–H8.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department 1909-1911

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department include a volume of minutes (61A–F16.1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State 1909-1911

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State document committee printing and binding (61A–F17.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

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

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department 1909-1911**Committee Papers 1909-1911****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department include reports and hearings on departmental matters (61A–F18.1); and various subjects (61A–F18.2).

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 1909-1911**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 Treasury Department document various subjects (61A–H9.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department 1909-1911

Committees

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

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 (61A–F19.1); and various subjects (61A–F19.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1909-1911

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.

Committees

Committee Papers 1909-1911**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs include consular grades, salaries, and posts (61A–F20.1); departmental expenditures (61A–F20.2); diplomatic and consular appropriations (61A–F20.3); improvement in the Foreign Service (61A–F20.4); proposed termination of the 1832 treaty with Russia (60A–F20.5); and U. S. sponsorship of a joint meeting of the national parliaments and legislative bodies of the world (61A–F20.6). There is also a volume of minutes (61A–F20.7); and a docket volume (61A–F20.8).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Immigration and Naturalization 1909-1911**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

Committees

provide relief for persons who begged personal exemption from the broad categories defined in the legislation.

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization include correspondence on various subjects (61A–F21.1); printed congressional items (61A–F21.2), arranged numerically; a volume of minutes (61A–F21.3); and a docket volume (61A–F21.4).

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 1909-1911

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 the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in the Department of Commerce and Labor (61A–H10.1); restriction of immigration by increased head tax (61A–H10.2), literacy test (61A–H10.3), means test (61A–H10.4), and other ways (61A–H10.5); and various subjects (61A–H10.6).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Indian Affairs 1909-1911

Committees

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs include the allotment of J. F. Rowell (61A-F22.1); attorney's contracts in Oklahoma, 1910 (61A-F22.2); Choctaw and Chickasaw affairs (61A-F22.3); Indian depredations (61A-F22.4); Muscogee allotments (61A-F22.5); Osage enrollment (61A-F22.6); bills and resolutions referred to the committee (61A-F22.7), arranged numerically; and various subjects (61A-F22.8). There is also a volume of minutes (61A-F22.9), arranged numerically; and a docket volume (61A-F22.10).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs document various subjects (61A–H11.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions 1909-1911

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions document the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, 1909 (61A–F23.1); international Olympic games (61A–F23.2); a national Negro exposition to commemorate a half-century of freedom (61A–F23.3); a Panama Canal commemorative exposition (61A–F23.4); and bills and resolutions referred to the committee (61A–F23.5), arranged numerically. There is also a volume of minutes (61A–F23.6); and a docket volume (61A–F23.7).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions include Italian expositions in Rome and Turin, 1911 (61A–H12.1); a national Negro exposition to commemorate a half-century of freedom (61A–H12.2); a Panama-Pacific exposition (61A–H12.3); the Paris Exposition of 1900 (61A–H12.4); and Perry's Lake Erie victory centennial (61A–H12.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Insular Affairs 1909-1911

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.

Committees

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Insular Affairs include a volume of minutes (61A–F24.1); and a docket volume (61A–F24.2).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 1909-1911

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 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

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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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce include correspondence (61A–F25.1); bills and resolutions referred to the committee (61A–F25.2), arranged numerically; the British iron and steel industry (61A–F25.3); Chicago railroads (61A–F25.4); locomotive boiler inspections (61A–F25 .5); Ohio and West Virginia railroads (61A–F25.6); and various hearings (61AF25.7). There is also a volume of minutes (61A–F25.8); and two docket volumes (61A–F25.9).

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 1909-1911

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 boiler inspections (61A–H13.1); a Department of Health (61A–H13.2); express companies (61A–H13.3); motor–vehicle registration (61A–H13.4); retirement and relief of members of the Life–Saving Service (61A–H13.5); shipment of liquor into prohibition territory (61A–H13.6); and various subjects (61A–H13.7).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions document various subjects (61A–F26.1). There are also twelve docket volumes (61A–F26.2).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions document Army nurse volunteers of the Civil War (61A–14.1); the G.A.R. amendment to the Age Act of 1907 (61A–H14.2); the National Tribune bill pensioning Civil War and Mexican War veterans (61A–H14.3); the Sherwood bill for one-dollar-a-day pensions (61A–H14.4); the Sulloway bill (61A–H14.5); veterans who lost limbs (61A–H14.6); and various subjects (61A–H14.7).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands 1909-1911

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands document the conservation and several other subjects (61A–F27.1). There is also a volume of minutes (61A–F27.2); and a docket volume (61A–F27.3).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands document various subjects (61A–H15.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Judiciary 1909-1911

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

Committees

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

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary include correspondence and data on various subjects (61A–F28.1); printed House documents (61A–F28.2), arranged numerically; a volume of minutes (61A–F28.3); and two docket volumes (61A–F28.4).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary include anti-injunction and other labor legislation (61A–H16.1); anti-prizefight legislation (61A–H16.2); bankruptcy (61A–H16.3); child labor, and a Children’s Bureau (61A–H16.4); compensation of judges (61A–H16.5); corporations and trusts (61A–H16.6); cost of living (61A–H16.7); courts and districts (61A–H16.8); direct election of U. S. Senators (61A–H16.9); gambling and speculation (61A–H16.10); liquor control (61A–H16.11); the national flag (61A–H16.12); national holidays (61A–H16.13); prison reform (61A–H16.14); social security (61A–H16.15); Sunday observance, and acknowledgement of God by constitutional amendment (61A–H16.16); woman suffrage (61A–H16.17); and various subjects (61A–H16.18).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Labor 1909-1911

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Labor include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (61A-F29.1), arranged numerically; hearings, briefs, and reports (61A-F29.2); establishment of a Department of Labor (61A-F29.3); penal labor competition with free labor (61A-F29.4); and service hours of laborers and mechanics (61A-F29.5). There is also a volume of minutes (61A-F29.6); and two docket volumes (61A-F29.7).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Labor document a Children's Bureau (61A-H17.1); 8-hour law applied to operation under government contracts (61A-H17.2); limitation of hours of service of laborers and mechanics employed on public works of the United States or the District of Columbia (61A-H17.3); the National Bureau of Distribution, especially as to distribution of farm labor (61A-H17.14); and various subjects (61A-H17.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committees on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River was established on November 7, 1877, in the 45th Congress. This was done by changing the name of its predecessor, the Committee on the Mississippi Levees. The purposes of the committee included building and repairing levees as well as making other improvements on the Mississippi River. The committee was terminated in the 62d Congress on April 5, 1911. Its successor was the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committees on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River document various subjects (61A–F30.1). There is also a volume of minutes (61A–F30.2); and a docket volume (61A–F30.3).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River document various subjects (61A–H18.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Library 1909-1911

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 1909-1911

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Library include authorizations to the committee (61A–F31.1); the Library of Congress (61A–F31.2); memorials and states (61A–F31.3); portraits of ex-Speakers (61A–F31.4); remodeling the Hall of the House (61A–F31.5); report to the resident, January 11, 1909, by the Committee on Departmental Methods, Documentary Historical Publications of the United States Government (61A–F31.6); Theodore Sutro's arguments for the purchase of certain historical paintings (61A–F31.7); and Valley Forge (61A–F31.8). There is also a volume of minutes (61A–F31.9); and a docket volume (61A–F31.10).

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 1909-1911

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 placing of a statue of General Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall at the Capitol (61A–H19.1); and various subjects (61A–H19.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Manufactures 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Manufactures was established in 1819 as a result of the split of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures (1795-1819). Jurisdiction of the committee includes matters relating to the manufacturing industries, but became inactive during the later years of its existence and was

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eliminated in 1911. The committee's functions were absorbed by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (1892-1968).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures include objections of paint manufacturers to the Heyburn paint bill (61A–H20.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries 1909-1911

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, 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

Committees

jurisdiction over wireless telegraphy (radio), and in 1932 its name was changed to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries document various subjects (61A–F32.1).

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 1909-1911

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 coastwise shipping (61A–H21.1); hydrographic pilot charts (61A–H21.2); rehabilitation of the merchant marine (61A–H21.3); safety of passengers and crews of vessels (61A–H21.4); seamen’s law (61A–H21.5); steamship service from Panama to the Pacific coast (61A–H21.6); and various subjects (61A–H21.7).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Mileage 1909-1911

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Mileage was established in 1837 in order to ascertain the travel of Members of the House and report the findings to the Sergeant at Arms. The committee was an outgrowth of the Committee on Accounts which originally was charged with the audit of Members' mileage. In addition to determining the travel expenses of Members, the committee reported on bills, resolutions, and petitions and memorials related to this subject. The records of the committee include petitions from groups of citizens praying that the per diem and travel expenses of Members be reduced, and resolutions to devise better methods of calculating mileage. In 1927 the Committee on Mileage was discontinued and these duties were returned to the Accounts Committee.

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Mileage include mileage bills (61A–F33 .1).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Military Affairs 1909-1911

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

Committees

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (61A-F34.1), arranged numerically; correspondence (61A-F34.2); and various subjects (61A-F34.3). There is also a volume of minutes (61A-F34.4); and a docket volume (61A-F34.5).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs include the officers' retired list of Civil War volunteers (61A-H22.1); Panama Canal defense (61A-H22.2); and various subjects (61A-H22.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committees

Committee on the Militia 1909-1911

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

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Militia include bills, correspondence, hearings, and reports (61A–F35.1); a volume of minutes (62A–F35.2); and a docket volume (61A–F35.3).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Militia include the militia pay bill, H. R. 28436 (61A–H23.1), and various subjects (61A–H23.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Mines and Mining 1909-1911

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 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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Mines and Mining include authorizations to the committee (61A–F36.1); a volume of minutes (61A–E36.2); and a docket volume (61A–F36.3).

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 1909-1911

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 national Bureau of Mines (61A–H24.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Naval Affairs 1909-1911

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 1909-1911

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs include the committee legislative calendar, 1909–1911 (61A–F37.1); and various subjects (61A–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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs include the battleship construction in a public navy yard under limited working hours (61A–H25.1); commemoration of Jefferson Davis on the silver service of the battleship "Mississippi" (61A–H25.2); naval expansion (61A–H25.3); raising of the "U. S. S. Maine" (61A–H25.4); and various subjects (61A–H25.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Patents 1909-1911

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

Committees

requested extensions on patents because they had not profited sufficiently during the period provided by the original patent. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Judiciary Committee absorbed the jurisdiction of the Committee on Patents.

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Patents include various papers (61A-F38.1); a volume of minutes (61A-F38.2); and a docket volume (61A-F38.3).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Patents document various subjects (61A-H26.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Pensions 1909-1911

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

Committees

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Pensions include individual case files (61A-F39.1); and various subjects (61A-F39.2). There are also three docket volumes (61A-F39.3).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Pensions document various subjects (61A-H27.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads include claims of certain postmasters (61A–F40.1); correspondence (61A–F40.2); and hearings on fraternal society publications (61A–F40.3), ocean mail (61A–F40.4), parcel post (61A–F40.5), postal appropriation bill (61A–F40.6), postal-savings bank (61A–F40.7), pay to railroads for mail services (61A–F40.8), second-class mail (60A–F40.9), pay to short-line railroads for mail services (60A–F40.10), and stamped envelopes (61A–F40.11). There is also a volume of minutes (61A–F40.12); and two docket volumes (61A–F40.13).

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 1909-1911**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 benevolent, fraternal, and educational society publications (61A-H28.1); parcel post, and postal savings (61A-H28.2); postage rates on advertisements of fortunetellers, spiritualists, and clairvoyants (61A-H28.3); postage rates on periodicals and magazines (61A-H28.4); retirement plan for postal employees (61A-H28.5); rural carrier compensation (61A-H28.6); stamped envelopes printed by the government (61A-H28.7); and various subjects (61A-H28.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Private Land Claims 1909-1911**Biographical/Historical note**

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

Committee Papers 1909-1911**Scope and Contents note**

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Private Land Claims include bills and correspondence on various subjects (61A–F41.1); hearings and other items (61A–F41.2); a volume of minutes (61A–F41.3); and a docket volume (61A–F41.4).

Arrangement note

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

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds include bills and correspondence on various subjects (61A–F42.1); a commission to investigate the postal situation in New York City (61A–F42.2); and public buildings in Kansas (61A–F42.3). There is also a docket volume (61A–F42.4).

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 1909-1911

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 public construction in Troy, Ohio (61A-H29 .1); and various subjects (61A-H29.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Public Lands 1909-1911

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 1909-1911

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (61A–F43.1), arranged numerically; correspondence and data (61A–F43.2); hearings on regional subjects: Alaska (61A–F43.3), Arizona (61A–F43.4), Arkansas (61A–F43.5), Iowa (61A–F43.6), Washington (61A–F43.7), and Wyoming (61A–F43.8); and hearings on various subjects (61A–F43.9). There is also a docket volume, 61st Congress, 1st session, to 62d Congress, 1st session (61A–F43.10).

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands include the abolition of the Ozark National Forest (61A–H30.1); disposition of lands of Fort Walla Walla, Washington (61A–H30.2); San Francisco's water supply (63A–H30.3); and various subjects (61A–H30.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Reform in the Civil Service 1909-1911

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,

Committees

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service include bills, resolutions, and documents (61A–F44.1), arranged numerically; and correspondence on various subjects (61A–F44.2).

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 1909-1911

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 retirement and reclassification of federal employees (61A–H31.1); and various subjects (61A–H31.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committees

Committee on Rivers and Harbors 1909-1911

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, 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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (61A–F45.1), arranged numerically; and various subjects (61A–F45.2).

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 1909-1911

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 include the Hudson River (61A–H32.1); the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers in California (61A–H32.2); and various subjects (61A–H32.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Rules 1909-1911

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Rules include data and hearings on various subjects (61A–F46.1); a volume of minutes (61A–F46.2); and two docket volumes (61A–F46.3).

Committees

Arrangement note

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

Committee on the Territories 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical note

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

Committee Papers 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories document Alaska (61A-F47.1); Arizona (61A-F47.2); Hawaii (61A-F47.3); Indian Territory (61A-F47.4); New Mexico (61A-F47.5); and stationery and printing (61A-F47.6). There is also a volume of minutes (61A-F47.7); and a docket volume (61A-F47.8).

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 1909-1911

Committees

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 Alaska (61A–H33.1); Hawaii (61A–H33.2); land donation to sectarian educators, St. Louis Province, New Mexico (61A–H33.3); and various subjects (61A–H33.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Ways and Means 1909-1911

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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means include tariff correspondence, segregated by pertinent schedule (61A–F48.1); tariff “free list” correspondence (61A–F48.2); tariff “miscellaneous” correspondence (61A–F148.3); index to unprinted tariff hearings, nos.

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146–53 (61A–F48.4); mailing lists (61A–F48.5); and Presidential messages and communications from high officials (61A–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 1909-1911

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means document Canadian reciprocity (61A–H34.1); creation of a permanent Tariff Commission (61A–H34.2); tariff on barley, and grains generally (61A–H34.3), casein and lactarene (61A–H34.4), cigars and tobacco from the Philippines (61A–H34.5), cocoa beans (61A–H34.6), coffee and tea (61A–H34.7), diamonds, precious stones, and glass (61A–H34.8), hides (61A–H34.9), hosiery and gloves (61A–H34.10), iron ores (61A–H34.11), lithographic products (61A–H34.12), lumber (61A–H34.13), paper and pulp (61A–H34.14), petroleum (61A–H34.15), post cards (61A–H34.16), raw and refined sugar (61A–H34.17), wheat (61A–H34.18), wools and woolen goods (61A–H34.19), and zinc ores (61A–H34.20); taxation of corporations (61A–H34.21), inheritance (61A–H34.22), and oleomargarine (61A–H34.23); and various subjects (61A–H34.24).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee of the Whole House 1909-1911

Biographical/Historical note

Originals of Printed House Documents

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

Committee Papers 1909-1911**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee of the Whole House include original messages of the President (61A–F49.1).

Originals of Printed House Documents 1909-1911 38.0 Cubic feet (159 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

Originals of printed House documents are from the 1st session (61A–G1), 2d session (61A–G2), and 3d session (61A–G3).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Election Records 1909-1911 2.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The election records include credentials of Representatives and Delegates (61A–J1).

Arrangement note

Other Records

The records are arranged alphabetically by state or territory.

Other Records 1909-1911 0.5 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include three volumes of roll calls (61A–K1), arranged chronologically; notices of ratification of the 16th amendment to the Constitution (61A–K2), arranged alphabetically by state; and various papers (61A–K3), arranged by subject.

Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1909-1911**Impeachment of E.S. Farrington 1909-1911 0.02 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The records include petitions pertaining to possible impeachment proceedings against E. S. Farrington, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada (61B–A1).

Impeachment of A.S. Moore 1909-1911 0.02 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

The records include petitions pertaining to possible impeachment proceedings against A. S. Moore, Judge of the Second Division of the U.S. District Court of Alaska (61B–B1).

Impeachment of Daniel T. Wright 1909-1911 0.04 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Records of the Office of the Clerk

The records include petitions pertaining to possible impeachment proceedings against Daniel T. Wright, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (61B–C1).

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1909-1911**Record Books 1909-1911 6.0 Cubic feet (35 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The records books consist of a House bill book (61C–A1); House resolution book (61C–A2); Senate bills book (61C–A3); individual ledger (61C–A4); register of papers sent to committees (61C–A5); register of papers sent to the Senate (61C–A6); register of papers received from the Senate (61C–A7); register of House documents (61C–A8); register of committee reports (61C–A9); petition book (61C–A10); and notices for Unanimous Consent Calendar (61C–A11).

Other Records 1909-1911 0.02 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Other records include various papers (61C–B1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.