

**Records of the U.S. House of Representatives**  
**RG.233.64.House**  
**64th 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

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration  
700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, DC, 20408  
202-357-5350  
[legislative.archives@nara.gov](mailto:legislative.archives@nara.gov)

## Table of Contents

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<u>Summary Information</u> .....	3
<u>Administrative Information</u> .....	4
<u>Collection Inventory</u> .....	5
<u>Records of Legislative Proceedings</u> .....	5
<u>Records of Impeachment Proceedings</u> .....	51
<u>Records of the Office of the Clerk</u> .....	51

## Summary Information

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<b>Repository</b>	Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration
<b>Title</b>	House Records of the 64th Congress
<b>Date [inclusive]</b>	1915-1917
<b>Extent</b>	303.25 Cubic feet
<b>Language</b>	English

## **Administrative Information**

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### **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.

## Collection Inventory

### **Records of Legislative Proceedings 1915-1917**

#### **Journals 1915-1917 4.0 Cubic feet (14 volumes)**

##### **Scope and Contents note**

The journals series includes a legislative journal for the 1st session (64A-A1) and 2d session (64A-A2).

#### **Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1915-1917 34.0 Cubic feet**

##### **Scope and Contents note**

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include sixty-two volumes of original House bills (64A-B1); one volume of original House joint resolutions (64A-B2); original House concurrent resolutions (64A-B3); House simple resolutions (64A-B4); House orders (64A-B5); desk copies of House bills passed (64A-B6); desk copies of House joint resolutions passed (64A-B7); desk copies of House concurrent resolutions agreed to (64A-B8); desk copies of House simple resolutions agreed to (64A-B9); engrossed House bills (64A-B10); and engrossed House joint resolutions (64A-B11).

##### **Arrangement note**

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 64A-B5, which is arranged chronologically.

#### **Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1915-1917 1.0 Cubic feet**

**Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions**

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**Scope and Contents note**

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills passed (64A–C1); and Senate joint resolutions passed (64A–C2).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

**Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions 1915-1917 140.0 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions document the following committees: Committee on Agriculture (64A–D1); Committee on Banking and Currency (64A–D2); Committee on Claims (64A–D3); Committee on the District of Columbia (64A–D4); Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department (61A–D5); Committee on Foreign Affairs (64A–D6); Committee on Indian Affairs (64A–D7); Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (64A–D8); Committee on Invalid Pensions (64A–D9); Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands (64A–D10); Committee on the Judiciary (64A–D11); Committee on the Library (64A–D12); Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (64A–D13); Committee on Military Affairs (64A–D14); Committee on Mines and Mining (64A–D15); Committee on Naval Affairs (64A–D16); Committee on Pensions (64A–D17); Committee on Printing (64A–D18); Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (64A–D19); Committee on Public Lands (64A–D20); Committee on Rivers and Harbors (64A–D21); Committee on Roads (64A–D22); Committee on Rules (64A–D23); and Committee on War Claims (64A–D24).

**Arrangement note**

The records are grouped by the specific committees, thereafter arranged numerically by bill or resolution within each committee, except 64A–D3, 64A–D9, 64A–D14, 64A–D17, and 64A–D24, in which private bills are arranged alphabetically by person or subject.

**Committee Reports 1915-1917 10.0 Cubic feet (39 volumes)**

**Committees**

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**Scope and Contents note**

The original committee reports are from the 1st session (64A–E1) and 2d session (64A–E2).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

**Committees 1915-1917**

Committee on Agriculture 1915-1917

**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).

Committee Papers 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

## Committees

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The committee papers of the Committee on Agriculture document the citrus canker (64A–F1.1); tick-infested cattle from abroad (64A–F1.2); and various subjects (64A–F1.3).

### **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 1915-1917

### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture document bird protection (64A–H1.1); Bureau of Animal Industry (64A–H1.2); citrus canker (64A–H1.3); cotton futures (64A–H1.4); dairies and creameries (64A–H1.5); dams for power for the fixation of nitrogen (64A–H1.6); extension and vocational education (64A–H1.7); the fish industry (64A–H1.8); flour mixtures or adulteration (64A–H1.9) game sanctuaries (64A–H1.10); grain inspection and grading (64A–H1.11) livestock registration (64A–H1.12); oleomargarine (64A–H1.13); pure food and drugs (64A–H1.14); rural credits (64A–H1.15); white-pine blister rust (64A–H1.16); and various subjects (64A–H1.17).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Appropriations 1915-1917

### **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

## Committees

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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 1915-1917

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (64A–F2.1) and congressional documents (64A–F2.2) arranged numerically within each group; deficiency bill (64A–F2.3 ); District of Columbia bill (64A–F2.4); fortifications bill (64A–F2.5); legislative, executive, and judicial bill (64A–F2.6); and sundry civil expenses bill (64A–F2.7).

#### **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 1915-1917

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations document various subjects (64A–H2.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committees**

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**Committee on Banking and Currency 1915-1917****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 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Banking and Currency include a volume of minutes (64A-F3.1); and a docket volume (64A-F3.2).

**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 1915-1917****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 include the amendment of the Federal Reserve Act (64A-3.1); repeal of the National Bankruptcy Act (64A-H3.2); rural credits (64A-H3.3); and various subjects (64A-H3.4).

## Committees

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### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Claims 1915-1917

### **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 1915-1917

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims document various subjects (64A–F4.1). There is also a docket volume (64A–F4.2).

### **Arrangement note**

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

**Committees**

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## Committee on the District of Columbia 1915-1917

**Biographical/Historical note**

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

## Committee Papers 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia include accounts between the District and the United States (64A-F5.1); and a docket volume (64A-F5.2).

**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 1915-1917

**Committees**

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**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia document barbershops (64A–H4.1); a juvenile court (64A–H4.2); prohibition (64A–H4.3); and Sunday observance (64A–H4.4).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Education 1915-1917

**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.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1915-1917

**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 federal censorship of motion pictures (64A–H5.1); military training in civilian educational institutions (64A–H5.2); prohibition (64A–H5.3); vocational education (64A–H5.4); and various subjects (64A–H5.5).

**Committees**

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**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress 1915-1917

**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 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress include a volume of minutes (64A–F6.1); and a docket volume (64A–F6.2).

**Arrangement note**

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

**Committees**

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Committee on Elections No. 1 1915-1917

**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.

Committee Papers 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 1 include the contested election cases of J. McCan Davis v. William Elzer Williams, Illinois (64A-F7.1); Jeremiah Donovan v. Ebenezer J. Hill, Connecticut (64A-F7.2); and Aaron P. Prioleau v. Richard S. Whaley, South Carolina (64A-F7.3).

**Arrangement note**

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

**Controlled Access Headings****Personal Name(s)**

- Williams, William Elza, 1857-1921

**Committees**

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## Committee on Elections No. 2 1915-1917

**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.

## Committee Papers 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 2 include the contested election case of Francis J. Hogan v. George Holden Tinkham, Massachusetts (64A-F8.1).

**Arrangement note**

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

**Controlled Access Headings****Personal Name(s)**

- Tinkham, George Holden, 1870-1956

## Committee on Elections No. 3 1915-1917

## Committees

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### **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.

Committee Papers 1915-1917

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 3 include the contested election cases of Lathrop Brown v. Frederick C. Hicks, New York (64A-F9.1); Jacob A. Cantor v. Isaac Siegel, New York (64A-F9.2); and W. R. Gaylord v. William J. Cary, Wisconsin (64A-F9.3).

### **Arrangement note**

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

### **Controlled Access Headings**

#### **Personal Name(s)**

- Brown, Lathrop, 1883-1959
- Cantor, Jacob Aaron, 1854-1921
- Cary, William Joseph, 1865-1934
- Hicks, Frederick Cocks, 1872-1925
- Siegel, Isaac, 1880-1947

**Committees**

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## Committee on Enrolled Bills 1915-1917

**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 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Enrolled Bills include carbon copies of White House announcements of House bills and joint resolutions approved (64A-F10.1); conference reports, February 27-March 3, 1917, on Senate bills (64A-F10.2); reports on presentation of legislation for Presidential approval (64A-F10.3); White house receipts for enrolled bills (64A-F10.4); and two volumes relating to the enrollment of bills and resolutions (64A-F10.5).

**Arrangement note**

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

## Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department 1915-1917

## Committee Papers 1915-1917

**Committees**

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**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department document irregularities in the Bureau of Engraving (64A–F11.1); and various subjects (64A–F11.2). There is also a volume of minutes (64A–F11.3); and a docket volume (64A–F11.4).

**Arrangement note**

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

Committee on Flood Control 1915-1917

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Flood Control was authorized February 3, 1916, early in the 64th Congress, and was given jurisdiction over subjects relating to flood control. In the previous two Congresses such flood control matters had been entirely under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and some flood control issues had been in the jurisdiction of the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River before that committee was abolished in 1911. The Committee on Flood Control was terminated early in the 80th Congress on January 3, 1947. Its successor was the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Flood Control document flood-ridden regions (64A–F12.1); Illinois Central Railroad (64A–F12.2); a national river control plan (64A–F12.3); and weather and precipitation (64A–F12.4).

**Arrangement note**

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

**Committees**

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Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Flood Control document the Mississippi River (64A–H6.1).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1915-1917

**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**

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**Committee Papers 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs include diplomatic and consular appropriations (64A-F13.1); neutrality and war (64A-F13.2); sailing of U. S. citizens on vessels of belligerents (64A-F13.3); and various subjects (64A-F13.4).

**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 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs document anti-Semitism abroad (64A-H7.1); Armenian relief (64A-H7.2); bird protection (64A-H7.3); British interference with U.S. shipping and mails (64A-H7.4); embargo on the exportation of food to Europe (64A-H7.5); embargo on the exportation of munitions to belligerents (64A-H7.6); enforced labor of captive citizenry (64A-H7.7); evils charged to E. M. House and British agents (64A-H7.8); Irish affairs (64A-H7.9); a League of Nations to enforce peace (64A-H7.10); a mediatory congress of neutral nations (64A-H7.11); Mexican affairs (64A-H7.12); milk for Central European children (64A-H7.13); Niagara Falls water diversion (64A-H7.14); Pan-American conference on neutral rights (64A-H7.15); peace and neutrality (64A-H7.16); Polish affairs (64A-H7.17); Presidential policy toward Germany and her allies (64A-H7.18); referendum on declaring war with the Central Powers (64A-H7.19); sailing of American citizens on vessels of belligerents (64A-H7.20); severance of diplomatic relations with Germany (64A-H7.21); U. S. military and naval expansion (64A-H7.22); and various subjects (64A-H7.23).

**Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Immigration and Naturalization 1915-1917****Biographical/Historical note**

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

**Committee Papers 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization document various subjects (64A-F14.1). There is also a volume of minutes (64A-F14.2); and a docket volume (64A-F14.3).

**Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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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 1915-1917

**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 immigration (64A–H8.1); naturalization (64A–H8.2); and various subjects (64A–H8.3).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Indian Affairs 1915-1917

**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 1915-1917

**Committees**

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**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs document various subjects (64A–F15.1). There is also a volume of minutes (64A–F15.2); and a docket volume (64A–F15.3).

**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 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs document the elimination of public funds for sectarian purposes (64A–H9.1); reorganization of Indian affairs (64A–H9.2); and various subjects (64A–H9.3).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Insular Affairs 1915-1917

**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,

## Committees

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telephone and telegraph cables, electricity, trade and tariff laws, prohibition, education, taxes, bond issues, and relief from hurricanes and the depression. The committee also issued reports on the social, economic, and political conditions in the insular possessions. The committee was merged with other committees in 1946 under the Legislative Reorganization Act.

### Committee Papers 1915-1917

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Insular Affairs document the Philippines (64A–F16.1); and Puerto Rico (64A–F16.2). There is also a volume of minutes (64A–F16.3); and a docket volume (64A–F16.4).

#### **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 1915-1917

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs document the Philippines (64A–H10.1); prohibition in the oversea possessions of the United States (64A–H10.2); and various subjects (64A–H10.3).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

### Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 1915-1917

**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 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 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce document various subjects (64A–F17.1). There is also a volume of minutes (64A–F17.2); and two docket volumes (64A–F17.3).

**Arrangement note**

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

**Committees**

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**Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1915-1917****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 include barge pilots (64A–H11.1); bills of lading (64A–H11.2); carrier duties (64A–H11.3); conservation of oil and regulation of the price of gasoline (64A–H11.4); the damming of navigable waters (64A–H11.5); daylight-saving and standard time (64A–H11.6); dishonest advertising and price discrimination (64A–H11.7); divisions of mental hygiene and rural sanitation in the U.S. Public Health Service (64A–H11.8); 8-hour workday (64A–H11.9); embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs (64A–11.10); embargo on the exportation of munitions to belligerents (64A–H11.11); embargo on the exportation of wheat (64A–H11.12); expansion of export trade (64A–H11.13); federal aid for indigent tuberculars (64A–H11.14); interstate shipment of convict-made goods (64A–H11.15); a national leprosarium (64A–H11.16); railway strikes and compulsory arbitration (64A–H11.17); taxation of interstate mail-order business (64A–H11.18); transportation ratemaking (64A–H11.19); and various subjects (64A–H11.20).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Invalid Pensions 1915-1917****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

**Committees**

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reporting general and special bills authorizing payments of pensions and bills for relief of soldiers of that war.

Committee Papers 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include five docket volumes of private bills (64A–F18.1); one docket volume of public bills of the 64th and 65th Congresses (64A–F18.2); and one volume recording the disposition of case files, 64th to 66th Congresses (64A–F18.3).

Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands 1915-1917

**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 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

**Committees**

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The committee papers of the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands include printed hearings on various subjects (64A–F19.1); a volume of minutes (64A–F19.2); and a docket volume (64A–F19.3).

**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 1915-1917

**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 (64A–H12.1).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Judiciary 1915-1917

**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;

**Committees**

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attendance of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner; and their acceptance of incompatible offices; National penitentiaries; patents, the Patent and Trademark Office, copyrights, and trademarks; Presidential succession; protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies; revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States; state and territorial boundary lines; and subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Committee Papers 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary document bankruptcy (64A–F20.1); meatpacking industry (64A–F20.2); prohibition (64A–F20.3); woman suffrage (64A–F20.4); and various subjects (64A–F20.5). There is also a volume of minutes (64A–F20.6).

**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 1915-1917****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 the acknowledgement of God by constitutional amendment (64A–H13.1); a federal court probation system (64A–H13.2); holidays in the District of Columbia (64A–H13.3); polygamy (64A–13.4); prohibition (64A–H13.5); woman suffrage (6A–13.6); workmen's compensation for federal employees (64A–H13.7); and various subjects (64A–H13.8).

**Arrangement note**

**Committees**

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The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Labor 1915-1917****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 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Labor include a volume of minutes (64A-F21.1); and a docket volume (64A-F21.2).

**Arrangement note**

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

**Committee on the Library 1915-1917****Biographical/Historical note**

**Committees**

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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 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Library document the Commission of Fine Arts (64A-F22.1); Statuary Hall in the Capitol (64A-F22.2); and various subjects (64A-F22.3). There is also a volume of minutes, 62d Congress, 1st session, to 65th Congress, 3d session (62A-F24.7).

**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 1915-1917****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 various subjects (64A-H14.1).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries 1915-1917**

**Committees**

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

Committee Papers 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries include the amending the Shipping Board Act of 1916 (64A-F23.1); disaster to the lake steamer "Eastland" (64A-F32.2); and various subjects (64A-F23.3).

**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 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

## Committees

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The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries document the creation of a strong merchant marine (64A–H15.1); exemption of barges from compulsory pilotage (64A–H15.2); regulation of radio communication (64A–15.3); Seamen’s Act (64A–H15.4); and various subjects (64A–H15.5).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

## Committee on Military Affairs 1915-1917

### **Biographical/Historical note**

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

## Committee Papers 1915-1917

### **Scope and Contents note**

**Committees**

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The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs document Army appropriations (64A–F24.1); military efficiency (64A–F23.2); and various subjects (64A–F24.3). There are also three docket volumes (64A–F23.4).

**Arrangement note**

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

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1915-1917

**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 construction and maintenance of military highways (64A–H16.1); retirement for Civil War volunteer officers (64A–H16.2); universal military training (64A–H16.3); and various subjects (64A–H16.4).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Mines and Mining 1915-1917

**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

## Committees

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District of Columbia. In 1947, the committee was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

### Committee Papers 1915-1917

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Mines and Mining document various subjects (64A–F25.1). There is also a volume of minutes, 64th and 65th Congresses (64A–F25.2); and a docket volume 64th and 65th Congresses (64A–F25.3).

#### **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 1915-1917

#### **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 various subjects (64A–H17.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

### Committee on Naval Affairs 1915-1917

#### **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

## Committees

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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 1915-1917

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs include the legislative calendar of the committee (64A–F26.1); National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics (64A–F26.2); and various subjects (64A–F26.3).

#### **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 1915-1917

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs document the aerial coast patrol (64A–H18.1); Navy Department employees (64A–H18.2); navy yards (64A–H18.3); a Pacific coast naval academy

**Committees**

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(64A–H18.4); Pacific coast naval bases (64A–H18.5); strengthening the U. S. Navy (64A–H18.6); and various subjects (64A–H18.7).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Pensions 1915-1917****Biographical/Historical note**

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

**Committee Papers 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Pensions document various subjects (64A–F27.1).

**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 1915-1917

**Committees**

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**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Pensions include pensions for Confederate veterans, their widows, and minor children (64A–H19.1); pensions for Indian War veterans (64A–H19.2); pensions for survivors of veterans of the war with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition (64A–H19.3); and various subjects (64A–H19.4).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1915-1917

**Biographical/Historical note**

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

**Committees**

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**Committee Papers 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads document various subjects (64A–F28.1). There is also a volume of minutes (64A–F28.2); and a docket volume (64A–F28.3).

**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 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads include the abridgement of freedom through postal regulation (64A–H20.1).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Printing 1915-1917****Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Printing was established in 1846 and its jurisdiction included all proposed legislation or orders involving printing. In practice this included the general supervision of the printing, management, and policies of the Government Printing Office (GPO). Jurisdiction also occasionally included the pay of its employees; the letting of contracts; procurement of suitable

## Committees

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paper; control of the arrangement, style, bulk, and indexing of the "Congressional Record"; and supervision of the printing of the "Congressional Directory." The committee reported bills and resolutions regarding the printing, binding, and distribution of public documents, including the annual reports of executive agencies, bureaus, and commissions; messages of the President; special scientific studies and reports; public health reports and statements; historical documentary publications such as the "Territorial Papers of the United States"; and hearings of congressional committees. The Committee on Printing acted as a standing committee of the House until 1947 when it was incorporated into the House Administration Committee.

### Committee Papers 1915-1917

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Printing include bills referred to the committee (64A–F29.1) and resolutions referred to the committee (64A–F29.2), arranged numerically within each group. There is also a volume of minutes (64A–F29.3); and a docket volume (64A–F29.4).

#### **Arrangement note**

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

### Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1915-1917

#### **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

**Committees**

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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 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document various subjects (64A–F30.1).

**Arrangement note**

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

Committee on Public Lands 1915-1917

**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 1915-1917

**Committees**

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**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands document land withdrawals from settlement, location, sale, or entry (64A–F31.1); and various subjects (64A–F31.2).

**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 1915-1917

**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 disposition of timberlands of the Oregon and California Railway Co. (64A–H22.1); game sanctuaries (64A–H22.2); a National Park Service (64A–H22.3); national parksites (64A–H22.4); the oil industry in California (64A–H22.5); reclamation of swamp and arid lands (64A–H22.6); waterpower (64A–H22.7); and various subjects (64A–H22.8).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Revision of the Laws 1915-1917

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Revision of Laws was established in 1868 after having been a select committee for several years and replaced the old Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business (1795-1868). Jurisdiction of the committee included the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States. The committee reported bills providing for the revision and codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States. Occasionally, bills concerning changes in law rather than

**Committees**

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revision and codification were referred to the committee, such as the transfer of certain bureaus from one executive department to another.

**Committee Papers 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Revision of the Laws include a volume of minutes (64A–F32.1); and a docket volume (64A–F32.2).

**Arrangement note**

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

**Committee on Rivers and Harbors 1915-1917****Biographical/Historical note**

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

**Committees**

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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 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors document various subjects (64A–F33.1).

**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 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors document various subjects (64A–H23.1).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Roads 1915-1917****Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Roads was created in 1913 with jurisdiction over matters relating "to the construction or maintenance of roads, other than appropriations therefore." The statement outlining the committee's jurisdiction contained the proviso that measures for specific roads could not be

**Committees**

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included in bills for general legislation, nor could any bill relating to a specific road "embrace a provision in relation to any other specific road." During the first decade of its existence, the committee reported bills authorizing aid to the States in the construction of rural post roads, and with the 1921 Federal Highway Act in the construction and maintenance of highways, forest roads, trails, and rural post roads. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committee was disbanded and its jurisdiction included in those of the new Committee on Public Works.

**Committee Papers 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Roads include a volume of minutes (64A-F34.1); and a docket volume (64A-F34.2).

**Arrangement note**

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

**Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Roads document various subjects (64A-H24.1).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Committee on Rules 1915-1917**

**Committees**

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**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 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Rules include a volume of minutes (64A–F35.1); and a docket volume (64A–F35.2).

**Arrangement note**

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

Committee on the Territories 1915-1917

**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,

**Committees**

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Indians, prohibition, and wildlife. The jurisdiction of the committee was later absorbed by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Committee Papers 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories document Alaska (64A–F36.1). There is also a volume of minutes (64A–F36.2); and a docket volume (64A–F36.3).

**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 1915-1917

**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Territories document various subjects (64A–H25.1).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Ways and Means 1915-1917

**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

**Committees**

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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 1915-1917****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means include include the appraisalment by consular invoice (64A–F37.1); correspondence on various subjects (64A–F37.2); documents on various subjects (64A–F37.3); and the knit-underwear industry (64A–F37.4).

**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 1915-1917****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 alcoholic beverages (64A–H26.1); bank checks (64A–H26.2); building and loan associations (64A–H26.3); cigars and cigarettes (64A–H26.4); copper, gold, and silver (64A–H26.5); dyestuffs (64A–H26.6); embargoes and restraints (64A–H26.7); Emergency Revenue Act (64A–H26.8); flour mixtures (64A–H26.9); gasoline and petroleum derivatives (64A–H26.10); grapes (64A–H26.11); inheritance and gift taxes (64A–H26.12); insurance companies (64A–H26.13); mail-order selling (64A–H26.14); munitions (64A–H26.15); oleomargarine (64A–26.16); profits (64A–H26.17); stamp tax (64A–H26.18);

**Originals of Printed House Documents**

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sugar (64A–H26.19); tariff schedules (64A–H26.20); toothpaste (64A–H20.21); theatres (64A–H26.22); and various subjects (64A–H26.23).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Originals of Printed House Documents 1915-1917 33.0 Cubic feet (134 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The originals of printed House documents are from the 1st session (64A–G1) and 2d session (64A–G2).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

**Election Records 1915-1917 0.58 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

The election records include the credentials of Representatives and Delegates (64A–J1).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged alphabetically by state or territory.

**Other Records 1915-1917 0.5 Cubic feet****Scope and Contents note**

**Records of Impeachment Proceedings**

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Other records include a volume of roll calls (64A–K1), arranged chronologically; and various papers (64A–K2), arranged by subject.

**Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1915-1917**

Impeachment of H. Snowden Marshall 1915-1917 0.08 Cubic feet

**Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertain to impeachment proceedings against H. Snowden Marshall, U.S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New York (64B–A1).

Impeachment of Members of the Federal Reserve Board 1915-1917 0.08 Cubic feet

**Scope and Contents note**

The papers pertain to activity by Representative Charles Augustus Lindbergh toward impeachment of individual members of the Federal Reserve Board (64B–B1).

**Controlled Access Headings****Personal Name(s)**

- Lindbergh, Charles August, 1859-1924

**Records of the Office of the Clerk 1915-1917**

**Record Books 1915-1917 5.0 Cubic feet (20 volumes)**

**Record Books**

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**Scope and Contents note**

The record books include a House bill book (64C–A1); House resolution book—joint, concurrent, and simple—together with Senate joint and concurrent resolutions (64C–A2); Senate bill book (64C–A3); individual ledger (64C–A4); register of papers sent to the Senate (64C–A5); register of papers received from the Senate (64C–A6); register of committee reports, messages from the President, and executive communications (64C–A7); Bill Clerk’s receipt book (64C–A8); petition books (64C–A9); record of Senate bills passed by the House and presented to the Speaker for signature (64C–A10); notices for Unanimous Consent Calendar (64C–A11); and record of referrals of bills and resolutions to committees (64C–A12).