

SENATE  
MANUAL

ROBERT L. OWEN



SENATE MANUAL  
CONTAINING THE  
STANDING RULES AND ORDERS  
OF  
THE UNITED STATES SENATE

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, DECLARATION  
OF INDEPENDENCE, ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION, THE  
ORDINANCE OF 1787, JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, ETC.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES  
SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS



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1923

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SENATE MANUAL  
CONTAINING THE  
STANDING RULES AND ORDERS

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SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 404.

SUBMITTED BY MR. CURTIS.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*January 9 (calendar day, January 13), 1923.*

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Rules be instructed to prepare a new edition of the Senate Manual, and that there be printed three thousand five hundred copies of the same for the use of the committee, of which three hundred copies shall be bound in full morocco and tagged as to contents.

Attest:

GEORGE A. SANDERSON,  
*Secretary.*



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STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

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In the event of a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President, or whenever the powers and duties of the President shall devolve on the Vice-President, the President *pro tempore* shall have the right to name in open session, or in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent.

[Rules adopted Jan. 11, effective Jan. 21, 1884. Citations to all amendments are indicated by footnotes.]

Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.

## STANDING RULES FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

### RULE I.

#### APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR TO THE CHAIR.<sup>1</sup>

1. In the absence of the Vice-President, the Senate shall choose a President *pro tempore*. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.]

2. In the absence of the Vice-President, and pending the election of a President *pro tempore*, the Secretary of the Senate, or in his absence the Chief Clerk, shall perform the duties of the Chair. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.]

3. The President *pro tempore* shall have the right to name in open Senate, or, if absent, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment, except by unanimous consent. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.]

<sup>1</sup> On motion by Mr. Evarts, the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the tenure of office of the President *pro tempore*; and having been amended on the motion of Mr. Turpie to read as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is competent for the Senate to elect a President *pro tempore*, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected, and shall execute the duties thereof during all future absences of the Vice-President until the Senate otherwise order.

After debate, the resolution as amended was agreed to.

[S. Jour., 165, 51-1, Mar. 12, 1890.]

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4. <sup>1</sup> In event of a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President, <sup>2</sup> or whenever the powers and duties of the President shall devolve on the Vice-President, the President *pro tempore* <sup>3</sup> shall have the right to name, in writing, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair during his absence; and the Senator so named shall have the right to name in open session, or in writing, if absent, a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond adjournment, except by unanimous consent.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. IX.

## RULE II.

### OATHS, ETC.

The oaths or affirmations required by the Constitution and prescribed by law shall be taken and subscribed by each Senator, in open Senate, before entering upon his duties.

[See Page 43.

## RULE III.

### COMMENCEMENT OF DAILY SESSIONS.

1. The Presiding Officer having taken the chair, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour., 254, 56-1, Apr. 6, 1900; S. Jour., 41, 58-3, Dec. 15, 1904.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour., 331, 332, 57-1, Apr. 18, 1902.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That whenever a Senator shall be designated by the President *pro tempore* to perform the duties of the Chair during his temporary absence he shall be empowered to sign, as acting President *pro tempore*, the enrolled bills and joint resolutions coming from the House of Representatives for presentation to the President of the United States.

[S. Jour., 47, 58-3, Jan. 4, 1905.



be read, and any mistake made in the entries corrected. The reading of the Journal shall not be suspended unless by unanimous consent; and when any motion shall be made to amend or correct the same, it shall be deemed a privileged question, and proceeded with until disposed of.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. VI, XLIX.]

2. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and sworn. [Jefferson's Manual, S. c. VI.]

#### RULE IV.

##### JOURNAL.

1. The proceedings of the Senate shall be briefly and accurately stated on the Journal. Messages of the President in full; titles of bills and joint resolutions, and such parts as shall be affected by proposed amendments; every vote, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the Senate, shall be entered.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIX.]

2. The legislative, the executive, the confidential legislative proceedings, and the proceedings when sitting as a Court of Impeachment, shall each be recorded in a separate book.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIX.]

#### RULE V.

##### QUORUM—ABSENT SENATORS MAY BE SENT FOR.

1. No Senator shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VIII.]

2. If, at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate, a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence

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of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. VII.]

3. Whenever upon such roll call it shall be ascertained that a quorum is not present, a majority of the Senators present may direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request, and, when necessary, to compel the attendance of the absent Senators, which order shall be determined without debate; and pending its execution, and until a quorum shall be present, no debate nor motion, except to adjourn, shall be in order.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. VII, VIII.]

## RULE VI.

### PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIALS.

1. The presentation of the credentials of Senators elect and other questions of privilege shall always be in order, except during the reading and correction of the Journal, while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and all questions and motions arising or made upon the presentation of such credentials shall be proceeded with until disposed of.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the certificates of election of Senators by entering in a well-bound book kept for that purpose the date of the election, the name of the person elected and the vote given at the election, the date of the certificate, the name of the governor and the secretary



of state signing and countersigning the same, and the State from which such Senator is elected.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

Mr. Kern submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Senate the following are convenient and sufficient forms of certificate of election of a Senator or the appointment of a Senator, to be signed by the executive of any State in pursuance of the Constitution and the statutes of the United States:

*To the President of the Senate of the United States:*

"This is to certify that on the — day of —, 19—, A — B — was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of — a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, 19—.

"Witness: His excellency our governor —, and our seal hereto affixed at — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 19—.

"By the governor:

"C — D —,

"E — F —,

"Governor.

"Secretary of State."

*To the President of the Senate of the United States:*

"This is to certify that, pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of —, I, A — B —, the governor of said State, do hereby appoint C — D — a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein, caused by the — of E — F —, is filled by election as provided by law.

"Witness: His excellency our governor —, and our seal hereto affixed at — this — day of —, in the year of our Lord 19—.

"By the governor:

"G — H —,

"I — J —,

"Governor.

"Secretary of State."

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate shall send copies of these suggested forms and these resolutions to the executive and secretary of each State wherein an election is about to take place or an appointment is to be made in season that they may use such forms if they see fit.

[S. Jour., 472, 63-2, Aug. 20, 1914.]

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## RULE VII.

## MORNING BUSINESS.

1. After the Journal is read, the Presiding Officer shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports and communications from the heads of Departments,<sup>1</sup> and other communications addressed to the Senate, and such bills, joint resolutions, and other messages from the House of Representatives as may remain upon his table from any previous day's session undisposed of. The Presiding Officer shall then call for, in the following order:

The presentation of petitions and memorials.

Reports of standing and select committees.

The introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

Concurrent and other resolutions.<sup>2</sup>

All of which shall be received and disposed of in such order, unless unanimous consent shall be otherwise given.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

2. <sup>3</sup> Senators having petitions, memorials, pension bills, bills for the payment of private claims or for the correction

<sup>1</sup> On motion of Mr. Lodge, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution; which was agreed to,

*Resolved*, That no communications from heads of Departments, Commissioners, Chiefs of Bureaus, or other executive officers, except when authorized or required by law, or when made in response to a resolution of the Senate, will be received by the Senate unless such communications shall be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

[S. Jour., 122, 60-1, Jan. 16, 1908.]

<sup>2</sup> On motion by Mr. Hoar,

*Ordered*, That until otherwise ordered, the Chair shall proceed with the call for resolutions to be newly offered before laying before the Senate resolutions which came over from a former day.

[S. Jour., 162, 49-1 Dec. 17, 1885.]

<sup>3</sup> As amended S. Jour. 548, 59-1, May 31, 1906.



of naval or military records to present after the morning hour may deliver them to the Secretary of the Senate, indorsing upon them their names and the reference or disposition to be made thereof, and said petitions, memorials, and bills shall, with the approval of the Presiding Officer, be entered on the Journal with the names of the Senators presenting them as having been read twice and referred to the appropriate committees, and the Secretary of the Senate shall furnish a transcript of such entries to the official reporter of debates for publication in the RECORD.

<sup>1</sup> It shall not be in order to interrupt a Senator having the floor for the purpose of introducing any memorial, petition, report of a committee, resolution, or bill. It shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce this rule without any point of order hereunder being made by a Senator.

3. Until the morning business shall have been concluded, and so announced from the Chair, or until the hour of 1 o'clock has arrived, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the Calendar shall be entertained by the Presiding Officer, unless by unanimous consent; and if such consent be given the motion shall not be subject to amendment, and shall be decided without debate upon the merits of the subject proposed to be taken up<sup>2</sup>: *Provided, however,* That on Mondays the calendar shall be called under Rule VIII, and during the morning hour no motion shall be entertained to proceed to the consideration of any bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject upon the calendar except the motion to continue the consideration

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour., 548, 59-1, May 31, 1906.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour., 290, 65-2, July 2, 1918.



of a bill, resolution, report of a committee, or other subject against objection as provided in Rule VIII.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

4. Every petition or memorial shall be referred, without putting the question, unless objection to such reference is made; in which case all motions for the reception or reference of such petition, memorial, or other paper shall be put in the order in which the same shall be made, and shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIX.]

5. <sup>1</sup> Every petition or memorial shall be signed by the petitioner or memorialist and have indorsed thereon a brief statement of its contents, and shall be presented and referred without debate. But no petition or memorial<sup>2</sup> or other paper signed by citizens or subjects of a foreign power shall be received, unless the same be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIX.]

6. <sup>3</sup> That only a brief statement of the contents, as provided for in Rule VII, paragraph five, of such communications as are presented under the order of business "Presentation of petitions and memorials" shall be printed in the Congressional Record; and that no other portion of such communications shall be inserted in the Record unless specifically so ordered by vote of the Senate, as provided for in Rule XXIX, paragraph one; except that communica-

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour., 427, 428, 50-1, Mar. 6, 1888.

<sup>2</sup> On motion by Mr. Manderson,

*Ordered*, That when petitions and memorials are ordered printed in the Congressional Record the order shall be deemed to apply to the body of the petition only, and the names attached to said petition or memorial shall not be printed unless specially ordered by the Senate.

[S. Jour., 280, 49-2, Feb. 7, 1887.]

<sup>3</sup> As amended S. Jour., 298, 65-1, Oct. 5, 1917.



tions from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, Territories, and insular possessions shall be printed in full in the Record whenever presented, and the original copies of such communications shall be retained in the files of the Secretary of the Senate.

7. <sup>1</sup> The Presiding Officer may at any time lay, and it shall be in order at any time for a Senator to move to lay, before the Senate, any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or the House of Representatives, and any question pending at that time shall be suspended for this purpose. Any motion so made shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

## RULE VIII.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At the conclusion of the morning business for each day, unless upon motion the Senate shall at any time otherwise order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions, and continue such consideration until 2 o'clock; <sup>2</sup> and bills and resolutions that are not objected to shall be taken up in their order, and each Senator shall be entitled to speak once and for five minutes only upon any question; and the objection may be interposed at any stage of the proceedings, but upon motion the Senate may continue such consideration; and this order shall com-

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour., 431, 48-1, Mar. 17, 1884.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Hoar submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That after to-day, unless otherwise ordered, the morning hour shall terminate at the expiration of two hours after the meeting of the Senate.

[S. Jour., 1266, 50-1, Aug. 10, 1888.]

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mence immediately after the call for "concurrent and other resolutions," and shall take precedence of the unfinished business and other special orders. But if the Senate shall proceed with the consideration of any matter notwithstanding an objection, the foregoing provisions touching debate shall not apply. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

<sup>1</sup>All motions made before 2 o'clock to proceed to the consideration of any matter shall be determined without debate. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XIV.]

### RULE IX.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Immediately after the consideration of cases not objected to upon the Calendar is completed, and not later than 2 o'clock, if there shall be no special orders for that time, the Calendar of General Orders shall be taken up and proceeded with in its order, beginning with the first subject on the Calendar next after the last subject disposed of in proceeding with the Calendar; and in such case the following motions shall be in order at any time as privileged motions, save as against a motion to adjourn, or to proceed to the consideration of executive business, or questions of privilege, to wit:

First. A motion to proceed to the consideration of an appropriation or revenue bill.

Second. A motion to proceed to the consideration of any other bill on the Calendar, which motion shall not be open to amendment.

Third. A motion to pass over the pending subject, which if carried shall have the effect to leave such subject without prejudice in its place on the Calendar.

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 431, 442, 48-1, Mar. 17, 19, 1884.



Fourth. A motion to place such subject at the foot of the Calendar.

Each of the foregoing motions shall be decided without debate and shall have precedence in the order above named, and may be submitted as in the nature and with all the rights of questions of order.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XIV, XXXIII.]

## RULE X.

### SPECIAL ORDERS.

1. Any subject may, by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present, be made a special order; and when the time so fixed for its consideration arrives the Presiding Officer shall lay it before the Senate, unless there be unfinished business of the preceding day, and if it is not finally disposed of on that day it shall take its place on the Calendar of Special Orders in the order of time at which it was made special, unless it shall become by adjournment the unfinished business.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVIII, XXXIII.]

2. When two or more special orders have been made for the same time, they shall have precedence according to the order in which they were severally assigned, and that order shall only be changed by direction of the Senate.

<sup>1</sup>And all motions to change such order, or to proceed to the consideration of other business, shall be decided without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVIII, XXXIII.]

## RULE XI.

### OBJECTION TO READING A PAPER.

When the reading of a paper is called for, and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXII.]

<sup>1</sup>As amended S. Jour. 431, 442, 48-1. Mar. 17, 19, 1884.



## RULE XII.

## VOTING, ETC.

1. When the yeas and nays are ordered, the names of Senators shall be called alphabetically; and each Senator shall, without debate, declare his assent or dissent to the question, unless excused by the Senate; and no Senator shall be permitted to vote after the decision shall have been announced by the Presiding Officer, but may for sufficient reasons, with unanimous consent, change or withdraw his vote. No motion to suspend this rule shall be in order, nor shall the Presiding Officer entertain any request to suspend it by unanimous consent. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLI.]

2. When a Senator declines to vote on call of his name, he shall be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the Presiding Officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which shall be decided without debate; and these proceedings shall be had after the roll call and before the result is announced; and any further proceedings in reference thereto shall be after such announcement. [Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVII, XLI.]

3. No request by a Senator for unanimous consent for the taking of a final vote on a specified date upon the passage of a bill or joint resolution shall be submitted to the Senate for agreement thereto until, upon a roll call ordered for the purpose by the presiding officer, it shall be disclosed that a quorum of the Senate is present; and when a unanimous consent is thus given the same shall operate as the order of

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 74, 63-2, Jan. 16, 1914.



the Senate, but any unanimous consent may be revoked by another unanimous consent granted in the manner prescribed above upon one day's notice.

## RULE XIII.

## RECONSIDERATION.

1. When a question has been decided by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side may, on the same day or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration; and if the Senate shall refuse to reconsider, or upon reconsideration shall affirm its first decision, no further motion to reconsider shall be in order unless by unanimous consent. Every motion to reconsider shall be decided by a majority vote,<sup>1</sup> and may be laid on the table without affecting the question in reference to which the same is made, which shall be a final disposition of the motion.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIII.]

2. When a bill, resolution, report, amendment, order, or message, upon which a vote has been taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate and been communicated to the House of Representatives, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the House to return the same; which last motion shall be acted upon immediately, and without debate, and if determined in the negative shall be a final disposition of the motion to reconsider.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLIII.]

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 945, 49-1, June 21, 1886.

69454°—S. Doc. 349, 67-4—2



## RULE XIV.

## BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

1. Whenever a bill or joint resolution shall be offered, its introduction shall, if objected to, be postponed for one day.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXIII.]

2. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its passage, which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise; and the Presiding Officer shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second, or third: *Provided*, That the first or second reading of each bill may be by title only, unless the Senate in any case shall otherwise order.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXII.]

3. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read, after which it may be referred to a committee; bills and joint resolutions introduced on leave, and bills and joint resolutions from the House of Representatives, shall be read once, and may be read twice, on the same day, if not objected to, for reference, but shall not be considered on that day as in Committee of the Whole, nor debated, except for reference, unless by unanimous consent.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXV.]

4. Every bill and joint resolution reported from a committee, not having previously been read, shall be read once, and twice, if not objected to, on the same day, and placed on the Calendar in the order in which the same may be reported; and every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave, and every bill and joint resolution of the House of Representatives which shall have received a first and second

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<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 71, 63-2, Jan. 14, 1914.



reading without being referred to a committee, shall, if objection be made to further proceeding thereon, be placed on the Calendar.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXV.]

5. All resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXV.]

## RULE XV.

### BILLS—COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

1. All bills and joint resolutions which shall have received two readings shall first be considered by the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, after which they shall be reported to the Senate; and any amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall again be considered by the Senate, after which further amendments may be proposed.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXVI, XXX.]

2. When a bill or resolution shall have been ordered to be read a third time, it shall not be in order to propose amendments, unless by unanimous consent, but it shall be in order at any time before the passage of any bill or resolution to move its commitment; and when the bill or resolution shall again be reported from the committee it shall be placed on the Calendar, and when again considered by the Senate it shall be as in Committee of the Whole.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXVI, XXX.]

3. Whenever a private bill is under consideration, it shall be in order to move, as a substitute for it, a resolution of the Senate referring the case to the Court of Claims, under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883.

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## RULE XVI.

## AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

1. All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations,<sup>1</sup> and no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or Act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate submitted in accordance with law.

The Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, and if an appropriation bill is reported to the Senate containing amendments proposing new or general legislation, a point of order may be made against the bill, and if the point is sustained, the bill shall be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations: *Provided, however,* That three members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture is being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry shall be a member of the conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said agricultural appropriation bill;

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 86, 55-3, Jan. 28, 1899; S. Jour. 140, 66-1, July 23, 1919; S. Jour. 126, 67-2, Mar. 6, 1922.



that three members of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department is being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said Post Office appropriation bill; that three members of the Committee on Military Affairs, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the Department of War is being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on Military Affairs shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said bill making appropriations for the Department of War; that three members of the Committee on Naval Affairs, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Navy is being considered by the Committee on Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on Naval Affairs shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said bill making appropriations for the Department of the Navy; that three members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia is being considered by the Committee on



Appropriations, and at least one member of the Committee on the District of Columbia shall be a member of the conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon said District of Columbia appropriation bill; that three members of the Committee on Commerce, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the items pertaining to rivers and harbors are being considered by the Committee on Appropriations in the bill making appropriations for the Department of War, and at least one member of the Committee on Commerce shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House upon items pertaining to rivers and harbors contained in the bill making appropriations for the Department of War; and that three members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the items pertaining to the Diplomatic and Consular Service are being considered by the Committee on Appropriations in the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, and at least one member of the Committee on Foreign Relations shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House when the items pertaining to the Diplomatic and Consular Service are being considered in the bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice: *Provided*, That this rule shall not apply to the bill making appropriations for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.]

2. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in



the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the bill no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received; in like manner, amendments proposing new items of appropriation to river and harbor bills shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Commerce; also amendments to bills establishing post-roads, or proposing new post-roads, shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.]

3. No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject-matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate; and any amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.]

4. No amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXV.]

When a Senator desires to speak he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain



## RULE XVII.

AMENDMENT MAY BE LAID ON THE TABLE WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE BILL.

When an amendment proposed to any pending measure is laid on the table, it shall carry with it, or prejudice, such measure.

## RULE XVIII.

## AMENDMENTS—DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

If the question in debate contains several propositions, any Senator may have the same divided, except a motion to strike out and insert, which shall not be divided; but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor shall it prevent a motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion to strike out prevent a motion to strike out and insert. But pending a motion to strike out and insert, the part to be stricken out and the part to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment as a question; and motions to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXXV, XXXVI.]

## RULE XIX.

## DEBATE.

1. When a Senator desires to speak, he shall rise and address the Presiding Officer, and shall not proceed until he is recognized, and the Presiding Officer shall recognize the Senator who shall first address him. No Senator shall interrupt another Senator in debate without his consent, and to obtain



such consent he shall first address the Presiding Officer; and no Senator shall speak more than twice upon any one question in debate on the same day without leave of the Senate, which shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XVII, XXXIX.]

12. No Senator in debate shall, directly or indirectly, by any form of words impute to another Senator or to other Senators any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.]

13. No Senator in debate shall refer offensively to any State of the Union.

14. If any Senator, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the rules of the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall, or any Senator may, call him to order; and when a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down, and not proceed without leave of the Senate, which, if granted, shall be upon motion that he be allowed to proceed in order, which motion shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.]

15. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken in debate, upon the demand of the Senator or of any other Senator the exceptionable words shall be taken down in writing, and read at the table for the information of the Senate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVII.]

16. Whenever confusion arises in the Chamber or the galleries, or demonstrations of approval or disapproval are indulged in by the occupants of the galleries, it shall be the duty of the Chair to enforce order on his own initiative and without any point of order being made by a Senator.

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 301, 57-1, Apr. 8, 1902.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour. 71, 63-2, Jan. 14, 1914.

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RULE XX.

QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

1. A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is dividing, and, unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. When an appeal is taken, any subsequent question of order which may arise before the decision of such appeal shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate; and every appeal therefrom shall be decided at once, and without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Presiding Officer.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.]

2. The Presiding Officer may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.]

RULE XXI.

MOTIONS.

1. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the Presiding Officer or by any Senator, and shall be read before the same shall be debated.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XX.]

2. Any motion or resolution may be withdrawn or modified by the mover at any time before a decision, amendment, or ordering of the yeas and nays, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn without leave.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XX.]



## RULE XXII

## PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn.

To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.

To take a recess.

To proceed to the consideration of executive business.

To lay on the table.

To postpone indefinitely.

To postpone to a day certain.

To commit.

To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXIII.]

<sup>1</sup> If at any time a motion, signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure is presented to the Senate, the presiding officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the Secretary call the roll, and, upon the ascertainment that a

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 234, 64-2, Mar. 8, 1917.



quorum is present, the presiding officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by an aye-and-nay vote the question:

"Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?"

And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by a two-thirds vote of those voting, then said measure shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the pending measure, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the presiding officer, shall be decided without debate.

### RULE XXIII.

#### PREAMBLES.

When a bill or resolution is accompanied by a preamble, the question shall first be put on the bill or resolution and then on the preamble, which may be withdrawn by a mover before an amendment of the same, or ordering of the yeas and nays; or it may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill or resolution, and shall be a final disposition of such preamble.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXVI.]



## RULE XXIV.

## APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

1. In the appointment of the standing committees, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall proceed by ballot to appoint severally the chairman of each committee, and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same. A majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee, but a plurality of votes shall elect the other members thereof. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, unless otherwise ordered, and a plurality of votes shall appoint.

(Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XI.)

2. When a chairman of a committee shall resign or cease to serve on a committee, and the Presiding Officer be authorized by the Senate to fill the vacancy in such committee, unless specially otherwise ordered, it shall be only to fill up the number on the committee.

## RULE XXV.

STANDING COMMITTEES.<sup>1</sup>

1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to consist of sixteen Senators;

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 44, 67-1, April 18, 1921.



Committee on Appropriations, to consist of sixteen Senators;

Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of five Senators, to which shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same;

Committee on Banking and Currency, to consist of fifteen Senators;

Committee on Civil Service, to consist of eleven Senators;

Committee on Claims, to consist of thirteen Senators;

Committee on Commerce, to consist of sixteen Senators;

Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of thirteen Senators;

Committee on Education and Labor, to consist of eleven Senators;

Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three Senators, which shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and which, or some one of which, shall examine all bills or joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate;



Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to consist of seven Senators;

Committee on Finance, to consist of sixteen Senators;

Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of sixteen Senators;

Committee on Immigration, to consist of eleven Senators;

Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of eleven Senators;

Committee on Interoceanic Canals, to consist of eleven Senators;

Committee on Interstate Commerce, to consist of sixteen Senators;

Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation to consist of eleven Senators;

Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of sixteen Senators;

Committee on the Library, to consist of seven Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives;

Committee on Manufactures, to consist of eleven Senators;

Committee on Military Affairs, to consist of sixteen Senators;

Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of nine Senators;

Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of sixteen Senators;

Committee on Patents, to consist of seven Senators;

Committee on Pensions, to consist of eleven Senators;

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of sixteen Senators;



Committee on Printing, to consist of seven Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives;

Committee on Privileges and Elections, to consist of thirteen Senators;

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of thirteen Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives;

Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to consist of thirteen Senators;

Committee on Rules, to consist of twelve Senators;

Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions, to consist of thirteen Senators.

2. The said committees shall continue and have the power to act until their successors are appointed.

#### QUORUM OF COMMITTEES.<sup>1</sup>

3. That the several standing committees of the Senate having a membership of more than three Senators are hereby respectively authorized to fix, each for itself, the number of its members who shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of such business as may be considered by said committee; but in no case shall a committee, acting under authority of this resolution, fix as a quorum thereof any number

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 271, 62-2, April 12, 1912.



less than one-third of its entire membership, nor shall any report be made to the Senate that is not authorized by the concurrence of more than one-half of a majority of such entire membership.

#### RULE XXVI.

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEES; MOTIONS TO DISCHARGE, AND REPORTS OF COMMITTEES TO LIE OVER.

1. When motions are made for reference of a subject to a select committee, or to a standing committee, the question of reference to a standing committee shall be put first; and a motion simply to refer shall not be open to amendment, except to add instructions.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXVI, XXXIII.]

2. All reports of committees and motions to discharge a committee from the consideration of the subject, and all subjects from which a committee shall be discharged, shall lie over one day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

[Jefferson's Manual, Secs. XXVII, XLIII.]

#### RULE XXVII.

REPORTS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

1. The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read or a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and when received the question of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]



2. Conferees shall not insert in their report matter not committed to them by either House, nor shall they strike from the bill matter agreed to by both Houses. If new matter is inserted in the report, or if matter which was agreed to by both Houses is stricken from the bill, a point of order may be made against the report, and if the point of order is sustained, the report shall be recommitted to the committee of conference. [S. J. 103, 65-2, Mar. 8, 1918.]

### RULE XXVIII.

#### MESSAGES.

1. Messages from the President of the United States or from the House of Representatives may be received at any stage of proceedings, except while the Senate is dividing, or while the Journal is being read, or while a question of order or a motion to adjourn is pending. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVII.]

2. Messages shall be sent to the House of Representatives by the Secretary, who shall previously certify the determination of the Senate upon all bills, joint resolutions, and other resolutions which may be communicated to the House, or in which its concurrence may be requested; and the Secretary shall also certify and deliver to the President of the United States all resolutions and other communications which may be directed to him by the Senate. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVII.]

### RULE XXIX.

#### PRINTING OF PAPERS, ETC.

1. Every motion to print documents, reports, and other matter transmitted by either of the Executive Departments, or to print memorials, petitions, accompanying documents,



or any other paper, except bills of the Senate or House of Representatives, resolutions submitted by a Senator, communications from the legislatures or conventions, lawfully called, of the respective States, and motions to print by order of the standing or select committees of the Senate, shall, unless the Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Printing. When a motion is made to commit with instructions, it shall be in order to add thereto a motion to print.

2. Motions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Printing; and when the committee shall report favorably, the report shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof; and when the cost of printing such additional numbers shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, the concurrence of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for an order to print the same.

3. Every bill and joint resolution introduced on leave or reported from a committee, and all bills and joint resolutions received from the House of Representatives, and all reports of committees, shall be printed, unless, for the dispatch of the business of the Senate, such printing may be dispensed with.

#### RULE XXX.

##### WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

1. No memorial or other paper presented to the Senate, except original treaties finally acted upon, shall be withdrawn from its files except by order of the Senate. But when an act may pass for the settlement of any private claim, the Secretary is authorized to transmit to the officer charged with the settlement the papers on file relating to the claim.

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2. No memorial or other paper upon which an adverse report has been made shall be withdrawn from the files of the Senate unless copies thereof shall be left in the office of the Secretary. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVI.]

## RULE XXXI.

## REFERENCE OF CLAIMS ADVERSELY REPORTED.

Whenever a committee of the Senate, to whom any claim has been referred, reports adversely, and the report is agreed to, it shall not be in order to move to take the papers from the files for the purpose of referring them at a subsequent session, unless the claimant shall present a petition therefor, stating that new evidence has been discovered since the report, and setting forth the substance of such new evidence. <sup>1</sup> But when there has been no adverse report it shall be the duty of the Secretary to transmit all such papers to the committee in which such claims are pending.

## RULE XXXII.

## BUSINESS CONTINUED FROM SESSION TO SESSION.

At the second or any subsequent session of a Congress, the legislative business of the Senate which remained undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place; and all papers referred to committees and not reported upon at the close of a session of Congress shall be returned to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and be retained by him until the next succeeding session of that Congress, when they shall be returned to the several committees to which they had previously been referred. [Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LI.]

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 67, 50-1, Dec. 14, 1887.



## RULE XXXIII.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR.<sup>1. 6</sup>

No person shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate while in session, except as follows:

The President of the United States and his private secretary.

<sup>2</sup> The President elect and Vice-President elect of the United States.

Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents of the United States.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Senators and Senators elect.

The officers and employees of the Senate in the discharge of their official duties.

<sup>3</sup> Ex-Secretaries and ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

<sup>4</sup> Members of the House of Representatives and Members elect.

<sup>5</sup> Ex-Speakers of the House of Representatives.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House and his chief deputy and the Clerk of the House and his deputy.

Heads of the Executive Departments.

<sup>6</sup> Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States.

Governors of States and Territories.

The General Commanding the Army.

The Senior Admiral of the Navy on the active list.

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 30, 52-1, Dec. 14, 1891.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour. 113, 50-2, Jan. 4, 1889.

<sup>3</sup> As amended S. Jour. 75, 53-3, Jan. 28, 1895.

<sup>4</sup> As amended S. Jour. 418, 48-2, Feb. 28, 1885.

<sup>5</sup> As amended S. Jour. 1173, 50-1, July 25, 1888.

<sup>6</sup> As amended S. Jour. 351, 54-1, May 26, 1896.



Members of National Legislatures of foreign countries.  
Judges of the Court of Claims.

<sup>1</sup> Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The Librarian of Congress and the Assistant Librarian in charge of the Law Library.

<sup>2</sup> The Architect of the Capitol.

<sup>2</sup> The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Clerks to Senate committees and clerks to Senators when in the actual discharge of their official duties. Clerks to Senators, to be admitted to the floor, must be regularly appointed and borne upon the rolls of the Secretary of the Senate as such.

#### RULE XXXIV.

##### REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE CAPITOL.

1. The Senate Chamber shall not be granted for any other purpose than for the use of the Senate; <sup>3</sup> no smoking shall be permitted at any time on the floor of the Senate, or lighted cigars be brought into the Chamber.

2. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Rules to make all rules and regulations respecting such parts of the Capitol, its passages and galleries, including the restaurant and Senate Office Building, as are or may be set apart for the use of the Senate and its officers, to be enforced under the direction of the Presiding Officer. They shall, at the opening of each session of Congress, make such regulations respecting

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 762, 48-1, June 13, 1884.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour. 565, 48-1, Apr. 22, 1884.

<sup>3</sup> As amended S. Jour. 163, 63-2, Mar. 9, 1914.



the reporters' gallery of the Senate as will confine its occupation to bona fide reporters for daily newspapers, assigning not to exceed one seat to each paper.

#### RULE XXXV.

##### SESSION WITH CLOSED DOORS.

On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the Presiding Officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XVIII.]

#### RULE XXXVI.

##### EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

1. When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the Consideration of Executive business, he shall have a seat on the right of the Presiding Officer. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate.

2. When acting upon confidential or Executive business,<sup>2</sup> unless the same shall be considered in open Executive session,

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Aldrich, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

*Resolved*, That until otherwise ordered there shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate during Executive sessions such clerks, not exceeding three in number, as may be assigned by the Secretary of the Senate to Executive duties.

[S. Ex. Jour. 225, Vol. 28, 52-1, May 2, 1892.]

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour. 428, 50-1, Mar. 6, 1888.



the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Chief Clerk, the Principal Legislative Clerk, the Executive Clerk, the Minute and Journal Clerk, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Assistant Doorkeeper, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary; and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

<sup>1</sup> 3. All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the Senators and the officers of the Senate kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate, and all remarks, votes, and proceedings thereon shall also be kept secret, until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy,<sup>2</sup> or unless the same shall be considered in open Executive sessions.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LII.]

<sup>1</sup> On motion by Mr. Frye,

*Ordered*, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following report from the Committee on Rules, viz:

The Committee on Rules, to which was referred a question of order raised by the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) as to the operation of clause 3, Rule XXXVI, reported that it extends the injunction of secrecy to each step in the consideration of treaties, including the fact of ratification; that no modification of this clause of the rules ought to be made; that the secrecy as to the fact of ratification of a treaty may be of the utmost importance, and ought not to be removed except by order of the Senate, or until it has been made public by proclamation by the President.

[S. Ex. Jour., 20, 49 special, March 21, 1885.]

During the consideration of executive business the following resolution was considered and agreed to.

*Ordered*, Whenever the injunction of secrecy shall be removed from any part of the proceedings of the Senate in Executive session, or secret legislative session, the order of the Senate removing the same shall be entered by the Secretary in the Legislative Journal as well as in the Executive Journal, and shall be published in the Record.

[S. Jour. 131, 56-1, Feb. 8, 1900.]

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour., 428, 50-1, Mar. 6, 1888.



4. Any Senator or officer of the Senate who shall disclose the secret or confidential business or proceedings of the Senate shall be liable, if a Senator, to suffer expulsion from the body; and if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and to punishment for contempt.

5. Whenever, by the request of the Senate or any committee thereof, any documents or papers shall be communicated to the Senate by the President or the head of any Department relating to any matter pending in the Senate, the proceedings in regard to which are secret or confidential under the rules, said documents and papers shall be considered as confidential, and shall not be disclosed without leave of the Senate.

#### RULE XXXVII.

##### EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON TREATIES.

1. When a treaty shall be laid before the Senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time; and no motion in respect to it shall be in order, except to refer it to a committee,<sup>2</sup> to print it in confidence for the use of the Senate,<sup>2</sup> to remove the injunction of secrecy, or to consider it in open Executive session.

When a treaty is reported from a committee with or without amendment, it shall, unless the Senate unanimously otherwise direct, lie one day for consideration; after which it may be read a second time and considered as in Committee of the Whole, when it shall be proceeded with by articles, and the amendments reported by the committee shall be first

<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour., 320, 58-2, March 31, 1904.

<sup>2</sup> As amended S. Jour., 428, 50-1, March 6, 1888.



acted upon, after which other amendments may be proposed; and when through with, the proceedings had as in Committee of the Whole shall be reported to the Senate, when the question shall be, if the treaty be amended, "Will the Senate concur in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole?" And the amendments may be taken separately, or in gross, if no Senator shall object; after which new amendments may be proposed.<sup>1</sup> At any stage of such proceedings the Senate may remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty, or proceed with its consideration in open Executive session.

The decisions thus made shall be reduced to the form of a resolution of ratification, with or without amendments, as the case may be, which shall be proposed on a subsequent day, unless, by unanimous consent, the Senate determine otherwise; at which stage no amendment shall be received, unless by unanimous consent.

On the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present shall be necessary to determine it in the affirmative; but all other motions and questions upon a treaty shall be decided by a majority vote, except a motion to postpone indefinitely, which shall be decided by a vote of two thirds.

2. Treaties transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification shall be resumed at the second or any subsequent session of the same Congress at the stage in which they were left at the final adjournment of the session at which they were transmitted; but all proceedings on treaties shall termi-

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<sup>1</sup> As amended S. Jour. 428, 50-1, Mar. 6, 1888.



nate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon.

3. All treaties concluded with Indian tribes shall be considered and acted upon by the Senate in its open or legislative session, unless the same shall be transmitted by the President to the Senate in confidence, in which case they shall be acted upon with closed doors.

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LII.]

### RULE XXXVIII.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION—PROCEEDINGS ON NOMINATIONS.<sup>1</sup>

1. When nominations shall be made by the President of the United States to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is

<sup>1</sup> On motion by Mr. Manderson, the Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution reported from the Committee on Printing; which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, All nominations to office shall be prepared for the printer by the Official Reporter, and printed in the Record, after the proceedings of the day in which they are received, also nominations recalled, and confirmed.

[S. Ex. Jour., Vol. 25, 197, 49-1, Dec. 16, 1885.]

On motion by Mr. Ingalls:

*Ordered*, The Secretary shall furnish the Official Reporters with a list of nominations to office after the proceedings of the day on which they are received, and a like list of all confirmations and rejections.

[S. Ex. Jour., Vol. 25, 237, 49-1, Dec. 17, 1885.]

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Hill on April 14, which was unanimously agreed thereto.

*Resolved*, The Secretary shall furnish to the press, and to the public upon request, the names of nominees confirmed or rejected on the day on which a final vote shall be had, except when otherwise ordered by the Senate.

[S. Ex. Jour. 629, Vol. 29, Part 1, 53-2, May 2, 1894.]



received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by unanimous consent.

2. All information communicated or remarks made by a Senator when acting upon nominations concerning the character or qualifications of the person nominated, also all votes upon any nomination, shall be kept secret. If, however, charges shall be made against a person nominated, the committee may, in its discretion, notify such nominee thereof, but the name of the person making such charges shall not be disclosed. The fact that a nomination has been made, or that it has been confirmed or rejected, shall not be regarded as a secret.

3. When a nomination is confirmed or rejected, any Senator voting in the majority may move for a reconsideration on the same day on which the vote was taken, or on either of the next two days of actual Executive session of the Senate; but if a notification of the confirmation or rejection of a nomination shall have been sent to the President before the expiration of the time within which a motion to reconsider may be made, the motion to reconsider shall be accompanied by a motion to request the President to return such notification to the Senate. Any motion to reconsider the vote on a nomination may be laid on the table without prejudice to the nomination, and shall be a final disposition of such motion.

4. Nominations confirmed or rejected by the Senate shall not be returned by the Secretary to the President until the expiration of the time limited for making a motion to reconsider the same, or while a motion to reconsider is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.



5. When the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all motions to reconsider a vote upon a nomination which has been confirmed or rejected by the Senate, which shall be pending at the time of taking such adjournment or recess, shall fall; and the Secretary shall return all such nominations to the President as confirmed or rejected by the Senate, as the case may be.

6. Nominations neither confirmed nor rejected during the session at which they are made shall not be acted upon at any succeeding session without being again made to the Senate by the President; and if the Senate shall adjourn or take a recess for more than thirty days, all nominations pending and not finally acted upon at the time of taking such adjournment or recess shall be returned by the Secretary to the President, and shall not again be considered unless they shall again be made to the Senate by the President.

#### RULE XXXIX.

##### THE PRESIDENT FURNISHED WITH COPIES OF RECORDS OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

The President of the United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the Executive records of the Senate, but no further extract from the Executive Journal shall be furnished by the Secretary, except by special order of the Senate; and no paper, except original treaties transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and finally acted upon by the Senate, shall be delivered from the office of the Secretary without an order of the Senate for that purpose.



RULE XI.

SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

No motion to suspend, modify, or amend any rule, or any part thereof, shall be in order, except on one day's notice in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified, or amended, and the purpose thereof. Any rule may be suspended without notice by the unanimous consent of the Senate, except as otherwise provided in clause 1, Rule XII.

RULE XXIX.

THE PRESIDENT FURNISHED WITH COPIES OF RECORDS OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS. The President of the United States shall, from time to time, be furnished with an authenticated transcript of the Executive records of the Senate, but no further extracts from the Executive Journal shall be furnished by the Secretary, except by special order of the Senate; and no paper, except original treaties transmitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and finally acted upon by the Senate, shall be delivered from the office of the Secretary without an order of the Senate for that purpose.



OATHS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND BY  
LAW TO BE TAKEN UNDER RULE II.

BY SENATORS.

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States. [1 Stat., 23, June 1, 1789.

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

[15 Stat., 85, July 11, 1868.

BY THE SECRETARY.

I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

And in addition to the foregoing he will also take the following:

I, A B, Secretary of the Senate of the United States of America, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of my said office, to the best of my knowledge and abilities.

[1 Stat., 23, June 1, 1789.



OATHS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION AND BY LAW TO BE TAKEN UNDER RULE II

BY SENATORS

I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States. I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

BY THE SECRETARY

I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States. And in addition to the foregoing he will also take the following: I, A. B. Secretary of the Senate of the United States of America, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully discharge the duties of my said office, to the best of my knowledge and abilities.



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<i>Title.</i> May read bills the first and second times by, only, unless.....	14	2	18
<i>Treaties.</i> When a treaty is laid before the Senate, no motion shall be made in reference to it but to refer or to print it, to remove injunction of secrecy, or to consider it in open Executive session.....	37	1	39
A treaty shall not be considered on the same day that it is reported, if objected to.....	37	1	39
After being acted upon as in Committee of the Whole it shall be reported to the Senate.....	37	1	39, 40
When the question will be, if amended, on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.....	37	1	39
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Indian treaties shall, unless transmitted by the President in confidence, be acted upon in legislative session.....	37	3	41



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Proceedings when a Senator shall be called on for reasons for declining to vote shall be without debate.....	12	2	16
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	Rule.	Clause.	Page.
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10 The word "yeas" shall be counted when his name is called.  
 10 A Senator shall be required to assign reasons for his  
 10 vote, which shall be without debate.  
 10 He shall not be called on for reasons for his vote until  
 10 after the roll call and before the reading of the roll.  
 10 A Senator shall not be permitted to vote after the reading  
 10 of the roll.  
 10 For special reasons, by unanimous consent, he may wish to  
 10 debate a matter if the yeas and nays are ordered.  
 10 Any motion for resolution may be withdrawn or modified  
 10 by the mover at any time before a decision is  
 10 made, or during of the



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RULES OF PROCEDURE AND TRIALS IN THE SENATE  
WHEN SITTING ON IMPEACHMENT TRIALS

Whenever the Senate shall receive notice from the  
House of Representatives that managers are appointed on  
their part to conduct an impeachment against any person  
and shall be ready to receive articles of impeachment in due  
form, it shall be the duty of the Senate to assemble on the  
day so notified, and to proceed to the trial of the same.

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RULES FOR IMPEACHMENT TRIALS

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RULES OF PROCEDURE AND PRACTICE IN THE SENATE  
WHEN SITTING ON IMPEACHMENT TRIALS.<sup>1</sup>

I. Whensoever the Senate shall receive notice from the House of Representatives that managers are appointed on their part to conduct an impeachment against any person and are directed to carry articles of impeachment to the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall immediately inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting such articles of impeachment, agreeably to such notice.

II. When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced at the bar of the Senate and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to make proclamation, who shall, after making proclamation, repeat the following words, viz: "All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against ————;" after which the articles shall be exhibited, and then the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall inform the managers that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

<sup>1</sup> See also Jefferson's Manual, Sec. LIII.



III. Upon such articles being presented to the Senate, the Senate shall, at 1 o'clock afternoon of the day (Sunday excepted) following such presentation, or sooner if ordered by the Senate, proceed to the consideration of such articles, and shall continue in session from day to day (Sundays excepted) after the trial shall commence (unless otherwise ordered by the Senate) until final judgment shall be rendered, and so much longer as may, in its judgment, be needful. Before proceeding to the consideration of the articles of impeachment, the Presiding Officer shall administer the oath hereinafter provided to the members of the Senate then present and to the other members of the Senate as they shall appear, whose duty it shall be to take the same.

IV. When the President of the United States or the Vice-President of the United States, upon whom the powers and duties of the office of President shall have devolved, shall be impeached, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States shall preside; and in a case requiring the said Chief Justice to preside notice shall be given to him by the Presiding Officer of the Senate of the time and place fixed for the consideration of the articles of impeachment, as aforesaid, with a request to attend; and the said Chief Justice shall preside over the Senate during the consideration of said articles and upon the trial of the person impeached therein.

V. The Presiding Officer shall have power to make and issue, by himself or by the Secretary of the Senate, all orders, mandates, writs, and precepts authorized by these rules or by the Senate, and to make and enforce such other



regulations and orders in the premises as the Senate may authorize or provide.

VI. The Senate shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to enforce obedience to its orders, mandates, writs, precepts, and judgments, to preserve order, and to punish in a summary way contempts of, and disobedience to, its authority, orders, mandates, writs, precepts, or judgments, and to make all lawful orders, rules, and regulations which it may deem essential or conducive to the ends of justice. And the Sergeant-at-Arms, under the direction of the Senate, may employ such aid and assistance as may be necessary to enforce, execute, and carry into effect the lawful orders, mandates, writs, and precepts of the Senate.

VII. The Presiding Officer of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate Chamber, and the Presiding Officer on the trial shall direct all the forms of proceedings while the Senate is sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during the trial not otherwise specially provided for. And the Presiding Officer on the trial may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Senate, unless some member of the Senate shall ask that a formal vote be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Senate for decision; or he may at his option, in the first instance, submit any such question to a vote of the members of the Senate. Upon all such questions the vote shall be without a division, unless the yeas and nays be demanded by one-fifth of the members present, when the same shall be taken.

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VIII. Upon the presentation of articles of impeachment and the organization of the Senate as hereinbefore provided, a writ of summons shall issue to the accused, reciting said articles, and notifying him to appear before the Senate upon a day and at a place to be fixed by the Senate and named in such writ, and file his answer to said articles of impeachment, and to stand to and abide the orders and judgments of the Senate thereon; which writ shall be served by such officer or person as shall be named in the precept thereof, such number of days prior to the day fixed for such appearance as shall be named in such precept, either by the delivery of an attested copy thereof to the person accused, or if that can not conveniently be done, by leaving such copy at the last known place of abode of such person, or at his usual place of business in some conspicuous place therein; or if such service shall be, in the judgment of the Senate, impracticable, notice to the accused to appear shall be given in such other manner, by publication or otherwise, as shall be deemed just; and if the writ aforesaid shall fail of service in the manner aforesaid, the proceedings shall not thereby abate, but further service may be made in such manner as the Senate shall direct. If the accused, after service, shall fail to appear, either in person or by attorney, on the day so fixed therefor as aforesaid, or, appearing, shall fail to file his answer to such articles of impeachment, the trial shall proceed, nevertheless, as upon a plea of not guilty. If a plea of guilty shall be entered, judgment may be entered thereon without further proceedings.

IX. At 12.30 o'clock afternoon of the day appointed for the return of the summons against the person impeached, the



legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary of the Senate shall administer an oath to the returning officer in the form following, viz: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear that the return made by me upon the process issued on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, by the Senate of the United States, against \_\_\_\_\_, is truly made, and that I have performed such service as therein described: So help me God." Which oath shall be entered at large on the records.

X. The person impeached shall then be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment against him. If he appear, or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself, or by agent or attorney, naming the person appearing and the capacity in which he appears. If he do not appear, either personally or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded.

XI. At 12.30 o'clock afternoon of the day appointed for the trial of an impeachment, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary shall give notice to the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of \_\_\_\_\_, in the Senate Chamber, which chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives.

XII. The hour of the day at which the Senate shall sit upon the trial of an impeachment shall be (unless otherwise ordered) 12 o'clock m.; and when the hour for such thing shall arrive, the Presiding Officer of the Senate shall so announce; and thereupon the Presiding Officer upon such trial shall cause proclamation to be made, and the business



of the trial shall proceed. The adjournment of the Senate sitting in said trial shall not operate as an adjournment of the Senate; but on such adjournment the Senate shall resume the consideration of its legislative and executive business.

XIII. The Secretary of the Senate shall record the proceedings in cases of impeachment as in the case of legislative proceedings, and the same shall be reported in the same manner as the legislative proceedings of the Senate.

XIV. Counsel for the parties shall be admitted to appear and be heard upon an impeachment.

XV. All motions made by the parties or their counsel shall be addressed to the Presiding Officer, and if he, or any Senator, shall require it, they shall be committed to writing, and read at the Secretary's table.

XVI. Witnesses shall be examined by one person on behalf of the party producing them, and then cross-examined by one person on the other side.

XVII. If a Senator is called as a witness, he shall be sworn, and give his testimony standing in his place.

XVIII. If a Senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, or to offer a motion or order (except a motion to adjourn), it shall be reduced to writing, and put by the Presiding Officer.

XIX. At all times while the Senate is sitting upon the trial of an impeachment the doors of the Senate shall be kept open, unless the Senate shall direct the doors to be closed while deliberating upon its decisions.

XX. All preliminary or interlocutory questions, and all motions, shall be argued for not exceeding one hour on each side, unless the Senate shall, by order, extend the time.



XXI. The case, on each side, shall be opened by one person. The final argument on the merits may be made by two persons on each side (unless otherwise ordered by the Senate upon application for that purpose), and the argument shall be opened and closed on the part of the House of Representatives.

XXII. On the final question whether the impeachment is sustained, the yeas and nays shall be taken on each article of impeachment separately; and if the impeachment shall not, upon any of the articles presented, be sustained by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, a judgment of acquittal shall be entered; but if the person accused in such articles of impeachment shall be convicted upon any of said articles by the votes of two-thirds of the members present, the Senate shall proceed to pronounce judgment, and a certified copy of such judgment shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

XXIII. All the orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which shall be entered on the record, and without debate, subject, however, to the operation of Rule VII, except when the doors shall be closed for deliberation, and in that case no member shall speak more than once on one question, and for not more than ten minutes on an interlocutory question, and for not more than fifteen minutes on the final question, unless by consent of the Senate, to be had without debate; but a motion to adjourn may be decided without the yeas and nays, unless they be demanded by one-fifth of the members present. The fifteen minutes herein allowed shall be for the whole deliberation on the final



question, and not to the final question on each article of impeachment.

XXIV. Witnesses shall be sworn in the following form, viz: "You, ———, do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that the evidence you shall give in the case now pending between the United States and ———, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth: So help you God." Which oath shall be administered by the Secretary, or any other duly authorized person.

*Form of a subpoena to be issued on the application of the managers of the impeachment, or of the party impeached, or of his counsel.*

To ———, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby commanded to appear before the Senate of the United States, on the ——— day of ———, at the Senate Chamber in the city of Washington, then and there to testify your knowledge in the cause which is before the Senate in which the House of Representatives have impeached ———.

Fail not.

Witness ———, and Presiding Officer of the Senate, at the city of Washington, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord ———, and of the Independence of the United States the ———.

—————,  
Presiding Officer of the Senate.



*Form of direction for the service of said subpoena.*

The Senate of the United States to \_\_\_\_\_, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to serve and return the within subpoena according to law.

Dated at Washington, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord \_\_\_\_\_, and of the Independence of the United States the \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Secretary of the Senate.

*Form of oath to be administered to the members of the Senate sitting in the trial of impeachments.*

“I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of \_\_\_\_\_, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws: So help me God.”

*Form of summons to be issued and served upon the person impeached.*

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss:

The Senate of the United States to \_\_\_\_\_, greeting:

Whereas the House of Representatives of the United States of America did, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, exhibit to the Senate articles of impeachment against you, the said \_\_\_\_\_, in the words following:

[Here insert the articles.]

And demand that you, the said \_\_\_\_\_, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice;

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You, the said \_\_\_\_\_, are therefore hereby summoned to be and appear before the Senate of the United States of America, at their Chamber in the city of Washington, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, at 12.30 o'clock afternoon, then and there to answer to the said articles of impeachment, and then and there to abide by, obey, and perform such orders, directions, and judgments as the Senate of the United States shall make in the premises according to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness \_\_\_\_\_, and Presiding Officer of the said Senate, at the city of Washington, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord \_\_\_\_\_, and of the independence of the United States the \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Presiding Officer of the Senate.

*Form of precept to be indorsed on said writ of summons.*

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss:

The Senate of the United States to \_\_\_\_\_, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to deliver to and leave with \_\_\_\_\_, if conveniently to be found, or if not, to leave at his usual place of abode, or at his usual place of business in some conspicuous place, a true and attested copy of the within writ of summons, together with a like copy of this precept; and in whichsoever way you perform the service, let it be done at least \_\_\_\_\_ days before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons.

Fail not, and make return of this writ of summons and precept, with your proceedings thereon indorsed, on or before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons.



Witness ———, and Presiding Officer of the Senate,  
 at the city of Washington, this — day of —, in the  
 year of our Lord —, and of the independence of the  
 United States the —.

—————,  
 Presiding Officer of the Senate.

All process shall be served by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the  
 Senate, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

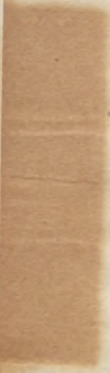
XXV. If the Senate shall at any time fail to sit for the  
 consideration of articles of impeachment on the day or hour  
 fixed therefor, the Senate may, by an order to be adopted  
 without debate, fix a day and hour for resuming such con-  
 sideration.

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Witness \_\_\_\_\_, and Presiding Officer of the Senate  
 at the city of Washington, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year  
 of our Lord \_\_\_\_\_, and of the independence of the  
 United States the \_\_\_\_\_.

All process shall be served by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the  
 Senate, unless otherwise ordered by the court.  
 XXV. If the Senate shall at any time fail to sit for the  
 consideration of articles of impeachment on the day or hour  
 fixed therefor, the Senate may, by an order to be adopted  
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RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING  
OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

ADOPTED BY THE SENATE THE 15TH MARCH 1800

ARTICLE I

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RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE SENATE WING OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

RULE I.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, under the direction of the Presiding Officer, shall be the Executive Officer of the body for the enforcement of all rules made by the Committee on Rules for the regulation of the Senate Wing of the Capitol and Senate Annex. The Senate floor shall be at all times under his immediate supervision, and he shall see that the various subordinate officers of his department perform the duties to which they are especially assigned.

RULE II.

ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER AND ACTING ASSISTANT DOORKEEPER.

The First Assistant Doorkeeper and Second Assistant Doorkeeper shall be assigned, during the daily sessions of the Senate, to duty upon the Senate floor. They shall see that the messengers assigned to the doors upon the Senate floor are at their posts, and that the floor and cloakrooms are cleared at least five minutes before the opening of daily sessions of all persons not entitled to remain there. In the



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absence of the Sergeant-at-Arms the duties of his office, so far as they pertain to the enforcement of rules, shall devolve upon the Assistant Doorkeepers in the order of their rank.

RULE III.

MESSENGRERS ACTING AS ASSISTANT DOORKEEPERS.

The messengers acting as Assistant Doorkeepers shall be assigned to their duties by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

RULE IV.

GALLERIES.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall keep the aisles of the galleries clear, and shall not allow admittance into the galleries of more than their seating capacity.

The galleries of the Senate shall be set apart and occupied as follows:

PRESS GALLERY.

The gallery in the rear of the Vice-President's chair shall be set apart for reporters of daily newspapers.

Persons desiring admission to the Press Gallery shall make application to the Committee on Rules [as required by Rule IV for the regulation of the Senate Wing of the United States Capitol]; and shall also state, in writing, for what paper or papers they are employed; and shall further state that they are not engaged in the prosecution of claims pending before Congress or the Departments, and will not become so engaged while allowed admission to the gallery; and that they are not in any sense the agents or representatives of persons or corporations having legislation before Congress, and will



not become such agents or representatives while retaining their right to places in the gallery. Visiting journalists who may be allowed temporary admission to the gallery must conform to the restrictions of this rule.

The applications required by above rule (blank forms for which can be obtained from the Doorkeeper of the Press Gallery) shall be authenticated in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the Standing Committee of Correspondents, who shall see that the occupation of the gallery is confined to bona fide telegraphic correspondents of reputable standing in their business, who represent daily newspapers; but not exceeding one seat shall be assigned to each paper; and it shall be the duty of the said Standing Committee, at their discretion, to report violations of the privileges of the gallery to the Senate Committee on Rules, and pending action thereon the offending correspondent shall be suspended.

Persons employed in the Executive or Legislative Departments of the Government, and persons engaged in other occupations whose chief attention is not given to newspaper correspondence, shall not be entitled to admission to the Press Gallery; and the press list in the Congressional Directory shall be a list only of persons whose chief attention is given to telegraphic correspondence for daily newspapers. Correspondents entitled to the privileges of the Press Gallery may be admitted to the Marble Room under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Committee on Rules.

Members of the families of correspondents are not entitled to admission to the Press Gallery.

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The Press Gallery, subject to the supervision and control of the Committee on Rules, shall be under the direction of the Standing Committee of Correspondents.

DIPLOMATIC GALLERY.

The southern gallery over the main entrance to the Senate Chamber shall be set apart for the use of the Diplomatic Corps, and no person shall be admitted to it excepting the Secretary of State, foreign ministers, their families and suites, and Senators.

The cards of admission to said gallery shall be issued by the Secretary of State, or the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, to such persons as are entitled to its privileges.

SENATE GALLERY.

The gallery over the east entrance to the Senate Chamber, formerly part of the ladies' gallery, shall be set apart for the exclusive use of the families of Senators and guests visiting their families who shall be designated by some member of the Senator's family, and for the families of ex-Presidents of the United States, as well as families of incumbent Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

No others shall be admitted, either by card or personal direction, except by the President and Vice-President to their respective reserved seats.

Employees of the Senate, except those on duty at the gallery door, shall be excluded.

The front seat in the Senate Gallery, next adjoining the ladies' gallery, shall be set apart for the use of the President, and no person shall be admitted to said seat except upon his order.



The seat immediately in the rear of the President's seat shall be set apart for the use of the Vice-President, and no person shall be admitted thereto except upon his order.

RESERVED GALLERIES.

The reserved galleries shall be governed by the following rule:

The galleries over the western entrance to the Senate Chamber and over the northeastern corner of said Chamber shall be set apart for the use of the families of Senators, of members of the House of Representatives, of Cabinet ministers, and of judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Other persons may be admitted to said galleries upon the card of a Senator. The period to which such card of admission shall be limited rests entirely in the discretion of the Senator issuing it.

LADIES' GALLERY.

The gallery extending from the Senate Gallery to the Diplomatic Gallery shall be set apart for the use of ladies and ladies accompanied by gentlemen.

PUBLIC GALLERIES.

The galleries on either side of the western reserved gallery shall be open to the public.

RULE V.

MARBLE ROOM.

The anteroom known as the Marble Room is now a part of the floor of the Senate.

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RULE VI.

CLOAKROOMS.

No persons shall be admitted to the cloakrooms adjoining the Senate Chamber excepting those entitled to the privileges of the Senate floor under Standing Rule XXXIII.

RULE VII.

HEATING AND VENTILATING DEPARTMENT.<sup>1</sup>

No person shall be admitted to the heating and ventilating department of the Senate Wing of the Capitol, except upon a pass from the Sergeant-at-Arms, or unless accompanied by an officer of the Senate.

RULE VIII.

BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOMS.

The barber shop, and bathrooms connected therewith, shall be reserved exclusively for the use of Senators. The bathroom in the heating and ventilating department of the Senate Wing shall be for the use of employees of the Senate; and no other persons shall be entitled to its privileges.

RULE IX.

SENATE RESTAURANT.

The large private room of the restaurant shall be reserved exclusively for Senators and their guests.

The small private room shall be reserved exclusively for the use of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, and such use of the private rooms of the restaurant shall not be interfered with.

<sup>1</sup> See Page 145 Duties Committee on Rules.

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The viands served in the restaurant shall be of the best quality, and the prices for the same shall not exceed those stated in the printed bills of fare, to be previously approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and said prices shall be subject to modification from time to time as the Chairman of the Committee on Rules may direct.

The restaurant shall be kept open during the session of the Senate and during such other parts of the year as the Committee on Rules may direct.

The caterer shall give his personal attention and care to the management of the restaurant. The equipment for the tables and for the service shall be first class. No spirituous liquors shall be sold, furnished, or kept in the restaurant. All parts of the restaurant, with its kitchen and office, shall be kept scrupulously clean, and all waste and garbage shall be removed daily. The rooms and vaults connected with the restaurant shall be kept entirely for its use and shall not be withdrawn from such use for any purpose. The management of the restaurant and all matters connected therewith shall at all times be subject to such further directions as the Committee on Rules may give.

RULE X.

CORRIDORS, ETC.

The corridors and passageways of the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be kept open and free from obstructions; and no stands, booths, or counters for the exhibition or sale of any article shall be placed therein.

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RULE XI.

PEDDLING, BEGGING, ETC.

Peddling, begging, and the solicitation of book or other subscriptions are strictly forbidden in the Senate Wing of the Capitol, and no portion of said wing shall be occupied by signs or other devices for advertising any article whatsoever, excepting time tables in the Post-Office and such signs as may be necessary to designate the entrances to the Senate restaurant.

RULE XII.

SMOKING.

Smoking is prohibited in the elevators, corridors, and passageways of the Senate Wing of the Capitol.

RULE XIII.

CARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MORNING HOUR.

No cards, letters, or other communications, except letters from Senators' families, and official communications, shall be sent to a Senator in the Chamber during the daily sessions of the Senate before 2 o'clock p. m., unless he shall so direct.

RULE XIV.

CARDS AND COMMUNICATIONS DURING EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

No cards, letters, or other communications shall be sent to Senators in the Chamber when the Senate is in executive session, except cards of Members of the House of Representatives, calls from the Supreme Court of the United States, letters from Senators' families, official communications and telegrams, unless Senators shall direct the messenger at the main door of the Senate Chamber otherwise.



RULE XV.

SWEEPING, CLEANING.

All sweeping, cleaning, and dusting of the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be done, as far as practicable, immediately after the adjournment of each day's session of the Senate, and must, in any event, be completed before 8 o'clock a. m.

RULE XVI.

SENATE ANNEX AND OTHER SENATE BUILDINGS.

All provisions of the foregoing rules so far as practicable are made applicable to the building called the Senate Annex, the buildings used for the storage of Senate documents, and the Senate stables.

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RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF THE SENATE BUILDINGS

RULE XVII

SWEEPING, CLEANING, AND DUSTING

All sweeping, cleaning, and dusting of the Senate Wing of the Capitol shall be done, as far as practicable, immediately after the adjournment of each day's session of the Senate, and must, in any event, be completed before 2 o'clock a.m. on the following day.

RULE XVI

SENATE ANZEK AND OTHER SENATE BUILDINGS

All provisions of the foregoing rules so far as practicable are made applicable to the building called the Senate Annex, the buildings used for the storage of Senate documents, and the Senate stables.

RULE XV

It shall be the duty of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to see that the provisions of the foregoing rules are strictly observed in all buildings under the control of the Senate.

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STANDING ORDERS NOT EMBRACED IN THE RULES,  
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EXPIRATION OF THE LAST SESSION OF A CONGRESS.

On the 3d of March, 1851, the Senate being in session at 12 o'clock midnight, Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Mr. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Mr. James M. Mason, of Virginia, as well as other Senators, expressed the belief that the term of the Congress had expired and that, inasmuch as, in their opinion, their terms had ended, they had no further right to participate in the proceedings. Some of the Senators thus holding refused to vote when roll calls were ordered. A long and interesting discussion followed on the question as to the exact time when the session of a Congress terminates. The debate was brought to an end by the consideration by unanimous consent of the following resolution offered by Mr. David L. Yulee, of Florida, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the Senate, the present Congress does not expire by constitutional limitation until meridian of the 4th of March.

[S. Jour., 261, 31-2, Mar. 3, 1851.]

LENGTH OF SERVICE AND AGE OF SENATE PAGES.

*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to classify the pages of the Senate so that at the close of the present and each succeeding Congress one-half the number shall be removed; and in no case shall a page be



appointed younger than 12 years, or remain in office after the age of 16 years, or for a longer time than two Congresses, or four years.

[S. Jour., 514, 33-1, July 17, 1854; S. Jour., 26, 41-3, Dec. 6, 1870.

SPECIAL DEPUTIES.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate is authorized and empowered from time to time to appoint such special deputies as he may think necessary to serve process or perform other duties devolved upon the Sergeant-at-Arms by law or the rules or orders of the Senate, or which may hereafter be devolved upon him, and in such case they shall be officers of the Senate; and any act done or return made by the deputies so appointed shall have like effect and be of the same validity as if performed or made by the Sergeant-at-Arms in person.

[S. Jour., 47, 51-1, Dec. 17, 1889.

READING OF WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

*Ordered*, That, unless otherwise directed, on the twenty-second day of February in each year, or if that day shall be on Sunday, then on the day following, immediately after the reading of the Journal, Washington's Farewell Address shall be read to the Senate by a Senator to be designated for the purpose by the presiding officer; and that thereafter the Senate will proceed with its ordinary business.

[S. Jour., 103, 56-2, Jan. 24, 1901.

UNION SOLDIERS.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate are hereby directed to retain in the employ of the Senate those persons who served in the Union



Army during the late Civil War, and whose service in the Senate is necessary and satisfactory, and who are not otherwise provided for, and to continue such persons in their positions until cause for their removal shall have been reported to and approved of by the Senate and their removal directed.

[S. Jour., 124, 62-1, July 14, 1911.]

#### MARBLE BUSTS OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

*Resolved*, That marble busts of those who have been Vice-Presidents of the United States shall be placed in the Senate wing of the Capitol from time to time, that the architect of the Capitol is authorized, subject to the advice and approval of the Senate Committee on the Library, to carry into execution the object of this resolution, and the expenses incurred in doing so shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

[S. Jour., 40, 55-2, Jan. 6, 1898.]

#### FLOWERS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

*Resolved*, That until further orders the Sergeant-at-Arms is instructed not to permit flowers to be brought into the Senate Chamber.

[S. Jour., 261, 58-3, Feb. 24, 1905.]

#### ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS AND THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEES.

SEC. 101. The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, or a chairman of a Committee of the Whole, or of any committee of either House of Congress, is empowered to administer oaths to witnesses in any case under their examination.

SEC. 102. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress to give



testimony or to produce papers upon any matter under inquiry before either House, or any committee of either House of Congress, willfully makes default, or who, having appeared, refuses to answer any questions pertinent to the question under inquiry, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment in a common jail for not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

SEC. 103. No witness is privileged to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper, respecting which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or by any committee of either House, upon the ground that his testimony to such fact or his production of such paper may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous.

SEC. 104. Whenever a witness, summoned as mentioned in section one hundred and two, fails to testify, and the facts are reported to either House, the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House, as the case may be, shall certify the fact, under the seal of the Senate or House, to the district attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the grand jury for their action.

[R. S. 101, 102, 103, 104.]

\* \* \* \* \*

The Presiding Officer, for the time being, of the Senate of the United States, shall have power to administer all oaths and affirmations that are or may be required by the Constitution, or by law, to be taken by any Senator, officer of the Senate, witness, or other person, in respect of any matter within the jurisdiction of the Senate.



SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk thereof, shall, respectively, have power to administer any oath or affirmation required by law, or by the rules or orders of the Senate, to be taken by any officer of the Senate, and to any witness produced before it.

[19 Stat., 34.]

\* \* \* \* \*

Any Member of either House of Congress may administer oaths to witnesses in any matter depending in either House of Congress of which he is a Member, or any committee thereof.

[23 Stat., 60.]

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 859. No testimony given by a witness before either House or before any committee of either House of Congress shall be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding against him in any court, except in a prosecution for perjury committed in giving such testimony. But an official paper or record produced by him is not within the said privilege.

[R. S. 859.]

## PAYMENT OF WITNESSES.

*Resolved*, That the rule for paying witnesses summoned to appear before the Senate or any of its committees shall be as follows: For each day a witness shall attend, three dollars, and three dollars for each day spent in traveling to or from the place of examination by the usual route. A witness shall also be entitled to be reimbursed his necessary expenses for traveling to and from the place of examination in no case to exceed the sum of seven cents a mile for the distance by him actually traveled for the purpose of appearing as a witness.

[S. Jour., 66, 56-1, Jan. 4, 1900.]



## VISITORS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

*Provided*, That hereafter the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy shall consist of five members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate and seven members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the respective chairmen thereof, who shall annually visit the Military Academy on such date or dates as may be fixed by the chairmen of the said committees; and the Superintendent of the Academy and the members of the Board of Visitors shall be notified of such date by the chairmen of the said committees, acting jointly, at least fifteen days before the meeting. The expenses of the members of the Board shall be their actual expenses while engaged upon their duties as members of said Board, and their actual expenses for travel by the shortest mail routes: *Provided further*, That so much of sections thirteen hundred and twenty-seven, thirteen hundred and twenty-eight, and thirteen hundred and twenty-nine, Revised Statutes of the United States, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed.

[35 Stats, 1033.]

## VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

From and after the passage of this act there shall be appointed every year, in the following manner, a Board of Visitors, to visit the Academy, the date of the annual visit of the Board aforesaid to be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy: Seven persons shall be appointed by the President and four Senators and five Members of the House of Representatives shall be designated as visitors by the Vice President or President pro tempore of the Senate and the



Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively, in the month of January of each year. The chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate and chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives shall be ex officio members of said Board.

Each member of said Board shall receive while engaged upon duties as a member of the Board not to exceed \$5 a day and actual expenses of travel by the shortest mail routes.

[39 Stat., 608.]

**DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.**

SEC. 4863. In addition to the directors whose appointment has heretofore been provided for by law, there shall be three other directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, appointed in the following manner: One Senator by the President of the Senate and two Representatives by the Speaker of the House. These directors shall hold their offices for the term of a single Congress, and be eligible to a reappointment.

[R. S., 4863.]

**DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.**

In addition to the directors whose appointments are now provided for by law, there shall be three other directors appointed in the following manner: One Senator by the President of the Senate and two Representatives by the Speaker of the House; these directors shall hold their office for the term of a single Congress, and be eligible to a reappointment.

[17 Stat., 360.]

Conferences as Part Jefferson's War Decl. of Independence Act of Confederation Ordinance of 1787 Constitution



TRUSTEE OF THE REFORM SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF  
COLUMBIA.

Two consulting trustees shall be appointed, namely: One Senator of the United States, by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, for the term of four years, and one member of the House of Representatives, by the Speaker thereof, for the term of two years. [19 Stat., 52.]

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

SEC. 5581. The regents to be selected shall be appointed as follows: The members of the Senate by the President thereof; the members of the House by the Speaker thereof; and the six other persons by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives. The members of the House so appointed shall serve for the term of two years; and on every alternate fourth Wednesday of December a like number shall be appointed in the same manner, to serve until the fourth Wednesday in December in the second year succeeding their appointment. The Senators so appointed shall serve during the term for which they shall hold, without reelection, their office as Senators. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled as vacancies in committees are filled. The regular term of service for the other six members shall be six years; and new elections thereof shall be made by joint resolutions of Congress. Vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise may be filled in like manner by joint resolution of Congress. [R. S., 5581.]



EXPIRATION OF SERVICE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AS TRUSTEES, ETC.

That in all cases where members of Congress or Senators are appointed to represent Congress on any board of trustees or board of directors of any corporation or institution to which Congress makes any appropriation, the terms of said members or Senators as such trustee or director shall continue until the expiration of two months after the first meeting of the Congress chosen next after their appointment.

[27 Stat., 165.]

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

SEEDS.

That seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or by any member of Congress or Delegate, receiving seeds for distribution from said Department, together with agricultural reports emanating from that Department, and so transmitted, shall, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, pass through the mails free of charge. And the provisions of this section shall apply to ex-members of Congress and ex-Delegates for the period of nine months after the expiration of their terms as members and Delegates

[18 Stat., 343.]

\* \* \* \* \*

The Public Printer shall furnish to the Department of Agriculture such franks as the Secretary of Agriculture may require for sending out seeds on congressional orders, the franks to have printed thereon the facsimile signatures of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, also the names of their respective States or Territories,

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and the words "United States Department of Agriculture, Congressional Seed Distribution," or such other printed matter as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct; the franks to be of such size and style as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; the expense of printing the said franks to be charged to the allotment for printing and binding for the two Houses of Congress. (32 Stat., 741.)

\* \* \* \* \*

DOCUMENTS.

SEC. 85. The Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive through the mail all public documents printed by order of Congress; and the name of the Vice-President, Senator, Representative, Delegate, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House shall be written thereon, with the proper designation of the office he holds; and the provisions of this section shall apply to each of the persons named herein until the first day of December following the expiration of their respective terms of office. [28 Stat., 622.]

\* \* \* \* \*

MAIL MATTER.

SEC. 7. That hereafter the Vice-President, members and members-elect of and Delegates and Delegates elect to Congress, shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails, and under their frank, any mail matter to any Government official or to any person, correspondence, not exceeding four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business. [33 Stat., 441.]

\* \* \* \* \*



## COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

TO BE ASCERTAINED BY LAW.

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

[Const., art. 1, sec. 6, clause 1.

\* \* \* \* \*  
\$7,500 PER YEAR.

The compensation of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress shall be seven thousand five hundred<sup>1</sup> dollars per annum; and in addition thereto, mileage at the rate of twenty cents per mile, to be estimated by the nearest route usually traveled in going to and returning from each regular session: *Provided*, That hereafter mileage accounts of Senators shall be certified by the President of the Senate, and those of Representatives and Delegates by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[14 Stat., 323.

\* \* \* \* \*  
MILEAGE SHALL BE CERTIFIED.

That the said compensation which shall be due to the members of the Senate shall be certified by the President thereof; and that which shall be due to the Representatives and Delegates shall be certified by the Speaker; and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the Public Treasury.

[3 Stat., 404.

\* \* \* \* \*  
MILEAGE FOR TWO SESSIONS ONLY.

Mileage for two sessions only, to be paid in the following manner, to wit: On the first day of each regular session, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 34 Stat., 993.



mileage for one session; and at the beginning of the second regular session of the Congress, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for such second session. [11 Stat., 48.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
WHEN MILEAGE SHALL BE PAID.

On the first day of the first session of each Congress, or as soon thereafter as he may be in attendance and apply, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage as now allowed by law; and on the first day of the second, or any subsequent session, he shall receive his mileage as now allowed. [11 Stat., 367.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
CERTIFICATION SHALL BE CONCLUSIVE.

All certificates which have been or may be granted by the Presiding Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, of the amount of compensation due to the members of the several Houses and to such Delegates are, and ought to be, deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be conclusive upon all the Departments and officers of the Government of the United States. [9 Stat., 523.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
STATIONERY.

A yearly allowance of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for stationery<sup>1</sup> is now made to Senators. [15 Stat., 284.]

\* \* \* \* \*  
BOOKS.

SEC. 42. When any book is ordered to and received by any member or Delegate, by a resolution of either or both Houses

<sup>1</sup> As amended, R. S., 43.



of Congress, the price paid for the same shall be deducted from the compensation of such member or Delegate, except books ordered to be printed by the Congressional Printer during the Congress for which the member or Delegate was elected.

[R. S., sec. 42.

POSTAGE.

Sec. 44. No compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators, Representatives, or Delegates on account of postage.

[R. S., sec. 44.

WHEN PAID.

Each Senator, member of the House of Representatives, and Delegate in Congress, after having taken and subscribed the required oath, shall be entitled to receive his compensation at the end of each month, at the rate now established by law.

[15 Stat., 24.

NO COMPENSATION IN EVENT OF DEATH PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF SESSION.

In the event of the death of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate prior to the commencement of the first session of the Congress, he shall be neither entitled to mileage nor compensation; and in the event of death after the commencement of any session, his representatives shall be entitled to receive so much of his compensation, computed at the rate of seven thousand five hundred<sup>1</sup> dollars per annum, as he may not have received, and any mileage that may have actually accrued and be due and unpaid.

[11 Stat., 48.

COMPENSATION TO WIDOW IN EVENT OF DEATH.

That whenever hereafter any person elected a member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall die after the commencement of the Congress to which he shall have been

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 34 Stat., 993.

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so elected, compensation shall be computed and paid to his widow, or if no widow survive him, to his heirs at law, for the period that shall have elapsed from the commencement of such Congress as aforesaid to the time of his death, at the rate of *seven thousand five hundred*<sup>1</sup> dollars per annum: *Provided, however,* That compensation shall be computed and paid in all cases for a period of not less than three months: *And provided further,* That in no case shall constructive mileage be computed or paid. [11 Stat., 442.]

\* \* \* \* \*

SALARIES OF SENATORS NOT QUALIFIED.

That Senators elected, whose term of office begins on the fourth day of March, and whose credentials in due form of law shall have been presented in the Senate, but who have had no opportunity to be qualified, may receive their compensation monthly, from the beginning of their term, until there shall be a session of the Senate. [22 Stat., 632.]

\* \* \* \* \*

SALARIES OF SENATORS APPOINTED.

That salaries of Senators appointed to fill vacancies in the Senate shall commence on the day of their appointment and continue until their successors are elected and qualified; and salaries of Senators elected to fill vacancies in the Senate shall commence on the day they qualify: *Provided,* That where no appointments have been made to fill such vacancies, the salaries of Senators elected to fill such vacancies shall commence on the day following their election. [42 Stat., 1225.]

DISBURSEMENTS MAY BE MADE BY THE TREASURER.

That whenever any appropriation made for the payment of the salaries of Senators, Members, and Delegates in Congress, or the officers and employees of both or either of the Houses thereof, or for the expenses of the same, or any

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 34 Stat., 993.



committees thereof, can not be lawfully disbursed by or through the officers specially charged with such disbursements, such disbursements may be made for the purposes named in said appropriations by the Treasurer of the United States, who shall take proper vouchers therefor and charge such disbursements against such appropriations; and the accounts therefor shall be audited and passed or rejected, as the law may require, in the same manner that similar accounts are or may be required by law to be audited and passed or rejected.

[22 Stat., 108.]

\* \* \* \* \*

## COMPENSATION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

The President of the Senate pro tempore, when there shall be no Vice-President or the Vice-President shall become President of the United States, shall receive the compensation provided by law for the Vice-President.

[11 Stat., 48.]

## CLERKS TO SENATORS ELECT.

*Provided*, That Senators elected, whose term of office begins on the fourth day of March, and whose credentials in due form of law shall have been presented to the Senate, or filed with the Secretary thereof,<sup>1</sup> are authorized to appoint the same number of clerical assistants, at the same salaries per annum, to which qualified Senators, not chairmen of committees, are entitled, whose compensation shall be paid out of the appropriation for clerical assistance to Senators.

[28 Stat., 164.]

## EMPLOYEES OF CONGRESS NOT TO HIRE ANOTHER TO PERFORM THEIR DUTIES.

Hereafter no employee of Congress, either in the Senate or House, shall sublet to, or hire, another to do or perform any of the duties or work attached to the position to which he was appointed.

[28 Stat., 771.]

<sup>1</sup> As amended Feb. 20, 1923.



DUTIES IMPOSED UPON THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

DISBURSEMENT TO MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.

SEC. 56. The moneys which may be appropriated for the compensation of members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the Senate, shall be paid at the Treasury, in requisitions drawn by the Secretary of the Senate and shall be kept, disbursed, and accounted for by him according to law, and the Secretary shall be deemed a disbursing officer.

[R. S., 56.

BOND.

SEC. 57. The Secretary of the Senate shall, within thirty after days entering upon the duties of his office, and before making any requisition upon the Treasury to draw any portion of the moneys appropriated for the compensation of members and officers or the contingent expenses of the Senate, give a bond to the United States, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful application and disbursement of such funds as may be drawn by him from the Treasury as disbursing officer of the Senate.

[R. S., 57.

\* \* \* \* \*

STATEMENT TO SHOW PERSONNEL OF SENATE.

SEC. 60. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall prepare and submit to the two Houses, respectively, at the commencement of each session of Congress, the following statements in writing:

First. A statement showing the names of all the clerks and other persons who have been, during the preceding year or any part thereof, employed in their respective offices, and those of the messengers of the respective Houses, together



with the time that each clerk or other person and each messenger was actually employed, and the sums paid to each. This statement must also show whether such clerks or other persons, or such messengers have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any particular persons, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better dispatch of business.

## EXPENDITURE OF CONTINGENT FUND.

Second. A detailed statement, by items, of the manner in which the contingent fund for each House has been expended during the preceding year. This statement must give the names of every person to whom any portion of the fund has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price; and if for any services rendered, the nature of such service, and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary, and the amount of all former appropriations in each case on hand, either in the Treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent.

[R. S., 60.]

## SUMS DRAWN.

SEC. 61. Each of the statements required by the preceding section shall exhibit, also, the several sums drawn by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively, from the Treasury, and the balances, if any, remaining in their hands.

[R. S., 61.]

## RECEIPTS FOR MONEYS.

SEC. 62. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall each require of the disbursing officers acting under their direction or authority the return of precise and analytical statements and receipts for all

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moneys which may have been from time to time, during the next preceding year, expended by them; and the results of such returns and the sums total shall be communicated annually to Congress by the Secretary and Clerk, respectively.

[R. S., 62.

EXPENDITURES REPORTED TO CONGRESS.

SEC. 63. All expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be made up to the end of each fiscal year, and shall be reported to Congress at the commencement of each regular session.

[R. S., 63.

\* \* \* \* \*

FISCAL YEAR.

\* \* \* The fiscal year for the adjustment of the accounts of Secretary of the Senate for compensation and traveling expenses of Senators, \* \* \* shall extend to and include the third day of July. \* \* \*

[26 Stat., 646.

\* \* \* \* \*

ADVERTISEMENT FOR STATIONERY.

SEC. 65. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall annually advertise, once a week, for at least four weeks, in one or more of the principal papers published in the District of Columbia, for sealed proposals for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, during the next session of Congress with the necessary stationery.

[R. S., 65.

ADVERTISEMENT PUBLISHED.

SEC. 66. The advertisement published under the preceding section must describe the kind of stationery required, and must require the proposals to be accompanied with sufficient security for their performance.

[R. S., 66.



## PROPOSALS TO BE SEALED.

SEC. 67. All such proposals shall be kept sealed until the day specified in such advertisement for opening the same, when the same shall be opened in the presence of at least two persons, and the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder, provided he shall give satisfactory security to perform the same, under forfeiture not exceeding double the contract price in case of failure; and in case the lowest bidder shall fail to enter into such contract and give such security within a time to be fixed in such advertisement, then the contract shall be given to the next lowest bidder, who shall enter into such contract. [R. S., 67.]

## PURCHASE FOR SEPARATE PARTS OF SUPPLIES.

SEC. 68. The three preceding sections shall not prevent either the Secretary or the Clerk from contracting for separate parts of the supplies of stationery required to be furnished. [R. S., 68.]

## PURCHASE ONLY ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN UNITED STATES.

SEC. 69. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, in disbursing the public moneys for the use of the two Houses, respectively, purchase only articles the growth and manufacture of the United States, provided the articles required can be procured of such growth and manufacture upon as good terms as to quality and price as are demanded for like articles of foreign growth and manufacture. [R. S., 69.]

## STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL.

SEC. 70. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall report to Congress on the first day of each regular session, and at the



expiration of their terms of service, a full and complete statement of all their receipts and expenditures as such officers, showing in detail the items of expense, classifying them under the proper appropriations, and also showing the aggregate thereof, and exhibiting in a clear and concise manner the exact condition of all public moneys by them received, paid out, and remaining in their possession as such officers.

[R. S., 70.

TRANSCRIBING THE JOURNAL.

SEC. 71. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, are entitled, for transcribing and certifying extracts from the Journal of the Senate, or the Executive Journal of the Senate when the injunction of secrecy has been removed, or from the Journal of the House of Representatives, except when such transcripts are required by an officer of the United States in a matter relating to the duties of his office, to receive from the persons for whom such transcripts are prepared the sum of ten cents for each sheet containing one hundred words.

[R. S., 71.

PROPERTY LISTS.

SEC. 72. The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Postmasters of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall, severally, make out and return to Congress, on the first day of each regular session, and at the expiration of their respective terms of service, a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in their possession, respectively, at the time of returning such account

[R. S., 72.

\* \* \* \* \*



## REJECTED NOMINATIONS.

The Secretary of the Senate shall at the close of each session thereof deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and to each of the Auditors, and to each of the Comptrollers in the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all persons who have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session.

[R. S., 1775.]

\* \* \* \*

## DOCUMENTS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

SEC. 1332. The Secretary of the Senate shall furnish annually to the library of the Academy [West Point] one copy of each document published during the preceding year by the Senate.

[R. S., 1332.]

\* \* \* \*

## DOCUMENTS TO SOLDIERS' HOMES.

“SEC. 4837. <sup>1</sup>That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall cause to be sent to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, and to the Branches at Togus in Maine, Milwaukee in Wisconsin, Hampton in Virginia, Marion in Indiana, Leavenworth in Kansas, Santa Monica in California, and to the homes for the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors established and maintained by any State or Territory, and all soldiers' and sailors' homes established by the authority of any State or Territory receiving aid from the United States under legislation of Congress, each, one copy each of

<sup>1</sup>As amended, 28 Stat., 159.

Confereces as Part Jefferson's War<sup>th</sup> Decl. of Independence Arts of Confederation Ordinance of 1787 Constitution



the following documents: The session laws of Congress; the annual messages of the President, with accompanying documents in the abridgement thereof; the daily Congressional Record; and the Public Printer is hereby authorized and directed to furnish to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives the documents referred to in this section."

[28 Stat., 159.

\* \* \* \* \*

ADVANCE MONEYS TO SERGEANT AT ARMS.

The Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to advance to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate such sum as may be necessary, not exceeding one thousand dollars, to meet any extraordinary expenses arising during the recess of the Senate.

[22 Stat., 333.

\* \* \* \* \*

COMMITTEE EXPENSES.

That when any duty is imposed upon a committee of the Senate involving expenses which are ordered to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the committee charged with such duty, the receipt of the chairman of such committee for any sum paid to him or his order out of said contingent fund by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken and passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury as a full and sufficient voucher; but it shall be the duty of such chairman, as soon as practicable, to furnish vouchers in detail for the disbursement of such moneys to the Secretary of the Senate, who shall file them with the accounting officers aforesaid; and this provision shall apply to all cases in which orders of the Senate have already been made.

[20 Stat., 419.



## EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Fifth. The Auditor for the State and other Departments shall receive and examine \* \* \* all accounts relating to the \* \* \* Senate. \* \* \* He shall certify the balances arising thereon to the division of bookkeeping and warrants, and send forthwith a copy of each certificate, according to the character of the account, to the Secretary of the Senate. \* \* \*

[28 Stat., 207.]

\* \* \* \* \*

## COMMITTEE REPORTS.

*Resolved further,* That the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate be, and they are hereby, directed to procure and file, for the use of their respective Houses, copies of all reports made by each committee of all succeeding Congresses; and that the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, at the close of each session of Congress, to cause said reports to be indexed and bound, one copy to be deposited in the library of each House and one copy in the room of the committee from which the reports emanated.

[24 Stat., 346]

## SEAL OF THE SENATE.

*Resolved,* That the Secretary shall have the custody of the seal, and shall use the same for the authentication of process transcripts, copies, and certificates whenever directed by the Senate; and may use the same to authenticate copies of such papers and documents in his office as he may lawfully give copies of.

[S. Jour., 194, 49-1.]

\* \* \* \* \*

## TRANSFERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to the custody of the Libra-



rian of Congress such volumes and parts of volumes of newspapers in the files of the Senate as are not needed for current use in his office; and the Librarian of the Senate shall also transfer to the Library of Congress the collection of maps now in that library, the same to be catalogued and to form part of the collections of the Library of Congress.

[S. Jour., 1165, 49-1.

CLAIMS ARISING FROM INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

SEC. 11. That all papers, reports, evidence, records, and proceedings now on file or of record in any of the Departments, or the office of the Secretary of the Senate, or the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or certified copies of the same, relating to any claims authorized to be prosecuted under this act, shall be furnished to the court upon its order, or at the request of the Attorney-General.

[26 Stat., 854.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, AND POST-MASTER OF THE SENATE

PROPERTY LISTS.

The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Postmasters of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, shall, severally, make out and return to Congress, on the first day of each regular session, and at the expiration of their respective terms of service, a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in their possession, respectively, at the time of returning such account.

[R. S. 72.

\* \* \* \* \*

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate do and he is hereby authorized to transfer to the custody of the Librarian of Congress such volumes and parts of volumes of newspapers in the files of the Senate as are not needed for current use in his office; and the Librarian of the Senate shall also transfer to the Library of Congress the collection of maps now in that library, the same to be catalogued and to form part of the collections of the Library of Congress.



## DOORKEEPERS.

The Doorkeepers of the Senate and House of Representatives shall perform the usual services pertaining to their respective offices during the session of Congress, and shall in the recess, under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, take care of the apartments occupied by the respective Houses, and provide fuel and other accommodations for their subsequent session.

[R. S., 73.]

\* \* \* \* \*

## DEFACEMENT OF THE CAPITOL.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are authorized to make such regulations as they may deem necessary for preserving the peace and securing the Capitol from defacement, and for the protection of the public property therein, and they shall have power to arrest and detain any person violating such regulations until such person can be brought before the proper authorities for trial.

[R. S., 1820.]

\* \* \* \* \*

## INTERMENT IN CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY.

Hereafter, whenever any deceased Senator or member of the House of Representatives shall be actually interred in the Congressional Cemetery, so called, it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate in the case of a Senator, and of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives in the case of a member of the House, to have a monument erected, of granite, with suitable inscriptions, and the cost of the same shall be a charge upon and paid out either from the contingent funds of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, to whichever the deceased may have belonged, and any



existing omissions of monuments or inscriptions, as aforesaid, are hereby directed and authorized to be supplied in like manner; and all laws upon the subject of monuments in the Congressional Cemetery are hereby repealed.

[19 Stat., 54.

\* \* \* \* \*

SALE OF WASTE PAPER.

It shall be the duty of the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives and the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to cause to be sold all waste paper and useless documents and condemned furniture that have accumulated during the fiscal year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, or that may hereafter accumulate in their respective departments or offices, under the direction of the Committee on Accounts of their respective Houses, and cover the proceeds thereof into the Treasury; and they shall, at the beginning of each regular session of Congress, report to their respective Houses the amount of said sales.

[22 Stat., 337.

\* \* \* \* \*

PURCHASE OF COAL AND WOOD.

And hereafter all purchases of coal and wood for the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States shall be made by advertising once a week, for at least four weeks, in three of the principal papers published in the District of Columbia, for sealed proposals for supplying the same; and the contract shall be given to the lowest bidder, provided he shall give satisfactory security to perform the same, under a forfeiture not exceeding double the contract price in case of failure. When immediate delivery is required by the public exigency, such supplies may be procured by purchase in open



market, at the places and in the manner in which such supplies are usually bought and sold. Purchases of stationery and materials for folding shall be made in accordance with sections sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, and sixty-nine, of the Revised Statutes of the United States: *Provided further*, That all contracts and bonds for purchases made under the authority of this act shall be filed with the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, or the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives, respectively.

[24 Stat., 596.]

DUTIES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.<sup>1</sup>

## EXPENDITURE OF MONEYS FOR LIBRARY.

There shall be a Joint Committee on the Library, to consist of five<sup>2</sup> members on the part of the Senate and five<sup>2</sup> on the part of the House of Representatives, to superintend and direct the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the Library, and to perform such other duties as are or may be directed by law.

[Former Joint Rule, 20.]

## DUTIES DURING RECESS.

That the portion of the Joint Committee of Congress upon the Library on the part of the Senate remaining in office as Senators shall, during the recess of Congress, exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred by law upon the Joint Committee of Congress upon the Library.

[22 Stat., 592.]

## UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

The unexpended balance of any sums appropriated by Congress for the increase of the general library, together with

<sup>1</sup> Created by a joint rule December 11, 1843, and continued therefrom until Senate resolution of August 14, 1876, declared that there were no joint rules in force.

<sup>2</sup> As amended, 32 Stat., 735.



such sums as may hereafter be appropriated to the same purpose, shall be paid out under the direction of a Joint Committee of Congress upon the Library, to consist of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives.

[R. S., 82.

\* \* \* \* \*

REGULATIONS.

The Joint Committee upon the Library is authorized to establish regulations, not inconsistent with law, in relation to the Library of Congress or either department thereof; and from time to time to alter, amend, or repeal the same; but such regulations as to the law library shall be subject to those imposed by the Justices of the Supreme Court under sec. 95, R. S.

[R. S., 85.

EXCHANGE OF DOCUMENTS.

The Joint Committee upon the Library may, at any time, exchange or otherwise dispose of duplicate, injured, or wasted books of the Library, or documents or other matter in the Library not deemed proper to it, as they deem best.

[R. S., 86.

The Joint Committee upon the Library may, from time to time, appoint such agents as they deem requisite, to carry into effect the donation and exchange of documents and other publications placed at their disposal for the purpose.

[R. S., 87.

\* \* \* \* \*

EMPLOYEES OF BOTANICAL GARDEN.

There shall be a superintendent, assistant, and two additional laborers in the Botanical Garden and greenhouses, who shall be under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

[R. S., 1827.

\* \* \* \* \*



## ACCEPTANCE OF WORK OF ART.

The Joint Committee on the Library, whenever, in their judgment, it is expedient, are authorized to accept any work of the fine arts on behalf of Congress which may be offered, and to assign the same such place in the Capitol as they may deem suitable, and shall have the supervision of all works of art that may be placed in the Capitol.

[R. S., 1831.

\* \* \* \* \*

## PRIVATE STUDIOS.

No work of art not the property of the United States shall be exhibited in the Capitol, nor shall any room in the Capitol be used for private studios or works of art, without permission from the Joint Committee on the Library, given in writing; and it shall be the duty of the Architect of the Capitol<sup>1</sup> to carry these provisions into effect.

[18 Stat., 376.

## PRIVILEGE OF USING BOOKS.

The Joint Committee on the Library is authorized to grant the privilege of using and drawing books from the Library in the same manner and subject to the same regulations as members of Congress, to any of the following persons:

- First. Heads of Departments.
- Second. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices, the reporter, and clerk of the Supreme Court.
- Third. Members of the diplomatic corps.
- Fourth. The judges and the clerk of the Court of Claims.
- Fifth. The Solicitor-General and Assistant Attorney-General.
- Sixth. The Secretary of the Senate.
- Seventh. The Clerk of the House of Representatives.

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<sup>1</sup> As amended, 32 Stat., 20; 41 Stat., 1253.



Eighth. The Chaplains of the two Houses of Congress.

Ninth. The Solicitor of the Treasury.

Tenth. The financial agent of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Eleventh. The Smithsonian Institution, through its Secretary.

Twelfth. Any person, when in the District of Columbia, who has been President.

[R. S., 94.

\* \* \* \* \*

And also the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution resident in Washington.

[18 Stat., 512.

DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND CONTROL THE CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

All improvements, alterations, additions, and repairs of the Capitol building shall hereafter be made by the direction and under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol,<sup>1</sup> and the same shall be paid for by the Secretary of the Interior out of the appropriations for such extension and from no other appropriation; and no furniture or carpets for either House shall hereafter be purchased without the written order of the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the Senate, or without the written order of the chairman of the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives for the House.

[R. S., 1816.

\* \* \* \* \*

CONTINGENT FUND.

Hereafter no payment shall be made from the contingent fund of the Senate unless sanctioned by the Committee to

<sup>1</sup> As amended 32 Stat., 20; 41 Stat., 1253.



Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, or from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives unless sanctioned by the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives. And hereafter payments made upon vouchers approved by the aforesaid respective committees shall be deemed, held, and taken, and are hereby declared to be conclusive upon all the departments and officers of the Government: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made from said contingent funds as additional salary or compensation to any officer or employee of the Senate or House of Representatives. [25 Stat., 546]

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Hereafter appropriations made for contingent expenses of the House of Representatives or the Senate shall not be used for the payment of personal services except upon the express and specific authorization of the House or Senate in whose behalf such services are rendered. Nor shall such appropriations be used for any expenses not intimately and directly connected with the routine legislative business of either House of Congress, and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall apply the provisions of this paragraph in the settlement of the accounts of expenditures from said appropriations incurred for services or materials subsequent to the approval of this Act. [32 Stat., 26]

#### DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.

##### ENGINEERS.

And all engineers and others who are engaged in heating and ventilating the Senate wing of the Capitol shall be

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 Act. of Confederation  
 Ordinance of 1787  
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subject to the orders and in all respects under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol,<sup>1</sup> subject to the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules.

\* \* \* \* \* [25 Stat., 258.]

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING.

*Resolved*, That on and after the fourth of March, nineteen hundred and nine, the jurisdiction and functions of the Committee on Rules, United States Senate, hitherto exercised in connection with the Senate Wing of the Capitol, be, and the same are hereby, extended to cover in like manner jurisdiction over the Senate Office Building; and on and after the fourth day of March, nineteen hundred and nine, said committee is hereby authorized and directed to proceed with the arrangement of rooms in the Senate Office Building, for the use of Senators. [S. Jour., 186, 60-2, Feb. 17, 1909.]

DUTIES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

The Joint Committee on Public Printing shall have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay in the execution of the public printing and binding. [34 Stat., 1012.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRINTING AND BINDING ACT OF JANUARY 12, 1895, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

[28 Stat., 601.]

That there shall be a Joint Committee on Printing, consisting of three members of the Senate and three members

<sup>1</sup> As amended 32 Stat., 20; 41 Stat., 1253.



of the House of Representatives, who shall have the powers hereinafter stated:

\* \* \* \* \*

At any time when there is no joint committee of the two Houses of Congress the powers and duties under the law devolving upon the Joint Committee on Printing shall be exercised and performed by the committee then in existence in either House.

[28 Stat., 962.]

\* \* \* \* \*

That the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and directed to establish rules and regulations, from time to time, which shall be observed by the Public Printer, whereby public documents and reports printed for Congress, or either House thereof, may be printed in two or more editions, instead of one, to meet the public requirements: *Provided*, That in no case shall the aggregate of said editions exceed the number of copies now authorized or which may hereafter be authorized: *And provided further*, That the number of copies of any public document or report now authorized to be printed or which may hereafter be authorized to be printed for any of the Executive Departments, or bureaus or branches thereof, or independent offices of the Government may be supplied in two or more editions, instead of one, upon a requisition on the Public Printer by the official head of such Department or independent office, but in no case shall the aggregate of said editions exceed the number of copies now authorized, or which may hereafter be authorized: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall operate to obstruct the printing of the full number of any document or report, or the allotment of the full quota to Senators and Representa-



tives, as now authorized, or which may hereafter be authorized, when a legitimate demand for the full complement is known to exist. [34 Stat., 826.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 2. PAR. 1. That the Joint Committee on Printing shall have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay in the execution of the public printing and binding.

PAR. 2. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives may order the reprinting in a number not exceeding one thousand copies of any pending bill or resolution, or any public law not exceeding fifty pages, or any report from any committee or Congressional commission on pending legislation not accompanied by testimony or exhibits or any other appendices and not exceeding fifty pages, when the supply shall have been exhausted. The Public Printer shall require each requisition for reprinting to cite the specific authority of law for its execution.

PAR. 3. No committee of Congress shall be empowered to procure the printing of more than one thousand copies of any hearing or other document, which shall be germane thereto, for its use except by simple, concurrent, or joint resolution, as hereinafter provided.

PAR. 4. Orders for printing extra copies, otherwise than herein provided for, shall be by simple, concurrent, or joint resolution. Either House may print extra copies to the amount of five hundred dollars by simple resolution, if the cost exceeds that sum, the printing shall be ordered by concurrent resolution, except when the resolution is self-appropriating, when it shall be by joint resolution. Such resolutions, when presented to



either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer; and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported: *Provided*, That the printing of additional copies may be performed upon orders of the Joint Committee on Printing within a limit of two hundred dollars in cost in any one instance: *And provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be held to contravene the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered Eleven, approved March twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and four.

PAR. 5. The term "extra copies" as used herein shall be construed to mean copies in addition to the usual number as defined in the Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and amendments thereto.

PAR. 6. Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by existing law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing to the usual number. Nothing in this paragraph relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding fifty pages.

PAR. 7. The cost of the printing of any document or report hereafter printed by order of Congress which can not under the provisions of Public Resolution Numbered



Thirteen, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, approved March thirtieth, nineteen hundred and six, be properly charged to any other appropriation or allotment of appropriation already made, it shall, upon order of the Joint Committee on Printing, be charged to the allotment of appropriation for printing and binding for Congress.

PAR. 8. Stationery, blank books, tables, forms, and other necessary papers, preparatory to Congressional legislation, required for the official use of the Senate and the House of Representatives, or the committees and officers thereof, shall be furnished by the Public Printer upon requisition of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively. This shall not operate to prevent the purchase by the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of such stationery and blank books as may be necessary for sale to Senators and Members in the stationery rooms of the two Houses as now provided by law.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Resolved*, That the Public Printer be requested to discontinue the embossing of letterheads, noteheads, and envelopes for Congress, its officers, committees, and Members: *Provided*, That such embossing may be done if the cost thereof, in excess of the amount that printing the same would cost the Government, is charged to the person so ordering. (*Resolution adopted by the Joint Committee on Printing, Aug. 14, 1913.*)

\* \* \* \* \*

PAR. 9. Each Senator and Representative shall be entitled to the binding in half morocco, or material not more expensive, of but one copy of each public document to which he may be entitled, an account of which, with each Senator and Representative, shall be kept



by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, respectively. [34 Stat., 1012.]

\* \* \* \* \*

That the Public Printer be authorized to bind at the Government Printing Office any books, maps, charts, or documents published by authority of Congress, upon application of any member of the Senate or House of Representatives, upon payment of the actual cost of such binding. [20 Stat., 5.]

\* \* \* \* \*

The Secretary of the Senate is authorized to make requisition upon the Public Printer for the binding for the Senate library of such books as he may deem necessary at a cost not to exceed \$200 per year. [2 Supp., 433, par. 15]

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 3. The Joint Committee on Printing shall fix upon standards of paper for the different descriptions of public printing and binding, and the Public Printer shall, under their direction, advertise in two newspapers published in each of the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, Louisville, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, and Chicago, for sealed proposals to furnish the Government with paper, as specified in the schedule to be furnished to applicants by the Public Printer, setting forth in detail the quality and quantities required for the public printing. And the Public Printer shall furnish samples of the standard of papers fixed upon to applicants therefor who shall desire to bid.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 11. The Joint Committee on Printing, or during the recess of Congress the Secretary of the Interior, may authorize the Public Printer to make purchase of paper in open



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Impeachment Rules

Rules for Sen. Wing Cap.

Standing Orders of the Sen.

market whenever they may deem the quantity required so small or the want so immediate as not to justify advertisement for proposals.

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SEC. 12. The Joint Committee is authorized to give permission to the Public Printer to purchase material other than paper in open market, whenever in their opinion it would not promote the public interest to advertise for proposals and to make contracts for the same: *Provided, however,* That the purchases authorized by this act shall not in any term of six months exceed the sum of \$50 for any particular article required.

SEC. 13. The Joint Committee shall have control of the arrangement and style of the Congressional Record, and while providing that it shall be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings shall take all needed action for the reduction of unnecessary bulk, and shall provide for the publication of an index of the Congressional Record semi-monthly during the sessions of Congress and at the close thereof.

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Sixth. No maps, diagrams, or illustrations shall be inserted in the Record without the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing. All requests for such approval should be submitted to the Joint Committee on Printing through the chairman of the Committee on Printing on the part of the Senate or of the House, in whichever the speech desired to be illustrated may be delivered, and no maps, diagrams, or illustrations shall be inserted that exceed in size a page of the Record.



Seventh (amended Aug. 4, 1911). The Public Printer will arrange the contents of the Record as follows: First, the Senate proceedings; second, the House proceedings; third, the speeches withheld for revision. (*Rule adopted by the Joint Committee on Printing, May 5, 1888.*)

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SEC. 14. The Joint Committee shall designate to the Public Printer a competent person to prepare the semimonthly and session index to the Congressional Record, and shall fix and regulate the compensation to be paid by the Public Printer for the said work and direct the form and manner of its publication and distribution.

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SEC. 16. The Public Printer shall prepare a schedule of materials required to be purchased, showing the description, quantity, and quality of each article, and shall invite proposals for furnishing the same, either by advertisement or circular, as the Joint Committee on Printing may direct, and shall make contracts for the same with the lowest responsible bidder, making a return of the same to the Joint Committee, showing the number of bidders, the amounts of each bid, and the awards of the contracts.

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SEC. 19. The Public Printer shall make annual report to Congress, and in it specify the number of copies of each Department report and document printed upon requisition by the head of the Department for which the printing was done, and he shall also specify in said report the exact number of copies of books, giving titles of the books, bound upon requisition for Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and other officers of the Government and the cost thereof.

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SEC. 24. There shall be reserved by the Public Printer from the quota of each Member of Congress and Delegate



one copy of the Congressional Record in unstitched form, to be delivered to each Member or Delegate; and there shall be furnished to each standing committee of Congress one copy, which copies for Members and committees shall be bound promptly in paper when each semimonthly index shall be issued, and shall be delivered without delay.

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SEC. 26. The Public Printer shall, at the beginning of each session of Congress, submit to the Joint Committee on Printing estimates of the quantity of paper of all descriptions which will be required for the public printing and binding during the ensuing year.

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SEC. 37. It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver, upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the Congressional Record, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof; and documents and reports of committees, with the evidence and papers submitted therewith, or any part thereof ordered printed by Congress, may be reprinted by the Public Printer on order of any Member of Congress or Delegate, on prepayment of cost thereof. The Public Printer may furnish without cost to Senators, Members, and Delegates envelopes ready for mailing the Congressional Record or any part thereof, or speeches, or reports therein contained. Envelopes so furnished shall contain in the upper lefthand corner thereof the following words, to wit: "Senate United States (or House of Representatives, U. S.). Part of Congressional Record. Free," and in upper right-hand corner the letters "U. S. S." or "M. C." But he shall not print any other words thereon, except at the personal expense of the Senator,

from the quota of each Member of Congress and Delegate



Member, or Delegate ordering the same, except to affix the official title of a document.

He may also furnish without cost to Senators, Members, and Delegates blank franks,<sup>1</sup> *printed on sheets and perforated, or singly, at the option of said Senators, Members, and Delegates*, for public documents. Franks so furnished shall contain in the upper left-hand corner thereof the following words, to wit: "Public document. Free. United States Senate (or House of Representatives U. S.)" and in upper right-hand corner the letters "U. S. S." or "M. C." But he shall not print any other words thereon, except where it may be desirable to affix the official title of a document. All other words printed thereon shall be at the personal expense of the Senator, Member, or Delegate ordering the same

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The Public Printer, under section thirty-seven of the "Act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents," approved January 12, 1895, may, at the request of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, print on envelopes authorized to be furnished, in addition to the words therein named, the name of the Senator, Representative, or Delegate, and State, the date, and the topic or subject-matter, not exceeding twelve words.

[28 Stat., 96.

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In case any Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall fail to pay the cost of printing extracts from the Congressional Record or other documents ordered by him to be printed in accordance with section thirty-

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 33 Stat., 9.

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seven of the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five (Twenty-eighth Statutes at Large, page six hundred and six), the Public Printer shall certify the amount due to the Sergeant at Arms of the House or the financial clerk of the Senate, as the case may be, and the Sergeant at Arms or financial clerk shall deduct from any salary due the said delinquent the said amount, or as much thereof as the salary due may cover, and pay the amount so obtained to the Public Printer to be applied by him to the satisfaction of the indebtedness. [36 Stat., 1446.]

\* \* \* \* \*

At the request of any Congressman, the Public Printer is authorized to print upon franks or envelopes used for mailing public documents or send the facsimile stamp of said Congressman and a special request for return if not called for, and the name of the State and county and city, said Congressman to deposit with his order the extra expense involved in printing these additional words.

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SEC. 40. The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expense of such printing, the current Congressional Directory and the current numbers and bound sets of the Congressional Record. The money derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury and accounted for in his annual report to Congress, and no sales shall be made on credit.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 42. The Public Printer shall furnish to all applicants giving notice before the matter is put to press, not exceeding two hundred and fifty to any one applicant, copies of bills,



reports, and documents, said applicants paying in advance the cost of such printing with ten per centum added: *Provided*, That the printing of such work for private parties shall not interfere with the printing for the Government:<sup>1</sup> *Provided further*, That the Public Printer shall print such additional copies of any Government publication, not confidential in character, as may be required for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents at the cost of printing and binding, plus 10 per centum, without limit as to the number of copies to any one applicant who agrees not to resell or distribute the same for profit; but the printing of such additional copies required for sale by the Superintendent of Documents shall be subject to regulation by the Joint Committee on Printing and shall not interfere with the prompt execution of printing for the Government.

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SEC. 53. The Public Printer shall examine closely the orders of the Senate and House for printing, and in case of duplication he shall print under the first order received.

\* \* \* \* \*

Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to this appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made.

[40 Stat., 175.]

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SEC. 54. Whenever any document or report shall be ordered printed by Congress, such order to print shall signify

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 42 Stat., 172.

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the "usual number" of copies for binding and distribution among those entitled to receive them.

That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to print, in addition to the usual number, and furnish the Department of State with twenty copies of each Senate and House of Representatives document and report. [29 Stat., 463.]

No greater number shall be printed unless ordered by either House, or as hereinafter provided. When a special number of a document or report is ordered printed, the usual number shall also be printed, unless already ordered. The usual number of documents and reports shall be one thousand six hundred and eighty-two copies, which shall be distributed as follows:

OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, UNBOUND.—  
To the Senate document room, one hundred and fifty copies; to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, four hundred and twenty copies; to the Clerk's office of the House, twenty copies.

OF THE SENATE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, UNBOUND.—  
To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty copies; office of the Secretary of the Senate, ten copies; to the House document room, three hundred and sixty copies; to the Clerk's office of the House, ten copies.

That of the number printed, the Public Printer shall bind one thousand and eighty-two copies, which shall be distributed as follows:

OF THE HOUSE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, BOUND.—To the Senate Library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty additional copies for foreign exchanges; to the House Library, fifteen copies; to the Superintendent



of Documents, five hundred copies, for distribution to the state and territorial libraries and designated depositories.

OF THE SENATE DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS, BOUND.—To the Senate library, fifteen copies; to the Library of Congress, two copies, and fifty copies additional for foreign exchanges; to House library, fifteen copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, five hundred copies, for distribution to state and territorial libraries and designated depositories. These documents shall be bound in full sheep, and in binding documents the Public Printer shall give precedence to those that are to be distributed to libraries and to designated depositories: *Provided*, That any state or territorial library or designated depository entitled to documents that may prefer to have its documents in unbound form, may do so by notifying the Superintendent of Documents to that effect prior to the convening of each Congress.

The remainder of said documents and reports shall be reserved by the Public Printer in unstitched form, and shall be held subject to be bound in the number provided by law, upon orders from the Vice-President, Senators, Representatives, Delegates, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House, in such binding as they shall select, except full morocco or calf; and when not called for and delivered within two years after printing shall be delivered in unbound form to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution. All of the "usual number" shall be printed at one time.

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That section fifty-four of said Act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof as follows:

That hereafter the usual number of reports on private bills, concurrent or simple resolutions, shall not be printed. In lieu thereof there shall be printed of each



Senate report on a private bill, simple or concurrent resolution, three hundred and forty-five copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the superintendent of documents, ten copies; and of each House report on a private bill, simple or concurrent resolution, two hundred and sixty copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, one hundred and thirty-five copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the superintendent of documents, ten copies: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent the binding of all Senate and House reports in the reserve volumes bound for and delivered to the Senate and House libraries: *Provided*, That not less than twelve copies of each report on bills for the payment or adjudication of claims against the Government shall be kept on file in the Senate document room.

SEC. 2. That section fifty-five of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 55. There shall be printed of each Senate and House public bill and joint resolution six hundred and twenty-five copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, two hundred and twenty-five copies; office of Secretary of Senate, fifteen copies; House document room, three hundred and eighty-five copies. There shall be printed of each Senate private bill, when introduced, when reported, and when passed,



three hundred copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, one hundred and seventy copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the superintendent of documents, ten copies. There shall be printed of each House private bill, when introduced, when reported, and when passed, two hundred and sixty copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, one hundred and thirty-five copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the superintendent of documents, ten copies. The term "private bill" shall be construed to mean all bills for the relief of private parties, bills granting pensions, bills removing political disabilities, and bills for the survey of rivers and harbors. All bills and resolutions shall be printed in bill form, and, unless specially ordered by either House, shall only be printed when referred to a committee, when favorably reported back, and after their passage by either House. Of concurrent and simple resolutions, when reported, and after their passage by either House, only two hundred and sixty copies shall be printed, except by special order, and the same shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, one hundred and thirty-five copies; to the Secretary of the Senate, fifteen copies; to the House document room, one hundred copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, ten copies.

[33 Stat., 610.]

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\* \* \* The Public Printer be directed to supply to the document rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives the same number of bills and reports when submitted in consolidated or omnibus form.

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bus form as are provided and delivered to these offices of public bills and reports. (*Resolution of Joint Committee on Printing, Jan. 13, 1917.*)

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SEC. 56. There shall be printed in slip form one thousand eight hundred and ten copies of public and four hundred and sixty of private laws, postal conventions, and treaties, which shall be distributed as follows: To the House document room, one thousand copies of public and one hundred copies of private laws; to the Senate document room, five hundred and fifty copies of public and one hundred copies of private laws; to the Department of State, five hundred copies of all laws; and to the Treasury Department, sixty of all laws. Postal conventions and treaties shall be distributed as private laws.

SEC. 57. There shall be printed of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives seven hundred and *twenty*<sup>1</sup> copies, which shall be distributed as follows: To the Senate document room, ninety copies for distribution to Senators, and twenty-five additional copies; to the Senate Library, ten copies; to the House document room, three hundred and sixty copies for distribution to members, and twenty-five additional copies; to the Department of State, four copies; to the Superintendent of Documents, one hundred and forty-four copies to be distributed to three libraries in each of the States and Territories to be designated by the Superintendent of Documents; to the Library of Congress, \* \* \* *sixty-two copies for its own use and international exchange, except as such number shall be enlarged to not exceeding one hundred copies by the request of the Librarian of Congress;*<sup>1</sup> to the Court of Claims, two copies, and to the Library of the House of Representatives, ten copies.

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 2 Supp., 1817.



The remaining number of the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-five copies, shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, respectively, as the necessities of their respective offices may require, as rapidly as signatures are completed for such distribution.

SEC. 58. Whenever printing not bearing a Congressional number shall be done for any department or officer of the Government, except confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character, or shall be done for use of Congressional committees, not of a confidential character, two copies shall be sent, unless withheld by order of the committee, by the Public Printer to the Senate and House Libraries, respectively, and one copy each to the document rooms of the Senate and House, for reference; and these copies shall not be removed; and of all publications of the Executive Departments not intended for their especial use but made for distribution, five hundred copies shall be at once delivered to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to designated depositories and State and Territorial libraries.

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SEC. 60. There shall be one document room of the Senate and one of the House of Representatives, to be designated, respectively, the "Senate and House document room." Each shall be in charge of a superintendent, who shall be appointed by the *Secretary*<sup>1</sup> of the Senate and the Doorkeeper of the House, respectively, who shall also appoint the necessary number of assistants: *Provided*, That this section shall not take effect until the first day of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 31 Stat., 962.

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SEC. 61. The Public Printer shall appoint a competent person to act as Superintendent of Documents, and shall fix his salary. The Superintendent of Documents so designated and appointed is hereby authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not herein specifically directed, said cost to be estimated by the Public Printer and based upon printing from stereotyped plates; but only one copy of any document shall be sold to the same person, excepting libraries or schools by which additional copies are desired for separate departments thereof, and members of Congress; and whenever any officer of the Government having in his charge documents published for sale shall desire to be relieved of the same, he is hereby authorized to turn them over to the Superintendent of Documents, who shall receive and sell them under the provisions of this section. All moneys received from the sale of documents shall be returned to the Public Printer on the first day of each month and be by him covered into the Treasury monthly, and the Superintendent of Documents shall report annually the number of copies of each and every document sold by him, and the price of the same. He shall also report monthly to the Public Printer the number of documents received by him and the disposition made of the same. He shall have general supervision of the distribution of all public documents, and to his custody shall be committed all documents subject to distribution, excepting those printed for the special official use of the Executive Departments, which shall be delivered to said Departments, and those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress, which shall be delivered to the folding rooms of said Houses and distributed or delivered ready for distribution to Mem-



bers and Delegates upon their order by the superintendents of the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 62. The Superintendent of Documents shall, at the close of each regular session of Congress, prepare and publish a comprehensive index of public documents, beginning with the Fifty-third Congress, upon such plan as shall be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing; and the Public Printer shall, immediately upon its publication, deliver to him a copy of each and every document printed by the Government Printing Office; and the head of each of the Executive Departments, bureaus, and offices of the Government shall deliver to him a copy of each and every document issued or published by such Department, bureau, or office not confidential in its character. He shall also prepare and print in one volume a consolidated index of Congressional documents, and shall index such single volumes of documents as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct. Of the comprehensive index and of the consolidated index two thousand copies each shall be printed and bound in addition to the usual number, two hundred copies for the use of the Senate, eight hundred copies for the use of the House, and one thousand copies for distribution by the Superintendent of Documents.

SEC. 63. The Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall cause an invoice to be made of all public documents stored in and about the Capitol, other than those belonging to the quota of members of the present Congress, to the Library of Congress, and the Senate and House Libraries and document rooms, and all such documents shall by the

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superintendents, respectively, of the Senate and House folding rooms be put to the credit of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the present Congress, in quantities equal to the number of volumes and as nearly as possible in value to each member of Congress, and said documents shall be distributed upon the orders of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, each of whom shall be supplied by the superintendents of the folding rooms with a list of the number and character of the publications thus put to his credit: *Provided*, That before said apportionment is made copies of any of these documents desired for the use of committees of the Senate or House shall be delivered to the chairmen of such committees: *And provided further*, That four copies of each and all leather-bound documents shall be reserved and carefully stored, to be used hereafter in supplying deficiencies in the Senate and House Libraries caused by wear or loss, and a similar invoice shall be prepared and distribution made as above provided at the convening in regular session of each successive Congress.

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SEC. 68. Whenever in the division among Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of documents printed for the use of Congress there shall be an apportionment to each or either House in round numbers, the Public Printer shall not deliver the full number so accredited at the respective folding rooms, but only the largest multiple of the number constituting the full membership of each or either House, including the Secretary and *Sergeant-at-Arms*<sup>1</sup> of the Senate and Clerk, *Sergeant-at-Arms*, and Doorkeeper of the House, which shall be contained in the round numbers thus accredited to each or either House, so that the number

<sup>1</sup>As amended, 33 Stat., 159.



delivered shall divide evenly and without remainder among the members of the House to which they are delivered; and the remainder of *the*<sup>1</sup> documents thus resulting shall be turned over to the Superintendent of Documents, to be distributed by him, first, to public and school libraries for the purpose of completing broken sets; second, to public and school libraries that have not been supplied with any portions of such sets; and, lastly, by sale to other persons; said libraries to be named to him by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress; and in this distribution the Superintendent of Documents shall see that as far as practicable an equal allowance is made to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate.

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SEC. 70. The Superintendent of Documents shall thoroughly investigate the condition of all libraries that are now designated depositories, and whenever he shall ascertain that the number of books in any such library, other than college libraries, is below one thousand, other than Government publications, or it has ceased to be maintained as a public library, he shall strike the same from the list, and the Senator, Representative, or Delegate shall designate another depository that shall meet the conditions herein required.

SEC. 71. There shall be one folding room of the Senate and one folding room of the House of Representatives. They shall be in charge of superintendents, appointed respectively by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and Doorkeeper of the House, who shall also appoint the necessary assistants. All reports or documents to be distributed for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall be folded

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 33 Stat., 159.



and distributed from the folding rooms, unless otherwise ordered, and each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall be notified in writing once every sixty days of the number and character of publications on hand and assigned to him for use and distribution.

SEC. 72. Any Senator, Representative, or Delegate having public documents to his credit at the expiration of his term of office shall take the same prior to the convening of the succeeding Congress, and if he shall not do so within such period he shall forfeit them to his successor in office.

SEC. 73. Extra copies of documents and reports shall be printed promptly when the same shall be ready for publication, and shall be bound in paper or cloth as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, and shall be of the number following in addition to the usual number:

The Secretary of State shall cause to be edited, printed, published, and distributed pamphlet copies of the statutes of the present and each future session of Congress to the officers and persons hereinafter provided for; said distribution shall be made at the close of every session of Congress, as follows:

To the President and Vice-President of the United States, two copies each; to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one copy; to the Librarian of the Senate, for the use of Senators, one hundred copies; to the Librarian of the House, two hundred copies, for the use of Representatives and Delegates; to the Library of Congress, fourteen copies; to the Department of State, including those for the use of legations and consulates, six hundred copies; to the Treasury Department, three hundred copies; to the War Department, two hundred copies; to the Navy Depart-



ment, one hundred copies; to the Department of the Interior, including those for the use of surveyors-general and registers and receivers of public land offices, two hundred and fifty copies; to the Post-Office Department, fifty copies; to the Interstate Commerce Commission, ten copies; to the Civil Service Commission, three copies; to the Department of Justice, including those for the use of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court and the judges and officers of the United States and Territorial courts, five hundred copies; to the Department of Agriculture, fifty copies; to the *Department of Commerce and Labor*, three hundred copies;<sup>1</sup> to the Smithsonian Institution, five copies; to the Government Printing Office, two copies; to the governors and secretaries of Territories, one copy each.

The Public Printer shall deliver to the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives seven thousand copies of the pamphlet laws, two thousand copies of which shall be for the Senate and five thousand copies for the House, and to the Superintendent of Documents five hundred copies, for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and to designated depositories.

After the close of each Congress the Secretary of State shall have edited, printed, and bound a sufficient number of the volumes containing the Statutes at Large enacted by that Congress to enable him to distribute copies, or as many thereof as may be needed, as follows:

To the President of the United States, four copies, one of which shall be for the library of the Executive Mansion; to the Vice-President of the United States, one copy; to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one copy;

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 33 Stat., 542.

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to the Librarian of the Senate, for the use of Senators, one hundred copies; to the Librarian of the House, for the use of Representatives and Delegates, two hundred copies; to the Library of Congress, fourteen copies, including four copies for the Law Library; to the Department of State, including those for the use of legations and consulates, three hundred and eighty copies; to the Treasury Department, including those for the use of officers of customs, three hundred copies; to the War Department, seventy-five copies; to the Navy Department, seventy-five copies; to the Department of the Interior, including those for the use of surveyors-general and registers and receivers of public land offices, two hundred and fifty copies; to the Post-Office Department, fifty copies; to the Interstate Commerce Commission, ten copies; to the Civil Service Commission, three copies; to the Department of Justice, including those for the use of the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, and the judges and the officers of the United States and Territorial courts and to State supreme court libraries, five hundred copies; to the Department of Agriculture, fifty copies; to the Department of Commerce and Labor, including those for the officers of the immigration service, three hundred copies;<sup>1</sup> to the Smithsonian Institution, two copies; to the Government Printing Office, one copy, and the Public Printer shall deliver five hundred copies of the Statutes at Large to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and to designated depositories. And the Secretary of State is authorized to have as many additional copies printed and bound as may in his opinion be needed for distribution and sale at cost thereof, not exceeding in any one year one thousand copies of the laws of any one Congress.

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<sup>1</sup> As amended, 33 Stat., 542.



The pamphlet copies of the statutes and the bound copies of the acts of each Congress shall be legal evidence of the laws and treaties therein contained in all the courts of the United States and of the several States therein. The said pamphlet and the Statutes at Large shall contain all laws, joint and concurrent resolutions passed by Congress, and also all conventions, treaties, proclamations, and agreements.

The message of the President without the accompanying documents and reports shall be printed, immediately upon its receipt by Congress, in pamphlet form. Fifteen thousand shall be printed, of which five thousand shall be for the Senate and ten thousand for the House.

Of the President's Message and accompanying documents and of the annual reports of the Departments to Congress there shall be printed one thousand copies for the Senate and two thousand for the House: *Provided*, That of the reports of the Chief of Engineers of the Army, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the report of the Chief Signal Officer of the War Department, and of the Chief of Ordnance, the usual number only shall be printed.

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SEC. 4. That appropriations herein for printing and binding shall not be used for any annual report or the accompanying documents unless the copy therefor is furnished to the Public Printer in the following manner: Copies of the documents accompanying such annual reports on or before the fifteenth day of October of each year; copies of the annual reports on or before the fifteenth day of November of each year; and complete revised proofs of the accompanying documents and the annual reports on the tenth and twentieth days of November of each year, respectively. The provisions

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Sen. Rules

Index to Sen. Rules

Impeachment Rules

Rules for Sen. Wing Cap.

Standing Orders of the Sen.

of this section shall not apply to the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution, the Commissioner of Patents, or the Comptroller of the Currency. [38 Stat., 886.

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There shall be printed of eulogies of deceased Senators, Representatives, and Delegates, eight thousand copies, of which number fifty copies, bound in full morocco, with gilt edges, shall be delivered to the family of the deceased, and one thousand nine hundred and fifty copies in cloth binding shall be delivered to the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates of the State or Territory represented by the deceased. The remaining number, also in cloth binding, shall be distributed in the proportion of two thousand to the Senate and four thousand to the House. The engraving for such eulogies shall be done at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and paid for out of the appropriation for that bureau. Of the "usual number" the bound volume shall contain in one volume for each House all eulogies during the session of Congress upon Senators and Representatives, respectively.

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Of the Senate Manual and of the Digest and Manual of the House of Representatives, each House shall print as many copies as it shall desire, even though the cost exceed five hundred dollars.

There shall be prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing a Congressional Directory, of which there shall be three editions during each long session and two editions during each short session of Congress. The first edition shall be distributed to Senators, Representatives, Delegates, the principal officers of Congress, and heads of Departments on the first day of the session, and shall be ready for distribution to others within one week thereafter. The num-



ber and distribution of such Directory shall be under the control of the Joint Committee on Printing. Official correspondence concerning the Directory may be had in penalty envelopes, under the direction of the Joint Committee.

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Hereafter all copies of the Congressional Directory delivered to Senators and Representatives for distribution shall be bound in cloth. [32 Stat., 583.]

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That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to supply to each newspaper correspondent whose name appears in the Congressional Directory, and who makes application therefor, for his personal use and that of the paper or papers he represents, one copy of the daily Congressional Record and one copy of the bound Congressional Record, the same to be sent to the office address of each member of the press, or elsewhere in the city of Washington, as he may direct. [31 Stat., 713.]

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The Public Printer shall furnish the Congressional Record as follows, and shall furnish gratuitously no others in addition thereto:

To the Vice-President and each Senator, *eighty-eight*<sup>1</sup> copies; and to the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, each twenty copies, and to the Secretary for office use, ten copies; to each Representative and Delegate, *sixty* copies;<sup>2</sup> and to the Clerk and Doorkeeper of the House, each twenty copies, and to the Clerk for office use ten copies,<sup>1</sup> and to the Clerk for the use of Members of the House of Representatives fifty copies, and to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, for the use of the Senate, twenty copies; to be sup-

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 32 Stat., 786.

<sup>2</sup> As amended, 29 Stat., 454.

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plied daily as originally published or in the revised and permanent form, bound only in half russia, or part in each form, as each may elect.

To the Vice-President and each Senator, Representative, and Delegate there shall be furnished two copies of the daily Record, one to be delivered at his residence and one at the Capitol.

To the President, for use of the Executive Office, four copies of the daily and one bound copy.

To the Chief Justice and each of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the marshal and clerk of the said court, one daily and one bound copy.

To the governor of each State and Territory, one copy of the daily and one bound copy of the Record.

To the Official Reporter of the Senate and each of his assistant reporters, and to the official reporters of the House, each two copies of the daily and one copy of the bound Record.

To the superintendents of the Senate and House document rooms, each one copy of the daily and one bound copy.

To the Library of Congress, *sixty-two*<sup>1</sup> bound copies and *ten*<sup>2</sup> copies of the daily Record, for use in the following departments: Librarian's office, reading room, Senators' reading room, Representatives' reading room.

To the Senate and House Libraries, *twenty*<sup>3</sup> bound copies to each.

To the library of each of the eight Executive Departments, and to the Naval Observatory, Smithsonian Institution, the United States National Museum,<sup>4</sup> *the Department of Labor, and Civil Service Commission*, one bound copy.

<sup>1</sup> 2 Supp., 1817 Mar. 2, 1901.

<sup>3</sup> As amended, 29 Stat., 468.

<sup>2</sup> As amended, 31 Stat., 1464.

<sup>4</sup> As amended, 32 Stat., 786.



To the Soldiers' Home, and to each of the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and to each of the State soldiers' homes established for either Federal or Confederate soldiers, one copy of the daily.

To the Superintendent of Documents, five hundred bound copies for distribution to depositories of public documents.

To each of our legations abroad, one copy of the daily Record, to be sent through the Secretary of State.

To each foreign legation in Washington whose Government extends a like courtesy to our legations abroad, one copy of the daily Record, to be sent through the Secretary of State and furnished upon his requisition.

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That the Public Printer be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to supply to each newspaper correspondent whose name appears in the Congressional Directory, and who makes application therefor, for his personal use and that of the paper or papers he represents, one copy of the daily Congressional Record and one copy of the bound Congressional Record, the same to be sent to the office address of each member of the press, or elsewhere in the city of Washington, as he may direct. (2 Supp., 1453, Mar. 26, 1900.)

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The Public Printer is authorized to furnish to subscribers the daily Record at eight dollars for the long and four dollars for the short session, or one dollar and fifty cents per month, payable in advance. The "usual number" of the Congressional Record shall not be printed. The daily and the permanent Record shall bear the same date, which shall be of the actual day's proceedings reported therein.

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The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to furnish a complete set of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies to each Senator and Member of the present Congress not already entitled by law to receive the same; and he is further authorized to use for this purpose such incomplete sets, not including any to the credit of Senators as remain on hand uncalled for by beneficiaries designated to receive them under the authority contained in the acts approved August 7, 1882, and March 10, 1888; and the Secretary of War will call upon the Public Printer to print and bind such volumes or parts of volumes as will enable him to fill out the incomplete sets hereinbefore referred to.

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Of the Official Register three thousand copies shall be printed and bound, which shall be distributed as follows: To the President of the United States, four copies, one copy of which shall be for the library of the Executive Mansion; to the Vice-President of the United States, two copies; to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one copy; to the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, to the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, one copy each; to the Library of the Senate, ten copies; to the Library of the House of Representatives, ten copies; to the Library of Congress, twenty-five copies; to the Department of State, one hundred copies; to the Treasury Department, one hundred and fifty copies; to the War Department, fifty copies; to the Navy Department, twenty copies; to the Department of Justice, twenty copies; to the Department of the Interior, two hundred copies; to the Post-Office Department, one hundred copies; to the Department of Agriculture, fifteen copies; to the Department of Commerce and Labor, one hundred



and fifty copies<sup>1</sup>; to the Smithsonian Institution, four copies; to the Government Printing Office, four copies; to the Interstate Commerce Commission, two copies; to the Civil Service Commission, four copies; to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, two copies; and the remaining copies shall be delivered to the Superintendent of Documents, who is hereby authorized to send one copy to each designated depository and to such public college or school library not a depository of public documents, and one copy to such other person as shall be designed by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, and shall hold the remainder for sale under the provisions of this law. The usual number of the Official Register shall not be printed.

No report, document, or publication of any kind distributed by or from an Executive Department or bureau of the Government shall contain any notice that the same is sent with "the compliments" of an officer of the Government, or with any special notice that it is so sent, except that notice that it has been sent, with a request for an acknowledgment of its receipt, may be given.

SEC. 76. The charts published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be sold at cost of paper and printing as nearly as practicable; and there shall be no free distribution of such charts except to the Departments and officers of the United States requiring them for public use; and a number of copies of each sheet, not to exceed three hundred, to be presented to such foreign Governments, libraries, and scientific associations and institutions of learning as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct; but on the order of Senators,

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 33 Stat., 542.

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Representatives, and Delegates not to exceed ten copies to each may be distributed through the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

SEC. 79. The scientific reports known as the Monographs and Bulletins of the Geological Survey shall not be published until specific and detailed estimates are made therefor and specific appropriations made in pursuance of such estimates; and no engravings for the annual reports for such monographs and bulletins, or of illustrations, sections, and maps, shall be done until specific estimates are submitted therefor and specific appropriations made based on such estimates. And there shall be distributed of monographs, bulletins, and reports of the United States Geological Survey now in possession of said Survey, being publications prior to the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, one copy of every such publication to every public library which shall be designated to the Superintendent of Documents, as follows: Two public libraries to be designed by each of the Senators from the States, respectively; two public libraries by the Representative in Congress from each Congressional district, and two public libraries by the Delegate from each Territory; such public libraries to be additional to those to which the said publications are distributed under existing law.

SEC. 80. No document or report to be illustrated or accompanied by maps shall be printed by the Public Printer until the illustrations or maps designed therefor shall be ready for publication; and no order for public printing shall be acted upon by the Public Printer after the expiration of one year, unless the entire copy and illustrations for the work shall have been furnished within that period: *Provided*, This

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section shall not apply to orders heretofore made for the printing of a series of volumes on one subject.

\* \* \* \* \*

Hereafter no part of the appropriations made for printing and binding shall be used for any illustration, engraving, or photograph in any document or report ordered printed by Congress unless the order to print expressly authorizes the same, nor in any document or report of any executive department or other Government establishment until the head of the executive department or Government establishment shall certify in a letter transmitting such report that the illustration is necessary and relates entirely to the transaction of public business.

[33 Stat., 1213.]

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SEC. 81. Every public document of sufficient size on any one subject shall be bound separately, and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, which shall be the chief title, and the classification of the volume shall be placed on the back at the bottom, as simply indicating its classification and not as a part of the title.

The executive and miscellaneous documents and the reports of each House of Congress shall be designated as "House Documents," "Senate Documents," "House Reports," "Senate Reports," thus making two classes for each House, and each volume shall receive the title suggested by its subject-matter clearly placed upon its back.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 2. That section eighty-one of the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, be amended to read as follows:

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SEC. 81. PAR. 1. That publications ordered printed by Congress, or either House thereof, shall be in four series, namely: One series of reports made by the committees of the Senate, to be known as Senate reports; one series of reports made by the committees of the House of Representatives, to be known as House reports; one series of documents other than reports of committees, the orders for printing which originate in the Senate, to be known as Senate documents, and one series of documents other than committee reports, the orders for printing which originate in the House of Representatives, to be known as House documents. The publications in each series shall be consecutively numbered, the numbers in each series continuing in unbroken sequence throughout the entire term of a Congress, but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to the documents printed for the use of the Senate in executive session: *Provided*, That of the "usual number," the copies which are intended for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories of all annual or serial publications originating in or prepared by an Executive Department, bureau, office, commission, or board shall not be numbered in the document or report series of either House of Congress, but shall be designated by title and bound as hereinafter provided, and the departmental edition, if any, shall be printed concurrently with the "usual number": *And provided further*, That hearings of committees may be printed as Congressional documents only when specifically ordered by Congress or either House thereof.

SEC. 2. That in the binding of Congressional documents and reports for distribution by the superintendent of documents to State and Territorial libraries and



other designated depositories, every publication of sufficient size on any one subject shall hereafter be bound separately and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, and the others shall be distributed in unbound form as soon as printed. The Public Printer shall supply the superintendent of documents sufficient copies of those publications distributed in unbound form, to be bound and distributed to the State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories for their permanent files. The library edition, as well as all other bound sets of Congressional numbered documents and reports, shall be arranged in volumes and bound in the manner directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 5. That in the printing of any document or report, or any publication authorized by law to be printed, or hereafter authorized to be printed, for distribution by Congress, the whole number of copies of which shall not have been ordered within two years from the date of the original order, the authority to print shall lapse, except as orders for subsequent editions may be approved by the Joint Committee on Printing, and then in no instance shall the whole number exceed the number originally authorized by law.

[34 Stat., 1014.]

SEC. 6. That section fifty-nine of the Act approved January twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, and sections eighty-one and ninety-nine of said Act, and the amendment thereto in the Act approved March second, eighteen

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hundred and ninety-five, Statutes at Large, volume twenty-eight, page nine hundred and sixty-one, chapter one hundred and eighty-nine, and all other laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 82. The Public Printer shall bind four sets of Senate and House of Representative bills, joint and concurrent resolutions of each Congress, two for the Senate and two for the House, to be furnished him from the files of the Senate and House document room, the volumes when bound to be kept there for reference.

SEC. 83. The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House shall procure and file for the use of their respective Houses copies of all reports made by committees, and they are hereby directed at the close of each session of Congress to cause such reports to be indexed and bound, one copy to be deposited in the library of each House and one copy in the room of the committee from which the reports emanate.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 87. All printing, binding, and blank books for the Senate or House of Representatives and for the Executive and Judicial Departments shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except in cases otherwise provided by law.

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 100. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. [28 Stats., p. 601.]

\* \* \* \* \*

#### PUBLICATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

That of the publications described in this section the number of copies which shall be printed and distributed by the Public Printer to the Library of Congress for its



own use and for international exchange in lieu of the number now provided by law shall be sixty-two, except as such number shall be enlarged to not exceeding one hundred copies by request of the Librarian of Congress, to wit: The House documents and reports, bound; the Senate documents and reports, bound; the House Journals, bound; the Senate Journals, bound; all other documents bearing a Congressional number and all documents not bearing a Congressional number printed by order of either House of Congress, or by order of any Department, bureau, commission, or officer of the Government, except confidential matter, blank forms, and circular letters not of a public character; the Revised Statutes, bound; the Statutes at Large, bound; the Congressional Record, bound; the Official Register of the United States, bound.

SEC. 2. That in addition to the foregoing the Public Printer shall supply to the Library of Congress for its own use two copies of each of the above-described publications, unbound, as published; five copies of all bills and resolutions; ten copies of the daily Congressional Record; and two copies of all documents printed for the use of Congressional committees not of a confidential character.

SEC. 3. That of any publication printed at the Government expense by direction of any Department, commission, bureau, or officer of the Government elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office there shall be supplied to the Library of Congress for its own use and for international exchange sixty-two copies, except as such number shall be enlarged to not exceeding one hundred copies by request of the Joint Committee on the Library.

[31 Stat., 1464.]

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## STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

That hereafter the statement of all appropriations made during each session of Congress, including new offices created and the salaries of each and salaries of the offices which are increased and the amounts of such increase authorized by the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, shall be prepared under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, and said statement shall hereafter show also the offices the salaries of which are reduced or omitted, and the amount of such reduction, and shall also contain a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills passed during the session for which it is prepared; and said statement shall hereafter indicate the amount of contracts authorized by appropriation acts in addition to appropriations made therein, and shall also contain specific reference to all indefinite appropriations made each session. The appropriations made for the preparation of this statement shall be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of said committees to do the work.

[25 Stat., 587; 30 Stat., 136.]

## REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

That the electors of each State shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each State as the legislature of such State shall direct.

SEC. 2. That if any State shall have provided, by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of the electors, for its final determination of any controversy or contest concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of



such State, by judicial or other methods or procedure, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, such determination made pursuant to such law so existing on said day, and made at least six days prior to the said time of meeting of the electors, shall be conclusive, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes as provided in the Constitution, and as hereinafter regulated, so far as the ascertainment of the electors appointed by such State is concerned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the executive of each State, as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the appointment of electors in such State, by the final ascertainment under and in pursuance of the laws of such State providing for such ascertainment, to communicate, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed, setting forth the names of such electors and the canvass or other ascertainment under the laws of such State of the number of votes given or cast for each person for whose appointment any and all votes have been given or cast; and it shall also thereupon be the duty of the executive of each State to deliver to the electors of such State, on or before the day on which they are required by the preceding section to meet, the same certificate, in triplicate, under the seal of the State; and such certificate shall be inclosed and transmitted by the electors at the same time and in the same manner as is provided by law for transmitting by such electors to the seat of government the lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice-President; and section one hundred and thirty-six of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed; and if there shall have been any final determination in a State of a controversy or contest as provided

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for in section two of this act, it shall be the duty of the executive of such State, as soon as practicable after such determination, to communicate, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate of such determination in form and manner as the same shall have been made; and the Secretary of State of the United States, as soon as practicable after the receipt at the State Department of each of the certificates hereinbefore directed to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, shall publish, in such public newspaper as he shall designate, such certificates in full; and at the first meeting of Congress thereafter he shall transmit to the two Houses of Congress copies in full of each and every such certificate so received theretofore at the State Department.

SEC. 4. That Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered



to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment has been lawfully certified to according to section three of this act from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, but the two Houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that such vote or votes have not been so regularly given by electors whose appointment has been so certified. If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determination mentioned in section two of this act to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in

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the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the State; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such State authorities determining what electors have been appointed, as mentioned in section two of this act, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only, of such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State so authorized by its laws; and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which the two Houses shall concurrently decide were cast by lawful electors appointed in accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. But if the two Houses shall disagree in respect of the counting of such votes, then, and in that case, the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the executive of the State, under the seal thereof, shall be counted. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

SEC. 5. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, the President of the Senate shall have power to preserve order; and no debate shall be allowed and



no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either House on a motion to withdraw.

SEC. 6. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not more than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each House to put the main question without further debate.

SEC. 7. That at such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Senators, in the body of the Hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the Hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next calendar day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon. But if the counting of the electoral votes and the declaration of the result shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day next after such first meeting of the two Houses, no further or other recess shall be taken by either House.

[24 Stat. 373.]

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SUPPLEMENTAL ACT REGULATING THE COUNTING OF THE  
ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

That the certificates and lists of votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, mentioned in chapter one of title three of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and in the act to which this is a supplement, shall be forwarded, in the manner therein provided, to the President of the Senate forthwith after the second Monday in January, on which the electors shall give their votes.

SEC. 2. That section one hundred and forty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby so amended as to read as follows:

"SEC. 141. Whenever a certificate of votes from any State has not been received at the seat of Government on the fourth Monday of the month of January in which their meeting shall have been held, the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody one certificate of the votes from that State has been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list to the seat of Government." [25 Stat., 613.]

ACT PROVIDING FOR SUCCESSORS TO PRESIDENT AND VICE-  
PRESIDENT.

That in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Treasury, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of War, or if there be none, or in case of his



removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Attorney-General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Postmaster-General, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Navy, or if there be none, or in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, then the Secretary of the Interior, shall act as President until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed or a President shall be elected: *Provided*, That whenever the powers and duties of the office of President of the United States shall devolve upon any of the persons named herein, if Congress be not then in session, or if it would not meet in accordance with law within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the person upon whom said powers and duties shall devolve to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting.

SEC. 2. That the preceding section shall only be held to describe and apply to such officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the Senate to the offices therein named, and such as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution, and not under impeachment by the House of Representatives of the United States at the time the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon them respectively.

SEC. 3. That sections one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-seven, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, and one hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes are hereby repealed.

[24 Stat., 1.

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## METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

That at the regular election held in any State next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator was elected to represent such State in Congress, at which election a Representative to Congress is regularly by law to be chosen, a United States Senator from said State shall be elected by the people thereof for the term commencing on the fourth day of March next thereafter.

SEC. 2. That in any State wherein a United States Senator is hereafter to be elected either at a general election or at any special election called by the executive authority thereof to fill a vacancy, until or unless otherwise specially provided by the legislature thereof, the nomination of candidates for such office not heretofore made shall be made, the election to fill the same conducted, and the result thereof determined, as near as may be in accordance with the laws of such State regulating the nomination of candidates for and election of Members at Large of the National House of Representatives: *Provided*, That in case no provision is made in any State for the nomination or election of Representatives at Large, the procedure shall be in accordance with the laws of such State respecting the ordinary executive and administrative officers thereof who are elected by the vote of the people of the entire State: *And provided further*, That in any case the candidate for Senator receiving the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected.

SEC. 3. That section two of this Act shall expire by limitation at the end of three years from the date of its approval.

[38 Stat., 384.]



TENURE OF CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICES.<sup>1</sup>

SEC. 1760. No money shall be paid from the Treasury to any person acting or assuming to act as an officer, civil, military, or naval, as salary, in any office, when the office is not authorized by some previously existing law, unless such office is subsequently sanctioned by law.

SEC. 1761. No money shall be paid from the Treasury, as salary, to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office, if the vacancy existed while the Senate was in session, and was by law required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee has been confirmed by the Senate.

SEC. 1762. No money shall be paid or received from the Treasury or paid or received from or retained out of any public moneys or funds of the United States, whether in the Treasury or not, to or by or for the benefit of any person appointed to or authorized to act in or holding or exercising the duties or functions of any office contrary to sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven to seventeen hundred and seventy, inclusive; nor shall any claim, account, voucher, order, certificate, warrant, or other instrument providing for or relating to such payment, receipt, or retention, be presented, passed, allowed, approved, certified, or paid by any officer, or by any person exercising the functions or performing the duties of any office or place of trust under the United States, for or in respect to such office, or the exercising or performing the functions or duties thereof. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be

<sup>1</sup> As amended, 24 Stat., 500.



deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than ten years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

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SEC. 1771. Every person who, contrary to the provisions of the four preceding sections, accepts any appointment to or employment in any office, or holds or exercises or attempts to hold or exercise any such office or employment, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 1772. Every removal, appointment, or employment made, had, exercised contrary to sections seventeen hundred and sixty-seven to seventeen hundred and seventy, inclusive, and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning, or issuing of any commission or letter of authority for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed a high misdemeanor, and every person guilty thereof shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

SEC. 1773. The President is authorized to make out and deliver, after the adjournment of the Senate, commissions for all officers whose appointments have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

SEC. 1774. Whenever the President, without the advice and consent of the Senate, designates, authorizes, or employs any person to perform the duties of any office, he shall forthwith notify the Secretary of the Treasury thereof; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereupon communicate such notice to all the proper accounting and disbursing officers of his Department.



SEC. 1775. The Secretary of the Senate shall, at the close of each session thereof, deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, and to each of the Auditors, and to each of the Comptrollers in the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all persons who have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session. [R. S. 1760 to 1775.]

AN ACT TO REGULATE AND IMPROVE THE CIVIL SERVICE OF  
THE UNITED STATES.

\* \* \* \* \*  
SEC. 10. That no recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act which may be given by any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act.

SEC. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any Department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United



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States, or any Department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

SEC. 15. That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court.

[22 Stats., 403.]



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CONFERENCE REPORTS

MANUAL OF THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN REGARD  
TO CONFERENCES AND CONFERENCE REPORTS.<sup>a</sup>

[NOTE.—The figures in parentheses at the end of rules refer to sections of Hinds' Parliamentary Precedents (H. R. Doc. 355, 59-2), where decisions and proceedings may be found. The notes and references inserted are additional to those in the work, and not found therein.]

CONFERENCES.

1. Parliamentary law relating to conferences as stated in Jefferson's Manual, Section XLVI:

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers (3 Hats., 31; 1 Grey, 425.)

Conferences may either be simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference, but are not then to be answered. (4 Grey, 144.) The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satis-

<sup>a</sup> Collated and prepared by Thomas P. Cleaves, Clerk to the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, and reported to the Senate by Mr. Allison, First Session, Fifty-seventh Congress, under the following resolution of June 6, 1900:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations cause to be prepared for the use of the Senate a manual of the law and practice in regard to conferences and conference reports."

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factory and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. (3 Grey, 183.) They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. (3 Grey, 255.) At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective Houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. (9 Grey, 220; 3 Hats., 280.) This report can not be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. (Journal Senate, May 24, 1796.)

A conference may be asked before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. (3 Hats., 269, 341.) In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of Parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." (3 Hats., 226.) So the Commons, say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." (10 Grey, 137.) And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons,



that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering (3 Hats., 369), and we do in fact see instances of conference, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing (3 Hats., 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349); of insisting (*ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355); of adhering (269, 270, 283, 300), and even of a second or final adherence. (3 Hats., 270.) And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them they were left on the table in the conference chamber. (*Ib.*, 271, 317, 323, 354; 10 Grey, 146.)

After a free conference the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference. (3 Hats., 270; 9 Grey, 229.)

After a conference denied a free conference may be asked. (1 Grey, 45.)

When a conference is asked the subject of it must be expressed or the conference not agreed to. (Ord. H. Com., 89; 1 Grey, 425; 7 Grey, 31.) They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. (6 Grey, 181; 1 Chand., 204.) Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. (8 Grey, 302.) Or on information received and relating to the safety of the nation. (10 Grey, 171.) Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. (10 Grey, 148.) So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. (3

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Grey, 155.) Formerly an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. But this is not the modern practice. (1366.)

[Senate Manual, 1901, p. 137; House Manual, 56th Cong., 2d sess., p. 207.

CHARACTER OF CONFERENCES.

2. Conferences may either be simple or free. (Jefferson's Manual, Section XLVI.)

[NOTE.—This rule and the definition and description of the two kinds of conferences are found in the foregoing section. Vice-President Hamlin, in ruling upon a question of order in the Senate in the Thirty-eighth Congress, stated the rule and the distinction between free and simple conferences as follows:

“Conferences are of two characters, free and simple. A free conference is that which leaves the committee of conference entirely free to pass upon any subject where the two branches have disagreed in their vote, not, however, including any action upon any subject where there has been a concurrent vote of both branches. A simple conference—perhaps it should more properly be termed a strict or a specific conference, though the parliamentary term is simple—is that which confines the committee of conference to the specific instructions of the body appointing it.” (Thirty-eighth Congress, first session, Congressional Globe, Part I, p. 900.)

Speaker Reed, in his Manual of General Parliamentary Law, chapter XV, section 242, states that “A free conference is one where the conferees meet and present not only the reasons of each House, but such arguments and reasons and persuasions as seem suitable to each member of the committee. Instead of being confined to reasons adopted by either House, each member may present his own. A conference may therefore be a free conference though each House may have instructed its members and limited them to the terms of the agreement. This method of conference is the only one known to our parliamentary law; at least, it is the only one now in practice. When two legislative bodies in this country have a conference, it is a free conference \* \* \* .”]



## REQUESTS FOR CONFERENCE.

3. The request for a conference must always be made by the House in possession of the papers. (1366.)

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI]

4. The motion to ask for a conference comes properly after the motion to disagree, insist, or adhere. (1367.)

5. A conference may be asked before there has been a disagreement. (1366.)

[48th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 628, 642-643; Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

6. After one House has adhered the other may recede or ask a conference, which may be granted by the other House. (1358-1361.)

[23d Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 112; Sen. Jour., vol. 2, pp. 70, 71; Sen. Jour., vol. 5, pp. 657, 661; Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI.]

7. The House may agree to a conference without reconsidering its vote to adhere. (1362.)

8. Instances have occurred where one House has adhered at once and has even refused a conference. (1363.)

[NOTE.—In Section XLV, Jefferson's Manual, it is stated that "Either House is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance, but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence."]

9. Where one House has voted at once to adhere, the other may insist and ask a conference; but the motion to recede has precedence. (1364.)

10. One House may disagree to the amendment of the other, leaving it for the latter House to ask for the conference as soon as the vote of disagreement is passed. (1368.)

11. The amending House may insist at once upon its amendments, and ask for a conference. (1370-1371.)

[48th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 628, 642, 643; Cong. Rec., pp. 3974-4098.]

12. The request of the other House for a conference may be referred to a committee.

[19th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 302; 49th Cong., 1st sess., Ho. Jour., pp. 2292, 2293; Cong. Rec., p. 7332.]



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13. Where a conference committee is unable to agree, or where a report is disagreed to, another conference is usually asked for and agreed to. (1384-1388.)

14. Before the stage of disagreement has been reached, the request of the other House for a conference gives the bill no privilege over the other business of the House. (1374, 1375.)

15. The conference on a disagreement as to Senate amendments to a House bill having failed, the Senate reconsidered its action in amending and passing the bill, passed it with a new amendment, and asked a new conference. [55th Cong., 3rd sess., Cong. Rec., pp. 317, 439, 628, 631, 2303, 2360, 2362, 2770.]

16. The motion to insist and ask a conference has precedence of the motion to instruct conferees. (1376-1379.)

CONFEREES.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES.

17. Statement of principles governing the selection of conferees on the part of the House (1383), namely:

[NOTE.—These principles and provisions are also applicable to the Senate and in harmony with its practice.]

The House members of conference committees, called the managers on the part of the House, are appointed by the Speaker.

[NOTE.—The Senate members of conference committees, called the managers on the part of the Senate, are appointed by the Presiding Officer, by unanimous consent, under the custom of the Senate. Rule XXIV, clause 1, provides that all committees of the Senate shall be appointed by ballot unless otherwise ordered.]

They are usually three in number, but on important measures the number is sometimes increased. In the selec-



tion of the managers the two large political parties are usually represented, and, also, care is taken that there shall be a representation of the two opinions which almost always exist on subjects of importance. Of course the majority party and the prevailing opinion have the majority of the managers. \* \* \*

It is also almost the invariable practice to select managers from the members of the committee which considered the bill. \* \* \* But sometimes in order to give representation to a strong or prevailing sentiment in the House the Speaker goes outside the ranks of the committee. \* \* \*

The managers of the two Houses while in conference vote separately, the majority determining the attitude to be taken toward the propositions of the other House. When the report is made the signatures of a majority of each board of managers are sufficient. The minority managers frequently refrain from signing the report, and it is not unprecedented for a minority manager to indorse his protest on the report.

18. When conferees have disagreed or a conference report has been rejected, the usual practice is to reappoint the managers, although it seems to have been otherwise in former years. (1383.)

19. Conferees having been appointed, it is too late to reconsider the vote whereby the House has disagreed to a Senate amendment. (1205.)

#### DISCHARGE OF CONFEREES.

20. While a conference asked by the House was in progress on the House's disagreement to Senate amendments, by a special order the House discharged its conferees, re-



ceded from its disagreement, and agreed to the amendments. (1373.)

[NOTE.—Similar action was taken by the Senate under like circumstances in the Forty-second Congress (Forty-second Congress, second session, Senate Journal, p. 1028).]

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CONFEREES.

21. It is in order to instruct conferees, and the resolution of instruction should be offered after the House has voted to insist and ask a conference and before the conferees have been appointed. (1376–1379.) [38th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 268; 39th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 782, 784; 40th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 119.

22. It is not the practice to instruct conferees before they have met and disagreed. (1380.)

23. It is not in order to give such instructions to conferees as would require changes in the text to which both Houses have agreed. (1380.)

24. The House having asked for a free conference, it is not in order to instruct the conferees. (1381.)

25. The motion to instruct conferees is amendable. (1390.) [40th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 119.

26. A conference report may be received although it may be in violation of instructions given to the conferees. (1382.)

#### CONFERENCE COMMITTEES AND REPORTS.

##### AUTHORITY OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

27. A conference committee is practically two distinct committees, each of which acts by a majority. (1401.)

28. Conference reports must be signed by a majority of the managers on the part of each House. They are made in duplicate for the managers to present to their respective



Houses, the signatures of the managers of each House appearing first on the report that is to be presented to the House they represent.

[NOTE.—See form of conference report appended.]

29. Conferees may not include in their report matters not committed to them by either House. (1414–1417.) [50th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 1064, 1065; 54th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 90, 91, 96.]

In the House, in case such matter is included, the conference report may be ruled out on a point of order. (See Rule 50, below.)

In the Senate, in case such matter is included, the custom is to submit the question of order to the Senate.

[NOTE.—In the Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, Vice-President Hobart, in overruling a point of order made on this ground against a conference report during its reading in the Senate, stated that the report having been adopted by one House and being now submitted for discussion and decision in the form of concurrence or disagreement, it is not in the province of the Chair during the progress of its presentation to decide that matter has been inserted which is new or not relevant, but that such questions should go before the Senate when it comes to vote on the adoption or rejection of the report. (55th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 171, 172; Cong. Rec., pp. 2780–2787.) See also Cong. Rec., p. 2827, 56th Cong. 2d sess., when the Presiding Officer (Mr. Lodge in the chair) referred with approval to the foregoing decision of Vice-President Hobart, and stated that when a point of order is made on a conference report on the ground that new matter has been inserted, the Chair should submit the question to the Senate instead of deciding it himself, as has been the custom in the House. No formal ruling was made in this case, however, as the conference report, after debate, was, by unanimous consent, rejected. (56th Cong., 2d sess., Cong. Rec., pp. 2826–2883.)]

30. Conferees may not strike out in conference anything in a bill agreed to and passed by both Houses. (1321.)

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLV.]

31. Conferees may include in their report matters which are germane modifications of subjects in disagreement

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between the Houses and committed to the conference. (1418-1419.)

32. A disagreement to an amendment in the nature of a substitute having been referred to conferees, it was held to be in order for them to report a new bill on the same subject. (1420.)

33. A conference committee may report agreement as to some of the matters of difference, but inability to agree as to others. (1392.)

[29th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 523-524.]

34. In drafting a conference report care should be taken in stating the action of the conferees on amendments to observe the parliamentary rule that neither House can recede from or insist on its own amendment with an amendment; and in case pages and lines of the bill or amendments are referred to in the report, the engrossed bill and amendments only should be used.

PRESENTATION AND PRIVILEGE OF CONFERENCE REPORTS.

35. A conference report is made first to the House agreeing to the conference.

[NOTE.—This rule seems to follow from the principle laid down by Jefferson (Manual, Sec. XLVI), that "in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other," thus putting the agreeing House in possession of the papers, and has been the usual practice in Congress.]

36. Conference reports are in order in the Senate under Rule XXVII, as follows:

The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read or a question of order or motion to adjourn is pending, or while the Senate is dividing; and when received, the ques-



tion of proceeding to the consideration of the report, if raised, shall be immediately put, and shall be determined without debate.

[NOTE.—It has been held in the Senate that the presentation of a conference report includes its reading, unless by unanimous consent the reading is dispensed with (54th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 334; Cong. Rec., p. 5511).]

37. Conference reports are in order in the House under Rule XXIX, as follows:

The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order except when the journal is being read, while the roll is being called, or the House is dividing on any proposition. And there shall accompany any such report a detailed statement sufficiently explicit to inform the House what effect such amendments or propositions shall have upon the measures to which they relate.

[NOTE.—This detailed statement is not required by the rules of the Senate, but the result of the conference is usually stated orally by the chairman of the Senate conferees.]

38. A conference report may not be received by the House if no statement accompanies it. (1404-1405.)

39. Whether or not the detailed statement accompanying a conference report is sufficient to comply with the rule (XXIX) is a question for the House, and not for the Speaker, to determine. (1402-1403.)

40. A conference report may be presented after a motion to adjourn has been made or when a Member is occupying the floor for debate, but the report need not be disposed of before the motion to adjourn is put. (1393-1395.)

41. A conference report is in order pending a demand for the previous question.

[55th Cong., 3d sess., Cong. Rec., p. 867.]

[NOTE.—In the Senate the previous question is not in use.]

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42. A conference report has been given precedence over a question of privilege. (1397.)

43. A conference report may be presented during the time set apart for a special order for the consideration of another measure. (1400.)

44. A conference report may be presented after a vote by tellers and pending the question on ordering the yeas and nays. (1399.)

45. A conference report has precedence of the question on the reference of a bill, even though the yeas and nays have been ordered. (1398.)

46. The consideration of a conference report may be interrupted by the arrival of the hour previously fixed for a recess. (1396.)

47. The question on the adoption of a final conference report has precedence of a motion to recede and concur in amendments of the other House. [55th Cong., 3d sess., Cong. Rec., p. 2927

REJECTION OF CONFERENCE REPORTS, EFFECT OF, ETC.

48. A bill and amendments having been once sent to conference, do not, upon the rejection of the conference report, return to their former state so that the amendments may be sent to the Committee of the Whole. (1389.)

49. The rejection of a conference report leaves the matter in the position it occupied before the conference was asked. (1390.)

50. When a conference report is ruled out on a point of order in the House it is equivalent to a negative vote on the report, and the Senate is informed by message that the House has "disagreed" to the report. (1417.)



## AMENDMENT OF CONFERENCE REPORTS.

51. It is not in order to amend a conference report, and it must be accepted or rejected as an entirety. (1366.)

[Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XLVI; 4th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 270.]

[NOTE.—Various instances are found where conference reports agreed to by both Houses were amended and corrected by concurrent resolution or order. (43d Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 372, 373, Ho. Jour., p. 610; Cong. Rec., p. 1990; 44th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 581, 708, Ho. Jour., pp. 1087, 1252; 48th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 859.)]

## REFERENCE AND RECOMMITMENT OF CONFERENCE REPORTS.

52. A conference report may not be referred to a standing committee. (1413.)

53. A conference report may not be referred to the Committee of the Whole, although in the earlier history of the House this was sometimes done. (1410, 1411.)

54. It is not in order in the House to recommit a conference report to the committee of conference. (1412.)

[NOTE.—This rule is founded upon the decision of Speaker Carlisle (49th Cong., 2d sess., Cong. Rec., p. 880), which has been affirmed by subsequent Speakers, but prior to that time many instances had occurred of recommitting conference reports to the committee of conference.]

55. It is in order in the Senate to recommit a conference report to the committee of conference, but not with instructions, according to the later decisions. [42d Cong., 3d sess., Sen. Jour., pp. 313, 554-557; 43d Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 865; 44th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 211; 49th Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 151; 55th Cong., 3d sess., Cong. Rec., pp. 2823, 2842-3.]

[NOTE.—Inasmuch as concurrent action is necessary for the recommitment of a conference report, the foregoing rule of the House has necessitated a change in the practice, and no effort has been made by the Senate in late years to recommit a conference report. The purpose of a recommitment can be attained, however, by a rejection of the report, when another conference would be ordered, and in accordance with usage the same conferees would be appointed.]



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TABLING OF CONFERENCE REPORTS.

56. The House has formally discarded the old practice of allowing conference reports to be laid on the table. (1407-1409.)

[NOTE.—The effect of the motion to lay on the table in the House defeats the proposition. It is never taken up again. Hence a conference report can not be laid on the table; otherwise a conference report might be put beyond the reach of either House. (Reed's Parliamentary Rules, Chap. VIII, sec. 115.)]

57. The Senate practice allows conference reports to be laid on the table. [43d Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 433; Cong. Rec., pp. 2205-2206.

[NOTE.—The effect of the motion to lay on the table in the Senate, unlike that in the House, is simply to suspend the consideration of a question during the pleasure of the Senate, which can be again taken up on motion.]

58. A motion to reconsider the vote on agreeing to a conference report may be laid on the table in the Senate without carrying the report. [44th Cong., 1st sess., Sen. Jour., p. 234; Cong. Rec., p. 1253, 1254; Senate Manual (1901), Rule XIII, clause I, p. 13.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONFERENCE REPORTS.

59. A conference report may be withdrawn in the Senate on leave, and in the House by unanimous consent.

[NOTE.—In the 32d Congress, a conference report having been agreed to in the Senate, the vote was reconsidered, the bill returned from the House on request of the Senate, and the committee of conference had leave to withdraw its report. (32d Cong., 2d sess., Sen. Jour., p. 420.)]



FORM OF CONFERENCE REPORT.

— Congress, — Session. H. R. [or S., as may be] No. —

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] to the Bill [or Resolution, as may be] (H. R. [or S., as may be] —), [title here] having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate [or House, as may be] recede from its amendments numbered \* \* \*.

That the House [or Senate, as may be] recede from its disagreements to the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered \* \* \* and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered —:

That the House [or Senate, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered —, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: \* \* \*; and the Senate [or House, as may be] agree to the same.

Amendment numbered —:

That the Senate [or House, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House [or Senate, as may be] to the amendment of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered —, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered —:

That the Senate [or House, as may be] recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House [or Senate, as



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may be] to the amendment of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered \_\_\_\_\_, and agree to the same, with an amendment, as follows: \* \* \* ; and the House [or Senate, as may be] agree to the same.

Amendments numbered \_\_\_\_\_:

On the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] numbered \_\_\_\_\_, the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

(Signatures here.)

(Signatures here.)

Managers on the part of the \_\_\_\_\_.

Managers on the part of the \_\_\_\_\_.

FORM OF STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY A CONFERENCE REPORT REQUIRED BY HOUSE RULE XXIX.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate [or House, as may be] to the bill [or resolution] [number and title here] submit the following detailed statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the conference report, namely—

\* \* \* \* \* (Signatures here.)

Managers on the part of the House.



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JEFFERSON'S MANUAL  
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ANALOGOUS SENATE RULES

---



some general heads, I have been obliged to turn to other authorities in support of a number of common rules of practice to which his plan did not descend. Sometimes each authority cited supports the whole passage.

PREFACE TO JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

The Constitution of the United States, establishing a legislature for the Union under certain forms, authorizes each branch of it "to determine the rules of its own proceedings." The Senate has accordingly formed some rules for its own government; but these going only to few cases, it has referred to the decision of its President, without debate and without appeal, all questions of order arising either under its own rules or where it has provided none. This places under the discretion of the President a very extensive field of decision, and one which, irregularly exercised, would have a powerful effect on the proceedings and determinations of the House. The President must feel, weightily and seriously, this confidence in his discretion, and the necessity of recurring, for its government, to some known system of rules, that he may neither leave himself free to indulge caprice or passion nor open to the imputation of them. But to what system of rules is he to recur, as supplementary to those of the Senate? To this there can be but one answer. To the system of regulations adopted for the government of some one of the parliamentary bodies within these States, or of that which has served as a prototype to most of them. This last is the model which we have all studied, while we are little acquainted with the modifications of it in our several States. It is deposited, too, in publications possessed by many and open to all. Its rules are probably as wisely constructed for governing the debates of a deliberative body, and obtaining its true sense, as any which can become known to us; and the acquiescence of the Senate, hitherto, under the references to them, has given them the sanction of its approbation.

Considering, therefore, the law of proceedings in the Senate as composed of the precepts of the Constitution, the regulations of the Senate, and, where these are silent, of the rules of Parliament, I have here endeavored to collect and digest so much of these as is called for in ordinary practice, collating the Parliamentary with the Senatorial rules, both where they agree and where they vary. I have done this as well to have them at hand for my own government as to deposit with the Senate the standard by which I judge and am willing to be judged. I could not doubt the necessity of quoting the sources of my information, among which Mr. Hatsel's most valuable book is preeminent; but as he has only treated

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some general heads, I have been obliged to recur to other authorities in support of a number of common rules of practice to which his plan did not descend. Sometimes each authority cited supports the whole passage. Sometimes it rests on all taken together. Sometimes the authority goes only to a part of the text, the residue being inferred from known rules and principles. For some of the most familiar forms no written authority is or can be quoted; no writer having supposed it necessary to repeat what all were presumed to know. The statement of these must rest on their notoriety.

I am aware that authorities can often be produced in opposition to the rules which I lay down as Parliamentary. An attention to dates will generally remove their weight. The proceedings of Parliament in ancient times, and for a long while, were crude, multiform, and embarrassing. They have been, however, constantly advancing toward uniformity and accuracy, and have now attained a degree of aptitude to their object beyond which little is to be desired or expected.

Yet I am far from the presumption of believing that I may not have mistaken the Parliamentary practice in some cases, and especially in those minor forms, which, being practiced daily, are supposed known to everybody, and therefore have not been committed to writing. Our resources in this quarter of the globe for obtaining information on that part of the subject are not perfect. But I have begun a sketch, which those who come after me will successively correct and fill up till a code of rules shall be formed for the use of the Senate, the effects of which may be accuracy in business, economy of time, order, uniformity, and impartiality.



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JEFFERSON'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY  
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IMPORTANCE OF RULES.

SEC. I. IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

Mr. Onslow, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say it was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority against the attempts of power. So far the maxim is certainly true, and is founded in good sense; that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House, by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. *2 Hats., 171, 172.*

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more



material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business not subject to the caprice of the Speaker or capriciousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency, and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. *2 Hats., 149.*

## SEC. II. LEGISLATURE.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. *Constitution of the United States, Art. I, sec. 1.*

The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. *Constitution of the United States, Art. I, sec. 6.*

For the powers of Congress, see the following articles and sections of the Constitution of the United States: I, 4, 7, 8, 9; II, 1, 2; III, 3; IV, 1, 3, 5, and all the amendments.

## SEC. III. PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never-yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: 1. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere, for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege. 2. Neither a member himself, his<sup>1</sup> wife, nor his servants (*familiares sui*), for any matter of their own, may be<sup>2</sup> arrested on mesne process in any civil

<sup>1</sup> Order of the House of Commons, 1663, July 16.

<sup>2</sup> *Elsynge*, 217; *1 Hats.*, 21; *1 Grey's Deb.*, 133.



suit. 3. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege. 4. Nor impleaded, cited, or subpoenaed in any court. 5. Nor summoned as a witness or juror. 6. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained. 7. Nor their persons assaulted or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the course of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. III, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them, the doctrine being that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws." 1 Blackst., 163, 164.

It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the laws shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged Senators and Representatives themselves from the single act of arrest in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House. *Constitution United States, Art. I, sec. 6.* Under the general authority to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them (*Constitution United States, Art. I, sec. 8*), they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such



law being as yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following ground: 1. The act of arrest is void ab initio. (2 *Stra.*, 989.) 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion (1 *Bl.*, 166; 2 *Stra.*, 990), or by habeas corpus, under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the chancery (2 *Stra.*, 989) in those States which have adopted that part of the laws of England. (*Orders of the House of Commons, 1550, February 20.*) 3. The arrest, being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action or indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable, also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceedings stayed or corrected by the superior courts.

The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case. While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, eundo, morando, et redeundo, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580.) 1 *Hats.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs, and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *Stra.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges, of course, against all process the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person, as a subpoena ad respondendum, or testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duties to perform in another place. When a Representative is withdrawn from his



seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half its voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evil admits of no comparison.

So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the House; and the facts being proved Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight and Randall three weeks, and both were reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their House to be a breach of the privileges of the House, but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made no further proceeding was had. The editor of the Aurora having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the Senate, and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order it was insisted, in support of it, that every man, by the law of nature, and every body of men possesses the right of self-defense; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the State legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and,



by noise and tumult, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquillity is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must therefore have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered that the Parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the State legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several States have the same powers by the laws of their States, and those of the Federal Government by the same State laws adopted in each State, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the Constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their House, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the Constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the Constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, e. g., for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumult in their presence, etc.; but, till the law be made, it does not exist, and does not exist from their own neglect; that, in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies ad libitum to aid him (*3 Grey*,



59, 147, 255), is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law the Constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as should one House, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also, as the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control, if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and, after the fact committed, make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact; if the offense is to be kept undefined and to be declared only *ex re nata* and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even a similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizen, as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election, and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and is to every extent a member except that he can not vote until he is sworn. *Memor.*, 107, 108; *D'Ewes*, 642, col. 2, 643, col. 1; *Pet. Miscel. Parl.*, 119; *Lex Parl.*, c. 23; 2 *Hats.*, 22, 62.



Every man must, at his peril, take notice who are members of either House returned of record. *Lex Parl.*, 23; *4 Inst.*, 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the serjeant. *1 Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the House. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but can not in effect waive the privilege of the House. *3 Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place. *Constitution United States*, I, 6; *S. P. protest of the Commons to James I*, 1621; *2 Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the House in a parliamentary course. *1 Rush.*, 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

If an offense be committed by a member in the House, of which the House has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it till the House has punished the offender or referred him to a due course. *Lex Parl.*, 63.

Privilege is in the power of the House, and is a restraint to the proceeding of inferior courts, but not of the House itself. *2 Nalson*, 450; *2 Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the House is subject to the censure of the House; and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the Tower, expelling the House, etc. *Scob.*, 72; *Lex Parl.*, c. 22.

It is a breach of order for the Speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. *1 Hats.*, 175-6; *5 Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in Parliament a member is privileged as to the mode of



proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the House, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of the Government, and even of every private man, under pretenses of treason, etc., to take any man from his service in the House, and so, as many, one after another, as would make the House what he pleaseth. *Decl of the Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hotham a traitor.* 4 *Rushw.*, 586. So, when a member stood indicted for felony, it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the House till conviction; for it may be any man's case, who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony, or the like crime. 23 *El.*, 1580; *D' Ewes*, 283, col. 1; *Lex Parl.*, 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member under arrest, or when, on any public inquiry, matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the House, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. 2 *Hats.*, 259. Of which see many examples. *Ib.*, 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 *Blackst.*, 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges of the separate branches of the legislature, that neither should encroach on the other, or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence, that freedom of debate which is essential to a free council. They are, therefore, not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 *Hats.*, 252; 4 *Inst.*, 15; *Seld. Jud.*, 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the House; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the



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two Houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in Parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege (2 *Nelson*, 743); and in 1783, December 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the King on any bill or proceeding depending in either House of Parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.*, 251, 6.

SEC. IV. ELECTIONS.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. *Constitution*, I, 4.

Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members. *Constitution* I, 5.

SEC. V. QUALIFICATIONS.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies. *Constitution*, I, 3.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be



an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. *Constitution, I, 3.*

The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature. *Constitution, I, 2.*

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen. *Constitution, I, 2.*

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; [which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.]\* The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative. *Constitution, I, 2.*

The provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress, were as shown in table on pages 78 and 79.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. *Constitution, I, 2.*

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created,

\*The portion of this clause of the Constitution within brackets has been amended by sec. 2 of Article 14, 2d section.



*Provisional apportionments of Representatives made in the Constitution in 1787, and afterwards by Congress.*

State.	1787. <sup>1</sup>	1790. <sup>2</sup>	1800. <sup>3</sup>	1810. <sup>4</sup>	1820. <sup>5</sup>	1830. <sup>6</sup>	1840. <sup>7</sup>	1850. <sup>8</sup>	1860. <sup>9</sup>	1870. <sup>10</sup>	1880. <sup>11</sup>	1890. <sup>12</sup>	1900. <sup>13</sup>	1910. <sup>14</sup>
Maine <sup>15</sup> .....					7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
New Hampshire.....	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Massachusetts.....	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Rhode Island.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Connecticut.....	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Vermont.....		2	4	6	3	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
New York.....	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
New Jersey.....	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12
Pennsylvania.....	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Delaware.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland.....	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Virginia.....	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	11	10	10
North Carolina.....	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
South Carolina.....	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
Georgia.....	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Kentucky.....		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Tennessee <sup>16</sup> .....			3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Ohio <sup>17</sup> .....				6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Louisiana <sup>18</sup> .....					3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Indiana <sup>19</sup> .....					3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Mississippi <sup>20</sup> .....					1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8
Illinois <sup>21</sup> .....					1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Alabama <sup>22</sup> .....						2	5	7	6	8	8	8	9	10
Missouri <sup>23</sup> .....					1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16
Arkansas.....							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
Michigan <sup>25</sup> .....							3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Florida <sup>26</sup> .....								1	1	2	2	2	3	4
Iowa <sup>27</sup> .....								2	6	9	11	11	11	11
Texas <sup>28</sup> .....								2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Wisconsin <sup>29</sup> .....								3	6	8	9	10	11	11
California <sup>30</sup> .....								2	3	4	6	7	8	11
Minnesota.....									2	3	5	7	9	10
Oregon <sup>32</sup> .....									1	1	1	2	2	3
Kansas <sup>33</sup> .....									1	3	7	8	8	8
West Virginia <sup>34</sup> .....									3	3	4	4	5	6
Nevada.....									1	1	1	1	1	1
Nebraska.....									1	1	3	6	6	6
Colorado <sup>35</sup> South Dakota.....												2	2	3
North Dakota <sup>36</sup> .....												1	2	3
Montana <sup>40</sup> .....												1	1	2
Washington <sup>41</sup> .....												2	3	5
Idaho <sup>42</sup> .....												1	1	2
Wyoming.....												1	1	1
Utah <sup>44</sup> .....												1	1	2
Oklahoma <sup>45</sup> .....													5	8
New Mexico <sup>46</sup> .....														1
Arizona <sup>47</sup> .....														1
Total.....	63	105	141	181	212	240	223	234	241	293	325	357	391	435



- <sup>1</sup>As per Constitution.
- <sup>2</sup>As per act of April 14, 1792, one Representative for 33,000—First Census.
- <sup>3</sup>As per act of January 14, 1802, one Representative for 33,000—Second Census.
- <sup>4</sup>As per act of December 21, 1811, one Representative for 35,000—Third Census.
- <sup>5</sup>As per act of March 7, 1822, one Representative for 40,000—Fourth Census.
- <sup>6</sup>As per act of May 22, 1832, one Representative for 47,700—Fifth Census.
- <sup>7</sup>As per act of June 25, 1842, one Representative for 70,680—Sixth Census.
- <sup>8</sup>As per acts of May 23, 1850, and July 30, 1852, one Representative for 93,423—Seventh Census.
- <sup>9</sup>As per act of March 4, 1862, one Representative for 127,381—Eighth Census.
- <sup>10</sup>As per acts of February 2 and May 30, 1872, one Representative for 131,425—Ninth Census.
- <sup>11</sup>As per act of February 25, 1882, one Representative for 151,911—Tenth Census.
- <sup>12</sup>As per act of February 7, 1891, one Representative for 173,901—Eleventh Census.
- <sup>13</sup>As per act of January 16, 1901, one Representative for 194,182—Twelfth Census.
- <sup>14</sup>As per act of August 8, 1911, one Representative for 211,877—Thirteenth Census.
- <sup>15</sup>Previous to the 3d March, 1820, Maine formed part of Massachusetts, and was called the *District of Maine*, and its Representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent State, and by act of Congress of 3d March, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such—the admission to take place on the 15th of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven Representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.
- <sup>16</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, June 1, 1796, with one Representative.
- <sup>17</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, April 30, 1802, with one Representative.
- <sup>18</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, April 8, 1812, with one Representative.
- <sup>19</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, December 11, 1816, with one Representative.
- <sup>20</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, December 10, 1817, with one Representative.
- <sup>21</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, December 3, 1818, with one Representative.
- <sup>22</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, December 14, 1819, with one Representative.
- <sup>23</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, March 2, 1821, with one Representative.
- <sup>24</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, June 15, 1836, with one Representative.
- <sup>25</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, January 26, 1837, with one Representative.
- <sup>26</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, March 3, 1845, with one Representative.
- <sup>27</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, March 3, 1845, with one Representative.
- <sup>28</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, December 29, 1845, with two Representatives.
- <sup>29</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, May 29, 1848, with two Representatives.
- <sup>30</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, September 9, 1850, with two Representatives.
- <sup>31</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, May 11, 1858, with two Representatives.
- <sup>32</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, February 14, 1859, with one Representative.
- <sup>33</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, January 29, 1861, with one Representative.
- <sup>34</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, June 20, 1863, with three Representatives.
- <sup>35</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, October 31, 1864, with one Representative.
- <sup>36</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, March 1, 1867, with one Representative.
- <sup>37</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, August 1, 1876, with one Representative.
- <sup>38</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, February 22, 1889, with two Representatives.
- <sup>39</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, February 22, 1889, with one Representative.
- <sup>40</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, February 22, 1889, with one Representative.
- <sup>41</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, February 22, 1889, with one Representative.
- <sup>42</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, July 3, 1890, with one Representative.
- <sup>43</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, July 10, 1890, with one Representative.
- <sup>44</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, July 16, 1894, with one Representative.
- <sup>45</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, June 16, 1906, with five Representatives.
- <sup>46</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, June 20, 1910, with one Representative.
- <sup>47</sup>Admitted under act of Congress, June 20, 1910, with one Representative.



or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office. *Constitution, I, 6.*

#### SEC. VI. QUORUM.

A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide. *Constitution, I, 5.*

In general the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the House adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the House to be counted, and being found deficient, business is suspended. *2 Hats., 125, 126.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule III.

#### SEC. VII. CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the House, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the House be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons, 92.*

They rise that their persons may be recognized, the voice, in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the Senate of the United States the trouble of rising can not be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. *2 Hats., 72.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule V, clause 2.



## SEC. VIII. ABSENCE.

No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate without leave of the Senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for nonattendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the Senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule V.

## SEC. IX. SPEAKER.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. *Constitution, I, 3.*

The Senate shall choose their officers, and also a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States. *Ib.*

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers. *Constitution, I, 2.*

When but one person is proposed, and no objection made, it has not been usual in Parliament to put any question to the House; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the Clerk. *2 Hats., 158.* As are also questions of adjournment. *6 Grey, 406.* Where the House debated and exchanged messages and answers with the King for a week without a Speaker, till they



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were prorogued. They have done it de die in diem for fourteen days. 1 *Chand.*, 331, 335.

In the Senate a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to be determined on the Vice-President's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule I.

Where the Speaker has been ill, other Speakers pro tempore have been appointed. Instances of this are 1 *H.*, 4, Sir John Cheyney and Sir William Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, 6, Sir John Tyrrel, in 1656, January 27; 1658, March 9; 1659, January 13.

Sir Job Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18.

Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15. } Not merely pro tempore. 1 *Chand.*, 169, 276, 277.

Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

Thorpe, in execution, a new Speaker chosen, 31 *H.* VI, 3 *Grey*, 11; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 *Hats.*, 161; 4 *Inst.*, 8; *L. Parl.*, 263.

A Speaker may be removed at the will of the House, and a Speaker pro tempore appointed. 2 *Grey*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 134.

SEC. X. ADDRESS.

The President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Constitution*, II, 3.

A joint address of both Houses of Parliament is read by the Speaker of the House of Lords. It may be attended by both Houses in a body, or by a committee from each House, or by the two Speakers only. An address of the House of Com-



mons only may be presented by the whole House, or by the Speaker, *9 Grey, 473; 1 Chandler, 298, 301*; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. *2 Hats., 278.*

## SEC. XI. COMMITTEES.

Standing committees, as of Privileges and Elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the House. *4 Inst., 11, 12; Scob., 9; 1 Grey, 122.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rules XXIV and XXV.

At these committees the members are to speak standing, and not sitting; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Eves, 630, col. 1; 4 Parl. Hist., 440; 2 Hats., 77.*

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the House. *Rushw., part. 3, vol. 2, 74; 3 Grey, 401; Scob., 39.* Nor can they receive a petition but through the House. *9 Grey, 412.*

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they can not proceed against him, but must make a special report to the House; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to inquire concerning him. *9 Grey, 523.*

So soon as the House sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the House. *2 Nals., 319*

It appears that on joint committees of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: *7 Grey, 261, 278, 285, 338; 1 Chandler, 357, 462.* In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: *6 Grey, 129; 7 Grey, 213, 229, 321.*



## SEC. XII. COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, messages, and other matters of great concernment are usually referred to a Committee of the Whole House (6 *Grey*, 311), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the House, are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.*, 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a Committee of the Whole. 3 *Hats.*, 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees everyone speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.*, 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the Speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member, by consent, putting the question. *Scob.*, 36; 3 *Grey*, 301. The form of going from the House into committee, is for the Speaker, on motion, to put the question that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member, and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the Clerk's table. *Scob.*, 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the House; and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the House of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the Speaker takes the chair and receives it, because the committee can not. 2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVIII.

In a Committee of the Whole, the tellers on a division differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose,



and danger of a decision by the sword. The Speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon the members retiring to their places, the Speaker told the House "he had taken the chair without an order, to bring the House into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. *3 Grey, 128.*

A Committee of the Whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the Speaker without an order, the House was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the House; and it was decided in the House without returning into committee. *3 Grey, 130.*

No previous question can be put in a committee; nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the House is resumed, and the chairman reports that the Committee of the Whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put on their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob., 38.* But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the House; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the Speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make report when the House shall think proper to receive it. If the House have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "Now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the



ery is "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc., or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.*, 38.

In other things the rules of proceeding are to be the same as in the House. *Scob.*, 39.

#### SEC. XIII. EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the House to proceed by inquiry, and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons, 1 Car.*, 1, 1625; *Rush, L. Parl.*, 115; *1 Grey*, 16-22, 92; *8 Grey*, 21, 23, 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the House has previously instituted an inquiry (*2 Hats.*, 102), nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. *3 Grey*, 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the House, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the Speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "You hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of the question be objected to, the Speaker directs the witness, counsel, and parties to withdraw; for no question can be moved or put or debated while they are there. *2 Hats.*, 108. Sometimes the questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.*, 106, 107; *8 Grey*, 64. The questions asked must be entered in the journals. *3 Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the House is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the House, who are not present to hear it. *7 Grey*, 52, 334.

If either House have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. *3 Hats.*, 52.

A member, in his place, gives information to the House of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. *Jour. H. of C.*, Jan. 22, 1744-45.



Either House may request, but not command, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message of the other House, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The House then gives leave to the member to attend if he choose it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he chooses to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature they may order attendance, unless where it be a case of impeachment by the Commons. There, it is to be a request. *3 Hats., 17; 9 Grey, 306, 406; 10 Grey, 133.*

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills, and on such points of law only as the House shall direct. *10 Grey, 61.*

#### SEC. XIV. ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The Speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up; but it is left to his own discretion, unless the House on a question decide to take up a particular subject. *Hakew., 136.*

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the House, when they are moved to take up a particular matter to the prejudice of others having priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

In the Senate the bills and other papers which are in possession of the House, and in a state to be acted on, are arranged every morning and brought on in the following order:

1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees, and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment,



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they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.

2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage.

3. Reports in possession of the House which offer grounds for a bill are to be taken up, that the bill may be ordered in.

4. Bills or other matters before the House, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.

5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the House. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bills.

The arrangement of the business of the Senate is now as follows:<sup>1</sup>

1. Motions previously submitted.

2. Reports of committees previously made.

3. Bills from the House of Representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time; and if not referred to a committee, are considered in Committee of the Whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.

4. After 12 o'clock, engrossed bills of the Senate and bills of the House of Representatives on third reading are put on their passage.

5. If the above are finished before 1 o'clock, the general file of bills, consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading and those reported from committees after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the Senate by the respective committees.

<sup>1</sup> This arrangement is changed by Senate Rules VII, VIII, and IX.



6. At 1 o'clock, if no business be pending or if no motion be made to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.

In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time; follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with; clear the House of business gradatim as it is brought on, and prevent, to a certain degree, its immense accumulation toward the close of the session.

Arrangement, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the House. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the House. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other House, which are received at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the House is disposed of; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first whenever presented. So messages from the other House respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the House is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed, for better consideration. Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the House.

#### SEC. XV. ORDER.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Constitution, I, 5.*

In Parliament, "instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. *2 Hats., 141.* "But what is done only by one Parliament, can not be called custom of Parliament," by Prynne. *1 Grey, 52.*

#### SEC. XVI. ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

The Clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts, or papers be taken from the table or out of his custody. *2 Hats., 193, 194.*



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Mr. Prynne, having in Committee of the Whole amended a mistake in a bill without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded. *I Chand., 77.*

A bill being missing, the House resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God, and this honorable House, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," etc. *5 Grey, 202.*

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the Speaker's hands, and he is not to let anyone have it to look into. *Town., col. 209.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXX.

SEC. XVII. ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the Speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place. *Scob., 6; Grey, 403.*

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the House, or any particular member, but to the Speaker, who calls him by his name, that the House may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob. 6; D'Ewes, 487, col. 1; 2 Hats., 77; 4 Grey, 66; 8 Grey, 108.* But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. *2 Hats., 75, 77; 1 Grey, 143.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIX.

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard unless the House overrule him. *4 Grey, 390; 5 Grey, 6, 143.*

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the Speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name, whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the House does not acquiesce in the Speaker's decision, in which case the ques-



tion is put, "Which member was first up?"\* *2 Hats.*, 76; *Scob.*, 7; *D'Ewes*, 434, col. 1, 2.

In the Senate of the United States the President's decision is without appeal.

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.*, 12, 115; *Hakew.*, 148; *Scob.*, 58; *2 Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw. L.*, 2, c. 3; *Arcan. Parl.*, 17.

But he may be permitted to speak again to clear a matter of fact (*3 Grey*, 357, 416), or merely to explain himself (*2 Hats.*, 73) in some material part of his speech (*Ib.*, 75), or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it (*Memorials in Hakew.*, 29), or to the orders of the House, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself (*Mem. Hakew.*, 30, 31).

But if the Speaker rise to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town.*, col. 205; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the Speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the House have occasion for facts within his knowledge; then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact. *3 Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously, or tediously. *Scob.*, 31, 33; *2 Hats.*, 166, 168; *Hale, Parl.*, 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the House; no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. *2 Hats.*, 169, 170; *Rushw.*,

\* See Senate Rule XIX, clause 1, for present practice in the Senate.



p. 3, v. 1, fol. 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still *in fieri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the House. 9 Grey, 508.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the House, or who spoke last, or on the other side of the question, etc. (*Mem. in Hakew.*, 3; *Smyth's Comw. L.*, 2, c. 3); nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (*Scob.*, 31; *Hale Parl.*, 133; 2 *Hats.*, 166) by speaking, reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw. L.*, 2, c. 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms, but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.*, 1604, Apr. 19.

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting (6 Grey, 332; *Scob.*, 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, col. 1, 640, col. 2), speaking or whispering to another (*Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487, col. 1), nor stand up to interrupt him (*Town.*, col. 205; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 31); nor to pass between the Speaker and the speaking member, not to go across the House (*Scob.*, 6), or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there (2 *Hats.*, 171).

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the House to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the House, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. 2 *Hats.*, 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the Speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the House may require the member



to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation, and to withdraw. Then the Speaker states the offense committed, and the House considers the degree of punishment they will inflict. *2 Hats.*, 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assaults and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see *1 Pet.*, *Misc.*, 82; *3 Grey*, 128; *4 Grey*, 328; *5 Grey*, 382; *6 Grey*, 254; *10 Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the House, for the protection of their members, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel (*3 Grey*, 128, 293; *5 Grey*, 280); or orders them to attend the Speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House (*3 Grey*, 419); and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do (*9 Grey*, 234, 312).

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. *5 Grey*, 356; *6 Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the Clerk at the table, must repeat them. The Speaker then may direct the Clerk to take them down in his minutes; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the Clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then a part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the House must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the House is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the House, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the House is to be taken. *2 Hats.*, 199; *4 Grey*, 170; *6 Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervened, after offensive words spoken, they can not be taken notice of for



censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. *2 Hats., 196; Mem. in Harkw., 71; 3 Grey, 48; 9 Grey, 514.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIX, clauses 2 and 3.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the House, but the committee can only report them to the House for animadversion. *6 Grey, 46.*

In Parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the King, is against order. *Smyth's Comw., L. 2, c. 3; 2 Hats., 170.*

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other House, or the particular votes or majorities on it there, because the opinion of each House should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two Houses. *8 Grey, 22.*

Neither House can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the House of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespectfully spoken by a member of another House, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words) for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the House, and more particularly of the Speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other House and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two Houses which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. *3 Hats., 51.*

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to



speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. *2 Hats., 219.*  
 The rule is, that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the House, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order or matter arising in the debate, then the charge must be stated (that is, the question must be moved), himself heard, and then to withdraw. *2 Hats., 121, 122.*

Where the private interests of a member are concerned in a bill or question he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact, which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to. *2 Hats., 119, 121; 6 Grey, 368.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XII.

No member is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to another with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing, until he be set down in his place. *Scob., 6.*

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. *2 Hats., 118.*

In Parliament all decisions of the Speaker may be controlled by the House. *3 Grey, 319.*

#### SEC. XVIII. ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

Of right, the door of the House ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms, assigned for that purpose. *Mod. ten. Parl., 23.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXXV.



The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the House. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the Speaker, or any other whose duty it is, shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a right to have the House or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose, or to have the House told when there is not a quorum present. *2 Hats.*, 87, 129. How far an order of the House is binding, see *Hakew.*, 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the House will now proceed to that matter. Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the House is usually full.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule X.

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day. *3 Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the House, in order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, sometimes comes to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other House. *3 Grey*, 156.

All orders of the House determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a habeas corpus. *Raym.*, 120; *Jacob's L. D. by Ruffhead; Parliament*, 1 *Lev.*, 165, *Pitchard's Case*.

Where the Constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive, or judiciary) submitted to them by the Constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary toward their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals having no



relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, etc. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the House.

## SEC. XIX. PETITION.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. *1 Grey, 58.*

Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners (*Scob., 87; L. Parl., c. 22; 9 Grey, 362*), unless they are attending (*1 Grey, 401*), or unable to sign, and averred by a member (*3 Grey, 418*). But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (March 14, 1800) received by the Senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners is necessary, if it be questioned. *6 Grey, 36.* It must be presented by a member—not by the petitioners—and must be opened by him, holding it in his hand. *10 Grey, 57.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule VII, clauses 3, 4.

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received. But a cry from the House of “received,” or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of this question. It is then to be read at the table and disposed of.

## SEC. XX. MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question or debated until it is seconded. *Scob., 21.*

It is then, and not till then, in possession of the House, and can not be withdrawn but by leave of the House. It



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is to be put into writing, if the House or Speaker require it, and must be read to the House by the Speaker as often as any member desires it for his information. *2 Hats., 82.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXI.

It might be asked whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day can be made by one member while another is speaking. It can not. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard, and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without rising and addressing the Chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the House against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

SEC. XXI. RESOLUTIONS.

When the House commands, it is by an "order." But fact, principles, and their own opinions and purposes are expressed in the form of resolutions.

A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the Chair; but on appeal to the Senate, i. e., a call for their sense by the President, on account of doubt in his mind, according to Rule XX, clause 2, the decision was overruled. *Jour. Senate, June 1, 1796.* I presume the doubt was whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.

SEC. XXII. BILLS.

Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether



it be first, second, or third, which readings shall be on three different days, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XII, clause 2.

SEC. XXIII. BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the House in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill, entitled, etc. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew.*, 132; *Scob.*, 40. It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, or the Speaker may refuse it. *Scob.*, 41; 1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XII, clause 1.

SEC. XXIV. BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented, the Clerk reads it at the table and hands it to the Speaker, who, rising, stated to the House the title of the bill, that this is the first time of reading it, and the question will be whether it shall be read a second time, then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again and puts the question whether it shall be read a second time. *Hakew.*, 137, 141. A bill can not be amended on the first reading (6 *Grey*, 286) nor is it usual for it to be opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected. *D'Ewes*, 335, col. 1; 3 *Hats.*, 198.

SEC. XXV. BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day. *Hakew.*, 143. It is done by the Clerk at the table, who then hands it to the Speaker. The Speaker, rising, states to the House the title of the bill; that this is the second



time of reading it; and that the question will be whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time. But if the bill came from the other House, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be whether it shall be read a third time; and before he has so reported the state of the bill no one is to speak to it. *Hakew., 143, 146.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIV, clause 3.

In the Senate of the United States, the President reports the title of the bill; that this is the second time of reading it; that it is now to be considered as in a Committee of the Whole; and the question will be whether it shall be read a third time, or that it may be referred to a special committee.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIV, clauses 3-5.

#### SEC. XXVI. BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to Committee of the Whole House, or to a special committee. If the latter, the Speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member also may name a single person, and the Clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the House have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XV, clause 1, and XXVI clause 1.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill; for he that would totally destroy will not amend it (*Hakew., 146; Town., col. 208; D' Ewes, 634, col. 2; Scob., 47*); or, as is said (*5 Grey, 145*), the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it (*6 Grey, 373*). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself



named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus, March 7, 1606, Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself. *Scob.*, 46.

The Clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee (*Town.*, col. 138), but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases the House has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the committee chamber, and act on and bring back the bill, sitting the House. *Scob.*, 48. A committee meet when and where they please, if the House has not ordered time and place for them (*6 Grey*, 370), but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's Method of Passing Bills*, 11.

Any member of the House may be present at any select committee, but can not vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. *Elsynge*, 12; *Scob.*, 49.

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they can not change the title or subject. *8 Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draft of an address, etc., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read, first by the clerk and then by the chairman, by paragraphs (*Scob.*, 49), pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole (*3 Hats.*, 276), but if they relate to the same subject a question is put on the whole.



If it be a bill, draft of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs, putting questions for amending, either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraphs separately. This is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole, for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole; because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the House, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it can not be made good by amendments, they can not reject it, but must report it back to the House without amendments, and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs; and this order is so strictly adhered to in Parliament that, when a latter part has been amended, you can not recur back and make any alteration in a former part. *2 Hats., 90.*

In numerous assembles this restraint is doubtless important, but in the Senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, recurrences are indulged; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning there is a single exception found in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. *Scob., 50; 7 Grey, 431.*

On this head the following case occurred in the Senate, March 6, 1800: A resolution which had no preamble having



been already amended by the House so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution; we have amended that as far as amendments have been offered, and, indeed, till little of the original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolution is for the House to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution; but the House is not in possession of it; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the House can only operate on what is before them. The practice of the Senate, too, allows recurrences backward and forward for the purpose of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or *e converso*.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXIII.

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise and the chairman report the paper to the House, with or without amendments, as the case may be. *2 Hats.*, 289, 292; *Scob.*, 53; *2 Hats.*, 290; *8 Scob.*, 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it can not be altered but by the House, their votes being binding on themselves. *1607*, June 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself; but must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted (*Scob.*, 50), and where, by references to page, line, and word of the bill (*Scob.*, 50).



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SEC. XXVII. REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the House that the committee to whom was referred such a bill have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments (as the case may be), which he is ready to do when the House pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "Now, now," from the House generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the Clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the Clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the House, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob.*, 52; *Hakew.*, 148.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVI, clause 2.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power. *Scob.*, 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. *4 Grey*, 361.

SEC. XXVIII. BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course, to be recommitted; but in cases of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakew.*, 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the House, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. *3 Hats.*, 131—note.



In Senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill (3 *Hats.*, 131); or so much of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

SEC. XXIX. BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the House, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in committee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim* (5 *Grey*, 366; 6 *Grey*, 368; 8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360; 1 *Torback's Deb.*, 125; 3 *Hats.*, 348), no question needs be put on the whole report (5 *Grey*, 381).

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the Clerk. The Speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on till the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *Elsynge's Mem.*, 53. When through the amendments of the committee, the Speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the House to the body of the bill, as he does also if it has been reported without amendments; putting no questions but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill shall be read a third time.

SEC. XXX. QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on motion and question the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the Senate of the United States and in Parliament are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XV, clauses 1 and 2.

The proceeding of the Senate as in a Committee of the Whole, or in quasi-committee, is precisely as in a real Com-



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mittee of the Whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole, they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the House resumed without any motion, question, or resolution to that effect, and the President reports that "the House, acting as in a Committee of the Whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, etc., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the House." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment; which being gone through, the President pauses to give time to the House to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and, when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.

After progress in amending the bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes that the committee rise, the House resume itself, discharge the Committee of the Whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands *in statu quo*.

How far does this XVth rule subject the House, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of Committees of the Whole? The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the House are the following: 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the House. 3. A committee, even of the whole, can not refer any matter to another committee. 4. In a committee no previous question can be taken; the only means to avoid an improper discussion is to move that the committee rise; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the House can



discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee can not punish a breach of order in the House or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113. It can only rise and report it to the House, who may proceed to punish. The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the Senate, as every day's practice proves, and it seems to be the only ones to which the XXVth rule meant to subject them; for it continues to be a House, and, therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a House. Thus (3) it is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question. If it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able, as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the House, for the moment it would resume the same subject there the XXVth rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a House on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay, as the House does. 7. It receives messages from the President and the other House. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a House, not as a committee.

SEC. XXXI. BILL, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In Parliament, after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the Speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether it shall be read a third time, if it came from the other House; or, if originating with themselves, whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time. The Speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The Clerk stands while he reads



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\*But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading that it has become the practice not to engross a bill till it has passed—an irregular and dangerous practice, because in this way the paper which passes the Senate is not that which goes to the other House, and that which goes to the other House as the act of the Senate, has never been seen in the Senate. In reducing numerous, difficult, and illegible amendments into the text, the Secretary may, with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never again be corrected.

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its two last stages, therefore, are reserved for this—that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and, lastly, whether it shall pass. The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging, and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves everyone to make up his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass.

\* Under the present rules of the Senate (Rule XV, clause 2) no measure can be amended after it has been ordered to be read a third time, unless by unanimous consent, but as matter of fact the engrossment is not made until the measure has finally passed.



When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be indorsed on the back, and not within the bill. *Hakew., 250.*

SEC. XXXII. READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the House or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them; but it is a great though common error to suppose that he has a right, *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table read independently of the will of the House. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the Speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to a question must be put. *2 Hats., 117, 118.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XI.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, and have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the House. *Ib.*

For the same reason, a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the House. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the House.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. *2 Grey, 227.*

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representatives being under consideration: On



motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative. *Feb. 28, 1793.*

Formerly, when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read, but of late only the titles, unless a member insists they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. *2 Hats., 117.*

SEC. XXXIII. PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the Clerk to read, or the Speaker reads the title.—*Lex Parl., 274; Elysynge Mem., 85; Ord. House of Commons, 64.*

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob., 22, 28; 2 Hats., 81.* But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions, and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the House might be kept sitting against its will and indefinitely. Yet this motion can not be received after another question is actually put and while the House is engaged in voting.

NOTE.—See Senate Rules IX and XXII.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the order of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the House; for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question, “Whether the House will now proceed to the orders of the day?” they must be



read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand, *2 Hats.*, 83; for priority of order gives priority of right, which can not be taken away but by another special order.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule X. In their order it to be on their table.

After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation. NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXII.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood. The Senate in their practice vary from this.

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing for that time the motion and its discussion. *3 Hats.*, 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. *3 Hats.*, 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it. In their VIIIth rule (XXII), therefore, which

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the views of the House. *2 Hats.*, 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. *2 Hats.*, 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusively used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement. principle of the "first moved first but" takes place



4. When the House has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on their table. It may then be called for at any time.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXII.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the House will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The Senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice comparatively with that of Parliament stands thus:

FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY:	THE SENATE USES:
Postponement indefinite.....	Postponement to a day beyond the session.
Adjournment.....	Postponement to a day within the session.
Lying on the table.....	Postponement indefinite. Lying on the table.

In their VIIIth rule (XXII), therefore, which declares that while a question is before the Senate no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad use of it, and not in its parliamentary sense. Their rule, then, establishes as privileged questions, the previous question, postponement, commitment, and amendment.

But it may be asked, Have these questions any privilege among themselves; or, are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved first put" takes place among



them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows:

- |                                   |   |          |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------|---|
| 1. Previous question and postpone | } | commit   | } |
|                                   |   | amend    |   |
| 2. Postpone and previous question | } | commit   | } |
|                                   |   | amend    |   |
| 3. Commit and previous question   | } | postpone | } |
|                                   |   | amend    |   |
| 4. Amend and previous question    | } | postpone | } |
|                                   |   | commit   |   |

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar; for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit; and if it be decided negatively, to wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the House out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the House, and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment, or amendment; but if decided negatively (that it shall not be postponed) the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The third class is subject to the same observations as the second.



The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in Parliament. The reason is that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the House whenever the main question is resumed; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment, if the House had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing, though last moved, shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. Scobell is express: "On motion to amend a bill, any one may, notwithstanding, move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put." *Scob., 46.*

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved, not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*:

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed; because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way—by deciding against the postponement, commitment, or amendment. *2 Hats., 81, 2, 3, 4.*

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question,



or for commitment or amendment of the main question. 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment, or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all; because the eighth rule of Senate says that when a main question is before the House, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend, or pre-question the original question, which is the parliamentary doctrine also. Therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, can not be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another; which, to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting against the previous question, commitment, or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second, and third reasons, before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: The previous question can not be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the IXth rule of the Senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?"—*i. e.*, at this instant; and as the present instant is but one, it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement, as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of a indefinite time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion—that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted; but it would not be admitted in another degree,



to wit, to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment, and then moving it again as it was wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only an amendment to an amendment.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVI, clause 1.

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum shall be first put to the question, by the XIIIth rule of the Senate,\* contrary to the rule of Parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and longest time. *5 Grey, 179; 2 Hats., 8, 83; 3 Hats., 132, 133.*] And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser, as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the terminus in quem in any other case; then the question must begin a maximo. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the terminus a quo in any other case where the question must begin a minimo; the object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affirmative, every question for more would be precluded; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get to a number which will unite a bare majority. *3 Grey, 376, 384, 385.* "The fair question in

\* This rule was dropped in the last revision.



this case is not that to which, and more, all will agree, but whether there shall be addition to the question." *1 Grey, 365.*

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out, or agree to, a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not; to wit, a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. *2 Hats., 88.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XX.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question, or from a quarrel between two members, or any other cause, supercedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. *2 Hats., 88.*

Reading papers relative to the question before the House. This question must be put before the principal one. *2 Hats., 88.*

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of Parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the House, and can not be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

#### SEC. XXXIV. THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the House, any member may move a previous question whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put. If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memor. in Hakew., 28; 4 Grey, 27.*



The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the Chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" And if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. *2 Hats., 80.* Sir Henry Vane introduced it. *2 Grey, 113, 114; 3 Grey, 384.* When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only; formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over (*4 Grey, 43*), but now for that day and no longer (*2 Grey, 113, 114*).

Before the question whether the main question shall now be put, any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all. *Mem. in Hakew., 28.*

The proper occasion for the previous question is when a subject is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been extended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? *2 Hats., 88*, says if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the Chair (by which he means stated by the Speaker for debate), it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main ques-



tion. He thinks it may, after the previous question moved and seconded, but not after it has been proposed from the Chair. In this case, he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has been just suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main question by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put, with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this maneuver to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support this opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstance, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be that the previous question has been proposed from the Chair. But, as the rule is that the House is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it can not be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the Chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend; and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated by moving the amendment question, as Mr. Hatsell proposes, after the discussion against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it ab inconvenienti, to wit: Which is



most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the House to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended, or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least, a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience, inasmuch as the Speaker, by confining the discussion rigorously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question; and inasmuch, also, as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for are fair and proper subjects of public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

SEC. XXXV. AMENDMENTS.<sup>1</sup>

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. *Scob., 23.*

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the House, but not within the competence of the Speaker to suppress as if it were against order. For were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserve, the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. *2 Hats., 79; 4, 82, 84.* A new bill may be ingrafted, by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc. *1 Grey, 190, 192.*

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved, as an amendment to this amendment, to

<sup>1</sup> [NOTE.—See Senate Rules XVI and XVII.]



leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. *2 Hats., 80, 9.* The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it can not be amended afterwards in the same stage, because the House has, on a vote, agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for striking it out. If on the question it be retained, it can not be amended afterwards, because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. *2 Hats., 80, 7.*

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A is one proposition. To strike out and insert B is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offer-



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ing a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it can not do it.\*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XVIII.

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A, it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition; for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion instead of A and its coherence.

In Senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the Constitution; the words "until the second Tuesday in February" were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against, a longer can not be put to

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\* In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtingly the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way, and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that, having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out can not be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still, I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition, but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in Parliament.



question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of a motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of the motion; and when struck out, a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer; for till the short time is struck out, you can not insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you can not do it, then it can not be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and inserting instead thereof "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing first the question to strike out and then that to insert. Now, this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might be better put into one, the manner is to reject the one and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one House with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. *3 Hats., 83.*

The number prefixed to the section of a bill, being merely a marginal indication and no part of the text of the bill,



the Clerk regulates that; the House or committee is only to amend the text.

SEC. XXXVI. DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one, it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hakev.*, 29. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the House. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not—where it is complicated—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the House, on a question, unless the House orders it to be divided; as, on the question, December 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to wit, one on each knight. *2 Hats.*, 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in a question, they may be divided and put one by one. *9 Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. *2 Hats.*, 79.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XVIII.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the XVIIIth rule of the Senate, which says, "If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original, had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso, or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member of the section and the provisos, they can not be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself, for the provisos might



thus be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistency. A question to be divisible must comprehend points so distinct and entire that one of them being taken away, the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception, without an enacting clause, does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31.—The same bill being before the Senate. There was a proviso that the bill should not extend (1) To any foreign minister; nor (2) to any person to whom the President should give a passport; nor (3) to any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the President shall prescribe; and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words "any alien merchant," could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words, if left by themselves, contain no substantive idea, will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made as that each part may stand by itself, yet the House having, on the question, retained the two first divisions, the words "any alien merchant" may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member, the second is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided, by putting the negative as well as the affirmative side. But



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the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Execut. Jour.*, June 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

SEC. XXXVII. COEXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked whether the House can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time; so that, one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the House and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question (*e. g.*, the previous question, postponement, or commitment) remove it from before the House. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the House when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the House, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded no other can be received except it be a privileged one.

SEC. XXXVIII. EQUIVALENT QUESTIONS.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes, of course, to its next reading. *Hakew.*, 141; *Scob.*, 42. And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question. *4 Grey*, 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.



Where questions are perfectly equivalent, so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. *4 Grey, 157.* Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two Houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to wit, to adhere.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating House to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another House are—1st, to agree; 2d, disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

1st. To agree. } Either of these concludes the other neces-  
2d. To disagree. } sarily, for the positive of either is ex-  
actly the equivalent of the negative  
of the other, and no other alternative  
remains. On either motion amend-  
ments to the amendment may be pro-  
posed; *e. g.*, if it be moved to dis-  
agree, those who are for the amendment  
have a right to propose amendments,  
and to make it as perfect as they can,  
before the question of disagreeing is  
put.

3d. To recede. } You may then either insist or adhere.  
4th. To insist. } You may then either recede or adhere.  
5th. To adhere. } You may then either recede or insist.  
Consequently the negative of these is not  
equivalent to a positive vote, the



other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the Secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the House.

#### SEC. XXXIX. THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative and then on the negative side.

After the Speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative part be put. *Scob.*, 23; *2 Hats.*, 73.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIX.

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, &c., the Speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the House where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *Scob.*, 22; *2 Hats.*, 2, 79, 87; *5 Grey*, 129; *9 Grey*, 301.

#### SEC. XL. BILLS, THIRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the House, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the House is commonly full. *Hakew.*, 153.

The usage of the Senate is, not to put bills on their passage till noon.

A bill reported and passed to the third reading can not on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the Clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the Speaker, who states the title, that it is the third



time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass. Formerly the Speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the Speaker read when he declared the state of the bill at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted," etc., he states that "the preamble recites so and so—the first section enacts that, etc.; the second section enacts," etc.

But in the Senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the Clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof, but to receive some particular clause or proviso it hath been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 156. Thus (27 *El.*, 1584) a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but is declared not usual (*D' Ewes*, 337, col. 2; 414, col. 2).

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elsynge's Memo.*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst.*, 183. For examples of riders, see 3 *Hats.*, 121, 122, 124, 156. Everyone is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule that amendments proposed at the second reading shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amend-



ments from the other House. *Town.*, col. 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased. *9 Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. *Hakew.*, 153.

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the House; they have had time to meet them with new arguments and to put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the first opinion and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the Speaker, holding the bill in his hand, puts the question for its passage, by saying, "Gentlemen, all you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." *Hakew.*, 154.

After the bill is passed, there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew.*, 159.

#### SEC. XLI. DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the Speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the House. But if he be



not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the House, or before any new motion made (for it is too late after that), any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the Speaker's decision, then the Speaker is to divide the House. *Scob.*, 24; *2 Hats.*, 140.

When the House of Commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the House. This has made it important which go forth and which remain, because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent, and inattentive. Their general rule, therefore, is that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the House shall stay in, and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications (*2 Hats.*, 134; *1 Rush.*, p. 3, fol. 92; *Scob.*, 43, 52; *Co.*, 12, 116; *D'Ewes*, 505, col. 1; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 25, 29), as will appear by the following statement of who go forth.

Petition, that it be received* .....	} Ayes.
Read .....	
Petition, lie on the table .....	} Noes.
Rejected after refusal to lie on table .....	
Referred to a committee, or further proceeding .....	Ayes.
Bill, that it be brought in .....	} Ayes.
Read first or second time .....	
Engrossed or read third time .....	
Proceeding on every other stage .....	
Committed .....	
To Committee of the Whole .....	Noes.
To a select committee .....	Ayes.
Report of bill to lie on table .....	Noes.

\*Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

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Be <i>now</i> read	Ayes.	
Be taken into consideration three months	}	30, P. J. 251.
hence		
Amendments to be read a second time	Noes.	
Clause offered on report of bill be read second	}	Ayes.
time		
For receiving a clause		334.
With amendments be engrossed		395.
That a bill be <i>now</i> read a third time	Noes.	398.
Receive a rider		260.
Pass	Ayes.	259.
Be printed		
Committees. That A take the chair		
To agree to the whole or any part of report		
That the House do <i>now</i> resolve into committee		
Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee	Noes.	291.
That he issue warrant for a new writ		
Member. That none be absent without leave		
Witness. That he be further examined	Ayes.	344.
Previous question	Noes.	
Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum	}	Ayes.
Amendments. That words stand part of		
Lords. That their amendment be read a second time	Noes.	
Messenger be received		
Orders of day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock	Ayes.	
If after 2 o'clock	Noes.	
Adjournment. Till the next sitting day, if before 4 o'clock	Ayes.	
If after 4 o'clock	Noes.	



Over a sitting day (unless a previous resolution).....	} Ayes.
Over the 30th of January.....	
For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day.....	} Ayes.

The one party being gone forth, the Speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the House and report the number to the Speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the Speaker. *Mem. in Hakew., 26.*

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. *2 Hats., 145, note.*

But in both Houses of Congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the President or Speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.

In Senate, if they be equally divided, the Vice-President announces his opinion, which decides.

The Constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal." And again: That in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the President and returned with his objections, "the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the Journals of each House respectively."

When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the President or Speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass—that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of opinion

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that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of the contrary opinion in the negative." The Clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the President or Speaker, who declares the result. In the Senate, if there be an equal division, the Secretary calls on the Vice-President and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the House.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XII, clause 1.

In the House of Commons, every member must give his vote the one way or the other (*Scob.*, 24), as it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the House when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put (*2 Hats.*, 140).

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XII, clause 11.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the President at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member may speak, and even propose amendments, by which the debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the House is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place; for if any mistake be suspected, it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 26; *2 Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the Speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the House if irregular. He sometimes permits old



experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. *2 Hats.*, 143.

The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.*, 93. But if the House be equally divided, *semper presumatur pro negante*; that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns.*, col. 134.

But in the Senate of the United States the Vice-President decides when the House is divided. *Constitution United States*, I, 3.

When from counting the House on a division it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. *2 Hats.*, 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the Speaker, of Mr. Morris, attorney of the wards, in *39 Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 27.

#### SEC. XLII. TITLES.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other House.

#### SEC. XLIII. RECONSIDERATION.

1798, January—A bill on its second reading being amended, and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in equation, destroy one



another, and are as if they were expunged from the journals. Consequently the bill is open for amendment just so far as was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIII.

\*The rule permitting a reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration, as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other House. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances, does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless a sense that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the House in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XIII.

In Parliament a question once carried can not be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the House. *Towns., col. 67; Mem. in Hakew., 33.* And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance can not be brought in again the same session. *Hakew., 158; 6 Grey, 392.* But this does not extend to prevent putting the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the House, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.*, report of an address, the same question is before the House, and open for free discussion. *Towns., col.*

\* The rule now fixes a limitation.



26; 2 Hats., 98, 100, 101. So orders of the House, or instructions to committees, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one House, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Ib.*, 92; 3 Hats., 161. Or if, instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or a different title. *Hakew.*, 97, 98.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVI.

Divers expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as, by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed (3 Hats., 278), or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in an act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus, June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 Hats., 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three, or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo. 2 Hats., 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 Grey., 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensable proceedings altogether. 2 Hats., 92, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some Members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 Hats., 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. 2 Hats., 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

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## SEC. XLIV. BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

A bill from the other House is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. *2 Hats., 97.*

When bills, passed in one House and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. *3 Hats., 48.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXV.

## SEC. XLV. AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either House, *e. g.*, the House of Commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the Commons disagree to the amendment; the Lords insist on it; the Commons insist on their disagreement; the Lords adhere to their amendment; the Commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall. *10 Grey, 148.* Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the Houses would become endless. *3 Hats., 268, 270.* The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage, by the Lords. *7 Grey, 94.* It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the Houses to a concurrence. Either House, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance (*10 Grey, 146*), but it is not respectful to the other. In the



ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. *10 Grey, 147.*

Either House may recede from its amendment and agree to the bill; or recede from its disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elysage, 23, 27; 9 Grey, 476.*

But the House can not recede from or insist on its own amendment with an amendment, for the same reason that it can not send to the other House an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other House by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they can not amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. *9 Grey, 363; 10 Grey, 240.* In Senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one House has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first House depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the Lords proposed amendments, become, by delay, confessedly necessary. The Commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privilege as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the Lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable and irremediable in any other way. *3 Hats., 256, 266, 270, 271.* But the Lords refused, and the bill was lost. *1 Chand., 288.* A like case, *1 Chand., 311.* So the Commons resolved that it is unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which hath been agreed and passed by both Houses. *6 Grey, 274; 1 Chand., 312.*



A motion to amend an amendment from the other House takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one House is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating House agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the second and not the third degree; for, as to the amending House, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating House, therefore, is only in the first degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending House is only in the second—to wit, an amendment to an amendment—and so admissible. Just so, when, on a bill from the originating House, the other, at its second reading, makes an amendment. On the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the second degree.

#### SEC. XLVI. CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the Houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two Houses on matters depending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be by the House which is possessed of the papers. *3 Hats., 31; 1 Grey, 425.*

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the House asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other House at the conference; but are not then to be answered. *4 Grey, 144.* The other House then, if satisfied, vote the reasons satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they



read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. *3 Grey, 183.* They are meant chiefly to record the justification of each House to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. *3 Grey, 255.* At free conferences, the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two Houses together. And each party reports in writing to its respective House the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in its Journal. *9 Grey, 220; 3 Hats., 280.* This report can not be amended or altered, as that of a committee may be. *Journal Senate, May 24, 1796.*

A conference may be asked before the House asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering.\* *3 Hats., 269, 341.* In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the Lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain and below the wisdom of Parliament to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." *3 Hats., 226.* So the Commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." *10 Grey, 137.* And on another occasion the Lords made it an objection that the Commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the Commons, that noth-

\* Several instances have arisen in the Senate where a conference has been asked immediately upon the passage of a House bill with amendments, and before the House had come to a disagreeing vote upon the Senate amendments. See Senate Journal, second session, Forty-second Congress, pages 851 and 1003; Senate Journal, third session, Forty-fifth Congress, page 433; Senate Journal, first session, Forty-eighth Congress, pages 628 and 643. See also Congressional Record, vol. 15, part 4, pages 3975 and 4100 (first session, Forty-eighth Congress), where the principle involved was discussed.



ing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering (*3 Hats.*, 269), and we do in fact see instances of conference, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing (*3 Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349); of insisting (*ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355); of adhering (*ib.*, 269, 270, 283, 300), and even of a second or final adherence (*3 Hats.*, 270). And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Ib.*, 271, 317, 323, 354; *10 Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not to return again to a conference. *3 Hats.*, 270; *9 Grey*, 229.

After a conference is denied, a free conference may be asked. *1 Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.*, 89; *1 Grey*, 425; *7 Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other House. *6 Grey*, 181; *1 Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other House to present to the King a bill passed by both Houses. *8 Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. *10 Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of Parliament are thought by the one House to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. *10 Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it they ask a conference. *3 Grey*, 155. Formerly an address or articles of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the House, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the King, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. *6 Grey*, 128, 300, 387; *7 Grey*, 80; *8 Grey*, 210, 255; *Torbuck's*



*Deb.*, 278; *10 Grey*, 293; *1 Chan.*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. *8 Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of a bill. *1 Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVII.

#### SEC. XLVII. MESSAGES.

Messages between the Houses are to be sent only while both Houses are sitting. *3 Hats.*, 15. They are received during a debate without adjourning the debate. *3 Hats.*, 22.

In the Senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except (1) while a question is being put; (2) while the yeas and nays are being called; (3) while the ballots are being counted. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1798.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXVIII.

In the House of Representatives, as in Parliament, if the House be in committee when a messenger attends, the Speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. *4 Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the Speaker for the House. *2 Grey*, 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. *4 Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the Senate having made two amendments to a bill from the House of Representatives, their Secretary, by mistake, delivered one only; which, being inadmissible by itself, that House disagreed, and notified the Senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The Secretary was sent to the other House to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on de novo.

As soon as the messenger who has brought bills from the other House has retired, the Speaker holds the bills in his

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hand and acquaints the House that "the other House have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles and delivers them to the Clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hakew., 178.*

It is not the usage for one House to inform the other by what numbers a bill is passed. *10 Grey, 150.* Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill, as of great importance, to the consideration of the House to which it is sent. *3 Hats., 25.* Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other House do they give notice of it; but it passes sub silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations. *1 Blackst., 183.*

But in Congress the rejection is notified by message to the House in which the bill originated.

A question is never asked by the one House of the other by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. *3 Grey, 151, 181.*

When a bill is sent by one House to the other and is neglected, they may send a message to remind them of it. *3 Hats., 25; 5 Grey, 154.* But if it be mere inattention it is better to have it done informally by communications between the Speakers or members of the two Houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that it can properly be communicated to both Houses of Parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one House was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both Houses at the same time. *2 Hats., 260, 261, 262.*

The King having sent original letters to the Commons, afterwards desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the Lords. *1 Chan., 303.*

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## SEC. XLVIII. ASSENT.

The House which has received a bill and passed it may present it for the King's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two Houses from motives of respect and good understanding. *2 Hats., 242.* Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the King, it would be an infringement of the rules of Parliament. *Ib.*

When a bill has passed both Houses of Congress, the House last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the Joint Committee of Enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment. When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. *9 Grey, 143.* It is then put into the hands of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to have it signed by the Speaker. The Clerk then brings it by way of message to the Senate to be signed by their President. The Secretary of the Senate returns it to the Committee of Enrollment, who present it to the President of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, and notifies by message the House in which it originated that he has approved and signed it; of which that House informs the other by message. If the President disapproves, he is to return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated; who are to enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the President's objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays



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excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. *Constitution, I, 7.*

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Constitution, I, 7.*

SEC. XLIX. JOURNALS.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Constitution, I, 5.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule IV.

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. *2 Hats., 83.*

So, also, when a question is postponed, adjourned, or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals, because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjournment, or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals, separated from the question; but only the question as finally agreed to by the House. The rule of entering in the journals only what the House has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense, as there may be many questions proposed which it



may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. *2 Hats.*, 85.

In both Houses of Congress all questions whereon the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered in the journals. *Constitution*, I, 5.

The first order for printing the votes of the House of Commons was October 30, 1685. *1 Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the House of Commons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C.*, Mar. 17, 1592; *Hale, Parl.*, 105. For the Lords, in their House, have power of judicature, the Commons, in their House, have power of judicature, and both Houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the House of Commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of Parliament (*6 H. 8, c. 16*; *4 Inst.*, 23, 24), and every member of the House of Commons hath a judicial place. *4 Inst.*, 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either House is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. *2 Hats.*, 261; *3 Hats.*, 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals and to take and publish votes from them. Being a record, everyone may see and publish them. *6 Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the House. *2 Hats.*, 194, 195.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule III.

#### SEC. L. ADJOURNMENT.

The two Houses of Parliament have the sole, separate, and independent power of adjourning each their respective Houses. The King has no authority to adjourn them; he



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can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either House to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. *2 Hats., 232; 1 Blackst., 186; 5 Grey, 122.*

By the Constitution of the United States, a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. *Constitution, I, 5.* But "neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting." *Constitution, I, 5.* And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Constitution, II, 3.*

A motion to adjourn simply can not be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this House do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution "that at its rising it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the House is adjourned to that day. *2 Hats., 82.*

Where it is convenient that the business of the House be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure; *2 Hats., 305;* or for a quarter of an hour. *5 Grey., 331.*

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the Speaker pronounces it. *5 Grey., 137.* And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the Speaker has passed on.

SEC. LI. A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to wit, by adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the King, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act was passed. In this case all



matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. *1 Blackst., 186.* Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, etc., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. *1 Lev., 165; L. Parl., c. 2; 1 Ro. Rep., 29; 4 Inst., 7, 27, 28; Hutt., 61; 1 Mod., 252; Ruffh. Jac., L. Dict. Parliament; 1 Blackst., 186.* Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament, 86.*

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXXII.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. *5 Grey, 374; 9 Grey, 350; 1 Chand., 50.* Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

Congress separate in two ways only, to wit, by adjournment, or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution certainly closes one session, and the meeting of the new Congress begins another.

The Constitution authorizes the President "on extraordinary occasions, to convene both Houses, or either of them." *Constitution, I, 3.* If convened by the President's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and of course determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the Constitution, which says, "the Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day" *Constitution (I, 4),*



this must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the Constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on the — day of —."

When it was said above that all matters depending before Parliament were discontinued by the determination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases depending before the House of Lords, such as impeachments, appeals, and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.*, 120, 381; *Ruffh. Jac.*, L. D. *Parliament*.

Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the Senate of the United States.

#### SEC. LII. TREATIES.

The President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur. *Constitution*, II, 2.

NOTE.—See Senate Rules XXXVI and XXXVII, clauses and 3.

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there, also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by Parliament. *Ware v. Hylton*, 3 *Dallas's*



*Rep.*, 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the King of Great Britain can not by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel*, b. 1, c. 19, sec. 214. An act of Parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of Parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. *4 Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; *2 Smollet*, 242, 246.

By the Constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature—the President originating and the Senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the Constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign-nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, *res inter alios acta*. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the Constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and can not be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these the rights reserved to the States, for surely the President and Senate can not do by treaty what the whole Government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the House of Representatives. This last exception is denied by some on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The Constitution thought it wise to restrain the Executive and Senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides, as the negotiations are carried on by the Executive alone, the

son shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds



subjecting to the ratification of the Representatives such articles as are within their participation is no more inconvenient than to the Senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e. g.*, the treaty of commerce with France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

It has been the usage for the Executive, when it communicates a treaty to the Senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in the case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the House of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the Senate, the instructions were asked for and communicated by the President.

The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.

NOTE.—See Senate Rule XXXVII.

#### SEC. LIII. IMPEACHMENT.

The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Constitution, I, 3.*

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds



of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. *Constitution, I, 3.*

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Constitution, II, 4.*

The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Constitution, III, 2.*

These are the provisions of the Constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject:

**Jurisdiction.** The Lords can not impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl., 12, 63.* Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the Commons. *Ib., 84.* The Lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the King or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the House of Commons, they may proceed against the delinquent, of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The Commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the Lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib., 6, 7.* But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the Lords, even by the Commons; and cites Fitzharris's case, 1681, impeached of high treason, where the Lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior



court. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325-7; 2 *Wooddeson*, 576, 601; 3 *Seld.*, 1604, 1610, 1618, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.*, 25; 9 *Seld.*, 1656; 73 *Seld.*, 1604-18.

Accusation. The Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Wood.*, 597; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the House of Lords, in the name of the Commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will take order for his appearance. *Sachev. Trial*, 325; 2 *Wood.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Journ.*, 3 June, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

Process. If the party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested, and they may proceed. *Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99.

Articles. The accusation (articles) of the Commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of Parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.*, 325; 2 *Wood.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Journ.*, 3 June, 1701; 1 *Wms.*, 616.

Appearance. If he appear, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a lord in his place, a commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the Lords find cause to commit him till he finds sureties to attend and lest he should fly. *Seld. Jud.*, 98, 99. A copy of the articles is given him and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray.*; 1 *Rushw.*, 268; *Fost.*, 232; 1 *Clar. Hist.*



of the *Reb.*, 379. On a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person or he may answer in writing, or by attorney. *Seld. Jud.*, 100. The general rule on accusation for a misdemeanor is that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the Commons complains of him, in such he is to answer. *Ib.*, 101. If previously committed by the Commons he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort *judicium parium suorum*. *Ib.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law, but not in capital cases. *Seld. Jud.*, 102, 105.

Answer. The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole, or give a particular answer to each article separately. *1 Rush.*, 274; *2 Rush.*, 1374; *12 Parl. Hist.*, 442; *3 Lords' Journ.*, 13 Nov., 1643; *2 Wood.*, 607. But he can not plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. *2 Wood.*, 615; *2 St. Tr.*, 735.

Replication, rejoinder, etc. There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Jud.*, 114; *8 Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Journ. House of Commons*, 6 March, 1640-41.

Witnesses. The practice is to swear the witnesses in open House, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the House or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123.

Jury. In the case of Alice Pierce (*1 R.*, 2), a jury was impaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the Commons. *Seld. Jud.*, 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the Lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in Parliament for misdemeanors; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on the trial of his



country, a jury ought to be impaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the Commons; for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be impaneled. *Id.*, 124. The Ld. Berkeley (6 E., 3) was arraigned for the murder of L. 2, on an information on the part of the King, and not on impeachment of the Commons; for then they had been *patria sua*. He waived his peerage, and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 126. In 1 H. 7, the Commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given, or hereafter to be given, in Parliament. *Id.*, 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, that they are the *patria sua* of the accused, and that the Lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "the peers are judges of law as well as of fact" (2 Hale, P. C., 275) consequently of fact as well as of law.

Presence of Commons. The Commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole House, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 Feb., 1709-10; 2 Wood., 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the Lords consider of the answer or proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.* 58, 158) as well as not capital, 162. The Lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld. Jud.*, 167; 2 Wood., 612.



Judgment. Judgments in Parliament, for death, have been strictly guided *per legem terræ*, which they can not alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any part of the legal judgment, nor add to it. Their sentence must be *secundum, non ultra legem*. *Seld. Jud.*, 168, 171. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. *6 Sta. Tr.*, 14; *2 Wood.*, 611. The Chancellor gives judgment in misdemeanors; the Lord High Steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld. Jud.*, 180. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.*, 144; *2 Wood.*, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld. Jud.*, 184. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (but *2 Wood.*, 614, *contra*), but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

Continuance. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. *T. Ray.*, 383; *4 Com. Journ.*, 23 Dec., 1790; *Lords' Journ.*, May 15, 1791; *2 Wood.*, 618.



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judgment. Judgments in Parliament for death have been strictly guided by legal forms, which they can not alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any part of the legal judgment, nor add to it. Their sentence must be according to law, and not according to their will. This trial, though it varies in external ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. 6 Stat. at Large, 2 Wood, 611. The Chancellor gives judgment in misdemeanors; the Lord High Steward formerly in cases of life and death. 2 Wood, 406. But now the Steward is deemed not necessary. 6 Stat. at Large, 2 Wood, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. 2 Wood, 406. The King's assent is necessary in capital judgments (but 2 Wood, 613, contd), but not in misdemeanors. 2 Wood, 406, 188. Continuation. An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of Parliament, but may be resumed by the new Parliament. 7 Stat. at Large, 4 Com. Journ., 23 Dec. 1790; 4 Stat. at Large, 2 Wood, 618. The House of Commons may impeach any officer of the Government, civil or military, who has been or shall be employed in the service of the United States. 2 Stat. at Large, 2 Wood, 618. The House of Commons may impeach any officer of the Government, civil or military, who has been or shall be employed in the service of the United States. 2 Stat. at Large, 2 Wood, 618. The House of Commons may impeach any officer of the Government, civil or military, who has been or shall be employed in the service of the United States. 2 Stat. at Large, 2 Wood, 618.



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THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn,

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that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions of the rights of the people.



He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose of obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

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For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:  
 For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:  
 For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.



He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that

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all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

(The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:)

JOHN HANCOCK.

*New Hampshire.*

JOSIAH BARTLETT,  
WM. WHIPPLE,

MATTHEW THORNTON.

*Massachusetts Bay.*

SAML. ADAMS,  
JOHN ADAMS,

ROBT. TREAT PAINE,  
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

*Rhode Island, etc.*

STEP. HOPKINS,

WILLIAM ELLERY.

*Connecticut.*

ROGER SHERMAN,  
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,

WM. WILLIAMS,  
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*New York.*

WM. FLOYD,  
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,

FRANS. LEWIS,  
LEWIS MORRIS.

*New Jersey.*

RICHD. STOCKTON,  
JNO. WITHERSPOON,  
FRAS. HOPKINSON,

JOHN HART,  
ABRA. CLARK.



*Pennsylvania.*

ROBT. MORRIS,  
BENJAMIN RUSH,  
BENJA. FRANKLIN,  
JOHN MORTON,  
GEO. CLYMER,

JAS. SMITH,  
GEO. TAYLOR,  
JAMES WILSON,  
GEO. ROSS.

*Delaware.*

CESAR RODNEY,  
GEO. READ,

THO. M'KEAN.

*Maryland.*

SAMUEL CHASE,  
WM. PACA,

THOS. STONE,  
CHARLES CARROLL of  
Carrollton.

*Virginia.*

GEORGE WYTHE,  
RICHARD HENRY LEE,  
TH JEFFERSON,  
BENJA. HARRISON,

THOS. NELSON, jr.  
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,  
CARTER BRAXTON.

*North Carolina.*

WM. HOOPER,  
JOSEPH HEWES,

JOHN PENN.

*South Carolina.*

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,  
THOS. HEYWARD, junr.,

THOMAS LYNCH, junr.,  
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

*Georgia.*

BUTTON GWINNETT,  
LYMAN HALL,

GEO. WALTON.

*Resolved*, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY.—[*Jour. Cong.*, vol. 1, p. 396.]







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they were not authorized to sign the ratification, informing them how many and what States had ratified the Articles of Confederation and their delegates to sign them. On these States, North Carolina ratified on the 21st and Georgia on the 25th of July, 1778. Maryland on the 1st of August, Delaware on the 26th of May, 1777.

### ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

¶ While the Declaration of Independence was under consideration in the Continental Congress, and before it was finally agreed upon, measures were taken for the establishment of a constitutional form of government; and on the 11th of June, 1776, it was "Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between these Colonies;" which committee was appointed the next day, June 12, and consisted of a member from each Colony, namely: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Gwinnett. On the 12th of July, 1776, the committee reported a draught of the Articles of Confederation, which was printed for the use of the members under the strictest injunctions of secrecy.

This report underwent a thorough discussion in Congress, from time to time, until the 15th of November, 1777; on which day, "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union" were finally agreed to in form, and they were directed to be proposed to the legislatures of all the United States, and if approved by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States; and in that event they were to become conclusive. On the 17th of November, 1777, the Congress agreed upon the form of a circular letter to accompany the Articles of Confederation, which concluded with a recommendation to each of the several legislatures "to invest its delegates with competent powers, ultimately, and in the name and behalf of the State, to subscribe articles of confederation and perpetual union of the United States, and to attend Congress for that purpose on or before the 10th day of March next." This letter was signed by the President of Congress and sent, with a copy of the articles, to each State legislature.

On the 26th of June, 1778, Congress agreed upon the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation, and directed a copy of the articles and the ratification to be engrossed on parchment; which, on the 9th of July, 1778, having been examined and the blanks filled, was signed by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina. Congress then directed that a circular letter be addressed to the States whose delegates were not present, or being present, conceived

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they were not authorized to sign the ratification, informing them how many and what States had ratified the Articles of Confederation, and desiring them, with all convenient dispatch, to authorize their delegates to ratify the same. Of these States, North Carolina ratified on the 21st and Georgia on the 24th of July, 1778; New Jersey on the 26th of November following; Delaware on the 5th of May, 1779; Maryland on the 1st of March, 1781; and on the 2d of March, 1781, Congress assembled under the new form of government.]

On the 20th of June, 1777, Congress resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between these Colonies; which committee was appointed the next day, June 12, and consisted of a member from each Colony, namely: Mr. Hardist, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. McKean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Howe, Mr. R. H. and Mr. Gwinnett. On the 13th of July, 1778, the committee reported a draught of the Articles of Confederation, which was printed for the use of the members under the strictest injunctions of secrecy.

This report underwent a tedious discussion in Congress, from time to time, until the 13th of November, 1777; on which day, "Articles of Confederation and Permanent Union" were finally agreed to in form, and they were directed to the legislatures in all the United States, and it approved by them; they were directed to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States; and in that event they were to become conclusive. On the 17th of November, 1777, the Congress agreed upon the form of a circular letter to accompany the Articles of Confederation, which concluded with a recommendation to each of the several legislatures "to invest its delegates with competent powers ultimately, and in the name and behalf of the State, to subscribe articles of confederation and perpetual union of the United States, and to attend Congress for that purpose on or before the 10th day of March next." This letter was signed by the President of Congress and sent with a copy of the articles to each State legislature.

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ARTICLE III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their Liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

ARTICLE IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from Justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the Owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any state, on the property of the united states, or either of them.

If any Person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from Justice, and be found in any of the united states, he shall upon demand of the Governour or executive power, of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.



ARTICLE V. For the more convenient management of the general interest of the united states, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recal its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the Year.

No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven Members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the united states, for which he, or another for his benefit receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the united states, in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any Court, or place out of Congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE VI. No state without the Consent of the united states in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any King prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the



united states, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the united states in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the united states in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the united states in congress assembled with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress to the courts of France and Spain.

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the united states in congress assembled, for the defence of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the united states, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain

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advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the united states in congress assembled can be consulted: nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the united states in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the united states in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the united states in congress assembled shall determine otherwise.

ARTICLE VII. When land-forces are raised by any state for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ARTICLE VIII. All charges of war, and all other expences that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the united states in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any Person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the united states in congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint.



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The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the united states in congress assembled.

ARTICLE IX. The united states in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the united states shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The united states in congress assembled shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following. Whenever the legislative or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with



another shall present a petition to congress stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question: but if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the united states, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names as congress shall direct, shall in the presence of congress be drawn out by lot, and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons, which congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner

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be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress for the security of the parties concerned: provided that every commissioner, before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state, where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favour, affection or hope of reward:" provided also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the united states.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the congress of the united states, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The united states in congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the united states—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states, provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing and regulating post-offices from one



state to another, throughout all the united states, and exacting such postage on the papers passing thro' the same as may be requisite to defray the expences of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the united states, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the united states—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The united states in congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state; and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the united states under their direction—to appoint one of their number to preside, provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of Money to be raised for the service of the united states, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expences—to borrow money, or emit bills on the credit of the united states, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of moneys so borrowed or emitted,—to build and equip a navy—to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state; which requisitions shall be binding, and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men and cloath, arm and equip them in a



soldier like manner, at the expence of the united states; and the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united states in congress assembled: But if the united states in congress assembled shall, on consideration of circumstances judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, cloathed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise officer, cloath, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared. And the officers and men so cloathed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on by the united states in congress assembled.

The united states in congress assembled shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expences necessary for the defence and welfare of the united states, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the united states, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war, to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army or navy, unless nine states assent to the same; nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to



day be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the united states in congress assembled.

The Congress of the united states shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the united states, so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six Months, and shall publish the Journal of their proceedings monthly, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state on any question shall be entered on the Journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state, or any of them, at his or their request shall be furnished with a transcript of the said Journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislatures of the several states.

ARTICLE X. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the united states in congress assembled, by the consent of nine states, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states in the congress of the united states assembled is requisite.

ARTICLE XI. Canada acceding to this confederation, and joining in the measures of the united states, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of this union: but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ARTICLE XII. All bills of credit emitted, monies borrowed and debts contracted by, or under the authority of congress,

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before the assembling of the united states, in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the united states, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said united states, and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ARTICLE XIII. Every state shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them; unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the united states, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislatures of every state.

AND WHEREAS it hath pleased the Great Governor of the World to incline the hearts of the legislatures we respectively represent in congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. KNOW YE that we the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained: And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents, that they shall abide by the determinations of the united states in congress assembled, on all questions, which by the said confederation are submitted to them. And that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual.

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IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto set our hands in Congress. DONE at Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania the ninth Day of July in the Year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-eight, and in the third year of the independence of America.

*On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire.*

JOSIAH BARTLETT, JOHN WENTWORTH, JUN<sup>R</sup>. August 8,  
1778.

*On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.*

JOHN HANCOCK, FRANCIS DANA,  
SAMUEL ADAMS, JAMES LOVELL,  
ELBRIDGE GERRY, SAMUEL HOLTEN.

*On the part and in behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.*

WILLIAM ELLERY, JOHN COLLINS.  
HENRY MARCHANT,

*On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.*

ROGER SHERMAN, TITUS HOSMER,  
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, ANDREW ADAMS.  
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

*On the part and behalf of the State of New York.*

JAS DUANE, WILLIAM DUER,  
FRAS LEWIS, GOUVR MORRIS.

*On the part and in behalf of the State of New Jersey.*

JNO WITHERSPOON, NATHL SCUDDER, Nov. 26, 1778.

*On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.*

ROBT. MORRIS, WILLIAM CLINGAN,  
DANIEL ROBERDEAU, JOSEPH REED, July 22nd, 1778.  
JON<sup>A</sup> BAYARD SMITH,



*On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware.*

JOHN DICKINSON, May 5, 1779, THO. M'KEAN, Feb. 12, 1779.  
 NICHOLAS VAN DYKE,

*On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.*

JOHN HANSON, March 1, 1781,  
 DANIEL CARROLL Do

*On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.*

RICHARD HENRY LEE, JNO HARVIE,  
 JOHN BANISTER, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.  
 THOMAS ADAMS,

*On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina.*

JOHN PENN, July 21, 1778, JNO. WILLIAMS.  
 CORNS. HARNETT,

*On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina.*

HENRY LAURENS, RICHARD HUTSON,  
 WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, THOS. HEYWARD, JUN<sup>R</sup>  
 JNO MATHEWS,

*On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia.*

JNO WALTON, 24th July, 1778, EDW<sup>D</sup>. LANGWORTHY.  
 EDW<sup>D</sup> TELFAIR,

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ORDINANCE OF 1787.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY  
OF THE UNITED STATES NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO.

THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, JULY 13, 1787.]

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled,* That the said Territory, for the purpose of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

SEC. 2. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That the estates both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among, their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts, the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parents' share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate, her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered

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by the legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be, (being of full age,) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed, and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts, and registers, shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

SEC. 3. *Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid,* That there shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a governor whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in one thousand acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

SEC. 4. There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It



shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common-law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exercise of their offices; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

SEC. 5. The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary, and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

SEC. 6. The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers, all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

SEC. 7. Previous to the organization of the general assembly the governor shall appoint such magistrates, and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the general assembly shall be

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organized the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

SEC. 8. For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed, from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the legislature.

SEC. 9. So soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the governor, they shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the general assembly: *Provided*, That for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on, progressively, with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five; after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the legislature: *Provided*, That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and, in either case, shall likewise hold in his own



right, in fee-simple, two hundred acres of land within the same: *Provided also*, That a freehold in fifty acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

SEC. 10. The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years; and in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or township, for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

SEC. 11. The general assembly, or legislature, shall consist of the governor, legislative council, and a house of representatives. The legislative council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum; and the members of the council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit: As soon as representatives shall be elected the governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and, when met they shall nominate ten persons, resident in the district, and each possessed of a freehold in five hundred acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as aforesaid; and whenever a vacancy shall happen in the council, by death or removal from office, the house of representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of

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the term; and every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the council, the said house shall nominate ten persons, qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the council five years, unless sooner removed. And the governor, legislative council, and house of representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance established and declared. And all bills, having passed by a majority in the house, and by a majority in the council, shall be referred to the governor for his assent; but no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the general assembly, when, in his opinion, it shall be expedient.

SEC. 12. The governor, judges, legislative council, secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office; the governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the governor. As soon as a legislature shall be formed in the district, the council and house assembled, in one room, shall have authority, by joint ballot, to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

SEC. 13. And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected; to



fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions, and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal councils on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

SEC. 14. It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent, to wit:

#### ARTICLE I.

No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship, or religious sentiments, in the said territories.

#### ARTICLE II.

The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writs of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offences, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate; and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary,

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for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts, or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

ARTICLE III.

Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ARTICLE IV.

The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, shall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the Articles of Confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted,



or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district, or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and Saint Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

[Sands v. Manistee River Imp. Co., 123 U. S. 288.]

#### ARTICLE V.

There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State, in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the

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Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents, due north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: *Provided, however,* And it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three States shall be subject so far to be altered that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government: *Provided,* The constitution and government, so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and, so far as it can be consistent with the general interests of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.



## ARTICLE VI.

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

*Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid*, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and declared null and void.

Done by the United States, in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 12th.

CHARLES THOMSON,  
*Sec'y.*

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CHARLES THOMAS

Secretary of the United States



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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.\*

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. <sup>1</sup>The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

\* In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the State Legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in the other States of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act,

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<sup>2</sup> No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

<sup>3</sup> \* [Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plan-

relative to this great object, as, when ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time, and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four other States were represented, viz: Delaware, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Rhode Island failed to attend. Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report, (drawn by Mr. Hamilton, of New York,) expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the States by which they

\* The part included in heavy brackets is amended Sec. 2 of amendment XIV, page 395.



tations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

The last apportionment, under the act of 1911, was made on the basis of one Representative for 211,877 of population, and one for each major fraction thereof.

<sup>4</sup> When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

<sup>5</sup> The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

<sup>1</sup> SECTION 3. [ \* The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote. ]

<sup>2</sup> Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first

were respectively delegated would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, would effectually provide for the same.

Congress, on the 21st of February, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention, and the Legislatures of those States which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island) promptly appointed

\* The parts included in heavy brackets is amended by Amendment XVII, page 397.

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Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments \* [until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies].

<sup>3</sup> No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

<sup>4</sup> The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

<sup>5</sup> The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

<sup>6</sup> The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United

delegates. On the 25th of May, seven States having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed constitution was commenced. On the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution as engrossed and agreed upon was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The president of the convention transmitted it to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed Federal Government should be put in operation, and an explana-

\*The parts included in heavy brackets is amended by Amendment XVII, page 397.



States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

<sup>7</sup> Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment, and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. <sup>1</sup> The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

<sup>2</sup> The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. <sup>1</sup> Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns, and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members,

tory letter. Congress, on the 28th of September, 1787, directed the Constitution so framed, with the resolutions and letter concerning the same, to "be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On the 4th of March, 1789, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of Government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by the conventions chosen in each State to consider it, as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9,

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in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

<sup>2</sup> Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two third, expel a Member.

<sup>3</sup> Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

<sup>4</sup> Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. <sup>1</sup> The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or De-

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1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 26, 1788; and New York, July 26, 1788.

The President informed Congress, on the 28th of January, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution November 21, 1789; and he informed Congress on the 1st of June, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution May 29, 1789. Vermont, in convention, ratified the Constitution January 10, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress approved February 18, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."



bate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

<sup>2</sup> No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. <sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Ad-

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journalment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

<sup>3</sup> Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power <sup>1</sup> To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

<sup>2</sup> To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

<sup>3</sup> To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

<sup>4</sup> To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization,<sup>1</sup> and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;<sup>2</sup>

<sup>5</sup> To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

<sup>6</sup> To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

<sup>7</sup> To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

<sup>8</sup> To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

<sup>9</sup> To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;



<sup>10</sup> To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

<sup>11</sup> To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

<sup>12</sup> To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

<sup>13</sup> To provide and maintain a Navy;

<sup>14</sup> To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

<sup>15</sup> To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

<sup>16</sup> To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

<sup>17</sup> To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

<sup>18</sup> To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

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SECTION 9. <sup>1</sup> The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

<sup>2</sup> The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

<sup>3</sup> No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

<sup>\*4</sup> No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

<sup>5</sup> No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

<sup>6</sup> No preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

<sup>7</sup> No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

<sup>8</sup> No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. <sup>1</sup> No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Re-

<sup>\*</sup>See also the sixteenth amendment, page 397.



prisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit;<sup>1</sup> make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law,<sup>3</sup> or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts,<sup>4</sup> or grant any Title of Nobility.

<sup>2</sup> No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

<sup>3</sup> No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. <sup>1</sup>The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

<sup>2</sup> Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

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\*[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.]

\*This paragraph has been superseded by Amendment XII, pages 393-395.



<sup>3</sup>The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

<sup>4</sup>No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

<sup>5</sup>In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

<sup>6</sup>The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

<sup>7</sup>Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

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SECTION 2. <sup>1</sup> The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

<sup>2</sup> He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

<sup>3</sup> The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of



Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

### ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.



<sup>2</sup> In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

<sup>3</sup> The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. <sup>1</sup> Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or, in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

<sup>2</sup> The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

#### ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. <sup>1</sup> The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

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<sup>2</sup> A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime. *Innes v. Tobin*, 240 U. S., 127.

<sup>3</sup> No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. <sup>1</sup> New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

<sup>2</sup> The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.



## ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

<sup>1</sup> All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

<sup>2</sup> This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

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<sup>3</sup>The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

GO WASHINGTON

*Presidt and deputy from Virginia*

*New Hampshire.*

JOHN LANGDON

NICHOLAS GILMAN

*Massachusetts.*

NATHANIEL GORHAM

RUFUS KING

*Connecticut.*

WM SAML JOHNSON

ROGER SHERMAN

*New York.*

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

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AMENDMENT IV

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

AMENDMENT I.<sup>1</sup>

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

<sup>1</sup> The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States were proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the First Congress, on the 25th of September, 1789. They were ratified by the following States, and the notifications of ratification by the governors thereof were successively communicated by the President to Congress: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791, and Virginia, December 15, 1791. There is no evidence on the journals of Congress that the legislatures of Connecticut, Georgia, and Massachusetts ratified them.

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## AMENDMENT IV.

✓ The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## AMENDMENT V.

✓ No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

## AMENDMENT VI.

✓ In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

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AMENDMENT VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

AMENDMENT XI.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

AMENDMENT XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with

<sup>2</sup> See page 382.

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themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a



majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

AMENDMENT XIII.<sup>1</sup>

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT XIV.<sup>2</sup>

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-

<sup>1</sup> See page 372.

<sup>2</sup> See page 372.



President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.



SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

#### AMENDMENT XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### AMENDMENT XVI.<sup>1</sup>

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

#### AMENDMENT XVII.<sup>2</sup>

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

<sup>2</sup> When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

<sup>3</sup> This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

<sup>2</sup> See page 382.

<sup>3</sup> See pages 373-374.



## AMENDMENT XVIII.

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SEC. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

## AMENDMENT XIX.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



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RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was adopted by a convention of the States September 17, 1787, and was subsequently ratified by the several States, in the following order, viz:

- Delaware, December 7, 1787, yeas, 30 (unanimous).
- Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, yeas, 43; nays, 23.
- New Jersey, December 18, 1787, yeas, 38 (unanimous).
- Connecticut, January 9, 1788, yeas, 128; nays, 40.

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- South Carolina, May 23, 1788, yeas, 149; nays, 74.
- New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, yeas, 57; nays, 30.
- Virginia, June 26, 1788, yeas, 89; nays, 79.
- New York, July 26, 1788, yeas, 59; nays, 27.
- North Carolina, November 21, 1789, yeas, 194; nays, 77.
- Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, yeas, 34; nays, 32.

The State of Vermont, by convention, ratified the Constitution on the 10th of January, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress of the 15th of February, 1791, received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America.



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- New Jersey, December 18, 1787, yeas, 38 (unanimous).
- Georgia, January 2, 1788, yeas, 26 (unanimous).
- Connecticut, January 9, 1788, yeas, 128; nays, 40.
- Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, yeas, 187; nays, 168.
- Maryland, April 28, 1788, yeas, 63; nays, 11.
- South Carolina, May 23, 1788, yeas, 149; nays, 73.
- New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, yeas, 57; nays, 46.
- Virginia, June 26, 1788, yeas, 89; nays, 79.
- New York, July 26, 1788, yeas, 30; nays, 27.
- North Carolina, November 21, 1789, yeas, 194; nays, 77.
- Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, yeas, 34; nays, 32.

The State of Vermont, by convention, ratified the Constitution on the 10th of January, 1791, and was, by an act of Congress of the 18th of February, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America."

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RATIFICATIONS OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE  
CONSTITUTION.

The first ten of the preceding articles of amendments (with two others which were not ratified by the requisite number of States) were submitted to the several State legislatures by a resolution of Congress which passed on the 25th of September, 1789, at the first session of the First Congress, and were ratified by the legislatures of the following States:

New Jersey, November 20, 1789.

Maryland, December 19, 1789.

North Carolina, December 22, 1789.

South Carolina, January 19, 1790.

New Hampshire, January 25, 1790.

Delaware, January 28, 1790.

Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790.

New York, March 27, 1790.

Rhode Island, June 15, 1790.

Vermont, November 3, 1791.

Virginia, December 15, 1791.

The acts of the legislatures of the States ratifying these amendments were transmitted by the governors to the President, and by him communicated to Congress. The legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Georgia do not appear by the record to have ratified them.

The eleventh amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then sixteen States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 5th of March, 1794, at



the first session of the Third Congress; and on the 8th of January, 1798, at the second session of the Fifth Congress, it was declared by the President, in a message to the two Houses of Congress, to have been adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States.

The twelfth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then seventeen States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 12th of December, 1803, at the first session of the Eighth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated the 25th of September, 1804.

The thirteenth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-six States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 1st of February, 1865, at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated December 18, 1865, by the legislatures of the following States:

- Illinois, February 1, 1865.
- Rhode Island, February 2, 1865.
- Michigan, February 2, 1865.
- Maryland, February 3, 1865.
- New York, February 3, 1865.
- West Virginia, February 3, 1865.
- Maine, February 7, 1865.
- Kansas, February 7, 1865.
- Massachusetts, February 8, 1865.
- Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865.
- Virginia, February 9, 1865.
- Ohio, February 10, 1865.

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- Missouri, February 10, 1865.
- Indiana, February 16, 1865.
- Nevada, February 16, 1865.
- Louisiana, February 17, 1865.
- Minnesota, February 23, 1865.
- Wisconsin, March 1, 1865.
- Vermont, March 9, 1865.
- Tennessee, April 7, 1865.
- Arkansas, April 20, 1865.
- Connecticut, May 5, 1865.
- New Hampshire, July 1, 1865.
- South Carolina, November 13, 1865.
- Alabama, December 2, 1865.
- North Carolina, December 4, 1865.
- Georgia, December 9, 1865.

The following States ratified this amendment, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State, as follows:

- Oregon, December 11, 1865.
- California, December 20, 1865.
- Florida, December 28, 1865.
- New Jersey, January 23, 1866.
- Iowa, January 24, 1866.
- Texas, February 18, 1870.

The fourteenth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-seven States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 16th of June, 1866, at the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868, by the legislatures of the following States:



- Connecticut, June 30, 1866.  
 New Hampshire, July 7, 1866.  
 Tennessee, July 19, 1866.  
<sup>1</sup>New Jersey, September 11, 1866.  
<sup>2</sup>Oregon, September 19, 1866.  
 Vermont, November 9, 1866.  
 New York, January 10, 1867.  
<sup>3</sup>Ohio, January 11, 1867.  
 Illinois, January 15, 1867.  
 West Virginia, January 16, 1867.  
 Kansas, January 18, 1867.  
 Maine, January 19, 1867.  
 Nevada, January 22, 1867.  
 Missouri, January 26, 1867.  
 Indiana, January 29, 1867.  
 Minnesota, February 1, 1867.  
 Rhode Island, February 7, 1867.  
 Wisconsin, February 13, 1867.  
 Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867.  
 Michigan, February 15, 1867.  
 Massachusetts, March 20, 1867.  
 Nebraska, June 15, 1867.  
 Iowa, April 3, 1868.  
 Arkansas, April 6, 1868.  
 Florida, June 9, 1868.

<sup>1</sup>New Jersey withdrew her consent to the ratification in April, 1868.

<sup>2</sup>Oregon withdrew her consent to the ratification October 15, 1868.

<sup>3</sup>Ohio withdrew her consent to the ratification in January, 1868.

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<sup>1</sup>North Carolina, July 4, 1868.

Louisiana, July 9, 1868.

<sup>1</sup>South Carolina, July 9, 1868.

Alabama, July 13, 1868.

<sup>1</sup>Georgia, July 21, 1868.

<sup>1</sup>The State of Virginia ratified this amendment on the 8th of October, 1869, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State.

The States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Texas rejected this amendment.

The fifteenth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-seven States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 27th of February, 1869, at the first session of the Forty-first Congress, and was ratified according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated March 30, 1870, by the legislatures of the following States:

Nevada, March 1, 1869.

West Virginia, March 3, 1869.

North Carolina, March 5, 1869.

Louisiana, March 5, 1869.

Illinois, March 5, 1869.

Michigan, March 8, 1869.

Wisconsin, March 9, 1869.

Massachusetts, March 12, 1869.

Maine, March 12, 1869.

South Carolina, March 16, 1869.

Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869.

Arkansas, March 30, 1869.

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<sup>1</sup>North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia had heretofore rejected the amendment.



- <sup>1</sup> New York, April 14, 1869.
- Indiana, May 14, 1869.
- Connecticut, May 19, 1869.
- Florida, June 15, 1869.
- New Hampshire, July 7, 1869.
- Virginia, October 8, 1869.
- Vermont, October 21, 1869.
- Alabama, November 24, 1869.
- Missouri, January 10, 1870.
- Mississippi, January 17, 1870.
- Rhode Island, January 18, 1870.
- Kansas, January 19, 1870.
- <sup>2</sup> Ohio, January 27, 1870.
- Georgia, February 2, 1870.
- Iowa, February 3, 1870.
- Nebraska, February 17, 1870.
- Texas, February 18, 1870.
- Minnesota, February 19, 1870.

<sup>3</sup> The State of New Jersey ratified this amendment on the 21st of February, 1871, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State.

The States of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon, and Tennessee rejected this amendment.

The sixteenth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States, there being then forty-eight States, by a resolution of Congress passed on July 12, 1909, at the first session of the Sixty-first Congress, and was ratified according

<sup>1</sup> New York withdrew her consent to the ratification January 5, 1870.

<sup>2</sup> Ohio had heretofore rejected the amendment May 4, 1869.

<sup>3</sup> New Jersey had heretofore rejected the amendment.

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to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated February 25, 1913, by the legislatures of the following States:

- Alabama, August 17, 1909.  
 Kentucky, February 8, 1910.  
 South Carolina, February 23, 1910.  
 Illinois, March 1, 1910.  
 Mississippi, March 11, 1910.  
 Oklahoma, March 14, 1910.  
 Maryland, April 8, 1910.  
 Georgia, August 3, 1910.  
 Texas, August 17, 1910.  
 Ohio, January 19, 1911.  
 Idaho, January 20, 1911.  
 Oregon, January 23, 1911.  
 Washington, January 26, 1911.  
 California, January 31, 1911.  
 Montana, January 31, 1911.  
 Indiana, February 6, 1911.  
 Nevada, February 8, 1911.  
 Nebraska, February 11, 1911.  
 North Carolina, February 11, 1911.  
 Colorado, February 20, 1911.  
 North Dakota, February 21, 1911.  
 Michigan, February 23, 1911.  
 Iowa, February 27, 1911.  
 Kansas, March 6, 1911.  
 Missouri, March 16, 1911.  
 Maine, March 31, 1911.  
 Tennessee, April 11, 1911.  
 Arkansas, April 22, 1911.



- Wisconsin, May 26, 1911.
- New York, July 12, 1911.
- South Dakota, February 3, 1912.
- Arizona, April 9, 1912.
- Minnesota, June 12, 1912.
- Louisiana, July 1, 1912.
- Delaware, February 3, 1913.
- Wyoming, February 3, 1913.
- New Jersey, February 5, 1913.
- New Mexico, February 5, 1913.

The States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Utah, rejected this amendment.

The following States ratified this amendment subsequent to date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State, as follows: Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and West Virginia.

The **seventeenth** amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States (there being then forty-eight States) by a resolution of Congress passed on 16th day of May, 1912, at the second session of the Sixty-Second Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated May 31, 1913, by the legislatures of the following States:

- Massachusetts, May 22, 1912.
- Arizona, June 3, 1912.
- Minnesota, June 10, 1912.
- New York, January 15, 1913.
- Kansas, January 17, 1913.

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- Oregon, January 23, 1913.  
 North Carolina, January 25, 1913.  
 California, January 28, 1913.  
 Michigan, January 28, 1913.  
 Idaho, January 31, 1913.  
 West Virginia, February 4, 1913.  
 Nebraska, February 5, 1913.  
 Iowa, February 6, 1913.  
 Montana, February 7, 1913.  
 Texas, February 7, 1913.  
 Washington, February 7, 1913.  
 Wyoming, February 11, 1913.  
 Colorado, February 13, 1913.  
 Illinois, February 13, 1913.  
 North Dakota, February 18, 1913.  
 Nevada, February 19, 1913.  
 Vermont, February 19, 1913.  
 Maine, February 20, 1913.  
 New Hampshire, February 21, 1913.  
 Oklahoma, February 24, 1913.  
 Ohio, February 25, 1913.  
 South Dakota, February 27, 1913.  
 Indiana, March 6, 1913.  
 Missouri, March 7, 1913.  
 New Mexico, March 15, 1913.  
 New Jersey, March 18, 1913.  
 Tennessee, April 1, 1913.  
 Arkansas, April 14, 1913.  
 Connecticut, April 15, 1913.  
 Pennsylvania, April 15, 1913.  
 Wisconsin, May 9, 1913.



The eighteenth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States (there being forty-eight States) by a resolution of Congress passed on 17th day of December, 1917, at the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Acting Secretary of State dated January 29, 1919, by the legislatures of the following States:<sup>1</sup>

State.	Date of ratification.	Remarks.
Virginia.....	Jan. 11, 1918	By legislature.
Kentucky.....	Jan. 16, 1918	Certificate, date of.
North Dakota.....	Jan. 28, 1918	By governor's approval.
South Carolina.....	Feb. 12, 1918	Do.
Maryland.....	Mar. 12, 1918	Do.
South Dakota.....	Mar. 22, 1918	Certificate, date of.
Texas.....	Mar. 4, 1918	By legislature.
Montana.....	Feb. 20, 1918	By governor's approval.
Delaware.....	Mar. 26, 1918	Do.
Massachusetts.....	Apr. 2, 1918	By legislature.
Arizona.....	May 23, 1918	Do.
Georgia.....	July 2, 1918	By governor's approval.
Louisiana.....	Aug. 9, 1918	Do.
Michigan.....	Jan. 2, 1919	By legislature.
West Virginia.....	Jan. 9, 1919	Do.
Maine.....	Jan. 8, 1919	Do.
Mississippi.....	Jan. 8, 1918	Do.
Florida.....	Dec. 3, 1918	By governor's approval.
Oklahoma.....	Jan. 7, 1919	By legislature.
Washington.....	Jan. 13, 1919	Do.
New Hampshire.....	Jan. 15, 1919	By governor's approval.
Nebraska.....	Jan. 16, 1919	By legislature.
Minnesota.....	Jan. 17, 1919	Do.
Indiana.....	Jan. 14, 1919	Do.
California.....	Jan. 13, 1919	Do.
Colorado.....	Jan. 15, 1919	By governor's approval.
Alabama.....	do.	By legislature.
Oregon.....	do.	Do.
Ohio.....	Jan. 7, 1919	Do.
Illinois.....	Jan. 14, 1919	Do.
Wyoming.....	Jan. 17, 1919	By governor's approval.
Idaho.....	Jan. 8, 1919	By legislature.
Wisconsin.....	Jan. 17, 1919	Do.
North Carolina.....	Jan. 16, 1919	Do.
Utah.....	do.	Do.
Kansas.....	Jan. 14, 1919	Do.
New Mexico.....	Jan. 22, 1919	By governor's approval.
Tennessee.....	Jan. 14, 1919	By legislature.
Iowa.....	Jan. 27, 1919	By governor's approval.
Vermont.....	Jan. 29, 1919	By legislature.
Missouri.....	Jan. 17, 1919	By governor's approval.
Nevada.....	Jan. 27, 1919	Do.
Pennsylvania.....	Feb. 26, 1919	Do.
New York.....	Jan. 29, 1919	By legislature.
Arkansas.....	Jan. 14, 1919	Do.

<sup>1</sup> But see *Dillon v. Gloss*, 256 U. S., 368, in which the court said that this amendment became part of the Constitution on Jan. 16, 1919, when ratification by the States was consummated, not on date when ratification was proclaimed by the State Department.

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The nineteenth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States (there being forty-eight States) by a resolution of Congress passed on 5th day of June, 1919, at the first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated August 26, 1920, by the legislatures of the following States:

State.	Date of ratification.	Remarks.
Wisconsin.....	June 11, 1919	By certificate.
Illinois.....	June 10, 1919	By legislature.
Michigan.....	do.	By certificate.
Ohio.....	June 16, 1919	By legislature.
Massachusetts.....	June 25, 1919	Do.
Iowa.....	July 2, 1919	By governor's approval.
Missouri.....	July 3, 1919	Do.
Nebraska.....	Aug. 2, 1919	Do.
Montana.....	do.	Do.
Minnesota.....	Sept. 8, 1919	By certificate.
New Hampshire.....	Sept. 10, 1919	By governor's approval.
Utah.....	Oct. 2, 1919	By legislature.
California.....	Nov. 1, 1919	Do.
Maine.....	Nov. 5, 1919	Do.
Pennsylvania.....	June 27, 1919	By governor's approval.
Kansas.....	June 16, 1919	By legislature.
Arkansas.....	July 28, 1919	Do.
Texas.....	July 28, 1919	Do.
New York.....	June 16, 1919	Do.
South Dakota.....	Dec. 4, 1919	By certificate.
North Dakota.....	Dec. 5, 1919	By governor's approval.
Colorado.....	Dec. 15, 1919	Do.
Rhode Island.....	Jan. 6, 1920	By legislature.
Indiana.....	Jan. 16, 1920	By governor's approval.
Kentucky.....	Jan. 19, 1920	By certificate.
Oregon.....	Jan. 13, 1920	By legislature.
Wyoming.....	Jan. 27, 1920	Do.
Nevada.....	Feb. 7, 1920	By governor's approval.
Arizona.....	Feb. 12, 1920	By legislature.
New Jersey.....	Feb. 17, 1920	By certificate.
Oklahoma.....	Feb. 28, 1920	By legislature.
West Virginia.....	Mar. 13, 1920	By governor's approval.
New Mexico.....	Feb. 21, 1920	Do.
Idaho.....	Feb. 11, 1920	By legislature.
Washington.....	Mar. 22, 1920	Do.
Tennessee.....	Aug. 24, 1920	Do.
Connecticut.....	Sept. 14, 1920	Do.
Vermont.....	Feb. 8, 1921	Do.

Rejected by Alabama September 17, 1919.

Rejected by Virginia February 12, 1920.

Rejected by Maryland March 26, 1920.



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The sixteenth amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several States (there being forty-eight States) by a resolution of Congress passed on 15th day of June, 1913, at the first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, and was ratified according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated August 26, 1920, by the legislatures of the following States:

State	Date of ratification	Signature
Alabama	July 16, 1901	By Legislature
Arizona	February 12, 1911	By Legislature
Arkansas	July 19, 1901	By Legislature
California	September 16, 1913	By Legislature
Colorado	November 1, 1912	By Legislature
Connecticut	January 18, 1913	By Legislature
Delaware	December 12, 1901	By Legislature
Florida	January 10, 1913	By Legislature
Georgia	November 20, 1913	By Legislature
Idaho	September 13, 1913	By Legislature
Illinois	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Indiana	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Iowa	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Kansas	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Kentucky	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Louisiana	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Maine	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Maryland	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Massachusetts	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Michigan	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Minnesota	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Mississippi	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Missouri	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Montana	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Nebraska	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Nevada	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
New Hampshire	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
New Jersey	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
New Mexico	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
New York	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
North Carolina	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
North Dakota	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Ohio	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Oklahoma	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Oregon	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Pennsylvania	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Rhode Island	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
South Carolina	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
South Dakota	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Tennessee	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Texas	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
Vermont	February 1, 1913	By Legislature
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## SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

FROM THE FIRST TO THE SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, INCLUSIVE.

Under Article I, section 3, clause 2, of the Constitution of the United States, relating to the classification of Senators in the First and succeeding Congresses, it was provided that, "Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year." The classification of the Senators of the First Congress was made in accordance with this provision by lot. The table beginning on the following page shows the classes to which the Senators of the First Congress, and from States subsequently admitted into the Union, were severally assigned, and the succession in each State to the close of the Sixty-eighth Congress, first session.

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Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
16th to 28th.....1819-1845	William R. King.....	Dec. 14, 1819	Mar. 3, 1847	Resigned Apr. 15, 1844.
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Dixon H. Lewis.....	Apr. 22, 1844	Dec. 10, 1844	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 10, 1844	Mar. 3, 1853	Died Oct. 25, 1848.
30th to 31st.....1847-1851	Benjamin Fitzpatrick.....	Nov. 25, 1848	Nov. 30, 1849	By governor, to fill vacancy.
31st to 32d.....1849-1853	Jeremiah Clemens.....	Nov. 30, 1849	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 40th.....1853-1869	Clement C. Clay.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 41st.....1869-1871	Willard Warner.....	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865. State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1871, to Jan. 15, 1872, because of a protest and contest.
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	George Goldthwaite.....	Jan. 15, 1872	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 60th.....1877-1907	John T. Morgan.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1913	Died June 11, 1907.
60th.....1907-1909	John H. Bankhead.....	June 18, 1907	July 16, 1907	By governor, to fill vacancy; not sworn.
61st to 62d.....1909-1913	.....do.....	July 16, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....1913-1919	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th.....1919-1921	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1925	Died Mar. 1, 1920.
Do.....do.....	Braxton B. Comer.....	Mar. 15, 1920	Nov. 2, 1920	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	J. Thomas Heflin.....	Nov. 2, 1920	Mar. 3, 1925	
67th.....1921-1923	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	



CLASS 3.

16th to 17th.....1819-1823	John W. Walker.....	Dec. 14, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned in December, 1822.
17th to 18th.....1821-1825	William Kelly.....	Dec. 12, 1822	.....do.....	
19th.....1825-1827	Henry Chambers.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	Died Jan. 25, 1826.
Do.....do.....	Israel Pickens.....	Feb. 17, 1826	Nov. 27, 1826	By governor, to fill vacancy.
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	John McKinley.....	Nov. 27, 1826	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th.....1831-1837	Gabriel Moore.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	
25th.....1837-1839	John McKinley.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Apr. 22, 1837.
25th to 27th.....1837-1843	Clement Comer Clay.....	Sept. 4, 1837	.....do.....	Resigned in 1841.
27th to 30th.....1841-1849	Arthur P. Bagby.....	Nov. 24, 1841	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned June 16, 1848.
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	William R. King.....	July 1, 1848	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned in January, 1853.
32d to 40th.....1851-1869	Benjamin Fitzpatrick.....	Jan. 14, 1853	Dec. 12, 1853	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 12, 1853	Mar. 3, 1861	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 45th.....1867-1879	George E. Spencer.....	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1879	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
46th.....1879-1881	George S. Houston.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	Died Dec. 31, 1879.
Do.....do.....	Luke Pryor.....	Jan. 7, 1880	Nov. 24, 1880	By governor, to fill vacancy.
46th to 54th.....1879-1897	James L. Pugh.....	Nov. 24, 1880	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 60th.....1897-1907	Edmund W. Pettus.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	Died July 27, 1907.
60th to 63d.....1907-1915	Joseph F. Johnston.....	Aug. 6, 1907	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Aug. 8, 1913. State unrepresented in this class from Aug. 8, 1913, to May 11, 1914. Henry D. Clayton, appointed by governor Aug. 12, 1913, to fill vacancy; credentials withdrawn, Oct. 21, 1913; Frank P. Glass, appointed by governor Nov. 17, 1913, but by Senate resolution, Feb. 4, 1914, was declared not entitled to a seat.

69454° S. Doc. 319, 07-4-32

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CLASS 3—Continued.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
63d.....1913-1915	Frank S. White.....	May 11, 1914	Mar. 3, 1915	Elected by popular vote.
64th to 67th.....1915-1923	Oscar W. Underwood.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

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ARIZONA.

CLASS 1.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	Henry F. Ashurst.....	Mar. 27, 1912	Mar. 3, 1929	
68th.....1923-1925	do.....	do.....	do.....	
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62d to 66th.....1911-1915	Marcus A. Smith.....	Mar. 27, 1912	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th.....1921-1923	Ralph H. Cameron.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	do.....	do.....	do.....	

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CLASS 2.				
Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
24th to 28th.....1835-1845	William S. Fulton.....	Sept. 18, 1836	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Aug. 15, 1844.
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Chester Ashley.....	Nov. 8, 1844	Mar. 3, 1853	Died Apr. 29, 1848.
30th to 40th.....1847-1869	William K. Sebastian.....	May 12, 1848	Nov. 17, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Nov. 17, 1848	Mar. 3, 1865	Expelled July 11, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from July 11, 1861, to June 22, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 41st.....1867-1871	Alex. McDonald.....	June 22, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	Powell Clayton.....	Mar. 14, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 49th.....1877-1887	Augustus H. Garland.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1889	Resigned Mar. 6, 1885.
49th to 59th.....1885-1907	James H. Berry.....	Mar. 20, 1885	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....1907-1913	Jefferson Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Jan. 3, 1913.
62d.....1911-1913	John N. Heiskell.....	Jan. 6, 1913	Jan. 29, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	William M. Kavanaugh.....	Jan. 29, 1913	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 67th.....1913-1923	Joseph T. Robinson.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....1923-1925	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	



CLASS 3.

24th to 30th.....1835-1849	Ambrose H. Sevier.....	Sept. 18, 1836	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned Mar. 15, 1848.
30th to 33d.....1847-1855	Solon Borland.....	Mar. 30, 1848	Nov. 17, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Nov. 17, 1848	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned Apr. 3, 1853.
33d to 36th.....1853-1861	Robert W. Johnson.....	July 6, 1853	Nov. 10, 1854	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Nov. 10, 1854	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th to 40th.....1861-1869	Charles B. Mitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	Expelled July 11, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from July 11, 1861, to June 23, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	Benjamin F. Rice.....	June 23, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Stephen W. Dorsey.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....1879-1885	James D. Walker.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 57th.....1885-1903	James K. Jones.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 64th.....1903-1915	James P. Clarke.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Oct. 1, 1916.
64th to 66th.....1915-1921	William F. Kirby.....	Nov. 8, 1916	do.....	
67th.....1921-1923	Thaddeus H. Caraway.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	do.....	do.....	do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



## CALIFORNIA.

## CLASS 1.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
31st.....1849-1851	John C. Frémont.....	Sept. 9, 1850	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	John B. Weller.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1851, to Mar. 16, 1852.
35th to 36th.....1857-1861	David C. Broderick.....	Mar. 17, 1852	Mar. 3, 1863	Died Sept. 16, 1859.
36th.....1859-1861	Henry P. Haun.....	Nov. 3, 1859	Jan. 11, 1860	By governor, to fill vacancy.
36th to 37th.....1859-1863	Milton S. Latham.....	Jan. 11, 1860	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	John Conness.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Eugene Casserly.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	Resigned Nov. 29, 1873.
43d.....1873-1875	John S. Hager.....	Dec. 23, 1873	.....do.....	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Newton Booth.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	John F. Miller.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	Died Mar. 8, 1886.
49th.....1885-1887	George Hearst.....	Mar. 23, 1886	Aug. 4, 1886	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Abram P. Williams.....	Aug. 4, 1886	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 51st.....1887-1891	George Hearst.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	Died Feb. 28, 1891.
51st to 52d.....1889-1893	Charles N. Felton.....	Mar. 19, 1891	.....do.....	
53d to 56th.....1893-1901	Stephen M. White.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1899, to Feb. 7, 1900, because of failure of legislature to elect.
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	Thomas R. Bard.....	Feb. 7, 1900	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st.....1905-1911	Frank P. Flint.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....1911-1917	John D. Works.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th.....1917-1919	Hiram W. Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	Elected Nov. 7, 1916. Took oath Apr. 2, 1917.
66th to 67th.....1919-1923	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1929	Governor during interim.
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	



CLASS 3.

31st to 36th.....1849-1861	William M. Gwin.....	Sept. 9, 1850	Mar. 3, 1861	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1855, to Feb. 16, 1857. By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1855.
37th to 39th.....1861-1867	James A. McDougall.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	Cornelius Cole.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Aaron A. Sargent.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....1879-1885	James T. Farley.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 53d.....1885-1895	Leland Stanford.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1897	Died June 21, 1893, By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d.....1893-1895	George C. Perkins.....	July 26, 1893	Jan. 23, 1895	
53d to 63d.....1893-1915	.....do.....	Jan. 23, 1895	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 66th.....1915-1921	James D. Phelan.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th.....1921-1923	Samuel M. Shorthridge.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



COLORADO.

CLASS 2.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
44th to 47th.....1875-1883	Henry M. Teller.....	Nov. 15, 1876	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned Apr. 17, 1882.
47th.....1881-1883	George M. Chilcott.....	Apr. 17, 1882	Jan. 27, 1883	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Horace A. W. Tabor.....	Jan. 27, 1883	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 50th.....1883-1889	Thomas M. Bowen.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 56th.....1889-1901	Edward O. Wolcott.....	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	Thomas M. Patterson.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....1907-1913	Simon Guggenheim.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....1913-1919	John F. Shafroth.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 67th.....1919-1923	Lawrence C. Phipps.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	



CLASS 3.

44th to 45th.....1875-1879	Jerome B. Chaffee.....	Nov. 15, 1876	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....1879-1885	Nathaniel P. Hill.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 60th.....1885-1909	Henry M. Teller.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st.....1909-1911	Charles J. Hughes, jr.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Jan. 11, 1911. State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 11, 1911, to Jan. 14, 1913, because of failure of legislature to elect.
61st to 66th.....1911-1921	Charles S. Thomas.....	Jan. 15, 1913	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th.....1921-1923	Samuel D. Nicholson.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Died Mar. 24, 1923.
Do.....do.....	Alva B. Adams.....	May 17, 1923	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONNECTICUT

U.S. Constitution, Adm. of States, Territories, Presidential Votes, Sup. Court, Cab'l Officers, Gen'l Index



## CONNECTICUT.

## CLASS 1.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 4th.....1789-1797	Oliver Ellsworth.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned Mar. 8, 1796.
4th to 11th.....1795-1811	James Hillhouse.....	May 12, 1796	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned June 10, 1810.
11th to 16th.....1809-1821	Samuel W. Dana.....	May 10, 1810	Mar. 3, 1821	
17th to 18th.....1821-1825	Elijah Boardman.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	Died Oct. 8, 1823.
18th to 19th.....1823-1827	Henry W. Edwards.....	Oct. 8, 1823	May 5, 1824	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	May 5, 1824	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Samuel A. Foot.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 24th.....1833-1837	Nathan Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Died Dec. 6, 1835.
24th to 25th.....1835-1839	John M. Niles.....	Dec. 14, 1835	May 4, 1836	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	May 4, 1836	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th.....1839-1841	Thaddeus Betts.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	Died Apr. 7, 1840.
26th to 30th.....1839-1849	Jabez W. Huntington.....	May 4, 1840	Mar. 3, 1851	Died Nov. 1, 1847.
30th to 31st.....1847-1851	Roger S. Baldwin.....	Nov. 11, 1847	May 3, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	May 3, 1848	Mar. 3, 1851	State unrepresented because of failure of governor to appoint.
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	Isaac Toucey.....	May 12, 1852	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 40th.....1857-1869	James Dixon.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	William A. Buckingham.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	Died Feb. 5, 1875.
43d to 46th.....1873-1881	William W. Eaton.....	Feb. 5, 1875	do.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 53th.....1881-1905	Joseph R. Hawley.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st.....1905-1911	Morgan G. Bulkeley.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	George P. McLean.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1929	
68th.....1923-1925	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	



CLASS 3.

1st to 2d.....1789-1793	William S. Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	Resigned Mar. 4, 1791.
2d.....1791-1793	Roger Sherman.....	June 13, 1791	.....do.....	Died July 23, 1793.
3d.....1793-1795	Stephen M. Mitchell.....	Dec. 2, 1793	.....do.....	Resigned Mar. 3, 1795.
4th.....1795-1797	Jonathan Trumbull.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned June 10, 1796.
5th to 10th.....1797-1809	Uriah Tracy.....	Oct. 13, 1796	Mar. 3, 1813	Died July 19, 1807.
10th to 13th.....1807-1815	Chauncey Goodrich.....	Oct. 25, 1807	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned in 1813.
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	David Daggett.....	May 13, 1813	.....do.....	
16th to 19th.....1819-1827	James Lanman.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	By governor, to fill vacancy. Not admitted. State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4 to May 4, 1825, because of recess of legislature.
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	Calvin Willey.....	May 4, 1825	.....do.....	
22d to 24th.....1831-1837	Gideon Tomlinson.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	
25th to 27th.....1837-1843	Perry Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	John M. Niles.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	Truman Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned Apr. 11, 1854, to take effect May 24, 1854.
33d.....1853-1855	Francis Gillette.....	May 25, 1854	.....do.....	
34th to 39th.....1855-1867	Lafayette S. Foster.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 44th.....1867-1877	Orris S. Ferry.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1879	Died Nov. 21, 1875.
44th.....1875-1877	James E. English.....	Nov. 27, 1875	May 17, 1876	By governor, to fill vacancy.
44th to 45th.....1875-1879	William H. Barnum.....	May 17, 1876	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 59th.....1879-1907	Orville H. Platt.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1909	Died Apr. 21, 1905.
59th to 67th.....1905-1923	Frank B. Brandegee.....	May 10, 1905	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	



## DELAWARE.

## CLASS 1.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 3d.....1789-1795	George Read.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned Sept. 18, 1793. State unrepresented in this class from Sept. 18, 1793, to Feb. 7, 1795. Kensey Johns was appointed by governor Mar. 19, 1794, to fill vacancy, but by Senate resolution of Mar. 28, 1794, was declared not entitled to a seat.
3d to 6th.....1793-1801	Henry Latimer.....	Feb. 7, 1795	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned in 1801.
6th to 11th.....1799-1811	Samuel White.....	Feb. 28, 1801	Jan. 14, 1802	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Jan. 14, 1802	Mar. 3, 1815	Died Nov. 4, 1809.
11th to 16th.....1809-1821	Outerbridge Horsey.....	Jan. 12, 1810	Mar. 3, 1821	
17th to 18th.....1821-1825	Cæsar A. Rodney.....	Jan. 10, 1822	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Jan. 29, 1823.
18th to 19th.....1823-1827	Thomas Clayton.....	Jan. 8, 1824	.....do.....	
20th to 21st.....1827-1831	Louis McLane.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned Apr. 16, 1829.
21st to 24th.....1829-1837	Arnold Naudain.....	Jan. 7, 1830	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned June 16, 1836.
24th to 28th.....1835-1845	Richard H. Bayard.....	June 17, 1836	Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned Sept. 19, 1839. Reelected, serving from Dec. 2, 1839, to Mar. 3, 1845.
29th to 30th.....1845-1849	John M. Clayton.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned in 1849.
30th to 31st.....1847-1851	John Wales.....	Feb. 23, 1849	.....do.....	
32d to 38th.....1851-1865	James Asheton Bayard, 3d..	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1869	Resigned Jan. 29, 1864.
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	George Read Riddle.....	Jan. 29, 1864	.....do.....	Died Mar. 29, 1867.
40th.....1867-1869	James Asheton Bayard, 3d..	Apr. 5, 1867	Jan. 18, 1869	By governor, to fill vacancy
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Jan. 19, 1869	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 49th.....1869-1887	Thomas F. Bayard.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1887	Resigned Mar. 6, 1885.
49th to 55th.....1885-1889	George Gray.....	Mar. 19, 1885	Mar. 3, 1899	



56th to 58th.....1899-1905	Lewis H. Ball.....	Mar. 2, 1903	Mar. 3, 1905	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1899, to Mar. 2, 1903, because of failure of legislature to elect.
59th to 64th.....1905-1917	Henry A. du Pont.....	June 13, 1906	Mar. 3, 1917	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1905, to June 13, 1906, because of failure of legislature to elect.
65th.....1917-1919	Josiah O. Wolcott.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
66th.....1919-1921	do.....	do.....	do.....	
67th.....1921-1923	do.....	do.....	do.....	Resigned, effective July 2, 1921.
Do.....do.....	T. Coleman du Pont.....	July 26, 1921	Nov. 7, 1923	Appointed by governor.
Do.....do.....	Thomas F. Bayard.....	Nov. 7, 1922	Mar. 3, 1923	Elected to fill unexpired term.
68th.....1923-1925	do.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TABLE I  
DELAWARE—Continued

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## DELAWARE—Continued.

## CLASS 2.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 2d.....1789-1793	Richard Bassett.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
3d to 5th.....1793-1799	John Vining.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned Jan. 9, 1798.
5th.....1797-1799	Joshua Clayton.....	Jan. 19, 1798	.....do.....	Died Aug. 11, 1798.
5th to 8th.....1797-1805	William Hill Wells.....	Jan. 17, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned Nov. 6, 1804.
8th to 12th.....1803-1813	James Asheton Bayard, 2d..	Nov. 13, 1804	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Mar. 3, 1813.
13th to 14th.....1813-1817	William Hill Wells.....	May 28, 1813	.....do.....	
15th to 19th.....1817-1827	Nicholas Van Dyke.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1829	Died May 21, 1826.
19th.....1825-1827	Daniel Rodney.....	Nov. 8, 1826	Jan. 12, 1827	By governor, to fill vacancy.
19th to 20th.....1825-1829	Henry M. Rudgeley.....	Jan. 12, 1827	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st to 24th.....1829-1837	John M. Clayton.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned in 1836.
24th to 29th.....1835-1847	Thomas Clayton.....	Jan. 9, 1837	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	Presley Spruance.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 34th.....1853-1857	John M. Clayton.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	Died Nov. 9, 1856.
34th.....1855-1857	Joseph P. Comegys.....	Nov. 19, 1856	Jan. 14, 1857	By governor, to fill vacancy.
34th to 35th.....1855-1859	Martin W. Bates.....	Jan. 14, 1857	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 41st.....1859-1871	Willard Saulsbury.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 50th.....1871-1889	Eli Saulsbury.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 53d.....1889-1895	Anthony Higgins.....	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	Richard R. Kenney.....	Jan. 19, 1897	Mar. 3, 1901	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1895, to Jan. 19, 1897, because of failure of legislature to elect.
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	James F. Allee.....	Mar. 2, 1903	Mar. 3, 1907	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1901, to Mar. 2, 1903, because of failure of legislature to elect.







## FLORIDA.

## CLASS 1.

510

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	David Levy Yulee.....	July 1, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Joint credentials of David Levy and James D. Westcott, jr., dated July 1, 1845. Name David Levy changed to David Levy Yulee by an act of the Legislature of Florida (Sen. Jour., Jan. 12, 1846).
32d to 40th.....1851-1867	Stephen R. Mallory.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1863	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 17, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th.....1867-1869	Adonijah S. Welch.....	June 17, 1868	Mar. 3, 1869	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1863.
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Abijah Gilbert.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 49th.....1875-1887	Charles W. Jones.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 55th.....1887-1899	Samuel Pasco.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th.....1899-1901	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Apr. 19, 1899	By governor, to fill vacancy.
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	James P. Taliaferro.....	Apr. 19, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th.....1905-1907	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Apr. 19, 1905	By governor, to fill vacancy.
61st.....1905-1911	.....do.....	Apr. 19, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d.....1911-1911	Nathan P. Bryan.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Apr. 18, 1911	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d to 64th.....1911-1917	.....do.....	Apr. 19, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	Park Trammell.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1929	Elected by popular vote.
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



CLASS 3.

29th to 30th.....1845-1849	James D. Westcott, jr.....	July 1, 1845	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	Jackson Morton.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 40th.....1855-1869	David L. Yulee.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 21, 1861, to June 18, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	Thomas W. Osborn.....	June 18, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Simon B. Conover.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 54th.....1879-1897	Wilkinson Call.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....1897-1903	Stephen R. Mallory.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th.....1903-1905	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Apr. 22, 1903	By governor, to fill vacancy.
58th to 60th.....1905-1907	.....do.....	Apr. 22, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	Died Dec. 23, 1907.
60th.....1907-1909	William J. Bryan.....	Dec. 26, 1907	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy. Died Mar. 22, 1908.
Do.....do.....	William H. Milton.....	Mar. 27, 1908	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
61st to 67th.....1909-1923	Duncan U. Fletcher.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CLASS 3.  
GEORGIA

Part of Const'n
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## GEORGIA.

## CLASS 2.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 2d.....1789-1793	William Few.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
3d to 4th.....1793-1797	James Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1795.
4th.....1795-1797	George Walton.....	Nov. 16, 1795	Feb. 20, 1796	By governor, to fill vacancy.
4th to 5th.....1795-1799	Josiah Tatnall.....	Feb. 20, 1796	Mar. 3, 1799	
6th to 10th.....1799-1809	Abraham Baldwin.....	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1811	Died Mar. 4, 1807.
10th.....1807-1809	George Jones.....	Aug. 27, 1807	Nov. 7, 1807	By governor, to fill vacancy.
10th to 13th.....1807-1813	William H. Crawford.....	Nov. 7, 1807	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Mar. 23, 1813.
13th.....1813-1815	William B. Bulloch.....	Apr. 8, 1813	Nov. 6, 1813	By governor, to fill vacancy.
13th to 14th.....1813-1817	William Wyatt Bibb.....	Nov. 6, 1813	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Nov. 9, 1816.
14th to 15th.....1815-1819	George McIntosh Troup.....	Nov. 13, 1816	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned Sept. 23, 1818.
15th to 16th.....1817-1821	John Forsyth.....	Nov. 7, 1818	.....do.....	Resigned Feb. 17, 1819.
16th to 17th.....1819-1823	Freeman Walker.....	Nov. 6, 1819	.....do.....	Resigned Aug. 8, 1821.
17th to 18th.....1821-1825	Nicholas Ware.....	Nov. 10, 1821	Mar. 3, 1829	Died Sept. 7, 1824.
18th to 20th.....1823-1829	Thomas W. Cobb.....	Nov. 4, 1824	.....do.....	Resigned in 1828.
20th.....1827-1829	Oliver H. Prince.....	Nov. 7, 1828	.....do.....	
21st to 22d.....1829-1835	George McIntosh Troup.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned Mar. 2, 1833.
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	John Pendleton King.....	Nov. 21, 1833	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned Nov. 1, 1837.
25th to 26th.....1837-1841	Wilson Lumpkin.....	Nov. 22, 1837	.....do.....	
27th to 32d.....1841-1853	John Macpherson Berrien.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1853	Resigned May 28, 1852.
32d.....1851-1853	Robert M. Charlton.....	May 31, 1852	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
33d to 40th.....1853-1869	Robert Toombs.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from the Senate Feb. 4, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Feb. 4, 1861, to July 29, 1868, because of Civil War.



40th to 41st	1869-1871	Homer V. M. Miller	July 28, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865. Took oath on Feb. 24, 1871, as prescribed in joint resolution approved Feb. 23, 1871.
42d to 44th	1871-1877	Thomas M. Norwood	Nov. 14, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th	1877-1883	Benjamin H. Hill	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	Died Aug. 16, 1882.
47th	1881-1883	Pope Barrow	Nov. 15, 1882	do	
48th to 53d	1883-1895	Alfred H. Colquitt	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	Died Mar. 26, 1894.
53d	1893-1895	Patrick Walsh	Apr. 2, 1894	Nov. 7, 1894	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.	do	do	Nov. 7, 1894	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 60th	1895-1907	Augustus O. Bacon	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th	1907-1909	do	Mar. 4, 1907	July 9, 1907	By governor, to fill vacancy.
60th to 62d	1909-1913	do	July 9, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d	1913-1915	do	Mar. 4, 1913	July 10, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.	do	do	July 10, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	Died Feb. 14, 1914.
Do.	do	William S. West	Mar. 4, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	By governor, to fill vacancy.
63d to 65th	1913-1919	Thomas W. Hardwick	Nov. 4, 1914	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 67th	1919-1923	William J. Harris	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th	1923-1925	do	do	do	



GEORGIA—Continued.

CLASS 3.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 6th.....1789-1801	James Gunn.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	James Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Died Mar. 18, 1806.
9th to 11th.....1805-1811	John Milledge.....	June 19, 1806	Mar. 3, 1813	Resigned Nov. 14, 1809.
11th to 15th.....1809-1819	Charles Tait.....	Nov 27, 1809	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	John Elliott.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	John Macpherson Berrien...	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	Resigned Mar. 9, 1829.
21st to 23d.....1829-1835	John Forsyth.....	Nov. 9, 1829	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned June 27, 1834.
23d to 27th.....1835-1843	Alfred Cuthbert.....	Jan. 12, 1835	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Walter T. Colquitt.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned in February, 1848.
30th.....1847-1849	Herschel V. Johnson.....	Feb. 4, 1848	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	William C. Dawson.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 40th.....1855-1869	Alfred Iverson.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Retired from Senate Jan. 28, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 28, 1861, to July 28, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 42d.....1869-1873	Joshua Hill.....	July 28, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



43d to 46th.....1873-1881	John B. Gordon .....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1885	Tendered resignation May 14, 1880, and retired from the Senate May 26, 1880.
46th to 51st.....1879-1891	Joseph E. Brown.....	May 26, 1880	Nov. 16, 1880	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Nov. 16, 1880	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....1891-1897	John B. Gordon .....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 61st.....1897-1909	Alexander S. Clay.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Nov. 13, 1910.
61st.....1909-1911	Joseph M. Terrell.....	Nov. 17, 1910	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy. Resigned July 14, 1911.
62d to 64th.....1911-1915	Hoke Smith.....	Dec. 4, 1911	.....do.....	Elected July 12, 1911. Took oath Dec. 4, 1911. Governor during interim.
65th to 66th.....1917-1921	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th.....1921-1923	Thomas E. Watson.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	Died Sept. 26, 1922.
Do.....do.....	Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton.....	Oct. 3, 1922	Nov. 7, 1922	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Walter F. George.....	Nov. 7, 1922	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress	Name of Senator	of Senate First Commission	of Term Expiration	Remarks
68th	Walter F. George	Nov. 7, 1922	Mar. 3, 1927	
67th	Mrs. Rebecca L. Felton	Oct. 3, 1922	Nov. 7, 1922	
67th	Thomas E. Watson	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
66th	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1921	
65th	Hoke Smith	Dec. 4, 1911	.....do.....	
65th	Joseph M. Terrell	Nov. 17, 1910	.....do.....	
65th	Alexander S. Clay	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1915	
65th	John B. Gordon	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
65th	Joseph E. Brown	May 26, 1880	Nov. 16, 1880	
65th	John B. Gordon	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1885	

CLASS 2

IDAHO

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IDAHO.

CLASS 2.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
51st to 56th.....1889-1901	George L. Shoup.....	Dec. 18, 1890	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	Fred T. Dubois.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 67th.....1907-1923	William E. Borah.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



CLASS 3.

51st.....	1889-1891	William J. McConnell.....	Dec. 18, 1890	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....	1891-1897	Fred T. Dubois.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	Henry Heitfeld.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 62d.....	1903-1913	Weldon B. Heyburn.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Oct. 17, 1912.
62d.....	1911-1913	Kirtland I. Perky.....	Nov. 18, 1912	Jan. 24, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d to 65th.....	1911-1917	James H. Brady.....	Jan. 24, 1913	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Jan. 13, 1918.
65th to 66th.....	1917-1921	John F. Nugent.....	Jan. 22, 1918	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy. Resigned.
66th.....	1919-1921	Frank R. Gooding.....	Jan. 15, 1921	Mar. 3, 1921	By governor, to fill vacancy.
67th.....	1921-1923	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....	1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES. 517

Rank of Const'n  
 Adms. of States  
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ILLINOIS.

CLASS 2.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
15th to 20th.....1817-1829	Jesse B. Thomas.....	Dec. 3, 1818	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st.....1829-1831	John McLean.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Died Oct. 14, 1830.
Do.....do.....	David J. Baker.....	Nov. 12, 1830	Dec. 11, 1830	By governor, to fill vacancy.
21st to 26th.....1829-1841	John M. Robinson.....	Dec. 11, 1830	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 28th.....1841-1845	Samuel McRoberts.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Mar. 27, 1843.
28th to 29th.....1843-1847	James Semple.....	Aug. 16, 1843	Dec. 11, 1844	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 11, 1844	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 37th.....1847-1863	Stephen A. Douglas.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1865	Died June 3, 1861.
37th.....1861-1863	Orville H. Browning.....	June 26, 1861	Jan. 12, 1863	By governor, to fill vacancy.
37th to 38th.....1861-1865	William A. Richardson.....	Jan. 12, 1863	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 41st.....1865-1871	Richard Yates.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	John A. Logan.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....1877-1883	David Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 62d.....1883-1913	Shelby M. Cullom.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....1913-1919	James Hamilton Lewis.....	Mar. 26, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	State unrepresented from Mar. 4, to Mar. 26, 1913, because of recess of legislature.
66th to 67th.....1919-1923	Medill McCormick.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	



CLASS 3.

15th to 18th.....1817-1825	Ninian Edwards.....	Dec. 3, 1818	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned Mar. 4, 1824.
18th.....1823-1825	John McLean.....	Nov. 23, 1824	.....do.....	
19th to 24th.....1825-1835	Elias K. Kane.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1837	Died Dec. 11, 1835.
24th.....1833-1837	William Lee D. Ewing.....	Dec. 30, 1835	.....do.....	
25th to 27th.....1837-1843	Richard M. Young.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Sidney Breese.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	James Shields.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 16, 1849, to Dec. 2, 1849, Mr. Shields not having been a citizen the term of years required by law. Subsequently elected for the term.
34th to 42d.....1855-1873	Lyman Trumbull.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Richard J. Oglesby.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 49th.....1879-1887	John A. Logan.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1891	Died Dec. 26, 1886.
49th to 51st.....1885-1891	Charles B. Farwell.....	Jan. 19, 1887	.....do.....	
52d to 54th.....1891-1897	John McAuley Palmer.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....1897-1903	William E. Mason.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....1903-1909	Albert J. Hopkins.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 62d.....1909-1913	William Lorimer.....	June 18, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1909, to May 27, 1909, because of failure of legislature to elect, and also from May 27, 1909, to June 17, 1909, because Mr. Lorimer did not resign from House of Representatives until June 17, 1909. Election held illegal July 13, 1912.
63d.....1913-1915	Lawrence Y. Sherman.....	Mar. 26, 1913	.....do.....	State unrepresented in this class from July 14, 1912, to Mar. 26, 1913, because of recess of legislature.
64th to 66th.....1915-1921	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th.....1921-1923	William B. McKinley.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	



INDIANA.				
CLASS 1.				
Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
14th to 21st.....1815-1831	James Noble.....	Nov. 8, 1816	Mar. 3, 1833	Died Feb. 26, 1831.
22d.....1831-1833	Robert Hanna.....	Aug. 19, 1831	Dec. 9, 1831	By governor, to fill vacancy.
22d to 25th.....1831-1839	John Tipton.....	Dec. 9, 1831	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	Albert S. White.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 37th.....1845-1863	Jesse D. Bright.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1863	Expelled Feb. 5, 1862.
37th.....1861-1863	Joseph A. Wright.....	Feb. 24, 1862	Jan. 14, 1863	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	David Turpie.....	Jan. 14, 1863	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	Thomas A. Hendricks.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Daniel D. Pratt.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Joseph E. McDonald.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	Benjamin Harrison.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 55th.....1887-1899	David Turpie.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 61st.....1899-1911	Albert J. Beveridge.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....1911-1917	John W. Kern.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	Harry S. New.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	Samuel M. Ralston.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	



CLASS 3.

14th to 18th.....1815-1825	Waller Taylor.....	Nov. 8, 1816	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 24th.....1825-1837	William Hendricks.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1837	
25th to 27th.....1837-1843	Oliver H. Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Edward A. Hannegan.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 32d.....1849-1853	James Whitcomb.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Died Oct. 4, 1852.
32d.....1851-1853	Charles W. Cathcart.....	Nov. 23, 1852	Jan. 11, 1853	By governor, to fill vacancy.
32d to 33d.....1853-1855	John Pettit.....	Jan. 11, 1853	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....1855-1861	Graham N. Fitch.....	Feb. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1855, to Feb. 4, 1857.
37th to 39th.....1861-1867	Henry S. Lane.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 45th.....1867-1879	Oliver H. P. T. Morton.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1879	Died Nov. 1, 1877.
45th.....1877-1879	Daniel W. Voorhees.....	Nov. 6, 1877	Jan. 31, 1879	By governor, to fill vacancy.
45th to 54th.....1877-1897	.....do.....	Jan. 31, 1879	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 58th.....1897-1905	Charles W. Fairbanks.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	Resigned Mar. 3, 1905, having been elected Vice President.
59th to 60th.....1905-1909	James A. Hemenway.....	Mar. 4, 1905	.....do.....	
61st to 64th.....1909-1915	Benjamin F. Shively.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Mar. 14, 1916.
64th.....1915-1917	Thomas Taggart.....	Mar. 27, 1916	Nov. 7, 1916	By governor, to fill vacancy.
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	James E. Watson.....	Nov. 8, 1916	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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IOWA.

CLASS 2.

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Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
30th to 35th.....1847-1859	George W. Jones.....	Dec. 7, 1848	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 41st.....1859-1871	James W. Grimes.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1871	Resigned Dec. 6, 1869.
41st.....1869-1871	James B. Howell.....	Jan. 18, 1870	.....do.....	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	George G. Wright.....	Mar. 3, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....1877-1883	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned Mar. 7, 1881.
47th.....1881-1883	James W. McDill.....	Mar. 8, 1881	Jan. 18, 1882	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 18, 1882	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 53d.....1883-1895	James F. Wilson.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	John H. Gear.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	Died July 14, 1900. Had been reelected for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1901.
56th.....1899-1901	Jonathan P. Dolliver.....	Aug. 22, 1900	Mar. 3, 1901	By governor, to fill vacancy.
57th.....1901-1903	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Jan. 21, 1902	Do.
57th to 61st.....1901-1911	.....do.....	Jan. 21, 1902	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Oct. 15, 1910.
61st to 62d.....1909-1913	Lafayette Young.....	Nov. 12, 1910	Apr. 11, 1911	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d to 66th.....1911-1921	William S. Kenyon.....	Apr. 12, 1911	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th.....1921-1923	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1925	Resigned Feb. 24, 1922.
Do.....do.....	Charles A. Rawson.....	Feb. 24, 1922	Nov. 7, 1922	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Smith W. Brookhart.....	Nov. 7, 1922	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



CLASS 3.

Congress	Name of Senator	Commencement	Expiration	Remarks
30th to 33d.....1847-1855	Augustus C. Dodge.....	Dec. 7, 1848	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th.....1855-1857	James Harlan.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Seat declared vacant Jan. 12, 1857.
34th to 39th.....1855-1867	.....do.....	Jan. 17, 1857	Mar. 3, 1867	Subsequently elected. Resigned May 15, 1865. State unrepresented in this class from May 16, 1865, to Jan. 12, 1866.
39th.....1865-1867	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	Jan. 13, 1866	.....do.....	
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	James Harlan.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 60th.....1873-1909	William B. Allison.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1909	Died Aug. 4, 1908. State unrepresented in this class from Aug. 4, to Nov. 24, 1908, because of failure of legislature to elect.
60th to 67th.....1907-1923	Albert B. Cummins.....	Nov. 24, 1908	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.





KANSAS.

CLASS 2.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
37th to 39th.....1861-1867	James H. Lane.....	Apr. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1871	Died July 11, 1866.
39th.....1865-1867	Edmund G. Ross.....	July 19, 1866	Jan. 23, 1867	By governor, to fill vacancy.
39th to 41st.....1865-1871	.....do.....	Jan. 23, 1867	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 43d.....1871-1875	Alexander Caldwell.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	Resigned Mar. 24, 1873.
43d.....1873-1875	Robert Crozier.....	Nov. 24, 1873	Feb. 2, 1874	By governor, to fill vacancy.
43d to 44th.....1873-1877	James M. Harvey.....	Feb. 2, 1874	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 52d.....1877-1893	Preston B. Plumb.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	Died Dec. 20, 1891.
52d.....1891-1893	Bishop W. Perkins.....	Jan. 1, 1892	Mar. 3, 1893	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d.....1893-1895	John Martin.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	Lucien Baker.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	Joseph R. Burton.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	Resigned June 4, 1906.
59th.....1905-1907	Alfred W. Benson.....	June 11, 1906	Jan. 23, 1907	By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th to 62d.....1905-1913	Charles Curtis.....	Jan. 23, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....1913-1919	William H. Thompson.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 67th.....1919-1923	Arthur Capper.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

CLASS 2.



CLASS 2.

37th to 42d.....	1861-1873	Samuel C. Pomeroy.....	Apr. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 51st.....	1873-1891	John J. Ingalls.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....	1891-1897	William A. Peffer.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	William A. Harris.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....	1903-1909	Chester I. Long.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d.....	1909-1915	Joseph L. Bristow.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 67th.....	1915-1923	Charles Curtis.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....	1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

KEILOCK

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## KENTUCKY.

## CLASS 2.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
2d to 8th.....1791-1805	John Brown.....	June 18, 1792	Mar. 3, 1805	
9th to 11th.....1805-1811	Buckner Thruston.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned Dec. 18, 1809.
11th.....1809-1811	Henry Clay.....	Jan. 4, 1810	.....do.....	
12th to 13th.....1811-1815	George M. Bibb.....	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Aug. 23, 1814.
13th.....1813-1815	George Walker.....	Aug. 30, 1814	Dec. 16, 1814	By governor, to fill vacancy.
13th to 14th.....1813-1817	William T. Barry.....	Dec. 16, 1814	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned in 1816.
14th.....1815-1817	Martin D. Hardin.....	Nov. 13, 1816	Dec. 5, 1816	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 5, 1816	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th.....1817-1819	John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned Mar. 3, 1819.
16th to 20th.....1819-1829	Richard M. Johnson.....	Dec. 10, 1819	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st to 23d.....1829-1835	George M. Bibb.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	James T. Morehead.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	Joseph R. Underwood.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th.....1853-1859	John B. Thompson.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 38th.....1859-1865	Lazarus W. Powell.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 40th.....1865-1869	James Guthrie.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	Resigned Feb. 7, 1868.
40th to 41st.....1867-1871	Thomas C. McCreery.....	Feb. 19, 1868	.....do.....	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	John W. Stevenson.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	



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Term	Senator	Start	End	Notes
45th to 51st	James B. Beck	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	Died May 3, 1890.
51st to 52d	John G. Carlisle	May 17, 1890	.....do.....	Resigned Feb. 4, 1893.
52d to 56th	William Lindsay	Feb. 15, 1893	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th	Joseph C. S. Blackburn	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d	Thomas H. Paynter	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th	Ollie M. James	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	Died Aug. 28, 1918.
65th	George B. Martin	Sept. 7, 1918	Mar. 3, 1919	By the governor, to fill vacancy.
66th to 67th	A. Owsley Stanley	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Continued—SENATORS





KENTUCKY—Continued.

CLASS 3.

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Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
2d to 3d.....1791-1795	John Edwards.....	June 18, 1792	Mar. 3, 1795	
4th to 6th.....1795-1801	Humphrey Marshall.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	John Breckinridge.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned Aug. 7, 1805.
9th.....1805-1807	John Adair.....	Nov. 8, 1805	.....do.....	Resigned in 1806.
Do.....do.....	Henry Clay.....	Nov. 19, 1806	.....do.....	
10th to 12th.....1807-1813	John Pope.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th.....1813-1815	Jesse Bledsoe.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned Dec. 24, 1814. Declared by Senate resolution of Jan. 20, 1815, as having resigned.
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	Isham Talbot.....	Jan. 5, 1815	.....do.....	
16th.....1819-1821	William Logan.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned in 1820.
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	Isham Talbot.....	Oct. 21, 1820	.....do.....	
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	John Rowan.....	Nov. 10, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 27th.....1831-1843	Henry Clay.....	Nov. 10, 1831	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Mar. 31, 1842.
27th to 30th.....1841-1849	John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 31, 1842	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned June 12, 1848.
30th.....1847-1849	Thomas Metcalfe.....	June 23, 1848	Jan. 3, 1849	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 3, 1849	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 32d.....1849-1853	Henry Clay.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned Dec. 15, 1851, to take effect first Monday in Sept., 1852. Died June 29, 1852.
32d.....1851-1853	David Meriwether.....	July 6, 1852	Sept. 1, 1852	By governor, to fill vacancy.

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32d to 33d.....	1851-1855	Archibald Dixon.....	Sept. 1, 1852	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....	1855-1861	John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th.....	1861-1863	John C. Breckinridge.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	Expelled Dec. 4, 1861.
37th to 42d.....	1861-1873	Garrett Davis.....	Dec. 10, 1861	Mar. 3, 1873	Died Sept. 22, 1872.
42d.....	1871-1873	Willis B. Machen.....	Sept. 27, 1872	Jan. 21, 1873	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 21, 1873	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....	1873-1879	Thomas C. McCreery.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....	1879-1885	John Stuart Williams.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 54th.....	1885-1897	Joseph C. S. Blackburn.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	William J. Deboe.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....	1903-1909	James B. McCreery.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d.....	1909-1915	Wm. O. Bradley.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	Died May 23, 1914.
63d.....	1913-1915	Johnson N. Camden.....	June 16, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 3, 1914	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 66th.....	1915-1921	John C. W. Beckham.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th.....	1921-1923	Richard P. Ernst.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....	1923-1925	do.....	do.....	do.....	

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## LOUISIANA.

## CLASS 2.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks
12th.....1811-1813	John N. Destréhan.....	Sept. 3, 1812	Mar. 3, 1817	(Not sworn.) Resigned Oct. 1, 1812.
Do.....do....	Thomas Posey.....	Oct. 8, 1812	Dec. 1, 1812	By governor, to fill vacancy.
12th to 14th.....1811-1817	James Brown.....	Dec. 1, 1812	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th.....1817-1819	W. C. C. Claiborne.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Died Nov. 23, 1817.
15th to 18th.....1817-1825	Henry Johnson.....	Jan. 12, 1818	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned May 27, 1824.
18th to 20th.....1823-1829	Dominique Bouigny.....	Nov. 19, 1824	.....do.....	
21st to 22d.....1829-1833	Edward Livingston.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned May 24, 1831.
22d to 23d.....1831-1835	George A. Waggaman.....	Nov. 15, 1831	.....do.....	
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	Robert C. Nicholas.....	Jan. 13, 1836	Mar. 3, 1841	Elected in place of Chas. E. A. Gayarre, who did not qualify; State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1835, to Jan. 13, 1836.
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	Alexander Barrow.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Dec. 29, 1846.
29th.....1845-1847	Pierre Soulé.....	Jan. 21, 1847	.....do.....	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	Solomon W. Downs.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 40th.....1853-1861	Judah P. Benjamin.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired Feb. 4, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Feb. 4, 1861, to July 8, 1863, because of Civil War.
40th to 41st.....1867-1871	John S. Harris.....	July 8, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	J. Rodman West.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....1877-1883	William P. Kellogg.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 52d.....1883-1893	Randall L. Gibson.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	Died Dec. 15, 1892.
52d to 53d.....1891-1895	Donelson Caffery.....	Dec. 31, 1892	May 23, 1894	By governor, to fill vacancy.



53d to 56th.....1893-1901	.....do.....	May 23, 1894	Mar. 3, 1901
57th to 62d.....1901-1913	Murphy J. Foster.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913
63d to 67th.....1913-1923	Joseph E. Ransdell.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....

Congress	Name of Senator	of Senate Commence-	of term Expiration	Remarks
53d	Joseph E. Ransdell	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925	
57th	Murphy J. Foster	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913	
53d to 56th	.....do.....	May 23, 1894	Mar. 3, 1901	

Continued—APPENDIX





## LOUISIANA—Continued.

## CLASS 3.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
12th.....1811-1813	Allan B. Magruder.....	Sept. 3, 1812	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	Eligius Fromentin.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	James Brown.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Resigned Dec. 10, 1823.
18th to 23d.....1823-1835	Josiah S. Johnston.....	Jan. 15, 1824	Mar. 3, 1837	Died May 19, 1833. State unrepresented in this class from May 20 to Dec. 18, 1833.
23d to 24th.....1833-1837	Alexander Porter.....	Dec. 19, 1833	.....do.....	Resigned Jan. 5, 1837; subsequently elected for term beginning Mar. 4, 1843, but did not qualify.
24th to 27th.....1835-1843	Alexander Mouton.....	Jan. 12, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Mar. 1, 1842.
27th.....1841-1843	Charles M. Conrad.....	Apr. 14, 1842	.....do.....	
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Henry Johnson.....	Feb. 12, 1844	Mar. 3, 1849	Alexander Porter was elected for this term. Did not present credentials nor qualify. State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1843, to Feb. 12, 1844.
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	Pierre Soulé.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Resigned Apr. 11, 1855.
33d to 40th.....1853-1869	John Slidell.....	Apr. 28, 1853	Mar. 3, 1861	Retired from the Senate Feb. 4, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Feb. 4, 1861, to July 8, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 44th.....1867-1873	William P. Kellogg.....	July 8, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867. Resigned Nov. 1, 1872. State unrepresented in this class from Nov. 1, 1872, to Jan. 12, 1876.
44th to 45th.....1875-1879	James B. Eustis.....	Jan. 12, 1876	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....1879-1885	Benjamin F. Jonas.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	



49th to 51st	1885-1891	James B. Eustis	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 53d	1891-1895	Edward D. White	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	Resigned Mar. 12, 1894.
53d	1893-1895	Newton C. Blanchard	Mar. 12, 1894	May 22, 1894	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d to 54th	1893-1897	do	May 23, 1894	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 61st	1897-1909	Samuel D. McEnery	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1915	Died June 28, 1910. State unrepresented in this class from June 29, 1910, to Dec. 6, 1910.
61st to 63d	1909-1915	John R. Thornton	Dec. 7, 1910	do	
64th	1915-1917	Robert F. Broussard	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Apr. 12, 1918.
65th	1917-1919	Walter Gulon	Apr. 22, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918	By governor, to fill vacancy.
66th	1919-1921	Edward J. Gay	Nov. 6, 1918	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th	1921-1923	Edwin S. Broussard	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th	1923-1925	do	do	do	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.





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CLASS 1.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
16th to 19th.....1819-1827	John Holmes.....	June 13, 1820	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th.....1827-1829	Albion K. Parris.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned Aug. 26, 1828.
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	John Holmes.....	Jan. 15, 1829	.....do.....	
23d to 24th.....1833-1837	Ether Shepley.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned Mar. 3, 1836.
24th.....1835-1837	Judah Dana.....	Dec. 7, 1836	Feb. 22, 1837	By governor, to fill vacancy.
25th to 27th.....1837-1843	Reuel Williams.....	Feb. 22, 1837	Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned in 1843.
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	John Fairfield.....	Mar. 3, 1843	Mar. 3, 1851	Died Dec. 24, 1847.
30th.....1847-1849	Wyman B. S. Moor.....	Jan. 5, 1848	May 26, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th to 34th.....1847-1857	Hannibal Hamlin.....	May 26, 1848	Mar. 3, 1857	Resigned Jan. 7, 1857.
34th.....1855-1857	Amos Nourse.....	Jan. 16, 1857	.....do.....	
35th to 36th.....1857-1861	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Resigned Jan. 7, 1861, to take effect Jan. 17, 1861.
36th to 40th.....1859-1869	Lot Myrick Morrill.....	Jan. 9, 1861	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 46th.....1869-1881	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 61st.....1881-1911	Eugene Hale.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....1911-1917	Charles F. Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	Frederick Hale.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1929	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	



CLASS 2.

16th to 20th.....	1819-1829	John Chandler.....	June 14, 1820	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st to 23d.....	1829-1835	Peleg Sprague.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned Jan. 1, 1835.
23d to 26th.....	1833-1841	John Ruggles.....	Jan. 20, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....	1841-1847	George Evans.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....	1847-1853	James W. Bradbury.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 38th.....	1853-1865	William Pitt Fessenden.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Resigned July 1, 1864.
38th.....	1863-1865	Nathan A. Farwell.....	Oct. 27, 1864	Jan. 11, 1865	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 11, 1865	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 41st.....	1865-1871	William Pitt Fessenden.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	Died Sept. 8, 1869.
41st to 44th.....	1869-1877	Lot M. Morrill.....	Oct. 30, 1869	Jan. 19, 1870	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 19, 1870	Mar. 3, 1877	Resigned July 7, 1876.
44th to 47th.....	1875-1881	James G. Blaine.....	July 10, 1876	Jan. 16, 1877	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 16, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned Mar. 5, 1881.
47th to 62d.....	1881-1913	William P. Frye.....	Mar. 15, 1881	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Aug. 8, 1911.
62d.....	1911-1913	Obadiah Gardner.....	Sept. 23, 1911	Apr. 2, 1912	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Apr. 2, 1912	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 64th.....	1913-1917	Edwin C. Burleigh.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	Died June 16, 1916. State unrepresented in this class from June 17 to Sept. 11, 1916, because of recess of legislature.
64th to 67th.....	1915-1923	Bert M. Fernald.....	Sept. 12, 1916	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....	1923-1925	do.....	do.....	do.....	

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MARYLAND.

CLASS 1.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 2d.....1789-1793	C. Carroll, of Carrollton.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned in 1792.
2d to 4th.....1791-1797	Richard Potts.....	Jan. 10, 1793	.....do.....	Resigned Oct. 24, 1796.
4th to 7th.....1795-1803	John E. Howard.....	Nov. 30, 1796	Mar. 3, 1803	
8th to 13th.....1803-1815	Samuel Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Nov. 16, 1809	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Nov. 16, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	
14th.....1815-1817	Robert G. Harper.....	Jan. 29, 1816	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned in 1816.
14th to 16th.....1815-1821	Alexander Contee Hanson.....	Dec. 20, 1816	.....do.....	Died Apr. 23, 1819.
16th to 17th.....1819-1823	William Pinkney.....	Dec. 21, 1819	Mar. 3, 1827	Died Feb. 25, 1822.
17th to 22d.....1821-1833	Samuel Smith.....	Dec. 16, 1822	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	Joseph Kent.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Died Nov. 24, 1837.
25th to 28th.....1837-1845	William D. Merrick.....	Jan. 4, 1838	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Reverdy Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned Mar. 7, 1849.



31st.....	1849-1851	David Stewart.....	Dec. 6, 1849	Jan. 12, 1850	By governor, to fill vacancy.
31st to 34th.....	1849-1857	Thomas G. Pratt.....	Jan. 12, 1850	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th.....	1857-1863	Anthony Kennedy.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....	1863-1869	Reverdy Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	Resigned July 10, 1868.
40th.....	1867-1869	William Pinkney Whyte....	July 13, 1868	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
41st to 43d.....	1869-1875	William T. Hamilton.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	William Pinkney Whyte....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 55th.....	1881-1899	Arthur P. Gorman.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 58th.....	1899-1905	Louis E. McComas.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 62d.....	1905-1911	Isidor Rayner.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1917	Died Nov. 25, 1912.
62d.....	1911-1913	William P. Jackson.....	Nov. 29, 1912	Nov. 3, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
63d to 64th.....	1913-1917	Blair Lee.....	Nov. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....	1917-1923	Joseph I. France.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....	1923-1925	William Cabell Bruce.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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CLASS 3.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 5th.....1789-1799	John Henry.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned Dec. 10, 1797.
5th to 6th.....1797-1801	James Lloyd.....	Dec. 11, 1797	.....do.....	Resigned Dec. 1, 1800.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	William Hindman.....	Dec. 12, 1800	.....do.....	
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Nov. 19, 1801	By governor, to fill vacancy.
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	Robert Wright.....	Nov. 19, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned Nov. —, 1806.
9th to 12th.....1805-1813	Philip Reed.....	Nov. 25, 1806	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	Robert H. Goldsborough.....	May 21, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 19th.....1819-1827	Edward Lloyd.....	Dec. 21, 1819	Mar. 3, 1831	Resigned in January, 1826.
19th to 23d.....1825-1835	Ezekiel F. Chambers.....	Jan. 24, 1826	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned in 1834.
23d to 24th.....1833-1837	Robert H. Goldsborough.....	Jan. 13, 1835	.....do.....	Died Oct. 5, 1836.
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	John S. Spence.....	Dec. 31, 1836	Mar. 3, 1843	Died Oct. 29, 1840.
26th to 27th.....1839-1843	John Leeds Kerr.....	Jan. 5, 1841	.....do.....	
28th to 37th.....1843-1863	James A. Pearce.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1867	Died Dec. 20, 1862.
37th to 38th.....1861-1865	Thomas H. Hicks.....	Dec. 29, 1862	Jan. 12, 1864	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 12, 1864	Mar. 3, 1867	Died Feb. 13, 1865.
39th.....1863-1867	John A. J. Cresswell.....	Mar. 9, 1865	.....do.....	
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	George Vickers.....	Mar. 7, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	George R. Dennis.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th.....1879-1880	James H. Johnson.....	Jan. 13, 1879	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
47th to 48th.....1880-1880	Thomas H. Hicks.....	Jan. 13, 1879	Mar. 3, 1880	Resigned in 1880.
49th to 50th.....1881-1883	James H. Johnson.....	Jan. 13, 1880	Mar. 3, 1883	
51st to 52d.....1883-1883	James H. Johnson.....	Jan. 13, 1880	Mar. 3, 1883	
53rd to 54th.....1883-1883	James H. Johnson.....	Jan. 13, 1880	Mar. 3, 1883	
55th.....1883-1883	James H. Johnson.....	Jan. 13, 1880	Mar. 3, 1883	By governor, to fill vacancy.



Congress	Name of Senator	of which their Commence-	of their Expiration	Remarks
46th to 48th.....1879-1885	James B. Groome.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 51st.....1885-1891	Ephraim King Wilson.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	Died Feb. 24, 1891. Had been reelected for the term beginning Mar. 4, 1891. State unrepresented in this class from Feb. 25 to Nov. 18, 1891, because of recess of legislature.
52d.....1891-1893	Charles H. Gibson.....	Nov. 19, 1891	Jan. 21, 1892	By governor, to fill vacancy.
52d to 54th.....1891-1897	do.....	Jan. 21, 1892	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....1897-1903	George L. Wellington.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 59th.....1903-1907	Arthur P. Gorman.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	Died June 4, 1906.
59th to 60th.....1905-1909	William Pinkney Whyte.....	June 8, 1906	do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy. Died Mar. 17, 1908.
60th to 66th.....1907-1921	John Walter Smith.....	Mar. 25, 1908	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th.....1921-1923	Ovington E. Weller.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	do.....	do.....	do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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MASSACHUSETTS



## MASSACHUSETTS.

## CLASS 1.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st.....1789-1791	Tristram Dalton.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	
2d to 4th.....1791-1797	George Cabot.....	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned June 9, 1796.
4th to 6th.....1795-1801	Benjamin Goodhue.....	June 11, 1796	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Nov. 8, 1800.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	Jonathan Mason.....	Nov. 14, 1800	.....do.....	
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	John Quincy Adams.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned June 8, 1808.
10th to 13th.....1807-1815	James Lloyd.....	June 9, 1808	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned May 1, 1813.
13th to 14th.....1813-1817	Christopher Gore.....	May 5, 1813	May 29, 1813	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	May 29, 1813	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned in 1816.
14th to 15th.....1815-1819	Eli P. Ashmun.....	June 12, 1816	.....do.....	Resigned May 10, 1818.
15th to 16th.....1817-1821	Prentiss Mellen.....	June 5, 1818	.....do.....	Resigned May 15, 1820.
16th to 19th.....1819-1827	Elijah H. Mills.....	June 12, 1820	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th to 26th.....1827-1841	Daniel Webster.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned Feb. 22, 1841.
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	Rufus Choate.....	Feb. 23, 1841	.....do.....	
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Daniel Webster.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned July 22, 1850.
31st.....1849-1851	Robert C. Winthrop.....	July 27, 1850	Feb. 1, 1851	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Robert Rantoul.....	Feb. 1, 1851	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 43d.....1851-1875	Charles Sumner.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1875	Died Mar. 11, 1874.
43d.....1873-1875	William B. Washburn.....	Apr. 17, 1874	.....do.....	
44th to 52d.....1875-1893	Henry L. Dawes.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 67th.....1893-1923	Henry Cabot Lodge.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1929	



CLASS 2.

1st to 4th.....1789-1797	Caleb Strong.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1796.
4th to 5th.....1795-1799	Theodore Sedgwick.....	June 11, 1796	.....do.....	
6th.....1799-1801	Samuel Dexter.....	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned in June, 1800.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	Dwight Foster.....	June 6, 1800	.....do.....	Resigned Mar. 3, 1803.
8th to 11th.....1803-1811	Timothy Pickering.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1811	
12th to 14th.....1811-1817	Joseph B. Varnum.....	June 8, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th to 17th.....1817-1823	Harrison Gray Otis.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned May 30, 1822.
17th to 19th.....1821-1827	James Lloyd.....	June 5, 1822	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned May 23, 1826.
19th to 23d.....1825-1835	Nathaniel Silsbee.....	May 31, 1826	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	John Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned Jan. 5, 1841.
26th to 29th.....1839-1847	Isaac C. Bates.....	Jan. 13, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Died Mar. 16, 1845.
29th to 32d.....1845-1853	John Davis.....	Mar. 24, 1845	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d.....1853-1855	Edward Everett.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	Resigned May 17, 1854.
Do.....do.....	Julius Rockwell.....	June 3, 1854	Jan. 31, 1855	By governor, to fill vacancy.
33d to 42d.....1853-1873	Henry Wilson.....	Jan. 31, 1855	Mar. 3, 1877	Resigned Mar. 3, 1873.
43d to 44th.....1873-1877	George S. Boutwell.....	Mar. 12, 1873	.....do.....	
45th to 58th.....1877-1905	George F. Hoar.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Sept. 30, 1904.
58th.....1903-1905	Winthrop Murray Crane.....	Oct. 12, 1904	Jan. 17, 1905	By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th to 62d.....1905-1913	.....do.....	Jan. 18, 1905	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....1913-1919	John W. Weeks.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 67th.....1919-1923	David I. Walsh.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	



MICHIGAN.

CLASS 1.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
24th to 25th.....1835-1839	Lucius Lyon.....	Jan. 20, 1837	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	Augustus S. Porter.....	Jan. 20, 1840	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 30th.....1845-1849	Lewis Cass.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned May 29, 1848.
30th.....1847-1849	Thomas Fitzgerald.....	June 8, 1848	Jan. 20, 1849	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th to 34th.....1847-1857	Lewis Cass.....	Jan. 20, 1849	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 43d.....1857-1875	Zachariah Chandler.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 45th.....1875-1879	Isaac P. Christiancy.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	Resigned Feb. 10, 1879.
46th.....1879-1881	Zachariah Chandler.....	Feb. 19, 1879	do.....	Died Nov. 1, 1879.
46th.....do.....	Henry P. Baldwin.....	Nov. 17, 1879	Jan. 19, 1881	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....	Jan. 19, 1881	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	Omar D. Conger.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 53d.....1887-1895	Francis B. Stockbridge.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899	Died Apr. 30, 1894.
53d.....1893-1895	John Patton, jr.....	May 5, 1894	Jan. 15, 1895	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d to 61st.....1893-1911	Julius C. Burrows.....	Jan. 15, 1895	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	Charles E. Townsend.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	Woodbridge N Ferris.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	



CLASS 2.

24th to 26th.....	1835-1841	John Norvell.....	Jan. 26, 1837	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....	1841-1847	William Woodbridge.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....	1847-1853	Alpheus Felch.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th.....	1853-1859	Charles E. Stuart.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 37th.....	1859-1863	Kinsley S. Bingham.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	Died Oct. 5, 1861.
37th to 41st.....	1861-1871	Jacob M. Howard.....	Jan. 4, 1862	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 47th.....	1871-1883	Thomas W. Ferry.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 50th.....	1883-1889	Thomas W. Palmer.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 57th.....	1889-1903	James McMillan.....	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Aug. 10, 1902.
57th.....	1901-1903	Russell A. Alger.....	Sept. 27, 1902	Jan. 20, 1903	By governor, to fill vacancy.
57th to 59th.....	1901-1907	.....do.....	Jan. 20, 1903	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Jan. 24, 1907.
59th to 65th.....	1905-1919	William Alden Smith.....	Feb. 6, 1907	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th.....	1919-1921	Truman H. Newberry.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
67th.....	1921-1923	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Resigned Nov. 18, 1922.
Do.....	.....do.....	James Couzens.....	Nov. 29, 1922	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
68th.....	1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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MINNESOTA

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MINNESOTA.

CLASS 1.

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Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
35th to 37th.....1857-1863	Henry M. Rice.....	May 11, 1858	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 43d.....1863-1875	Alexander Ramsey.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 49th.....1875-1887	Samuel J. R. McMillan.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 56th.....1887-1901	Cushman K. Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1905	Died Nov. 27, 1900.
56th.....1899-1901	Charles A. Towne.....	Dec. 6, 1900	Jan. 23, 1901	By governor, to fill vacancy.
56th to 64th.....1899-1917	Moses E. Clapp.....	Jan. 23, 1901	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	Frank B. Kellogg.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	Henrik Shipstead.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



CLASS 2.

35th.....1857-1859	James Shields.....	May 11, 1858	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 38th.....1859-1865	Morton S. Wilkinson.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 41st.....1865-1871	Daniel S. Norton.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	Died July 13, 1870.
41st.....1869-1871	William Windom.....	July 16, 1870	Jan. 18, 1871	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Ozora P. Stearns.....	Jan. 18, 1871	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 47th.....1871-1883	William Windom.....	Mar. 12, 1871	Mar. 3, 1883	Resigned Mar. 4, 1881.
47th.....1881-1883	A. J. Edgerton.....	Mar. 12, 1881	Oct. 26, 1881	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	William Windom.....	Oct. 26, 1881	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 50th.....1883-1889	Dwight M. Sabin.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 53d.....1889-1895	William D. Washburn.....	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 67th.....1895-1923	Knute Nelson.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....1923-1925	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Died Apr. 28, 1923.
Do.....do.....	Magnus Johnson.....	July 16, 1923	do.....do.....	Elected to fill unexpired term.

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



MISSISSIPPI.

CLASS 1.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
15th to 16th.....1817-1821	Walter Leake.....	Oct. 9, 1817	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned in 1820.
16th.....1819-1821	David Holmes.....	Aug. 30, 1820	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
17th to 19th.....1821-1825	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Sept. 25, 1825.
19th.....1825-1827	Powhatan Ellis.....	Sept. 28, 1825	Jan. 28, 1826	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Thomas B. Reed.....	Jan. 28, 1826	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Powhatan Ellis.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned July 16, 1832.
22d.....1831-1833	John Black.....	Nov. 12, 1832	Mar. 3, 1833	By governor, to fill vacancy.
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned Jan. 22, 1838.
25th.....1837-1839	James F. Trotter.....	Jan. 22, 1838	.....do.....	Resigned July 10, 1838.
Do.....do.....	Thomas H. Williams.....	Nov. 12, 1838	Jan. 30, 1839	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 30, 1839	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	John Henderson.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 30th.....1845-1849	Jesse Speight.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Died May 1, 1847.
30th.....1847-1849	Jefferson Davis.....	Aug. 10, 1847	Jan. 11, 1848	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th to 32d.....1847-1849	.....do.....	Jan. 11, 1848	Mar. 3, 1857	Resigned in November, 1851.
32d.....1851-1853	John J. McRae.....	Dec. 1, 1851	Mar. 17, 1852	By governor, to fill vacancy.
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	Stephen Adams.....	Mar. 17, 1852	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 34th.....1857-1871	Jefferson Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Retired from the Senate Jan. 21, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 21, 1861, to Jan. 18, 1870, because of Civil War.



41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Adelbert Ames.....	Jan. 18, 1870	Mar. 3, 1875	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1869; resigned in January, 1874.
43d.....1873-1875	Henry R. Pease.....	Feb. 3, 1874	.....do.....	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Blanche K. Bruce.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 55th.....1881-1899	James Z. George.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1899	Died Aug. 14, 1897.
55th.....1897-1899	Hernando D. Money.....	Oct. 8, 1897	Jan. 19, 1898	By governor, to fill vacancy.
55th to 61st.....1897-1911	.....do.....	Jan. 19, 1898	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	John Sharp Williams.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	Hubert D. Stephens.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MISSISSIPPI—Continued.





## MISSISSIPPI—Continued.

## CLASS 2.

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Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
15th to 20th.....1817-1829	Thomas Hill Williams.....	Oct. 9, 1817	Mar. 3, 1829	
21st.....1829-1831	Thomas B. Reed.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	Died Nov. 26, 1829.
Do.....do.....	Robert H. Adams.....	Jan. 6, 1830	.....do.....	Died July 2, 1830.
21st.....1829-1831	George Poindexter.....	Oct. 15, 1830	Nov. 18, 1830	By governor, to fill vacancy.
21st to 23d.....1829-1835	.....do.....	Nov. 18, 1830	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 29th.....1835-1847	Robert J. Walker.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1847	Resigned Mar. 5, 1845.
29th.....1845-1847	Joseph W. Chalmers.....	Nov. 3, 1845	Jan. 10, 1846	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 10, 1846	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	Henry Stuart Foote.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	Resigned in 1852.
32d.....1851-1853	Walter Brooke.....	Feb. 18, 1852	.....do.....	
33d to 41st.....1853-1871	Albert G. Brown.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from the Senate Jan. 12, 1861. Seat declared vacant Mar. 14, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 14, 1861, to Jan. 20, 1870, because of Civil War.
41st.....1869-1871	Hiram R. Revels.....	Jan. 20, 1870	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	James L. Alcorn.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 49th.....1877-1887	L. Q. C. Lamar.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1889	Resigned Mar. 6, 1885.

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



49th.....	1885-1887	Edward C. Walthall.....	Mar. 9, 1885	Jan. 20, 1886	By governor, to fill vacancy.
49th to 53d.....	1885-1895	do.....	Jan. 20, 1886	Mar. 3, 1895	Resigned Jan. 24, 1894.
53d.....	1893-1895	Anselm J. McLaurin.....	Feb. 7, 1894	do.....	
54th to 55th.....	1895-1899	Edward C. Walthall.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	Died Apr. 21, 1898.
55th to 56th.....	1897-1901	William V. Sullivan.....	May 28, 1898	Jan. 16, 1900	By governor, to fill vacancy.
56th.....	1899-1901	do.....	Jan. 16, 1900	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 61st.....	1901-1911	Anselm J. McLaurin.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Dec. 22, 1909.
61st.....	1909-1911	James Gordon.....	Dec. 27, 1909	Feb. 22, 1910	By governor, to fill vacancy.
61st to 62d.....	1909-1913	Le Roy Percy.....	Feb. 23, 1910	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....	1913-1919	James K. Vardaman.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 67th.....	1919-1923	Pat Harrison.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....	1923-1925	do.....	do.....	do.....	

MISSOURI



MISSOURI.

CLASS 1.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
17th to 31st.....1821-1851	Thomas H. Benton.....	Aug. 10, 1821	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	Henry S. Geyer.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th.....1857-1863	Trusten Polk.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Expelled Jan. 10, 1862.
37th.....1861-1863	John B. Henderson.....	Jan. 17, 1862	Jan. 6, 1863	By governor, to fill vacancy.
37th to 40th.....1861-1869	.....do.....	Jan. 6, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Carl Schurz.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 58th.....1875-1905	Francis M. Cockrell.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st.....1905-1911	William Warner.....	Mar. 18, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1905, to Mar. 17, 1905, because of failure of legislature to elect.
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	James A. Reed.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1929	



CLASS 3.

17th to 21st.....1821-1831	David Barton.....	Aug. 10, 1821	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 23d.....1831-1835	Alexander Buckner.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Died June 15, 1833.
23d.....1833-1835	Lewis F. Linn.....	Oct. 25, 1833	Nov. 20, 1834	By governor, to fill vacancy.
23d to 28th.....1833-1845	.....do.....	Nov. 20, 1834	Mar. 3, 1849	Died Oct. 3, 1843.
28th.....1843-1845	David R. Atchison.....	Oct. 14, 1843	Nov. 20, 1844	By governor, to fill vacancy.
28th to 33d.....1843-1855	.....do.....	Nov. 20, 1844	Mar. 3, 1855	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1855, to Jan. 12, 1857, and from Mar. 3 to Mar. 17, 1861.
34th to 36th.....1855-1861	James S. Green.....	Jan. 12, 1857	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th.....1861-1863	Waldo P. Johnson.....	Mar. 17, 1861	Jan. 10, 1862	Expelled Jan. 10, 1862. State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 10 to Jan. 17, 1862.
37th to 38th.....1861-1865	Robert Wilson.....	Jan. 17, 1862	Nov. 13, 1863	By governor, to fill vacancy.
38th to 39th.....1863-1867	B. Gratz Brown.....	Nov. 13, 1863	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 41st.....1867-1871	Charles D. Drake.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	Resigned Dec. 19, 1870.
41st.....1869-1871	Daniel T. Jewett.....	Dec. 19, 1870	Jan. 20, 1871	By governor, to fill vacancy.
41st to 42d.....1869-1873	Francis P. Blair.....	Jan. 20, 1871	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Lewis V. Bogy.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	Died Sept. 20, 1877.
45th.....1877-1879	David H. Armstrong.....	Sept. 29, 1877	Jan. 22, 1879	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	James Shields.....	Jan. 22, 1879	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 57th.....1879-1903	George G. Vest.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 64th.....1903-1917	William J. Stone.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1915	
65th.....1917-1919	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Apr. 14, 1918.
Do.....do.....	Xenophon P. Wilfley.....	Apr. 30, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918	
65th to 67th.....1918-1923	Selden P. Spencer.....	Nov. 6, 1918	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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MONTANA.

CLASS I.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
51st to 52d . . . . . 1889-1893	Wilbur F. Sanders . . . . .	Jan. 1, 1890	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th . . . . . 1893-1899	Lee Mantle . . . . .	Jan. 16, 1895	Mar. 3, 1899	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1893, to Jan. 16, 1895, because of failure of legislature to elect.
56th . . . . . 1899-1901	William A. Clark . . . . .	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	Resigned to take effect May 15, 1900. State unrepresented in this class from May 15, 1900, to Mar. 7, 1901.
57th to 58th . . . . . 1901-1905	Paris Gibson . . . . .	Mar. 7, 1901	do . . . . .	
59th to 61st . . . . . 1905-1911	Thomas H. Carter . . . . .	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th . . . . . 1911-1923	Henry L. Myers . . . . .	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th . . . . . 1923-1925	Burton K. Wheeler . . . . .	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	



CLASS 2.

51st to 53d ..... 1889-1895	Thomas C. Power.....	Jan. 2, 1890	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th ..... 1895-1901	Thomas H. Carter.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th ..... 1901-1907	William A. Clark.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d ..... 1907-1913	Joseph M. Dixon.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 67th ..... 1913-1923	Thomas J. Walsh.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th..... 1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gen'l Index Cab'l Officers Sup. Court Presidential Votes Territor's Adms. of States Path. of Const'n



NEBRASKA.

CLASS I.

554

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
40th to 43d.....1867-1875	Thomas W. Tipton.....	Mar. 1, 1867	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Algernon S. Paddock.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	Charles H. Van Wyck.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 52d.....1887-1893	Algernon S. Paddock.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....1893-1899	William V. Allen.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th.....1899-1901	Monroe L. Hayward.....	Mar. 8, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	Died Dec. 5, 1899, before qualifying.
56th to 57th.....1899-1903	William V. Allen.....	Dec. 13, 1899	Mar. 28, 1901	By governor, to fill vacancy.
57th to 58th.....1901-1905	Charles H. Dietrich.....	Mar. 28, 1901	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st.....1905-1911	Elmer J. Burkett.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	Gilbert M. Hitchcock.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	Ralph B. Howell.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	

1867-1875	Thomas W. Tipton	Mar. 1, 1867	Mar. 3, 1875	
1875-1881	Algernon S. Paddock	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
1881-1887	Charles H. Van Wyck	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
1887-1893	Algernon S. Paddock	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	
1893-1899	William V. Allen	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
1899-1901	Monroe L. Hayward	Mar. 8, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	Died Dec. 5, 1899, before qualifying.
1899-1903	William V. Allen	Dec. 13, 1899	Mar. 28, 1901	By governor, to fill vacancy.
1901-1905	Charles H. Dietrich	Mar. 28, 1901	Mar. 3, 1905	
1905-1911	Elmer J. Burkett	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
1911-1923	Gilbert M. Hitchcock	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
1923-1925	Ralph B. Howell	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	







NEVADA.

CLASS 1.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
38th to 43d.....1863-1875	William M. Stewart.....	Dec. 15, 1864	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	William Sharon.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	James G. Fair.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 58th.....1887-1905	William M. Stewart.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 62d.....1905-1913	George S. Nixon.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1912	Died June 5, 1912.
62d.....1911-1913	William A. Massey.....	July 1, 1912	Jan. 29, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	Key Pittman.....	Jan. 29, 1913	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1929	



CLASS 3.

38th to 42d.....1863-1873	James W. Nye.....	Dec. 16, 1864	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 57th.....1873-1903	John P. Jones.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 65th.....1903-1919	Francis G. Newlands.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Dec. 24, 1917.
65th to 66th.....1917-1921	Charles B. Henderson.....	Jan. 12, 1918	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
67th.....1921-1923	Tasker L. Oddie.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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CLASS 3.  
ИЗЪ НАМЪРНИКЪ



NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CLASS 2.

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Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 2d.....1789-1793	Paine Wingate.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
3d to 7th.....1793-1803	Samuel Livermore.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned in April, 1801.
7th to 8th.....1801-1805	Simeon Olcott.....	June 17, 1801	do.....	
9th to 13th.....1805-1815	Nicholas Gilman.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1817	Died May 2, 1814.
13th to 14th.....1813-1817	Thomas W. Thompson.....	June 24, 1814	do.....	
15th to 17th.....1817-1823	David L. Morrill.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	
18th to 23d.....1823-1835	Samuel Bell.....	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	Henry Hubbard.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	Levi Woodbury.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	Resigned Nov. 20, 1845.
29th.....1845-1847	Benning W. Jenness.....	Nov. 12, 1845	June 13, 1846	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Joseph Cilley.....	June 13, 1846	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	John P. Hale.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d.....1853-1855	Charles G. Atherton.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	Died Nov. 15, 1853.
Do.....do.....	Jared W. Williams.....	Nov. 29, 1853	July 30, 1855	By governor, to fill vacancy. Senate resolution of Aug. 3, 1854, declared that representation under the appointment had expired.

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



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34th to 38th.....	1855-1865	John P. Hale.....	July 30, 1855	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 44th.....	1865-1877	Aaron H. Cragin.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....	1877-1883	Edward H. Rollins.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 49th.....	1883-1887	Austin F. Pike.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	Died Oct. 8, 1886.
49th to 50th.....	1885-1889	Person C. Cheney.....	Nov. 24, 1886	June 14, 1887	By governor, to fill vacancy.
50th.....	1887-1889	William E. Chandler.....	June 14, 1887	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st.....	1889-1891	Gilman Marston.....	Mar. 4, 1889	June 18, 1889	Do.
51st to 56th.....	1889-1901	William E. Chandler.....	June 19, 1889	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 62d.....	1901-1913	Henry E. Burnham.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....	1913-1919	Henry F. Hollis.....	Mar. 13, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 3 to Mar. 13, 1913, because of failure of legislature to elect.
66th to 67th.....	1919-1923	Henry W. Keyes.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....	1923-1925	do.....	do.....	do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE



## NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

CLASS 3.

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Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 6th.....1789-1801	John Langdon.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th.....1801-1803	James Sheafe.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned in 1802.
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	William Plumer.....	June 17, 1802	.....do.....	
10th to 11th.....1807-1811	Nahum Parker.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	Resigned in 1810.
11th to 12th.....1809-1813	Charles Cutts.....	June 21, 1810	.....do.....	
13th.....1813-1815	.....do.....	Apr. 2, 1813	June 10, 1813	By governor, to fill vacancy.
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	Jeremiah Mason.....	June 10, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned in 1817.
15th.....1817-1819	Clement Storer.....	June 27, 1817	.....do.....	
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	John F. Parrott.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	Levi Woodbury.....	June 16, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 24th.....1831-1837	Isaac Hill.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned May 30, 1836.
24th.....1835-1837	John Page.....	June 8, 1836	.....do.....	
25th to 27th.....1837-1843	Franklin Pierce.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Feb. 28, 1842.
27th.....1841-1843	Leonard Wilcox.....	Mar. 1, 1842	June 9, 1842	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	June 9, 1842	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	Charles G. Atherton.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	Moses Norris, jr.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Died Jan. 11, 1855.
33d.....1853-1855	John S. Wells.....	Jan. 16, 1855	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
34th to 35th.....1855-1859	James Bell.....	July 30, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Died May 26, 1857

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35th to 39th.....1857-1867	Daniel Clark.....	June 27, 1857	Mar. 3, 1867	Resigned July 27, 1866.
39th.....1865-1867	George G. Fogg.....	Aug. 31, 1866	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	James W. Patterson.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Bainbridge Wadleigh.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th.....1879-1881	Charles H. Bell.....	Mar. 13, 1879	June 18, 1879	Do.
46th to 48th.....1879-1885	Henry W. Blair.....	June 18, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th.....1885-1887	.....do.....	Mar. 5, 1885	June 17, 1885	Do.
49th to 51st.....1885-1891	.....do.....	June 17, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 65th.....1891-1919	Jacob H. Gallinger.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1921	Died Aug. 17, 1918.
65th.....1917-1919	Irving W. Drew.....	Sept. 2, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918	By governor, to fill vacancy.
65th.....1917-1921	George H. Moses.....	Nov. 6, 1918	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th.....1921-1923	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	



NEW JERSEY.

CLASS I.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st.....1789-1791	Jonathan Elmer.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	
2d to 5th.....1791-1799	John Rutherford.....	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Nov. 26, 1798.
5th.....1797-1799	Franklin Davenport.....	Dec. 5, 1798	Feb. 14, 1799	By governor, to fill vacancy.
5th to 6th.....1797-1801	James Schureman.....	Feb. 14, 1799	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Feb. 16, 1801.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	Aaron Ogden.....	Feb. 26, 1801	.....do.....	
8th.....1803-1805	John Condict.....	Sept. 1, 1803	Nov. 3, 1803	By governor, to fill vacancy. State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 3, 1803, to Sept. 1, 1803, because of failure of legislature to elect.
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	.....do.....	Nov. 3, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	
11th to 13th.....1809-1815	John Lambert.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	
14th to 16th.....1815-1821	James J. Wilson.....	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned Jan. 8, 1821.
16th.....1819-1821	Samuel L. Southard.....	Jan. 26, 1821	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
17th.....1821-1823	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Mar. 3, 1823.
18th to 19th.....1823-1827	Joseph McIlvaine.....	Nov. 12, 1823	.....do.....	Died Aug. 19, 1826.
19th to 20th.....1825-1829	Ephriam Bateman.....	Nov. 10, 1826	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned Jan. 12, 1829.
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Mahlon Dickerson.....	Jan. 30, 1829	.....do.....	
23d to 27th.....1833-1843	Samuel L. Southard.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1845	Died June 26, 1842.
27th.....1841-1843	William L. Dayton.....	July 2, 1842	Oct. 28, 1842	By governor, to fill vacancy.
27th to 31st.....1841-1851	.....do.....	Oct. 28, 1842	Mar. 3, 1851	



32d.....	1851-1853	Robert F. Stockton.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	Resigned Jan. 10, 1853.
33d to 37th.....	1853-1863	John R. Thomson.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1863	Died Sept. 12, 1862.
37th.....	1861-1863	Richard S. Field.....	Nov. 21, 1862	Jan. 14, 1863	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	James W. Wall.....	Jan. 14, 1863	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 39th.....	1863-1867	William Wright.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	Died Nov. 1, 1866.
39th.....	1865-1867	Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen.....	Nov. 12, 1866	Jan. 23, 1867	By governor, to fill vacancy.
39th to 40th.....	1865-1869	do.....	Jan. 23, 1867	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....	1869-1875	John P. Stockton.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	Theodore F. Randolph.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....	1881-1887	William J. Sewell.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 52d.....	1887-1893	Rufus Blodgett.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....	1893-1899	James Smith, jr.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 61st.....	1899-1911	John Kean.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....	1911-1917	James E. Martine.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....	1917-1923	Joseph S. Frelinghuysen.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....	1923-1925	Edward I. Edwards.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	

NEW JERSEY—Continued.



NEW JERSEY—Continued.

CLASS 2.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st.....1789-1791	William Paterson.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	Resigned Mar. 2, 1790.
1st to 2d.....1789-1793	Philemon Dickinson.....	Nov. 23, 1790	.....do.....	
3d to 4th.....1793-1797	Frederick Frelinghuysen.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1796.
4th to 5th.....1795-1799	Richard Stockton.....	Nov. 12, 1796	.....do.....	
6th to 8th.....1799-1805	Jonathan Dayton.....	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	
9th to 11th.....1805-1811	Aaron Kitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned Mar. 12, 1809.
11th.....1809-1817	John Condict.....	Mar. 21, 1809	Nov. 2, 1809	By governor, to fill vacancy.
11th to 14th.....1809-1817	.....do.....	Nov. 2, 1809	Mar. 3, 1817	
15th to 20th.....1817-1829	Mahlon Dickerson.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned Jan. 30, 1829.
21st to 23d.....1829-1835	Theodore Frelinghuysen.....	Mar. 4, 1829	Mar. 3, 1835	
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	Garret D. Wall.....	Mar. 4, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	
27th to 32d.....1841-1853	Jacob W. Miller.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th.....1853-1859	William Wright.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 38th.....1859-1865	John C. Ten Eyck.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th.....1865-1867	John P. Stockton.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	Seat declared vacant Mar. 27, 1866.



39th to 41st.....	1865-1871	Alexander G. Cattell.....	Sept. 19, 1866	Mar. 3, 1871	To fill unexpired term of J. P. Stockton, unseated.
42d to 44th.....	1871-1877	Fred'k T. Frelinghuysen....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 53d.....	1877-1895	John R. McPherson.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 57th.....	1895-1903	William J. Sewell.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Dec. 27, 1901.
57th to 59th.....	1901-1907	John F. Dryden.....	Jan. 29, 1902	.....do.....	
60th to 62d.....	1907-1913	Frank O. Briggs.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....	1913-1919	William Hughes.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	Died Jan. 30, 1918.
65th.....	1917-1919	David Baird.....	Feb. 23, 1918	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
66th to 67th.....	1919-1923	Walter E. Edge.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....	1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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NEW MEXICO.

CLASS I.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
62d to 64th.....1911-1917	Thomas B. Catron.....	Mar. 27, 1912	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	Andrius A. Jones.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1929	



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62d to 66th.....	1911-1921	Albert B. Fall.....	Mar. 27, 1912	Mar. 3, 1925	Resigned Mar. 4, 1921.
67th.....	1921-1923	Holm O. Bursum.....	Mar. 11, 1921	Nov. 7, 1922	By governor, to fill vacancy.
68th.....	1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1925	

1911-1912	Albert B. Fall	Mar. 27, 1912	Mar. 3, 1925	Resigned Mar. 4, 1921.
1921-1923	Holm O. Bursum	Mar. 11, 1921	Nov. 7, 1922	By governor, to fill vacancy.
1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1925	

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NEW YORK.

CLASS 1.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st.....1789-1791	Philip Schuyler.....	July 15, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	
2d to 4th.....1791-1797	Aaron Burr.....	Mar. 4, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	
5th.....1797-1799	Philip Schuyler.....	Mar. 4, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Jan. 3, 1798.
Do.....do.....	John S. Hobart.....	Jan. 11, 1798	.....do.....	Resigned Apr. 16, 1798.
Do.....do.....	William North.....	May 5, 1798	Aug. 17, 1798	By governor, to fill vacancy.
5th to 6th.....1797-1801	James Watson.....	Aug. 17, 1798	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Mar. 19, 1800.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	Gouverneur Morris.....	Apr. 3, 1800	.....do.....	
8th.....1803-1805	Theodorus Bailey.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned Jan. 16, 1804
Do.....do.....	John Armstrong.....	Feb. 4, 1804	.....do.....	Resigned June 30, 1804.
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	Samuel L. Mitchill.....	Nov. 9, 1804	.....do.....	
11th to 13th.....1809-1815	Obadiah German.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	
14th to 16th.....1815-1821	Nathan Sanford.....	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	
17th to 20th.....1821-1829	Martin Van Buren.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned Dec. 20, 1828.
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Charles E. Dudley.....	Jan. 15, 1829	.....do.....	
23d to 28th.....1833-1845	Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1845	Resigned June 17, 1844.
28th.....1843-1845	Daniel S. Dickinson.....	Nov. 30, 1844	Jan. 18, 1845	By governor, to fill vacancy.
28th to 31st.....1843-1851	.....do.....	Jan. 18, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	



32d to 34th.....	1851-1857	Hamilton Fish.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th.....	1857-1863	Preston King.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	
38th to 40th.....	1863-1869	Edwin D. Morgan.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....	1869-1875	Reuben E. Fenton.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	Francis Kernan.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th.....	1881-1883	Thomas C. Platt.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	Resigned May 16, 1881.
47th to 49th.....	1881-1887	Warner Miller.....	July 16, 1881	.....do.....	
50th to 52d.....	1887-1893	Frank Hiscock.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....	1893-1899	Edward Murphy, jr.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 61st.....	1899-1911	Chauncey M. Depew.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....	1911-1917	James A. O'Gorman.....	Mar. 31, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1911, to Mar. 30, 1911, because of failure of legislature to elect.
65th to 67th.....	1917-1923	William M. Calder.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....	1923-1925	Royal S. Copeland.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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CLASS 3.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 4th.....1789-1797	Rufus King.....	July 16, 1789	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned May 18, 1796.
4th to 6th.....1795-1801	John Laurance.....	Nov. 9, 1796	.....do.....	Resigned in August, 1800.
6th to 7th.....1799-1803	John Armstrong.....	Nov. 6, 1800	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned Feb. 10, 1802.
7th to 8th.....1801-1805	De Witt Clinton.....	Feb. 9, 1802	.....do.....	Notification of resignation Nov. 11, 1803.
8th.....1803-1805	John Armstrong.....	Nov. 10, 1803	Feb. 4, 1804	By governor, to fill vacancy.
8th to 12th.....1803-1813	John Smith.....	Feb. 4, 1804	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 18th.....1813-1825	Rufus King.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	Nathan Sanford.....	Jan. 14, 1826	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d.....1831-1833	William L. Marcy.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned in July, 1832.
22d to 28th.....1831-1845	Silas Wright, jr.....	Jan. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned Dec. 1, 1844.
28th.....1843-1845	Henry A. Foster.....	Nov. 30, 1844	Jan. 18, 1845	By governor, to fill vacancy.
28th to 30th.....1843-1849	John A. Dix.....	Jan. 18, 1845	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 36th.....1849-1861	William H. Seward.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th to 39th.....1861-1867	Ira Harris.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	



40th to 47th.....1867-1883	Roscoe Conkling.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1885	Resigned May 16, 1881.
47th to 48th.....1881-1885	Elbridge G. Lapham.....	July 22, 1881	.....do.....	
49th to 51st.....1885-1891	William M. Everts.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	Elected Jan. 21, 1891. Took oath Jan. 7, 1892. Governor during interim.
52d to 54th.....1891-1897	David B. Hill.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 60th.....1897-1909	Thomas C. Platt.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d.....1909-1915	Elihu Root.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 67th.....1915-1923	James W. Wadsworth, jr....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

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NORTH CAROLINA.

CLASS 2.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 2d.....1789-1793	Samuel Johnston.....	Nov. 27, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	
3d to 5th.....1793-1799	Alexander Martin.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	
6th to 8th.....1799-1805	Jesse Franklin.....	Mar. 4, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	
9th to 14th.....1805-1817	James Turner.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Nov. 21, 1816.
14th to 17th.....1815-1823	Montfort Stokes.....	Dec. 4, 1816	Mar. 3, 1823	
18th to 21st.....1823-1831	John Branch.....	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned Mar. 9, 1829.
21st to 26th.....1829-1841	Bedford Brown.....	Dec. 9, 1829	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned in 1840.
26th to 32d.....1839-1853	Willie P. Mangum.....	Nov. 25, 1840	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th.....1853-1859	David S. Reid.....	Dec. 6, 1854	Mar. 3, 1859	State unrepresented in this class Mar. 4, 1853, to Dec. 6, 1854.
36th to 40th.....1859-1869	Thomas Bragg.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	Expelled July 11, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from July 11, 1861, to July 14, 1868, because of Civil War.



40th to 41st.....1867-1871	Joseph C. Abbott.....	July 14, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
42d to 53d.....1871-1895	Matt W. Ransom.....	Jan. 30, 1872	Mar. 3, 1895	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1871, to Jan. 29, 1872. Z. B. Vance was elected but not admitted.
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	Marion Butler.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 67th.....1901-1923	Furnifold McL. Simmons....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....1923-1925	...do.....	...do.....	...do.....	

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1867-1871	Joseph C. Abbott	July 14, 1868	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
1871-1895	Matt W. Ransom	Jan. 30, 1872	Mar. 3, 1895	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1871, to Jan. 29, 1872. Z. B. Vance was elected but not admitted.
1895-1901	Marion Butler	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
1901-1923	Furnifold McL. Simmons	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1925	
1923-1925	...do	...do	...do	

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NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

CLASS 3.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 3d.....1789-1795	Benjamin Hawkins.....	Nov. 27, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	
4th to 6th.....1795-1801	Timothy Bloodworth.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	David Stone.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned about Feb. 17, 1807.
10th to 12th.....1807-1813	Jesse Franklin.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th.....1813-1815	David Stone.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned in 1814.
Do.....do.....	Francis Locke..	....., 1814	.....do.....	Did not qualify. Resigned in 1815.
14th to 20th.....1815-1829	Nathaniel Macon.....	Dec. 5, 1815	Mar. 3, 1831	Resigned in 1828.
20th to 21st.....1827-1831	James Iredell.....	Dec. 15, 1828	.....do.....	
22d to 24th.....1831-1837	Willie P. Mangum..	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned in 1836.
24th to 26th.....1835-1841	Robert Strange.....	Dec. 5, 1836	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned in 1840.
26th to 27th.....1839-1843	William A. Graham.....	Nov. 25, 1840	.....do.....	
28th to 29th.....1843-1847	William H. Haywood.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned July 25, 1846.

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29th to 33d.....1845-1855	George E. Badger.....	Nov. 25, 1846	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 35th.....1855-1859	Asa Biggs.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	Resigned in May, 1858.
35th.....1857-1859	Thomas L. Clingman.....	May 6, 1858	Nov. 22, 1858	By governor, to fill vacancy.
35th to 40th.....1857-1869	.....do.....	Nov. 23, 1858	Mar. 3, 1867	Expelled July 11, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from July 11, 1861, to June 25, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	John Pool.....	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	Augustus S. Merrimon.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 53d.....1879-1895	Zebulon B. Vance.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1897	Died Apr. 14, 1894.
53d.....1893-1895	Thos. J. Jarvis.....	Apr. 19, 1894	Jan. 23, 1895	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d to 57th.....1893-1903	Jeter C. Pritchard.....	Jan. 23, 1895	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 67th.....1903-1923	Lee S. Overman.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES

Congress	Name of Senator	of Senate Commenced	of Senate Expired	Remarks
1853-1855	George E. Badger	Nov. 25, 1846	Mar. 3, 1855	
1855-1859	Asa Biggs	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
1857-1859	Thomas L. Clingman	May 6, 1858	Nov. 22, 1858	
1857-1869	do	Nov. 23, 1858	Mar. 3, 1867	
1867-1873	John Pool	June 25, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	
1873-1879	Augustus S. Merrimon	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
1879-1895	Zebulon B. Vance	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1897	
1893-1895	Thos. J. Jarvis	Apr. 19, 1894	Jan. 23, 1895	
1893-1903	Jeter C. Pritchard	Jan. 23, 1895	Mar. 3, 1903	
1903-1923	Lee S. Overman	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1927	
1923-1925	do	do	do	

CLASS I

NORTH DAKOTA

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Presidential Votes | Sup. Court | Cab'l Officers | Gen'l Index | Adms. of States | Territorics | S. of Const'n











NORTH OHIO.  
CLASS 1.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	John Smith.....	Apr. 1, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned in 1808.
10th to 11th.....1807-1811	Return J. Meigs, jr.....	Dec. 12, 1808	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned May 1, 1810.
11th to 13th.....1809-1815	Thomas Worthington.....	Dec. 15, 1810	.....do.....	Resigned Dec. 1, 1814.
13th.....1813-1815	Joseph Kerr.....	Dec. 10, 1814	.....do.....	
14th to 22d.....1815-1833	Benjamin Ruggles.....	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	Thomas Morris.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 28th.....1839-1845	Benjamin Tappan.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Thomas Corwin.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Resigned July 20, 1850.
31st.....1849-1851	Thomas Ewing.....	July 20, 1850	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
32d to 40th.....1851-1869	Benjamin F. Wade.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 46th.....1869-1881	Allen G. Thurman.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 55th.....1881-1899	John Sherman.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1899	Resigned Mar. 5, 1897.
55th.....1897-1899	Marcus A. Hanna.....	Mar. 5, 1897	Jan. 12, 1898	By governor, to fill vacancy.
55th to 58th.....1897-1905	.....do.....	Jan. 12, 1898	Mar. 3, 1905	Died Feb. 15, 1904.
58th to 61st.....1903-1911	Charles Dick.....	Mar. 2, 1904	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	Atlee Pomerene.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	Simeon D. Fess.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



CLASS 3.

8th to 9th.....1803-1807	Thomas Worthington.....	Apr. 1, 1803	Mar. 3, 1807	
10th.....1807-1809	Edward Tiffin.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	Resigned Mar. 3, 1809.
11th.....1809-1811	Stanley Griswold.....	May 18, 1809	Dec. 11, 1809	By governor, to fill vacancy.
11th to 12th.....1809-1813	Alexander Campbell.....	Dec. 11, 1809	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	Jeremiah Morrow.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 17th.....1819-1823	William A. Trimble.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	Died Dec. 13, 1821.
17th to 18th.....1821-1825	Ethan Allen Brown.....	Jan. 3, 1822	.....do.....	
19th to 20th.....1825-1829	William H. Harrison.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	Resigned May 20, 1828.
20th to 21st.....1827-1831	Jacob Burnet.....	Dec. 10, 1828	.....do.....	
22d to 24th.....1831-1837	Thomas Ewing.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	
25th to 30th.....1837-1849	William Allen.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Mar. 3, 1849	
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	Salmon P. Chase.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....1855-1861	George E. Pugh.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th.....1861-1863	Salmon P. Chase.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	Resigned Mar. 6, 1861.
37th to 45th.....1861-1879	John Sherman.....	Mar. 21, 1861	Mar. 3, 1879	Resigned Mar. 8, 1877.
45th.....1877-1879	Stanley Matthews.....	Mar. 21, 1877	.....do.....	
46th to 48th.....1879-1885	George H. Pendleton.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 51st.....1885-1891	Henry B. Payne.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....1891-1897	Calvin S. Brice.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 60th.....1897-1909	Joseph B. Foraker.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d.....1909-1915	Theodore E. Burton.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 66th.....1915-1921	Warren G. Harding.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	Resigned Jan. 14, 1921.
66th.....1919-1921	Frank B. Willis.....	Jan. 14, 1921	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
67th.....1921-1923	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

AMOHAKI

Presidential Votes  
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OKLAHOMA.

CLASS 2.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commence- ment of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.	
60th to 67th.....	1907-1923	Robert L. Owen.....	Dec. 11, 1907	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....	1923-1925	do.....	do.....	do.....	
69th to 70th.....	1925-1926	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1925	Mar. 3, 1926	
71st.....	1926-1926	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1926	Mar. 3, 1926	
72nd to 73rd.....	1926-1928	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1926	Mar. 3, 1928	
74th.....	1928-1928	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1928	Mar. 3, 1928	
75th to 76th.....	1928-1930	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1928	Mar. 3, 1930	
77th.....	1930-1930	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1930	Mar. 3, 1930	
78th to 79th.....	1930-1932	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1930	Mar. 3, 1932	
80th.....	1932-1932	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1932	Mar. 3, 1932	
81st to 82nd.....	1932-1934	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1932	Mar. 3, 1934	
83rd.....	1934-1934	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1934	Mar. 3, 1934	
84th to 85th.....	1934-1936	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1934	Mar. 3, 1936	
86th.....	1936-1936	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1936	Mar. 3, 1936	
87th to 88th.....	1936-1938	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1936	Mar. 3, 1938	
89th.....	1938-1938	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1938	Mar. 3, 1938	
90th to 91st.....	1938-1940	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1938	Mar. 3, 1940	
92nd.....	1940-1940	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1940	Mar. 3, 1940	
93rd to 94th.....	1940-1942	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1940	Mar. 3, 1942	
95th.....	1942-1942	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1942	Mar. 3, 1942	
96th to 97th.....	1942-1944	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1942	Mar. 3, 1944	
98th.....	1944-1944	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1944	Mar. 3, 1944	
99th to 100th.....	1944-1946	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1944	Mar. 3, 1946	
101st.....	1946-1946	George H. Johnston.....	Mar. 3, 1946	Mar. 3, 1946	

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.







## OREGON.

## CLASS 3.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
35th.....1857-1861	Delazon Smith.....	Feb. 14, 1859	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th to 37th.....1861-1863	Edward D. Baker.....	Oct. 2, 1860	Mar. 3, 1865	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1859, to Oct. 2, 1860. Killed in the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., Oct. 21, 1861.
37th.....1861-1863	Benjamin Stark.....	Oct. 29, 1861	Sept. 12, 1862	By governor, to fill vacancy.
37th to 38th.....1861-1865	Benjamin F. Harding.....	Sept. 12, 1862	Mar. 3, 1865	
39th to 41st.....1865-1871	George Henry Williams.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	James K. Kelly.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 47th.....1877-1883	Lafayette Grover.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 53d.....1883-1895	Joseph N. Dolph.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	George W. McBride.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	John H. Mitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	Died Dec. 8, 1905.
59th.....1905-1907	John M. Gearin.....	Dec. 13, 1905	Jan. 23, 1907	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Frederick W. Mulkey.....	Jan. 23, 1907	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....1907-1913	Jonathan Bourne, Jr.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....1913-1917	Harry Lane.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	Died May 23, 1917.
65th.....1917-1919	Charles L. McNary.....	May 29, 1917	Nov. 5, 1918	By governor, to fill vacancy. Elected to 66th Congress.
Do.....do.....	Fred W. Mulkey.....	Nov. 6, 1918	Mar. 3, 1919	Resigned Dec. 17, 1918.
Do.....do.....	Charles L. McNary.....	Dec. 17, 1918	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
66th to 67th.....1919-1923	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	



		CLASS 2.		
Congress	Name of Senator	of service began	of term expiration	Remarks
35th to 36th.....1857-1861	Joseph Lane.....	Feb. 14, 1859	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th to 39th.....1861-1867	James W. Nesmith.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	Henry W. Corbett.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1873	
43d to 45th.....1873-1879	John H. Mitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 48th.....1879-1885	James H. Slater.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	
49th to 54th.....1885-1897	John H. Mitchell.....	Nov. 18, 1885	Mar. 3, 1897	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1885, to Nov. 18, 1885, because of failure of legislature to elect.
55th to 57th.....1897-1903	Joseph Simon.....	Oct. 8, 1898	Mar. 3, 1903	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1897, to Oct. 8, 1898, because of failure of legislature to elect.
58th to 60th.....1903-1909	Charles W. Fulton.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 66th.....1909-1921	George E. Chamberlain.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th.....1921-1923	Robert N. Stanfield.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CLASS 1.

PENNSYLVANIA

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PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS 1.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st.....1789-1791	William Maclay.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1791, to Feb. 28, 1793, because of failure of legislature to elect.
2d to 4th.....1791-1795	Albert Gallatin.....	Feb. 28, 1793	Mar. 3, 1797	State unrepresented in this class from Feb. 28, 1794, to Apr. 1, 1794. Senate resolution of Feb. 28, 1794, declared that Mr. Gallatin had not been a citizen the term of years required by law.
3d to 7th.....1793-1803	James Ross.....	Apr. 1, 1794	Mar. 3, 1803	
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	Samuel Maclay.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned Jan. 4, 1809.
10th to 13th.....1807-1815	Michael Leib.....	Jan. 9, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	Resigned Feb. 14, 1814.
13th to 16th.....1813-1821	Jonathan Roberts.....	Feb. 24, 1814	Mar. 3, 1821	Vacancy in this class from Mar. 4, 1821, to Dec. 10, 1821, because of failure of legislature to elect.
17th to 19th.....1821-1827	William Findlay.....	Dec. 10, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	
20th to 22d.....1827-1833	Isaac D. Barnard.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned December 6, 1831.
22d.....1831-1833	George M. Dallas.....	Dec. 13, 1831	.....do.....	Vacancy in this class from Mar. 4, 1833, to Dec. 7, 1833, because of failure of legislature to elect.
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	Samuel McKean.....	Dec. 7, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 31st.....1839-1851	Daniel Sturgeon.....	Jan. 14, 1840	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	Richard Brodhead.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	



Congress	Name of Senator	Commenced	Expiration	Remarks
35th to 37th.....1857-1863	Simon Cameron.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Resigned in March, 1861.
37th.....	David Wilmot.....	Mar. 14, 1861	.....do.....	
38th to 40th.....	Charles R. Buckalew.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	Resigned Mar. 3, 1867.
41st to 43d.....	John Scott.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....	William A. Wallace.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....	John I. Mitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 58th.....	Matthew S. Quay.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1905	Appointed by governor Apr. 21, 1899, to fill vacancy. By Senate resolution of Apr. 24, 1900, was declared not entitled to seat but subsequently elected. State unrepresented in this class from April 24, 1900, to Jan. 16, 1901. Died May 28, 1904.
58th.....	Philander C. Knox.....	June 10, 1904	Jan. 18, 1905	By governor, to fill vacancy.
59th to 60th.....	do.....	Jan. 18, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	Resigned Mar. 4, 1909.
61st to 64th.....	George T. Oliver.....	Mar. 17, 1909	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 66th.....	Philander C. Knox.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
67th.....	do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Died Oct. 12, 1921.
Do.....	William E. Crow.....	Oct. 17, 1921	.....do.....	Died Aug. 2, 1922.
Do.....	David A. Reed.....	Aug. 8, 1922	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
68th.....	do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1929	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Continued—ALABAMA

Pres. of Const'n | Adms. of States | Territories | Sup. Court | Cab'l Officers | Gen'l Index

Presidential Votes



PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

CLASS 3.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 3d.....1789-1795	Robert Morris.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	State incorporated in this class from Mar. 4, 1791, to Feb. 26, 1795, because of failure of legislature to elect.
4th to 6th.....1795-1801	William Bingham.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th.....1801-1803	Peter Muhlenberg.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Resigned in 1801.
7th to 9th.....1801-1807	George Logan.....	July 13, 1801	Dec. 16, 1801	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Dec. 16, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	
10th to 12th.....1807-1813	Andrew Gregg.....	Mar. 4, 1807	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....1813-1819	Abner Lacock.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	
16th to 18th.....1819-1825	Walter Lowrie.....	Mar. 4, 1819	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	William Marks.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 23d.....1831-1835	William Wilkins.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned June 30, 1834.
23d to 29th.....1833-1847	James Buchanan.....	Dec. 6, 1834	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned Mar. 5, 1845.
29th to 30th.....1845-1849	Simon Cameron.....	Mar. 13, 1845	.....do.....	
31st to 33d.....1849-1855	James Cooper.....	Mar. 4, 1849	Mar. 3, 1855	Vacancy in this class from Mar. 4, 1855, to Jan. 14, 1856, because of failure of legislature to elect.



Congress	Name of Senator	of Senate Commenced	of Senate Expiration	Remarks
34th to 36th	William Bigler	Jan. 14, 1856	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th to 39th	Edgar Cowan	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 44th	Simon Cameron	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1879	Resigned Mar. 3, 1877.
45th to 54th	James Donald Cameron	Mar. 20, 1877	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 63d	Boies Penrose	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1921	
64th to 66th	do	do	do	
67th	do	do	Mar. 3, 1927	Died Dec. 31, 1921.
Do	George Wharton Pepper	Jan. 9, 1922	do	Appointed by governor.
68th	do	do	do	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CLASS I  
RHODE ISLAND

Presidential Votes | Sup. Court | Cab'l Officers | Gen'l Index | Adms. of States | Territories | Rank of Const'n



RHODE ISLAND.

CLASS 1.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 7th.....1789-1803	Theodore Foster.....	June 7, 1790	Mar. 3, 1803	
8th.....1803-1805	Samuel J. Potter.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Died Oct. 14, 1804.
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	Benjamin Howland.....	Oct. 29, 1804	.....do.....	
11th.....1809-1811	Francis Malbone.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	Died June 4, 1809.
11th to 12th.....1809-1813	Christopher G. Champlin.....	June 26, 1809	.....do.....	Resigned in October, 1811.
12th to 16th.....1811-1821	William Hunter.....	Oct. 28, 1811	Mar. 3, 1821	
17th to 19th.....1821-1827	James De Wolf.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Oct. 31, 1825.
19th to 25th.....1825-1839	Asher Robbins.....	Oct. 31, 1825	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 27th.....1839-1843	Nathan F. Dixon.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	Died Jan. 29, 1842.
27th to 28th.....1841-1845	William Sprague.....	Feb. 5, 1842	.....do.....	Resigned Jan. 17, 1844.
28th.....1843-1845	John B. Francis.....	Jan. 25, 1844	.....do.....	
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Albert C. Greene.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 34th.....1851-1857	Charles T. James.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	Resigned in 1852.
35th to 37th.....1857-1862	James F. Simmons.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	Resigned in 1862.
37th.....1861-1863	Samuel G. Arnold.....	Sept. 5, 1862	.....do.....	
38th to 43d.....1863-1875	William Sprague.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 47th.....1875-1883	Ambrose E. Burnside.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1887	Died Sept. 13, 1881.
47th to 61st.....1881-1911	Nelson W. Aldrich.....	Oct. 5, 1881	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 64th.....1911-1917	Henry F. Lippitt.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	Peter G. Gerry.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1929	



Congress	Name of Senator	Commence-	Expiration	Remarks
1st to 2d.....1789-1793	Joseph Stanton.....	June 7, 1790	Mar. 3, 1793	By governor, to fill vacancy.
3d to 5th.....1793-1797	William Bradford.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1797.
5th to 7th.....1797-1803	Ray Greene.....	Nov. 13, 1797	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned Mar. 5, 1801.
7th to 8th.....1801-1805	Christopher Ellery.....	May 6, 1801	.....do.....	.....do.....
9th to 10th.....1805-1809	James Fenner.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned in September, 1807.
10th to 11th.....1807-1811	Elisha Mathewson.....	Oct. 26, 1807	Mar. 3, 1811	.....do.....
12th to 14th.....1811-1817	Jeremiah B. Howell.....	Mar. 4, 1811	Mar. 3, 1817	.....do.....
15th to 16th.....1817-1821	James Burrill, jr.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Died Dec. 25, 1820.
16th to 26th.....1819-1841	Nehemiah R. Knight.....	Jan. 9, 1821	Mar. 3, 1841	By governor, to fill vacancy.
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	James F. Simmons.....	Mar. 14, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	By governor, to fill vacancy.
30th to 32d.....1847-1853	John H. Clarke.....	Mar. 34, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	Died Mar. 21, 1850.
33d to 35th.....1853-1859	Philip Allen.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	.....do.....
36th to 48th.....1859-1885	Henry B. Anthony.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1889	Died Sept. 2, 1884.
48th to 51st.....1883-1891	Wm. P. Sheffield.....	Nov. 19, 1884	Jan. 20, 1885	By governor, to fill vacancy.
51st to 53d.....1889-1896	Jonathan Chace.....	Jan. 20, 1885	Mar. 3, 1895	Resigned Apr. 9, 1889.
54th to 59th.....1895-1907	Nathan F. Dixon.....	Apr. 10, 1889	.....do.....	.....do.....
60th to 62d.....1907-1913	George Peabody Wetmore.....	Mar. 14, 1895	Mar. 3, 1907	Resigned in 1910.
63d to 67th.....1913-1923	Le Baron B. Colt.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1907, to Jan. 22, 1908, because of failure of legislature to elect.
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....

CLASS 2

SOUTH CAROLINA

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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Presidential Votes



SOUTH CAROLINA.

CLASS 2.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 4th.....1789-1797	Pierce Butler.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1796.
4th to 5th.....1795-1799	John Hunter.....	Dec. 8, 1796	.....do.....	Resigned Dec. 31, 1798.
5th to 7th.....1797-1803	Charles Pinckney.....	Dec. 4, 1798	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned in 1801.
7th to 11th.....1801-1811	Thomas Sumter.....	Dec. 3, 1801	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned in 1810.
11th to 14th.....1809-1817	John Taylor.....	Dec. 19, 1810	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned in 1816.
14th to 17th.....1815-1823	William Smith.....	Dec. 4, 1816	Mar. 3, 1823	
18th to 22d.....1823-1833	Robert Young Hayne.....	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned December, 1832.
22d to 27th.....1831-1843	John C. Calhoun.....	Dec. 12, 1832	Mar. 3, 1847	Resigned Mar. 3, 1843.
28th.....1841-1845	Daniel Elliott Huger.....	Mar. 4, 1843	.....do.....	Resigned Mar. 3, 1845. State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1845, to Nov. 26, 1845.
28th to 31st.....1843-1851	John C. Calhoun.....	Nov. 26, 1845	Mar. 3, 1853	Died Mar. 31, 1850
31st.....1849-1851	Franklin H. Elmore.....	Apr. 11, 1850	Dec. 18, 1850	By governor, to fill vacancy. Died May 29, 1850.
Do.....do.....	Robert W. Barnwell.....	June 4, 1850	Dec. 18, 1850	By governor, to fill vacancy.



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31st to 32d.....	1849-1853	R. Barnwell Rhett.....	Dec. 18, 1850	Mar. 3, 1853	Resigned in 1852.
32d.....	1851-1853	Wm. F. DeSaussure.....	May 10, 1852	Nov. 29, 1852	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 29, 1852	Mar. 3, 1853	
33d to 35th.....	1853-1859	Josiah J. Evans.....	Mar. 4, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	Died May 6, 1858.
35th.....	1857-1859	Arthur P. Hayne.....	May 11, 1858	Dec. 2, 1858	By governor, to fill vacancy.
35th to 36th.....	1857-1861	James Chesnut, jr.....	Dec. 3, 1858	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from the Senate Nov. 10, 1860. Expelled July 11, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Nov. 10, 1860, to July 15, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 44th.....	1867-1877	Thomas J. Robertson.....	July 15, 1868	Mar. 3, 1877	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
45th to 53d.....	1877-1895	Matthew C. Butler.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 65th.....	1895-1919	Benjamin R. Tillman.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1921	Died July 3, 1918.
65th.....	1917-1919	Christie Bénéf.....	July 6, 1918	Nov. 5, 1918	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	William P. Pollock.....	Nov. 6, 1918	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 67th.....	1919-1923	Nathaniel B. Dial.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....	1923-1925	do.....	do.....	do.....	

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CLASS 3.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 3d.....1789-1795	Ralph Izard.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1795	
4th to 6th.....1795-1801	Jacob Read.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	
7th.....1801-1803	John Ewing Calhoun.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Mar. 3, 1807	Died Nov. 3, 1802.
7th to 8th.....1801-1805	Pierce Butler.....	Nov. 4, 1802	Mar. 3, 1804	Resigned in 1804. Vacancy from Nov. 3, 1802, to Oct. 18, 1803.
8th to 19th.....1803-1827	John Gaillard.....	Dec. 6, 1804	Mar. 3, 1831	Died Feb. 26, 1826.
19th.....1825-1827	William Harper.....	Mar. 8, 1826	Nov. 29, 1826	By governor, to fill vacancy.
19th to 21st.....1825-1831	William Smith.....	Nov. 29, 1826	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d.....1831-1833	Stephen D. Miller.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1837	Resigned Mar. 2, 1833.
23d to 27th.....1833-1843	William C. Preston.....	Nov. 26, 1833	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned in December, 1842.
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	George McDuffie.....	Dec. 2, 1842	Mar. 3, 1849	Resigned Aug. 17, 1846.
29th to 35th.....1845-1859	Andrew P. Butler.....	Dec. 4, 1846	Mar. 3, 1861	Died May 25, 1857. Vacancy from Jan. 17, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1846.
35th to 36th.....1857-1861	James H. Hammond.....	Dec. 7, 1857	.....do.....	Retired from Senate Nov. 11, 1860. State unrepresented in this class from Nov. 11, 1860, to July 16, 1868, because of Civil War.
40th to 42d.....1867-1873	Frederick A. Sawyer.....	July 16, 1868	Mar. 3, 1873	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1867.

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43d to 45th.....1873-1879	John J. Patterson.....	Mar. 4, 1873	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th to 51st.....1879-1891	Wade Hampton.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....1891-1897	John L. M. Irby.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th.....1897-1899	Joseph H. Earle.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	Died May 20, 1897.
Do.....do.....	John L. McLaurin.....	May 27, 1897	Jan. 26, 1898	By governor, to fill vacancy.
55th to 57th.....1897-1903	.....do.....	Jan. 26, 1898	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 60th.....1903-1907	Ashbury C. Latimer.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	Died Feb. 20, 1908.
60th.....1907-1909	Frank B. Gary.....	Mar. 6, 1908	.....do.....	
61st to 67th.....1909-1923	Ellison D. Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress	Name of Senator	Commence- ment	Expiration	Remarks
1891-1893	William B. Ewing	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1893	
1893-1895	Alfred A. Woodruff	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1895	
1895-1897	John L. Irby	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1897	
1897-1899	Joseph H. Earle	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1899	
1899-1901	John L. McLaurin	May 27, 1897	Jan. 26, 1898	
1901-1903	John L. McLaurin	Jan. 26, 1898	Mar. 3, 1903	
1903-1905	Ashbury C. Latimer	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
1905-1907	Frank B. Gary	Mar. 6, 1908	.....do.....	
1907-1909	Frank B. Gary	Mar. 6, 1908	.....do.....	
1909-1911	Ellison D. Smith	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1927	
1911-1913	Ellison D. Smith	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1927	
1913-1915	Ellison D. Smith	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1927	
1915-1917	Ellison D. Smith	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1927	
1917-1919	Ellison D. Smith	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1927	
1919-1921	Ellison D. Smith	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1927	
1921-1923	Ellison D. Smith	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1927	
1923-1925	Ellison D. Smith	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1927	

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SOUTH DAKOTA.

CLASS 2.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
* 51st to 56th.....1889-1901	Richard F. Pettigrew.....	Nov. 2, 1889	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 62d.....1901-1913	Robert J. Gamble.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 67th.....1913-1923	Thomas Sterling.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



		CLASS 3.			
51st	1889-1891	Gideon C. Moody	Nov. 2, 1889	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 57th	1891-1903	James H. Kyle	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1903	Died July 1, 1901.
57th	1901-1903	Alfred B. Kittredge	July 11, 1901	Jan. 21, 1903	By governor, to fill vacancy.
57th to 60th	1901-1909	do	Jan. 21, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909	
61st to 63d	1909-1915	Coe I. Crawford	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1915	
64th to 66th	1915-1921	Ed. S. Johnson	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	
67th	1917-1923	Peter Norbeck	Mar. 4, 1921	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th	1923-1925	do	do	do	

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TENNESSEE.

CLASS I.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
4th to 5th.....1795-1799	William Cocke.....	Aug. 2, 1796	Mar. 3, 1797	
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Apr. 22, 1797	Sept. 26, 1797	By governor, to fill vacancy by reason of no election.
5th.....1797-1799	Andrew Jackson.....	Sept. 26, 1797	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned in April, 1798.
Do.....do.....	Daniel Smith.....	Oct. 6, 1798	Dec. 12, 1798	By governor, to fill vacancy.
5th to 13th.....1797-1815	Joseph Anderson.....	Dec. 12, 1798	Mar. 3, 1809	
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Apr. 11, 1809	Do.
Do.....do.....	do.....do.....	Apr. 11, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	
14th to 15th.....1815-1819	George W. Campbell.....	Oct. 10, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	Resigned to take office "at close of session," Apr. 20, 1818. State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1815, to Oct. 10, 1815.
15th to 16th.....1817-1821	John H. Eaton.....	Sept. 5, 1818	Oct. 9, 1819	By governor, to fill vacancy.
16th to 21st.....1819-1831	do.....do.....	Oct. 9, 1819	Mar. 3, 1833	Resigned Mar. 9, 1829.
21st to 25th.....1829-1839	Felix Grundy.....	Oct. 19, 1829	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned July 4, 1838.
25th.....1837-1839	Ephraim H. Foster.....	Sept. 17, 1838	do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy; subsequently elected for term beginning Mar. 4, 1839; resigned Mar. 3, 1839. State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1839, to Dec. 14, 1839.
26th.....1839-1841	Felix Grundy.....	Dec. 14, 1839	Mar. 3, 1845	Died Dec. 19, 1840.
26th to 27th.....1839-1843	Alfred O. P. Nicholson.....	Dec. 25, 1840	Oct. 17, 1843	By governor, to fill vacancy.
28th.....1843-1845	Ephraim H. Foster.....	Oct. 17, 1843	Mar. 3, 1845	
29th to 31st.....1845-1851	Hopkins L. Turney.....	Mar. 4, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	



32d to 34th.....	1851-1857	James C. Jones.....	Nov. 14, 1851	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 37th.....	1857-1863	Andrew Johnson.....	Oct. 8, 1857	Mar. 3, 1863	to May 4, 1863, because of Civil War.
38th.....	1863-1865	Vacant.....			State unrepresented from Mar. 4, 1863, to May 4, 1865, because of Civil War.
39th to 40th.....	1865-1869	David T. Patterson.....	May 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1869	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1863.
41st to 43d.....	1869-1875	William G. Brownlow.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th.....	1875-1877	Andrew Johnson.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	Died July 31, 1875.
Do.....	do.....	David M. Key.....	Aug. 18, 1875	Jan. 19, 1877	By governor, to fill vacancy.
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	James E. Bailey.....	Jan. 19, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....	1881-1887	Howell E. Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	Resigned Apr. 14, 1886.
49th.....	1885-1887	W. C. Whitthorne.....	Apr. 16, 1886	do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
50th to 59th.....	1887-1907	William B. Bate.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1911	Died Mar. 9, 1905.
59th to 61st.....	1905-1911	James B. Frazier.....	Mar. 21, 1905	do.....	
62d to 64th.....	1911-1917	Luke Lea.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....	1917-1923	Kenneth D. McKellar.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....	1923-1925	do.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1929	

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TENNESSEE—Continued.

CLASS 2.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
4th to 5th.....1795-1799	William Blount.....	Aug. 2, 1796	Mar. 3, 1799	Expelled July 8, 1797.
5th.....1797-1799	Joseph Anderson.....	Sept. 26, 1797	Dec. 12, 1798	
6th to 8th.....1799-1805	William Coker.....	Mar. 28, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	By governor, to fill vacancy; subsequently elected.
9th to 11th.....1805-1811	Daniel Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Mar. 3, 1811	Resigned in April, 1809.
11th to 12th.....1809-1813	Jenkins Whiteside.....	Apr. 11, 1809	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Oct. 8, 1811.
12th to 13th.....1811-1815	George W. Campbell.....	Oct. 8, 1811	.....do.....	Resigned Feb. 11, 1814.
13th.....1813-1815	Jesse Wharton.....	Mar. 17, 1814	Oct. 10, 1815	By governor, to fill vacancy.
14th to 17th.....1815-1823	John Williams.....	Oct. 10, 1815	Mar. 3, 1817	
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Oct. 2, 1817	By governor, during recess of legislature.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 2, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	
18th to 19th.....1823-1827	Andrew Jackson.....	Mar. 4, 1823	Mar. 3, 1829	Resigned in 1825.
19th to 26th.....1825-1841	Hugh Lawson White.....	Oct. 28, 1825	Mar. 3, 1835	
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 6, 1835	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned Jan. 13, 1840.
26th.....1839-1841	Alexander Anderson.....	Jan. 27, 1840	Mar. 3, 1841	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 3, 1841, to Oct. 17, 1843.
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 17, 1843	Mar. 3, 1847	
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	Spencer Jarnagin.....	Oct. 17, 1843	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 35th.....1847-1859	John Bell.....	Nov. 22, 1847	Mar. 3, 1853	
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 29, 1853	Mar. 3, 1859	
36th.....1859-1861	Alfred O. P. Nicholson.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from Senate Mar. 3, 1861. Expelled July 11, 1861.
37th to 38th.....1861-1865	Vacant.....			State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 3, 1861, to May 4, 1865, because of Civil War.



39th to 41st.....1865-1871	Joseph S. Fowler.....	May 4, 1865	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 44th.....1871-1877	Henry Cooper.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1877	
45th to 55th.....1877-1899	Isham G. Harris.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1901	Died July 8, 1897.
55th.....1897-1899	Thomas B. Turley.....	July 20, 1897	Feb. 2, 1898	By governor, to fill vacancy.
55th to 56th.....1897-1901	.....do.....	Feb. 14, 1898	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 59th.....1901-1907	Edward W. Carmack.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1907	
60th to 62d.....1907-1913	Robert L. Taylor.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Mar. 31, 1912
62d.....1911-1913	Newell Sanders.....	Apr. 8, 1912	Jan. 24, 1913	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	William R. Webb.....	Jan. 24, 1913	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 67th.....1913-1923	John K. Shields.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

TEXAS



TEXAS.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
29th to 35th.....1845-1859	Thomas J. Rusk.....	Feb. 21, 1846	Mar. 3, 1863	Died July 29, 1857.
35th.....1857-1859	J. P. Henderson.....	Nov. 9, 1857	.....do.....	Died June 4, 1858.
Do.....do.....	Matthias Ward.....	Sept. 27, 1858	Dec. 5, 1859	By governor, to fill vacancy.
36th to 40th.....1859-1869	Louis T. Wigfall.....	Dec. 5, 1859	Mar. 3, 1863	Expelled July 11, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from July 11, 1861, to Feb. 22, 1870, because of Civil War.
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	J. W. Flanagan.....	Feb. 22, 1870	Mar. 3, 1875	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1869.
44th to 49th.....1875-1887	Sam. Bell Maxey.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 52d.....1887-1893	John H. Reagan.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1893	Resigned June 10, 1891.
52d.....1891-1893	Horace Chilton.....	June 10, 1891	Mar. 23, 1892	By governor, to fill vacancy. Oath administered Dec. 7, 1891.
52d to 55th.....1891-1899	Roger Q. Mills.....	Mar. 23, 1892	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 67th.....1899-1923	Charles A. Culberson.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	Earle B. Mayfield.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	
69th to 71st.....1903-1913	Robert L. Taylor.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1913	
72nd to 74th.....1903-1903	Edward A. Campbell.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1903	
75th to 76th.....1903-1903	Do.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1903	
77th.....1903-1906	Thomas B. Fisher.....	Mar. 30, 1903	Mar. 3, 1908	
78th to 80th.....1911-1913	James O. Hays.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1913	
81st to 84th.....1911-1913	Henry Cooper.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1913	
85th to 87th.....1912-1913	Joseph B. Fowler.....	Mar. 4, 1912	Mar. 3, 1913	



CLASS 2.

29th to 35th.....1845-1859	Sam Houston.....	Feb. 21, 1846	Mar. 3, 1859	Expelled July 11, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from July 11, 1861, to Feb. 22, 1870, because of Civil War.
36th to 40th.....1859-1869	John Hemphill.....	Mar. 4, 1859	Mar. 3, 1865	
41st to 44th.....1869-1877	Morgan C. Hamilton.....	Feb. 22, 1870	Mar. 3, 1877	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
45th to 53d.....1877-1895	Richard Coke.....	Mar. 4, 1877	Mar. 3, 1895	Resigned Jan. 3, 1913. By governor, to fill vacancy.
54th to 56th.....1895-1901	Horace Chilton.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1901	
57th to 62d.....1901-1913	Joseph Weldon Bailey.....	Mar. 4, 1901	Mar. 3, 1913	
62d.....1911-1913	Rienzi M. Johnston.....	Jan. 4, 1913	Jan. 29, 1913	
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	Morris Sheppard.....	Jan. 29, 1913	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

Class	Name of Senator	Commenced	Terminated	Remarks
68th to 69th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	
67th to 68th.....1921-1923	William H. King.....	Mar. 3, 1921	Mar. 3, 1923	
66th to 67th.....1919-1921	Richard Coke.....	Mar. 3, 1919	Mar. 3, 1921	
65th to 66th.....1917-1919	Thomas H. Carter.....	Mar. 3, 1917	Mar. 3, 1919	
64th to 65th.....1915-1917	Thomas A. Carter.....	Mar. 3, 1915	Mar. 3, 1917	

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UTAH.

CLASS 1.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
54th to 55th ..... 1895-1899	Frank J. Cannon.....	Jan. 22, 1896	Mar. 3, 1899	Died July 23, 1897.
56th to 58th ..... 1899-1905	Thomas Kearns.....	Jan. 23, 1901	Mar. 3, 1905	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1899, to Jan. 23, 1901, because of failure of legislature to elect.
59th to 65th ..... 1905-1917	George Sutherland.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1917	Expelled July 11, 1901. State unrepresented in this class from July 11, 1901, to Feb. 23, 1904, because of Civil War.
65th to 67th ..... 1917-1923	William H. King.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1929	By legislation, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1909.
68th ..... 1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	



CLASS 3.

54th.....	1895-1897	Arthur Brown.....	Jan. 22, 1896	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 57th.....	1897-1903	Joseph L. Rawlins.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903	
58th to 67th.....	1903-1923	Reed Smoot.....	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....	1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

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VERMONT.

CLASS I.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
2d to 4th.....1791-1797	Moses Robinson.....	Oct. 17, 1791	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned Oct. 15, 1796.
4th to 5th.....1795-1799	Isaac Tichenor.....	Oct. 18, 1796	Mar. 3, 1803	Resigned Oct. 17, 1797. <small>this class from Mar. 4, 1800, to Jan. 25, 1802, because of failure of Legislature to elect.</small>
5th to 7th.....1797-1803	Nathaniel Chipman.....	Oct. 17, 1797	.....do.....	
8th to 10th.....1803-1809	Israel Smith.....	Mar. 4, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned Oct. 1, 1807.
10th to 13th.....1807-1815	Jonathan Robinson.....	Oct. 10, 1807	Mar. 3, 1815	
14th to 16th.....1815-1821	Isaac Tichenor.....	Mar. 4, 1815	Mar. 3, 1821	
17th to 22d.....1821-1833	Horatio Seymour.....	Mar. 4, 1821	Mar. 3, 1833	
23d to 25th.....1833-1839	Benjamin Swift.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Mar. 3, 1839	
26th to 31st.....1839-1851	Samuel S. Phelps.....	Mar. 4, 1839	Mar. 3, 1851	
32d to 39th.....1851-1867	Solomon Foot.....	Mar. 4, 1851	Mar. 3, 1869	Died Mar. 28, 1866.
39th.....1865-1867	George F. Edmunds.....	Apr. 3, 1866	Oct. 24, 1866	By governor, to fill vacancy.
39th to 52d.....1865-1893	.....do.....	Oct. 24, 1866	Mar. 3, 1893	Resigned Nov. 1, 1891.
52d.....1891-1893	Redfield Proctor.....	Nov. 2, 1891	Oct. 19, 1892	By governor, to fill vacancy.
52d to 60th.....1891-1907	.....do.....	Oct. 19, 1892	Mar. 3, 1911	Died Mar. 4, 1908.
60th.....1907-1909	John W. Stewart.....	Mar. 24, 1908	Oct. 20, 1908	By governor, to fill vacancy.
60th to 67th.....1907-1923	Carroll S. Page.....	Oct. 21, 1908	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	Frank L. Greene.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	



CLASS 3.

2d to 3d.....	1791-1795	Stephen R. Bradley.....	Oct. 17, 1791	Mar. 3, 1795	
4th to 6th.....	1795-1801	Elijah Paine.....	Mar. 4, 1795	Mar. 3, 1801	Resigned in 1801.
7th to 12th.....	1801-1813	Stephen R. Bradley.....	Oct. 15, 1801	Mar. 3, 1813	
13th to 15th.....	1813-1819	Dudley Chase.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Mar. 3, 1819	Resigned Nov. 3, 1817.
15th.....	1817-1819	James Fisk.....	Nov. 4, 1817	.....do.....	Resigned in January, 1818.
15th to 18th.....	1817-1825	William A. Palmer.....	Oct. 20, 1818	Mar. 3, 1825	
19th to 21st.....	1825-1831	Dudley Chase.....	Mar. 4, 1825	Mar. 3, 1831	
22d to 27th.....	1831-1843	Samuel Prentiss.....	Mar. 4, 1831	Mar. 3, 1843	Resigned Apr. 11, 1842.
27th.....	1841-1843	Samuel C. Crafts.....	Apr. 23, 1842	Oct. 26, 1842	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 26, 1842	Mar. 3, 1843	
28th to 32d.....	1843-1853	William Upham.....	Mar. 4, 1843	Mar. 3, 1853	Died Jan. 14, 1853.
32d.....	1851-1853	Samuel S. Phelps.....	Jan. 17, 1853	Mar. 16, 1854	By governor, to fill vacancy. By resolution of Senate, Mar. 16, 1854, declared not entitled to retain his seat.
33d.....	1853-1855	Lawrence Brainard.....	Oct. 14, 1854	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 39th.....	1855-1867	Jacob Collamer.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1867	Died Nov. 9, 1865.
39th.....	1865-1867	Luke P. Poland.....	Nov. 21, 1865	Oct. 24, 1866	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 24, 1866	Mar. 3, 1867	
40th to 55th.....	1867-1899	Justin S. Morrill.....	Mar. 4, 1867	Mar. 3, 1903	Died Dec. 28, 1898.
55th to 56th.....	1897-1901	Jonathan Ross.....	Jan. 11, 1899	Oct. 18, 1900	By governor, to fill vacancy.
56th to 67th.....	1899-1923	William P. Dillingham.....	Oct. 18, 1900	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....	1923-1925	do.....	do.....	do.....	Died July 13, 1923.
Do.....	do.....	Porter H. Dale.....	Nov. 7, 1923	.....do.....	

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VERMONT  
VIRGINIA.

CLASS 1.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st..... 1789-1791	William Grayson.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1791	Died Mar. 12, 1790.
Do.....do.....	John Walker.....	Mar. 31, 1790	Nov. 9, 1790	By governor, to fill vacancy.
1st to 3d..... 1789-1795	James Monroe.....	Nov. 9, 1790	Mar. 3, 1797	Resigned in 1794.
3d to 8th..... 1793-1805	Stevens T. Mason.....	Nov. 18, 1794	Mar. 3, 1809	Died May 10, 1803.
8th..... 1803-1805	John Taylor.....	June 4, 1803	Dec. 7, 1803	By governor, to fill vacancy.
Do.....do.....	Abraham B. Venable.....	Dec. 7, 1803	Mar. 3, 1809	Resigned June 7, 1804.
8th..... 1803-1805	William B. Giles.....	Aug. 11, 1804	Dec. 4, 1804	By governor, to fill vacancy.
8th to 10th..... 1803-1809	Andrew Moore.....	Dec. 4, 1804	Mar. 3, 1809	
11th to 13th..... 1809-1815	Richard Brent.....	Mar. 4, 1809	Mar. 3, 1815	Died Dec. 30, 1814.
13th to 19th..... 1813-1827	James C. Barbour.....	Jan. 2, 1815	Mar. 3, 1827	Resigned Mar. 27, 1825.
19th..... 1825-1827	John Randolph.....	Dec. 9, 1825	.....do.....	
20th to 24th..... 1827-1837	John Tyler.....	Mar. 4, 1827	Mar. 3, 1839	Resigned Feb. 29, 1836.
24th to 28th..... 1835-1845	William C. Rives.....	Mar. 4, 1836	Mar. 3, 1845	
Do.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 18, 1841	.....do.....	
29th..... 1845-1847	Isaac S. Pennybacker.....	Dec. 3, 1845	Mar. 3, 1851	Died Jan. 12, 1847.
29th to 37th..... 1845-1863	James M. Mason.....	Jan. 21, 1847	Mar. 3, 1863	Retired from Senate Mar. 28, 1861. Expelled July 11, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 28, 1861, to July 9, 1861, because of Civil War.
37th..... 1861-1863	Waltman T. Willey.....	July 9, 1861	.....do.....	By legislature, to fill vacancy.



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38th.....	1863-1865	Lemuel J. Bowden.....	Mar. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	Died Jan. 2, 1864.
39th to 40th.....	1865-1869	Vacant.....			State unrepresented in this class from Jan. 2, 1864, to Oct. 20, 1869, because of Civil War.
41st to 43d.....	1869-1875	John F. Lewis.....	Oct. 20, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1869.
44th to 46th.....	1875-1881	Robert E. Withers.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....	1881-1887	William Mahone.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 61st.....	1887-1911	John W. Daniel.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1911	Died June 29, 1910.
61st.....	1909-1911	Claude A. Swanson.....	Aug. 1, 1910	.....do.....	By governor, to fill vacancy.
62d.....	1911-1913	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Jan. 24, 1912	Do.
62d to 67th.....	1911-1923	.....do.....	Jan. 24, 1912	Mar. 3, 1929	
68th.....	1923-1925	.....do.....	Mar. 4, 1923	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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VIRGINIA—Continued.

CLASS 2.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
1st to 2d.....1789-1793	Richard Henry Lee.....	Mar. 4, 1789	Mar. 3, 1793	Resigned in 1792.
2d to 3d.....1793-1795	John Taylor.....	Oct. 18, 1792	Mar. 3, 1799	Resigned in 1794.
3d to 5th.....1793-1799	Henry Tazewell.....	Nov. 18, 1794	.....do.....	Died Jan. 24, 1799.
6th to 8th.....1799-1805	Wilson C. Nicholas.....	Dec. 5, 1799	Mar. 3, 1805	Resigned May 22, 1804.
8th.....1803-1805	Andrew Moore.....	Aug. 11, 1804	Dec. 4, 1804	By governor, to fill vacancy.
8th to 14th.....1803-1817	William B. Giles.....	Dec. 4, 1804	Mar. 3, 1817	Resigned Mar. 3, 1815.
14th.....1815-1817	Armistead T. Mason.....	Jan. 3, 1816	.....do.....	
15th to 16th.....1817-1821	John W. Eppes.....	Mar. 4, 1817	Mar. 3, 1823	Resigned in April, 1819.
16th to 17th.....1819-1823	James Pleasants.....	Dec. 10, 1819	.....do.....	Resigned Dec. 15, 1822.
17th to 18th.....1821-1825	John Taylor.....	Dec. 18, 1822	Mar. 3, 1829	Died Aug. 20, 1824.
18th to 22d.....1823-1833	Littleton W. Tazewell.....	Dec. 7, 1824	Mar. 3, 1835	Resigned July 16, 1832.
22d to 23d.....1831-1835	William C. Rives.....	Dec. 10, 1832	.....do.....	Resigned in 1834.
23d to 24th.....1833-1837	Benjamin W. Leigh.....	Feb. 26, 1834	Mar. 3, 1841	Resigned July 4, 1836.
24th to 25th.....1835-1839	Richard E. Parker.....	Dec. 12, 1836	.....do.....	Resigned Mar. 13, 1837.
25th to 26th.....1837-1841	William H. Roane.....	Mar. 14, 1837	.....do.....	
27th to 29th.....1841-1847	William S. Archer.....	Mar. 4, 1841	Mar. 3, 1847	
30th to 37th.....1847-1863	Robert M. T. Hunter.....	Mar. 4, 1847	Mar. 3, 1865	Retired from Senate Mar. 28, 1861. Expelled July 11, 1861. State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 28, 1861, to July 9, 1861, because of Civil War.
37th to 38th.....1861-1865	John S. Carlile.....	July 9, 1861	.....do.....	
39th to 40th.....1865-1869	Vacant.....			State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1865, to Oct. 20, 1869, because of Civil War.



41st to 47th.....	1869-1883	John W. Johnston.....	Oct. 20, 1869	Mar. 3, 1871	By legislature, to fill vacancy in term beginning Mar. 4, 1865.
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 15, 1871	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 50th.....	1883-1889	Harrison H. Riddleberger...	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1889	
51st to 52d.....	1889-1893	John S. Barbour, jr.....	Mar. 4, 1889	Mar. 3, 1895	Died May 14, 1892.
52d to 53d.....	1891-1895	Eppa Hunton.....	May 28, 1892	Dec. 20, 1893	By governor, to fill vacancy.
53d.....	1893-1895	do.....	Dec. 20, 1893	Mar. 3, 1895	
54th to 63d.....	1895-1913	Thomas S. Martin.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1919	
63d to 66th.....	1913-1921	do.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1925	Died Nov. 12, 1919. State unrepresented in this class from Nov. 12, 1919, to Feb. 2, 1920.
66th.....	1919-1921	Carter Glass.....	Feb. 2, 1920	Dec. 6, 1920	Appointed by governor.
67th.....	1921-1923	do.....	Dec. 6, 1920	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....	1923-1925	do.....	do.....	do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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Presidential Votes



WASHINGTON.

CLASS I.

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Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
51st to 52d.....1889-1893	John B. Allen.....	Nov. 20, 1889	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....1893-1899	John L. Wilson.....	Feb. 1, 1895	Mar. 3, 1899	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1893, to Feb. 1, 1895, because of failure of legislature to elect.
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	Addison G. Foster.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 61st.....1905-1911	Samuel H. Piles.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 67th.....1911-1923	Miles Poindexter.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	C. C. Dill.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



CLASS 3.

51st to 54th . . . . . 1889-1897	Watson C. Squire . . . . .	Nov. 20, 1889	Mar. 3, 1897
55th to 57th . . . . . 1897-1903	George Turner . . . . .	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903
58th to 60th . . . . . 1903-1909	Levi Ankeny . . . . .	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909
61st to 67th . . . . . 1909-1923	Wesley L. Jones . . . . .	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1927
68th . . . . . 1923-1925	do . . . . .	do . . . . .	do . . . . .

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Term	Name	Commenced	Terminated
1889-1897	Watson C. Squire	Nov. 20, 1889	Mar. 3, 1897
1897-1903	George Turner	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1903
1903-1909	Levi Ankeny	Mar. 4, 1903	Mar. 3, 1909
1909-1923	Wesley L. Jones	Mar. 4, 1909	Mar. 3, 1927
1923-1925	do	do	do

CLASS 3.  
WEST VIRGINIA

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WEST VIRGINIA.

CLASS I.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
38th to 40th.....1863-1869	Peter G. Van Winkle.....	Aug. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Arthur I. Boreman.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th.....1875-1877	Allen T. Caperton.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
Do.....do....	Samuel Price.....	Aug. 26, 1876	Jan. 26, 1877	Died July 26, 1876. By governor, to fill vacancy.
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Frank Hereford.....	Jan. 26, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 49th.....1881-1887	Johnson N. Camden.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887	
50th to 55th.....1887-1899	Charles J. Faulkner.....	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 61st.....1899-1911	Nathan B. Scott.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1911	
62d to 65th.....1911-1917	William E. Chilton.....	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917	
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	Howard Sutherland.....	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923	
68th.....1923-1925	M. M. Neely.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929	

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1863-1869	Peter G. Van Winkle	Aug. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1869
1869-1875	Arthur I. Boreman	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875
1875-1877	Allen T. Caperton	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881
1875-1881	Frank Hereford	Jan. 26, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881
1881-1887	Johnson N. Camden	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1887
1887-1899	Charles J. Faulkner	Mar. 4, 1887	Mar. 3, 1899
1899-1911	Nathan B. Scott	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1911
1911-1917	William E. Chilton	Mar. 4, 1911	Mar. 3, 1917
1917-1923	Howard Sutherland	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1923
1923-1925	M. M. Neely	Mar. 4, 1923	Mar. 3, 1929



CLASS 2.

38th to 41st.....1863-1871	Waitman T. Willey.....	Aug. 4, 1863	Mar. 3, 1871	
42d to 47th.....1871-1883	Henry G. Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1871	Mar. 3, 1883	
48th to 52d.....1883-1893	John E. Kenna.....	Mar. 4, 1883	Mar. 3, 1895	Died Jan. 11, 1893.
52d to 53d.....1891-1895	Johnson N. Camden.....	Jan. 25, 1893	.....do.....	
54th to 61st.....1895-1911	Stephen B. Elkins.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1913	Died Jan. 4, 1911.
61st.....1909-1911	Davis Elkins.....	Jan. 9, 1911	Jan. 31, 1911	By governor, to fill vacancy.
61st to 62d.....1909-1913	Clarence W. Watson.....	Feb. 1, 1911	Mar. 3, 1913	
63d to 65th.....1913-1919	Nathan Goff.....	Mar. 4, 1913	Mar. 3, 1919	
66th to 67th.....1919-1923	Davis Elkins.....	Mar. 4, 1919	Mar. 3, 1925	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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Presidential Votes



WISCONSIN.

CLASS 1.

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Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
30th to 34th.....1847-1857	Henry Dodge.....	June 8, 1848	Mar. 3, 1857	
35th to 40th.....1857-1869	James R. Doolittle.....	Mar. 4, 1857	Mar. 3, 1869	
41st to 43d.....1869-1875	Matthew H. Carpenter.....	Mar. 4, 1869	Mar. 3, 1875	
44th to 46th.....1875-1881	Angus Cameron.....	Mar. 4, 1875	Mar. 3, 1881	
47th to 52d.....1881-1893	Philetus Sawyer.....	Mar. 4, 1881	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d to 55th.....1893-1899	John L. Mitchell.....	Mar. 4, 1893	Mar. 3, 1899	
56th to 58th.....1899-1905	Joseph V. Quarles.....	Mar. 4, 1899	Mar. 3, 1905	
59th to 64th.....1905-1917	Robert M. La Follette.....	Mar. 4, 1905	Mar. 3, 1923	Elected Jan. 25, 1905. Took oath Jan. 4, 1906. Governor during interim.
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	.....do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 3, 1929	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	

SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.



CLASS 3.

30th to 33d.....1847-1855	Isaac P. Walker.....	June 8, 1848	Mar. 3, 1855	
34th to 36th.....1855-1861	Charles Durkee.....	Mar. 4, 1855	Mar. 3, 1861	
37th to 45th.....1861-1879	Timothy O. Howe.....	Mar. 4, 1861	Mar. 3, 1879	
46th.....1879-1881	Matthew H. Carpenter.....	Mar. 4, 1879	Mar. 3, 1885	Died Feb. 24, 1881.
47th to 48th.....1881-1885	Angus Cameron.....	Mar. 10, 1881	.....do.....	
49th to 51st.....1885-1891	John Coit Spooner.....	Mar. 4, 1885	Mar. 3, 1891	
52d to 54th.....1891-1897	William F. Vilas.....	Mar. 4, 1891	Mar. 3, 1897	
55th to 60th.....1897-1909	John Coit Spooner.....	Mar. 4, 1897	Mar. 3, 1909	Resigned Mar. 2, 1907, to take effect May 1, 1907. Elected by legislature to fill vacancy.
60th to 63d.....1907-1915	Isaac Stephenson.....	May 17, 1907	Mar. 3, 1915	Died Oct. 21, 1917.
64th to 65th.....1915-1917	Paul O. Husting.....	Mar. 4, 1915	Mar. 3, 1921	
65th to 67th.....1917-1923	Irvine L. Lenroot.....	Apr. 2, 1918	Mar. 3, 1927	
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	do.....	do.....	

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WYOMING.

CLASS 1.

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SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress.	Name of Senator.	Commencement of service.	Expiration of term.	Remarks.
51st to 52d . . . . . 1889-1893	Francis E. Warren . . . . .	Nov. 18, 1890	Mar. 3, 1893	
53d . . . . . 1893-1895	.....	.....	.....	Asahel C. Beckwith appointed by governor. Credentials presented to Senate Mar. 15, 1893, but did not qualify. On July 11, 1893, Mr. Beckwith resigned.
53d to 65th . . . . . 1893-1917	Clarence D. Clark . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1895	Mar. 3, 1917	State unrepresented in this class from Mar. 4, 1893, to Jan. 23, 1895, because of failure of legislature to elect.
65th to 67th . . . . . 1917-1923	John B. Kendrick . . . . .	Mar. 4, 1917	Mar. 3, 1929	
68th . . . . . 1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	



CLASS 2.

51st to 53d .....1889-1895	Joseph M. Carey .....	Nov. 15, 1890	Mar. 3, 1895
54th to 67th .....1895-1923	Francis E. Warren.....	Mar. 4, 1895	Mar. 3, 1925
68th.....1923-1925	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....

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Presidential Votes



Ordinance of 1827  
 Bill for the Sale of the  
 Senators by States

BY STATES

Year	Name	Party	Term	Notes
1827	John C. Calhoun	Democrat	1827-1832	
1832	John C. Calhoun	Democrat	1832-1835	
1835	John C. Calhoun	Democrat	1835-1842	
1842	John C. Calhoun	Democrat	1842-1845	
1845	John C. Calhoun	Democrat	1845-1850	
1850	John C. Calhoun	Democrat	1850-1855	
1855	John C. Calhoun	Democrat	1855-1862	
1862	John C. Calhoun	Democrat	1862-1865	

JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, was elected Senator in 1827, and re-elected in 1832, 1835, 1842, 1845, 1850, 1855, and 1862. He died in 1850.



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RATIFICATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES, THEIR POPULATION AND AREA.

State.	Date of ratification of the Constitution.	Population at date of ratification.	Population in 1910.	Population in 1920.	Area in square miles.	Remarks.
Delaware.....	Dec. 7, 1787	59,096	202,322	223,003	2,060	
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 12, 1787	434,373	7,665,111	8,720,017	45,215	
New Jersey.....	Dec. 18, 1787	184,159	2,537,167	3,135,900	7,815	
Georgia.....	Jan. 2, 1788	82,548	2,669,121	2,896,852	59,475	Seceded Jan. 19, 1861. Readmitted to representation by the act of July 15, 1870.
Connecticut.....	Jan. 9, 1788	238,141	1,114,756	1,380,631	4,990	
Massachusetts.....	Feb. 6, 1788	378,787	3,366,416	3,852,356	8,315	
Maryland.....	Apr. 28, 1788	319,728	1,265,346	1,449,661	12,210	
South Carolina.....	May 23, 1788	249,073	1,515,400	1,683,724	30,570	Seceded Dec. 20, 1860. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 9, 1868.
New Hampshire.....	June 21, 1788	141,899	430,572	443,083	9,305	
Virginia.....	June 26, 1788	747,610	2,061,612	2,309,187	42,450	The area of Virginia at the date of ratification was 61,352 square miles, but Dec. 31, 1862, a portion of its territory was set off and admitted into the Union as a free and independent State under the name of West Virginia. The State seceded Apr. 17, 1861, and was readmitted to representation by act of Jan. 26, 1870.
New York.....	July 26, 1788	340,120	9,113,614	10,385,227	46,170	
North Carolina.....	Nov. 21, 1789	393,751	2,206,287	2,556,123	52,250	Seceded May 21, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 4, 1868.
Rhode Island.....	May 29, 1790	68,825	542,610	604,397	1,250	

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STATES ADMITTED INTO THE UNION SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, THEIR POPULATION, AREA, AND FORMATION.

State.	Date of admission.	Population at time of admission.	Population in 1910.	Population in 1920.	Area in square miles.	Formation.
Vermont.....	Mar. 4, 1792	85,539	355,956	352,428	9,565	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of New York.
Kentucky.....	June 1, 1792	73,677	2,289,905	2,416,630	40,400	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Virginia.
Tennessee.....	June 1, 1796	77,262	2,184,789	2,337,885	42,050	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by North Carolina. Seceded May 6, 1861. Readmitted to representation by joint resolution of July 24, 1866.
Ohio.....	Nov. 29, 1802	41,915	4,767,121	5,759,394	41,060	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.
Louisiana.....	Apr. 30, 1812	76,556	1,656,388	1,798,509	48,720	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France under the Treaty of Paris of Apr. 30, 1803. Seceded Jan. 26, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 9, 1868.
Indiana.....	Dec. 11, 1816	63,897	2,700,876	2,930,390	36,350	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.
Mississippi.....	Dec. 20, 1817	75,512	1,797,114	1,790,618	46,810	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the States of Georgia and South Carolina. Seceded Jan. 9, 1861. Readmitted to representation by act of Feb. 23, 1870.
Illinois.....	Dec. 3, 1818	34,620	5,638,591	6,485,280	56,680	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.
Alabama.....	Dec. 14, 1819	144,317	2,138,063	2,348,174	52,250	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the States of South Carolina and Georgia. Seceded Jan. 11, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, July 13, 1868.
Maine.....	Mar. 15, 1820	298,335	742,371	768,014	33,040	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Massachusetts.
Missouri.....	Aug. 10, 1821	66,586	3,263,335	3,404,055	69,415	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty of Paris of 1803.
Arkansas.....	June 15, 1836	52,240	1,574,449	1,752,204	53,850	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France, under the name of "Louisiana," by the treaty of Paris of 1803. Seceded May 8, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying fourteenth amendment, June 22, 1868.

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Michigan.....	Jan. 26, 1837	*200,000	2,810,173	3,663,412	58,915	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia.
Florida.....	Mar. 3, 1845	54,477	752,619	963,470	58,680	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Spain by treaty of Washington of Feb. 22, 1819. Seceded Jan. 11, 1861. Readmitted to representation upon ratifying the fourteenth amendment, June 29, 1868.
Texas.....	Dec. 29, 1845	*250,000	3,896,542	4,663,228	265,780	This State was originally a part of the Republic of Mexico, but by a successful revolt the people established for themselves an independent republican government, and were subsequently annexed to the United States. Seceded Feb. 1, 1861. Readmitted to representation by the act of Mar. 30, 1870.
Iowa.....	Dec. 28, 1846	81,920	2,224,771	2,404,021	56,025	Formed from a portion of the Territory of Wisconsin, as the "Territory of Iowa," June 12, 1838.
Wisconsin.....	May 29, 1848	210,596	2,333,860	2,632,067	56,040	Formed from a portion of the Territory of the State of Michigan, as the "Territory of Wisconsin," Apr. 20, 1836.
California.....	Sept. 9, 1850	107,000	2,377,549	3,426,861	158,360	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.
Minnesota.....	May 11, 1858	150,042	2,075,708	2,387,125	83,365	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
Oregon.....	Feb. 14, 1859	52,465	672,765	783,380	96,030	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by the treaty with France of Apr. 30, 1803, the treaty with Spain of Feb. 22, 1819, and the treaty with Great Britain of June 15, 1846.
Kansas.....	Jan. 29, 1861	107,206	1,690,949	1,769,257	82,080	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of Apr. 30, 1803, and by the State of Texas, in the settlement of her boundaries, in 1850.
West Virginia.....	June 19, 1863	376,683	1,221,119	1,463,701	24,780	Formed from a portion of the territory of the State of Virginia.
Nevada.....	Oct. 31, 1864	*40,000	81,875	77,407	110,700	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.
Nebraska.....	Mar. 1, 1867	*60,000	1,192,214	1,296,372	77,510	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
Colorado.....	Aug. 1, 1876	*150,000	799,024	839,629	103,925	Formed from portions of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of Apr. 30, 1803, and of that ceded by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.

\* Estimated.

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State.	Date of admission.	Population at time of admission.	Population in 1910.	Population in 1920.	Area in square miles.	Formation.
South Dakota.....	Nov. 2, 1889	{ 460,000	{ 583,888	636,547	77,650	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
North Dakota.....	Nov. 2, 1889	{ 577,056	{ 577,056	645,680	70,795	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
Montana.....	Nov. 8, 1889	*112,000	376,053	548,889	146,080	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
Washington.....	Nov. 11, 1889	*273,000	1,141,990	1,356,621	69,180	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803. The northern boundary of the territory was settled by a treaty with Great Britain, known as the "Oregon treaty" of June 15, 1846.
Idaho.....	July 3, 1890	84,385	325,394	431,866	84,800	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
Wyoming.....	July 10, 1890	60,705	145,965	194,402	97,890	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by France by treaty of Apr. 30, 1803.
Utah.....	Jan. 4, 1896	*241,000	373,351	449,396	84,970	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.
Oklahoma.....	Nov. 16, 1907	.....	1,657,155	2,028,283	70,057	Formed by the union of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory.
New Mexico.....	Jan. 6, 1912	.....	327,301	390,350	122,580	Formed from a portion of the territory ceded to the United States by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848.
Arizona.....	Feb. 14, 1912	.....	204,354	333,903	113,020	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, part by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of Feb. 2, 1848, and part by what is known as the "Gadsden Purchase," Dec. 30, 1853.

\* Estimated.

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THE TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



THE TERRITORIES: DATE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT IN EACH, THE POPULATION, AREA, AND FORMATION.

Territory.	Date of establishment of territorial government.	Population in 1910.	Population in 1920.	Area in square miles.	Formation.
Alaska.....	May 17, 1884	64,356	54,899	590,884	Formed from territory ceded to the United States by Russia by treaty of Mar. 30, 1867.
District of Columbia.....	.....	331,069	437,571	70	The District of Columbia was established under the 17th clause, 8th section, 1st article, of the Constitution of the United States. The territory embraced in the District was ceded to the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, by the State of Maryland, by act of her legislature of Dec. 23, 1788, and by the State of Virginia, by act of her legislature of Dec. 3, 1789. These cessions were accepted by Congress, by act of July 16, 1790, and the lines and bounds of the District were established by a proclamation of the President, George Washington, Mar. 30, 1791. By an act of July 9, 1846, Congress retroceded the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia. The present government of the District is administered by a board of three commissioners, appointed by the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress of June 20, 1874.
Hawaii.....	June 14, 1900	191,909	255,912	6,449	Formed from the territory of the Republic of Hawaii, annexed to the United States by act of Congress of July 7, 1898.

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Territory	Year of Establishment	Year of Admission to Union	Area (sq. miles)	Population (1850)	Population (1860)	Population (1870)	Population (1880)	Population (1890)	Population (1900)
Arkansas	1812	1836	59,673	111,020	175,750	252,188	326,191	400,000	475,000
California	1850	1850	158,334	150,000	250,000	350,000	450,000	550,000	650,000
Florida	1822	1845	55,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Illinois	1809	1818	140,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	2,100,000	2,400,000	2,700,000
Indiana	1800	1816	94,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Iowa	1846	1846	56,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Kansas	1861	1861	130,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Kentucky	1792	1792	40,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Louisiana	1812	1812	122,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Michigan	1836	1836	96,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Minnesota	1858	1858	100,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Missouri	1820	1820	69,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Nebraska	1862	1862	137,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Nevada	1863	1863	110,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
New Mexico	1850	1890	310,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
New York	1788	1788	50,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
North Carolina	1790	1790	50,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
North Dakota	1889	1889	139,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Ohio	1803	1803	106,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Oklahoma	1907	1907	175,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Oregon	1859	1859	100,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Rhode Island	1790	1790	1,500	100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	180,000	200,000
Texas	1845	1845	170,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Vermont	1793	1793	9,000	100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	180,000	200,000
Virginia	1788	1788	60,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Washington	1889	1889	71,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
West Virginia	1863	1863	62,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
Wisconsin	1836	1836	54,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	1,800,000	2,000,000
Wyoming	1890	1890	97,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT IN EACH OF THE TERRITORIES



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ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT FROM MARCH 4, 1789, TO MARCH 4, 1921.

ELECTION FOR THE FIRST TERM, 1789-1793.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President; JOHN ADAMS, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	Pa.	S. C.	Va.	Total.
George Washington, Esq.	7	3	5	6	10	5	6	10	7	10	69
John Adams, Esq.	5	2	2	2	10	5	1	8	7	5	34
Samuel Huntington, Esq.	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	1	22
John Jay, Esq.	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	1	22
John Hancock, Esq.	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	1	22
Robert H. Harrison, Esq.	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	1	22
George Clinton, Esq.	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	1	22
John Rutledge, Esq.	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	1	22
John Milton, Esq.	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	1	22
James Armstrong, Esq.	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	1	22
Edward Telfair, Esq.	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	1	22
Benjamin Lincoln, Esq.	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	1	22
Total electoral vote.	7	3	5	6	10	5	6	10	7	10	69

ELECTION FOR THE SECOND TERM, 1793-1797.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President; JOHN ADAMS, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ky.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Vt.	Va.	Total.
George Washington, of Virginia.	9	3	4	4	8	16	6	7	12	12	15	4	8	3	21	132
John Adams, of Massachusetts.	9	3	4	4	8	16	6	7	12	12	14	4	7	3	3	77
George Clinton, of New York.	9	3	4	4	8	16	6	7	12	12	14	4	7	3	21	50
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.	9	3	4	4	8	16	6	7	12	12	14	4	7	3	21	50
Aaron Burr, of New York.	9	3	4	4	8	16	6	7	12	12	14	4	7	3	21	50
Total electoral vote.	9	3	4	4	8	16	6	7	12	12	15	4	8	3	21	132

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ELECTION FOR THE THIRD TERM, 1797-1801.

JOHN ADAMS, President; THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ky.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.
John Adams, of Massachusetts	9	3	4	7	16	6	7	12	1	1	4	4	8	3	4	1	71
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	4	3	4	4	4	13	7	12	11	2	14	2	8	3	4	20	68
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	2	6	6	13	2	8	3	4	1	59
Aaron Burr, of New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
John Jay, of New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
George Clinton, of New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Samuel Johnson, of New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
James Braden, of North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
James Washington, of Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
George Washington, of Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
John Henry, of Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total electoral vote	9	3	4	4	11	16	6	7	12	12	15	4	8	3	4	21	138

ELECTION FOR THE FOURTH TERM, 1801-1805.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President; AARON BURR, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ky.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Aaron Burr, of New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*73
John Adams, of Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*73
Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65
John Jay, of New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
John Jay, of New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total electoral vote	9	3	4	4	10	16	6	7	12	12	15	4	8	3	4	21	138

\* There being no choice for President by the people, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and February 17, 1801, Thomas Jefferson was chosen by the votes of ten States, to four for Aaron Burr, and two blank.



ELECTION FOR THE FIFTH TERM, 1805-1809.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President; GEORGE CLINTON, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ky.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.	
For President:																			
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.....	9	3	6	8	9	19	7	8	19	14	3	20	4	10	5	6	24	102	
Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.....					2													14	
For Vice President:																			
George Clinton, of New York.....	9	3	6	8	9	19	7	8	19	14	3	20	4	10	5	6	24	102	
Rufus King, of New York.....					2													14	
Total electoral vote.....	9	3	6	8	11	19	7	8	19	14	3	20	4	10	5	6	24	176	

ELECTION FOR THE SIXTH TERM, 1809-1813.

JAMES MADISON, President; GEORGE CLINTON, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ky.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.	
For President:																			
James Madison, of Virginia.....	9	3	6	7	9	19	8	13	11	11	3	20		10	5	6	24	122	
George Clinton, of New York.....								6		3								6	
Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.....					2	10	7											47	
For Vice President:																			
George Clinton, of New York.....	9	3	6	7	9	19	8	13	11	11	3	20		10	5	6	24	113	
James Madison, of Virginia.....								3										8	
James Monroe, of Virginia.....								3										9	
John Langdon, of New Hampshire.....																		6	
Rufus King, of New York.....	9	3	6	7	2	19	7			3				4				47	
Total electoral vote.....	9	3	6	7	11	19	7	8	19	14	3	20	4	10	5	6	24	175	

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THE ELECTION FOR SEVENTH TERM, 1813-1817.

JAMES MADISON, President; ELBRIDGE GERRY, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.	
For President:																					
James Madison, of Virginia.....			8	3	12	3	6	22	8	8	29	15	7	25	4	11	8	8	25	128	
De Witt Clinton, of New York.....	9	4																		89	
For Vice President:																					
Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts.....			8	3	12	3	6	2	1	8	29	15	7	25	4	11	8	8	25	131	
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.....	9	4						20	7	8	29									86	
Total electoral vote.....	9	4	8	3	11	22	8	8	29	15	7	25	4	11	8	8	8	25	217		

ELECTION FOR THE EIGHTH TERM, 1817-1821.

JAMES MONROE, President; DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Md.	Mass.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.	
For President:																					
James Monroe, of Virginia.....			8	3	12	3	8	22	8	8	29	15	8	25	4	11	8	8	25	183	
Rufus King, of New York.....	9	3																		34	
For Vice President:																					
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....			8	3	12	3	8	22	8	8	29	15	8	25	4	11	8	8	25	183	
John E. Howard, of Maryland.....	3																			22	
James Ross, of Pennsylvania.....	4																			4	
John Marshall, of Virginia.....																				4	
Robert G. Harper, of Maryland.....	3																			3	
Total electoral vote.....	9	3	8	3	12	3	8	22	8	8	29	15	8	25	4	11	8	8	25	217	

ELECTION FOR THE EIGHTH TERM, 1817-1821.



ELECTION FOR THE NINTH TERM, 1821-1825.

JAMES MONROE, President; DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	MD.	Mass.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.
For President:																									
James Monroe, of Virginia.....	3	9	4	8	3	3	12	3	9	11	15	2	3	7	8	29	15	8	24	4	11	7	8	25	231
John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.....														1											1
For Vice President:																									
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	3	9		8	3	12	3	9	10	7	2	3	7	8	29	15	8	24	4	11	7	8	25	218	
Richard Stockton, of New Jersey.....									1																1
Robert G. Harper, of Maryland.....																									1
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....																									1
Daniel Rodney, of Delaware.....																									1
Total electoral vote.....	3	9	4	8	3	3	12	3	9	11	15	3	3	8	8	29	15	8	25	4	11	8	8	25	*235

\*The whole number of electors appointed was 235, but one elector from each of the States of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Mississippi having died, the number of votes actually cast was 232.

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ELECTION FOR THE TENTH TERM, 1825-1829.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President; JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Pa.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.	
<b>For President:</b>																									
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	5	8	1	1	2	5	3	7	3	7	3	3	3	8	8	1	15	1	28	11	11	7	24	*99	
John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.....		8	2	9	1	2	9	3	15	1	1	1	1	8	26	5	5	16	4	4	4	7	7	*84	
William H. Crawford, of Georgia.....		2	9												4	4								41	
Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....							14		3				3		5	4		16						37	
<b>For Vice President:</b>																									
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.....	5	1	1	3	3	5	7	5	9	10	15	3	3	7	8	29	15	16	28	3	11	11	7	182	
Nathan Sanford, of New York.....							7								7	7								30	
Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina.....																								24	
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....		8							3					1										24	
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....			9																					9	
Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....		2																						2	
Total electoral vote.....	5	8	3	9	3	5	14	5	9	11	15	3	3	8	8	36	15	16	28	4	11	11	7	24	261

\*No choice for President having been made by the people, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and John Quincy Adams was elected, receiving the votes of thirteen States to seven for Andrew Jackson and four for William H. Crawford.

The Constitution of 1787  
 The Bill of Rights  
 The Declaration of Independence  
 The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis  
 The Constitution of 1820  
 The Constitution of 1850  
 The Constitution of 1860  
 The Constitution of 1870  
 The Constitution of 1880  
 The Constitution of 1890  
 The Constitution of 1900  
 The Constitution of 1910  
 The Constitution of 1920  
 The Constitution of 1930  
 The Constitution of 1940  
 The Constitution of 1950  
 The Constitution of 1960  
 The Constitution of 1970  
 The Constitution of 1980  
 The Constitution of 1990  
 The Constitution of 2000  
 The Constitution of 2010  
 The Constitution of 2020



ELECTION FOR THE ELEVENTH TERM, 1829-1833.

ANDREW JACKSON, President; JOHN C. CALHOUN, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Miss.	Mo.	N.H.	N.J.	N.Y.	N.C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R.I.	S.C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.	
<b>For President:</b>																										
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	5	8	3	9	3	5	14	5	1	5	3	3	3	8	8	20	15	16	2	4	4	11	11	24	178	
John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts.....		3							8	6	15					8	16						7		83	
<b>For Vice President:</b>																										
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.....	5	8	3	2	3	5	14	5	1	5	3	3	3	8	8	20	15	16	2	4	4	11	11	24	171	
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....		3									6	15				8	16						7		83	
William Smith, of South Carolina.....			7																						7	
Total electoral vote.....	5	8	3	9	3	5	14	5	9	11	15	3	3	8	8	36	15	16	2	4	4	11	11	7	24	261

ELECTION FOR THE TWELFTH TERM, 1833-1837.

ANDREW JACKSON, President; MARTIN VAN BUREN, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Miss.	Mo.	N.H.	N.J.	N.Y.	N.C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R.I.	S.C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.	
<b>For President:</b>																										
Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	7	8	3	11	5	9	15	5	10	3	4	4	4	7	8	42	15	21	30	4	4	15	15	23	219	
Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....										5	14														23	
John Floyd, of Virginia.....																									49	
William Wirt, of Maryland.....																									11	
<b>For Vice President:</b>																										
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	7	8	3	11	5	9	15	5	10	3	4	4	4	7	8	42	15	21	30	4	4	15	15	23	189	
John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania.....										5	11														49	
William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania.....																									30	
Henry Lee, of Massachusetts.....																									11	
Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania.....																									7	
Total electoral vote.....	7	8	3	11	5	9	15	5	10	10	14	4	4	7	8	42	15	21	30	4	4	11	15	7	23	288

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ELECTION FOR THE THIRTEENTH TERM, 1837-1841.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, President; RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.
<b>For President:</b>																											
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	7	3	8			5			5	10			3	4	4	7		42	15		30	4				23	170
William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....				3			9	15			10							8		21				7			73
Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.....					11																		15				26
Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.....												14															14
Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina.....																							11				11
<b>For Vice President:</b>																											
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.....	7	3	8			5			5	10			3	4	4	7		42	15		30	4				*147	
Francis Granger, of New York.....				3			9	15				14						8		21				7		*77	
John Tyler, of Virginia.....					11						10												11	15			47
William Smith, of Alabama.....																										23	23
<b>Total electoral vote.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>294</b>

\* There being no choice for Vice President by the people, the election devolved upon the Senate of the United States. Richard M. Johnson received 33 votes and Francis Granger 16 votes. Richard M. Johnson was thereupon declared elected Vice President.

666 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.



ELECTION FOR THE FOURTEENTH TERM, 1841-1845.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,\* President; JOHN TYLER, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.
<b>For President:</b>																											
William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....				8	3	11	5	9	15	5	10	10	14	3	4	7	8	42	15	21	30	4	11	15	7	8	234
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	7	3													4	7										8	60
<b>For Vice President:</b>																											
John Tyler, of Virginia.....				8	3	11	5	9	15	5	10	10	14	3	4	7	8	42	15	21	30	4	11	15	7	8	234
R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky.....	7	3																								8	48
L. W. Tazewell, of Virginia.....																							11			1	11
James K. Polk, of Tennessee.....																										1	1
<b>Total electoral vote.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>294</b>

\* William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, died at Washington, April 4, 1841. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon John Tyler, Vice President, he accordingly took the oath of office April 6, 1841.

ELECTION FOR THE FIFTEENTH TERM, 1845-1849.

JAMES K. POLK, President; GEORGE M. DALLAS, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Conn.	Del.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R. I.*	S. C.	Tenn.	Vt.	Va.	Total.	
<b>For President:</b>																												
James K. Polk, of Tennessee.....	9	3			10	9	12		6	9		12	5	6	7	6		36		11		26		9		17	170	
Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....				6	3							6											4		13	6		105
<b>For Vice President:</b>																												
George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.....	9	3			10	9	12		6	9		12	5	6	7	6		36		11		26		8		17	170	
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.....				6	3							6											4		13	6		105
<b>Total electoral vote.....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>275</b>	

\* And Providence Plantations.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.



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ELECTION FOR THE SIXTEENTH TERM, 1849-1853.

ZACHARY TAYLOR,\* President; MILLARD FILLMORE, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Miss.
For President: Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....			6	3	3	10				12	6		8	12		
Lewis Cass, of Michigan.....	9	3					9	12	4			9			5	6
For Vice President: Millard Fillmore, of New York.....			6	3	3	10				12	6		8	12		
W. O. Butler, of Kentucky.....	9	3					9	12	4			9			5	6
Total electoral vote.....	9	3	6	3	3	10	9	12	4	12	6	9	8	12	5	6

Name of candidate.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	Wis.	Total.
For President: Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....			7	36	11		26	4		13		6			163
Lewis Cass, of Michigan.....	7	6				23			9		4		17	4	127
For Vice President: Millard Fillmore, of New York.....			7	36	11		26	4		13		6			163
W. O. Butler, of Kentucky.....	7	6				23			9		4		17	4	127
Total electoral vote.....	7	6	7	36	11	23	26	4	9	13	4	6	17	4	290

\* Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, died at Washington, July 9, 1850. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice President, Millard Fillmore, he accordingly took the oath of office July 10, 1850.

698 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.



ELECTION FOR THE SEVENTEENTH TERM, 1853-1857.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President; WILLIAM R. KING, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.
For President:																
Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	9	4	4	6	3	3	10	11	13	4	6	6	8	8	13	6
Winfield Scott, of New Jersey.....										12						
For Vice President:																
William R. King, of Alabama.....	9	4	4	6	3	3	10	11	13	4	6	6	8	8	13	6
William A. Graham, of North Carolina.....										12						
Total electoral vote.....	9	4	4	6	3	3	10	11	13	4	12	6	8	8	13	6

Name of candidate.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	Wis.	Total.
For President:																
Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	7	9	5	7	35	10	23	27	4	8	12	4	5	15	5	254
Winfield Scott, of New Jersey.....																42
For Vice President:																
William R. King, of Alabama.....	7	9	5	7	35	10	23	27	4	8	12	4	5	15	5	254
William A. Graham, of North Carolina.....																42
Total electoral vote.....	7	9	5	7	35	10	23	27	4	8	12	4	5	15	5	296

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ELECTION FOR THE EIGHTEENTH TERM, 1857-1861.



## ELECTION FOR THE EIGHTEENTH TERM, 1857-1861.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President; JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.
For President:																
James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.....	9	4	4		3	3	10	11	13		12	6				
John C. Frémont, of California.....				6						4			8		13	6
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....														8		
For Vice President:																
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.....	9	4	4		3	3	10	11	13		12	6				
William L. Dayton, of New Jersey.....				6						4			8		13	6
Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee.....														8		
Total electoral vote.....	9	4	4	6	3	3	10	11	13	4	12	6	8	8	13	6

Name of candidate.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	Wis.	Total.
For President:																
James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.....	7	9		7		10		27		8	12	4		15		174
John C. Frémont, of California.....			5		35		23		4				5		5	114
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....																8
For Vice President:																
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.....	7	9		7		10		27		8	12	4		15		174
William L. Dayton, of New Jersey.....			5		35		23		4				5		5	114
Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee.....																8
Total electoral vote.....	7	9	5	7	35	10	23	27	4	8	12	4	5	15	5	296



ELECTION FOR THE NINETEENTH TERM, 1861-1865.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President; HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Vice President.

69454-S. Doc. 349, 67-1-43

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.
<b>For President:</b>																	
Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....			4	6				11	13	4			8		13	6	4
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.....	9	4			3	3	10					6		8			
John Bell, of Tennessee.....											12						
Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.....																	
<b>For Vice-President:</b>																	
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....			4	6				11	13	4			8		13	6	4
Joseph Lane, of Oregon.....	9	4			3	3	10					6		8			
Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.....											12						
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....																	
Total electoral vote.....	9	4	4	6	3	3	10	11	13	4	12	6	8	8	13	6	4

Name of candidate.	Miss.	Mo.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	Wis.	Total.
<b>For President:</b>																	
Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....			5	4	35		23	3	27	4				5		5	180
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.....	7					10					8			4			72
John Bell, of Tennessee.....												12				15	39
Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.....		9		3													12
<b>For Vice-President:</b>																	
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....			5	4	35		23	3	27	4				5		5	180
Joseph Lane, of Oregon.....	7					10					8			4			72
Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.....												12				15	39
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....		9		3													12
Total electoral vote.....	7	9	5	7	35	10	23	3	27	4	8	12	4	5	15	5	303

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT. 671



Territories

Admis. of States

Ratif. of Const'n

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTIETH TERM, 1865-1869.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,\* President; ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.
For President:																			
Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....			5	6				16	13	8	3				7	7	12	8	4
George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....					3							11							
For Vice-President:																			
Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.....			5	6				16	13	8	3				7	7	12	8	4
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....					3							11							
Total electoral vote.....			5	6	3			16	13	8	3	11			7	7	12	8	4

Name of candidate.	Mo.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total.
For President:																		
Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....	11	2	5		33		21	3	26	4					5		8	212
George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....				7														21
For Vice-President:																		
Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.....	11	2	5		33		21	3	26	4					5		8	212
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....				7														21
Total electoral vote.....	11	2	5	7	33		21	3	26	4					5		8	233

\* Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the United States, was assassinated on the night of April 14, 1865, and died the following morning. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice-President, Andrew Johnson, he accordingly took the oath of office April 15, 1865.

672 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTIETH TERM, 1865-1869.



ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST TERM, 1869-1873.

ULYSSES E. GRANT, President; SCHUYLER COLFAX, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.
<b>For President:</b>																				
Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	8	5	5	6	3	3	9	16	13	8	3	11	7	7	7	12	8	4	11	
Horatio Seymour, of New York.....					3															
<b>For Vice-President:</b>																				
Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.....	8	5	5	6	3	3	9	16	13	8	3	11	7	7	7	12	8	4	11	
Francis P. Blair, jr., of Missouri.....					3															
<b>Total electoral vote.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	

Name of candidate.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total, excluding vote of Georgia.	Total, including vote of Georgia.	
<b>For President:</b>																				
Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	3	3	5	7	33	9	21	3	26	4	6	10	5	5	5	8	8	214	214	
Horatio Seymour, of New York.....																		71	80	
<b>For Vice-President:</b>																				
Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.....	3	3	5	7	33	9	21	3	26	4	6	10	5	5	5	8	8	214	214	
Francis P. Blair, jr., of Missouri.....																		71	80	
<b>Total electoral vote.....</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>294</b>	

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT. 673

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND TERM, 1873-1877



Territories

Admis. of States

Ratif. of Const'n

## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SECOND TERM, 1873-1877.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President; HENRY WILSON, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.
<b>For President:</b>																			
Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	10	...	6	6	3	4	...	21	15	11	5	...	...	7	...	13	11	5	8
Horace Greeley, of New York.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
David Davis, of Illinois.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>For Vice President:</b>																			
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.....	10	...	6	6	3	4	...	21	15	11	5	...	...	7	...	13	11	5	8
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George W. Julian, of Indiana.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John M. Palmer, of Illinois.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willis B. Machen, of Kentucky.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total electoral vote.....</b>	10	...	6	6	3	4	11	21	15	11	5	12	...	7	8	13	11	5	8

674 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.



Name of candidate.	Mo.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Penn.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total.	
<b>For President:</b>																				
Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	3	3	5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7				5	11	5	10	286	
Horace Greeley, of New York.....	6																			18
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....	6												12	8						42
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	1																			3
Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia.....	1																			1
David Davis, of Illinois.....																				
<b>For Vice President:</b>																				
Henry Wilson, <sup>1</sup> of Massachusetts.....	3	3	5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7				5	11	5	10	286	
B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.....	6												12	8						47
N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.....	5																			3
George W. Julian, of Indiana.....	5																			3
Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia.....	3																			3
John M. Palmer, of Illinois.....	1																			1
Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky.....	1																			1
William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio.....																				1
Willis B. Machen, of Kentucky.....																				1
<b>Total electoral vote.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>352</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Died in the Capitol, Washington, D. C., November 22, 1875, aged 63 years.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT. 675



## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-THIRD TERM, 1877-1881.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President; WILLIAM A. WHEELER, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	
For President:																					
Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.....			6	3			4		21		11	5		8	7		13	11	5		8
Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....	10	6			6	3		11		15			12			8					8
For Vice President:																					
William A. Wheeler, of New York.....			6	3			4		21		11	5		8	7		13	11	5		8
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	10	6			6	3		11		15			12			8					8
Total electoral vote.....	10	6	6	3	6	3	4	11	21	15	11	5	12	8	7	8	13	11	5		8

Name of candidate.	Mo.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total.	
For President:																				
Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.....		3	3	5				22	3	29	4	7			5				10	185
Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....	15				9	35	10						12	8		11	5			184
For Vice President:																				
William A. Wheeler, of New York.....		3	3	5				22	3	29	4	7			5				10	185
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	15				9	35	10						12	8		11	5			184
Total electoral vote.....	15	3	3	5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7	12	8	5	11	5		10	369

676 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.



ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH TERM, 1881-1885.

JAMES A. GARFIELD,\* President; CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	
For President:																					
James A. Garfield, of Ohio.....			1	3	6				21	15	11	5	12	8	7		13	11	5	8	
Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....	10	6	5			3	4	11								8					
For Vice President:																					
Chester A. Arthur, of New York.....			1	3	6				21	15	11	5	12	8	7		13	11	5	8	
William H. English, of Indiana.....	10	6	5			3	4	11								8					
Total electoral vote.....	10	6	6	3	6	3	4	11	21	15	11	5	12	8	7	8	13	11	5	8	

Name of candidate.	Mo.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total.	
For President:																				
James A. Garfield, of Ohio.....		3		5		35		22	3	29	4		7	12	8	5	11	5	10	214
Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....	15		3		9		10					7	12	8						† 155
For Vice President:																				
Chester A. Arthur, of New York.....		3		5		35		22	3	29	4		7	12	8	5	11	5	10	214
William H. English, of Indiana.....	15		3		9		10					7	12	8						† 155
Total electoral vote.....	15	3	3	5	9	35	10	22	3	29	4	7	12	8	5	11	5	10		369

\* James A. Garfield, the twentieth President of the United States, was shot by an assassin July 2, 1881, and died from the effects of his wounds September 19, 1881. The duties of the Presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice President, Chester A. Arthur, he accordingly took the oath of office in New York City, September 20, 1881, and again formally took the oath of office at Washington, September 22, 1881.

† The vote of Georgia, cast on the 8th of December, second Wednesday of the month, if not counted would reduce this total to 144.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT. 677

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FOURTH TERM, 1881-1885



## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH TERM, 1885-1889.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President; THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,\* Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	
For President:																					
Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	10	7	8	3	6	3	4	12	22	15	13	9	13	8	6	8	14	13	7	9	
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....																					
For Vice President:																					
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	10	7	8	3	6	3	4	12	22	15	13	9	13	8	6	8	14	13	7	9	
John A. Logan, of Illinois.....																					
Total electoral vote.....	10	7	8	3	6	3	4	12	22	15	13	9	13	8	6	8	14	13	7	9	

Name of candidate.	Mo.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total.	
For President:																				
Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	16				9	36	11	23	3	30	4	9	12	13	4	12	6		219	
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....		5	3	4														11	182	
For Vice President:																				
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	16				9	36	11	23	3	30	4	9	12	13	4	12	6		219	
John A. Logan, of Illinois.....		5	3	4														11	182	
Total electoral vote.....	16	5	3	4	9	36	11	23	3	30	4	9	12	13	4	12	6	11	401	

\* Thomas A. Hendricks died at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1885, aged 66 years.

678 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

1885-1889  
 ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-FIFTH TERM, 1885-1889



ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH TERM, 1889-1893.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President; LEVI P. MORTON, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	MD.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	
For President:																					
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....			8	3					22	15	13	9			6		14	13	7		
Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	10	7			6	3	4	12					13	8		8				0	
For Vice President:																					
Levi P. Morton, of New York.....			8	3					22	15	13	9			6		14	13	7		
Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.....	10	7			6	3	4	12					13	8		8				0	
Total electoral vote.....	10	7	8	3	6	3	4	12	22	15	13	9	13	8	6	8	14	13	7	9	

Name of candidate.	Mo.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	W. Va.	Wis.	Total.		
For President:																					
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....		5	3	4		36		23	3	30	4				4				11	233	
Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	16				9		11					9	12	13		12	6			168	
For Vice President:																					
Levi P. Morton, of New York.....		5	3	4		36		23	3	30	4				4				11	233	
Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.....	16				9		11					9	12	13		12	6			168	
Total electoral vote.....	16	5	3	4	9	36	11	23	3	30	4	9	12	13	4	12	6		11	401	

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH TERM, 1893-1897.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT. 679



Territories

Admis. of States

Ratification of Const'n

## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SEVENTH TERM, 1893-1897.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President; ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																							
Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	11	8	8	6	3	4	13	24	15	13	8	8	15	9	9	17	3						
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....	1	4	3	13	10	6	15	9	9	17	3												
James B. Weaver, of Iowa.....	4	3	13	10	6	15	9	9	17	3													
For Vice President:																							
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.....	11	8	8	6	3	4	13	24	15	13	8	8	15	9	9	17	3						
Whitelaw Reid, of New York.....	1	4	3	13	10	6	15	9	9	17	3												
James G. Field, of Virginia.....	4	3	13	10	6	15	9	9	17	3													
Total electoral vote.....	11	8	9	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	13	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3

Name of candidate.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.	
For President:																							
Grover Cleveland, of New York.....				10	36	11	1	1	3	32	4	9	4	12	15	4	12	4	6	12	3	277	
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....	8		4				1	22	1							4		4				145	
James B. Weaver, of Iowa.....	3						1		32													22	
For Vice President:																							
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.....				10	36	11	1	1		32	4	9	4	12	15		12		6	12		277	
Whitelaw Reid, of New York.....	8		4				1	22	3	32	4		4			4		4			3	145	
James G. Field, of Virginia.....	3						1		1													22	
Total electoral vote.....	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	4	12	4	6	12	3	444	

680 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-SIXTH TERM 1893-1897  
 ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH TERM 1893-1897



ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-EIGHTH TERM, 1897-1901.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, President; GARRET A. HOBART,\* Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																							
William McKinley, of Ohio.....			8		6	3				24	15	13		12		6	8	15	14	9			
William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.....	11	8	1	4			4	13	3				10	1	8						9	17	3
For Vice President:																							
Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey.....			8		6	3				24	15	13		12		6	8	15	14	9			
Arthur Sewall, of Maine.....	11	5	1	4			4	13	3				10	1	4						9	13	3
Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia.....		3													4							4	1
Total electoral vote.....	11	8	9	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	13	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3

Name of candidate.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
For President:																							
William McKinley, of Ohio.....			4	10	36		3	23	4	32	4						4			6	12		271
William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.....	8	3				11						9	4	12	15	3		12	4			3	176
For Vice President:																							
Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey.....			4	10	36		3	23	4	32	4						4			6	12		271
Arthur Sewall, of Maine.....	4	3				6						9	2	12	15	2		12	2			2	149
Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia.....	4					5						2				1		2				1	27
Total electoral vote.....	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	3	4	12	4	6	12	3	447

\* Garret A. Hobart died at Paterson, N. J., Nov. 21, 1899, aged 55 years.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT. 681



## ELECTION FOR THE TWENTY-NINTH TERM, 1901-1905.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,\* President; THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																							
William McKinley, of Ohio.....			9	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	13	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3
William J. Bryan, of Nebraska....	11	8	4	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	13	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3
For Vice President:																							
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....			9	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	13	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.....	11	8	4	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	13	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3
Total electoral vote.....	11	8	9	4	6	3	4	13	3	24	15	13	10	13	8	6	8	15	14	9	9	17	3

Name of candidate.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
For President:																							
William J. McKinley, of Ohio.....	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	3	4	12	4	6	12	3	292
William J. Bryan, of Nebraska....	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	3	4	12	4	6	12	3	292
For Vice President:																							
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	3	4	12	4	6	12	3	292
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.....	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	3	4	12	4	6	12	3	292
Total electoral vote.....	8	3	4	10	36	11	3	23	4	32	4	9	4	12	15	3	4	12	4	6	12	3	447

\* William McKinley, the twenty-fourth President of the United States, was shot by an assassin Sept. 6, 1901, and died Sept. 14, 1901. The duties of the presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice President, Theodore Roosevelt, he accordingly took the oath of office at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sept. 14, 1901.



### ELECTION FOR THE THIRTIETH TERM, 1905-1909.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President; CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																							
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.	11	9	10	5	7	3	5	13	3	27	15	13	10	13	9	6	1	16	14	11	10	18	3
Alton B. Parker, of New York.																							
For Vice President:																							
Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.			10	5	7	3			3	27	15	13	10		6	1	16	14	11			18	3
Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia.	11	9					5	13						13	9	7					10		
Total electoral vote.	11	9	10	5	7	3	5	13	3	27	15	13	10	13	9	6	8	16	14	11	10	18	3

Name of candidate.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
For President:																							
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.	8	3	4	12	39	12	4	23	4	34	4	9	4	12	18	3	4	12	5	7	13	3	336
Alton B. Parker, of New York.																							140
For Vice President:																							
Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.	8	3	4	12	39	12	4	23	4	34	4	9	4	12	18	3	4	12	5	7	13	3	336
Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia.						12						9		12	18			12					140
Total electoral vote.	8	3	4	12	39	12	4	23	4	34	4	9	4	12	18	3	4	12	5	7	13	3	476

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT. 633

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-FIRST TERM, 1909-1913.

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ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-FIRST TERM, 1909-1913.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, President; JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN,\* Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																							
William H. Taft, of Ohio.....			10		7	3			3	27	15	13	10			6	8	16	14	11		18	3
William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.....	11	9		5			5	13						13	9		6				10		
For Vice-President:																							
James S. Sherman, of New York.....			10		7	3			3	27	15	13	10			6	8	16	14	11		18	3
John W. Kern, of Indiana.....	11	9		5			5	13						13	9		6				10		
Total electoral vote.....	11	9	10	5	7	3	5	13	3	27	15	13	10	13	9	6	8	16	14	11	10	18	3

Name of candidate.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
For President:																								
William H. Taft, of Ohio.....			4	12	39		4	23		4	34	4		4			3	4		5	7	13	3	321
William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.....	8	3				12		7	7			9		4	12	18			12					162
For Vice-President:																								
James S. Sherman, of New York.....			4	12	39		4	23		4	34	4		4			3	4		5	7	13	3	321
John W. Kern, of Indiana.....	8	3				12		7	7			9		4	12	18			12					162
Total electoral vote.....	8	3	4	12	39	12	4	23	7	4	34	4	9	4	12	18	3	4	12	5	7	13	3	483

\* James S. Sherman died at Utica, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1912, aged 57 years.

684 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.



ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND TERM, 1913-1917.

WOODROW WILSON, President; THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
<b>For President:</b>																								
Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.....	12	3	9	2	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	..	..	10	18	4
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	..	..	..
William H. Taft, of Ohio.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>For Vice President:</b>																								
Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.....	12	3	9	2	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	..	..	10	18	4
Hiram W. Johnson, of California.....	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	12	..	..	..
Nicholas M. Butler, of New York.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total electoral vote.....</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>

Name of candidate.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
<b>For President:</b>																									
Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	..	5	9	..	12	20	..	..	12	..	8	13	3	435
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	4	..	7	..	..	88
William H. Taft, of Ohio.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
<b>For Vice President:</b>																									
Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	..	5	9	..	12	20	..	..	12	..	8	13	3	435
Hiram W. Johnson, of California.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	4	..	7	..	..	88
Nicholas M. Butler, of New York.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
<b>Total electoral vote.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>531</b>

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT. 685

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Admis. of States

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ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD TERM, 1917-1921.

WOODROW WILSON, President; THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, Vice President.

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																								
Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.....	12	3	9	13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4
Charles E. Hughes, of New York.....																								
For Vice President:																								
Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.....	12	3	9	13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4
Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.....																								
Total electoral vote.....	12	3	9	13	6	7	3	6	14	4	29	15	13	10	13	10	6	8	18	15	12	10	18	4

Name of candidate.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
For President:																									
Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	1	7	13	277
Charles E. Hughes, of New York.....																									
For Vice President:																									
Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	1	7	13	277
Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.....																									
Total electoral vote.....	8	3	4	14	3	45	12	5	24	10	5	38	5	9	5	12	20	4	4	12	7	8	13	3	531

686 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-SECOND TERM, 1913-1917



ELECTION FOR THE THIRTY-FOURTH TERM, 1921-1925.

WARREN G. HARDING,<sup>1</sup> President; CALVIN COOLIDGE, Vice President.

69454—S. Doc. 349, 67-4—44

Name of candidate.	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	Fla.	Ga.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.
For President:																								
Warren G. Harding, of Ohio.....		3		13	6	7	3			4	29	15	13	10			6	8	18	15	12		18	4
James M. Cox, of Ohio.....	12		9					6	14						13	10						10		
For Vice President:																								
Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts.....		3		13	6	7	3			4	29	15	13	10			6	8	18	15	12		18	4
Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York.....	12		9					6	14						13	10						10		

Name of candidate.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
For President:																									
Warren G. Harding, of Ohio.....	8	3	4	14	3	45		5	24	10	5	38	5		5	12		4	4		7	8	13	3	404
James M. Cox, of Ohio.....							12							9			20				12				127
For Vice President:																									
Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts.....	8	3	4	14	3	45		5	24	10	5	38	5		5	12		4	4		7	8	13	3	404
Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York.....							12							9			20				12				127

<sup>1</sup> Warren G. Harding, the twenty-eighth President of the United States, died on Aug. 2, 1923. The duties of the presidential office devolving, in this event, upon the Vice President, Calvin Coolidge, he accordingly took the oath of office at Plymouth, Vt., on Aug. 3, 1923.



Septennial

Dr. Ordinance of 1787 Rules for Son Wine Can Act & C.

Admis. of States

Ratiff. of Const'n

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, 1820

ELECTION FOR THE THIRD TERM, 1820

James M. Smith, President; Thomas Smith, Vice President

State	James M. Smith	Thomas Smith	Other	Total
Delaware	3	0	0	3
Virginia	11	0	0	11
North Carolina	10	0	0	10
South Carolina	7	0	0	7
Georgia	5	0	0	5
Florida	3	0	0	3
Alabama	2	0	0	2
Mississippi	2	0	0	2
Louisiana	2	0	0	2
Kentucky	10	0	0	10
Tennessee	10	0	0	10
Ohio	10	0	0	10
Indiana	10	0	0	10
Illinois	10	0	0	10
Michigan	10	0	0	10
Wisconsin	10	0	0	10
Minnesota	10	0	0	10
Iowa	10	0	0	10
Missouri	10	0	0	10
Arkansas	10	0	0	10
Alabama	10	0	0	10
Georgia	10	0	0	10
Florida	10	0	0	10
South Carolina	10	0	0	10
North Carolina	10	0	0	10
Virginia	10	0	0	10
Delaware	10	0	0	10
Total	100	0	0	100

James G. Harrison, Governor; Cyrus Connor, Vice Governor

ELECTION FOR THE LAMBLA-BOURKH LEWY 1821-1822



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1817

Ordinance of 1787

Winn. Can.

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SUPREME COURT

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Ordinance of 1787  
Rufus for Son  
Winn Can

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SUPREME COURT

JUSTI

- 1. John Jay
- 2. John Jay
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- 39. John Jay
- 40. John Jay



Name	State whence appointed	Term of years	Years of service
<b>JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT, 1789 TO 1923.</b>			
<b>CHIEF JUSTICES.</b>			
1. John Jay	New York	1789-1795	6
2. John Rutledge*	South Carolina	1795	1
3. Oliver Ellsworth	Connecticut	1796-1801	5
4. John Marshall	Virginia	1801-1835	34
5. Roger B. Taney	Maryland	1836-1864	28
6. Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1864-1873	9
7. Morrison R. Waite	Ohio	1874-1888	14
8. Melville W. Fuller	Illinois	1888-1910	22
9. Edward D. White†	Louisiana	1910-1921	11
10. William Howard Taft	Ohio	1921-1930	9
<b>ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.</b>			
1. John Rutledge	South Carolina	1789-1791	2
2. William Cushing	Massachusetts	1789-1810	21
3. James Wilson	Pennsylvania	1789-1798	9
4. John Blair	Virginia	1789-1796	7
5. Robert H. Harrison	Maryland	1789-1790	1
6. James Fredell	North Carolina	1790-1799	9
7. Thomas Johnson	Maryland	1791-1793	2
8. William Patterson	New Jersey	1793-1806	13
9. Samuel Chase	Maryland	1796-1811	15
10. Bushrod Washington	Virginia	1798-1829	31
11. Alfred Moore	North Carolina	1799-1804	5
12. William Johnson	South Carolina	1804-1834	30
13. Brockholst Livingston	New York	1806-1823	17
14. Thomas Todd	Kentucky	1807-1826	19
15. Joseph Story	Massachusetts	1811-1845	34
16. Gabriel Duval	Maryland	1811-1836	25
17. Smith Thompson	New York	1823-1845	22
18. Robert Trimble	Kentucky	1826-1828	2
19. John McLean	Ohio	1829-1861	32
20. Henry Baldwin	Pennsylvania	1830-1846	16
21. James M. Wayne	Georgia	1835-1867	32
22. Philip P. Barbour	Virginia	1836-1841	5
23. John Catron	Tennessee	1837-1865	28
24. John McKinley	Alabama	1837-1852	15
25. Peter V. Daniel	Virginia	1841-1860	19
26. Samuel Nelson	New York	1845-1872	27
27. Levi Woodbury	New Hampshire	1845-1851	6
28. Robert C. Grier	Pennsylvania	1846-1869	23
29. Benjamin R. Curtis	Massachusetts	1851-1857	6
30. John A. Campbell	Alabama	1853-1861	8
31. Nathan Clifford	Maine	1858-1881	23
32. Noah H. Swayne	Ohio	1861-1881	20
33. Samuel F. Miller	Iowa	1862-1890	28
34. David Davis	Illinois	1862-1877	15
35. Stephen J. Field	California	1863-1897	34
36. William Strong	Pennsylvania	1870-1880	10
37. Joseph P. Bradley	New Jersey	1870-1892	22
38. Ward Hunt	New York	1872-1882	10

\* Commissioned July 1, 1795 (in recess), presided at August term, 1795. Not confirmed.  
 † Also served as Associate Justice from 1894 to 1910.



Name.	State whence appointed.	Term of years.	Years of service.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES—continued.			
39. John M. Harlan.....	Kentucky.....	1877-1911	33
40. William B. Woods.....	Georgia.....	1880-1887	7
41. Stanley Matthews.....	Ohio.....	1881-1889	8
42. Horace Gray.....	Massachusetts.....	1881-1902	21
43. Samuel Blatchford.....	New York.....	1882-1893	11
44. Lucius Q. C. Lamar.....	Mississippi.....	1888-1893	5
45. David J. Brewer.....	Kansas.....	1889-1910	20
46. Henry B. Brown.....	Michigan.....	1890-1906	16
47. George Shiras, jr.....	Pennsylvania.....	1892-1903	11
48. Howell E. Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	1893-1895	2
49. Edward D. White*.....	Louisiana.....	1894-1910	16
50. Rufus W. Peckham.....	New York.....	1895-1909	14
51. Joseph McKenna.....	California.....	1898	.....
52. Oliver W. Holmes.....	Massachusetts.....	1902	.....
53. William R. Day.....	Ohio.....	1903-1921	18
54. William H. Moody.....	Massachusetts.....	1906-1910	4
55. Horace H. Lurton.....	Tennessee.....	1910-1914	4
56. Charles E. Hughes.....	New York.....	1910-1916	6
57. Willis Van Devanter.....	Wyoming.....	1911	.....
58. Joseph R. Lamar.....	Georgia.....	1911-1916	5
59. Mahlon Pitney.....	New Jersey.....	1912-1922	10
60. James C. McReynolds.....	Tennessee.....	1914	.....
61. Louis D. Brandeis.....	Massachusetts.....	1916	.....
62. John H. Clarke.....	Ohio.....	1916-1922	6
63. George Sutherland.....	Utah.....	1922	.....
64. Pierce Butler.....	Minnesota.....	1923	.....
65. Edward T. Sanford.....	Tennessee.....	1923	.....

\* Appointed Chief Justice Dec. 2, 1910, and took oath of office as such Dec. 19, 1910.

Ratif. of Const'n  
 Admis. of States  
 Sup. Court  
 Div. Ordinance of 1787  
 Rpt. for Sen. Wm. Can.



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1900-1901

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1901-1902

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1810

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CABINET OFFICERS

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CABINET OFFICERS

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1. The President  
2. The Vice President  
3. The Secretary of State  
4. The Secretary of the Treasury  
5. The Secretary of War  
6. The Attorney General  
7. The Postmaster General  
8. The Surgeon General  
9. The Quartermaster General  
10. The Commissary General  
11. The Inspector General  
12. The Chief of the Ordnance  
13. The Chief of the Engineers  
14. The Chief of the Artillery  
15. The Chief of the Cavalry  
16. The Chief of the Infantry  
17. The Chief of the Marines  
18. The Chief of the Navy  
19. The Chief of the Coast and Geodetic Survey  
20. The Chief of the Mint  
21. The Chief of the Customs Service  
22. The Chief of the Excise Service  
23. The Chief of the Post Office  
24. The Chief of the Patent Office  
25. The Chief of the Copyright Office  
26. The Chief of the Trademark Office  
27. The Chief of the Copyright and Patent Office  
28. The Chief of the Copyright and Patent Office  
29. The Chief of the Copyright and Patent Office  
30. The Chief of the Copyright and Patent Office



CABINET OFFICERS, 1789 TO 1925.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Name.	When appointed.	President.
1. Thomas Jefferson.....	Sept. 26, 1789	George Washington.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Do.
2. Edmund Randolph.....	Jan. 2, 1794	Do.
3. Timothy Pickering.....	Dec. 10, 1795	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1797	John Adams.
4. John Marshall.....	May 13, 1800	Do.
5. James Madison.....	Mar. 5, 1801	Thomas Jefferson.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Do.
6. Robert Smith.....	Mar. 6, 1809	James Madison.
7. James Monroe.....	Apr. 2, 1811	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Do.
8. John Quincy Adams.....	Mar. 5, 1817	James Monroe.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1821	Do.
9. Henry Clay.....	Mar. 7, 1825	John Quincy Adams.
10. Martin Van Buren.....	Mar. 6, 1829	Andrew Jackson.
11. Edward Livingston.....	May 24, 1831	Do.
12. Louis McLane.....	May 29, 1833	Do.
13. John Forsyth.....	June 27, 1834	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren.
14. Daniel Webster.....	Mar. 5, 1841	William H. Harrison.
Do.....	Apr. 6, 1841	John Tyler.
15. Hugh S. Legaré.....	May 9, 1843	Do.
16. Abel P. Upshur.....	July 24, 1843	Do.
17. John C. Calhoun.....	Mar. 6, 1844	Do.
18. James Buchanan.....	Mar. 6, 1845	James K. Polk.
19. John M. Clayton.....	Mar. 7, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
20. Daniel Webster.....	July 22, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
21. Edward Everett.....	Nov. 6, 1852	Do.
22. William L. Marcy.....	Mar. 7, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
23. Lewis Cass.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
24. Jeremiah S. Black.....	Dec. 17, 1860	Do.
25. William H. Seward.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
26. Elihu B. Washburne.....	Mar. 5, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
27. Hamilton Fish.....	Mar. 11, 1869	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
28. William M. Evarts.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
29. James G. Blaine.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
30. F. T. Frelinghuysen.....	Dec. 12, 1881	Chester A. Arthur.
31. Thomas F. Bayard.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
32. James G. Blaine.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
33. John W. Foster.....	June 29, 1892	Do.
34. Walter Q. Gresham.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
35. Richard Olney.....	June 8, 1895	Do.
36. John Sherman.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
37. William R. Day.....	Apr. 26, 1898	Do.
38. John Hay.....	Sept. 20, 1898	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Theodore Roosevelt.
39. Elihu Root.....	July 7, 1905	Do.
40. Robert Bacon.....	Jan. 27, 1909	Do.
41. Philander C. Knox.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
42. William Jennings Bryan.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
Resigned June 9, 1915.		
43. Robert Lansing.....	June 23, 1915	Do.
Resigned Feb. 12, 1920.		
44. Bainbridge Colby.....	Mar. 22, 1920	Do.
45. Charles Evans Hughes.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding.

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## SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Name.	When appointed.	President
1. Alexander Hamilton.....	Sept. 11, 1789	George Washington.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Do.
2. Oliver Wolcott, jr.....	Feb. 2, 1795	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1797	John Adams.
Do.....	Jan. 1, 1801	Do.
3. Samuel Dexter.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Thomas Jefferson.
Do.....	May 14, 1801	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1809	James Madison.
5. George W. Campbell.....	Feb. 9, 1814	Do.
6. Alexander J. Dallas.....	Oct. 6, 1814	Do.
7. William H. Crawford.....	Oct. 22, 1816	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1817	James Monroe.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1821	Do.
8. Richard Rush.....	Mar. 7, 1825	John Quincy Adams.
9. Samuel D. Ingham.....	Mar. 6, 1829	Andrew Jackson.
10. Louis McLane.....	Aug. 8, 1831	Do.
11. William J. Duane.....	May 29, 1833	Do.
12. Roger B. Taney.....	Sept. 23, 1833	Do.
13. Levi Woodbury.....	June 27, 1834	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren.
14. Thomas Ewing.....	Mar. 5, 1841	William H. Harrison.
Do.....	Apr. 6, 1841	John Tyler.
15. Walter Forward.....	Sept. 13, 1841	Do.
16. John C. Spencer.....	Mar. 3, 1843	Do.
17. George M. Bibb.....	June 15, 1844	Do.
18. Robert J. Walker.....	Mar. 6, 1845	James K. Polk.
19. William M. Meredith.....	Mar. 8, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
20. Thomas Corwin.....	July 23, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
21. James Guthrie.....	Mar. 7, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
22. Howell Cobb.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
23. Phillip F. Thomas.....	Dec. 12, 1860	Do.
24. John A. Dix.....	Jan. 11, 1861	Do.
25. Salmon P. Chase.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.
26. William Pitt Fessenden.....	July 1, 1864	Do.
27. Hugh McCulloch.....	Mar. 7, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
28. George S. Boutwell.....	Mar. 11, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
29. William A. Richardson.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
30. Benjamin H. Bristow.....	June 2, 1874	Do.
31. Lot M. Morrill.....	June 21, 1876	Do.
32. John Sherman.....	Mar. 8, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
33. William Windom.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
34. Charles J. Folger.....	Oct. 27, 1881	Chester A. Arthur.
35. Walter Q. Gresham.....	Sept. 24, 1884	Do.
36. Hugh McCulloch.....	Oct. 28, 1884	Do.
37. Daniel Manning.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
38. Charles S. Fairchild.....	Apr. 1, 1887	Do.
39. William Windom.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
40. Charles Foster.....	Feb. 24, 1891	Do.
41. John G. Carlisle.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
42. Lyman J. Gage.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
43. Leslie M. Shaw.....	Jan. 9, 1902	Theodore Roosevelt.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Do.
44. George B. Cortelyou.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
45. Franklin MacVeagh.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
46. William G. McAdoo.....	Dec. 16, 1918	Do.
47. Carter Glass.....	Feb. 2, 1920	Do.
48. David Franklin Houston.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
49. Andrew William Mellon.....		



SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Name.	When appointed.	President.
1. Henry Knox.....	Sept. 12, 1789	George Washington.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Do.
2. Timothy Pickering.....	Jan. 2, 1795	Do.
3. James McHenry.....	Jan. 27, 1796	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1797	John Adams.
4. Samuel Dexter.....	May 13, 1800	Do.
5. Roger Griswold.....	Feb. 3, 1801	Do.
6. Henry Dearborn.....	Mar. 5, 1801	Thomas Jefferson.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Do.
7. William Eustis.....	Mar. 7, 1809	James Madison.
8. John Armstrong.....	Jan. 13, 1813	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Do.
9. James Monroe.....	Sept. 27, 1814	Do.
10. William H. Crawford.....	Aug. 1, 1815	Do.
11. George Graham.....	Apr. 7, 1817	James Monroe.
12. John C. Calhoun.....	Oct. 8, 1817	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1821	Do.
13. James Barbour.....	Mar. 7, 1825	John Quincy Adams.
14. Peter B. Porter.....	May 26, 1828	Do.
15. John H. Eaton.....	Mar. 9, 1829	Andrew Jackson.
16. Lewis Cass.....	Aug. 1, 1831	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Do.
17. Joel R. Poinsett.....	Mar. 7, 1837	Martin Van Buren.
18. John Bell.....	Mar. 5, 1841	William H. Harrison.
Do.....	Apr. 6, 1841	John Tyler.
19. John McLean.....	Sept. 13, 1841	Do.
20. John C. Spencer.....	Oct. 12, 1841	Do.
21. James M. Porter.....	Mar. 8, 1843	Do.
22. William Wilkins.....	Feb. 15, 1844	Do.
23. William L. Marcy.....	Mar. 6, 1845	James K. Polk.
24. George W. Crawford.....	Mar. 8, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
25. Charles M. Conrad.....	Aug. 15, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
26. Jefferson Davis.....	Mar. 7, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
27. John B. Floyd.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
28. Joseph Holt.....	Jan. 18, 1861	Do.
29. Simon Cameron.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.
30. Edwin M. Stanton.....	Jan. 15, 1862	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
31. Ulysses S. Grant.....	Aug. 12, 1867	Do.
32. Lorenzo Thomas.....	Feb. 21, 1868	Do.
33. John M. Schofield.....	May 28, 1868	Do.
34. John A. Rawlins.....	Mar. 11, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
William T. Sherman.....	Sept. 9, 1869	Do.
35. William W. Belknap.....	Oct. 25, 1869	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
36. Alphonso Taft.....	Mar. 8, 1876	Do.
37. James D. Cameron.....	May 22, 1876	Do.
38. George W. McCrary.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
39. Alexander Ramsay.....	Dec. 10, 1879	Do.
40. Robert T. Lincoln.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
Do.....	Sept. 20, 1881	Chester A. Arthur.
41. William C. Endicott.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
42. Redfield Proctor.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
43. Stephen B. Elkins.....	Dec. 22, 1891	Do.
44. Daniel S. Lamont.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
45. Russell A. Alger.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
46. Elihu Root.....	Aug. 1, 1899	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
47. William H. Taft.....	Feb. 1, 1904	Theodore Roosevelt.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Do.
48. Luke E. Wright.....	June 29, 1908	Do.
49. Jacob M. Dickinson.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
50. Henry Lewis Stimson.....	May 16, 1911	Do.
51. Lindley M. Garrison.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
52. Newton D. Baker.....	Mar. 7, 1916	Do.
53. John Wingate Weeks.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding.



## ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Name.	When appointed.	President.
1. Edmund Randolph.....	Sept. 26, 1789	George Washington.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Do.
2. William Bradford.....	Jan. 27, 1794	Do.
3. Charles Lee.....	Dec. 10, 1795	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1797	John Adams.
4. Theophilus Parsons ( <i>declined</i> ).....	Feb. 20, 1801	Do.
5. Levi Lincoln.....	Mar. 5, 1801	Thomas Jefferson.
6. Robert Smith.....	Mar. 3, 1805	Do.
7. John Breckenridge.....	Aug. 7, 1805	Do.
8. Cassar A. Rodney.....	Jan. 20, 1807	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1809	James Madison.
9. William Pinckney.....	Dec. 11, 1811	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Do.
10. Richard Rush.....	Feb. 10, 1814	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1817	James Monroe.
11. William Wirt.....	Nov. 13, 1817	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1821	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1825	John Quincy Adams.
12. John M. Berrien.....	Mar. 9, 1829	Andrew Jackson.
13. Roger B. Taney.....	July 20, 1831	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Do.
14. Benjamin F. Butler.....	Nov. 15, 1833	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren.
15. Felix Grundy.....	July 5, 1838	Do.
16. Henry D. Gilpin.....	Jan. 11, 1840	Do.
17. John J. Crittenden.....	Mar. 5, 1841	William H. Harrison.
Do.....	Apr. 6, 1841	John Tyler.
18. Hugh S. Legare.....	Sept. 13, 1841	Do.
19. John Nelson.....	July 1, 1843	Do.
20. John Y. Mason.....	Mar. 6, 1845	James K. Polk.
21. Nathan Clifford.....	Oct. 17, 1846	Do.
22. Isaac Toucey.....	June 21, 1848	Do.
23. Reverdy Johnson.....	Mar. 8, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
24. John J. Crittenden.....	July 22, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
25. Caleb Cushing.....	Mar. 7, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
26. Jeremiah S. Black.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
27. Edwin M. Stanton.....	Dec. 20, 1860	Do.
28. Edward Bates.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.
29. Titian J. Coffey.....	June 22, 1863	Do.
30. James Speed.....	Dec. 2, 1864	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
31. Henry Stanbery.....	July 23, 1866	Do.
32. William M. Everts.....	July 15, 1868	Do.
33. E. Rockwood Hoar.....	Mar. 5, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
34. Amos T. Ackerman.....	June 23, 1870	Do.
35. George H. Williams.....	Dec. 14, 1871	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
36. Edwards Pierrepont.....	Apr. 26, 1875	Do.
37. Alphonso Taft.....	May 22, 1876	Do.
38. Charles Devens.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
39. Wayne McVeagh.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
40. Benjamin H. Brewster.....	Dec. 19, 1881	Chester A. Arthur.
41. Augustus H. Garland.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
42. William H. H. Miller.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
43. Richard Olney.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
44. Judson Harmon.....	June 8, 1895	Do.
45. Joseph McKenna.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
46. John W. Griggs.....	Jan. 25, 1898	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
47. Philander C. Knox.....	Apr. 5, 1901	Do.
48. William H. Moody.....	July 1, 1904	Theodore Roosevelt.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Do.
49. Charles J. Bonaparte.....	Dec. 12, 1906	Do.
50. George W. Wickersham.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
51. James Clark McReynolds.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
52. Thomas Watt Gregory.....	Aug. 29, 1914	Do.
53. A. Mitchell Palmer.....	Mar. 5, 1919	Do.
54. Harry M. Daugherty.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding.

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## POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

Name.	When appointed.	President.
1. Samuel Osgood.....	Sept. 26, 1789	George Washington.
2. Timothy Pickering.....	Aug. 12, 1791	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1793	Do.
3. Joseph Habersham.....	Feb. 25, 1795	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1797	John Adams.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Thomas Jefferson.
4. Gideon Granger.....	Nov. 28, 1801	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1805	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1809	James Madison.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Do.
5. Return J. Meigs, jr.....	Mar. 17, 1814	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1817	James Monroe.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1821	Do.
6. John McLean.....	June 26, 1823	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1825	John Quincy Adams.
7. William T. Barry.....	Mar. 9, 1829	Andrew Jackson.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Do.
8. Amos Kendall.....	May 1, 1835	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren.
9. John M. Niles.....	May 19, 1840	Do.
10. Francis Granger.....	Mar. 6, 1841	William H. Harrison.
Do.....	Apr. 6, 1841	John Tyler.
11. Charles A. Wickliffe.....	Sept. 13, 1841	Do.
12. Cave Johnson.....	Mar. 6, 1845	James K. Polk.
13. Jacob Collamer.....	Mar. 8, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
14. Nathan K. Hall.....	July 23, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
15. Samuel D. Hubbard.....	Aug. 31, 1852	Do.
16. James Campbell.....	Mar. 7, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
17. Aaron V. Brown.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
18. Joseph Holt.....	Mar. 14, 1859	Do.
19. Horatio King.....	Feb. 12, 1861	Do.
20. Montgomery Blair.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.
21. William Dennison.....	Sept. 24, 1864	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
22. Alexander W. Randall.....	July 25, 1866	Do.
23. John A. J. Creswell.....	Mar. 5, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
James W. Marshal.....	July 3, 1874	Do.
24. Marshall Jewell.....	Aug. 24, 1874	Do.
25. James N. Tyner.....	July 12, 1876	Do.
26. David M. Key.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
27. Horace Maynard.....	June 2, 1880	Do.
28. Thomas L. James.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
Do.....	Oct. 27, 1881	Chester A. Arthur.
29. Timothy O. Howe.....	Dec. 20, 1881	Do.
30. Walter Q. Gresham.....	Apr. 3, 1883	Do.
31. Frank Hatton.....	Oct. 14, 1884	Do.
32. William F. Vilas.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
33. Don M. Dickinson.....	Jan. 16, 1888	Do.
34. John Wanamaker.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
35. Wilson S. Bissell.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
36. William L. Wilson.....	Mar. 1, 1895	Do.
37. James A. Gary.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
38. Charles Emory Smith.....	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
39. Henry C. Payne.....	Jan. 9, 1902	Theodore Roosevelt.
40. Robert J. Wynne.....	Oct. 10, 1904	Do.
41. George B. Cortelyou.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Do.
42. George v. L. Meyer.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Do.
43. Frank H. Hitchcock.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
44. Albert Sidney Burleson.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
45. Will H. Hays.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
46. Hubert Work.....	Mar. 4, 1922	Do.
47. Harry S. New.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Do.



## SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Name.	When appointed.	President.
1. Benjamin Stoddert.....	May 21, 1798	John Adams.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1801	Thomas Jefferson.
2. Robert Smith.....	July 15, 1801	Do.
3. Jacob Crowninshield.....	Mar. 3, 1805	Do.
4. Paul Hamilton.....	Mar. 7, 1809	James Madison.
5. William Jones.....	Jan. 12, 1813	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1813	Do.
6. Benjamin W. Crowninshield.....	Dec. 19, 1814	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1817	James Monroe.
7. Smith Thompson.....	Nov. 9, 1818	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1821	Do.
8. Samuel L. Southard.....	Sept. 16, 1823	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1825	John Quincy Adams.
9. John Branch.....	Mar. 9, 1829	Andrew Jackson.
10. Levi Woodbury.....	May 23, 1831	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Do.
11. Mahlon Dickerson.....	June 30, 1834	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1837	Martin Van Buren.
12. James K. Paulding.....	June 25, 1838	Do.
13. George E. Badger.....	Mar. 5, 1841	William H. Harrison.
Do.....	Apr. 6, 1841	John Tyler.
14. Abel P. Upshur.....	Sept. 13, 1841	Do.
15. David Henshaw.....	July 24, 1843	Do.
16. Thomas W. Gilmer.....	Feb. 15, 1844	Do.
17. John Y. Mason.....	Mar. 14, 1844	Do.
18. George Bancroft.....	Mar. 10, 1845	James K. Polk.
John Y. Mason.....	Sept. 9, 1846	Do.
19. William B. Preston.....	Mar. 8, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
20. William A. Graham.....	July 22, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
21. John P. Kennedy.....	July 22, 1852	Do.
22. James C. Dobbin.....	Mar. 7, 1853	Franklin Pierce.
23. Isaac Toucey.....	Mar. 6, 1857	James Buchanan.
24. Gideon Welles.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Abraham Lincoln.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Do.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1863	Andrew Johnson.
25. Adolph E. Borie.....	Mar. 5, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
26. George M. Robeson.....	June 25, 1869	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
27. Richard W. Thompson.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
28. Nathan Goff, Jr.....	Jan. 6, 1881	Do.
29. William H. Hunt.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
30. William E. Chandler.....	Apr. 12, 1882	Chester A. Arthur.
31. William C. Whitney.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
32. Benjamin F. Tracy.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
33. Hilary A. Herbert.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
34. John D. Long.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
35. William H. Moody.....	Apr. 29, 1902	Theodore Roosevelt.
36. Paul Morton.....	July 1, 1904	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Do.
37. Charles J. Bonaparte.....	July 1, 1905	Do.
38. Victor H. Metcalf.....	Dec. 12, 1906	Do.
39. Truman H. Newberry.....	Dec. 1, 1908	Do.
40. George v. L. Meyer.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
41. Josephus Daniels.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
42. Edwin Denby.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding.



SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Name.	When appointed.	President.
1. Thomas Ewing.....	Mar. 8, 1849	Zachary Taylor.
Thomas M. T. McKennan.....	Aug. 15, 1850	Millard Fillmore.
2. Alex H. H. Stuart.....	Sept. 12, 1850	Franklin Pierce.
3. Robert McClelland.....	Mar. 7, 1853	James Buchanan.
4. Jacob Thompson.....	Mar. 6, 1857	Abraham Lincoln.
5. Caleb B. Smith.....	Mar. 5, 1861	Do.
6. John P. Usher.....	Jan. 8, 1863	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1865	Andrew Johnson.
Do.....	Apr. 15, 1865	Do.
7. James Harlan.....	May 15, 1865	Do.
8. Orville H. Browning.....	July 27, 1866	Do.
9. Jacob D. Cox.....	Mar. 5, 1869	Ulysses S. Grant.
10. Columbus Delano.....	Nov. 1, 1870	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 17, 1873	Do.
Do.....	Oct. 19, 1875	Do.
11. Zachariah Chandler.....	Mar. 12, 1877	Rutherford B. Hayes.
12. Carl Schurz.....	Mar. 5, 1881	James A. Garfield.
13. Samuel J. Kirkwood.....	Apr. 6, 1882	Chester A. Arthur.
14. Henry M. Teller.....	Mar. 6, 1885	Grover Cleveland.
15. Lucius Q. C. Lamar.....	Jan. 16, 1888	Do.
16. William F. Vilas.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
17. John W. Noble.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
18. Hoke Smith.....	Sept. 1, 1896	Do.
19. David R. Francis.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
20. Cornelius N. Bliss.....	Dec. 21, 1898	Do.
21. Ethan Allen Hitchcock.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Theodore Roosevelt.
Do.....	Mar. 4, 1907	Do.
22. James R. Garfield.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
23. Richard A. Ballinger.....	Mar. 7, 1911	Do.
24. Walter L. Fisher.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
25. Franklin Knight Lane.....	Mar. 15, 1920	Do.
26. John Barton Payne.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding.
27. Albert Bacon Fall.....	Mar. 4, 1923	Do.
28. Hubert Work.....		

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1. Wilson Woodrow Wilson.....	Mar. 4, 1914	Woodrow Wilson.
2. James I. Payne.....	Mar. 4, 1917	James I. Payne.

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## SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Name.	When appointed.	President.
1. Norman J. Coleman.....	Feb. 13, 1889	Grover Cleveland.
2. Jeremiah M. Rusk.....	Mar. 5, 1889	Benjamin Harrison.
3. Julius Sterling Morton.....	Mar. 6, 1893	Grover Cleveland.
4. James Wilson.....	Mar. 5, 1897	William McKinley.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1901	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Theodore Roosevelt.
Do.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.
5. David Franklin Houston.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
6. Edwin Thomas Meredith.....	Feb. 2, 1920	Do.
7. Henry Wallace.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding.

## SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

1. George B. Cortelyou.....	Feb. 16, 1903	Theodore Roosevelt.
2. Victor H. Metcalf.....	July 1, 1904	Do.
Do.....	Mar. 6, 1905	Do.
3. Oscar S. Straus.....	Dec. 12, 1906	Do.
4. Charles Nagel.....	Mar. 5, 1909	William H. Taft.

## SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE.

1. William C. Redfield.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
2. Joshua Willis Alexander.....	Dec. 16, 1919	Do.
3. Herbert Clark Hoover.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding.

## SECRETARIES OF LABOR.

1. William Bauchop Wilson.....	Mar. 5, 1913	Woodrow Wilson.
2. James J. Davis.....	Mar. 4, 1921	Warren G. Harding.



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1801-1802

Rules for Son, Wm. C. C. Act of Confession

Ordnance of 1787

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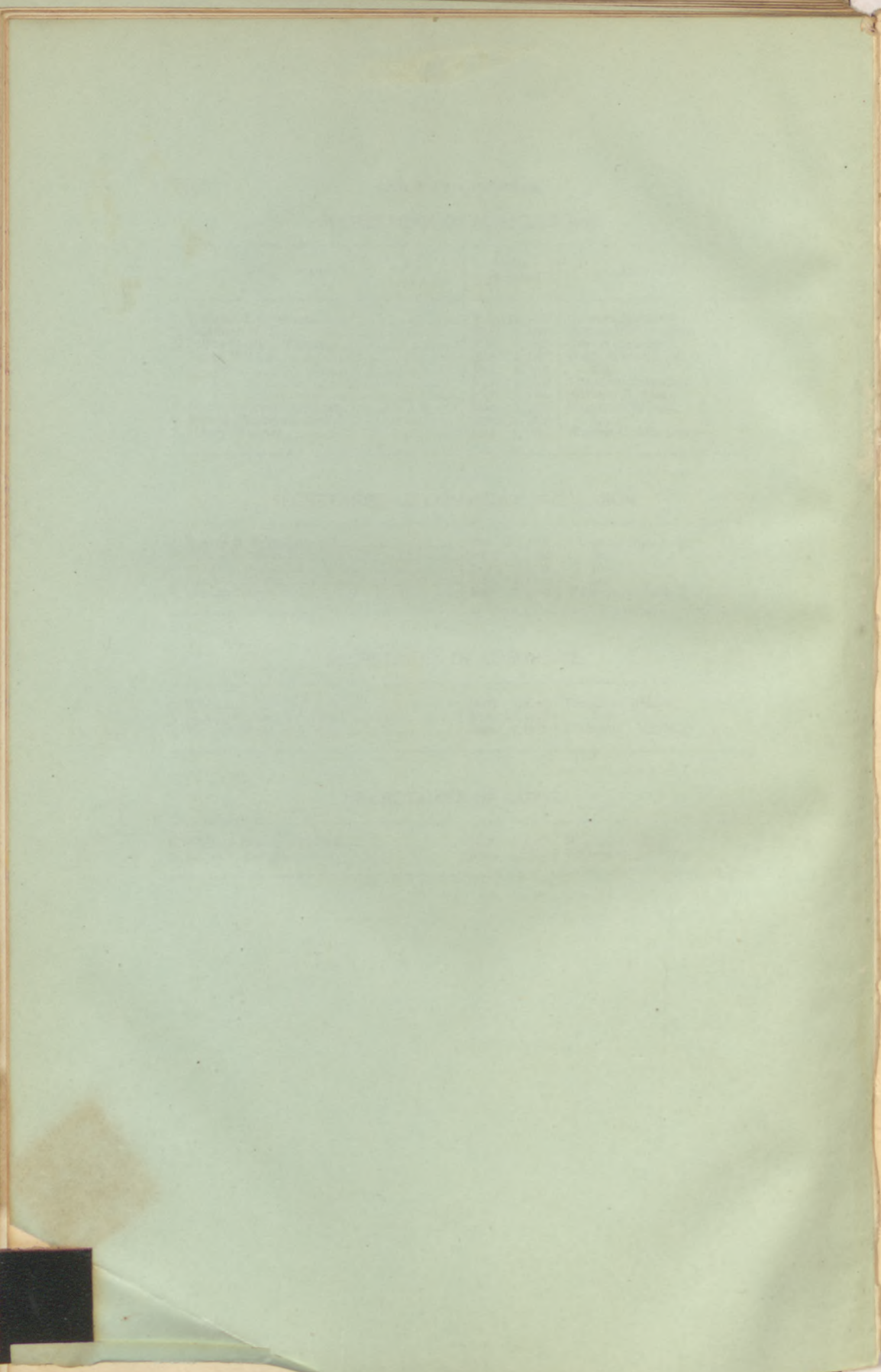
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