## SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, 1st-112th CONGRESSES, 1789-2011

Meeting dates of Congress: Pursuant to a resolution of the Confederation Congress in 1788, the Constitution went into effect on March 4, 1789. From then until the 20th amendment took effect in January 1934, the term of each Congress began on March 4th of each odd-numbered year; however, Article 1, section 4, of the Constitution provided that '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." The Congress therefore convened regularly on the first Monday in December until the 20th amendment became effective, which changed the beginning of Congress's term as well as its convening date to January 3rd. So prior to 1934, a new Congress typically would not convene for regular business until 13 months after being elected. One effect of this was that the last session of
each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to
two months. Recognizing that the need might exist for Congress to meet at times other than the regularly scheduled convening date, Article II, section 3 of the Constitution provides that the President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them"; hence these sessions occur only if convened by Presidential proclamation. Except as noted, these are separately numbered sessions of a Congress, and are marked by an E in the session column of the table. Until the 20th amendment was adopted, there were also times when special sessions of the Senate were convened, principally for confirming Cabinet and other executive nominations, and occasionally for the ratification of treaties or other executive business. These Senate sessions were also called by Presidential proclamation (typically by the outgoing President, although on occasion by incumbents as well) and are marked by an $S$ in the session column. MEEting Places of Congress: Congress met for the first and second sessions of the First Congress ( 1789 and 1790 ) in New York City. ington since the second session of the Sixth Congress (1800) ington since the second session of the Sixth Congress (1800).

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Con- } \\
\& \text { gress }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Se- } \\
\& \text { sion }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Convening } \\
\& \text { Date }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Adjournment } \\
\text { Date }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Length } \\
\& \text { in days }{ }^{1}
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Recesses \({ }^{2}\)} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{President pro tempore of the Senate \({ }^{3}\)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Speaker of the House of Representatives} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Senate \& House of Representatives \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1st......} \& 1 \& Mar. 4, 1789 \& Sept. 29, 17 \& 210 \& \& \& \multirow[t]{18}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
John Langdon, of New Hampshire \(\qquad\) \\
..do. \\
...do. \\
...do. \\
Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia John Langdon, of New Hampshire. ..do. \\
John Langdon, of New Hampshire; Ralph Izard, of South Carolina. Henry Tazewell, of Virginia. \\
..do. \\
Henry Tazewell, of Virginia; Samuel Livermore, of New Hampshire. \\
William Bingham, of Pennsylvania. \\
William Bradford, of Rhode Island \(\qquad\) \\
Jacob Read, of South Carolina; Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts. \\
John Laurance, of New York; James Ross, of Pennsylvania \\
Samuel Livermore, of New Hampshire; Uriah Tracy, of Connecticut. \\
John E. Howard, of Maryland; James Hillhouse, of Connecticut. \\
Abraham Baldwin, of Georgia \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Frederick A.C. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania.} \\
\hline \& 2 \& Jan. 4, 1790 \& Aug. 12, 1790 \& 221 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& S \& Dec. 6, 6,1790
Mar. \(4,1791 . . . . . . . . ~\) \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
Mar. 3, \(1791 \ldots\) \\
Mar. 4, \(1791 . .\). \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 88 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& 1 \& Oct. 24, 1791. \& May 8, 1792 \& 197 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut.} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& S \& Nov. 5, 1792
Mar. 4, \(1793 .\).

and. \& Mar. 2, 1793
Mar. 4, 1793 \& 119
1 \& -...-................................. \& ...-................................. \& \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \& Dec. 2, $1793 \ldots . . . .$. \& June 9, 1794 ..... \& 190 \&  \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Frederick A.C. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania.} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& $\stackrel{2}{5}$ \& Nov. 3, $1794 \ldots \ldots .$.

June 8, $1795 . . . . .$. \& | Mar. 3, 1795 |
| :--- |
| June 26, 1795 ... | \& 121

19 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{4th .....} \& 1 \& Dec. 7, 1795 ........ \& June 1, 1796 ..... \& 177 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey.} <br>
\hline \& \& 5, 1796 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{5th .....} \& S \& Mar. 4, 1797 \& Mar. 4, 1797 \& 9 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& 1-E \& May 15, 1797 .. \& July 10, $1797 \ldots$
July 19, 1798 \& 57 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Do.} <br>
\hline \& 2 \& Nov. 13, 1797 ...... \& July 16, 1798 ... \& 246 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{6th .....} \& 1 \& Dec. 2, 1799 \& May 14, 1800 \& 164 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts.} <br>
\hline \& 2 \& ov. 17, 1800 \& Mar. 3, 1801 .... \& 107 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Dec. 23-Dec. 30, 1800 .........} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Dec. 23-Dec. 30, 1800 .........} \& \& <br>

\hline 7th ..... \& ${ }_{1}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mar. 4, } 1801 \ldots . . . . . \\
& \text { Dec. 7, } 1801 \text {...... }
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& | Mar. 5, 1801 |
| :--- |
| May 3, 1802 | \& $\stackrel{2}{2}$ \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 8th .... \& 1-E \({ }^{2}\) \& \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} \& \text { Dec. } 6,1802 \\ \& \text { Oct. } 17,1803\end{aligned}\right.\) \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
\& \text { Mar. } 3,1803 \\
\& \text { Mar. } 27,1804
\end{aligned} .\right.
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
88 \\
163
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Stephen R. Bradley, of Vermont. \\
John Brown, of Kentucky; Jesse Frank lin, of North Carolina
\end{tabular} \& Do. \\
\hline \& \& Nov. 5, 1804 ...... \& Mar. 31.1805 .... \& 119 \& \& \& Joseh, Anderston, of Tennessee. \& \\
\hline 9th \& \& Dec. 2, 1805 \(\ldots\)..... \& Apr. \(21,1806 . . .1\) \& 141
93 \& \(\cdots\) \& \& Samuel Smith, of Maryland ...... \& Do. \\
\hline 10th \& \({ }_{2}^{1-E}\) \& Oct. 26, 1807 \& Apr. 25, 1808 \& 182
117 \& \(\cdots\) \& \& \& Joseph B. Varrum, of Massachusetts. \\
\hline 11th \& \& Mar. 4, 1809 \& \& \& \& \& Milledge, of Georgia. \& \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{l}
1 \\
2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
May 2,1809 \\
Nov. 27, 1809 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { June 28, } 1809 . \\
\& \text { May } 1,1810 .
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
48 \\
156 \\
156
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Andrew Gregg, of Pennsylvania \\
John Gaillard, of South Carolina
\end{tabular} \& Do. \\
\hline 12th \& 1-E \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l} 
Mar. 3,1811 \\
July \(6,1812 \ldots\). \\
\hline\(\ldots\).
\end{tabular} \& 245 \& \& \&  \& Henry Clay, of Kentucky. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{13th ...} \& \& (Nov.2, \(1812 \ldots \ldots \ldots\) \& Mar. 3,1813
Aus 2,1813 \& 122

71 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& 2 \& Dec. 6, 1813 \& | Aug. 2, |
| :--- |
| Apr. 18, $1814 \ldots$ |
| ... | \& 134 \& \& \& Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts; \& Langoon Cheves, of South Carolina. ${ }^{4}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& John Gaillard, of South Cari \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{15th ...} \& 2 \& Dec. 4, 1815 Dec. 2, 1816 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Apr. } 30,1816 \\
& \text { Mar. } 3,1817
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 148 \\
& { }_{1}^{148} \\
& 92
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& \& \& - C ..do do \& Henry Clay, of Kentucky. <br>

\hline \& \[
\stackrel{s}{s}

\] \& Mar. 4, 1817 …...... \& | Mar. 6, 1817 |
| :--- |
| Apr. 20, 1818 | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
3 \\
141 \\
100
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \& \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{|l|l}
\text {...oo oo } \\
\text { do }
\end{array}
$$
\] \& <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& Apr 20, 1818 .... \& ${ }_{108}^{141}$ \& Dec. 24-Dec. 29, 1817 \& Dec. 24-De \& James Barbour, of Virginia. \& Do. <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{16th ...} \& \& Dec. 6, 1819 ....... \& May 15, 1820 ... \& 162 \& \& \& James Barbour, of Virginia; John
Gaillard, of South Carolina: \& Do. 5 <br>

\hline \& \& Nov. 13, 1820 ..... \& $\cdots$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 111 \\
& 157
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \&  \& John W. Taylor, of New York. ${ }^{5}$ Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia. <br>

\hline 17th \& \& Dec. $2,1822 \cdots \cdots \cdots$ \& Marr 3, $1823 \cdots \cdots$ \& 92 \& $\cdots$ \& \& ...do. \& <br>
\hline 18th \& \& Dec. $1,1828 . . .18$. \& May $27,1824 . . .1$ \& $\begin{array}{r}178 \\ 88 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& \& \& ...do \& Henry Clay, of Kentucky. <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{19th} \& ${ }_{1}$ \& Mar. $4,1825 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ \&  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
6 \\
169
\end{array}
$$ \& \& \& Nathonniel Macon, of North Carolina \& John W. Taylor, of New Y <br>

\hline \& \& Dec. 4,1882 \& Mar. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 18278 \& 169
175
17 \& \& \& \& John W. Aayor, of N <br>
\hline 20th \& \& Dec. $1,1828 . \ldots \ldots$. \& May ${ }^{\text {Mar. } 36,1829}$ \& \& Dec. 24-Dec. 29, 1828 .... \& Dec. 24-Dec. 29, 1828 . \& Sol.do. \& An <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21st ....} \& S \& Mar. 4, $1829 \cdots \cdots$ \& Mar. $17,18292 \cdots$ \& 14 \& \& Dec. 24- ${ }^{\text {da. 2, }} 1828$ \& \& <br>
\hline \& 1 \&  \& May 31, $1830 \ldots$ \& $\begin{array}{r}176 \\ 88 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ \& \& \& \& Do. <br>
\hline 22d..... \& $\frac{1}{2}$ \& Dec. 5, 1831 $\ldots$ \&  \& ${ }_{91}^{225}$ \& $\cdots$ \& \& Litileton Waller Tazewell) of Virginia
Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee. \& Do. <br>
\hline 23d ..... \& 1 \& Dec. 2, $1833 \cdots$ \& June 30, $1834 \cdots$ \& 211 \& \& \& Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee; \& Do. ${ }^{6}$ <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{24h} \& \& Dec. $1,1834 \ldots \ldots$.
Dec. 7, 1835 \& Mar. 3, 1835 \& \& \& \& John Tyler of of Virginia
William.a...... \& John Bell, of Tennessee. ${ }^{6}$ James K. Polk, of Tennessee <br>
\hline \& ${ }_{5}^{2}$ \& Coc. $5.1836 \ldots \ldots \ldots$ \&  \& 8 \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{25th} \& 1-E \& Mar. 4, $1837 \ldots \ldots$. \& Mar. $10,1837 . .18$ \& 43 \& \& \& \& Do. <br>
\hline \& 2 \& Dec. 4, 1837 $\ldots$ \& July 9, 1838 $\ldots \ldots$ \& ${ }_{9}^{218}$ \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline 26th \& 3 \&  \&  \& 233
23
8 \& \& \& \& Robert M.T. Hunter, of Virginia. <br>
\hline 27th \& $\stackrel{ }{5}$ \& Mar. 4, 1841 \& Mar. 15, 1841 \& 12 \& \& \& William R. King, of Alabama; Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey. \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, 1st-112th CONGRESSES, 1789-2011—CONTINUED

[Closing date for this table was September 15, 2011.]
Meeting Dates of Congress: Pursuant to a resolution of the Confederation Congress in 1788, the Constitution went into effect on March 4, 1789. From then until the 20th amendment took effect in January 1934, the term of each Congress began on March 4th of each odd-numbered year; however, Article I, section 4, of the Constitution provided that "The Con-
gress 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." The Congress therefore convened regularly on the first Monday in December until the 20th amendment became effective, which changed the beginning of Congress's term as well as its convening date to January 3rd. So prior to 1934, a new Congress typically would not convene for regular business until 13 months after being elected. One effect of this was that the last session of
each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to
two months. Recognizing that the need might exist for Congress to meet at times other than the regularly scheduled convening date, Article II, section 3 of the Constitution provides that the President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them"; hence these sessions occur only if convened by Presidential proclamation. Except as noted, these are separately numbered sessions of a Congress, and are marked by an E in the session column of the table. Until the 20th amendment was adopted, there were also times when special sessions of the Senate were convened, principally for confirming Cabinet and other executive nominations, and occasionally for the ratification of treaties or other executive business. These Senate sessions were also called by Presidential proclamation (typically by the outgoing President, although on occasion by incumbents as well) and are marked by an S in the session column. Meeting Places of Congress: Congress met for the first and second sessions of the First Congress (1789 and 1790) in New York City ington since the second session of the Sixth Congress (1800) , ington since the second session of the Sixth Congress (1800).

| Congress | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sos- } \\ & \text { sion } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Convening } \\ \text { Date } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Adjournment } \\ & \text { Date } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length } \\ & \text { in days }{ }^{1} \end{aligned}$ | Recesses ${ }^{2}$ |  | President pro tempore of the Senate ${ }^{3}$ | Speaker of the House of Representatives |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Senate | House of Representatives |  |  |
| 28th | 1-E | May 31, 1841 ..... | Sept. 13, 1841 <br> Aug. 31, 1842 <br> Mar. 3, 1843 <br> June 17, 1844 <br> Mar. 3, 1845 <br> Mar. 20, 1845 <br> Aug. 10, 1846 | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \\ & 269 \end{aligned}$ | ....................................... | ......................................... | Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey ...... Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina. ...d. …do. ....................................................... <br> Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina <br> ...do. <br> ...do | John White, of Kentucky. |
|  |  | Dec. 6, 1841 ....... |  |  | ................................ |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | Dec. $5,1842 \ldots . .$. Dec. 4,1843 ane... |  | 89 196 |  |  |  | John W. Jones, of Virginia. |
|  | 2 | Dec. 2, 1844 ....... |  | 92 |  |  |  |  |
| 29th | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mar. 4, } 1845 \text {....... } \\ & \text { Dec. 1, } 1845 \text {...... } \end{aligned}$ |  | 17 253 |  |  | Ambrose H. Sevier; David R. Atchison, of Missouri. <br> David R. Atchison, of Missouri. | John W. Davis, of Indiana. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30th ... | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | Dec. 7, 1846 ...... | Mar. 3, 1847 <br> Aug. 14, 1848 <br> Mar. 3, 1849 | 87 254 254 | ${ }_{\text {-................................... }}$ |  |  | Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. |
|  | 2 | Dec. 4, 1848 .... |  | 254 90 |  |  | ...do .......................................................do. |  |
| 31st .... | S | Mar. 5, 1849 ....... | Mar. 23, 1849 .. | 1930292 |  |  |  | Howell Cobb, of Georgia. |
|  | 2 | Dec. 3, 1849 ....... | Sept. 30, 1850 ... Mar. 3, 1851 |  | $\ldots$ | $\qquad$ | William R. King, of Alabama ................. ...do. |  |
| 32d ..... | S | Mar. 4, $1851 \ldots \ldots .$. | Mar. 13, 1851... | 10275 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | Dec. 1, 1851 Dec. 6, 1852 | Aug. 31, $1852 .$. Mar. 3, 1853 $\ldots$. |  | -.................................... | $\cdots$ |  | Linn Boyd, of Kentucky. |
| 33d ..... | S | Mar. 4, 1853 ........ | Mpr. 11, $1853 \ldots$ | 39 | $\qquad$ |  | David R. Atchison, of Missouri. ...do. |  |
|  | 1 | Dec. 5, 1853 ...... | Aug. 7, $1854 . .$. | 246 90 |  |  | Lewis Cass, of Michi................................................ Bright, of Indiana. | Do. |
|  | 2 | Dec. 4, $1854 \ldots$ | Mar. 3, 1855 | 90 | $\qquad$ | .......................................... |  |  |
| 34th ... | 1 | Dec. 3, 1855 ...... | Aug. 18, 1856 .. | 260 |  |  | Charles E. Stuart, of Michigan; Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana. | Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts. |
|  | 2-E | Aug. 21, 1856 ..... | Aug. 30, 1856 .. |  |  |  | Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana. |  |
| 35th ... | ${ }_{5}^{3}$ | Dec. Mar. 4,1857 4,....... | Mar. 3, $1857 \ldots \ldots$ Mar. 14, 1857 .. | 93 11 | -............................................... | ........................................ | James M. Mason, of Virginia, James M. Mason, of Virginia; Thomas |  |
|  | 1 |  |  | 189 |  |  | J. Rusk, of Texas. <br> Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama | s L. Orr, of South Carolina. |



Meeting Dates of Congress: Pursuant to a resolution of the Confederation Congress in 1788, the Constitution went into effect on March 4, 1789. From then until the 20th amendment took effect in January 1934, the term of each Congress began on March 4th of each odd-numbered year; however, Article I, section 4, of the Constitution provided that "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." The Congress therefore convened regularly on the first Monday in December until the 20th amendment became effective, which changed the beginning of Congress's term as well as its convening date to January 3rd. So prior to 1934, a new Congress typically would not convene for regular business until 13 months after being elected. One effect of this was that the last session of
each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to
two months. Recognizing that the need might exist for Congress to meet at times other than the regularly scheduled convening date, Article II, section 3 of the Constitution provides that the President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them"; hence these sessions occur only if convened by Presidential proclamation. Except as noted, these are separately numbered sessions of a Congress, and are marked by an E in the session column of the table. Until the 20th amendment was adopted, there were also times when special sessions of the Senate were convened, principally for confirming Cabinet and other executive nominations, and occasionally for the ratification of treaties or other executive business. These Senate sessions were also called by Presidential proclamation (typically by the outgoing President, although on occasion by incumbents as well) and are marked by an S in the session column. Meeting Places of Congress: Congress met for the first and second sessions of the First Congress (1789 and 1790) in New York City,
From the third session of the First Congress through the first session of the Sixth Congress ( 1790 to 1800 ), Philadelphia was the meeting place Congress has convened in Wash rom the thir ington since the second session of the Sixth Congress (1800).

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Con- } \\ & \text { gress } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ses- } \\ & \text { sio } \end{aligned}$ | ConveningDate | AdjournmentDate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length } \\ & \text { in days }{ }^{1} \end{aligned}$ | Recesses ${ }^{2}$ |  | President pro tempore of the Senate ${ }^{3}$ | Speaker of the House of Representatives |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Senate | House of Representatives |  |  |
| 48th | 2 | Dec. 4, 1882 | Mar. 3, 1883 | 90 |  |  | George F. Edmunds, of Vermont. | J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky. |
|  | 2 | Dec. $3,1883 \ldots \ldots .$. | July $7,1884 \ldots \ldots$. | 218 93 | Dec. 24, 1884-Jan. 5, 1885 .. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. 24, 1884-Jan. 5, } 1885 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | ....do |  |
| 49th ... | S | Mar. 4, 1885 ....... | Apr. 2, 1885 ..... | 30 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | Dec. 7, 1885 ....... | Aug. 5, $1886 \ldots$ | 242 | Dec. 21, 1885-Jan. 5, 1886 .. | Dec. 21, 1885-Jan. 5, 1886 .. | John Sherman, of Ohio | Do. |
|  | 2 | Dec. 6, 1888 ....... | Mar. 3, 1887 .... |  | Dec. 22, 1886-Jan. 4, 1887 .. | Dec. 22, 1886-Jan. 4, 1887 .. | John J. Ingalls, of Kansas. |  |
| 50th ... | 1 | Dec. 5,1887 Dec. 3, 1888 I....... | Oct. $20,1888 \ldots$ Mar. $3,1889 . .$. | 321 91 | Dec. 22, $1887-$ Jan. 4,1888 ... Dec. 21, 1888-Jan. 2, 1889 | Dec. 22, 1887-Jan. 4, 1888 <br> Dec. 21, 1888-Jan. 2, 1889 | ...do | Do. |
| 51st .... | S | Mar. 4, 1889 ....... | Apr. 2, 1889 ..... | 30 |  |  | ...do. | Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. |
|  | 1 | Dec. 2, 1889 ....... | Oct. 1, 1890 ..... | 304 | Dec. 21, 1889-Jan. 6, 1890 .. | Dec. 21, 1889-Jan. 6, 1890 | ...do |  |
| 52d ..... | 1 | Dec. 1, 1890 Dec. 7, $181891 . . . . .$. | Mar. 3, 1891 Aug. 5, $1892 \ldots$. | 93 251 |  |  | Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska. .do $\qquad$ |  |
| 53d ..... | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ | Dec. 5, $18992 \ldots$ | Mar. 3, 1893 $\ldots \ldots$ | 89 | Dec. 22, 1892-Jan. 4, 1893 | Dec. 22, 1892-Jan. 4, 1893 | $\ldots$...do. | Chates F |
|  | S | Mar. 4, 1893 | Apr. 15, 1893 ... | 43 |  |  | Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska; Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee. | Do. |
|  | 1-E |  | Nov. 3, 1893 .... | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ 268 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | Dec. 21, 1893-Jan. 3, 1894 Dec. 23, 1894-Jan. 3, 1895 | Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee $\qquad$ ...do. <br> Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina; Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee. |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. 4, } 1893 \text {........ } \\ & \text { Dec. 3, } 1894 \text {...... } \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 28, $1894 .$. Mar. 3, $1895 . .$. | 268 97 |  |  |  |  |
| 54th . | 1 | Dec. 2, $1895 \ldots$ | June 11, 1896 ... | 193 87 |  |  | William P. Frye, of Maine .................. | Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. |
| 55th ... | S | Dec. 7, $1896 \ldots$ Mar. 41897 | Mar. 3, 1897 $\ldots \ldots$ | 87 | Dec. 22, 1896-Jan. 5, 1897 .. | Dec. 22, 1896-Jan. 5, 1897 .. | ...do. |  |
|  | 1-E | Mar. 15, 1897. | July 24, 1897 ... | 131 |  |  | ...do | Do. |
|  | 3 |  | July 8, $1898 \ldots .$. | 215 89 1 | Dec. 18, 1897-Jan. 5, 1898 | Dec. 18, 1897-Jan. 5, 1898 | ...do. |  |
| 56th | 3 | Dec. 5, 1898 ....... | Mar. 3, $1899 . .$. | 89 186 | Dec. 21, 1898-Jan. 4, $1899 .$. Dec. 20, 1899-Jan. 3, $1900 .$. | Dec. 21, 1898-Jan. 4, $1899 .$. Dec. 20, 1899-Jan. 3, $1900 .$. | ...do. | David B. Henderson, of Iowa. |
|  | 2 | Dec. 3, 1900 .... | Mar. 3, 1901 .... | 91 | Dec. 20, 1900-Jan. 3, 1901 .. | Dec. 21, 1900-Jan. 3, 1901 .. |  |  |
| 57th. | S | Mar. 4, 1901 | Mar. 9, 1901. | 6 |  |  | ...do. |  |


| Statistical Information |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 527 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Corer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | （1） |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \％ | 交京 | £ |  | 등 휸 |  |  |

## SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, 1st-112th CONGRESSES, 1789-2011—CONTINUED

[Closing date for this table was September 15, 2011.]
Meeting Dates of Congress: Pursuant to a resolution of the Confederation Congress in 1788, the Constitution went into effect on March 4, 1789. From then until the 20th amendment took effect in January 1934, the term of each Congress began on March 4th of each odd-numbered year; however, Article I, section 4, of the Constitution provided that '"The Con-
gress 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." The Congress therefore convened regularly on the first Monday in December until the 20th amendment became effective, which changed the beginning of Congress's term as well as its convening date to January 3rd. So prior to 1934, a new Congress typically would not convene for regular business until 13 months after being elected. One effect of this was that the last session of
each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to each Congress was a lame duck session. After the twonths. Recognizing that the need might exist for Congress to meet at times other than the regularly scheduled convening date, Article II , section 3 of the Constitution provides that the President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them"; hence these sessions occur only if convened by Presidential proclamation. Except as noted, these are separately numbered sessions of a Congress, and are marked by an E in the session column of the table. Until the 20th amendment was adopted, there were also times when special sessions of the Senate were convened, principally for confirming Cabinet and other executive nominations, and occasionally for the ratification of treaties or other executive business. These Senate sessions were also called by Presidential proclamation (typically by the outgoing President, although on occasion by incumbents as well) and are marked by an S in the session column. Meeting Places of Congress: Congress met for the first and second sessions of the First Congress (1789 and 1790) in New York City ington since the second session of the Sixth Congress (1800) session of the Sixth Congress ( 1790 to 1800), Philadelphia was the meeting place. Congress has convened in Wain ington since the second session of the Sixth Congress (1800).

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Con- } \\ & \text { gress } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sos- } \\ & \text { sion } \end{aligned}$ | ConveningDate | AdjournmentDate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length } \\ & \text { in days }{ }^{1} \end{aligned}$ | Recesses ${ }^{2}$ |  | President pro tempore of the Senate ${ }^{3}$ | Speaker of the House of Representatives |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Senate | House of Representatives |  |  |
| 72d..... | 3 | Dec. 1, $1930 \ldots$ | Mar. 3, 1931 | 93 | 1931 | Dec | George H. Moses, of New Hampshire <br> ...do <br> ...do. <br> ...do. <br> Key Pittman, of Nevada $\qquad$ | Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio. John N. Garner, of Texas. |
|  | 1 | Dec. 7, $19331 . . . . . .$. | July 16, $1932 \ldots$ | 223 | Dec. 22, 1931-Jan. 4, 1932 | Dec. 22, 1931-Jan. |  |  |
| 73d ..... | $\stackrel{2}{5}$ | Dec. 5, $1932 \ldots \ldots .$. Mar. 4, 1933 | Mar. 3, 1933 <br> Mar. 6, 1933 <br> $\ldots . .$. | 89 3 |  | - |  |  |
|  | 1-E | Mar. 9, 1933 ....... | June 15, $1933 \ldots$ | 99 |  |  |  | Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois. |
| 74th | 2 | Jan. 3, $1934 \ldots \ldots .$. Jan. 3, $1935 . . . . . .$. | June 18, $1934 \ldots$ Aug. 26, 1935 | 167 236 |  |  | ...do. |  |
|  | 2 | Jan. 3, $1936 . . . . . .$. | June 20, 1936 ... | 170 | June 8-June 15, 1936 .... | June 8-June 15, 1936 .......... | ...do ..... | Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee. ${ }^{11}$ William B. Bankhead, of Alabama. ${ }^{11}$ Do. |
| 75th ... |  | Jan. 5, 1937 $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | Aug. 21, 1937 .. | 229 |  |  | ...do ..... |  |
|  | 2-E | Nov. 15, 1937 <br> Jan. 3, 1938 | Dec. 21, 1937 June 16, 1938 | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 165 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | ....................................... | ...do. |  |
| 76th ... | 1 | Jan. 3, 1939 | Aug. 5, 1939 .... | 215 |  |  | ...do. | Do. ${ }^{12}$ |
|  | 2-E | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. 21, } 1939 \\ & \text { Jan. 3, } 1940 \end{aligned}$ | Nov. 3, 1939 <br> Jan. 3, 1941 | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 366 \end{aligned}$ | July 11-July 22, 1940 .......... | July 11-July 22, 1940 ........ |  | Sam Rayburn, of Texas. ${ }^{12}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Key Pittman, of Nevada; ${ }^{13}$ William H. King, of Utah. ${ }^{13}$ <br> Pat Harrison, of Mississippi; ${ }^{14}$ Carter Glass, of Virginia. ${ }^{14}$ |  |
| h | 1 | Jan. 3, 1941 | Jan. 2, 1942 | 365 |  |  |  | Do. |
|  |  |  | Dec. 16, $1942 \ldots$ Dec. 21, $1943 \ldots$ ar | $\begin{array}{r}346 \\ 350 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | July 8-Sept. 14, 1943 Apr. 1-Apr. 12, 1944 June 23-Aug. 1, 1944 Sept. 21-Nov. 14, 1944 July 21-Sept. 5, 1945 | Carter Glass, of Virginia. <br> ...do <br> ...do. |  |
| 78th | 2 | Jan. 10, 1944 ....... | Dec. 19, 1944 | 345 | Apr. 1-Apr. 12, 1944 <br> June 23-Aug. 1, 1944 <br> Sept. 21-Nov. 14, 1944 |  |  | Do. |
| 79th ... |  | Jan. 3, 1945 ....... | Dec. 21, 1945 ... | 353 | Aug. 1-Sept. 5, 1945. |  | Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee | Do. |
| 80th ... | $15{ }_{1}^{2}$ | Jan. 14, 1946 ....... | Aug. 2, 1946 .... | 351 | July 27-Nov. 17, 1947 | Apr. 18-Apr. 30, 1946 ...... | A...do. Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan ..... | Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachu-setts. |
|  | 152 | Jan. 6, 1948 ....... | Dec. 31, 1948 ... | 361 | June 20-July 26, 1948 <br> Aug. 7-Dec. 31, 1948 | June 20-July 26, 1948 Aug. 7-Dec. 31, 1948 |  |  |



## SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, 1st-112th CONGRESSES, 1789-2011—CONTINUED

Meeting dates of Congress: Pursuant to a resolution of the Confederation Congress in 1788, the Constitution went into effect on March 4, 1789. From then until the 20th amendment took effect in January 1934, the term of each Congress began on March 4th of each odd-numbered year; however, Article 1, section 4, of the Constitution provided that 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." The Congress therefore convened regularly on the first Monday in December until the 20th amendment became effective, which changed the beginning of Congress's term as well as its convening date to January 3rd. So prior to 1934, a new Congress typically would not convene for regular business until 13 months after being elected. One effect of this was that the last session of
each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to
two months. Recognizing that the need might exist for Congress to meet at times other than the regularly scheduled convening date, Article II, section 3 of the Constitution provides that the President 'may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them"'; hence these sessions occur only if convened by Presidential proclamation. Except as noted, these are separately numbered sessions of a Congress, and are marked by an E in the session column of the table. Until the 20th amendment was adopted, there were also times when special sessions of the Senate were convened, principally for confirming Cabinet and other executive nominations, and occasionally for the ratification of treaties or other executive business. These Senate sessions were also called by Presidential proclamation (typically by the outgoing President, although on occasion by incumbents as well) and are marked by an S in the session column. Meeting Places of Congress: Congress met for the first and second sessions of the First Congress (1789 and 1790) in New York City From the third session of the First Congress through the first session of the Sixth Congress ( 1790 to 1800), Philadelphia was the meeting place. Congress has convened in Wash-

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Congress} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ses- } \\
& \text { sion }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Convening } \\
\text { Date }
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Adjournment } \\
& \text { Date }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Length } \\
\text { in days }{ }^{1}
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Recesses ${ }^{2}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{President pro tempore of the Senate ${ }^{3}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Speaker of the House of Representatives} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Senate \& House of Representatives \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{92d .....

93d .....} \& 1

2 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Jan. 21, 1971 $\qquad$ <br>
Jan. 18, 1972 ......

} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{

Dec. 17, 1971 <br>
Oct. 18, 1972 ...

} \& 331 \& 

Feb. 11-Feb. 17, 1971 <br>
Apr. 7-Apr. 14, 1971 <br>
May 26-June 1, 1971 <br>
June 30-July 6, 1971 <br>
Aug. 6-Sept. 8, 1971 <br>
Oct. 21-Oct. 26, 1971 <br>
Nov. 24-Nov. 29, 1971
\end{tabular} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& Richard B. Russell, of Georgia; ${ }^{17}$ Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana. ${ }^{17}$ \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Carl B. Albert, of Oklahoma.} <br>

\hline \& 2 \& \& \& 275 \& | Feb. 9-Feb. 14, 1972 |
| :--- |
| Mar. 30-Apr. 4, 1972 |
| May 25-May 30, 1972 |
| June 30-July 17, 1972 Aug. 18-Sept. 5, 1972 | \& \& Allen J. Ellender, of Louisiana; ${ }^{18}$ James O. Eastland, of Mississippi. ${ }^{18}$ \& <br>

\hline \& 1

2 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Jan. 3, 1973 $\qquad$ <br>
Jan. 21, 1974 ......

} \& Dec. 22, 1973 ... \& 354 \& 

Feb. 8-Feb. 15, 1973 <br>
Apr. 18-Apr. 30, 1973 <br>
May 23-May 29, 1973 <br>
June 30-July 9, 1973 <br>
Aug. 3-Sept. 5, 1973 <br>
Nov. 21-Nov. 26, 1973
\end{tabular} \& \& James O. Eastland, of Mississippi ......... \& <br>

\hline \& 2 \& \& Dec. 20, 1974 ... \& 334 \& | Feb. 8-Feb. 18, 1974 |
| :--- |
| Mar. 13-Mar. 19, 1974 |
| Apr. 11-Apr. 22, 1974 |
| May 23-May 28, 1974 |
| Aug. 22-Sept. 4, 1974 |
| Oct. 17-Nov. 18, 1974 |
| Nov. 26-Dec. 2, 1974 | \& \& ...do. \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}



[^0]| Mar. 26-Apr. 7, 1975 ........ | ...do ..... |
| :---: | :---: |
| May 22-June 2, 1975 $\cdots$  <br> Mune 26-July 8, 1975   |  |
| Aug. 9-Oept. 20,1975 |  |
|  |  |
| Oct. 23-Oct. 28, 1975 |  |
| Nov. 20-Dec. 1, 1975 |  |
| Feb. 11-Feb. 16, 1976 ..........Apr. 14-Apr. 26, 1976 |  |
| Apr. 14-Apr. 26, 1976 |  |
|  |  |
| Aug. 10-Aug. 23, 1976 |  |
| Sept. 2-Sept. 8, 1976 |  |
| Feb. 9-Feb. 16, 1977 | ...do |
| Apr. 6-Apr. 18, 1977 |  |
| May 26-June 1, 1977 |  |
|  |  |
| Aug. 5-Sept. 7, 1977 |  |
| Oct. 6-Oct. 11, 1977 |  |
| Feb. 9-Feb. 14, 1978 ............ ...do. |  |
| Mar. 22-Apr. 3, 1978 ${ }^{\text {Manc.a... }}$...do. |  |
|  |  |
| June 29-July 10, 1978 |  |
| Feb. 8-Feb. 13, 1979 ............ Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington ... |  |
|  |  |
| June 29-July 9, 1979 |  |
|  |  |
| June 29-July 9, 1979 |  |
| Nov. 20-Nov. 26, 1979 |  |
| Feb. 13-Feb. 19, 1980 | Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington; |
| Apr. 2-Apr. 15, 1980 | Milton Young, of North Dakota; ${ }^{19}$ |
| May 22-May 28, 1980 July 2-July 21, 1980 | Warren G. Magnuson, of Wash- |
| Aug. 1-Aug. 18, 1980 |  |
| Aug. 28-Sept. 3, 1980 |  |
| Oct. 2-Nov. 12, 1980 |  |
| Nov. 21-Dec. 1, 1980 |  |
| Feb. 6-Feb. 17, 1981 Apr. $10-\mathrm{Apr}$ 27, 1981 | Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina ..... |
| Apr. 10-Apr. 27, 1981 June 26-July 8, 1981 |  |
| Aug. 4-Sept. 9, 1981 |  |
| Oct. 7-Oct. 13, 1981 |  |
| Nov. 23-Nov. 30, 1981 |  |
| Feb. 10-Feb. 22, 1982 | ...do |
| Apr. 6-Apr. 20, 1982 <br> May 27-June 2, 1982 |  |
| July 1-July 12, 1982 |  |
| Aug. 20-Sept. 8, 1982 |  |
| Oct. 1-Nov. 29, 1982 |  |

Do.
omas P. O'Neill, Jr., of Massachu-
Do.

## SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, 1st-112th CONGRESSES, 1789-2011—CONTINUED

[Closing date for this table was September 15, 2011.$]$
Meeting dates of Congress: Pursuant to a resolution of the Confederation Congress in 1788, the Constitution went into effect on March 4, 1789. From then until the 20th amendment took effect in January 1934, the term of each Congress began on March 4th of each odd-numbered year; however, Article I, section 4, of the Constitution provided that "The Con-
gress 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." The Congress therefore convened regularly on the first Monday in December until the 20th amendment became effective, which changed the beginning of Congress's term as well as its convening date to January 3rd. So prior to 1934, a new Congress typically would not convene for regular business until 13 months after being elected. One effect of this was that the last session of
each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to
two months. Recognizing that the need might exist for Congress to meet at times other than the regularly scheduled convening date, Article II, section 3 of the Constitution provides that the President 'may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them'; hence these sessions occur only if convened by Presidential proclamation. Except as noted, these are separately numbered sessions of a Congress, and are marked by an E in the session column of the table. Until the 20th amendment was adopted, there were also times when special sessions of the Senate were convened, principally for confirming Cabinet and other executive nominations, and occasionally for the ratification of treaties or other executive business. These Senate sessions were also called by Presidential proclamation (typically by the outgoing President, although on occasion by incumbents as well) and are marked by an S in the session column. Meeting Places of Congress: Congress met for the first and second sessions of the First Congress ( 1789 and 1790 ) in New York City. ington since the second session of the Sixth Congress (1800)

| Congress | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ses- } \\ & \text { sion } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Convening } \\ & \text { Date } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Adjournment } \\ & \text { Date } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length } \\ & \text { in days }{ }^{1} \end{aligned}$ | Recesses ${ }^{2}$ |  | President pro tempore of the Senate ${ }^{3}$ | Speaker of the House of Representatives |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Senate | House of Representatives |  |  |
| 98th | 1 | Jan. 3, 1983 ........ | Nov. 18, 1983 | 320 | Jan. 3-Jan. 25, 1983 <br> Feb. 3-Feb. 14, 1983 <br> Mar. 24-Apr. 5, 1983 <br> May 26-June 6, 1983 <br> June 29-July 11, 1983 <br> Aug. 4-Sept. 12, 1983 <br> Oct. 7-Oct. 17, 1983 | Jan. 6-Jan. 25, 1983 <br> Feb. 17-Feb. 22, 1983 <br> Mar. 24-Apr. 5, 1983 <br> May 26-June 1, 1983 <br> June 30-July 11, 1983 <br> Aug. 4-Sept. 12, 1983 <br> Oct. 6-Oct. 17, 1983 | Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina ..... | Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., of Massachusetts. |
|  | 2 | Jan. 23, 1984 ...... | Oct. 12, 1984 ... | 264 | Feb. 9-Feb. 20, 1984 Apr. 12-Apr. 24, 1984 May 24-May 31, 1984 June 29-July 23, 1984 Aug. 10-Sept. 5, 1984 | Feb. 9-Feb. 21, 1984 Apr. 12-Apr. 24, 1984 May 24-May 30, 1984 June 29-July 23, 1984 Aug. 10-Sept. 5, 1984 | ...do. |  |
| 99th ... | 1 | Jan. 3, 1985 ........ | Dec. 20, 1985 ... | 352 | Aug. 10-Sept. 5, 198 <br> Feb. 7-Feb. 18, 1985 <br> Apr. 4-Apr. 15, 1985 <br> May 9-May 14, 1985 <br> May 24-June 3, 1985 <br> June 27-July 8, 1985 <br> Aug. 1-Sept. 9, 1985 <br> Nov. 23-Dec. 2, 1985 | Jan. 3-Jan. 21, 1985 <br> Feb. 7-Feb. 19, 1985 <br> Mar. 7-Mar. 19, 1985 <br> Apr. 4-Apr. 15, 1985 <br> May 23-June 3, 1985 <br> June 27-July 8, 1985 <br> Aug. 1-Sept. 4, 1985 <br> Nov. 21-Dec. 2, 1985 | ...do ............................................... | Do. |
|  | 2 | Jan. 21, 1986 ...... | Oct. 18, 1986 ... | 278 | Feb. 7-Feb. 17, 1986 <br> Mar. 27-Apr. 8, 1986 <br> May 21-June 2, 1986 <br> June 26-July 7, 1986 <br> Aug. 15-Sept. 8, 1986 | Feb. 6-Feb. 18, 1986 <br> Mar. 25-Apr. 8, 1986 <br> May 22-June 3, 1986 <br> June 26-July 14, 1986 <br> Aug. 16-Sept. 8, 1986 | ...do. |  |



## SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, 1st-112th CONGRESSES, 1789-2011—CONTINUED

[Closing date for this table was September 15, 2011.]
Meeting dates of Congress: Pursuant to a resolution of the Confederation Congress in 1788, the Constitution went into effect on March 4, 1789. From then until the 20th amendment ook effect in January 1934, the term of each Congress began on March 4th of each odd-numbered year; however, Article 1, section 4, of the Constitution provided that "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." The Congress therefore convened regularly on the first Monday in December until the 20th amendment became effective, which changed the beginning of Congress's term as well as its convening date to January 3rd. So prior to 1934, a new Congress typically would not convene for regular business until 13 months after being elected. One effect of this was that the last session of
each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to
two months. Recognizing that the need might exist for Congress to meet at times other than the regularly scheduled convening date, Article II, section 3 of the Constitution provides that the President 'may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them'; hence these sessions occur only if convened by Presidential proclamation. Except as noted, these are separately numbered sessions of a Congress, and are marked by an E in the session column of the table. Until the 20th amendment was adopted, there were also times when special sessions of the Senate were convened, principally for confirming Cabinet and other executive nominations, and occasionally for the ratification of treaties or other executive business. These Senate sessions were also called by Presidential proclamation (typically by the outgoing President, although on occasion by incumbents as well) and are marked by an S in the session column. Meeting Places of Congress: Congress met for the first and second sessions of the First Congress (1789 and 1790) in New York City ington since the second session of the Sixth Congress (1800).

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Con- } \\ & \text { gress } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ses- } \\ & \text { sion } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Convening } \\ \text { Date } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Adjournment } \\ & \text { Date } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length } \\ & \text { in days } \end{aligned}$ | Recesses ${ }^{2}$ |  | President pro tempore of the Senate ${ }^{3}$ | Speaker of the House of Representatives |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Senate | House of Representatives |  |  |
| 103d ... | 1 | Jan. 5, 1993 ........ | Nov. 26, 1993 .. | 326 | Jan. 7-Jan. 20, 1993 <br> Feb. 4-Feb. 16, 1993 <br> Feb. 18-Feb. 24, 1993 p <br> Apr. 7-Apr. 19, 1993 <br> May 28-June 7, 1993 <br> July 1-July 13, 1993 <br> Aug. 7-Sept. 7, 1993 <br> Oct. 7-Oct. 13, 1993 Nov. 11-Nov. 16, 1993 <br> Nov. 11-Nov. 16, 1993 | Jan. 6-Jan. 20, 1993 <br> Jan. 27-Feb. 2, 1993 <br> Feb. 4-Feb. 16, 1993 <br> Apr. 7-Apr. 19, 1993 <br> May 27-June 8, 1993 <br> July 1-July 13, 1993 <br> Aug. 6-Sept. 8, 1993 <br> Sept. 15-Sept. 21, 1993 <br> Oct. 7-Oct. 12, 1993 | Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia ........ | Thomas S. Foley, of Washington. |
|  | 2 | Jan. 25, 1994 ...... | Dec. 1, 1994 ..... | 311 | Feb. 11-Feb. 22, 1994 <br> Mar. 26-Apr. 11, 1994 <br> May 25-June 7, 1994 <br> July 1-July 11, 1994 <br> Aug. 25-Sept. 12, 1994 <br> Oct. 8-Nov. 30, 1994 | Jan. 26-Feb. 1, 1994 <br> Feb. 11-Feb. 22, 1994 <br> Mar. 24-Apr. 12, 1994 <br> May 26-June 8, 1994 <br> June 30-July 12, 1994 <br> Aug. 26-Sept. 12, 1994 <br> Oct. 8-Nov. 29, 1994 | ...do. |  |
| 104th. | 1 | Jan. 4, 1995 ........ | Jan. 3, 1996 ...... | 365 | Feb. 16-Feb. 22, 1995 <br> Apr. 7-Apr. 24, 1995 <br> May 26-June 5, 1995 <br> June 30-July 10, 1995 <br> Aug. 11-Sept. 5, 1995 <br> Sept. 29-Oct. 10, 1995 <br> Nov. 20-Nov. 27, 1995 | Feb. 16-Feb. 21, 1995 <br> Mar. 16-Mar. 21, 1995 <br> Apr. 7-May 1, 1995 <br> May 3-May 9, 1995 <br> May 25-June 6, 1995 June 30-July 10, 1995 <br> Aug. 4-Sept. 6, 1995 <br> Sept. 29-Oct. 6, 1995 <br> Nov. 20-Nov. 28, 1995 | Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina ..... | Newt Gingrich, of Georgia. |




Do.

## SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, 1st-112th CONGRESSES, 1789-2011—CONTINUED

[Closing date for this table was September 15, 2011.$]$
Meeting dates of Congress: Pursuant to a resolution of the Confederation Congress in 1788, the Constitution went into effect on March 4, 1789. From then until the 20th amendment ook effect in January 1934, the term of each Congress began on March 4th of each odd-numbered year; however, Article 1, section 4, of the Constitution provided that "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." The Congress therefore convened regularly on the first Monday in December until the 20th amendment became effective, which changed the beginning of Congress's term as well as its convening date to January 3rd. So prior to 1934, a new Congress typically would not convene for regular business until 13 months after being elected. One effect of this was that the last session of
each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to
two months. Recognizing that the need might exist for Congress to meet at times other than the regularly scheduled convening date, Article II, section 3 of the Constitution provides that the President 'may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them'; hence these sessions occur only if convened by Presidential proclamation. Except as noted, these are separately numbered sessions of a Congress, and are marked by an E in the session column of the table. Until the 20th amendment was adopted, there were also times when special sessions of the Senate were convened, principally for confirming Cabinet and other executive nominations, and occasionally for the ratification of treaties or other executive business. These Senate sessions were also called by Presidential proclamation (typically by the outgoing President, although on occasion by incumbents as well) and are marked by an S in the session column. Meeting Places of Congress: Congress met for the first and second sessions of the First Congress ( 1789 and 1790 ) in New York City. From the third session of the First Congress Chrough the first sessio

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cor- } \\ & \text { gress } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sos- } \\ & \text { sion } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Convening } \\ & \text { Date } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Adjournment } \\ & \text { Date } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Length } \\ & \text { in days }{ }^{1} \end{aligned}$ | Recesses ${ }^{2}$ |  | President pro tempore of the Senate ${ }^{3}$ | Speaker of the House of Representatives |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Senate | House of Representatives |  |  |
|  | 2 | $\text { Jan. 23, } 2002 \text {....... }$ | Nov. 22, 2002 .. | 304 | Jan. 29-Feb. 4, 2002 <br> Feb. 15-Feb. 25, 2002 <br> Mar. 22-Apr. 8, 2002 <br> May 23-June 3, 2002 <br> June 28-July 8, 2002 <br> Aug. 1-Sept. 3, 2002 Oct. 17-Nov. 12, 2002 <br> Oct. 17-Nov. 12, $2002^{\text {p }}$ | Jan. 29-Feb. 4, 2002 <br> Feb. 14-Feb. 26, 2002 <br> Mar. 20-Apr. 9, 2002 <br> May 24-June 4, 2002 <br> June 28-July 8, 2002 <br> July 27-Sept. 4, 2002 | Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia. ........ |  |
| 108th. | 1 | Jan. 7, 2003 ........ | Dec. 9, 2003 ..... | 337 | Feb. 14-Feb. 24, 2003 <br> Apr. 11-Apr. 28, 2003 <br> May 23-June 2, 2003 <br> June 27-July 7, 2003 <br> Aug. 1-Sept 2, 2003 <br> Oct. 3-Oct. 14, 2003 <br> Nov. 25-Dec. 9, 2003 | Jan. 8-Jan. 27, 2003 <br> Feb. 13-Feb. 25, 2003 <br> Apr. 12-Apr. 29, 2003 <br> May 23-June 2, 2003 <br> June 27-July 7, 2003 <br> July 29-Sept. 3, 2003 <br> Nov. 25-Dec. 8, 2003 | Ted Stevens, of Alaska ....................... | J. Dennis Hastert, of Illinois. |
|  | 2 | Jan. 20, $2004 \ldots \ldots .$. | Dec. 8, 2004 ..... | 324 | Feb. 12-Feb. 23, 2004 <br> Mar. 12-Mar. 22, 2004 <br> Apr. 8-Apr. 19, 2004 <br> May 21-June 1, 2004 <br> June 9-June 14, 2004 <br> June 25-July 6, 2004 <br> July 22-Sept. 7, 2004 <br> Oct. 11-Nov. 16, 2004 | Feb. 11-Feb. 24, 2004 <br> Apr. 2-Apr. 20, 2004 <br> May 20-June 1, 2004 <br> June 9-June 14, 2004 <br> June 25-July 6, 2004 <br> July 22-Sept. 7, 2004 <br> Oct. 9-Nov. 16, 2004 <br> Nov. 24-Dec. 6, 2004 | ...do. |  |



## SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, 1st-112th CONGRESSES, 1789-2011—CONTINUED

[Closing date for this table was September 15, 2011.]
Meeting Dates of Congress: Pursuant to a resolution of the Confederation Congress in 1788, the Constitution went into effect on March 4, 1789. From then until the 20th amendment took effect in January 1934, the term of each Congress began on March 4th of each odd-numbered year; however, Article I, section 4, of the Constitution provided that "The Con-
gress 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." The Congress therefore convened regularly on the first Monday in December until the 20th amendment became effective, which changed the beginning of Congress's term as well as its convening date to January 3rd. So prior to 1934, a new Congress typically would not convene for regular business until 13 months after being elected. One effect of this was that the last session of
each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to each Congress was a "lame duck" session. After the 20th amendment, the time from the election to the beginning of Congress's term as well as when it convened was reduced to
two months. Recognizing that the need might exist for Congress to meet at times other than the regularly scheduled convening date, Article II, section 3 of the Constitution provides that the President "may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them"; hence these sessions occur only if convened by Presidential proclamation. Except as noted, these are separately numbered sessions of a Congress, and are marked by an E in the session column of the table. Until the 20th amendment was adopted, there were also times when special sessions of the Senate were convened, principally for confirming Cabinet and other executive nominations, and occasionally for the ratification of treaties or other executive business. These Senate sessions were also called by Presidential proclamation (typically by the outgoing President, although on occasion by incumbents as well) and are marked by an S in the session column. Meeting Places of Congress: Congress met for the first and second sessions of the First Congress ( 1789 and 1790 ) in New York City. ington since the second session of the Sixth Congress (1800).
$\qquad$

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cn- } \\
& \text { gress }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sos- } \\
& \text { sion }
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Convening
Date} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Adjournment
Date} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Length } \\
& \text { in days }{ }^{1}
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Recesses ${ }^{2}$} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{President pro tempore of the Senate ${ }^{3}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Speaker of the House of Representatives} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& Senate \& House of Representatives \& \& <br>
\hline 112th. \& 2

1 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Jan. 5, 2010 ........ <br>
Jan. 5, 2011 ........

 \& Dec. 22, 2010 ... \& 352 \& 

Jan. 5-Jan. 20, 2010 p <br>
Feb. 11-Feb. 23, 2010 <br>
Mar. 26-Apr. 12, 2010 <br>
May 28-June 7, 2010 <br>
June 30-July 12, 2010 <br>
Aug. 5-Aug. 12, 2010 <br>
Aug. 12-Sept. 13, 2010 <br>
Sept. 29-Nov. 15, 2010 ${ }^{\mathrm{p}}$ <br>
Nov. 19-Nov. 29, 2010 <br>
Jan. 5 -Jan. 25, 2011 <br>
Feb. 17-Feb. 28, 2011 <br>
Mar. 17-Mar. 28, 2011 <br>
Apr. 14-May 2, 2011 <br>
May 26-June 6, 2011p
Aug 2-Sept. 6, 2011p <br>
Aug 2-Sept. 6, $2011^{\circ}$

 \& 

Jan. 5-Jan. 12, 2010 <br>
Feb. 9-Feb. 22, 2010 <br>
Mar. 25-Apr. 13, 2010 <br>
May 28-Une 8, 2010 <br>
July 1-July 13, 2010 <br>
July 30-Aug. 9, 2010 <br>
Aug. 10-Sept. 14, 2010 <br>
Sept. 29-Nov. 15, 2010 <br>
Nov. 18-Nov. 29, 2010 <br>
Jan. 26-Feb. 8, 2011 <br>
Feb. 18-Feb. 28, 2011 <br>
Mar. 17-Mar. 29, 2011 <br>
Apr. 15-May 2, 2011 <br>
May 13-May 23, 2011 <br>
Aug. 1-Sept. 6, 2011 p

 \& 

Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia; ${ }^{22}$ Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii. ${ }^{22}$ <br>
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii $\qquad$
\end{tabular} \& John A. Boehner, of Ohio. <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

${ }^{1}$ For the purposes of this table, a session's "length in days" is defined as the total number of calendar days from the convening date to the adjournment date, inclusive. It does not mean the actual number of days ${ }_{2}$ For thess met during that session.
adion purposes of his table, a "recess" is defined as a break in House or Senate proceedings of three or more days, excluding Sundays. According to Article 1 , section 5 of the U.S. Constitution, neither house may adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. On occasion, both chambers have held one or more pro forma sessions because of this
as recesses, usually no business is conducted during these time periods. On this table, beginning in the 1990 , such pro forma sessions are indicated with a $P$.

[^1]
## CEREMONIAL MEETINGS OF CONGRESS

The following ceremonial meetings of Congress occurred on the following dates, at the designated locations, and for the reasons indicated. Please note that Congress was not in session on these occasions.
July 16, 1987, 100th Congress, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Independence Hall and Congress Hall-In honor of the bicentennial of the Constitution, and in commemoration of the Great Compromise of the Constitutional Convention which was agreed to on July 16, 1787
-September 6, 2002, 107th Congress, New York City, New York, Federal Hall-In remembrance of the victims and heroes of September 11, 2001, and in recognition of the courage and spirit of the City of New York.


[^0]:    340
    

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ The election and role of the President pro tempore has evolved considerably over the Senate's history. "Pro tempore is Latin for 'for the time being'; thus, the post was conceived as a temporary presiding officer. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Senate frequently elected several Presidents pro tempore during a single esssion. Since Vice Presidents presided routinely, the Senate thought it necessary to choose a
    President pro tempore only for the limited periods when the Vice President might be ill or orherwise absent." Since no provision was in place (until the 25th amendment was adopted in 1967 ) for replacing the Vice President pro tempore only for the limited periods when the Vice President might be iill or otherwise absent." Since no provision was in place (until the 25 th amendment was adopted in 1967 ) for replacing the Vice
    President if he died or resigned from office, or if he assumed the Presidency, the President pro tempore ,would continue under such circumstances to fill the duties of the chair until the next Vice President was elected.
    Since Mar Snce Mar. 12, 1890, however, Presidents pro tempore have served until "the Senate otherwise ordered." Since 1949, while still elected, the position has gone to the most senior member of the majority party (see foot-
    note 19 for a minority party exception). To gain a more complete understanding of this position, see Robert C. Byrd's The Senate 1789-1989: Addresses on the History of the United States Senate, vol. 2, ch. 6 "The President Pro Tempore," pp. 167-183, from which the quotes in this footnote are taken. Also, a complete listing of the dates of election of the Presidents pro tempore is in vol. 4 of the Byrd series (The Senate 1789 1989: Historical Statistics, 1789-1992), table 6-2, pp. 647-653.
    ${ }^{5}$ Henry Cay resigned as Speaker on Jan. 19, 1814. He was succeeded by Langdon Cheves who was elected on that same day.
    sion.
    
    ${ }^{7}$ Speaker Sthevenser Colfax resigned as Speaker on the last day of the 40th Congress. Mell who was elected on that same day.
    Speaker Schuyler Colfax resigned as Speaker on the last day of the 40th Congress, Mar 3, 1869, in preparation for becoming Vice President of the United States on the following day. Theodore M. Pomeroy was
    ${ }^{8}{ }^{8}$ Speaker Michael C. Kerr died on Aug. 19, 1876 , after the sine die adjournment of the first session of the 44th Congress. Samuel J. Randall was elected Speaker at the beginning of the second session.
    ${ }^{9}$ William P. Frye resigned as President pro tempore on Apr. 27,1911 .
    ${ }^{10}$ President pro tempore James P. Clarke died on Oct. 1, 1916, after the sine die adjournment of the first session of the 64 th Congress. Willard Saulsbury was elected President pro tempore during the second session. 12 Speaker Joseph W. Byrns died on June 4, 1936. He e was succeeceded by William B. Bankhead who was elected Speaker on that same day
    12 Speaker William B. Bankhead died on Sept. 15, 1940. He was succeeded by Sam Rayburn who was elected Speaker on that same day
    ${ }^{13}$ President pro tempore Key Pittman died on Nov. 10, 1940. He was succeeded by William H. King who was elected President pro tempore on Nov. 19, 1940.
    ${ }_{14}$ President
    ${ }_{14}^{14}$ President pro tempore Pat Harrison died on June 22, 1941. He was succeeded by Carter Glass who was elected President pro tempore on July 10,1941
    ons had not adjourned sine die, so in each case the extraordinary session is considered an extension of the regularly numbered session rather than assentially wrapped up its business for the year, but for technical reaons had not adjourned sine die, so in each case the extraordi
    were Nov. 17 to Dec. 19, 1947, and July 26 to Aug. 7, 1948 .
    ${ }_{16}$ Speaker Sam Rayburn died on Nov 16 , 1961 , fter the sin ${ }^{17}$ President pro tempore Richard B. Russell died on Jan. 21, 1971. He was succeeded by Allen J. Ellender who was elected to that position on Jan. 22, 1971.
    ${ }_{18}$ President pro tempore Allen J. Ellender died on July 27, 1972. He was succeeded by James O. Eastland who was elected President pro tempore on July 28,1972
    ${ }^{19}$ Milton Young was elected President pro tempore for one day, Dec. 5,1980 , which was at the end of his 36 -year career in the Senate. He was a Republican, which was the minority party at that time. Warren G. Magnuson resumed the position of President pro tempore on Dec. 6, 1980 .
    1989. He was succeeded by Thomas S. Foley who was elected on that same day.

    Ibert Gore's tie breaking vote resulted in a Democratic majority, hence Reblicans and Democrats. From the date the 107th Congress convened on Jan. 3, 2001, until Inauguration Day on Jan. 20, 2001, Vice President Aerublicans beceneang vote resulted in a Democratic majority, hence Robert C. Byrd served as President pro tempore during this brief period. When Vice President Richard B. Cheney took office on Jan. 20, the C Byrd was ele the majority party, and Strom Thurmor
    ${ }_{22}$ President pro tempore Robert C. Byrd died on June 28, 2010. He was succeeded by Daniel K. Inouye who was elected President pro tempore on that same day.

