

1851 (House), 1910, 1930 (House), 1940 (Senate), 1966, 1974, 1982–3, 1992 and 2002.

Election Dates: Voters went to polls twice a year, on the first Wednesday in April and the last Tuesday in August. Under the 1843 constitution annual elections were established and the August elections eliminated. In 1901 the date was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: There have been two basic governing documents in addition to the charter, which was replaced by a constitution in 1843. In 1986 another constitution was enacted, the newest in the nation.

Affiliations	Senate D-R / F	House D-R / F
1801 (April)	10 / 0	48 / 22
(August)	—	—
1802 (April)	?	?
(August)	—	?
1803 (April)	?	50 / 20
(August)	—	?
1804 (April)	10 / 0	54 / 16
(August)	—	?
1805 (April)	10 / 0	48 / 22
(August)	—	?
1806 (April)	?	54 / 16
(August)	—	46 / 24
1807 (April)	?	?
(August)	—	?
1808 (April)	?	34 / 38
(August)	—	32 / 40
1809 (April)	2 / 8	25 / 47
(August)	—	34 / 38
1810 (April)	?	38 / 34
(August)	—	34 / 38
1811 (April)	0 / 10	32 / 40
(August)	—	?
1812 (April)	0 / 10	32 / 40
(August)	—	32 / 40
1813 (April)	?	?
(August)	—	?
1814 (April)	—	23 / 49
(August)	—	?
1815 (April)	0 / 10	25 / 47
(August)	—	?
1816 (April)	0 / 10	24 / 48
(August)	—	?
1817 (April)	10 / 0	23 / 49
(August)	—	33 / 39

Affiliations	Senate D-R / F	House D-R / F
1818 (April)	10 / 0	37 / 35
(August)	—	?
1819 (April)	10 / 0	40 / 32
(August)	—	?
1820 (April)	?	48 / 24
(August)	—	?
1821 (April)	?	?
(August)	—	?
1822 (April)	?	36 / 36
(August)	—	?
1823 (April)	?	?
(August)	—	?
1824 (April)	?	?
		(J)D / NR / oth
1831 (April)	0 / 10	26 / 44 / 2 ?
(August)	—	?
1832 (April)	0 / 6 / 4 vac	?
(August)	—	?
1833 (April)	8 / 2	?
		D / W / oth
1834 (April)	8 / 1 / 1 vac	28 / 39 / 1 A-M, 4 ?
(August)	—	20 / 39 / 5 A-M, 8 ?
1835 (April)	4 / 4 / 2 vac	35 / 37
(August)	—	?
1836 (April)	10 / 0	31 / 33 / 8 ?
(August)	—	40 / 32
1837 (April)	10 / 0	?
(August)	—	?
1838 (April)	0 / 10	28 / 44
(August)	—	27 / 45
1839 (April)	0 / 10	32 / 40
(August)	—	26 / 45 / 1 ?
1840 (April)	0 / 10	20 / 52
(August)	—	24 / 48
1841 (April)	0 / 10	17 / 55
(August)	—	?
1842 (April)	0 / 10 L&O	10 / 62 L&O
(August)	—	?
1843	(31) 7 / 24 L&O	(69) 19 / 50
1844	7 / 24	13 / 56
1845	10 / 21	27 / 42
1846	(Lr) 11 / 20	(Lr) 25 / 44
1847	7 / 22 / 2 x	20 / 48 / 1 ?
1848	11 / 20	26 / 43

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1849	11 / 19 / 1 FS	23 / 43 / 1 FS, 2 vac	1888	5 / 31	11 / 60 / 1 P
1850	12 / 19	24 / 45	1889	11 / 25	39 / 33
1851	17 / 14	(72) 35 / 37	1890	13 / 23	43 / 29
1852	14 / 17	32 / 40	1891	9 / 27	21 / 51
1853	17 / 14	46 / 26	1892	9 / 27	29 / 43
1854	13 / 18	31 / 41	1893	14 / 22	40 / 32
1855	2 / 1 / 29 A	3 / 1 / 69 A	1894	2 / 34	3 / 69
	<i>D / R</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>	1895	(37) 3 / 34	6 / 66
1856	8 / 23	17 / 55	1896	2 / 35	4 / 68
1857	(32) 3 / 29	7 / 65	1897	4 / 33	19 / 53
1858	2 / 30	4 / 67 / 1 ?	1898	4 / 33	7 / 65
1859	5 / 27	9 / 62 / 1 ?	1899	6 / 31	13 / 58 / 1 P
	<i>U / R / oth</i>	<i>U / R / oth</i>	1900	3 / 34	12 / 60
1860	15 / 17	42 / 29 / 1 ?	1901	(38) 8 / 30	18 / 53 / 1 I
1861	18 / 14	47 / 25	1902	11 / 27	35 / 37
1862	(33) 19 / 12 / 1 ?	47 / 25	1903	10 / 26 / 1 I	32 / 39 / 1 I
1863	11 / 22	50 / 22	1904	7 / 30 / 1 I	8 / 62 / 2 I
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>	1905	5 / 33	12 / 60
1864	12 / 21	18 / 54	1906	8 / 29 / 1 Cit	34 / 37 / 1 I
1865	9 / 23 / 1 ?	18 / 54	1907	11 / 26 / 1 Cit	29 / 42 / 1 Cit
1866	5 / 28	7 / 65	1908	6 / 31 / 1 Cit	6 / 64 / 1 Cit, P
1867	(34) 6 / 28	7 / 65	1909	6 / 29 / 3 Cit	6 / 64 / 2 Cit
1868	5 / 29	7 / 65	1910	13 / 25	(100) 38 / 62
1869	6 / 27 / 1 ?	11 / 61	1911	5 / 33	28 / 71 / 1 S
1870	9 / 25	18 / 54	1912	10 / 28	45 / 54 / 1 Pg
1871	(36) 9 / 27	17 / 55	1914	(39) 3 / 35 / 1 I	29 / 70 / 1 Pg
1872	10 / 26	16 / 56	1916	13 / 25 / 1 I	34 / 65 / 1 Pg
1873	11 / 25	16 / 56	1918	8 / 31	33 / 67
1874	8 / 28	17 / 55	1920	6 / 32 / 1 Cit	23 / 75 / 1 I, 1 ?
1875	10 / 26	13 / 59	1922	16 / 20 / 3 I	48 / 50 / 2 DI
1876	10 / 26	10 / 62	1924	6 / 33	33 / 67
1877	8 / 28	18 / 54	1926	5 / 34	25 / 75
1878	11 / 25	17 / 55	1928	10 / 29	39 / 61
1879	8 / 28	18 / 54	1930	(42) 11 / 31	38 / 62
1880	9 / 27	12 / 60	1932	15 / 27	49 / 51
1881	8 / 28	8 / 64	1934	22 / 20	57 / 43
1882	7 / 29	7 / 65	1936	15 / 27	54 / 46
1883	7 / 29	17 / 55	1938	(44) 10 / 34	39 / 61
1884	8 / 28	15 / 57	1940	19 / 25	59 / 41
1885	7 / 29	7 / 64 / 1 P	1942	18 / 26	58 / 42
1886	6 / 29 / 1 I	6 / 65 / 1 P	1944	20 / 24	67 / 33
1887	16 / 20	40 / 30 / 2 P	1946	16 / 28	56 / 44
			1948	22 / 22	64 / 36
			1950	21 / 23	67 / 33
			1952	18 / 26	58 / 42
			1954	22 / 22	67 / 33
			1956	19 / 25	64 / 36
			1958	23 / 21	71 / 29

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1960	28 / 16	80 / 20
1962	(46) 27 / 19	74 / 26
1964	30 / 15 / 1 I	76 / 24
1966	(50) 35 / 15	67 / 33
1968	37 / 13	76 / 24
1970	41 / 9	75 / 24 / 1 I
1972	37 / 13	75 / 25
1974	46 / 4	86 / 14
1976	45 / 5	83 / 17
1978	45 / 5	84 / 16
1980	43 / 7	82 / 18
1982	—	86 / 14
1983 ³	29 / 21	—
1984	36 / 14	76 / 23 / 1 I
1986	38 / 12	80 / 20
1988	41 / 9	86 / 14
1990	45 / 5	89 / 11
1992	39 / 11	85 / 15
1994	40 / 10	84 / 16
1996	41 / 9	84 / 16
1998	42 / 8	86 / 13 / 1 I
2000	44 / 6	85 / 15
2002	(38) 32 / 6	(75) 63 / 11 / 1 I
2004	33 / 5	59 / 16
2006	33 / 5	60 / 15

NOTES

1. The Senate under this formula reached a total of 46 members. Providence elected five members; three towns elected two; and the remaining cities and towns each elected one.

2. Two towns were created between 1776 and 1806, when the House reached 72 members.

3. As a result of legal action concerning reapportionment, Senate elections were delayed until June 21, 1983.

SOURCES

Research was done at the State Archives, the Rhode Island Historical Society and the Providence Public Library.

For the pre-1825 data I am indebted to Philip Lampi, who provided me with the returns for those years, largely taken from Providence and Newport newspapers. For the period between 1825 and 1860, I relied largely on the *Providence Journal*, (see below) as well as the *Whig/Tribune Almanac*, *Evening Journal Almanac* and *Niles Register*. The first two titles were used through the 1880s. Thereafter I used the *Rhode Island Manual* beginning in 1885. Since 1972 I have used returns furnished by the State Elections Board, which publishes returns in a volume called

The Official Count. Also, Chilton Williamson, "Rhode Island Suffrage Since the Dorr War," in the *New England Quarterly* March 1955; Elmer E. Cornwell et al., *The Rhode Island General Assembly* (Washington, D.C.: American Political Science Association, 1970), p. 136. The Rhode Island Archives provided a list of Assistants/Senators for the years 1790-1851.

Providence Journal, April 13, May 5, 1832, March 25, May 3, 1833, March 30, May 7, 1835, August 31, 1838, September 1, 1840, April 29, 1841. Also *Niles Register*, April 30, 1831, September 6, 1834, April 25, May 16, 1835, September 10, 1836, September 2, 1837, October 6, 1838, May 11, 1839, May 9, 1840.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Constitutional Origins: The first two constitutions of the state of South Carolina were written by the sitting state legislature. The first, of 1776, went into effect immediately. The second document was written in 1777; time was set aside for public comment and the constitution was proclaimed in effect in March 1778. The capital was originally Charleston but in 1790 was moved to Columbia.

Term: Members of the Senate — under the short-lived 1776 constitution called the Legislative Council — were elected by and from the General Assembly for two years. The Senate created by the constitution of 1778 was elected for a term of two years. The term was increased to four years, one-half the body elected every two years, beginning in 1868. This is the term today, but since 1972 all Senators have been elected at the same time.

The General Assembly, the name of the lower house under the original constitution, was elected for two years. Beginning in 1778, The House of Representatives was elected for one year. The present term of two years became effective in 1868.

Districts/Elections: The Senate, until one person, one vote reapportionment, was chosen from the districts and parishes and then the counties (1865), one per district except that Charleston (St. Michael's and St. Phillips' parishes) was entitled to two. Charleston lost its extra seat in 1895. The House of Representatives (General Assembly) as early as the first constitution, was apportioned among the parishes and (judicial) districts, 30 seats going to Charleston while the other 27 districts and parishes elected

from 6 to 10, all elected on a district- or parish-wide basis. When the county became the unit of representation in 1865, all counties entitled to two or more members elected them on a countywide (at large) basis. The 1868 constitutional convention continued the county as the unit of representation, guaranteeing each a minimum of one seat with population determining additional representation.

Equal districting apportionment went into effect in 1966, creating a series of multi-county Senate districts, each electing two or more members. However, while election was district-wide, each seat was individually contested. This was continued in the 1980s, but beginning in the 1990s the Senate was elected as the House had been since 1966, from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The Legislative Council consisted of 13 members, the original Senate 29. That body increased to 37 in 1790 but was reduced to 32 by the constitution of 1865, when parish representation was eliminated. The Senate increased as the number of counties increased, reaching 46 in 1918. There was a temporary increase to 50 members in 1966, but the number reverted back to 46 in 1970.

The General Assembly and the first House of Representatives had a membership of 202. This was reduced to 124 in 1790 and the total has remained unchanged ever since.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: 1778, 1790, 1808, 1822, 1832, 1852, 1862, 1865, 1868, 1895, 1902, 1912, 1922, 1932, 1942, 1952, 1962, 1966, 1970, 1972, 1982, 1992, 1996 and 2002. Those of 1778, 1790, 1865, 1868, and 1895 were by constitutional convention.

Election Dates: Originally the last Monday in October, changed in 1778 to the last Monday in November. In 1790 the date changed to the second Monday and Tuesday in October. In 1870 this became the third Wednesday in October. Finally, effective in 1874, the date was moved to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: There have been seven in the state's history: 1776, 1778, 1790, 1861, 1865, 1868 and 1895.

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1868 ¹	(31) 6 / 25	14 / 110
1870	5 / 26	24 / 100
1872	(33) 8 / 25	23 / 101
1874	7 / 26	33 / 91
1876 ²	15 / 18	65 / 59

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1878	28 / 5	121 / 3
1880	(35) 33 / 2	120 / 4
1882	33 / 2	118 / 6
1884	32 / 3	119 / 5
1886	33 / 2	120 / 4
1888	35 / 0	121 / 3
1890	32 / 3	115 / 9
1892	(36) 36 / 0	120 / 4
1894	29 / 0 / 7 ID	104 / 3 / 17 ID
1896	36 / 0	123 / 1
1898	(41) 41 / 0	123 / 1
1900	41 / 0	123 / 1
1902	41 / 0	123 / 1
1904	41 / 0	124 / 0
1906	41 / 0	124 / 0
1908	41 / 0	124 / 0
1910	(44) 44 / 0	124 / 0
1912	44 / 0	124 / 0
1914	44 / 0	124 / 0
1916	44 / 0	124 / 0
1918	(46) 46 / 0	124 / 0
1920	46 / 0	124 / 0
1922	46 / 0	124 / 0
1924	46 / 0	124 / 0
1926	46 / 0	124 / 0
1928	46 / 0	124 / 0
1930	46 / 0	124 / 0
1932	46 / 0	124 / 0
1934	46 / 0	124 / 0
1936	46 / 0	124 / 0
1938	46 / 0	124 / 0
1940	46 / 0	124 / 0
1942	46 / 0	124 / 0
1944	46 / 0	124 / 0
1946	46 / 0	124 / 0
1948	46 / 0	124 / 0
1950	46 / 0	124 / 0
1952	46 / 0	124 / 0
1954	46 / 0	124 / 0
1956	46 / 0	124 / 0
1958	46 / 0	124 / 0
1960	46 / 0	124 / 0
1962	46 / 0	124 / 0
1964	46 / 0	124 / 0
1966	(50) 44 / 6	107 / 17
1968	47 / 3	119 / 5
1970	(46) 44 / 2	113 / 11
1972	43 / 3	103 / 21

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1974	—	108 / 16
1976	42 / 4	112 / 12
1978	—	108 / 16
1980	41 / 5	108 / 16
1982	—	105 / 19
1984	36 / 10	96 / 27 / 1 vac
1986	—	91 / 32 / 1 vac
1988	36 / 10	88 / 36
1990	—	83 / 40 / 1 I
1992	30 / 16	73 / 50 / 1 I
1994	—	58 / 62 / 4 I
1996	26 / 20	53 / 70 / 1 I
1998	—	59 / 64 / 1 vac
2000	22 / 24	54 / 70
2002	—	51 / 73
2004	19 / 27	50 / 74
2006	—	51 / 73

NOTES

1. The compilation does not begin until 1868 because South Carolina lacked traditional party contests, except in the early part of the Federalist/Democratic-Republican era, and for this period there is insufficient data available to list party totals.

2. The returns for many members of both houses were disputed in the 1876 election. Both parties initially organized in separate bodies. Eventually this was resolved by a decision of the State Supreme Court giving the Democrats the right to organize the House and ordering the Senate to convene as one body. The figures used here are the original figures, notwithstanding contested elections. Shortly after each house met, several Republicans resigned or were expelled, substantially reducing their number, as apparently all were replaced by Democrats. Cooper estimates that when all the replacements were seated the Democrats controlled the Senate 28–5 and the House 87–37. See Cooper (see Sources), *Conservative Regime*, pp. 24–25.

SOURCES

William J. Cooper, Jr., *The Conservative Regime: South Carolina, 1877–1890* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1968); Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998); William A. Schaper, *Sectionalism and Representation in South Carolina* (New York: Da Capo Press, 1968); George B. Tindall, *South Carolina Negroes 1877–1900* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1952, 1966).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Statehood: An enabling act was signed by President Harrison February 22, 1889. A constitutional convention convened at Sioux Falls on July 4, and a constitution was approved by the voters on October 1 (16,411 to 3,247). The initial election of the legislature was held on October 1; they took office October 19, 1889. The capital since statehood has been Pierre.

Term: Members of both houses have always served a two-year term.

Districts/Elections: The senate initially had 45 members elected from 41 districts, made up of one or more whole counties. Single- and multi-member districts, primarily single-member districts, continued until 1982; since that year all members have been elected from single-member districts. The House was chosen by countywide elections of one or more members. In 1972 House members were elected from senatorial districts, a minimum of two per district. Since 1984 House members have been elected two per Senate district at large except for one district, which under the 1992 and 2002 act was divided into two single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The senate initially had 45 members, reduced to 43 in 1892 and increased to 45 in 1898. Since 1938 the total membership has been 35. The House had 124 members at the outset, reduced to 84 in 1892. There were four changes through 1914 when the House totaled 103 members. The number was reduced to 75 in 1938 and 70 in 1972.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in 1898, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1918, 1938, 1952, 1962, 1966, 1972, 1984, 1992 and 2002.

Election Date: Since statehood the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: Written in 1889 and still in effect today.

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1889	(45) 4 / 37 / 4 I	(124) 13 / 106 / 2 Pop, 1 Fus, ¹ 1 I, 1 NP
1890	8 / 22 / 10 I, 3 Pop, 2 ?	(122) 58 / 20 / 33 I, ² 10 Pop, 1 Fus
1892	(43) 4 / 35 / 3 I, 1 Pop	(83) 4 / 69 / 8 I, 2 Pop
1894	3 / 35 / 3 Pop, 3 Fus, 1 I	(84) 2 / 69 / 11 Pop, 2 I
1896	2 / 20 / 15 Fus, 6 Pop	9 / 39 / 18 Fus, 17 Pop, 1 NP
1898	(45) 4 / 31 / 6 Fus, 4 Pop	(87) 9 / 61 / 15 Fus, 2 P
1900	1 / 41 / 2 Fus, 1 Pop	7 / 79 / 1 Fus
1902	3 / 40 / 1 Fus	8 / 77 / 2 Fus

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1904	1 / 42 / 2 Pop	2 / 86 / 1 Fus
1906	8 / 35 / 1 Fus, 1 Pop	9 / 80
1908	6 / 38 / 1 Pop	(103) 9 / 92 / 1 Pop, 1 NP
1910	11 / 32 / 1 NP, 1 Pop	(104) 5 / 97 / 1 Pop, 1 NP
1912	11 / 34	(103) 13 / 89 / 1 NP
1914	11 / 34	19 / 84
1916	10 / 35	14 / 89
1918	2 / 43	11 / 88 / 2 I, 1 NP, 1 ?
1920	1 / 44	4 / 95 / 2 I, 2 NP
1922	9 / 34 / 2 NP	12 / 84 / 5 NP, 1 Fus
1924	9 / 35 / 1 FL	15 / 85 / 1 Fus, 1 I, 1 NP
1926	16 / 29	25 / 77 / 1 ?
1928	12 / 33	21 / 82
1930	14 / 31	24 / 79
1932	30 / 15	69 / 34
1934	32 / 13	63 / 40
1936	22 / 23	37 / 66
1938	(30) 5 / 30	(75) 13 / 62
1940	4 / 31	10 / 65
1942	4 / 31	6 / 69
1944	0 / 35	3 / 72
1946	0 / 35	4 / 71
1948	8 / 27	11 / 64
1950	6 / 29	9 / 66
1952	0 / 35	2 / 73
1954	6 / 29	18 / 57
1956	17 / 18	27 / 48
1958	20 / 15	32 / 43
1960	12 / 23	18 / 57
1962	9 / 26	17 / 58
1964	15 / 19 / 1 I	30 / 45
1966	6 / 29	11 / 64
1968	8 / 27	16 / 59
1970	11 / 24	30 / 45
1972	18 / 17	(70) 35 / 35
1974	19 / 16	33 / 37
1976	11 / 24	22 / 48
1978	11 / 24	22 / 48
1980	10 / 25	21 / 49
1982	9 / 26	18 / 52
1984	10 / 25	13 / 57
1986	11 / 24	22 / 48
1988	15 / 20	24 / 46
1990	17 / 18	25 / 45
1992	20 / 15	29 / 41
1994	16 / 19	24 / 45 / 1 I
1996	13 / 22	23 / 47
1998	13 / 22	18 / 52

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
2000	12 / 23	20 / 50
2002	10 / 25	21 / 49
2004	10 / 25	19 / 51
2006	15 / 20	20 / 50

NOTES

- Throughout the data for South Dakota, "Fus" refers to a fusion of Democrats and Populists.
- Farmers' Alliance ran as Independents.

SOURCES

South Dakota Political Almanac, p. 26 (lists party affiliation from statehood through the election of 1968). Legislative Research Council website giving historical listing of legislative members, 1890–1932.

TENNESSEE

Statehood: The process of creating a state government preceded statehood. On December 18 and 19, 1795, delegates were elected to a constitutional convention. This body met in Knoxville between January 11 and February 6, 1796, and proclaimed that the constitution they had written was in effect. The first state legislative elections were held on March 10, 1796. Tennessee became the sixteenth state on June 1, 1796. The legislature met in Knoxville, which served as the capital until 1812, when the legislature met at Nashville. The legislature continued to meet there until 1817, when they again met in Knoxville. The next year they met in Murfreesboro and continued to meet in that city until again meeting in Nashville in 1826. They legislature has met in Nashville ever since.

Term: Senators were originally elected for a two-year term, increased to four years in 1870; one-half of the members are up for election every two years. Members of the House have always been elected for a two-year term.

Districts/Elections: Senators were elected from single- and multi-member districts under the 1796 constitution. No district could elect more

than three members. The constitution of 1834 provided for only single-member districts and this has been the method ever since. The House was also elected from both single- and multi-member districts and this continued until 1966, when all members were elected from single-member districts, as is the case today. In 1834 floterial districts were introduced and remained in existence until 1966.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally had 11 members and by 1834 had 25 members, a figure that remained unchanged until 1882, when the present total of 33 was established. The House initially had 23 members, with the provision that it could be increased to 40 when the taxable population reached 40,000. The constitution of 1834 increased the size to 75 and provided for an increase to 99 when the population reached 1,500,000. There was a brief increase to 83 in 1865–1869, and then the number was reduced to 75 in 1870. The present total of 99 was reached in 1882 after the 1880 census showed the state's population had reached 1,500,000.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: 1797 (House), 1799 (Senate), 1801 (Senate), 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809 (House), 1813, 1821, 1829 (Senate), 1833 (House), 1835 (Senate), 1843, 1853, 1865 (House), 1867 (House), 1872, 1882, 1892, 1901, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1980, 1982, 1992, 1994, 2000 and 2002.

Election Dates: Initially the first Thursday in August (two days). The second day was eliminated in 1834. In 1870 the present date was established: the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: There have been three constitutions, written in 1796, 1834 and 1870.

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>D / W / oth</i>
1835 ¹	(25) A-J majority	(75) A-J majority
1837	7 / 18	25 / 46 / 4 ?
1839	14 / 11	42 / 33
1841	13 / 12	36 / 39
1843	11 / 14	35 / 40
1845	13 / 12	39 / 36
1847	12 / 13	34 / 41
1849	14 / 11	39 / 36
1851	9 / 16	36 / 39
1853	13 / 12	31 / 44
1855	11 / 14	37 / / 38 A ²
1857	18 / / 7 A	42 / / 33 A
1859	14 / / 11 Opp	41 / / 34 Opp

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>C / R</i>	<i>C / R</i>
1865	0 / 25	(83) 4 / 79
1867	0 / 25	0 / 83
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1869	20 / 5	66 / 17
1870	22 / 3	(75) 63 / 12
1872	18 / 7	49 / 26
1874	23 / 2	70 / 5
1876	20 / 5	59 / 16
1878	22 / 3	61 / 14
1880	15 / 10	37 / 37 / 1 G
1882	(33) 27 / 6	(99) 71 / 28
1884	22 / 11	81 / 18
1886	21 / 12	63 / 36
1888	23 / 10	69 / 30
1890	25 / 8	79 / 20
1892	26 / 6 / 1 Pop	68 / 26 / 5 Pop
1894	20 / 10 / 3 Pop	60 / 32 / 7 Pop
1896	25 / 8	63 / 32 / 4 Pop
1898	28 / 5	77 / 22
1900	28 / 5	76 / 23
1902	28 / 5	83 / 16
1904	28 / 5	80 / 19
1906	27 / 6	78 / 21
1908	28 / 5	77 / 22
1910	25 / 8	74 / 25
1912	18 / 6 / 9 I	52 / 27 / 20 I
1914	26 / 7	72 / 27
1916	27 / 6	72 / 27
1918	26 / 7	72 / 27
1920	24 / 9	67 / 32 / 1 I
1922	28 / 5	76 / 23
1924	29 / 4	76 / 23
1926	28 / 5	80 / 19
1928	25 / 8	72 / 27
1930	28 / 5	83 / 16
1932	29 / 4	81 / 18
1934	28 / 5	81 / 18
1936	29 / 4	81 / 18
1938	29 / 4	83 / 16
1940	29 / 4	83 / 16
1942	28 / 5	80 / 19
1944	28 / 5	75 / 24
1946	29 / 4	81 / 18
1948	29 / 4	80 / 19
1950	29 / 4	80 / 19
1952	28 / 5	81 / 18

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1954	28 / 5	80 / 19
1956	27 / 6	78 / 21
1958	28 / 5	82 / 17
1960	27 / 6	80 / 19
1962	27 / 6	78 / 21
1964	25 / 8	75 / 24
1966	25 / 8	58 / 41
1968	20 / 13	49 / 49 / 1 I
1970	19 / 13 / 1 I	56 / 43
1972	19 / 13 / 1 I	51 / 48
1974	20 / 12 / 1 A	63 / 35 / 1 I
1976	23 / 9 / 1 I	66 / 32 / 1 I
1978	20 / 12 / 1 I	66 / 32 / 1 I
1980	20 / 13	60 / 39
1982	22 / 11	61 / 37 / 1 I
1984	23 / 10	64 / 35
1986	23 / 10	61 / 38
1988	22 / 11	60 / 39
1990	20 / 13	57 / 42
1992	19 / 14	63 / 36
1994	18 / 15	59 / 40
1996	18 / 15	61 / 38
1998	18 / 15	59 / 40
2000	18 / 15	57 / 42
2002	18 / 15	54 / 45
2004	16 / 17	53 / 46
2006	16 / 17	53 / 46

NOTES

1. The general use of party labels for legislative candidates does not become common until the mid-1830s, making earlier compilations impossible. See Richard P. McCormack, *The Second American Party System* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1966), pp.199–208, and Atkins (see Sources), Chapter 3.

2. The (Nashville) *Republican Banner* indicates that the affiliations of three members were questionable. One was Colburn of Blount, listed as an American. The other two were Kinney of Greene, Hawkins, Hancock and Jefferson, and Cloud of Claiborne, both listed as Democrats but claimed by other sources as Americans. The vote for Speaker through many ballots was 36 for the American candidate, 35 for the Democratic candidate, one other and two not cast. The (Nashville) *Daily Union & American*, August 25, 1855, gives the House breakdown as 38 Democrats and 37 Americans, listing Colburn of Blount as a Democrat, accounting for the Democratic majority in their listings. The Speaker vote seems to support an American majority, and that is why the *Banner's* totals are used here.

SOURCES

Research was done at the State Archives and Library in Nashville.

The *Tennessee Pocket Manual*, published under different titles back to 1890, provided data from that point on. Some secondary titles also added to the data; Richard E. Corlew et al., *Tennessee: A Short History* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press), 1969, Jonathan M. Atkins, *Parties, Politics and the Sectional Conflict in Tennessee 1832–1861* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1997), Roger L. Hart, *Redeemers Bourbons and Populists: Tennessee 1870–1896*, (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1975), and Charles G. Sellers, *James K. Polk: Jacksonian, 1795–1843* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1957).

Providence (Rhode Island) Journal, August 30, 1837, *Niles Register* August 18, 1843, September 28, 1847, (Nashville) *Republican Banner*, August 15, October 6, 1845, August 17, 1855, (Nashville) *Daily Union*, September 28, 1849, August 25, 1855.

TEXAS

Statehood: Texas had been an independent nation for nine years when the U.S. Congress on March 1, 1845, proposed terms by which it would become a state. The Texas legislature approved the terms of admission on July 4, 1845. The legislature set up a committee to draft a state constitution. Its work was submitted to the voters on October 13, 1845, and was overwhelmingly approved. The first election of the state legislature took place on December 15, 1845. Two weeks later on December 29, 1845, President Polk signed the bill formally making Texas the twenty-seventh state. The first legislature convened on February 16, 1846. Washington-on-the Brazos had been the capital during independence, but Austin has served as the capital since statehood.

Terms: With the exception of 1869–75, Senators have been elected for a term of four years, with one-half the body elected every two years. Between 1869 and 1875 they were elected for six years, one-third every two years. House members have always been elected for two years.

Districts/Elections: Senators were originally elected from single-member and a few multi-member districts. In 1851 only single-member districts were used, and that has been the basis for Senate elections ever since. House members were apportioned among the counties, with each county entitled to at least one, a standard repealed by the 1875 constitution. All members were elected countywide. In 1869 House members were

elected from Senate districts, for the most part three per district, all members running district-wide. The 1875 constitution divided the state into single- and multi-county districts and provided for the division of any county entitled to two or more members into districts. A 1936 amendment capped representation at seven for any one county, but did allow for one additional representative for each additional 100,000 people. With the advent of one person, one vote apportionment the state was divided into single- and multi-member districts. But initially through 1974 candidates in multi-member districts (single counties) ran for a specific post rather than the typical all at-large procedure. Since 1976 all House members have been elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The Senate had 21 members at statehood, increasing in three of the next four elections to 33 by 1853. It was reduced to 30 in 1869 and reached its present size of 31 in 1876. The House started off with 66 members and totaled 90 members by 1853. There have been several increases since, with the House reaching its present membership of 150 in 1922.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: In 1848, 1850, 1853, 1860, 1869, 1873, 1875, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1952, 1962, 1966 (House), 1972, 1974 (House), 1982, 1992, 1996 and 2002.

Election Dates: Originally the first Monday in November, changed to the first Monday in August, 1849. In 1866 the election was held on October 15; in 1869, on November 30–December 4; in 1872, on November 5; in 1873, on December 2, in 1876, on February 15. Beginning in 1878, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: There have been five constitutions in state history, written in 1845, 1861, 1866, 1869 and 1875. Under the Republic of Texas there was also a constitution written in 1836.

Affiliations	Senate D / W	House D / W
1845 ¹	(21) ?	(66) ?
1847	?	?
1849	(22) ?	(48) ?
1851	(26) ?	(68) ?
1853	(33) ?	(90) ?
	D / A / oth	D / A
1855	20 / 9 / 4 ?	60 / 30
1857	27 / 6	81 / 9

Affiliations	Senate	House
	D / A / oth	D / A
1859	?	?
1866 ²	—	—
	D / R / oth	D / R / oth
1869 ³	(30) 11 / 19	(90) 36 / 54
1872	17 / 13	72 / 16 / 2 ?
1873	26 / 4	79 / 11
1876	(31) 27 / 3 / 1 I	(93) 81 / 6 / 6 I
1878	25 / 4 / 2 G	74 / 9 / 10 G
1880	29 / 1 / 1 G	82 / 8 / 3 G
1882	30 / 0 / 1 I	(106) 96 / 3 / 7 I
1884	28 / 0 / 3 I	103 / 3
1886	31 / 0	103 / 5 / 1 P ⁴
1888	31 / 0	105 / 7 ⁴
1890	31 / 0	104 / 2
1892	29 / 0 / 1 I, 1 Pop	(128) 119 / 1 / 8 Pop
1894	29 / 0 / 2 Pop	103 / 3 / 22 Pop
1896	28 / 1 / 2 Pop	120 / 2 / 6 Pop
1898	30 / 1	118 / 1 / 9 Pop
1900	31 / 0	126 / 0 / 1 Pop, 1 IR
1902	31 / 0	(133) 131 / 1 / 1 Pop, 1 IR
1904	31 / 0	131 / 2
1906	31 / 0	132 / 1
1908	30 / 1	131 / 2
1910	30 / 1	132 / 1
1912	30 / 1	(142) 141 / 1
1914	31 / 0	140 / 1 / 1 NPty
1916	31 / 0	142 / 0
1918	31 / 0	141 / 1
1920	30 / 1	137 / 1 / 4 A
1922	30 / 1	(150) 149 / 1
1924	30 / 1	149 / 1
1926	30 / 1	149 / 1
1928	31 / 0	149 / 1
1930	31 / 0	150 / 0
1932	31 / 0	148 / 0 / 2 I
1934	31 / 0	149 / 0 / 1 I
1936	31 / 0	149 / 0 / 1 I
1938	31 / 0	150 / 0
1940	31 / 0	150 / 0
1942	31 / 0	150 / 0
1944	31 / 0	150 / 0
1946	31 / 0	150 / 0
1948	31 / 0	150 / 0
1950	31 / 0	149 / 1
1952	31 / 0	150 / 0
1954	31 / 0	150 / 0

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1956	31 / 0	150 / 0
1958	31 / 0	150 / 0
1960	31 / 0	150 / 0
1962	31 / 0	143 / 7
1964	31 / 0	149 / 1
1966	30 / 1	147 / 3
1968	29 / 2	142 / 8
1970	29 / 2	140 / 10
1972	29 / 2	133 / 17
1974	29 / 2	134 / 16
1976	29 / 2	135 / 15
1978	28 / 3	128 / 22
1980	23 / 8	114 / 36
1982	26 / 5	114 / 36
1984	25 / 6	97 / 53
1986	25 / 6	94 / 56
1988	23 / 8	94 / 56
1990	24 / 7	93 / 57
1992	18 / 13	91 / 58 1 vac
1994	17 / 14	89 / 61
1996	15 / 16	82 / 68
1998	15 / 16	79 / 71
2000	15 / 16	78 / 72
2002	12 / 19	62 / 88
2004	12 / 19	63 / 87
2006	11 / 20	69 / 81

NOTES

1. Fifty-five of 86 members were D.
2. Largely conducted without party labels, no affiliation determined.
3. As a consequence of Reconstruction, civilian government was suspended in 1867 and the general elections originally scheduled for 1870 and 1871 were successively postponed until 1872. The election of 1876 was held in February simultaneously with a vote on the new constitution, which was approved.
4. These are the only figures found. Both the 1886 and 1888 totals exceed the actual number elected, 106. Since I did not find a member-by-member list that included affiliation, there was no way of reconciling the figures with the total elected.

SOURCES

For the period up to 1888 I relied on five sources: Alwyn Barr, *Reconstruction to Reform Texas Politics 1876–1906* (Dallas: Southern Methodist University press, 1971, 2000), Overdyke, W. Darrell, *The Know-Nothing Party in the South* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1950), p. 117, Carl H. Moneyhon, *Republicanism in Reconstruction Texas* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1980), Charles

W. Ramsdell, *Reconstruction in Texas* (Gloucester: Peter Smith, reprint ed., 1964), and Patsy McDonald Spaw, *The Texas Senate, Volume I, 1836–1861, and II, 1861–1889* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1990, 1999).

Also the *Texas Legislative Manual*, 1882–3, the (Austin) *Weekly Statesman*, December 24, 1872, and the *Galveston Daily News*, November 12, 1884.

The State Archives provided a two-page document entitled "Republican Members of the Texas Legislature 1867–1899" and another entitled "Republicans and Other Non-Democrats in the Texas Legislature." This covered the years 1901–1961.

UTAH

Statehood: An enabling act was signed by President Cleveland on July 16, 1894. Constitutional convention delegates were elected on November 6, 1894. They met in Salt Lake City from March 4 to May 8, 1895. The voters approved the constitution on November 5, 1895, by a vote of 31,305 to 7,687. Utah became a state on January 4, 1896. The first election of the legislature occurred on November 5, 1895; they took office in January 1896. The capital has always been located in Salt Lake City.

Term: Senators are Elected for a term of four years, with one-half the body elected every two years. Representatives are elected for a term of two years.

Districts/Elections: Senators were elected from single- and multi-member districts. No county could be divided unless entitled to two or more members; no parts of counties could join with any other county in the formation of a district. Representatives were apportioned among the counties, each county entitled to at least one member. All members were elected countywide. In the 1964 apportionment any county entitled to more than one member of either house was divided into single-member districts, but no representative district could be in more than one senatorial district. The initial one person, one vote apportionment did not cross county lines, but all subsequent apportionments did in a few instances. Since 1972 all members of both houses have been elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally had 18 members, increased by 1932 to 23 members and in 1956 to 25. Three subsequent increases between 1964 and 1972 raised the total to its present figure of 29. The House initially had 45 members, increased three times by 1932 to 60

members and to 1956 to 64. Two later increases in 1964 and 1972 raised the total to 75, the present figure.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: 1922, 1932, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

Election Date: Always the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: The original constitution of 1895 is still in effect today.

	<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1895	(18)	6 / 12	(45) 14 / 31
1896		0 / 17 / 1 Pop	2 / 40 / 3 Pop
1898		14 / 2 / 2 I	26 / 15 / 4 I
1900		10 / 8	17 / 28
1902		6 / 12	7 / 38
1904		3 / 15	4 / 41
1906		0 / 18	7 / 38
1908		0 / 18	2 / 43
1910		2 / 16	7 / 38
1912		1 / 17	15 / 30
1914		6 / 12	8 / 23 / 10 DPg, 3 Pg, 1 S
1916		14 / 4	44 / 0 / 1 S
1918		18 / 0	(45) 37 / 8
1920		7 / 11	(47) 1 / 46
1922	(20)	1 / 19	(55) 10 / 45
1924		1 / 19	9 / 46
1926		1 / 19	6 / 49
1928		9 / 11	26 / 29
1930		9 / 11	14 / 41
1932	(23)	13 / 10	(60) 51 / 9
1934		19 / 4	56 / 4
1936		22 / 1	56 / 4
1938		21 / 2	45 / 15
1940		19 / 4	44 / 16
1942		17 / 6	39 / 21
1944		18 / 5	45 / 15
1946		12 / 11	21 / 39
1948		12 / 11	41 / 19
1950		16 / 7	30 / 30
1952		8 / 15	21 / 39
1954		7 / 16	27 / 33
1956	(25)	10 / 15	(64) 24 / 39 / 1 I
1958		12 / 13	42 / 22
1960		14 / 11	36 / 28
1962		12 / 13	30 / 34
1964	(27)	15 / 12	(69) 39 / 30
1966	(28)	5 / 23	10 / 59
1968		8 / 20	21 / 48

	<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1970		12 / 16	40 / 29
1972	(29)	13 / 16	(75) 31 / 44
1974		15 / 14	40 / 35
1976		17 / 12	35 / 40
1978		10 / 19	24 / 51
1980		7 / 22	17 / 58
1982		5 / 24	16 / 59
1984		6 / 23	13 / 62
1986		8 / 21	27 / 48
1988		7 / 22	28 / 47
1990		10 / 19	31 / 44
1992		11 / 18	26 / 49
1994		10 / 19	20 / 55
1996		9 / 20	20 / 55
1998		11 / 18	21 / 54
2000		9 / 20	24 / 51
2002		7 / 22	19 / 56
2004		8 / 21	19 / 56
2006		8 / 21	20 / 55

SOURCES

Data through 1976 was taken from Richard D. Poll et al., *Utah's History* (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1978). (Salt Lake City) *Deseret Evening News*, January 9, 1915, January 13, 1919.

VERMONT

Constitutional Origins/Statehood: A constitutional convention met in Windsor from July 2 to 8, 1777. Upon completion of its work the body proclaimed the constitution in effect. But until 1791 Vermont's status was that of an independent but unrecognized state. When New York, last of two states, gave up her claim to Vermont's territory (the other was New Hampshire), the most significant obstacle to statehood was removed. On January 9, 1791, Vermont requested admission when a convention, authorized by the legislature, voted 105–3 to seek statehood. On February 18, 1791, Congress voted for the admission of Vermont, effective March 4, 1791. The legislature met in no fewer than 15 different locations before settling on a permanent capital, Montpelier, in 1808.

Term: The legislature was unicameral until 1836, when a Senate was created. The term was set at one year, increased to two years in 1870. The House was elected annually and also was increased to two-year terms in 1870.

Districts/Elections: In the House each town and city was entitled to one member. This system was in effect for the entire period prior to one person, one vote apportionment. The county served as the unit of election for the Senate. Each county was entitled to at least one member, and the remaining seats were apportioned among the counties based on population. All members were elected countywide. The county, with modifications, remains the unit of election in the Senate. Senators are still elected from countywide districts, but county lines have been crossed to equalize population. The number of members elected per district ranges from one to six. In the House under the acts of 1965 and 1974 there were single- and multi-member districts that elected as many as four members. Since the 1982 act, multi-member districts have elected only two members. Districts largely follow town and city lines, but in the more populous communities cities and towns are divided into districts.

Membership/Size: The Senate since its inception has been made up of 30 members. The House expanded as each new town was created. There were 115 towns in 1777; by 1922 the House had a total of 248 members. The body was reduced to its present size of 150 in 1965, the year one person, one vote apportionment took effect.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Until 1965 all reapportionments were of the Senate; in 1852, 1862, 1872, 1902, 1912, 1922, 1932 and the last in 1941. Both houses were reapportioned in 1965, 1974, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

Election Dates: The first election under the constitution took place on March 3, 1778. Thereafter elections were held on the first Tuesday of September. Effective in 1914 the date was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: There have been three constitutions in Vermont's history: 1777, 1786 and 1793.

Affiliations

House D / F

1798	34 / 130
1799	52 / 112
1800	75 / 99
1801	96 / 82
1802	102 / 81
1803	?

Affiliations

	House D / F
1804	?
1805	111 / 80
1806	?
1807	?
1808	108 / 91
1809	122 / 78
1810	125 / 65
1811	129 / 77
1812	124 / 85
1813	104 / 108
1814	94 / 117
1815	114 / 101
1816	119 / 93
1817	148 / 67
1818	?
1819	?
1820	?

(J)D / NR / A-M

1826	?
1827	?
1828	?
1829	45 / 136 / 33
1830	28 / 121 / 76
1831	33 / 79 / 83 ¹
1832	40 / 68 / 87 ²
1833	— ³
1834	59 / 87 / 86
1835	75 / 35 / 110

Senate D / W / oth

1836	(30) 12 / 18	D / W / oth
1837	10 / 20	100 / 118 / 2 ?
1838	10 / 20	88 / 128 ⁴
1839	12 / 18	70 / 156 / 3 C
1840	2 / 28	112 / 118
1841	9 / 21	56 / 178
1842	14 / 16	74 / 127 / 4 ?
1843	9 / 21	99 / 132 / 7 ?
1844	10 / 20	93 / 117 / 7 Lty
1845	7 / 23	65 / 129 / 8 Lty, 33 x
1846	7 / 23	67 / 116 / 12 Lty, 40 x
1847	9 / 21	68 / 116 / 10 Lty, 39 x
1848	7 / 21 / 2 FS	78 / 104 / 18 Lty, 37 x
1849	1 / 22 / 7 FS	49 / 102 / 65 FS, 20 x
		10 / 120 / 84 FS, 22 x

Vermont

Affiliations	Senate D / W / oth	House D / W / oth
1850	3 / 20 / 7 FS	19 / 132 / 72 FS, 17 x
1851	1 / 21 / 8 FS	30 / 112 / 69 FS, 29 x
1852	8 / 20 / 2 FS	59 / 98 / 34 FS, 47 x
1853	11 / 17 / 2 FS	82 / 95 / 37 FS, 27 x
1854	1 / 29	46 / 133 / 31 FS, 5 ?, 15 x
	D / R / oth	D / R / oth
1855	1 / 29	28 / 157 / 30 A, 12 x
1856	0 / 30	8 / 227 / 4 x
1857	0 / 30	30 / 200 / 2 oth, 7 x
1858	1 / 29	38 / 190 / 1 W, 1 Ab, 9 x
1859	0 / 30	32 / 199 / 2 I, 1 W, 1 NPty, 4 x
1860	1 / 29	25 / 210 / 2 I, 3 x
1861	0 / 30	17 / 200 / 5 x
1862	0 / 30	R majority
1863	0 / 30	14 / 224 / 1 x
1864	0 / 30	19 / 212 / 2 x
1865	0 / 30	11 / 213 / 4 x
1866	0 / 30	(240) 13 / 224 / 3 x
1867	0 / 29 / 1 C	(241) 25 / 213 / 3 x
1868	0 / 30	15 / 224 / 2 x
1869	0 / 30	24 / 210 / 1 C, 5 x, 1 ?
1870	2 / 28	25 / 208 / 1 C, 1 ?, 6 x
1872	0 / 30	16 / 216 / 7 LR, 2 x
1874	1 / 29	50 / 174 / 8 LR, 4 I, 5 x
1876	0 / 30	31 / 205 / 5 x
1878	1 / 29	45 / 175 / 6 G, 5 I, 1 vac, 9 x
1880	0 / 30	19 / 217 / 1 G, 1 I, 3 x
1882	2 / 28	47 / 183 / 3 ID, 2 G, 1 I, 1 vac, 4 x
1884	3 / 27	35 / 195 / 4 G, 3 I, 1 IR, 1 P, 1 vac, 1 x
1886	1 / 29	29 / 206 / 1 I, 1 IR, 1 PR, 1 ID, 2 x
1888	0 / 30	(244) 19 / 219 / 1 ID, 1 I, 1 vac, 3 x
1890	1 / 29	(242) 62 / 172 / 2 I, 2 Pop, 1 ID, 3 x
1892	0 / 30	(243) 40 / 200 / 1 P, 2 x
1894	0 / 30	(245) 11 / 228 / 1 I, 1 Pop, 3 x
1896	0 / 30	(246) 19 / 224 / 1 I, 1 Pop, 1 vac
1898	0 / 30	41 / 203 / 1 P, 1 NPty
1900	0 / 30	48 / 196 / 1 ID, 1 vac
1902	5 / 25	48 / 192 / 1 ID, 1 Lab, 1 vac, 3 x
1904	0 / 30	33 / 206 / 3 I, 2 ID, 1 Cit
1906	0 / 30	35 / 199 / 6 I, 2 Fus, 1 ID, 1 P, 1 Pop, 1 x
1908	2 / 28	39 / 201 / 3 I, 1 IR, 1 vac, 1 x
1910	0 / 30	47 / 194 / 2 I, 1 ID, 1 IR, 1 Rs
1912	3 / 27	56 / 147 / 22 Pg, 7 PgR, 3 IR, 2 IPg, 1 PgD, 1 ID, 1 P, 1 I, 1 Lab, 1 NPty, 3 x
1914	0 / 30	32 / 175 / 24 Pg, 4 PgR, 3 I, 2 ID, 2 IR, 2 LabR, 1 IPg, 1 NPty

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1916	0 / 30	42 / 195 / 3 I, 2 I, 2 NPty, 1 S, 1 vac
1918	1 / 29	(247) 25 / 212 / 4 IR, 4 NPty, 1 I, 1 vac
1920	1 / 29	22 / 216 / 4 I, 2 IR, 1 ID, 1 NPty
1922	0 / 30	(248) 37 / 203 / 3 I, 2 NPty, 1 IR, 1 ID, 1 vac
1924	0 / 30	29 / 214 / 4 NPty, 1 I
1926	0 / 30	29 / 217 / 1 ID, 1 NPty
1928	1 / 29	19 / 224 / 3 NPty, 1 ID, 1 NPty
1930	3 / 27	34 / 210 / 3 I, 1 ID
1932	4 / 26	38 / 200 / 4 I, 4 NPty, 2 IR
1934	7 / 23	48 / 193 / 3 I, 3 IR, 1 NPty
1936	8 / 22	39 / 203 / 3 I, 2 IR, 1 NPty
1938	5 / 25	(246) 31 / 204 / 5 I, 4 NPty, 1 IR, 1 ID
1940	8 / 22	37 / 197 / 5 NPty, 4 I, 3 IR,
1942	2 / 28	28 / 206 / 5 I, 4 IR, 3 NPty
1944	7 / 23	23 / 213 / 5 NPty, 4 I, 1 IR
1946	3 / 27	28 / 209 / 4 IR, 3 I, 2 NPty
1948	6 / 24	33 / 208 / 3 I, 1 IR, 1 NPty
1950	1 / 29	22 / 216 / 3 I, 3 IR, 2 NPty
1952	3 / 27	18 / 223 / 3 I, 2 NPty
1954	7 / 23	25 / 221
1956	6 / 24	33 / 212 / 1 NPty
1958	8 / 22	46 / 200
1960	7 / 23	50 / 190 / 6 I
1962	9 / 21	45 / 193 / 3 I, 2 IR, 2 NPty, 1 ID
1964	13 / 17	50 / 195 / 1 I
1965 ⁵	6 / 24	(150) 15 / 135
1966	8 / 22	55 / 93 / 2 I
1968	8 / 22	50 / 100
1970	8 / 22	54 / 96
1972	7 / 23	57 / 91 / 1 ID, 1 I
1974	12 / 18	68 / 78 / 2 ID, 2 I
1976	9 / 21	73 / 75 / 1 ID, 1 I
1978	10 / 20	69 / 79 / 2 I
1980	14 / 16	63 / 84 / 2 I, 1 ?
1982	13 / 17	65 / 84 / 1 I
1984	18 / 12	72 / 77 / 1 I
1986	18 / 12	75 / 74 / 1 I
1988	16 / 14	76 / 74
1990	15 / 15	73 / 75 / 2 Pg
1992	14 / 16	87 / 57 / 4 I, 2 Pg
1994	12 / 18	86 / 61 / 2 PgCo, 1 I
1996	17 / 13	88 / 58 / 3 Pg, 1 I
1998	17 / 13	77 / 66 / 4 Pg, 2 I, 1 Lbt
2000	16 / 14	62 / 83 / 4 PgCo, 1 I
2002	19 / 11	70 / 73 / 4 Pg, 3 I
2004	21 / 9	83 / 60 / 6 Pg, 1 I
2006	23 / 7	93 / 49 / 6 Pg, 2 I

NOTES

1. 7 party not given, 7 missing, 12 towns did not send.
2. *Niles Register*, September 22, 1832 lists these figures as estimates.
3. In the absence of the actual party breakdown, the vote for Speaker was A-M 114, D/NR-105, 5 others.
4. Five seats undecided.
5. Election held by court order to implement reapportionment.

SOURCES

Research was done at the State Archives and the State Library in Montpelier. Phil Lampi kindly shared his manuscript with me for the years prior to 1825. The 1831 totals were obtained from the (*Burlington Press*, September 16, 1831, and the vote for Speaker in 1833 from the same source on October 18, 1833.

House party affiliation for most of the 19th century was taken from *The Vermont Almanac and Statistical Register* published originally by Hosea Doton in Woodstock. The first edition appeared in 1843 and was frequently referred to as *Doton's Almanac*. This title contained a complete list of House members with party affiliation from its first edition on, with a few exceptions. Also used was *Vermont Register and Almanac* published by E. P. & G. S. Walton in Montpelier beginning in 1818. Unfortunately party affiliations did not appear in this title until after the publication of Doton's work. A third source was *Deming's Statistical View of the Legislature of Vermont*, also published in Montpelier, starting in 1850.

The Vermont Legislative Directory and State Manual was the primary source of data beginning in 1900. Since 1986 information has been obtained from the election returns supplied by the Secretary of State. Vermont was the last state to publish its returns for the legislature, not doing so until 1986.

No totals are listed for 1862. None of the above titles published party affiliations, nor were they found in Vermont newspapers of that year.

Until the election of 1914 many Vermont towns simply did not wish to undertake the expense of sending a member to the House. Consequently virtually every session until 1914 contained less than the full membership allowed by the constitution. All three of the above sources regularly listed the towns that did not send a member to the House.

VIRGINIA

Constitutional Origins: The first constitution of Virginia was drawn up by a convention that met from May 6 to June 29, 1776, in Williamsburg. The constitution was then declared in effect and the first legislature elected. Richmond became the capital in 1780.

Term: Senators have always been elected for a term of four years; initially one-fourth of the body was elected annually. Beginning in 1851 one-half of the Senate was chosen every second year. Since 1903 all Senators have been elected at the same time. The House of Delegates was originally elected for a one-year term, increased to two years in 1851. This is the current term.

Districts/Elections: Senators were originally elected from single-member districts, made up of two or more counties. Floterial districts were instituted as a method of equalizing representation in 1851. Until one person, one vote reapportionment went into effect in 1967, districts did not cross county lines, but the 1902 constitution no longer specified the type of districts to be created and some multi-member districts were created. In 1967 only single-member districts were created, and that has been the case since. Since 1967, districts cross county lines.

The county was the unit of representation in the House of Delegates and all members were elected countywide, thus providing for multi-member districts, until 1983. Initially each county was entitled to two members. The number of seats apportioned each district was fixed in the constitution of 1830. Floterial districts were introduced in 1851 and the number of members per county was fixed at a minimum of one and a maximum of three. Virginians elected House members from single-member districts for the first time in 1983 and continues to do so.

Membership/Size: The Senate initially had 24 members, increased to 32 in 1831 and to 50 in 1851. The present total of 40 has been in effect since 1879. The House originally had 126 members and was increased by two every time a new county was created. The 1830 constitution fixed the number at 134, raised to 152 by the constitution of 1851. Since 1879 the number of House members has been 100.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: 1830, 1851, 1869, 1871, 1879, 1891, 1903, 1913, 1923, 1933, 1943, 1953, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1971, 1983, 1993 and 2003.

Election Dates: Elections were held on the third Monday in March as far back as 1793. They were changed to the fourth Wednesday in April beginning in 1799. In 1803 they were changed to the "respective court days" in April. Court days differed from county to county and therefore the elections took place over a four- to five-week period. This meant that the election of senators who were elected from multi-county districts occurred on different dates. This practice ended in 1837 when elections

were moved to the fourth Thursday in April. Beginning in 1851 they were held on the fourth Thursday in May. The election of 1865 was held on October 12, that of 1869 on July 6; the date changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in 1871.

Constitutions: The state has had six constitutions: 1776, 1830, 1851, 1869, 1902 and 1970.

Addendum: Virginia included the present state of Kentucky until 1792 and West Virginia until 1863.

Affiliations	Senate	House
	D / W / oth	D / W / oth
1830	(32) ?	(134) ?
1831	?	?
1832	?	?
1833	?	?
1834	20 / 12	61 / 73
1835	18 / 14	74 / 60
1836	21 / 12	77 / 55 / 2 ?
1837	20 / 12	85 / 47 / 2 ?
1838	19 / 10 / 3 C	51 / 72 / 11 C
1839	17 / 12 / 3 C	56 / 68 / 10 C
1840	17 / 15	63 / 71
1841	15 / 17	66 / 68
1842	20 / 12	82 / 52
1843	20 / 12	75 / 59
1844	21 / 11	61 / 73
1845	21 / 11	79 / 55
1846	20 / 12	72 / 60 / 2 ?
1847	21 / 11	71 / 63
1848	D majority	75 / 60
1849	21 / 11	80 / 55
1850	21 / 11	76 / 59
1851	(50) 34 / 16	(152) 89 / 61 / 2 ?
1853	—	—
	D / A	D / A
1855	?	96 / 56
1857	?	?
1859	?	?
	C / R	C / R / oth
1865 ¹	—	—
1869	(43) 30 / 13	(138) 97 / 41
1871	33 / 10	(132) 99 / 33
1873	34 / 9	99 / 32 II

Affiliations	Senate	House
	D / R / oth	D / R / oth
1875	37 / 6	101 / 251 I
1877	38 / 4 / 1 I	102 / 9 / 21 I
1879	(40) 31 / 9	(100) 83 / 17
1881	17 / 0 / 23 Rdj	42 / 0 / 58 Rdj
1883	25 / 0 / 12 Rdj, 3 vac	63 / 0 / 37 Rdj
1885	30 / 10	70 / 30
1887	26 / 14	61 / 38 / 1 I
1889	30 / 10	86 / 14
1891	39 / 1	97 / 3
1893	38 / 2	90 / 10
1895	34 / 3 / 3 oth ²	68 / 17 / 12 Pop, 3 I
1897	35 / 4 / 1 Pop	95 / 4 / 1 I
1899	38 / 2	93 / 7
1901	38 / 2	93 / 7
1903	35 / 5	86 / 14
1905	—	86 / 14
1907	35 / 5	86 / 14
1909	—	90 / 10
1911	35 / 5	92 / 8
1913	—	88 / 12
1915	36 / 4	88 / 12
1917	—	95 / 5
1919	34 / 6	97 / 3
1921	—	95 / 5
1923	39 / 1	95 / 5
1925	—	93 / 7
1927	38 / 2	95 / 5
1929	—	93 / 7
1931	38 / 2	97 / 3
1933	—	97 / 3
1935	38 / 2	97 / 3
1937	—	93 / 7
1939	38 / 2	94 / 6
1941	—	94 / 6
1943	37 / 3	93 / 7
1945	—	93 / 7
1947	38 / 2	94 / 6
1949	—	94 / 6
1951	37 / 3	94 / 6
1953	—	94 / 6
1955	37 / 3	94 / 6
1957	—	94 / 6
1959	38 / 2	96 / 4
1961	—	94 / 5 / 1 I
1963	37 / 3	89 / 11
1965	—	87 / 12 / 1 I
1967	34 / 6	86 / 14
1969	—	85 / 15