

breakdown as 17 D / 21 W and the *Commentator* 16 D / 22 W, both August 22, 1835. For the House the figure cited is from the *Intelligencer*, August 22, 1835 but the *Commentator* three days earlier has 39 D / 61 W, the *Argus* 41 D / 59 W, same date.

5. Figures cited are from the *Tribune Almanac 1868*, but the *Evening Journal Almanac, 1868*, has 30 D / 8 R and 85 D / 11 R / 4 UD. The *World Almanac, 1868*, has 28 D / 7 R / 3 UD and 90 D / 10 R.

6. Figures cited are from the *Tribune Almanac, 1871*, but the *Evening Journal Almanac, 1871*, gives D 30 / 8 R and 91 D / 9 R.

7. Figures cited are from the *Tribune Almanac, 1892*, but the *World Almanac, 1892*, gives 28 D / 9 R / 1 Pe & All and 75 D / 16 R / 9 Pe & All.

SOURCES

Research was done at the State Archives, State Library and Kentucky Historical Society, all in Frankfort. Also the Lexington Public Library, University of Kentucky in Lexington, the Filson Club in Louisville and the Louisville Public Library.

A variety of Kentucky newspapers were used from the earliest period through 1863: (*Lexington Reporter*, 1825, 1829, 1830, *Frankfort Argus*, 1826, 1828, 1832, 1834, 1835, (*Frankfort Spirit of 76*, 1827, *Louisville Public Advertiser*, 1827, 1831, (*Louisville Daily Journal* 1831, (*Lexington Kentucky Observer*, 1832, 1849, *Frankfort Commentator*, 1833-35, 1837-40, 1844, 1857, 1861, *Lexington Intelligencer*, 1833-39, (*Lexington Kentucky Gazette*, 1836, 1838, *Paris Western Citizen*, 1846. From 1893 to 1973 I relied primarily on the *Kentucky Directory & Manual* through 1955 and the *Kentucky Government Guide* 1959-1973 as well as the *Kentucky General Assembly Membership* Vol. 1 1900-1949, Vol. 2 1950-2000.

Since 1971 official returns have been supplied by the Kentucky Board of Elections. Secondary works used were Richard H. Collins, *History of Kentucky*, Vol. 1 (Lexington: Collins & Co. 1878, James C. Klotter and Hambleton Tapp, *Kentucky: Decades of Discord 1865-1900* (Frankfort: Kentucky Historical Society, 1977), and Thomas D. Clark, *A History of Kentucky* (Lexington: The John Bradford Press, 1960). For much of the compilation prior to 1893 multiple sources were used that on occasion resulted in conflicting totals. Generally speaking, when nothing else guided me, I used the latest dated source.

LOUISIANA

Statehood: President Madison signed an enabling act on February 18, 1811. A constitutional convention assembled at New Orleans on November 4, 1811, and finished its work on January 28, 1812. Louisiana formally became a state on April 30, 1812. The first legislature was elected June

29-July 1, 1812. The capital was moved from New Orleans to Donaldsville in 1830 and back to New Orleans in 1831. Baton Rouge became the capital in 1846 and New Orleans again in 1864. Baton Rouge again became the capital in 1880.

Term: Senators since statehood have been elected for a term of four years. Initially they served overlapping terms, one-half the body elected every two years. Since 1880 they have all been elected at the same time. The House was initially elected for two years, increased to four years in 1880.

Districts/Elections: Under the 1812 constitution the Senate was elected from single-member districts, except for Orleans parish which was divided into two districts; all the other districts were made up of one or more parishes. The 1845 constitution essentially continued the same districting system except for Orleans which was divided into four districts. The maximum number of senators allowed any parish was $\frac{1}{8}$ of the total or four. The 1864 constitution divided the Senate into 22 districts creating both single- and multi-member districts. In 1956 a provision stated that when a district is given more than one senator that has more than one parish, no parish could elect more than one member. The House was apportioned among the parishes and in 1845 each parish was guaranteed at least one representative; this had been the practice up to that time. The 1864 constitution divided the House into 48 single- and multi-member districts. Orleans parish was divided into ten multi-member districts.

Since the implementation of one person, one vote all members have been elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The original Senate had 14 members, increased to 32 by the constitution of 1845, and to 36 by the constitution of 1864. The Senate reached 41 members in 1908, reduced to its present size of 39 in 1924. The original House consisted of 35 members; three increases raised the total to 60 members in 1841. The 1845 constitution increased membership to 98. The number fluctuated on several occasions over the next three decades before again being set at 98 by the constitution of 1879. By 1912 membership stood at 118. But by virtue of the 1921 constitution the number was set at 101 and finally 105 in 1964.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: 1816, 1818, 1822, 1826, 1841,¹ 1845, 1848, 1852, 1854, 1859, 1868, 1871, 1876, 1878, 1880, 1900, 1922, 1956 (Senate), 1964,² 1968, 1972, 1983, 1995 and 2003.

Election Dates: Elections were originally held over a three-day period

beginning on the first Monday in July. In 1846 this was changed to the first Monday in November and in 1855 to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Beginning in 1884 elections were held on Tuesday after the third Monday in April. But in 1960 the date was changed to either February or March of a presidential election year, depending on whether a runoff primary was required. Under 1974 legislation, which established the open primary, the open primary took place on the first Saturday in November beginning in 1975. Runoffs were to be held on the sixth Saturday thereafter.

Constitutions: The state has had more constitutions than any other, 11 in all: 1812, 1845, 1852, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1879, 1898, 1913, 1921 and 1974.

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / NR</i>	<i>D / NR</i>
1828	6 / 11 / 1 ?	21 / 26 / 3 ?
1830	NR majority	NR majority
1832	?	?
	<i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>D / W / oth</i>
1834	W majority	W majority
1836	D majority	D majority
1838	— ³	17 / 31 / 2 NPty
1840	8 / 8 / 1 ?	14 / 26 / 10 ?
1842	8 / 9	26 / 34
1844	9 / 8	26 / 34
1846 ⁴	(32) 20 / 12	(98) 55 / 43
1847	17 / 15	47 / 51
1849	18 / 14	(97) 43 / 54
1851	16 / 16	44 / 53
1852 ⁵	(36) 17 / 19	(91) 50 / 41
1853	20 / 12	60 / 37
	<i>D / A / oth</i>	<i>D / A / oth</i>
1855	(32) 18 / 12 / 1 anti-KN, 1 vac	(88) 47 / 41
1857	23 / 9	49 / 37 / 1 IW, 1 tie
1859	21 / 6 / 3 Opp, 1 I, 1 vac	(98) 59 / 18 / 9 Opp, 9 I, 3 ?
	<i>D / R</i>	<i>D / R</i>
1865	—	—
1868	(36) 16 / 20	(101) 45 / 56
1870	7 / 29 ⁶	29 / 74 / 2 vac
1872 ⁷	—	(110) —

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / R</i>	<i>D / R</i>
1874 ⁸	—	—
1876 ⁹	20 / 16	64 / 42 / 4 vac
1878	26 / 10	75 / 16 / 2 G, 1 I
1880	32 / 4	(98) 74 / 24
1884	31 / 5	85 / 13
1888	(38) 33 / 5	86 / 12
1892	38 / 0	96 / 2
1896	28 / 7 / 1 Pop	60 / 24 / 14 Pop
1900	(39) 39 / 0	98 / 0
1904	39 / 0	98 / 0
1908	(41) 41 / 0	(114) 114 / 0
1912	39 / 0 / 2 NPty	(118) 118 / 0
1916	36 / 0 / 5 Pg	106 / 0 / 12 Pg
1920	41 / 0	118 / 0
1924	(39) 39 / 0	(101) 101 / 0
1928	39 / 0	101 / 0
1932	39 / 0	101 / 0
1936	39 / 0	101 / 0
1940	39 / 0	101 / 0
1944	39 / 0	101 / 0
1948	39 / 0	101 / 0
1952	39 / 0	101 / 0
1956	39 / 0	101 / 0
1960	39 / 0	(105) 103 / 2
1964	39 / 0	105 / 0
1968	39 / 0	103 / 2
1972	38 / 1	101 / 4
1975	39 / 0	99 / 6
1979	39 / 0	93 / 11 / 1 NPty
1983	38 / 1	88 / 16 / 1 NPty
1987	34 / 5	86 / 17 / 1 I, 1 vac
1991	33 / 6	76 / 28 / 1 vac
1995	25 / 14	75 / 30
1999	27 / 12	68 / 36 / 1 I
2003	26 / 13	

NOTES

1. Reapportionments until 1845 were of the House only.
2. The only change was the addition of four seats.
3. *Niles Register*, July 21, 1838, states 10 or 11 Whigs out of 17.
4. As a result of the implementation of the 1845 constitution a general election was held on January 5, 1846, and then elections were held in odd years.
5. To implement the 1852 constitution, a general election was held on December 6, 1852, and then in odd years thereafter.
6. The *Picayune* lists the totals as "7 colored Republicans, 29 white Republicans and 7 Democrats." But the total membership was 36. The State Archives

provided a list of Senators for this session, listing 36 members. It is likely that paper listed the total 29 *white* Republicans when it was the total of *all* Republicans, for 7 and 29 adds up to a total of 36 members.

7. There were essentially two sets of returns for this election. One set of returns known as the Lynch (returning) Board, listed the totals as Senate 28 R / 8 D and the House 77 R / 32 D. The Forman Board reported 75 D / 35 R in the Senate; for only that part elected in 1872, 15 D / 4 R. A total of 58 House and 8 Senate seats were disputed. For a detailed discussion of the attempt to resolve the disputed seats see Ella Lonn, *Reconstruction in Louisiana (after 1868)*, reprint edition (Gloucester: Peter Smith, 1967). Chapters VIII–XIII. For some time after the election there were two functioning legislatures in the state.

8. There were conflicting claims to many legislative seats and in reality two sets of returns. The State Canvassing Board certified 53 Democrats and 53 Republicans as winners but failed to act on the five remaining seats. The Democratic Committee gave results as 71 D / 37 R. Little mention is made of the division of the Senate. But the one reference in

Lonn's work (p. 370) to the proposed "Wheeler Compromise" puts the Senate at 27 R / 9 D and the House at 63D / 47 R.

9. Two sets of returns were found. One claiming to be the "Official Returns" of the Returning Board listed the Senate as 19 R / 17 D, the House as 71 R / 43 D / 3 I, 3 ? (found in the *Picayune*, December 8, 1876). The other set of returns, from the Democratic-Conservative Executive Committee appeared in the same source on December 10, 1876, and gave the Senate as 19 D / 17 R and the House as 60 R / 52D / 3 I, 5 ?. Several of the Republican victories were challenged. The eventual figures were the result of much political maneuvering where dual legislatures functioned until April 1877. These figures were found in Lonn, pp. 524–5, citing *Appleton Cyclopaedia*, 1877.

SOURCES

Some of the pre-Civil War data was taken from William H. Adams, *The Whig Party of Louisiana* (Lafayette: University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1973). For a discussion of Reconstruction Era controversies we used Ella Lonn, *Reconstruction in Louisiana (after 1868)*, reprint edition (Gloucester: Peter Smith, 1967). The State Archives provided a list of members for both houses for 1871–1876. A listing of House members was obtained from the House website for the years 1878–1920. Data since 1972 was provided by the state. Also: *Niles Register*, July 21, 1838, July 25, 1840, July 30, 1842, and December 4, 1847. (Baton Rouge) *Weekly Advocate*, November 17, 1855, November 15, 22, 1857, November 27, 1859. (New Orleans) *Daily Picayune*, December 13, 1870, December 23, 1874, December 20, 1878. Emmett Asseff, *Legislative Apportionment in Louisiana* (Baton Rouge: Bureau of Government Research, Louisiana State University, 1950).

MAINE

Statehood: Maine was part of Massachusetts (known as the District of Maine) until March 15, 1820, when it became a state. The Massachusetts legislature had voted on June 19, 1819, to allow Maine residents to conduct a referendum on this issue (there had been five previous referendums), and on July 26 voters, by a vote of 17,091–7,132, approved separation. The constitutional convention convened in Portland (the capital) on October 17; after finishing their work, they submitted it to the voters. On December 6, the new constitution was approved 9,040 to 797. Following statehood (March 15, 1820) the first legislature was elected on April 3, 1820, and convened on May 20.

The capital remained at Portland until 1832, when it was moved to Augusta.

Term: Members of both houses were elected annually until 1880 when the term was increased to two years.

Districts/Elections: Senators were originally elected from single- and multi-member districts, usually of one county. Later apportionments created multi-county districts as well as districts that crossed county lines. By amendment effective in 1932, senators were apportioned among the counties and all were elected countywide based on a formula that guaranteed each county at least one member and a maximum of five. Since 1968 all members have been elected from single-member districts. The House was apportioned among the cities and towns based on a formula that limited representation to seven members for any one community. Towns falling below the minimum were formed into districts with similar communities. Towns and cities entitled to more than one member elected them at large. Similar to the Senate, single-member districts were instituted in 1968. Elections to both houses originally required a majority of votes cast. In the absence of a majority, the two houses jointly filled Senate vacancies, choosing between the top two vote-getters for each vacancy. This practice was eliminated in 1875. In the House additional elections were held until a majority vote was achieved. This practice was eliminated in 1847.

Membership/Size: The Senate initially had 20 members but reached its original maximum of 31 by 1841. It was increased to 33 in 1932 and to

34 in 1962; decreased to 32 in 1968; increased again to 33 in 1972; and finally increased to 35 in 1984. The House originally had 151 members in 1821, increased to 200 by 1841 and reduced to 151 effective in 1842. The number has remained unchanged ever since.¹

Reapportionment/Redistricting: In 1831 (House), 1842 (House),² 1932 (House), 1952 (Senate), 1956 (House), 1962, 1964 (House), 1967 (Senate), 1972 (Senate), 1974 (House), 1984, 1993,³ 1994 and 2004.

Election Dates: The second Monday in September until 1958 when it was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Maine was last state to switch to November elections.

Constitutions: The state has but one constitution, written in 1819.

	<i>Affiliations</i>		<i>Senate</i> <i>D-R/F</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D-R/F</i>
	<i>J/Ad</i>	<i>J/Ad/oth</i>		
1820	(20)	—	(139)	—
1821	—	(150)	—	
1822	—	(148)	—	
1823	—	(147)	—	
1824	—	(146)	—	
1825	—	(150)	—	
1826	—	(150)	—	
1827	—	(150)	—	
1828	Ad majority	(148) Ad majority		
1829	8 / 12	(146) — ⁴		
1830	11 / 9	(149) 86 / 62 / 1 ?		
1831	(25) 21 / 4	(184) 100 / 58 / 24 ?, 2 x		
1832	D / Ad / oth	D / Ad / oth		
1833	15 / 10	(186) 97 / 59 / 30 ? ⁵		
	21 / 3 / 1 A-M	(184) 79 / 39 / 63 ? ⁶		
1834	D / W / oth	D / W / oth		
1835	18 / 7	(186) 94 / 66 / 26 ?		
1836	22 / 3	(186) 51 / 41 / 94 ?		
1837	21 / 4	(186) 108 / 54 / 24 ?		
1838	14 / 11	(188) 85 / 98 / 5 ?		
1839	15 / 10	(190) 107 / 73 / 9 ?, 1 x		
1840	17 / 8	(191) 123 / 63 / 5 ?		
1841	8 / 17	(190) 66 / 94 / 30 ?		
1842	(31) 27 / 4	(204) 131 / 55 / 18 ?		
1843	30 / 1	(151) 55 / 18 / 78 ?		
	28 / 3	72 / 33 / 2 Lty, 44 ? ⁷		

	<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
		<i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>D / W / oth</i>
1844		28 / 3	68 / 29 / 54 ? ⁵
1845		27 / 4	85 / 66
1846		27 / 4	78 / 66 / 6 Lty, 1 I
1847		27 / 4	102 / 49
1848		20 / 11	85 / 66
1849		20 / 11	88 / 63
1850		26 / 4 / 1 FS	93 / 50 / 8 FS
1852 ⁸		9 / 22	84 / 62 / 4 FS, 1 ?
1853		14 / 17	76 / 66 / 9 FS
1854		10 / 16 / 5 FS	83 / 44 / 23 FS, 1 ?
1855		20 / 2 / 9 W	68 / 61 / 22 W
1856		1 / 30	26 / 125
1857		1 / 30	34 / 117
1858		1 / 30	48 / 103
1859		1 / 30	32 / 119
1860		0 / 31	23 / 128
1861		5 / 26	28 / 123
1862		6 / 25	44 / 107
1863		1 / 30	31 / 120
1864		3 / 28	22 / 129
1865		0 / 31	15 / 136
1866		0 / 31	13 / 138
1867		3 / 28	46 / 105
1868		2 / 29	28 / 123
1869		3 / 28	34 / 117
1870		3 / 28	38 / 113
1871		3 / 28	39 / 112
1872		0 / 30 / 1 LR	19 / 128 / 2 I, 2 LR
1873		0 / 30 / 1 LR	41 / 103 / 7 I
1874		3 / 28	55 / 89 / 7 I
1875		11 / 20	63 / 85 / 3 I
1876		2 / 29	30 / 120 / 1 I
1877		3 / 28	47 / 99 / 3 I, 2 G
1878		1 / 20 / 10 G	27 / 65 / 57 G, 2 I
1879		1 / 19 / 11 G	11 / 90 / 50 G
1880		2 / 23 / 6 G	27 / 84 / 40 G
1882		3 / 28	43 / 108
1884		0 / 31	34 / 115 / 2 G
1886		4 / 27	29 / 122
1888		0 / 31	26 / 125
1890		4 / 27	41 / 110
1892		1 / 30	44 / 107
1894		0 / 31	5 / 146
1896		0 / 31	6 / 145
1898		0 / 31	25 / 126

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1900	1 / 30	19 / 132
1902	1 / 30	23 / 128
1904	4 / 27	25 / 126
1906	8 / 23	63 / 88
1908	8 / 23	51 / 100
1910	22 / 9	86 / 65
1912	10 / 21	72 / 79
1914	14 / 17	69 / 78 / 4 Pg
1916	3 / 28	46 / 105
1918	2 / 29	41 / 110
1920	0 / 31	16 / 135
1922	3 / 28	35 / 116
1924	1 / 30	29 / 122
1926	1 / 30	22 / 129
1928	0 / 31	16 / 135
1930	0 / 31	31 / 120
1932	(33) 7 / 26	58 / 93
1934	11 / 22	55 / 96
1936	4 / 29	27 / 124
1938	2 / 31	27 / 124
1940	2 / 31	23 / 128
1942	1 / 32	15 / 136
1944	2 / 31	15 / 136
1946	3 / 30	25 / 126
1948	5 / 28	25 / 126
1950	2 / 31	24 / 126 / 1 I
1952	2 / 31	24 / 127
1954	6 / 27	32 / 119
1956	8 / 25	51 / 100
1958	12 / 21	57 / 94
1960	3 / 30	38 / 113
1962	(34) 5 / 29	41 / 110
1964	29 / 5	80 / 71
1966	10 / 24	56 / 95
1968	(32) 14 / 18	66 / 85
1970	14 / 18	71 / 80
1972	(33) 11 / 22	72 / 79
1974	14 / 19	91 / 59 / 1 I
1976	12 / 21	89 / 62
1978	13 / 19 / 1 I	77 / 73 / 1 ID
1980	16 / 17	84 / 67
1982	23 / 10	92 / 59
1984	(35) 24 / 11	83 / 68
1986	20 / 15	86 / 65
1988	20 / 15	97 / 54
1990	21 / 14	97 / 54
1992	20 / 15	90 / 61
1994	16 / 18 / 1 I	77 / 74

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1996	19 / 15 / 1 I	81 / 69 / 1 I
1998	20 / 14 / 1 I	79 / 71 / 1 I
2000	17 / 17 / 1 I	88 / 63 / 1 I
2002	18 / 17	80 / 67 / 3 I, 1 Gr
2004	18 / 17	76 / 73 / 2 I
2006	18 / 17	89 / 60 / 2 I

NOTES

1. Between 1820 and 1841 the number of members fluctuated because not all towns sent members and some towns were entitled to a member for part of the time. The total for each election between 1820 and 1841 is based on a list of members for each session furnished by the State Archives.
2. No information was found on reapportionments after 1842 until 1932.
3. Divided all multi-member districts into single-member districts.
4. In the absence of party totals the vote for Speaker was 114 J / 62 NR / 1 oth.
5. In the absence of complete party totals the vote for Speaker was 73 J / 71 NR.
6. The 39 represents other than Democrats; there was no breakdown between National Republicans and Anti-Masons.
7. In the absence of the complete party totals for 1843 and 1844, the vote for Speaker: 1843, 89 D / 42 W / 2 oth; 1844, 85 D / 49 W / 2 oth.
8. Due to a constitutional change concerning the time officials took office, there were no legislative elections in 1851.

SOURCES

Research was done at the State Archives and Library in Augusta, the Maine Historical Society in Portland and the Portland Public Library.

For the period prior to 1848 I used the following; *Providence Journal*, October 6, 12, 1837, *Niles Register*, January 16, 1830, (Portland) *Eastern Argus*, August 25, November 3, 1829, November 12, 1830, September 2, 16, 20, 23, November 23, December 9, 1831, January 27, September 4, 23, 1832, September 11, 13, 16, 20, December 6, 1833, January 15, 1834, January 17, 1835, September 18, 19, November 14, 1835, December 13, 1836, January 21, 1837, January 27, 1838, September 3, 1838, January 5, 1839, September 21, November 25, 1840, January 13, September 17, October 18, 23, December 14, 1841, January 12, 1842 September 25, October 2, 3, 9, November 11, 1843, September 18, 1844, January 6, 10, 1845, *The (Portland) Advertiser*, August 31, September 20, November 6, 1842. Also consulted: Louis C. Hatch, *Maine: A History*, reprint ed. (Somersworth: New Hampshire Publishing Co., 1974). From 1871 until 1972 I used the issues of the *Maine Register*. Since 1972 the data has come from returns furnished by the Secretary of State.

MARYLAND

Constitutional Origins: The first constitution of Maryland was written during the summer of 1776 by 76 delegates elected on August 2, 1776, for that purpose. Following public comment, the convention reconvened and proclaimed the document in effect on November 8, 1776.

Term: Senators were initially indirectly elected (see below) for five years. The term was increased to six years in 1838, with one-third of the body up for election every two years. In 1850 the term was set at four years, the present length, one-half the body every two years, until 1926 when all legislators were elected at the same time for four years.

Members of the House of Delegates were elected annually until 1847 when the term was increased to two years. Effective with the election of 1926 the term became four years, as it remains today.

Districts/Elections: Senators were until 1838 elected by a body called the Electoral College. The electors were chosen by the voters, two per county and one each from the towns of Baltimore and Annapolis. The electors then chose nine members from the Western Shore and six from the Eastern Shore. After 1838 senators were directly elected on a countywide basis; each county plus the city of Baltimore elected one member. The city was given additional representation beginning in 1864 and divided into single-member districts. The counties continued to elect one member each.

The county was also the basis for representation in the House, with members elected at large. Initially each county elected four members to the House and the towns of Baltimore and Annapolis two each. (Annapolis eventually lost its separate representation, in 1837.) Population-based apportionment began in 1837, but no county or city could have more than six members and each county was guaranteed a minimum of two. The city of Baltimore was given additional representation in 1851 but the city was limited to four more members than the most populous county for a total of ten. In 1864 and in all subsequent reapportionments the city was divided into multi-member districts. However, until 1966, except for the city of Baltimore, members apportioned among the counties continued to be elected countywide.

In 1966 one person, one vote reapportionment produced a combination of single- and multi-member districts, but with one exception (a

Senate seat), districts were made up of all or part of a county. In 1974 the state was divided into 47 legislative districts, each electing one senator and three delegates. But in some districts the three delegates were elected from one multi-member and one two-member district or three single-member districts. This mixed system was repeated in the reapportionments of 1982, 1994 and 2002.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally consisted of 15 members. By constitutional amendment the body was increased to 21 in 1838, 22 in 1851, 24 in 1864 and 25 in 1867. Five additional increases have produced a current Senate of 47. The House was originally composed of 80 members and remained unchanged until 1837 when it was increased to 86. There have been numerous increases (see below). The House reached its present size of 141 members in 1974.

Reapportionments/Redistricting: There was no reapportionment provision in the original constitution, and no change in apportionment occurred until 1837. Essentially the subsequent reapportionments until 1966 were of the House only, except as described above to increase the city of Baltimore's Senate representation. Reapportionments have occurred in 1838, 1842, 1851, 1864, 1869, 1871, 1881, 1901, 1903, 1913, 1921, 1923, 1934, 1942, 1954, 1962, 1966, 1974, 1982, 1992, 1994 and 2002. A few of the pre-1962 acts dealt solely with additional representation for the city of Baltimore.

Election Dates: Originally the elections were held on the first Monday of October, changed to the first Wednesday in November in 1853 and to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in 1864. When elections became bi-annual they were held in odd-numbered years beginning in 1851, which changed briefly, to even-numbered years in 1864 and 1866; back to odd years in 1867; and finally to even years in 1926.

Constitutions: There have been four constitutions: 1776, 1851, 1864 and 1867.

Affiliations	Senate D-R / F	House D-R / F / oth
1800	—	47 / 33
1801	15 / 0	53 / 27
1802	—	47 / 33
1803	—	47 / 33
1804	—	52 / 28
1805	—	56 / 24
1806	15 / 0	54 / 25 / 1 vac
1807	—	51 / 29

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D-R / F</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D-R / F / oth</i>	<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / A / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / A / oth</i>
1808	—	37 / 43	1855 ⁸	5 / 8 / 9 W	14 / 54 / 6 W
1809	—	44 / 36	1857	7 / 15	30 / 44
1810	—	48 / 32	1859	12 / 10	45 / 29
1811	15 / 0	44 / 36			
1812	—	26 / 54			
1813	—	31 / 49			
1814	—	21 / 59	1861 ⁹	9 / 13	6 / 68
1815	—	32 / 48	1863 ¹⁰	3 / 19	18 / 56
1816	0 / 15	24 / 56	1864 ¹¹	(24) 12 / 12	(80) 26 / 54
1817	—	35 / 45			
1818	—	45 / 35			
1819	—	50 / 30			
1820	—	49 / 31	1866	16 / 8	59 / 21
1821	15 / 0	61 / 19	1867 ¹²	(25) 25 / 0	(86) 86 / 0
1822	—	67 / 13	1869	25 / 0	86 / 0
1823	—	63 / 17	1871 ¹³	24 / 1	(82) 70 / 12
			1873 ¹⁴	(26) 23 / 3	(84) 64 / 20
			1875 ¹⁵	19 / 7	58 / 26
			1877 ¹⁶	18 / 5 / 2 ID, 1 RF	65 / 19
1827 ¹	—	31 / 49	1879	19 / 7	63 / 21
1828	—	31 / 48 / 1 tie	1881	16 / 10	(91) 60 / 31
1829	—	39 / 41	1883	14 / 12	63 / 28
1830	—	16 / 64	1885 ¹⁷	22 / 4	80 / 10 / 1 Fus
1831	0 / 15	21 / 59 ²	1887	22 / 4	71 / 20
1832	—	26 / 54	1889 ¹⁸	18 / 8	59 / 32
1833	—	42 / 36 / 2 Wk	1891 ¹⁹	22 / 4	81 / 7 / 3Fus
			1893	21 / 5	68 / 23
			1895	14 / 12	21 / 70
1834	—	18 / 62	1897	8 / 18	42 / 49
1835	—	25 / 55	1899	15 / 11	65 / 26
1836	0 / 15	20 / 60	1901	17 / 9	(95) 51 / 44
1837	—	(86) 35 / 51	1903	(27) 19 / 8	(101) 71 / 30
1838 ³	(21) 9 / 12	(79) 37 / 42	1905	18 / 8 / 1 I	51 / 46 / 3 I, 1 Fus
1839 ⁴	—	46 / 33	1907	17 / 9 / 1 I	71 / 30
1840	6 / 15	19 / 60	1909	21 / 6	70 / 31
1841 ⁵	—	44 / 35	1911	19 / 8	60 / 41
1842	8 / 13	(82) 47 / 35	1913	18 / 9	(102) 79 / 23
1843	—	35 / 47	1915	16 / 11	56 / 44 / 2 Pe
1844	6 / 15	21 / 61	1917	14 / 13	47 / 55
1845	—	39 / 43	1919	15 / 12	56 / 46
1846	8 / 13	29 / 53	1921	21 / 6	(106) 73 / 33
1847	—	28 / 54	1923	(29) 22 / 7	(118) 93 / 25
1848	7 / 14	—	1926	21 / 8	82 / 36
1849	—	36 / 46	1930	23 / 6	91 / 27
1850	9 / 12	—	1934	18 / 11	(120) 94 / 34 / 2 Fus
1851 ⁶	(22) 11 / 11	(74) 44 / 30	1938	23 / 6	104 / 16
1853 ⁷	8 / 14	30 / 34 / 10 T	1942	20 / 9	(123) 101 / 22
			1946	18 / 11	87 / 36

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1950	18 / 11	88 / 35
1954	21 / 8	98 / 25
1958	26 / 3	116 / 7
1962	22 / 7	(142) 117 / 25
1966	(43) 35 / 8	117 / 25
1970	33 / 10	121 / 21
1974	(47) 39 / 8	(141) 126 / 15
1978	41 / 6	128 / 13
1982	41 / 6	124 / 17
1986	44 / 3	126 / 15
1990	38 / 9	116 / 25
1994	32 / 15	100 / 41
1998	32 / 15	106 / 35
2002	33 / 14	98 / 43
2006	33 / 14	106 / 35

NOTES

1. The figure listed is from *Niles Register* but is an estimate given the tentative nature of the emerging new party system. Additionally the vote for Speaker was 41–36 for a Jacksonian over an Administration candidate. *Niles* the year following stated the previous year's division was 45–35 Administration.

2. *Niles* gives the breakdown 57–23 National Republican but indicates it is an estimate.

3. The exact totals could not be determined because three seats (two in Kent and one in Frederick) ended in a tie. The *House Journal* does not clarify the matter. The figures used are from the *History of Maryland*, p.280, and also given in W. Wayne Smith, *Whig Party in Maryland* (Ph.D. diss., University of Maryland, 1967). The *Maryland Republican* gives the totals as 40 W and 35 D, 1 I and three ties, figures also found in *Niles*.

4. One tie in Calvert apparently won by a Democrat. Same totals were found in the *Maryland Republican* the following year.

5. *American* totals were 42D, 36 W, II. *Niles* is the same as the figure used here.

6. There was a tie in a Washington County Senate seat, eventually won by a Whig. A tie in a Frederick House seat was eventually won by a Democrat, producing the totals used here.

7. In the city of Baltimore all ten House seats were won by candidates running on the Temperance ticket. Apparently five had been Democrats and the other five Whigs. While several sources credit each of the parties with five additional seats, since these individuals ran only on the Temperance ticket they are listed as such.

8. The House figure is from the *Republican* and also the *Tribune Almanac*. Other sources do not make a distinction between Democrats and Whigs.

9. All sources list the Senate membership at 21, although 22 was the constitutional figure. No member is listed for Charles county in any of these same sources. The *Senate Journal* 1862 (which gives no party labels) lists a member from that

county. Given the heavily Democratic nature of the county in that election it is reasonable to believe the member was a Democrat (States' Rights).

10. Several sources break down the Unionist members in into three groups: In the Senate, 10 Emancipation Unionists, 6 Unionists and 3 Union State Convention. In the House, 47 Emancipation Unionists, 4 Unionists and 5 Union State Convention. All defeated Democratic opponents.

11. The totals used here are from the *American* at the beginning of the session in January. The *Tribune Almanac*, 1865 gives the totals as 13U and 11D in the Senate, and in the House 52U and 28D.

12. The *Maryland Manual*, 1973–74, p. 829, contains a listing of the division of the legislature back to 1867, no sources given. For the period prior to 1895, the *Manual*'s totals were the same as other sources but in a few instances (see below) other sources were likely more accurate.

13. The *Manual* says there were 84 House members but the reapportionment bill lists 82.

14. The *Manual* totals are used here but there is a lack of agreement with other sources regarding the House totals: *Tribune Almanac Evening Journal Almanac*, 59 D / 20 R / 5 I; *World Almanac* 57 D / 28 W; *Maryland Republican* 58 D / 23 W / 3 I; *Baltimore Gazette* 58 D / 21 W / 5 ID.

In the Senate the *Manual*'s totals are the same as found in the *Tribune Almanac* and the *Gazette* but the *World* and *Evening Journal Almanac* give the totals as 23 D / 2 R / 1 I.

15. The *Manual*'s figures are Senate 20 D / 4 W / 2 others and House 68 D / 18 R, but the *Tribune* and *American* almanacs agree on different totals and are used here.

16. Beginning with this election the *Sun Almanac* was used as an additional source to resolve differences.

17. The *Manual*'s figures for the House is used here but the other sources differ by one or two for each party.

18. The *Sun*'s totals for the House are the primary source because they list the affiliation for each member. The *Manual* gives the breakdown as 68 D / 24 R, one more member than the actual total. Both the *Tribune Almanac* and the *Argus Almanac* list the party totals as 60 D / 31 R.

19. Three sources give these totals: *Manual*, *Sun* and *Argus* almanacs. However, the *Evening Journal*, *Tribune* and *World* almanacs give the following: 78 D / 10 R / 3 Fus.

SOURCES

Research was conducted at the Hall of Records (Archives) in Annapolis and at the Enoch Pratt Public Library and the Maryland Historical Society, both in Baltimore.

For the years 1800–1811 I relied upon Phil Lampi's data, also William Lloyd Fox and Richard Walsh, *Maryland A History 1632–1974* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974) for the years 1812–1822, 1838–1861. (Annapolis) *Maryland Republican*, 1823, 1827–1840. *Niles Register* 1812–1818, 1827–33, 1838, 1839, 1842, 1846, 1847. (Annapolis) *Maryland Gazette* 1830, 1834, 1837, 1838. *Baltimore American* 1831, 1835, 1840, 1841, 1859, 1863, 1864, 1875, *Baltimore Sun*, 1844, 1853,

1855, 1863, *Whig Tribune Almanac* 1850–1893, *World Almanac* 1867, 1891, *Evening Journal Almanac* 1871, 1873, 1877, 1891 *Argus Almanac*, 1891, *Sun Almanac*, 1877, 1879, 1885–91 and the (*Maryland*) *Manual*, 1973–4, 1867–1974. Returns supplied by the State 1974–.

MASSACHUSETTS

Constitutional Origins: The constitution of Massachusetts went into effect on June 15, 1780, after it had been approved by the voters. It was the first constitution that had been subject to voter approval. The legislature was elected shortly afterwards and the first legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts convened on October 25, 1780, in Boston, the capital. Until 1820 Massachusetts included the present state of Maine, known as the District of Maine. All data includes Maine until Maine's statehood was achieved on March 15, 1820.

Term: Members of both houses were elected annually until 1920 when the term was increased to two years, the present length.

Districts/Elections: The Senate was elected from both single- and multi-member districts consisting of one or more whole counties until 1857 when single-member districts were mandated. But no district could consist of two or more counties or parts of two counties, nor could any town or city ward be divided between districts. In the House the town was the unit of representation and all members were elected on a town-wide basis, thus districts were originally both single- and multi-member. Originally all towns were entitled to at least one member, but in 1836 an amendment provided that towns with less than the minimum requirement would be entitled to representation proportionate to a full ratio. Beginning in 1857 the House was apportioned among the counties of the state with the county commissions empowered to draw the boundaries of the districts within the county. No town or city ward could be divided in the formation of a district and no district could elect more than three members. In 1935 this was amended to prevent any town, or for that matter any precinct of a town, with less than 12,000 from being divided.

Until 1857, election required a popular vote majority to both houses. The senators already elected, together with the House of Representatives,

filled the vacant seat(s) from among the two top candidates in each Senate district. An additional election was held to determine a winner for the House. However a majority vote was still required and if no one was elected at the second election, the seat(s) remained vacant for that term. This produced significant change in the number of members of the House from one year to the next.

Membership/Size: The Senate has always consisted of 40 members¹ but the size of the House varied dramatically prior to 1857 (see above), when the number was fixed at 240. In 1978 the total was further reduced to 160, the present total.²

Election Dates: Senators were originally elected on the first Monday in April; the House held elections at least ten days before the last Wednesday in May. This unique election of different dates for the two houses ended in 1831 when both houses were elected on the second Monday in November. In 1855 this was changed to the present date of the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitution: The state has had but one constitution, enacted in 1780. It is the oldest in effect in the U.S. today.

Affiliations	Senate D-R / F / oth	House D-R / F / oth
1797	1 / 29 / 10 ?	(199) 54 / 93 / 52 ?
1798	4 / 29 / 7 ?	(215) 54 / 139 / 22 ?
1799	3 / 35 / 2 ?	(213) 61 / 122 / 30 ?
1800	4 / 33 / 3 ?	(260) 81 / 166 / 13 ?
1801	16 / 23 / 1 ?	(289) 113 / 162 / 14 ?
1802	12 / 28	(234) 88 / 133 / 13 ?
1803	12 / 28	(258) 102 / 152 / 4 ?
1804	14 / 26	(281) 129 / 150 / 2 ?
1805	18 / 22	(347) 163 / 181 / 1 I, 2 ?
1806	21 / 19	(281) 263 / 215 / 3 ?
1807	21 / 19	(282) 250 / 130 / 2 ?
1808	17 / 23	(484) 231 / 253
1809	18 / 22	(594) 278 / 316
1810	20 / 20	(643) 335 / 308
1811	21 / 19	(660) 345 / 315
1812	29 / 11	(749) 320 / 429
1813	11 / 29	(636) 215 / 420 / 1 ?
1814	13 / 27	(514) 159 / 354 / 1 ?
1815	15 / 25	(452) 149 / 303
1816	18 / 22	(541) 214 / 324 / 3 ?
1817	13 / 27	(286) 92 / 189 / 5 ?
1818	14 / 26	(224) 82 / 132 / 10 ?
1819	18 / 22	(408) 161 / 231 / 16 ?

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D-R / F / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D-R / F / oth</i>
1820	8 / 23	(193) 64 / 87 / 42 ?
1821	7 / 24	(246) F majority
1822	9 / 31	(160) 53 / 105 / 2 ?
1823	24 / 16	(298) / / ?
1824	28 / 12	(203) / / ?
	<i>(D)J / NR / oth</i>	<i>D(J) / NR / oth</i>
1829	1 / 37 / 2 ?	(506) ?
1830	1 / 38 / 1 A-M	(454) ?
1831 ³	2 / 29 / 6 A-M	(481) 68 / 320 / 87 A-M, 6 Wk
1831 ³	1 / 36 / 3 A-M	(528) 92 / 313 / 119 A-M, 4 ?
1832	0 / 37 / 3 A-M	(573) 73 / 372 / 117 A-M, 11 ?
1833	0 / 32 / 8 A-M	(570) 116 / 314 / 131 A-M ⁴
	<i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>D / W / oth</i>
1834	0 / 40	(618) 87 / 450 / 78 A-M, 3 Wk
1835	10 / 22 / 8	(624) 174 ⁵ / 397 / 53 A-M
1836	16 / 24	(635) 262 / 373
1837	0 / 40	(480) 114 / 363 / 3 ?
1838	3 / 37	(522) 178 / 344
1839	19 / 21	(519) 242 / 277
1840	3 / 37	(397) 119 / 278
1841	13 / 27	(336) 135 / 201
1842	28 / 12	(352) 172 / 177 / 3 Lty
1843	6 / 34	(322) 133 / 185 / 4 Lty
1844	0 / 40	(272) 70 / 200 / 2 Lty
1845	0 / 40	(265) 63 / 198 / 4 A
1846	0 / 40	(255) 43 / 208 3Lty,1A
1847	1 / 39	(274) 78 / 191 / 3 Lty, 1 I, 1 ?
	<i>Co⁶ / W</i>	<i>Co⁶ / W / oth</i>
1848	0 / 40	(262) 83 / 178 / 1 ?
1849	13 / 27	(298) 129 / 168 / 1 ?
1850	26 / 14	(401) 218 / 183
1851	28 / 12	(402) 208 / 194
1852	8 / 32	(288) 137 / 151
1853	10 / 30	(310) 112 / 198
	<i>D / A / oth</i>	<i>D / A / oth</i>
1854	0 / 40	(380) 1 / 376 / 1 W, 1 R, 1 ?
1855	2 / 29 / 9 R	(329) 34 / 168 / 58 W, 68 R, 1 Lib
	<i>D / R / A</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1856	0 / 23 / 17 ⁷	(355) 8 / 314 / 27 A / 4 W, 2 ?

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1857	2 / 33 / 4 A, 1 W	(240) 41 / 169 / 29 A / 1 Cit
1858	3 / 37	29 / 197 / 10 A, 4 ?
1859	6 / 34	50 / 183 / 6 A, 1 ?
1860	4 / 28 / 8 U	15 / 223 / 2 NR
1861	6 / 31 / 3 U	24 / 156 / 45 U, 4 ?
1862	5 / 35	41 / 198 / 1 ?
1863	0 / 40	12 / 228
1864	0 / 40	6 / 234
1865	1 / 39	19 / 221
1866	0 / 40	11 / 229
1867	8 / 32	60 / 180
1868	2 / 38	16 / 224
1869	10 / 29 / 1 LR	58 / 160 / 22 LR
1870	5 / 34 / 1 LR	34 / 195 / 11 LR
1871	5 / 35	49 / 186 / 5 LR
1872	1 / 39	28 / 212
1873	11 / 25 / 4 I	70 / 168 / 2 I
1874	15 / 24 / 1 I	79 / 155 / 6 I
1875	9 / 31	58 / 182
1876	7 / 33	59 / 181
1877	5 / 35	69 / 171
1878	5 / 35	40 / 185 / 15 G
1879	8 / 32	52 / 185 / 3 G
1880	5 / 35	47 / 192 / 1 G
1881	4 / 36	55 / 181 / 4 I
1882	17 / 22 / 1 I	85 / 150 / 5 I
1883	14 / 25 / 1 I	92 / 137 / 3 G, 8 I
1884	5 / 34 / 1 IR	71 / 166 / 3 I
1885	12 / 28	77 / 154 / 3 I, 3 IR, 2 GL, 1 ID
1886	15 / 25	82 / 158
1887	10 / 30	72 / 165 / 3 I
1888	7 / 33	58 / 181 / 1 I
1889	11 / 29	80 / 160
1890	20 / 20	98 / 141 / 1 P
1891	16 / 24	90 / 149 / 1 P
1892	10 / 30	74 / 166
1893	7 / 33	56 / 183 / 1 I
1894	4 / 36	46 / 194
1895	7 / 33	58 / 182
1896	5 / 35	38 / 198 / 4 I
1897	7 / 33	53 / 179 / 8 I
1898	7 / 33	65 / 164 / 1 P
1899	9 / 31	72 / 166 / 1 ICit, 1 CI
1900	9 / 31	58 / 180 / 2 SD
1901	7 / 33	72 / 166 / 2 SD
1902	9 / 31	84 / 153 / 3 S
1903	9 / 31	84 / 155 / 1 S
1904	6 / 34	69 / 170 / 1 I

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1905	9 / 31	71 / 169
1906	11 / 28 / 1 I	62 / 174 / 5 IL
1907	8 / 32	61 / 174 / 5 IL
1908	6 / 34	56 / 180 / 3 IL, 1 ICit
1909	9 / 31	71 / 167 / 1 S, 1 ICit
1910	14 / 26	112 / 127 / 1 S
1911	13 / 27	97 / 140 / 1 ICit, IS, 1 I
1912	14 / 25 / 1 Pg	96 / 134 / 8 Pg, 1 S, 1 I
1913	17 / 21 / 2 Pg	104 / 118 / 17 Pg, 1 S
1914	12 / 28	90 / 150
1915	6 / 34	73 / 166 / 1 S
1916	6 / 34	64 / 174 / 1 S, 1 I
1917	7 / 33	59 / 179 / 1 S, 1 ICit
1918	10 / 30	60 / 180
1919	7 / 33	62 / 177 / 1 I
1920	5 / 35	49 / 188 / 3 I
1922	7 / 33	75 / 164 / 1 I
1924	6 / 34	68 / 172
1926	5 / 35	54 / 155 / 31 NP
1928	9 / 31	80 / 160
1930	10 / 30	99 / 141
1932	14 / 26	92 / 148
1934	19 / 21	116 / 124
1936	14 / 26	104 / 136
1938	12 / 28	98 / 142
1940	15 / 25	99 / 141
1942	14 / 26	99 / 141
1944	17 / 23	103 / 137
1946	16 / 24	95 / 145
1948	20 / 20	122 / 118
1950	18 / 22	124 / 116
1952	15 / 25	116 / 124
1954	19 / 21	128 / 112
1956	18 / 22	132 / 108
1958	24 / 16	145 / 95
1960	26 / 14	156 / 84
1962	28 / 12	150 / 90
1964	28 / 12	169 / 71
1966	26 / 14	168 / 71 / 1 I
1968	27 / 13	173 / 67
1970	30 / 10	178 / 62
1972	33 / 7	181 / 57 / 2 I
1974	33 / 7	191 / 46 / 3 I
1976	33 / 7	194 / 43 / 3 I
1978	34 / 6	(160) 128 / 30 / 2 I
1980	32 / 7 / 1 I	128 / 31 / 1 I
1982	33 / 7	131 / 29
1984	32 / 8	126 / 34

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1986	32 / 8	126 / 33 / 1 I
1988	31 / 9	127 / 33
1990	26 / 14	123 / 37
1992	31 / 9	124 / 35 / 1 I
1994	30 / 10	125 / 34 / 1 NP
1996	34 / 6	124 / 35 / 1 I
1998	33 / 7	131 / 28 / 1 I
2000	34 / 6	137 / 23
2002	34 / 6	136 / 23 / 1 I
2004	34 / 6	139 / 20 / 1 I
2006	35 / 5	141 / 19

SPECIAL BREAKDOWN

Listed below is a breakdown of the House totals between Massachusetts proper and the District of Maine for the elections of 1797–1819:

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Massachusetts</i>	<i>Maine</i>
	<i>D-R / F / ?</i>	<i>D-R / F / ?</i>
1797	51 / 77 / 41	3 / 16 / 11
1798	43 / 115 / 21	11 / 24 / 1
1799	51 / 102 / 24	10 / 20 / 6
1800	69 / 129 / 13	12 / 37 / 0
1801	91 / 131 / 13	22 / 31 / 1
1802	77 / 115 / 9	19 / 69 / 4
1803	92 / 116 / 3	20 / 36 / 1
1804	104 / 123 / 2	25 / 27 / 0
1805	130 / 156 / 3	33 / 25 / 0
1806	192 / 178 / 1	71 / 37 / 2
1807	181 / 115 / 0	69 / 15 / 2
1808	188 / 210	65 / 43
1809	191 / 256	87 / 60
1810	226 / 259	109 / 49
1811	240 / 260	105 / 55
1812	205 / 330	115 / 99
1813	131 / 326	84 / 94 / 1
1814	102 / 291	57 / 63 / 1
1815	96 / 252	53 / 51
1816	137 / 273 / 1	77 / 54 / 2
1817	71 / 163 / 3	21 / 26 / 2
1818	55 / 101 / 5	27 / 31 / 5
1819	78 / 174 / 8	83 / 58 / 8

NOTES

1. Except for two years following the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, when the number was 31.

2. The House was the largest legislative body in U.S. history. During the 1812–1813 session, when Massachusetts still included what is now Maine, there were 749 members. The largest total after Maine separated was the 635 members who attended the 1837 session. The smallest number prior to 1857 was 255 in the 1847 session. See issues of the *Manual for the General Court* for annual totals.

3. Due to adoption of a constitutional amendment shifting the start of the political year to January, there were two elections in 1831. The first was held, as was past practice, in April–May for the term beginning the last Wednesday in May; the second was in November for the term beginning in January 1832.

4. 5 Wkm, 2 W, 2 ?

5. Democratic total includes 14 elected with Anti-Masonic support.

6. For the elections of 1848–1853 the Democrats and Free Soil parties ran the same candidates in almost all contests and were usually referred to as Coalition candidates (see issues of the *Whig Almanac* and the *Boston Atlas*). The Thomas manuscript identifies almost all these candidates by one or the other party as listed below:

	Senate	House
1848	—	30 D / 53 FS
1849	6 D / 7 FS	56 D / 41 FS / 32Co
1850	15 D / 11 FS	110 D / 98 FS / 10 Co
1851	15 D / 13 FS	118 D / 90 FS
1852	4 D / 4 FS	83 D / 54 FS
1853	6 D / 4 FS	64 D / 48 FS

Additionally for the elections of 1852 the *Atlas*, November 22, 1852 lists; Whigs-149, Coalition 121, Anti-Coalition Democrats 17 and 1853, December 5, 1853, Whigs-197, Coalition 101 and Democrats 11.

7. Includes 4 Americans elected with the support of the Republicans. The *Whig Almanac*, 1858, lists all members as Republicans.

SOURCES

Research was done at the State Archives and the Boston Public Library.

I am particularly indebted to Phil Lampi for his data prior to 1825 and to Edmund Thomas of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, who generously shared with me his definitive manuscript of individual members of each session of the legislature for the years 1797–1862. This formed the basis for the figures used here.

We relied primarily on *Manual for the General Court* for most of the years 1874–1892 and beginning in 1892 *Massachusetts Election Statistics*. The *Manual* was probably the first state publication to list party affiliation along with the returns.

Also: *Independent Chronicle*, November, December 24, 1832, January 8, 1833, January 4, December 27, 1834, January 10, November 14, 18, 1835, January 1836; *Boston Press*, January 4, 1834; *Worcester Spy*, November 14, 28, 1836; (*Boston*) *Atlas*, February 5, November 25, 1835, January 4, November 10, December 19, 1849, January 5, November 11, December 17, 1850, January 10, November 21, 29,

1851, January (dates unknown), November 9, 22, December 22, 1852, January 12, December 5, 21, 1853, January 9, 10, 1854; *Springfield Gazette*, January 8, 1834; Arthur B. Darling, *Political Changes in Massachusetts 1824–1848*, pp 251, 291–3; (*Worcester*) *National Aegis*, November 28, 1838, January 9, 1839; (*Northampton*) *Hampshire Gazette*, January 7, 1845, January, 20, 1846; *Niles Register*, January 4, 1840, November 20, 1841, January 27, 1844, November 30, 1844.

MICHIGAN

Statehood: Michigan began moving towards statehood before Congress passed an enabling act. Delegates to a constitutional convention were elected on April 4, 1835, and convened in Detroit on May 11. Forty-five days later they had written a constitution which was approved by the voters on October 5, 1835, by a vote of 6,752 to 1,374. On the same day the first legislature was chosen. The legislature convened on November 1 even though statehood had not been achieved. Indeed it would not be achieved until January 26, 1837, following a second convention. On July 24, 1836, this convention accepted additional terms from Congress concerning the boundary with Ohio. Detroit remained the capital until 1847 when it was moved to Lansing.

Term: Senators were originally elected for two years; terms overlapped, with one-half the body elected every year until 1852 when rules were changed so that all were elected at the same time. The term was increased to four years in 1966; again, all senators are elected at the same election. House members were elected annually until 1850 when the term was increased to two years. Members elected in 1850 carried over until 1852.

Districts/Elections: Initially the Senate was elected entirely from multi-member districts. In 1850 the Senate was elected from single-member districts, and that has been the practice ever since, but only counties entitled to two or more members could be divided. In 1952 a formula based on population and geography was added to the constitution. This provided for weighting population 80 percent and land 20 percent in determining representation. The House was apportioned among the counties, each existing county entitled to at least one member. Apparently counties entitled to more than one member elected all members county-wide. In 1850 counties entitled to two or more members could be divided into

districts, but no city or township entitled to more than one member could be divided. Counties with less than half a ratio were joined with like counties to form a district. In 1963 this was raised to ½ of a ratio. In 1966 all districts in both houses were reapportioned in accordance with the one person, one vote standard.

Membership/Size: The Senate initially had 16 members. Membership increased to 22 in 1842 and was fixed at 32 in 1852. This figure remained unchanged until 1954 when the Senate was increased to 34; membership increased to 38 in 1964. The House had 49 members at its inception, increased to 63 members in 1842, 72 in 1852 and 100 in 1862. The only other change was an increase to 110 members in 1954.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in 1838, 1841, 1846, 1851, 1855 (House), 1861, 1865, 1871, 1875, 1881, 1885, 1891, 1892, 1895, 1901, 1905, 1907 (House), 1913 (Senate), 1925, 1943 (House), 1952, 1964, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002. The reapportionment of 1963 was invalidated as part of the one person, one vote reapportionment decision of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Election Dates: Initially held on the first Monday and Tuesday in November; changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in 1850.

Constitutions: The current constitution, written in 1963, is the fourth in Michigan history. The other three were written in 1835, 1850 and 1908.

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / W / oth</i>
1835	(16) ?	(49) ?
1836	8 / 5 / 3 ?	23 / 24 / 2 ? ¹
1837	14 / 2	30 / 20
1838	(17) 11 / 6	(52) 31 / 21
1839	7 / 10	15 / 37
1840	5 / 12	20 / 31 / 1 tie ²
1841	(18) 12 / 5 / 1 vac	(53) 47 / 6
1842	18 / 0	45 / 7
1843	18 / 0	47 / 6
1844	18 / 0	46 / 7
1845	20 / 1	50 / 16
1846	(22) 20 / 2	(66) 51 / 15
1847	21 / 1	51 / 15
1848	18 / 4	46 / 16 / 3 FS, 1 tie
1849	18 / 4	46 / 20
1850	16 / 5 / 1 FS-D	40 / 26
1852	(32) 25 / 7	(72) 52 / 19 / 1 ?

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1854	7 / 25	24 / 48
1856	3 / 29	(80) 17 / 63
1858	8 / 24	(81) 25 / 56
1860	2 / 30	(83) 11 / 72
1862	14 / 18	(100) 39 / 60 / 1 ?
1864	11 / 21	27 / 73
1866	1 / 30 / 1 ?	21 / 79
1868	5 / 27	25 / 75
1870	5 / 27	29 / 71
1872	1 / 31	5 / 95
1874	15 / 17	46 / 54
1876	9 / 23	25 / 75
1878	9 / 23	35 / 65
1880	2 / 30	13 / 86 / 1 I
1882	13 / 19	38 / 62
1884	14 / 18	48 / 52
1886	10 / 22	37 / 63
1888	8 / 24	30 / 70
1890	17 / 15	66 / 34
1892	10 / 22	28 / 69 / 3 Pop
1894	0 / 32	1 / 99
1896	6 / 26	19 / 81
1898	5 / 27	8 / 92
1900	1 / 31	10 / 90
1902	1 / 31	10 / 90
1904	0 / 32	0 / 100
1906	0 / 32	5 / 95
1908	0 / 32	2 / 98
1910	4 / 28	12 / 88
1912	5 / 21 / 6 Pg	35 / 54 / 11 Pg
1914	3 / 29	5 / 95
1916	5 / 27	12 / 88
1918	0 / 32	2 / 98
1920	0 / 32	0 / 100
1922	0 / 32	5 / 95
1924	0 / 32	0 / 100
1926	0 / 32	2 / 98
1928	0 / 32	2 / 98
1930	1 / 31	2 / 98
1932	17 / 15	55 / 45
1934	11 / 21	49 / 51
1936	17 / 15	60 / 40
1938	9 / 23	27 / 73
1940	10 / 22	32 / 68
1942	7 / 25	26 / 74
1944	8 / 24	34 / 66
1946	4 / 28	5 / 95
1948	9 / 23	39 / 61

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1950	7 / 25	34 / 66
1952	8 / 24	34 / 66
1954	(34) 11 / 23	(110) 51 / 59
1956	11 / 23	49 / 61
1958	12 / 22	55 / 55
1960	12 / 22	54 / 56
1962	11 / 23	52 / 58
1964	(38) 23 / 15	73 / 37
1966	18 / 20	54 / 56
1968	—	57 / 53
1970	19 / 19	58 / 52
1972	—	60 / 50
1974	24 / 14	66 / 44
1976	—	68 / 42
1978	25 / 13	70 / 40
1980	—	64 / 46
1982	20 / 18	63 / 47
1984	—	57 / 53
1986	18 / 20	64 / 46
1988	—	61 / 49
1990	18 / 20	61 / 49
1992	—	55 / 55
1994	16 / 22	54 / 56
1996	—	58 / 52
1998	15 / 23	52 / 58
2000	—	51 / 59
2002	16 / 22	47 / 63
2004	—	52 / 58
2006	17 / 21	58 / 52

NOTES

1. The *Free Press*, November 16, 1836, had the breakdown as 26 D / 10 W / 13?
2. There was dispute over the returns from Hamtramck township in Wayne County. The votes in the township were not included in the official returns based on the allegation they were tampered with, although they were counted for other officers elected at the same time. The *Detroit Daily Free Press* reported the debate over the disputed ballot on January 13, 1841. The House, according to the paper, by a party line vote seated the seven Whig candidates based on the exclusion of all votes from the township in question. The county canvass was published in the *Free Press* on November 25, 1840.

SOURCES

Newspapers were the main source for the earliest elections: *Detroit Free Press*, November 16, 1836, December 2, 1837, December 21, 1838, November 18, 1839, November 17, 25, 1840, January 13, 1841, December 5, 1843, November 25, 1844,

November 6, 18, 1847, November 27, December 4, 1848, November 17, 1849, November 20, 1850; *Springfield* (Massachusetts) *Gazette*, October 26, 1842; as well as *Niles Register*, December 12, 1836, November 11, 30, 1839, November 28, 1840, December 4, 1841, November 28, 1846, December 4, 1847. The 2002 edition of the *Michigan Manual* contains a compilation of party affiliation back to the election of 1854.

Also consulted George S. May and Willis F. Dubnar, *Michigan: A History of the Wolverine State* (Grand Rapids: William B. Eerdmans, 1980) and other issues of the *Michigan Manual*. For a history of reapportionment I used Karl A. Lamb, et al., *Apportionment and Representative Institutions: The Michigan Experience* (Washington, D.C.: The Institute For Social Science Research, 1963).

MINNESOTA

Statehood: An enabling act was signed by President Pierce on February 27, 1857. A constitutional convention was elected on June 1, 1857, and convened in St. Paul, the capital, on July 13. On October 18, 1857, the constitution was approved by the voters, 30,055 to 571. The initial election of the legislature took place on the same day. The legislature convened on December 2. Congress approved statehood on May 11, 1858.

Term: Senators were elected for a two-year term, with one-half the body elected annually, until 1880, when the term was increased to four years. House member were initially elected annually. In 1880 the term was increased to two years.

Districts/Elections: Members of both houses have always been elected from single-member districts. But House districts cannot be split between Senate districts.

Membership/Size: The original Senate consisted of 37 members, reduced to 21 members in 1860. The body reached its present size of 67 in 1914. It is the largest state senate in the nation. The House initially had 80 members, reduced to 42 in 1860. There have been eight changes since then, with the House reaching its present size of 134 in 1972.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in 1860, 1866, 1871, 1883, 1890, 1898, 1914, 1962, 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992, 2002.

Election Dates: Initially the Tuesday after the first Monday in October; changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, commencing in 1862.

Constitutions: The original constitution of 1857 remains in effect today.

Addenda: From 1914 through 1972 candidates for the legislature ran on a non-partisan basis, with no party labels permitted. However, caucuses akin to the major parties regularly met during each session. One caucus adopted the name "Liberal" and was made up of Democrats; the other caucus called itself "Conservative" and was made up of Republicans. hence the party affiliations still existed, but unofficially. The data between 1950 and 1972 represents this process.

Since 1944 the Democratic Party has been officially listed on the ballot as the Democratic-Farmer Labor Party. The Republican was listed as the Independent Republican Party from 1974 to 1994.

Affiliations	Senate D / R	House D / R
1857	(37) 20 / 17	(80) 43 / 37
1858	19 / 18	31 / 49
1859	13 / 23 / 1 I	22 / 58
1860	(21) 2 / 19	(42) 2 / 40
1861	5 / 16	10 / 30 / 2 UD
1862	5 / 16	12 / 29 / 1 UD
1863	4 / 17	11 / 27 / 4 UD
1864	4 / 17	10 / 32
1865	5 / 16	13 / 29
1866	(22) 5 / 17	(47) 9 / 37 / 1 ?
1867	7 / 15	13 / 34
1868	6 / 16	9 / 38
1869	6 / 16	9 / 38
1870	8 / 14	20 / 27
1871	(41) 12 / 29	(106) 33 / 73
1872	10 / 31	27 / 79
1873	13 / 28	48 / 58
1874	18 / 21 / 2 I	48 / 54 / 4 I
1875	14 / 27	32 / 74
1876	15 / 26	29 / 77
1877	12 / 29	40 / 66
1878	16 / 23 / 2 G	30 / 73 / 3 G
1880	11 / 29 / 1 ?	15 / 87 / 1 ?
1882	(47) 10 / 36 / 1 I	(103) 28 / 72 / 2 I, 1 ?
1884	17 / 30	33 / 70
1886	16 / 30 / 1 FA	34 / 66 / 3 FA
1888	—	9 / 89 / 3 I, 2 FA
1890	(54) 16 / 25 / 13 Pop	(114) 52 / 43 / 19 FA
1892	—	41 / 71 / 2 Pop
1894	3 / 46 / 5 Pop	10 / 95 / 9 Pop
1896	—	11 / 90 / 13 Pop

Affiliations	Senate D / R	House D / R
1898	(63) 18 / 44 / 1 I	(119) 25 / 93 / 1 I
1900	—	17 / 96 / 6 Pop
1902	11 / 52	15 / 104
1904	—	10 / 109
1906	19 / 43 / 1 Pe	14 / 102 / 3 P
1908	—	22 / 94 / 3 P
1910	19 / 42 / 2 I	(120) 26 / 88 / 4 P, 1 IR, 1 PO
1912	—	20 / 98 / 1 P, 1 S
1914	(67) —	(130) —
1916	—	—
1918	—	—
1920	—	—
1922	—	—
1924	—	—
1926	—	—
1928	—	—
1930	—	—
1932	—	—
1934	—	—
1936	—	—
1938	—	—
1940	—	—
1942	—	—
1944	—	—
1946	—	—
1948	—	—
1950	16 / 51	44 / 87
1952	—	46 / 85
1954	19 / 48	66 / 65
1956	—	70 / 61
1958	24 / 43	72 / 59
1960	—	72 / 59
1962	24 / 43	(135) 54 / 80 / 1 oth
1964	—	56 / 78 / 1 oth
1966	22 / 45	42 / 93
1968	—	50 / 85
1970	33 / 34	65 / 70
1972	37 / 30	(134) 77 / 57
1974	—	104 / 30
1976	49 / 18	104 / 30
1978	—	67 / 67
1980	46 / 21	70 / 64
1982	42 / 24 / 1 I	77 / 57
1984	—	65 / 69
1986	47 / 20	83 / 51
1988	—	81 / 53
1990	45 / 22	83 / 51
1992	45 / 22	87 / 47