
ALABAMA

Statehood: President Monroe signed the Alabama enabling act on March 2, 1819. A constitutional convention met in Huntsville, the capital, and on August 2 completed work on the first constitution of the state and proclaimed it in effect. On September 20 and 21, 1819, the first legislature was elected. The legislature began its first session on October 25, 1819. Statehood was achieved on December 14, 1819. The capital was moved to Cahaba in 1820 and then to Tuscaloosa in 1826. Montgomery became the capital in 1847.

Term: Senators were elected for three years, one third annually, until 1845 when the term was increased to four years, one half every second year. Since 1902 the entire Senate has been elected at the same time. The House was elected annually until 1845 when the term was increased to two years. In 1902 the term was increased again, this time to four years.

Districts/Elections: Senators have been elected from single-member districts since statehood. But up until 1966, no county could be divided in the formation of a district. The House was apportioned among the counties of the state, with every county entitled to at least one. In counties entitled to more than one member all were elected at-large. Since 1966 all members of the legislature have been elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally had 17 members. This number increased to 20 by 1821 and 33 in 1834. There was no further increase until 1902 when two more members were added. The total of 35 has remained in effect ever since. The House originally has 51 members and increased to 62 members in 1821 and 100 in 1834. The 1901 constitution added five members effective the following year. Between the elections of 1906 and 1970 membership totaled 106. Since 1974 the total has been 105.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in 1821, 1834, 1845, 1853, 1868, 1876, 1882 (House only) and 1892. After the constitutional convention reapportioned the state effective in 1902 there was no valid reappor-

tionment until 1966. Reapportionments have occurred since in 1974, 1983, 1994 and 2002.

Election Dates: Initially the first Monday in August, changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, effective in 1870. The election of 1868 was held on February 1–5. Changed back to the original date in 1876 and finally back to the November date in 1902.

Constitutions: There have been six Alabama constitutions, written in 1819, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1875 and 1901.

| | <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> | <i>House</i> |
|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>D / W / oth</i> | <i>D / W / oth</i> | <i>D / W / oth</i> |
| 1834 | (33) ? | | (100) ? |
| 1835 | ? | | ? |
| 1836 | 12 / 18 / 3 ? | | 44 / 46 / 10 ? |
| 1837 | ? | | 45 / 33 / 22 ? |
| 1838 | 19 / 9 / 5 ? | | 66 / 31 / 3 ? |
| 1839 | 23 / 10 | | 67 / 33 |
| 1840 | 20 / 13 | | 54 / 46 |
| 1841 | 20 / 13 | | 52 / 48 |
| 1842 | 21 / 12 | | 67 / 33 |
| 1843 | 19 / 14 | | 62 / 38 |
| 1844 | D majority | | D majority |
| 1845 | 20 / 13 | | 61 / 37 / 2 ? |
| 1847 | 17 / 16 | | 65 / 35 ¹ |
| 1849 | 16 / 17 | | 57 / 43 |
| 1851 | / / 22 U, 11 SoR | | / / 62 U, 38 SoR |
| 1853 | 20 / 13 | | 59 / 41 |
| 1855 | 20 / / 13 A | | 61 / / 39 A |
| 1857 | 27 / / 6 A | | 84 / / 16 A |
| 1859 | 27 / / 6 Opp | | 85 / / 15 Opp |
| | <i>D / R / oth</i> | | <i>D / R / oth</i> |
| 1865 ² | — | | — |
| 1868 | 1 / 32 | | 3 / 97 |
| 1870 | — ³ | | 65 / 35 |
| 1872 | 19 / 14 ⁴ | | 54 / 46 ⁴ |
| 1874 | 20 / 13 | | 60 / 40 |
| 1876 | 33 / 0 | | 80 / 20 |
| 1878 | 31 / 2 | | 91 / 3 / 4 ID, 2 G |
| 1880 | 33 / 0 | | 94 / 1 / 4 ID, 1 G |
| 1882 | 31 / 2 | | 77 / 5 / 17 I, 1 G |
| 1884 | 30 / 3 | | 93 / 7 |
| 1886 | 32 / 1 | | 83 / 17 |
| 1888 | 32 / 1 | | 92 / 8 |
| 1890 | 33 / 0 | | 97 / 3 |
| 1892 | 26 / 0 / 7 Pop | | 61 / 1 / 38 Pop |
| 1894 | 24 / 1 / 8 Pop | | 65 / 1 / 34 Pop |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> | <i>House</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>D / R / oth</i> |
| 1896 | 22 / 2 / 9 Pop | 74 / 3 / 23 Pop |
| 1898 | 28 / 0 / 5 Pop | 89 / 1 / 10 Pop |
| 1900 | 32 / 0 / 1 Pop | 92 / 2 / 6 Pop |
| 1902 | (35) 35 / 0 | (105) 103 / 2 |
| 1906 | 34 / 1 | (106) 104 / 2 |
| 1910 | 34 / 1 | 103 / 3 |
| 1914 | 34 / 1 | 104 / 2 |
| 1918 | 34 / 1 | 100 / 5 / 1 ? |
| 1922 | 35 / 0 | 105 / 1 |
| 1926 | 35 / 0 | 104 / 2 |
| 1930 | 35 / 0 | 103 / 3 |
| 1934 | 35 / 0 | 105 / 1 |
| 1938 | 35 / 0 | 105 / 1 |
| 1942 | 35 / 0 | 105 / 1 |
| 1946 | 35 / 0 | 105 / 1 |
| 1950 | 35 / 0 | 105 / 1 |
| 1954 | 35 / 0 | 105 / 1 |
| 1958 | 35 / 0 | 106 / 0 |
| 1962 | 35 / 0 | 104 / 2 |
| 1966 | 34 / 1 | 106 / 0 |
| 1970 | 35 / 0 | 104 / 2 |
| 1974 | 35 / 0 | (105) 105 / 0 |
| 1978 | 35 / 0 | 101 / 4 |
| 1983 ⁵ | 29 / 3 / 3 I | 90 / 12 / 3 I |
| 1986 | 30 / 5 | 89 / 16 |
| 1990 | 28 / 7 | 82 / 23 |
| 1994 | 23 / 12 | 74 / 31 |
| 1998 | 23 / 12 | 69 / 36 |
| 2002 | 25 / 10 | 64 / 41 |
| 2006 | 23 / 12 | 62 / 43 |

NOTES

1. *Niles Register* lists 62 D and 38 W.

2. Most candidates ran without party labels; no totals found; election held on November 6, 1865. As a result of reconstruction there were no further legislative elections until 1868.

3. There was no election of senators.

4. This appears to be the number holding certificates of election. Both parties contested a number of seats in each house. As a result both parties initially organized the two houses separately. The protracted dispute was not settled until March when the Republicans organized both houses as several Republicans were seated in place of Democrats. The Senate briefly had, as a result of the changes, a 17–16 Republican majority. But the death of a Republican senator reversed this. The House was organized with a Republican margin of 51–49. See Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction*, pp. 755–761; *Tribune Almanac*, 1873, pp. 76–77; Rogers et al., *Alabama*, pp. 251–2; Wiggins, *The Scalawag in Alabama Politics*, pp. 85–86.

5. Due to litigation over reapportionment the election was delayed one year to the following November.

SOURCES

Niles Register September 10, 1836, *Jacksonville Republican*, September 7, 1837, *Selma Free Press*, September 15, 1838, *Niles Register*, August 29, 1840; for 1839 and 1840 from J. Mills Thornton III, *Politics and Power in a Slave Society Alabama, 1800–1860* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1978), p. 36; *The (Huntsville) Democrat*, August 28, 1841; (*Tuscaloosa*) Independent Monitor, October 12, 1842; *Niles Register* September 2, 1843, September 20, 1845, September, 28, 1847. The remaining pre-Civil War data came from Lewy Dorman, *Party Politics in Alabama from 1850 through 1860*, reprint ed. (*Tuscaloosa*: University of Alabama Press, 1995), p. 214. The 1868 data comes from William W. Rogers et al., *Alabama: The History of a Deep South State* (*Tuscaloosa*: University of Alabama Press, 1994), pp. 249–50. Walter Fleming, *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama*, reprint ed. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1905). *Weekly (Montgomery) Advertiser*, August 12, 1898, August 31, 1900. Also for 1906 and 1910, data was obtained from the biographies in the *Official and Statistical Register* as well as the *Birmingham Times*, November 23, 1906, November 25, 1910.

ALASKA

Statehood: An enabling act was signed by President Eisenhower on July 7, 1958. A constitutional convention meeting in Juneau had previously written a document and completed its work on February 5, 1956. The voters approved the constitution on April 24, 1956. By the terms of the enabling act a second vote was required to meet the conditions of statehood. On August 26, 1958, the voters approved the document again along with the terms of statehood, by a vote of 40,452 to 8,010. The first legislature was elected on November 25, 1958. Alaska became a state on January 3, 1959. The capital has always been Juneau.

Term: Senators have been elected since statehood for four years; terms overlap, with one-half of the Senate elected every two years. All are elected at the same time when a new apportionment occurs. Representatives serve a term of two years.

Districts/Elections: Up until 1992 members of both houses were elected from single- and multi-member districts. Since then all members of both houses have been elected from single-member districts. Alaska has

no unit of government comparable to the county or parish but basically consists of cities and boroughs (municipal government); the bulk of Alaska is unorganized territory governed by the state.

Membership/Size: There has been no change in the original size of the legislature; the Senate has 20 members, the House has 40 members.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in 1962, 1966 (Senate), 1972, 1974, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

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

Constitutions: The constitution written in 1956 is in effect today.

| Affiliations | Senate D / R / oth | House D / R / oth |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1958 | (20) 18 / 2 | (40) 33 / 5 / 2 I |
| 1960 | 13 / 7 | 20 / 18 / 2 I |
| 1962 | 15 / 5 | 20 / 20 |
| 1964 | 17 / 3 | 30 / 10 |
| 1966 | 6 / 14 | 15 / 25 |
| 1968 | 9 / 11 | 22 / 18 |
| 1970 | 10 / 10 | 31 / 9 |
| 1972 | 9 / 11 | 21 / 19 |
| 1974 | 13 / 7 | 30 / 9 / 1 I |
| 1976 | 12 / 8 | 24 / 15 / 1 I |
| 1978 | 9 / 11 | 25 / 14 / 1 I |
| 1980 | 11 / 9 | 22 / 16 / 2 Lbt |
| 1982 | 9 / 11 | 19 / 21 |
| 1984 | 9 / 11 | 21 / 18 / 1 Lbt |
| 1986 | 8 / 12 | 24 / 16 |
| 1988 | 8 / 12 | 22 / 18 |
| 1990 | 10 / 10 | 22 / 18 |
| 1992 | 9 / 10 / 1 I | 20 / 18 / 2 I |
| 1994 | 8 / 12 | 17 / 22 / 1 I |
| 1996 | 7 / 13 | 16 / 24 |
| 1998 | 5 / 15 | 14 / 26 |
| 2000 | 6 / 14 | 13 / 27 |
| 2002 | 8 / 11 / 1 RMd | 13 / 27 |
| 2004 | 8 / 12 | 14 / 26 |
| 2006 | 9 / 11 | 17 / 23 |

SOURCES

America Votes through 1970. Returns supplied by the state through 1996. Internet website of the National Conference of State Legislatures, 1998–.

ARIZONA

Statehood: An enabling act was signed by President Taft on June 20, 1910. A Constitutional Convention convened in Phoenix and met from October 10 to December 9, 1910. The constitution was approved 12,584 to 3,920 on February 9, 1911. However, President Taft vetoed the admissions bill because of objections to the document. A revised document was approved on December 12, 1911, by a vote of 14,963 to 1,980. Arizona became a state on February 14, 1912. The first legislature was elected on December 12, 1911. Phoenix has been the capital since 1887.

Term: Members of both houses have always been elected for two years.

Districts/Elections: The Senate was apportioned by county, each county entitled to a minimum of one seat. Effective in 1954 this was changed to create a body where each county had equal representation with two members. All members were elected countywide. The House was also apportioned by county with each county entitled to at least one member. All members elected countywide until 1922 when single-member districts were substituted. An amendment effective in 1922 changed the basis for apportionment from population to the number of votes cast in the preceding election for governor. Additional seats were apportioned to each county for every 1,500 votes cast for governor, raised to 2,520 in 1934 and 3,520 in 1954. All members were elected from single-member districts from counties entitled to two or more members.

Since the implementation of one person, one vote apportionment the legislature has been divided into districts, each electing one senator and two representatives.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally had 19 members; it increased to 28 in 1954 and 30 in 1966. The initial membership of the House was 35. As a result of an amendment basing reapportionment on the gubernatorial vote, the House total changed frequently (see below) before being reduced to its present size of 60 in 1966.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: The House was reapportioned in 1920, 1922, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1934, 1938, 1942, 1950, 1952, 1958 and both houses have been reapportioned in 1966, 1970, 1972, 1974, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

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

Constitutions: Only one constitution, written in 1910.

| Affiliations | Senate D / R | House D / R |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1911 | (19) 15 / 4 | (35) 31 / 4 |
| 1914 | 18 / 1 | 35 / 0 |
| 1916 | 14 / 5 | 31 / 4 |
| 1918 | 14 / 5 | 26 / 9 |
| 1920 | 9 / 10 | (38) 20 / 18 |
| 1922 | 18 / 1 | (47) 41 / 6 |
| 1924 | 17 / 2 | 41 / 6 |
| 1926 | 17 / 2 | (52) 43 / 9 |
| 1928 | 17 / 2 | (54) 37 / 17 |
| 1930 | 18 / 1 | (64) 52 / 12 |
| 1932 | 19 / 0 | (63) 59 / 4 |
| 1934 | 18 / 1 | (51) 51 / 0 |
| 1936 | 19 / 0 | 50 / 1 |
| 1938 | 19 / 0 | (52) 51 / 1 |
| 1940 | 19 / 0 | (53) 53 / 0 |
| 1942 | 19 / 0 | (58) 58 / 0 |
| 1944 | 19 / 0 | 57 / 1 |
| 1946 | 19 / 0 | 53 / 5 |
| 1948 | 19 / 0 | (59) 52 / 7 |
| 1950 | 19 / 0 | (71) 61 / 10 |
| 1952 | 15 / 4 | (80) 50 / 30 |
| 1954 | (28) 26 / 2 | 61 / 19 |
| 1956 | 26 / 2 | 57 / 23 |
| 1958 | 27 / 1 | 55 / 25 |
| 1960 | 24 / 4 | 52 / 28 |
| 1962 | 24 / 4 | 48 / 32 |
| 1964 | 26 / 2 | 45 / 35 |
| 1966 | (30) 14 / 16 | (60) 27 / 33 |
| 1968 | 13 / 17 | 26 / 34 |
| 1970 | 12 / 18 | 26 / 34 |
| 1972 | 12 / 18 | 22 / 38 |
| 1974 | 18 / 12 | 27 / 33 |
| 1976 | 16 / 14 | 22 / 38 |
| 1978 | 14 / 16 | 18 / 42 |
| 1980 | 14 / 16 | 17 / 43 |
| 1982 | 12 / 18 | 21 / 39 |
| 1984 | 12 / 18 | 22 / 38 |
| 1986 | 11 / 19 | 24 / 36 |
| 1988 | 13 / 17 | 26 / 34 |
| 1990 | 17 / 13 | 27 / 33 |
| 1992 | 12 / 18 | 25 / 35 |
| 1994 | 11 / 19 | 22 / 38 |
| 1996 | 12 / 18 | 22 / 38 |

| Affiliations | Senate D / R | House D / R |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1998 | 14 / 16 | 20 / 40 |
| 2000 | 15 / 15 | 24 / 36 |
| 2002 | 13 / 17 | 21 / 39 |
| 2004 | 12 / 18 | 22 / 38 |
| 2006 | 13 / 17 | 27 / 33 |

SOURCES

All data was obtained from the journals of the respective houses of the legislature as well as a compilation provided by the State Archives. Internet website: National Conference of State legislatures, 2000–.

ARKANSAS

Statehood: In August, 1835, the voters approved (1,942 to 908) a call for a convention to write a constitution. On October 23, 1835, a bill was enacted providing for the convening of a constitutional convention. Delegates were elected on December 14, 1835. The proposed constitution of Arkansas was completed on January 10, 1836. Statehood was achieved on June 15. The election of the first legislature occurred on August 1, 1836. The capital has always been Little Rock.

Term: Senators have always been elected for four-year terms; terms overlap so that one-half the Senate is elected every two years. Representatives have always been elected for a term of two years.

Districts/Elections: Senators for the most part were elected from single-member districts; there was one two-member district under the original constitution. Essentially no county could be divided into districts even where the county was entitled to more than one member.

The House was apportioned among the counties, each county entitled to a minimum of one member. All members were elected countywide. Since the one person, one vote reapportionment, all members have been elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally had 18 members and has been increased five times, reaching 35 members in 1902. The House had 54 members at its inception and reached its current size of 100 in 1892.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in 1840, 1844, 1848 (Senate), 1850, 1852, 1856 (Senate), 1860 (House), 1868, 1874, 1902 (Senate) 1938, 1952, 1962, 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992, 2002.

Election Dates: Originally the first Monday in October. Changed to the first Monday in August in 1848. In 1870 the first Monday after the first Tuesday in November became election day, changed to the first Monday in September in 1876. In 1908 the date was changed to the second Monday in September and back to the November date in 1916.

Constitutions: There have been five constitutions in the state's history, written in 1836, 1861, 1864, 1868 and 1874.

| Affiliations | Senate D / W / oth | House D / W / oth |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1836 | (17) 12 / 5 ¹ | (54) 35 / 18 / 1 ? ¹ |
| 1838 | D majority | D majority |
| 1840 | (21) 16 / 5 | (64) 42 / 22 |
| 1842 | 15 / 6 | (66) 45 / 20 / 1 ? |
| 1844 | (25) 21 / 4 | (75) 62 / 13 |
| 1846 | 22 / 3 | 52 / 23 |
| 1848 | 20 / 5 | 56 / 19 |
| 1850 | 21 / 4 | 50 / 25 |
| 1852 | 19 / 6 | 48 / 27 |
| 1854 | 17 / 8 | 57 / 15 / 3 I |
| 1856 | 21 / 1 2 A, 1 AW, 1 OLW | 65 / 19 A, 1 W |
| 1858 | 20 / 1 2 A, 3 oth ² | D majority |
| 1860 | ? | ? |
| | D / R / oth | D / R / oth |
| 1865 ³ | — | — |
| 1866 | 25 / 0 | 56 / 19 |
| 1868 | (26) 1 / 21 / 4 ? | (82) 1 / 79 / 2 ? |
| 1870 | 8 C / 18 | 29 C / 44 / 9 L |
| 1872 ⁴ | 5 / 20 | 27 / 52 / 3 ? |
| 1874 | (31) 29 / 2 | (93) 82 / 11 |
| 1876 | 29 / 2 | 75 / 17 / 1 OLW |
| 1878 | 29 / 1 / 1 G | 83 / 3 / 6 G, 1 ? |
| 1880 | 30 / 0 / 1 GL | 80 / 10 / 1 G |
| 1882 | 28 / 1 / 2 GL | 78 / 1 / 5 oth ⁵ |
| 1884 | (32) 31 / 1 | (95) 80 / 15 |
| 1886 | 30 / 2 | 73 / 14 / 8 oth ⁶ |
| 1888 | 30 / 2 | 69 / 11 / 15 UL |
| 1890 | 29 / 1 / 2 UL | 81 / 10 / 4 UL |
| 1892 | 29 / 1 / 2 Pop | (100) 85 / 6 / 9 Pop |
| 1894 | 31 / 1 | 88 / 3 / 9 Pop |
| 1896 | 30 / 1 / 1 Pop | 85 / 2 / 13 Pop |
| 1898 | 32 / 0 | 98 / 2 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1900 | 32 / 0 | 97 / 2 / 1 Pop |
| 1902 | (35) 35 / 0 | 100 / 0 |
| 1904 | 34 / 1 | 95 / 5 |
| 1906 | 34 / 1 | 96 / 4 |
| 1908 | 35 / 0 | 97 / 3 |
| 1910 | 34 / 1 | 95 / 5 |
| 1912 | 33 / 1 / 1 Pg | 96 / 4 |
| 1914 | 35 / 0 | 97 / 3 |
| 1916 | 34 / 0 / 1 I | 97 / 3 |
| 1918 | 35 / 0 | 95 / 5 |
| 1920 | 35 / 0 | 96 / 4 |
| 1922 | 35 / 0 | 96 / 4 |
| 1924 | 35 / 0 | 97 / 3 |
| 1926 | 35 / 0 | 96 / 4 |
| 1928 | 35 / 0 | 98 / 2 |
| 1930 | 35 / 0 | 99 / 1 |
| 1932 | 35 / 0 | 100 / 0 |
| 1934 | 35 / 0 | 100 / 0 |
| 1936 | 35 / 0 | 98 / 2 |
| 1938 | 35 / 0 | 98 / 2 |
| 1940 | 35 / 0 | 98 / 2 |
| 1942 | 35 / 0 | 98 / 2 |
| 1944 | 35 / 0 | 98 / 2 |
| 1946 | 35 / 0 | 96 / 3 / 1 I |
| 1948 | 35 / 0 | 98 / 2 |
| 1950 | 35 / 0 | 98 / 2 |
| 1952 | 35 / 0 | 97 / 3 |
| 1954 | 35 / 0 | 97 / 3 |
| 1956 | 35 / 0 | 98 / 2 |
| 1958 | 35 / 0 | 100 / 0 |
| 1960 | 35 / 0 | 99 / 1 |
| 1962 | 35 / 0 | 99 / 0 / 1 I |
| 1964 | 35 / 0 | 99 / 1 |
| 1966 | 35 / 0 | 98 / 2 |
| 1968 | 35 / 0 | 98 / 2 |
| 1970 | 34 / 1 | 98 / 2 |
| 1972 | 34 / 1 | 99 / 1 |
| 1974 | 34 / 1 | 97 / 3 |
| 1976 | 34 / 1 | 96 / 4 |
| 1978 | 35 / 0 | 94 / 6 |
| 1980 | 34 / 1 | 94 / 6 |
| 1982 | 32 / 3 | 93 / 7 |
| 1984 | 31 / 4 | 91 / 9 |
| 1986 | 31 / 4 | 91 / 9 |
| 1988 | 31 / 4 | 88 / 11 / 1 I |
| 1990 | 31 / 4 | 88 / 11 / 1 I |
| 1992 | 30 / 5 | 89 / 10 / 1 I |
| 1994 | 28 / 7 | 88 / 12 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1996 | 28 / 6 / 1 vac | 86 / 14 |
| 1998 | 29 / 6 | 76 / 24 |
| 2000 | 27 / 8 | 72 / 28 |
| 2002 | 27 / 8 | 70 / 30 |
| 2004 | 27 / 8 | 72 / 28 |
| 2006 | 27 / 8 | 75 / 25 |

NOTES

1. Whigs and those unknown.
2. 1 OSD, 1 StRD., 1 OLW
3. Most candidates ran without party labels.
4. 39 members of the legislature, mainly Republicans, resigned after the first session of the legislature adjourned on April 25, 1873. As a result of special elections the Democrats won control of the next session.
5. 2 GL, 2 IR, 1 ID
6. 4 I, 3 Wheeler, 1 G

SOURCES

Much of the pre-Civil War information was obtained from Margaret Ross, *Arkansas Gazette: The Early Years, 1819-1866* (Little Rock: Arkansas Gazette Foundation, 1966). "First State Election in Arkansas 1836," *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, 1961, p. 142. Brian Walton, "Arkansas Politics During the Compromise Crisis 1848-1852," *Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 36, 1977. The period 1865-1872 was taken from Thomas S. Staples, *Reconstruction in Arkansas 1862-1874*, reprint edition, Gloucester: Peter Smith, 1964). D. A. Stokes, Sharon Priest, Secretary of State, *Historical Report of the Arkansas Secretary of State*, 1998, Little Rock. (Little Rock) *Arkansas Gazette*, August 23, 1836, November 4, 1840, November 9, 1842, November 27, 1844, August 30, 1850, October 29, 1852; (Little Rock) *Arkansas True Democrat*, December 30, 1856, February 9, 1859, *Arkansas Gazette*, November 19, 1870, January 19, 31, 1877; *Arkansas True Democrat* January 29, February 8, 1879; *Arkansas Gazette*, November 22, 1916, January 8, 1917, November 22, 1922; Arkansas History Commission for 1918 and 1946.

CALIFORNIA

Statehood: On June 3, 1849, the military governor of California, Bennet Riley, issued a call for a convention to establish government of

the area. The delegates were elected on August 1, 1849, and convened at Monterey on September 3. They wrote a constitution and adjourned on October 11. The document was approved by popular vote on November 13, by a vote of 12,872 to 811, and on the same day the first legislature was elected. Meeting in San Jose, the first legislature convened on December 15, but statehood was not achieved until September 1, 1850. The legislature met successively at San Jose (1849–51), Vallejo (1852–3) and Benicia (1854) until establishing Sacramento as the permanent capital in 1854. They had also had met in Sacramento in 1852.

Term: Senators were initially elected for a term of two years, with overlapping terms so that half the body was elected annually. Effective in 1863 the term was increased to four years, half the body every two years. Assemblymen were elected annually until 1863 when term was increased to two years.

Districts/Elections: Senators were elected from both single- and multi-member districts made up of one or more whole counties. In 1883 all senators were elected from single-member districts, but under a plan adopted in 1926 representation was radically changed. No county could elect more than one senator and no district could contain more than three counties. Assemblymen were also elected from single- and multi-member districts made up of one or more whole counties. In 1874 San Francisco was divided into five four-member districts. Since 1884 all members have been elected from single-member districts. However, only counties entitled to two or more members could be divided. Under one person, one vote reapportionment these restrictions disappeared in 1966.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally consisted of 16 members. There were seven early changes producing a body of 40 members in 1861. The Assembly started off with 36 members and there were two early increases to 80 members in 1853.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1866, 1874, 1884, 1892, 1902, 1912, 1930, 1932, 1942, 1952, 1962, 1966, 1972, 1974, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

Election Dates: First Monday in October in 1850, changed to the first Wednesday in September in 1851, and finally, in 1880, to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: There have been two constitutions in state history: 1849 and 1879.

| Affiliations | Senate D / W / oth | House D / W / oth |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1849 ¹ | (16) — | (36) — |
| 1850 | 10 / 4 / 2 I | 17 / 18 / 1 I |
| 1851 | 26 / 2 | (63) 41 / 21 / 1 I |
| 1852 | (27) 20 / 7 | 41 / 22 |
| 1853 | (34) 26 / 8 | (80) 68 / 12 |
| 1854 | (33) 26 / 7 | 42 / 36 / 2 I |
| 1855 | 16 / 1 / 16 A | 23 / 1 / 56 A, 1 I |
| 1856 | 19 / 1 / 11 A, 3 R | 61 / 1 / 8 A, 11 R |
| | D / R / oth | D / R / oth |
| 1857 | (35) 27 / 5 / 3 A | 66 / 9 / 4 A, 1 I |
| 1858 ² | 30 / 4 / 1 I | 72 / 8 |
| 1859 ³ | 33 / 2 | 78 / 2 |
| 1860 ⁴ | (36) 30 / 6 | 60 / 19 / 1 CU |
| 1861 ⁵ | (40) 23 / 17 | 41 / 39 |
| 1862 ⁶ | 9 / 31 | 17 / 63 |
| 1863 | 5 / 35 | 10 / 70 |
| 1865 | 9 / 31 | 19 / 61 |
| 1867 | 19 / 21 | 52 / 28 |
| 1869 | 26 / 12 / 2 I | 67 / 10 / 3 I |
| 1871 | 22 / 17 / 1 I | 25 / 54 / 1 I |
| 1873 | 14 / 18 / 8 I | 27 / 19 / 34 I |
| 1875 | 20 / 6 / 11 I, 3 ID | 64 / 12 / 4 I |
| 1877 | 27 / 10 / 2 I, 1 Wk | 55 / 24 / 1 Wk |
| 1879 | 7 / 23 / 10 Wk | 18 / 46 / 16 Wk |
| 1880 | 7 / 23 / 10 Wk | 33 / 42 / 4 Wk, 1 G |
| 1882 | 32 / 8 | 61 / 19 |
| 1884 | 20 / 20 | 20 / 60 |
| 1886 | 26 / 14 | 39 / 41 |
| 1888 | 22 / 18 | 42 / 38 |
| 1890 | 12 / 28 | 19 / 60 / 1 A |
| 1892 | 18 / 22 | 45 / 31 / 2 Pe, 2 I |
| 1894 | 15 / 25 | 14 / 64 / 2 Pe |
| 1896 | 12 / 28 | 8 / 47 / 16 Fus, 9 Pop |
| 1898 | 14 / 26 | 20 / 59 / 1 I |
| 1900 | 6 / 34 | 20 / 60 |
| 1902 | 7 / 33 | 19 / 60 / 1 UL |
| 1904 | 3 / 33 / 4 UL | 4 / 71 / 4 UL, 1 vac |
| 1906 | 6 / 33 / 1 NP | 6 / 73 / 1 IL |
| 1908 | 9 / 30 / 1 NP | 20 / 60 |
| 1910 | 8 / 32 | 11 / 69 |
| 1912 | 10 / 30 | 25 / 54 / 1 S |
| 1914 | 10 / 21 / 9 Pg | 15 / 33 / 28 Pg, 3 S, 1 P |
| 1916 | 11 / 20 / 8 Pg, 1 I | 9 / 69 / 1 P, 1 Pg |
| 1918 | 7 / 32 / 1 I | 10 / 70 |
| 1920 | 7 / 33 | 7 / 73 |
| 1922 | 3 / 36 / 1 I | 4 / 76 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1924 | 3 / 37 | 5 / 75 |
| 1926 | 5 / 35 | 6 / 74 |
| 1928 | 5 / 35 | 7 / 71 / 2 I |
| 1930 | 4 / 36 | 7 / 73 |
| 1932 | 5 / 35 | 25 / 55 |
| 1934 | 8 / 31 / 1 I | 37 / 42 / 1 I |
| 1936 | 15 / 25 | 47 / 33 |
| 1938 | 19 / 21 | 44 / 36 |
| 1940 | 16 / 24 | 42 / 38 |
| 1942 | 16 / 24 | 36 / 44 |
| 1944 | 13 / 27 | 37 / 42 / 1 I |
| 1946 | 13 / 27 | 32 / 48 |
| 1948 | 14 / 26 | 35 / 45 |
| 1950 | 12 / 28 | 33 / 47 |
| 1952 | 11 / 29 | 27 / 53 |
| 1954 | 18 / 22 | 33 / 47 |
| 1956 | 20 / 20 | 38 / 42 |
| 1958 | 26 / 14 | 47 / 33 |
| 1960 | 30 / 10 | 47 / 33 |
| 1962 | 27 / 13 | 52 / 28 |
| 1964 | 27 / 13 | 49 / 31 |
| 1966 | 21 / 19 | 42 / 38 |
| 1968 | 20 / 20 | 39 / 41 |
| 1970 | 21 / 19 | 43 / 37 |
| 1972 | 20 / 20 | 51 / 29 |
| 1974 | 25 / 15 | 55 / 25 |
| 1976 | 28 / 12 | 57 / 23 |
| 1978 | 26 / 14 | 50 / 30 |
| 1980 | 26 / 14 | 47 / 33 |
| 1982 | 25 / 15 | 48 / 32 |
| 1984 | 25 / 15 | 47 / 33 |
| 1986 | 24 / 15 / 1 I | 44 / 36 |
| 1988 | 24 / 15 / 1 I | 47 / 33 |
| 1990 | 25 / 14 / 1 I | 46 / 34 |
| 1992 | 23 / 14 / 2 I, 1 vac | 48 / 32 |
| 1994 | 21 / 17 / 2 I | 39 / 40 / 1 I |
| 1996 | 24 / 15 / 1 I | 44 / 36 |
| 1998 | 25 / 15 | 48 / 32 |
| 2000 | 26 / 14 | 50 / 30 |
| 2002 | 26 / 14 | 48 / 32 |
| 2004 | 25 / 15 | 48 / 32 |
| 2006 | 25 / 15 | 48 / 32 |

NOTES

1. Chosen without party labels.
2. Divided Democrats, as follows: *Senate*: L-25, A-L5; *Assembly*: L-56, A-L 16
3. Divided Democrats, as follows: *Senate*: L-28, A-L5; *Assembly*: L-70 A-L 8

4. Divided Democrats, as follows: *Senate*: DD-20, BkD-10; *Assembly*: DD-37, BkD-23

5. Divided Democrats, as follows: *Senate*: UD-16, BkD-7; *Assembly*: UD-32, BkD-9

6. Divided Democrats, as follows: *Senate*: UD-5, BkD-4; *Assembly*: UD-10, BkD-7

SOURCE

All data through the election of 1964 was obtained from Don A. Allen Sr., *Legislative Sourcebook the California Legislature and Reapportionment 1849-1965* (Assembly of the State of California: n.d.).

COLORADO

Statehood: An enabling act was signed by President Grant on March 3, 1875, calling for the election of a constitutional convention. The delegates convened in Denver on December 20, 1875. The constitution of the state of Colorado was written in March 1876 and approved by popular vote (15,443 to 4,062) on July 1. The state capital has always been Denver. Statehood was achieved on August 1, 1876, and election of the first legislature occurred on October 3, 1876.

Term: Senators have been elected for a term of four years, with overlapping terms (one-half elected every two years). The House of Representatives is elected for a term of two years.

Districts/Elections: Members of the Senate were elected from both single- and multi-member districts that included one or more counties, but counties could not be divided in the creation of districts, nor could part of one county be attached to another county to form a district. House members were chosen from similar-type districts. This remained the basis for apportionment until the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Reynolds v. Sims* which mandated equal population districts. Ever since then legislators have been elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: In 1892 the Senate was increased from 26 to 35 members and the House from 49 to 65 members. It was the only time in state history that the size of the legislature has been changed.

Reapportionments/Redistricting: Occurred in 1882, 1892, 1902, 1914, 1932 (by initiative), 1953, 1962 (by initiative), 1964, 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

Constitution: The original constitution of 1876 is still in effect today.

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> | <i>House</i> |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>D / R / oth</i> |
| 1876 | (26) 7 / 19 | (49) 18 / 31 |
| 1878 | 7 / 19 | 12 / 36 / 1 G |
| 1880 | 3 / 23 | 13 / 36 |
| 1882 | 9 / 17 | 13 / 36 |
| 1884 | 7 / 19 | 13 / 35 / 1 ? |
| 1886 | 8 / 18 | 23 / 25 / 1 I |
| 1888 | 6 / 20 | 6 / 43 |
| 1890 | 10 / 16 | 17 / 32 |
| 1892 | (35) 8 / 15 / 12 Pop | (65) 5 / 33 / 27 Pop |
| 1894 | 1 / 16 / 18 Pop | 10 / 41 / 14 Pop |
| 1896 | 4 / 16 / 14 Pop, 1 Sil | 20 / 11 / 33 Pop, 1 Sil |
| 1898 | 9 / 2 / 15 Sil, 9 Pop | 21 / 6 / 20 Pop, 16 Sil |
| 1900 | 19 / 2 / 14 oth ¹ | 37 / 7 / 21 oth ¹ |
| 1902 | 24 / 11 | 29 / 36 |
| 1904 | 16 / 19 | 29 / 36 |
| 1906 | 11 / 24 | 16 / 49 |
| 1908 | 20 / 15 | 53 / 12 |
| 1910 | 26 / 9 | 40 / 25 |
| 1912 | 24 / 11 | 48 / 17 |
| 1914 | 17 / 18 | 29 / 36 |
| 1916 | 18 / 17 | 45 / 20 |
| 1918 | 21 / 14 | 24 / 41 |
| 1920 | 11 / 24 | 7 / 58 |
| 1922 | 11 / 23 / 1 vac | 32 / 33 |
| 1924 | 14 / 21 | 12 / 53 |
| 1926 | 15 / 20 | 22 / 43 |
| 1928 | 11 / 24 | 19 / 46 |
| 1930 | 13 / 22 | 34 / 31 |
| 1932 | 26 / 9 | 54 / 11 |
| 1934 | 29 / 6 | 50 / 15 |
| 1936 | 29 / 6 | 50 / 15 |
| 1938 | 23 / 12 | 28 / 37 |
| 1940 | 18 / 17 | 28 / 37 |
| 1942 | 12 / 23 | 10 / 55 |
| 1944 | 8 / 27 | 19 / 46 |
| 1946 | 8 / 27 | 19 / 46 |
| 1948 | 16 / 19 | 39 / 26 |
| 1950 | 15 / 20 | 18 / 47 |
| 1952 | 12 / 23 | 20 / 45 |
| 1954 | 15 / 20 | 29 / 36 |
| 1956 | 21 / 14 | 38 / 27 |
| 1958 | 22 / 13 | 44 / 21 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> | <i>House</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>D / R / oth</i> |
| 1960 | 19 / 16 | 33 / 32 |
| 1962 | 15 / 20 | 24 / 41 |
| 1964 | 15 / 20 | 42 / 23 |
| 1966 | 15 / 20 | 28 / 37 |
| 1968 | 11 / 24 | 27 / 38 |
| 1970 | 14 / 21 | 27 / 38 |
| 1972 | 13 / 22 | 28 / 37 |
| 1974 | 16 / 19 | 39 / 26 |
| 1976 | 17 / 18 | 30 / 35 |
| 1978 | 13 / 22 | 27 / 38 |
| 1980 | 13 / 22 | 26 / 39 |
| 1982 | 13 / 22 | 25 / 40 |
| 1984 | 11 / 24 | 17 / 48 |
| 1986 | 10 / 25 | 24 / 41 |
| 1988 | 11 / 24 | 25 / 40 |
| 1990 | 12 / 23 | 27 / 38 |
| 1992 | 16 / 19 | 31 / 34 |
| 1994 | 16 / 19 | 24 / 41 |
| 1996 | 15 / 20 | 24 / 41 |
| 1998 | 14 / 21 | 26 / 39 |
| 2000 | 18 / 17 | 27 / 38 |
| 2002 | 17 / 18 | 28 / 37 |
| 2004 | 18 / 17 | 33 / 32 |
| 2006 | 20 / 15 | 39 / 26 |

NOTES

1. 7Pop, 6SilR, 1STx in the Senate and 13 Pop and 8 SilR in the House.

SOURCE

For the elections of 1884, 1900, 1918, 1920, 1922, the State Archives provided a list of members taken from the journals of the legislature.

CONNECTICUT

Constitutional Origins: Connecticut was one of two self-governing colonies; all officials were directly elected. On October 2, 1776, the legislature made the existing colonial charter the instrument of state government. Elections continued as before, and in April 1777 the state conducted its first elections under the charter as the governing document of the state

of Connecticut. The state had two capitals, Hartford and New Haven. The legislature alternated sessions between the two cities until 1875 when a constitutional amendment made Hartford the sole capital.

Term: The upper house — called the Assistants until 1819, when it was changed to the Senate — served a one-year term. This was increased to two years in 1876, with one-half the body elected annually. Beginning in 1886 all senators were elected at the same time. The lower house, the Assembly, was elected for six months until 1819 when the term was made one year. It became two years in 1886.

District/Elections: The assistants were elected statewide under the charter, and this was continued until 1830 when the members were chosen from single-member districts. This has been the case ever since. The town was the basis for representation in the Assembly until 1966. All towns were entitled to one member, but no town, under a variety of formulas, could have more than two. Towns entitled to two members elected both at large. With the advent of population-based reapportionment the Assembly since 1966 has been elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The Senate has had relatively few increases in its number. Its original membership (since its beginnings as the Assistants) was 12 and this was first increased to 21 in 1830, in 1881 to 24, and to 35 in 1904; since 1942 it has had 36 members. The Assembly, on the other hand, changed frequently as towns were created and others met the qualification for a second representative. In addition there are instances where towns failed to send a member to the Assembly for a given session. The body reached 294 in 1960 before one person, one vote apportionment led to a reduction in its size: 177 in 1968, and since 1972, 151 members.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Since the Senate was elected at large no reapportionment occurred until the introduction of districts in 1830. Subsequent reapportionments occurred in 1881, 1904, and 1942.¹ All reapportionments of the House have only occurred since the *Reynolds v. Sims* decision. As a consequence there was redistricting of both houses in 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

Election Dates: Until 1819 elections were held twice a year, the second Thursday in April and the third Monday in September. Beginning with 1819 only the former date was used. In 1836 elections were changed to the first Monday in April. In 1876 the date was changed to its present time, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: In addition to the Charter there have been two constitutions: 1818 and 1965.

| Affiliations | Senate D-R / F | House D-R / F / oth |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1799 (April) | — | F majority ² |
| (September) | — | F majority |
| 1800 (April) | 0 / 12 | (189) F majority |
| (September) | — | 27 / 162 |
| 1801 (April) | 0 / 12 | 36 / 153 |
| (September) | — | 40 / 149 |
| 1802 (April) | 0 / 12 | (191) 55 / 136 |
| (September) | — | 66 / 125 |
| 1803 (April) | 0 / 12 | (193) 48 / 145 |
| (September) | — | 63 / 130 |
| 1804 (April) | 0 / 12 | (195) 78 / 117 |
| (September) | — | 63 / 132 |
| 1805 (April) | 0 / 12 | 68 / 127 |
| (September) | — | 61 / 134 |
| 1806 (April) | 0 / 12 | 72 / 123 |
| (September) | — | (197) 61 / 136 |
| 1807 (April) | 0 / 12 | 63 / 131 / 3 vac |
| (September) | — | (198) 76 / 121 / 1 vac |
| 1808 (April) | 0 / 12 | 61 / 136 / 1 vac |
| (September) | — | (199) 54 / 144 / 1 vac |
| 1809 (April) | 0 / 12 | 43 / 156 |
| (September) | — | 50 / 148 / 1 vac |
| 1810 (April) | 0 / 12 | 56 / 143 |
| (September) | — | 65 / 134 |
| 1811 (April) | 0 / 12 | 60 / 139 |
| (September) | — | F majority |
| 1812 (April) | 0 / 12 | 52 / 147 |
| (September) | — | 38 / 161 |
| 1813 (April) | 0 / 12 | (200) 37 / 163 |
| (September) | — | F majority ² |
| 1814 (April) | 0 / 12 | F majority |
| (September) | — | 39 / 161 |
| 1815 (April) | 0 / 12 | 60 / 140 |
| (September) | — | 57 / 143 |
| | Tot ³ / F | Tot / F |
| 1816 (April) | 0 / 12 | (201) 85 / 116 |
| (September) | — | 90 / 111 |
| 1817 (April) | 0 / 12 | 105 / 96 |
| (September) | — | 128 / 73 |
| 1818 (April) | 7 / 5 | 129 / 72 |
| (September) | — | 115 / 86 |
| | Senate | |
| 1819 | 12 / 0 | 119 / 82 |
| 1820 | 12 / 0 | (202) 129 / 73 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>Tol³ / F</i> | <i>House</i> <i>Tol / F</i> |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1821 | 12 / 0 | Tol majority |
| 1822 | 12 / 0 | ? |
| 1823 | 12 / 0 | ? |
| 1824 | 12 / 0 | ? |
| | (J)D / NR / oth | (J)D / NR / oth |
| 1828 | — | — |
| 1829 | — | — |
| 1830 | (21) — | — |
| 1831 | — | — |
| 1832 | — | — |
| 1833 | 17 / 4 | 129 / 35 / 24 A-M, 14 ? |
| 1834 | 5 / 16 | 80 / 82 / 30 A-M, 9 NPty |
| | <i>D / W / oth</i> | <i>D / W / oth</i> |
| 1835 | 16 / 5 | 126 / 80 |
| 1836 | 17 / 4 | 130 / 71 |
| 1837 | 14 / 7 | 110 / 79 |
| 1838 | 1 / 20 | 42 / 158 / 6 Cv |
| 1839 | 8 / 13 | 87 / 107 / 2 Cv |
| 1840 | 3 / 18 | 63 / 143 / 8 ? |
| 1841 | 1 / 20 | 57 / 116 / 41 vac |
| 1842 | 14 / 7 | 124 / 55 |
| 1843 | 16 / 5 | 113 / 75 |
| 1844 | 6 / 15 | 83 / 104 |
| 1845 | 5 / 16 | 77 / 112 / 1 Lty |
| 1846 | 11 / 10 | 116 / 103 / 1 Lty |
| 1847 | 8 / 13 | 100 / 119 / 1 I |
| 1848 | 8 / 13 | 102 / 117 / 1 Lty |
| 1849 | 11 / 6 / 4 FS | 95 / 108 / 19 FS |
| 1850 | 12 / 6 / 3 FS | 111 / 97 / 14 FS |
| 1851 | 8 / 12 / 1 FS | 110 / 107 / 5 FS, 2I |
| 1852 | 14 / 6 / 1 FS | 130 / 85 / 7 FS, 3I |
| 1853 | 15 / 6 | 144 / 77 / 4 FS, 2 x |
| 1854 | 5 / 16 | 89 / 119 / 10 FS, 1 I |
| 1855 | 4 / 16 A, 1 W | 65 / 163 ao |
| 1856 | 8 / 13 Opp | 105 / 127 Opp |
| | <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>D / R / oth</i> |
| 1857 | 6 / 15 | 93 / 139 |
| 1858 | 6 / 15 | 88 / 146 |
| 1859 | 8 / 13 | 109 / 125 |
| 1860 | 7 / 14 | 88 / 147 |
| 1861 | 8 / 13 | 86 / 149 |
| 1862 | 0 / 21 | 57 / 187 |
| 1863 | 7 / 14 | 96 / 139 / 1 I, 1 ? |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1864 | 3 / 18 | 79 / 155 |
| 1865 | 0 / 21 | 77 / 158 |
| 1866 | 8 / 13 | 94 / 141 |
| 1867 | 10 / 11 | (238) 111 / 127 |
| 1868 | 9 / 12 | 109 / 129 |
| 1869 | 7 / 14 | 106 / 132 |
| 1870 | 10 / 11 | (239) 109 / 127 / 3 I |
| 1871 | 8 / 13 | 110 / 129 |
| 1872 | 6 / 15 | (241) 111 / 130 |
| 1873 | 7 / 14 | 132 / 108 / 1 I |
| 1874 | 17 / 4 | (242) 99 / 143 |
| 1875 | 15 / 6 | (245) 137 / 107 / 1 I |
| 1876 (April) (November) | 18 / 3 10 / 11 | (246) 161 / 85 105 / 141 |
| 1877 | 8 / 13 | 109 / 137 |
| 1878 | 7 / 14 | 99 / 143 / 1 G, 1 I, 2 x |
| 1879 | 5 / 16 | 83 / 162 / 1 G |
| 1880 | 5 / 16 | (248) 80 / 166 / 1 G, 1 I |
| 1881 | (24) 7 / 17 | (249) 89 / 160 |
| 1882 | 11 / 13 | 110 / 139 |
| 1883 | 9 / 15 | 96 / 153 |
| 1884 | 7 / 17 | 100 / 148 / 1 G |
| 1885 | 11 / 13 | 116 / 131 / 2 I |
| 1886 | 10 / 14 | 109 / 137 / 2 I, 1 vac |
| 1888 | 7 / 17 | 96 / 152 / 1 I |
| 1890 | 17 / 7 | (251) 116 / 133 / 1 I, 1 vac |
| 1892 | 12 / 12 | 113 / 137 / 1 P |
| 1894 | 1 / 23 | 46 / 204 / 1 Pop |
| 1896 | 0 / 24 | (252) 29 / 218 / 5 ND |
| 1898 | 4 / 20 | 69 / 180 / 3 ND |
| 1900 | 2 / 22 | (255) 52 / 201 / 1 ND, 1 I |
| 1902 | 6 / 18 | 68 / 187 |
| 1904 | (35) 6 / 29 | 36 / 219 |
| 1906 | 8 / 27 | 66 / 189 |
| 1908 | 4 / 31 | 47 / 208 |
| 1910 | 14 / 21 | (258) 98 / 160 |
| 1912 | 21 / 14 | 120 / 130 / 6 Pg, 2 PgR |
| 1914 | 5 / 30 | 60 / 196 / 1 Pg, 1 I |
| 1916 | 10 / 25 | 64 / 194 |
| 1918 | 11 / 24 | 69 / 189 |
| 1920 | 1 / 34 | (262) 13 / 248 / 1 I |
| 1922 | 8 / 27 | 52 / 210 |
| 1924 | 2 / 33 | 23 / 239 |
| 1926 | 1 / 34 | 24 / 238 |
| 1928 | 13 / 22 | 42 / 220 |
| 1930 | 15 / 20 | (267) 85 / 182 |
| 1932 | 18 / 17 | 72 / 195 |
| 1934 | 17 / 15 / 3 S | 85 / 180 / 2 S |

| Affiliations | Senate D / R / oth | House D / R / oth |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1936 | 26 / 9 | 100 / 167 |
| 1938 | 17 / 16 / 2 S | 63 / 202 / 2 S |
| 1940 | 21 / 14 | (272) 87 / 185 |
| 1942 | (36) 15 / 21 | 70 / 202 |
| 1944 | 21 / 15 | 76 / 196 |
| 1946 | 8 / 28 | 45 / 227 |
| 1948 | 23 / 13 | 92 / 180 |
| 1950 | 19 / 17 | (277) 87 / 190 |
| 1952 | 14 / 22 | (279) 58 / 221 |
| 1954 | 20 / 16 | 92 / 184 / 3 I |
| 1956 | 5 / 31 | 30 / 249 |
| 1958 | 29 / 7 | 141 / 138 |
| 1960 | 24 / 12 | (294) 118 / 176 |
| 1962 | 23 / 13 | 111 / 183 |
| 1964 ⁴ | — | — |
| 1966 | 25 / 11 | (177) 117 / 60 |
| 1968 | 24 / 12 | 110 / 67 |
| 1970 | 19 / 17 | 99 / 78 |
| 1972 | 13 / 23 | (151) 58 / 93 |
| 1974 | 29 / 7 | 118 / 33 |
| 1976 | 22 / 14 | 93 / 58 |
| 1978 | 26 / 10 | 103 / 48 |
| 1980 | 23 / 13 | 83 / 68 |
| 1982 | 23 / 13 | 89 / 62 |
| 1984 | 12 / 24 | 66 / 85 |
| 1986 | 25 / 11 | 91 / 60 |
| 1988 | 23 / 13 | 88 / 63 |
| 1990 | 19 / 17 | 89 / 62 |
| 1992 | 20 / 16 | 87 / 64 |
| 1994 | 17 / 19 | 90 / 61 |
| 1996 | 19 / 17 | 97 / 54 |
| 1998 | 19 / 17 | 96 / 55 |
| 2000 | 21 / 15 | 100 / 51 |
| 2002 | 21 / 15 | 94 / 57 |
| 2004 | 24 / 12 | 99 / 52 |
| 2006 | 24 / 12 | 106 / 45 |

NOTES

1. Limited to creating one additional district from an existing district.
2. Purcell citing usually the (Connecticut) *Courant* and/or the *American Mercury* gives a total for the Democratic-Republicans without giving the Federalist total, as follows: 1799 (April) 15 or 16, 1801 (1813) (Sept) D-R gained a few seats.
3. In the late winter of 1816 the Dem-Rep and Episcopalian leaders, previously Federalists, met to form a new political party that generally became known as the Toleration Party. This party for the next several years was the opposition to the Federalists, indeed eventually emerging as the only party by the early 1820s.

4. Due to litigation over reapportionment the courts cancelled the 1964 election and held over the previously elected legislature.

SOURCES

Research was done at the State Archives in Hartford. Most of the data through 1824 was provided by Philip Lampi citing several Connecticut newspapers, the most frequent were Hartford papers; *American Mercury*, *Connecticut Courant* and the *Connecticut Herald*. A significance source of party data was found in the (Connecticut) *Register & Manual*, published by the state since 1889 but privately published under a variety of titles back to 1799. This is probably the oldest publication of this type in the nation. The *Register* was used continuously for data since the 1840s. Several editions of the *Register* contain a summary of party affiliations back to 1886, about the time the state began publishing the *Register*. Also consulted were various political almanacs. Several other books containing data about Connecticut politics include Richard J. Purcell, *Connecticut in Transition: 1775–1818*, revised ed. Middletown: (Wesleyan University Press, 1963); Jarvis M. Morse, *A Neglected Period of Connecticut's History, 1818–1850* (New Haven: 1933), and Norman L. Stamps, *Political Parties in Connecticut, 1789–1818* (Ph.d. dissertation, Yale University, 1952). *The Niles Register*, April 24, 1841. (*Concord Patriot*, April 20, 1835).

DELAWARE

Constitutional Origins: The first constitution of Delaware was written in August–September 1776 and was the first written by delegates specifically elected for that purpose. The initial elections were held in October of the same year. Then as now, the legislature met in Dover.

Term: The Legislative Council, as the upper house was originally called, was elected for a term of three years until 1832 when it was increased to four years, the present length of service. The Assembly — the name initially given to the other house — was elected annually until 1832 when the term became two years, which it has remained ever since. The legislative chambers took their present names, Senate and House of Representatives, in 1792.

Districts/Elections: Both houses were elected on a countywide basis until 1898, when all members were elected from single-member districts, which has been the case ever since. One-third of the Senate and all of the House was elected annually until 1832, when, as a result of an increase in the term of all members, half the Senate and all of the House was elected every second year; that has been the procedure ever since.

Membership/Size: The Council consisted of nine members, three from each county, until 1898 when that body was increased to 17, five per county plus two for the city of Wilmington. Since the one person, one vote ruling the Senate has been increased three times: in 1964 to 18, in 1968 to 19, and in 1972 to 21 members, the present number. The Assembly was a larger version of the Council, consisting of 21 members, seven from each county, until 1988 when it was increased to 35, ten per county plus five for Wilmington. There have been two increases in the size of the House: in 1968 to 39 and in 1972 to its present total of 41.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Have been enacted in 1898 (by constitutional convention), 1964 (as a consequence of litigation), 1968 (as a consequence of litigation), 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

There was no provision in the Delaware constitution for reapportionment. When the courts invalidated the relevant part of the constitution in 1964, statutes were enacted to carry out the process.

Election Dates: Initially the first Tuesday in October until 1832. Changed to the second Tuesday in November; however, beginning in 1848, in presidential years the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Starting in 1866 all elections were held on the later date.

Constitutions: There have been three: 1776, 1792 and 1896.

Addenda: Delaware was unique in two respects. First, its electoral system — county wide election for all legislators — remained in effect for 122 years (until 1898) with no real changes, except for the increase in member terms in 1832. Second, the first party system — Democratic-Republicans and Federalists — remained in effect longer than any other state, more than 30 years. In fact, the two parties' names continued to be used long after the Federalist Party disappeared in all other states. As late as the election of 1826 these two names were still used throughout the state. Only the necessity of adapting to the realities of the emerging second party system resulted in the end of the old names as generally the Federalist became supporters of John Quincy Adams and the Democratic-Republicans became identified with Andrew Jackson.

| | Affiliations | Senate D-R / F | House D-R / F |
|------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1796 | (9) F majority | (21) 7 / 14 | |
| 1797 | F majority | F majority | |
| 1798 | F majority | F majority | |
| 1799 | F majority | 7 / 14 | |

| Affiliations | Senate D-R / F | House D-R / F |
|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1800 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1801 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1802 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1803 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1804 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1805 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1806 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1807 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1808 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1809 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1810 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1811 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1812 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1813 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1814 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1815 | 2 / 7 | 7 / 14 |
| 1816 | 2 / 7 | 7 / 14 |
| 1817 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1818 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1819 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1820 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1821 | 4 / 5 | 11 / 10 |
| 1822 | 5 / 4 | 13 / 8 |
| 1823 | 4 / 5 | 7 / 14 |
| 1824 | 4 / 5 | 8 / 13 |
| 1825 | 4 / 5 | 14 / 7 |
| 1826 | 5 / 4 | 8 / 13 |
| | (J)D / NR / oth | (J)D / NR / oth |
| 1827 | 3 / 5 / 1 ? | 10 / 11 |
| 1828 | 4 / 5 | 7 / 14 |
| 1829 | 4 / 5 | 7 / 14 |
| 1830 | 2 / 7 | 5 / 16 |
| 1831 | 2 / 7 | 7 / 14 |
| 1832 | 2 / 7 | 7 / 14 |
| | D / W | D / W / oth |
| 1834 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1836 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1838 | 6 / 3 | 13 / 8 |
| 1840 | 5 / 4 | 0 / 21 |
| 1842 | 2 / 7 | 7 / 14 |
| 1844 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 14 |
| 1846 | 4 / 5 | 10 / 11 |
| 1848 | 3 / 6 | 7 / 13 / 1 ? |
| 1850 | 5 / 4 | 14 / 7 |
| 1852 | 5 / 4 | 8 / 13 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / A / oth</i> | <i>House</i> <i>D / A</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1854 | 2 / 6 / 1 W | 2 / 19 |
| 1856 | 5 / 4 | 21 / 0 |
| 1858 | 7 / 1 / 2 Opp | 14 / 1 / 7 Opp |
| | <i>D / R</i> | <i>D / R</i> |
| 1860 | 5 / 4 | 10 / 11 |
| 1862 | 5 / 4 | 14 / 7 |
| 1864 | 6 / 3 | 14 / 7 |
| 1866 | 6 / 3 | 15 / 6 |
| 1868 | 9 / 0 | 21 / 0 |
| 1870 | 9 / 0 | 21 / 0 |
| 1872 | 8 / 1 | 21 / 0 |
| 1874 | 8 / 1 | 21 / 0 |
| 1876 | 9 / 0 | 21 / 0 |
| 1878 | 9 / 0 | 21 / 0 |
| 1880 | 8 / 1 | 14 / 7 |
| 1882 | 7 / 2 | 21 / 0 |
| 1884 | 9 / 0 | 21 / 0 |
| 1886 | 9 / 0 | 21 / 0 |
| 1888 | 4 / 5 | 7 / 14 |
| 1890 | 7 / 2 | 7 / 14 |
| 1892 | 5 / 4 | 21 / 0 |
| 1894 | 5 / 4 | 6 / 15 |
| 1896 | 5 / 4 | 20 / 1 |
| 1898 | (17) 9 / 8 | (35) 12 / 23 |
| 1900 | 8 / 9 | 15 / 20 |
| 1902 | 7 / 10 | 15 / 20 |
| 1904 | 7 / 10 | 14 / 21 |
| 1906 | 6 / 11 | 10 / 25 |
| 1908 | 6 / 11 | 18 / 17 |
| 1910 | 8 / 9 | 13 / 22 |
| 1912 | 8 / 9 | 21 / 14 |
| 1914 | 8 / 9 | 16 / 19 |
| 1916 | 7 / 10 | 19 / 16 |
| 1918 | 7 / 10 | 12 / 23 |
| 1920 | 5 / 12 | 18 / 17 |
| 1922 | 6 / 11 | 18 / 17 |
| 1924 | 9 / 8 | 13 / 22 |
| 1926 | 9 / 8 | 17 / 18 |
| 1928 | 8 / 9 | 9 / 26 |
| 1930 | 5 / 12 | 13 / 22 |
| 1932 | 8 / 9 | 22 / 13 |
| 1934 | 7 / 10 | 12 / 23 |
| 1936 | 6 / 11 | 21 / 14 |
| 1938 | 6 / 11 | 15 / 20 |
| 1940 | 7 / 10 | 15 / 20 |
| 1942 | 7 / 10 | 11 / 24 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / R</i> | <i>House</i> <i>D / R</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1944 | 6 / 11 | 13 / 22 |
| 1946 | 6 / 11 | 11 / 24 |
| 1948 | 8 / 9 | 17 / 18 |
| 1950 | 9 / 8 | 16 / 19 |
| 1952 | 7 / 10 | 17 / 18 |
| 1954 | 12 / 5 | 27 / 8 |
| 1956 | 13 / 4 | 19 / 16 |
| 1958 | 11 / 6 | 26 / 9 |
| 1960 | 11 / 6 | 20 / 15 |
| 1962 | 10 / 7 | 24 / 11 |
| 1964 | (18) 13 / 5 | 30 / 5 |
| 1966 | 9 / 9 | 12 / 23 |
| 1968 | (19) 6 / 13 | (39) 13 / 26 |
| 1970 | 6 / 13 | 16 / 23 |
| 1972 | (21) 10 / 11 | (41) 20 / 21 |
| 1974 | 13 / 8 | 25 / 16 |
| 1976 | 13 / 8 | 26 / 15 |
| 1978 | 13 / 8 | 21 / 20 |
| 1980 | 12 / 9 | 16 / 25 |
| 1982 | 13 / 8 | 25 / 16 |
| 1984 | 13 / 8 | 19 / 22 |
| 1986 | 13 / 8 | 19 / 22 |
| 1988 | 13 / 8 | 18 / 23 |
| 1990 | 15 / 6 | 17 / 24 |
| 1992 | 15 / 6 | 18 / 23 |
| 1994 | 12 / 9 | 14 / 27 |
| 1996 | 15 / 6 | 18 / 23 |
| 1998 | 13 / 8 | 15 / 26 |
| 2000 | 13 / 8 | 15 / 26 |
| 2002 | 13 / 8 | 12 / 29 |
| 2004 | 13 / 8 | 15 / 26 |
| 2006 | 13 / 8 | 18 / 23 |

SOURCES

Research was conducted at the Hall of Records (Archives) in Dover, the Delaware Historical Society and the Wilmington Public Library, both in Wilmington, in addition to the New York Public Library.

Newspapers published in Wilmington were the main source for data through the Civil War; those consulted were *Delaware and Eastern Shore Advertiser* 1794–1799, *Mirror of the Times* 1800–1806, *American Watchman* 1809–1820, *Delaware Gazette* 1820–1860 and *Delaware Republican* 1820–1860. Thereafter the Wilmington *Every Evening* from 1871 and the *Journal* from 1887 until its merger with *Every Evening* in the mid-1930s. The reliance on newspapers even well into the 20th century was primarily due to a lack of any volume equivalent to a legislative manual until the appearance of *The Delaware State Manual* beginning in 1940.

The *Manual* was used until 1966; in that year, the State Board of Election began publishing a booklet of returns, and that source was used for data from 1966 on.

For some of the years during the Federalist/ Democratic-Republican period, the party totals are estimates because no source gave party totals or a list of the members of the legislature. In these instances the county vote was used for other officials (governor and/or Congressman). Also used were the affiliation of the presiding officer of each house and when applicable the vote by the legislature for U.S. senator. One helpful factor during this period was the consistency of the voting habits of each of the state's three counties. Sussex always voted Federalist and New Castle always voted Democratic-Republican — in most cases by wide margins. Kent was also traditionally Federalist but by smaller margins than Sussex. In the few years where the Sussex vote was close or even went Democratic-Republican in a state race, I have used the vote for members of the legislature. What made this method effective was the fact that all members were elected on a countywide basis. In most years the available returns showed straight party vote by an overwhelming number of voters. Also House membership changed little from year to year. Estimates for senator were usually necessitated by the fact that only $\frac{1}{3}$ were elected each year. Estimates pertaining to the House were primarily made necessary by a lack of returns from Kent County, the most partisan of the state's counties. For the elections of 1796–1799 the party affiliations were most likely the same as the later years but there is little actual evidence to support this conclusion; hence here, with one exception, I do not give party totals but simply note that the Federalists were in the majority.

Estimates were made for the elections of 1800, 1801, 1804, 1810 1818 and 1819 based solely on returns for statewide race. No returns for legislator were located for Sussex County for 1809, 1810, 1812, 1813 and 1817. No data was available for the election of 1806.

Starting with the election of 1820 a complete record of legislative returns exists.

FLORIDA

Statehood: A referendum was approved (2,214 to 1,274) in May 1839 calling for a constitutional convention. The convention meeting at Tallahassee from December 3, 1838, to January 4, 1839, wrote the document that would become the state's first constitution when statehood was achieved on March 3, 1845. The proposed constitution was approved (2,071 to 1,958) in 1839. The first legislative elections were held on May 26, 1845, and the legislature convened on June 23, 1845, at Tallahassee, the capital.

Term: Senators were initially elected for a term of two years (one-half the body elected every year) until 1848 when the term was increased

to four years one-half elected every two years). House members were originally elected every year; the term was increased to two years in 1848.

Districts/Elections: With one exception, senators were initially elected from single-members districts, there was one two-member district. Thereafter all senators have been elected from single-member districts of one or more counties. In 1924 a provision was added preventing the division of any county in the formation of a district, and no county could have more than one member. In 1962 Dade was given a second district.

The House was apportioned among the counties, each county guaranteed at least one member and all members elected on a countywide basis. In 1868 no county could have more than four members, reduced in 1885 to three. A 1924 amendment divided the state into three groups; the five most populous were entitled to three members, the next 18 counties were given two, the remainder one. Single-member districts became universal in 1972.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally had 17 members; this number was raised to 32 in 1880 and 38 in 1928, and three changes between 1962 and 1972 raised the total to 40. The House had 41 members at the outset, 76 in 1880, a reduction to 68 in 1896, and 95 in 1926; four changes between 1962 and 1972 brought the total to 120.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: In 1925, 1945, 1955 (House), 1962, 1964, 1966 (two elections) 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002. No information could be found on apportionments prior to 1925.

Election Dates: First Monday in October until 1872 when it was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: There have been six constitutions in the state's history: 1839, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1886 and 1968.

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> | <i>House</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>D / W / oth</i> | <i>D / W / oth</i> |
| 1845 | (17) 11 / 6 | (41) 30 / 10 / 1 ? |
| 1846 | (19) 12 / 7 | (39) 22 / 17 |
| 1847 | 7 / 12 | 11 / 21 / 7 ? |
| 1848 | 7 / 12 | (40) 16 / 24 |
| 1850 | 10 / 9 | 21 / 19 |
| 1852 | 12 / 6 / 1 I | 26 / 13 / 1 vac |
| 1854 | 11 / 7 / 1 vac | (41) 23 / 17 / 1 ? |
| | | <i>D / A</i> |
| 1856 | (21) 13 / 7 / 1 ? | (45) 29 / 16 |