

and 1966 were court ordered to comply with the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling mandating equal population of districts (*Reynolds V. Sims*). The year refers to the first election under each act.

Election Dates: Originally three days beginning on the last Tuesday in April, changed in 1822 to the first Monday and Tuesday in November, changed in 1842 to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: There have been four: 1777, 1821, 1847 and 1894.

| | <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>af/f</i> | <i>Assembly</i> <i>af/f</i> |
|------|---------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1788 | (24) | f majority | (70) 45 / 19 / 1 ? ¹ |
| 1789 | | f majority | 23 / 38 / 4 ? |
| 1790 | | ? | ? |
| | | <i>D-R / F</i> | <i>D-R / F</i> |
| 1791 | | ? | ? |
| 1792 | | ? | ? |
| 1793 | | ? | ? |
| 1794 | | ? | ? |
| 1795 | | F majority | F majority |
| 1796 | (43) | 7 / 35 / 1 vac | (108) F majority |
| 1797 | | 5 / 36 / 2 vac | F majority |
| 1798 | | 11 / 32 | F majority |
| 1799 | | 11 / 32 | F majority ² |
| 1800 | | 18 / 25 | 67 / 39 / 1 tie |
| 1801 | | 21 / 22 | 83 / 25 |
| 1802 | (32) | 21 / 11 | (100) 73 / 32 / 3 ? |
| 1803 | | 27 / 5 | 82 / 18 |
| 1804 | | 28 / 4 | 77 / 21 / 2 Bu |
| 1805 | | 32 / 0 | 76 / 19 / 5 Lew |
| 1806 | | 32 / 0 | 49 / 19 / 32 Lew |
| 1807 | | 24 / 8 & Lew ³ | 65 / 23 / 11 Lew |
| 1808 | | 23 / 9 | (112) 61 / 48 / 3 Lew, 1 IR |
| 1809 | | 20 / 12 | 48 / 64 |
| 1810 | | 22 / 10 | 71 / 41 |
| 1811 | | 25 / 7 | 69 / 43 |
| 1812 | | 24 / 8 | 52 / 59 / 1 vac |
| 1813 | | 27 / 5 | 47 / 65 |
| 1814 | | 26 / 6 | 71 / 41 |
| 1815 | | 23 / 9 | (126) 63 / 63 |
| 1816 | | 25 / 7 | 90 / 36 |
| 1817 | | 27 / 5 | 95 / 31 |
| 1818 | | 28 / 4 | 95 / 30 / 1 ? |
| | | <i>Bk / Cl / F</i> | |
| 1819 | | 32 / 0 | 58 / 30 / 34 |

| | <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>Bk / Cl</i> | <i>Assembly</i> |
|------|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1820 | | ? | 71 / 33 / 22 |
| 1821 | | 13 / 18 / 1 ? | 73 / 48 / 5 |
| 1822 | | 32 / 0 | (128) 112 / 26 |
| 1823 | | 30 / 2 | 91 / 37 |
| 1824 | | 21 / 11 | 42 / 86 |
| 1825 | | 17 / 15 | 68 / 55 / 4 NP, 1 ? |
| 1826 | | 17 / 15 | 84 / 43 / 11 |
| | | <i>J / Ad / A-M</i> | |
| 1827 | | 22 / 10 | 93 / 16 / 17 |
| | | <i>J / Ad / A-M</i> | |
| 1828 | | 20 / 9 / 3 | 82 / 16 / 30 |
| 1829 | | 25 / 4 / 3 | 91 / 7 / 29 |
| 1830 | | 25 / 2 / 5 | 93 / 4 / 31 |
| 1831 | | 24 / 2 / 6 | 95 / 5 / 28 |
| 1832 | | 26 / 0 / 6 | 100 / 3 / 25 |
| 1833 | | 25 / 0 / 6 | 113 / 0 / 10 / 5 ID |
| | | <i>D / W / oth</i> | <i>D / W / oth</i> |
| 1834 | | 28 / 4 | 91 / 36 / 1 vac |
| 1835 | | 28 / 4 | 111 / 16 / 1 A |
| 1836 | | 27 / 5 | 90 / 38 |
| 1837 | | 22 / 10 | 28 / 100 |
| 1838 | | 18 / 14 | 45 / 83 |
| 1839 | | 12 / 20 | 58 / 70 |
| 1840 | | 11 / 21 | 62 / 66 |
| 1841 | | 17 / 15 | 96 / 32 |
| 1842 | | 22 / 10 | 92 / 36 |
| 1843 | | 26 / 6 | 92 / 36 |
| 1844 | | 27 / 5 | 65 / 47 / 15 A, 1 D |
| 1845 | | 25 / 6 | 74 / 51 / 2 A-R, 1 ID |
| 1846 | | 21 / 10 / 1 ? | 52 / 76 |
| 1847 | | 8 / 24 | 36 / 91 / 1 I |
| 1848 | | — | 7 / 106 / 14 FS, 1 A-R |
| 1849 | | 15 / 17 | 64 / 63 / 1 A-R |
| 1850 | | — | 44 / 82 / 1 FS, 1 I |
| 1851 | | 16 / 16 | 63 / 65 |
| 1852 | | — | 88 / 40 |
| 1853 | | 8 / 24 | 47 / 77 / 2 I, 1 FS, 1 AML |
| 1854 | | — | 38 / 75 / 9 A, 4 T, 2 R |
| | | <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>D / R / oth</i> |
| 1855 | | 7 / 14 / 11 A | 46 / 39 / 37 A, 6 W |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>Assembly</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1856 | — | 40 / 80 / 8 A |
| 1857 | 14 / 15 / 2 A, 1 IR | 56 / 61 / 11 A |
| 1858 | — | 27 / 90 / 9 A, 1 ID |
| 1859 | 9 / 23 | 37 / 90 / 1 vac |
| 1860 | — | 35 / 93 |
| 1861 | 10 / 22 | 35 / 92 / 1 IR |
| 1862 | — | 63 / 56 / 9 UD |
| 1863 | 11 / 21 | 45 / 81 / 1 ID, 1 IU |
| 1864 | — | 52 / 75 / 1 ID |
| 1865 | 5 / 27 | 36 / 91 |
| 1866 | — | 45 / 83 |
| 1867 | 15 / 16 / 1 I | 73 / 55 |
| 1868 | — | 52 / 74 / 2 ID |
| 1869 | 18 / 14 | 56 / 72 |
| 1870 | — | 65 / 63 |
| 1871 | 7 / 25 | 31 / 97 |
| 1872 | — | 34 / 92 / 2 LR |
| 1873 | 13 / 18 / 1 IR | 54 / 72 / 2 LR |
| 1874 | — | 74 / 53 / 1 ID |
| 1875 | 12 / 20 | 57 / 71 |
| 1876 | — | 58 / 70 |
| 1877 | 12 / 19 / 1 ID | 61 / 66 / 1 G |
| 1878 | — | 27 / 98 / 3 G |
| 1879 | 7 / 25 | 35 / 91 / 1 G, 1 ID |
| 1880 | — | 47 / 80 / 1 ID |
| 1881 | 17 / 15 | 67 / 60 1IR |
| 1882 | — | 86 / 38 / 4 oth ⁴ |
| 1883 | 13 / 19 | 56 / 72 |
| 1884 | — | 54 / 74 |
| 1885 | 12 / 20 | 49 / 77 / 1 IR, 1 ID |
| 1886 | — | 54 / 74 |
| 1887 | 11 / 21 | 55 / 72 / 1 ID |
| 1888 | — | 51 / 77 |
| 1889 | 13 / 19 | 57 / 71 |
| 1890 | — | 68 / 59 / 1 IR |
| 1891 | 17 / 14 / 1 IR | 67 / 61 |
| 1892 | — | 74 / 54 |
| 1893 | 12 / 19 / 1 ID | 57 / 71 |
| 1894 | — | 23 / 105 |
| 1895 | (50) 14 / 35 / 1 IR | (150) 47 / 103 |
| 1896 | — | 35 / 114 / 1 I |
| 1897 | — | 69 / 77 / 3 CitU, 1 IR |
| 1898 | 23 / 27 | 63 / 87 |
| 1899 | — | 59 / 92 / 1 vac |
| 1900 | 15 / 35 | 45 / 105 |
| 1901 | — | 42 / 106 / 2 ID |
| 1902 | 22 / 28 | 61 / 89 |
| 1903 | — | 52 / 97 / 1 ICit |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>Assembly</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1904 | 14 / 36 | 46 / 104 |
| 1905 | — | 35 / 111 / 3 MOL, 1 ID |
| 1906 | (51) 20 / 31 | 51 / 98 / 1 IL |
| 1907 | — | 54 / 96 |
| 1908 | 16 / 35 | 51 / 99 |
| 1909 | — | 56 / 94 |
| 1910 | 29 / 21 / 1 IL | 87 / 63 |
| 1911 | — | 48 / 101 / 1 S |
| 1912 | 33 / 16 / 2 Pg | 104 / 42 / 4 Pg |
| 1913 | — | 48 / 82 / 20 Pg |
| 1914 | 17 / 34 | 50 / 100 |
| 1915 | — | 52 / 97 / 1 S |
| 1916 | 15 / 36 | 48 / 100 / 2 S |
| 1917 | — | 44 / 96 / 10 S |
| 1918 | 22 / 29 | 54 / 94 / 2 S |
| 1919 | — | 34 / 111 / 5 S |
| 1920 | 11 / 39 / 1 S | 28 / 119 / 3 S |
| 1921 | — | 53 / 96 / 1 S |
| 1922 | 26 / 25 | 69 / 81 |
| 1923 | — | 64 / 86 |
| 1924 | 22 / 29 | 54 / 96 |
| 1925 | — | 59 / 91 |
| 1926 | 24 / 27 | 66 / 84 |
| 1927 | — | 62 / 88 |
| 1928 | 24 / 27 | 61 / 89 |
| 1929 | — | 63 / 86 / 1 vac |
| 1930 | 25 / 26 | 70 / 80 |
| 1931 | — | 70 / 80 |
| 1932 | 26 / 25 | 73 / 77 |
| 1933 | — | 65 / 85 |
| 1934 | 29 / 22 | 77 / 73 |
| 1935 | — | 67 / 82 / 1 vac |
| 1936 | 29 / 22 | 74 / 76 |
| 1937 | — | 61 / 84 / 5 A-L |
| 1938 | 24 / 27 | 64 / 85 / 1 A-L |
| 1940 | 21 / 30 | 62 / 87 / 1 A-L |
| 1942 | 20 / 31 | 58 / 90 / 1 A-L, 1 vac |
| 1944 | (56) 21 / 35 | 55 / 94 / 1 AL |
| 1946 | 14 / 41 / 1 A-L | 31 / 109 |
| 1948 | 25 / 32 | 63 / 87 |
| 1950 | 23 / 32 / 1 A-L | 63 / 87 |
| 1952 | 19 / 37 | 52 / 98 |
| 1954 | (58) 24 / 34 | 60 / 90 |
| 1956 | 20 / 38 | 54 / 96 |
| 1958 | 24 / 34 | 58 / 92 |
| 1960 | 25 / 33 | 66 / 84 |
| 1962 | 25 / 33 | 65 / 85 |
| 1964 | 33 / 25 | 88 / 62 |

| Affiliations | Senate D / R / oth | Assembly D / R / oth |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1965 | (65) 28 / 37 | (165) 90 / 75 |
| 1966 | (57) 26 / 31 | (150) 80 / 70 |
| 1968 | 24 / 33 | 72 / 76 / 2 C |
| 1970 | 25 / 32 | 70 / 77 / 2 C / 1 UMAB |
| 1972 | (60) 23 / 37 | 66 / 83 / 1 C |
| 1974 | 26 / 34 | 88 / 62 |
| 1976 | 25 / 35 | 90 / 60 |
| 1978 | 25 / 35 | 86 / 64 |
| 1980 | 25 / 35 | 85 / 64 / 1 L |
| 1982 | (61) 26 / 35 | 98 / 52 |
| 1984 | 26 / 35 | 92 / 56 / 2 L |
| 1986 | 26 / 35 | 94 / 56 |
| 1988 | 27 / 34 | 92 / 58 |
| 1990 | 26 / 35 | 96 / 54 |
| 1992 | 26 / 35 | 101 / 49 |
| 1994 | 25 / 36 | 94 / 56 |
| 1996 | 26 / 35 | 96 / 54 |
| 1998 | 26 / 35 | 98 / 52 |
| 2000 | 25 / 36 | 99 / 51 |
| 2002 | (62) 25 / 37 | 102 / 48 |
| 2004 | 27 / 35 | 104 / 46 |
| 2006 | 28 / 34 | 108 / 42 |

NOTES

1. Five of the seats were apportioned to Cumberland (3) and Gloucester (2) counties which were claimed by the then unrecognized state of Vermont. Cumberland sent members to the Assembly only twice (1779 and 1783) and Gloucester never. So for all practical purposes the Assembly had a membership of 65.

2. Of those that could be identified there were 43 F, 34 D-R and 31 of unknown affiliation.

3. Lewisite party included in the Federalist total because Federalists were supported by the Lewisites in this election.

4. 1 CLU, 1 G, 1 ID, 1 IR

SOURCES

Research was done at the New York Historical Society, the New York Public Library, the State Library and many county libraries and historical societies.

Jabez D. Hammond, *The History of Political Parties in the State of New York*, 2 vols. (Albany: C. Van Benthuysen, 1842). Newspapers were almost the sole source of information prior to 1860. The most important were the *Albany Argus* 1813–, *The (Albany) Evening Journal* 1830–, and *The New York Tribune* 1841–. Other newspapers frequently consulted were *Albany Gazette*, (New York) *American Citizen*, *New York Columbian*, (New York) *Daily Advertiser*, *New York Journal Patriotic Register*. Many county newspapers were also used primarily prior to 1860. *The (New York) Legislative Manual* 1892–1989, (New York) *Red Book* 1892–.

It should be noted that several of the major political almanacs were published in New York State and gave extensive coverage to the legislative elections. Published in New York City were *Whig/Tribune Almanac* and the *World Almanac*. Published in Albany was the *Evening Journal Almanac*, the first to publish complete returns for the Assembly (1859), and the *Argus Almanac*.

NORTH CAROLINA

Constitutional Origins: A convention meeting at Halifax between November 12 and December 18, 1776, wrote the first state constitution. It was proclaimed in effect on December 18, 1776. The first legislature convened on April 7, 1777, at New Bern, then the capital. But after 1778 the legislature met in several different towns before a permanent site at Raleigh was selected in 1792.

Term: Both houses were elected annually until 1836 when the term was increased to two years, the present term.

Districts/Elections: The county was the unit of representation, and that representation exists on a modified basis today. Each county had one seat in the Senate in the original constitution. In 1835 that Senate was to be elected from 50 districts “in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State, by the citizens thereof” on an equal basis. No county could be divided in the formation of a district. Under the 1868 constitution the districts were based on equal population and only those counties entitled to two or more members could be divided into districts. Initially in the House of Commons (changed in 1868 to House of Representatives) each county received two seats and six towns received one. Under the 1835 amendments the House was apportioned among the counties based on their federal population (all free persons + 3/5 of all slaves), but each county was guaranteed a minimum of one representative. Towns were no longer given separate representation. All members were elected countywide. With minor modifications this continued until the implementation of one person, one vote apportionment. Since that time both houses have been elected from single- and multi-member districts, but not until 1982 were counties divided into more than one district.

Beginning in 2002 all members of both houses were elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The initial House had 88 members and grew as new counties were created, reaching a total of 137. In 1835 the number was fixed at 120 and that has remained the same ever since. The original Senate had 44 members and also grew as new counties were created. Today the state has 100 counties. The 1835 amendments fixed the Senate at 50 members. As with the House, the 1835 number has remained in place ever since.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: None enacted prior to 1836, 1844, 1852, 1868, 1872, 1882, 1892, 1902, 1912, 1922, 1942, 1962 (House), 1964, 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992, 2002 and 2004.

Election Dates: Initially the second Thursday in August (for three days), changed in 1856 to the first Thursday in August. In 1876 the date was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: The constitution of 1776 remained in effect until 1868 when a new constitution was adopted. The third and most recent constitution was adopted in 1970.

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> | <i>House</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| | <i>D / W</i> | <i>D / W</i> |
| 1835 | 33 / 30 / 2 ? | 64 / 68 / 4 ?, 1 vac |
| 1836 | (50) 24 / 26 | (120) 62 / 58 |
| 1838 | 23 / 27 | 54 / 66 |
| 1840 | 22 / 28 | 45 / 75 |
| 1842 | 20 / 30 | 67 / 53 |
| 1844 | 25 / 25 | 50 / 70 |
| 1846 | 23 / 27 | 55 / 65 |
| 1848 | 25 / 25 | 58 / 62 |
| 1850 | 27 / 23 | 65 / 55 |
| 1852 | 28 / 22 | 58 / 62 |
| 1854 | 30 / 20 | 63 / 57 |
| 1856 | 33 / 17 A&W ¹ | 80 / 40 A&W |
| 1858 | 32 / 18 Opp | 82 / 38 Opp |
| 1860 | 31 / 19 W&Opp ² | 64 / 56 W&Opp |
| 1865 ³ | — | — |
| | <i>C / R</i> | <i>C / R / oth</i> |
| 1866 | 10 / 40 | 54 / 66 |
| 1868 | 12 / 38 | 38 / 82 |
| 1870 | 36 / 14 | 75 / 42 / 3 I |
| | <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>D / R / oth</i> |
| 1872 | 32 / 18 | 65 / 54 / 1 I |
| 1874 | 37 / 11 / 2 I | 84 / 34 / 2 I |
| 1876 | 40 / 10 | 84 / 36 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> | <i>House</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>D / R / oth</i> |
| 1878 | 34 / 16 | 79 / 41 |
| 1880 | 38 / 12 | 83 / 37 |
| 1882 | 34 / 16 | 68 / 52 |
| 1884 | 43 / 7 | 97 / 23 |
| 1886 | 33 / 17 | 65 / 55 |
| 1888 | 37 / 13 | 85 / 35 |
| 1890 | 43 / 7 | 102 / 17 / 1 I |
| 1892 | 46 / 1 / 3 Pop | 92 / 19 / 9 Pop |
| 1894 | 8 / 18 / 24 Pop | 46 / 38 / 36 Pop |
| 1896 | 9 / 17 / 24 Pop | 36 / 49 / 35 Pop |
| 1898 | 40 / 0 / 10 Pop | 94 / 0 / 26 Pop |
| 1900 | 39 / 8 / 3 Pop | 101 / 17 / 2 Pop |
| 1902 | 45 / 5 | 100 / 17 / 3 ID |
| 1904 | 44 / 6 | 104 / 16 |
| 1906 | 46 / 4 | 99 / 21 |
| 1908 | 40 / 10 | 96 / 24 |
| 1910 | 43 / 7 | 99 / 21 |
| 1912 | 47 / 3 | 107 / 13 |
| 1914 | 43 / 7 | 98 / 20 / 2 I |
| 1916 | 41 / 9 | 97 / 22 / 1 I |
| 1918 | 40 / 10 | 93 / 27 |
| 1920 | 39 / 11 | 91 / 29 |
| 1922 | 47 / 3 | 110 / 10 |
| 1924 | 47 / 3 | 102 / 18 |
| 1926 | 47 / 3 | 104 / 16 |
| 1928 | 38 / 12 | 84 / 36 |
| 1930 | 48 / 2 | 115 / 5 |
| 1932 | 48 / 2 | 112 / 8 |
| 1934 | 48 / 2 | 108 / 12 |
| 1936 | 48 / 2 | 112 / 8 |
| 1938 | 48 / 2 | 114 / 6 |
| 1940 | 48 / 2 | 114 / 6 |
| 1942 | 48 / 2 | 108 / 12 |
| 1944 | 47 / 3 | 106 / 14 |
| 1946 | 48 / 2 | 108 / 12 |
| 1948 | 48 / 2 | 109 / 11 |
| 1950 | 48 / 2 | 111 / 9 |
| 1952 | 48 / 2 | 106 / 14 |
| 1954 | 49 / 1 | 110 / 10 |
| 1956 | 47 / 3 | 107 / 13 |
| 1958 | 49 / 1 | 116 / 4 |
| 1960 | 48 / 2 | 105 / 15 |
| 1962 | 48 / 2 | 99 / 21 |
| 1964 | 49 / 1 | 106 / 14 |
| 1966 | 43 / 7 | 94 / 26 |
| 1968 | 38 / 12 | 91 / 29 |
| 1970 | 43 / 7 | 97 / 23 |
| 1972 | 34 / 16 | 83 / 37 |

| Affiliations | Senate D / R / oth | House D / R / oth |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1974 | 49 / 1 | 111 / 9 |
| 1976 | 46 / 4 | 114 / 6 |
| 1978 | 45 / 5 | 106 / 14 |
| 1980 | 40 / 10 | 98 / 22 |
| 1982 | 44 / 6 | 102 / 18 |
| 1984 | 38 / 12 | 83 / 37 |
| 1986 | 41 / 9 | 5 / 85 |
| 1988 | 37 / 13 | 92 / 28 |
| 1990 | 37 / 13 | 74 / 46 |
| 1992 | 39 / 11 | 78 / 42 |
| 1994 | 26 / 24 | 52 / 68 |
| 1996 | 30 / 20 | 59 / 61 |
| 1998 | 35 / 15 | 66 / 54 |
| 2000 | 35 / 15 | 62 / 58 |
| 2002 | 28 / 22 | 59 / 61 |
| 2004 | 29 / 21 | 63 / 57 |
| 2006 | 31 / 19 | 68 / 52 |

NOTES

1. "A&W" signifies combined total, no breakdown indicated.
2. "W&Opp" signifies combined total, no breakdown indicated.
3. Election held on November 9. Most candidates ran without party affiliation; therefore no compilation was made for this election.

SOURCES

Research was done at the State Archives in Raleigh.

Raleigh Register, August 11, 18, 25, September 1, November 9, 1835. Some of the data of the pre-Civil War era was found in Marc W. Kruman, *Parties and Politics in North Carolina 1836-1865* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1983). Also consulted: Hugh T. Lefler and Albert R. Newsome, *The History of a Southern State: North Carolina*, 3 ed. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973).

NORTH DAKOTA

Statehood: An enabling act was signed by President Harrison on November 2, 1889. A constitutional convention convened in Bismarck on

July 4, 1889. They finished their work on August 17. The voters approved the proposed constitution on October 1, 1889, by a vote of 27,440 to 8,107. On the same date the first legislature was elected. Statehood was achieved on November 2, 1889, and the legislature convened shortly thereafter. The capital has always been Bismarck.

Term: Senators have always been elected for a term of four years, with one-half the body elected every two years. The term for representatives was two years but effective in 1998 increased to four years, with one-half the body elected every two years.

Districts/Elections: Senators were elected from single-member districts of one or more counties. Counties entitled to more than one member could be divided into single-member districts. Representatives were elected from the same districts as senators, one to four representatives per district, elected district-wide. By a 1960 amendment the number of representatives within each senatorial district had to equal the number of counties in that district.

In 1966 in compliance with one person, one vote apportionment, single- and multi-member senatorial districts were created with twice as many representatives elected from these districts. This was carried over in the 1972 apportionment, but in 1976 all senators were elected from single-member districts. Two representatives were elected at large from these same districts.

Membership/Size: From an original membership of 31, the Senate quickly grew to 49 members by 1910. This total remained unchanged until 1972 when it was increased to 51. Three subsequent changes reduced membership back to 49 in 1992 and to 47 in 2002. The House started off with 62 members, and by 1914 membership reached 113. This remained unchanged until 1964 when the body was reduced to 109; in 1966 it was reduced to 98. Four subsequent changes produced a membership of 94 in 2002.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: 1902, 1908 (Senate), 1910, 1932, 1966, 1972, 1976, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

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

Constitutions: The original constitution of 1889 is still in effect today.

| Affiliations | Senate D / R / oth | House D / R / oth |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1889 | (31) 6 / 25 | (62) 4 / 58 |
| 1890 | 6 / 23 / 2 FA | 16 / 40 / 6 FA |

| Affiliations | Senate D / R / oth | House D / R / oth |
|--------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1892 | 7 / 19 / 4 Pop, 1 Fus ¹ | 16 / 33 / 13 Pop |
| 1894 | 2 / 25 / 4 Pop | 4 / 52 / 6 Pop |
| 1896 | 3 / 24 / 4 Fus | 0 / 44 / 18 Fus |
| 1898 | 0 / 22 / 9 Fus | 2 / 55 / 5 Fus |
| 1900 | 0 / 24 / 7 Fus | 0 / 56 / 5 Fus |
| 1902 | (40) 7 / 30 / 3 Fus | (100) 11 / 86 / 2 Fus, 1 I |
| 1904 | 6 / 33 / 1 I | 1 / 99 |
| 1906 | 7 / 33 | 12 / 87 / 1 I |
| 1908 | (47) 8 / 38 / 1 I | 8 / 92 |
| 1910 | (49) 4 / 44 / 1 I | (103) 12 / 90 / 1 S |
| 1912 | 6 / 43 | (110) 8 / 102 |
| 1914 | 5 / 44 | (112) 6 / 106 |
| 1916 | 6 / 43 | 16 / 97 |
| 1918 | 6 / 43 | (35)(14) |
| 1920 | | (25)(24) |
| 1922 | | (23)(26) |
| 1924 | 3 / 46 | (24)(25) |
| 1926 | 0 / 49 | (24)(25) |
| 1928 | 1 / 48 | (26)(23) |
| 1930 | 2 / 47 | (22)(27) |
| 1932 | 5 / 44 | 10 / 103 |
| 1934 | 7 / 42 | 30 / 83 |
| 1936 | 14 / 34 / 1 I | 26 / 87 |
| 1938 | 10 / 39 | 7 / 106 |
| 1940 | 5 / 44 | 10 / 103 |
| 1942 | 4 / 45 | 7 / 106 |
| 1944 | 3 / 46 | 4 / 109 |
| 1946 | 3 / 46 | 2 / 111 |
| 1948 | 2 / 47 | 2 / 111 |
| 1950 | 2 / 47 | 1 / 112 |
| 1952 | 2 / 47 | 1 / 112 |
| 1954 | 3 / 46 | 2 / 111 |
| 1956 | 9 / 49 | 19 / 94 |
| 1958 | 15 / 34 | 48 / 65 |
| 1960 | 21 / 28 | 40 / 73 |
| 1962 | 12 / 37 | 43 / 70 |
| 1964 | 20 / 29 | (109) 65 / 44 |
| 1966 | 4 / 44 / 1 I | (98) 15 / 83 |
| 1968 | 6 / 43 | 17 / 81 |
| 1970 | 11 / 38 | 39 / 59 |
| 1972 | (51) 10 / 41 | (102) 23 / 79 |
| 1974 | 17 / 34 | 40 / 62 |
| 1976 | (50) 18 / 32 | (100) 50 / 50 |
| 1978 | 15 / 35 | 29 / 71 |

| Affiliations | Senate D / R / oth | House D / R / oth |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1980 | 8 / 42 | 27 / 73 |
| 1982 | (53) 21 / 32 | (106) 55 / 51 |
| 1984 | 24 / 29 | 41 / 65 |
| 1986 | 26 / 27 | 44 / 62 |
| 1988 | 32 / 21 | 45 / 61 |
| 1990 | 27 / 26 | 47 / 59 |
| 1992 | (49) 25 / 24 | (98) 33 / 65 |
| 1994 | 20 / 29 | 23 / 75 |
| 1996 | 19 / 30 | 26 / 72 |
| 1998 | 18 / 31 | 34 / 64 |
| 2000 | 18 / 31 | 29 / 69 |
| 2002 | (47) 16 / 31 | (94) 28 / 66 |
| 2004 | 15 / 32 | 26 / 68 |
| 2006 | 21 / 26 | 33 / 61 |

NOTES

1. Throughout the data for North Dakota, "Fus" refers to a fusion of Democrats and Populists.

2. For the elections of 1918 through 1930 newspapers identified members of the legislature as members of either the Non-Partisan League or the opposition Independent Voters Association. Most successful candidates, however, were listed on the ballot as Republicans.

The Non-Partisan and Independent Voter breakdown is listed here for two reasons. To begin with, for several of the above years the only affiliations reported were these parties and not the traditional party labels. (However, those named on the ballot as Republicans were numerical overwhelmingly in the majority throughout this period.)

Secondly, it is evident that these names were in fact the real difference between candidates. Even after 1930, when traditional affiliations were again listed, the Non-Partisan and Independent Voters identification was frequently mentioned. It is interesting to note the *Blue Book* does not list the affiliation of members of the legislature for the elections of 1914 through 1940, which roughly corresponds to the years in which the Non-Partisan and Independent Voters were most prominent.

SOURCES

North Dakota Blue Book, 1981, for the years from statehood through 1912 and 1942 through 1972. The *Blue Book* does not list party affiliation for the intervening years. *Bismarck Tribune*, December 10, 1918, November 5, 1920; *Fargo Forum* November 5, December 9, 1920, November 1922, November 7, 1924, November 15, 1926, November 23, 1928, November 6, 1930; *Bismarck Tribune*, December 9, 1936, November 11, 1938, November 8, 1940. Robert L. Morlan, *Political Prairie Fire: The Nonpartisan League 1915-1922*, pp. 89, 302, for 1918, 1920. *Book of the States* 1939, 1941.

OHIO

Statehood: On October 12, 1802, the voters of Ohio elected 35 delegates to a convention to write a constitution. The delegates met in Chillicothe, the territorial capital, between November 1 and November 25, 1802, and then declared the document in effect.

On January 11, 1803, the first legislature was elected, and the body convened on March 1, 1803. Chillicothe remained the meeting place of the legislature until 1809, when they met in Zanesville. The legislature again met in Chillicothe 1812–1815. Columbus became the permanent capital the following year.

Term: Senators were originally elected for two years; one-half the body was elected annually. Beginning in 1851 all Senators were elected at the same election. A 1956 amendment increased the term to four years, with one-half elected every two years. The House was initially elected for a one-year term, which was increased to two years by the 1850 constitution. All legislators selected in 1905 served a three-year term to permit future elections to be held in even-numbered years.

Districts/Elections: Senators were elected from single- and multi-member districts. Counties entitled to more than one senator elected them countywide. Since 1966 all members have been elected from single-member districts. Like to the Senate, the House was originally elected from both single- and multi-member districts, no county being divided into districts. In 1902 an amendment was added guaranteeing each county at least one seat in the House. Under the 1850 constitution and until 1966, partial representation was used in both houses. Since 1966 all members have been elected from single-member districts, districts that cross county lines or take in part of a county.

Membership/Size: The Senate initially consisted of 14 members. Total membership was tied to the size of the House: The Senate had to be not less than $\frac{1}{3}$ nor more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of the House. By the time the 1850 constitution was written the Senate had 36 members, a number first reached in 1824. As a result of the introduction of partial representation¹ in 1851 the size of the Senate varied from election to election, with as few as 31 members and as many as 38. In 1966 the total was fixed at 33. The first House of Representatives had 30 members; the House grew so

rapidly that by 1827 it totaled 72 members. The number remained unchanged until the 1850 constitution was written. The House size varied under the new constitution also due to the use of partial representation. Between 1851 and 1903 the membership varied from a low of 94 to a high of 114. Between 1905 and 1964 it fluctuated between 117 and 138 (see individual elections for details). In 1966 the membership was fixed at 99, when partial representation was eliminated.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: 1804 (House), 1806 (House), 1808, 1812, 1817 (House), 1822 (Senate), 1825 (House), 1827 (Senate), 1831 (House), 1832 (Senate), 1836, 1837 (Senate), 1840 (House), 1841, 1842 (Senate), 1845 (House), 1847 (House), 1849 (Senate), 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1903 (House), 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941, 1951, 1961, 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992, 2002.

Election Dates: Until 1887 elections were held on the second Tuesday in October. Since 1887 they have been held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: There have been but two constitutions in 1802 and 1851.

| Affiliations | Senate J / NR | House J / NR / oth |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1827 | 13 / 22 | (72) 28 / 44 |
| 1828 | 17 / 19 | 34 / 38 |
| 1829 | 21 / 15 | 37 / 32 / 3 ? ² |
| | | |
| | D / NR | D / NR / oth |
| 1830 | 18 / 18 | 29 / 38 / 5 A Cu |
| 1831 | 16 / 20 | 30 / 42 |
| 1832 | 19 / 17 | 39 / 31 / 2 ? ³ |
| 1833 | 22 / 14 | 46 / 26 |
| | | |
| | D / W | D / W |
| 1834 | 19 / 17 | 29 / 42 / 1 ? ⁴ |
| 1835 | 20 / 16 | 46 / 26 |
| 1836 | 16 / 20 | 37 / 35 |
| 1837 | 16 / 20 | 32 / 40 |
| 1838 | 19 / 17 | 38 / 34 |
| 1839 | 25 / 11 | 48 / 24 |
| 1840 | 22 / 14 | 21 / 51 |
| 1841 | 19 / 17 | 37 / 35 |
| 1842 | 22 / 14 | 39 / 33 |
| 1843 | 20 / 16 | 34 / 38 |
| 1844 | 14 / 22 | 31 / 41 |

| Affiliations | Senate D / W | House D / W |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1845 | 15 / 21 | 28 / 44 |
| 1846 | 18 / 18 | 32 / 39 / 1 I |
| 1847 | 17 / 19 | 32 / 40 |
| 1848 | 18 / 18 | 35 / 37 |
| 1849 | 16 / 16 / 4 FS | 29 / 36 / 7 FS |
| 1850 | 16 / 17 / 3FS | 32 / 34 / 6 FS |
| 1851 | (34) 24 / 9 / 1 FS | (94) 65 / 28 / 1 FS |
| 1853 | (35) 26 / 7 | (96) 70 / 17 / 9 FS |

| | D / R / oth | D / R / oth |
|------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1855 | 6 / 29 | (112) 34 / 78 |
| 1857 | (33) 20 / 13 | (107) 62 / 44 / 1 I |
| 1859 | (35) 10 / 25 | (105) 46 / 58 / 1 I |
| 1861 | (34) 8 / 26 | (97) - ⁵ |
| 1863 | 4 / 30 | 21 / 76 |
| 1865 | (37) 12 / 25 | (105) 34 / 71 |
| 1867 | 19 / 18 | 56 / 49 |
| 1869 | 18 / 19 | (111) 54 / 57 |
| 1871 | (36) 18 / 18 | (105) 48 / 57 |
| 1873 | 22 / 14 | 58 / 44 / 3 I |
| 1875 | (37) 17 / 20 | (111) 46 / 65 |
| 1877 | (35) 25 / 10 | (109) 68 / 38 / 3 G |
| 1879 | (37) 14 / 23 | (114) 45 / 69 |
| 1881 | (33) 11 / 22 | (105) 35 / 70 |
| 1883 | 22 / 11 | 60 / 45 |
| 1885 | (37) 20 / 17 | (110) 42 / 68 |
| 1887 | (36) 11 / 25 | 45 / 65 |
| 1889 | 19 / 17 | (114) 60 / 54 |
| 1891 | (31) 10 / 21 | (107) 35 / 72 |
| 1893 | 5 / 26 | 22 / 85 |
| 1895 | (37) 6 / 30 / 1 Pop | (112) 25 / 87 |
| 1897 | (36) 18 / 17 / 1 IR | (109) 47 / 62 |
| 1899 | (31) 19 / 11 / 1 IR | (110) 45 / 62 / 3 IR |
| 1901 | (33) 12 / 21 | 42 / 68 |
| 1903 | 4 / 29 | 22 / 88 |
| 1905 | (37) 18 / 18 / 1 I | (121) 57 / 62 / 2 I |
| 1908 | (34) 14 / 20 | (117) 45 / 71 / 1 I |
| 1910 | 19 / 15 | (119) 70 / 49 |
| 1912 | (33) 26 / 7 | (123) 87 / 33 / 3 Pg |
| 1914 | 13 / 20 | 50 / 72 / 1 Pg |
| 1916 | (36) 25 / 11 | (128) 72 / 56 |
| 1918 | (33) 12 / 21 | (124) 47 / 77 |
| 1920 | (37) 1 / 36 | (125) 12 / 113 |
| 1922 | (35) 4 / 31 | (130) 27 / 103 |
| 1924 | 2 / 33 | 20 / 110 |
| 1926 | (37) 2 / 35 | (136) 33 / 103 |
| 1928 | (31) 0 / 31 | (133) 11 / 122 |

| Affiliations | Senate D / R / oth | House D / R / oth |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1930 | (32) 14 / 18 | (128) 58 / 70 |
| 1932 | 16 / 16 | (135) 84 / 51 |
| 1934 | 19 / 13 | 67 / 68 |
| 1936 | (36) 31 / 5 | (138) 105 / 33 |
| 1938 | (35) 8 / 27 | (136) 36 / 100 |
| 1940 | (36) 17 / 19 | (138) 60 / 78 |
| 1942 | (33) 5 / 28 | (136) 25 / 111 |
| 1944 | 13 / 20 | 47 / 89 |
| 1946 | (36) 4 / 32 | (139) 16 / 123 |
| 1948 | (33) 19 / 14 | (135) 69 / 66 |
| 1950 | 7 / 26 | 36 / 98 / 1 I |
| 1952 | 10 / 23 | (136) 34 / 102 |
| 1954 | 12 / 21 | 47 / 89 |
| 1956 | (34) 12 / 22 | (139) 42 / 97 |
| 1958 | (33) 20 / 13 | 78 / 61 |
| 1960 | (38) 18 / 20 | 55 / 84 |
| 1962 | (33) 13 / 20 | (137) 49 / 88 |
| 1964 | (32) 16 / 16 | 62 / 75 |
| 1966 | (33) 10 / 23 | (99) 37 / 62 |
| 1968 | 12 / 21 | 35 / 64 |
| 1970 | 13 / 20 | 45 / 54 |
| 1972 | 16 / 17 | 57 / 42 |
| 1974 | 21 / 12 | 59 / 40 |
| 1976 | 21 / 12 | 62 / 37 |
| 1978 | 18 / 15 | 63 / 36 |
| 1980 | 15 / 18 | 56 / 43 |
| 1982 | 17 / 16 | 62 / 37 |
| 1984 | 15 / 18 | 59 / 40 |
| 1986 | 15 / 18 | 60 / 39 |
| 1988 | 14 / 19 | 59 / 40 |
| 1990 | 12 / 21 | 61 / 38 |
| 1992 | 13 / 20 | 53 / 46 |
| 1994 | 13 / 20 | 43 / 56 |
| 1996 | 12 / 21 | 39 / 60 |
| 1998 | 12 / 21 | 40 / 59 |
| 2000 | 12 / 21 | 39 / 60 |
| 2002 | 11 / 22 | 37 / 62 |
| 2004 | 11 / 22 | 40 / 59 |
| 2006 | 12 / 21 | 46 / 53 |

NOTES

1. The formula provided for additional representation for from one to four sessions out of every five based on the fractional remainder per county.
2. *Niles Register* gives the following: Senate, 21 J / 15 NR; House, 32 J / 40 NR.
3. *Niles Register* lists the House as 38 J / 34 NR.

4. *Niles* lists the House as 31 D / 41 W.

5. There is disagreement here on the party totals. *The (Columbus) Crisis* lists the totals as 44 Republicans plus 29 Union Democrats for a total of 73 under the heading Union along with 24 Democrats. *The (Columbus) Ohio Statesman* lists 57 Republicans, 18 Fusionists (Union) and 22 Democrats. *The Tribune Almanac*, 1862 lists 39 Republicans, 32 Union Democrats and 26 Democrats. Smith's *History* has 74 Republicans and 23 Democrats.

SOURCES

Research was done at the Ohio Historical Center (Archives) in Columbus.

For the years prior to 1850 newspapers were the primary source. *The (Columbus) Ohio State Journal* was the most consistently used paper. Also consulted was *Niles Register* from 1828 until it ceased publication in 1849. Joseph P. Smith, *A History of the Republican Party in Ohio* (Chicago: Lewis, 1898), and the *Whig/Tribune Almanac* were the primary sources from 1850 through 1895. Smith's volume gives party affiliation from 1855 through 1895 while the *Almanac*, with interruptions in the 1840s, starts in 1843. At least two sources were used for each election. However, once the state began to publish party affiliation with its returns in 1895, I relied solely on this source. This material was originally published in *Ohio General Statistics* but in 1928 the election material was separated into a volume called *Ohio Election Statistics*, the title in use today.

OKLAHOMA

Statehood: An enabling act was signed by President Theodore Roosevelt on June 16, 1906. A constitutional convention elected from the territories of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma met at Guthrie from November 20, 1906, to July 16, 1907. The constitution was approved on September 17, 1907, by a vote of 180,330 to 73,059. Oklahoma became a state on November 16, 1907. The initial election of the legislature occurred on September 17, 1907. The legislature convened for its first session on December 2, 1907. The capital, originally at Guthrie, was moved to Oklahoma City in 1910.

Term: Senators, since statehood, have been elected for four years; one-half the body is up for election every two years. Representatives have been elected for a two-year term since statehood.

Districts/Elections: The Senate initially was elected from single- and two-member districts. If a county was entitled to three or members, this

would be added to the overall total. No county ever had more than two members prior to 1964. A county could not be divided into districts except to create two or more districts within the same county. The House was apportioned into districts; a county had to have at minimum a half a ratio to be entitled to separate representation. On the other hand, to achieve a second seat, a county had to have 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ratios and a full ratio for all additional members. In no event could a county have more than seven members. Only counties entitled to two or more members could be divided into districts. Floterial districts providing for part-time representation were used through 1910. Beginning in 1932 all counties were given at least one seat. Since the implementation of one person, one vote apportionment all members of the legislature have been elected from single-member districts with several districts crossing county lines.

Membership/Size: Membership of the Senate has been increased only once since statehood, from 44 to 48 in 1964. The total of the House has fluctuated several times; starting at 110 members, three successive decreases reduced the body to 92 in 1920. Five changes by 1962 produced a House of 120 members. This was reduced to a total of 99 in 1964 and raised to 101 members in 1972.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in 1912, 1920, 1922, 1938, 1940, 1952, 1964,¹ 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

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

Constitutions: The constitution of 1907 is still in effect today.

| Affiliations | Senate | House |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | DR | DR |
| 1907 | (44) 39 / 5 | (110) 93 / 17 |
| 1908 | 36 / 8 | (109) 72 / 37 |
| 1910 | 29 / 15 | 76 / 33 |
| 1912 | 36 / 8 | 90 / 19 |
| 1914 | 38 / 5 / 1 S | 87 / 17 / 5 S |
| 1916 | 38 / 5 / 1 S | 83 / 26 |
| 1918 | 34 / 10 | (104) 74 / 30 |
| 1920 | 27 / 17 | (92) 37 / 55 |
| 1922 | 32 / 12 | (109) 96 / 13 |
| 1924 | 37 / 7 | (108) 81 / 27 |
| 1926 | 35 / 9 | 87 / 21 |
| 1928 | 32 / 12 | 59 / 49 |
| 1930 | 32 / 12 | 99 / 9 |
| 1932 | 39 / 5 | (118) 112 / 6 |
| 1934 | 43 / 1 | 111 / 7 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>DR</i> | <i>House</i> <i>DR</i> |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1936 | 43 / 1 | 110 / 8 |
| 1938 | 43 / 1 | 106 / 12 |
| 1940 | 42 / 2 | 111 / 7 |
| 1942 | 40 / 4 | 94 / 24 |
| 1944 | 38 / 6 | 96 / 22 |
| 1946 | 37 / 7 | 95 / 23 |
| 1948 | 39 / 5 | 105 / 13 |
| 1950 | 40 / 4 | 99 / 19 |
| 1952 | 38 / 6 | (121) 100 / 21 |
| 1954 | 39 / 5 | 102 / 19 |
| 1956 | 39 / 5 | 101 / 20 |
| 1958 | 41 / 3 | 111 / 10 |
| 1960 | 40 / 4 | 107 / 14 |
| 1962 | 38 / 6 | (120) 95 / 25 |
| 1964 | (48) 41 / 7 | (99) 78 / 21 |
| 1966 | 38 / 10 | 74 / 25 |
| 1968 | 38 / 10 | 76 / 23 |
| 1970 | 39 / 9 | 78 / 21 |
| 1972 | 38 / 10 | (101) 76 / 25 |
| 1974 | 39 / 9 | 76 / 25 |
| 1976 | 39 / 9 | 81 / 20 |
| 1978 | 39 / 9 | 75 / 26 |
| 1980 | 38 / 10 | 76 / 25 |
| 1982 | 34 / 14 | 76 / 25 |
| 1984 | 34 / 14 | 69 / 32 |
| 1986 | 31 / 17 | 70 / 31 |
| 1988 | 33 / 15 | 70 / 31 |
| 1990 | 37 / 11 | 69 / 32 |
| 1992 | 37 / 11 | 69 / 32 |
| 1994 | 35 / 13 | 65 / 36 |
| 1996 | 33 / 15 | 65 / 36 |
| 1998 | 33 / 15 | 61 / 40 |
| 2000 | 30 / 18 | 53 / 48 |
| 2002 | 28 / 20 | 53 / 48 |
| 2004 | 26 / 22 | 44 / 57 |
| 2006 | 24 / 24 | 44 / 57 |

NOTES

1. The 1963 reapportionment was held to be invalid and a court-ordered reapportionment was put into effect. See *Reynolds v. State Election Board*, 233 F. Supp. 323, 329, 332-68 (W.D. Okla. 1964).

SOURCES

Lee Slater, Secretary of State (compiler), *Directory of Oklahoma 1973* (Oklahoma City: State Election Board, 1973) was used for data through 1972.

OREGON

Statehood: A constitutional convention convened in Salem on August 17, 1857, wrote a proposed state constitution, and completed its work on September 18, 1857. The voters approved the document on November 9, 1857, by a vote of 7,195 to 3,215. The first legislative elections were held on June 27, 1858, and the legislature convened on July 5, 1858.¹ Statehood was granted on February 14, 1859. The capital has been located at Salem since statehood.

Term: Senators have always been elected for a term of four years, with one-half the body up for election every two years. Representatives have always been elected for a term of two years.

Districts/Elections: Members were elected from both single- and multi-member districts made up of one or more counties. Counties in multi-county districts could not be divided. In addition floterial districts were included. Since one person, one vote apportionment, districts cross county lines, and each senatorial district is divided into two representative districts. All members therefore are elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: Both houses reached their present size — 30 senators and 60 representatives — in 1874 after several increases from the original apportionment of 16 senators and 34 representatives.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in 1862, 1874, 1888, 1900, 1908, 1954, 1962, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

Election Dates: Originally the first Monday in June, changed in 1910 to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: The original constitution written in 1857 is in effect today.

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1858 | (16) 14 / 2 | (34) 30 / 4 |
| 1860 | 13 / 3 | 24 / 10 |
| 1862 | 5 / 10 / 1 I | 1 / 33 |
| 1864 | (18) 3 / 15 | (38) 5 / 33 |
| 1866 | (25) 7 / 17 / 1 I | (47) 23 / 24 |
| 1868 | (22) 12 / 10 | (43) 25 / 18 |
| 1870 | 13 / 9 | (47) 28 / 19 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1872 | 9 / 13 | (49) 17 / 32 |
| 1874 | (30) 13 / 11 / 6 I | (60) 20 / 17 / 23 I |
| 1876 | 18 / 11 / 1 I | 27 / 30 / 3 I |
| 1878 | 18 / 10 / 2 I | 30 / 28 / 2 I |
| 1880 | 14 / 16 | 20 / 40 |
| 1882 | 14 / 16 | 21 / 37 / 2 I |
| 1884 | 13 / 17 | 25 / 35 |
| 1886 | 11 / 19 | 26 / 34 |
| 1888 | 9 / 21 | 9 / 51 |
| 1890 | 7 / 23 | 17 / 43 |
| 1892 | 13 / 16 / 1 Pop | 19 / 38 / 3 Pop |
| 1894 | 8 / 19 / 3 Pop | 0 / 53 / 7 Pop |
| 1896 | 3 / 24 / 3 Pop | 4 / 39 / 17 Pop |
| 1898 | 3 / 24 / 3 Pop | 1 / 42 / 17 Pop |
| 1900 | 1 / 21 / 8 oth ² | 7 / 35 / 18 oth ³ |
| 1902 | 3 / 21 / 6 oth ⁴ | 11 / 48 / 1 Cit |
| 1904 | 5 / 25 | 10 / 50 |
| 1906 | 6 / 24 | 1 / 59 |
| 1908 | 6 / 24 | 7 / 53 |
| 1910 | 3 / 27 | 2 / 58 |
| 1912 | 2 / 28 | 5 / 48 / 7 Pg |
| 1914 | 2 / 28 | 4 / 56 |
| 1916 | 5 / 24 / 1 I | 4 / 55 / 1 I |
| 1918 | 3 / 24 / 3 I | 6 / 54 |
| 1920 | 1 / 27 / 2 I | 2 / 58 |
| 1922 | 4 / 26 | 9 / 51 |
| 1924 | 4 / 26 | 3 / 57 |
| 1926 | 3 / 27 | 4 / 56 |
| 1928 | 2 / 28 | 2 / 58 |
| 1930 | 1 / 29 | 7 / 53 |
| 1932 | 8 / 22 | 17 / 43 |
| 1934 | 13 / 17 | 38 / 22 |
| 1936 | 12 / 18 | 39 / 21 |
| 1938 | 8 / 22 | 13 / 47 |
| 1940 | 5 / 25 | 22 / 38 |
| 1942 | 3 / 27 | 9 / 51 |
| 1944 | 5 / 25 | 10 / 50 |
| 1946 | 5 / 25 | 2 / 58 |
| 1948 | 10 / 20 | 9 / 51 |
| 1950 | 9 / 21 | 9 / 51 |
| 1952 | 4 / 26 | 11 / 49 |
| 1954 | 6 / 24 | 25 / 35 |
| 1956 | 15 / 15 | 37 / 23 |
| 1958 | 19 / 11 | 33 / 27 |
| 1960 | 20 / 10 | 31 / 29 |
| 1962 | 21 / 9 | 31 / 29 |
| 1964 | 19 / 11 | 28 / 32 |
| 1966 | 19 / 11 | 22 / 38 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1968 | 16 / 14 | 22 / 38 |
| 1970 | 16 / 14 | 26 / 34 |
| 1972 | 16 / 14 | 33 / 27 |
| 1974 | 22 / 7 / 1 I | 38 / 22 |
| 1976 | 24 / 6 | 36 / 24 |
| 1978 | 23 / 7 | 34 / 26 |
| 1980 | 21 / 9 | 33 / 27 |
| 1982 | 20 / 10 | 36 / 24 |
| 1984 | 18 / 12 | 34 / 26 |
| 1986 | 17 / 13 | 31 / 29 |
| 1988 | 19 / 11 | 32 / 28 |
| 1990 | 20 / 10 | 28 / 32 |
| 1992 | 16 / 14 | 28 / 32 |
| 1994 | 11 / 19 | 26 / 34 |
| 1996 | 10 / 20 | 29 / 31 |
| 1998 | 12 / 18 | 25 / 34 / 1 I |
| 2000 | 14 / 16 | 27 / 33 |
| 2002 | 15 / 15 | 25 / 35 |
| 2004 | 18 / 12 | 27 / 33 |
| 2006 | 17 / 11 / 2 I | 31 / 29 |

NOTES

1. This session and one that convened on September 18 are not listed in the official enumeration of state legislative sessions, since they occurred before statehood was granted. The official first session after statehood began on September 10, 1860.

2. 4 Cit, 3 P, 1 U

3. 13 Cit, 3 U, 1 Pe, 1 vac

4. 3 Cit, 2 U, 1 P

SOURCES

The State Archives provided data for the years from statehood to 1872 and 1900 and 1902.

PENNSYLVANIA

Constitutional Origins: The first Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was written between July and September, 1776, and

was proclaimed by that body the supreme law of the state of Pennsylvania on September 26, 1776. The first elections were held in November and the first legislature convened later that month. Philadelphia, as in colonial times, was the capital. In 1799 the capital was moved to Lancaster and in 1812 to its present location, Harrisburg.

Term: The 1776 constitution created a unicameral legislature called a House of Representatives. The term was one year: in 1874 it was increased to its present length, two years. Meanwhile, in 1790 a second constitution created the Senate. Members of this body were elected for four years. The term was reduced to three years by the constitutional convention of 1837. The four-year term was restored in 1874 by another convention and this has been the term ever since.

District/Elections: Senators were elected from both single- and multi-member districts made up of one or more whole counties with a maximum of three members from any one district. The 1838 constitution limited any one county to four seats. Single-member districts were mandated by the constitution of 1874 but only whole counties could be joined in creating multi-county districts. The maximum number of seats any county could have was increased to eight. One-quarter of the Senate was elected annually until 1838 when it was changed to one-third per year. In 1874 when the four-year term was restored, half the Senate was elected every two years. Originally House members were elected countywide regardless of the number apportioned any county or multi-county district. The 1874 constitution provided that any city entitled to one or more members had to be set off and to be a separate district(s) from the rest of the county. Any county with a population of 100,000 or more or any city entitled to four or more members had to be divided into districts. Single- and multi-member districts continued to be used and each county was guaranteed at least one seat. In 1966 the House was divided into all single-member districts as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Reynolds v. Sims* (one person, one vote).

Membership/Size: The Senate originally consisted of 18 members and in three reapportionments was increased to 33 members in 1822. In 1874 the number was increased to 50, its present size. The House was originally a 72-member body but through five increases reached its constitutional maximum of 100 in 1822. Not until 1874 was the body increased again, when its number was more than doubled to 201. The House gradually reached 210 members in 1954, under the formula then in the constitution. Largely as a result of the impact of *Reynolds v. Sims* litigation

and collateral state cases the House membership was fixed at 203 beginning in 1966.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: 1790 (Senate created), 1794, 1801, 1808, 1815, 1822, 1829, 1836, 1843, 1850, 1857, 1864, 1871, 1874, 1888 (House only) 1906, 1922 (House only), 1954 (House only), 1964, 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992, and 2002.

Election Dates: Second Tuesday in October until 1874, when the date was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitution: There have been five constitutions in Pennsylvania history: 1776, 1790, 1838, 1874 and 1968.

| Affiliations | Senate D-R / F / oth | House D-R / F / oth |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1797 | F majority | F majority |
| 1798 | F majority | F majority |
| 1799 | 8 / 16 | 41 / 37 |
| 1800 | 11 / 13 | 55 / 23 |
| 1801 | (25) 17 / 8 | (86) 71 / 15 |
| | 21 / 4 | 77 / 9 |
| 1802 | 24 / 1 | 81 / 5 |
| 1803 | 25 / 0 | 78 / 8 |
| 1804 | — ¹ | 33 / 0 / 53 Csts |
| 1805 | — | 46 / 0 / 40 Csts |
| 1806 | — | 43 / 23 / 20 Q |
| 1807 | 14 / 4 / 7 Q | (95) 74 / 21 |
| 1808 | (31) 19 / 5 / 7 Q | 73 / 15 / 7 Q |
| 1809 | 22 / 6 / 3 Q | 72 / 17 / 6 Q |
| 1810 | 21 / 7 / 1 Q, 2 OSR | 84 / 11 |
| 1811 | 26 / 5 | 77 / 18 |
| 1812 | 26 / 5 | 85 / 10 |
| 1813 | 25 / 6 | 71 / 24 |
| 1814 | 21 / 10 | (97) 71 / 26 |
| 1815 | 19 / 12 | 57 / 30 10OSR |
| 1816 | 19 / 12 | 55 / 0 / 42 IR ² |
| 1817 | 19 / 0 / 12 IR | 64 / 0 / 33 IR |
| 1818 | 20 / 0 / 11 IR | 67 / 24 / 6 OSR |
| 1819 | 23 / 6 / 20 OSR | |

| | Senate D-R / IR / oth | House D-R / IR |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1820 | 20 / 11 | 45 / 52 |
| 1821 | 17 / 14 | 67 / 30 |
| 1822 | (33) 23 / 10 | (100) 71 / 29 |
| 1823 | 21 / 11 / 1 ? | 77 / 23 |
| 1824 | 26 / 7 | 79 / 21 |
| 1825 | 27 / 6 | 77 / 23 |
| 1826 | 27 / 6 | 74 / 26 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / Ad</i> | <i>House</i> <i>D / Ad / oth</i> | <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1827 | 26 / 7 | 76 / 22 / 2 vac | 1865 | 12 / 21 | 33 / 67 |
| 1828 | 26 / 7 | 89 / 11 | 1866 | 12 / 21 | 38 / 62 |
| | <i>D / A-M / oth</i> | <i>D / A-M / oth</i> | 1867 | 14 / 19 | 46 / 54 |
| 1829 | 26 / 1 / 6 NR | 87 / 13 | 1868 | 15 / 18 | 38 / 62 |
| 1830 | 25 / 4 / 5 NR | 72 / 28 | 1869 | 15 / 18 | 40 / 60 |
| 1831 | 23 / 6 / 4 NR | 74 / 22 / 4 NR | 1870 | 17 / 16 | 45 / 55 |
| 1832 | 22 / 9 / 2 NR | 61 / 33 / 5 NR, 1 ? | 1871 | 16 / 17 | 36 / 63 I |
| 1833 | 24 / 7 / 2 NR | 64 / 25 / 11 NR | 1872 | 14 / 18 / 1 LR | 39 / 60 / 1 I |
| 1834 | 25 / 6 / 2 W | 62 / 27 / 11 W | 1873 | 12 / 20 1LR | 43 / 57 |
| 1835 | 23 / 9 / 1 W | 28 / 72 A-M&W ³ | 1874 | (50) 20 / 30 | (201) 110 / 89 / 1 I, 1 P |
| | <i>D / W / oth</i> | <i>D / W / oth</i> | 1875 | 21 / 29 | — |
| 1836 | 15 / 12 / 6 A-M | 72 / 7 / 21 A-M | 1876 | 19 / 31 | 81 / 119 / 1 ID |
| 1837 | 14 / 19 | 56 / 44 | 1878 | 17 / 32 / 1 G | 77 / 107 / 17 G |
| 1838 | 15 / 18 | 56 / 44 | 1880 | 17 / 32 / 1 G | 78 / 121 / 1 G, 1 FusD |
| 1839 | 17 / 16 | 69 / 31 | 1882 | 20 / 30 | 113 / 88 |
| 1840 | 13 / 20 | 45 / 55 | 1884 | 19 / 31 | 60 / 140 / 1 G-R |
| 1841 | 16 / 17 | 64 / 34 / 2 Wk | 1886 | 16 / 34 | 69 / 131 / 1 GL |
| 1842 | 19 / 14 | 57 / 40 / 2 Wk, 1 I | 1888 | 16 / 34 | (204) 60 / 144 |
| 1843 | 22 / 11 | 58 / 42 | 1890 | 19 / 31 | 79 / 122 / 3 Fus |
| 1844 | 21 / 11 / 1 A | 51 / 41 / 8 A | 1892 | 17 / 33 | 69 / 135 |
| 1845 | 14 / 18 / 1 A | 67 / 33 | 1894 | 6 / 44 | 29 / 175 |
| 1846 | 14 / 18 / 1 A | 44 / 56 | 1896 | 6 / 44 | 32 / 172 |
| 1847 | 14 / 19 | 64 / 36 | 1898 | 13 / 37 | 71 / 127 / 6 Fus |
| 1848 | 12 / 21 | 50 / 45 / 5 A | 1900 | 12 / 38 | 48 / 156 |
| 1849 | 17 / 16 | 59 / 41 | 1902 | 10 / 40 | 44 / 160 |
| 1850 | 16 / 16 / 1 I | 60 / 36 / 2 ID, 1 IW, 1 vac | 1904 | 10 / 40 | 17 / 187 |
| 1851 | 16 / 17 | 58 / 37 / 5 A | 1906 | 10 / 40 | (207) 50 / 157 |
| 1852 | 15 / 17 / 1 A | 62 / 38 | 1908 | 11 / 39 | 34 / 173 |
| 1853 | 18 / 14 / 1 A | 70 / 26 / 4 A | 1910 | 12 / 38 | 44 / 162 / 1 S |
| 1854 | 17 / 15 / 1 A | — ⁴ | 1912 | 13 / 34 / 3 Fus | 57 / 127 / 14 Pg, 9 K |
| | <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>D / R / oth</i> | 1914 | 11 / 38 / 1 Pg | 41 / 164 / 1 S |
| 1855 | 17 / 16 Fus | 66 / 134 Fus | 1916 | 10 / 39 / 1 Pg | 37 / 169 / 1 S, 1 Pg |
| 1856 | 15 / 18 Fus | 53 / 147 Fus | 1918 | 6 / 44 | 23 / 184 |
| 1857 | 21 / 12 | 68 / 30 / 2 I | 1920 | 3 / 47 | 14 / 193 |
| 1858 | 17 / 16 | 33 / 67 | 1922 | 7 / 43 | (208) 41 / 167 |
| 1859 | 12 / 21 | 34 / 66 | 1924 | 8 / 42 | 14 / 194 |
| 1860 | 6 / 27 | 29 / 71 | 1926 | 5 / 45 | 17 / 191 |
| 1861 | 10 / 23 | 51 / 49 | 1928 | 6 / 44 | 16 / 192 |
| 1862 | 12 / 21 | 55 / 45 | 1930 | 4 / 46 | 22 / 184 / 2 S |
| 1863 | 16 / 17 | 48 / 52 | 1932 | 7 / 43 | 65 / 140 / 2 I, 1 S |
| 1864 | 13 / 20 | 36 / 64 | 1934 | 19 / 31 | 117 / 89 / 2 S |
| | | | 1936 | 34 / 16 | 154 / 54 |
| | | | 1938 | 22 / 27 / 1 vac | 79 / 129 |
| | | | 1940 | 18 / 32 | 126 / 82 |
| | | | 1942 | 18 / 32 | 76 / 132 |
| | | | 1944 | 18 / 32 | 99 / 109 |
| | | | 1946 | 16 / 34 | 38 / 170 |
| | | | 1948 | 15 / 35 | 91 / 117 |

| <i>Affiliations</i> | <i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> | <i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1950 | 20 / 30 | 88 / 120 |
| 1952 | 18 / 32 | 98 / 110 |
| 1954 | 24 / 26 | (210) 112 / 98 |
| 1956 | 23 / 27 | 84 / 126 |
| 1958 | 22 / 28 | 108 / 102 |
| 1960 | 25 / 25 | 109 / 100 / 1 vac |
| 1962 | 23 / 27 | 102 / 108 |
| 1964 | 22 / 28 | (209) 116 / 93 |
| 1966 | 23 / 27 | (203) 99 / 104 |
| 1968 | 23 / 27 | 107 / 96 |
| 1970 | 26 / 24 | 113 / 90 |
| 1972 | 26 / 24 | 96 / 107 |
| 1974 | 30 / 20 | 113 / 90 |
| 1976 | 31 / 19 | 118 / 85 |
| 1978 | 28 / 22 | 101 / 102 |
| 1980 | 24 / 26 | 100 / 103 |
| 1982 | 23 / 27 | 103 / 100 |
| 1984 | 23 / 27 | 103 / 100 |
| 1986 | 24 / 26 | 102 / 101 |
| 1988 | 23 / 27 | 104 / 99 |
| 1990 | 24 / 26 | 107 / 96 |
| 1992 | 25 / 25 | 105 / 98 |
| 1994 | 21 / 29 | 101 / 102 |
| 1996 | 20 / 30 | 99 / 104 |
| 1998 | 20 / 30 | 100 / 103 |
| 2000 | 20 / 30 | 99 / 104 |
| 2002 | 21 / 29 | 94 / 109 |
| 2004 | 20 / 30 | 93 / 110 |
| 2006 | 21 / 29 | 102 / 101 |

NOTES

1. The split in the Democratic-Republican Party over the calling of a constitutional convention also meant that several senators did not have to run for election in 1805 or 1806. Few papers gave the party affiliation for the Senate, even though they listed affiliation for the House, where all were elected. Those listings that exist differ widely, even as to who was the majority party. It appears that in 1805 the Constitutionalists had a majority but their number varied from source to source. The Dem.-Rep. totals ranged from as few as 9 to a high of 17 out of 25. For 1806 Higginbotham (see Sources) discuss the differences found in the various papers regarding the House members. Three newspapers give the Dem.-Rep. as few as 42 seats and a high of 51. He favors the middle figure of 46 Dem.-Rep. and 40 Constitutionalists.

2. The second split within the Dem.-Rep. gave rise to the Independent Republicans. This new group often attracted members of the dying Federalist Party. Some papers, depending upon their political affiliation, listed all opponents of the Dem.-Rep. as Federalists; others separated the Independents and the Federalists,

while others called all opponents Independent-Republicans. This party seemed to have encompassed all opponents of the regular Dem.-Rep, but from election to election some candidates ran as Federalists while in 1820 all opponents to the Dem.-Rep. were listed as Independent Republicans. The papers of this time period listed party totals more frequently than those of the earlier period and differences between them were less common.

3. The Anti-Masons and the Whigs often supported the same candidate between 1834 and 1838, after which the parties merged or perhaps the former were absorbed by the latter. While most papers did not distinguish between the two, often simply listing candidates as Whigs and Anti-Masons or the opposition, a few did make the distinction. Where this information was available it was used in preference to the above.

4. The confusion over party affiliation in this election was due to the breakup of the Whig Party and the rise of the American (Know-Nothing), Free Soil and Temperance parties. It seems there was no majority party in the House. Sources listing party membership suggested that some members had a dual allegiance: a Democrat elected with American support, a Whig elected with Temperance support. Listed below are various sources and their totals of party members:

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Whig Almanac, 1855</i> | Whigs 46, Democrats 32, Americans 22 |
| <i>Coleman</i> (see Sources) citing the <i>Pittsburgh Gazette</i> | Whigs 49, including 17 as Whig-Americans and 2 as Temperance Whigs; Democrats 42, including 11 as Democrats-Americans, 3 as Independent Democrats, one Temperance Democrat, two Independent and American Democrats; 36 listed as Americans of all kinds; three others listed as Free Soil |
| <i>(Philadelphia) Evening Bulletin</i> | Whigs 53, Democrats 42, Americans 5 — but 29 Democrats and Whigs are listed as also being American. |
| <i>Cox</i> (see Sources) <i>Wilkes Election Statistics</i> | Whig and Whig-American 47, Democrat and Democrat-American 33, Independent American 20, based on three sources: (Harrisburg) <i>Morning Herald</i> , October 24, 1854, <i>Pittsburgh Gazette</i> , October 23, 1854, (Philadelphia) <i>Public Ledger</i> October 10, 14, 1854. |

The Speaker of the House was Henry K. Strong, who is listed as a Whig-American by Cox.

SOURCES

Research was conducted at the State Library in Harrisburg (which houses the largest collection of Pennsylvania newspapers), the State Archives also in Harrisburg, the Philadelphia Public Library, and the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh.

The data for many of the years through 1850 is often based on limited sources,

sometimes even a single source. Newspapers were the predominant source for this period. In several instances one paper differed from another, although usually by a matter of one or two members per party. In some cases because there was no consensus I arbitrarily chose one set of totals over another. Where substantial differences were found they are discussed in the notes.

For this period a variety of newspapers were used. From Philadelphia: *American Daily Advertiser*, *Aurora*, *American Sentinel* and the *Democratic Press*. From Lancaster: *Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal*. From Harrisburg: *Harrisburg Chronicle*, *Pennsylvania Reporter*, *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*. Also the (Greensburg) *Farmers Register* and (Crawford) *Messenger*.

Several volumes dealing with the state's political history were rich sources for legislative results, although in most instances they cited newspapers: Sanford W. Higginbotham, *The Keystone in the Democratic Arch: Pennsylvania Politics 1800–1816* (1952), and Charles M. Snyder, *The Jacksonian Heritage: Pennsylvania Politics 1833–1848* (1958). Both volumes were published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

From the 1840s through 1870 I relied on various editions of the *Whig/Tribune Almanac* and the *Evening Journal Almanac* and on John F. Coleman, *The Disruption of the Pennsylvania Democracy 1848–1860* (Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1975), and Henry R. Mueller, *The Whig Party in Pennsylvania* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1922).

Beginning in 1874 the *Pennsylvania Manual*, initially called *Smull's Manual*, contained the official legislative returns with party affiliation. This source was used along with the above mentioned almanacs. The *Manual* was used for all elections through the 1970s. At that point I used *America Votes* Volumes 1–8, and election returns supplied by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Sometime after all of the above research was completed I came across a website at Wilkes University (Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania). This comprehensive source of Pennsylvania election returns, a project that as of this writing is still in progress, contains among other data the affiliation by session and member of both houses of the legislature. I checked this against my initial findings and made changes accordingly. The complete citation is *The Wilkes University Election Statistics Project*, Dr. Harold E. Cox, Director, <http://wilkes-fsl.wilkes.edu-hcox/>

RHODE ISLAND

Constitutional Origins: Rhode Island had been governed since 1663 by a royal charter and remained so even after statehood was declared on July 18, 1776. The legislature held at least two sessions a year and met in Providence and Newport as well as several other towns until 1843. In that year the new constitution, which replaced the royal charter, designated the

above two cities as the places where they legislature would meet. In 1900 Providence was designated as the sole meeting place.

Term: House members were elected for a term of six months until 1843 when the term was increased to one year. The term reached its present length of two years in 1912. Members of the Senate, known until 1799 as the Assistants, were elected annually until 1912 when the term was increased to two years.

Districts/Elections: The Assistants (senators) were elected statewide until 1843, when each town and city was given one member. A change in 1928 provided for additional representation by allowing any town with more than 25,000 qualified electors to have one additional senator for every 25,000 additional electors and major fraction thereof. Such towns or cities were divided into single-member districts. The maximum number of senators allowed any one city or town was six. The House's apportionment was fixed in the charter for existing towns and expansion was provided for by allowing each new town or city two members. In 1843 all cities and towns were guaranteed a minimum of one member and additional representation was provided for. However maximum representation was fixed at one-sixth of the total membership, increased to one-fourth in 1910. All members were elected at large from the town or city until 1910, when single-member districts were mandated throughout the state.

Until 1894 a majority vote was necessary for election to both houses, with additional election(s) required until a candidate received a majority of the vote.

Membership/Size: There were 10 Assistants under the charter. Under the constitution of 1843 the Senate had 31 members. The body automatically increased when a new town or city was created. There were several increases under this system in addition to those brought about by the above-mentioned 1928 amendment.¹ The Senate reached 50 members in 1966 and was reduced to 38 effective with the election of 2002. In 1776 the House had 68 members and also automatically increased.² A maximum of 72 was established by the constitution in 1843 and reached in 1851. Since 1851 there has been only one additional increase, to a total of 100, beginning in 1910. Effective with the election of 2002 the House was reduced to 75 members.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: There was no reapportionment prior to 1843 and none of the Senate until 1928. We could not ascertain House reapportionments between 1851 and 1910. Other reapportionments: