

Affiliations	Senate D / R	House D / R
1994	—	71 / 63
1996	42 / 25	70 / 64
1998	—	63 / 70
2000	39 / 27 / 1 I	65 / 69
2002	35 / 31 / 1 In	52 / 82
2004	—	66 / 68
2006	44 / 23	85 / 49

SOURCES

(St. Paul) *Pioneer & Democrat*, January 7, 1862, November 10, 1877, *Minnesota Manual* 1901, 1903, 1907, 1911. Since 1950 all data was obtained from the Minnesota Legislative Reference Library.

MISSISSIPPI

Statehood: On March 1, 1817, an enabling act was signed into law authorizing the calling of a constitutional convention in the territory of Mississippi. The convention convened in Washington, Mississippi, on July 7, 1817, and finished its work on August 15, 1817. The first legislative elections were held on September 1 and 2, 1817. The state was formally admitted to the Union on December 10, 1817. Jackson became the capital in 1822.

Term: Senators were at first elected for three years, with one-third of the body elected each year. In 1832 the term was increased to four years, one-half the body every two years. Since 1890 all senators have been elected at the same time. House members were elected annually under the original constitution. The term was increased to two years in 1832 and four years in 1890.

Districts/Elections: Senators were initially elected from districts made up of one or more whole counties; no county could be divided in the formation of a district. This process remained largely unchanged until the constitution of 1890. The new constitution provided for single- and several multi-member districts as well as floterial districts. The House was apportioned by county and the cities of Natchez and Vicksburg, who were given separate representation.¹ Each county was guaranteed at least one member, and all members were elected on a countywide basis. This

system was not significantly changed until the 1890 constitution. Under the 1890 constitution floterial districts were introduced and a county entitled to two or more members could be divided into districts. Furthermore the House was divided into three large geographic areas, each to have an equal number of House members.

Single- and multi-member districts continued under one person, one vote reapportionment, but in all multi-member districts candidates ran for a specific post (seat). Some multi-member districts were also further divided into both single- and multi-member districts. Since the reapportionment of 1983 all members have been elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The original legislature consisted of seven senators and 24 representatives. Under the constitution of 1832, four reapportionments increased the Senate to 32 and the House to 100. Under the 1861 reapportionment and subsequent documents the Senate was to be never less than one-fourth nor more than one-third the size of the House. The 1868 constitution determined that the House would have not less than 100 nor more than 120 members; this upper limit was reached in 1877. Additional increases as a result of constitutional amendments raised the House to 140 members.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: 1819, 1821, 1826, 1830, 1833, 1837, 1841, 1846, 1857, 1861, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1877, 1881, 1890, 1919, 1967, 1971, 1975, 1979, 1983, 1995, 2003.

Election Dates: Elections were held on the first Monday and Tuesday in August. In 1832 this was changed to the first Monday and Tuesday in November. In 1857 the date was changed to the first Monday in October and effective in 1869 to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: There have been four constitutions, written in the years 1817, 1832, 1869 and 1890.

Affiliations	Senate D / W / oth	House D / W / oth
1837	(30) 17 / 13	(91) 53 / 37 / 1 ?
1839	18 / 12	54 / 36 / 1 ?
1841	(32) 21 / 11	(96) 60 / 38
1843	20 / 12	66 / 32 / 1 ?
1845	23 / 9	70 / 29
1847	25 / 7	(99) 73 / 25 / 1 ?
1849	20 / 10 / 2 ?	62 / 36 / 1 ?
1851	1 / 21 SoR, 11 U	1 / 63 SoR, 35 U, 1 ?

Affiliations	Senate D / W / oth	House D / W / oth
1853	20 / 10 / 1 UD, 1 vac	56 / 34 / 8 UD, 2 ?
1855	?	?
1857	(31) ?	(100) 85 / 19 Opp ²
1859	27 / 4 Opp	86 / 14 Opp
1865	13 / 17 / 1 ?	39 / 52 / 7 oth
D / R / oth	D / R / oth	
1869	(33) 7 / 26	(107) 25 / 82
1871	(37) 14 / 23	(115) 50 / 65
1873	14 / 23	44 / 68 / 3 vac
1875	25 / 11 / 1 IR	97 / 19
1877	(38) 36 / 2	(120) 109 / 8 / 3 Fus
1879	35 / 1 / 2 G	101 / 5 / 14 G
1881	(37) 35 / 2	100 / 15 / 3 ID, 2 G
1883	33 / 3 / 1 I	100 / 13 / 4 G, 3 I
1885	(40) 39 / 1	(130) 119 / 9 / 2 I
1887	40 / 0	111 / 7 / 2 I
1889	40 / 0	113 / 7
1891	(45) 45 / 0	(133) 129 / 3 / 1 I
1895	45 / 0	131 / 2
1899	45 / 0	131 / 2
1903	45 / 0	133 / 0
1907	45 / 0	133 / 0
1911	45 / 0	133 / 0
1915	45 / 0	133 / 0
1919	(49) 49 / 0	(140) 140 / 0
1923	49 / 0	140 / 0
1927	49 / 0	140 / 0
1931	49 / 0	140 / 0
1935	49 / 0	140 / 0
1939	49 / 0	140 / 0
1943	49 / 0	140 / 0
1947	49 / 0	140 / 0
1951	49 / 0	140 / 0
1955	49 / 0	140 / 0
1959	49 / 0	140 / 0
1963	(52) 52 / 0	(122) 122 / 0
1967	52 / 0	122 / 0
1971	50 / 2	120 / 1 / 1 I
1975	50 / 2	119 / 2 / 1 I
1979	48 / 4	116 / 4 / 2 I
1983	49 / 3	117 / 5
1987	45 / 7	113 / 9
1991	39 / 13	93 / 27 / 2 I
1995	34 / 18	86 / 33 / 3 I
1999	34 / 18	86 / 33 / 3 I
2003	27 / 24 / 1 I	75 / 47

NOTES

1. This continued until the 1869 reapportionment.
2. *The Evening Journal Almanac, 1859*, gives this total. This exceeds the constitutional total of 100. No other information was located.

SOURCES

Melvin P. Lucas, *The Period of Political Alchemy: Party in the Mississippi Legislature 1835-1846* (M. A. Thesis, Cornell University, 1981). The data for 1865 was taken from William C. Harris, *Presidential Reconstruction in Mississippi* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1967), p.113. James W. Garner, *Reconstruction in Mississippi* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1901; reprint edition, Gloucester: Peter Smith, 1964). Stephen Cresswell, *Multi-party Politics in Mississippi 1877-1902* (Jackson: University of Mississippi Press, 1995). (Vicksburg) *Daily Whig*, November 24, 1843, November 27, 1845, November 23, 1855; *The (Jackson) Mississippian*, December 3, 1847, November 30, 1849; (Jackson) *Mississippi State Gazette*, November 25, 1853; (Jackson) *Weekly Clarion*, November 14, December 5, 1877, March 10, 1880. *Niles Register*, January 20, 1838, December 21, 1839. Arthur C. Whittemore II, *An Analysis of the Problems of Legislative Reapportionment in Mississippi*, M. A. Thesis, State College, 1962. Edward H. Hobbs, *Apportionment in Mississippi* (Bureau of Public Administration, University of Mississippi, 1956).

MISSOURI

Statehood: President Monroe signed an enabling act on March 8, 1820. A constitutional convention held in St. Louis met from June 12 to July 19, 1820. The first election of the legislature took place on August 28, 1820, but statehood was not formally achieved until August 10, 1821. The capital was moved from St. Louis to St. Charles in 1821 and finally to Jefferson City in 1826.

Term: Senators since statehood have been elected for a term of four years; terms overlap so that half the body is elected every two years. House members have always been elected for a two-year term.

Districts/Elections: Senators were initially elected from both single- and multi-member districts made up of one or more whole counties. Since 1866 they have all been elected from single-member districts. The House members were elected by county, with every county entitled to at least one member; no county was to be divided into districts. Consequently all

members were elected countywide. In 1866 counties entitled to more than one member were to be divided into districts, in essence providing the election of all members from single-member districts.

In 1848–49 a formula was introduced in determining representation that limited representation of the more populous counties. A county with six ratios of representation was entitled to five representatives. The 1945 constitution amended the formula to make it less representative. Thus a county with six ratios was entitled to four members and one additional representative for each additional two and one-half ratios. The advent of one person, one vote apportionment ended that formula in 1966.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally consisted of 14 members and reached the constitutional maximum of 33 by 1838. The number was increased to 34 in 1866 and has remained the same ever since. The House originally had 36 members and reached what was then the maximum of 100 by 1840. There have been several changes since 1848 when the number was increased to 128. In 1876 the number was increased to 143. It was decreased to 140 in 1884, then increased five more times, in 1962 reaching 163, the present total.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in 1822, 1824, 1826, 1830, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1842, 1846, 1850, 1854, 1858, 1866 (Senate), 1868,¹ 1872, 1876, 1882, 1892, 1902, 1922, 1946, 1952, 1962, 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

Election Dates: Originally the first Monday in August, changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November beginning in 1864.

Constitutions: There have been four constitutions in state history, written in 1820, 1865, 1875 and 1945.

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>		<i>House</i>	
	<i>D / W / oth</i>		<i>D / W / oth</i>	
1834	(24) 16 / 7 / 1 ?		(72) 47 / 22 / 3 ?	
1836	20 / 4		60 / 17 / 3 ?	
1838	(33) 20 / 13		58 / 39	
1840	18 / 15		(100) 55 / 44 / 1 ?	
1842	23 / 10		74 / 26	
1844	24 / 9		56 / 44	
1846	23 / 3 / 2 A, 5 ?		76 / 19 / 3 A, 2 ?	
1848	24 / 2 / 2 A, 5 ?		65 / 24 / 11 ?	
1850	21 ² / 12		(128) 75 ³ / 53	
1852	22 / 11		86 / 39 / 5 ?	
1854	21 ⁴ / 12		80 ⁵ / 48 / 2 ?	
1856	21 ⁶ / 4 / 8 A		103 ⁷ / 4 / 25 A, 1 vac	

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>		<i>House</i>	
	<i>D / W / oth</i>		<i>D / W / oth</i>	
1858	24 / 19 Opp		87 / 146 Opp	
1860	25 / 18 CU		85 / 147 CU	
				<i>D / R / oth</i>
1862	11 / 22		38 / 59 ⁸	
1864	8 / 25		26 / 103 / 6 ?, 3 vac	
1866	(34) 8 / 26		40 / 92 / 3 ?, 3 vac	
1868	9 / 25		36 / 92 / 5 ?, 5 vac	
1870	14 / 19 / 1 ?		78 / 23 / 37 oth ⁹	
1872	23 / 11		(131) 94 / 37	
1874	28 / 6		91 / 40	
1876	28 / 6		(143) 101 / 42	
1878	27 / 5 / 2 G		105 / 11 / 26 G, 1 IR	
1880	25 / 7 / 2 G		98 / 42 / 3 G	
1882	28 / 6		110 / 25 / 6 G, 1 IR	
1884	26 / 8		(140) 100 / 40	
1886	24 / 8 / 2 GL		88 / 50 / 2 UL	
1888	24 / 8 / 2 UL		78 / 51 / 11 Lab	
1890	25 / 8 / 1 UL		106 / 23 / 11 oth ¹⁰	
1892	28 / 6		92 / 48	
1894	19 / 15		58 / 80 / 2 Pop	
1896	19 / 15		79 / 47 / 14 Pop	
1898	25 / 9		80 / 58 / 2 Pop	
1900	25 / 9		88 / 51 / 1 Pop	
1902	26 / 8		(142) 82 / 60	
1904	24 / 10		60 / 82	
1906	23 / 11		84 / 58	
1908	23 / 11		69 / 73	
1910	22 / 12		82 / 60	
1912	25 / 9		113 / 28 / 1 Pg	
1914	26 / 8		76 / 65 / 1 Pg	
1916	26 / 8		78 / 64	
1918	22 / 12		67 / 75	
1920	15 / 19		38 / 104	
1922	19 / 15		(150) 83 / 67	
1924	22 / 12		72 / 78	
1926	21 / 13		71 / 79	
1928	19 / 15		47 / 103	
1930	19 / 15		86 / 64	
1932	27 / 7		140 / 10	
1934	32 / 2		102 / 48	
1936	31 / 3		105 / 45	
1938	31 / 3		98 / 52	
1940	29 / 5		85 / 65	
1942	17 / 17		55 / 95	
1944	15 / 19		70 / 80	
1946	15 / 19		(154) 54 / 100	

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1948	19 / 15	99 / 55
1950	21 / 13	85 / 69
1952	18 / 16	(157) 72 / 85
1954	19 / 15	97 / 60
1956	21 / 13	93 / 64
1958	26 / 8	112 / 45
1960	28 / 6	100 / 57
1962	23 / 11	(163) 101 / 62
1964	23 / 11	124 / 39
1966	23 / 11	107 / 56
1968	23 / 11	109 / 54
1970	25 / 9	112 / 51
1972	23 / 11	97 / 66
1974	23 / 11	113 / 50
1976	24 / 10	112 / 51
1978	23 / 11	116 / 47
1980	24 / 10	111 / 52
1982	22 / 12	110 / 53
1984	21 / 13	108 / 55
1986	21 / 13	111 / 52
1988	22 / 12	104 / 59
1990	23 / 11	98 / 65
1992	20 / 13 / 1 vac	100 / 62
1994	19 / 15	87 / 76
1996	19 / 15	88 / 75
1998	18 / 16	86 / 76 / 1 I
2000	17 / 17	87 / 76
2002	14 / 20	73 / 90
2004	11 / 23	66 / 97
2006	13 / 21	71 / 92

NOTES

1. Redistricting into single-member districts in counties entitled to two or more members, previously elected countywide.
2. 13 Benton Democrats, 8 Anti-Benton Democrats.
3. 48 Anti-Benton and 27 Benton Democrats.
4. 13 Anti-Benton, 8 Benton.
5. 46 Anti-Benton, 34 Benton.
6. 17 Anti-Benton, 4 Benton.
7. 71 Anti-Benton, 32 Benton.
8. The actual total elected is unclear. The journal of the Assembly lists 112 members. The Missouri Manual, 1935-6, lists 125 members plus 11 counties apparently not represented, for a potential total of 136. So at minimum the affiliation of 15 members is missing.
9. 20 Liberal, 16 Fusion, 1 Ind.
10. 8 Farmers Alliance, 1 Independent, 2 ?

SOURCES

The *Official Directory of Missouri* was used through 1970. Returns supplied by the state have been used since 1972. The 1935-36 edition contains a session-by-session list of members up to that time. Also consulted is the Secretary of State's website containing an alphabetical list of members from 1820 to present, including party affiliation for some members.

Newspapers: (Jefferson City) *Jefferson Republican*, August 23, 1834, *The (Jefferson City) Jeffersonian*, August 27, 1836, *Jefferson City Inquirer*, September 17, November 12, 1840, November 14, 1844, September 8, 1846, August 19, 1848, September 1, 1852, October 1, 1854, August 15, 27, 1856, *The (St. Louis) Republican*, September 15, 1856, November 12, 1868 *The (Jefferson City) Missouri State Times*, January 11, 1867, *The (Jefferson City) People's Tribune*, November 23, 1870.

Niles Register, December 3, 1842. *Journal of the Missouri House of Representatives*, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871 (list of members).

William E. Parrish, *A History of Missouri Volume III 1860-1875* (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1973).

MONTANA

Statehood: An enabling act was signed by President Cleveland on February 22, 1889. A constitutional convention meeting in Helena convened on July 14, 1889, and submitted its work to the voters, who approved the constitution on October 1, 1889, by a vote of 26,950 to 2,274. On the same date elections were held for state's first legislature. Montana became a state on November 8, 1889. The first legislature convened on November 23, 1889. Helena has been the capital since territorial days.

Term: Senators have always been elected for a four-year term, one-half the body elected every two years. Representatives serve for two years.

Districts/Elections: Originally the Senate was apportioned one per county while House members were elected countywide regardless of the number of members apportioned to any county. Every county was entitled to at least one member. Since the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Reynolds v. Simms* all legislators have been elected from single-member districts except for the 1966 act which provided for a combination of both single- and multi-member districts in both houses without crossing county lines. Since 1974 each senatorial district has been divided into two representative districts.

Membership/Size: The Senate grew from 16 members to 56 members in 1924, as more counties were created. There have been two downward revisions, to 55 in 1966 and 50 in 1972.

The House originally had 55 members. There were numerous increases over the next 30 years as the House reached 108 members in 1920. Since then there have been both increases and decreases, with the present total of 100 members having been established by act in 1972.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: All reapportionments until 1966 were of the House only: 1894, 1896, 1912, 1914, 1922, 1942, 1952, 1962, 1966, 1972, 1974, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

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

Constitutions: There have been two state constitutions: 1889 and 1972.

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1889	(16) 8 / 8	(55) 25 / 25 / 5?
1890	10 / 6	27 / 28
1892	9 / 7	26 / 26 / 3 Pop
1894	(21) 5 / 13 / 2 Pop, 1 Fus	(61) 3 / 44 / 14 Pop
1896	(23) 8 / 12 / 3 Pop	(68) 42 / 8 / 18 Pop
1898	(24) 17 / 6 / 1 Pop	(70) 57 / 9 / 4 SiR
1900	14 / 9 / 1 Pop	28 / 23 / 8 Lab, 6 Pop, 5 ID
1902	(26) 14 / 12	(72) 8 / 47 / 11 Lab, 6 Fus&A-TrD
1904	10 / 16	24 / 38 / 7 Lab, 3 Fus&A-TrD
1906	(27) 9 / 18	(73) 16 / 57
1908	10 / 17	(71) 38 / 33
1910	12 / 16	(74) 42 / 32
1912	(32) 17 / 13 / 2 Pg	(86) 49 / 20 / 16 Pg, 1 S
1914	(41) 16 / 19 5Pg, 1I	(95) 55 / 36 3S, 1I
1916	(40) 14 / 26	48 / 46
1918	(43) 12 / 31	(98) 33 / 65
1920	(54) 13 / 41	(108) 9 / 98 / 1 I
1922	16 / 38	(100) 44 / 56
1924	(56) 16 / 39 / 1 FL	(102) 34 / 66 / 2 FL
1926	15 / 40 / 1 FL	39 / 61 / 2 FL
1928	16 / 39 / 1 L	(102) 33 / 69
1930	15 / 41	43 / 59
1932	22 / 33 / 1 I	72 / 30
1934	28 / 27 / 1 I	69 / 33
1936	29 / 27	81 / 21
1938	31 / 25	58 / 44
1940	21 / 35	55 / 47
1942	19 / 37	(90) 39 / 51
1944	17 / 39	37 / 53

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1946	15 / 41	31 / 58 / 1 ID
1948	23 / 31 / 2 I	54 / 36
1950	26 / 28 / 2 I	41 / 49
1952	20 / 36	(94) 32 / 62
1954	23 / 33	49 / 45
1956	31 / 25	59 / 35
1958	38 / 17 / 1 I	61 / 31 / 2 I
1960	38 / 17 / 1 I	40 / 54
1962	35 / 21	37 / 57
1964	32 / 24	56 / 38
1966	(55) 30 / 25	(104) 40 / 64
1968	30 / 25	46 / 58
1970	30 / 25	49 / 55
1972	(50) 27 / 23	(100) 54 / 46
1974	30 / 20	67 / 33
1976	25 / 25	57 / 43
1978	24 / 26	55 / 45
1980	22 / 28	43 / 57
1982	24 / 26	55 / 45
1984	28 / 22	50 / 50
1986	25 / 25	49 / 51
1988	23 / 27	52 / 48
1990	29 / 21	61 / 39
1992	30 / 20	47 / 53
1994	19 / 31	33 / 67
1996	16 / 34	35 / 65
1998	18 / 32	41 / 59
2000	19 / 31	43 / 57
2002	21 / 29	47 / 53
2004	27 / 23	50 / 50
2006	26 / 24	49 / 50 / 1 ct

NOTES

1. Five seats were in dispute in Silver Bow County. At stake was control of the House. The matter was never settled, and in fact Montana had two Houses during the entire first Legislature, one made up of Democrats and the other solely of Republicans. Each met separately, passed bills, and sent the bills to the Senate.

SOURCES

Ellis Waldron and Paul B. Wilson, *Atlas of Montana Elections 1889-1976* (Missoula: University of Montana, 1978).

Michael P. Malone and Richard B. Roeder, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1976).

NEBRASKA

Statehood: An enabling act was signed by President Lincoln on April 19, 1864. Delegates to a constitutional convention were elected on June 6, 1864. On the day the convention convened, July 4, the members adjourned without writing a document. Eventually the territorial legislature, acting on its own, wrote a constitution which was approved by the voters on June 2, 1866 (3,983 to 3,838). On that day the first legislature was elected pending approval of statehood. Congress, over President Johnson's veto passed a second and conditional enabling act on February 9, 1867. The legislature accepted these conditions on February 21, 1867. Nebraska was formally admitted on March 1, 1867. The capital was moved to Lincoln in 1869, having been located in Omaha since territorial days.

Term: Members of both houses were elected for a term of two years. With the institution of the unicameral legislature in 1936, all members are elected for four years, with one-half the body elected every two years.

Districts/Elections: Both houses were elected from single- and multi-member districts made up of one or more counties. In addition floterial districts were provided for. Under the unicameral legislature members were also elected from single-member districts of one or more counties, but any county entitled to two or more members could be divided into single-member districts. Under the one person, one vote apportionments all members are elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally had 13 members; two increases raised the membership to 33 in 1882, the last change in membership. Similarly the House grew from 39 members to 100 by 1882. The unicameral legislature originally had 43 members in 1936, increased to 49 in 1964.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: In 1874, 1882, 1922, 1936, 1962, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

Election Dates: Originally the second Tuesday in October, changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in 1876.

Constitutions: The first was written in 1866; this was followed by another in 1875.

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1866	(13) 1 / 12	(39) 5 / 34
1868	3 / 10	8 / 31
1870	3 / 9 / 1 I	9 / 30
1872	4 / 9	10 / 29
1874	(30) 7 / 20 / 3 I	(84) 18 / 57 / 9 I
1876	5 / 19 / 6 G	12 / 56 / 16 G
1878	6 / 21 / 3 G	13 / 60 / 11 G
1880	3 / 27	6 / 78
1882	(33) 11 / 15 / 6 AMn, 1 G	(100) 26 / 55 / 16 AMn, 3 I
1884	8 / 25	18 / 82
1886	8 / 25	28 / 72
1888	6 / 27	22 / 76 / 2 I
1890	8 / 7 / 18 Pop	25 / 21 / 54 Pop
1892	5 / 14 / 14 Pop	13 / 47 / 40 Pop.
1894	1 / 25 / 7 Pop	23 / 73 / 4 Pop
1896	0 / 7 / 26 Fus	0 / 28 / 72 Fus
1898	0 / 20 / 11 Fus	0 / 55 / 45 Fus
1900	2 / 19 / 12 Fus	10 / 53 / 30 Fus, 7 Pop
1902	0 / 29 / 4 Fus	0 / 77 / 23 Fus
1904	0 / 31 / 2 Fus	0 / 91 / 9 Fus
1906	5 / 28	31 / 69
1908	20 / 13	69 / 31
1910	19 / 14	54 / 46
1912	15 / 18	55 / 45
1914	19 / 14	61 / 39
1916	22 / 11	62 / 38
1918	3 / 30	15 / 85
1920	0 / 33	4 / 96
1922	10 / 23	42 / 56 / 2 Pg
1924	6 / 27	38 / 60 / 2 Pg
1926	10 / 23	34 / 65 / 1 Pg
1928	9 / 24	26 / 74
1930	13 / 20	47 / 53
1932	31 / 2	83 / 17
1934	22 / 11	67 / 33
1936 ¹	—	—

NOTES

1. Since 1936 Nebraska has had a unicameral legislature elected on a non-partisan basis.

NEVADA

Statehood: An enabling act was signed into law on March 21, 1864. A constitutional convention assembled in Carson City on July 4 and completed its work on July 28. The document was approved by the voters 11,393 to 2,262 on September 7. Nevada was formally admitted on October 31 and elected its first state legislature on November 8, 1864. The legislature convened for its first session on December 12, 1864. The capital has been Carson City since prior to statehood.

Term: Senators have been elected for a term of four years, with one-half the body elected every two years. Assemblymen serve a term of two years.

Districts/Elections: Senators were elected on a countywide basis, regardless of the number apportioned a county. With a few exceptions every county had at least one senator. Between 1892 and 1916 no county had more than two senators, and beginning with 1916 all counties had one member, an arrangement formally made part of the constitution in 1950. Assemblymen were apportioned among the counties based on population and elected countywide. With a single exception in the original apportionment, every county was allotted at least one member. This practice was made a matter of law in 1950. Under one person, one vote apportionment senators were elected from both single- and multi-member districts of one or more counties, with Clark and Washoe counties divided into both type of districts. In addition there was one floterial district for all of Washoe County. In all subsequent reapportionments members were elected from single-member districts except for a few multi-member districts in Clark County. The initial equal population apportionment (1866) of the Assembly was similar to the Senate. Assemblymen have been elected from single-member districts since 1972.

Membership/Size: There have been numerous changes in the size of both houses, with both increases and decreases occurring. The present totals were reached in 1982.

Reapportionment/Redistricting¹: Have been enacted 1866, 1872 (affected one county), 1874, 1876, 1882, 1892, 1900, 1902, 1904 (affected one county), 1906 (affected one county), 1908, 1910, 1912, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1928, 1932, 1946, 1948, 1952, 1962, 1966, 1972, 1974, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

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

Constitutions: The constitution of 1864 is the only one in Nevada's history.

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	Assembly D / R / oth
1864	(18) 1 / 17	(35) 1 / 34
1866	(19) 1 / 18	(38) 1 / 37
1868	(20) 5 / 15	(39) 5 / 34
1870	(23) 9 / 14	(46) 20 / 24 / 2 IR
1872	(24) 7 / 17	(48) 11 / 36 / 1 I
1874	(25) 8 / 17	(50) 18 / 32
1876	13 / 12	15 / 35
1878	7 / 17 / 1 Cit	8 / 39 / 3 Cit
1880	10 / 14 / 1 Cit	44 / 6
1882	(20) 12 / 8	(40) 11 / 29
1884	6 / 14	7 / 33
1886	6 / 14	8 / 32
1888	4 / 16	14 / 26
1890	2 / 18	5 / 35
1892	(15) 0 / 9 5 Sil, 1 P	(30) 5 / 2 / 15 Sil, 7 P, 1 I
	2 / 5 / 5 Sil, 2 I, 1 P	2 / 11 / 14 Sil, 3 P
1894	1 / 5 / 9 Sil, 1 I	4 / 2 / 20 Sil, 3 P, 1 I
1896	1 / 5 / 8 Sil, 1 I	1 / 10 / 18 Sil, 1 I
1898	1 / 3 / 9 Sil, 2 I	(31) 13 / 5 / 12 Sil, 1 I
1900	(17) 3 / 5 / 7 Sil, 2 I	(37) 16 / 5 / 12 Sil, 4 oth ²
1902	3 / 7 / 6 Sil, 1 I	(39) 14 / 23 / 2 Sil
1904	7 / 7 / 2 Sil, 1 I	(40) 18 / 17 / 5 Sil
1906	(19) 12 / 6 / 1 I	(48) 34 / 14
1908	(20) 14 / 6	(49) 24 / 25
1910	(22) 14 / 6 / 1 S, 1 IR	(53) 30 / 18 / 5oth ³
	9 / 9 / 4 oth ⁴	23 / 26 / 3 I, 1 S
1912	(17) 5 / 9 / 3 I	(37) 20 / 14 / 3 I
1914	(16) 6 / 8 / 2 I	16 / 15 / 6 I
1916	(17) 7 / 6 / 4 I	7 / 28 / 2 I
1918	5 / 10 / 2 I	9 / 26 / 2 I
1920	8 / 9	13 / 23 / 1 I
1922	8 / 8 / 1 I	17 / 17 / 3 I
1924	4 / 12 / 1 I	14 / 21 / 2 I
1926	4 / 13	19 / 16 / 2 I
1928	7 / 9 / 1 I	(40) 25 / 12 / 3 I
1930	10 / 5 / 2 I	29 / 9 / 2 I
1932	11 / 3 / 3 I	30 / 10
1934	7 / 7 / 3 I	27 / 11 / 2 I
1936	6 / 10 / 1 I	26 / 13 / 1 I
1938	7 / 10	23 / 17
1940	8 / 9	27 / 13
1942		
1944		

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	Assembly D / R / oth
1946	7 / 10	(41) 22 / 18 / 1 I
1948	6 / 11	(43) 25 / 18
1950	6 / 11	23 / 20
1952	5 / 12	(47) 29 / 18
1954	4 / 13	30 / 17
1956	5 / 12	31 / 16
1958	7 / 10	33 / 14
1960	7 / 10	33 / 14
1962	7 / 10	32 / 15
1964	7 / 9 / 1 I	(37) 25 / 12
1966	(20) 11 / 9	(40) 21 / 19
1968	11 / 9	18 / 22
1970	13 / 7	19 / 21
1972	14 / 6	25 / 15
1974	17 / 3	31 / 9
1976	17 / 3	35 / 5
1978	15 / 5	26 / 14
1980	15 / 5	26 / 14
1982	(21) 17 / 4	(42) 22 / 20
1984	13 / 8	17 / 25
1986	9 / 12	29 / 13
1988	8 / 13	32 / 10
1990	11 / 10	22 / 20
1992	10 / 11	29 / 13
1994	8 / 13	21 / 21
1996	9 / 12	25 / 17
1998	9 / 12	28 / 14
2000	9 / 12	27 / 15
2002	9 / 12	23 / 19
2004	9 / 12	26 / 16
2006	10 / 11	27 / 15

NOTES

1. Reapportionments between 1916 and 1952 affected only the House.
2. 2 Fus, 2 I-Sil
3. 2 I, 1 IR, 1 Pg, 1 S
4. 2 I, 1 IR, 1 S

SOURCES

All data through 1996 was taken from John Koontz, Secretary of State (ed.), *Political History of Nevada 1997*, 10th ed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Constitutional Origins: The first constitution of New Hampshire was written between December 21, 1775, and January 5, 1776, and went into effect immediately. It was the first constitution in what would soon become the United States of America. The legislature met in various towns before selecting Concord as the permanent seat of government in 1809.

Term: Both houses were elected for a term of one year until 1877 when the present term of two years was established.

Districts/Elections: Members of the Senate, called the Council under the first constitution, were elected countywide until 1792 when the body was divided into single-member districts.

Single-member districts have been used exclusively ever since. The House was apportioned among the towns, places and city wards. House members have always been elected from either single- or multi-member districts. Both practices continue today. However, until 1978 no town, place or city ward could be divided into districts. Since that time they may be divided into two or more districts if by local referendum they make such a request.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally had 12 members and was increased in 1878 to 24, its present size. The size of the House until relatively recently varied from election to election.

Under the 1776 and 1784 constitutions separate representation was granted to every town, parish or place entitled to town privileges, having 150 rateable male polls of 21 years of age and upwards. Other provisions dealt with representation for larger communities as well as those with less than the minimum number. In 1877 the minimum number of rateable polls was increased to 600, as was the number for additional representation, producing an initial reduction in House size. Beginning in 1877 any town, place or city ward with less than a full ratio of inhabitants that could not be conveniently be classed with any other like unit "should send a representative to the general court [House] such proportionate part of the time as the number of inhabitants shall bear to six hundred." These provisions and the fact that communities did not always elect a member to serve in the House resulted in fluctuating House totals.

Since 1951 the House has consisted of not less than 375 nor more than 400. The present House is the largest such state body in the U.S. The

first House in 1776 had 87 members, and the number fluctuated, reaching a low 63 in 1787. In 1942 the House reached a record number of 443 members, larger than the federal House of Representatives.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Since 1878: 1881 (House), 1899 (Senate), 1901, 1911, 1915 (Senate), 1921 (House), 1931 (House), 1951 (House), 1961, 1965, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Election Dates: Under the constitution of 1776 members were elected on November 1. The second constitution changed the election to the second Tuesday in March at town meetings. In 1877 this was changed to the present date, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: The state has had two constitutions; 1776 and 1784. New Hampshire's present constitution is the second oldest still in effect in the United States. Only that of Massachusetts is older.

Affiliations	Senate D-R / F	House D-R / F
1796	F majority	F majority
1797	F majority	F majority
1798	F majority	F majority
1799	F majority	F majority
1800	1 / 1	F majority
1801	1 / 11	F majority
1802	3 / 9	F majority ¹
1803	5 / 7	69 / 84
1804	6 / 6	87 / 75
1805	8 / 4	92 / 71
1806	10 / 2	108 / 52
1807	8 / 4	D-R majority
1808	9 / 3	99 / 63
1809	5 / 7	99 / 67
1810	7 / 5	91 / 81
1811	8 / 4	98 / 77
1812	7 / 5	104 / 79
1813	3 / 9	75 / 106
1814	4 / 8	89 / 98
1815	4 / 8	86 / 102
1816	8 / 4	105 / 84
1817	11 / 1	107 / 87
1818	10 / 2	119 / 75
1819	11 / 1	124 / 70

No calculations were made for the years 1820 / 1824.

(J)D / NR	(J)D / NR / oth
1825	10 / 2
1826	8 / 4

Affiliations	Senate (J)D / NR	House (J)D / NR / oth
1827	11 / 1	(218) 84 / 89 / 40 ?, 5 x
1828	2 / 10	(206) 84 / 92 / 30 ?, 2 x
1829	8 / 4	99 / 82
1830	9 / 3	111 / 101
1831	10 / 2	140 / 73
1832	11 / 1	144 / 52 / 26 ?
1833	11 / 1	125 / 42
		<i>D / W / oth</i>
1834	12 / 0	150 / 46
1835	11 / 1	150 / 58
1836	11 / 1	168 / 46
1837	11 / 1	(228) 177 / 51
1838	8 / 4	(245) 129 / 116
1839	10 / 2	(245) 154 / 91
1840	10 / 2	(240) 171 / 69
1841	10 / 2	(246) 161 / 85
1842	11 / 1	(230) 166 / 64
1843	10 / 2	(237) 139 / 98
1844	11 / 1	(234) 153 / 81
1845	12 / 0	(237) 156 / 74 / 7 Lty
1846	4 / 7 / 1 I	(242) 124 / 107 / 11 Lty, 16 I, 16 I
1847	11 / 1	(282) 146 / 136
1848	10 / 2	(280) 159 / 121
1849	11 / 1	(265) 158 / 107
1850	11 / 1	(275) 189 / 86
1851	10 / 2	(282) 114 / 114 / 54 FS, 10 x
1852	10 / 2	(279) 141 / 101 / 32 FS, 3 I, 1 NPty
1853	11 / 1	(304) 178 / 92 / 34 FS
1854	10 / 2	(311) 160 / 145 / 5 x, 1 ? ²
1855	1 / 1 11 A	(313) 79 / 1 227 A, 5 x, 2 ? ³
1856	4 / 8 A	(314) 146 / 168 A
		<i>D / R / oth</i>
1857	4 / 8	(328) 128 / 196 / 4 vac
1858	3 / 9	(315) 119 / 196
1859	4 / 8	(325) 126 / 199
1860	2 / 10	(327) 121 / 206
1861	2 / 10	(321) 121 / 200
1862	3 / 9	(323) 120 / 203
1863	3 / 9	(331) 141 / 190
1864	3 / 9	(333) 123 / 210
1865	3 / 9	(328) 114 / 214
1866	3 / 9	(326) 118 / 208
1867	3 / 9	(330) 128 / 202
1868	3 / 9	(332) 138 / 194

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1869	3 / 9	(334) 140 / 194
1870	1 / 11	(327) 126 / 201
1871	6 / 6	(329) 165 / 164
1872	4 / 8	(360) 150 / 210
1873	3 / 9	(348) 144 / 204
1874	8 / 4	(341) 177 / 164
1875	7 / 5	(373) 182 / 191
1876	3 / 9	(391) 180 / 211
1877	4 / 8	(379) 155 / 224
1878 (March) (November)	4 / 8 (24) 4 / 20	(386) 170 / 216 (279) 100 / 168 / 11G
1880	8 / 16	(293) 114 / 179
1882	7 / 17	(314) 121 / 188 / 5 I
1884	8 / 16	(305) 122 / 183
1886	9 / 15	(307) 138 / 169
1888	6 / 18	(313) 144 / 169
1890	10 / 14	(355) 170 / 185
1892	9 / 15	(358) 149 / 209
1894	3 / 21	(363) 99 / 264
1896	2 / 22	(357) 66 / 291
1898	2 / 22	(360) 109 / 250 / 1 ID
1900	1 / 23	(397) 97 / 300
1902	4 / 20	(393) 136 / 257
1904	3 / 21	(391) 105 / 286
1906	6 / 18	(391) 128 / 162 / 1 I
1908	4 / 20	(387) 117 / 269 / 1 I
1910	8 / 16	(393) 173 / 220
1912	14 / 10	(402) 195 / 207
1914	4 / 19 / 1 Pg	(408) 153 / 250 / 5 Pg
1916	8 / 16	(404) 157 / 246 / 1 I
1918	5 / 19	(406) 160 / 244 / 1 I, 1 ID
1920	3 / 21	(404) 109 / 294 / 1 I
1922	8 / 16	(418) 220 / 196 / 2 I
1924	5 / 19	(421) 147 / 273 / 1 I
1926	4 / 20	(418) 131 / 286 / 1 I
1928	5 / 19	(421) 148 / 273
1930	5 / 19	(417) 163 / 254
1932	8 / 16	(418) 193 / 225
1934	9 / 15	(424) 208 / 213 / 1 I, 2 vac
1936	8 / 16	(418) 187 / 230 / 1 I
1938	6 / 18	(427) 158 / 269
1940	8 / 16	(423) 194 / 229
1942	7 / 17	(443) 167 / 276
1944	9 / 15	(400) 163 / 266 / 1 I
1946	5 / 19	126 / 273I
1948	6 / 18	(399) 145 / 254
1950	6 / 18	133 / 263 / 3 I
1952	6 / 18	(400) 122 / 276 / 1 I

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1954	6 / 18	(399) 135 / 264
1956	6 / 18	(397) 118 / 276 / 3 I
1958	6 / 18	(400) 136 / 264
1960	6 / 18	(399) 139 / 259 / 1 I
1962	5 / 19	146 / 253
1964	10 / 14	183 / 215 / 1 vac
1966	10 / 14	(400) 155 / 245
1968	9 / 15	145 / 255
1970	9 / 15	148 / 252
1972	10 / 14	137 / 263
1974	12 / 12	167 / 233
1976	12 / 12	180 / 220
1978	12 / 12	175 / 225
1980	10 / 14	160 / 239 / 1 vac
1982	9 / 15	159 / 238 / 1 I, 1 IR
1984	6 / 18	103 / 296
1986	8 / 16	133 / 267
1988	8 / 16	119 / 281
1990	11 / 13	128 / 269 / 1 I, 1 w-I, 1 vac
1992	11 / 13	136 / 258 / 5Lbt, 1vac
1994	6 / 18	112 / 286 / 2Lbt
1996	9 / 15	143 / 255 / 2 I
1998	13 / 11	154 / 242 / 1 I, 3 vac
2000	11 / 13	140 / 256 / 1 I, 3 vac
2002	6 / 18	119 / 281
2004	8 / 16	148 / 252
2006	14 / 10	239 / 161

NOTES

1. The vote to fill Senatorial vacancies was 82 F / 67 D-R.
2. The (Concord) *Patriot & State Gazette* uses the term "opposition" to identify those elected besides Democrats (March 22, 1854). The (Concord) *New Hampshire Statesman* lists them as "Whigs & Free-Soil" (March 25, 1854). The two papers offer different totals. The *Patriot's* figures are listed above; the *Statesman's* figures are 150 D / 157 W&FS with two towns not reported. Based on the vote for Speaker, listed below, it seems the *Patriot's* figures are more accurate: 168 D / 109 W / 44 FS / 1 blank.
3. Referred to as the "opposition" by the *Patriot* (March 21, 1855) and listed as "all others" by the *Courier* (March 21, 1855). The American Party was a coalition of Whigs, Free Soilers, anti-slavery Democrats and prohibitionists. Neither paper broke down these members' affiliation by any more specific label. It is not entirely clear if in fact all these individuals were in the American Party, but given the broad-based makeup of the party I have taken the liberty of assigning them this identification. Note that the vote for Speaker, listed below, closely parallels the above party breakdown: 218 A / 82 D / 4 oth.

SOURCES

Research was conducted at the State Archives, State Library and New Hampshire Historical Society, all located in Concord.

The material for the period through 1824 was largely supplied by Phil Lampi.

Concord papers were used for the years 1825–1842 and 1851–1855: *Patriot*, March 14, 21, 23, 1825, March 13, 20, 27, April 3, June 19, 1826, March 12, 19, 26, June 11, 1827, March 17, 24, 31, June 16, 1828, March 16, 23, 30, 1829, March 15, 22, 29, 1830, March 14, 21, 1831, March 19, 26, April 9, 1832, March 18, 25, 1833, March 24, 1834, March 23, 1835, March 14, 21, 1836, April 9, 1838, March 25, 1839, March 17, 1842; *New Hampshire Courier*, March 20, 1835, March 18, 1836, April 1836, April 20, 1838, March 20, 1840, March 19, 1841, March 11, 1842; *New Hampshire Statesman*, March 14, 21, 1851, March 25, 1854, March 24, 1855; *The Independent Democrat*, March 20, 1851, March 11, 18, 1852; *New Hampshire Patriot & State Gazette*, March 22, 1854, March 21, 1855. For the years between 1843 and 1863, several Concord and Portsmouth newspapers were consulted. From Concord: *Courier of New Hampshire*, *Herald & New Hampshire Intelligencer*, *New Hampshire Patriot* and the *Oracle of the Day*. From Portsmouth *New Hampshire Gazette*, *New Hampshire Spy* and *Portsmouth Oracle* as well as (Walpole) *The Farmer's Museum*.

Also, the *Tribune Almanac*, *Evening Journal* and the *American Almanacs* for the period 1856 and 1888. The primary source from 1863 to 1871 was the *New Hampshire Register*. Beginning with 1890 I relied primarily on the *Manual for the General Court* issued by the Department of State. Some additional data, particularly about the earliest years, was found in Lynn W. Turner, *The Ninth State* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1983) and Leon W. Anderson, *To This Day* (Canaan NH: Phoenix Publishing, 1981).

NEW JERSEY

Constitutional Origins: The first constitution of the state was adopted by the Provincial Congress on July 2, 1776, having been written by a committee of the Congress in only three days. The body met in Burlington, one of two meeting places of the legislature. The first legislative elections took place in August 1776 and annually thereafter until 1947. The body was a typical two-house chamber, but the Council, although a legislative body, as a carryover from the colonial era was part of the executive as well. Burlington and Perth Amboy alternated as the meeting place of the legislature, a holdover from colonial days. This continued until 1790 when Trenton became the capital.

Term: Members of the Council, which later became the Senate,¹ were elected for a term of one year. In 1844 the state's second constitution provided for a three-year term, with overlap so that one-third of the body was elected annually. In 1947 the term was increased to four years, the present length. Assemblymen were elected for a one-year term until 1947 when the term was increased to its present length, two years. New Jersey was the last state to have a one-year legislative term.

Districts/Elections: The county was the basis for representation. Each county elected one Council (Senate) member and initially three assemblymen, also on a countywide basis. But from 1853 until 1894 the assemblymen were elected from single-member districts within each county. Countywide elections resumed after 1894 and continued until 1965 when as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling on reapportionment the Senate was divided into 29 single-member districts of equal population. A year later the present format was introduced, creating 40 legislative districts of equal population crossing county lines; each district elects one senator and two assemblymen.

Membership: The Council and later the Senate's size was always the same as the number of counties. There were originally 13 councilors and the body grew as counties were created, reaching 21 in 1857 with the creation of Union County. That remained unchanged until 1965 when the number was increased to 29 and a year later to 40, its present size. The Assembly originally had 39 members but in part because of periodic reapportionments grew in size, to 40 in 1801 and through six additional increases to 60 in 1851.² That number that remained unchanged until 1967 when the membership was increased to 80, its present total.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: In the House only: 1797, 1815, 1818, 1830, 1851, 1853*, 1855*, 1857*, 1861, 1868*, 1869*, 1871, 1879*, 1880*, 1881, 1889, 1891, 1892*, 1901, 1911, 1922, 1931, 1941, 1961. (Those marked with an asterisk were redistricting only.) Both houses: 1965, 1967, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Election Dates: Under the Constitution of 1776, elections were held for two days, commencing on the second Tuesday of October. This was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in October, effective in 1842. The election was reduced to one day in 1846.

Constitutions: There have been three state constitutions: 1776, 1844 and 1947.

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Council</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
	<i>D-R / F</i>	<i>D-R / F / oth</i>
1800	4 / 9	11 / 28
1801	6 / 7	(40) 24 / 16
1802	7 / 6	19 / 20 / 1 ?
1803	8 / 5	25 / 14 / 1 ?
1804	9 / 4	28 / 12
1805	8 / 5	25 / 14 / 1 Q/R ³
1806	6 / 7	21 / 19
1807	9 / 4	25 / 15
1808	7 / 6	23 / 17
1809	8 / 5	24 / 16
1810	8 / 5	26 / 14
1811	9 / 4	30 / 10
1812	6 / 7	17 / 23
1813	7 / 6	23 / 17
1814	7 / 6	22 / 18
1815	7 / 6	(42) 27 / 15
1816	8 / 5	23 / 18
1817	8 / 5	26 / 16
1818	8 / 5	(43) 27 / 16
1819	9 / 4	31 / 12
1820	9 / 4	36 / 7
1821	9 / 4	30 / 13
1822	9 / 4	31 / 12
1823	8 / 5	29 / 14
1824	(14) ?	?

	<i>(J)D / NR</i>	<i>(J)D / NR</i>
1825	?	?
1826	?	?
1827	?	?
1828	5 / 9	18 / 25
1829	8 / 6	28 / 15
1830	10 / 4	(50) 37 / 13
1831	7 / 7	26 / 24
1832	6 / 8	17 / 33
1833	13 / 1	41 / 9

	<i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>D / W / oth</i>
1834	8 / 6	28 / 21 / 1 ?
1835	9 / 5	34 / 16
1836	7 / 7	31 / 19
1837	(16) 6 / 10	(53) 18 / 35
1838	(17) 7 / 10	20 / 33
1839	7 / 10	20 / 33
1840	(18) 5 / 13	12 / 41
1841	9 / 9	(58) 24 / 34

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Council</i>	<i>Assembly</i>
	<i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>D / W / oth</i>
1842	8 / 10	26 / 32
1843	12 / 6	35 / 23
1844	(19) 6 / 13	18 / 40
1845	7 / 12	27 / 30 / 1 A
1846	7 / 12	18 / 40
1847	7 / 12	20 / 38
1848	7 / 12	19 / 39
1849	9 / 10	25 / 33
1850	(20) 10 / 10	30 / 28
1851	13 / 7	(60) 45 / 15
1852	13 / 7	39 / 21
1853	13 / 7	40 / 20
1854	10 / 9 / 1 A	29 / 25 / 6 A
1855	11 / 5 / 4 A	31 / 14 / 15 A
1856	11 / 6 Opp, 3 A	38 / 22 Opp
1857	(21) 15 / 6 Opp	35 / 25 Opp
1858	13 / 8 Opp	24 / 36 Opp
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1859	12 / 8 / 1 A	30 / 28 / 2 A
1860	10 / 11	32 / 28
1861	10 / 10 / 1 I	36 / 24
1862	13 / 8	45 / 15
1863	14 / 7	40 / 20
1864	13 / 8	30 / 30
1865	10 / 11	24 / 36
1866	8 / 13	27 / 33
1867	11 / 10	46 / 14
1868	12 / 9	32 / 28
1869	13 / 8	34 / 26
1870	9 / 12	26 / 34
1871	9 / 12	24 / 36
1872	7 / 14	16 / 44
1873	7 / 14	28 / 32
1874	8 / 13	41 / 19
1875	9 / 12	23 / 37
1876	11 / 10	30 / 30
1877	12 / 9	33 / 27
1878	9 / 11 / 1 I	27 / 33
1879	9 / 12	25 / 35
1880	5 / 15 / 1 I	26 / 34
1881	9 / 12	35 / 25
1882	9 / 12	35 / 25
1883	9 / 12	34 / 26
1884	10 / 11	26 / 34
1885	8 / 13	29 / 31
1886	9 / 12	28 / 32

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>Assembly</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1887	9 / 12	23 / 37
1888	11 / 10	32 / 28
1889	10 / 11	37 / 23
1890	14 / 7	40 / 20
1891	16 / 5	42 / 18
1892	16 / 5	39 / 21
1893	10 / 11	21 / 39
1894	5 / 16	6 / 54
1895	3 / 18	7 / 53
1896	3 / 18	4 / 56
1897	7 / 14	23 / 37
1898	7 / 14	23 / 37
1899	7 / 14	17 / 43
1900	4 / 17	22 / 38
1901	4 / 17	14 / 46
1902	7 / 14	22 / 38
1903	7 / 14	22 / 38
1904	7 / 14	14 / 46
1905	4 / 17	3 / 57
1906	6 / 15	31 / 29
1907	7 / 14	20 / 40
1908	8 / 13	15 / 45
1909	6 / 15	19 / 41
1910	9 / 12	42 / 18
1911	10 / 11	23 / 37
1912	12 / 9	52 / 8
1913	11 / 10	37 / 23
1914	10 / 11	22 / 38
1915	8 / 13	20 / 40
1916	6 / 15	16 / 44
1917	6 / 15	14 / 46
1918	6 / 15	30 / 30
1919	6 / 15	27 / 33
1920	6 / 15	1 / 59
1921	5 / 16	15 / 45
1922	4 / 17	16 / 44
1923	4 / 17	18 / 42
1924	3 / 18	13 / 47
1925	3 / 18	14 / 46
1926	4 / 17	13 / 47
1927	3 / 18	14 / 46
1928	3 / 18	12 / 48
1929	4 / 17	14 / 46
1930	4 / 17	14 / 46
1931	6 / 15	34 / 26
1932	6 / 15	22 / 38
1933	6 / 15	27 / 33
1934	6 / 15	26 / 34

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>Assembly</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1935	8 / 13	18 / 42
1936	10 / 11	39 / 21
1937	8 / 13	19 / 41
1938	5 / 16	15 / 45
1939	5 / 16	15 / 45
1940	4 / 17	16 / 44
1941	4 / 17	16 / 44
1942	3 / 18	16 / 44
1943	3 / 18	16 / 44
1944	4 / 17	18 / 42
1945	4 / 17	19 / 41
1946	5 / 16	12 / 48
1947	4 / 17	15 / 45
1948	6 / 15	16 / 44
1949	7 / 14	22 / 38
1951	5 / 16	17 / 43
1953	4 / 17	20 / 40
1955	7 / 14	20 / 40
1957	8 / 13	42 / 18
1959	10 / 11	34 / 26
1961	10 / 11	38 / 22
1963	6 / 15	27 / 33
1965	(29) 19 / 10	41 / 19
1967	(40) 9 / 31	(80) 22 / 58
1969	9 / 31	21 / 59
1971	16 / 24	40 / 39 / 1 I
1973	29 / 10 1 I	66 / 14
1975	—	49 / 31
1977	27 / 13	54 / 26
1979	—	45 / 35
1981	22 / 18	43 / 37
1983	23 / 17	44 / 36
1985	—	30 / 50
1987	25 / 15	39 / 41
1989	—	44 / 36
1991	13 / 27	22 / 58
1993	16 / 24	27 / 53
1995	—	30 / 50
1997	16 / 24	32 / 48
1999	—	35 / 45
2001	20 / 20	42 / 18
2003	22 / 18	47 / 33
2005	—	48 / 32

NOTES

1. Under the state's second constitution of 1847 the Council's name was changed to the Senate and its executive duties ended, no doubt because of the

direct election of the governor, who prior to that time was elected by the legislature.

2. The Assembly increased to 42 in 1815, 43 in 1818, 50 in 1830, 53 in 1837, 58 in 1841 and 60 in 1851.

3. Candidate was endorsed by two parties: Quid and Republican.

SOURCES

Research was done at the State Archives and Library in Trenton as well as the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark.

Phil Lampi's research is the basis for the pre-1825 data. From 1828 to 1874 two Trenton newspapers were used: the *True-American* and the *State Gazette*. Also consulted was the (Newark) *Sentinel of Freedom*. Beginning with the election 1874 the (New Jersey) *Manual* was used as was the (Secretary of State) *Results of the General Election* up to 2001.

Data on reapportionment and redistricting was obtained from Stanley H. Friedelbaum, "Apportionment Legislation in New Jersey," in *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society* Vol. LXX (1952), pp. 262-277, and Richard McCormick, *The History of Voting in New Jersey* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1953).

NEW MEXICO

Statehood: An enabling act was signed by President Taft on June 20, 1910. A constitutional convention met between October 8 and November 21, 1910. The document was revised to meet Congressional objections and approved by the voters on November 7, 1911 (31,742 to 13,309). New Mexico became a state on January 6, 1912. The initial election of the legislature occurred on November 7, 1911. The capital has always been Santa Fe.

Term: Senators since statehood have been elected for four years, all at the same time, except on two occasions when reapportionment required another election at the two-year mark. The extra elections were held in 1966 and 1976. Representatives since statehood have been elected for a term of two years.

Districts/Elections: Senators were originally chosen from single-member districts. By amendment in 1949 all counties but Los Alamos chose one member. By amendment in 1955 all counties had one member. The House was chosen from single- and multi-member districts, all members elected countywide. In 1955 counties entitled to more than one

member continued to elect them at large but each member in such counties was elected separately by designated place. In 1964 an enlarged House was elected and cast weighted votes. Since 1966 all members of the legislature have been elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The Senate had 24 members at statehood, increased three times, to 31 in 1952, to 32 in 1956 and to the present number of 42 in 1966. The House had 49 members at statehood, increased to 55 in 1950, 66 in 1956, and 77 in 1964, and decreased to 70 in 1966.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in 1950 (House) and 1952 (Senate), 1956, 1964 (House), 1966, 1974, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

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

Constitutions: The constitution of 1911 is still in effect.

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1911	(24) 7 / 16 / 1 P	(48) 16 / 29 / 3 P
1914	—	14 / 32 / 1 P, 1 S
1916	10 / 14	18 / 30
1918	—	15 / 34
1920	9 / 15	15 / 34
1922	—	31 / 18
1924	9 / 15	28 / 21
1926	—	21 / 28
1928	6 / 18	12 / 37
1930	—	28 / 21
1932	20 / 4	40 / 9
1934	—	37 / 12
1936	23 / 1	47 / 2
1938	—	42 / 7
1940	21 / 3	40 / 9
1942	—	33 / 16
1944	18 / 6	30 / 19
1946	—	30 / 19
1948	19 / 5	36 / 13
1950	—	(55) 46 / 9
1952	(31) 22 / 9	27 / 28
1954	—	51 / 4
1956	(32) 24 / 8	(66) 43 / 23
1958	—	60 / 6
1960	28 / 4	60 / 6
1962	—	55 / 11
1964	28 / 4	(77) 59 / 18
1966	(42) 25 / 17	(70) 45 / 25
1968	—	44 / 26
1970	28 / 14	48 / 22

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1972	—	57 / 13
1974	29 / 13	51 / 19
1976	33 / 9	48 / 22
1978	—	41 / 29
1980	22 / 20	41 / 29
1982	—	45 / 25
1984	21 / 21	43 / 27
1986	—	47 / 23
1988	26 / 16	45 / 25
1990	—	49 / 21
1992	27 / 15	52 / 18
1994	—	46 / 24
1996	25 / 17	42 / 28
1998	—	40 / 30
2000	24 / 18	42 / 28
2002	—	42 / 28
2004	23 / 19	42 / 28
2006	—	42 / 28

NEW YORK

Constitutional Origins: The first constitution of New York was written in April 1777 and approved by the Fourth Provincial Congress on April 20, 1777. Elections for the first legislature took place in June 1777. The legislature first convened on September 1 of that year. They initially met in Kingston and then convened in different cities — Albany, New York and Poughkeepsie — until 1798 when Albany became the permanent capital.

Term: Senators were elected for a four-year term until 1847, when the present term of two years was initiated. The Assembly was elected annually until 1938 when the term was increased to two years, the present length of service. New York was the next to last state to elect their lower house for a term of one year. New Jersey continued to do so until 1947.

Districts/Elections: Senators were originally elected from four multi-member geographical named districts — Eastern, Southern, Middle and Western — until 1821 when the number of districts was doubled and districts were identified by number. Under the geographic district system the number of members per district had varied as a result of reapportionment

but under the later system each of the eight districts always elected four members. District boundaries changed under periodic reapportionments under both methods. A quarter of the Senate was elected annually throughout this time period (1777–1846). As a result of the new constitution adopted in 1847 the Senate was elected solely from single-member districts and was elected in its entirety every two years. With the constitution of 1894 Senate elections were switched to even-numbered years beginning in 1898.

Assemblymen were originally elected on a countywide basis regardless of the number of members given a county. There were a few multi-county Assembly districts prior to 1821. In that year the new constitution guaranteed all counties but Hamilton a minimum of one seat, regardless of population. When assemblymen were elected from single-member districts, beginning in 1847, the County Board of Supervisors was charged with drawing up the boundaries of such districts in any county entitled to two or more members. Under the 1894 constitution Assembly seats could no longer cross senatorial district boundaries and counties could not be divided in the formation of senatorial districts except to create districts wholly within a county. Since 1821 Assembly districts could not cross county lines — that is, until the impact of “one person, one vote,” beginning in 1965.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally consisted of 24 members, a number based on a formula that automatically added to its total after each census and reapportionment. As a result of the formula the body grew from 24 to 43 members in 1796. The constitution was amended in 1801, eliminating the formula and fixing the number at 32. The number of senators remained unchanged until the constitution of 1894 increased it to 50 and established a new formula that has gradually increased the body to its present total of 62. There was a temporary increase to 65 in the 1965 election.

The Assembly initially had 70 members, and this was increased to 108 under a formula similar to that of the Senate in 1796. The body was reduced to 100 members by an amendment in 1801, which also provided for a more limited expansion that saw the Assembly increase to 126 members. The constitution of 1821 did away with automatic expansion and fixed the body’s maximum size at 128. Under the constitution of 1894 the Assembly increased its numbers to 150. Except for a temporary increase to 165 (1965 election only), that number has remained the same ever since.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Occurred in 1791, 1796, 1802, 1808, 1815, 1822, 1826, 1836, 1846, 1857, 1866, 1879, 1892, 1894, 1906, 1916, 1944, 1954, 1965, 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002. Those of 1802, 1822, and 1894 were done by a constitutional convention. Those of 1965