

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / Opp</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / Opp</i>
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1858	15 / 6	35 / 10
1860	13 / 8	37 / 10
1865 ¹	—	—
1868 ²	8 / 16	15 / 37
1870 ³	10 / 11	20 / 23
1872	11 / 13	23 / 29
1874	12 / 12	28 / 24
1876	15 / 9	31 / 21
1878	(32) 25 / 7	(76) 46 / 28 / 1 I, 1 tie
1880	27 / 5	58 / 18
1882	17 / 6 / 9 I	34 / 27 / 15 I
1884	17 / 7 / 8 I	48 / 25 / 3 I
1886	24 / 5 / 3 I	55 / 13 / 8 I
1888	27 / 5	58 / 9 / 9 I
1890	31 / 1	76 / 0
1892	31 / 1	76 / 0
1894	31 / 0 / 1 Pop	74 / 1 / 1 I
1896	31 / 0 / 1 Pop	(68) 63 / 3 / 2 I
1898	32 / 0	68 / 0
1900	32 / 0	68 / 0
1902	32 / 0	67 / 1
1904	32 / 0	68 / 0
1906	32 / 0	67 / 0 / 1 S
1908	32 / 0	67 / 0 / 1 S
1910	32 / 0	68 / 0
1912	32 / 0	(71) 71 / 0
1914	32 / 0	(73) 73 / 0
1916	32 / 0	(75) 74 / 1
1918	32 / 0	(77) 77 / 0
1920	32 / 0	77 / 0
1922	32 / 0	77 / 0
1924	32 / 0	(87) 84 / 0 / 3 vac ⁴
1926	32 / 0	(95) 95 / 0
1928	(38) 37 / 1	93 / 2
1930	38 / 0	95 / 0
1932	38 / 0	94 / 1
1934	38 / 0	95 / 0
1936	38 / 0	95 / 0
1938	38 / 0	95 / 0
1940	38 / 0	95 / 0
1942	38 / 0	95 / 0
1944	38 / 0	95 / 0
1946	38 / 0	94 / 1
1948	38 / 0	95 / 0
1950	38 / 0	92 / 3

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1952	37 / 1	90 / 5
1954	37 / 1	89 / 6
1956	37 / 1	89 / 6
1958	37 / 1	92 / 3
1960	37 / 1	88 / 7
1962 ⁵	37 / 1	90 / 5
1962 ⁵	(43) 41 / 2	(125) 109 / 16
1964	41 / 2	(112) 102 / 10
1966 ⁵	(48) 37 / 11	(117) 91 / 26
1966 ⁵	28 / 20	(119) 70 / 49
1968	32 / 16	77 / 42
1970	33 / 15	81 / 38
1972	(40) 25 / 14 / 1 I	(120) 77 / 43
1974	27 / 12 / 1 I	86 / 34
1976	31 / 9	92 / 28
1978	29 / 11	89 / 31
1980	27 / 13	81 / 39
1982	33 / 7	85 / 35
1984	32 / 8	78 / 42
1986	25 / 15	75 / 45
1988	23 / 17	73 / 47
1990	22 / 18	74 / 46
1992	20 / 20	71 / 49
1994	19 / 21	63 / 57
1996	17 / 23	59 / 61
1998	15 / 25	48 / 72
2000	15 / 25	43 / 77
2002	14 / 26	39 / 81
2004	14 / 26	36 / 84
2006	14 / 26	41 / 79

NOTES

1. Election largely without party labels.
2. As a result of Congressional reconstruction, no election in the intervening period.
3. The legislature rejected returns from nine counties and refused to seat the members (3 senators and 9 representatives) from these counties. According to the (Tallahassee) *Weekly Floridian*, December 27, 1870, the full body as elected was a Senate of 12-12 and a House with 28 Conservatives, 23 Republicans and 1 Independent.
4. Three additional members served during the special session as a result of the creation of three new counties.
5. Because of litigation over reapportionment there were two elections in this year.

SOURCES

(St. Augustine) *Florida News*, April 26, 1845, (St. Augustine) *Herald*, May 6, 20, 1845, November 13, 1846, *Niles Register* December 5, 1846, (Tallahassee) *Florida*

Sentinel, October 19, 1847, October 19, November 20, 1852, (Tallahassee) *Floridian*, October 16, December 11, 1847, November 20, 1852, November 11, 1854, November 15, 26, 1856, November 13, 1858, November 17, 1860, December 27, 1870, January 7, 1879, (Marianna) *Florida Whig*, December 2, 1848, (Jacksonville) *Florida Republican*, November 26, 1856, (Fernandina) *East Floridian*, November 17, 1860.

Also consulted were Edward C. Williamson, *Florida Politics in the Gilded Age 1877-1893* (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1976) and Charlton W. Tebeau, *A History of Florida* (Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1971). Historical list of legislators supplied by the Florida Archives.

GEORGIA

Constitutional Origins: Between September 1 and 10, 1776, delegates were elected to write Georgia's first constitution. The delegates met from October 1776 until February 5, 1777. They established a unicameral legislature called the House of the Assembly. The first legislature met in Savannah, the first of five capitals. The capital was moved to Augusta in 1786, to Louisville in 1795, to Milledgeville in 1807, and to the present location, Atlanta, in 1868.

Term: Members of the unicameral legislature served a one-year term. When a bicameral legislature was established in 1789, the House of Representatives, as the lower house was called, was also elected for a one-year term. The term was changed to its present length of two years in 1843. Senators (the Senate was established by the constitution of 1789) served a three-year term, reduced to one year in 1795 but increased to four years by the constitution in 1868. The constitution of 1877 established the present term of two years.

Districts/Elections: The county was the basis for election until the impact of the U.S. Supreme Court's one person, one vote ruling in 1964. Even when a county elected more than one member, all members were elected countywide. Prior to the reapportionment revolution of the 1960s no Georgia county was ever divided into districts to elect members of either house of the legislature. Senators have always been elected from single-member districts. They were originally apportioned one to a county until an 1843 constitutional amendment created a body solely of districts consisting of two counties. But in 1852 the Senate reverted to one-

per-county representation and this continued until 1861 when a new constitution established districts all containing three counties. Some modification was made in 1918 although most districts (41 of 52) continued to contain three counties the others ranged from one to five counties. By 1962, 52 of 54 districts were made up three counties; the other two districts contained one and two counties respectively. In 1962 the legislature radically reapportioned the Senate, largely on a population basis, dividing counties entitled to more than one member into single-member districts. No county previously had had more than one member.

The county was always the basis for apportioning members of the House and every county had at least one member. However there had always been a ceiling on representation except under the 1777 constitution when Liberty County had 14 members. Under the 1789 constitution representation ranged from a minimum of two to a maximum of five. In 1798 the minimum was reduced to one and the maximum to four. Under an 1843 amendment representation was fixed at either one or two per county. Beginning in 1868, House counties were divided into three categories with a fixed number of counties entitled to no less than one nor more than three members. Except for slight modifications in the number of counties in each category, this system of representation remained in effect until 1965.

Under court order, Georgia created equal population districts, with the Senate all single-member districts as before but the House, until 1992, made up of both single- and multi-member districts. In the multi-member districts, candidates ran for a specific seat in each case. Since 1992 all House members have been elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The unicameral body consisted of 72 members. The 1789 constitution set a membership for the House at 34. The 1798 Constitution did not fix a number, and as new counties were created the body grew in size. A constitutional amendment fixed the number at 130, but that was repealed in 1851 and as new counties were created the House increased. The constitution of 1861 restored the 1843 formula which produced a House of 168. The 1868 constitution fixed the number at 175 but constitutional amendments between 1904 and 1920 increased the body to 206 members to allow for representation for newly created counties. By 1930 the House totaled 207 members. The consolidation of three Atlanta area counties into one reduced the House in 1932 by two and the number remained in effect until the one person, one vote apportionment resulting in four changes in the size of the House, which reached its present total of 180 in 1978.

The Senate originally was made up of 11 members, and that body grew as new counties were created until 1843 when the number was fixed at 47. But a constitutional amendment restoring the one-member-per-county formula in 1851 saw the body grow rapidly, so that by 1861 the Senate had 131 members, the largest number of any similar body in the U.S. Thereafter the 1861 constitution fixed Senate representation at 44, and that remained unchanged until 1918 when it was increased to 51 members. There have been three additional increases in the Senate, with the membership in 1968 reaching 56, its present total. The Georgia Senate is the fourth largest such body in the nation; the House is exceeded in size by only two other states.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Until the 1960s reapportionment was largely accomplished by either constitutional amendment or a constitutional convention as the formulas enacted made significant reapportionment impossible.¹ But since the implementation of one person, one vote this has occurred on regular basis. There have been such enactments in 1962, 1964 (Senate) 1965 (House), 1967 (Senate) 1968, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1982, 1992, 2002, and 2004.

Election Dates: Elections were held on the first Tuesday in October until 1865 when the date was changed to the first Wednesday in October. Effective in 1916 the date was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: The state has had ten constitutions, second only to Louisiana: 1777, 1789, 1798, 1861, 1865, 1868, 1877, 1945, 1976 and 1982.

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>U / SoR / oth</i>	<i>U / SoR / oth</i>
1835	54 / 31	102 / 68
1836	?	?
1837	42 / 50	88 / 103
1838	50 / 37	96 / 76
1839	28 / 46 / 1 tie	102 / 94 / 1 ?
	<i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>D / W / oth</i>
1840	44 / 48	88 / 118
1841	51 / 38 / 1 tie	109 / 91
1842	55 / 36 / 2 ties	118 / 87 / 2 ties
1843	49 / 43 / 1 ?	81 / 124
1845	(47) 25 / 22	(130) 69 / 60 / 1 tie
1847	21 / 25 / 1 I	62 / 68
1849	25 / 22	61 / 65 / 1 tie, 3 ?
1851	/ / 39 U, 8 SoR	/ / 104 U, 29 SoR

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>D / W / oth</i>
1853	52 / 42	66 / 59
1855	78 / 1 / 33 A	92 / 55 / 1 ID
1857	86 / 1 / 32 A	102 / 1 / 51 A, 1 I, 1 ID
1859	103 / 1 / 21 Opp	120 / 1 / 48 Opp, 1 I, 1 ID
	<i>D / R</i>	<i>D / R</i>
1868	(44) 18 / 26	(175)— ²
1870	29 / 14 / 1 I	136 / 29 / 9 I, 1 ?
1872	40 / 4	161 / 14
1874	43 / 1	168 / 7
1876	40 / 1 / 3 ID	159 / 8 / 8 I
1878	44 / 0	171 / 4
1880	43 / 1	165 / 10
1882	44 / 0	167 / 2 / 5 I, 1 P
1884	44 / 0	169 / 6
1886	39 / 2 / 2 I, 1 Lab	150 / 10 / 10 I, 5 Lab
1888	43 / 1	172 / 3
1890	44 / 0	171 / 4
1892	43 / 0 / 1 Pop	159 / 4 / 11 Pop, 1 ?
1894	38 / 1 / 5 Pop	126 / 2 / 47 Pop
1896	37 / 1 / 6 Pop	142 / 3 / 30 Pop
1898	43 / 1	170 / 0 / 5 Pop
1900	43 / 1	166 / 0 / 9 Pop
1902	40 / 2 / 2 Pop	171 / 3 / 1 Pop
1904	44 / 0	173 / 2
1906	44 / 0	(183) 170 / 3 / 2Pe, 8 ?
1908	44 / 0	(184) 184 / 0
1910	43 / 1	183 / 1
1912	43 / 1	183 / 1
1914	43 / 1	(189) D majority ³
1916	44 / 0	D majority ³
1918	(51) 51 / 0	(193) D majority ³
1920	50 / 1	(206) D majority ³
1922	51 / 0	D majority ³
1924	50 / 1	204 / 2
1926	50 / 1	204 / 2
1928	51 / 0	(207) 204 / 3
1930	50 / 1	207 / 0
1932	50 / 1	(205) 205 / 0
1934	50 / 1	203 / 2
1936	50 / 1	204 / 1
1938	(52) 51 / 1	204 / 1
1940	51 / 1	204 / 1
1942	51 / 1	204 / 1
1944	51 / 1	204 / 1
1946	(54) 53 / 1	204 / 1
1948	53 / 1	203 / 2

Affiliations	Senate D / R	House D / R
1950	54 / 0	204 / 1
1952	53 / 1	204 / 1
1954	53 / 1	202 / 3
1956	53 / 1	202 / 3
1958	53 / 1	202 / 3
1960	53 / 1	203 / 2
1962	50 / 4	203 / 2
1964	44 / 9 / 2 I	198 / 7
1965 ⁴	—	188 / 17
1966	46 / 7 / 1 I	183 / 22
1968	(56) 48 / 7 / 1 I	(195) 169 / 26
1970	50 / 6	173 / 22
1972	48 / 8	(179) 152 / 27
1974	51 / 5	155 / 24
1976	52 / 4	(182) 158 / 24
1978	51 / 5	(180) 161 / 19
1980	51 / 5	157 / 23
1982	52 / 4	156 / 24
1984	47 / 9	155 / 25
1986	46 / 10	154 / 26
1988	46 / 10	145 / 35
1990	45 / 11	144 / 36
1992	41 / 15	128 / 52
1994	35 / 21	114 / 66
1996	34 / 22	106 / 74
1998	34 / 22	102 / 78
2000	32 / 24	105 / 74 / 1 I
2002	26 / 30	106 / 73 / 1 I
2004	22 / 34	86 / 94
2006	22 / 34	74 / 106

NOTES

- There were reapportionments of the Senate within the limits of the existing formulas in 1906, 1946 and 1962 prior to one person, one vote.
- Although I was not able to find a party breakdown for the House, there is an estimate based on voting records in C. Mildred Thompson, *Reconstruction in Georgia* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1915; reprint edition (Gloucester: Peter Smith, 1964, pp. 207–212). The author estimates the party breakdown as 84 Republicans (75 Radicals and 9 Moderates) and 88 Conservative Democrats.
- Although the exact party breakdown could not be determined, the Democratic total was near 100 percent for each election. The Republican membership probably was 1–4 members per session.
- Court-ordered election as a result of reapportionment suit concerning the House of Representatives held on May 26, 1965. See decisions in *Fortson v. Dorsey* (379 U.S. 433) 1965 and *Reynolds v. Sims* (377 U.S. 533) 1964.

SOURCES

Niles Register, November 21, 1835. (Milledgeville) *Federal Union*, October 17, 1837, October 23, 1838, October 22, 1839, October 24, 1840, October 19, 1841, October 25, 1842, October 24, 1843, October 21, 1845, November 9, 1847, October 16, 1849, October 21, 1851, October 18, 1853, October 16, 1855, October 20, 1857, October 25, 1859. *The (Atlanta) Constitution*, October 18, 1876, November 3, 1880, October 19, 1882. Richard Scammon, ed., *America Votes*, Volumes 1–8 (Pittsburgh: Macmillan/Congressional Quarterly, annually since 1955). Information about past apportionments and other constitutional issues taken largely from Albert B. Saye, *A Constitutional History of Georgia 1732–1968* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1970). The Georgia Archives supplied a list of Republican state senators from 1868 through the election of 2000.

HAWAII

Statehood: Before an enabling act was passed by Congress, the territorial legislature, in the fall of 1949, authorized the calling of a constitutional convention. The delegates met in Honolulu from April 4 to July 22, 1950, and the document was approved on November 7, 1950 (82,788 to 27,109). Congress did not pass an enabling act until March 18, 1959, subject to a further vote of the people, which occurred on June 27, 1959. Statehood was achieved on August 21, 1959, and the constitution went into effect on the same day. The capital has always been Honolulu.

Term: Senators since statehood, have served terms of four years, part of the body elected every two years.¹ Representatives have served a two-year term since statehood.

Districts/Elections: Initially the Senate was elected from six multi-member districts electing from two to five members. Multi-member districts continued to be the predominant method of election through the reapportionment of 1974, which created eight districts electing one to four members. The House was similarly apportioned into mainly multi-member districts but there were some single-member districts as well. Since 1982 all legislators have been elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The legislature has always been made up of 25 senators and 51 representatives.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: 1966 (Senate), 1974, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

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

Constitution: The original constitution, written in 1950 and effective with statehood, is still in effect today.

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / R</i>	<i>D / R</i>
1959	(25) 11 / 14	(51) 33 / 18
1962	15 / 10	40 / 11
1964	16 / 9	39 / 12
1966	15 / 10	39 / 12
1968	—	38 / 13
1970	17 / 8	34 / 17
1972	—	35 / 16
1974	17 / 8	34 / 17
1976	—	41 / 10
1978	18 / 7	42 / 9
1980	17 / 8	39 / 12
1982	17 / 8	43 / 8
1984	22 / 3	40 / 11
1986	20 / 5	40 / 11
1988	22 / 3	45 / 6
1990	22 / 3	45 / 6
1992	22 / 3	47 / 4
1994	23 / 2	44 / 7
1996	23 / 2	39 / 12
1998	23 / 2	39 / 12
2000	22 / 3	32 / 19
2002	20 / 5	36 / 15
2004	20 / 5	41 / 10
2006	20 / 5	43 / 8

NOTES

1. The entire Senate was elected in 1966, 1970, 1974 and 1978.

IDAHO

Statehood: On April 2, 1889, territorial governor George Shoup called for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention. The delegates met in Boise from July 4 to August 2 and produced Idaho's

constitution. The document was submitted to the voters on November 5, 1889, and was approved by a vote of 12,126 to 6,282. The statehood bill was signed by President Harrison on July 3, 1890. The initial election of the legislature took place on October 1, 1890. The first legislature convened on December 8. The capital has always been located at Boise.

Terms: Members of both houses have always been elected for a term of two years.

Districts/Elections: The Senate was initially made up mainly of single-member and a few two-member districts plus floterial districts. By amendment in 1911 every county had one member.

The House of Representatives initially had the same setup as the Senate, but each county was entitled to at least one member. No county could be divided in the formation of districts; that rule applied to both houses.

In 1966, in response to one person, one vote apportionment, the legislature was divided into 35 districts electing one senator and two representatives, each elected separately. Except for the apportionment of 1984, this system has been used ever since. The 1984 apportionment provided for a few districts that elected as many as three senators and six representatives, each elected separately.

Membership/Size: The Senate was initially 18 members. By 1922 the total had increased to 44 due to the creation of new counties. The total was changed again when it was reduced to 35 in 1966, increased to 42 in 1984 and reduced again to 35 in 1992. The House increased from 36 at statehood to 59 by 1910. In 1962 the House was increased to 63; members since then there have been four changes. The most recent change, in 1992, reduced the body from 84 to 70 members.

Reapportionment/Redistricting¹: Enacted in 1894 (House) 1896, 1902 (House) 1906 (House) 1908, 1910(House), 1912, 1914, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1928, 1934, 1942, 1952, 1964, 1966, 1972, 1974, 1984, 1992 and 2002.

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

Constitutions: The original constitution of 1889 is in use today.

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1890	(18) 4 / 14	(36) 5 / 31
1892	8 / 6 / 4 Pop	9 / 20 / 7 Pop
1894	2 / 10 / 5 Pop, 1 I	(35) 1 / 25 / 8 Pop, 1 I
1896	(21) 7 / 7 / 7 Pop	(48) 15 / 17 / 16 Pop

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1898	3 / 9 / 7 Fus, 2 Pop	(49) 14 / 12 / 17 Fus, 6 Pop
1900	10 / 7 / 3 Pop, 1 SilR	16 / 20 / 7 Sil, 6 Pop
1902	6 / 14 / 1 I	13 / 36
1904	2 / 19	(50) 2 / 48
1906	6 / 15	(51) 12 / 38 / 1 I
1908	(23) 10 / 13	(53) 9 / 44
1910	9 / 14	(59) 25 / 34
1912	(24) 3 / 21	(60) 4 / 56
1914	(33) 11 / 19 / 2 Pg, 1 S	(61) 28 / 32 / 1 Pg
1916	(37) 21 / 16	(65) 36 / 29
1918	(41) 12 / 29	(64) 18 / 46
1920	(44) 5 / 39	(54) 3 / 51
1922	14 / 25 / 5 Pg	(65) 22 / 37 / 6 Pg
1924	5 / 32 / 7 Pg	(62) 5 / 45 / 12 Pg
1926	11 / 29 / 4 Pg	(68) 7 / 52 / 8 Pg, 1 I
1928	12 / 32	(59) 9 / 50
1930	21 / 23	27 / 32
1932	35 / 9	55 / 4
1934	36 / 8	53 / 6
1936	33 / 11	50 / 9
1938	17 / 27	20 / 39
1940	23 / 21	38 / 21
1942	13 / 31	(59) 27 / 32
1944	20 / 24	29 / 30
1946	15 / 29	18 / 41
1948	23 / 21	24 / 35
1950	15 / 29	23 / 36
1952	11 / 33	14 / 45
1954	20 / 24	23 / 36
1956	25 / 19	27 / 32
1958	27 / 17	35 / 24
1960	21 / 23	28 / 31
1962	21 / 23	(63) 29 / 34
1964	19 / 25	(79) 37 / 42
1966	(35) 13 / 22	(70) 32 / 38
1968	15 / 20	32 / 38
1970	16 / 19	29 / 41
1972	12 / 23	19 / 51
1974	14 / 21	27 / 43
1976	15 / 20	22 / 48
1978	16 / 19	20 / 50
1980	12 / 23	14 / 56
1982	14 / 21	19 / 51
1984	(42) 14 / 28	(84) 17 / 67
1986	16 / 26	20 / 64
1988	19 / 23	20 / 64
1990	21 / 21	28 / 56
1992	(35) 12 / 23	(70) 20 / 50

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1994	8 / 27	13 / 57
1996	5 / 30	11 / 59
1998	4 / 31	12 / 58
2000	3 / 32	9 / 61
2002	7 / 28	16 / 54
2004	7 / 28	13 / 57
2006	7 / 28	19 / 51

NOTES

1. Several of the early reapportionments affected only a few counties, and between 1912 and 1964 reapportionments were of the House only.

SOURCES

For all elections from 1894 through 2000 data was obtained from the *Idaho Blue Book 2001-2002* published by the Idaho Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS

Statehood: On April 18, 1818, an enabling act was signed by President James Monroe calling on the citizens of the territory of Illinois to elect delegates to a constitutional convention. The delegates met at the capital, Kaskaskia, August 3–26, 1818, and wrote a constitution. The first state elections were held September 17–19, 1818. Illinois formally became a state on December 3, 1818. The capital was moved to Vandalia in 1820 and to Springfield in 1839.

Term: Senators were elected for a term of four years until 1872; with overlapping terms, one-half the body was elected every two years. In 1872 senators were divided into three classes with two out of three elections for a four-year term and one for a two-year term. At the beginning of a new apportionment cycle all senators are elected. Thereafter $\frac{1}{3}$ and then $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Senate are elected followed by $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ again. However, in 1966 all senators were elected for four years. House members have always served a term of two years.

Districts/Elections: Senators have always been elected from single-member districts, except in 1870, when each district elected two members.

House members until the constitution of 1870 were elected from both single- and multi-member districts on a countywide basis, no county being divided into districts. In 1872 the House, using the same districts as the Senate, elected three members per district, and cumulative voting was introduced.¹ This method remained in effect until 1982 when single-member districts were established, except for 1964, when the entire House was elected statewide.

Membership/Size: The Senate initially consisted of 14 members, increased to 18 in 1822, to 40 in 1836, and to 42 six years later. The membership was reduced to 25 under the constitution of 1848 but doubled to 50 in 1870. There have been three increases since: to 51 in 1872, 58 in 1956 and 59 in 1972. The House consisted of 28 members in 1818 and 36 in 1822. By 1846 the total had reached 123. After a reduction to 75 in 1848, there were two increases: to 85 in 1862 and to 177 in 1870. In 1872 the total was reduced to 153 and that remained unchanged until 1956 when it was increased to 177. In 1982 once again the membership was decreased, this time to 118.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in the years 1822, 1826, 1832, 1836, 1842, 1848, 1854, 1862, 1870, 1872, 1884, 1894, 1902, 1956, 1964, 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

Election Dates: Elections were originally held on the first Monday in August. In 1850 the date was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: The state's four constitutions were written in 1818, 1848, 1870 and 1970.

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>D / W / oth</i>
1836 ²	(40) 22 / 18	(91) 57 / 24 / 10 ?
1838	20 / 20	40 / 46 / 5 I
1840	26 / 14	51 / 40 ³
1842	(41) 30 / 12	(121) 84 / 37
1844	26 / 15	78 / 40 / 3 ?
1846	29 / 13	(123) 76 / 44 / 3 ?
1848	(25) 17 / 7 / 1 ?	(75) 54 / 21
1850	17 / 8	46 / 29
1852	20 / 5	56 / 18 / 1 FS
1854	14 / 11	34 / 41
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1856	13 / 12	38 / 31 / 6 A

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1858	14 / 11	40 / 35
1860	12 / 13	34 / 41
1862	13 / 12	(85) 55 / 30
1864	11 / 14	34 / 51
1866	9 / 16	25 / 60
1868	7 / 18	27 / 58
1870	(50) 20 / 30	(177) 76 / 98 / 3 I
1872	(51) 18 / 33	(153) 67 / 86
1874	18 / 24 / 9 I	42 / 69 / 41 I
1876	22 / 21 / 8 I	67 / 79 / 7 I
1878	24 / 26 / 1 I	60 / 80 / 10 G, 3 S
1880	18 / 32 / 1 S	71 / 82
1882	20 / 31	75 / 77 / 1 I
1884	25 / 26	76 / 76 / 1 I
1886	18 / 32 / 1 Lab	64 / 79 / 9 Lab, 1 P
1888	15 / 35 / 1 Lab	72 / 80 / 1 Lab
1890	24 / 27	77 / 73 / 3 FA
1892	29 / 22	78 / 75
1894	18 / 33	61 / 92
1896	11 / 39 / 1 Pop	62 / 89 / 2 Pop
1898	16 / 34 / 1 Pop	71 / 81 / 1 P
1900	19 / 32	72 / 81
1902	15 / 36	62 / 88 / 2 PO, 1 P
1904	10 / 41	57 / 91 / 3 P, 2 S
1906	7 / 44	60 / 90 / 3 P
1908	13 / 38	65 / 88
1910	17 / 34	68 / 82 / 2 I, 1 P
1912	24 / 25 / 2 Pg	71 / 52 / 27 Pg, 3 S
1914	25 / 25 / 1 Pg	70 / 79 / 2 S, 1 I, 1 Pg
1916	18 / 33	67 / 85 / 1 I
1918	17 / 34	63 / 90
1920	8 / 43	58 / 95
1922	9 / 42	63 / 89 / 1 I
1924	13 / 38	59 / 94
1926	10 / 41	60 / 93
1928	11 / 40	62 / 91
1930	18 / 33	72 / 81
1932	33 / 18	80 / 73
1934	35 / 16	84 / 69
1936	34 / 17	86 / 67
1938	30 / 21	73 / 80
1940	23 / 28	74 / 79
1942	23 / 28	69 / 84
1944	17 / 34	75 / 78
1946	14 / 37	66 / 87
1948	18 / 33	79 / 74
1950	20 / 31	69 / 84
1952	13 / 38	69 / 84

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1954	19 / 32	74 / 79
1956	(58) 20 / 38	(177) 83 / 94
1958	24 / 34	92 / 85
1960	27 / 31	88 / 89
1962	23 / 35	87 / 90
1964	25 / 33	118 / 59
1966	20 / 38	78 / 99
1968	—	83 / 94
1970	29 / 29	87 / 90
1972	(59) 29 / 30	84 / 92 / 1 I
1974	34 / 25	98 / 76 / 3 I
1976	34 / 25	93 / 83 / 1 I
1978	32 / 27	88 / 88 / 1 I
1980	30 / 29	86 / 89 / 2 I
1982	33 / 26	(118) 70 / 48
1984	31 / 28	67 / 51
1986	31 / 28	67 / 51
1988	31 / 28	68 / 50
1990	31 / 28	72 / 46
1992	27 / 32	67 / 51
1994	26 / 33	54 / 64
1996	28 / 31	60 / 58
1998	27 / 32	62 / 56
2000	27 / 32	62 / 56
2002	32 / 27	66 / 52
2004	31 / 27 / 1 I	65 / 53
2006	37 / 22	66 / 52

NOTES

1. Under this system the voter had three votes, which in traditional fashion he could cast equally for three candidates. But the voter could also give his three votes for just one candidate or divide his vote equally between two candidates. In most cases as long as the system was used, this usually resulted in a 2-1 split in each district in favor of one or the other major parties.
2. Prior to 1836, party affiliation could not be ascertained.
3. *Niles Register* gives the affiliation as 49D and 42W (October 24, 1840).

SOURCES

(Vandilla) *Illinois State Register*, August 26, September 2, 1836, *Niles Register*, November 6, 1838, (Springfield) *Illinois State Register*, August 14, 1840, January 6, 1849. Theodore C. Pease, *Illinois Election Returns 1818-1848* (Springfield: Illinois State Historical Society, 1923).

From 1880 to 1968, John Clayton, *The Illinois Fact Book and Historical Almanac, 1673-1968* (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1970).

INDIANA

Statehood: The U.S. Congress passed an enabling act on April 19, 1816, providing that the residents of the territory of Indiana write a constitution and become a state. Delegates to the convention were elected on May 13, 1816, and convened on June 10 at the capital, Corydon. On June 29 they completed their work. The first election of the legislature took place on August 5, 1816, and the legislature convened on November 4. Statehood was not officially achieved until December 11, 1816. The capital was moved to Indianapolis in 1825.

Term: Under the 1816 constitution, senators were elected for a three-year term; one-third of the body was elected each year. Under the 1851 constitution the term was increased to four years, with one-half elected every two years; this is the present procedure. The House was at first elected annually, but terms were increased to two years by the 1851 constitution.

Districts/Elections: Senators were initially elected from single-member districts, but Wayne County elected two members countywide from 1841 to 1846. This provision was restated by the 1851 constitution except that any county that was entitled to more than one member would not be divided into districts. This practice continued until the implementation of one person, one vote reapportionment in 1966 when all members were elected from single-member districts — the procedure ever since.

House members were elected countywide from a combination of single- and multi-member districts under the 1816 constitution. In 1826 partial representation was introduced. Under the 1851 constitution the apportionment provisions were modified to the extent that it was up to the legislature to determine whether to divide counties entitled to more than one member into districts. Apparently this was applicable only to counties entitled to more than one member and not multi-county districts. This combination of single- and multi-member districts continued until 1992, when for the first time all House members were elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The Senate originally consisted of 16 members and increased under each of the next four reapportionments, in 1841 reaching 50, its present size. The House had 29 members at its inception. The

next three reapportionments increased the House to 100 by 1836, and that number has remained the same.¹

Reapportionment/Redistricting: Enacted in 1821, 1826, 1831, 1836, 1841, 1846, 1851, 1857, 1867, 1885, 1897, 1905, 1915, 1921, 1963, 1966, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.²

Election Dates: The legislature was originally elected on the first Monday in August, a date changed to the first Monday in October in 1852. In 1882 election day was changed to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: There have been two constitutions, the first written in 1816 and the other in 1851.

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>J / Ad</i>	<i>J / Ad / oth</i>
1826	(21) Ad majority	(58) Ad majority
1827	4 / 17	15 / 38 / 4 ?
1828	2 / 19	22 / 27 / 9 ?
	<i>D / NR / oth</i>	<i>D / NR / oth</i>
1829	(22) 3 / 18 / 1 ?	(62) 28 / 23 / 11 ?
1830	(23) 6 / 17	(61) 22 / 30 / 9 ?
1831	(30) 9 / 21	(75) 37 / 37 / 1 ? ³
1832	9 / 20 / 1 ?	42 / 33
1833	13 / 15 / 2 ?	39 / 33 / 3 ?
	<i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>D / W / oth</i>
1834	14 / 16 / 1 ?	30 / 36 / 10 ? ⁴
1835	(31) 14 / 16 / 1 ?	(81) 37 / 44
1836	(47) 20 / 27	(100) 46 / 54
1837	22 / 25	44 / 56
1838	20 / 27	43 / 57
1839	25 / 22	61 / 39
1840	14 / 33	22 / 78
1841	(50) 22 / 28	53 / 47
1842	19 / 31	54 / 46
1843	26 / 24	55 / 45
1844	25 / 25	45 / 54 / 1 ?
1845	25 / 25	56 / 44
1846	26 / 24	47 / 53
1847	25 / 25	49 / 51
1848	27 / 23	60 / 40
1849	29 / 21	59 / 41
1850	33 / 17	65 / 35
1851	39 / 10 / 1 FS	61 / 38 / 1 FS

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / W / oth</i>	<i>D / W / oth</i>
1852	34 / 16	66 / 34
1854	26 / 24 Pe	43 / 157 Pe
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1856	23 / 26 / 1 A	63 / 35 / 2 A
1858	25 / 25	49 / 51
1860	22 / 28	38 / 62
1862	27 / 21 / 2 I	60 / 40
1864	25 / 25	45 / 55
1866	20 / 30	39 / 61
1868	17 / 33	43 / 57
1870	26 / 24	53 / 47
1872	23 / 27	46 / 54
1874	23 / 22 / 5 I	60 / 32 / 8 I
1876	25 / 24 / 1 I	46 / 54
1878	24 / 23 / 3 G	50 / 39 / 11 G
1880	24 / 24 / 2 G	41 / 58 / 1 I
1882	28 / 22	58 / 42
1884	33 / 17	65 / 35
1886	31 / 19	45 / 55
1888	27 / 23	57 / 43
1890	34 / 16	74 / 26
1892	35 / 15	63 / 37
1894	18 / 32	18 / 82
1896	14 / 33 / 2 Pop	39 / 52 / 9 Pop
1898	21 / 29	40 / 60
1900	17 / 33	39 / 61
1902	15 / 35	34 / 66
1904	14 / 36	21 / 79
1906	13 / 37	47 / 53
1908	23 / 27	60 / 40
1910	30 / 20	60 / 40
1912	40 / 8 / 2 Pg	95 / 4 / 1 Pg
1914	41 / 8 / 1 Pg	60 / 39 / 1 Pg
1916	25 / 24 / 1 Pg	35 / 65
1918	16 / 34	18 / 82
1920	9 / 41	11 / 89
1922	18 / 32	48 / 52
1924	18 / 32	16 / 84
1926	15 / 35	37 / 63
1928	12 / 38	20 / 80
1930	21 / 29	75 / 25
1932	43 / 7	91 / 9
1934	38 / 12	65 / 35
1936	38 / 12	77 / 23
1938	33 / 17	49 / 51
1940	18 / 32	35 / 65

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1942	12 / 38	18 / 82
1944	13 / 37	31 / 69
1946	18 / 32	13 / 87
1948	21 / 29	60 / 40
1950	24 / 26	31 / 69
1952	10 / 40	19 / 81
1954	15 / 35	37 / 63
1956	17 / 33	24 / 76
1958	23 / 27	79 / 21
1960	26 / 24	34 / 66
1962	24 / 26	44 / 56
1964	35 / 15	78 / 22
1966	29 / 21	34 / 66
1968	15 / 35	27 / 73
1970	21 / 29	46 / 54
1972	21 / 29	27 / 73
1974	23 / 27	56 / 44
1976	28 / 22	47 / 53
1978	21 / 29	46 / 54
1980	15 / 35	37 / 63
1982	18 / 32	43 / 57
1984	20 / 30	37 / 63
1986	20 / 30	48 / 52
1988	24 / 26	50 / 50
1990	24 / 26	52 / 48
1992	22 / 28	55 / 45
1994	20 / 30	44 / 56
1996	19 / 31	50 / 50
1998	19 / 31	53 / 47
2000	18 / 32	53 / 47
2002	18 / 32	51 / 49
2004	17 / 33	48 / 52
2006	17 / 33	51 / 49

NOTES

1. In 1821 the Senate was increased to 16, in 1826 to 21, in 1831 to 30 and in 1836 to 47. The House was increased in 1821 to 43, in 1826 to 58, and in 1831 to 73.

2. Five reapportionments have been declared unconstitutional by the courts: 1879, 1891, 1893, 1895 and 1903.

3. *Niles Register* (September 3, 1831) gives the House breakdown as follows: 30 D / 39 NR / 6 not given.

4. The figures in the *The Pioneer Era* are Senate D 13 / W 17, and House D 30 / W 46, citing the (Indianapolis) *Indiana State Sentinel* of April 18, 25, 1843.

SOURCES

A Biographical Directory of the Indiana General Assembly, Volume 1 (Indianapolis: 1980) was used for the years 1826–1837. For the other years prior to 1850 data was obtained from Dorothy Riker and Gayle Thornbrough (compilers), *Indiana Election Returns 1816–1851* (Indiana Historical Bureau: 1960); Donald F. Carmony, *Indiana 1816–1850: The Pioneer Era* (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Bureau and Indiana Historical Society, 1998), citing the *Directory*. Party affiliations appear in the *Indiana Year Book* beginning in 1900.

IOWA

Statehood: A constitutional convention met at Iowa City, the capital, on May 4, 1846, and drafted a constitution that was approved by the voters of Iowa (9,492 to 9,036) on August 3. On October 26 the first legislature was elected; it convened on November 30. On December 28 President Polk signed the bill formally admitting Iowa to the Union. Iowa City was the capital until 1857, when the capital was moved to Des Moines.

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

Districts/Elections: Senators have been elected from single-member districts, but no district could include more than four counties. In 1928 an amendment limited a county to no more than one seat, nor could any county be divided in the formation of a district. House members were initially elected from single-member districts of from one to four counties. Under the 1857 constitution it would appear that a second seat was given to a county or district with more than one and one-half ratios. (A ratio is the population necessary to have a seat in a legislative body.) In 1904 the formula was changed so that each county was guaranteed one seat, leaving a remainder of nine seats to be apportioned to the nine most populous counties; thus nine two-member districts were created. The implementation of one person, one vote apportionment initially resulted in the more populous counties electing all members at large, but in 1968 these counties were divided into single-member districts. Since 1972 districts have crossed county lines.

Membership/Size: The first legislature consisted of 18 senators and 40 representatives. The Senate reached its present size of 50 in 1869 after five increases. There were temporary increases in that body in 1964 and 1966. But the Senate was returned to 50 members in 1970. The House increased to 100 members by 1867 as a result of five increases. The total was increased to 108 in 1906 and remained unchanged until an increase to 124 in 1964. The body was reduced to its present size of 100 in 1970.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: In 1857, 1865, 1876, 1886, 1906 (Senate), 1911 (Senate), 1921 (House), 1927 (House),¹ 1961, 1966 1968, 1970, 1972, 1982, 1992 and 2002.

Election Dates: Originally the first Monday in August, changed in 1857 to the second Tuesday in October. In 1884 the present date was selected: the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: There have been two constitutions, 1846 and 1857.

	<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
		<i>D / W</i>	<i>D / W</i>
1846	(18)	12 / 6	(40) 17 / 23
1848		11 / 8	28 / 11
1850		13 / 5	34 / 5
1852	(31)	20 / 11	(63) 40 / 23
1854		17 / 14	(71) 31 / 40
	<i>D / R / oth</i>		<i>D / R / oth</i>
1856	(35)	12 / 23	26 / 44
1857		14 / 22	30 / 42
1859	(43)	20 / 23	(86) 37 / 49
1861	(46)	14 / 32	(94) 34 / 60
1863		4 / 42	5 / 87
1865	(47)	5 / 42	15 / 83
1867		7 / 42	(100) 14 / 86
1869	(50)	7 / 43	14 / 86
1871		8 / 42	22 / 78
1873		6 / 34 / 10 I	6 / 50 / 44 I
1875		9 / 41	30 / 70
1877		12 / 38	25 / 73 / 2 G
1879		7 / 41 / 2 G	14 / 82 / 4 G
1881		2 / 46 / 2 G	22 / 71 / 7 G
1883		11 / 39	42 / 52 / 6 G
1885		19 / 31	39 / 60 / 1 I
1887		15 / 35	33 / 64 / 3 I
1889		20 / 28 / 1 I, 1 UL	45 / 50 / 4 I, 1 UL
1891		25 / 24 / 1 Pop	45 / 54 / 1 I
1893		16 / 34	21 / 79
1895		7 / 43	20 / 80

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1897	11 / 39	38 / 62
1899	8 / 42	19 / 81
1901	11 / 39	16 / 84
1903	8 / 42	22 / 78
1905	10 / 40	18 / 82
1906 ¹	14 / 36	(108) 33 / 75
1908	16 / 34	28 / 80
1910	16 / 34	38 / 70
1912	17 / 33	42 / 66
1914	15 / 35	32 / 76
1916	10 / 40	14 / 94
1918	5 / 45	15 / 93
1920	2 / 48	6 / 101 / 1 I
1922	4 / 46	16 / 91 / 1 I
1924	4 / 45 / 1 I	7 / 101
1926	1 / 48 / 1 ID	13 / 95
1928	2 / 48	12 / 96
1930	6 / 44	37 / 71
1932	25 / 25	76 / 32
1934	28 / 22	58 / 50
1936	28 / 22	54 / 54
1938	12 / 38	19 / 89
1940	5 / 45	21 / 87
1942	5 / 45	10 / 98
1944	5 / 45	17 / 91
1946	4 / 46	10 / 98
1948	7 / 43	29 / 79
1950	9 / 41	15 / 93
1952	4 / 46	3 / 105
1954	6 / 44	18 / 90
1956	10 / 40	37 / 71
1958	17 / 33	50 / 58
1960	15 / 35	30 / 78
1962	12 / 38	30 / 78
1964	(59) 34 / 25	(124) 101 / 23
1966	(61) 32 / 29	35 / 89
1968	17 / 44	38 / 86
1970	(50) 12 / 38	(100) 37 / 63
	22 / 28	43 / 57
	26 / 24	61 / 39
	26 / 24	59 / 41
	22 / 28	43 / 57
	21 / 29	42 / 58
	28 / 22	60 / 40
	29 / 21	60 / 40
	30 / 20	58 / 42
	30 / 20	61 / 39
	28 / 22	53 / 47
1990		

Affiliations	Senate D / R / oth	House D / R / oth
1992	26 / 24	49 / 51
1994	27 / 23	36 / 64
1996	21 / 29	46 / 54
1998	20 / 30	44 / 56
2000	20 / 30	44 / 56
2002	21 / 29	46 / 54
2004	25 / 25	49 / 51
2006	30 / 20	54 / 46

NOTES

1. In both 1932 and 1942 two counties were reapportioned in the House.

SOURCES

Research was done at the Iowa State Historical Society (Archives) in Des Moines. The state returns provided much of the data for the pre-Civil War era. Editions of the *Iowa Official Register* were used from 1888. The state also supplied data since 1966.

KANSAS

Statehood: An enabling act passed in May 1858 allowed the territory to become a state under the controversial Lecompton constitution. This constitution was rejected on August 2, 1858. A new convention convened at Wyandotte on January 11, 1859, and its work was approved on October 4, 1859 by a vote of 10,421 to 5,530. The first legislature was elected on December 6, 1859, but statehood was not achieved until January 20, 1861. The first legislature convened in March, 1861. Topeka has been the capital since statehood.

Term: Senators were originally elected for two years until 1876 when the term was increased to four years. Representatives were initially elected for one year, increased to two years in 1876.

Districts/Elections: Originally members were elected from single- and multi-member districts made up of one or more counties. Beginning in 1876 senators were elected from single-member districts. In the same year each county was guaranteed at least one member in the House, leaving 20 other

seats for the more populous counties. In fact no county had more than three seats, all elected countywide. Since one person, one vote apportionment all members have been elected from single-member districts without regard for county boundaries.

Membership/Size: The Senate had 25 members at its outset, increased to 33 in 1872 and 40 in 1876. The House had 75 members originally and was increased 10 times, reaching 125 in 1876.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: In 1862, 1866, 1871, 1876, 1886, 1891, 1897, 1909 1933 and 1947 (Senate), 1959, 1961 (House), 1963 (Senate), 1968 (Senate), 1972, 1974, 1982, 1992 and 2002

Election Dates: Elections have always been held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Constitutions: The constitution written in 1859 is in effect today.

Affiliations	Senate D / R	House D / R
1859	(25) 3 / 22	(75) 11 / 64
1862	2 / 20 / 2 I, 1 ID	8 / 57 ¹
1863	—	R majority ²
1864	1 / 19 / 5 ³	(78) 7 / 62 / 9 ⁴
1865	—	10 / 61 / 7 ⁵
1866	5 / 22	(82) 13 / 69
1867	—	(88) 26 / 62
1868	1 / 24	(90) 6 / 84
1869	—	(91) R majority ⁶
1870	0 / 25	(98) 16 / 82
1871	—	(94) R majority ⁷
1872	(33) 1 / 27 / 5 Fm	2 / 51 / 34 Fm, 18 I
1873	—	(107) 3 / 57 / 47 ⁸
1874	3 / 21 / 9 Rf	10 / 75 / 20 Rf, 2 ?
1875	—	(104) 9 / 77 / 18 ⁹
1876	(40) 5 / 35	(125) 18 / 107
1878	—	17 / 108
1880	2 / 37 / 1 Fus	9 / 112 / 4 Fus
1882	—	26 / 86 / 13 G
1884	3 / 37	11 / 107 / 7 I
1886	—	24 / 97 / 3 I, 1 Lab
1888	1 / 39	2 / 121 / 2 UL
1890	—	7 / 26 / 92 FA
1892	2 / 15 / 23 Pop	2 / 64 / 58 Pop, 1 I ¹⁰
1894	—	1 / 91 / 33 Pop
1896	2 / 11 / 27 Pop	8 / 47 / 67 Pop, 3 SilR
1898	—	0 / 92 / 33 Pop
1900	2 / 31 / 7 Pop	12 / 81 / 30 Pop, 2 SilR
1902	—	30 / 95

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / R</i>	<i>D / R</i>
1904	3 / 37	15 / 110
1906	—	31 / 94
1908	6 / 34	40 / 84 / 1 I
1910	—	53 / 71 / 1 I
1912	21 / 18 / 1 S	72 / 51 / 2 S
1914	—	49 / 66 / 9 Pg, 1 S
1916	9 / 31	37 / 86 / 2 S
1918	—	15 / 110
1920	2 / 38	12 / 113
1922	—	30 / 95
1924	8 / 32	33 / 92
1926	—	33 / 92
1928	3 / 37	24 / 101
1930	—	48 / 77
1932	17 / 23	60 / 65
1934	—	50 / 75
1936	15 / 25	51 / 74
1938	—	17 / 108
1940	5 / 35	27 / 98
1942	—	12 / 113
1944	1 / 39	5 / 120
1946	—	17 / 108
1948	6 / 34	30 / 95
1950	—	20 / 105
1952	5 / 35	20 / 105
1954	—	36 / 89
1956	8 / 32	42 / 83
1958	—	56 / 69
1960	8 / 32	43 / 82
1962	—	36 / 89
1964	13 / 27	45 / 80
1966	—	48 / 77
1968	8 / 32	38 / 87
1970	—	41 / 84
1972	13 / 27	45 / 80
1974	—	53 / 72
1976	19 / 21	65 / 60
1978	—	56 / 69
1980	17 / 23	53 / 72
1982	—	53 / 72
1984	16 / 24	49 / 76
1986	—	51 / 74
1988	18 / 22	58 / 67
1990	—	63 / 62
1992	14 / 26	59 / 66
1994	—	45 / 80
1996	13 / 27	48 / 77
1998	—	48 / 77

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i>	<i>House</i>
	<i>D / R</i>	<i>D / R</i>
2000	10 / 30	46 / 79
2002	—	45 / 80
2004	10 / 30	42 / 83
2006	—	47 / 78

NOTES

1. 7 U, 1 Ab, 1 I, 1 ?
2. Of those who could be identified by party the totals were 30 R, 3 D and 42 ?
3. 2 I, 2 WD, 1 Nat
4. 1 WD, 1 I, 1 IR, 4 Ab, 2 ?
5. 1 AdD, 1 I, 1 IR, 1 W, 3 ?
6. Of those who could be identified by party the totals were 50 R, 7 D, 1 ID and 33 ?
7. Of those who could be identified by party the totals were 29 R, 3 D, 4 I, 1 IR, 1 Rf and 56 ?
8. 18 Rf, 10 I, 9 Fm, 4 Lib, 2 IR, 1 LI, 2 ?, 1 vac
9. 9 I, 4 IR, 3 Rf, 1 RfR, 1 ?
10. There was considerable controversy over a few seats that determined who would organize the House. For the figures used here I relied on the information in Wynne P. Harrington, *The Populist Party In Kansas* (Kansas State Historical Society), Vol. XVI, pp. 421-431.

SOURCES

Annals of Kansas 1862-1876, (Topeka) *State Record*, January 1, 1868. Wynne P. Harrington, *The Populist Party in Kansas* (Kansas State Historical Society), Volume XVI for the period 1890-1900. William F. Zornow, *Kansas: A History of the Jayhawk State*, (Norman: University Oklahoma Press, 1957), for much of the material between 1908-1956. Also Charles H. Titus, "Voting in Kansas, 1900-1932," *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, August 1935, for the elections of 1908-1932. Thomas Page, *Legislative Apportionment in Kansas* (Bureau of Government Research, University of Kansas; 1952).

KENTUCKY

Statehood: On December 18, 1789, the state of Virginia agreed to the separation of the area called the district of Kentucky. The U.S. Congress then provided for the admission of the area as a state on February 4,

1791, effective June 1, 1792. A constitutional convention meeting in Danville wrote the document between April 2 and 19, 1792, and proclaimed it in effect. Elections followed in May and the legislature convened on June 4, 1792, at Lexington. The first legislature selected Frankfort as the state capital, and the legislature met there for the first time in 1793.

Term: Senators have always been elected for a four-year term. Initially, one-quarter of the body was elected annually. Since the constitution of 1850, one-half of the Senate has been elected every two years. The House was elected annually until 1851, when the term was increased to two years.

Districts/Elections: Senators were initially indirectly elected by an electoral college. The electors were chosen by the voters in the same manner as the House of Representatives. These electors in turn chose the senators. At least one senator had to be chosen from each county before any county had two. Popular elections were introduced effective in 1800. The elected senators were chosen from single-member districts, but no county could be divided between districts. The 1850 constitution also provided for only single-member districts, and this has continued to the present. The 1890 constitution permitted the division of a county into districts, provided that county was entitled to two or more districts.

The House was apportioned among the counties, all members elected from countywide districts. Under the 1890 constitution counties with more than one member could be divided into districts but no district could consist of more than two counties. But in fact districts had as many four counties in effort to reconcile the matter with the constitutional provision of equal population districts; this was in fact upheld by the Kentucky Court of Appeals. All members since one person, one vote apportionment have been elected from single-member districts.

Membership/Size: The Senate initially had 11 members, increased to 15 in 1796. The constitution of 1799 created a 24-member body than soon (by at least 1824) grew to 38. The number has not changed since. The House had an original membership of 40, increasing in four successive steps to 62 in 1800. The constitution of 1799 established the number at 58 but the number soon reached 100, the present total.

Reapportionment/Redistricting: There were several early reapportionments in 1794, 1796 and 1800.¹ Reapportionments also occurred in 1891, 1919, 1942 and 1963. Since equal population apportionment, reapportionments have occurred in 1973, 1983/4, 1992, 1996 and 2002.

Election Dates: First Tuesday in May until 1801 when the date was

changed to the first Monday in August. The present date, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, took effect in 1895.

Constitutions: There have been four constitutions: 1792, 1799, 1850 and 1891.

Addendum: In order to change legislative elections to even-numbered years, senators elected in 1981 and 1983 served a five-year term, and House members elected in 1981 served a three-year term.

Affiliations	Senate NCt / OCt	House NCt / OCt
1825	21 / 17	38 / 62
1826	16 / 22	44 / 56
	(J)D / Ad	(J)D / Ad / oth
1827 ²	18 / 20	46 / 54
1828	16 / 20	57 / 42 / 1 ?
1829	14 / 24	36 / 64
1830	18 / 20	44 / 55 / 1 tie
1831	20 / 18	48 / 52
1832	16 / 22	40 / 60
1833 ³	20 / 18	40 / 60
	D / W	D / W / oth
1834	17 / 21	25 / 75
1835 ⁴	15 / 23	37 / 63
1836	14 / 24	42 / 58
1837	14 / 24	29 / 71
1838	16 / 22	32 / 68
1839	16 / 22	38 / 60 / 2 ?
1840	14 / 24	24 / 76
1841	11 / 27	23 / 77
1842	9 / 29	43 / 57
1843	12 / 26	38 / 62
1844	12 / 26	35 / 64 / 1 ?
1845	14 / 24	38 / 62
1846	12 / 26	37 / 63
1847	11 / 27	41 / 59
1848	11 / 27	36 / 64
1849	11 / 27	41 / 59
1850	13 / 25	43 / 57
1851	18 / 20	45 / 55
1853	15 / 23	45 / 55
	D / A / oth	D / A / oth
1855	13 / 25	39 / 61

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / A / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / A / oth</i>
1857	18 / 20	61 / 39
1859	24 / 14 Opp	59 / 41 Opp
	<i>U / StR</i>	<i>U / StR</i>
1861	76 / 24	27 / 11
1863	38 / 0	96 / 4
	<i>C / Rad</i>	<i>C / Rad</i>
1865	20 / 18	60 / 40
	<i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>D / R / oth</i>
1867 ⁵	28 / 7 / 3 UD	85 / 10 / 5 UD
1869	36 / 2	92 / 8
1871 ⁶	35 / 3	88 / 12
1873	31 / 7	80 / 20
1875	32 / 6	89 / 11
1877	37 / 1	87 / 13
1879	34 / 4	80 / 20
1881	26 / 8 / 4 G	72 / 20 / 4 G
1883	33 / 5	89 / 11
1885	35 / 3	80 / 20
1887	32 / 6	70 / 25 / 3 P, 2 Lab
1889	31 / 7	86 / 14
1891 ⁷	27 / 11	73 / 22 / 5 Pop
1893	27 / 11	76 / 22 / 2 Pop
1895	22 / 16	46 / 52 / 1 Pop, 1 IPg
1897	27 / 11	73 / 25 / 2 Pop
1899	26 / 12	60 / 40
1901	25 / 13	73 / 26 / 1 ID
1903	30 / 7 / 1 vac	77 / 23
1905	31 / 7	73 / 27
1907	22 / 16	51 / 49
1909	26 / 12	73 / 27
1911	32 / 6	76 / 24
1913	32 / 6	79 / 20 / 1 Fus
1915	28 / 10	64 / 36
1917	24 / 14	60 / 40
1919	20 / 18	45 / 55
1921	20 / 18	68 / 32
1923	25 / 13	67 / 32 / 1 I
1925	26 / 12	65 / 35
1927	24 / 14	62 / 38
1929	24 / 14	66 / 34
1931	26 / 12	74 / 26
1933	26 / 12	70 / 30

<i>Affiliations</i>	<i>Senate</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>	<i>House</i> <i>D / R / oth</i>
1935	26 / 12	66 / 34
1937	28 / 10	76 / 24
1939	29 / 9	73 / 27
1941	29 / 9	75 / 25
1943	23 / 15	57 / 43
1945	21 / 17	69 / 31
1947	29 / 9	75 / 25
1949	29 / 9	76 / 24
1951	28 / 10	73 / 27
1953	29 / 9	79 / 21
1955	30 / 8	77 / 23
1957	29 / 9	75 / 25
1959	30 / 8	80 / 20
1961	29 / 9	74 / 26
1963	25 / 13	63 / 37
1965	26 / 12	64 / 36
1967	24 / 14	59 / 41
1969	24 / 14	71 / 29
1971	27 / 11	73 / 27
1973	29 / 9	80 / 20
1975	30 / 8	79 / 21
1977	30 / 8	78 / 22
1979	30 / 8	75 / 25
1981	29 / 9	76 / 24
1983	28 / 10	no election (see addenda)
1984	no election (see addenda)	74 / 26
1986	29 / 9	73 / 27
1988	29 / 9	71 / 29
1990	27 / 11	68 / 32
1992	25 / 13	72 / 28
1994	21 / 17	64 / 36
1996	20 / 18	64 / 36
1998	20 / 18	66 / 34
2000	18 / 20	64 / 36
2002	17 / 21	65 / 35
2004	15 / 23	57 / 43
2006	16 / 21 / 1 I	61 / 39

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NOTES

1. Reapportionments between 1800 and 1891 could not be ascertained.
2. Source is the (*Frankfort*) *Spirit of 76*, August 30, 1827, but the (*Lexington*) *Kentucky Gazette* citing the *Frankfort Argus* has the Senate 17 J / 21 Ad and the House 46 J / 54 Ad.
3. The *Frankfort Commentator*, August 19, 1834, is used here, but the *Argus*, August 20, 1834, gives a House breakdown of D 37 / NR 63 and the *Lexington Intelligencer*, August 22, 1834, has it D 41 / 59 NR.
4. The *Intelligencer*, August 25, is used for the Senate, but the *Argus* gives the