

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN IOWA

To outline briefly the history of assembly districting and apportionment in Iowa and to indicate with maps the area or territory embraced by the several districts which were established from time to time for the election of members of the legislature is the purpose of this article. And for convenience in presentation the subject-matter has been arranged under three general heads:—I The Territorial Period. II The Period of the First Constitution. III The Period of the Present Constitution.

The maps of the Territorial and early State period, compiled from data taken at first hand from the statute laws, illustrate in a way the history of the establishment and organization of counties. Wherever unorganized counties or portions of unorganized territory are attached to organized counties the assembly district lines are made to indicate the inclusion of such unorganized country as a part of the organized county to which it was at the time by law attached.¹ In several instances the electoral districts are not numbered. But on the maps numbers in brackets are

¹ In 1840 an act was passed which provided that "all the country that is at present, or may hereafter be attached to any of the organized counties in the Territory, be, and the same is hereby attached for revenue, election and judicial purposes, and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to and enjoy all the rights and privileges of the county or counties to which they are attached that they would be entitled to were they citizens proper of some organized county."—*Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1840, extra session, p. 15.

given to indicate the order in which the districts are set out in the state paper by which they were established.

The originals from which the maps used in this article have been made were all drawn by Bertha H. Shambaugh and will be preserved in the library of the State Historical Society of Iowa.

I

THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD

By an act of Congress approved June 28, 1834, the territory which was afterwards to become known as the Iowa country was "attached to, and made a part of, the Territory of Michigan." In 1836, by an act approved April 20, it was included within the original Territory of Wisconsin. Two years later by the act of June 12, 1838, the Territory of Iowa was established and organized as a separate and independent Territory. And on December 28, 1846, the State of Iowa was admitted into the Union.¹

THE PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR MASON

The first assembly districting and apportionment in the history of Iowa bears the date of August 25, 1835, and was made by Stevens T. Mason who was then Secretary and Acting-Governor of the Territory of Michigan.² Steps had been taken by the citizens in the eastern part of the Territory of Michigan for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union. And to that end a constitution was adopted, a State government formed, and Territorial

¹ For maps illustrating the boundary history of Iowa, see *The Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for July, 1904.

² Strong's *History of the Wisconsin Territory*, p. 190.

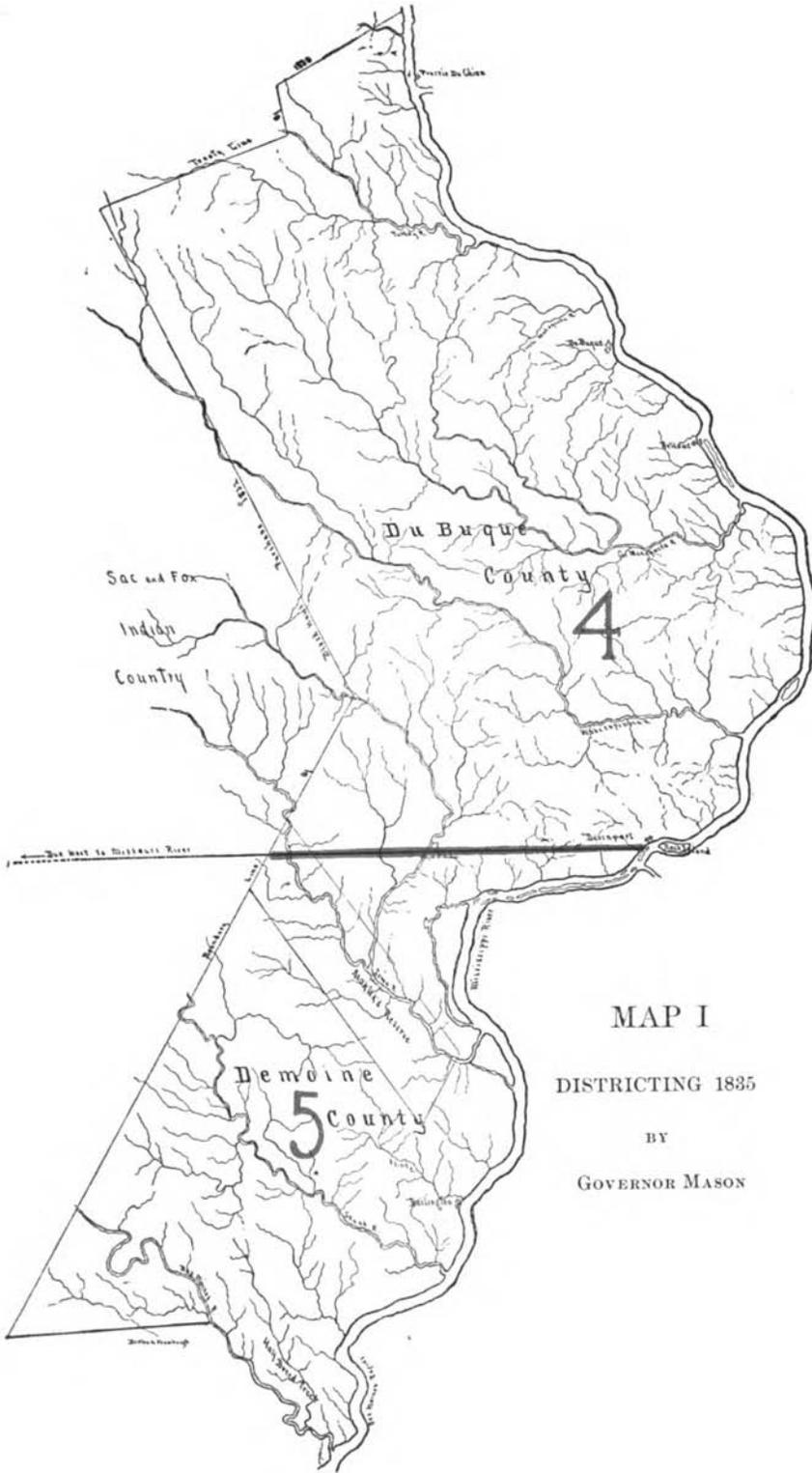
organization abandoned in peninsular Michigan. In the meantime the inhabitants of western Michigan acted on the theory that that part of the original Territory of Michigan not included within the limits of the proposed State of Michigan remained vested with all of the powers of the Territorial government of Michigan. This "contingent remainder," so-called, consisted of the counties of Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Crawford, DUBUQUE, and DEMOINE.¹

It was for the election of members of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan that the "contingent remainder" was divided by Secretary and Acting-Governor Mason into five electoral districts of which the counties of Dubuque and Demoine were the *fourth* and *fifth* respectively. (See Map I.) These two counties, which at that time included all of the Iowa country, had been established by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan in September, 1834.² The act provided that all the country west of the Mississippi and north of a line running due west from the lower end of Rock Island to the Missouri river, and to which the Indian title had been extinguished, should constitute the County of Dubuque; while all of the country south of such a line should constitute the County of Demoine.

By the apportionment of 1835 each of the counties of Dubuque and Demoine was entitled to elect two of the thirteen members of the Legislative Council, which, according to the same proclamation, was to meet at Green Bay on

¹ When referring to the original county the spelling *Demoine* is preferred to *Des Moines*.

² *Laws of the Territory of Michigan*, Vol. III, p. 1326.



MAP I

DISTRICTING 1835

BY

GOVERNOR MASON

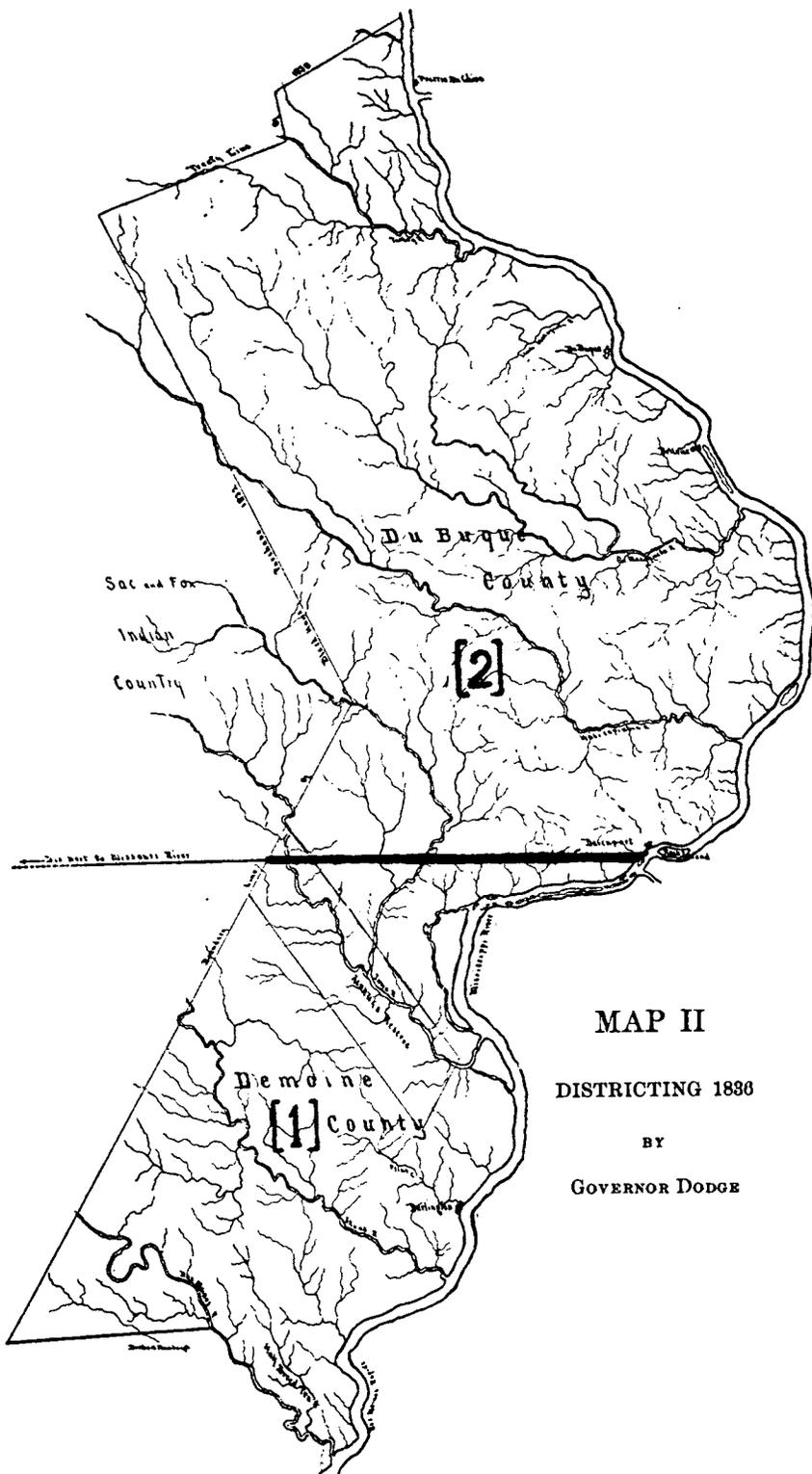
Friday, January 1, 1836. The election was held on the first Monday in October, 1835. In Dubuque County, Allen Hill and John Parker were elected; while Joseph B. Teas and Jeremiah Smith were the successful candidates in Demoiné County.¹

THE PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR DODGE

Section 4 of the act of Congress establishing the original Territory of Wisconsin provides that "an apportionment shall be made [by the Legislative Assembly], as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the said members of the Council and House of Representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected." But previous to the first election the Governor of the Territory was to cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties to be taken by the sheriffs thereof, fix the time of the first election, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties was entitled, and appoint a day and place for the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly.

The first census of the original Territory of Wisconsin, which was taken in July, 1836, under the direction of Governor Henry Dodge showed a total population of 10,531 west of the Mississippi. Of this number Dubuque County

¹ Strong's *History of the Wisconsin Territory*, pp. 191-198.



MAP II

DISTRICTING 1836

BY

GOVERNOR DODGE

contained 4,274 and Des Moines County 6,257.¹ After securing the census returns Governor Dodge issued a proclamation on September 9, 1836, in which he apportioned the thirteen members of the Council and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives among the six counties of the Territory, ordered that the first election be held on the second Monday of October, and directed the members elected from the several counties to meet at Belmont, in the County of Iowa, on October 25, 1836.²

In apportioning the members of the first Legislative Assembly of the original Territory of Wisconsin Governor Dodge constituted each county an electoral district for both branches of the assembly. And so there were established in the Iowa country two assembly districts corresponding to the two original counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. The districts are not numbered in the Governor's proclamation; but taken in the order of their designation Des Moines County constituted the first and Dubuque County the second district. (See Map II.)

To the County of Des Moines seven members of the House of Representatives and three members of the Council were assigned; while five members of the House of Representatives and three members of the Council were apportioned to Dubuque County.

THE ACT OF 1838

At the special session of the Legislative Assembly of the original Territory of Wisconsin which convened at Burling-

¹ From Shambaugh's *First Census of the Original Counties of Dubuque and Des Moines*.

² Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 50.

ton in June, 1838, an act was passed entitled "An Act to district the territory of Wisconsin into electoral districts and to apportion the representation of each." It was approved June 23, 1838.¹

By the provisions of this act the whole Territory was divided into seventeen districts, of which the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th were west of the Mississippi as indicated on the accompanying map. (See Map III.)

Owing to the fact that the mandates of the members of the Council would not expire for two years, only members of the House of Representatives were apportioned by the act of 1838. The 9th district, consisting of the counties of Clayton, Fayette, Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Jones, Linn, and Benton, and the territory thereunto attached, was assigned two members; the 10th district, consisting of the counties of Jackson and Clinton, one member; the 11th district, consisting of the counties of Scott and Cedar, one member; the 12th district, consisting of the counties of Muscatine, Johnson, and Keokuk, one member; the 13th district, consisting of the counties of Louisa and Slaughter, one member; the 14th district, consisting of the County of Des Moines, two members; the 15th district, consisting of the County of Henry, two members; the 16th district, consisting of the County of Van Buren, two members; and the 17th district, consisting of the County of Lee, two members.

Although the Legislative Assembly had met in special session chiefly for the purpose of making an apportionment of representatives no members were ever elected under this

¹ *Laws of the Territory of Wisconsin*, 1838, special session, p. 549.

act owing to the division of the original Territory of Wisconsin and the establishment of the Territory of Iowa in July, 1838.

The total population of the Territory in 1838 is given as 22,859. By assembly districts as established by this act it was as follows:

9th district, 3,101	12th district, 1,484	15th district, 3,058
10th district, 1,326	13th district, 1,463	16th district, 3,174
11th district, 1,809	14th district, 4,605	17th district, 2,839

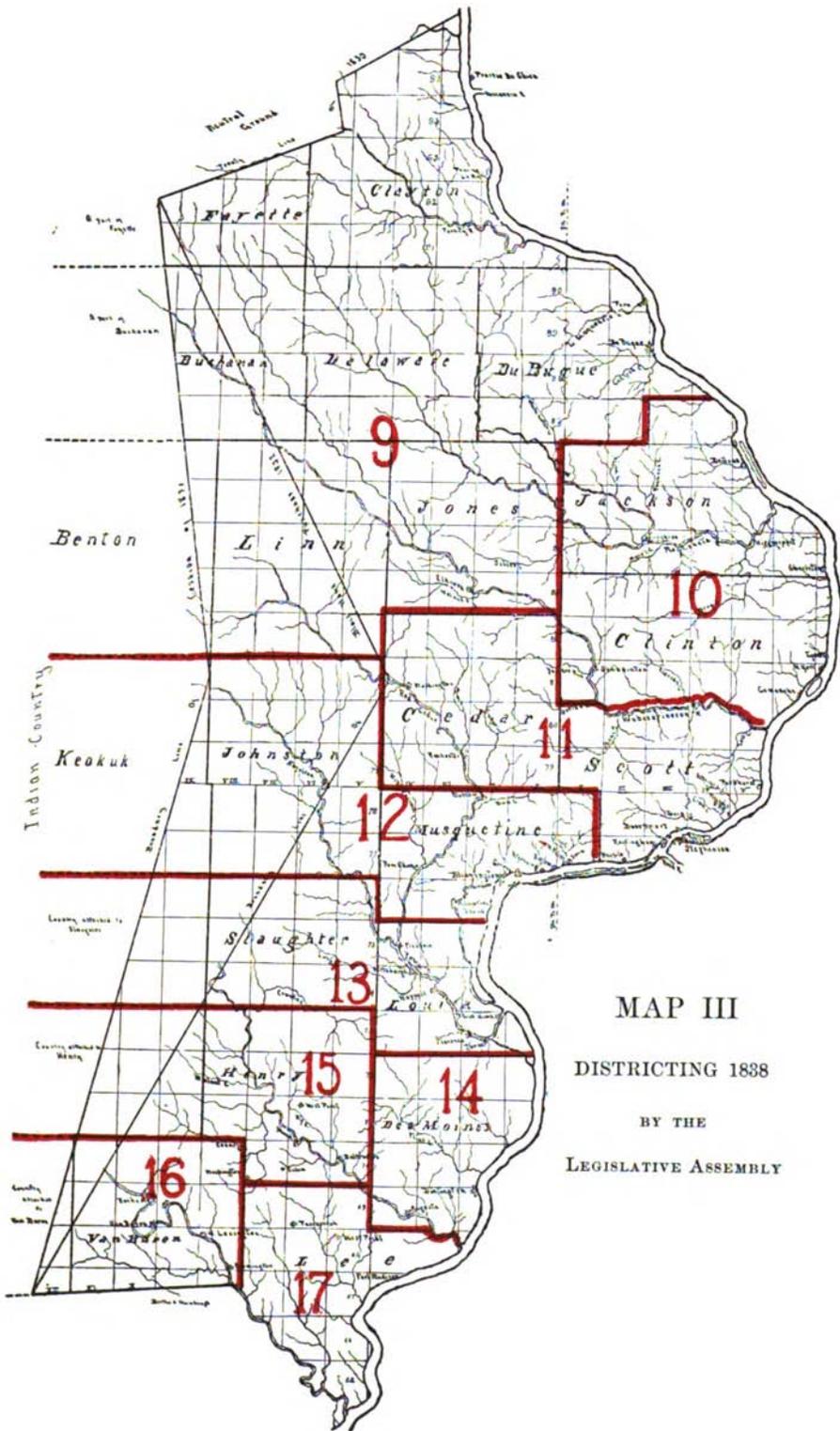
THE PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR LUCAS

The division of the original Territory of Wisconsin and the organization of the new Territory of Iowa rendered the act of June 23, 1838, inoperative and necessitated a reapportionment by the Governor who was granted the same authority under the Organic Act of 1838 as had been conferred upon the Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin in 1836.¹

The first move in districting the Territory of Iowa was made by Wm. Conway, Secretary of the Territory. Mr. Conway, having arrived in the Territory some days in advance of the Governor, Robert Lucas, proceeded to perform the duties of Acting-Governor. A proclamation drafted by him for the purpose of effecting a districting of the Territory and an apportionment of the members of the Legislative Assembly has been discovered among the archives in the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines.² Al-

¹ See above p. 524, and compare with Sec. 4 of the Organic Act of the Territory of Iowa.

² Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 209.



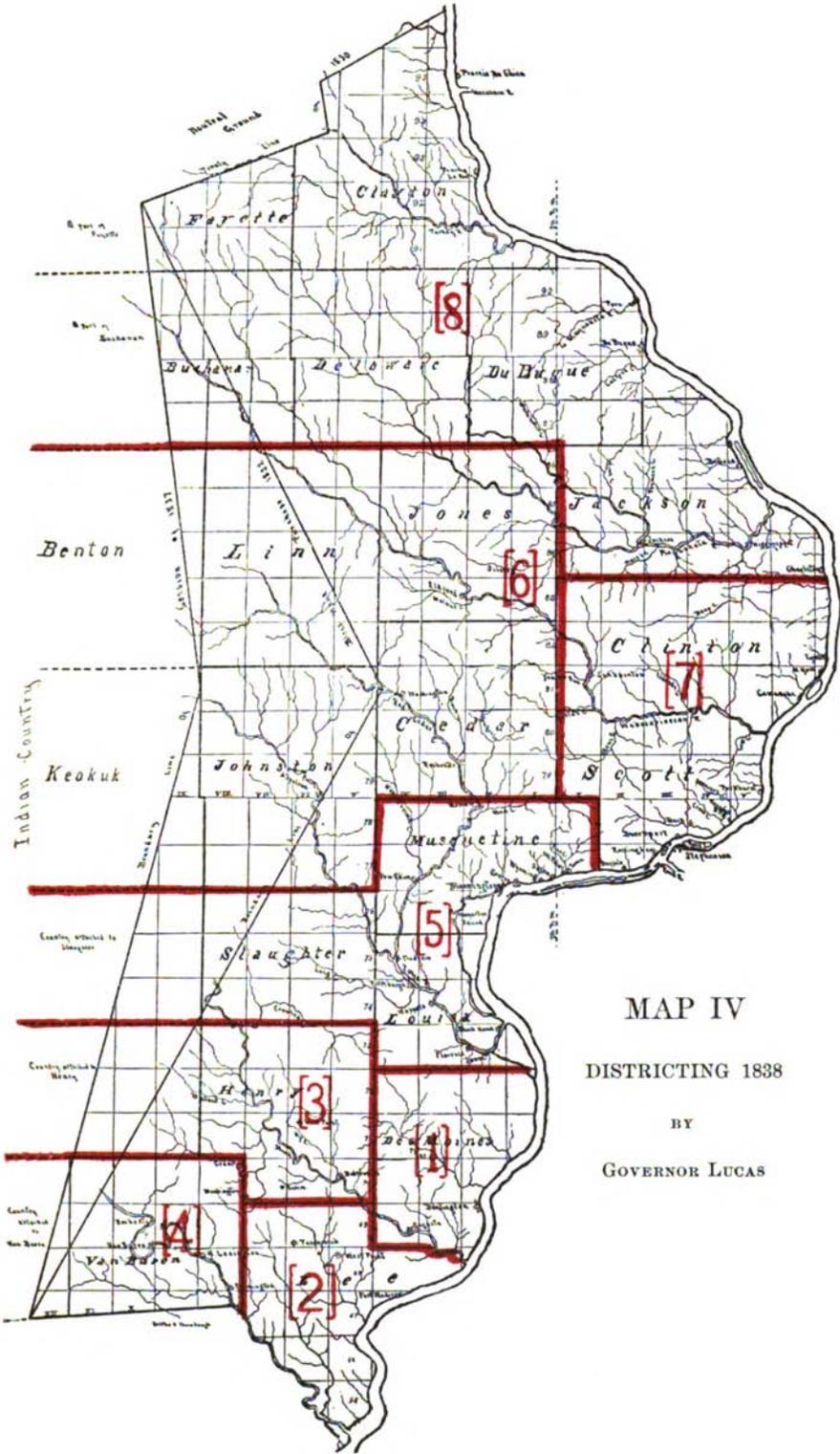
MAP III
 DISTRICTING 1888
 BY THE
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

though Conway's proclamation was never issued, it is quite probable that it served as a basis for the proclamation of Governor Lucas¹ apportioning the members of the First Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa which was issued at Burlington under the date of August 15, 1838. (See Map IV.)

It appears, then, that Governor Lucas divided the Territory of Iowa into eight electoral districts among which he apportioned the thirteen members of the Council and twenty-six members of the House of Representatives as follows: 1st district, three members of the Council and five of the House of Representatives; 2d district, one member of the Council and four of the House of Representatives; 3d district, two members of the Council and three of the House of Representatives; 4th district, two members of the Council and three of the House of Representatives; 5th district, one member of the Council and four of the House of Representatives; 6th district, one member of the Council and one member of the House of Representatives; 7th district, one member of the Council and two of the House of Representatives; and the 8th district, two members of the Council and four of the House of Representatives.²

¹ This probability is strengthened by the following extract from one of Governor Lucas' papers:—"On my arrival in the Territory, I found that Secretary Conway had *assumed* the executive prerogative and was about issuing a proclamation apportioning the Representatives and ordering an election. He handed me the draft of his proclamation, and left for Davenport in less than an hour after my arrival at Burlington."—*Documents Relating to Robert Lucas*.—In *The Iowa Historical Record*, Vol. XVI, No. 2, p. 71.

² For Lucas' proclamation see *Fort Madison Patriot—Extra*, September 2, 1838.—in the Public Library of Burlington, Iowa. It was while engaged in the preparation of this article that I discovered the whereabouts of a copy of this important document.



MAP IV

DISTRICTING 1838

BY

GOVERNOR LUCAS

The population of the several districts as established by Governor Lucas was as follows:

1st district, 4,605	4th district, 3,174	7th district, 1,697
2d district, 2,839	5th district, 2,710	8th district, 5,917
3d district, 3,058	6th district, 1,240	

THE ACT OF 1839

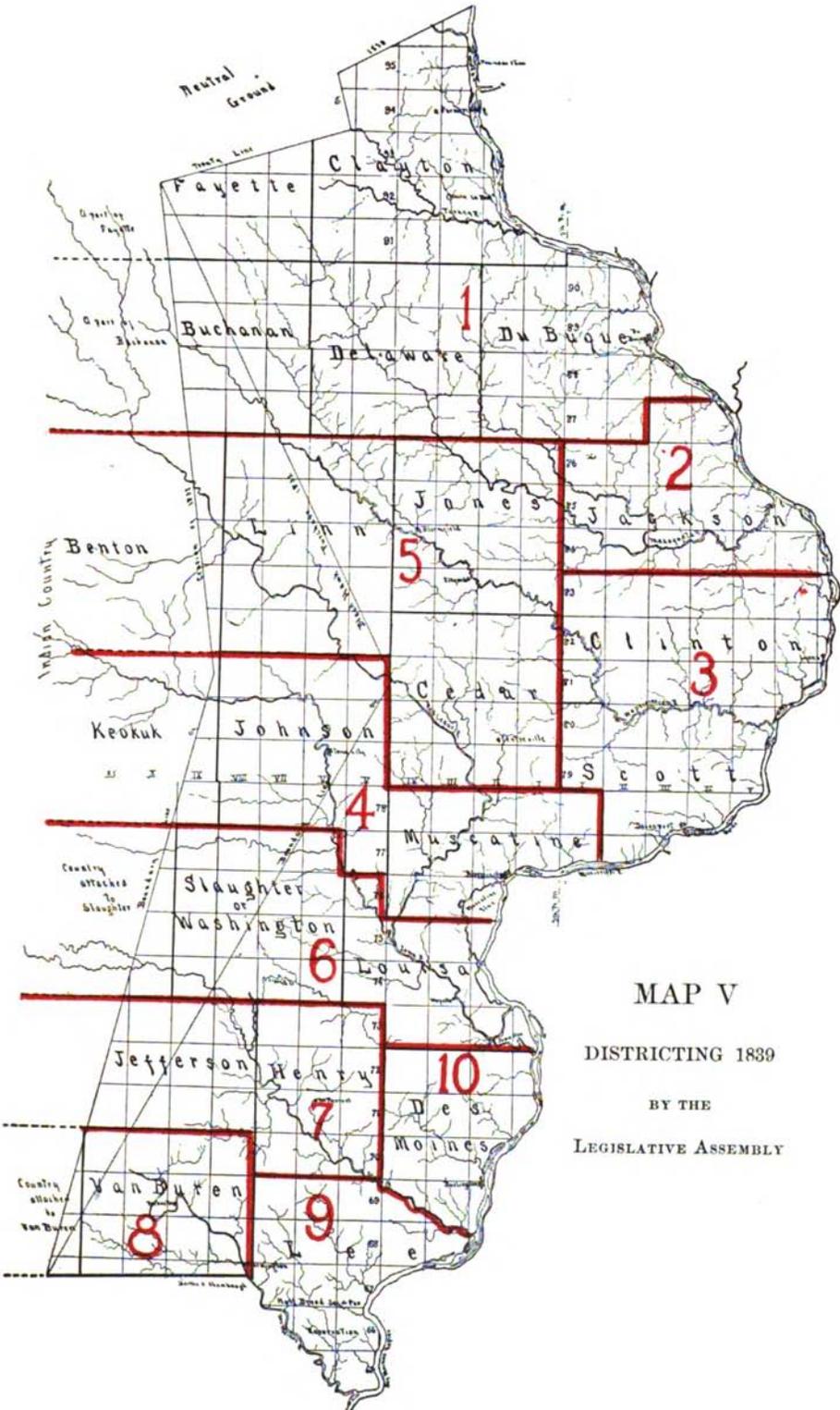
Since, according to the Organic Act, the members of the lower branch of the legislature were chosen annually¹ it was necessary for the Legislative Assembly at its first session in 1838-39 to redistrict the Territory and apportion the members of the House of Representatives for the general election of 1839. And so by an act entitled "An Act to district the Territory of Iowa into electoral districts, and to apportion the Representatives of each," approved January 21, 1839, ten districts were established. (See Map V.)

Among the ten districts established by the act of 1839 the twenty-six members of the House of Representatives were apportioned as follows: the 1st district, three members; the 2d district, one member; the 3d district, two members; the 4th district, two members; the 5th district, one member; the 6th district, two members; the 7th district, three members; the 8th district, three members; the 9th district, four members; and the 10th district, five members.

According to the last (1838) enumeration, the population of the districts established by the act of 1839 was:

1st district, 2,655	5th district, 1,003	9th district, 2,839
2d district, 881	6th district, 1,463	10th district, 4,605
3d district, 1,697	7th district, 3,058	
4th district, 1,484	8th district, 3,174	

¹ Organic Act of the Territory of Iowa, Sec. 4.



MAP V

DISTRICTING 1839

BY THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

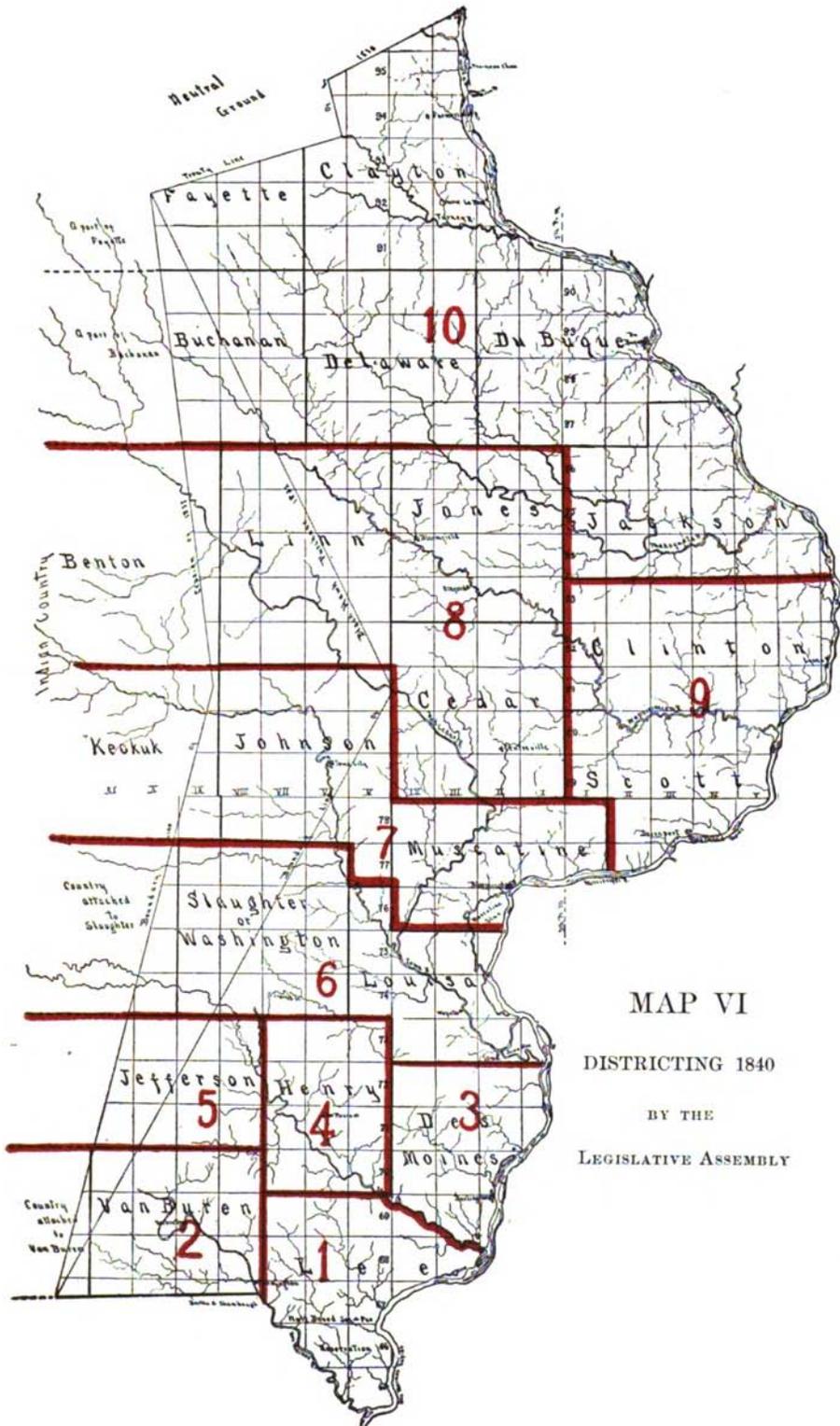
THE ACT OF 1840

At the regular session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory in 1839-40 no act of apportionment was passed. But by an act which became a law on January 15, 1840, provision was made for an extra session of the Legislative Assembly in July, 1840, "for the purpose of apportioning the members of the Council and House of Representatives equally among the several counties of this Territory."¹

The act of apportionment passed at the extra session of 1840, entitled "An Act to district the Territory of Iowa into Electoral Districts, and to apportion the Representatives of each," was approved July 30, 1840. It repealed the act of January 21, 1839, and divided the Territory into ten electoral districts. (See Map VI.)

The apportionment under the act of 1840 for both the Council and House of Representatives was as follows: the 1st district, two members of the Council and three members of the House of Representatives; the 2d district, two members of the Council and three members of the House of Representatives; the 3d district, one member of the Council and five members of the House of Representatives; the 4th district, one member of the Council and three members of the House of Representatives; the 5th district, one member of the Council and one member of the House of Representatives; the 6th district, one member of the Council and two members of the House of Representatives; the 7th district, two members of the Council and two members of the House of Representatives; the 8th district, one member of the Council and two members of the House of Repre-

¹ *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1840, p. 75.



MAP VI
 DISTRICTING 1840
 BY THE
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

sentatives; the 9th district, one member of the Council and two members of the House of Representatives; and the 10th district, two members of the Council and three members of the House of Representatives.

In several instances the act of 1840 makes a further apportionment of members of the House of Representatives among counties within the assembly district. To the 6th district, composed of the counties of Louisa and Washington, the act assigned two members of the House of Representatives and provided that "the County of Louisa shall elect one, and the County of Washington one of said members." Again in the case of the 10th district, composed of the counties of Dubuque, Jackson, Delaware, Clayton, and the country thereto attached, and to which three members of the House of Representatives had been apportioned, it was specifically provided that "the County of Jackson shall elect one, and the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Clayton, and the country thereunto attached, shall elect two of said members to the House of Representatives." And nearly two years later (February 10, 1842) the act of 1840 was amended so as to set apart the counties of Clinton and Scott in the election of the two members of the House of Representatives which had been apportioned to the 9th district.¹

From 1838 to 1840 the population of the whole Territory had increased from 22,859 to 43,112. It was, moreover, upon the census of 1840 which had been taken just before the extra session of the Legislative Assembly that

¹ *Revised Statutes of the Territory of Iowa, 1842-43, p. 233.*

the new apportionment of 1840 was based. The population of the new districts was as follows:

1st district, 6,098	5th district, 2,773	9th district, 2,961
2d district, 6,146	6th district, 3,521	10th district, 5,739
3d district, 5,577	7th district, 3,433	
4th district, 3,772	8th district, 3,097	

THE AMENDMENT OF 1844

The amendment of 1844, which was approved June 19, was passed at an extra session of the Legislative Assembly called "for the purpose of making an apportionment of members of the Council and House of Representatives among the several counties of the Territory, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its white population as nearly as may be, according to the census taken under the provisions of this act."¹ It is entitled "An Act to amend An Act to district the Territory of Iowa into electoral districts, and to apportion the Representatives of each."²

This amendment does not disturb the general scheme of districting and apportionment established by the act of 1840. The settlement of the country opened up by the Sac and Fox Cession of 1842 and the establishment of new counties therein necessitated simply the enlargement of several of the old electoral districts.

First, the counties of Keokuk, Mahaska, and the country thereto attached were annexed to the County of Washington and made a part of the 6th district "for the purpose of

¹ *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1844, p. 48.

² *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, extra session, 1844, p. 2.

participating with Washington in the election of a member of the House of Representatives, and with Washington and Louisa in the election of a member of the Council." Secondly, the County of Wapello and the country thereto attached was annexed to the County of Jefferson and made a part of the 5th district. Thirdly, the County of Davis and the country thereto attached was annexed to the County of Van Buren and made a part of the 2d district. (See Map VII.)

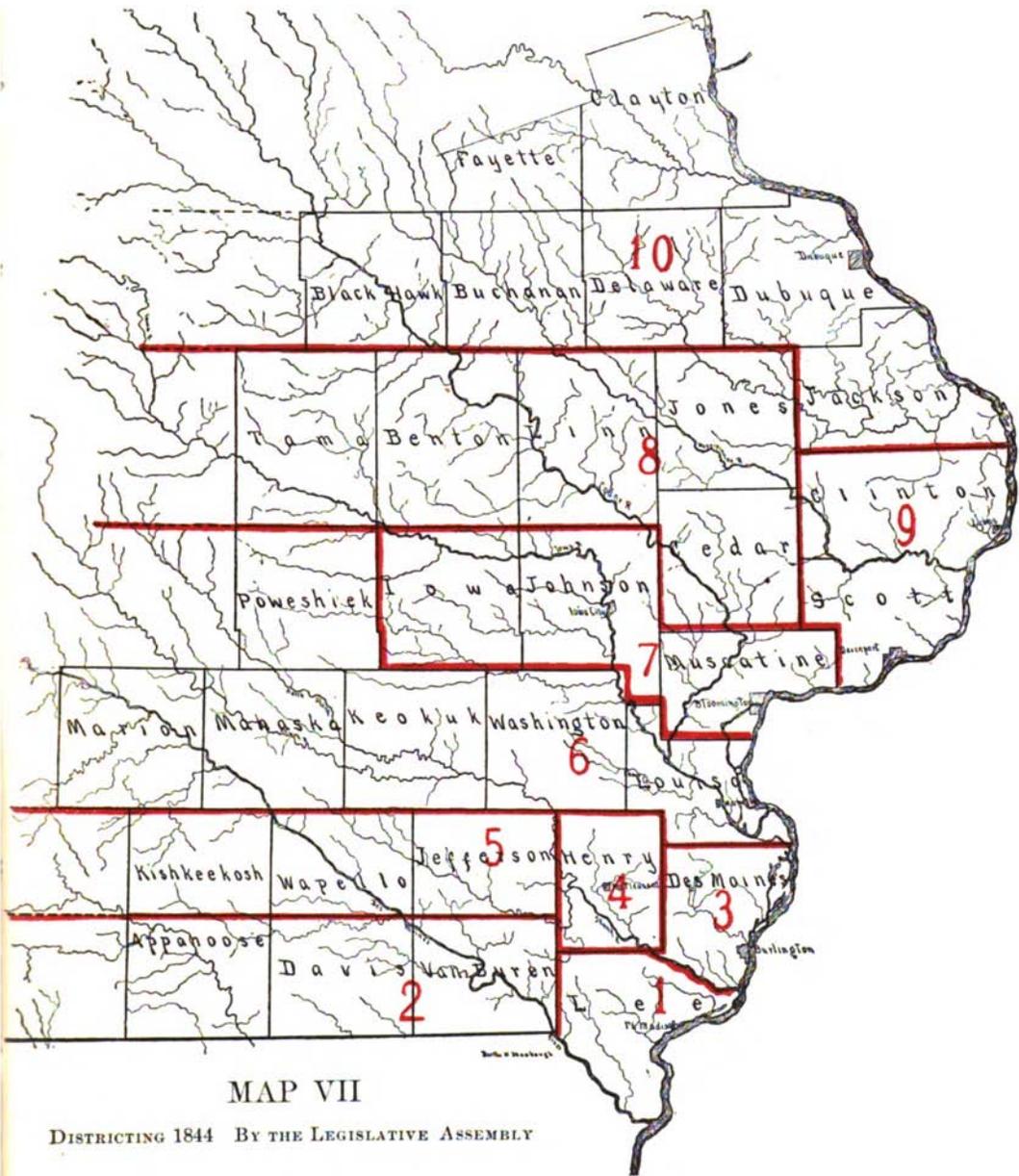
The enumeration of inhabitants upon which the Legislative Assembly amended the act of 1840 at the extra session of 1844 fixed the population of the Territory at 75,152. This gave the assembly districts the following totals:

1st district, 9,830	5th district, 8,894	9th district, 3,951
2d district, 11,730	6th district, 6,358	10th district, 7,549
3d district, 9,109	7th district, 5,831	
4th district, 6,107	8th district, 5,972	

THE AMENDMENT OF 1846

The amendment of 1846 is the last of the acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa relative to electoral districts and apportionment. Like the act of 1844 it takes the form and title of an amendment to the act of 1840.¹ It in no way disturbed the plan of electoral districts which had been established by the act of 1840 and the amendment of 1844. However, the organization of Benton County wrought some alterations in the 8th and 10th districts by transferring Blackhawk County and the country

¹ *Laws of the Territory of Iowa, 1846, p. 30.*



directly west from the latter to the former district.¹ (See Map VIII.)

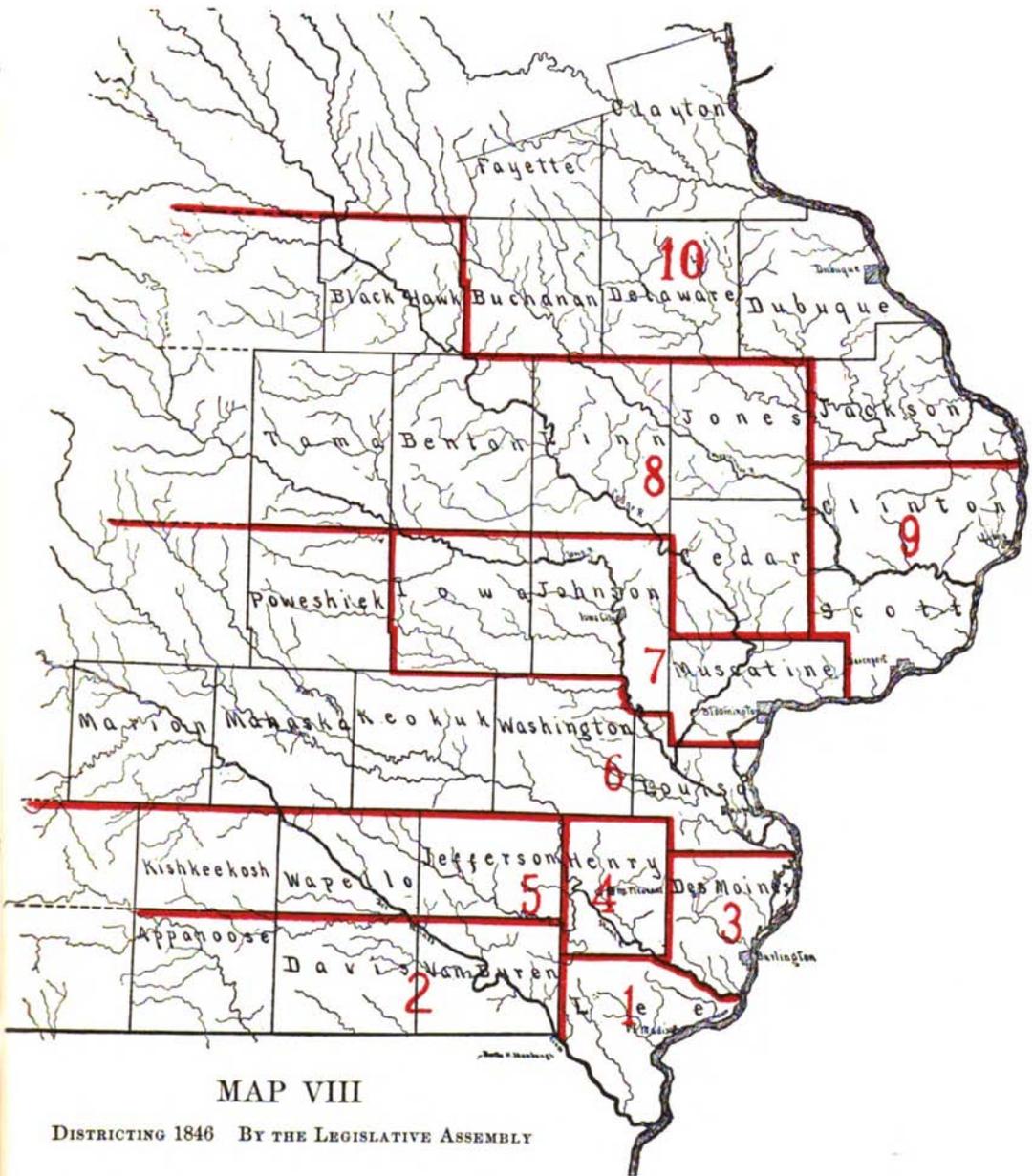
In the apportionment of members of the House of Representatives several important changes were made by this amendment. The number of members apportioned to the 3d district was reduced from five to four; while the 4th district suffered a reduction from three to two. On the other hand one member each was added to the fifth and sixth districts.

There were also some further apportionments made within the districts. In the 5th district, composed of the counties of Jefferson, Wapello, and Kishkeekosh (Monroe), one member of the House of Representatives was to be elected by Jefferson County, and one by the counties of Wapello and Kishkeekosh (Monroe). It was provided also that in the 6th district, composed of the counties of Louisa, Washington, Keokuk, Mahaska, and Marion, the County of Louisa should elect one Representative, the counties of Washington and Keokuk one, and the counties of Mahaska and Marion one. Within the 2d district the counties of Davis and Appanoose were set apart from the County of Van Buren in the election of members of the House of Representatives and were entitled to elect one member jointly, while the County of Van Buren was entitled to elect two members.²

The adoption of the Constitution of 1846 in August rendered this scheme of apportionment inoperative before any election had been held under its provisions; for the mem-

¹ See "An act for the organization of the county of Benton," Sec. 18.—*Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1846, p. 88.

² *Laws of the Territory of Iowa*, 1846, p. 30.



MAP VIII

DISTRICTING 1846 BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

bers of the First General Assembly of the State were chosen in October, 1846, in accordance with an apportionment provided for in the schedule of the new Constitution.

II

THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST CONSTITUTION

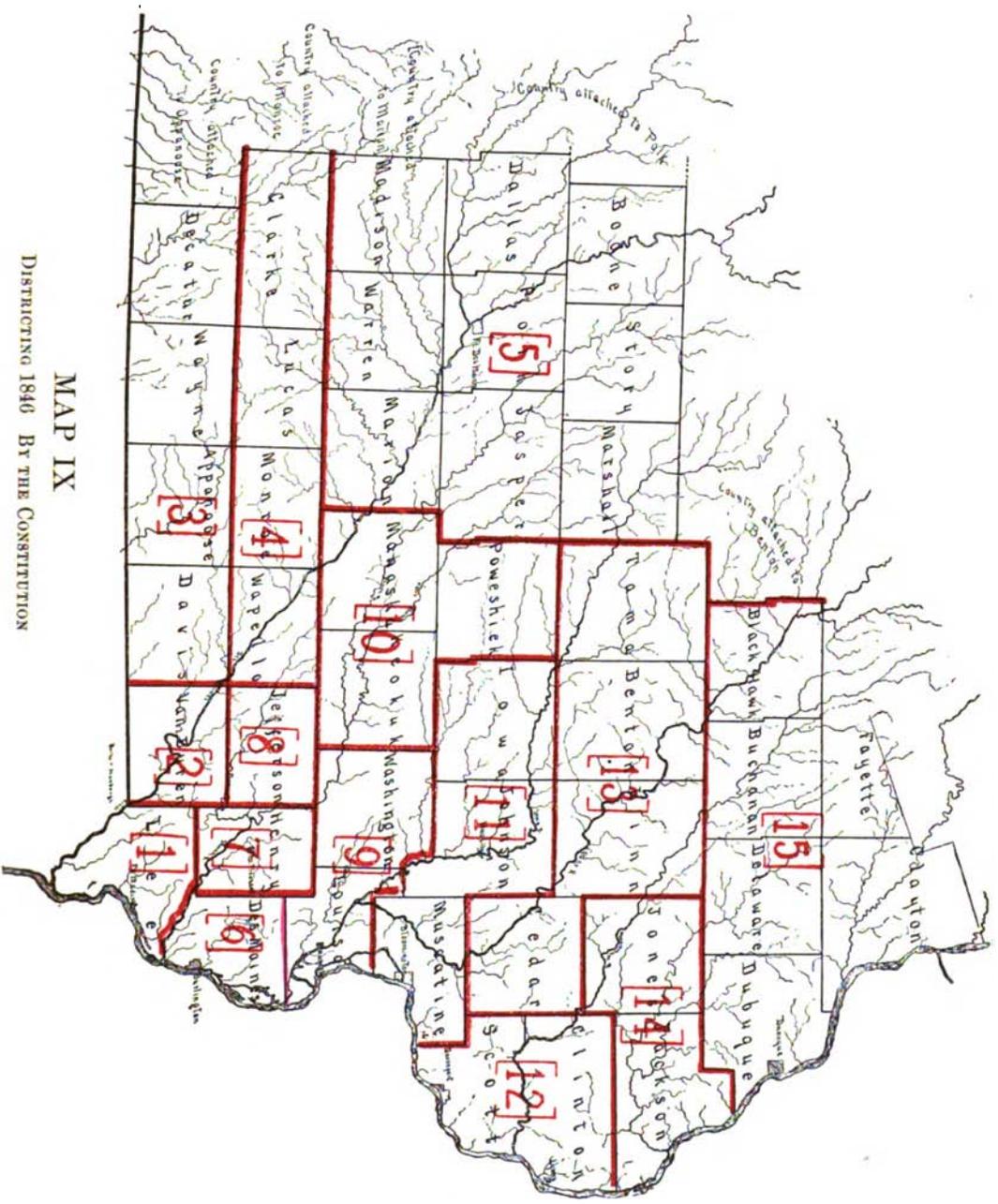
The act of Congress admitting the State of Iowa into the Union bears the date of December 28, 1846. But in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, which had been adopted August 3, 1846, and the proclamation of Governor Clarke,¹ members of the First General Assembly were elected on October 26, 1846. They met and organized at Iowa City on the thirtieth day of November in the same year.

CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRICTIONS UPON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The first Constitution of the State of Iowa provided that "within one year after the ratification of this Constitution, and within every subsequent term of two years, for the term of eight years, an enumeration of all the white inhabitants of this State shall be made, in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of Senators and Representatives shall, at the first regular session of the General Assembly after such enumeration, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants in each, and [the General Assembly] shall also, at every subsequent regular session, apportion the House of Representatives, and every other regular session the Senate

¹ Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. I, p. 358.

MAP IX



for eight years; and the House of Representatives shall never be less than twenty-six, nor greater than thirty-nine, until the number of white inhabitants shall be one hundred and seventy-five thousand; and after that event, at such ratio that the whole number of representatives shall never be less than thirty-nine nor exceeding seventy-two."¹

This same Constitution provided also that no county should be divided in forming a senatorial or representative district, and that when a senatorial or representative district is composed of two or more counties it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district. Thus in the formation of assembly districts the principle of contiguous territory was to be preserved and the territorial integrity of each county maintained.

APPORTIONMENT BY THE CONSTITUTION OF 1846

The districting of the State and the apportionment of Senators and Representatives for the First General Assembly are found in section seven of the schedule of the Constitution.² Fifteen districts were established by its provisions; but they are not given numerical designations. On the accompanying map, however, numbers in brackets are given in accordance with the order in which the several districts are set out in the Constitution. (See Map IX).

Among the districts thus established nineteen Senators and thirty-nine Representatives were apportioned as follows:—The 1st district, two Senators and five Representatives; the 2d district, two Senators and four Representa-

¹ Constitution of 1846, Article IV, section 31.

² Article XIII.

tives; the 3d district, one Senator and one Representative; the 4th district, one Senator and two Representatives; the 5th district, one Senator and two Representatives; the 6th district, two Senators and four Representatives; the 7th district, one Senator and three Representatives; the 8th district, one Senator and three Representatives; the 9th district, one Senator and two Representatives; the 10th district, one Senator and two Representatives; the 11th district, one Senator and three Representatives; the 12th district, one Senator and two Representatives; the 13th district, one Senator and two Representatives; the 14th district, one Senator and two Representatives; and the 15th district, two Senators and two Representatives.¹

Where two or more Representatives were assigned to a district composed of more than one county they were in some cases to be elected by the counties jointly. Sometimes, however, the Representatives of a district were apportioned among the several counties. In the 4th district one Representative was assigned to each of the counties of Wapello and Monroe. Likewise in the 9th district each county was assigned one Representative. In the 10th district the two Representatives were allotted one to each of the counties of Keokuk and Mahaska.² In the 11th district the apportionment was altogether exceptional; for of the three Representatives one was assigned to the three counties

¹ The map shows several counties which are not mentioned in the apportionment. This is explained by the fact that unorganized counties are frequently not mentioned in acts of apportionment. The inhabitants of unorganized counties and attached portions of country voted with the counties to which they were attached.

² Poweshiek at this time seems to have been attached to Mahaska.

jointly, one to Muscatine County, and one to Johnson County and Iowa County jointly. The apportionment in the 13th district gave to Cedar County one Representative and to the counties of Linn and Benton one jointly.

The population by districts according to the census of 1846 was:

1st district, 12,860	6th district, 9,391	11th district, 6,350
2d district, 9,870	7th district, 6,875	12th district, 5,025
3d district, 5,000	8th district, 6,900	13th district, 6,570
4th district, 5,332	9th district, 7,227	14th district, 6,525
5th district, 2,661	10th district, 2,942	15th district, 8,960

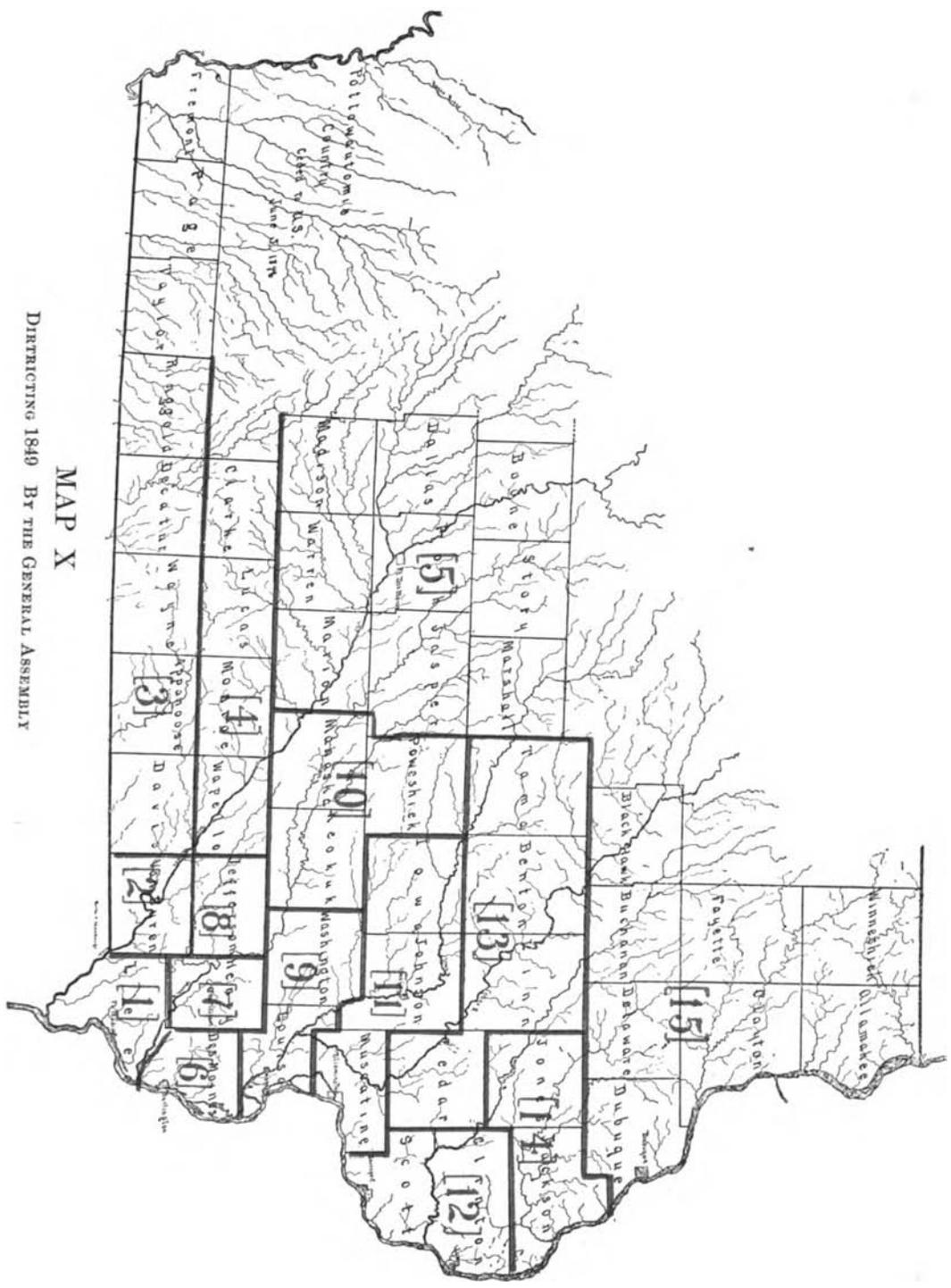
THE ACT OF 1849

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution the First General Assembly directed the assessors of the organized counties to take an enumeration of all the white inhabitants of the State "previous to the first day of August, 1847, and before the same day of every second year thereafter, for the period of eight years."¹ The chief purpose of these enumerations was to secure data for the proper apportionment of the members of the General Assembly.

The first regular session of the General Assembly after the first enumeration was that of 1848-49. And so the first act of apportionment under the first Constitution, which was "An act to re-apportion the State and define the boundaries of Senatorial and Representative districts therein," bears the date of January 15, 1849.² This was about two years and a half after the adoption of the Constitution. In

¹ *Laws of Iowa, 1846-47*, p. 23.

² *Laws of Iowa, 1848-49*, p. 153.



MAP X

DISTRICTING 1849 BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

the meantime a number of new counties had been established, while others had been organized. But the General Assembly did not on that account change the scheme of districting which had been laid out by the Convention of 1846 in article XIII of the Constitution. (See Map X and compare with Map IX.) A number of changes, however, were made in the apportionment of members among the districts and among the counties within several of the districts, although the total number of Senators and Representatives apportioned remained the same.

To the first district there were apportioned two Senators and five Representatives; to the 2d district, two Senators and three Representatives; to the 3d, district one Senator and two Representatives; to the 4th district, one Senator and three Representatives; to the 5th district, one Senator and two Representatives; to the 6th district, two Senators and three Representatives; to the 7th district, one Senator and two Representatives; to the 8th district, one Senator and three Representatives; to the 9th district, one Senator and two Representatives; to the 10th district, one Senator and two Representatives; to the 11th district, one Senator and two Representatives; to the 12th district, one Senator and two Representatives; to the 13th district, one Senator and two Representatives; to the 14th district, one Senator and two Representatives; and to the 15th district, two Senators and four Representatives. Thus the total number of Senators was nineteen and of Representatives thirty-nine.

In the 4th district two of the Representatives were assigned to Wapello County, while Monroe and Lucas counties were to elect one jointly. In the 9th district

Louisa and Washington counties were to elect each one Representative. Muscatine County in the 11th district had one Representative and the counties of Johnson and Iowa one jointly. Clinton and Scott counties forming the 12th district were assigned each one Representative. In the 13th district Cedar was entitled to one Representative and the counties of Linn, Benton, and Tama one jointly. The four Representatives apportioned to the 15th district were assigned three to the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, and Blackhawk jointly, and one to the counties of Clayton, Fayette, Winneshiek, and Allamakee jointly.

The enumeration of inhabitants which had been taken in 1847 gives to the several districts of 1849 the following population:

1st district, 13,231	6th district, 10,071	11th district, 6,832
2d district, 10,203	7th district, 6,759	12th district, 5,222
3d district, 5,415	8th district, 8,463	13th district, 7,075
4th district, 6,882	9th district, 7,166	14th district, 6,418
5th district, 4,856	10th district, 6,692	15th district, 11,159

THE ACT OF 1851

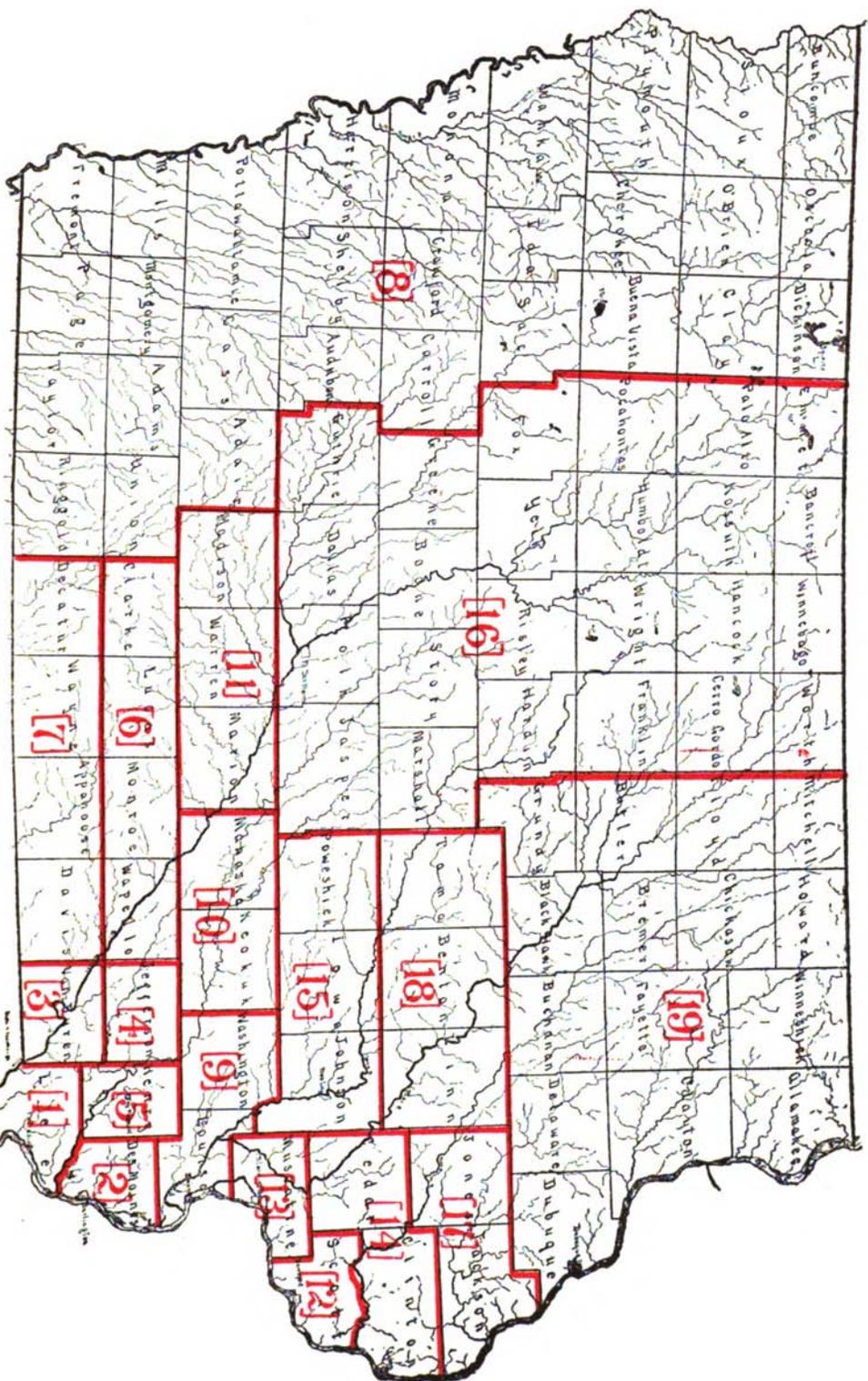
Since the Constitution expressly provided that after the first apportionment the General Assembly should "at every subsequent regular session, apportion the House of Representatives, and at every other regular session the Senate,"¹ one would naturally expect to find that at the regular session of 1850-51 the Representatives alone were re-apportioned. But the statute laws contain "An Act to re-apportion the State, and define the boundaries of Senatorial and Repre-

¹ Article III, section 31.

sentative districts therein."¹ This departure from the strict letter of the Constitution may be accounted for and justified by the rapid increase in population and by the fact that since the last session of the General Assembly the remaining unorganized portions of the State had been mapped out into new counties with definitely established boundaries. A glance at the accompanying map will show that by 1851 the whole of Iowa had been divided into counties and that for the first time the assembly districts literally cover the whole State. (See Map XI.)

Among the nineteen districts, as shown on the map, thirty Senators and sixty-three Representatives were apportioned as follows:—To the 1st district, three Senators and six Representatives; to the 2d district, two Senators and four Representatives; to the 3d district, two Senators and four Representatives; to the 4th district, two Senators and three Representatives; to the 5th district, one Senator and three Representatives; to the 6th district, two Senators and four Representatives; to the 7th district, two Senators and four Representatives; to the 8th district, two Senators and three Representatives; to the 9th district, one Senator and four Representatives; to the 10th district, one Senator and three Representatives; to the 11th district, one Senator and three Representatives; to the 12th district, one Senator and two Representatives; to the 13th district, one Senator and two Representatives; to the 14th district, one Senator and two Representatives; to the 15th district, one Senator and two Representatives; to the 16th district, one Senator and three Representatives; to the 17th district, two Senators and

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1850-51, p. 200.



MAP XI

DISTRICTING 1851 BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

three Representatives; to the 18th district, one Senator and two Representatives; and to the 19th district, three Senators and six Representatives.

Within the districts special apportionments among the counties were as follows:—In the 6th district one Senator was assigned to all of the counties jointly, and one to the County of Wapello alone; while the four Representatives were apportioned, two to Wapello County, one to the counties of Monroe, Lucas, and Clarke jointly, and one to all the counties jointly. A similar arrangement was made in the 7th district where the County of Davis was given one Senator and all of the counties one Senator jointly; and the four Representatives were distributed, two to Davis County, one to the counties of Appanoose, Wayne, and Decatur, and one to all of the counties jointly. In the 8th district one Senator was assigned to Pottawattamie County and one to the counties of Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Ringgold, Taylor, Page, and Fremont; while one Representative was given to Pottawattamie County, one to the eight counties just named jointly, and one to all of the counties jointly. The four Representatives in the 9th district were divided equally between the two counties. In the 10th district each county had one Representative, and one was to be elected by the counties jointly. Each of the two counties in the 14th district was given one Representative. In the 15th district Johnson County was allotted one Representative while the three counties were entitled to one jointly. Likewise in the 17th district Jackson County was assigned one Senator, and Jackson and Jones one Senator jointly; while two Representatives were given to Jackson County and one to Jones

County. Finally, in the 19th district four of the Representatives were assigned to the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Blackhawk, Grundy, Butler, and Bremer, and two to the remaining counties of Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Floyd, and Chickasaw. In all the other districts the Senators and Representatives were to be elected jointly by the counties composing the districts.

According to the census of 1850 the population of the State of Iowa was 192,214. By assembly districts as established by the act of 1851 it was:

1st district, 18,861	8th district, 9,827	15th district, 5,909
2d district, 12,988	9th district, 9,896	16th district, 7,720
3d district, 12,270	10th district, 10,811	17th district, 10,217
4th district, 9,904	11th district, 7,622	18th district, 6,124
5th district, 8,707	12th district, 5,986	19th district, 19,273
6th district, 11,905	13th district, 5,731	
7th district, 11,700	14th district, 6,763	

THE ACT OF 1853

“An Act to re-apportion the State into Representative Districts,” approved, January 24, 1853, aimed, as the title indicates, to establish districts solely for the apportionment of members of the lower branch of the General Assembly.¹ By its provisions forty-two districts were mapped out for the apportionment of seventy Representatives. (See Map XII. To avoid confusion in the case of overlapping or “floating” districts it has been necessary to give several of the districts in text beneath the map.)

Six Representatives were allotted to the 19th district;

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1852-53, p. 118.

four each to the 5th, 17th, and 24th districts; three each to the 18th and 25th districts; two each to the 2d, 6th, 11th, 16th, 20th, 26th, 27th, 33d, 35th, and 41st districts; and one each to the 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 34th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, and 42d.

From 1850 to 1852 the population of the State had increased from 192,214 to 229,932. This gave to the forty-two districts of the act of 1853 the following figures:

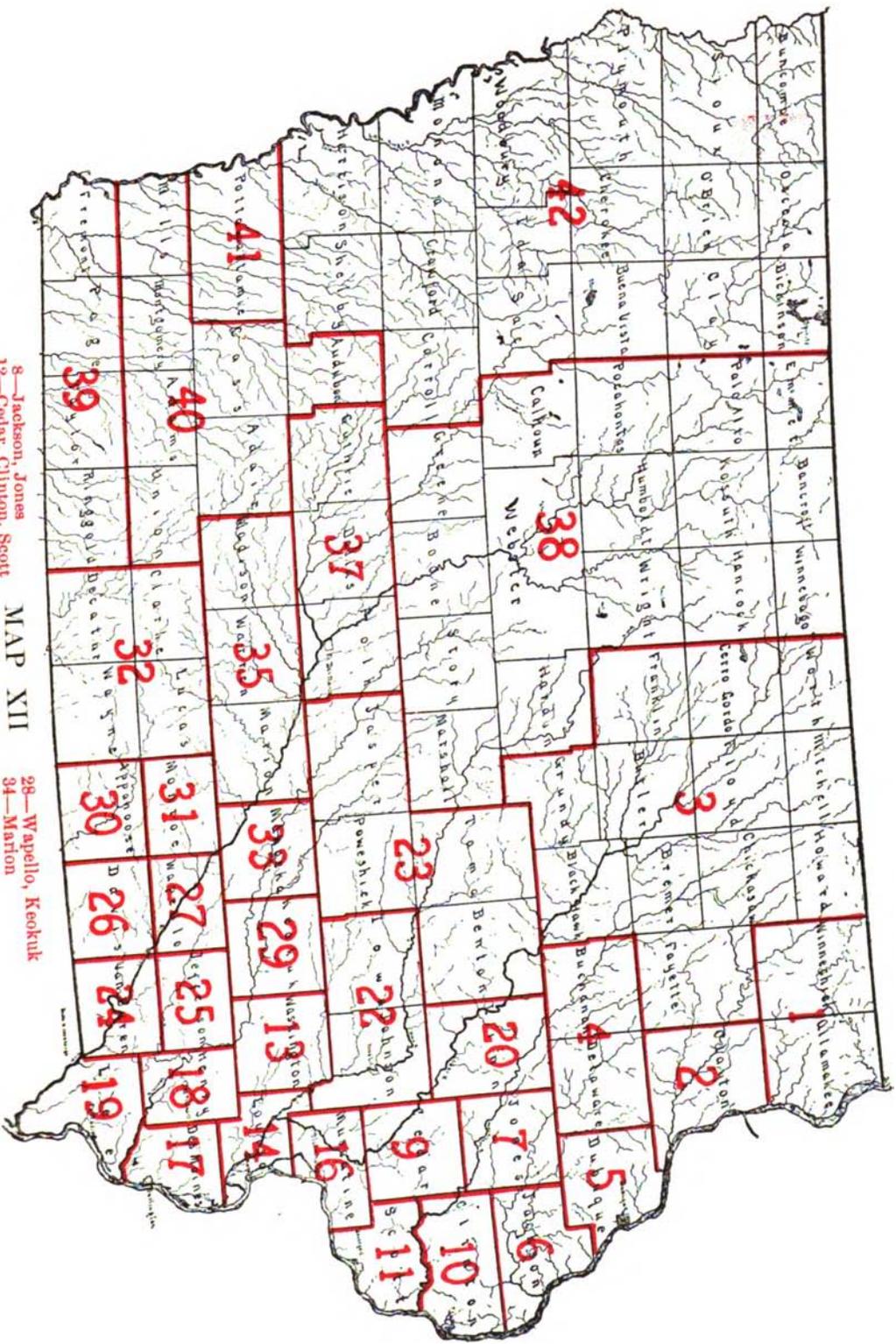
1st district, 3,573	15th district, 11,357	29th district, 5,306
2d district, 6,318	16th district, 6,812	30th district, 4,243
3d district, 3,062	17th district, 12,418	31st district, 3,430
4th district, 3,677	18th district, 9,633	32d district, 3,572
5th district, 12,508	19th district, 20,360	33d district, 7,479
6th district, 8,231	20th district, 6,870	34th district, 6,282
7th district, 4,201	21st district, 5,788	35th district, 9,602
8th district, 12,432	22d district, 7,111	36th district, 5,346
9th district, 4,971	23d district, 4,088	37th district, 6,861
10th district, 3,822	24th district, 12,753	38th district, 2,498
11th district, 8,621	25th district, 10,225	39th district, 3,159
12th district, 17,414	26th district, 7,553	40th district, 1,543
13th district, 5,881	27th district, 8,896	41st district, 5,057
14th district, 5,476	28th district, 14,202	42d district, — ¹

THE ACT OF 1855

This act was comprehensive. It established thirty-four senatorial and forty-eight representative districts, numbered each district separately, and apportioned among them thirty-six Senators and seventy-two Representatives.² Two sena-

¹ In the *Historical and Comparative Census of Iowa 1836-1880*, from which the statistical matter for this article is taken, the counties of this district are not credited with any population. The census return were possibly made to and included in other older counties.

² *Laws of Iowa, 1854-55*, p. 203.



- 8—Jackson, Jones
- 12—Cedar, Clinton, Scott
- 10—Washington, Louisa
- 21—Johnson

MAP XII
DISTRICTS 1853

- 28—Wapello, Keokuk
- 34—Marion
- 36—Polk

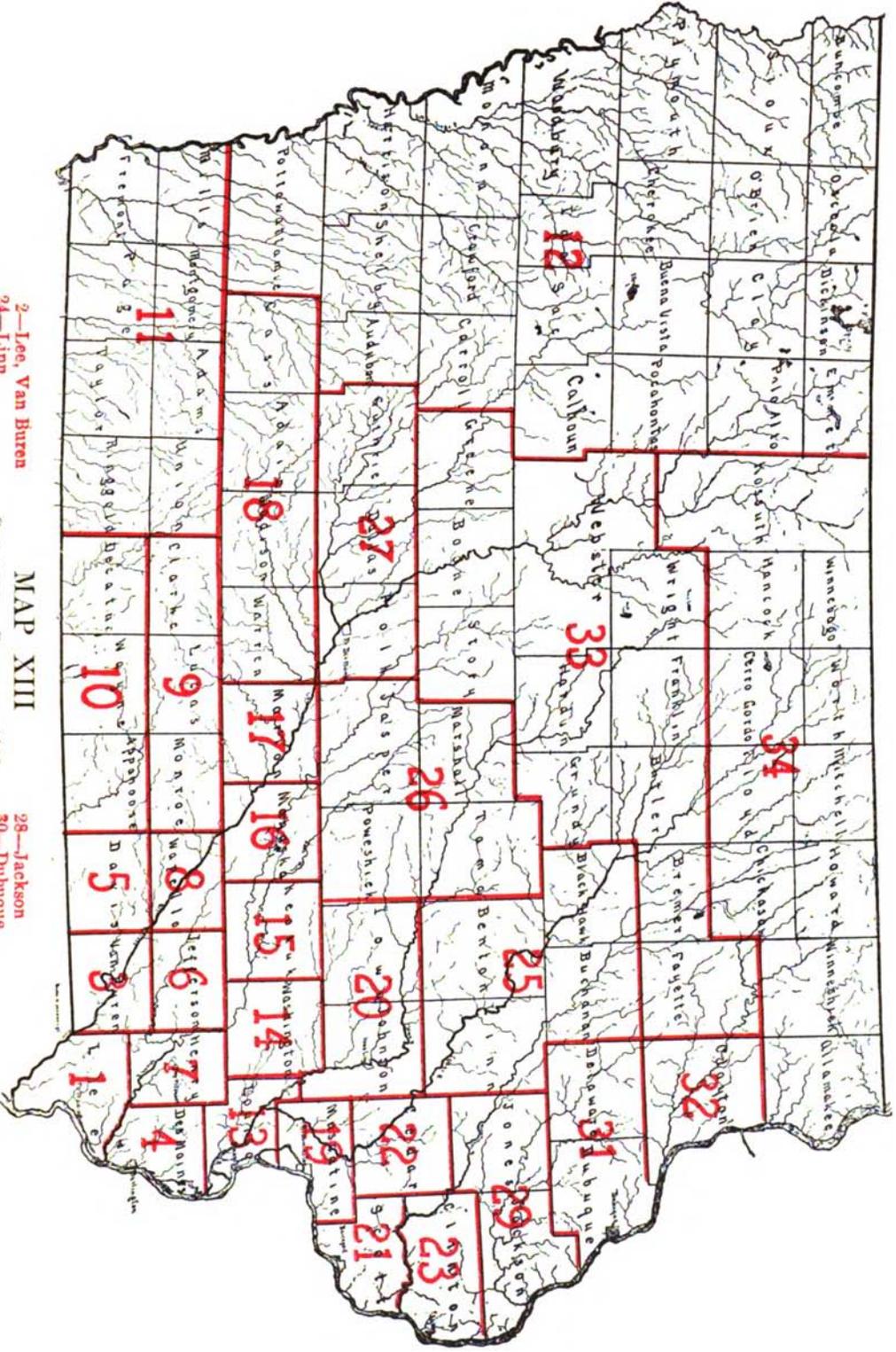
torial districts alone, the 1st and 4th, received two Senators. The remaining thirty-two were allotted one each. Of the representative districts the 1st was given five Representatives, the 42d, four, the 2d, 3d, 5th, and 28th, three each, the 4th, 6th, 7th, 21st, 22d, 25th, 32d, 37th, and 43d, two each, and all the others one each. (See Map XIII for senatorial districts and Map XIV for representative districts.)

An interesting feature of the districting of 1855 was the overlapping of districts in some few instances. Thus, while the County of Lee constituted the 1st senatorial district and the County of Van Buren the 3d, the counties of Lee and Van Buren together formed the 2d district. Unfortunately such peculiarities cannot be indicated on the maps without confusion; and so it has been necessary to give some districts in text beneath the maps.

The census of 1854 upon which the apportionment of 1855 was based gives to the districts the following totals:

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

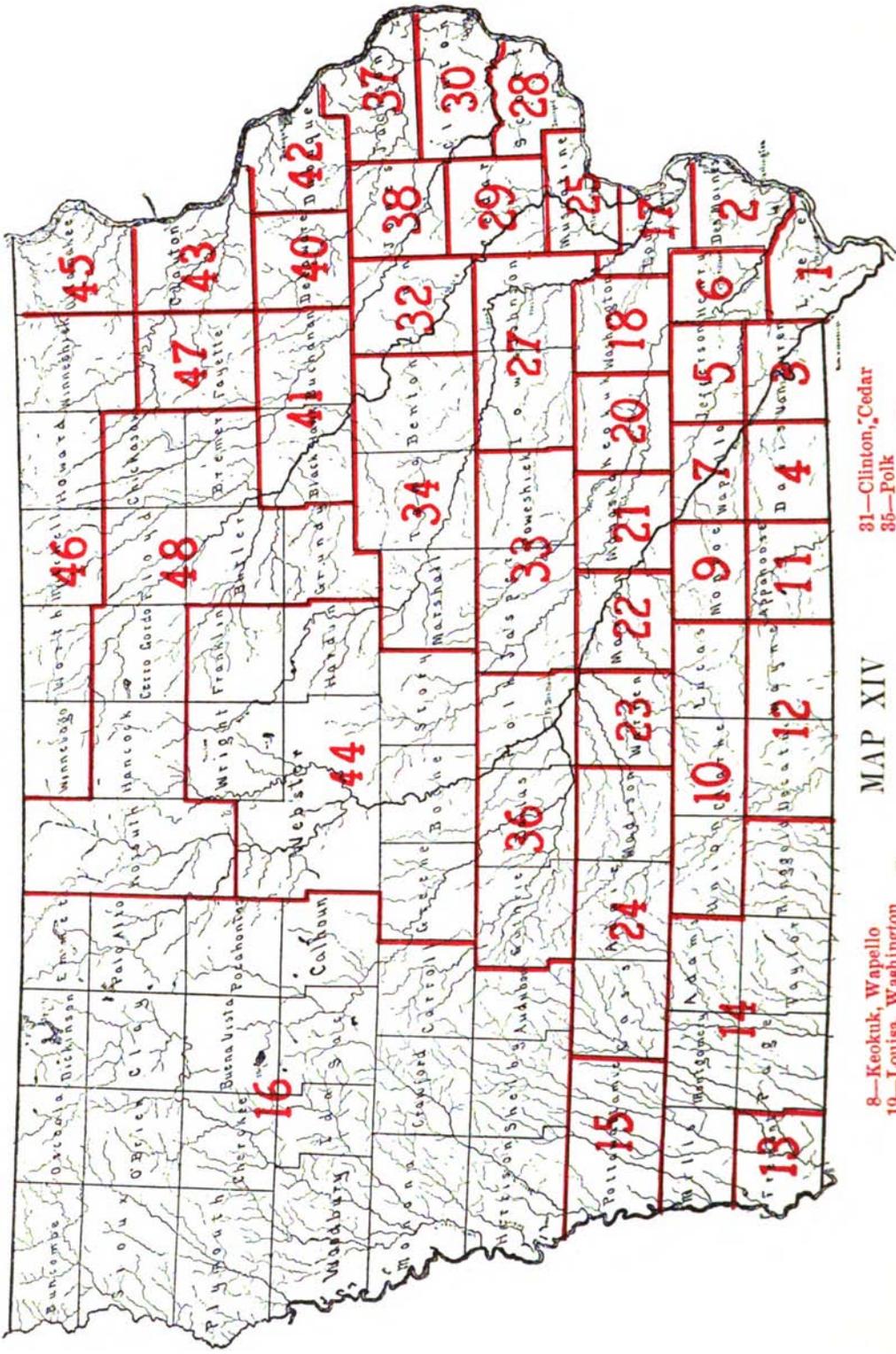
1st district, 22,590	13th district, 7,341	25th district, 18,238
2d district, 36,433	14th district, 7,560	26th district, 8,753
3d district, 13,843	15th district, 7,293	27th district, 8,532
4th district, 16,700	16th district, 9,093	28th district, 12,166
5th district, 9,787	17th district, 9,315	29th district, 18,241
6th district, 11,117	18th district, 8,124	30th district, 16,030
7th district, 10,159	19th district, 9,555	31st district, 15,267
8th district, 10,521	20th district, 10,774	32d district, 9,337
9th district, 8,124	21st district, 12,671	33d district, 11,343
10th district, 10,954	22d district, 7,643	34th district, 8,169
11th district, 7,788	23d district, 7,306	
12th district, 4,845	24th district, 10,802	



2—Lee, Van Buren
 24—Linn

MAP XIII
 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS 1855

28—Jackson
 30—Dubuque



8—Keokuk, Wapello
 10—Louisa, Washington
 26—Johnson
 31—Clinton, Cedar
 35—Polk
 39—Jackson, Jones

MAP XIV

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS 1855

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

1st district, 22,590	17th district, 7,341	33d district, 5,419
2d district, 16,700	18th district, 7,560	34th district, 5,393
3d district, 18,843	19th district, 14,901	35th district, 5,368
4th district, 9,787	20th district, 7,293	36th district, 8,532
5th district, 11,117	21st district, 9,093	37th district, 12,166
6th district, 10,159	22d district, 9,315	38th district, 6,075
7th district, 10,521	23d district, 4,446	39th district, 18,241
8th district, 17,814	24th district, 3,678	40th district, 4,637
9th district, 4,577	25th district, 9,555	41st district, 4,813
10th district, 3,628	26th district, 8,467	42d district, 16,630
11th district, 6,265	27th district, 10,774	43d district, 9,337
12th district, 4,689	28th district, 12,671	44th district, 4,686
13th district, 3,006	29th district, 7,643	45th district, 4,266
14th district, 4,782	30th district, 7,306	46th district, 3,315
15th district, 3,060	31st district, 14,949	47th district, 5,142
16th district, 1,785	32d district, 10,802	48th district, 2,003

THE ACT OF 1857

This act, which was approved January 27, 1857,¹ was the last effort at assembly districting and apportionment under the Constitution of 1846. It relates solely to representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives. By its provisions fifty-five districts were established for the apportionment of seventy-two members of the lower house of the General Assembly. (See Map XV. As in the districtings of 1853 and 1855, and for the same reason, a few of the districts are given in the text beneath the map.)

Three districts—the 7th, 28th, and 54th—were assigned three Representatives each. Two each were given to the 4th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 32d, 39th, 49th, 51st, 52d, and

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1857, p. 170.

53d districts. The remaining fifty-eight districts were assigned each one member.

III

THE PERIOD OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution, which is generally referred to as the Constitution of 1857, went into effect on September 3, 1857, when it was declared by the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.¹

The first General Assembly under the new Constitution met on the first Monday in January, 1858. Unlike the Constitution of 1846 the new instrument of fundamental law did not attempt to district the State and apportion the members of the General Assembly. Senatorial districting and apportionment remained the same as in 1855 (Map XIII); while the members of the new House of Representatives were elected under the provisions of the act of 1857.²

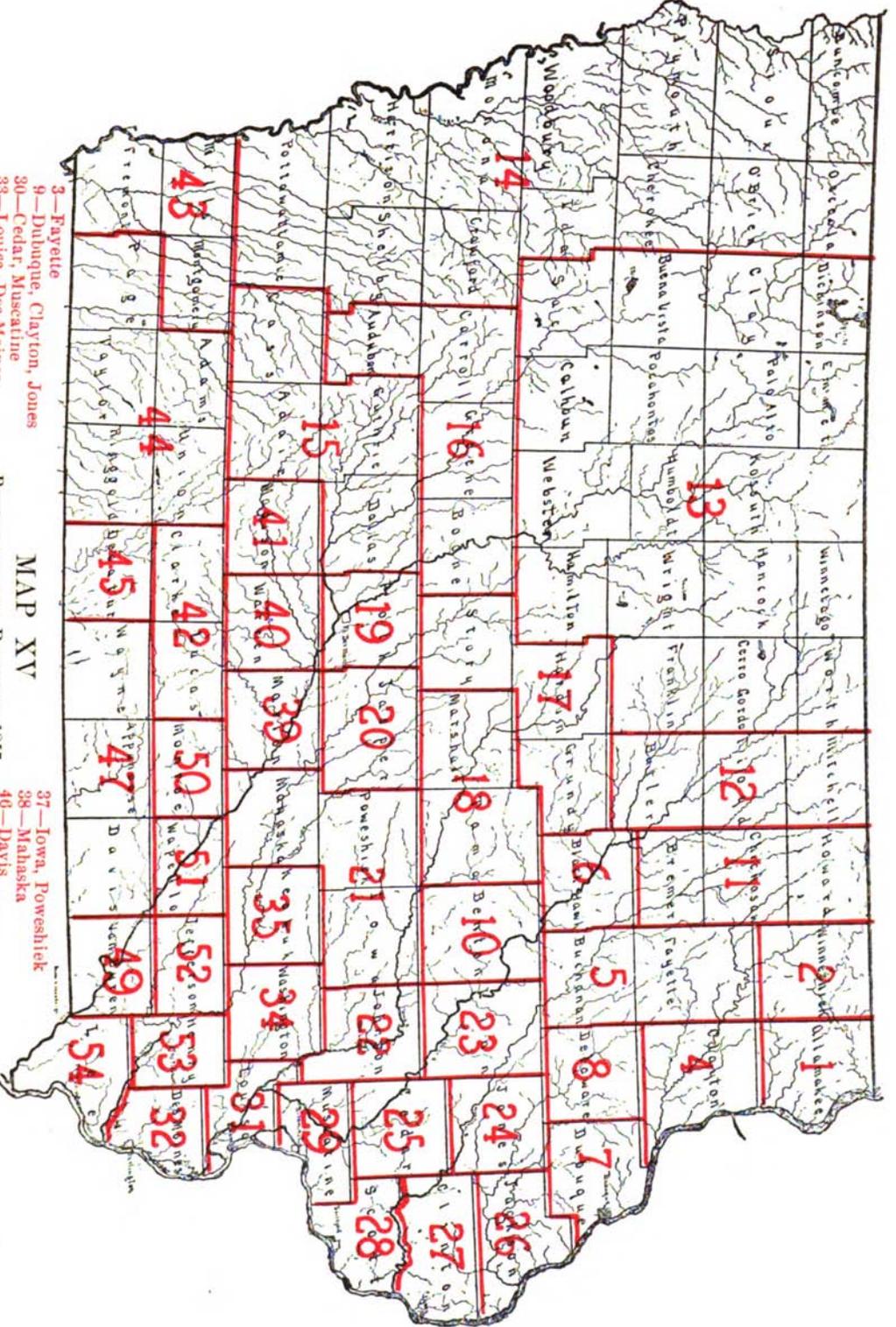
CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRICTIONS UPON THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The various provisions of the Constitution of 1857 touching the powers and duties of the General Assembly in the matter of assembly districting and apportionment are as follows:

First. It is provided that "the General Assembly shall, in the years One thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, One thousand eight hundred and sixty three, One thousand eight hundred and sixty five, One thousand eight hundred and

¹ Shambaugh's *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa*, Vol. II, p. 109.

² Constitution of 1857, Article XII, Sec. 6.



- 3—Fayette
- 9—Dubuque, Clayton, Jones
- 30—Cedar, Muscatine
- 33—Louisia, Des Moines
- 36—Washington, Keokuk

MAP XV
 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS 1857

- 37—Jowa, Poweshiek
- 38—Mahaska
- 46—Davis
- 48—Appanoose
- 55—Lee, Henry, Van Buren

sixty seven, One thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, and One thousand eight hundred and seventy five, and every ten years thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the (white)¹ inhabitants of the state."²

Second. "The number of senators shall, at the next session following each period of making such [the above] enumeration, and the next session following each United States census, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of (white)³ inhabitants in each.⁴. . . . At its first session under this Constitution, and at every regular session, the General Assembly shall fix the ratio of representation, and also form into representative districts those counties which will not be entitled singly to a representative."⁵

Third. "The number of Senators shall not be less than one third, nor more than one half of the representative body;"⁶ and "the Senate shall not consist of more than fifty members nor the House of Representatives of more than one hundred."⁷

Fourth. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives "shall be apportioned among the several counties and representative districts of the State, according to the number of (white)⁸ inhabitants in each, upon ratios to

¹ Amended by striking out the word "white" in 1868.

² Constitution 1857, Article III, Sec. 33.

³ Amended by striking out the word "white" in 1868.

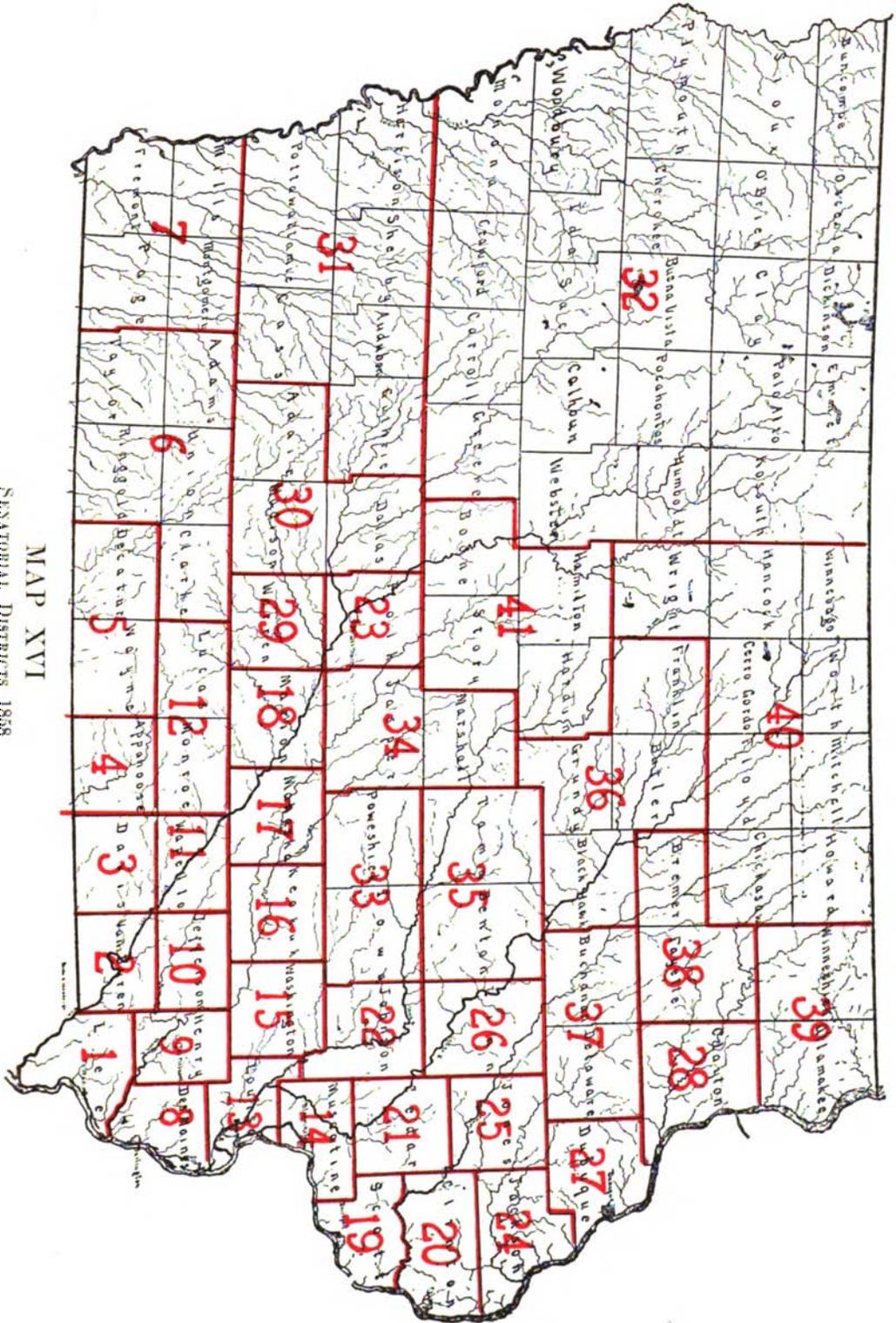
⁴ Constitution of 1857, Article III, Sec. 34.

⁵ Constitution of 1857, Article III, Sec. 36.

⁶ Constitution of 1857, Article III, Sec. 6.

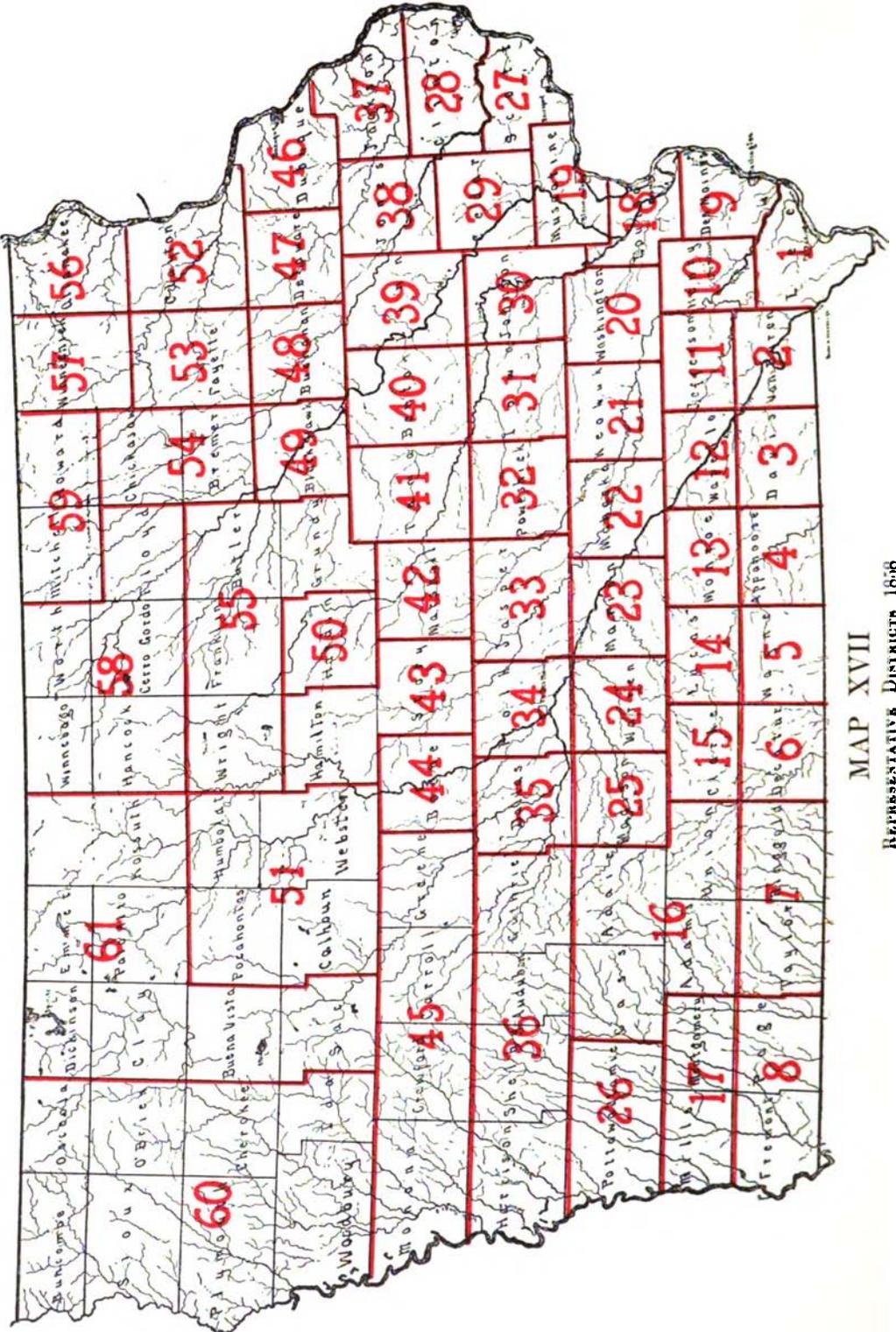
⁷ Constitution of 1857, Article III, Sec. 35.

⁸ Amended by striking out the word "white" in 1868.



MAP XVI

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS 1858



MAP XVII
 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS 1856

be fixed by law; but no representative district shall contain more than four organized counties, and each district shall be entitled to at least one representative. Every county and district which shall have a number of inhabitants equal to one-half of the ratio fixed by law, shall be entitled to one representative; and any one county containing in addition to the ratio fixed by law, one half of that number, or more, shall be entitled to one additional representative. No floating district shall hereafter be formed.”¹

Fifth. “When a congressional, senatorial, or representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a congressional, senatorial or representative district.”²

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1858

At its first regular session under the Constitution of 1857 the General Assembly passed two acts of apportionment. The first, entitled “An Act to re-apportion the State into Senatorial Districts,” was approved March 20, 1858;³ while the second, which was entitled “An Act determining the ratio of apportionment of the State into Representative Districts, and defining the boundaries thereof,” received the executive approval two days later.⁴

The act to re-apportion the State into senatorial districts fixed the ratio for the apportionment at “one Senator for each seventeen thousand two hundred inhabitants, or frac-

¹ Constitution of 1857, Article III, Sec. 35.

² Constitution of 1857, Article III, Sec. 37.

³ *Laws of Iowa*, 1858, p. 121. ⁴ *Ibid*, p. 241.

tion thereof exceeding one-half in each Senatorial District." Upon this basis forty-one districts were established. (See Map XVI.) To each district one Senator was assigned, except the 1st and 27th which under the ratio were entitled to two each.

In the apportionment of Representatives the ratio was fixed at "one Representative to each seven thousand inhabitants or fraction thereof exceeding one-half in each Representative District." The number of districts established was sixty-one, and the whole number of Representatives apportioned was eighty-six. (See Map XVII.) Four Representatives were allotted to the 1st district and four to the 46th. The 9th and 27th were given each three Representatives. Those receiving two Representatives were the 2d, 3d, 10th, 11th, 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 28th, 30th, 37th, 39th, and 52d. The remaining districts were assigned each one member.

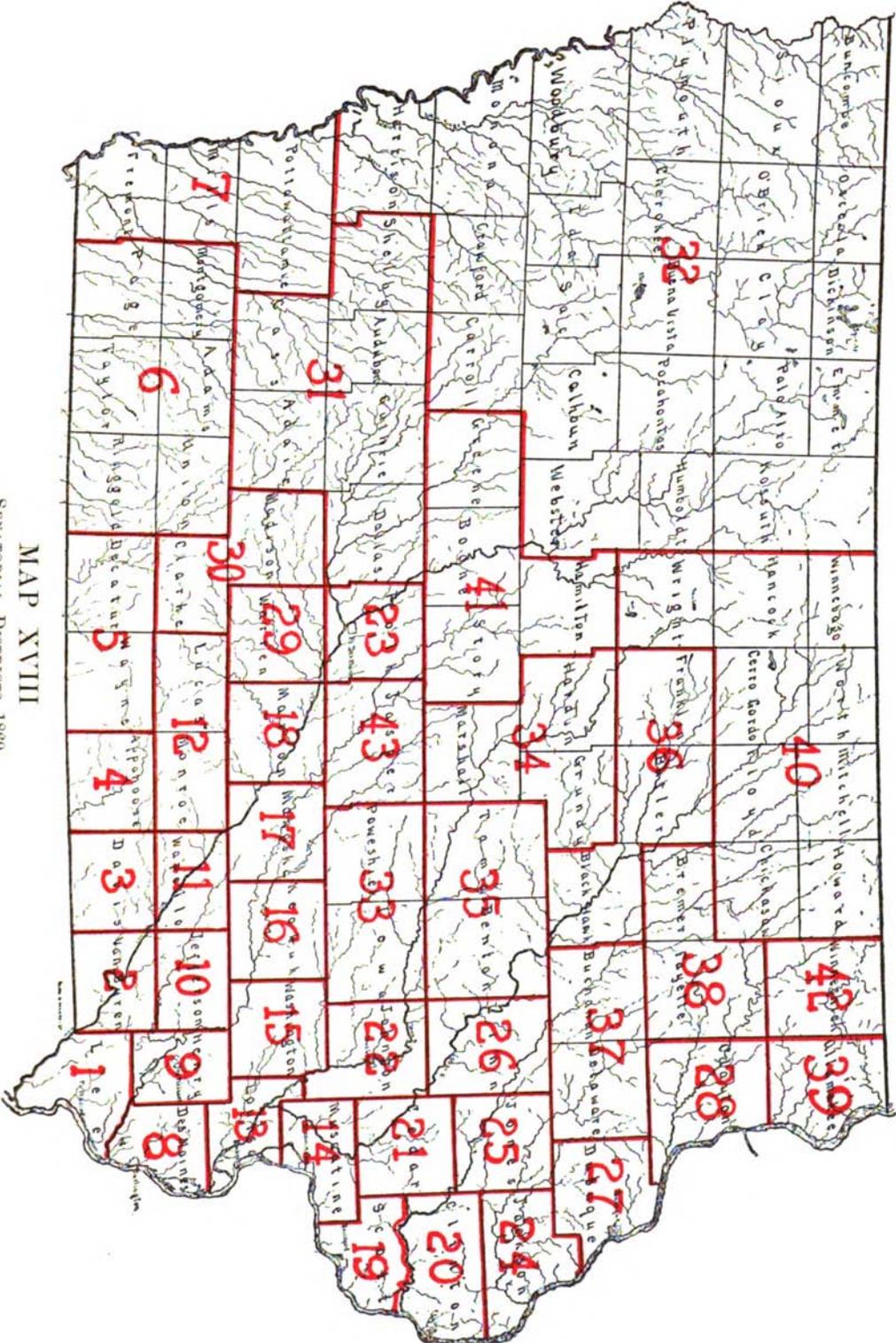
DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1860

The two acts relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Eighth General Assembly in 1860 were entitled "An Act to re-apportion the State into Senatorial Districts"¹ and "An Act apportioning the State of Iowa into Representative Districts."² They were approved on March 30 and April 2 respectively.

The ratio for the senatorial apportionment was "one Senator for each seventeen thousand inhabitants or fraction thereof, exceeding one-half in each Senatorial District."

¹ *Laws of Iowa, 1860, p. 56.*

² *Laws of Iowa, 1860, p. 72.*



MAP XVIII
SENATORIAL DISTRICTS 1860

For the Representative apportionment it was "one Representative to seven thousand five hundred inhabitants, or fraction thereof exceeding one-half in each Representative District."

The one act apportioned forty-six Senators among forty-three districts. Each district was allotted one Senator, except the 1st, 19th, and 27th which were given two each. (See Map XVIII.)

The other act apportioned ninety-four Representatives among sixty-four districts. To the 1st and 42d districts four Representatives each were allowed; to the 7th and 31st, three each; to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 47th, 48th, and 52d, two each; and to all others one each. (See Map XIX.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1862

The two acts relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Ninth General Assembly in 1862 were entitled "An Act to apportion the State into Senatorial Districts"¹ and "An Act apportioning the State of Iowa into Representative Districts."² They were approved on March 5 and April 8 respectively.

The ratio for the senatorial apportionment was "one Senator for each seventeen thousand two hundred inhabitants or fraction thereof exceeding one-half in each Senatorial District." For the representative apportionment it was "one Representative to eight thousand five hundred inhabitants,

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1862, p. 118.

² *Laws of Iowa*, 1862, p. 199.

or fraction thereof exceeding one-half in each representative district.”

The one act apportioned forty-six Senators among forty-three districts, giving to each district one Senator, except the 1st, 22d, and 34th which were allotted two each. (See Map XX.)

The other act apportioned ninety Representatives among sixty-six districts as follows:—To the 41st, four; to the 1st and 32d, three each; to the 2d, 3d, 8th, 9th, 10th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 26th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, and 46th, two each; and to all others one each. (See Map XXI.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1864

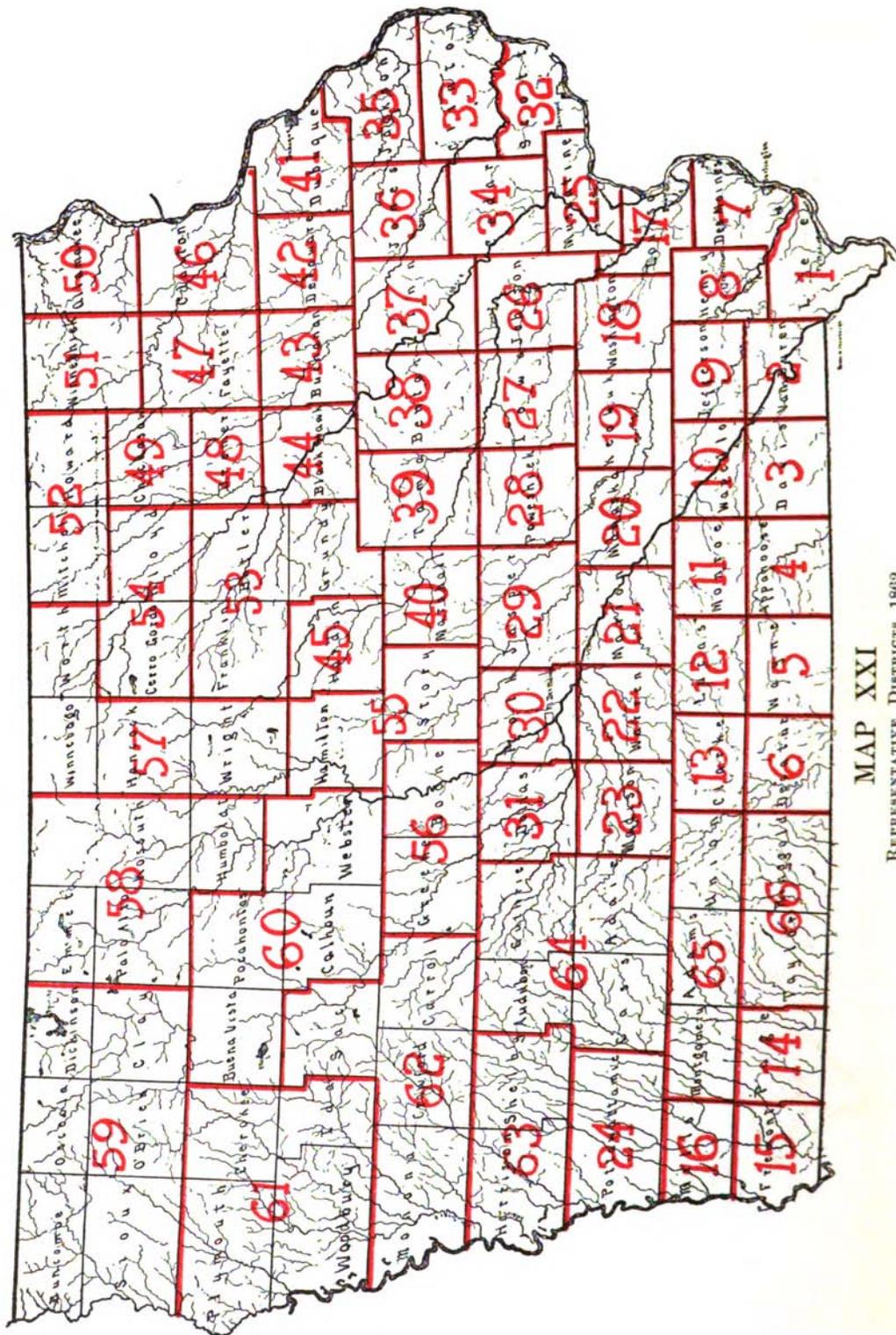
The two acts relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Tenth General Assembly in 1864 were entitled “An Act to apportion the State into Senatorial Districts.”¹ and “An Act apportioning the State into Representative Districts.”² They were approved on April 5 and March 28 respectively.

The ratio for the senatorial apportionment was “one Senator for each seventeen thousand two hundred inhabitants or fraction thereof exceeding one-half in each Senatorial District.” For the representative apportionment it was fixed at “one Representative to eight thousand four hundred and fifty inhabitants or fraction thereof equal to one-half in each Representative District.”

The one act apportioned forty-eight Senators among

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1864, p. 157.

² *Laws of Iowa*, 1864, p. 127.



MAP XXI
 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS 1862

forty-five districts, giving to each district one Senator, except the 1st, 22d, and 34th, which were assigned two each. (See Map XXII.)

The other act apportioned ninety-eight Representatives among sixty-seven districts as follows: To the 41st, four; to the 1st, 7th, 32d, and 46th, three each; to the 2d, 3d, 8th, 9th, 10th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 26th, 30th, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 47th, 50th, and 51st, two each; and to all others one each. (See Map XXIII.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1866

The two acts relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Eleventh General Assembly in 1866 were entitled "An Act apportioning the State of Iowa into Senatorial Districts"¹ and "An Act apportioning the State of Iowa into Representative Districts."² They were approved April 2 and April 3 respectively.

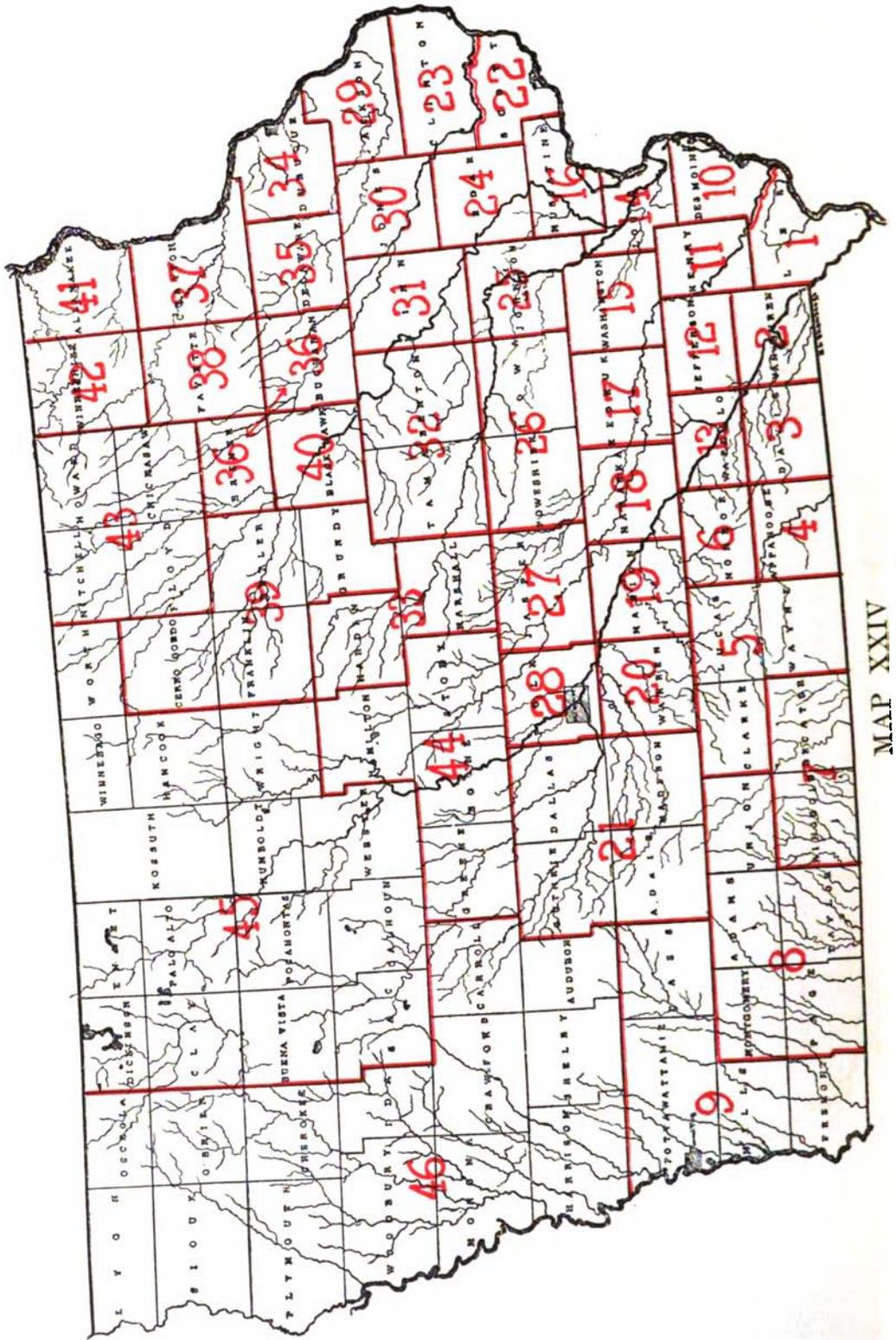
The ratio for the senatorial apportionment was "one Senator to eighteen thousand inhabitants or fraction thereof equal to one-half in each Senatorial District." For the representative apportionment it was fixed at "one Representative to eight thousand five hundred inhabitants or fraction thereof equal to one-half in each Representative District."

The one act apportioned forty-nine Senators among forty-six districts, giving to each district one Senator, except the 1st, 22d, and 34th which were assigned two each. (See Map XXIV.)

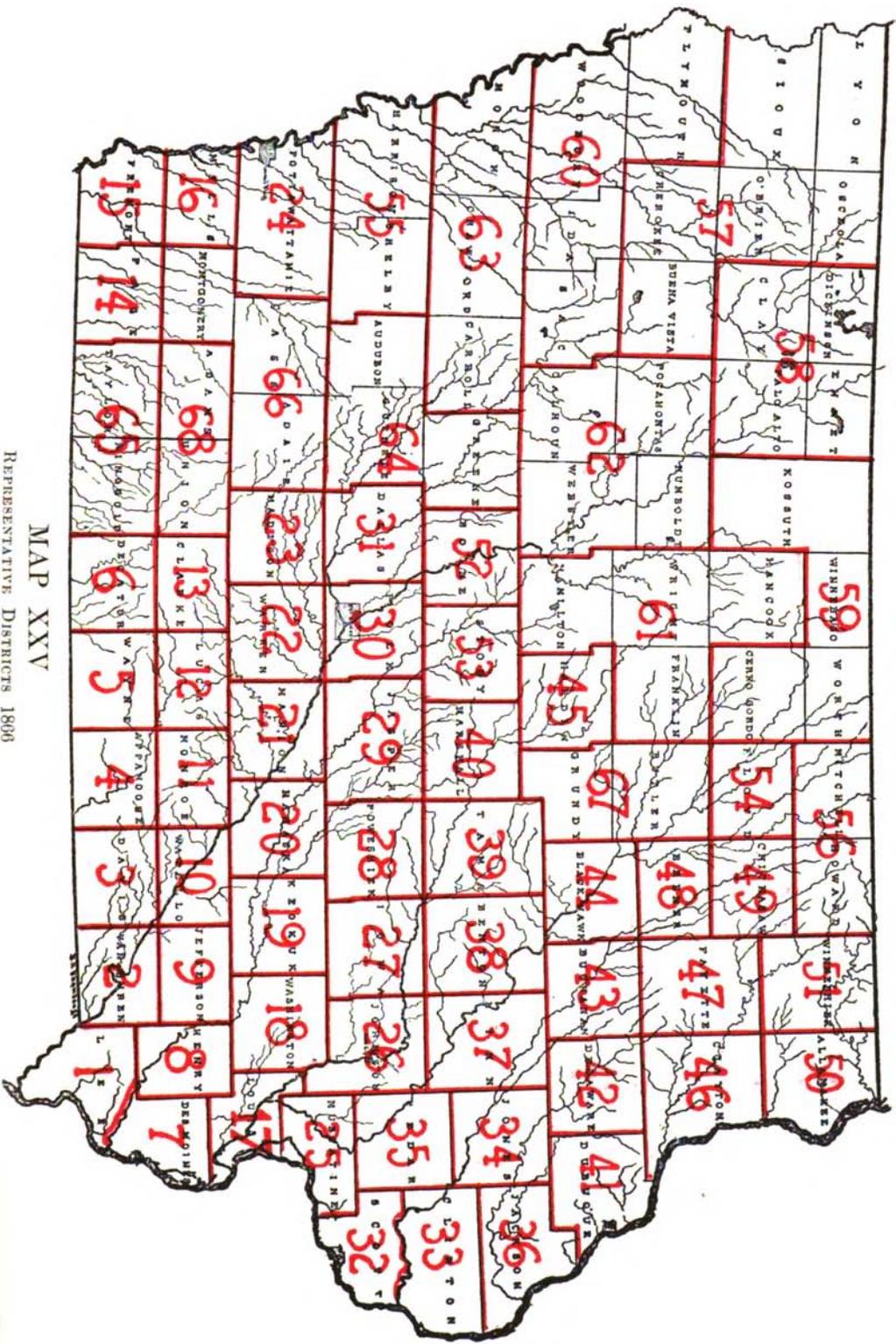
The other act apportioned ninety-nine Representatives

¹ *Laws of Iowa, 1866*, p. 117.

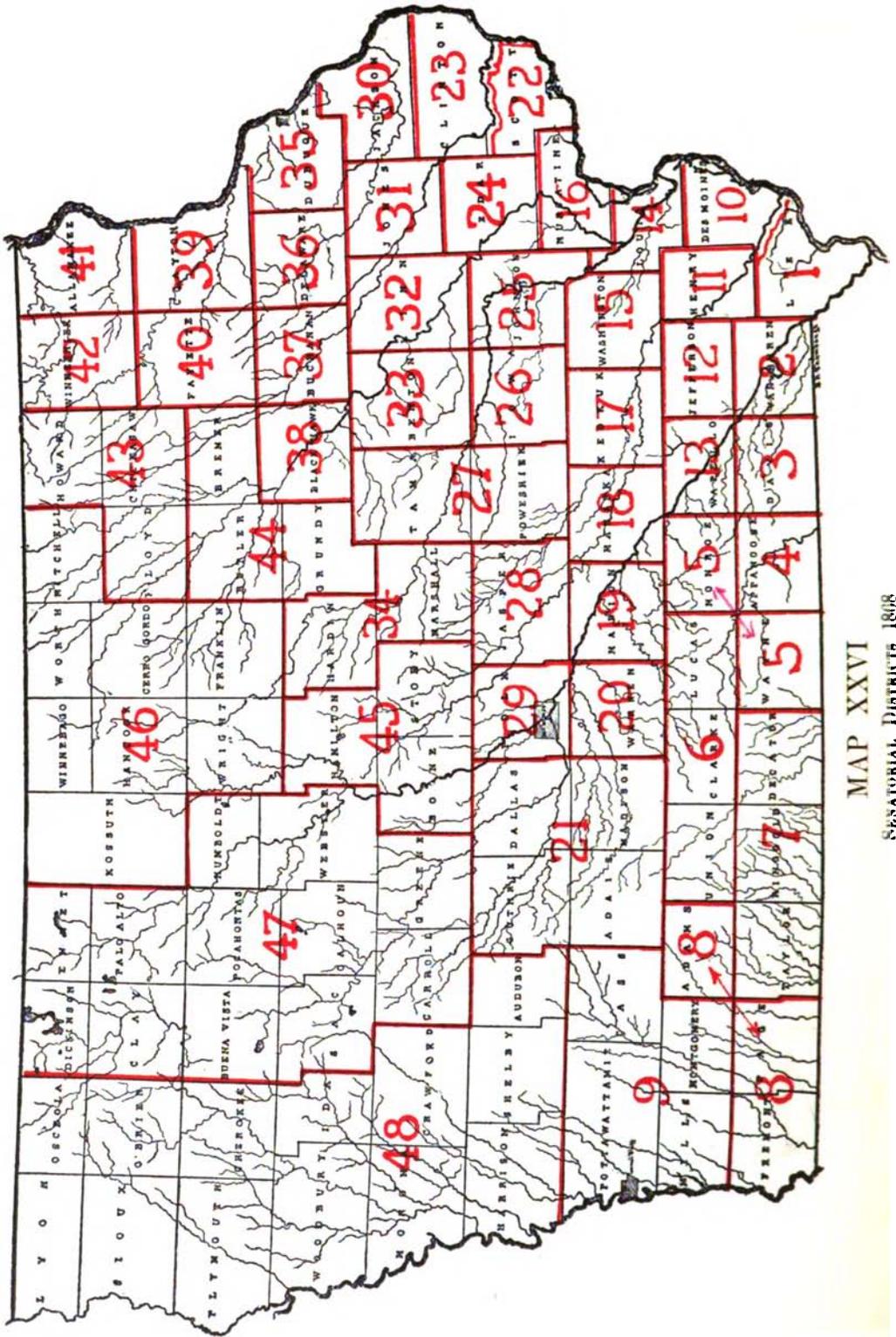
² *Laws of Iowa, 1866*, p. 152.



MAP XXIV
 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS 1860



MAP XXV
 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS 1866



MAP XXVI
 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS 1868

among sixty-eight districts as follows:—To the 41st, four; to the 1st, 32d, 33d, and 46th, three each; to the 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 25th, 26th, 30th, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 47th, 50th, and 51st, two each; and to all others one each. (See Map XXV.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1868

The two acts relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Twelfth General Assembly in 1868 were entitled “An Act apportioning the State into Senatorial Districts”¹ and “An Act apportioning the State of Iowa into Representative Districts, and Declaring the Ratio of Representation.”² They were approved on April 8 and April 7 respectively.

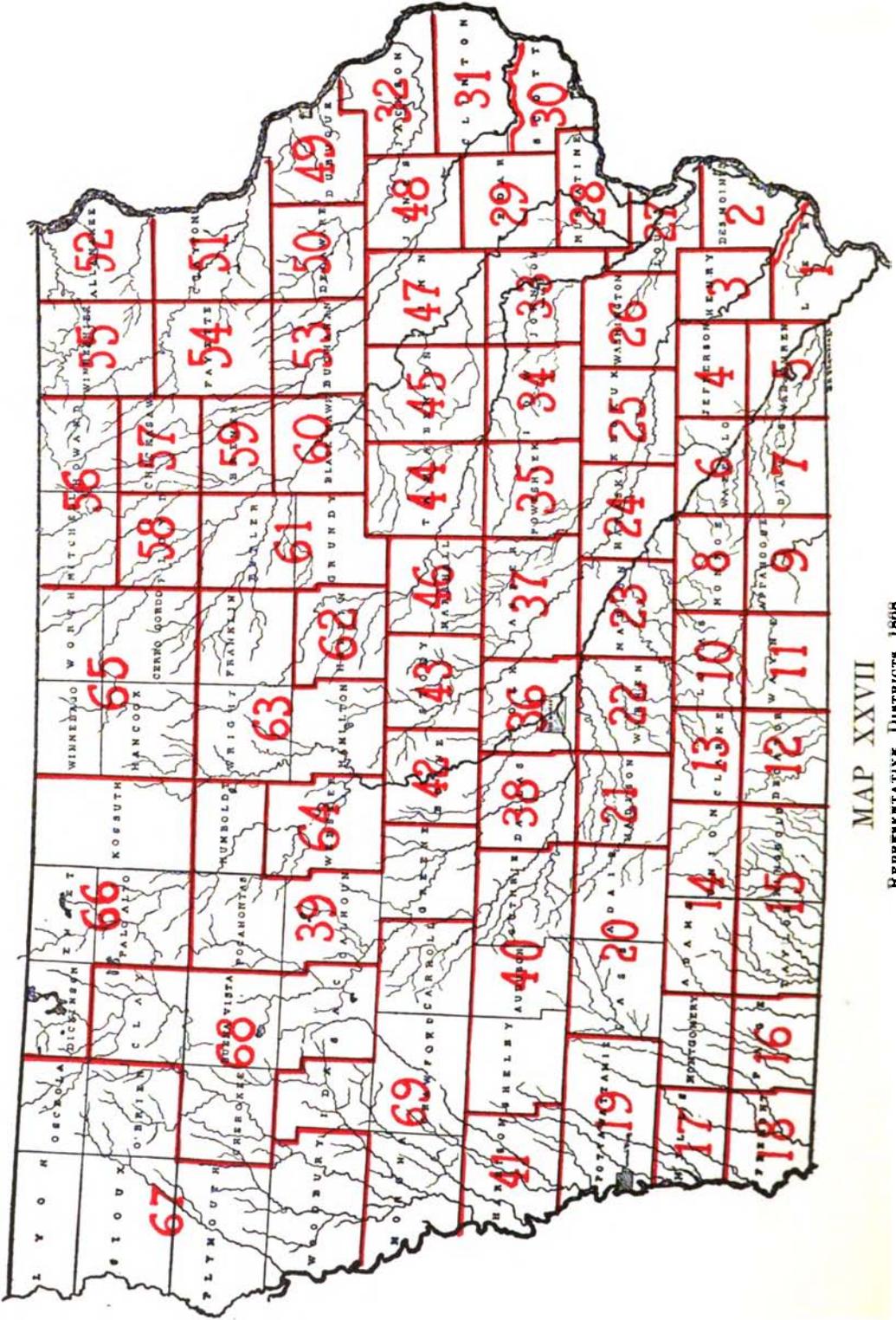
The ratio for the senatorial apportionment was fixed at “one Senator to twenty-two thousand and five hundred inhabitants in each senatorial district.” For the representative apportionment it was “one representative for every nine thousand eight hundred and fifty inhabitants in each representative district.”

The one act apportioned fifty Senators among forty-eight districts, giving to each district one Senator, except the 22d and 35th which were assigned two each. (See Map XXVI.)

The other act apportioned one hundred Representatives among sixty-nine districts, as follows:—To the 49th, four; to the 1st, 30th, and 31st, three each; to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 36th, 37th, 47th, 48th, 51st, 52d, 54th, 55th, and 60th, two each; and to all other districts one each. (See Map XXVII.)

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1868, p. 268.

² *Laws of Iowa*, 1868, p. 209.



MAP XXVII

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS 1868

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1870

The two acts relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Thirteenth General Assembly in 1870 were entitled "An Act Apportioning the State of Iowa into Senatorial Districts"¹ and "An Act Apportioning the State of Iowa into Representative Districts, and Declaring the Ratio of Representation."² They were approved on April 16 and April 13 respectively.

The ratio for the senatorial apportionment was "one Senator to twenty-five thousand inhabitants, or fraction thereof equal to one-half in each senatorial district." For the representative apportionment it was fixed at "one representative for every eleven thousand one hundred and seventy inhabitants, in each representative district."

The one act apportioned fifty Senators among forty-nine districts, giving to each district one, except the 22d which was assigned two. (See Map XXVIII.)

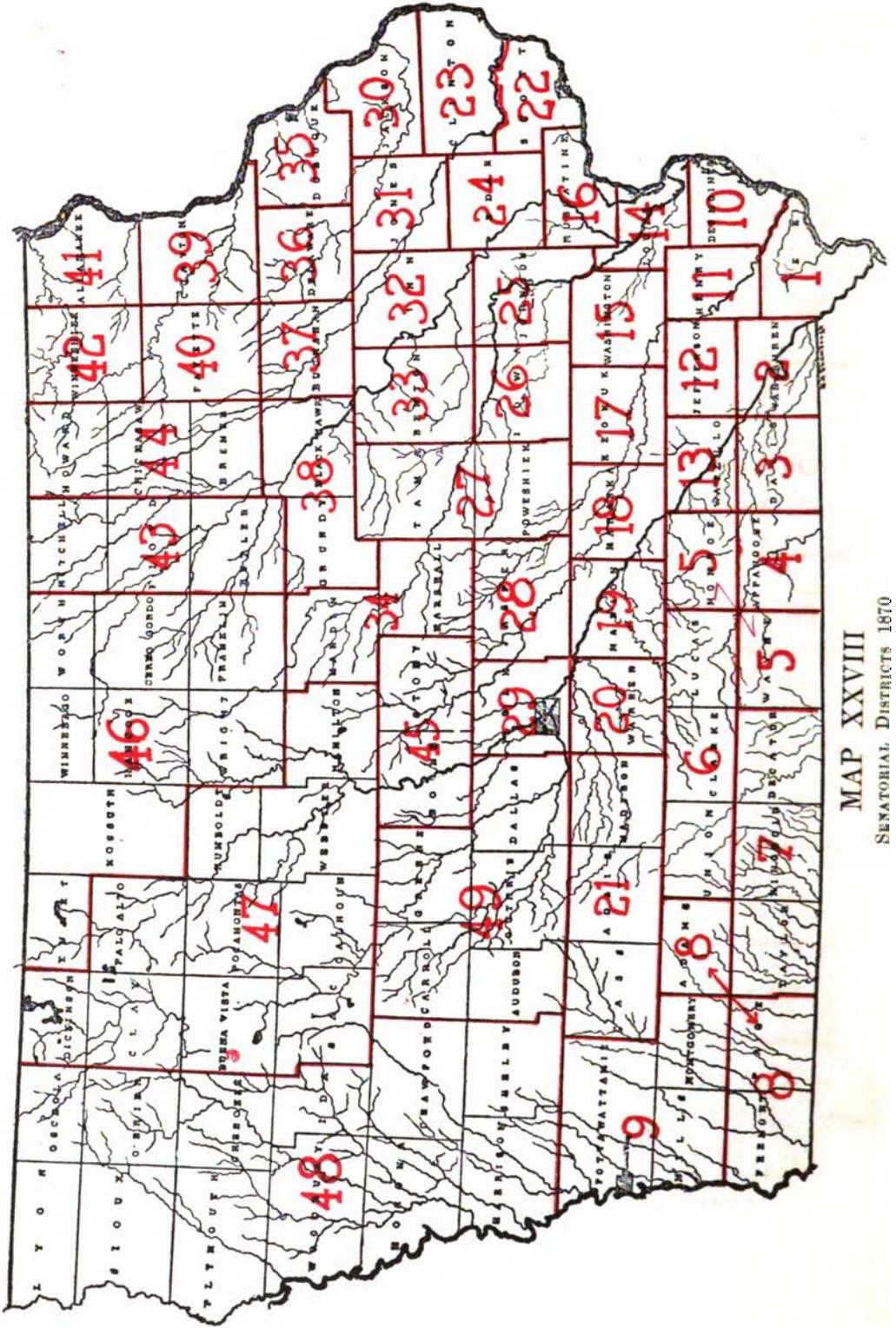
The other act apportioned one hundred Representatives among seventy districts as follows:—To the 1st, 30th, 31st, and 49th, three each; to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 36th, 37th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 51st, 52d, 55th, and 60th, two each; and to all others one each. (See Map XXIX.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1872

The two acts relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Fourteenth General Assembly in 1872 were entitled "An Act Apportioning the State of Iowa into Sena-

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1870, p. 234.

² *Laws of Iowa*, 1870, p. 135.



MAP XXVIII
 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS 1870

torial Districts"¹ and "An Act Apportioning the State into Representative Districts, and Declaring the Ratio of Representation."² They were approved on April 23.

The ratio for the senatorial apportionment was "one senator to thirty thousand inhabitants, or fraction thereof equal to one-half in each senatorial district." For the representative apportionment it was "one representative for every twelve thousand and five hundred inhabitants, in each representative district."

The one act apportioned fifty Senators among fifty districts. (See Map XXX.) The other apportioned one hundred Representatives among seventy-three districts, giving to the 1st, 30th, 31st, and 56th, three each; to the 2d, 3d, 6th, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 36th, 37th, 50th, 51st, 53d, 54th, 55th, 58th, and 61st, two each; and to all others one each. (See Map XXXI.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1874

The one act passed by the Fifteenth General Assembly in 1874, entitled "An Act Apportioning the State into Representative Districts and Declaring the Ratio of Representation," was approved on March 23.³

It fixed the ratio at "one representative for every twelve thousand and five hundred inhabitants, in each representative district," and apportioned one hundred Representatives among seventy-three districts as follows:—To the 1st, 30th, 31st, and 56th, three each; to the 2d, 3d, 6th, 24th, 25th,

¹ *Laws of Iowa* (Private, Local, and Temporary Acts), 1872, p. 101.

² *Laws of Iowa* (Private, Local, and Temporary Acts), 1872, p. 97.

³ *Laws of Iowa* (Private, Local, and Temporary Acts), 1874, p. 71.

26th, 27th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 36th, 37th, 50th, 51st, 53d, 54th 55th, 58th, and 61st, two each; and to all others one each. Thus it will be seen that the act of 1874 follows the act of April 23, 1872, literally as to the ratio, number of districts, composition of districts, number of Representatives, and apportionment. (See Map XXXI.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1876

The two acts passed by the Sixteenth General Assembly in 1876 were entitled "An Act Apportioning the State of Iowa into Senatorial Districts"¹ and "An Act Apportioning the State into Representative Districts, and Declaring the Ratio of Representation."² They were approved on March 17.

The ratio for the senatorial apportionment was "one senator to forty thousand inhabitants, or fraction thereof equal to one half, in each senatorial district." For the representative apportionment it was fixed at "one representative for every fourteen thousand one hundred inhabitants in each representative district."

The one act apportioned fifty Senators among fifty districts. (See Map XXXII.) The other apportioned one hundred Representatives among seventy-eight districts as follows:—To the 32d and 51st, three each; to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 22d, 26th, 27th, 31st, 34th, 37th, 38th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 63d, and 65th, two each; and to all others one each. (See Map XXXIII.)

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1876, p. 163.

² *Laws of Iowa*, 1876, p. 159.

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1878

The districting and apportionment by the Seventeenth General Assembly in 1878 was solely for Representatives. The act, entitled "An Act Apportioning the State into Representative Districts and Declaring the Ratio of Representation," was approved on March 26.¹ It fixed the ratio at "one representative for every fourteen thousand one hundred inhabitants, in each representative district," and apportioned the one hundred Representatives among seventy-eight districts as follows:—To the 32d and 51st, three each; to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 22d, 26th, 27th, 31st, 34th, 37th, 38th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 63d, and 65th, two each; and to all others one each. In other words the act of 1878 was simply a reënactment of the provisions of the act of March 17, 1876, relative to representative districting and apportionment. (See Map XXXIII.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1880

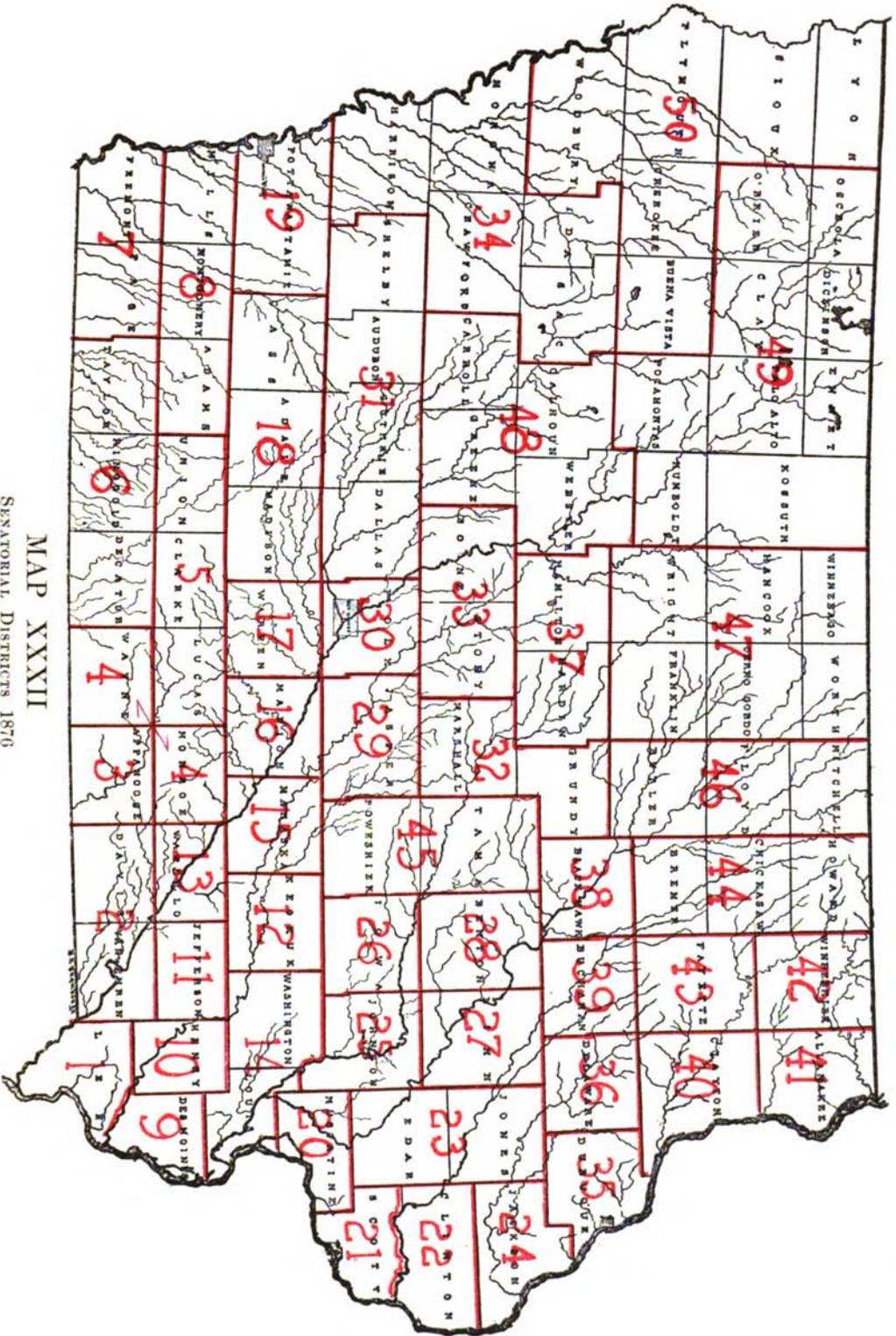
The one act passed by the Eighteenth General Assembly, entitled "An Act Apportioning the State into Representative Districts and Declaring the Ratio of Representation,"² was approved March 24. It made no changes in the ratio, districts, and apportionment of the acts of 1876 and 1878 which it followed closely in every detail. (See Map XXXIII.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1882

The two acts passed by the Nineteenth General Assembly in 1882 relative to districting and apportionment were

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1878, p. 144.

² *Laws of Iowa*, 1880, p. 109.



MAP XXXII
 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS 1876

entitled "An Act Apportioning the State of Iowa into Senatorial Districts"¹ and "An Act Apportioning the State into Representative Districts and Declaring the Ratio of Representation."² They were approved on March 23 and April 1 respectively.

The ratio for the senatorial apportionment was "one senator for forty-six thousand inhabitants." For the representative apportionment it was fixed at "one representative for every sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty inhabitants, in each representative district."

The one act apportioned the fifty Senators among fifty districts. (See Map XXXIV.) The other apportioned one hundred Representatives among eighty-eight districts, giving to the 1st, 2d, 6th, 22d, 33d, 35th, 38th, 39th, 48th, 50th, 52d, and 64th, two each, and to all others one each. (See Map XXXV.)

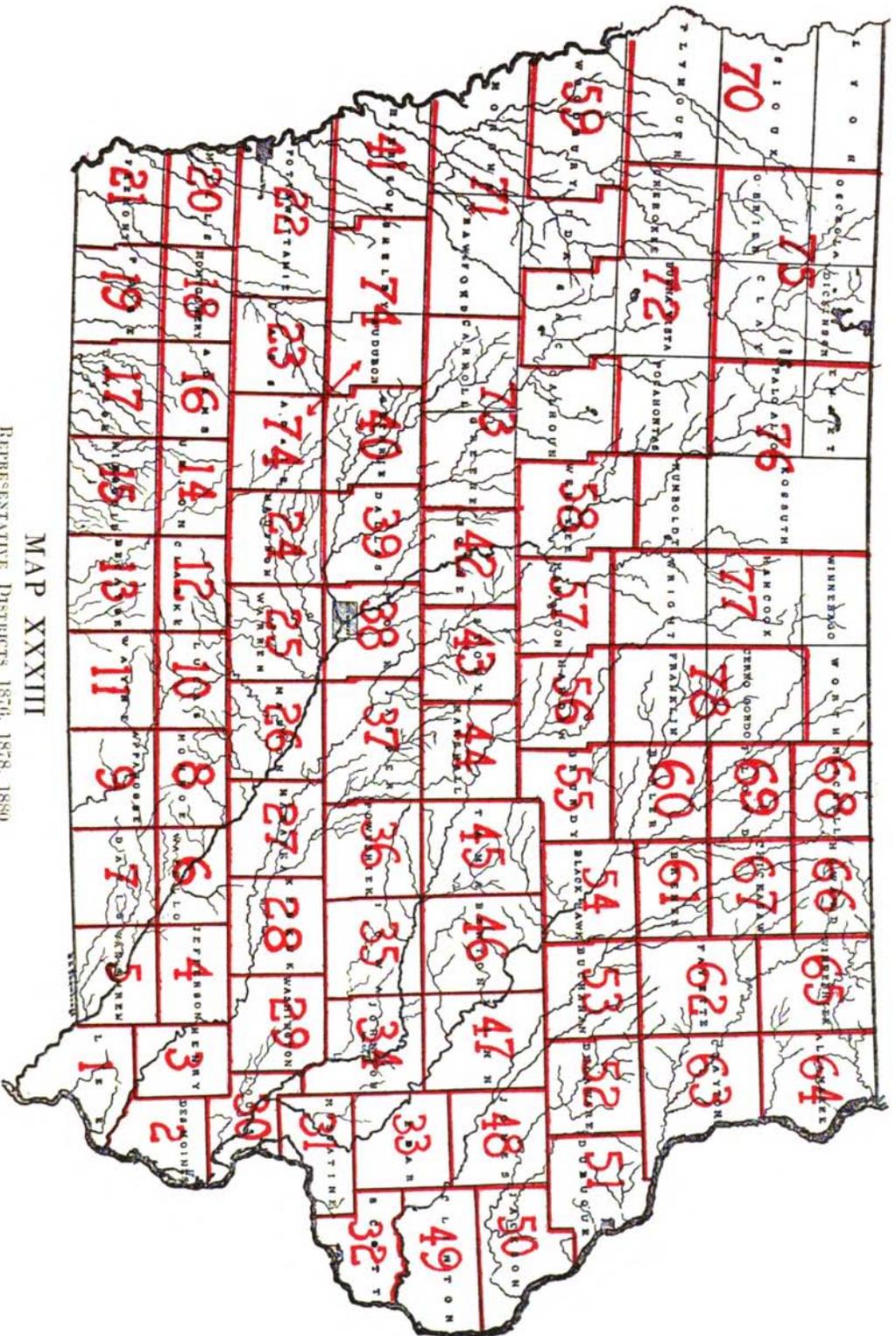
DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1884

The one act passed by the Twentieth General Assembly in 1884, entitled "An Act to Apportion the State into Representative Districts and Declaring the Ratio of Representation," was approved April 7.³ Its provisions relative to ratio, number of members, number and composition of districts, and apportionment are identical with those of the act of April 1, 1882. (See Map XXXV.)

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1882, p. 147.

² *Laws of Iowa*, 1882, p. 165.

³ *Laws of Iowa*, 1884, p. 186.



MAP XXXIII

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS 1876, 1878, 1880

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1886

The two acts relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Twenty-first General Assembly in 1886 were entitled "An Act Fixing the Number of Senators in the General Assembly, Apportioning them among the Several Counties According to the Number of Inhabitants in Each, and Dividing the State into Senatorial Districts"¹ and "An Act to Apportion the State into Representative Districts and Declaring the Ratio of Representation."² They were approved on April 10.

The ratio for senatorial apportionment was not declared; but the number of Senators was fixed at fifty and apportioned among fifty districts. (See Map XXXVI.)

For the representative apportionment the ratio was fixed at "one Representative for every twenty-four thousand inhabitants." On this basis one hundred Representatives were apportioned among ninety-four districts as follows:— To the 31st, 37th, 43d, 45th, 48th, and 69th, two each; and to all others one each. (See Map XXXVII.)

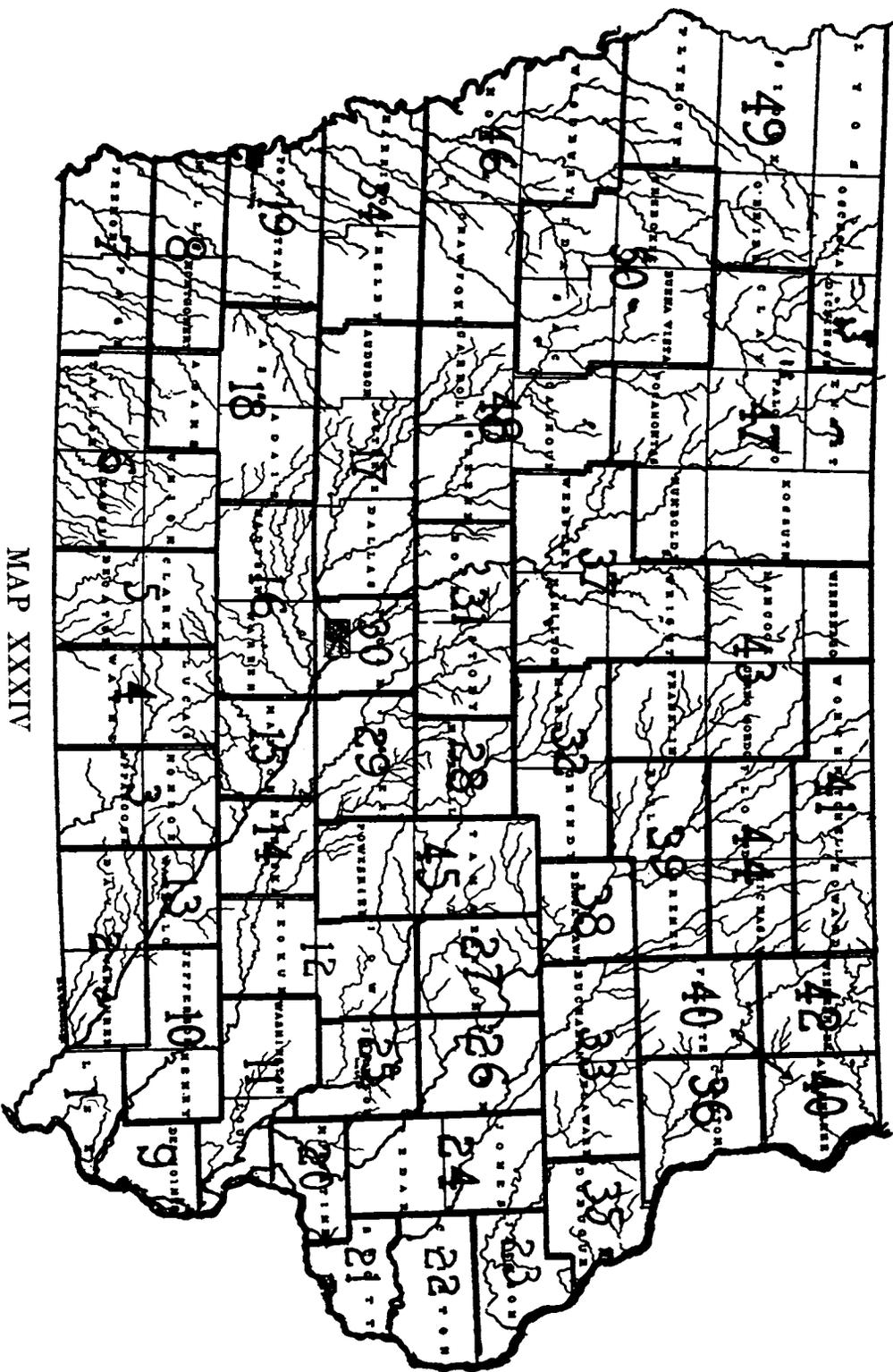
DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1888

The one act passed by the Twenty-second General Assembly in 1888 entitled "An Act to Apportion the State into Representative Districts and Declaring the Ratio of Representation,"³ was approved April 12. It was practically a reënactment of the act of April 10, 1886, on the same subject. The ratio, the number of Representatives, the num-

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1886, p. 177.

² *Laws of Iowa*, 1886, p. 172.

³ *Laws of Iowa*, 1888, p. 227.



MAP XXXIV
 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS 1882

ber and composition of districts, and the apportionment of the two acts are the same in every essential detail. (See Map XXXVII.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1890

The one act relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Twenty-third General Assembly in 1890 and entitled "An Act to Apportion the State into Representative Districts and declaring the ratio of the representation"¹ was approved May 1. It fixed the ratio of apportionment at "one representative from every eighteen thousand and five hundred inhabitants," established ninety-one districts, and apportioned the one hundred Representatives so as to give each district one, except the 1st, 21st, 31st, 37th, 43d, 45th, 48th, 58th, and 69th districts which were entitled to two each. (See Map XXXVIII.)

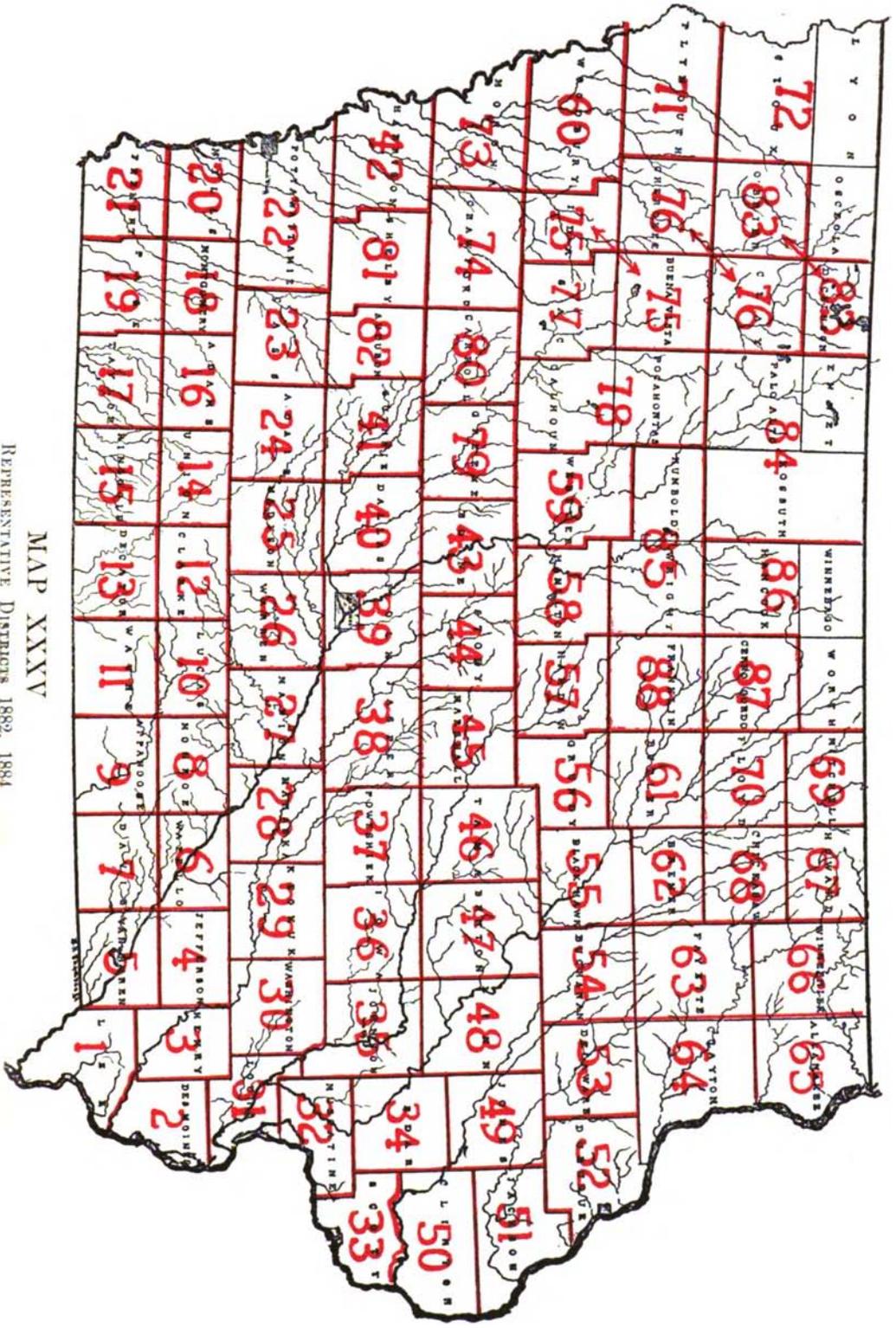
DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1892

The two acts relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly in 1892 were entitled "An Act fixing the number of senators in the General Assembly apportioning them among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants in each, and dividing the state into senatorial districts"² and "An Act to apportion the state into representative districts and declaring the ratio of representation."³ They were approved on April 6.

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1890, p. 170.

² *Laws of Iowa*, 1892, p. 105.

³ *Laws of Iowa*, 1892, p. 107.



MAP XXXV
 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS 1882, 1884

The act relative to senatorial districting and apportionment left undisturbed the districting and apportionment of the act of April 10, 1886 on the same subject. (See page 592 and Map XXXVI.) The other act of 1892 fixed the representative ratio at "one representative from every twenty-two thousand inhabitants" and apportioned the one hundred Representatives among ninety-one districts as follows:—To the 1st, 21st, 31st, 37th, 43d, 45th, 48th, 58th, and 69th, two each; and to all others one each. (See Map XXXIX.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1894

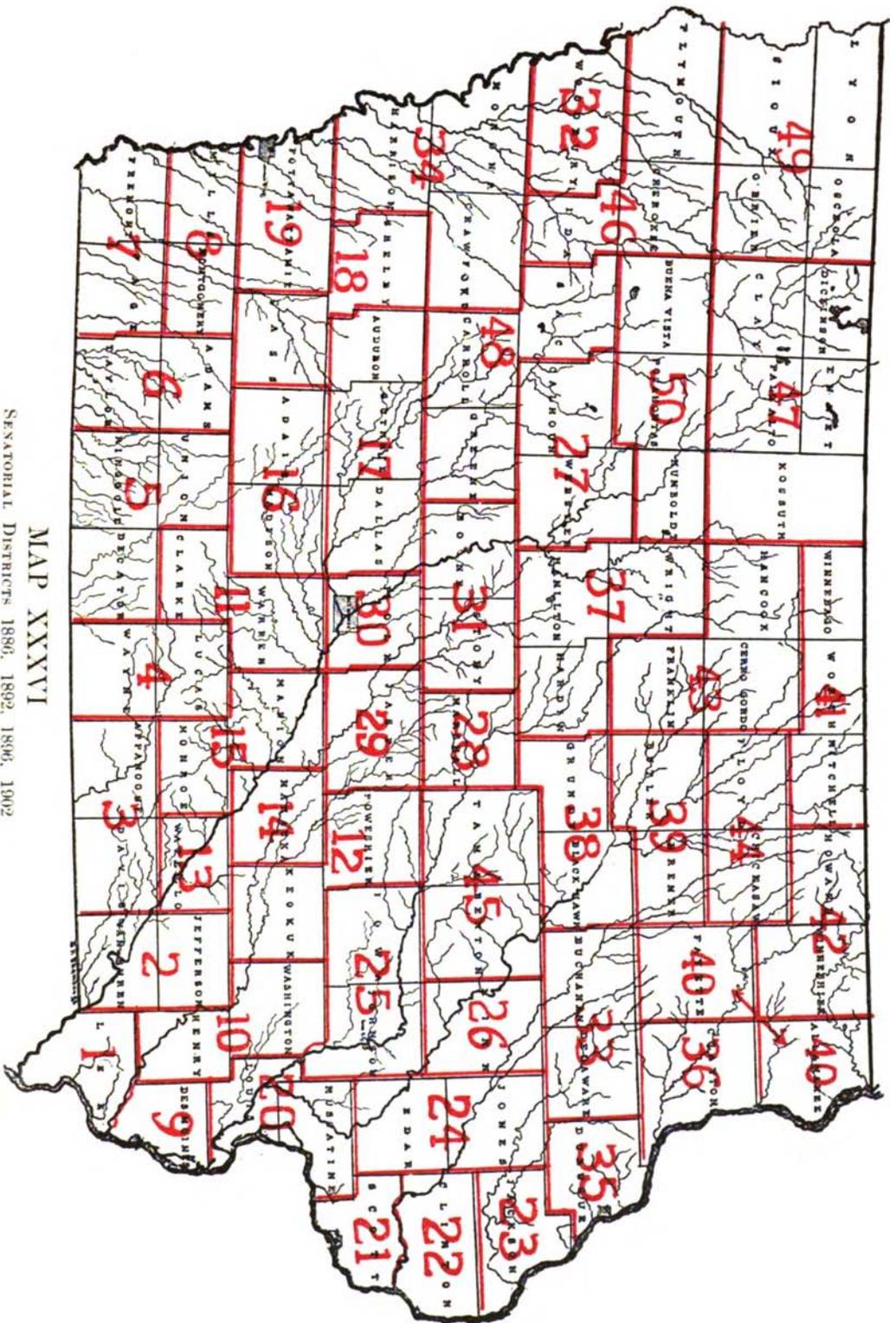
The act passed by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly in 1894, entitled "An Act to apportion the State into representative districts and declare the ratio of representation,"¹ was approved April 24. Its provisions as to ratio of representation, number of Representatives, number and composition of districts, and apportionment were precisely those of the act of April 6, 1892. (See Map XXXIX.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1896

The two acts relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Twenty-sixth General Assembly in 1896 were entitled "An Act fixing the number of senators in the general assembly, apportioning them among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants in each and dividing the state into senatorial districts"² and "An Act to apportion the state into representative districts and de-

¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1894, p. 107.

² *Laws of Iowa*, 1896, p. 128.



MAP XXXVI
 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS 1886, 1892, 1896, 1902

clare the ratio of representation."¹ May 2 is the date of their approval.

The one act preserved in all its details the senatorial districting and apportionment of the act of April 10, 1886, which had been reënacted by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly in 1892. (See Map XXXVI.) The other adopted the representative districting and apportionment of the acts of 1892 and 1894. (See Map XXXIX.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1898

The one act relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly in 1898, entitled "An Act to apportion the State into Representative Districts and declare the ratio of representation,"² was approved April 12. It made no changes in the representative districting and apportionment of 1892, 1894, and 1896. (See Map XXXIX.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1900

"An Act to apportion the state into representative districts and declare the ratio of representation,"³ which was passed by the Twenty-eighth General Assembly and approved April 6, 1900, simply reënacted the legislation of 1892, 1894, 1896, and 1898. (See Map XXXIX.)

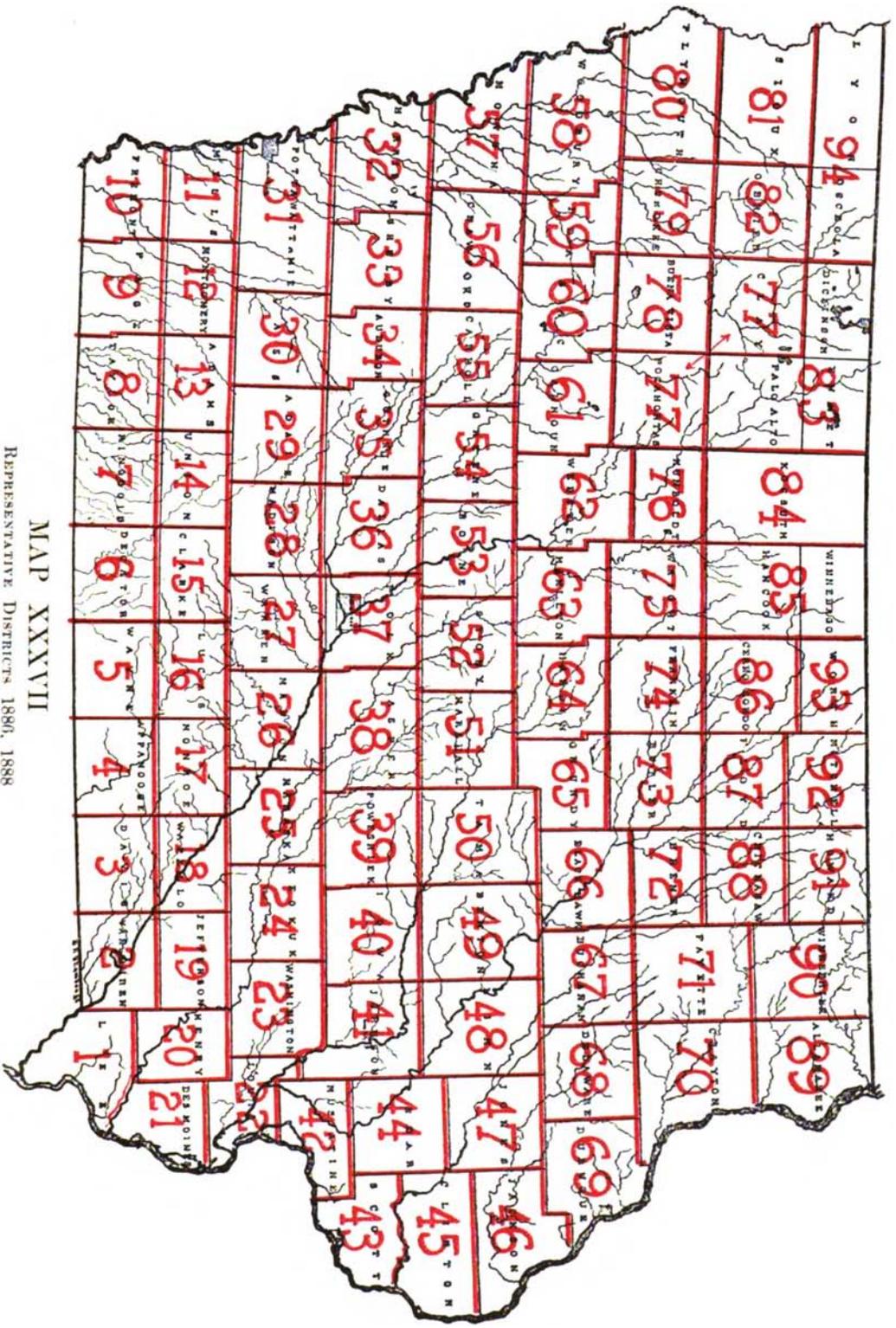
DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1902

The two acts relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Twenty-ninth General Assembly in 1902, entitled "An Act fixing the number of senators in the Gen-

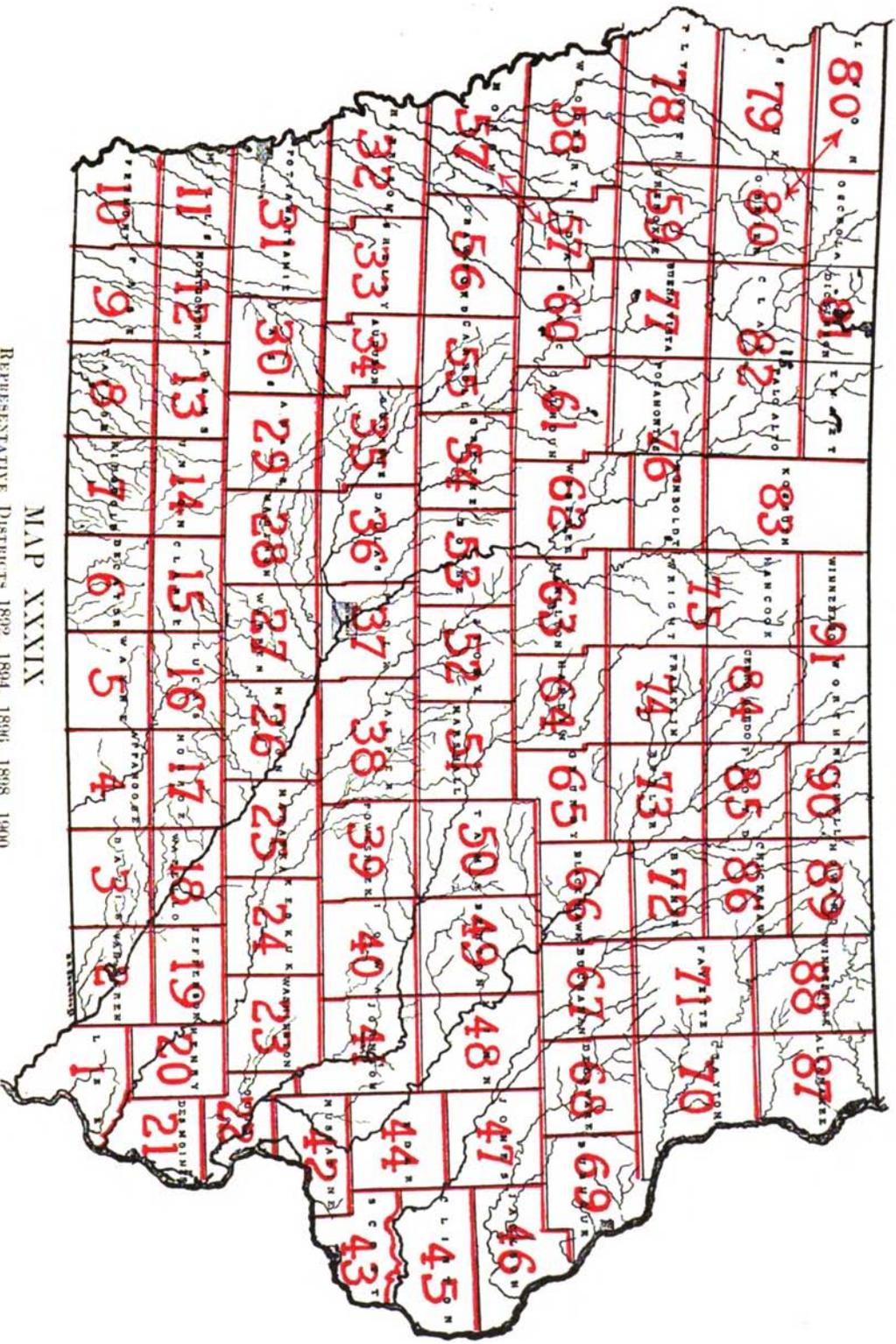
¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1886, p. 130.

² *Laws of Iowa*, 1898, p. 104.

³ *Laws of Iowa*, 1900, p. 125.



MAP XXXVII
 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS 1886, 1888



MAP XXXIX

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900

eral Assembly, apportioning them among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants in each, and dividing the state into senatorial districts"¹ and "An Act to apportion the state into representative districts and declare the ratio of representation,"² were approved on April 12.

The one act preserved the senatorial districting and apportionment of 1886, 1892, and 1896. (See Map XXXVI.) The other fixed the ratio of representative apportionment at "one representative from every thirty-six thousand (36,000) inhabitants," and apportioned the one hundred Representatives among ninety-three districts giving to each district one except the 31st, 37th, 43d, 45th, 48th, 58th, and 69th, which were allotted two each. (See Map XL.)

DISTRICTING AND APPORTIONMENT IN 1904

The act relative to districting and apportionment passed by the Thirtieth General Assembly in 1904, entitled "An Act to apportion the state into representative districts and declare the ratio of representation,"³ fixed the ratio at "one representative from every twenty-seven thousand nine hundred (27,900) inhabitants." But the number of Representatives, the number and composition of districts and the apportionment among the districts were left the same as in the act of April 12, 1902. (See Map XL.)

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¹ *Laws of Iowa*, 1902, p. 168.

² *Laws of Iowa*, 1902, p. 170.

³ *Laws of Iowa*, 1904, p. 168.