University of Louisville

ThinkIR: The University of Louisville's Institutional Repository

Electronic Theses and Dissertations

1942

A study of apportionment in Indiana.

Stannard Kinneth Short 1911-1977

University of Louisville

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ir.library.louisville.edu/etd>

Part of the [American Politics Commons](#), and the [Public Administration Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Short, Stannard Kinneth 1911-1977, "A study of apportionment in Indiana." (1942). *Electronic Theses and Dissertations*. Paper 1893.

<https://doi.org/10.18297/etd/1893>

This Master's Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by ThinkIR: The University of Louisville's Institutional Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Electronic Theses and Dissertations by an authorized administrator of ThinkIR: The University of Louisville's Institutional Repository. This title appears here courtesy of the author, who has retained all other copyrights. For more information, please contact thinkir@louisville.edu.

A STUDY OF APPORTIONMENT IN INDIANA

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Faculty

Of the Graduate School of the University of Louisville

In Partial Fulfillment of the

Requirements for the Degree

Of Master of Arts

Department of Political Science

by

Stannard Kinneth Short

year

1942

NAME OF STUDENT: Stannard Kenneth Short

TITLE OF THESIS: A Study of Apportionment in
Indiana

APPROVED BY READING COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF THE
FOLLOWING MEMBERS:

Chairman

NAME OF DIRECTOR: _____

DATE: Oct. 2, 1942

FOREWORD

This examination of the conditions relative to apportionment in the State of Indiana is not an attempt to prove or disprove any conditions. This investigation purports to reveal the actual conditions and to examine and to bring to light all of the factors involved in the question of representation in the State of Indiana. Should any conclusions be drawn, the facts which support those conclusions will be clearly pointed out. There is no intention on the part of the author to start with the assumption that there is anything wrong with the system as it now stands. On the other hand the facts and figures will be so presented and arranged that should any person or agency care to use them they might well be employed as basis for further study or as an aid toward better and more democratic government in the State of Indiana.

The one basic assumption of this work, however, is that the legislature most fairly representing the population in terms of numbers is most democratic. With that thought in mind we present this study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
I History of Apportionment in Indiana since 1815.	1
II Existing Conditions.	25
A. Constitutional Limitations.	25
B. Examination of the Law of 1921.	29
C. Shifts in Population since 1921.	34
D. Urban vs. Rural.	38
E. Political Implications.	42
III Proposals for Redistricting the State at the present time.	50
IV Appendix A. Tables Relative to Population and Parties.	64
Appendix B. Acts Apportioning the State for Legislative Purposes.	98
V Bibliography.	153

LIST OF MAPS

Number	Page
1. Indiana Counties in 1815.....	2
2. Indiana Counties in 1833.....	3
3. Indiana Counties in 1852.....	10
4. Indiana Senatorial Apportionment Map.....	30
5. Indiana Representative Apportionment Map.....	31
6. Indiana Congressional Apportionment Map.....	32
7. Senatorial Districts in Which a Senator Represents less than the State Quota.....	36
8. Counties having 37% of Population, but only 28% of Senate.....	39
9. Counties having more than 100 people per square mile.....	41
10. Republican Counties in 1934 and 1938.....	44
11. Democratic Counties in 1934 and 1938.....	45
12. Democratic Counties in 1934 and 1938 that have gained more than 5,000 since 1920...	47
13. Republican Counties in 1934 and 1938 that have gained more than 5,000 since 1920...	48
14. Proposed Senatorial Redistricting Plan A.	53
15. Proposed Representative Redistricting Plan A.....	56

CHAPTER I

HISTORY OF APPORTIONMENT IN INDIANA SINCE 1815

CHAPTER I

HISTORY OF APPORTIONMENT IN INDIANA SINCE 1815

By the formal "Act of Admission" of December 11, 1816, the Congress of the United States of America created the State of Indiana. On April 3rd, 1816, while the Enabling Act was being considered, Senator David Daggett of Connecticut asked that the Committee on Territories ascertain the number of free inhabitants in the territory. The next day Senator Jeremiah Morrow of Ohio, the Chairman of this Committee, submitted a census report on the population of the territory of Indiana. This report showed the distribution of population in the following manner.

<u>County</u>	<u>Voters</u>	<u>Population</u>
Clark	1,387	7,150
Dearborn	902	4,424
Franklin	1,430	7,370
Gibson	1,100	5,330
Harrison	1,056	6,975
Jefferson	874	4,270
Knox	1,391	8,068
Perry	350	1,720
Posey	320	1,619
Switzerland	377	1,822
Warrick	280	1,415
Washington	1,420	7,317
Wayne	<u>1,225</u>	<u>6,407</u>
TOTAL	12,112	63,887 ¹

¹ Logan Esarey, A History of Indiana (Dayton Ohio: Dayton Historical Publishing Co., 1923), Vol. 1. p. 249.

Indiana Counties in 1815.

On the basis of this first census report the Enabling Act was passed and on April 19th was signed by the President. This Act set May 13th as the day for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention. The apportionment of delegates was as follows.

<u>County</u>	<u>No. of Delegates</u>
Clark	5
Dearborn	3
Franklin	5
Gibson	4
Harrison	5
Jefferson	3
Knox	5
Perry	1
Posey	1
Switzerland	1
Warrick	1
Washington	5
Wayne	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	43

This convention was in session from Monday, June 10th, until Saturday, June 29th, eighteen working days. The convention met at Corydon, Indiana, the old capital.¹

Article III of the Constitution that emanated from this convention dealt with the legislative branch and was almost an exact copy of the Ohio Constitution.²

¹ Ibid., Vol. 1, p. 248.

² Indiana Acts 1831, (Published by State of Indiana, 1831) Constitution of 1816, Article III.

This Article created a General Assembly, composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives, both of which were elected by the people. The second section of this Article provided that an enumeration was to be taken within two years after the first meeting of the General Assembly. There was also to be an enumeration in 1820, and an additional one was to be taken at the end of every subsequent period of five years. This enumeration was to be of the white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age.

The Constitution provided also that the number of Senators and Representatives be fixed by the General Assembly and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age. The number of Representatives was never to be more than thirty-six nor less than twenty-five until the number of white male inhabitants should exceed 22,000, and after that event, the whole number of Representatives was not to exceed one hundred or be less than thirty-six. The number of Senators was never to be less than one-third or more than one-half the number of Representatives.¹

¹ Constitution of Indiana, 1816. Article III, Section 5.

The Representatives were to be chosen annually by qualified electors in each county, respectively, on the first Monday in August.¹ It was necessary that a Representative be a citizen of the United States, an inhabitant of the State of Indiana, and a resident of the county, from which he was elected, for over one year.²

Senators were to be chosen for three years, on the first Monday in August, by qualified electors for Representatives. They were to be divided by lot into three classes, in order to determine which group should serve one, two, or three year terms.³ It was necessary that a Senator be twenty-five years of age or over, a citizen of the United States, to have been an inhabitant of Indiana for over two years, and to have been an inhabitant of the county, or district represented, for a period of twelve months or over.⁴

Although this Constitution has been superseded, the basic ideas back of apportionment in Indiana today

¹ Ibid., Article III, Section 5.

² Ibid., Article III, Section 3.

³ Ibid., Article III, Section 4.

⁴ Ibid., Article III, Section 6.

were incorporated in it.¹

Some of the characteristics of legislative districting in Indiana have remained constant throughout its history and can be found in the present Constitution. One of these is the provision that the House of Representatives shall not exceed one hundred and the Senate shall not exceed fifty members. That provision was carried over into the new Constitution and is still in operation.²

Another basic idea that is incorporated in the present Constitution is the provision for counting the number of white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age every five years, and providing that the legislature should reapportion on the basis of that enumeration. Although the word "white" has been stricken out, and the period of years has been changed from five to six, the idea of conducting a special enumeration for the basis of apportioning the legislature is still a part of the legal machinery used in apportioning this State.³

¹ Paul Swank, Mathew Hamilton and Herman Makey, "Indiana Constitution 1851," Living With Your Government in Indiana (Ft. Wayne, Indiana: Ft. Wayne Printing Co., 1939). p. 269.

² Ibid., Article III, Section 3.

³ Ibid., Article III, Section 5.

This first Constitution, adopted in 1816, continued in operation until 1851, when it was discarded and the present Constitution was put into operation.

The period of legislative history between 1816 and 1851 seems to have been one of scrupulous adherence to the constitutional provisions. In conformity with Article III, Section 2, an enumeration of all the white male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age was taken, and on the basis of this enumeration the first apportionment law was passed on January 2, 1821.¹

Under the provisions of this Act, (for text of Act see Appendix B, p.98.) the number of representative districts was set at thirty-three, with the number of Representatives totaling forty-three, while the number of senatorial districts was set at sixteen, with each district having one Senator. Dearborn, Franklin, and Washington were the only counties populous enough to be entitled to one Senator each. Part of Warrick County was placed in one district, and the remainder in another, an act that would be unconstitutional under the present Constitution. The ratio of Senators to Representatives,

¹ Indiana Acts, 1821, p. 237.

which was to be not less than one-third nor more than one-half, was observed, and at the first enumeration, the number of white male inhabitants exceeded 22,000, so that the Representatives had to be more than thirty-six and less than one hundred. Dearborn County was the most populous, since it alone had three Representatives.

(See Figures 2 and 3.)

In 1825 the enumeration was again taken, and on the basis of this enumeration, a new bill redistricting the state was approved on January 19, 1826.¹ By this time the number of counties had increased to fifty-three, and the territories lying north of certain counties were included as part of the representative districts. In this bill there occurred for the first time the practice of combining two counties for one Representative, and then assigning one Representative to be elected alternately in each county. This time there was a total of fifty-six Representatives to be elected and twenty-one Senators to be elected.

In 1825 the capital was changed from Corydon to Indianapolis, and Marion County was allowed one Representative, but was forced to share its Senator

¹ Indiana Acts, 1826, p. 301.

Indiana Counties in 1833.

with Hendricks, Hamilton, and Madison, plus all of the country north of the three last named counties to the Wabash river. In the case of Fountain and Montgomery Counties, all of the territory north to the Indiana boundary was included.

On January 30, 1831, the state was redistricted for the next five year period.¹ If these periods appear rather short to the reader, he must be reminded that the state was growing very fast, populations were shifting, new counties were being added, and the General Assembly was meeting annually. There were then sixty-three counties to be considered in the distribution of seats. (See Map of Counties in 1833.) The number of Senators was set at thirty and the number of Representatives, at seventy-five. By this time Wayne County had forged into the lead and had four Representatives, while Dearborn County was second with three. Marion County had grown until it was now entitled to a full Representative by itself, but was still forced to share its Senator with Hamilton County and all the country north to the great Miami reservation.

Heretofore, the title to all three of the Acts had been identical. Each was headed "An Act to Apportion

¹ Indiana Acts, 1831, p. 56.

the Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly."

For the first time, on January 13, 1836, the title of the Act was changed to read - "That for the purpose of electing Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly for the ensuing five years the state shall be, and is, divided into the following districts."¹ This raises the interesting question as to what would have happened if a new law had not been passed at the end of the five year period, but since a law was passed, the question becomes largely academic. This was the simplest Senatorial apportionment law yet, since it divided the state into forty-seven districts, and awarded a Senator to each district with the exception of Wayne, which was given two Senators. When the apportionment of Representatives was arranged, however, it was an entirely different matter. If the members of the legislature were trying to confuse the voters, they succeeded. In this one law they employed almost all possible districting plans. The number in the House for the first time was raised to the maximum limit of one hundred members. Of these one hundred, seventy-six were assigned in the ordinary manner. Of these seventy-six members, two counties were allotted four each, one was given three,

¹ Indiana Acts, 1836, p. 561

sixteen were allowed two each, thirty-three were given one Representative. The remaining counties were divided into districts of three and four counties. Then one year each county would elect one Representative, the next year one would elect two, and the remaining counties one jointly. This procedure was rotated year by year until each County had elected one Representative jointly for three years, and two by itself for two years. In one case, two counties were placed in one district, and the law provided each was to elect two Representatives until 1840, when one was to elect three, and the other one. Putnam and Montgomery Counties were to elect two each, and then an additional one was to be elected alternately. The most complicated plan, however, was the combining of five counties into one district, and naming three counties that should elect one Representative each, and the other two one Representative jointly. The counties were then rotated so that each year a different three would elect one Representative each, and a different two would elect one Representative jointly. This plan worked out mathematically, so that each county rotated through the entire circuit in the five year period, but the author cannot help but wonder how the system was ever explained to the constituents. When the act was finished, there must have been one Representative remaining, for

Jefferson County was allowed one Representative in addition in 1836, 1839, and 1840. Washington County was allowed one in addition to its regular allotment in 1836, and Clark County one in 1837. (For text of Act see Appendix B, p. 104.)

The next bill, which was approved January 16, 1841, appears to follow very closely the same lines as that laid down in the former law.¹ The number of Senators was raised to the maximum limit of fifty with each district having one Senator with the exception of Wayne County which was allotted two. There were then eighty-eight counties. In redistricting for the Representatives, the same complicated pattern was followed that had been used in the 1836 plan. Again the number of Representatives was placed at the maximum of one hundred.

The law of 1846 maintained the ratio of fifty to one hundred and also defies any general classification.² There was very little change in the Senatorial plan, but the system by which the Representatives were distributed is difficult to describe. The Legislature outlined each district and indicated the number of Representatives a

¹ Indiana Acts, 1841, p. 62.

² Indiana Acts, 1846, p. 403.

Indiana Counties in 1852.

district should have each year. The number varied in many districts.

The law passed on February 13, 1851, is entitled to a closer scrutiny, because this is the Act that remained in effect after the adoption of the new Constitution on November 1, 1851.¹ By this time, there were ninety-one counties, and it only remained for Newton County to be carved out of Jasper County and the map would assume its present outlines. (See Map of Counties 1852, p. 10) The number was retained at fifty and one hundred. Again the Senators were apportioned in a relatively simple manner, while the same complicated mechanism was devised for the Representatives.

The new Constitution that went into effect in 1851 changed the legislative department in several ways.² The changed sections are as follows:

Article IV. Section 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Article IV. Section 2. The Senate shall not exceed fifty, nor the House of Representatives one hundred members; and they shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts, into which the State may, from time to time, be divided.

Article IV. Section 4. The General Assembly shall at its second session after the adoption of this constitution, and every sixth year thereafter, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white male inhabitants over the age of twenty one years.

¹ Indiana Acts, 1851, p. 97.

² Constitution of Indiana, 1851, Article IV.

Article IV. Section 5. The number of Senators and Representatives shall, at the session next following each period of making such enumeration, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty one years of age, in each: Provided, that the first and second elections of members of the General Assembly, under this Constitution, shall be according to the apportionment last made by the General Assembly, before the adoption of this Constitution.

Article IV. Section 6. A Senatorial or Representative district, where more than one county shall constitute a district, shall be composed of contiguous counties; and no one county for Senatorial apportionment, shall ever be divided.¹

The sessions of 1853 and 1855 were, according to the new Constitution, to be the same as the last apportionment under the old Constitution.² The session of 1855, however, found no enumeration upon which to make an apportionment as then required, and, in the election of 1856, the Assembly was chosen upon the prior apportionment.

The Assembly, so chosen, at its session in 1857, without an enumeration, apportioned the state, and without further apportionment the Assemblies following that session were elected under that apportionment until Governor Morton in January 1865 called the attention of the session, then sitting, to this long continued failure of duty.³

¹ Constitution of Indiana, 1851, Article IV. Section 2, 4, 5, and 9

² Ibid, Article IV, Section 9.

³ Indiana Acts, 1857, p. 309.

The reason there had been no enumeration taken since the adoption of the new Constitution was that, while the Constitution stated that an enumeration should be taken every six years, there was no administrative machinery to execute this provision of the Constitution. When this fact was pointed out by Governor Mortonⁱⁿ his message to the General Assembly in January 1865, they responded by passing the so-called Enumeration Law. The title of this law read, "An Act to provide for the periodical enumeration of the white male inhabitants of this state over the age of twenty one years."¹

The administrative machinery was set up in complete detail, making it the duty of the township trustees to make a complete enumeration of all white male inhabitants over twenty one years of age in their townships.² This enumeration was to be made in the year 1866, again in the year 1871, and at the end of each successive six year period after the last mentioned year.³ The township trustees were to perform this duty between the first day of January and the first day of July of the designated years.⁴

¹ Indiana Acts, 1865, p. 41.

² Loc. cit.

³ Loc. cit.

⁴ Ibid, p. 42.

After compiling a list of all white male inhabitants over twenty one years of age in their respective townships, the trustees were required by law to arrange the names in alphabetical order, and to submit them to the county auditor. The county auditor was required to arrange all of the townships of the county in alphabetical order, and after so arranging, to publish them in the two leading newspapers of that county. After waiting a period of ten days for correction, the county auditor was to send the corrected list to the auditor of the state. The auditor of the state, upon receiving these reports, was to make and to certify a tabular statement of the number of white male inhabitants of the state of Indiana over twenty one years of age by townships, and counties. The state auditor was to have printed three hundred outline maps of the state of Indiana, showing the number of white male inhabitants over twenty one years of age in each township and county. These maps were to be delivered to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, two hundred to the former and one hundred to the latter.

This enumeration law remained intact from the time of its passage on December 21, 1865, until the session of 1877, when an additional act was passed, providing that the same agencies, that made the enumeration of all white male inhabitants over twenty one years of age, should also

make an enumeration of all colored male inhabitants over twenty one years of age.¹ This law, which is still in force, provides that the colored lists shall be kept separate from the white lists. As noted elsewhere in this work, the Constitution was amended in 1881 to strike out the word "white".²

These two acts remained in force and unchanged until March 9, 1937, when an act was approved, changing the duties of the enumerator from the trustee to the township assessor.³ The second paragraph of this Act of 1937 states that the enumeration shall be taken in 1937, again in 1943, and every six years thereafter. This latter act only affects the more populous counties, as the township trustee and township assessor are the same in the smaller townships.

On the basis of the first enumeration taken under the original act of 1865 between January 1st and July 1st of 1866, the General Assembly passed the apportionment law of February 26, 1867.⁴ There were then ninety two counties and under this act only Marion county, received two Senators. It was necessary to

¹ Indiana Acts, 1877, p. 59.

² When Indiana Constitution is amended the actual wording is changed.

³ Indiana Acts, 1937, p. 509.

⁴ Indiana Acts, 1867, p. 181

include four counties in one large district and to give them one Senator. When it came to Representatives, it appears to have been a rather easy matter also, for the majority of the counties received one Representative each. Vanderburgh, Marion, Wayne, Tippecanoe, and Allen counties received more than one. The largest representative district had three counties.

In 1871 the second enumeration was conducted, and on December 27, 1872, a new apportionment law went into effect through lapse of time, because the Governor refused to sign the bill.¹ When the law of 1872 is examined and compared with the law of 1867 no striking differences appear. There was some shifting of counties into different representative districts but no one county gained or lost much in the redistricting. (See Appendix, p. 120)

The next twenty five years might well be called the constitutional period in the history of apportionment in Indiana. During this period apportionment laws were passed in the years 1879, 1885, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1903, and 1905. Of the eight laws five were at one time or another declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Indiana. It was during this period that

¹ Indiana Acts, 1871, p. 609.

the Supreme Court and the General Assembly battled to see which should have the final authority over apportionment in Indiana. Out of these issues, however, came a set of rules, limiting in a vague sort of way, the field of apportionment in which the General Assembly might operate.

In the law of 1879 there occurred, for the first time, the use of the so-called "double district".¹ The court, in the case of *Denney Clark, et. al. v. State*, defined a double district as "the grouping of two or more counties, neither or none of which has a voting population equal to the ratio for a Senator or a Representative, and giving to the district so formed more than one Senator or Representative".²

The interesting fact about the law of 1879 is that its validity was not challenged while it was in effect. The law was in force from March 8, 1879, to March 6, 1885, when it was superceded by the law of 1885.³ The law of 1885 served six years without being questioned legally, and on March 5, 1891, a new law was passed over the Governor's veto.⁴ This law was immediately challenged in the case of *Parker v. State*, and in 1892 the Supreme

¹ Indiana Acts, 1879, p. 9

² Denney v. State, 144 Ind. 503 (42 N. E. 929)

³ Indiana Acts, 1885, p. 367

⁴ Indiana Acts, 1891, p. 119

Court ruled that both the laws of 1891 and of 1879 were unconstitutional. The plaintiff had sought to have both the 1891 law and the 1885 law set aside so that the 1879 law would have been in effect.

After the Supreme Court had ruled invalid the laws of 1891 and 1879, the General Assembly met in 1893 and passed a new law which went into effect on March 4, 1893.¹ This law of 1893 was immediately challenged in the courts, and the General Assembly, evidently feeling that it would be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, met in 1895 and passed an Act repealing the Act of 1893. The repealing act was passed over the Governor's veto. The General Assembly then passed a new apportionment law over the Governor's veto which went into effect March 5, 1895.²

Both laws of 1895 were then challenged, and in 1896, in the case of *Denney v. State*, the Supreme Court upheld the right of the General Assembly to repeal a former apportionment act during its six year period and pass a new one if the old one was unconstitutional.³

¹Indiana Acts, 1893, p. 533

²Indiana Acts, 1895, p. 131

³Indiana Acts, 1897, p. 65

The court held that the law of 1893 was unconstitutional, consequently the General Assembly had a right to repeal it, but that the law of 1895, which they passed in its place and that went into effect on March 5, 1895, was also unconstitutional. The court then pointed out that since the laws of 1879, 1891, 1893 and 1895 had all been ruled invalid, it was necessary to revert to the law of 1885 until a constitutional apportionment law could be passed.

The next session, which met in 1897, passed two bills. On March 5th, a new apportionment law, which the Governor signed, was passed, and on March 6th, an act repealing the act of 1885 was approved.

The apportionment law of 1897 remained in force the full period of six years and on March 9, 1903, a new law went into effect.¹ The law of 1903 was challenged and in the case of *Brooks v. State*,² and in 1904 the Supreme Court handed down a decision in which it stated that the apportioning was done in an "unnecessarily unequal" manner and the Act of 1903 was invalid.

¹ Indiana Acts, 1903, p. 358.

² Brooks v. State, 162 Ind. 568 (70 N. E. 980)

This condition was remedied at the next session, and the new law went into effect on March 2, 1905.¹

The enumeration for a new act was taken in 1907, but the General Assembly failed to reapportion during that six year period, so the law of 1905 remained in force until a new act was approved on March 9, 1915, based on the enumeration of 1913.² The Act of 1915 was followed by the present law, passed in 1921, based on the enumeration of 1919. Since 1921 the enumeration has been taken in 1926, 1931, and 1937, but no effort has been made to reapportion the state.

¹ Indiana Acts, 1905, p. 117.

² Indiana Acts, 1915, p. 656.

CHAPTER II

PRESENT APPORTIONMENT CONDITIONS IN INDIANA

CHAPTER II

PRESENT APPORTIONMENT CONDITIONS IN INDIANA

The state of Indiana is now operating under an apportionment law passed in 1921, based on an enumeration taken in 1919. Under existing laws there should have been three apportionment acts passed since that time, but so far, the legislature has not seen fit to do so.¹ This is the longest period in the history of the state of Indiana that has passed without an apportioning law of some description being enacted. There appears to be no reason for the state of Indiana to bear the expense of taking an enumeration every six years if the legislature is unwilling to use the figures compiled. While the constitution clearly provides that:

The number of Senators and Representatives shall, at the next session of the legislature following the enumeration be fixed by law and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of male inhabitants over twenty one years,²

there appears to be no way of forcing the legislature to act. In the case of *Fergus v. McKinney* the Supreme Court of Illinois held that "while the duty to district the state is a mandatory power, the court cannot compel the legislature to do so."³

¹ Laws should have been passed in 1927, 1933, 1939.

² Indiana Constitution 1851. Article 5, Section 6.

³ Fergus v. McKinney, 164 N. E. 665.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has consistently maintained its authority to pass on the validity and scope of such acts when they have been passed, and draws its authority from cases in other states.¹ So the conclusion might be reached that the courts will make no attempt to force the legislature to act, but once the act has been passed, they show no hesitancy in declaring it invalid if it does not follow the dictates laid down by the Constitution.

In Indiana the court has laid down certain general rules to which the legislature must conform in districting a state. In *Parker v. State* the court said that the Constitution, "required the legislature, in apportioning the state into legislative districts, to approximate equality in representation between districts, or as nearly as possible, and the legislature has no power to do otherwise."² The Court went on to say that "an Act of March 8, 1879, and an Act of March 5, 1891, in effect denying a county having more voters than the representative unit, a representative, and giving certain counties each having less voters than the unit, a representative each, and assigning them to districts with

¹ *State, ex. rel., v Cunningham*, 81 Wis. 440 (15 L.R.A. 561.)
Board of Supervisor's v Blacker, 92 Mich. 638 (16 L.R.Q. 432.)
Giddings v Blacker, 93 Mich. 1 (16 L.R.A. 402.)
People, ex. rel., v Rice, 135 N.Y. 473 (16 L.R.A. 836.)

² *Parker v State*, 733 Ind. 178 (32 N.E. 836.)

other counties not contiguous, were unconstitutional."¹

In the case of *Brooks v. State* the court said that "the apportioning of Senators and Representatives in an unnecessarily unequal manner was unconstitutional."² When these acts are examined, to use as a yardstick it is found that in 1891 the Legislature had formed 43 counties into 22 districts, to each of which one Senator was allotted, eleven of which districts, composed of twenty three counties, contained 148,496 legal voters, while the other eleven districts, composed of twenty counties, had only 99,609 such voters.³ This distribution was held to be "unnecessarily unequal."⁴

Again in 1903, in the case of *Brooks v. State*, the court found forty-six counties formed into twenty districts with one Senator each. Ten of these districts, composed of twenty-eight counties, contained 159,767 male inhabitants, the other ten districts, composed of eighteen counties, contained 117,369 male inhabitants. This was also held to be "unnecessarily unequal."⁵

¹ Loc. cit.

² Brooks v. State, 162 Ind. 568 (70 N. E. 980.)

³ Indiana Acts, 1903, p. 358.

⁴ Denny v. State, 144 Ind. 503 (42 N. E. 929.)

⁵ Brooks v. State, 162 Ind. 568 (70 N. E. 980.)

If the rule of *stare decisis* is accepted, somewhere between these outside limits and the theoretically perfect apportionment law is the practical solution which can be reached. In the case of *Denny v. State*, the court said:

Double districts, that is the grouping of two or more counties, neither or none of which has a voting population equal to the ratio for a Senator or a Representative, and giving to the district so formed more than one Senator or Representative, are not permissible.¹

In the same case the court also held that:

The legislature may repeal an unconstitutional apportionment law any time during same enumeration and pass another, even before the first has judicially been declared unconstitutional, but cannot repeal a valid apportionment law or reapportion state during such act.²

With this background the status of apportionment in Indiana at the present time, as provided by the legislative act of 1921, based on the enumeration of 1919, can be examined.

In Fig. No. 4, ^{Page 30,} the present senatorial apportionment map is outlined. This map shows forty-four senatorial districts. In each of forty-two of these one Senator is elected. Lake County district elects three and Marion

¹ Denny v. State, 144 Ind. 503 (42 N. E. 929.)

² Loc. cit.

County district elects five. Because of the constitutional prohibition no county can be divided into separate senatorial districts but it may elect more than one at large. (See Lake and Marion Counties.) A county may elect one alone and elect another jointly with an adjoining county. (See Vigo and Sullivan counties.) Only adjoining counties can be put into the same Senatorial district.¹

An examination of the list of male inhabitants enumerated in 1919 and the quota for Senatorial apportionment shows the statistical basis for our present apportionment. A critical examination of the number of Senators allotted to each district, and a comparison to the theoretical number to which it was entitled by its quota, will bear out the assertion that it was a very equitable distribution. However, if the census figures of 1920 and of 1940 are compared, striking shifts in population, of which no account has been taken, are noted. (See Appendix, p.94 .) A critical examination of these figures indicates that certain districts have increased enormously in population in the last twenty-one years while others have lost in population. The following counties gained more than forty thousand in population since 1920.

¹ Indiana Constitution, 1851, Article 4, Section 6.

Indiana Senatorial Apportionment Map. 44 Districts.
(Arrows indicate counties with joint Senators)

Indiana Representative Apportionment Map. 75 Districts.
(Arrow indicate counties with joint Representatives.)

Indiana Congressional Apportionment Map.

<u>County</u>	<u>Gain in Population from</u> <u>1920 to 1940</u>
Allen	40,530
Lake	128,326
Marion	108,608
St. Joseph	58,633
TOTAL	<u>336,097</u>

The following counties gained between 10,000 and 40,000 in population since 1920:

<u>County</u>	<u>Gain in Population</u>
Delaware	18,548
Elkhart	16,104
Laporte	13,215
Maiden	18,941
Vanderburgh	38,416
Wayne	10,923
TOTAL	<u>116,147</u>

The following counties gained between 5,000 and 10,000 in population since 1920:

<u>County</u>	<u>Gain in Population</u>
Dearborn	6,950
Noble	5,264
Porter	7,711
Tippecanoe	8,405
Lawrence	7,327
TOTAL	<u>35,657</u>

The total gain for the entire state during this period was 485,762. The fact that the total of gains in those counties that increased in population more than 5,000 is greater than the total gain of the entire state is easily explained when the fact is noted that some of the counties actually decreased in

population. Consequently some of these increases undoubtedly represent shifts in population.

Between 1920 and 1940 the following counties decreased in population:

<u>County</u>	<u>Decrease in Population</u> <u>1920-1940</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Decrease in Popu-</u> <u>lation</u>
Benton	949	Jefferson	804
Blackford	326	Knox	2330
Boone	1459	Martin	1587
Carroll	1585	Miami	858
Clay	4280	Montgomery	1223
Crawford	1041	Morgan	212
Davies	756	Ohio	260
Decatur	142	Owen	602
DeKalb	891	Parke	1522
Fountain	515	Pike	1659
Franklin	408	Posey	170
Fulton	537	Pulaski	328
Green	5477	Rush	226
Harrison	1555	Shelby	58
Hendricks	139	Spencer	2191
Huntington	1829	Sullivan	4847
Jay	831	Switzerland	1147
Tipton	1046	Union	8
Vermillion	5862	Vigo	745
Wabash	663	Warren	666
Warriick	441	Wells	1405
White	237	TOTAL	51,812

Since there has been no change in the allotment of Senators during this period, these figures alone are enough to show that there are a great many discrepancies in apportionment. Further examination discloses the following facts. In the twenty year period between 1920 and 1940 the State of Indiana increased from 2,930,390 to 3,416,152, a gain of 13.1%. During this same period the city of Indianapolis went from a population of 314,194 in

1920 to 386,170 in 1940 or an increase of 22.8%.

Increases in Population of Principal Cities

<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>1920</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>1940</u>	<u>Percent of</u> <u>Increase</u>
Fort Wayne	86,549	118,193	36.5
Gary	55,378	110,863	100.1
South Bend	70,983	101,410	42.8

In 1920, there was one Senator for every 56,606 people; in 1940, there was one Senator for every 68,323. The total population of Marion County numbers 456,669 people, represented by 5 Senators and by one Senator in conjunction with Johnson County. Upon subtraction of Johnson county's 22,448 population from the theoretical representation of 68,323, it is found that Marion County supplies 45,875 people for their joint Senator. When the 45,875 people for the joint Senator are subtracted from the total population of Marion County, there remains 410,794 people for five Senators, each Senator representing 82,158 people.

At the same time in the Whitley and Huntington district one Senator represents only 46,776 people. In Lake County each Senator represents 96,094 people. In St. Joseph and Marshall counties there are two Senators for 191,917 people, and after the joint Senator is subtracted, the other Senator represents 123,594 persons.

Those Senatorial Districts in which a Senator represents less than the state quota of 68,323.

In Allen County one Senator represents 109,244 persons.

The following counties contain 37% of the total population of the state, but they have only 28% of the Senatorial representation.

<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>
Lake	288,283
St. Joseph	161,967
Vanderburgh	130,709
Marion	456,669
Vigo	99,467
Allen	154,833
TOTAL	1,291,928

The following counties represent more than one half of the population. These same counties have only 20 out of 50 Senators.

<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>
Wayne	59,059
Vigo	99,467
Vanderburgh	130,709
St. Joseph	161,967
Marion	456,669
Madison	88,092
LaPorte	63,658
Lake	288,283
Howard	47,834
Grant	55,717
Elkhart	72,488
Delaware	74,925
Floyd	35,048
Allen	154,833
TOTAL	1,788,749

Upon examination of the figures for the House of Representatives, the following facts are found. On the basis of the 1940 Census each Representative represents

34,161.52 people. However, an examination of the legislative districts discloses the fact that in Boone County one Representative represents 22,010 people, in Dearborn and Ohio Counties together 26,587 people, in DeKalb County 24,709, in Hendricks County 20,158 and in Jay County 22,487 people.

On the other extreme the Representative in the Lake and Porter district represents 52,663 people, or more than twice as many people as in DeKalb, Jay and Hendricks counties. In St. Joseph County each Representative represents 53,969 people, in the Allen and Whitley district 42,941 people, in the Posey, Vanderburgh, and Warrick district 42,323 people.

On the basis of these figures it might be said that one man's vote in Boone, Dearborn, Ohio, Jay or DeKalb counties counts twice as much for legislative purposes as in Lake, Porter, Allen, or Vanderburgh counties.

These figures point to the fact that the State needs redistricting. One naturally wonders if there will be a basic shift in the control of Indiana should it be redistricted. The question now rises as to what interests will conflict, and what hazards prevent redistricting.

A perfunctory glance at the map will show that certain sections of Indiana are growing much faster than others. A conflict between the urban and the rural districts

is likely to arise. A map of the State of Indiana, with those counties blocked off that have more than one hundred people per square mile, discloses those counties that are predominantly urban. An examination of these populous counties shows they have 1,738,744 people, or more than half of the population, but they have only 28% of the representation. In other words, the control in the Indiana legislature at the present time resides in the less populous districts. A check of the counties in Indiana reveals the fact that those with increased population are predominately urban, while those with decreased population are predominately rural. This trend is noticed when the census figures of 1920, classifying 50.6% of the population of Indiana as urban, are compared to the census figures of 1930, classifying 55.8% of the people of Indiana as urban. No figures for 1940 are yet available, but all other signs indicate the trend has continued. The United States Census lists all cities over 2,500 as urban.

Since the present apportionment law was passed, the total population of the State of Indiana has only increased 13.1%, while the city of Gary has increased 100.1%, South Bend 42.8%, Fort Wayne 36.4%, and Indianapolis 22.8%. Other urban centers have made lesser gains.

Shaded counties have more than 100 people per square mile. Total population of these counties 1,788,744.

Thus, it might be safely asserted that the control would have tended to shift from the rural to the urban counties. This becomes more obvious after observing that the following nine counties have 45% of the population of the state.

<u>County</u>	<u>Population</u>
Lake	288,283
St. Joseph	161,967
Vanderburgh	130,709
Vigo	99,467
Warren	456,669
Allen	154,833
Delaware	74,925
Elkhart	72,488
Madison	88,092
TOTAL 1,527,431	

Another question involved, perhaps the major one, in that more interest would be centered on it than any other, is whether either of the major political parties would gain by a redistricting of the state.

In order to arrive at any conclusion, the facts must first be assembled for use as a basis. The Presidential election returns, by counties, for both 1936 and 1940 were used. The former represents a Democratic majority, the second a Republican majority. In order to get away from too strong a pull, as the result of personalities, the returns, by counties, for the office of Secretary of State in both 1934 and 1938 were used. The former represents a Democratic victory, the

latter a Republican.

Democratic Counties in 1934 and 1938

Adams	Hancock	Ripley
Blackford	Harrison	Scott
Brown	Jackson	Shelby
Clark	Johnson	Sullivan
Crawford	Knox	Switzerland
Dearborn	Lake	Vanderburgh
Clay	Madison	Vermillion
Dubois	Marion	Vigo
Floyd	Ohio	Washington
Franklin	Perry	Wells
Gibson	Posey	
Greene	Putnam	

Republican Counties in 1934 and 1938

Benton	Jennings	Porter
Carroll	Kosciusko	Randolph
Davies	LaGrange	Rush
Elkhart	Lawrence	Steuben
Fulton	Monroe	Tippecanoe
Decatur	Montgomery	Union
Hamilton	Morgan	Wabash
Hendricks	Newton	Wayne
Henry	Noble	White
Jasper	Orange	
Jefferson	Parke	

The total gain in population of all Democratic counties in 1934 and 1938 was 319,942. The total loss in the same counties was 25,064. The net gain in Democratic counties was 294,888.

The total gain in population of all Republican counties in 1934 and 1938 was 69,019. The total loss in the same counties was 9,498. The net gain was 59,521.

Republican Counties in 1934 and 1938.

Democratic Counties in 1934 and 1938.

Democratic Counties in 1934 and 1938 that gained more than 5,000 in population are listed below.

<u>County</u>	<u>Gain in Population</u>
Dearborn	6,590
Lake	128,326
Madison	18,941
Marion	108,608
Vanderburgh	38,416
TOTAL	<u>300,881</u>

Republican Counties in 1934 and 1938 that gained more than 5,000 in population are listed below.

<u>County</u>	<u>Gain in Population</u>
Henry	5,480
Lawrence	7,328
Noble	5,264
Tippecanoe	8,405
Wayne	10,923
Porter	7,711
Elkhart	16,104
TOTAL	<u>61,215</u>

These figures indicate that no Republican county has gained more than 16,104 people, while two Democratic counties have gained more than 108,608 people. Also, all but one of those counties that are under-represented are Democratic. In summing up the findings based on the facts arranged in this study, three conclusions may be stated. First, the representation in Indiana is not equitably distributed if you assume that population should be the basis for representation, second, any re-districting on an equitable basis would tend to throw

Shaded counties went Democratic in both 1934 and 1938 and have gained more than 5000 in population since 1920. Total gain of 300,881.

Shaded counties went Republican in 1934 and 1938 and have gained more than 5000 in population since 1920. Total gain 61,215.

the control from the rural to the urban elements of the state, third, should the great mass of the people maintain their present views as to party alignment, a re-districting would tend to favor the Democratic party.

CHAPTER III

PROPOSED METHODS OF REDISTRICTING THE STATE OF INDIANA

CHAPTER III

PROPOSED METHODS OF REDISTRICTING THE STATE OF INDIANA

The two plans of redistricting the State of Indiana that follow in this chapter are meant to be only suggestions. These plans are to serve only as broad outlines that might be followed. The two plans differ in their treatment of the small counties. Plan A keeps the small counties voting as separate units. Plan B, on the other extreme, merges the smaller counties with their larger neighbors.

In either plan, certain preliminary steps are necessary before an equitable plan can be developed. On the following pages there is an attempt to outline these steps, and, at the same time, to furnish the necessary information to any reader who might be interested in redistricting the State of Indiana.

The first step that must be taken in any consideration of redistricting is the determination of the quota. By quota is meant the number of inhabitants each legislator would represent if the State was perfectly apportioned. Figures revealed that in Indiana a Senator should represent 68,555 people and a Representative should represent 34,277 people.

The second step is the listing of those counties that have more population than the theoretical quota and the number in excess in each case. After disposing of

the more populous counties, it is advisable to list all the counties and their deviations, above or below the quota. From this point on it becomes a matter of shifting the counties into different combinations until the average deviation has been reduced to the lowest point.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS -- Quota 68555.

Those counties having more than the theoretical quota:

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Senators</u>	<u>Number above Quota</u>
Lake	4	18,975
St. Joseph	2	24,713
Elkhart	1	4,079
Allen	2	17,994
Delaware	1	8,408
Madison	1	20,020
Marion	6	49,596
Vigo	1	31,154
Vanderburgh	1	62,228

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS -- PLAN A

Proposed Senatorial Redistricting Based on the 1940

Census and Deviation From the Quota of 68,535.

<u>Counties</u>	<u>No. of Senators</u>	<u>Deviation from Quota</u>
Lake	4	
Lake, Porter, Jasper, Newton	1	plus 2428
Laporte	1	minus 4895
St. Joseph	2	
St. Joseph, Marshall, Fulton	1	minus 2350
Elkhart	1	plus 4079
Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, DeKalb	1	plus 7069
Allen	2	
Allen, Whitley, Kosciusko	1	minus 4019
Starke, Pulaski, White, Carroll, Benton	1	minus 677
Cass, Miami	1	minus 3721
Wabash, Huntington, Wells	1	plus 7076
Grant, Blackford	1	plus 1041
Adams, Jay, Randolph	1	plus 2066
Delaware	1	
Delaware, Henry, Rush	1	minus 1012
Madison	1	
Madison, Hancock, Shelby	1	minus 5280
Wayne, Union	1	minus 3309
Fayette, Franklin, Decatur, Ripley	1	plus 1888
Dearborn, Ohio Switzerland, Jefferson, Jennings	1	plus 39
Clark, Jackson, Scott,	1	minus 1945
Washington, Floyd, Harrison	1	plus 620
Bartholomew, Brown, Monroe	1	plus 2444
Perry, Spencer, Dubois, Crawford	1	minus 1824
Lawrence, Martin, Orange	1	minus 5899
Vanderburgh	2	minus 6327
Posey, Gibson, Warrick	1	plus 772
Pike, Daviess, Greene	1	plus 5983
Knox, Sullivan	1	plus 2432
Vigo	1	
Vigo, Clay, Owen	1	plus 54
Marion	6	
Marion, Hendricks	1	plus 1192
Johnson, Morgan, Putnam	1	minus 5422
Vermillion, Warren, Fountain, Parke	1	minus 2056
Tippecanoe, Montgomery	1	plus 9696
Clinton, Boone, Hamilton	1	plus 6551
Howard, Tipton	1	minus 2668

Proposed Senatorial Redistricting Plan A.

REPRESENTATIVE

Proposed Representative Redistricting Based on 1940 Census
and Deviation From Quota of 34,277.

<u>Counties</u>	<u>No. of Representatives</u>	<u>Deviation from Quota</u>
Lake		
Porter, Lake	8	
Laporte	1	plus 2548
St. Joseph	2	minus 4894
St. Joseph, Starke	4	
Elkhart	1	plus 2696
Elkhart, Kosciusko	2	
Lagrange, Noble	1	minus 636
Steuben, DeKalb	1	plus 2851
Allen	1	plus 4219
Allen, Whitely	4	
Marshall, Fulton	1	plus 700
Newton, Jasper, Pulaski	1	plus 7235
Cass	1	plus 2931
White, Carroll	1	plus 2631
Tippecanoe	1	minus 1830
Tippecanoe, Benton	1	
Howard	1	minus 6410
Howard, Tipton	1	
Grant	1	minus 3667
Grant, Delaware	1	
Delaware	1	minus 6332
Randolph	2	
Madison	1	minus 7511
Madison, Hancock	2	
Marion	1	plus 3046
Marion, Hendricks	13	
Vigo	1	plus 1199
Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland	3	minus 3122
Miami	1	plus 725
Wabash	1	minus 6351
Huntington	1	plus 7676
Wells, Adams	1	plus 4346
Blackford, Jay	1	plus 6076
Warren, Vermillion	1	plus 2107
Fountain, Parke	1	minus 3435
Clinton	1	plus 1380
Johnson, Morgan	1	minus 5866
Monroe	1	plus 8017
Lawrence	1	plus 2257
Floyd	1	plus 1768
Henry	1	plus 784
Henry, Union, Wayne	1	
Rush, Payette	1	plus 2703
Brown, Bartholomew	1	plus 4061
	1	plus 188

Proposed Representative Redistricting Based on 1940 Census
and Deviation From Quota of 34,277. (Continued)

<u>Counties</u>	<u>No. of Representatives</u>	<u>Deviation from Quota</u>
Franklin, Ripley	1	minus 967
Jefferson, Scott	1	minus 4587
Clark	1	minus 3257
Perry, Spencer	1	minus 296
Knox	1	
Knox, Daviess	1	plus 1582
Clay	1	minus 8812
Owen, Putnam	1	minus 1348
Sullivan	1	minus 7263
Greene	1	minus 2947
Vanderburgh	3	
Vanderburgh, Posey	1	minus 1118
Vanderburgh, Warrick	1	minus 866
Montgomery	1	minus 7046
Boone, Hamilton	1	plus 12418
Gibson	1	minus 3568
Shelby, Decatur	1	plus 9398
Jackson, Jennings	1	plus 6015
Washington, Harrison	1	minus 163
Martin, Orange, Crawford	1	plus 1505
Dubois, Pike	1	minus 5347

Proposed Representative Redistricting Plan A. (Arrows indicate counties with joint Representatives.)

Probable Political Party Representation in the Senate
Under Plan A as Based on Return of Elections of 1934
and 1938.

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Democratic</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>
Lake	4		
Lake, Porter, Jasper, Newton	1		
Laporte			1
St. Joseph			2
St. Joseph, Marshall, Fulton			1
Elkhart		1	
Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, DeKalb		1	
Allen			2
Allen, Whitley, Kosciusko			1
Starke, Pulaski, White, Carroll			1
Cass, Miami			1
Wabash, Huntington, Wells			1
Grant, Blackford	1		
Adams, Jay, Randolph			1
Delaware			1
Delaware, Henry, Rush		1	
Madison	1		
Madison, Hancock, Shelby	1		
Wayne, Union		1	
Fayette, Franklin, Decatur, Ripley	1		
Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson, Jennings			1
Clark, Jackson, Scott	1		
Washington, Floyd, Harrison	1		
Bartholomew, Brown, Monroe			1
Perry, Spencer, Dubois, Crawford	1		
Lawrence, Martin, Orange		1	
Vanderburg	2		
Posey, Gibson, Warrick	1		
Pike, Daviess, Greene			1
Knox, Sullivan	1		
Vigo	1		
Vigo, Clay, Owen	1		
Marion	6		
Marion, Hendricks	1		
Johnson, Morgan, Putnam	1		
Vermillion, Warren, Fountain, Parke			1
Tippecanoe, Montgomery		1	
Clinton, Boone, Hamilton		1	
Howard, Tipton			1
Total	26	7	17

Line Up in the House Under Plan A as based on

Returns From Elections of 1934--1938.

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Democratic</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>
Lake	8		
Porter, Lake	1		
Laporte			2
St. Joseph			4
St. Joseph, Starke			1
Elkhart		2	
Elkhart, Kosciusko		1	
Lagrange, Noble		1	
Steuben, DeKalb		1	
Allen			4
Allen, Whitley			1
Marshall, Fulton		1	
Newton, Jasper, Pulaski		1	
Cass			1
White, Carroll		1	
Tippecanoe		1	
Tippecanoe, Benton		1	
Howard			1
Howard, Tipton			1
Grant			1
Grant, Delaware			1
Delaware			2
Randolph		1	
Madison	2		
Madison, Hancock	1		
Marion	13		
Marion, Hendricks	1		
Vigo	3		
Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland	1		
Miami			1
Wabash		1	
Huntington			1
Wells, Adams	1		
Blackford, Jay	1		
Warren, Vermillion	1		
Fountain, Parke		1	
Clinton			1
Johnson, Morgan			1
Monroe		1	
Lawrence		1	
Floyd	1		
Henry	1		
Union, Henry, Wayne		1	
Wayne		1	

Line Up in the House Under Plan A (Continued)

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Democratic</u>	<u>Republican</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>
Rush, Fayette		1	
Brown, Bartholomew	1		
Franklin, Ripley	1		
Jefferson, Scott			1
Clark	1		
Perry, Spencer	1		
Knox	1		
Knox, Daviess			1
Clay	1		
Owen, Putnam	1		
Sullivan	1		
Greene	1		
Vanderburgh	3		
Vanderburgh, Posey	1		
Vanderburgh, Warrick	1		
Montgomery		1	
Boone, Hamilton		1	
Gibson	1		
Shelby, Decatur			1
Jackson, Jennings			1
Washington, Harrison	1		
Martin, Orange, Crawford			1
Dubois, Pike	1		
TOTAL	52	20	28

Figures Relative to Plan A.**SENATE**

Average deviation from ideal district	2136
Number of perfect districts	18
Number of districts over 5000 of ideal	9
Number of districts within 1000 of ideal	23
Largest deviation of any one district	9696

H OUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Average deviation from ideal district	2007
Number of perfect districts	47
Number of districts over 5000 of ideal	16
Number of districts within 1000 of ideal	9
Largest deviation of any one district	12418.

PLAN B

Proposed Senatorial Redistricting Based on 1940

Census and Deviation from Quota of 68535.

<u>Counties</u>	<u>Number of Senators</u>	<u>Deviation from Quota</u>
Lake, Porter, Jasper, Newton	5	plus 2428
Laporte	1	minus 4895
St. Joseph, Marshall, Fulton	3	minus 2350
Elkhart	1	plus 4079
Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, DeKalb	1	plus 7069
Allen, Whitley, Kosciusko	3	minus 4019
Starke, Pulaski, White, Carroll, Benton	1	minus 677
Cass, Miami	1	minus 3721
Wabash, Huntington, Wells	1	plus 7076
Grant, Blackford	1	plus 1041
Adams, Jay, Randolph	1	plus 2066
Delaware, Henry, Rush	2	minus 1012
Madison, Hancock, Shelby	2	minus 5280
Wayne, Union	1	minus 3309
Payette, Franklin, Decatur, Ripley	1	plus 1888
Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson and Jennings	1	plus 39
Clark, Jackson, Scott	1	minus 1945
Washington, Floyd, Harrison	1	plus 620
Bartholomew, Brown, Monroe	1	plus 2444
Perry, Spencer, Dubois, Crawford	1	minus 1824
Lawrence, Martin, Orange	1	minus 5899
Vanderburgh	2	minus 6327
Posey, Gibson, Warrick	1	plus 772
Pike, Daviess, Greene	1	plus 5983
Knox, Sullivan	1	plus 2432
Vigo, Clay, Owen	2	plus 54
Marion, Hendricks	7	plus 1192
Johnson, Morgan, Putnam	1	minus 5422
Vermillion, Warren, Fountain, Parke	1	minus 2056
Tippecanoe, Montgomery	1	plus 9696
Clinton, Boone, Hamilton	1	plus 6551
Howard, Tipton	1	minus 2668

PLAN B

Proposed Representative Redistricting Based on 1940

Census and Deviation from Quota of 34,277.

<u>Counties</u>	<u>No. of Representatives</u>	<u>Deviation from Quota</u>
Franklin, Ripley	1	minus 967
Jefferson, Scott	1	minus 4587
Clark	1	minus 3257
Perry, Spencer	1	minus 296
Knox, Daviess	2	plus 1582
Clay	1	minus 8812
Owen, Putnam	1	minus 1348
Sullivan	1	minus 7263
Greene	1	minus 2947
Vanderburgh, Posey, Warrick	5	minus 1984
Montgomery	1	minus 7046
Boone, Hamilton	1	plus 12418
Gibson	1	minus 3568
Shelby, Decatur	1	plus 9598
Jackson, Jennings	1	plus 6015
Washington, Harrison	1	minus 163
Martin, Orange, Crawford	1	plus 1508
Dubois, Pike	1	minus 5347
Lake, Porter	9	plus 2548
Laporte	2	minus 4894
St. Joseph, Starke	5	plus 2696
Elkhart, Kosciusko	3	minus 636
Lagrange, Noble	1	plus 2851
Steuben, DeKalb	1	plus 4219
Allen, Whitley	5	plus 700
Marshall, Fulton	1	plus 7235
Newton, Jasper, Pulaski	1	plus 2931
Cass	1	plus 2631
White, Carroll	1	minus 1830
Tippecanoe, Benton	2	minus 6410
Howard, Tipton	2	minus 3667
Grant, Delaware	4	minus 6332
Randolph	1	minus 7511
Madison, Hancock	3	plus 3046
Marion, Hendricks	14	plus 1199
Vigo	3	minus 3122
Dearborn, Ohio, Switzerland	1	plus 725
Miami	1	minus 6351
Wabash	1	plus 7676
Huntington	1	plus 4346
Wells, Adams	1	minus 6076

(continued)

65

<u>Counties</u>	<u>No. of Representatives</u>	<u>Deviation from Quota</u>
Blackford, Jay	1	plus 2107
Warren, Vermillion	1	minus 3435
Fountain, Parke	1	plus 1380
Clinton	1	minus 5866
Johnson, Morgan	1	plus 8017
Monroe	1	plus 2257
Lawrence	1	plus 1768
Floyd	1	plus 784
Henry, Union, Wayne	3	plus 2703
Rush, Fayette	1	plus 4061
Brown, Bartholomew	1	plus 188

A close examination of Plans A and B discloses the fact that the figures remain largely the same. Each section of the state keeps the same relative share of the total representation of the state. The question to be decided between the two plans resolves itself to this--which of the systems best protects the interests of the smaller counties. This question can not be answered entirely by looking at maps and figures. The elements of political custom and campaign techniques must be considered. Whether it is the custom of the candidate to ignore the smaller county and to concentrate all of his campaigning upon the larger county depends sometimes upon the local custom. In some districts, a small county, voting as a unit, gets more consideration from a candidate than the same population would receive if the county line was erased and the district noted as a unit.

As long as the county governments remain as important politically as they now are, it would probably be impossible to prevent the people in the smaller counties from feeling as if they were disenfranchised when the smaller counties are lumped together with the larger counties.

If the experience of the past is any indication of the future, the smaller counties will probably prefer to elect one joint Representative with the larger county and to let the larger county elect the others alone.

To the student of government it makes little difference which plan is followed. The important point is that the public should have an opportunity to change the system at regular intervals. Apportionment is not an Act of the legislature, but the constant changing of representation to meet the shifts in the population.

Proposed redistricting of Representatives. Plan B.
(Arrows indicate counties with joint Representatives.)

APPENDIX A.

TABLES RELATIVE TO POPULATION AND PARTIES

Table 1.

Density of Population by Counties

County	Less than 100 per sq. mile	More than 100 per sq. mile	Average Popula- tion per sq. mile
Adams	21,232		59.2
Allen		154,833	222
Bartholomew	28,266		61.1
Benton	11,262		29
Blackford	13,758		81
Boone	22,016		52
Brown	6,187		16
Carroll	14,730		39
Cass	38,393		83
Clark	31,020		82
Clay	25,167		73
Clinton	28,300		67
Crawford	10,160		33
Daviess	26,100		59
Dearborn	22,623		67
Decatur	17,671		45
DeKalb	24,709		67
Delaware		74,925	171
Dubois	22,543		48
Elkhart		72,488	149.1

Table 1 cont.

County	Less than 100 per sq. mile	More than 100 per sq. mile	Average Popula- tion per sq. mile
Fayette	19,395		89.1
Floyd		35,048	234.2
Fountain	18,302		45.5
Franklin	14,398		36.8
Fulton	15,941		41
Gibson	30,662		60
Grant		55,717	120
Greene	31,293		58
Hamilton	24,585		58.8
Hancock	17,242		54.1
Harrison	17,101		35.5
Hendricks	20,152		48
Henry	40,162		88
Howard		47,834	157.2
Huntington	29,842		75
Jackson	26,610		48
Jasper	14,829		23
Jay	22,487		55
Jefferson	19,905		52.7
Jennings	13,661		30.8
Johnson	22,448		67.4
Knox	43,865		85.9

Table 1 cont.

County	Less than 100 per sq. mile	More than 100 per sq. mile	Average Popula- tion per sq. mile
Kosciusko	29,483		50.8
LaGrange	14,348		35.6
Lake		288,283	531.1
LaPorte		63,658	101.7
Lawrence	35,556		78
Madison		88,092	184
Marion		456,669	1,064.6
Marshall	25,950		56.9
Martin	10,278		29.8
Miami	27,810		76.2
Monroe	36,348		86.5
Montgomery	27,267		53.9
Morgan	19,798		47.8
Newton	10,989		24.3
Noble	22,734		53.7
Ohio	3,764		44.1
Orange	17,199		42.9
Owen	12,158		28.9
Parke	17,353		37
Perry	17,765		43.3
Pike	17,025		48.4
Porter	27,697		55

Table 1 cont.

County	Less than 100 per sq. mile	More than 100 per sq. mile	Average Popula- tion per sq. mile
Posey	19,164		44
Pulaski	12,057		25.9
Putnam	20,860		42.3
Randolph	26,726		55.6
Ripley	18,851		40.4
Rush	18,915		47.5
St. Joseph		161,967	347.9
Scott	8,071		35.1
Shelby	25,924		65.2
Spencer	16,209		41.5
Starke	12,147		34.8
Steuben	13,709		43.9
Sullivan	26,783		61.2
Switzerland	8,164		38.0
Tippecanoe	51,218		94.4
Tipton	15,106		58.5
Union	6,013		36.3
Vanderburgh		130,709	486.4
Vermillion	21,763		91.5
Vigo		99,467	241.7
Wabash	26,568		59.2
Warren	9,033		24.9

Table 1 cont.

County	Less than 100 per sq. mile	More than 100 per sq. mile	Average Popula- tion per sq. mile
Warrick	19,421		46.5
Washington	17,010		31.4
Wayne		59,059	133.4
Wells	19,104		50.4
White	17,114		31.2
Whitley	<u>16,934</u>	<u> </u>	<u>47.1</u>
TOTAL	1,627,408	1,768,744	89.8

Table 2.

Abstract of Vote for Secretary of State, November 6, 1934

County	August Mueller Democrat	Fred Woodward Republican	Result
Adams	4,719	2,965	Democrat
Allen	27,657	23,760	Democrat
Bertholomew	7,046	6,376	Democrat
Benton	2,884	3,207	Republican
Blackford	3,481	2,971	Democrat
Boone	6,144	5,661	Democrat
Brown	1,490	1,188	Democrat
Carroll	4,319	4,469	Republican
Cass	9,574	9,386	Democrat
Clark	8,572	6,135	Democrat
Clay	7,343	5,983	Democrat
Clinton	7,742	7,253	Democrat
Crawford	2,692	2,360	Democrat
Daviess	5,916	7,097	Republican
Dearborn	5,366	4,679	Democrat
Decatur	4,454	5,169	Republican
DeKalb	5,878	5,767	Democrat
Delaware	13,920	13,866	Democrat
Dubois	6,197	3,067	Democrat
Elkhart	10,982	13,180	Republican
Fayette	4,813	4,720	Democrat

Table 2 cont.

County	August Mueller Democrat	Fred Woodward Republican	Result
Floyd	8,430	6,294	Democrat
Fountain	4,740	4,677	Democrat
Franklin	3,681	3,021	Democrat
Fulton	3,979	4,564	Republican
Gibson	7,921	7,196	Democrat
Grant	11,306	10,741	Democrat
Greene	8,642	7,653	Democrat
Hamilton	4,859	6,838	Republican
Hancock	4,446	4,116	Democrat
Harrison	4,920	3,967	Democrat
Hendricks	4,696	5,883	Republican
Henry	7,791	8,602	Republican
Howard	10,174	8,552	Democrat
Huntington	7,135	7,028	Democrat
Jackson	6,513	4,641	Democrat
Jasper	2,668	3,634	Republican
Jay	5,871	5,561	Democrat
Jefferson	4,695	5,462	Republican
Jennings	3,114	3,652	Republican
Johnson	5,831	4,667	Democrat
Knox	11,561	8,837	Democrat
Kosciusko	6,752	7,689	Republican

Table 2 cont.

County	August Mueller Democrat	Fred Woodward Republican	Result
LaGrange	2,432	2,888	Republican
Lake	42,946	39,103	Democrat
LaPorte	13,521	11,172	Democrat
Lawrence	6,834	9,012	Republican
Madison	21,432	17,809	Democrat
Marion	92,396	77,811	Democrat
Marshall	5,867	5,809	Democrat
Martin	2,883	2,786	Republican
Miami	7,629	6,772	Democrat
Monroe	7,558	8,247	Republican
Montgomery	7,290	7,748	Republican
Morgan	5,348	5,464	Republican
Newton	2,334	2,926	Republican
Noble	5,077	5,731	Republican
Ohio	1,075	1,011	Democrat
Orange	4,102	4,984	Republican
Owen	3,143	3,018	Democrat
Parke	4,278	4,470	Republican
Perry	4,449	3,593	Democrat
Pike	4,148	4,154	Republican
Porter	4,801	5,830	Republican
Posey	5,010	3,204	Democrat

Table 2 cont.

County	August Mueller Democrat	Fred Woodward Republican	Result
Pulaski	2,744	2,760	Republican
Putnam	5,642	4,968	Democrat
Randolph	5,013	6,359	Republican
Ripley	5,265	4,893	Democrat
Rush	4,539	5,458	Republican
St. Joseph	28,074	29,986	Republican
Scott	2,040	1,928	Democrat
Shelby	7,843	5,895	Democrat
Spencer	5,015	4,722	Democrat
Starke	2,924	2,797	Democrat
Steuben	2,925	3,991	Republican
Sullivan	7,451	4,050	Democrat
Switzerland	2,675	2,295	Democrat
Tippecanoe	10,526	12,986	Republican
Tipton	4,461	3,879	Democrat
Union	1,344	1,754	Republican
Vanderburgh	23,924	21,892	Democrat
Vermillion	5,751	4,549	Democrat
Vigo	20,807	17,930	Democrat
Wabash	5,288	6,571	Republican
Warren	2,154	2,668	Republican
Werrick	4,433	2,017	Democrat

Table 2 cont.

County	August Mueller Democrat	Fred Woodward Republican	Result
Washington	4,011	3,375	Democrat
Wayne	9,966	10,928	Republican
Wells	5,241	3,429	Democrat
White	4,192	4,325	Republican
Whitley	<u>4,232</u>	<u>3,057</u>	Democrat
TOTAL	738,427	698,437	

Table 3.

Abstract of Vote for Secretary of State, November 8, 1938

County	Edward D. Koenemann Democrat	James M. Tucker Republican	Result
Adams	4,746	3,610	Democrat
Allen	27,841	33,270	Republican
Bartholomew	7,294	7,652	Republican
Benton	2,617	3,213	Republican
Blackford	3,339	3,117	Democrat
Boone	6,152	6,339	Republican
Brown	1,569	1,202	Democrat
Carroll	4,262	4,585	Republican
Cass	9,305	9,959	Republican
Clark	8,431	6,363	Democrat
Clay	7,296	6,992	Democrat
Clinton	7,331	8,056	Republican
Crawford	2,965	2,484	Democrat
Deviess	6,553	7,275	Republican
Dearborn	5,579	4,696	Democrat
Decatur	4,712	5,261	Republican
DeKalb	5,549	6,461	Republican
Delaware	15,426	18,313	Republican
Dubois	5,835	3,260	Democrat
Elkhart	11,011	16,102	Republican
Payette	5,226	5,615	Republican

Table 3 cont.

County	Edward D. Koenemann Democrat	James M. Tucker Republican	Result
Floyd	8,550	8,065	Democrat
Fountain	4,804	5,126	Republican
Franklin	3,463	3,106	Democrat
Fulton	3,856	5,103	Republican
Gibson	8,488	7,485	Democrat
Grant	11,741	12,941	Republican
Greene	9,065	8,207	Democrat
Hamilton	4,295	7,317	Republican
Hancock	5,277	4,436	Democrat
Harrison	4,699	4,268	Democrat
Hendricks	4,346	6,262	Republican
Henry	7,950	10,138	Republican
Howard	8,814	11,918	Republican
Huntington	6,944	7,838	Republican
Jackson	6,774	5,321	Democrat
Jasper	2,586	3,418	Republican
Jay	5,783	6,004	Republican
Jefferson	4,660	5,233	Republican
Jennings	3,168	3,872	Republican
Johnson	5,974	5,651	Democrat
Knox	11,496	9,984	Democrat
Kosciusko	5,050	8,421	Republican

Table 3 cont.

County	Edward D. Koenemann Democrat	James M. Tucker Republican	Result
Pulaski	2,946	2,929	Democrat
Putnam	5,812	5,006	Democrat
Randolph	4,691	6,930	Republican
Ripley	5,152	5,090	Democrat
Rush	4,236	5,462	Republican
St. Joseph	35,378	31,124	Democrat
Scott	2,334	2,096	Democrat
Shelby	7,815	6,289	Democrat
Spencer	4,474	5,140	Republican
Starke	2,886	3,089	Republican
Steuben	2,479	4,399	Republican
Sullivan	8,980	5,320	Democrat
Switzerland	2,682	2,060	Democrat
Tippecanoe	10,306	13,218	Republican
Tipton	4,257	4,311	Republican
Union	1,351	1,829	Republican
Vanderburgh	31,238	20,673	Democrat
Vermillion	6,273	4,871	Democrat
Vigo	24,988	18,499	Democrat
Wabash	5,027	7,639	Republican
Warren	1,775	2,608	Republican
Warrick	4,668	4,391	Republican

Table 3 cont.

County	Edward D. Koenemann Democrat	James M. Tucker Republican	Result
Washington	4,210	4,017	Democrat
Wayne	9,954	13,380	Republican
Wells	4,813	4,014	Democrat
White	4,106	4,813	Republican
Whitley	<u>4,290</u>	<u>4,550</u>	Republican
TOTAL	774,303	775,364	

Table 4.

Number of Male Inhabitants Enumerated
in 1919 and Quota for Apportionment
of Representatives Based on These Figures

County	Male Inhabitants in 1919	Percentile Quota
Adams	4,970	.678
Allen	27,908	3.894
Bartholomew	6,772	.796
Benton	3,591	.380
Blackford	3,757	.454
Boone	7,056	.770
Brown	1,696	.190
Carroll	4,956	.654
Cass	11,288	1.242
Clark	7,864	.932
Clay	8,297	.908
Clinton	8,003	.902
Crawford	2,961	.316
Daviess	6,662	.810
Deerborn	6,319	.678
Decatur	5,501	.628
DeKalb	7,368	.790
Delaware	16,243	1.856
Dubois	5,151	.612
Elkhart	15,897	1.942

Table 4 cont.

County	Male Inhabitants in 1919	Percentile Quota
Fayette	4,788	.636
Floyd	8,511	1.092
Fountain	6,641	.612
Franklin	4,365	.542
Fulton	4,892	.524
Gibson	8,325	1.056
Grant	14,417	1.668
Greene	9,957	1.106
Hamilton	7,055	.804
Hancock	5,572	.598
Harrison	4,922	.538
Hendricks	5,719	.656
Henry	9,582	1.116
Howard	12,032	1.410
Huntington	8,469	1.042
Jackson	6,439	.736
Jasper	3,862	.434
Jay	6,674	.744
Jefferson	5,540	.638
Jennings	3,911	.400
Johnson	6,369	.674
Knox	10,907	1.384

Table 4 cont.

County	Male Inhabitants in 1919	Percentile Quota
Kosciusko	7,074	.892
LaGrange	3,751	.432
Lake	46,615	7.344
LaPorte	13,709	1.626
Lawrence	7,355	.978
Madison	19,778	2.194
Marion	93,875	12.250
Marshall	6,437	.740
Martin	2,851	.310
Miami	8,306	.982
Monroe	6,217	.914
Montgomery	8,741	.916
Morgan	6,013	.666
Newton	2,938	.318
Noble	6,607	.786
Ohio	1,305	.150
Orange	5,234	.556
Owen	3,648	.408
Parke	5,346	.602
Perry	4,048	.474
Pike	5,050	.610
Porter	5,741	.728

Table 4 cont.

County	Male Inhabitants in 1919	Percentile Quota
Posey	4,084	.636
Pulaski	3,412	.342
Putnam	5,994	.676
Randolph	7,614	.828
Ripley	5,548	.624
Rush	5,370	.586
St. Joseph	26,132	4.500
Scott	1,918	.238
Shelby	7,501	.922
Spencer	5,187	.610
Starke	2,896	.358
Steuben	4,085	.460
Sullivan	8,656	1.026
Switzerland	2,595	.292
Tippecanoe	11,925	1.382
Tipton	4,493	.530
Union	1,899	.198
Vanderburgh	24,717	3.378
Vermillion	6,894	.796
Vigo	28,127	3.382
Wabash	7,773	.884
Warren	2,991	.324
Warrick	5,666	.592

Table 4 cont.

County	Male Inhabitants in 1919	Percentile Quota
Washington	4,586	.470
Wayne	13,334	1.734
Wells	5,903	.642
White	4,820	.524
Whitley	<u>4,815</u>	<u>.540</u>
TOTAL	809,745	100.00

Table 5.
Popular Vote for President in Indiana in 1936

County	Roosevelt Democrat	Landon Republican	Result
Adams	5,822	3,249	Democrat
Allen	39,151	24,765	Democrat
Bartholomew	8,536	6,484	Democrat
Benton	3,211	2,989	Democrat
Blackford	4,217	2,845	Democrat
Boone	6,775	5,739	Democrat
Brown	1,585	1,244	Democrat
Carroll	4,676	4,426	Democrat
Cass	10,475	8,528	Democrat
Clark	10,116	5,536	Democrat
Clay	8,235	6,335	Democrat
Clinton	8,340	7,265	Democrat
Crawford	2,919	2,589	Democrat
Daviess	6,848	6,459	Democrat
Dearborn	6,366	4,669	Democrat
Decatur	6,087	4,887	Democrat
DeKalb	6,970	5,848	Democrat
Delaware	19,048	14,207	Democrat
Dubois	6,927	3,011	Democrat
Elkhart	14,473	14,896	Republican
Fayette	5,756	5,067	Democrat

Table 5 cont.

County	Roosevelt Democrat	Landon Republican	Result
Floyd	10,654	6,976	Democrat
Fountain	5,771	4,663	Democrat
Franklin	3,891	2,952	Democrat
Fulton	4,322	4,541	Republican
Gibson	9,392	7,078	Democrat
Grant	13,655	11,774	Democrat
Greene	9,730	7,460	Democrat
Hamilton	5,396	7,323	Republican
Hancock	5,962	4,174	Democrat
Harrison	5,025	3,885	Democrat
Hendricks	5,237	5,776	Republican
Henry	10,172	9,099	Democrat
Howard	12,288	9,534	Democrat
Huntington	8,361	7,024	Democrat
Jackson	8,018	4,951	Democrat
Jasper	3,109	3,540	Republican
Jay	6,535	5,233	Democrat
Jefferson	4,805	5,320	Republican
Jennings	3,157	3,594	Republican
Johnson	6,934	5,315	Democrat
Knox	13,669	8,589	Democrat
Kosciusko	6,890	8,182	Republican

Table 5 cont.

County	Roosevelt Democrat	Landon Republican	Result
LaGrange	2,821	3,125	Republican
Lake	68,551	33,689	Democrat
LaPorte	15,359	11,722	Democrat
Lawrence	8,062	9,982	Republican
Madison	27,347	16,644	Democrat
Marion	124,961	87,798	Democrat
Marshall	6,651	6,118	Democrat
Martin	2,923	2,583	Democrat
Miami	8,173	6,747	Democrat
Monroe	9,220	8,842	Democrat
Montgomery	8,053	7,369	Democrat
Morgan	5,451	5,793	Republican
Newton	2,430	2,937	Republican
Noble	5,990	5,760	Democrat
Ohio	1,362	1,022	Democrat
Orange	4,549	5,106	Democrat
Owen	3,498	3,091	Democrat
Parke	4,811	4,665	Democrat
Perry	4,752	3,619	Democrat
Pike	4,952	3,885	Democrat
Porter	5,560	6,278	Republican
Posey	5,630	3,088	Democrat

Table 5 cont.

County	Roosevelt Democrat	Landon Republican	Result
Pulaski	3,274	2,780	Democrat
Putnam	6,177	4,961	Democrat
Randolph	6,487	6,682	Republican
Ripley	5,546	4,119	Democrat
Rush	5,559	5,457	Democrat
St. Joseph	43,131	25,807	Democrat
Scott	2,696	2,034	Democrat
Shelby	8,552	6,026	Democrat
Spencer	4,966	4,567	Democrat
Starke	3,143	2,846	Democrat
Sullivan	10,203	4,685	Democrat
Switzerland	2,840	2,212	Democrat
Tippecanoe	12,732	13,081	Republican
Tipton	4,796	3,842	Democrat
Union	1,662	1,630	Democrat
Vanderburgh	41,490	14,725	Democrat
Vermillion	7,188	4,320	Democrat
Vigo	33,018	17,278	Democrat
Wabash	6,200	7,223	Republican
Warren	2,242	2,780	Republican
Warrick	5,343	3,968	Democrat
Washington	4,766	3,690	Democrat

Table 5 cont.

County	Roosevelt Democrat	Landon Republican	Result
Wayne	13,696	12,126	Democrat
Wells	6,189	3,606	Democrat
White	4,863	4,245	Democrat
Whitley	<u>5,115</u>	<u>3,959</u>	Democrat
TOTAL	934,974	691,570	

Table 6.

Popular Vote for President in Indiana in 1940

County	Roosevelt Democrat	Wilkie Republican	Result
Adams	4,382	5,247	Republican
Allen	30,456	40,421	Republican
Bartholomew	8,180	7,890	Democrat
Benton	2,689	3,675	Republican
Blackford	4,095	3,352	Democrat
Boone	6,152	7,066	Republican
Brown	1,662	1,477	Democrat
Carroll	4,213	5,012	Republican
Cass	10,268	10,057	Democrat
Clark	9,015	6,044	Democrat
Clay	7,255	7,768	Republican
Clinton	7,732	8,610	Republican
Crawford	2,836	2,652	Democrat
Daviess	6,401	7,615	Republican
Dearborn	6,038	5,908	Democrat
Decatur	4,453	6,087	Republican
DeKalb	5,690	7,676	Republican
Delaware	20,836	17,616	Democrat
Dubois	5,992	4,729	Democrat
Elkhart	13,620	19,735	Republican
Fayette	5,442	5,567	Republican

Table 6 cont.

County	Roosevelt Democrat	Wilkie Republican	Result
Floyd	10,799	8,056	Democrat
Fountain	4,783	5,771	Republican
Franklin	3,148	4,351	Republican
Fulton	3,879	5,532	Republican
Gibson	8,709	8,326	Democrat
Grant	13,256	15,186	Republican
Greene	8,718	9,071	Republican
Hamilton	4,791	8,931	Republican
Hancock	5,417	5,283	Democrat
Harrison	4,725	4,650	Democrat
Hendricks	4,882	6,782	Republican
Henry	9,623	11,051	Republican
Howard	12,656	11,855	Democrat
Huntington	7,220	9,110	Republican
Jackson	7,556	6,273	Democrat
Jasper	2,751	4,462	Republican
Jay	6,554	6,478	Democrat
Jefferson	4,688	5,957	Republican
Jennings	2,989	3,921	Republican
Johnson	6,255	6,451	Republican
Knox	12,263	11,206	Democrat
Kosciusko	5,868	9,878	Republican

Table 6 cont.

County	Roosevelt Democrat	Wilkie Republican	Result
LaGrange	2,124	3,731	Republican
Lake	71,985	45,898	Democrat
LaPorte	13,732	15,771	Republican
Lawrence	6,553	10,717	Republican
Madison	26,111	22,392	Democrat
Marion	121,893	124,845	Republican
Marshall	5,852	7,718	Republican
Martin	2,638	2,902	Republican
Miami	7,252	8,217	Republican
Monroe	8,117	10,311	Republican
Montgomery	6,994	8,554	Republican
Morgan	4,895	6,613	Republican
Newton	2,159	3,512	Republican
Noble	5,019	7,343	Republican
Ohio	1,210	1,186	Democrat
Orange	4,003	5,519	Republican
Owen	3,121	3,709	Republican
Parke	4,384	5,242	Republican
Perry	4,475	4,489	Republican
Pike	4,449	4,672	Republican
Porter	5,790	8,270	Republican
Posey	5,028	4,514	Democrat

Table 6 cont.

County	Roosevelt Democrat	Wilkie Republican	Result
Pulaski	3,023	3,492	Republican
Putnam	6,020	5,834	Democrat
Randolph	5,787	8,033	Republican
Ripley	4,834	6,061	Republican
Rush	4,282	6,486	Republican
St. Joseph	45,620	36,164	Democrat
Scott	2,659	2,280	Democrat
Shelby	8,015	7,216	Democrat
Spencer	4,180	5,667	Republican
Starke	2,917	3,473	Republican
Steuben	2,524	5,056	Republican
Sullivan	8,687	6,654	Democrat
Switzerland	2,659	2,285	Democrat
Tippecanoe	12,129	16,148	Republican
Tipton	4,173	4,749	Republican
Union	1,415	2,009	Republican
Vanderburgh	38,567	28,417	Democrat
Vermillion	6,174	5,714	Democrat
Vigo	29,308	23,177	Democrat
Wabash	5,341	8,755	Republican
Warren	1,927	2,999	Republican
Warrick	5,019	5,456	Republican

Table 6 cont.

County	Roosevelt Democrat	Wilkie Republican	Result
Washington	4,471	4,216	Democrat
Wayne	14,139	15,058	Republican
Wells	5,236	4,898	Democrat
White	4,176	5,189	Republican
Whitley	<u>4,404</u>	<u>5,100</u>	Republican
TOTAL	875,418	899,248	

Table 7.

Change in Population between 1920 and 1940

County	1940	1920	Net Change
Adams	21,232	20,503	729
Allen	154,833	114,303	40,530
Bartholomew	28,266	23,887	4,379
Benton	11,262	12,206	944
Blackford	13,758	14,084	326
Boone	22,016	23,575	1,459
Brown	6,187	7,019	832
Carroll	14,730	16,315	1,585
Cass	38,393	38,333	60
Clark	31,020	29,381	1,639
Clay	25,167	29,447	4,280
Clinton	28,300	27,737	563
Crawford	10,160	11,201	1,041
Daviess	26,100	26,356	756
Dearborn	26,623	20,033	6,590
Decatur	17,671	17,813	142
DeKalb	24,709	25,600	819
Delaware	74,925	56,377	18,548
Dubois	22,543	19,915	2,628
Elkhart	72,488	56,384	16,104
Fayette	19,395	17,142	2,253
Floyd	35,048	30,661	4,387
Fountain	18,308	18,823	515

Table 7 cont.

County	1940	1920	Net Change
Franklin	14,398	14,806	408
Fulton	15,841	16,478	537
Gibson	30,682	29,201	1,481
Grant	55,717	51,353	4,364
Greene	31,293	36,770	5,477
Hamilton	26,585	24,222	363
Hancock	17,242	17,210	32
Harrison	17,101	18,656	1,555
Hendricks	20,152	20,291	139
Henry	40,162	34,682	5,480
Howard	47,834	43,965	3,869
Huntington	29,842	31,671	1,829
Jackson	26,610	24,228	2,382
Jasper	14,829	13,961	868
Jay	22,487	23,318	831
Jefferson	19,905	20,709	804
Jennings	13,061	13,280	381
Johnson	22,488	20,739	1,749
Knox	43,865	46,195	2,330
Kosciusko	26,483	27,120	2,363
LaGrange	14,348	14,009	339
Lake	288,283	159,957	128,326
LaPorte	63,658	50,443	13,215
Lawrence	35,554	28,228	7,326

Table 7 cont.

County	1940	1920	Net Change
Madison	88,092	69,151	18,941
Marion	450,669	348,061	108,608
Marshall	25,950	23,744	2,206
Martin	10,278	11,865	1,587
Miami	27,810	28,668	858
Monroe	36,348	24,519	1,829
Montgomery	27,810	28,490	1,223
Morgan	19,798	20,010	212
Newton	10,989	10,144	845
Noble	27,734	22,470	5,264
Ohio	3,764	4,024	260
Orange	17,199	16,974	225
Owen	12,158	12,760	602
Parke	17,363	18,875	1,522
Perry	17,768	16,692	1,073
Pike	17,025	18,684	1,659
Porter	27,967	20,256	7,711
Posey	19,164	19,334	170
Pulaski	12,067	12,385	328
Putnam	20,860	19,680	980
Randolph	26,726	26,464	242
Ripley	18,851	18,694	157
Rush	18,915	19,241	226
St. Joseph	161,967	103,304	58,663

Table 7 cont.

County	1940	1920	Net Change
Scott	8,071	7,424	647
Shelby	25,924	25,982	58
Spencer	16,209	18,400	2,191
Starke	12,147	10,278	1,869
Steuben	13,709	13,360	349
Sullivan	26,783	31,630	4,847
Switzerland	8,164	9,311	1,147
Tippecanoe	51,218	42,813	8,405
Tipton	15,106	16,152	1,046
Union	6,013	6,021	8
Vanderburgh	130,709	92,293	38,416
Vermillion	21,763	27,625	5,862
Vigo	99,467	100,212	745
Wabash	26,568	27,231	663
Warren	9,033	9,699	666
Warrick	19,421	19,862	441
Washington	17,010	16,645	365
Wayne	59,059	48,136	10,923
Wells	19,104	20,509	1,405
White	17,114	17,351	237
Whitley	16,934	15,660	1,274
Total	3,416,152	2,930,390	

APPENDIX B.

ACTS APPORTIONING THE STATE FOR LEGISLATIVE PURPOSES

An Act for the Apportionment of Senators and Representativeswithin this state. Approved January 2, 1821

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Knox, Davies, Martin	1
Sullivan, Vigo, Green, Owen	1
Jefferson, Jennings	1
Clark, Floyd	1
Washington	1
Jackson, Scott, Bartholomew	1
Orange, Lawrence, Monroe	1
Harrison, Crawford	1
Posey, Vanderburgh, Boone and Anderson	1
Townships in Warrick	1
Spencer, Perry, Dubois, Luce Township in Warrick	1
Gibson, Pike	1
Wayne, Randolph	1
Payette, Union	1
Franklin	1
Dearborn	1
Switzerland, Ripley	1
REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Knox	2
Davies, Martin	1
Vigo	1
Sullivan	1
Green, Owen, Morgan	1
Jefferson	2
Jennings	1
Clark	2
Floyd	1
Washington	2
Jackson	1
Scott	1
Orange	2
Lawrence	1
Monroe	1
Harrison	2
Crawford	1
Posey	1
Gibson	1
Pike	1
Vanderburgh, Boone and Anderson	1
Township in Warrick	1

REPRESENTATIVES

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

Spencer, Perry, Dubois, Luce Township in
 Warrick
 Randolph
 Wayne
 Fayette
 Union
 Franklin
 Switzerland
 Ripley
 Dearborn
 Bartholomew

1
 1
 3
 1
 1
 2
 2
 1
 3
 1

An Act for the Apportionment of Senators and Representatives
to the General Assembly within this State - approved January
19, 1826.

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick	1
Spencer, Perry, Crawford,	1
Gibson, Pike, Dubois	1
Knox, Davies, Martin	1
Vigo, Sullivan, Clay	1
Monroe, Owen, Green	1
Parke, Putnam, Montgomery, Fountain, Vermillion, and all country north of said three last mentioned counties to the Indiana boundary	1
Harrison	1
Orange, Lawrence	1
Washington	1
Clark, Floyd	1
Jackson, Scott, Bartholomew and country west of Bartholomew to the east line of Monroe	1
Jefferson, Jennings	1
Switzerland, Ripley	1
Dearborn	1
Franklin-	1
Fayette, Union	1
Wayne	1
Rush, Henry, Randolph, Allen	1
Decatur, Shelby, Johnson, Morgan	1
Marion, Hendricks, Hamilton, Madison, and all country north of the said three last named counties to the Wabash River	1

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wayne	4
Dearborn	4
Clark	3
Washington	3
Harrison	3
Franklin	2
Switzerland	2
Jefferson	2
Orange	2
Knox	2
Fayette	1
Union	1
One to elected alternately from Fayette and Union Counties, beginning with Fayette County	1
Rush	1
Decatur	1

Act of 1826 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Ripley	1
Jennings	1
Marion	1
Jackson	1
Scott	1
Floyd	1
Crawford	1
Lawrence	1
Monroe	1
Gibson	1
Posey	1
Sullivan	1
Vigo	1
Vanderburgh, Warrick	1
Spencer, Perry	1
Pike, Dubois	1
Davies, Martin	1
Green, Owen	1
Putnam, Cley	1
Parke, Vermillion	1
Montgomery, Fountain, and all the country north of said last named counties and north of Vermillion to the Indiana boundary	1
Morgan, Hendricks, and all country north to Wabash River	1
Shelby, Johnson	1
Randolph, Allen and all the country lying north of Madison and Hamilton to the Wabash River not attached to other districts	1
Hertholomew and everythin West to Monroe County	1

An Act for the Apportionment of Senators and Representatives
to the General Assembly within this State - approved January
30, 1831

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick	1
Gibson, Pike, Dubois	1
Spencer, Perry, Crawford	1
Knox, Davies, Martin	1
Harrison	1
Washington	1
Monroe, Green, Owen	1
Morgan, Hendricks, Boone	1
Tippecanoe, Carroll, Cass	1
Montgomery, Clinton	1
Orange, Lawrence	1
Vermillion, Warren	1
Randolph, Delaware, Allen, Elkhart,	
St. Joseph	1
Henry, Madison, Hancock	1
Marion, Hamilton and all country north of	
Hamilton to the Great Miami Reservation	1
Fountain	1
Johnson, Bartholomew	1
Jennings, Jackson, Scott	1
Clark, Floyd	1
Jefferson	1
Switzerland, Ripley	1
Shelby, Decatur	1
Deerborn	1
Franklin	1
Payette, Union	1
Wayne	1
Rush	1
Putnam	1
Sullivan, Vigo, Clay	1
Parke	1
REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wayne	4
Deerborn	3
Washington	2
Orange	2
Lawrence	2
Jefferson	2
Rush	2
Harrison	2
Putnam	2
Fountain	2
Tippecanoe	2
Franklin	2
Payette	2
Union	2
Clark	2

Acts of 1831 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Posey	1
Gibson	1
Crawford	1
Greene	1
Owen	1
Monroe	1
Sullivan	1
Warren	1
Switzerland	1
Ripley	1
Jennings	1
Scott	1
Floyd	1
Clay	1
Johnson	1
Morgan	1
Hendricks	1
Shelby	1
Decatur	1
Henry	1
Marion	1
Randolph	1
Bartholomew	1
Vigo	1
Jackson	1
Vanderburgh, Warrick	1
Perry, Spencer	1
Pike, Dubois	1
Knox	1
Davies, Martin	1
One to be elected alternately beginning with Knox	1
Montgomery, Clinton	2
Carroll, Cass	1
Hamilton, Boone, and all country North of Great Miami reservation	1
Madison, Hancock	1
Allen, Elkhart, St. Joseph	1
Vermillion	1
Perke	1
One alternately from two preceding counties beginning with Vermillion	1
Delaware and all territory attached	1
Clark, Floyd	1
One elected alternately from two preceding counties beginning with Floyd	1

An Act for the Apportionment of Senators and Representatives

to the General Assembly within this State - approved January 13, 1836.

That for the purpose of electing Senators to the General Assembly of this State for ensuing five years the State shall be and is divided into the following districts, each of which is entitled one Senator.

Knox, Davies, Martin	1
Lawrence	1
Green, Owen	1
Vigo, Sullivan, Clay	1
Putnam	1
Parke	1
Fountain	1
Vermillion, Warren, and all south of Jasper line between Township 24-25	1
Tippecanoe	1
Clinton, Carroll	1
Montgomery	1
Harrison	1
Perry, Crawford, Spencer	1
Warrick, Vanderburgh, Posey	1
Gibson, Pike, Dubois	1
Orange	1
Vonroe	1
Hendricks	1
Shelby	1
Marion	1
Hancock, Madison	1
Hamilton, Boone	1
Cass, Miami, Fulton	1
Allen, Wells, Adams	1
Wabash, Jay, Huntington, Grant	1
Elkhart, LaGrange, Steuben, DeKalb, Noble	1
Delaware, Randolph	1
Henry	1
Payette, Union	1
St. Joseph, Marshall, Kosciusko, Starke	1
LaPorte, Porter, Newton, White, Pulaski, and all of Jasper North of line between Townships 24-25	1
Rush	1
Franklin	1
Dearborn	1
Dedatur	1
Switzerland	1

Act of 1836 cont.

Ripley	1
Bartholomew, Jennings	1
Clark	1
Floyd	1
Jefferson	1
Jackson, Scott	1
Washington	1
Wayne (provided if Jasper becomes organized said territory shall be attached to county of Jasper.)	2

REPRESENTATIVES

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

Dearborn, Wayne	4 from each county
Rush	3
Parke, Fountain, Tippecanoe, Henry, Fayette, Union, Marion, Shelby, Harrison, Lawrence, Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Clark, Vermillion, Bartholomew	2 from each county
Owen, Greene, Clay, Warren, Jasper south of line 24-26, Clinton, Carroll, Monroe, Johnson, Morgan, Hendricks, Hancock, Madison, Hamilton, Boone, Allen, Elkhart, Delaware, Randolph, St. Joseph, LaPorte, Decatur, Ripley, Switzerland, Orange, Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Gibson, Cass, Floyd, Jackson, Scott, Jennings	1 from each county
In 1836 Knox, Davies, Martin, elected	1 each
In 1837 Knox elected	2 and
Davies, Martin elected	2 each
In 1838 Knox, Davies, Martin elected	1 each
In 1839 Knox elected	2 and
Davies, Martin elected	1 jointly
In 1840 Knox, Davies, Martin	1 each
Sullivan, Vigo elected	2 each until 1840
In 1840 Then Vigo elected	3 and
Sullivan	1
Putnam, Montgomery	2 each and 1
additional alternately with Putnam.	
In 1836 Crawford, Perry, Spencer	1 each
Pike and Dubois	1 jointly
In 1837 Perry, Spencer, Pike,	1 each
Dubois and Crawford	1 jointly
In 1838 Perry, Spencer, Crawford	1 each
Pike and Dubois	1 jointly
In 1839 Perry, Spencer	1 jointly
Pike, Dubois, Crawford	1 each
In 1840 Crawford, Perry, Spencer	1 each
Pike and Dubois	1 jointly
Huntington, Wells, Jay, Adams	1 jointly
Grant, Wabash	1 jointly
LaGrange, Steuben, DeKalb, Noble	1 jointly

Act of 1836 cont.

Marshall, Kosciusko, Starke
Porter, Newton
White, Jasper, Pulaski
Miami, Fulton
Jefferson, (in 1836, 1837, 1849)
Washington (in 1838)
Clark (in 1837)

1 jointly
1 jointly
1 jointly
1 jointly
1 additional
1 additional
1 additional

107

An Act for the Apportionment of Senators and Representatives

to the General Assembly within this State - approved January
16, 1841.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Putnam	1
Montgomery	1
Parke	1
Knox	1
Lawrence	1
Vermillion	1
Clinton, Carroll	1
Vigo, Clay, Sullivan	1
Harrison	1
Orange, Crawford	1
Davies, Martin	1
Monroe, Brown	1
Perry, Spencer, Warrick	1
Owen, Green	1
Vanderburgh, Posey	1
Gibson, Pike, Dubois	1
Hendricks,	1
Shelby	1
Marion	1
Madison, Hancock	1
Hamilton, Boone	1
Henry	1
Payette, Union	1
Franklin	1
Deerborn	1
Ripley	1
Switzerland	1
Jennings and Bartholomew	1
Clark	1
Floyd	1
Jefferson	1
Jackson, Scott	1
Washington	1
Fountain	1
Tippecanoe	1
Grant, Delaware	1
Johnson	1
Morgan	1
Decatur	1
Rush	1
Cass, Miami, Wabash	1
St. Joseph, Marshall, Fulton	1
Elkhart, Kosciusko, Whitley	1
LaGrange, Steuben, Noble, DeKalb	1
Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington	1
Randolph, Blackford, Jay	1
LaPorte, Lake, Porter	1
Warren, White, Pulaski, Jasper, Benton, Starkel	1
Wayne	2

Act of 1841 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Parke, Rush, Vigo, Clark, Harrison,	
Washington, Marion, Jefferson,	
Franklin, Fayette, LaPorte, Henry	2 each
Wayne, Dearborn	3 each
Orange, Shelby, Warrick, Vanderburgh,	
Knox, Sullivan, Cla , Vermillion, Warren, Cl	
Clinton, Carroll, Morgan, Johnson, Jennings,	
Floyd, Scott, Jackson, Switzerland, Ripley,	
Decatur, Cass, Elkhart, St. Joseph, Allen,	
Hendricks, Delaware, Grant, Posey, Gibson,	
Spencer, Perry, Randolph, Union, Cre- ne,	
Owen, Pike, Dubois, Crawford	1 each
Miami, Wabash	1
Huntington, Blackford, Wells	1
Whitley, Kosciusko	1
Marshall, Fulton, Starke	1
White, Pulaski, Jasper, Benton	1
Noble, LaGrange	1
Steuben, DeKalb	1
Adams, Jay	1
Porter, Lee	1
Montgomery and Putnam	2 each and 1 additional
beginning Montgomery	
Fountain	1
Tippecanoe	2
Fountain had 1 extra in 1842 and 1845	
Tippecanoe had 1 extra in 1843 and 1844	
Hamilton and Boone	1 each and 1 additional
alternating beginning with Hamilton	
County.	
Union had 1 extra in 1841 and 1845	
Randolph had 1 extra in 1843	
Rush had 1 extra in 1842	
Jefferson had 1 extra in 1841, 1843, 1844, 1845	
Davies, Martin had 1 Representative jointly	
in 1843 and 1845	
Davies, Martin had 1 Representative each	
1841, 1842, and 1844	
Bartholomew, Lawrence	1 each
Monroe, Brown	1 jointly
Lawrence, Monroe, Brown	1 alternately
beginning with Lawrence.	
Madison, Hancock	1 each and 1 additional
alternately beginning with Hancock.	
Vigo had 1 additional in 1842, 1843, 1844.	
Sullivan, had 1 additional in 1841 and 1845.	

An Act for the Apportionment of Senators and Representatives

to the General Assembly within this State - approved January
19, 1846.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Steuben, DeKalb, Noble	1
Elkhart, LaGrange	1
Kosciusko, Whitley, Huntington	1
Allen, Wells, Adams	1
Jay, Blackford, Randolph,	1
Wayne	1
Henry	1
Delaware, Grant	1
Wabash, Miami	1
Richardsville Cass, Pulaski	1
Pulton, Marshall, Stark, St. Joseph	1
LaPorte, Porter, Lake	1
Payette, Union	1
Franklin	1
Dearborn	1
Ripley	1
Rush	1
Decatur	1
Madison, Hancock	1
Tipton, Boone, Hamilton	1
Carroll, Clinton	1
Tippecanoe	1
Fountain	1
Montgomery	1
Parke, Vermillion	1
Putnam	1
Hendricks	1
Marion	1
Shelby	1
Johnson	1
Morgan	1
Clay, Vigo, Sullivan	1
Owen, Greene	1
Bertholomew, Jennings	1
Monroe, Brown	1
Ohio, Switzerland	1
Jefferson	1
Clerk	1
Jackson, Scott	1
Lawrence	1
Washington	1
Harrison	1
Floyd	1
Orange, Crawford	1
Knox	1
Davies, Martin	1
Pike, Gibson, Dubois	1
Posey, Vanderburgh	1
Warrick, Spencer, Perry	1
Warren, White, Benton, Jasper	1

Act of 1846 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wayne	3
in 1846, 1847, 1848 had 4 Representatives	
Tippecanoe	2
in 1847 and 1849 had 3 Representatives	
Vigo had 2 Representatives in 1846, 1848,	
1849 and had 3 Representatives in 1847 and 1850	
Parke, Putnam, Montgomery, Rush, Posey,	
Franklin, Henry, Washington, Clark,	2 each
Sullivan had 1 Representative in 1847 and	
1850 and had 2 Representatives in 1846,	
1848, 1849.	
Kosciusko, St. Joseph, Warren, Grant,	
Delaware, Madison, Vermillion, Hendricks,	
Hancock, Union, Decatur, Johnson, Scott,	
Floyd, Lawrence, Knox, Dubois, Pike, Gibson,	
Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Perry,	
Harrison had	1 each
Cass and Richardville	1 each but
had 2 Representatives in 1846.	
Pountain	1
Clinton, Tipton	1 and had
2 Representatives in 1848 and 1850	
LaPorte,	2
Allen	1 and had
2 Representatives in 1847	
Elkhart	1 and had
2 Representatives in 1848 and 1849	
LaGrange, Noble	1 and 1 each
in 1846 and 1850	
Carroll	1
Randolph	1 and
2 Representatives in 1847 and 1849	
Marion	2 and had
3 Representatives in 1846, 1848, 1850	
Bartholomew	1 and had
2 Representatives in 1848, 1849, 1850	
Jefferson	2 and had
3 Representatives in 1846, 1849	
Hamilton	1 and had
2 Representatives in 1846, 1849	
Boone	1 and had
2 Representatives in 1847, 1850	
Shelby	1
Fayette	1 and had
2 Representatives in 1847 and 1850	
Dearborn	2 and had
3 Representatives in 1848	
Monroe and Brown had 1 each in 1846, 1848,	
1850. Had 1 Representative jointly in	
1847, 1849.	
Davies, Martin had 1 each in 1847, and 1849.	
Had 1 jointly in 1846, 1848, 1850.	
Orange, Crawford had 1 each in 1847, 1849, 1850.	
Had 2 jointly in 1846 and 1848.	

Act of 1846 cont.

111

REPRESENTATIVES

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ohio, Switzerland had 2 jointly in 1847 and 1849. Had 1 in 1846, 1848, 1850.	
Steuben and DeKalb	1 jointly
Shitley and Huntington	1 jointly
Wells and Adams	1 jointly
Miami and Wabash had 1 each in 1846, 1848, 1850 and had 1 jointly in 1847 and 1849.	
Marshall, Fulton, Stark, jointly elect 1 Representative.	
Porter and Lake	1
Pulaski, Jasper, White, Benton	1
Jay, Blackford	1

An Act for the Apportionment of Senators and Representatives

to the General Assembly within this State - approved February,
13, 1851.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Steuben, DeKalb	1
Elkhart, LaGrange	1
Noble, Kosciusko, Whitley	1
Huntington, Wells	1
Allen, Adams	1
Randolph, Jay	1
Delaware, Blackford, Grant	1
Miami, Wabash	1
Cass, Pulaski, Howard	1
St. Joseph, Fulton, Marshall, Stark	1
LaPorte, Lake, Porter	1
Warren, Benton, Jasper, White	1
Carroll, Clinton	1
Hamilton, Tipton, Boone	1
Tippecanoe	1
Fountain	1
Parke, Vermillion	1
Vigo, Sullivan, Clay	1
Putnam	1
Montgomery	1
Hendricks	1
Morgan	1
Marion	1
Madison, Hancock	1
Orange, Crawford	1
Martin, Knox, Davis	1
Harrison	1
Floyd	1
Warrick, Spencer, Perry	1
Posey, Vanderburgh	1
Pike, Gibson, Dubois	1
Henry	1
Wayne	1
Union, Fayette	1
Rush	1
Franklin	1
Shelby	1
Johnson	1
Owen, Greene	1
Monroe, Brown	1
Bartholomew, Jennings	1
Decatur	1
Dearborn	1
Ripley	1
Switzerland, Ohio	1
Jefferson	1
Jackson, Scott	1
Clark	1
Washington	1

SENATORS

NUMBER OF SENATORS

Lawrence
Knox to be attached to Davies and
Martin, Huntington and Wells to elect
in 1851.

1

REPRESENTATIVES

NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wayne
Marion, Franklin, Dearborn,
Sullivan, and Jefferson
Noble, Whitley, Wabash, Grant, Miami,
Kosciusko, LaGrange, St. Joseph, Fulton,
Cass, LaPorte, Porter, Lake, Carroll,
Warren, Clinton, Union, Payette, Hancock,
Parke, Fountain, Vermillion, Owen, Morgan,
Johnson, Shelby, Decatur, Ripley, Jennings,
Bartholomew, Monroe, Brown, Greene, Knox,
Davies, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois,
Lawrence, Jackson, Scott, Harrison,
Washington, Orange, Crawford, Perry,
Spencer, Warrick, Vanderburgh, Elkhart,
Hendricks, Allen, Adams, Jay, Blackford,
Delaware, Randolph, Henry, Clark, Floyd,
Montgomery, Hamilton

3

2

1 each

Switzerland and Ohio
Steuben and DeKalb
Huntington and Wells
Marshall and Starke
White and Benton
Pulaski and Jasper
Howard and Tipton

2

2

1

1

1

1

1

Madison, Boone, Posey, Clay had 2 Representatives in 1851 and
1854. Otherwise they had 1 Representative.
Rush, Putnam, Tippecanoe had 1 Representative in 1851 and 1854.
Otherwise they had 2 Representatives.
Vigo had 2 Representatives in 1851 and 1854. Otherwise had 3.
Washington had 1 additional in 1854
Floyd had 1 additional Representative in 1852 and 1853.
Clark had 1 additional Representative in 1851 and 1853.
Montgomery had 1 additional Representative in 1851, 1853, and 1855.
Henry had 1 additional Representative in 1852 and 1854.

An Act for the Apportionment of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly within this State, for next 4 years. Approved March 9, 1857.

That for the purpose of electing Senators to the General Assembly of said state, the same shall be, and is hereby divided into fifty districts to wit.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Posey, Vanderburgh	1
Warrick, Spencer, Perry	1
Crawford, Orange	1
Floyd	1
Washington, Harrison	1
Clark, Scott	1
Jefferson	1
Ohio, Switzerland	1
Gibson, Pike, Dubois	1
Knox, Davies	1
Martin, Lawrence	1
Monroe, Brown	1
Green, Owen	1
Vigo, Sullivan	1
Clay, Putnam	1
Parke, Vermillion	1
Johnson, Morgan	1
Jennings, Jackson	1
Bartholomew	1
Ripley	1
Decatur	1
Dearborn	1
Franklin	1
Fayette, Union	1
Rush	1
Wayne	1
Henry	1
Shelby, Hancock	1
Madison, Grant	1
Marion	1
Hendricks, Boone	1
Montgomery	1
Fountain	1
Tippecanoe	1
Warren, Benton, White	1
Clinton, Carroll	1
Casa, Howard, Polaski	1
Hamilton, Tipton	1
Randolph	1
Delaware, Blackford	1
Adams, Wells, Jay	1
Whitley, Huntington	1

Act of 1857 cont.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Miami, Fulton	1
Allen	1
Wabash, Kusciusko	1
Noble, DeKalb, Steuben	1
LaGrange, Elkhart	1
St. Joseph, Marshall	1
LaPorte, Stark	1
Lake, Porter, Jasper	1
REPRESENTATIVES (100)	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Posey	1
Vanderburgh	1
Posey, Vanderburgh (jointly)	1
Warrick	1
Spencer	1
Perry	1
Crawford	1
Orange	1
Floyd	1
Harrison	1
Washington	1
Harrison and Washington (jointly)	1
Clerk	1
Scott	1
Jefferson	2
Ohio and Switzerland	1
Gibson	1
Pike	1
Dubois	1
Knox	1
Davies	1
Martin	1
Lawrence	1
Monroe	1
Brown	1
Putnam	2
Parke	1
Vermillion	1
Johnson	1
Morgan	1
Johnson and Morgan (jointly)	1
Jennings	1
Jackson	1
Bartholomew	1
Ripley	1
Decatur	1
Dearborn	2
Franklin	1
Payette, Union	1
Rush	1
Wayne	3
Henry	1
Shelby	1
Hancock	1
Shelby and Hancock (jointly)	1

Act of 1857 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Madison	1
Marion	2
Hendricks	1
Boone	1
Hendricks and Boone (jointly)	1
Montgomery	1
Fountain	1
Tippecanoe	2
Warren	1
Marshall, Starke	1
LaPorte	2
Lake	1
Porter	1
Benton, White	1
Clinton	1
Carroll	1
Cass	1
Jasper, Pulaski	1
Hamilton, Tipton	1
Grant	1
Howard	1
Randolph	1
Delaware	1
Adams	1
Wells, Blackford	1
Jay	1
Whitley, Huntington	1
Miami	1
Milton	1
Allen	2
Wabash	1
Kosciusko	1
Wabash and Kosciusko (jointly)	1
Noble	1
DeKalb	1
Steuben	1
LaGrange	1
Elkhart	1
LaGrange and Elkhart (jointly)	1
St. Joseph	1

An Act for the Apportionment of Senators and Representatives

to the General Assembly within this State. Approved February 26, 1867.

Section I. That the General Assembly shall consist of fifty Senators and one hundred Representatives.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Posey and Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	1
Warrick, Spencer	1
Knox, Davies	1
Pike, Dubois, Martin	1
Perry, Crawford, Orange	1
Lawrence, Monroe	1
Brown, Jackson	1
Washington, Harrison	1
Floyd, Clark	1
Scott, Jennings	1
Jefferson	1
Switzerland, Ripley	1
Ohio, Dearborn	1
Franklin	1
Payette, Union	1
Rush, Decatur	1
Shelby, Bartholomew	1
Johnson, Morgan	1
Greene, Owen	1
Clay, Sullivan	1
Vigo	1
Putnam, Hendricks	1
Parke, Vermillion	1
Montgomery	1
Fountain, Warren	1
Tippecanoe	1
Clinton, Boone	1
Marion	2
Hancock, Henry	1
Wayne	1
Randolph	1
Delaware, Madison	1
Hamilton, Tipton	1
Howard, Carroll	1
Cass, Fulton	1
Pulaski, White, Benton, Jasper, Newton	1
Lake, Porter	1
LaPorte, Starke	1
St. Joseph, Marshall	1
Elkhart	1
Kosciusko, Whitley	1
Wabash, Miami	1
Grant, Blackford, Jay	1
Huntington, Wells	1
Allen	1
Allen, Adams	1
Noble, LaGrange	1
DeKalb, Steuben	1

Act of 1867 cont.

Representatives	Number of Representatives
Posey	1
Vanderburgh	2
Warrick	1
Gibson	1
Pike	1
Knox	1
Davies	1
Martin, Dubois	1
Spencer	1
Perry	1
Crawford	1
Orange	1
Washington	1
Harrison	1
Floyd	1
Clark	1
Jefferson	1
Clark, Scott, Jefferson	1
Jefferson, Ripley	1
Switzerland, Ohio	1
Dearborn	1
Ripley	1
Franklin	1
Rush	1
Decatur	1
Rush, Decatur	1
Jennings	1
Bartholomew	1
Bartholomew, Shelby	1
Brown, Jackson	1
Monroe	1
Lawrence	1
Greene	1
Sullivan	1
Clay	1
Vigo	2
Owen	1
Putnam	1
Hendricks	1
Putnam and Hendricks	1
Morgan	1
Johnson	1
Morgan, Johnson	1
Marion	4
Hancock	1
Shelby	1
Henry	1
Fayette, Union	1
Randolph	1
Delaware	1
Madison	1
Henry and Madison	1
Hamilton	1
Tipton	1
Hamilton, Tipton	1

Act of 1867 cont.

Representatives	Number of Representatives
Clinton	1
Carroll	1
Moone	1
Clinton, Carroll, and Moone	1
Montgomery	1
Parke	1
Vermillion	1
Fountain-	1
Warren	1
Tippecanoe	2
Benton, White	1
Casa	1
Howard	1
Miami	1
Grant	1
Blackford, Jay	1
Wells, Adams	1
Huntington	1
Allen	2
Whitley	1
Kosciusko	1
Fulton, Kosciusko	1
Noble	1
DeKalb	1
Steuben	1
LaGrange	1
Elkhart	1
Noble, DeKalb, Steuben	1
LaGrange, Elkhart	1
Marshall	1
St. Joseph	1
Marshall, St. Joseph	1
LaPorte	1
Starke, LaPorte	1
Polaski, Jasper, Newton	1
Porter	1
Lake	1

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly within the State and declaring an emergency. Became a law by lapse of time December 27, 1872.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Posey, Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	1
Warrick, Pike	1
Spencer, Perry	1
Sullivan, Knox	1
Davies, Greene	1
Martin, Orange, Dubois	1
Crawford, Harrison	1
Floyd, Clark	1
Washington, Jackson	1
Lawrence, Monroe	1
Brown, Bartholomew	1
Scott, Jennings, Decatur	1
Jefferson	1
Switzerland, Ohio, and Ripley	1
Decatur, Rush	1
Vigo	1
Owen, Clay	1
Shelby, Johnson	1
Putnam, Hendricks	1
Parke, Vermillion	1
Fountain, Warren	1
Tippecanoe	1
Benton, Newton, Jasper and White	1
LaPorte	1
St. Joseph, Stark	1
Marshall, Fulton, Pulaski	1
Kosciusko, Whitley	1
Elkhart	1
Noble, LaGrange	1
Steuben, DeKalb	1
Allen	1
Allen, Adams, Wells	1
Huntington, Wabash	1
Grant, Blackford, Jay	1
Miami, Howard	1
Cass, Carroll	1
Hamilton, Tipton	1
Doone, Clinton	1
Madison, Delaware	1
Randolph	1
Wayne	1
Henry, Hancock	1
Fayette, Union, Rush	1
Merion	2
Dearborn, Franklin	1
Montgomery	1
Lake, Porter	1

Act of 1872 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Posey	1
Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	2
Warrick	1
Pike	1
Spencer	1
Perry	1
Sullivan	1
Knox	1
Davies	1
Greene	1
Martin, Dubois	1
Crawford, Orange	1
Harrison	1
Floyd	1
Clark	1
Washington	1
Jackson	1
Lawrence	1
Monroe	1
Brown, Bartholomew	1
Jennings	1
St. Joseph	1
Kosciusko, Fulton	1
Fulton, Pulaski, Starke	1
Kosciusko	1
Whitley	1
Elkhart	1
Noble	1
LaGrange	1
Stauben	1
DeKalb	1
Allen	2
Adams, Wells	1
Huntington, Wabash	1
Grant	1
Miami	1
Howard	1
Cass	1
Carroll	1
Hamilton	1
Hamilton, Tipton	1
Scott, Jennings	1
Jefferson	1
Ripley, Decatur, and Rush	1
Ripley	1
Switzerland, Ohio	1
Decatur	1
Rush	1
Vigo	2
Owen	1
Clay	1
Morgan	1
Johnson	1

Act of 1872 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Johnson	1
Putnam, Hendricks	1
Parke	1
Vermillion	1
Parke, Montgomery	1
Warren	1
Fountain	1
Tippecanoe	2
Benton, Newton	1
Jasper, White	1
Porter	1
Miami	1
Huntington	1
Clinton	1
Montgomery	1
Boone	1
Madison	1
Delaware	1
Delaware, Jay	1
Randolph	1
Wayne	2
Henry	1
Hancock	1
Henry, Madison	1
Fayette, Union	1
Marion	4
Shelby	1
Marion, Shelby	1
Dearborn	1
Franklin	1
Noble, Elkhart	1
Marshall	1
Miami, Howard	1
Lake	1
LaPorte	1
Howard	1
Wabash	1

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives
to the General Assembly of Indiana and to apportion the same.
Approved March 8, 1879.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Posey, Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	1
Warrick, Pike	1
Spencer, Perry	1
Crawford, Harrison, and Orange	1
Dubois, Martin, and Lawrence	1
Clark, Scott	1
Jefferson	1
Decatur, Shelby	1
Floyd, Washington	1
Franklin, Ripley	1
Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland	1
Jackson, Jennings	1
Brown, Monroe, and Bartholomew	1
Greene, Davies	1
Knox, Sullivan	1
Vigo	1
Clay, Owen	1
Parke, Vermillion	1
Wayne	1
Randolph, Delaware	1
Henry, Delaware, and Randolph	1
Grant, Madison	1
Boone, Clinton	1
Montgomery	1
Mountain, Warren	1
Tippecanoe	1
Benton, Newton, Jasper	1
Lake, Porter	1
LaPorte	1
St. Joseph, Starke	1
Marshall, Fulton	1
Cass	1
Kosciusko, Wabash	1
Elkhart	1
LaGrange, Noble	1
Steuben, DeKalb	1
Allen	1
Allen, Whitley	1
Huntington, Wells	1
Adams, Jay, and Blackford	1
Carroll, White, and Pulaski	1
Merion	2
Marion, Hancock, and Shelby	1
Hendricks, Putnam	1
Morgan, Johnson	1
Tipton, Hamilton	1
Rush, Fayette, Union	1
Howard, Miami	1

Act of 1879 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Posey	1
Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	2
Warrick	1
Pike, Dubois	1
Spencer	1
Perry	1
Crawford, Orange	1
Harrison	1
Washington	1
Dubois, Martin	1
Clark	1
Clark, Scott, and Floyd	1
Floyd	1
Jefferson	1
Ripley	1
Switzerland and Ohio	1
Marion	5
Hamilton	1
Hendricks	1
Morgan	1
Johnson	1
Shelby	1
Hancock	1
Bartholomew	1
Madison	1
Madison, Hancock, and Henry	1
Marion, Shelby, and Bartholomew	1
Decatur	1
Rush	1
Payette, Union	1
Henry	1
Delaware	1
Grant	1
Dearborn	1
Franklin	1
Jackson	1
Jennings	1
Monroe, Brown	1
Lawrence	1
Davies	1
Greene	1
Clinton	1
Knox	1
Sullivan	1
Knox, Sullivan, and Greene	1
Vigo	2
Clay	1
Parke	1
Vermillion	1
Wayne	2
Randolph	1
Franklin, Dearborn, and Ripley	1
Fulton, Pulaski	1

Act of 1879 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Kosciusko	1
Warren, Benton	1
Noble	1
Allen	3
Steuben	1
Wells, Blackford	1
Adams, Jay	1
Elkhart, Noble, and DeKalb	1
Kosciusko, Wabash	1
Howard	1
Miami	1
Doone	1
Clay, Putnam, and Hendricks	1
Montgomery	1
Putnam	1
Fountain	1
Benton, White	1
Tippecanoe	2
Newton, Jasper	1
Owen	1
Lake	1
Porter	1
LaPorte	1
St. Joseph, Starke	1
St. Joseph	1
Marshall	1
Cass	1
Elkhart	1
LaGrange	1
DeKalb	1
Whitley	1
Huntington	1
Jay, Adams, Wells	1
Carroll	1
Tipton	1

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly of Indiana to apportion the same among the several counties of the State and to repeal all laws in conflict therewith. Approved March 6, 1885.

SENATORS

NUMBER OF SENATORS

Posey, Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	1
Warrick, Spencer	1
Knox, Pike	1
Dubois, Perry	1
Davies, Martin	1
Sullivan, Greene	1
Orange, Crawford, and Harrison	1
Floyd, Washington	1
Clark, Jefferson	1
Clark, Scott, Jennings	1
Jackson, Lawrence	1
Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland	1
Ripley, Franklin, and Union	1
Shelby, Decatur	1
Batholomew, Brown, and Monroe	1
Morgan, Johnson, and Brown	1
Clay, Owen	1
Vigo	1
Parke, Vermillion	1
Putnam, Hendricks	1
Clinton, Boone, and Montgomery	2
Marion	2
Marion, Hancock, and Shelby	1
Hancock, Rush	1
Henry, Fayette	1
Wayne	1
Delaware, Randolph	1
Grant, Madison	1
Adams, Jay, Blackford	1
Tippecanoe	1
Warren, Fountain	1
Newton, Jasper, and Denton	1
White, Pulaski, and Carroll	1
Cass	1
Miami, Howard	1
Wells, Huntington	1
Allen	1
Allen, Whitley	1
Kosciusko, Wabash	1
Marshall, Fulton	1
Lake, Porter	1
LaPorte	1
St. Joseph, Starke	1
Elkhart	1
Tipton, Hamilton	1
Noble, DeKalb	1

Act of 1885 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Posey	1
Vanderburgh	2
Warrick	1
Spencer	1
Perry	1
Pike	1
Gibson	1
Knox	1
Knox, Gibson, and Vanderburgh	1
Davies	1
Sullivan	1
Greene	1
Dubois, Martin	1
Lawrence, Dubois, and Orange	1
Orange, Crawford	1
Rush	1
Harrison	1
Washington	1
Decatur	1
Bartholomew	1
Monroe, Brown	1
Owen	1
Clay	1
Vigo	2
Sullivan, Vigo, and Vermillion	1
Parke	1
Putnam	1
Hendricks	1
Morgan	1
Johnson	1
Shelby	1
Hancock	1
Marion	5
Marion, Hancock, and Shelby	1
Henry	1
Henry, Fayette	1
Jackson	1
Floyd	1
Clark	1
Flo d, Clark, and Jefferson	1
Jefferson	1
Scott, Jennings	1
Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland	1
Dearborn	1
Ripley	1
Franklin	1
Ripley, Franklin, and Union-	1
Fountain	1
Tippecanoe	1
Tippecanoe, Clinton	1
Warren, Benton	1
Jasper, Newton	1

Act of 1885 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
White, Pulaski	1
Carroll	1
Cass	1
Miami	1
Cass, Miami	1
Wabash	1
Huntington	1
Wells	1
Wayne	2
Randolph	1
Delaware	1
Adams, Jay	1
Adams, Jay, and Blackford	1
Grant	1
Madison	1
Hamilton	1
Tipton	1
Howard	1
Loone	1
Clinton	1
Montgomery	1
Montgomery, Putnam, and Clay	1
Allen	2
Allen, Huntington	1
Whitley	1
Fulton	1
Lake	1
Porter	1
LaPorte	1
LaPorte, Starke, and Pulaski	1
Marshall	1
St. Joseph	2
Elkhart	1
Kosciusko-	1
Noble	1
DeKalb	1
Elkhart, Kosciusko, Noble, DeKalb	1
LaGrange	1
Steuben	1

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly within this State, Passed notwithstanding the Governor's veto March 5, 1891.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Posey, Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	1
Warrick, Spencer	1
Dubois, Perry	1
Orange, Crawford, and Harrison	1
Davies, Martin	1
Knox, Pike	1
Lawrence, Jackson	1
Sullivan, Greene	1
Washington, Floyd	1
Clark, Scott, and Jennings	1
Clerk, Jefferson	1
Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland	1
Ripley, Franklin, and Union	1
Monroe, Brown, and Bartholomew	1
Morgan, Johnson, and Brown	1
Marion, Hendricks	1
Clay, Owen	1
Vigo	1
Parke, Vermillion	1
Putnam, Montgomery	1
Marion	3
Shelby, Decatur	1
Hancock, Rush	1
Henry, Fayette	1
Wayne	1
Delaware, Randolph	1
Grant, Madison	1
Adams, Jay, and Blackford	1
Huntington, Wells	1
Miami, Howard	1
Clinton, Tipton	1
Boone, Hamilton	1
Tippecanoe	1
Warren, Fountain	1
Newton, Jasper, and Benton	1
Pulaski, White, and Carroll	1
Cass-	1
Lake, Porter	1
LaPorte	1
St. Joseph, Starke	1
Marshall, Fulton	1
Elkhart	1
Rosciusko, Wabash	1
Whitley, Allen	1
Allen	1
Nobel, DeKalb	1
LaGrange, Steuben	1

Act of 1891 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Vanderburgh, Gibson, and Knox	1
Posey	1
Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	2
Warrick	1
Spencer	1
Perry	1
Knox	1
Pike	1
Greene	1
Davies	1
Dubois, Martin	1
Lawrence, Orange, and Dubois	1
Harrison	1
Floyd	1
Floyd, Harrison, and Crawford	1
Washington	1
Jackson	1
Clark	1
Clark, Scott, and Jennings	1
Jefferson	1
Ripley	1
Dearborn	1
Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland	1
Ripley, Franklin, and Union	1
Franklin	1
Decatur	1
Bartholomew	1
Monroe, Brown	1
Johnson	1
Morgan	1
Owen	1
Putnam	1
Hendricks	1
Sullivan	1
Clay	1
Vigo	2
Parke	1
Sullivan, Vigo, and Vermillion	1
Montgomery	1
Fountain	1
Montgomery, Putnam, and Clay	1
Marion	6
Marion, Shelby	1
Madison	1
Hancock	1
Shelby	1
Rush	1
Henry	1
Wayne, Fayette	1
Wayne	1
Randolph	1

Act of 1891 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Delaware	1
Hamilton	1
Boone	1
Clinton	1
Tipton	1
Clinton, Tipton, and Madison	1
Howard	1
Tippecanoe	2
Benton, Warren	1
Lake	1
Porter	1
Newton, Jasper	1
Pulaski, White	1
Carroll	1
Cass	1
Fulton	1
Cass, Miami	1
Miami	1
Wabash	1
Huntington	1
Wells	1
Grant	1
Adams, Jay	1
Adams, Jay, Blackford	1
Allen	3
Whitely	1
DeKalb	1
Noble	1
Steuben	1
LaGrange	1
Elkhart	1
Elkhart, Kosciusko	1
Marshall	1
St. Joseph	2
LaPorte	1
LaPorte, Starke	1

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly within this State. Approved March 4, 1893.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Posey, Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	1
Warrick, Spencer	1
Dubois, Perry	1
Orange, Crawford, and Harrison	1
Davies, Martin	1
Knox, Pike	1
Lawrence, Jackson	1
Sullivan, Greene	1
Washington, Floy	1
Clark, Scott, and Jennings	1
Clark, Jefferson	1
Deerborn, Ohio, and Switzerland	1
Ripley, Franklin, and Union	1
Monroe, Brown, and Bertholomew	1
Morgan, Johnson	1
Marion, Hendricks	1
Clay, Owen	1
Vigo	1
Parke, Vermillion	1
Putnam, Montgomery	1
Marion	3
Shelby, Decatur	1
Hancock, Rush	1
Henry, Fayette	1
Wayne	1
Delaware, Randolph	1
Grant, Madison	1
Adams, Jay, Blackford	1
Huntington, Wells	1
Miami, Howard	1
Clinton, Tipton	1
Moore, Hamilton	1
Tippecanoe	1
Warren, Fountain	1
Newton, Jasper, and Benton	1
Fulaski, White, and Carroll	1
Cass	1
Lake, Porter	1
LaPorte	1
St. Joseph	1
Marshall, Fulton	1
Elkhart	1
Kosciusko, Wabash	1
Whitley, Noble	1
Allen	1
Allen, DeKalb	1
LaGrange, Steuben	1

Act of 1893 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Vanderburgh, Gibson, Knox	1
Fosey	1
Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	2
Warrick	1
Spencer	1
Perry	1
Knox	1
Pike	1
Greene	1
Davies	1
Dubois, Martin, Orange, and Lawrence	2
Harrison	1
Floyd	1
Crawford, Harrison, and Floyd	1
Washington	1
Jackson	1
Clark	1
Scott, Clark, and Jennings	1
Jefferson	1
Ripley	1
Dearborn	1
Dearborn, Ohio, and Switzerland	1
Ripley, Franklin, and Union	1
Franklin	1
Decatur	1
Bartholomew	1
Monroe, Brown	1
Johnson	1
Morgan	1
Owen	1
Putnam	1
Hendricks	1
Sullivan	1
LaPorte, Starke	1
Grant	1
Clay	1
Vigo	2
Parke	1
Sullivan, Vigo, and Vermillion	1
Montgomery	1
Fountain	1
Montgomery, Putnam, and Clay	1
Marion	6
Marion, Shelby	1
Madison	1
Hancock	1
Shelby	1
Rush	1
Henry	1
Wayne, Payette	1
Wayne	1

Act of 1893 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Randolph	1
Delaware	1
Hamilton	1
Boone	1
Clinton	1
Tipton	1
Clinton, Tipton, and Madison	1
Howard	1
Tippoesnoe	2
Benton, Warren	1
Lake	1
Porter	1
Newton, Jasper	1
Mulaski, White	1
Carroll	1
Cass	1
Miami	1
Madash	1
Buntington	1
Wells	1
Adams, Jay, and Blackford	2
Allen	3
Whitley	1
DeKalb	1
Noble	1
Steuben	1
LaGrange	1
Elkhart	1
Kosciusko	1
Elkhart, Kosciusko	1
Marshall	1
St. Joseph	2
LaPorte	1

An Act to repeal an Act entitled (An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly of the state of Indiana and to apportion the same among the several counties of the state and to repeal all laws in conflict therewith. Passed over the Governor's veto March 5, 1895.

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly of this State. Passed over the Governor's veto March 5, 1895.

SENATORS

NUMBERS OF SENATORS

Rosey, Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	1
Warrick, Spencer	1
Pike, Knox	1
Dubois, Crawford, and Perry	1
Davies, Martin, and Orange	1
Harrison, Floyd	1
Clark, Washington	1
Scott, Jennings, and Decatur	1
Deerborn, Ohio, and Switzerland	1
Hipley, Jefferson	1
Franklin, Payette, and Union	1
Fush, Shelby	1
Johnson, Morgan	1
Bartholomew, Jackson	1
Brown, Monroe, and Lawrence	1
Greene, Sullivan	1
Clay, Owen	1
Vigo	1
Vermillion, Fountain, and Warren	1
Merion	3
Hancock, Henry	1
Wayne	1
Randolph, Delaware, and Madison	2
Hamilton, Tipton	1
Clinton, Boone, and Montgomery	2
Tippecanoe	1
Benton, Newton, Jasper, White	1
Howard, Carroll	1
Cass, Pulaski	1
Miami, Wabash, and Huntington	2
Grant, Blackford	1
Jay, Adams	1
Allen	1
Allen, Wells	1
DeKalb, Steuben	1
LaGrange, Noble	1

Act of 1895 cont.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Kosciusko, Whitley	1
Elkhart	1
St. Joseph	1
Marshall, Fulton	1
LaPorte, Starke	1
Lake, Porter	1
Perke, Putnam	1
Marion, Hendricks	1
REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Posey	1
Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	2
Warrick	1
Spencer	1
Knox	1
Pike, Vanderburgh, and Gibson	1
Davies	1
Dubois, Knox, and Davies	1
Perry, Crawford, and Orange	2
Harrison	1
Floyd	1
Clark	1
Washington, Floyd	1
Jefferson	1
Switzerland, Clark, and Jefferson	1
Jennings, Scott	1
Jackson	1
Ripley, Ohio	1
Dearborn, Franklin	1
Decatur	1
Bartholomew	1
Brown, Johnson, and Morgan	2
Monroe, Lawrence, and Martin	2
Greene	1
Sullivan	1
Clay	1
Clay, Owen	1
Putnam	1
Vigo	2
Vigo, Vermillion	1
Parke	1
Hendricks	1
Marion	6
Shelby, Marion	1
Henry	1
Hancock, Henry	1
Rush	1
Fayette, Union	1
Wayne	2
Randolph	1
Delaware	1
Blackford, Delaware, and Randolph	1
Jay	1
Madison	1

Act of 1895 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Grant	1
Howard	1
Madison, Grant, and Howard	1
Hamilton	1
Hamilton, Tipton	1
Clinton	1
Doone	1
Montgomery	1
Clinton, Doone, and Montgomery	1
Mountain	1
Tippecanoe	2
Warren, Benton	1
Newton, Jasper	1
Pulaski, White	1
Carroll	1
Cass	1
Miami	1
Wabash	1
Cass, Miami, Wabash	1
Huntington	1
Huntington, Whitley	1
Wells	1
Adams	1
Allen	3
DeKalb	1
Steuben, DeKalb	1
Noble	1
Noble, LaGrange	1
Elkhart	2
Moscusko	1
Marshall	1
St. Joseph	2
LaPorte	1
LaPorte, Starke	1
Porter	1
Lake	1

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly within this State. Approved February 25, 1897.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Posey, Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	1
Vanderburgh, Warrick, and Pike	1
Spencer, Perry, and Crawford	1
DeKalb, Davies	1
Harrison, Floyd	1
Washington, Jackson	1
Clark, Scott, Jennings	1
Jefferson, Ripley, and Switzerland	1
Franklin, Ohio, and Dearborn	1
Bartholomew, Decatur	1
Greene, Monroe, Brown	1
Martin, Orange, Lawrence	1
Knox, Sullivan	1
Vigo	1
Vigo, Parke, Vermillion	1
Clay, Owen	1
Putnam, Montgomery	1
Hendricks, Boone	1
Marion	3
Marion, Morgan	1
Johnson, Shelby	1
Madison	1
Madison, Rush, and Hancock	1
Henry, Fayette, Union	1
Wayne	1
Randolph, Jay	1
Delaware	1
Hamilton, Tipton	1
Grant	1
Grant, Wells, and Blackford	1
Allen	1
Allen, Adams	1
Buntington, Whitley	1
Wabash, Fulton	1
Miami, Howard	1
Clinton, Carroll	1
Tippecanoe	1
Fountain, Warren, and Benton	1
Newton, Jasper, and White	1
Cass, Pulaski	1
Lake, Porter	1
LaPorte, Starke	1
St. Joseph	1
Marshall, Kosciusko	1
Elkhart	1
LaGrange, Noble	1
Steuben, DeKalb	1

Act of 1897 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Posey	1
Vanderburgh	2
Gibson, Knox, and Vandersburgh	1
Warrick	1
Spencer	1
Perry, Crawford	1
Harrison	1
Floyd	1
Clark	1
Floyd, Clark, and Washington	1
Scott, Jennings	1
Jefferson	1
Ohio, Switzerland	1
Deerborn	1
Ripley	1
Jackson	1
Lawrence	1
Martin, Orange	1
Dubois, Pike	1
Leaves	1
Sullivan	1
Greene	1
Monroe, Brown	1
Bartholomew	1
Decatur	1
Franklin, Union	1
Rush	1
Shelby	1
Johnson	1
Corgan	1
Clay	1
Clay, Owen	1
Vigo	2
Vigo, Vermillion	1
Parke	1
Cutsem	1
Hendricks	1
Marion	1
Marion, Hancock	1
Henry	1
Wayne	1
Wayne, Fayette	1
Randolph	1
Jay	1
Randolph, Jay, Blackford	1
Delaware	2
Madison	2
Hamilton	1
Boone	1
Montgomery	1
Madison, Hamilton, Boone, Montgomery	1
Mountain	1
Tippecanoe	1
Tippecanoe, Warren	1
Clinton	1
Clinton, Tipton	1

Act of 1897 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Carroll	1
Grant	2
Howard, Grant, Miami, Wabash, Huntington	1
Jells	1
Adams	1
Allen	3
Kosciusko	1
Kosciusko, Whitley	1
Cass	1
Cass, Fulton	1
White, Pulaski	1
Benton, Newton	1
Lake	1
Jasper, Lake	1
Porter	1
LaPorte	1
LaPorte, Starke	1
Marshall	1
St. Joseph	2
Elkhart	2
Goble	1
DeKalb	1
LaGrange, Steuben	1

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives
to the General Assembly within this State. Approved

March 2, 1903.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Lake	1
St. Joseph	1
St. Joseph, LaPorte	1
Elkhart	1
LaGrange, Noble	1
Steuben, DeKalb	1
Kosciusko, Marshall	1
Whitley, Huntington	1
Allen	1
Allen, Adams	1
Grant	1
Grant, Wells, and Blackford	1
Miami, Howard	1
Mass, Carroll	1
Madison, Fulton	1
Porter, Jasper, Starke, and Pulaski	1
Newton, Benton, and White	1
Tippecanoe	1
Warren, Fountain, and Vermillion	1
Montgomery, Parke	1
Clinton, Hamilton	1
Madison, Tipton	1
Madison	1
Hancock, Henry	1
Delaware	1
Wayne	1
Randolph	1
Johnson, Brown, and Jackson	1
Bartholomew, Decatur,	1
Lush, Fayette, and Shelby	1
Marion	4
Marion, Hendricks, and Boone	1
Morgan, Putnam, and Owen	1
Vigo	1
Vigo, Elay	1
Franklin, Union, Ohio, Dearborn, Switzerland	1
Jefferson, Jennings, and Ripley	1
Washington, Scott, and Clark	1
Floyd, Harrison	1
Lawrence, Monroe	1
Debois, Martin, and Orange	1
Spencer, Perry, and Crawford	1
Greene, Davies	1
Knox, Sullivan	1
Vanderburgh	1
Vanderburgh, Posey, and Warrick	1
Pike, Gibson	1

Act of 1903 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Lake	1
Lake, Newton	1
LaPorte	1
LaPorte, Porter	1
St. Joseph,	2
St. Joseph, Starke	1
Elkhart	2
LaGrange, Steuben	1
DeKalb	1
Toble	1
Kosciusko	1
Allen	3
Marshall	1
Huntington	1
Huntington, Whitley, and Kosciusko	1
Wabash	1
Miami	1
Wabash, Miami, and Fulton	1
Cass	1
Cass, Whitley	1
Jasper, Pulkaski	1
Benton, Warren	1
Fountain	1
Tippecanoe	1
Tippecanoe, Montgomery	1
Montgomery	1
Clinton	1
Howard	1
Clinton, Howard, and Carroll	1
Loone	1
Hamilton	1
Hamilton, Tipton	1
Grant	2
Grant, Blackford	1
Delaware	2
Madison	3
Wells	1
Adams-	1
Jay	1
Randolph	1
Henry	1
Wayne	1
Wayne, Fayette	1
Franklin, Union	1
Rush	1
Shelby	1
Marion	3
Marion, Hancock	1
Hendricks	1
Putnam	1
Parke	1
Vigo	2
Vigo, Vermillion	1
Clay	1

Act of 1903 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Cley, Owen	1
Morgan	1
Johnson	1
Sullivan	1
Greene	1
Monroe, Brown	1
Bartholomew	1
Decatur	1
Dearborn, Ohio	1
Pipley, Switzerland	1
Jefferson	1
Scott, Jennings	1
Floyd	1
Clerk	1
Floyd, Clark, Washington	1
Jackson	1
Lawrence	1
Martin, Orange	1
Harrison	1
Ferry, Crawford	1
Spencer	1
Knox	1
Davies	1
Knox, Davies, Dubois	1
Gibson	1
Gibson, Pike	1
Rosey	1
Vanderburgh	2
Vanderburgh, Warrick	1

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly within this State. Approved March 2, 1905.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Dosey, Gibson	1
Vanderburgh	1
Vanderburgh, Spencer, and Warrick	1
Davies, Pike	1
Martin, Lawrence, and Orange	1
Dubois, Perry, and Crawford	1
Harrison, Floyd	1
Clark, Jennings, and Scott	1
Brown, Jackson, and Washington	1
Jefferson, Ripley, and Switzerland	1
Franklin, Dearborn, and Ohio	1
Bartholomew, Decatur	1
Greene, Monroe, Owen	1
Sullivan, Knox	1
Johnson, Shelby	1
Putnam, Morgan, Marion	1
Vigo	1
Vigo, Clay	1
Wayne, Union	1
Marion	4
Payette, Hancock, Rush	1
Jay, Randolph	1
Delaware	1
Madison	1
Madison, Henry	1
Clinton, Hamilton	1
Hendricks, Boone	1
Montgomery, Parke	1
Warren, Fountain, and Vermillion	1
Grant	1
Grant, Blackford, and Wells	1
Miami, Howard	1
Carroll, Clinton	1
Denton, Ripps-canoe	1
Allen	1
Allen, Adams	1
Huntington, Whitley	1
Wabash, Fulton	1
Marshall, Kosciusko	1
Cass, Pulaski	1
White, Newton, Starke and Jasper	1
Steuben, DeKalb	1
LaGrange, Noble	1
Elkhart	1
St. Joseph	1
St. Joseph, LaPorte	1
Lake, Porter	1

Act of 1905 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Posey	1
Vanderburgh	2
Gibson	1
Knox	1
Vanderburgh, Gibson, and Knox	1
Warrick	1
Spencer	1
Pike, Dubois	1
Crawford, Perry	1
Marlin, Orange	1
Harrison	1
Floyd	1
Clerk	1
Clark, Washington	1
Jennings, Scott	1
Jefferson	1
Ohio, Switzerland	1
Ripley	1
Dearborn	1
Davies	1
Lawrence	1
Jackson	1
Sullivan	1
Greene	1
Monroe, Brown	1
Bartholomew	1
Decatur	1
Franklin, Union	1
Vigo	2
Vigo, Vermillion	1
Clay	1
Clay, Owen	1
Parke	1
Putnam	1
Morgan-	1
Hendricks	1
Johnson	1
Marion	8
Hamilton	1
Hamilton, Tipton	1
Shelby	1
Hancock	1
Rush	1
Henry	1
Wayne	1
Wayne, Fayette	1
Fountain	1
Benton, Warren	1
Montgomery	1
Tippecanoe	1
Montgomery, Tippecanoe	1
boone	1
Clinton	1
Madison	3

Act of 1905 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Delaware	2
Randolph	1
Jasper, White	1
Cass	1
Cass, Fulton	1
Howard	1
Miami	1
Howard, Miami, Carroll	1
Grant	2
Grant, Blackford	1
Jay	1
Kabash	1
Huntington	1
Huntington, Whitley, and Kosciusko	1
Wells	1
Adams	1
Allen	3
Lake	1
Lake, Newton	1
LaPorte, Porter	1
LaPorte	1
St. Joseph	2
St. Joseph, Starke, and Pulaski	1
Marshall	1
Hickhart	2
Kosciusko	1
Noble	1
Gettsburg	1
LaGrange, Steuben	1

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives
to the General Assembly within this State. Approved March 9, 1915.

SENATORS	NUMBER OF SENATORS
Steuben, LaGrange, Noble	1
Allen	1
Allen, DeKalb	1
Adams, Wells, Blackford	1
Jay, Randolph	1
Whitley, Huntington	1
Eulaski, White, Carroll	1
Elkhart	1
Kosciusko, Wabash	1
Grent	1
Miami, Howard	1
Marion	2
Hamilton, Hendricks, Marion	1
St. Joseph	1
St. Joseph, Marshall	1
Dulton, Cass	1
LaPorte, Starke	1
Lake	2
Lake, Porter, Jasper, Newton	1
Clinton, Boone	1
Madison	1
Madison, Elletts, Henry	1
Delaware	1
Hayette, Boone	1
Hugh, Hancock, Decatur	1
Shelby, Bartholomew	1
Denton, Tippecanoe	1
Vermillion, Fountain, Warren	1
Montgomery, Putnam	1
Vigo	1
Vigo, Parke	1
Clay, Owen, Morgan	1
Sullivan, Greene	1
Knox, Pike	1
Gibson, Posey	1
Vanderburgh	1
Vanderburgh, Warrick	1
Lawrence, Martin, Orange	1
Spencer, Dubois, Davies	1
Perry, Crawford, Harrison	1
Franklin, Ripley, Jennings, and Union	1
Bearborn, Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson	1
Jackson, Scott, Clark	1
Washington, Floyd	1

Act of 1915 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Gibson	1
Posey	1
Vanderburgh	3
Vanderburgh, Warrick	1
Ferry, Spencer	1
Knox	1
Knox, Pike	1
Sullivan	1
Greene	1
Devies, Martin	1
Monroe, Brown	1
Lubois, Orange	1
Lawrence	1
Washington, Crawford	1
Floyd, Harrison	1
Floyd	1
Clark	1
Jackson	1
Scott, Jefferson	1
Bartholomew	1
Decatur, Jennings	1
Sipley, Switzerland	1
Dearborn, Ohio	1
Marion	1
Cancock	10
Franklin, Fayette	1
Shelby	1
Henry	1
Bush	1
Wayne	1
Wayne, Union	1
Johnson	1
Clay	1
Vigo	1
Montgomery	3
Morgan	1
Hendricks	1
Vermillion	1
Delaware	1
Randolph	2
Jay	1
Adams	1
Wells, Blackford	1
Tippecanoe	1
Boone	1
Clinton	1
Hamilton	1
Madison	1
Tipton, Madison	2
Howard	1
Allen	1
Allen, Whitley	3
Noole	1
DeKalb	1

Act of 1915 cont.

REPRESENTATIVE	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
LaGrange, Steuben	1
Grant	2
Huntington	1
Labash	1
Liam	1
Liam, Fulton	1
Lass	1
Cass, Carroll	1
Moscusko	1
Alkhart	2
St. Joseph	3
LaPorte	1
LaPorte, Starke	1
Lake	4
Lake, Porter	1
Luleski, White	1
Marshall	1
Jasper, Newton, and Benton	1
Winneconne, Warren	1
Mountain, Clarke	1
Owen, Greene, Sullivan	1
Putnam	1

An Act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives
to the General Assembly within this State. Approved March 5, 1921.

SENATORS

NUMBER OF SENATORS

Lake	3
LaPorte, Starke	1
St. Joseph	1
St. Joseph, Marshall	1
Alkhardt	1
DeGrange, Steuben, DeKalb	1
Allen	1
Allen, Noble	1
Whitley, Huntington	1
Mosciusko, Wabash	1
Fulton, Cass	1
Porter, Jasper, Newton, Pulaski	1
Centon, Tippecanoe	1
White, Carroll, Clinton	1
Miami, Howard	1
Drent	1
Wells, Adams, Blackford	1
Jay, Randolph	1
Delaware	1
Henry, Madison, Howard	1
Hamilton, Tipton, Boone	1
Montgomery, Putnam	1
Parke, Clay	1
Vigo	1
Vigo, Sullivan	1
Owen, Morgan, Hendricks	1
Marion	3
Marion, Johnson	1
Shelby, Rush, Fayette	1
Union, Franklin, Decatur, Bartholomew	1
Brown, Howard, Greene	1
Knox, Davies	1
Martin, Lawrence, Orange	1
Jackson, Washington, Scott	1
Jennings, Ripley, Dearborn	1
Ohio, Switzerland, Jefferson, Clark	1
Floyd, Harrison, Crawford	1
Perry, Spencer, Dubois	1
Gibson, Pike	1
Vanderburgh	1
Vanderburgh, Posey, War ick	1

Act of 1921 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Lake	5
Lerk, Porter	1
LaPorte	1
LaPorte, Starke	1
St. Joseph	3
Marshall	1
Elkhart	2
Kosciusko	1
LaGrange, Steuben	1
Noble	1
DeKalb	1
Allen	3
Allen, Whitley	1
Fulton, Puloski	1
Jasper, Newton	1
Lenton, White	1
Cass	1
Cass, Carroll	1
Missi	1
LaBash	1
Huntington	1
Adams, Wells	1
Jay	1
Grant	1
Grant, Blackford	1
Howard	1
Howard, Tipton	1
Clinton	1
Tippecanoe	1
Tippecanoe, Warren	1
Mountain	1
Montgomery	1
Moone	1
Hamilton	1
Madison	2
Madison, Hancock	1
Delaware	2
Rudolph	1
Wayne	1
Wayne, Union	1
Henry	1
Henry, Bush	1
Fayette, Franklin	1
Shelby	1
Marion	11
Marion, Johnson	1
Hendricks	1
Morgan	1
Putnam, Owen	1
Vermillion	1
Vigo	3
Parke	1

Act of 1921 cont.

REPRESENTATIVES	NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
Elay	1
Sullivan	1
Ere ne	1
Monroe	1
Hertholomew	1
Decatur, Jennings	1
Gearborn, Ohio	1
Ripley, Switzerland	1
Jefferson, Scott	1
Clark	1
Floyd	1
Lawrence	1
Jackson, Brown	1
Washington, Orange	1
Crawford, Harrison	1
Martin, Dubois,	1
Perry, Spencer	1
avies	1
Anox	1
Knox, Pike	1
Gibson	1
Vanderburgh, Posey, Warrick	1

ETIOLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

- Chandler, Julian Alvin Carroll, Representation in Virginia. Baltimore: The John Hopkins Press, 1898. 307 pp.
- Cree, Nathan, Direct Legislation by the People. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Co., 1898. 482 pp.
- Esarey, Logan, A History of Indiana-Vol. I. Dayton, Ohio: Dayton Historical Publishing Co., 1923. 572 pp.
- Ford, Henry Jones, Representative Government. New York: H. Holt and Co., 1924. 491 pp.
- Haynes, George Henry, Representation and suffrage in Massachusetts 1620-1692. Baltimore: The John Hopkins Press, 1898. 432 pp.
- Robertson, J. M., Electoral Justice, a survey of theory and practice. British Periodicals Ltd. 1931.
- Sikes, Pressly S., Indiana State and Local Government. Bloomington, Indiana: Principia Press. Inc. 1940.
- Swank, Paul, Mathew Hamilton, and Herman Makey, Living With Your Government in Indiana, Fort Wayne, Indiana: Fort Wayne Printing Company, 1939. 526 pp.

General

- Burns Annotated Statutes of Indiana, 1933, 12 volumes with current supplements. Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Indiana.
- Constitution of Indiana and of the United States. Pamphlet issued by Indiana Legislative Bureau, Revised 1938.
- Acts of the General Assembly, Secretary of State.

Regular State Publications

Indiana Historical Bulletin (monthly) Historical
Bureau.

Reports of Appellate Court, Secretary of State

Reports of Supreme Court, Secretary of State

Roster of State and local Officers (Annually) Division
of Accounting and Statistics.

Statistical Report (Annually) Division of Accounting
and Statistics.

Year Book (Annually) Division of Accounting and
Statistics.