

DOWNLOAD PDF UNITED STATES CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS, 1883-1913

Chapter 1 : United States congressional apportionment - Wikipedia

United States Congressional Districts and Data, is an atlas of U.S. congressional districts and almost 10 times the size of Rosenbach's effort and half a century longer in scope. It contains maps of all congressional districts during this period and includes the names and boundaries of all counties within each district.

More thoughts[edit] Having given it nowhere near as much thought, I am hesitant to weigh in again, but have the sense this is like we are trying to "fit a square peg into a round hole. Hence all of our wide use of it, both in WP and in the sources cited above. I imagine all of these terms have been created, abandoned and tossed around somewhat carelessly since My only concern is that our work not look sloppy and ignorant of the precise terminology. So there would seem to be two directions we could go. Pending further discussion and research, the second alternative seems best to me right now, only because its the easiest, but I think we all need to keep reading and considering the ramifications. How[edit] It seems to me that: That isâ€¦ AL is where while GT is "how. He is discussing it in terms of congressional redistricting restrictions. Where a State legislature has failed to redistribute the State into congressional districts, after the State has received an increase of representatives, the additional member or members are elected by the voters of the whole State on a general ticket, and are called "representatives at large. In all of my reviews of old Congressional Globe debates, the phrase general ticket was bandied about rather freely when referring to these multi-member elections, but the statutes resulting from those debates used at large to describe the area of the state the representatives served. The entry on congressional districts in the book was, as luck would have it, written by Martis, and he summarizes his terms in much the same way Stilltim lays out above. Moreover, his use of the term "geographically defined districts" seems to drive home his point that technically, under general ticket that there were no districts at all. That seems to hold true today for single-member statewide districts, but even those are referred to as "at-large districts. Where I run into problems is that Martis appears to be the only one who defines districts in this manner, and if we use relied on his term terms, what naming system would we use? Regardless of how they were elected, all statewide members are referred to as "Representatives at Large" in official records. We would then sub-divide the at-large articles to describe those members elected statewide on a general ticket. We seem to be already part of the way there. Also, Texas has a banner saying the information is outdated. I took a look at the current layout, and everything from the th looks the same. Anyone know why the banner was put up? The congressional districts article needs to be written, and until then the redirect will suffice. The 23rd district , in particular changed. Someone could download the new map from NationalAtlas. Texas drew districts once -- for the th Congress and subsequent Congresses. They are the best, easily-accessible public domain maps of the congressional districts available to us at this time. If you or anyone else wants to create larger maps, feel free to do so. The Census Bureau has wall-sized PDFs 36in by 42in of individual districts, but while a large image, the PDFs actually have too much detail, right down to city streets and back roads, which makes the maps harder to read in my opinion. Also, the most recent version is only for the th Congress. Still, this map seems considerably larger than this one. But during that time, the NY covered a totally different part of the state, as discussed below. A district number does not necessarily correspond to a stable geographic area over time. Current district maps only date back to , and the same numbered district can relate to a very different area within recent decades, and almost certainly relates to a different area as recently as For instance, NY was part of the Bronx, Westchester, or both as recently as This difference poses serious issues. One issue is that a list of prior representatives of a numbered district going back over decades or centuries is misleading to the extent it suggests citizens of that area of the state were represented by that list of people. The solution to this issue is unclear. In the case of NY, this would mean that during the following Congresses, the matched districts should be included: This is not necessarily the only or best solution, but I wanted to start the discussion by offering at least one constructive idea even if a tedious one to implement. To wit, the article on Samuel S. Unfortunately, with gerrymandering and such, it is difficult

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to say exactly what previous numbered districts are in an area. Also, it is very difficult to find maps of historical district boundaries, at least online, because sources know that most people are only interested in the current districts. If you know an accessible history of congressional districts, we would love to have it and improve this area. Maps of the districts are available on the National Atlas web site now, but importing them will involve a lot of work. This is, after all, a historical resource. By the way, where can we find those new maps? On the National Atlas website, I can only find printable maps for the th Congress. Anyone looking to update maps in Wikipedia should follow that twitter feed for the announcement when the maps are available. They appear to have been downloaded for some states but not others. It is urgently needed to download these maps for all states and to incorporate them not only into this page but into all 50 state delegation pages and all district pages. Arizona looks ok, but Louisiana, for example, is no longer correct. I also know that before Bill Nelson one-time Shuttle astronaut became a Senator he represented the area until he retired at the elections; he was elected to the House in , but I do not know for sure if the area was ALREADY a part of his district at the time, or if it was transferred to his seat in subsequent redistricting during his tenure. Any help would be appreciated, thanks! Harry Porter, 26, UK

” Preceding unsigned comment added by First, that is incorrect: Secondly, the Census Bureau publication does not identify the least populous districts resulting from the census: The only certainty was that Montana would once again have the most populous district, as it is the most populous state with a single representative. Rhode island is the least populous state with more than one. But until then, I have slapped a cite failure and dubious tags on the statement until I can fix it. The table is midway down this page , and when all states are included and sorted, it indicates that the least populous congressional district is RI-1, followed by RI-2, then WY-AL. The remaining districts in the top 10 least populous districts, excluding DC, which is listed, include all three districts each in Nebraska and West Virginia, plus VT-AL. I am not familiar with the company that produced the list Proximity , but the American Community Survey website does not have datasets for the new congressional districts, and Proximity does. Otherwise, on Sunday February 10 , I will change the article and reference the population figures most and least populous to the table from Proximity. It at least looks to be accurate, unlike what is currently on the page.

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Chapter 2 : United States congressional delegations from Ohio - Wikipedia

Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.

Martis Description This site provides digital boundary definitions for every U. Congressional District in use between and We have had done a good deal of work to validate all of the shapes. However, it is quite likely that some irregularities remain. Please email jblewis@ucla.edu. We hope to have a ticketing system for bugs and a versioning system up soon. The district definitions currently available should be considered an initial-release version. Where Congressional district boundaries did not coincide with county boundaries, district shapes were constructed district-by-district using a wide variety of legal and cartographic resources. Detailed descriptions of how particular districts were constructed and the authorities upon which we relied are available at the moment by request and described below. Every state districting plan can be viewed quickly at <https://www.martis.org/>: Though providing somewhat lower resolution than the shapefiles, the GeoJSON files contain additional information about the members who served in each district that the shapefiles do not. Congress member information may be useful for creating web applications with, for example, Google Maps or Leaflet. For a quick tutorial example showing how the shapefiles provided on this page can be used to make thematic maps in the R statistical software environment click [here](#). Brandon DeVine and Lincoln Pitcher researched district definitions and produced thousands of digital district boundaries. The project relied heavily on Kenneth C. The Free Press, Martis also provided guidance, advice, and source materials used in the project. How to cite Jeffrey B. If you use the shapes in your research, please send along an email describing your project and giving a citation to resulting working papers and publications. The current files are version 1. Documentation Our enumeration of the districts in effect in a particular Congress follows Martis. At-large districts are numbered "0". In a few cases, shapes describing Indian territories within states during the 18th and early 19th centuries are included in the shapefiles. These territories are always assigned district number "-1". There are a very few instances in which there is no member representing a particular district in a particular Congress a file enumerating all known discrepancies between the Voteview data and these shapes is available [here](#). A description of each metadata variable included with each district shape can be found [here](#). Starting with the rd Congress, district boundary files are produced by the US Census , and we rely on those shapes for Congresses beginning with the rd. US Census Tigerline files associated the Decennial Census were used to construct districts from the 98th to the nd Congress except where noted in the documentation files below. For Congresses between the 1st and the 97th, district boundaries were formed in one of two ways. Districts that divided one or more counties were formed on a case-by-case basis. Sources relied upon for these districts are described in the documentation files below. For districts that split counties, we provide Excel. Metadata associated with each district shape is included in the shapefiles that indicates whether a particular district was formed by joining counties. For districts formed by combining counties, the shapefile metadata includes a list of counties used to form each district. For districts not formed by joining counties, the shapefile metadata also includes the name of the. Access to these files is limited due to possible copyright issues some of the documentation files include images of maps. To obtain access to these materials for research purposes, please email jblewis@ucla.edu. File names indicate the state and range of Congresses covered by districts described in a particular documentation file.

Chapter 3 : USA: State, County and Congressional District boundaries - Fusion Tables Help

"This volume is the third in a series that seeks to present demographic data from the US census for each congressional district from to

George Washington agreed that the original representation proposed during the Constitutional Convention one representative for every 40, was inadequate and supported an alteration to reduce that number to 30, He noted, however, I take for granted here what I shall, in answering the fourth objection, hereinafter show, that the number of representatives will be augmented from time to time in the manner provided by the Constitution. On a contrary supposition, I should admit the objection to have very great weight indeed. Madison argued against the assumption that more is better: Sixty or seventy men may be more properly trusted with a given degree of power than six or seven. But it does not follow that six or seven hundred would be proportionally a better depository. And if we carry on the supposition to six or seven thousand, the whole reasoning ought to be reversed. In all very numerous assemblies, of whatever character composed, passion never fails to wrest the scepter from reason. Department of Commerce[edit] Main article: Department of Commerce A lawsuit, *Clemons v. The intent of the plaintiff was to rectify the disparity of congressional district population sizes among the states that result from the present method of apportionment. Upon reaching the U. Supreme Court in December , the holdings of the lower district and appellate courts were vacated and the case remanded to the U. District Court from which the case originated with instructions that the district court dismiss the case for lack of jurisdiction. After the first enumeration required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Representative for every fifty thousand persons. Although a larger House size will generally result in the smallest and largest districts being proportionally closer in size, this is not always the case. Therefore, in some cases, the Wyoming Rule may actually result in an increase in the ratio of the sizes of the largest and smallest districts. The Wyoming Rule would have given a House size of in On May 21, , Rep. Alcee Hastings sent a dear colleague letter pointing out that U. It was passed by the House, but was tripped up by procedural hurdles in the Senate and withdrawn from consideration. An identical bill was reintroduced during the th Congress. In February the Senate adopted the measure In April , however, House leaders decided to shelve the proposal. No method of calculating a fair distribution of voting power across the various states was known until recently and five distinct apportionment methods have been used since the adoption of the Constitution , none of them producing fully proportional distribution of power among the states. The current method, known as the method of equal proportions, has been used since the Census. The Vinton or Hamilton method, used from to , was susceptible to an apportionment paradox. Huntington's Hill method The apportionment methodology currently used is the method of equal proportions, [1] [17] [18] [19] so called because it guarantees that no additional transfer of a seat from one state to another will reduce the ratio between the numbers of persons per representative in any two states. The remaining seats are allocated one at a time, to the state with the highest priority number. Thus, the 51st seat would go to the most populous state currently California. The formula for determining the priority of a state to be apportioned the next available seat defined by the method of equal proportions is A.*

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Chapter 4 : United States House of Representatives elections, - Ballotpedia

Choice United States Congressional Districts and Data, is an atlas of U.S. congressional districts and almost 10 times the size of Rosenbach's effort and half a century longer in scope. It contains maps of all congressional districts during this period and includes the names and boundaries of all counties within each district.

Please click button to get united states congressional districts book now. This site is like a library, you could find million book here by using search box in the widget. Greenwood Publishing Group Format Available: Three census decades arranged alphabetically by state are covered by this volume, with a total of 14 variables from percent of foreign born to percent of manufacturing employees presented in tabular format. Researchers studying legislative behavior and aggregate election analysis will find this series indispensable. It contains maps of all congressional districts during this period and includes the names and boundaries of all counties within each district. For metropolitan districts it often includes minor civil divisions such as towns, townships, and wards. In addition to the cartographic presentation of each congressional district, this work also presents key demographic data taken from United States censuses relating to each district and its constituent counties. This includes data on population, race, ethnicity, religion, occupation, and various economic variables. This is the third volume in a multi-volume reference work that will present demographic data from the United States census for each congressional district from the first congress in until Like its predecessors, "United States Congressional Districts and Data, " will be particularly useful for studying legislative behavior and aggregate election analysis. It will be welcomed by researchers interested in these and other areas requiring U. This volume, the second of a multi-volume reference work, presents county and district demographic data and the geographical location of American congressional districts between and Volume II is considerably different from its predecessor, "United States Congressional Districts, " Greenwood Press, , largely due to the increasing amount of census information available during successive decades in the 19th century. Thus, it reflects the increasing usefulness to social scientists of the United States census. References to individual congressmen have been eliminated in this volume, and the bulk of it is devoted to aggregating data by each district. Presenting these data at the county level should enable researchers to get a better feeling for the data and to visualize, through maps, the variations within each district. There is no other print source, online source, or Web search engine that provides the wide range and depth of insight found in Vital Statistics on American Politics. This new edition is updated with the most recent information available. The editors consult hundreds of sources to calculate and locate the data, facts, and figures that offer a vivid and multifaceted portrait of the broad spectrum of United States politics and policies. In over more than tables and figures, students, professional researchers, and interested citizens will find chapters devoted to key subject areas such as elections and political parties, public opinion and voting, the media, the three branches of U.

Chapter 5 : United States Congress - Ballotpedia

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Chapter 6 : Members of Congress & Congressional District Maps - www.nxgvision.com

"Choice" "United States Congressional Districts and Data, " is an atlas of U.S. congressional districts and almost 10 times the size of Rosenbach's effort and half a century longer in scope. It.

Chapter 7 : List of United States congressional districts - Wikipedia

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Congressional districts in the United States are electoral divisions for the purpose of electing members of the United States House of Representatives. The number of voting seats in the House of Representatives is currently set at 435, with each one representing approximately 700,000 people.

Chapter 8 : Members of the United States Congress - www.nxgvision.com

United States Congressional Districts, (hardcover). "Three census decades arranged alphabetically by state are covered by this volume, with a total of 14 variables (from percent of foreign born to percent of manufacturing employees) presented in tabular format.

Chapter 9 : www.nxgvision.com | United States Congressional Districts, , Stanley B. Parsons | |

List of members of the Ohio United States House delegation, their terms in office, district boundaries, and the district political ratings according to the CPVI. The delegation has a total of 16 members, with 12 Republicans and 4 Democrats.