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Congressional Districts: How to Compile Histories of Their Composition and Representation

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Summary

Members of Congress, their staff, and their constituents sometimes request historical information on the composition and representation of congressional districts: Who are the Members who have ever represented the area a Member currently represents? What are the names and party affiliations of the House Members who have represented a particular county since it was created? Have two counties always been within the same congressional district? This report explains how researchers may prepare compilations called congressional “district histories,” which answer these and other such questions. The report identifies selected sources from which information may be obtained and provides details on how data may be compiled and presented. While there is no one way to conduct the research, compile the data, or present findings, the sources and procedure described here have proven useful to those who have prepared district histories in the past.

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Congressional Districts: How to Compile Histories of Their Composition and Representation

Introduction

Overview

Members of Congress, their staff, and their constituents frequently ask such questions as “Who has represented the 6th congressional district of Maryland since the 1st Congress?” The question, which could be asked about any congressional district in any state and for any time period, is straightforward. But the answer can be complicated. The boundaries of today’s 6th congressional district of Maryland are different from the boundaries of the 6th district in years past. Reapportionment and redistricting often change district boundaries. Moreover, district boundaries do not necessarily conform to the boundaries of any other entity, such as a county or municipality. Thus, the question must be recast. One useful way to reformulate the question is to ask, “Who has represented the counties that constitute today’s 6th congressional district of Maryland since the 1st Congress?”

This guide is a tool to help you answer that historical question—or analogous questions for other states and congressional districts. It outlines the research you will need to do and identifies useful sources of information. It suggests how you can organize your work and present the results as what has come to be called a “congressional district history.” It also includes worksheets for compiling data and models for presenting your findings.

There is no one best way to prepare a congressional district history. The approach described in this guide has been used successfully over many years, but variants are sometimes appropriate. Law, local and state history, and the vehicles and procedures for elections vary across time and among states. Such circumstances may require you to work in ways different from those suggested here. Nonetheless, this guide will likely meet the needs of most researchers who must compile historical data on the representation and composition of congressional districts.

Basic Sources

In most instances, researchers may use the sources indicated in Table 1 to compile comprehensive district histories.¹

Table 1. Historical Information Sources

Congress	Years	Sources
1 st - 27 th	1789-1841	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everton, <i>Handy Book for Genealogists</i> • Parsons, et al, <i>United States Congressional Districts, 1788-1841</i>
28 th - 78 th	1841-1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CQ, <i>Guide to U.S. Elections</i> • <i>A Biographical Directory of Congress</i>² • Everton, <i>Handy Book for Genealogists</i> • Martis, <i>Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts, 1789-1983</i>
79 th - 97 th	1945-1983	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CQ, <i>Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1996</i> • Everton, <i>Handy Book for Genealogists</i> • Martis, <i>Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts, 1789-1983</i>
98 th - 105 th	1983-1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Congressional Directory</i> for each Congress • CQ, <i>Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1996</i>

Caveat. Although the sources listed in this guide will probably be sufficient for your work, special circumstances may require you to consult sources not identified here.

¹For complete references, see the bibliography at the back of the guide; for a more detailed explanation of sources see the quick reference table in Appendix A.

²Two biographical directories are available and are listed in the bibliography. The privately published biographical directory covers all Members through the 104th Congress. Beginning with the 79th Congress (1945-1947), it identifies the congressional district represented by each Member. The directory published as a Senate document covers all Members through the 100th Congress, but it does not identify congressional districts the Members represented. The Senate document is also available to Members of the House in electronic form via computer from the MIN files managed by House Information Resources (HIR). Congressional offices may consult HIR for access to these files.

Research Procedure

A step-by-step guide for preparing a congressional district history follows. The steps are illustrated using the hypothetical question, “*Who has represented the counties that constitute what is currently the 6th congressional district of Maryland since the 1st Congress?*”³

Worksheets. This guide provides two worksheets for collecting the necessary information. Worksheet 1 is entitled “Relevant Counties and Their Origins.” Worksheet 2 is entitled “Data Collection Form.” Both can be found in appendix B of this report. Photocopy as many as you need for your research.

Step 1. Identify and list the relevant counties.

Identify and list all the counties that currently constitute the congressional district you are researching (hereafter referred to as “relevant counties”).⁴ Indicate whether each relevant county is completely or partially within the district.

Sources. There are two useful sources for this task:

1. *Congressional Directory* for the current Congress, the biographical section of which describes each congressional district in every state; and
2. *Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress*, published by the Bureau of Census.

Tip. If the descriptions of the districts are lengthy and detailed, or if several counties are divided among more than one district, you may find the Census publication easier to use.⁵ Its tables list only the counties within each congressional district, without further description. The notation “(pt)” indicates that the district includes only part of a county. Maps of the counties, their subdivisions, boundaries, and other information appear in the appendices that follow the tables.

Caution: Check for redistricting. If you use the Census Bureau’s reports for the 103rd Congress, be sure to determine whether the state you are researching has redistricted since the 103rd Congress (1993-1995).⁶

³Remember that the county is the basic unit for compiling information, except in Louisiana, where the parish is the basic unit.

⁴Depending on the state and district, the number of counties can range from one to more than 30.

⁵Grouped under the broader title, “Census of Population and Housing” (CHP), the series provides a separate volume for each state. The example in this CRS guide uses the 1990 report for the State of Maryland, CPH-4-22.

⁶ Except for Maine, all states with more than one congressional district redistricted for the 103rd Congress.

- States that redistricted during the 104th Congress (1995-1997) are:

Georgia	Louisiana	Maine
Minnesota	South Carolina	Virginia

- States that redistricted during the 105th Congress (as of the date of this report) are:

Georgia	Louisiana	Florida
Kentucky	Texas	

- Among the states that are likely to redistrict for the 106th Congress are:

New York	North Carolina	Virginia
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Remember also that redistricting occurs regularly after each decennial census. The next regularly scheduled redistricting will occur after the census for the year 2000; it will go into effect for the 108th Congress (2003-2005). As a matter of routine, the number and composition of the districts in any of the 50 states may change, depending upon census data from the year 2000. Be sure the source documents you choose reflect the actual composition of the district.

Example

Now, let us work through this stage of the process, using our example—the 6th Congressional District of Maryland, as currently constituted.

Source. Open a *Congressional Directory* for the 105th Congress to the biographical section, which is arranged alphabetically by state. The Maryland entry begins on page 137. Turn to page 140, and examine the entry for the “Sixth District.” It lists six counties: Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Washington, and part of Howard.

Alternate source. You may also use the Census Bureau’s *Congressional Districts, 103rd Congress, Maryland* (1990 CPH-4-22). Turn to page 18, table 8. In the first column of the table, under the subheading “District 6,” you will see the same six counties: Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Howard (pt)⁷, and Washington.

Procedure. Use Worksheet 1 to list relevant counties and related information. At the top of the worksheet, enter the state, the district number, and the number and years of the current Congress. Then fill in the name of each relevant county and check the appropriate column to show whether it is completely or partially included in the congressional district. List the relevant counties alphabetically and number them, so you can more easily keep track of them. Leave some rows blank between your relevant county entries in case you need space for information that will be filled in later.⁸

⁷As noted earlier, ‘(pt)’ is used when only part of a county is within the district.

⁸For example, you may need the blank rows to list counties from which the relevant (continued...)

Figure A illustrates the worksheet partially filled-in with the names of the six counties in the 6th Congressional District of Maryland.

⁸(...continued)
counties originated.

Step 2. Determine each county's origin and year of creation.

Determine the year when each relevant county was created. If a relevant county is not an original county, it was created from one or more other counties. Identify its "parent" county or counties.

Source. Everton's *Handy Book for Genealogists* provides the following information on the counties of every state: name, year created, parent county or territory of origin, and other historical information.

Alternate Source. Parson, Beach, and Hermann's *United States Congressional Districts, 1788-1841* provides similar information on some of the counties that were created during the period it covers. It lists county name changes, counties that were redefined or abolished, and counties that were originally part of another state.⁹

Procedure. Continue to use Worksheet 1. Open *The Handy Book for Genealogists, 8th ed.*, to page 114-115, where an alphabetical listing of Maryland's counties appears under the heading "Maryland County Data." Across from the name of each county is the year it was created and the parent county or territory from which it originated. The *Handy Book for Genealogists* indicates that the origin of each relevant county in our example is as follows:

- Allegany County was created in 1789 from part of Washington County;
- Carroll County was created in 1837 from parts of Baltimore and Frederick Counties;
- Frederick County was created in 1748 from part of Prince George's County;
- Garrett County was created in 1872 from part of Allegany County;
- Howard County was created in 1851 from parts of Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties;
- Washington County was created in 1776 from part of Frederick County.

Use this information to complete columns 4 and 5 of Worksheet 1, as shown in figure B.

Step 3. Determine the years and Congresses to be covered.

Identify the Congresses and the corresponding years your district history is to cover. Some sources identify Congresses by number without providing the corresponding years; other sources provide years without indicating the corresponding Congresses. Consequently, you will need to know both the number of each Congress and the corresponding years when you consult your source documents.

⁹The Appendix includes a "County Creations" section, which begins on page 375 and is arranged alphabetically by state. However, only one of the six relevant counties in our example is listed under "Maryland" (page 381). Consequently, we must use *The Handy Book for Genealogists*, which provides data on all six of the relevant counties.

Source. Appendix C of this guide lists each Congress number and its corresponding years. Every Congress begins and ends in an odd numbered year.

Alternative Sources. The *Congressional Directory* for each recent Congress has a table entitled “Sessions of Congress,” which lists the number of each Congress and its precise beginning and adjournment dates.¹⁰ Similarly, the *CQ Guide to U.S. Elections*, 3rd edition, presents the same information in its appendix in a table called “Sessions of the U.S. Congress, 1789-1991.”

Step 4. Select and review other sources.

You have already used some of the source documents to complete the preceding steps. Now select the other sources you will need.

Look over the sources listed on page 2 of this guide and in Appendix A. Get the other sources that are usually needed for congressional district histories. Don’t hesitate to consult additional sources if the need arises.

Carefully read background and other notes in your sources. Sometimes the key to apparent errors or discrepancies is knowing the methods used to compile data in the sources. That and other information is detailed in notes. For example, in Parsons, Beach and Hermann’s *United States Congressional Districts, 1788-1841*, the Methodology Notes (p. xiii-xvi) provide detailed explanations of the methods used to correlate Members with the congressional districts and to ascertain Members’ party affiliations. These explanations make it easier for you to handle instances when the number for the same district or the party affiliation for the same Member varies among sources. Similarly, in Martis’s *Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts*, the “Introduction” provides clear and useful information that may enable you to account for some of the anomalies you may encounter in the course of your research. (See for example, the text under the subheadings: plural district representation, at-large representation, state statutes, boundary definitions, and terminology on pages 2-13).

Step 5. Prepare a worksheet for collecting information

Make several photocopies of Worksheet 2 entitled “Data Collection Form,” found in Appendix B. The number you will need depends, in part, upon on how many Congresses you are researching. (If you prefer, reconstruct the worksheet using your own computer.

Worksheet 2 has five columns: (1) Congress; (2) years of the Congress; (3) congressional district number; (4) congressional district composition; and (5) the name, party affiliation and place of residence of each Representative. Your completed worksheet will be the basis for a smooth table presenting your research findings.

¹⁰ For example, see *Congressional Directory 105th Congress (1997-1998)*, p. 505.

Tip. As you work, leave plenty of space around your entries. Leave rows blank between entries to avoid crowding and improve legibility. You may also need to go back and add information as your research proceeds.

Step 6. Record the earliest Congress number and years.

You are now ready to begin recording your findings on Worksheet 2. Start with the earliest Congress or year you are researching. Use the “Sessions of Congress” table in Appendix C to find the Congress number and its corresponding years. Record them in columns 1 and 2, respectively.

Tip. If your starting point is a year (rather than a Congress), it may involve two Congresses. For example, if your starting point were the year 1791, that year could be the end of the 1st Congress or the beginning of the 2nd Congress. Consequently, you should begin your research with the earlier Congress to make certain you have covered the entire year. Be sure to provide the Congress number *and* its corresponding years in the appropriate column of Worksheet 2.

Example. Figure C below shows what the data collection form for Maryland’s 6th Congressional District would look like at this stage of the process. In this instance, the starting point is the 1st Congress, so “1st” appears in column 1; the years 1789-1791, in column 2.

Figure C: Step 6

Worksheet 2: Data Collection Form

Congress (1)	Years (2)	Congressional district		Member (party) <i>residence</i> (5)
		No. (3)	Composition (4)	
1 st	1789-1791			
...

Step 7. Identify and record the congressional district(s) in which each relevant county has been located.

This step is relatively complex and sometimes tedious. Proceed carefully. Have your completed Worksheet 1 at hand so that you can refer to it while you add information to Worksheet 2.

Starting with the earliest Congress you are researching, read the congressional district descriptions in source documents and find the name of each relevant county. This may be straight forward, or you may face either or both of two problems.

Problem 1. Some source documents do not indicate any numbered congressional districts or descriptions for the state during the specified time period. If instead you see such phrases as “one representative,” “two general ticket representatives,” or “at large,”¹¹ then the state had no numbered congressional districts at that time. It elected Members at large. In such instances, record “AL” and “At large” on Worksheet 2 in columns 3 and 4, respectively. If sources indicate that the state had more than one at-large Member, create a note that says precisely how many at-large Members the state had during that Congress.

Example. Figure D gives an example of how to record the representation of a state that had 3 Members elected at large during the 1st Congress. The note at the foot of the table says precisely how many at-large Members the state had during the Congress indicated. Using the phrase “during this Congress,” rather than “during the 1st Congress” allows the researcher to apply the same note to any other Congress when the state had three House Members at large. (See also Appendix D, 88th Congress, and note 14 on pages 39 and 41.)

¹¹Martis’s *Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts* clearly distinguishes general ticket and at-large representation (pp. 2, 5). In most district histories, however, the description “at -large” is used for both types of representation.

Figure D: Step 7

Worksheet 2: Data Collection Form

Congress (1)	Years (2)	Congressional district		Member (party) <i>residence</i> (5)
		No. (3)	Composition (4)	
1 st ^a	1789-1791	AL	At large	
		AL	At large	
		AL	At large	
...

^a During this Congress, Maryland had three House Members elected at large.

Problem 2. Sometimes the relevant counties are not among the counties listed for a particular time period in source documents. This can happen because the relevant counties did not exist at that time or, if they did exist, because they were not specified in the state redistricting act for that time period. In such instances, you will need to look for the names of the “parent” counties¹² in source documents. In some instances, you may need to trace parent counties back another level to the counties from which *they* originated (i.e., “grandparent” counties of the relevant counties).¹³

Whether you will need to include data on parent and grandparent counties will depend upon when the relevant counties were created, the point at which their names appear in the state redistricting act, and how far back in time your district history goes. If appropriate, look for the grandparent counties until the point when the parent counties are specified in the state redistricting act. Continue with the parent counties until the relevant counties are specified in the state redistricting act.

¹²As noted earlier, parent counties are those from which the relevant counties were created.

¹³In step 2, you have already recorded on Worksheet 1 the year each relevant county was created and the parent from which it originated. If you need to include grandparent counties, identify them using the same sources and procedure you used to identify the parent counties. Remember, a grandparent county is the county from which a parent county originated.

For the earliest Congress you are researching, continue to read the description of each congressional district in the state until you can account for every relevant county (either by name or through its parent or grandparent) in its entirety.¹⁴ Record the number and composition of the districts that include the relevant counties following either of the two approaches explained below.

How to record the number and composition of districts comprising relevant counties. On Worksheet 2, in column 3 under the subheading “No.,” record the number of the first congressional district that comprises one or more of the relevant counties (or parent or grandparent counties, if appropriate). Then, in column 4 under the subheading “Composition,” record the names of the counties within that particular congressional district, using either of two approaches.

In providing the names of the counties within the congressional district, you may use any of several approaches, including either of these two:

1. List only relevant counties along with any parents and grandparents of relevant counties, as appropriate; or
2. List the names of *all* of the counties (i.e., including “non-relevant” counties) within the district. This approach provides a more comprehensive description of district composition across time.

Approach 1. If you choose to list *only* relevant counties (and parent counties and grandparent counties, as appropriate), develop some system for distinguishing them from one another. For instance, make typographical distinctions as shown below and in figure G:

Distinguishing Among Relevant, Parent, and Grandparent Counties

Type of county	Typography	Example
Relevant county	Bold	Carroll
Parent county	Normal, between brackets	[Anne Arundel]
Grandparent county	Normal, between braces	{Washington}
Relevant county that is also a parent of other relevant counties	Bold, between brackets	[Frederick]
Relevant county that is also a grandparent of relevant counties	Bold, between braces	{Washington}
Relevant county that is also both a parent and a grandparent of relevant counties	Bold, between braces and brackets	{[Washington]}

Approach 2. If you choose the second approach, you must list *all* of the counties within the district(s) comprising relevant counties—that is, all relevant *and*

¹⁴Remember, a relevant county may be (have been) divided among more than one congressional district.

non-relevant counties.¹⁵ You can still use the same typographic conventions described in Approach 1. The difference in using this approach is that, in addition to the relevant, parent, and grandparent counties, you will also provide the names of all other counties in the districts comprising relevant counties. The names of the “non-relevant” counties should appear in normal type. (See figure H.)

Sources. For the 1st through the 27th Congresses (1789-1841), use the Parsons, Beach, and Hermann book for data on the composition of each congressional district. It compiles in one place all data needed for all five columns of Worksheet 2. Information is arranged chronologically by Congress number and then by state. Within each state, congressional districts are listed sequentially by number; the counties constituting each district, in the first column. A few columns to the right, you will find the name of the House Member representing that district, the number of the Congress in which he served, an abbreviation for the his political party, his home county, and the city or town in which he resided. Instances when Members died in office or resigned are noted in parentheses.

Martis’s *Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts, 1789-1983*, also provides information on the composition of congressional districts. Part III of this book—Legal District Descriptions—provides detailed congressional district descriptions for all the states from 1789-1983. Part III is arranged alphabetically by state. Based upon original legal statutes, it describes every congressional district for every state. Each state is covered from the time it was admitted to statehood up to the 97th Congress (1981-1983). The number of the congressional district in which the relevant county is located appears in the column to the left of the description.

Example. Open Parsons, Beach, and Hermann at page 8 to the listing of Maryland’s six congressional districts for the 1st and 2nd Congresses. Beginning with District 1 in the first column on the left of the page, under the subheading “County” are the names of the counties in each district. According to this source, during the 1st and 2nd Congresses, the composition of Maryland’s congressional districts was as follows:

¹⁵A “non-relevant” county is any county that you are *not* researching and which has no connection (in terms of origin) to any of your relevant counties. It appears in your compilation 2 solely because it lies within the same district as one or more of your relevant, parent, or grandparent counties.

Figure E.
Composition of Maryland's Congressional Districts: 1st-2nd Congresses

District Number	Composition
1	Calvert, Charleston, St. Marys
2	Caecil, Kent, Queen Annes, and Talbot
3	Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, and City of Annapolis
4	Baltimore, Harford, and Town of Baltimore
5	Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester
6	Frederick, Montgomery, and Washington

Source: Parsons, Beach and Hermann's *United States Congressional Districts, 1788-1841*. p 8.

To use Martis's *Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts*, turn to page 234. The listing of Maryland's congressional districts begins column 3 under the subheading "First and Second Congresses." The composition of Maryland's districts is shown as follows:

Figure F.
Composition of Maryland's Congressional Districts: 1st-2nd Congresses

District number	Composition
1	Saint Mary's, Charles, and Calvert
2	Kent, Talbot, Cecil, Queen Anne's
3	Anne Arundel, Prince George's, City of Annapolis
4	Baltimore, Hartford, Town of Baltimore
5	Somerset, Dorchester, Worcester, and Caroline
6	Frederick, Washington, and Montgomery

Source: Kenneth Martis's *Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts, 1789-1983*, p. 234.

Information in the two sources is basically the same, with some variation in the treatment of some county names (e.g., Charles and Charleston are the same county).

Of all of the counties listed, two are relevant counties in our example district history for this time period: Washington and Frederick Counties, located in what was then the 6th Congressional District. Consequently, we must account for the

remaining four—Allegany, Carroll, Garrett, and Howard Counties—by looking for the names of their parent (and if necessary grandparent) counties.

We see in Worksheet 1 (Figure A), that Allegany County was created from another relevant county—Washington County. Thus, Washington County is also the parent of a relevant county. Another relevant county—Carroll— was created in part¹⁶ from Frederick County, so Frederick is also both a relevant county and a parent of a relevant county.

Garrett was created from Allegany, which, as already noted, was created from Washington. Thus, Washington is a parent of a relevant county and a grandparent of another relevant county. The last of the six relevant counties— Howard—was created from parts of Baltimore and Anne Arundel Counties.

Now, read the district descriptions again, this time looking for the *parents* of Allegany, Carroll, and Howard Counties and for the grandparent of Garrett County. In other words, look for Washington (parent of Allegany), Baltimore and Frederick (parents of Carroll), Baltimore and Anne Arundel (parents of Howard), and Allegany (parent of Garrett). We already know that Allegany, a relevant county, was not specified in a state redistricting act for this time period. Consequently, we need to go back another level to the county from which Allegany originated—to Washington, the grandparent of Garrett.¹⁷

The following two figures G and H show how our example worksheet would look when the congressional district number and composition columns (columns 3 and 4) have been filled in. In Figure G, only relevant counties, parent, and grandparent counties of relevant counties are provided in the congressional district composition column. Typographic conventions are used to distinguish relevant counties, parent, and grandparent counties of relevant counties from each other (see Approach 1, below). In figure H, both relevant and “non-relevant” counties within the congressional district are shown, with the same typographic conventions used to distinguish relevant, parent, and grandparent counties from each other (see Approach 2, below).

¹⁶The other parent of Carroll County is Baltimore County.

¹⁷Remember the parent of Garrett is the relevant county of Allegany, which in turn, was created from the relevant county of Washington.

**Figure G. Step 7, Approach 1
Worksheet 2: Data Collection Form**

Congress (1)	Years (2)	Congressional district		Member (party) <i>residence</i> (5)
		No. (3)	Composition (4)	
1 st	1789-1791	3	[Anne Arundel]	
		4	[Baltimore County]	
		6	[Frederick] {{Washington}}	

Key to Typographic Conventions:

Relevant Counties appear in bold type (e.g., **Carroll**).

Relevant Counties that are also parents of other relevant counties appear in bold type enclosed in brackets (e.g., **[Frederick]**).

Relevant counties that are also grandparents of other relevant counties appear in bold type enclosed in braces (e.g., **{Washington}**).

Relevant Counties that are also parent and grandparent counties of other relevant counties appear in bold typeface enclosed in brackets enclosed in braces (e.g., **{{Washington}}**).

Parent counties of relevant counties appear in normal type enclosed in brackets (e.g., [Anne Arundel]).

**Figure H: Step 7, Approach 2
Worksheet 2: Data Collection Model**

Congress (1)	Years (2)	No. (3)	Congressional district	Member (party) <i>residence</i> (5)
			Composition (4)	
1 st	1789-1791	3	[Anne Arundel], Prince George's, and the City of Annapolis	
		4	[Baltimore County], Harford, and the Town of Baltimore	
		6	[Frederick] , {{Washington}} , and Montgomery	

Key to Typographic Conventions:

Relevant Counties appear in bold type (e.g., **Carroll**).

Relevant Counties that are also parents of other relevant counties appear in bold type enclosed in brackets (e.g., **[Frederick]**).

Relevant counties that are also grandparents of other relevant counties appear in bold type enclosed in braces (e.g., **{Washington}**).

Relevant Counties that are also parent and grandparent counties of other relevant counties appear in bold typeface enclosed in brackets enclosed in braces (e.g., **{{Washington}}**).

Parent counties of relevant counties appear in normal type enclosed in brackets (e.g., [Anne Arundel]).

Open Martis's *Historical Atlas of U.S. Congressional Districts* to Part III, which begins on page 217. In Part III, turn to the relevant state and scan the descriptions of each congressional district until you see the name of any relevant county. Repeat this process until you have accounted for all relevant counties either directly by name or indirectly through parent or grandparent name.

Tip. Read the descriptions carefully. During periods when congressional districts remained unchanged, consecutive Congresses are grouped together.

98th and Subsequent Congresses. Information on the 98th and subsequent Congresses (1983-present) must be obtained from other sources. For details on sources and research, see Step 9, below.

Step 8. Identify the relevant Representatives.

Identify the Members who have represented the congressional district(s) that have comprised the relevant counties. The sources you will need to use depends upon the time period you are researching.

1st-27th Congresses (1789-1840). See the discussion on using Parsons, Beach, and Hermann's *United States Congressional Districts*, under the subheading "Sources" in step 7, above. Remember, you can use this one source to complete your entire worksheet for the 1st through the 27th Congresses. It is always good however, to cross check data from one source with data from at least one other source.

28th through the 78th Congresses (1841-1945). This time period must be done in two phases: first, identify Members selected in the regular election cycle; second, identify membership changes that have occurred between regular elections.

Phase 1. Use the Congressional Quarterly's *Guide to U.S. Elections (3rd ed)*¹⁸ to identify Members elected in the regular election cycle to represent the congressional district(s) that have comprised the relevant counties. It provides House election results from 1824-1993 in a section with the heading "House Popular Vote Returns." Data are arranged chronologically by election year, within each election year alphabetically by state, and within each state, chronologically by district number. Across from each congressional district number are the names of candidates who ran for that district and their party affiliation along with the number and percentage of votes each candidate received.

Tip: How to Identify the Correct Election Year in CQ's Guide to U.S. Elections. Congresses begin in odd-numbered years. In most instances, the regular election¹⁹ of House Members occurs during the even-numbered year that precedes the year the Congress begins. For example, House Members chosen to serve in the 105th Congress, which began in 1997,

¹⁸Earlier editions may be substituted, since they provide the same information.

¹⁹As used here, the word "regular" is meant to distinguish these House Members from those elected in special elections to fill the vacancies caused by the death or resignation of their predecessors.

were elected in the general elections of November 1996.²⁰ Under special circumstances, some Members are chosen in special elections at other times.

Prior to the election for the 47th Congress in 1880, the regular election cycle (i.e., except for special elections to fill vacancies) for most states occurred in even numbered years; but sometimes in some states²¹ it occurred in odd-numbered years.²² Consequently, for the 28th through the 46th Congresses, look first for the state you are researching among those that held their House elections during the even-numbered year before each Congress began. If the state is not listed there, look for it among those that held their House elections during the same odd-numbered year that the Congress began. (Before 1933, when the 20th Amendment was ratified, regular sessions of Congress began in December of odd-numbered years, which allowed states 11 months to hold their House elections before the Congress began.)²³

After you have located the proper election year for the state you are researching in the *Guide to U.S. Elections*, look for the number of the first congressional district that included any of your relevant counties. The total votes cast and percentage of the total votes cast for each candidate appears in the column to the right of the candidate's name and party affiliation. Record the name of the winning candidate in column 5 of your worksheet 2, followed by an abbreviation for his or her party affiliation enclosed in parenthesis.

Members Elected at Large. You may find some instances when states elected Members at large *in addition to* Members who were elected to represent each of the state's numbered congressional districts.²⁴ Whenever this occurs, be sure to include them all on your worksheet. For example, see Appendix D, 88th Congress.

Multi-Member Districts. Before 1842, five states—Massachusetts, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—had districts that were represented by more than one Member at the same time. The practice ended in 1842, when Congress enacted

²⁰For further explanation of the universal election day (i.e., the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even numbered years) and how it came into existence, see: "Election Day for Federal Officials," In: U.S. Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, *The Election Process in the United States*, by Kevin Coleman, (name redacted), and Joseph Cantor, CRS report 95-800 GOV (Washington: July 6, 1995), p. 10-11.

²¹For example: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

²²See: "Elections in Odd-Numbered Years," In: *Congressional Quarterly's Guide to U.S. Elections*, 3rd ed., (Washington, D.C., Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1994), p. 916.

²³*CQ's Guide to U.S. Elections*, p. 916.

²⁴ There are a few instances where states used some other means to identify their congressional districts. In the earlier years, for example some states used proper names (often the primary county within the district) to identify their congressional districts. For example, between 1788 and 1841 in Massachusetts congressional districts were identified in the session laws according to the name of the primary county within the district (e.g., Barnstable District) or according to a number and letter combination (e.g., 1W and 2N). In most sources, these alternatives for identifying congressional districts have been renumbered in order to maintain uniformity and consistency across time and among states. However, because the basis for renumbering the districts varied among sources, the number identifying the same geographic district may vary among sources.

reapportionment legislation to prohibit individual congressional districts from being represented by more than one U.S. Representative. If your history includes a multi-Member district, list the names of all Members and note that the district is a multi-Member district on your worksheet. (For example, see Appendix D, notes 2 and 12) .

Phase 2: Changes in Membership. The *Guide to U.S. Elections* provides data on *candidates who won election* to represent congressional districts. However, it does not reflect all of the changes in membership that may have occurred after the general election and during the Congress. For example, some of the candidates who were elected died or resigned before the opening of the Congress to which they had been elected; others may have died or resigned during the Congress to which they were elected, leaving a vacancy that may or may not have been filled for the remainder of the Congress. Some Members may have served until they were replaced by candidates who successfully contested their election. In order to ensure that you have identified *all of the Members who served* and not just those who were *elected to serve*, you will need to consult additional sources that reflect such membership changes. Further, you will need to consult these sources in order to identify the city or town in which the Members resided when they served.

Either the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1996*, (BDAC) or the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1989*, (BDUSC) is helpful for these and other purposes. Members who did not serve a full term, Members who were elected to fill vacancies, and Members who successfully contested their predecessors' elections are listed after their predecessors. Footnotes give the circumstances surrounding vacancies and the relevant dates of service for the Members. For years subsequent to those covered in these sources see step 9.

79th Congress through the 104th Congress (1945-1996). All of the data for phases 1 and 2 can be obtained from CQ's *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1996*. In this one source, you can find for each district: the district number; the name of the Member who represented it; his or her party affiliation; the city or town in which the Member resided, as well as instances of death, resignation, and interim election.²⁵ Be sure to read the footnotes so that your data include Members who died, resigned, and filled vacancies.

²⁵See for example, page 389, where the list of Members of the 79th Congress begins. To the left of each House Member's name is the number of the congressional district he or she represented, then the Member's name, followed by an abbreviation for his or her party affiliation (enclosed in parentheses), and the city or town in which the Member resided. (Prior to the 79th Congress, neither the district number nor the Member's party affiliation is provided beside his or her name. Further, in some instances prior to the 79th Congress, within each state, Members are listed alphabetically according to the surnames, rather than sequentially by district number.)

Figure I. Step 7, approach 2
Worksheet 2: Data Collection Form

Congress (1)	Years (2)	Congressional district		Member (party) <i>residence</i> (5)
		No. (3)	Composition (4)	
1 st	1789-1791	3	[Anne Arundel], Prince George's, and the City of Annapolis	Benjamin Contee (Ad) <i>Brookefield</i>
		4	[Baltimore County], Harford, and the Town of Baltimore	William Smith (Ad) <i>Town of Baltimore</i>
		6	[Frederick] , {[Washington]} , and Montgomery	Daniel Carroll (Ad) <i>Forest Glenn</i>

Key to Typographic Conventions:

Relevant Counties appear in bold type (e.g., **Carroll**).

Relevant Counties that are also parents of other relevant counties appear in bold type enclosed in brackets (e.g., **[Frederick]**).

Relevant counties that are also grandparents of other relevant counties appear in bold type enclosed in braces (e.g., **{Washington}**).

Relevant Counties that are also parent and grandparent counties of other relevant counties appear in bold typeface enclosed in brackets enclosed in braces (e.g., **{[Washington]}**).

Parent counties of relevant counties appear in normal type enclosed in brackets (e.g., [Anne Arundel]).

Both *Biographical Directories* have two major sections:

- “The Congress of the United States”; and
- “Biographies.”

The “Congress” section provides for each Congress, an alphabetical listing by state of each state’s congressional delegation. Senators are listed first, followed by Representatives. Except for the 1st through the 9th Congresses (1789-1809), the hometown or city in which the Member resided is provided beside each Member’s name.²⁶ For the 1st through the 23rd Congresses, Members are listed first by state and then alphabetically by name; thereafter they are apparently listed by congressional district number. No district number is shown in either source prior to the 79th Congress; however, beginning with the 79th Congress (1945-1947), the *Biographical Directory of the American Congress* provides the congressional district number and an abbreviation for party affiliation for each Member. Neither source provides details on the geographic composition of the individual

²⁶ The city or town in which the Member resided during these earliest congresses can be obtained from Parsons, Beach and Hermann’s *United States Congressional Districts, 1788-1841*.

congressional districts. Both sources provide additional data in the “Biographies” section which follows the “Members” section.

Step 9. Add Data on Recent Congresses

If you are researching years 1983 and beyond, you may need to add data, using the *Congressional Directories*.²⁷

Source. The *Congressional Directories* are a good source to supplement the *Guide to U.S. Elections*, the two *biographical directories*, and the Census Bureau’s reports. In the *Congressional Directories*, the biographical section is arranged by state. Within each state, Senators are listed first, then Representatives are listed by congressional district, along with a description of the district he or she represents.

In order to capture deaths, resignations, and special elections, see the “Notes” section which follows the title page in the *Congressional Directory* for each Congress. Information on changes in membership for that particular Congress and for the previous Congress is provided in two separate tables. (Remember however, that such membership changes through the year 1996 are reflected in CQ’s *Biographical Directory of the American Congress*).

Step 10. Cross-check for Errors and Discrepancies

There is more than one source for virtually every data element needed to compile a congressional district history. The use of different sources, may produce different results. In most instances however, thorough researchers will be able to account for the difference by understanding what methods and sources were used.

Devise your own systems within sources and across different ones to check for errors as you compile your list. Then, spot check at random points to help ensure accuracy.

Step 11. Repeat the Steps of this Process as Appropriate

Congratulations! You have completed the first round of the basic steps in the research process. Before you repeat the process as many times as is necessary to compile a district history that covers the entire time period and counties you desire, look at Appendix D. It provides a more comprehensive illustration of the example district history (i.e., the six counties that currently constitute the 6th Congressional District of Maryland). Then read the section below for additional details and suggestions on how you might construct a smooth table showing the results of your research.

²⁷The *Congressional Directories* could be used to prepare most congressional district histories in their entirety. However, the process would be cumbersome and time consuming. Further, from the 1st through the 24th Congresses, information on Members’ hometowns (i.e., entries under “post offices” are inconsistent and confusing). Also, the two biographical directories provide information on Members through 1988 and 1996 respectively, but they do not provide information on the composition of congressional districts.

Presentation

Many researchers may find that the Worksheet 2 provides an adequate format for presenting their findings. Some may want to place an introduction in front of the worksheet. The “Introduction” could include a title, which clearly identifies the current congressional district number and counties within it; background and explanatory notes; the origin and year created for each relevant county; a key to abbreviations for party affiliations and an explanation of typographic conventions used to distinguish relevant, parent, and grandparent counties (see Appendix D, Example District History, “Introduction”).

You may decide to use the five columns in the order shown in the data collection worksheet (worksheet 2) or you may choose to rearrange them.²⁸ You may wish add or delete some data elements, or to group some data elements together in a separate and final version of your compilation. Depending upon the number of relevant counties, you may also wish to make your county origin worksheet part of your introduction.

²⁸For example, in the data collection worksheet, the congressional district number and composition are columns 3 and 4 while, the Member’s name, party affiliation and hometown appear in the last column. This is because columns have been arranged sequentially, according to steps to complete the research. In the final presentation, researchers may prefer to place the column with the Members’ names , party, and hometown in column three and to make the district number and composition the last two columns.

Appendix A. Information on Congressional Districts: A Quick Reference Guide to Selected Sources

Information needed	Congresses	Years	Selected Source(s)
Congress numbers/ corresponding years	1st - 105th	1789-1998	<i>Congressional Directory</i> , 104th Congress, 1995-1996, "Statistical Information," table entitled "Sessions of Congress." p. 505-516. ¹ <i>Congressional Quarterly's Guide to U.S. Elections</i> , 3rd ed., Appendix, table entitled "Sessions of the U.S. Congress, 1789-1991." p. 1331-1338. ²
Congressional district numbers and composition	1st - 27th	1789-1841	Parsons, Beach and Hermann, <i>United States Congressional Districts, 1788-1841</i> . ³
	1st - 97th	1789-1982	Kenneth C. Martis, <i>The Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts, 1789-1983</i> , part III, "Legal District Descriptions." p. 217-278.
		1983-Present	<i>Congressional districts of the 98th Congress</i> . 1980 Census of Population and Housing. ⁴ Washington, U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1983. 52 vols. <i>Congressional districts of the 99th Congress</i> . 1980 Census of Population and Housing. ⁴ Washington, U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1984. 10 vols. <i>Congressional districts of the 100th Congress. Ohio</i> . ⁴ 1980 Census of Population and Housing. Washington, U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1986. 52 vols. <i>Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress</i> . ⁴ 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Washington, U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1993. 52 vols. <i>Congressional Directories</i> , 98th and subsequent Congresses. ⁵
Member representing each congressional district identified	1st - 27th	1789-1841	Parsons, Bach and Herman, <i>United States Congressional Districts, 1788-1841</i> .
	28th - 102 nd	1842-1992	<i>CQ's Guide to U.S. Elections</i> , 3rd ed., p. 942-1325. <i>Congressional Directories</i> , 102nd-105th Congresses, "Biographical sketches of Members."
	79th-104th	1945-1996	<i>CQ's Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1996</i> .
Member's party affiliation ^{6 & 7}	1st - 27th	1789-1841	Parsons, Beach and Hermann, <i>United States Congressional Districts, 1788-1841</i> . ⁸

Information needed	Congresses	Years	Selected Source(s)
	19th - 102nd	1823-1992	<i>CQ's Guide to U.S. Elections</i> , 3rd ed., p. 942-1325.
		1823-1996	<i>Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1996</i> . "Biographies," p. 551-2108.
		1823-1989	<i>Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1996</i> . "Biographies," p. 507-2104.
			<i>Congressional Directories</i> .
Member's residence (city or town) ⁹	1st - 27th	1789-1841	Parsons, Beach and Hermann, <i>United States Congressional District, 1788-1841</i> . ¹⁰
	10th - 104th	1807-1996	<i>Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1996</i> .
	10th - 100th	1807-1989	<i>Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1989</i> .

1. The table appears in Congressional Directories for each Congress as far back as the 59th Congress (1905-1907).

2. The table also appears in the two earlier editions.

3. Be sure to read the "Methodology" section which begins on page xiii. See in particular, these subsections: "Identification of Districts," "Identification of District and County Boundaries," "Correlation of Representatives With Districts," and "District and Congressional Dating." The key to abbreviations for party affiliation appears in page xvi.

4. Tables in this source list the districts and the counties within them, without further description. Hence, this is a good source for states with many congressional districts or for states where the district descriptions are lengthy and detailed.

5. The *Congressional Directories* for each Congress provide the congressional district numbers for each year. While, more accessible, they can be more cumbersome to use, depending upon the state and congressional districts involved.

Locate the "Member biographies" section. It is arranged alphabetically by state and it provides congressional district descriptions. (For example, in the *Congressional Directory, 105th Congress*, this section begins on page 17.)

6. For some of the earlier congresses, the party affiliation for a Member could not be determined from the sources consulted or it may have varied among the sources consulted.

7. The author uses the symbol R* to distinguish certain Representatives identified in some sources as "Republicans" prior to 1856 in some sources. The term "Republican", as currently understood, cannot accurately be applied to a Member who served before the year 1856, when the modern Republican Party was founded. These "Republican" Members are more accurately identified as being affiliated with the Democratic Republicans or one of the other early groupings which evolved into the Democratic Party after 1828.

8. See the third column from the left under the heading "Representative" for each state. See also the notes on party affiliation and the key to symbols and abbreviations on pages xi-xv. Do not abbreviate or delete this data element altogether. It can however, be of particular significance, when counties are divided among more than one congressional district. In absence of a more descriptive description of the district than "part of", the Member's hometown or city can help to indicate which part of the county the Member represented.

10. See the fourth column from the left entitled "Address" under the heading "Representatives."

Appendix B: Worksheets

Worksheet 2: Data Collection Form

Congress (1)	Years (2)	Congressional district		Member (party) residence (5)
		No. (3)	Composition (4)	

Appendix C: Sessions of Congress¹

Congress	Years	Congress	Years
1 st	1789-1791	29 th	1845-1847
2 nd	1791-1793	30 th	1847-1849
3 rd	1793-1795	31 st	1849-1851
4 th	1795-1797	32 nd	1851-1853
5 th	1797-1799	33 rd	1853-1855
6 th	1799-1801	34 th	1855-1857
7 th	1801-1803	35 th	1857-1859
8 th	1803-1805	36 th	1859-1861
9 th	1805-1807	37 th	1861-1863
10 th	1807-1809	38 th	1863-1865
11 th	1809-1811	39 th	1865-1867
12 th	1811-1813	40 th	1867-1869
13 th	1813-1815	41 st	1869-1871
14 th	1815-1817	42 nd	1871-1873
15 th	1817-1819	43 rd	1873-1875
16 th	1819-1821	44 th	1875-1877
17 th	1821-1823	45 th	1877-1879
18 th	1823-1825	46 th	1879-1881
19 th	1825-1827	47 th	1881-1883
20 th	1827-1829	48 th	1883-1885
21 th	1829-1831	49 th	1885-1887
22 nd	1831-1833	50 th	1887-1889
23 rd	1833-1835	51 st	1889-1891
24 th	1835-1837	52 nd	1891-1893
25 th	1837-1839	53 rd	1893-1895
26 th	1839-1841	54 th	1895-1897
27 th	1841-1843	55 th	1897-1899
28 th	1843-1845	56 th	1899-1901

Congress	Years	Congress	Years
57 th	1901-1903	82 nd	1951-1953
58 th	1903-1905	83 rd	1953-1955
59 th	1905-1907	84 th	1955-1957
60 th	1907-1909	85 th	1957-1959
61 st	1909-1911	86 th	1959-1961
62 nd	1911-1913	87 th	1916-1963
63 rd	1913-1915	88 th	1963-1965
64 th	1915-1917	89 th	1965-1967
65 th	1917-1919	90 th	1967-1969
66 th	1919-1921	91 st	1969-1971
67 th	1921-1923	92 nd	1971-1973
68 th	1923-1925	93 rd	1973-1975
69 th	1925-1927	94 th	1975-1977
70 th	1927-1929	95 th	1977-1979
71 st	1929-1931	96 th	1979-1981
72 nd	1931-1933	97 th	1981-1983
73 rd	1933 ² -1935	98 th	1983-1985
74 th	1935-1937	99 th	1985-1987
75 th	1937-1939	100 th	1987-1989
76 th	1939-1941	101 st	1989-1991
77 th	1941-1943	102 nd	1991-1993
78 th	1943-1945	103 rd	1993-1995
79 th	1945-1947	104 th	1995-1997
80 th	1947-1949	105 th	1997-1999
81 st	1949-1951		

1. For the purposes of our district histories, the dates shown in this table are sufficient. For the precise beginning and adjournment dates of each Congress, see the sources cited earlier in this guide.

2. Pursuant to the 20th Amendment to the Constitution, the regular sessions of Congress hereafter begin on January 3 of each year, unless Congress by law establishes a different date.

Appendix D: Example District History

House Members Who Have Represented the Six Counties Currently Constituting the 6th Congressional District of Maryland, 1789-1997

(Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Washington, and Part of Howard)

This compilation lists Members of the U.S. House of Representatives who have represented six counties in the state of Maryland: Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, and Washington. The compilation begins with the 1st Congress (1789-1791) and is current through 105th Congress, as of December 5, 1997. Data provided are: the Congress, years, Representative and his or her party affiliation, and the number and composition of the district in which the relevant counties are (were) located.

The origin of the counties is as follows: Allegany was created from part of Washington in 1789; Carroll was created from parts of Baltimore and Frederick in 1873; Frederick was created from part of Prince George's in 1748; Garrett was created from part of Allegany in 1872; Howard was created from parts of Anne Arundel and Baltimore in 1851; and Washington was created from Frederick in 1776.

Instances of death, resignation and interim election are noted. Two keys—one to symbols and symbols and party abbreviations, the other to typographic devices—appear at the end of the table.

**House Members Who Have Represented the Six Counties
Currently Constituting
the 6th Congressional District of Maryland, 1789-1997**

(Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Washington, and part of Howard)¹

Cong.	Years	Congressional district ²		Member (party) ³ <i>residence</i>
		No.	Composition	
1st	1789-1791	3	[Anne Arundel], Prince George's and the City of Annapolis	Benjamin Contee (Ad) <i>Brookefield</i>
		4	[Baltimore County], Harford, and the Town of Baltimore	William Smith (Ad) <i>Town of Baltimore</i>
		6	[Frederick], [Washington], and Montgomery	Daniel Carroll (Ad) <i>Forest Glen</i>
2 nd	1791-1793	3	Same as 1st Congress	Samuel Sterett (A-Ad) <i>Unknown⁴</i>
		4	Same as 1st Congress	William Pinkney (Ad) ⁵ <i>Unknown⁴</i> John F. Mercer (A-Ad) ⁵ <i>Unknown⁴</i>
		6	Same as 1st Congress	Upton Sheridine (A-Ad) <i>Liberty</i>

Cong.	Years	Congressional district ²		Member (party) ³ <i>residence</i>
		No.	Composition	
3rd	1793-1795	2	[Anne Arundel], Prince George's, and the City of Annapolis	John F. Mercer (A-Ad) ⁶ <i>West River</i> Gabriel Duvall (A-Ad) ⁶ <i>Glenn Dale</i>
		3	Montgomery and part of [Frederick]	Uriah Forest (Ad) ⁷ <i>Unknown</i> ⁴ Benjamin Edwards (Ad) ⁷ <i>Unknown</i> ⁴
		4	Washington, [Allegany], and [part of Frederick]	Thomas Sprigg (Ad) ⁸ <i>Unknown</i> ⁴
		5	[Baltimore County] and the Town of Baltimore	Samuel Smith (A-Ad) <i>City of Baltimore</i>
4th	1795-1797	2	Same as 3rd Congress	Gabriel Duvall (A-Ad) ⁹ <i>Glenn Dale</i> Richard Sprigg, Jr. (R*) ^{9 & 10} <i>Unknown</i>
		3	Same as 3rd Congress	Jeremiah Crabb (Ad) ¹¹ <i>Rockville</i> William Craik (F) ¹¹ <i>Frederick</i>
		4	Same as 3rd Congress	Thomas Sprigg (A-Ad) ⁸ <i>Unknown</i> ⁴
		5	Same as 3rd Congress	Samuel Smith (A-Ad) <i>City of Baltimore</i>

Cong.	Years	Congressional district ²		Member (party) ³ <i>residence</i>
		No.	Composition	
5th	1797-1799	2	Same as 3rd Congress	Richard Sprigg, Jr. (R*) ⁹ <i>Unknown</i> ⁴
		3	Same as 3rd Congress	William Craik (F) <i>Frederick</i>
		4	Same as 3rd Congress	George Baer, Jr. (F) <i>Frederick</i>
		5	Same as 3rd Congress	Samuel Smith (R*) <i>City of Baltimore</i>
...

8th	1803-1805	2	Same as 3rd Congress	Walter Bowie (R*) <i>Nottingham</i>
		3	Same as 3rd Congress	Thomas Plater (F) <i>Georgetown</i>
		4	Same as 3 rd Congress	Daniel Hiester (R) ¹³ <i>Hagerstown</i> Roger Nelson (R*) ¹³ <i>Frederick</i>
		5 ¹²	[Baltimore County] and the City of Baltimore	William McCreery (R*) <i>Riestertown</i> Nicholas R. Moore (R*) <i>Ruxton</i>
43rd		2	Carroll , Cecil, Harford, and part of Baltimore County	Stevenson Archer (LR) <i>Bel Air</i>
		5	Howard , St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, the City of Annapolis, and parts of Baltimore County and the City of Baltimore	William J. Albert (R) <i>Baltimore</i>
		6	Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Garrett, and Montgomery	Lloyd Lowndes, Jr. (R) <i>Cumberland</i>

Cong.	Years	Congressional district ²		Member (party) ³ <i>residence</i>
		No.	Composition	
88th ¹⁴	1963-1965	2	Carroll , Harford, and Baltimore County	Clarence D. Long (D) <i>Ruxton</i>
		5	Howard , St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, and part of the City of Baltimore	Richard E. Lankford (D) <i>Annapolis</i>
		6	Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery	Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R) <i>Frederick</i>
		AL	At large	Carlton R. Sickles (D) <i>Lanham</i>
...

105th	1995-1997	6	Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Washington and part of Howard	Roscoe G. Bartlett (R) <i>Frederick</i>
			Parts of Howard , Anne Arundel, and Baltimore County, and part of the City of Baltimore	Benjamin L. Cardin (D) <i>Baltimore</i>

Key to Symbols and Party Abbreviations

Ad	Administration
A-Ad	Anti-Administration
D	Democrat
F	Federalist
R	Republican
R*	Predecessor group of the Democratic Party (e.g., Democratic Republican)

Key to Typographic Devices

Relevant county	Carroll .
Parent county of relevant county	[Anne Arundel].
Relevant county and parent county of another relevant county	.. [Washington] .

1.The origin of the relevant counties is as follows: **Allegany** was created from part of Washington in 1798; **Carroll** was created from parts of Baltimore and Frederick in 1837; **Frederick** was created from part of Prince George's in 1748; **Garrett** was created from part of Allegany in 1872; **Washington** was created from part of Frederick in 1776; and **Howard** was created from parts of Baltimore and Anne Arundel in 1851.

The names of the relevant counties appear in bold typeface (e.g., **Carroll**); the names of parent and

grandparent counties from which the relevant counties were created are enclosed in brackets until the relevant counties derived from them are specified in a state (re)districting act (e.g., [Anne Arundel]; and the names of Congresses Maryland was a part of are also enclosed in brackets until the relevant counties appear in both parties' enclosed references (e.g., Washington) until the practice of electing two or more Representatives in a same district (multi-Member district) was discontinued in Maryland during the 1830s.

3. In most instances, party affiliations for the 1st through the 21st Congresses were obtained from Parsons, Beach, and Hermans's *United States Congressional Districts, 1788-1841*. Thereafter and in a few instances where information was unclear or unavailable from that source, party affiliations were obtained from the *Guide to U.S. Elections*, 3rd ed., the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-1989*, and the *Congressional Directories* (various Congresses).

4. The city or town in which the Member resided was not identified in the sources consulted.

5. William Pinkney resigned in November, 1791; John Mercer was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Pinkney's resignation and took his seat on February 6, 1792.

6. John Mercer resigned on April 13, 1794; Gabriel Duvall was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mercer's resignation and took his seat on November 11, 1794.

7. Uriah Edwards resigned on November 8, 1794; Benjamin Edwards was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Edwards's resignation and took his seat on January 2, 1795.

8. Thomas Sprigg is the uncle of Richard Sprigg, Jr., a Representative from Maryland who also represented some of the relevant counties during the 4th, 5th, and 7th Congresses (when he served from May 5, 1796-March 3, 1799; and from March 4, 1801 until his resignation on February 11, 1802).

9. Gabriel Duvall resigned on March 28, 1796; Richard Sprigg, Jr., was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Duvall's resignation and took his seat on May 5, 1796.

10. Richard Sprigg, Jr., is the nephew of Thomas Sprigg, a Representative from Maryland who represented some of the relevant counties during the 3rd and 4th Congresses (when he served from March 4, 1793-March 3, 1797).

11. Jeremiah Crabb resigned in 1796; William Craik was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Crabb's resignation and took his seat on December 5, 1796.

12. Multi-Member district represented by two Members at the same time. (See note 2.)

13. Daniel Hiester died on March 7, 1804; Roger Nelson was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Hiester's death and took his seat on November 6, 1804.

14. During the Congress(es) indicated, Maryland had one Member elected at large in addition to one Member for each of its numbered congressional districts.

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