

# Admission of States to the Union: A Historical Reference Guide

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# Admission of States to the Union: A Historical Reference Guide

The Constitution allows Congress to admit “New States ... into this Union.” By ratifying the Constitution in 1787-1790, the 13 original states—which declared independence from Great Britain in 1776 and initially united under the Articles of Confederation—joined the new federal government. An additional 37 states joined between 1791 (Vermont) and 1959 (Alaska and Hawaii). Each star on the national flag represents one of the 50 states.

This report provides historical information about each state’s journey to statehood with a focus on the role of Congress. A chronology describes selected events for each state such as the formation of a territorial government; federal legislation that enabled residents to prepare for statehood; the drafting and adoption of a state constitution; and federal legislation that admitted the new state into the Union. Citations point, in general, to primary legislative sources such as the *Congressional Record*, *House Journal*, and *Senate Journal*.

The five tables in this report summarize key information across all 50 states: admission order and date, territorial law (if any), enabling law (if any), admission law, and the outcome of state-level ratification or referendum votes (if any).

This report does not address the history of a territory before its acquisition by the United States, policy or legal questions related to statehood, potential future action by Congress, the status of current U.S. territories, or statehood-related proposals that have not become law.

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# Introduction

## Overview

The Constitution allows Congress to admit “New States ... into this Union.”<sup>1</sup> Congress has exercised this power 37 times since 1791, most recently in 1959.

The 13 original colonies, which declared independence from Great Britain in 1776 and initially united under the Articles of Confederation, joined the new federal government by ratifying the Constitution in 1787-1790. Vermont was the next state to join the Union, in 1791, followed by Kentucky in 1792.

As the United States expanded across North America, many regions were organized as *territories*, beginning with the Northwest Territory.<sup>2</sup> Tennessee, in 1796, was the first state to join the Union following a period of territorial government (as the Southwest Territory). Six states joined the Union without first being organized as a territory: California, Kentucky, Maine, Texas, Vermont, and West Virginia.

The 1912 admission of Arizona and New Mexico completed the *Lower 48* contiguous states stretching from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. Alaska and Hawaii both achieved statehood in 1959, taking the nation to its current count of 50 states—each represented by a star on the national flag.<sup>3</sup>

## About This Report

This report provides selected historical information about each state’s journey to statehood with a focus on the role of Congress.

For each state, a chronology (in the form of a bulleted list) describes selected events in the history of its admission (see “Statehood Timelines”). These events may include acquisition of the region by the U.S. government, the creation of a territorial government,<sup>4</sup> federal legislation that enabled residents to prepare for statehood, the drafting of a state constitution, any state-level referendum or ratification votes related to statehood, federal legislation to admit the new state into the Union, and a presidential proclamation to make its admission official. A shaded box for each state provides key dates and *United States Statutes at Large* citations, when applicable.

Some states took similar paths to admission, though, in general, those paths have varied considerably. Although this report focuses on Congress’s role in the admission of states, the statehood timelines do not describe every legislative action taken during the admission process, and they generally omit proposals or bills that did not become law.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, the timelines do not typically discuss the details of legislative measures, such as conditions Congress may have

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<sup>1</sup> Article IV, Section 3, Clause 1.

<sup>2</sup> Congress, operating under the Articles of Confederation, established the Territory of the United States North West of the River Ohio in 1787. It included all or part of six future states: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. See the “Ohio” timeline for details.

<sup>3</sup> 4 U.S.C. §§1-2.

<sup>4</sup> Many territories were created out of existing territories, and territorial boundaries changed over time. Illinois Territory, for example, was initially part of the Northwest Territory and then part of Indiana Territory. For simplicity, the timelines in this report generally omit territorial affiliations before legislation that created a separate and distinct territory that would later achieve statehood.

<sup>5</sup> For example, the “Hawaii” timeline does not include multiple attempts to achieve statehood before 1959.

placed on a state's admission; actions taken by territorial legislatures or governors; or the wording of ballot questions related to statehood.

This report includes five tables summarizing key information from the individual timelines:

- **Table 1** shows the dates and order of admission for each state.
- **Table 2** describes legislation that established territorial governments, if any.
- **Table 3** describes enabling legislation that allowed territories to prepare for statehood, if any.
- **Table 4** describes legislation that admitted states to the Union, if any.
- **Table 5** describes popular or convention votes on statehood or related matters, such as ratification of a state constitution in preparation for admission, if any.

With the exception of the information provided in **Table 1**, available information on the states varies according to the specific path to statehood for each state. The availability of this information for each state is noted in the tables.

In general, this report does not discuss the history or status of a territory before its acquisition by the United States, nor does it address policy or legal questions related to statehood, potential future action by Congress, or the status of current U.S. territories and the District of Columbia.<sup>6</sup>

## Sources, Compilations, and Additional Resources

Many footnotes in this report point to primary legislative sources such as the *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States* (the *House Journal*) and the *Journal of the Senate of the United States of America* (the *Senate Journal*). Also cited are the *Congressional Record* and two of its predecessor publications: *The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States* (the *Annals of Congress*) and the *Congressional Globe*.<sup>7</sup>

Some citations point to multivolume compilations of historical documents, such as *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*;<sup>8</sup> *The Territorial Papers of the United States*;<sup>9</sup> and *The Federal and State Constitutions, Colonial Charters, and Other Organic Laws of the States, Territories, and Colonies Now or Heretofore Forming the United States of America*.<sup>10</sup>

In addition, this report cites secondary sources such as scholarly books and journal articles, as well as reference materials such as encyclopedias and research guides.

Almost all of the primary sources and compilations cited in this report are available online. The Library of Congress's *A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation* collection contains congressional and legal records for 1774 to 1875.<sup>11</sup> Other freely available repositories include the

<sup>6</sup> Information about these subjects is available in other CRS products, including CRS In Focus IF11792, *Statehood Process and Political Status of U.S. Territories: Brief Policy Background*, by R. Sam Garrett; CRS Report R44721, *Political Status of Puerto Rico: Brief Background and Recent Developments for Congress*, by R. Sam Garrett; CRS In Focus IF11443, *District of Columbia Statehood and Voting Representation*, by Joseph V. Jaroscak; and CRS Report R47101, *DC Statehood: Constitutional Considerations for Proposed Legislation*, by Mainon A. Schwartz.

<sup>7</sup> See CRS Report R43434, *Policy and Legislative Research for Congressional Staff: Finding Documents, Analysis, News, and Training*, by Sarah W. Caldwell, Ellen M. Lechman, and Michele L. Malloy.

<sup>8</sup> Bibliographic information is available from the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Center for the Study of the American Constitution at <https://csac.history.wisc.edu>.

<sup>9</sup> Twenty-eight volumes, printed by the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), 1934-1975.

<sup>10</sup> Seven volumes, edited by Francis Newton Thorpe and printed by GPO, 1909.

<sup>11</sup> Available at <https://www.loc.gov/collections/century-of-lawmaking>.

American Presidency Project database, maintained by the University of California, Santa Barbara;<sup>12</sup> the Government Publishing Office's (GPO's) GovInfo website;<sup>13</sup> HathiTrust's database of historical books and government publications;<sup>14</sup> the Law Library of Congress website;<sup>15</sup> LLMC Digital's collection of historical legal materials;<sup>16</sup> and Yale Law School's Avalon Project collection.<sup>17</sup> Subscription-only databases, such as ProQuest Congressional, also contain relevant content such as legislative documents.

Additional information about territories and statehood is available in reference resources such as *Prestatehood Legal Materials: A Fifty-State Research Guide, Including New York City and the District of Columbia*<sup>18</sup> and *The Uniting States: The Story of Statehood for the Fifty United States*.<sup>19</sup>

Members and congressional staff can contact CRS for assistance locating research materials, including materials about a specific state.

## Summary Tables

**Table 1. Chronological List of State Admissions**

Order	State	Admission Date
1	Delaware	December 7, 1787
2	Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787
3	New Jersey	December 18, 1787
4	Georgia	January 2, 1788
5	Connecticut	January 9, 1788
6	Massachusetts	February 6, 1788
7	Maryland	April 28, 1788
8	South Carolina	May 23, 1788
9	New Hampshire	June 21, 1788
10	Virginia	June 25, 1788
11	New York	July 26, 1788
12	North Carolina	November 21, 1789
13	Rhode Island	May 29, 1790
14	Vermont	March 4, 1791
15	Kentucky	June 1, 1792
16	Tennessee	June 1, 1796
17	Ohio	March 1, 1803
18	Louisiana	April 30, 1812
19	Indiana	December 11, 1816
20	Mississippi	December 10, 1817
21	Illinois	December 3, 1818
22	Alabama	December 14, 1819
23	Maine	March 15, 1820
24	Missouri	August 10, 1821
25	Arkansas	June 15, 1836

<sup>12</sup> Available at <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu>.

<sup>13</sup> Available at <https://www.govinfo.gov>.

<sup>14</sup> Available at <https://www.hathitrust.org>.

<sup>15</sup> Available at <https://www.loc.gov/research-centers/law-library-of-congress>.

<sup>16</sup> Available at <https://llmc.com>.

<sup>17</sup> Available at <https://avalon.law.yale.edu>.

<sup>18</sup> Two volumes, edited by Michael Chiorazzi and Marguerite Most (New York: The Haworth Information Press, 2005).

<sup>19</sup> Three volumes, edited by Benjamin F. Shearer (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2004).

Order	State	Admission Date
26	Michigan	January 26, 1837
27	Florida	March 3, 1845
28	Texas	December 29, 1845
29	Iowa	December 28, 1846
30	Wisconsin	May 29, 1848
31	California	September 9, 1850
32	Minnesota	May 11, 1858
33	Oregon	February 14, 1859
34	Kansas	January 29, 1861
35	West Virginia	June 20, 1863
36	Nevada	October 31, 1864
37	Nebraska	March 1, 1867
38	Colorado	August 1, 1876
39	North Dakota	November 2, 1889
40	South Dakota	November 2, 1889
41	Montana	November 8, 1889
42	Washington	November 11, 1889
43	Idaho	July 3, 1890
44	Wyoming	July 10, 1890
45	Utah	January 4, 1896
46	Oklahoma	November 16, 1907
47	New Mexico	January 6, 1912
48	Arizona	February 14, 1912
49	Alaska	January 3, 1959
50	Hawaii	August 21, 1959

**Sources:** Benjamin F. Shearer (ed.), *The United States: The Story of Statehood for the Fifty United States*, 3 vols. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2004); Michael Chiorazzi and Marguerite Most (eds.), *Prestatehood Legal Materials: A Fifty-State Research Guide, Including New York City and the District of Columbia*, 2 vols. (New York: The Haworth Information Press, 2005).

**Notes:** Admission date for the 13 original states indicates the date states ratified the U.S. Constitution. For other states, admission date indicates the date that their admission became effective. In some cases, this differs from the date of presidential approval listed in **Table 4** (e.g., if admission was finalized by a presidential proclamation authorized by the admission law, or if the admission law specified a specific date to take effect).

**Table 2. Territorial Acts**

Enacted legislation that established a territorial government

State (Territory, if Name Differs)	House Passage	Senate Passage	Presidential Approval	Citation(s)
Alabama	March 3, 1817	Feb. 21, 1817	March 3, 1817	3 Stat. 371
Alaska	Aug. 20, 1912	Aug. 17, 1912	Aug. 24, 1912	37 Stat. 512 62 H.R. 38
Arizona	May 8, 1862	Feb. 20, 1863 25-12	Feb. 24, 1863	12 Stat. 664 37 H.R. 357
Arkansas	Feb. 20, 1819	March 1, 1819	March 2, 1819	3 Stat. 493
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	Feb. 18, 1861 90-44	Feb. 26, 1861 26-18	Feb. 28, 1861	12 Stat. 172 36 S. 366
Connecticut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



State (Territory, if Name Differs)	House Passage	Senate Passage	Presidential Approval	Citation(s)
Florida	March 27, 1822 Unanimous <sup>a</sup>	March 27, 1822	March 30, 1822	3 Stat. 654
Georgia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	Apr. 27, 1900 138-54	Apr. 25, 1900	Apr. 30, 1900	31 Stat. 141 56 S. 222
Idaho	March 3, 1863 65-33 <sup>a</sup>	March 3, 1863 25-12	March 3, 1863	12 Stat. 808 37 H.R. 738
Illinois	Jan. 18, 1809 69-37	Jan. 31, 1809	Feb. 3, 1809	2 Stat. 514
Indiana	May 3, 1800	May 5, 1800	May 7, 1800	2 Stat. 58
Iowa	June 6, 1838 118-51	June 6, 1838	June 12, 1838	5 Stat. 235 25 S. 269
Kansas	May 22, 1854 113-100	May 25, 1854 35-13	May 30, 1854	10 Stat. 277 33 H.R. 236
Kentucky	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Louisiana (Orleans Territory)	March 23, 1804 51-45	March 23, 1804 15-9	March 26, 1804	2 Stat. 283
Maine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maryland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan	Jan. 7, 1805	Jan. 8, 1805	Jan. 11, 1805	2 Stat. 309
Minnesota	March 3, 1849 107-70	March 1, 1849 30-18	March 3, 1849	9 Stat. 403 30 S. 152
Mississippi	March 27, 1798	March 29, 1798	Apr. 7, 1798	1 Stat. 549
Missouri	May 21, 1812	May 21, 1812	June 4, 1812	2 Stat. 743
Montana	May 20, 1864 102-26	May 19, 1864 26-13	May 26, 1864	13 Stat. 85 38 H.R. 15
Nebraska	May 22, 1854 113-100	May 25, 1854 35-13	May 30, 1854	10 Stat. 277 33 H.R. 236
Nevada	March 1, 1861 92-52 <sup>b</sup>	Feb. 26, 1861	March 2, 1861	12 Stat. 209 36 S. 563
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	Sept. 6, 1850 108-97	Sept. 9, 1850 31-10	Sept. 9, 1850	9 Stat. 446 31 S. 307
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

State (Territory, if Name Differs)	House Passage	Senate Passage	Presidential Approval	Citation(s)
North Dakota (Dakota Territory)	March 1, 1861	Feb. 26, 1861	March 2, 1861	12 Stat. 239 36 S. 562
Ohio (Northwest Territory)	Aug. 5, 1789	Aug. 4, 1789	Aug. 7, 1789	1 Stat. 50
Oklahoma	Apr. 21, 1890	Apr. 23, 1890 50-5	May 2, 1890	26 Stat. 81 51 S. 895
Oregon	Aug. 2, 1848 128-71 <sup>b</sup>	Aug. 12, 1848 31-23 and 29-25	Aug. 14, 1848	9 Stat. 323 30 H.R. 201
Pennsylvania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota (Dakota Territory)	March 1, 1861	Feb. 26, 1861	March 2, 1861	12 Stat. 239 36 S. 562
Tennessee (Southwest Territory)	May 5, 1790	Apr. 27, 1790	May 26, 1790	1 Stat. 123
Texas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah	Sept. 7, 1850 97-85	Aug. 1, 1850	Sept. 9, 1850	9 Stat. 453 31 S. 225
Vermont	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	Feb. 10, 1853 129-29 <sup>b</sup>	March 2, 1853	March 2, 1853	10 Stat. 172 32 H.R. 348
West Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	Apr. 14, 1836	Apr. 18, 1836	Apr. 20, 1836	5 Stat. 10 24 S. 92
Wyoming	July 22, 1868 106-50	June 3, 1868	July 25, 1868	15 Stat. 178 40 S. 357

**Sources:** *Annals of Congress*, *Congressional Globe*, *Congressional Record*, *House Journal*, *Senate Journal*, *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

**Notes:** N/A means no territorial legislation was enacted (i.e., the 13 original states plus six states moved directly to statehood without an intervening period of territorial government). Final votes on passage are listed. Two vote tallies are listed if the question was divided. No vote count is listed when a vote tally was not recorded (e.g., a measure was passed by voice vote). The effective date of legislation may differ from its date of presidential approval. Bills and resolutions are presented with the Congress number preceding the bill citation (e.g., H.R. 1 during the 50<sup>th</sup> Congress would appear as 50 H.R. 1). No bill or resolution number is listed for legislation that was not identified in the record by number. The names of territories are noted in parentheses if they differ from the eventual name of the state. Many territories were created out of existing territories, so territorial boundaries differed at times from future state boundaries.

- a. Votes marked with “a” are based on the vote tally in the *Congressional Record* or predecessor publication, with no vote count listed in the *House Journal* or *Senate Journal*.

- b. Votes marked with “b” are based on the vote tally in the *House Journal* or *Senate Journal*, with the *Congressional Record* or predecessor publication listing a different vote count.

**Table 3. Enabling Acts**

Enacted legislation that allowed residents to prepare for statehood

State	House Passage	Senate Passage	Presidential Approval	Citation(s)
Alabama	Feb. 19, 1819	Feb. 23, 1819	March 2, 1819	3 Stat. 489
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	June 18, 1910	June 16, 1910 65-0	June 20, 1910	36 Stat. 557 61 H.R. 18166
Arkansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	March 3, 1875 164-76 <sup>a</sup>	Feb. 24, 1875 43-13 <sup>b</sup>	March 3, 1875	18 Stat. 474 <sup>c</sup> 43 H.R. 435 <sup>c</sup>
Connecticut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois	Apr. 15, 1818	Apr. 14, 1818	Apr. 18, 1818	3 Stat. 428
Indiana	Apr. 15, 1816	Apr. 13, 1816	Apr. 19, 1816	3 Stat. 289
Iowa	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Louisiana	Feb. 13, 1811 69-45	Feb. 7, 1811 22-10	Feb. 20, 1811	2 Stat. 641
Maine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maryland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan	June 13, 1836	Apr. 2, 1836 24-18	June 15, 1836	5 Stat. 49 24 S. 177
Minnesota	Jan. 31, 1857 97-75	Feb. 25, 1857 31-22	Feb. 26, 1857	11 Stat. 166 34 H.R. 642
Mississippi	Feb. 26, 1817	Feb. 27, 1817	March 1, 1817	3 Stat. 348
Missouri	March 2, 1820 90-87 and 134-42	March 2, 1820	March 6, 1820	3 Stat. 545
Montana	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 22, 1889	25 Stat. 676 <sup>c</sup> 50 S. 185 <sup>c</sup>

State	House Passage	Senate Passage	Presidential Approval	Citation(s)
Nebraska	March 17, 1864	Apr. 14, 1864	Apr. 19, 1864	13 Stat. 47 38 H.R. 14½
Nevada	March 17, 1864	Feb. 24, 1864	March 21, 1864	13 Stat. 30 <sup>c</sup> 38 S. 96 <sup>c</sup>
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	June 18, 1910	June 16, 1910 65-0	June 20, 1910	36 Stat. 557 61 H.R. 18166
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 22, 1889	25 Stat. 676 <sup>c</sup> 50 S. 185 <sup>c</sup>
Ohio	Apr. 29, 1802	Apr. 28, 1802 16-6	Apr. 30, 1802	2 Stat. 173
Oklahoma	June 14, 1906	June 13, 1906	June 16, 1906	34 Stat. 267 <sup>c</sup> 59 H.R. 12707 <sup>c</sup>
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 22, 1889	25 Stat. 676 <sup>c</sup> 50 S. 185 <sup>c</sup>
Tennessee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas	Feb. 28, 1845 134-77 <sup>b</sup>	Feb. 27, 1845 27-25	March 1, 1845	5 Stat. 797 28 H.J.Res. 46
Utah	Dec. 13, 1893	July 10, 1894	July 16, 1894	28 Stat. 107 <sup>c</sup> 53 H.R. 352 <sup>c</sup>
Vermont	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 22, 1889	25 Stat. 676 <sup>c</sup> 50 S. 185 <sup>c</sup>
West Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	June 10, 1846	Aug. 5, 1846	Aug. 6, 1846	9 Stat. 56 29 H.R. 105
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Sources:** *Annals of Congress*, *Congressional Globe*, *Congressional Record*, *House Journal*, *Senate Journal*, *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

**Notes:** N/A means no enabling legislation was enacted ahead of final legislation to admit the state to the Union. Some enabling acts involved multiple future states. Only final votes on passage are listed. Two vote tallies are

listed if the question was divided. No vote count is listed when a measure was passed by voice vote. The effective date of legislation may differ from the date of presidential approval. Bills and resolutions are presented with the Congress number preceding the bill citation (e.g., H.R. 1 during the 50<sup>th</sup> Congress would appear as 50 H.R. 1). No bill or resolution number is listed for legislation not identified in the record by number.

- Votes marked with “a” are based on the vote tally in the *Congressional Record* or predecessor publication, with no vote count listed in the *House Journal* or *Senate Journal*.
- Votes marked with “b” are based on the vote tally in the *House Journal* or *Senate Journal*, with the *Congressional Record* or predecessor publication listing a different vote count.
- Citations marked with “c” are combined enabling and admission acts, and appear in both **Table 3** and **Table 4**.

**Table 4. Admission Acts**

Enacted legislation that admitted a state into the Union

State	House Passage	Senate Passage	Presidential Approval	Citation(s)
Alabama	Dec. 8, 1819	Dec. 8, 1819	Dec. 14, 1819	3 Stat. 608
Alaska	May 28, 1958 210-166	June 30, 1958 64-20	July 7, 1958	72 Stat. 339 85 H.R. 7999
Arizona	Aug. 19, 1911	Aug. 18, 1911 53-9	Aug. 21, 1911	37 Stat. 39 62 S.J.Res. 57
Arkansas	June 13, 1836 143-50	Apr. 4, 1836 31-6	June 15, 1836	5 Stat. 50 24 S. 178
California	Sept. 7, 1850 150-56	Aug. 13, 1850 34-18	Sept. 9, 1850	9 Stat. 452 31 S. 169
Colorado	March 3, 1875 164-76	Feb. 24, 1875 43-13 <sup>a</sup>	March 3, 1875	18 Stat. 474 <sup>b</sup> 43 H.R. 435 <sup>b</sup>
Connecticut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida	Feb. 13, 1845 144-48 <sup>a</sup>	March 1, 1845 36-9	March 3, 1845	5 Stat. 742 28 H.R. 497
Georgia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	March 12, 1959 323-89	March 11, 1959 76-15	March 18, 1959	73 Stat. 4 86 S. 50
Idaho	Apr. 3, 1890 129-1	July 1, 1890	July 3, 1890	26 Stat. 215 51 H.R. 4562
Illinois	Nov. 23, 1818 117-34	Dec. 1, 1818	Dec. 3, 1818	3 Stat. 536
Indiana	Dec. 9, 1816 Unanimous <sup>c</sup>	Dec. 6, 1816	Dec. 11, 1816	3 Stat. 399
Iowa	Dec. 21, 1846	Dec. 24, 1846	Dec. 28, 1846	9 Stat. 117 29 H.R. 557
Kansas	Jan. 28, 1861	Jan. 21, 1861 36-16	Jan. 29, 1861	12 Stat. 126 36 H.R. 23
Kentucky	Jan. 28, 1791	Jan. 12, 1791	Feb. 4, 1791	1 Stat. 189
Louisiana	Apr. 6, 1812	Apr. 1, 1812	Apr. 8, 1812	2 Stat. 701
Maine	March 3, 1820	March 3, 1820	March 3, 1820	3 Stat. 544

State	House Passage	Senate Passage	Presidential Approval	Citation(s)
Maryland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan	Jan. 25, 1837 132-43	Jan. 5, 1837 25-10	Jan. 26, 1837	5 Stat. 144 24 S. 81
Minnesota	May 11, 1858 157-39 <sup>a</sup>	Apr. 7, 1858 49-3	May 11, 1858	11 Stat. 285 35 S. 86
Mississippi	Dec. 8, 1817	Dec. 3, 1817	Dec. 10, 1817	3 Stat. 472
Missouri	Feb. 26, 1821 87-81	Feb. 28, 1821 28-14	March 2, 1821	3 Stat. 645
Montana	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 22, 1889	25 Stat. 676 <sup>b</sup> 50 S. 185 <sup>b</sup>
Nebraska	Jan. 15, 1867 103-55	Jan. 16, 1867 28-14	Veto (Jan. 30, 1867) overridden by Senate (Feb. 8, 1867, 31-9) and House (Feb. 9, 1867, 120-44)	14 Stat. 391 39 S. 456
Nevada	March 17, 1864	Feb. 24, 1864	March 21, 1864	13 Stat. 30 <sup>b</sup> 38 S. 96 <sup>b</sup>
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	Aug. 19, 1911	Aug. 18, 1911 53-9	Aug. 21, 1911	37 Stat. 39 62 S.J.Res. 57
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 22, 1889	25 Stat. 676 <sup>b</sup> 50 S. 185 <sup>b</sup>
Ohio	May 19, 1953	Aug. 1, 1953	Aug. 7, 1953	67 Stat. 407 83 H.J.Res. 121
Oklahoma	June 14, 1906	June 13, 1906	June 16, 1906	34 Stat. 267 <sup>b</sup> 59 H.R. 12707 <sup>b</sup>
Oregon	Feb. 12, 1859 114-103	May 18, 1858 35-17	Feb. 14, 1859	11 Stat. 383 35 S. 239
Pennsylvania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 22, 1889	25 Stat. 676 <sup>b</sup> 50 S. 185 <sup>b</sup>
Tennessee	May 30, 1796	May 31, 1796	June 1, 1796	1 Stat. 491
Texas	Dec. 16, 1845 141-57 <sup>a</sup>	Dec. 22, 1845 31-14	Dec. 29, 1845	9 Stat. 108 29 H.J.Res. 2
Utah	Dec. 13, 1893	July 10, 1894	July 16, 1894	28 Stat. 107 <sup>b</sup> 53 H.R. 352 <sup>b</sup>

State	House Passage	Senate Passage	Presidential Approval	Citation(s)
Vermont	Feb. 14, 1791	Feb. 12, 1791	Feb. 18, 1791	1 Stat. 191
Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 20, 1889	Feb. 22, 1889	25 Stat. 676 <sup>b</sup> 50 S. 185 <sup>b</sup>
West Virginia	Dec. 10, 1862 96-55	July 14, 1862 23-17	Dec. 31, 1862	12 Stat. 633 37 S. 365
Wisconsin	May 11, 1848	May 19, 1848	May 29, 1848	9 Stat. 233 30 H.R. 397
Wyoming	July 8, 1890	June 27, 1890 29-18	July 10, 1890	26 Stat. 222 51 H.R. 982

**Sources:** *Annals of Congress*, *Congressional Globe*, *Congressional Record*, *House Journal*, *Senate Journal*, *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

**Notes:** N/A means no admission act (i.e., one of the 13 original states). Some admission acts involved multiple states. An admission act may have preceded a presidential proclamation formally admitting the state, and/or the effective date of admission may have differed from the date of presidential approval; see **Table 1** for each state's effective date of admission. Only final votes on passage are listed. Two vote tallies are listed if the question was divided. No vote count is listed when a vote tally was not recorded (e.g., a measure was passed by voice vote). Bills and resolutions are presented with the Congress number preceding the bill citation (e.g., H.R. 1 during the 50<sup>th</sup> Congress would appear as 50 H.R. 1). No bill or resolution number is listed for legislation not identified in the record by number.

- Votes marked with "b" are based on the vote tally in the *House Journal* or *Senate Journal*, with the *Congressional Record* or predecessor publication listing a different vote count.
- Citations marked with "c" are combined enabling and admission acts, and appear in both **Table 3** and **Table 4**.
- Votes marked with "a" are based on the vote tally in the *Congressional Record* or predecessor publication, with no vote count listed in the *House Journal* or *Senate Journal*.

**Table 5. Referendum Votes**

State-level referendums, ratifications, and other statehood-related votes, including both popular votes and votes by delegates elected to a convention

State	Referendum Question or Type	Date	Vote (Yes-No)	Notes
Alabama	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaska	"Shall Alaska immediately be admitted into the Union as a State?"	Aug. 26, 1958	40,452-8,010	Earlier statehood referendum held Oct. 8, 1946; state constitution ratified Apr. 24, 1956
Arizona	Amendment to state constitution	Dec. 12, 1911	14,963-1,980	Congress required amendment as condition for admission; state constitution ratified Feb. 9, 1911

State	Referendum Question or Type	Date	Vote (Yes-No)	Notes
Arkansas	Opinion of statehood	Aug. 1, 1835	1,942-908	Several counties allowed opinion on statehood to be recorded on territorial election ballot
California	Ratification of state constitution	Nov. 13, 1849	12,061-811	
Colorado	Ratification of state constitution	July 1, 1876	15,443-4,062	
Connecticut	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	Jan. 9, 1788	128-40	Vote of delegates to state convention
Delaware	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	Dec. 7, 1787	30-0	Vote of delegates to state convention
Florida	Ratification of state constitution	May 6, 1839	2,071-1,958	Earlier statehood referendum held May 1, 1837
Georgia	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	Dec. 31, 1787	26-0	Vote of delegates to state convention; ratification formalized Jan. 2, 1788
Hawaii	"Shall Hawaii immediately be admitted into the Union as a State?"	June 27, 1959	132,773-7,971	Earlier statehood referendum held Nov. 5, 1940; state constitution ratified Nov. 7, 1950
Idaho	Ratification of state constitution	Nov. 5, 1889	12,398-1,773	
Illinois	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iowa	Ratification of state constitution	Aug. 3, 1846	9,492-9,036	Earlier state constitution rejected Apr. 7, 1845 and Aug. 4, 1845; earlier referendum Apr. 1, 1844
Kansas	Ratification of state constitution	Oct. 4, 1859	10,421-5,530	Earlier state constitution rejected Aug. 2, 1858
Kentucky	Opinion of statehood	July 28, 1790	24-18	Vote of delegates to Ninth Kentucky Convention
Louisiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	



State	Referendum Question or Type	Date	Vote (Yes-No)	Notes
Maine	“Should Maine separate from Massachusetts?”	July 26, 1819	17,091-7,132	Earlier votes on separation held in 1792, 1797, 1807, and 1816 (twice)
Maryland	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	Apr. 26, 1788	63-11	Vote of delegates to state convention; ratification formalized Apr. 28, 1788
Massachusetts	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	Feb. 6, 1788	187-168	Vote of delegates to state convention
Michigan	Ratification of state constitution	Oct. 5-06, 1835	6,752-1,374	Later, on Dec. 15, 1836, a second state convention known as the “Frostbitten Convention” unanimously approved the conditions of the enabling act
Minnesota	Ratification of state constitution	Oct. 13, 1857	30,055-571	
Mississippi	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	Ratification of state constitution	Oct. 1, 1889	24,676-2,274	
Nebraska	Ratification of state constitution	June 2, 1866	3,938-3,838	
Nevada	Ratification of state constitution	Sept. 7, 1864	10,375-1,284	
New Hampshire	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	June 21, 1788	57-47	Vote of delegates to state convention
New Jersey	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	Dec. 18, 1787	38-0	Vote of delegates to state convention
New Mexico	Amendment to state constitution	Nov. 7, 1911	34,897-22,831	Congress required amendment as condition for admission; state constitution ratified Jan. 21, 1911
New York	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	July 26, 1788	30-27	Vote of delegates to state convention

State	Referendum Question or Type	Date	Vote (Yes-No)	Notes
North Carolina	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	Nov. 21, 1789	194-77	Vote of delegates to second state convention; first convention voted Aug. 2, 1788 to demand amendments
North Dakota	Ratification of state constitution	Oct. 1, 1889	27,441-8,107	Earlier referendum on dividing Dakota Territory held Nov. 8, 1887
Ohio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	Ratification of state constitution	Sept. 17, 1907	180,333-73,059	Indian Territory voted Nov. 7, 1905 on constitution for separate state of Sequoyah
Oregon	Ratification of state constitution	Nov. 9, 1857	7,195-3,215	Earlier referendum on statehood held June 1857
Pennsylvania	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	Dec. 12, 1787	46-23	Vote of delegates to state convention
Rhode Island	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	May 29, 1790	34-32	Vote of delegates to state convention
South Carolina	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	May 23, 1788	149-73	Vote of delegates to state convention
South Dakota	Ratification of state constitution	Oct. 1, 1889	70,131-3,267	Earlier referendum on dividing Dakota Territory held Nov. 8, 1887
Tennessee	"Is it your wish if, on taking the enumeration, there should prove to be less than sixty thousand inhabitants, that the Territory shall be admitted as a State in to the Federal Union with such less number or not?"	Sept. 15, 1795 to Nov. 15, 1795	6,504-2,562	
Texas	Annexation and ratification of state constitution	Oct. 13, 1845	7,664-430 (annexation), 7,527-536 (ratification)	
Utah	Ratification of state constitution	Nov. 5, 1895	31,305-7,607	
Vermont	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	Jan. 10, 1791	105-4	Vote of delegates to state convention

State	Referendum Question or Type	Date	Vote (Yes-No)	Notes
Virginia	Ratification of U.S. Constitution	June 25, 1788	89-79	Vote of delegates to state convention
Washington	Ratification of state constitution	Oct. 1, 1889	40,152-11,879	
West Virginia	Ratification of state constitution	March 26, 1863	28,321-572	Earlier vote on statehood Oct. 24, 1861
Wisconsin	Ratification of state constitution	March 13, 1848	16,759-6,384	Earlier state constitution rejected Apr. June 1847
Wyoming	Ratification of state constitution	Nov. 5, 1889	6,272-1,923	

**Sources:** Various; see citations in the “Statehood Timelines” section for details.

**Notes:** N/A means no referendum or similar vote was located. In general, if multiple votes occurred as part of the statehood process (e.g., an initial referendum on whether to seek admission and a subsequent ratification vote on the state constitution), the final vote is described in the table (in this example, ratification of the state constitution) and the earlier vote (in this example, the initial referendum) is mentioned in the “Notes” column.

## Statehood Timelines

### Alabama

- **September 3, 1783:** United States acquires part of the future Alabama from Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris. Additional territory is later acquired in the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819.<sup>20</sup>

#### Alabama: 22<sup>nd</sup> State

Alabama Territory created March 3, 1817 (3 Stat. 371)  
 Enabling law enacted March 2, 1819 (3 Stat. 489)  
 Alabama admitted December 14, 1819 (3 Stat. 608)

- **January 17, 1817:** Senator Charles Tait of Georgia reports, from a select committee, a bill that would create a new territorial government in the eastern part of the Mississippi Territory. He also reports a separate bill to prepare the western part of the territory for statehood.<sup>21</sup>
- **February 21, 1817:** Senate passes the bill creating the Alabama Territory without a recorded vote.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Harriet E. Amos Doss, “The State of Alabama,” in *The Uniting States: The Story of Statehood for the Fifty United States*, vol. 1, ed. Benjamin F. Shearer (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2004), pp. 24-53.

<sup>21</sup> *Journal of the Senate of the United States of America (Senate Journal)*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 17, 1817), p. 123; *The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States (Annals of Congress)*, vol. 30, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 17, 1817), p. 71. See the “Mississippi” timeline for information on the latter bill.

<sup>22</sup> *Senate Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 21, 1817), pp. 273-274; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 30, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 21, 1817), p. 139.

- **March 3, 1817:** House passes the Alabama Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>23</sup> President James Madison signs “[a]n Act to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory,” creating the Alabama Territory.<sup>24</sup>
- **December 11, 1818:** Senate receives a petition from Alabama territorial officials “praying admission into the Union” as a state and refers it to a select committee.<sup>25</sup>
- **December 18, 1818:** Senator Tait reports from the select committee a bill enabling Alabama to “form a constitution and state government” and join the Union.<sup>26</sup>
- **January 12, 1819:** Senate passes the Alabama statehood bill without a recorded vote.<sup>27</sup>
- **February 19, 1819:** House passes an amended version of the enabling act without a recorded vote.<sup>28</sup>
- **February 23, 1819:** Senate concurs in the House’s amendments to the enabling act without a recorded vote.<sup>29</sup>
- **March 2, 1819:** President James Monroe signs “[a]n Act to enable the people of the Alabama territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.”<sup>30</sup>
- **July 5, 1819:** Delegates gather in Huntsville to write a state constitution for Alabama.<sup>31</sup>
- **August 2, 1819:** Delegates at the Huntsville convention finalize and sign a state constitution for Alabama.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States (House Journal)*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 3, 1817), p. 545; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 30, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 3, 1817), p. 1066.

<sup>24</sup> 3 Stat. 371.

<sup>25</sup> *Senate Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 11, 1818), p. 70; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 33, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 11, 1818), p. 66.

<sup>26</sup> *Senate Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 18, 1818), p. 86; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 33, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 18, 1818), p. 75.

<sup>27</sup> *Senate Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 12, 1819), p. 143; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 33, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 12, 1819), p. 121.

<sup>28</sup> *House Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 19, 1819), pp. 290-291; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 34, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 19, 1819), p. 1272.

<sup>29</sup> *Senate Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 23, 1819), p. 295; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 33, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 23, 1819), p. 253.

<sup>30</sup> 3 Stat. 489.

<sup>31</sup> *Journal of the Convention of the Alabama Territory Begun July 5, 1819* (Huntsville, AL: John Boardman, 1819), pp. 3-4.

<sup>32</sup> *Journal of the Convention of the Alabama Territory*, pp. 38-39.

- **December 8, 1819:** Senate adopts a joint resolution declaring Alabama admitted into the Union, without a recorded vote.<sup>33</sup> House adopts the resolution without a recorded vote.<sup>34</sup>
- **December 14, 1819:** President Monroe signs the admission resolution into law, establishing “[t]hat the state of Alabama shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America.”<sup>35</sup>

## Alaska

- **October 18, 1867:** United States purchases Alaska from Russia.<sup>36</sup>
- **May 17, 1884:** President Chester A. Arthur signs “[a]n act providing a civil government for Alaska,” which creates the District of Alaska.<sup>37</sup>
- **April 4, 1911:** Delegate James Wickersham of Alaska introduces 62 H.R. 38,<sup>38</sup> which would grant territory status to Alaska.<sup>39</sup>
- **April 24, 1912:** House amends 62 H.R. 38 and passes it without a recorded vote.<sup>40</sup>
- **July 24, 1912:** Senate amends 62 H.R. 38 and passes it without a recorded vote.<sup>41</sup>
- **August 17, 1912:** Senate adopts conference report on 62 H.R. 38 without a recorded vote.<sup>42</sup>
- **August 20, 1912:** House agrees to conference report on 62 H.R. 38 without a recorded vote.<sup>43</sup>

### Alaska: 49<sup>th</sup> State

Alaska Territory created August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 512)  
 Statehood law enacted July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339)  
 Alaska admitted January 3, 1959 (73 Stat. c16)

<sup>33</sup> *Senate Journal*, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 8, 1819), p. 21; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 35, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 8, 1819), p. 20-21.

<sup>34</sup> *House Journal*, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 8, 1819), p. 22; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 35, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 8, 1819), p. 710.

<sup>35</sup> 3 Stat. 608.

<sup>36</sup> William S. Hanable, “The State of Alaska,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 54-78.

<sup>37</sup> 23 Stat. 24. District status gave Alaska a governor and federal court, but no territorial legislature. See Jessica Van Buren, “Alaska Prestatehood Legal Research Resources,” in *Prestatehood Legal Materials: A Fifty-State Research Guide, Including New York City and the District of Columbia*, vol. 1, eds. Michael Chiorazzi and Marguerite Most (New York: The Haworth Information Press, 2005), pp. 31-50.

<sup>38</sup> Throughout this report, bills and resolutions are presented with the Congress number preceding the bill citation. In this instance, 62 H.R. 38 is H.R. 38 during the 62<sup>nd</sup> Congress.

<sup>39</sup> *House Journal*, 62<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 4, 1911), p. 15; *Congressional Record*, vol. 47, part 1 (April 4, 1911), p. 22.

<sup>40</sup> *House Journal*, 62<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (April 24, 1912), pp. 598-599; *Congressional Record*, vol. 48, part 6 (April 24, 1912), pp. 5260-5303.

<sup>41</sup> *Senate Journal*, 62<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (July 24, 1912), p. 479; *Congressional Record*, vol. 48, part 10 (July 24, 1912), pp. 9535-9540.

<sup>42</sup> *Senate Journal*, 62<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (August 17, 1912), pp. 559-560; *Congressional Record*, vol. 48, part 11 (August 17, 1912), pp. 11164-11165.

<sup>43</sup> *House Journal*, 62<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (August 20, 1912), p. 994; *Congressional Record*, vol. 48, part 11 (August 20, 1912), pp. 11393-11394.

- **August 24, 1912:** President William Howard Taft signs 62 H.R. 38 into law, establishing a territorial government for Alaska.<sup>44</sup>
- **October 8, 1946:** Alaska voters back statehood, 9,630 to 6,822, in a referendum.<sup>45</sup>
- **November 8, 1955:** A constitutional convention called by the Territorial Legislature holds its first meeting at the University of Alaska, just outside Fairbanks.<sup>46</sup>
- **February 5, 1956:** Delegates vote 54-0 to adopt a state constitution for Alaska.<sup>47</sup>
- **April 24, 1956:** Alaska residents vote 17,477 to 7,180 in favor of ratifying the new state constitution.<sup>48</sup>
- **June 7, 1957:** Representative Leo W. O'Brien of New York introduces 85 H.R. 7999, a bill for "the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union."<sup>49</sup>
- **May 28, 1958:** House votes 210-166 to pass 85 H.R. 7999.<sup>50</sup>
- **June 30, 1958:** Senate votes 64-20 to pass 85 H.R. 7999.<sup>51</sup>
- **July 7, 1958:** President Dwight Eisenhower signs 85 H.R. 7999 into law, admitting Alaska as a state pending a referendum vote.<sup>52</sup>
- **August 26, 1958:** Alaskans approve statehood in a three-part referendum. On the question, "Shall Alaska immediately be admitted into the Union as a State?" the vote is 40,452 to 8,010.<sup>53</sup>
- **January 3, 1959:** President Eisenhower issues Proclamation No. 3269, "Admission of the State of Alaska into the Union," concluding the statehood process.<sup>54</sup>

## Arizona

### Arizona: 48<sup>th</sup> State

<sup>44</sup> 37 Stat. 512.

<sup>45</sup> Ernest Gruening, *Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior* (Washington: GPO, 1947), p. 1.

<sup>46</sup> *Minutes of the Daily Proceedings, Alaska Constitutional Convention*, vol. 1 (Juneau, AK: Alaska Legislative Council, 1965), p. 1.

<sup>47</sup> *Minutes of the Daily Proceedings, Alaska Constitutional Convention*, vol. 5, pp. 3938-3939.

<sup>48</sup> B. Frank Heintzleman, *1956 Annual Report, Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior* (Washington: GPO, 1956), p. 1.

<sup>49</sup> *House Journal*, 85<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 7, 1957), p. 512; *Congressional Record*, vol. 103, part 7 (June 7, 1957), p. 8564.

<sup>50</sup> *House Journal*, 85<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (May 28, 1958), pp. 408-409; *Congressional Record*, vol. 104, part 7 (May 28, 1958), pp. 9756-9757.

<sup>51</sup> *Senate Journal*, 85<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 30, 1958), p. 435; *Congressional Record*, vol. 104, part 10 (June 30, 1958), p. 12650.

<sup>52</sup> 72 Stat. 339.

<sup>53</sup> Alaska Division of Elections, *Statehood Election: Final Results of Special Referendum Election*, at <https://www.elections.alaska.gov/Core/Archive/58STATE/1958-statehood.pdf>.

<sup>54</sup> 73 Stat. c16.

- April 25, 1854:** The United States buys part of the land that will become Arizona from Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase, adding to land acquired in 1848 by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.<sup>55</sup>
- March 12, 1862:** Representative James M. Ashley of Ohio reports 37 H.R. 357, a bill to create a territorial government for Arizona, from the House Committee on Territories.<sup>56</sup>
- May 8, 1862:** House passes 37 H.R. 357 without a recorded vote, after rejecting a motion to table the bill.<sup>57</sup>
- February 20, 1863:** Senates passes 37 H.R. 357 on a 25-12 vote.<sup>58</sup>
- February 24, 1863:** President Abraham Lincoln signs 37 H.R. 357 into law, creating the Territory of Arizona.<sup>59</sup>
- January 14, 1910:** Representative Edward L. Hamilton of Michigan introduces 61 H.R. 18166, which would enable Arizona and New Mexico to write constitutions in preparation for statehood.<sup>60</sup>
- January 17, 1910:** House suspends the rules and passes 61 H.R. 18166 without a recorded vote.<sup>61</sup>
- June 16, 1910:** Senate amends 61 H.R. 18166, then passes it on a 65-0 vote.<sup>62</sup>
- June 18, 1910:** House passes Senate-amended version of 61 H.R. 18166 without a recorded vote.<sup>63</sup>
- June 20, 1910:** President William Howard Taft signs 61 H.R. 18166 into law, enabling Arizona and New Mexico to write constitutions and form state governments.<sup>64</sup>
- October 10, 1910:** Delegates gather in Phoenix to write a state constitution for Arizona.<sup>65</sup>

Arizona Territory created February 24, 1863 (12 Stat. 664)  
 Enabling law enacted June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557)  
 Admission law enacted August 21, 1911 (37 Stat. 39)  
 Arizona admitted February 14, 1912 (37 Stat. 1728)

<sup>55</sup> Valerie L. Adams, "The State of Arizona," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 79-105.

<sup>56</sup> *House Journal*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 12, 1862), p. 439; *Congressional Globe*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 12, 1862), p. 1193.

<sup>57</sup> The *House Journal* reported the vote on tabling the bill as 72-50, while the *Congressional Globe* reported the vote as 72-52. See *House Journal*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (May 8, 1862), pp. 657-659, and *Congressional Globe*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (May 8, 1862), pp. 2023-2030.

<sup>58</sup> *Senate Journal*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 20, 1863), p. 300; *Congressional Globe*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 20, 1863), pp. 1125-1128.

<sup>59</sup> 12 Stat. 664.

<sup>60</sup> *House Journal*, 61<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 14, 1910), p. 168; *Congressional Record*, vol. 45, part 1 (January 14, 1910), p. 654.

<sup>61</sup> *House Journal*, 61<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 17, 1910), pp. 175-176; *Congressional Record*, vol. 45, part 1 (January 17, 1910), pp. 702-714.

<sup>62</sup> *Senate Journal* 61<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 16, 1910), pp. 452-453; *Congressional Record*, vol. 45, part 8 (June 16, 1910), pp. 8225-8237.

<sup>63</sup> *House Journal*, 61<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 18, 1910), p. 803; *Congressional Record*, vol. 45, part 8 (June 18, 1910), pp. 8485-8487.

<sup>64</sup> 36 Stat. 557.

<sup>65</sup> *Minutes of the Constitutional Convention of the Territory of Arizona* (Phoenix, AZ: Press of Phoenix Printing Co., 1910), p. 5.

- **December 9, 1910:** Delegates vote 40-12 to adopt a state constitution for Arizona.<sup>66</sup>
- **February 9, 1911:** Arizona voters ratify the state constitution by a vote of 12,534 to 3,920.<sup>67</sup>
- **August 15, 1911:** President Taft vetoes 62 H.J.Res. 14, a joint resolution to admit Arizona and New Mexico as states, objecting to the provision of Arizona's constitution that allows voters to recall judges.<sup>68</sup>
- **August 17, 1911:** Senator William A. Smith of Michigan reports 62 S.J.Res. 57 from the Senate Committee on Territories. This joint resolution would admit Arizona and New Mexico as states, but it would first require Arizona to remove judicial recall from its state constitution.<sup>69</sup>
- **August 18, 1911:** Senate debates and passes 62 S.J.Res. 57 on a 53-9 vote.<sup>70</sup>
- **August 19, 1911:** House debates and passes 62 S.J.Res. 57 without a recorded vote.<sup>71</sup>
- **August 21, 1911:** President Taft signs 62 S.J.Res. 57 into law, admitting New Mexico and Arizona as states once certain conditions have been met, including the amending of Arizona's constitution to exempt judicial officers from recall.<sup>72</sup>
- **December 12, 1911:** Arizona voters amend the state constitution to remove judicial recall, by a 14,963 to 1,980 vote, meeting President Taft's demand.<sup>73</sup>
- **February 14, 1912:** President Taft issues a proclamation admitting Arizona as the 48<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>74</sup>

## Arkansas

- **April 30, 1803:** The United States acquires the land that will become Arkansas from France in the Louisiana Purchase.<sup>75</sup>
- **December 16, 1818:** House convenes a select committee to consider whether to create a separate territorial

### Arkansas: 25<sup>th</sup> State

Arkansas Territory created July 4, 1819 (3 Stat. 493)  
Arkansas admitted June 15, 1836 (5 Stat. 50)

<sup>66</sup> *Minutes of the Constitutional Convention of the Territory of Arizona*, pp. 433-434.

<sup>67</sup> Richard E. Sloan, *Report of the Governor of Arizona to the Secretary of the Interior For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1911* (Washington: GPO, 1911), p. 5.

<sup>68</sup> William Howard Taft, *Special Message of the President of the United States Returning Without Approval House Joint Resolution No. 14*, H. Doc. 62-106 (Washington: GPO, 1911).

<sup>69</sup> *Senate Journal*, 62<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 17, 1911), p. 178; *Congressional Record*, vol. 47, part 4 (August 17, 1911), p. 4061.

<sup>70</sup> *Senate Journal*, 62<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 18, 1911), p. 185; *Congressional Record*, vol. 47, part 4 (August 18, 1911), pp. 4118-4141.

<sup>71</sup> *House Journal*, 62<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 19, 1911), p. 390; *Congressional Record*, vol. 47, part 5 (August 19, 1911), pp. 4217-4242.

<sup>72</sup> 37 Stat. 39. See "New Mexico" timeline for details on its admission.

<sup>73</sup> Voters would restore the provision in November 1912. See David R. Berman, *Arizona Politics and Government: The Quest for Autonomy, Democracy, and Development* (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1998), p. 35.

<sup>74</sup> 37 Stat. 1728.

<sup>75</sup> William D. Baker, "The State of Arkansas," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 106-133.



government for the “Arkansaw Country” (also spelled “Arkansas Country”) within the existing Missouri Territory.<sup>76</sup>

- **December 21, 1818:** Representative George Robertson of Kentucky reports a bill from the select committee creating a new territory.<sup>77</sup>
- **February 20, 1819:** House passes the bill to establish Arkansas Territory without a recorded vote on final passage, following days of debate and several close votes on amendments and procedural motions related to slavery in the territory.<sup>78</sup>
- **March 1, 1819:** Senate passes the Arkansas Territory bill without a recorded vote on final passage, following a 19-14 vote to defeat a motion to recommit with instructions to report the bill back with an antislavery amendment.<sup>79</sup>
- **March 2, 1819:** President James Monroe signs the law “establishing a separate territorial government in the southern part of the territory of Missouri.” The new territory, which will come into existence on July 4, 1819, is spelled “Arkansaw” in the statute, though “Arkansas” becomes the standard spelling.<sup>80</sup>
- **August 1, 1835:** During territorial elections, several Arkansas counties allow voters to express an opinion of statehood on their ballots. The *Arkansas Advocate* newspaper reports the tally as 1,942 in favor and 908 opposed.<sup>81</sup>
- **January 4, 1836:** Delegates gather in Little Rock to write a new state constitution for Arkansas.<sup>82</sup>
- **January 30, 1836:** Delegates at the Little Rock convention vote 46-4 to adopt the Arkansas state constitution.<sup>83</sup>
- **March 10, 1836:** Senate votes 22-17 to refer the Arkansas state constitution to a select committee.<sup>84</sup>
- **March 22, 1836:** Senate select committee reports out 24 S. 178, a bill admitting Arkansas as a state.<sup>85</sup>
- **April 4, 1836:** Senate votes 31-6 to pass 24 S. 178.<sup>86</sup>

<sup>76</sup> *House Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 16, 1818), pp. 107-108; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 33, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 16, 1818), p. 413-414.

<sup>77</sup> *House Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 21, 1818), p. 119; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 33, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 21, 1818), p. 422.

<sup>78</sup> *House Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 20, 1819), p. 296; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 34, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 20, 1819), p. 1283.

<sup>79</sup> *Senate Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 1, 1819), pp. 324-325; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 33, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 1, 1819), p. 274.

<sup>80</sup> 3 Stat. 493.

<sup>81</sup> D.A. Stokes Jr., “The First State Elections in 1836,” *Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 20, no. 2 (Summer 1961), 126-150.

<sup>82</sup> *Journal of the Proceedings of the Convention Met to Form a Constitution and System of State Government for the People of Arkansas* (Little Rock, AR: Albert Pike, 1836), p. 3.

<sup>83</sup> *Journal of the Proceedings of the Convention Met to Form a Constitution ... for the People of Arkansas*, p. 51.

<sup>84</sup> *Senate Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 10, 1836), pp. 210-211; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 10, 1836), pp. 240.

<sup>85</sup> *Senate Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 22, 1836), pp. 236-237; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 22, 1836), p. 275.

<sup>86</sup> *Senate Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 4, 1836), pp. 266-267; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 4, 1836), pp. 315-316.

- **June 13, 1836:** House votes 143-50 to pass 24 S. 178.<sup>87</sup>
- **June 15, 1836:** President Andrew Jackson signs 24 S. 178 into law, admitting Arkansas into the Union.<sup>88</sup>

## California

- **February 2, 1848:** The United States acquires California from Mexico in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.<sup>89</sup>
- **June 3, 1849:** Bennet Riley, the U.S. Army officer serving as governor of California, calls a convention with the purpose of “forming a State constitution or a plan for Territorial government.”<sup>90</sup>
- **September 1, 1849:** Convention delegates begin to gather in Monterey.<sup>91</sup>
- **September 5, 1849:** Convention delegates vote, 28-8, to draft a constitution and seek statehood for California rather than organize a territorial government.<sup>92</sup>
- **October 13, 1849:** Convention delegates sign a state constitution for California.<sup>93</sup>
- **November 13, 1849:** California residents ratify the state constitution by a vote of 12,061 to 811.<sup>94</sup>
- **January 29, 1850:** Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky proposes what becomes the Compromise of 1850, a legislative package that includes California’s admission to the Union as a free state, in response to growing tensions between the North and South.<sup>95</sup>
- **February 13, 1850:** President Zachary Taylor transmits the California state constitution to Congress.<sup>96</sup>
- **March 25, 1850:** Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois reports 31 S. 169, a bill to admit California as a state, from the Senate Committee on Territories.<sup>97</sup>

### California: 31<sup>st</sup> State

California admitted September 9, 1850 (9 Stat. 452)

<sup>87</sup> *House Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 13, 1836), pp. 997-1004; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 13, 1836), pp. 550-551.

<sup>88</sup> 5 Stat. 50.

<sup>89</sup> Anne Woo-Sam, “The State of California,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 134-160.

<sup>90</sup> J. Ross Browne, *Report of the Debates in the Convention of California, on the Formation of the State Constitution, in September and October, 1849* (Washington: John T. Towers, 1850), pp. 3-5.

<sup>91</sup> Browne, *Report of the Debates in the Convention of California*, p. 7.

<sup>92</sup> Browne, *Report of the Debates in the Convention of California*, p. 23.

<sup>93</sup> Browne, *Report of the Debates in the Convention of California*, p. 476.

<sup>94</sup> Francis Newton Thorpe (ed.), *The Federal and State Constitutions, Colonial Charters, and Other Organic Laws of the States, Territories, and Colonies Now or Heretofore Forming the United States of America*, vol. 1 (Washington: GPO, 1909), p. 391.

<sup>95</sup> James McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era* (Oxford, UK and New York: Oxford University Press, 1988), pp. 70-75.

<sup>96</sup> *House Journal*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 13, 1850), pp. 529-530; *Senate Journal*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 13, 1850), pp. 148; *Congressional Globe*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 13, 1850), pp. 347-350 and 355.

<sup>97</sup> *Senate Journal*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 25, 1850), p. 234; *Congressional Globe*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 25, 1850), p. 592.

- **August 13, 1850:** Senate debates and passes 31 S. 169 on a 34-18 vote.<sup>98</sup>
- **September 7, 1850:** House debates and passes 31 S. 169 on a 150-56 vote.<sup>99</sup>
- **September 9, 1850:** President Millard Fillmore signs 31 S. 169 into law, admitting California as the 31<sup>st</sup> state.<sup>100</sup>

## Colorado

- **February 2, 1848:** The United States acquires part of the land that will become Colorado from Mexico in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, adding to land acquired in the 1803 Louisiana Purchase and the 1845 annexation of Texas.<sup>101</sup>

### Colorado: 38<sup>th</sup> State

Colorado Territory created February 28, 1861 (12 Stat. 172)  
Enabling and statehood law enacted March 3, 1875 (18 Stat. 474)  
Colorado admitted August 1, 1876 (19 Stat. 665)

- **April 3, 1860:** Senator James S. Green of Missouri reports 36 S. 366, which would create a new territory, from the Senate Committee on Territories.<sup>102</sup>
- **February 4, 1861:** Senate passes 36 S. 366 to create the Colorado Territory without a recorded vote, after also considering the names “Jefferson” and “Idaho.”<sup>103</sup>
- **February 18, 1861:** House amends 36 S. 366, then passes it on a 90-44 vote.<sup>104</sup>
- **February 26, 1861:** Senate votes 26-18 to pass the House-amended version of 36 S. 366.<sup>105</sup>
- **February 28, 1861:** President James Buchanan signs 36 S. 366 into law, creating the Colorado Territory.<sup>106</sup>
- **December 8, 1873:** Following attempts to admit Colorado that President Andrew Johnson vetoed in 1866 and 1867,<sup>107</sup> Delegate Jerome B. Chaffee of Colorado introduces 43 H.R. 435, a bill to “enable the people of Colorado to form a

<sup>98</sup> *Senate Journal*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 13, 1850), p. 557; *Congressional Globe*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 13, 1850), p. 1573.

<sup>99</sup> *House Journal*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (September 7, 1850), pp. 1415-1424; *Congressional Globe*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (September 7, 1850), pp. 1769-1772.

<sup>100</sup> 9 Stat. 452.

<sup>101</sup> William Virden, “The State of Colorado,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 161-190.

<sup>102</sup> *Senate Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 3, 1860), p. 335; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 3, 1860), pp. 1502.

<sup>103</sup> *Senate Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 4, 1861), p. 184; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 4, 1861), pp. 728-729.

<sup>104</sup> *House Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 18, 1861), pp. 345-348; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 18, 1861), pp. 1003-1005.

<sup>105</sup> *Senate Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 26, 1861), pp. 313-314; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 26, 1861), pp. 1205-1206.

<sup>106</sup> 12 Stat. 172.

<sup>107</sup> Ben: Perley Poore (ed.), *Veto Messages of the Presidents of the United States, with the Action of Congress Thereon* (Washington: GPO, 1886), pp. 305-308 and 331-337.

constitution and State government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.”<sup>108</sup>

- **June 8, 1874:** House votes to suspend the rules and pass 43 H.R. 435.<sup>109</sup>
- **February 24, 1875:** Senate debates and amends 43 H.R. 435, then passes it.<sup>110</sup>
- **March 3, 1875:** House concurs in Senate amendments with a 164-76 vote to suspend the rules and pass the bill.<sup>111</sup>
- **March 3, 1875:** President Ulysses S. Grant signs 43 H.R. 435 into law.<sup>112</sup>
- **December 20, 1875:** Delegates gather in Denver to write a state constitution for Colorado.<sup>113</sup>
- **March 14, 1876:** Colorado convention delegates vote 30-0 to approve the state constitution.<sup>114</sup>
- **July 1, 1876:** Colorado residents vote 15,443 to 4,062 in favor of ratifying the new state constitution.<sup>115</sup>
- **August 1, 1876:** President Grant issues a proclamation admitting Colorado as the 38<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>116</sup>

## Connecticut

- **April 23, 1662:** King Charles II grants a royal charter to the “Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut in New-England, in America.”<sup>117</sup>
- **July 4, 1776:** Connecticut joins 12 other colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>118</sup>
- **July 9, 1778:** Connecticut signs the Articles of Confederation.<sup>119</sup>

### Connecticut: Fifth State

Connecticut ratified Constitution January 9, 1788

<sup>108</sup> *House Journal*, 43<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 8, 1873), p. 80; *Congressional Record*, vol. 2, part 1 (December 8, 1873), p. 89.

<sup>109</sup> The *House Journal* reported the vote as 170-66, while the *Congressional Record* reported the vote as 171-66. See *House Journal*, 43<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 8, 1874), pp. 1132-1133, and *Congressional Record*, vol. 2, part 5 (June 8, 1874), pp. 4691-4692.

<sup>110</sup> The *Senate Journal* reported the vote as 43-13, while the *Congressional Record* reported the vote as 42-12. See *Senate Journal*, 43<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 24, 1875), pp. 337-339, and *Congressional Record*, vol. 3, part 3 (February 24, 1875), pp. 1671-1690.

<sup>111</sup> *House Journal*, 43<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 3, 1875), pp. 644-645; *Congressional Record*, vol. 3, part 3 (March 3, 1875), pp. 2238-2239.

<sup>112</sup> 18 Stat. 474.

<sup>113</sup> *Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention Held in Denver, December 20, 1875 to Frame a Constitution for the State of Colorado* (Denver, CO: Smith-Brooks Press, 1907), p. 15.

<sup>114</sup> *Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention ... for the State of Colorado*, p. 708.

<sup>115</sup> J. Warner Mills and John H. Gabriel, *Mills Annotated Statutes of the State of Colorado*, revised ed., vol. 1 (Denver, CO: Mills Publishing Co., 1912), p. c24.

<sup>116</sup> 19 Stat. 665.

<sup>117</sup> Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 1, pp. 529-536.

<sup>118</sup> Worthington Chauncey Ford (ed.), *Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789*, vol. 5 (Washington: GPO, 1906) (July 4, 1776), pp. 510-516.

<sup>119</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 11 (July 9, 1778), p. 677.

- **May 14-September 17, 1787:** Connecticut's three delegates participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>120</sup>
- **January 9, 1788:** Connecticut's convention ratifies the Constitution, 128-40.<sup>121</sup>

## Delaware

- **August 24, 1682:** James, Duke of York, gives the land that will become Delaware to William Penn, who had acquired Pennsylvania the prior year from the Duke's brother, King Charles II.<sup>122</sup>
- **1704:** A new legislature holds its first meeting in New Castle, though the three counties continue to share a governor with neighboring Pennsylvania and do not formally adopt the name "Delaware" until 1776.<sup>123</sup>
- **July 4, 1776:** Delaware joins 12 other colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>124</sup>
- **May 5, 1779:** Delaware signs the Articles of Confederation.<sup>125</sup>
- **May 14-September 17, 1787:** Delaware's five delegates participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>126</sup>
- **December 7, 1787:** Delaware's convention ratifies the Constitution by a 30-0 vote, making it the first state to join the new federal government.<sup>127</sup>

### Delaware: First State

Delaware ratified Constitution December 7, 1787

## Florida

- **February 22, 1819:** The United States acquires Florida from Spain in the Adams-Onís Treaty.<sup>128</sup>

### Florida: 27<sup>th</sup> State

Florida Territory created March 30, 1822 (3 Stat. 654)

Florida admitted March 3, 1845 (5 Stat. 742)

<sup>120</sup> Max Farrand (ed.), *The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787*, vol. 3 (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1911), p. 557.

<sup>121</sup> Jonathan Elliot (ed.), *The Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution*, vol. 1 (Washington: Printed For the Author, 1836), pp. 321-322; Merrill Jensen (ed.), *The Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 3 (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1978), pp. 554-562.

<sup>122</sup> "The Duke of York's Deed of Feoffment of Newcastle, and Twelve Miles Circle, to William Penn, August 24, 1682," in *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania*, vol. 1, part 1 (Philadelphia: B. Franklin and D. Hall, 1752), pp. xxxvi-xxxvii.

<sup>123</sup> Eileen B. Cooper, David King, and Mary Jane Mallonee, "Colonial Delaware Legal Bibliography," in Chiorazzi and Most, *Prestatehood Legal Materials*, vol. 1, pp. 175-217.

<sup>124</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 5 (July 4, 1776), pp. 510-516.

<sup>125</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 14 (May 5, 1779), p. 548.

<sup>126</sup> Farrand, *Records*, vol. 3, p. 558.

<sup>127</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, p. 319; *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 3, pp. 105-113.

<sup>128</sup> Andrew K. Frank, "The State of Florida," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 245-270.

- **February 6, 1822:** Senator William Smith of South Carolina reports from the Senate Judiciary Committee a bill to establish a territorial government in Florida.<sup>129</sup>
- **March 8, 1822:** Senate passes Florida Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>130</sup>
- **March 27, 1822:** House passes an amended version of the Florida Territory bill.<sup>131</sup> Senate concurs in House amendments without a recorded vote.<sup>132</sup>
- **March 30, 1822:** President James Monroe signs the law “for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida.”<sup>133</sup>
- **May 1, 1837:** In a referendum on statehood, Florida residents vote 2,214 to 1,274 in favor of seeking admission to the Union.<sup>134</sup>
- **December 3, 1838:** Delegates to a convention convened by the Florida Territory’s Legislative Council gather in St. Joseph to write a state constitution.<sup>135</sup>
- **January 11, 1839:** Delegates vote 55-1 to approve the Florida state constitution.<sup>136</sup>
- **May 6, 1839:** Florida voters ratify the new state constitution by a vote of 2,071 to 1,958.<sup>137</sup>
- **January 7, 1845:** Representative Aaron V. Brown of Tennessee reports 28 H.R. 497, a bill to admit Florida and Iowa as states, from the House Committee on Territories.<sup>138</sup>
- **February 13, 1845:** House votes 144-48 to pass 28 H.R. 497.<sup>139</sup>
- **March 1, 1845:** Senate votes 36-9 to pass 28 H.R. 497.<sup>140</sup>

<sup>129</sup> *Senate Journal*, 17<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 6, 1822), p. 115; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 38, 17<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 6, 1822), p. 182.

<sup>130</sup> *Senate Journal*, 17<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 8, 1822), p. 176; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 38, 17<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 8, 1822), p. 279.

<sup>131</sup> The *Annals of Congress* states that the “question on the passage of the bill was...carried without opposition,” while the *House Journal* does not describe the vote. See *House Journal*, 17<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 27, 1822), p. 404 and *Annals of Congress*, vol. 39, 17<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 27, 1822), p. 1379.

<sup>132</sup> *Senate Journal*, 17<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 27, 1822), p. 229; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 38, 17<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 27, 1822), p. 344.

<sup>133</sup> 3 Stat. 654.

<sup>134</sup> R.K. Call, “Proclamation of Governor Call and Returns of the 1837 Election,” in *Florida Becomes a State*, ed. Dorothy Dodd (Tallahassee, FL: Florida Centennial Commission, 1945), pp. 109-112.

<sup>135</sup> *Journal of the Proceedings of a Convention of Delegates to Form a Constitution for the People of Florida, Held at St. Joseph, December, 1838* (St. Joseph, FL: Printed at the “Times” Office, 1839), p. 3.

<sup>136</sup> *Journal of the Proceedings of a Convention ... to Form a Constitution for the People of Florida*, p. 117.

<sup>137</sup> Dodd, *Florida Becomes a State*, pp. 69-70; Robert Raymond Reid, “Proclamation of President of the Constitutional Convention,” in Dodd, *Florida Becomes a State*, p. 340; Reid, “Statement of the Votes For and Against the Constitution,” in Dodd, *Florida Becomes a State*, pp. 376-378.

<sup>138</sup> *House Journal*, 28<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 7, 1845), p. 177; *Congressional Globe*, 28<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 7, 1845), p. 104.

<sup>139</sup> The *House Journal* reported the vote as 144-48, while the *Congressional Globe* reported the vote as 145-46. See *House Journal*, 28<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 13, 1845), pp. 375-381, and *Congressional Globe*, 28<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 13, 1845), pp. 282-286.

<sup>140</sup> *Senate Journal*, 28<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 1, 1845), pp. 232-233; *Congressional Globe*, 28<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 1, 1845), pp. 377-383.



- **March 3, 1845:** President John Tyler signs 28 H.R. 497 to admit Florida and Iowa as states. Florida's admission is immediate, whereas Iowa's admission is delayed until December 1846 due to a dispute over its borders.<sup>141</sup>

## Georgia

- **June 9, 1732:** King George II grants a royal charter for the colony of Georgia.<sup>142</sup>
- **July 4, 1776:** Georgia joins 12 other colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>143</sup>
- **July 24, 1778:** Georgia signs the Articles of Confederation.<sup>144</sup>
- **May 14-September 17, 1787:** Georgia's four delegates participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>145</sup>
- **December 31, 1787:** Georgia's convention votes 26-0 to ratify the Constitution.<sup>146</sup>
- **January 2, 1788:** Georgia's convention delegates sign a deed formally ratifying the Constitution.<sup>147</sup>

### Georgia: Fourth State

Georgia ratified Constitution January 2, 1788

## Hawaii

- **July 7, 1898:** The United States annexes the Republic of Hawaii.<sup>148</sup>
- **December 6, 1899:** Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois introduces 56 S. 222, a bill to create a territorial government for the Hawaiian islands.<sup>149</sup>
- **March 1, 1900:** Senate amends and passes 56 S. 222 without a recorded vote.<sup>150</sup>
- **April 6, 1900:** House amends and passes 56 S. 222 by a 120-28 vote.<sup>151</sup>

### Hawaii: 50<sup>th</sup> State

Hawaii Territory created April 30, 1900 (31 Stat. 141)  
Statehood law enacted March 18, 1959 (73 Stat. 4)  
Hawaii admitted August 21, 1959 (73 Stat. c74)

<sup>141</sup> 5 Stat. 742. See the "Iowa" timeline for details on its admission process.

<sup>142</sup> Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 2, pp. 765-777.

<sup>143</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 5 (July 4, 1776), pp. 510-516.

<sup>144</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 11 (July 24, 1778), p. 716.

<sup>145</sup> Farrand, *Records*, vol. 3, p. 559.

<sup>146</sup> *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 3, pp. 269-284.

<sup>147</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, pp. 323-324.

<sup>148</sup> J.D. Bowers, "The State of Hawaii," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 295-324.

<sup>149</sup> *Senate Journal*, 56<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 6, 1899), p. 29; *Congressional Record*, vol. 33, part 1 (December 6, 1899), p. 89.

<sup>150</sup> *Senate Journal*, 56<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 1, 1900), p. 170; *Congressional Record*, vol. 33, part 3 (March 1, 1900), pp. 2438-2449.

<sup>151</sup> The *House Journal* did not report the vote, but it appears in the *Congressional Record*. See *House Journal*, 56<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 6, 1900), p. 443, and *Congressional Record*, vol. 33, part 4 (April 6, 1900), pp. 3851-3866.

- **April 25, 1900:** Senate approves conference report on 56 S. 222 without a recorded vote.<sup>152</sup>
- **April 27, 1900:** House approves conference report on 56 S. 222 by a 138-54 vote.<sup>153</sup>
- **April 30, 1900:** President William McKinley signs 56 S. 222 into law, creating the Territory of Hawaii.<sup>154</sup>
- **November 5, 1940:** Hawaii Territory voters back statehood, 46,174 to 22,428, in a plebiscite that asked, “Do you favor statehood for Hawaii?”<sup>155</sup>
- **April 3, 1950:** Delegates to a convention convened by the territorial legislature gather in Honolulu to draft a state constitution.<sup>156</sup>
- **July 22, 1950:** Delegates at the Honolulu convention vote 60-1 to adopt a state constitution.<sup>157</sup>
- **November 7, 1950:** Hawaii residents vote 82,788 to 27,109 in favor of ratifying the state constitution.<sup>158</sup>
- **January 9, 1959:** Senator James E. Murray of Montana introduces 86 S. 50, a bill to admit Hawaii as a state. The latest effort followed decades of debate and unsuccessful attempts to achieve statehood, but the bill is introduced less than a week after Alaska is admitted as the 49<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>159</sup>
- **March 11, 1959:** Senate passes 86 S. 50 on a 76-15 vote.<sup>160</sup>
- **March 12, 1959:** House passes 86 S. 50 on a 323-89 vote.<sup>161</sup>
- **March 18, 1959:** President Dwight Eisenhower signs 86 S. 50 into law.<sup>162</sup>
- **June 27, 1959:** Hawaii voters endorse statehood in a three-part referendum. The vote is 132,773 to 7,971 on the question, “Shall Hawaii immediately be admitted into the Union as a State?”<sup>163</sup>

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<sup>152</sup> *Senate Journal*, 56<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 25, 1900), pp. 304-305; *Congressional Record*, vol. 33, part 5 (April 25, 1900), pp. 4648-4651.

<sup>153</sup> *House Journal*, 56<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 27, 1900), p. 512; *Congressional Record*, vol. 33, part 5 (April 27, 1900), pp. 4766-4767.

<sup>154</sup> 31 Stat. 141.

<sup>155</sup> Roger Bell, *Last Among Equals: Hawaiian Statehood and American Politics* (Honolulu, HI: University of Hawai'i Press, 1984), pp. 71-78 and 353.

<sup>156</sup> *Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of Hawaii, 1950*, vol. 1 (Honolulu, HI: State of Hawaii, 1960), p. 1.

<sup>157</sup> *Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of Hawaii*, vol. 1, p. 139.

<sup>158</sup> U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, *State Constitution of Hawaii*, committee print, 85<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., March 28, 1957, p. iii.

<sup>159</sup> *Senate Journal*, 86<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 9, 1959), p. 26; *Congressional Record*, vol. 105, part 1 (January 9, 1959), p. 228.

<sup>160</sup> *Senate Journal*, 86<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 11, 1959), p. 175; *Congressional Record*, vol. 105, part 3 (March 11, 1959), p. 3890.

<sup>161</sup> *House Journal*, 86<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 12, 1959), p. 284; *Congressional Record*, vol. 105, part 3 (March 12, 1959), pp. 4038-4039.

<sup>162</sup> 73 Stat. 4.

<sup>163</sup> Letter from William F. Quinn, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, to Dwight Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, July 2, 1959, at <https://www.eisenhowerlibrary.gov/sites/default/files/research/online-documents/hawaii-statehood/1959-07-02-quinn-to-dde.pdf>.



- **August 21, 1959:** President Eisenhower issues Proclamation 3309, “Admission of the State of Hawaii Into the Union,” formally admitting Hawaii as the 50<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>164</sup>

## Idaho

- **June 15, 1846:** The United States acquires the Oregon Country, including the land that will become Idaho, following a period of joint occupation with Great Britain.<sup>165</sup>
- **February 11, 1863:** Representative James M. Ashley of Ohio reports 37 H.R. 738, a bill to create a new territorial government, from the House Committee on Territories.<sup>166</sup>
- **February 12, 1863:** House amends and passes 37 H.R. 738.<sup>167</sup>
- **March 3, 1863:** Senate amends 37 H.R. 738, naming the new territory “Idaho” instead of “Montana,” then passes it on a 25-12 vote.<sup>168</sup> House concurs in Senate changes to 37 H.R. 738 by a vote of 65-33.<sup>169</sup> President Abraham Lincoln signs 37 H.R. 738 into law, creating the Territory of Idaho.<sup>170</sup>
- **April 2, 1889:** Idaho’s territorial governor calls a constitutional convention.<sup>171</sup>
- **July 4, 1889:** Delegates meet in Boise to begin writing a state constitution.<sup>172</sup>
- **August 6, 1889:** Delegates at the Boise convention vote 51-0 to adopt a state constitution for Idaho.<sup>173</sup>
- **November 5, 1889:** Voters in Idaho ratify the state constitution by a 12,398 to 1,773 margin.<sup>174</sup>

### Idaho: 43<sup>rd</sup> State

Idaho Territory created March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 808)  
Idaho admitted July 3, 1890 (26 Stat. 215)

<sup>164</sup> 73 Stat. c74.

<sup>165</sup> Katherine G. Aiken, “The State of Idaho,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 325-356.

<sup>166</sup> The *Congressional Globe* reported the bill number as H.R. 626. See *House Journal*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 11, 1863), p. 369, and *Congressional Globe*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 11, 1863), pp. 884-885.

<sup>167</sup> The *House Journal* records the vote as 86-40, while the *Congressional Globe* records the vote as 85-39. See *House Journal*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 12, 1863), pp. 379-381, and *Congressional Globe*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 12, 1863), p. 914.

<sup>168</sup> *Senate Journal*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (March 3, 1863), pp. 415-416; *Congressional Globe*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (March 3, 1863), pp. 1507-1509.

<sup>169</sup> The *House Journal* did not report the vote, but it appears in the *Congressional Globe*. See *House Journal*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (March 3, 1863), pp. 587, and *Congressional Globe*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (March 3, 1863), p. 1542.

<sup>170</sup> 12 Stat. 808.

<sup>171</sup> E.A. Stevenson, “Proclamation,” April 2, 1889, Idaho State Archives, at <https://idahohistory.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p16281coll38/id/52>.

<sup>172</sup> I.W. Hart (ed.), *Proceedings and Debates of the Constitutional Convention of Idaho, 1889*, vol. 1 (Caldwell, ID: Caxton Printers, 1912), p. 1.

<sup>173</sup> *Proceedings and Debates of the Constitutional Convention of Idaho*, vol. 2, p. 2037.

<sup>174</sup> George L. Shoup, *Report of the Governor of Idaho to the Secretary of the Interior, 1890* (Washington: GPO, 1890), p. 88.

- **January 13, 1890:** Representative Isaac S. Struble of Iowa introduces 51 H.R. 4562, a bill “to provide for the admission of the State of Idaho.”<sup>175</sup>
- **April 3, 1890:** House passes 51 H.R. 4562 by a 129-1 vote.<sup>176</sup>
- **July 1, 1890:** Senate passes 51 H.R. 4562 without a recorded vote.<sup>177</sup>
- **July 3, 1890:** President Benjamin Harrison signs 51 H.R. 4562 into law, admitting Idaho as the 43<sup>rd</sup> state.<sup>178</sup>

## Illinois

- **September 3, 1783:** The United States acquires the land that will become Illinois from Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris.<sup>179</sup>
- **December 31, 1808:** Delegate Jesse B. Thomas of Indiana reports a bill to divide the Indiana Territory into two territories, from a select committee appointed to examine the issue.<sup>180</sup>
- **January 18, 1809:** House votes 69-37 to pass the bill dividing Indiana Territory.<sup>181</sup>
- **January 31, 1809:** Senate passes the Indiana Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>182</sup>
- **February 3, 1809:** President Thomas Jefferson signs the bill to split the Indiana Territory, creating the Illinois Territory effective March 1, 1809.<sup>183</sup>
- **January 23, 1818:** Delegate Nathaniel Pope of Illinois reports a bill allowing Illinois Territory residents to write a constitution and form a state government in preparation for admission to the Union, from a select committee appointed to review the territorial government’s petition seeking statehood.<sup>184</sup>

### Illinois: 21<sup>st</sup> State

Illinois Territory created March 1, 1809 (2 Stat. 514)

Enabling law enacted April 18, 1818 (3 Stat. 428)

Illinois admitted December 3, 1818 (3 Stat. 536)

<sup>175</sup> According to the *Congressional Record*, Rep. Edwin H. Conger of Iowa introduced the bill on behalf of Rep. Struble, who was “absent on account of sickness.” See *House Journal*, 51<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 13, 1890), p. 110, and *Congressional Record*, vol. 21, part 1 (January 13, 1890), p. 523.

<sup>176</sup> *House Journal*, 51<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 3, 1890), p. 430; *Congressional Record*, vol. 21, part 3 (April 3, 1890), pp. 3005-3006.

<sup>177</sup> *Senate Journal*, 51<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (July 1, 1890), p. 411; *Congressional Record*, vol. 21, part 7 (July 1, 1890), p. 6834.

<sup>178</sup> 26 Stat. 215.

<sup>179</sup> Michael E. Meagher, “The State of Illinois,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 357-382.

<sup>180</sup> *House Journal*, 10<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 31, 1808), p. 432; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 19, 10<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 31, 1808), pp. 971-973.

<sup>181</sup> *House Journal*, 10<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 18, 1809), pp. 477-478; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 19, 10<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 18, 1809), pp. 1093-1095.

<sup>182</sup> *Senate Journal*, 10<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 31, 1809), p. 336; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 19, 10<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 31, 1809), p. 339.

<sup>183</sup> 2 Stat. 514.

<sup>184</sup> *House Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 23, 1818), p. 174; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 31, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 23, 1818), p. 814.

- **April 6, 1818:** House passes the Illinois bill without a recorded vote.<sup>185</sup>
- **April 14, 1818:** Senate passes an amended version of the Illinois bill without a recorded vote.<sup>186</sup>
- **April 15, 1818:** House concurs in Senate amendments to the Illinois bill without a recorded vote.<sup>187</sup>
- **April 18, 1818:** President James Monroe signs the Illinois enabling legislation into law.<sup>188</sup>
- **August 3-26, 1818:** Delegates meet in Kaskaskia and draft a state constitution for Illinois.<sup>189</sup>
- **November 20, 1818:** Representative Richard C. Anderson Jr. of Kentucky reports a joint resolution admitting Illinois to the Union, from a select committee appointed to review the state constitution.<sup>190</sup>
- **November 23, 1818:** House passes the resolution admitting Illinois to the Union on a 117-34 vote.<sup>191</sup>
- **December 1, 1818:** Senate passes the Illinois statehood resolution without a recorded vote.<sup>192</sup>
- **December 3, 1818:** President Monroe signs into law the resolution admitting Illinois as the 21<sup>st</sup> state.<sup>193</sup>

## Indiana

- **September 3, 1783:** The United States acquires the land that will become Indiana from Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris.<sup>194</sup>

### Indiana: 19<sup>th</sup> State

Indiana Territory created July 4, 1800 (2 Stat. 58)  
 Enabling law enacted April 19, 1816 (3 Stat. 289)  
 Indiana admitted December 11, 1816 (3 Stat. 399)

<sup>185</sup> *House Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 6, 1818), p. 428; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 32, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 6, 1818), p. 1681.

<sup>186</sup> *Senate Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 14, 1818), pp. 357-358; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 31, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 14, 1818), p. 365.

<sup>187</sup> *House Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 15, 1818), pp. 466-467; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 32, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 15, 1818), p. 1738.

<sup>188</sup> 3 Stat. 428.

<sup>189</sup> Richard V. Carpenter, "The Illinois Constitutional Convention of 1818," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society* 6, no. 3 (October 1913), pp. 327-424; Illinois Legislative Reference Bureau, *Constitutional Conventions in Illinois* (Springfield, IL: Illinois State Journal Co., 1918), pp. 9-11.

<sup>190</sup> *House Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (November 20, 1818), p. 25; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 33, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (November 20, 1818), pp. 297-298.

<sup>191</sup> *House Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (November 23, 1818), pp. 30-31; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 33, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (November 23, 1818), pp. 305-311.

<sup>192</sup> *Senate Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 1, 1818), p. 43; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 33, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 1, 1818), p. 32.

<sup>193</sup> 3 Stat. 536.

<sup>194</sup> John P. Hundley, "The State of Indiana," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 383-409.

- **March 20, 1800:** Representative William Craik of Maryland reports a bill to divide the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio (Northwest Territory) into two parts.<sup>195</sup>
- **March 31, 1800:** House passes the Northwest Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>196</sup>
- **April 21, 1800:** Senate amends and passes the Northwest Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>197</sup>
- **May 3, 1800:** House agrees to a compromise version of the Northwest Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>198</sup>
- **May 5, 1800:** Senate agrees to the compromise version of the Northwest Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>199</sup>
- **May 7, 1800:** President John Adams signs the bill to split the Northwest Territory, creating Indiana Territory in the west effective July 4, 1800.<sup>200</sup>
- **January 5, 1816:** Delegate Jonathan Jennings of Indiana reports a bill enabling Indiana to write a constitution and form a state government in preparation for admission to the Union.<sup>201</sup>
- **March 30, 1816:** House passes the Indiana bill on a 108-3 vote.<sup>202</sup>
- **April 13, 1816:** Senate passes an amended version of the Indiana bill without a recorded vote.<sup>203</sup>
- **April 15, 1816:** House agrees to the Senate's amendments to the Indiana bill without a recorded vote.<sup>204</sup>
- **April 19, 1816:** President James Madison signs the Indiana enabling act.<sup>205</sup>
- **June 10-29, 1816:** Delegates meet in Corydon and draft a state constitution for Indiana.<sup>206</sup>

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<sup>195</sup> *House Journal*, 6<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 20, 1800), p. 635; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 10, 6<sup>th</sup> Cong. (March 20, 1800), 1<sup>st</sup> sess., p. 635.

<sup>196</sup> *House Journal*, 6<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 31, 1800), p. 646; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 10, 6<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 31, 1800), p. 649.

<sup>197</sup> *Senate Journal*, 6<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 21, 1800), p. 77; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 10, 6<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 21, 1800), p. 164.

<sup>198</sup> *House Journal*, 6<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 3, 1800), p. 695; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 10, 6<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 3, 1800), pp. 698-699.

<sup>199</sup> *Senate Journal*, 6<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 5, 1800), p. 86; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 10, 6<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 5, 1800), p. 173.

<sup>200</sup> 2 Stat. 58.

<sup>201</sup> *House Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 5, 1816), p. 128; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 29, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 5, 1816), pp. 459-461.

<sup>202</sup> *House Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 30, 1816), pp. 554-555; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 29, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 30, 1816), p. 1300.

<sup>203</sup> *Senate Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 13, 1816), p. 450; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 29, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 13, 1816), p. 315.

<sup>204</sup> *House Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 15, 1816), p. 651; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 29, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 15, 1816), p. 1373.

<sup>205</sup> 3 Stat. 289.

<sup>206</sup> *Journal of the Convention of the Indiana Territory* (Louisville: Butler & Wood, 1816), pp. 3 and 68-69.

- **December 2, 1816:** Senate appoints a select committee to investigate whether additional legislation is necessary to complete Indiana's admission as a state.<sup>207</sup>
- **December 4, 1816:** Senator Jeremiah Morrow of Ohio reports from the select committee a resolution declaring Indiana admitted to the Union.<sup>208</sup>
- **December 6, 1816:** Senate amends and passes the Indiana statehood resolution without a recorded vote.<sup>209</sup>
- **December 9, 1816:** House passes Indiana statehood resolution.<sup>210</sup>
- **December 11, 1816:** President Madison signs the resolution admitting Indiana as the 19<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>211</sup>

## Iowa

- **April 30, 1803:** The United States acquires the land that will become Iowa from France in the Louisiana Purchase.<sup>212</sup>
- **March 14, 1838:** Senator Thomas Morris of Ohio introduces 25 S. 269, a bill to create a new Iowa Territory.<sup>213</sup>
- **June 1, 1838:** Senate passes 25 S. 269 without a recorded vote.<sup>214</sup>
- **June 6, 1838:** House amends 25 S. 269 before passing it on a 118-51 vote.<sup>215</sup> Senate passes the House-amended bill without a recorded vote, following a 33-6 vote against tabling the bill.<sup>216</sup>
- **June 12, 1838:** President Martin Van Buren signs 25 S. 269 into law, creating the Iowa Territory effective July 3, 1838.<sup>217</sup>
- **April 1, 1844:** Iowa Territory voters, by a margin of 6,976 to 4,181, support calling a convention to write a state constitution.<sup>218</sup>

### Iowa: 29<sup>th</sup> State

Iowa Territory created July 3, 1838 (5 Stat. 235)  
Iowa admitted December 28, 1846 (9 Stat. 117)

<sup>207</sup> *Senate Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 2, 1816), p. 5; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 30, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 2, 1816), pp. 9-10.

<sup>208</sup> *Senate Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 4, 1816), pp. 27-28; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 30, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 4, 1816), p. 18.

<sup>209</sup> *Senate Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 6, 1816), pp. 33-34; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 30, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 6, 1816), pp. 20-21.

<sup>210</sup> The *House Journal* did not report a specific vote count, while the *Annals of Congress* reported that the vote was unanimous. See *House Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 9, 1816), p. 44, and *Annals of Congress*, vol. 30, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 9, 1816), p. 254.

<sup>211</sup> 3 Stat. 399.

<sup>212</sup> William Roba, "The State of Iowa," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 410-433.

<sup>213</sup> *Senate Journal*, 25<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 14, 1838), pp. 290-291; *Congressional Globe*, 25<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 14, 1838), p. 239.

<sup>214</sup> *Senate Journal*, 25<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 1, 1838), pp. 440-441. The *Congressional Globe* did not report passage of the bill.

<sup>215</sup> *House Journal*, 25<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 6, 1838), pp. 1042-1044; *Congressional Globe*, 25<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 6, 1838), p. 432.

<sup>216</sup> *Senate Journal*, 25<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 6, 1838), pp. 448-449; *Congressional Globe*, 25<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 6, 1838), pp. 434-435.

<sup>217</sup> 5 Stat. 235.

<sup>218</sup> Roba, "The State of Iowa," p. 423.

- **October 7–November 1, 1844:** Delegates meet in Iowa City and draft a state constitution.<sup>219</sup>
- **March 3, 1845:** President John Tyler signs 28 H.R. 497, a bill to admit Florida and Iowa as states.<sup>220</sup> However, Iowa’s admission is made conditional on the territory accepting “truncated boundaries” for the state. Iowa voters twice—on April 7, 1845, and August 4, 1845—reject ratification of a state constitution with those borders.<sup>221</sup>
- **May 4–19, 1846:** Delegates meet in Iowa City and draft a second state constitution, with modified boundaries.<sup>222</sup>
- **August 3, 1846:** Iowa voters ratify their new constitution by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036.<sup>223</sup>
- **August 4, 1846:** President James K. Polk signs into law the compromise over Iowa’s borders, resolving the dispute and clearing the way for statehood.<sup>224</sup>
- **December 17, 1846:** Representative Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois reports 29 H.R. 557, a bill to admit Iowa as a state, from the House Committee on Territories.<sup>225</sup>
- **December 21, 1846:** House passes 29 H.R. 557 without a recorded vote.<sup>226</sup>
- **December 24, 1846:** Senate passes 29 H.R. 557 without a recorded vote following a 40–2 vote to reject an amendment.<sup>227</sup>
- **December 28, 1846:** President Polk signs 29 H.R. 557 into law, admitting Iowa into the Union.<sup>228</sup>

## Kansas

- **April 30, 1803:** The United States acquires part of the land that will become Kansas from France in the Louisiana Purchase, with additional

### Kansas: 34<sup>th</sup> State

Kansas Territory created May 30, 1854 (10 Stat. 277)

Kansas admitted January 29, 1861 (12 Stat. 126)

<sup>219</sup> *Journal of the Convention for the Formation of a Constitution for the State of Iowa, Begun and Held at Iowa City, on the First Monday of October, Eighteen Hundred and Forty-Four* (Iowa City, IA: Jesse Williams, 1845), pp. 3 and 211.

<sup>220</sup> 5 Stat. 742; see the “Florida” timeline for additional details on this legislation.

<sup>221</sup> Roba, “The State of Iowa,” p. 424.

<sup>222</sup> *Journal of the Convention for the Formation of a Constitution for the State of Iowa, Begun and Held at Iowa City, on the First Monday of May, Eighteen Hundred and Forty-Six* (Iowa City, IA: Abraham M. Palmer, 1846), pp. 23 and 109; James Alton James, *Constitution and Admission of Iowa Into the Union* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Press, 1900), pp. 33–34.

<sup>223</sup> James Clarke, “Proclamation by the Governor of the Territory of Iowa” (September 9, 1846) in U.S. Congress, House, *Constitution of Iowa*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., December 15, 1846, H.Doc. 29–16, p. 17.

<sup>224</sup> 9 Stat. 52; James, *Constitution and Admission of Iowa Into the Union*, pp. 37–39.

<sup>225</sup> *House Journal*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 17, 1846), p. 62; *Congressional Globe*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 17, 1846), p. 53.

<sup>226</sup> *House Journal*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 21, 1846), p. 81; *Congressional Globe*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 21, 1846), pp. 57–58.

<sup>227</sup> *Senate Journal*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 24, 1846), pp. 69–70; *Congressional Globe*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 24, 1846), pp. 79–82.

<sup>228</sup> 9 Stat. 117.



- territory acquired in 1845 in the annexation of Texas.<sup>229</sup>
- **December 14, 1853:** Senator Augustus Caesar Dodge of Iowa introduces 33 S. 22, a bill to create a new Nebraska Territory.<sup>230</sup>
  - **January 31, 1854:** Representative William A. Richardson of Illinois reports 33 H.R. 236, a bill creating new territorial governments for Kansas and Nebraska, from the House Committee on Territories.<sup>231</sup>
  - **March 3, 1854:** Senate votes 37-14 to pass 33 S. 22, which as amended would create two new territories, Kansas and Nebraska.<sup>232</sup>
  - **May 22, 1854:** House passes an amended version of 33 H.R. 236 on a 113-100 vote, in lieu of voting on the Senate-passed 33 S. 22.<sup>233</sup>
  - **May 25, 1854:** Senate passes 33 H.R. 236 on a 35-13 vote.<sup>234</sup>
  - **May 30, 1854:** President Franklin Pierce signs 33 H.R. 236 into law, creating the Kansas and Nebraska territories and repealing the 1820 Missouri Compromise, which would have barred slavery in the new territories. Instead, the Kansas-Nebraska Act leaves residents of the two territories “perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.”<sup>235</sup>
  - **February 2, 1858:** President James Buchanan recommends that Congress admit Kansas under a pro-slavery state constitution drafted in Lecompton amid years of violence in the territory between anti- and pro-slavery factions. Faced with opposition in the House, the law signed by President Buchanan on May 4, 1858, requires a “fair and free” vote by Kansans on the Lecompton Constitution as a condition of statehood. Kansas voters overwhelmingly reject the Lecompton Constitution in an August 2, 1858 referendum.<sup>236</sup>
  - **July 5, 1859:** Delegates gather in Wyandotte to draft a new state constitution, the territory’s fourth constitutional convention following gatherings in Topeka in 1855, Lecompton in 1857, and Leavenworth in 1858.<sup>237</sup>
  - **July 29, 1859:** The Wyandotte convention votes 34-13 to adopt a new, anti-slavery state constitution.<sup>238</sup>

<sup>229</sup> M.H. Hoeflich, “The State of Kansas,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 434-459.

<sup>230</sup> *Senate Journal*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 14, 1853), p. 44; *Congressional Globe*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 14, 1853), p. 44.

<sup>231</sup> *House Journal*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 31, 1854), p. 296; *Congressional Globe*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 31, 1854), pp. 294-297.

<sup>232</sup> *Senate Journal*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 3, 1854), pp. 236-237; *Congressional Globe*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 3, 1854), pp. 531-532.

<sup>233</sup> *House Journal*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 22, 1854), pp. 923-924; *Congressional Globe*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 22, 1854), p. 1254.

<sup>234</sup> *Senate Journal*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 25, 1854), pp. 412-413; *Congressional Globe*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 25, 1854), p. 1321.

<sup>235</sup> 10 Stat. 277. Additional documents related to the Kansas-Nebraska Act are available in the Library of Congress research guide “Kansas-Nebraska Act: Primary Documents in American History,” at <https://guides.loc.gov/kansas-nebraska-act>.

<sup>236</sup> McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom*, pp. 167-169; 11 Stat. 269.

<sup>237</sup> Kansas Historical Society, “Kansas Constitutions,” in *Kansapedia*, at <https://www.ksks.org/kansapedia/kansas-constitutions/16532>.

<sup>238</sup> Harry G. Larimer (ed.), *Kansas Constitutional Convention: A Reprint of the Proceedings and Debates of the* (continued...)

- **October 4, 1859:** Kansas voters ratify the Wyandotte Constitution by a vote of 10,421 to 5,530.<sup>239</sup>
- **February 15, 1860:** Representative Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania introduces 36 H.R. 23, a bill to admit Kansas to the Union.<sup>240</sup>
- **April 11, 1860:** House votes to pass 36 H.R. 23.<sup>241</sup>
- **January 21, 1861:** Senate amends 36 H.R. 23 and passes it by a 36-16 vote.<sup>242</sup>
- **January 28, 1861:** House votes 119-41 to suspend the rules and take up 36 H.R. 23, then agrees to the Senate's amendments without a recorded vote.<sup>243</sup>
- **January 29, 1861:** President Buchanan signs 36 H.R. 23 into law, admitting Kansas as the 34<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>244</sup>

## Kentucky

- **December 31, 1776:** Virginia's General Assembly establishes Kentucky County in the western part of the commonwealth.<sup>245</sup>
- **November 1, 1780:** Virginia's General Assembly splits Kentucky into multiple counties and subsequently refers to the area as the District of Kentucky.<sup>246</sup>
- **July 3, 1788:** Congress, still operating under the Articles of Confederation, decides to postpone a decision on statehood for Kentucky until the new federal government convenes in 1789.<sup>247</sup>
- **December 18, 1789:** Virginia's General Assembly enacts a law "concerning the erection of the district of Kentuckey [sic] into an independent state," clearing the way for Kentucky to secede from Virginia and enter the Union on its own.<sup>248</sup>

### Kentucky: 15<sup>th</sup> State

Kentucky admitted June 1, 1792 (1 Stat. 189)

*Convention Which Framed the Constitution of Kansas at Wyandotte in July, 1859* (Topeka, KS: Kansas State Printing Plant, 1920), pp. 570-571.

<sup>239</sup> Samuel Medary, "Proclamation" (November 1, 1859) in U.S. Congress, House Committee on Territories, *Kansas*, report to accompany H.R. 23, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., H.Rept. 36-255, March 29, 1860, pp. 20-21.

<sup>240</sup> *House Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 15, 1860), p. 294; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 15, 1860), p. 795.

<sup>241</sup> The *House Journal* reported the vote as 135-72, while the *Congressional Globe* reported the vote as 134-73. See *House Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 11, 1860), pp. 707-708, and *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 11, 1860), p. 1672.

<sup>242</sup> *Senate Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 21, 1861), pp. 127-128; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 21, 1861), pp. 487-489.

<sup>243</sup> *House Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 28, 1861), pp. 236-237; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 28, 1861), pp. 603-604.

<sup>244</sup> 12 Stat. 126.

<sup>245</sup> William Waller Hening (ed.), *The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of All the Laws of Virginia, From the First Session of the Legislature, in the Year 1619*, vol. 9 (Richmond, VA: J&G Cochran, Printers, 1821), pp. 257-261.

<sup>246</sup> Hening, *Statutes at Large*, vol. 10, pp. 315-317 and 436.

<sup>247</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 34 (July 3, 1788), pp. 287-294.

<sup>248</sup> Hening, *Statutes at Large*, vol. 13, pp. 17-21.



- **July 28, 1790:** Delegates gathered in Danville vote 24-18 that “it is expedient for, and the will of, the good people of the District of Kentucky that the same be erected into an Independent State.”<sup>249</sup>
- **December 8, 1790:** President George Washington asks Congress to consider Kentucky’s application for statehood.<sup>250</sup>
- **December 14, 1790:** Senate creates a committee to consider Kentucky statehood.<sup>251</sup>
- **January 3, 1791:** Senator Philip Schuyler of New York reports the committee’s recommendation that Kentucky be granted statehood.<sup>252</sup>
- **January 4, 1791:** Senate committee assigned to consider Kentucky statehood reports a bill admitting Kentucky to the Union.<sup>253</sup>
- **January 12, 1791:** Senate passes the Kentucky bill without a recorded vote.<sup>254</sup>
- **January 28, 1791:** House passes the Kentucky bill without a recorded vote.<sup>255</sup>
- **February 4, 1791:** President Washington signs into law the act declaring that on June 1, 1792, Kentucky will “be received and admitted into this Union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America.”<sup>256</sup>
- **April 2, 1792:** Delegates gather in Danville to write a state constitution.<sup>257</sup>
- **April 19, 1792:** Delegates in Danville adopt a state constitution for Kentucky.<sup>258</sup>
- **June 1, 1792:** Kentucky joins the Union as the 15<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>259</sup>

## Louisiana

- **April 30, 1803:** Robert Livingston and James Monroe sign the Louisiana

### Louisiana: 18<sup>th</sup> State

Orleans Territory created March 26, 1804 (2 Stat. 283)  
 Enabling law enacted February 20, 1811 (2 Stat. 641)  
 Louisiana admitted April 30, 1812 (2 Stat. 701)

<sup>249</sup> Letter from George Muter, President of the Ninth Kentucky Convention, to George Washington, President of the United States of America, October 4, 1790, at <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Washington/05-06-02-0250>.

<sup>250</sup> Washington, “Second Annual Address to Congress” (December 8, 1790), American Presidency Project (University of California, Santa Barbara), at <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/node/203719>.

<sup>251</sup> *Senate Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (December 14, 1790), p. 222; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (December 14, 1790), p. 1777.

<sup>252</sup> *Senate Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (January 3, 1791), pp. 228-229; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (January 3, 1791), pp. 1784-1785.

<sup>253</sup> *Senate Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (January 4, 1791), p. 229; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (January 4, 1791), p. 1785.

<sup>254</sup> *Senate Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (January 12, 1791), p. 232; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (January 12, 1791), p. 1788.

<sup>255</sup> *House Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (January 28, 1791), p. 366; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (January 28, 1791), p. 1934.

<sup>256</sup> 1 Stat. 189.

<sup>257</sup> *Journal of the First Constitutional Convention of Kentucky* (Lexington, KY: State Bar Association of Kentucky, 1942), p. 1.

<sup>258</sup> *Journal of the First Constitutional Convention of Kentucky*, p. 22.

<sup>259</sup> Stephen Asperheim, “The Commonwealth of Kentucky,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 1, pp. 460-485.

- Purchase Treaty and Conventions in Paris, France.<sup>260</sup>
- **October 20, 1803:** The Senate ratifies the Louisiana Purchase treaty by a vote of 24-7.<sup>261</sup>
  - **December 30, 1803:** Senator John Breckinridge of Kentucky reports a bill “erecting Louisiana into two territories,” from a committee appointed to study the issue.<sup>262</sup>
  - **February 18, 1804:** The Senate passes an amended version of the bill “erecting Louisiana into two Territories” by a vote of 20-5.<sup>263</sup>
  - **March 17, 1804:** The House passes an amended version of the bill splitting the Louisiana Purchase into two territories by a vote of 66-21.<sup>264</sup>
  - **March 20, 1804:** The Senate rejects several of the House’s changes to the Louisiana bill.<sup>265</sup>
  - **March 21, 1804:** The House requests a conference committee with the Senate to resolve differences over the Louisiana bill.<sup>266</sup>
  - **March 23, 1804:** House votes 51-45 to pass a compromise version of the Louisiana bill,<sup>267</sup> followed by a 15-9 vote in the Senate.<sup>268</sup>
  - **March 26, 1804:** President Thomas Jefferson signs the act splitting the Louisiana Purchase into two areas: the Territory of Orleans, including the city of New Orleans, and the District of Louisiana, covering the bulk of the land acquired from France.<sup>269</sup>
  - **December 27, 1810:** Representative Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina introduces a bill that would enable Orleans Territory residents to draft a constitution and form a state government in preparation for statehood.<sup>270</sup>
  - **January 15, 1811:** House passes the Orleans Territory bill by a 77-36 vote.<sup>271</sup>

<sup>260</sup> 8 Stat. 200.

<sup>261</sup> *Senate Journal*, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (October 20, 1803), p. 450. This does not appear in the *Annals of Congress*.

<sup>262</sup> *Senate Journal*, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 30, 1803), p. 331; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 13, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 30, 1803), p. 223.

<sup>263</sup> *Senate Journal*, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 18, 1804), p. 360; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 13, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 18, 1804), p. 255.

<sup>264</sup> *House Journal*, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 17, 1804), pp. 661-662; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 13, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 17, 1804), p. 1199.

<sup>265</sup> *Senate Journal*, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 20, 1804), pp. 384-385; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 13, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 20, 1804), pp. 288-290.

<sup>266</sup> *House Journal*, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 21, 1804), p. 661; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 13, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 21, 1804), pp. 1206-1208.

<sup>267</sup> *House Journal*, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 23, 1804), pp. 678-679; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 13, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 23, 1804), pp. 1229-1230.

<sup>268</sup> *Senate Journal*, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 23, 1804), p. 391; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 13, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 23, 1804), pp. 296-297.

<sup>269</sup> 2 Stat. 283. The District of Louisiana will later become the Louisiana Territory and, in 1812, the Missouri Territory. See the “Missouri” timeline for details.

<sup>270</sup> *House Journal*, 11<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (December 27, 1810), p. 464; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 22, 11<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (December 27, 1810), p. 466.

<sup>271</sup> *House Journal*, 11<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (January 15, 1811), pp. 483-485; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 22, 11<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (January 15, 1811), p. 577.

- **February 7, 1811:** Senate passes an amended version of the Orleans Territory bill by a 22-10 vote.<sup>272</sup>
- **February 13, 1811:** House agrees to the Senate's amendment by a 69-45 vote.<sup>273</sup>
- **February 20, 1811:** President James Madison signs the act enabling Orleans Territory to prepare for statehood.<sup>274</sup>
- **November 4, 1811:** A constitutional convention begins in New Orleans.<sup>275</sup>
- **January 22, 1812:** Delegates to the New Orleans convention sign a state constitution for Louisiana.<sup>276</sup>
- **March 16, 1812:** Representative John Dawson of Virginia introduces a bill to admit Louisiana as a state.<sup>277</sup>
- **March 20, 1812:** House votes 79-23 to pass the Louisiana statehood bill.<sup>278</sup>
- **April 1, 1812:** Senate passes an amended version of the Louisiana statehood act without a recorded vote.<sup>279</sup>
- **April 6, 1812:** House agrees to the Senate-amended version of the admission act without a recorded vote.<sup>280</sup>
- **April 8, 1812:** President Madison signs the act admitting Louisiana into the Union, which will take effect on April 30.<sup>281</sup>
- **April 30, 1812:** Louisiana becomes the 18<sup>th</sup> state.

## Maine

- **October 7, 1691:** A new charter for the Massachusetts Bay colony enlarges it to include Maine, among other places. Maine will remain part of Massachusetts for more than a century.<sup>282</sup>

### Maine: 23<sup>rd</sup> State

Maine admitted March 15, 1820 (3 Stat. 544)

<sup>272</sup> *Senate Journal*, 11<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 7, 1811), p. 564; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 22, 11<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 7, 1811), p. 127.

<sup>273</sup> *House Journal*, 11<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 13, 1811), pp. 549-551; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 22, 11<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 13, 1811), p. 964.

<sup>274</sup> 2 Stat. 641.

<sup>275</sup> *Journal de la Convention d'Orléans de 1811-12* (Jackson, LA: Jerome Bayon, 1844), p. 1.

<sup>276</sup> *Constitution or Form of Government of the State of Louisiana* (New Orleans: Jo. Bar. Baird, 1812), p. 30.

<sup>277</sup> *House Journal*, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 16, 1812), p. 248; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 24, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 16, 1812), p. 466.

<sup>278</sup> *House Journal*, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 20, 1812), pp. 257-258; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 24, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 20, 1812), p. 1227.

<sup>279</sup> *Senate Journal*, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 1, 1812), pp. 90-91; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 23, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 1, 1812), p. 186.

<sup>280</sup> *House Journal*, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 6, 1812), p. 276; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 24, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 6, 1812), p. 1254.

<sup>281</sup> 2 Stat. 701.

<sup>282</sup> "The Charter of Massachusetts Bay—1691," in Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 3, pp. 1870-1886; M.H. Hoeflich, "The State of Maine," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, p. 513-538.

- **June 19, 1819:** Massachusetts consents to Maine's separation and statehood, pending the outcome of a referendum vote and other steps.<sup>283</sup>
- **July 26, 1819:** Mainers vote in favor of separating from Massachusetts, 17,091 to 7,132. It is the sixth in a series of votes on the subject going back to 1792.<sup>284</sup>
- **October 11-29, 1819:** Delegates gather in Portland to write a new Maine constitution.<sup>285</sup>
- **December 6, 1819:** Maine voters ratify the new state constitution by 9,040 to 796.<sup>286</sup>
- **December 21, 1819:** Representative John Holmes of Massachusetts reports, from a select committee, a bill to admit Maine as a state.<sup>287</sup>
- **January 3, 1820:** House passes an amended version of the Maine statehood bill without a recorded vote.<sup>288</sup>
- **February 18, 1820:** Senate amends and passes the Maine statehood bill without a recorded vote on final passage.<sup>289</sup>
- **March 3, 1820:** House and Senate agree to a compromise version of the Maine statehood bill, which is then passed by the House and Senate without recorded votes.<sup>290</sup> President James Monroe signs the bill, which will take effect on March 15, 1820.<sup>291</sup>
- **March 15, 1820:** Maine becomes the 23<sup>rd</sup> state. Its admission is paired with the admission of Missouri as a slave state as part of the Missouri Compromise.<sup>292</sup>

## Maryland

### Maryland: Seventh State

<sup>283</sup> "An Act relating to the Separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts Proper, and forming the same into a Separate and Independent State," in *Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Passed at the Several Sessions of the General Court, Beginning May, 1818 and Ending February, 1822* (Boston: Russell and Gardner, 1822), pp. 248-260, at <https://archives.lib.state.ma.us/handle/2452/110107>.

<sup>284</sup> Stephanie Kermes, *Creating an American Identity: New England, 1789-1825* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008), p. 158; Appendix V in Ronald F. Banks, *Maine Becomes a State: The Movement to Separate Maine from Massachusetts, 1785-1820* (Middletown, CT: Wesleyan University Press, 1970).

<sup>285</sup> *Journal of the Constitutional Convention of the District of Maine: With the Articles of Separation, and Governor Brooks' Proclamation, Prefixed* (Augusta, ME: Fuller & Fuller, 1856).

<sup>286</sup> Maine State Legislature, *Amendments to the Maine Constitution, 1820-Present*, November 2021, at <https://www.maine.gov/legis/lawlib/lldl/constitutionalamendments>; *Journal of the Constitutional Convention of the District of Maine*, p. 98. This is the tally for votes "legally and seasonably returned."

<sup>287</sup> *House Journal*, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 21, 1819), p. 60; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 35, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 21, 1819), p. 749.

<sup>288</sup> *House Journal*, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 3, 1820), p. 99; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 35, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 3, 1820), p. 849.

<sup>289</sup> *Senate Journal*, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 18, 1820), pp. 169-170; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 35, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 18, 1820), p. 430.

<sup>290</sup> *House Journal*, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 3, 1820), p. 283; *Senate Journal*, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 3, 1820), pp. 206-207; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 36, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 3, 1820), p. 1589; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 35, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 3, 1820), pp. 471-472.

<sup>291</sup> 3 Stat. 544.

<sup>292</sup> See the "Missouri" timeline for additional information.

- **June 20, 1632:** King Charles I grants the charter for the colony of Maryland to Cecil Calvert.<sup>293</sup>
- **July 4, 1776:** Maryland joins 12 other colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>294</sup>
- **March 1, 1781:** Maryland signs and ratifies the Articles of Confederation.<sup>295</sup>
- **May 14–September 17, 1787:** Maryland’s five delegates participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>296</sup>
- **April 28, 1788:** Maryland’s convention formally ratifies the Constitution, following a 63-11 vote on April 26.<sup>297</sup>

Maryland ratified Constitution April 28, 1788

## Massachusetts

- **March 4, 1629:** A charter is given to the “Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England” by King Charles I.<sup>298</sup>
- **October 7, 1691:** A new charter, given by King William and Queen Mary, enlarges Massachusetts “to include the old colony of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth Colony, Martha’s Vineyard and Nantucket, Maine, and parts of Nova Scotia.”<sup>299</sup>
- **July 4, 1776:** Massachusetts joins 12 other colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>300</sup>
- **July 9, 1778:** Massachusetts signs and ratifies the Articles of Confederation.<sup>301</sup>
- **May 14–September 17, 1787:** Massachusetts’s four delegates participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>302</sup>
- **February 6, 1788:** Massachusetts’s convention ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 187-168.<sup>303</sup>

### Massachusetts: Sixth State

Massachusetts ratified Constitution February 6, 1788

<sup>293</sup> “The Charter of Maryland, June 20, 1632,” in Maryland State Archives, *Archives of Maryland*, vol. 549, p. 5, at <https://msa.maryland.gov/megafile/msa/speccol/sc2900/sc2908/000001/000549/html/am549--5.html>.

<sup>294</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 5 (July 4, 1776), pp. 510-516.

<sup>295</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 19 (March 1, 1781), pp. 213-214.

<sup>296</sup> Farrand, *Records*, vol. 3, p. 558.

<sup>297</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, pp. 324-325; *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 12, pp. 647-655.

<sup>298</sup> “The Charter of Massachusetts—1629,” in Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 3, pp. 1846-1860.

<sup>299</sup> “The Charter of Massachusetts Bay—1691,” in Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 3, pp. 1870-1886; Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, *Massachusetts Archives Collection*, at <https://www.sec.state.ma.us/divisions/archives/collections/mass-archives-collection.htm>.

<sup>300</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 5 (July 4, 1776), pp. 510-516.

<sup>301</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 11 (July 9, 1778), p. 677.

<sup>302</sup> Farrand, *Records*, vol. 3, p. 558.

<sup>303</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, pp. 322-323; *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 6, pp. 1461-1462.

## Michigan

- **September 3, 1783:** The United States acquires the land that will become Michigan from Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris.<sup>304</sup>
- **December 14, 1804:** Senator Thomas Worthington of Ohio reports, from a committee on the subject, a bill that would divide the Indiana Territory into two separate territories.<sup>305</sup>
- **December 24, 1804:** Senate amends and passes the Indiana Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>306</sup>
- **January 7, 1805:** House passes an amended version of the Indiana Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>307</sup>
- **January 8, 1805:** Senate passes the House-amended territorial bill without a recorded vote.<sup>308</sup>
- **January 11, 1805:** President Thomas Jefferson signs the act to split the Indiana Territory in two, creating the Michigan Territory as of June 30, 1805.<sup>309</sup>
- **October 5-6, 1835:** Michigan's constitution, drafted by a convention meeting in Detroit from May 11 to June 24, 1835, is adopted by a vote of 6,752 to 1,374.<sup>310</sup>
- **March 22, 1836:** Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri reports 24 S. 177, a bill that would establish the northern border of Ohio and admit Michigan as a state, from a select committee studying the issue.<sup>311</sup>
- **April 2, 1836:** Senate votes to pass 24 S. 177.<sup>312</sup>
- **June 13, 1836:** House passes 24 S. 177 without a recorded vote on final passage, following a 153-45 procedural vote.<sup>313</sup>
- **June 15, 1836:** President Andrew Jackson signs 24 S. 177 into law, admitting Michigan as a state on the condition that it accept newly defined borders.<sup>314</sup>

### Michigan: 26<sup>th</sup> State

Michigan Territory created June 30, 1805 (2 Stat. 309)

Enabling law enacted June 15, 1836 (5 Stat. 49)

Michigan admitted January 26, 1837 (5 Stat. 144)

<sup>304</sup> Jim Schwartz, "The State of Michigan," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, pp. 592-618.

<sup>305</sup> *Senate Journal*, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 14, 1804), p. 423; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 14, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 14, 1804), p. 23.

<sup>306</sup> *Senate Journal*, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 24, 1804), p. 426; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 14, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 24, 1804), p. 26.

<sup>307</sup> *House Journal*, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 7, 1805), p. 79; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 14, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 7, 1805), p. 872.

<sup>308</sup> *Senate Journal*, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 8, 1805), p. 431; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 14, 8<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 8, 1805), p. 32.

<sup>309</sup> 2 Stat. 309.

<sup>310</sup> Legislative Service Bureau, *The Constitution of the State of Michigan*, at [https://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(hybaug5jzbfgrpwukidlqp\)\)/documents/mcl/pdf/michiganconstitution1963asratified.pdf](https://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(hybaug5jzbfgrpwukidlqp))/documents/mcl/pdf/michiganconstitution1963asratified.pdf).

<sup>311</sup> *Senate Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 22, 1836), p. 236; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 22, 1836), p. 275.

<sup>312</sup> The vote was reported as 24-18 in the *Senate Journal* and 24-17 in the *Congressional Globe*. See *Senate Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 2, 1836), pp. 263-264, and *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 2, 1836), p. 313.

<sup>313</sup> *House Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 13, 1836), pp. 993-997 and 1002; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 13, 1836), pp. 550-551.

<sup>314</sup> 5 Stat. 49.



Under the proposed compromise, Michigan would cede the disputed city of Toledo to Ohio but acquire much of the Upper Peninsula.<sup>315</sup>

- **September 26-30, 1836:** Delegates elected to a state convention vote 28-21 to reject the congressional compromise over Michigan's borders.<sup>316</sup>
- **December 14-15, 1836:** Delegates elected to a second state convention, known as the "Frostbitten Convention," vote unanimously to accept Congress's conditions for statehood.<sup>317</sup>
- **December 29, 1836:** Senator Felix Grundy of Tennessee reports 24 S. 81, a bill to admit Michigan as a state, from the Senate Judiciary Committee.<sup>318</sup>
- **January 5, 1837:** Senate votes 25-10 to pass 24 S. 81.<sup>319</sup>
- **January 25, 1837:** House votes 132-43 to pass 24 S.81.<sup>320</sup>
- **January 26, 1837:** President Jackson signs 24 S. 81 into law, admitting Michigan to the Union.<sup>321</sup>

## Minnesota

- **October 20, 1818:** The United States acquires part of the land that will become Minnesota from Great Britain, adding to territory obtained in the Treaty of Paris (1783) and the Louisiana Purchase (1803).<sup>322</sup>
- **February 23, 1848:** Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois introduces 30 S. 152, a bill to create the Minnesota Territory.<sup>323</sup>
- **January 19, 1849:** Senate passes an amended version of the Minnesota Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>324</sup>

### Minnesota: 32<sup>nd</sup> State

Minnesota Territory created March 3, 1849 (9 Stat. 403)  
Enabling law enacted February 26, 1857 (11 Stat. 166)  
Minnesota admitted May 11, 1858 (11 Stat. 285)

<sup>315</sup> Schwartz, "The State of Michigan," pp. 610-611.

<sup>316</sup> "First Convention of Assent of the Territory of Michigan," in *Michigan Manual 2015-2016* (Lansing, MI: Legislative Service Bureau, 2016), at [https://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(khjikt3ukugbvxxz5sicivm3\)\)/documents/2015-2016/michiganmanual/2015-MM-p0021-p0024.pdf](https://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(khjikt3ukugbvxxz5sicivm3))/documents/2015-2016/michiganmanual/2015-MM-p0021-p0024.pdf).

<sup>317</sup> "Second Convention of Assent of the Territory of Michigan," in *Michigan Manual 2015-2016*, at [https://www.legislature.mi.gov/\(S\(khjikt3ukugbvxxz5sicivm3\)\)/documents/2015-2016/michiganmanual/2015-MM-p0021-p0024.pdf](https://www.legislature.mi.gov/(S(khjikt3ukugbvxxz5sicivm3))/documents/2015-2016/michiganmanual/2015-MM-p0021-p0024.pdf).

<sup>318</sup> *Senate Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 29, 1836), p. 72; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 29, 1836), p. 59.

<sup>319</sup> *Senate Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 5, 1837), pp. 93-94; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 5, 1837), p. 73.

<sup>320</sup> *House Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 25, 1837), pp. 284-285; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 25, 1837), p. 125.

<sup>321</sup> 5 Stat. 144.

<sup>322</sup> Jonathan Kasperek, "The State of Minnesota," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, pp. 619-641.

<sup>323</sup> *Senate Journal*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 23, 1848), p. 187. The bill's introduction does not appear in the *Congressional Globe*.

<sup>324</sup> *Congressional Globe*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong. (January 19, 1849), 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., pp. 298-299. The bill's passage does not appear in the *Senate Journal*.

- **February 28, 1849:** House passes an amended version of the Minnesota Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>325</sup>
- **March 1, 1849:** Senate accepts most of the House's amendments to the Minnesota Territory bill, but rejects one on a 30-18 vote.<sup>326</sup>
- **March 3, 1849:** House votes 107-70 to accept the Senate's version of 30 S. 152.<sup>327</sup> President James K. Polk signs the Minnesota Territory bill into law.<sup>328</sup>
- **December 24, 1856:** Delegate Henry Rice of Minnesota introduces 34 H.R. 642, a bill authorizing Minnesota Territory residents to hold a constitutional convention in preparation for statehood.<sup>329</sup>
- **January 31, 1857:** House votes 97-75 to pass an amended version of 34 H.R. 642.<sup>330</sup>
- **February 21, 1857:** Senate votes 47-1 to pass an amended version of 34 H.R. 642.<sup>331</sup>
- **February 25, 1857:** Senate reconsiders its amendment and votes 31-22 to approve the House-passed version.<sup>332</sup>
- **February 26, 1857:** President James Buchanan signs the Minnesota enabling act into law.<sup>333</sup>
- **July 13-August 29, 1857:** Elected delegates assemble in St. Paul to draft the state constitution, but the Democratic and Republican parties are so divided that two separate conventions are held and two constitutions are drafted. Eventually, a conference committee drafts a compromise document.<sup>334</sup>
- **October 13, 1857:** Minnesota voters ratify the new state constitution, 30,055 to 571.<sup>335</sup>

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<sup>325</sup> *House Journal*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 28, 1849), pp. 558-559; *Congressional Globe*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 28, 1849), p. 617.

<sup>326</sup> *Senate Journal*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 1, 1849), pp. 288-289; *Congressional Globe*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 1, 1849), pp. 635-637.

<sup>327</sup> *House Journal*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 3, 1849), pp. 620-621; *Congressional Globe*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 3, 1849), p. 693. A vote tally does not appear in the *Congressional Globe*.

<sup>328</sup> 9 Stat. 403.

<sup>329</sup> *House Journal*, 34<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (December 24, 1856), p. 163; *Congressional Globe*, 34<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (December 24, 1856), p. 201.

<sup>330</sup> *House Journal*, 34<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (January 31, 1857), pp. 328-329; *Congressional Globe*, 34<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (January 31, 1857), p. 519.

<sup>331</sup> *Senate Journal*, 34<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 21, 1857), p. 237; *Congressional Globe*, 34<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 21, 1857), p. 814.

<sup>332</sup> *Senate Journal*, 34<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 25, 1857), p. 252; *Congressional Globe*, 34<sup>th</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 25, 1857), p. 877.

<sup>333</sup> 11 Stat. 166.

<sup>334</sup> Office of the Minnesota Secretary of State, *Minnesota Constitution 1858*, at <https://www.sos.state.mn.us/about-minnesota/minnesota-government/minnesota-constitution-1858>.

<sup>335</sup> *Minnesota Constitution 1858*.



- **January 26, 1858:** Senator Douglas reports 35 S. 86, a bill “for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union,” from the Senate Committee on Territories.<sup>336</sup>
- **April 7, 1858:** Senate votes 49-3 to admit Minnesota as a state.<sup>337</sup>
- **May 11, 1858:** House votes to admit Minnesota as a state.<sup>338</sup> President Buchanan signs 35 S. 86 into law, and Minnesota became a state.<sup>339</sup>

## Mississippi

- **September 3, 1783:** The United States acquires the the land that will become Mississippi from Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris.<sup>340</sup>
- **February 23, 1798:** Senator James Ross of Pennsylvania reports, from a committee looking into the area south and west of Georgia, a bill to establish a new Mississippi Territory.<sup>341</sup>
- **March 5, 1798:** The Senate passes the Mississippi Territory bill, 20-8.<sup>342</sup>
- **March 27, 1798:** The House passes an amended version of the Mississippi Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>343</sup>
- **March 29, 1798:** The Senate agrees to the House amendments without a recorded vote.<sup>344</sup>
- **April 7, 1798:** President John Adams signs the Mississippi Territory bill into law.<sup>345</sup>
- **January 17, 1817:** Senator Charles Tait of Georgia reports, from a select committee studying the issue, a bill that would enable the western part of the Mississippi Territory to prepare for statehood.<sup>346</sup>

### Mississippi: 20<sup>th</sup> State

Mississippi Territory created April 7, 1798 (1 Stat 549)

Enabling law enacted March 1, 1817 (3 Stat 348)

Mississippi admitted December 10, 1817 (3 Stat. 472.)

<sup>336</sup> *Senate Journal*, 35<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 26, 1858), p. 133; *Congressional Globe*, 35<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 26, 1858), p. 405.

<sup>337</sup> *Senate Journal*, 35<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 7, 1858), p. 326; *Congressional Globe*, 35<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 7, 1858), pp. 1511-1516.

<sup>338</sup> The vote was reported as 157-39 in the *House Journal* and 157-38 in the *Congressional Globe*. See *House Journal*, 35<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 11, 1858), p. 777, and *Congressional Globe*, 35<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 11, 1858), pp. 2057-2061.

<sup>339</sup> 11 Stat. 285.

<sup>340</sup> Deanne Stephens Nuwer, “The State of Mississippi,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, pp. 642-669.

<sup>341</sup> *Senate Journal*, 5<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 23, 1798), p. 445; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 7, 5<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 23, 1798), p. 511.

<sup>342</sup> *Senate Journal*, 5<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 5, 1798), p. 449; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 7, 5<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 5, 1798), p. 515.

<sup>343</sup> *House Journal*, 5<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 27, 1798), p. 240; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 8, 5<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 27, 1798), p. 1318.

<sup>344</sup> *Senate Journal*, 5<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 29, 1798), p. 465; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 7, 5<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 29, 1798), p. 533.

<sup>345</sup> 1 Stat. 549.

<sup>346</sup> *Senate Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 17, 1817), p. 123; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 30, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 17, 1817), p. 71. The eastern part of Mississippi Territory became the Alabama Territory.

- **January 31, 1817:** Senate passes an amended version of the Mississippi Territory enabling bill without a recorded vote.<sup>347</sup>
- **February 26, 1817:** House amends and passes the Mississippi Territory enabling bill without a recorded vote.<sup>348</sup>
- **February 27, 1817:** Senate concurs in the House's amendments without a recorded vote.<sup>349</sup>
- **March 1, 1817:** President James Madison signs the enabling act for Mississippi statehood.<sup>350</sup>
- **July-August 1817:** Forty-eight delegates meet to form a constitutional convention.<sup>351</sup>
- **August 15, 1817:** The delegates approve the final draft of the Mississippi Constitution.<sup>352</sup>
- **December 3, 1817:** Senator James Barbour of Virginia reports, from a select committee studying the issue, a resolution to admit Mississippi as a state. It passes the Senate without a recorded vote.<sup>353</sup>
- **December 8, 1817:** The House passes the resolution "on the admission of the state of Mississippi into the Union" without a recorded vote.<sup>354</sup>
- **December 10, 1817:** President James Monroe signs the resolution into law and Mississippi becomes the 20<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>355</sup>

## Missouri

- **April 30, 1803:** The United States acquires the land that will become Missouri from France in the Louisiana Purchase. It will become part of the Louisiana Territory, while the land that will become Louisiana is governed as the Orleans Territory.<sup>356</sup>

### Missouri: 24<sup>th</sup> State

Missouri Territory created June 4, 1812 (2 Stat. 743)  
 Enabling law enacted March 6, 1820 (3 Stat. 545)  
 Admission law enacted March 2, 1821 (3 Stat. 645)  
 Missouri admitted August 10, 1821 (3 Stat. 797)

<sup>347</sup> *Senate Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 31, 1817), pp. 173-174; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 30, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 31, 1817), p. 91.

<sup>348</sup> *House Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 26, 1817), p. 473-474; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 30, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 26, 1817), p. 1034.

<sup>349</sup> *Senate Journal*, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 27, 1817), p. 330-331; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 30, 14<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 27, 1817), p. 184.

<sup>350</sup> 3 Stat. 348.

<sup>351</sup> Nuwer, "The State of Mississippi," p. 663.

<sup>352</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>353</sup> *Senate Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 3, 1817), pp. 20-21; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 31, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong. (December 3, 1817), 1<sup>st</sup> sess., p. 20.

<sup>354</sup> *House Journal*, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 8, 1817), p. 30; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 31, 15<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 8, 1817), p. 409.

<sup>355</sup> 3 Stat. 472.

<sup>356</sup> William L. Olbrich Jr., "The State of Missouri," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, pp. 670-701.

- **November 14, 1811:** Representative John Rhea of Tennessee reports, from a select committee, a bill on the Louisiana Territory's government.<sup>357</sup>
- **April 9, 1812:** House passes the Louisiana Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>358</sup>
- **May 19, 1812:** Senate passes an amended version of the Louisiana Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>359</sup>
- **May 21, 1812:** House amends and passes the Senate-amended version of the Louisiana Territory bill without a recorded vote.<sup>360</sup> Senate then approves the House-amended version without a recorded vote.<sup>361</sup>
- **June 4, 1812:** President James Madison signs the act reorganizing the government of Louisiana Territory and giving it a new name: Missouri Territory.<sup>362</sup>
- **February 13, 1819:** Representative James Tallmadge of New York proposes gradual emancipation in Missouri as a condition for statehood, setting off a sectional controversy over slavery. The eventual resolution, known as the Missouri Compromise, includes the admission of Maine as a free state, the admission of Missouri as a slave state, and the prohibition of slavery in the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase north of Missouri's southern boundary (36° 30' north latitude).<sup>363</sup>
- **March 1, 1820:** House passes a bill, by a vote of 91 to 82, enabling Missouri to prepare a state constitution and government.<sup>364</sup>
- **March 2, 1820:** Senate amends and passes the Missouri enabling bill without a recorded vote on final passage.<sup>365</sup> House agrees to the Senate's amendments by votes of 90-87 and 134-42 after the question was divided.<sup>366</sup>
- **March 6, 1820:** President James Monroe signs the act enabling Missouri residents to write a constitution and form a state government.<sup>367</sup>

<sup>357</sup> *House Journal*, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (November 14, 1811), p. 23; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 23, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (November 14, 1811), p. 348.

<sup>358</sup> *House Journal*, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 9, 1812), p. 284; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 24, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 9, 1812), p. 1279.

<sup>359</sup> *Senate Journal*, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 19, 1812), p. 133; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 23, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 19, 1812), pp. 242-243.

<sup>360</sup> *House Journal*, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 21, 1812), p. 347; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 24, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 21, 1812), p. 1434.

<sup>361</sup> *Senate Journal*, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 21, 1812), p. 134; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 23, 12<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 21, 1812), p. 244.

<sup>362</sup> 2 Stat. 743.

<sup>363</sup> Daniel Walker Howe, *What Hath God Wrought: The Transformation of America, 1815-1848* (Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 2007), pp. 147-155.

<sup>364</sup> *House Journal*, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 1, 1820), pp. 269-270; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 36, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 1, 1820), pp. 1572-1573.

<sup>365</sup> *Senate Journal*, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 2, 1820), pp. 200-203; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 35, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong. (March 2, 1820), 1<sup>st</sup> sess., pp. 467-469.

<sup>366</sup> *House Journal*, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 2, 1820), pp. 274-279; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 36, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 2, 1820), pp. 1576-1588.

<sup>367</sup> 3 Stat. 545.

- **June 12, 1820:** Delegates gather in St. Louis to draft a state constitution.<sup>368</sup>
- **July 17, 1820:** Delegates at the St. Louis convention vote 39-1 to approve a new state constitution, which they sign two days later.<sup>369</sup>
- **February 26, 1821:** Representative Henry Clay of Kentucky reports, from a joint committee appointed to consider Missouri statehood, a resolution granting conditional admission to Missouri. The House approves the resolution by a vote of 87 to 81.<sup>370</sup>
- **February 28, 1821:** Senate approves the resolution for conditional admission of Missouri by a 28-14 vote.<sup>371</sup>
- **March 2, 1821:** President Monroe signs the resolution granting statehood to Missouri, on the condition that its legislature agree the state constitution “shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen ... shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States.”<sup>372</sup>
- **August 10, 1821:** President Monroe issues a proclamation admitting Missouri as the 24<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>373</sup>

## Montana

- **June 15, 1846:** United States acquires part of the land that will become Montana from Great Britain in the Oregon Treaty, adding to land acquired from France in 1803 via the Louisiana Purchase.<sup>374</sup>
- **December 14, 1863:** Representative James M. Ashley of Ohio introduces 38 H.R. 15, a bill to create a new Territory of Montana.<sup>375</sup>
- **March 17, 1864:** House amends and passes 38 H.R. 15 without a recorded vote.<sup>376</sup>

### Montana: 41<sup>st</sup> State

Montana Territory created May 26, 1864 (13 Stat. 85)

Enabling and statehood law enacted February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 676)

Montana admitted November 8, 1889 (26 Stat. 1551)

<sup>368</sup> *Journal of the Missouri State Convention* (St. Louis, MO: I.N. Henry and Co., 1820), p. 3.

<sup>369</sup> *Journal of the Missouri State Convention*, pp. 46-48.

<sup>370</sup> *House Journal*, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 26, 1821), pp. 270-271 and 274-278; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 37, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 26, 1821), pp. 1228 and 1236-1240.

<sup>371</sup> *Senate Journal*, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 28, 1821), pp. 239-240; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 37, 16<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 28, 1821), p. 390.

<sup>372</sup> 3 Stat. 645.

<sup>373</sup> 3 Stat. 797.

<sup>374</sup> Harry W. Fritz, “The State of Montana,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, pp. 702-724.

<sup>375</sup> *House Journal*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 14, 1863), p. 44; *Congressional Globe*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 14, 1863), p. 20.

<sup>376</sup> *House Journal*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 17, 1864), p. 400; *Congressional Globe*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 17, 1864), pp. 1168-1169.

- **March 31, 1864:** Senate amends 38 H.R. 15 and votes 29-8 to pass it.<sup>377</sup>
- **May 19, 1864:** Senate votes 26-13 to approve a compromise version of 38 H.R. 15.<sup>378</sup>
- **May 20, 1864:** House votes 102-26 to approve a compromise version of 38 H.R. 15.<sup>379</sup>
- **May 26, 1864:** President Abraham Lincoln signs 38 H.R. 15 into law, creating the Montana Territory.<sup>380</sup>
- **December 12, 1887:** Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska introduces 50 S. 185, a bill to admit southern Dakota Territory as the State of Dakota and create a new Territory of Lincoln in northern Dakota Territory.<sup>381</sup>
- **April 19, 1888:** Senate votes 26-23 to pass an amended version of 50 S. 185 that would create a State of South Dakota and a new Territory of North Dakota.<sup>382</sup>
- **January 18, 1889:** Houses votes 145-98 to pass an amended version of 50 S. 185. This new version would clear the way to admit Montana, New Mexico, Washington, and—depending on the results of a referendum on division—either a combined state of Dakota or separate states of North Dakota and South Dakota.<sup>383</sup>
- **February 20, 1889:** House and Senate agree to a compromise version of 50 S. 185 that allows the creation and admission of four new states: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington. Both chambers pass the bill without recorded votes.<sup>384</sup>
- **February 22, 1889:** President Grover Cleveland signs 50 S. 185, enabling statehood for Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington.<sup>385</sup>
- **July 4, 1889:** Delegates gather in Helena to write a state constitution for Montana.<sup>386</sup>
- **August 17, 1889:** Delegates to the Helena convention vote 61-2 to adopt the new Montana state constitution.<sup>387</sup>

<sup>377</sup> *Senate Journal*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 31, 1864), p. 290; *Congressional Globe*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 31, 1864), pp. 1361-1364.

<sup>378</sup> *Senate Journal*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 19, 1864), pp. 455-456; *Congressional Globe*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 19, 1864), pp. 2347-2351.

<sup>379</sup> *House Journal*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 20, 1864), pp. 680-681; *Congressional Globe*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 20, 1864), pp. 2385-2386.

<sup>380</sup> 13 Stat. 85.

<sup>381</sup> *Senate Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 12, 1887), p. 33; *Congressional Record*, vol. 19, part 1 (December 12, 1887), p. 22.

<sup>382</sup> *Senate Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 19, 1888), pp. 695-696; *Congressional Record*, vol. 19, part 4 (April 19, 1888), pp. 3139-3140.

<sup>383</sup> *House Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 18, 1889), pp. 290-298; *Congressional Record*, vol. 20, part 1 (January 18, 1889), pp. 951-952.

<sup>384</sup> *House Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 20, 1889), pp. 561-570; *Senate Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 20, 1889), pp. 357-366; *Congressional Record*, vol. 20, part 3 (February 20, 1889), pp. 2104 and 2116.

<sup>385</sup> 25 Stat. 676.

<sup>386</sup> *Proceedings and Debates of the Constitutional Convention Held in the City of Helena, Montana, July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1889, August 17<sup>th</sup>, 1889* (Helena, MT: State Publishing Co., 1921), p. 13.

<sup>387</sup> *Proceedings and Debates of the Constitutional Convention Held in the City of Helena*, p. 971.

- **October 1, 1889:** Montana voters ratify the new state constitution, 24,676 to 2,274.<sup>388</sup>
- **November 8, 1889:** President Benjamin Harrison issues a proclamation admitting Montana as the 41<sup>st</sup> state.<sup>389</sup>

## Nebraska

- **April 30, 1803:** United States acquires the land that will become Nebraska from France in the Louisiana Purchase.<sup>390</sup>
- **December 14, 1853:** Senator Augustus Caesar Dodge of Iowa introduces 33 S. 22, a bill to create a new Nebraska Territory.<sup>391</sup>
- **January 31, 1854:** Representative William A. Richardson of Illinois reports 33 H.R. 236, a bill creating new territorial governments for Kansas and Nebraska, from the House Committee on Territories.<sup>392</sup>
- **March 3, 1854:** Senate votes 37-14 to pass 33 S. 22, which as amended would create two new territories, Kansas and Nebraska.<sup>393</sup>
- **May 22, 1854:** House passes an amended version of 33 H.R. 236 on a 113-100 vote, in lieu of voting on the Senate-passed 33 S. 22.<sup>394</sup>
- **May 25, 1854:** Senate passes 33 H.R. 236 on a 35-13 vote.<sup>395</sup>
- **May 30, 1854:** President Franklin Pierce signs 33 H.R. 236 into law, creating the Kansas and Nebraska territories and repealing the 1820 Missouri Compromise that would have barred slavery there. Instead, the Kansas-Nebraska Act leaves residents of the two territories “perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.”<sup>396</sup>

### Nebraska: 37<sup>th</sup> State

Nebraska Territory created May 30, 1854 (10 Stat. 277)

Enabling law enacted April 19, 1864 (13 Stat. 47)

Admission law enacted February 9, 1867 (14 Stat. 391)

Nebraska admitted March 1, 1867 (14 Stat. 820)

<sup>388</sup> Ellis L. Waldron, *Montana Politics Since 1864: An Atlas of Elections* (Missoula, MT: Montana State University Press, 1958), p. 54.

<sup>389</sup> 26 Stat. 1551.

<sup>390</sup> Mark R. Ellis, “The State of Nebraska,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, pp. 725-752.

<sup>391</sup> *Senate Journal*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 14, 1853), p. 44; *Congressional Globe*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 14, 1853), p. 44.

<sup>392</sup> *House Journal*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 31, 1854), p. 296; *Congressional Globe*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 31, 1854), pp. 294-297.

<sup>393</sup> *Senate Journal*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 3, 1854), pp. 236-237; *Congressional Globe*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 3, 1854), pp. 531-532.

<sup>394</sup> *House Journal*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 22, 1854), pp. 923-924; *Congressional Globe*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 22, 1854), p. 1254.

<sup>395</sup> *Senate Journal*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 25, 1854), pp. 412-413; *Congressional Globe*, 33<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 25, 1854), p. 1321.

<sup>396</sup> 10 Stat. 277. Additional documents related to the Kansas-Nebraska Act are available in the Library of Congress research guide “Kansas-Nebraska Act: Primary Documents in American History,” at <https://guides.loc.gov/kansas-nebraska-act>.



- **December 14, 1863:** Representative James M. Ashley of Ohio introduces 38 H.R. 14½, a bill to enable the people of Nebraska to write a constitution and form a state government.<sup>397</sup>
- **March 17, 1864:** House passes 38 H.R. 14½ without a recorded vote.<sup>398</sup>
- **April 14, 1864:** Senate passes 38 H.R. 14½ without a recorded vote.<sup>399</sup>
- **April 19, 1864:** President Abraham Lincoln signs the Nebraska enabling act into law.<sup>400</sup>
- **June 2, 1866:** Following an abortive constitutional convention in 1864, Nebraska voters ratify a state constitution written by the territorial legislature, 3,938 to 3,838.<sup>401</sup>
- **December 5, 1866:** Senator Benjamin Wade of Ohio introduces 39 S. 456, a bill to admit Nebraska as a state.<sup>402</sup>
- **January 9, 1867:** Senate votes 24-15 to pass an amended version of 39 S. 456.<sup>403</sup>
- **January 15, 1867:** House votes 103-55 to pass an amended version of 39 S. 456.<sup>404</sup>
- **January 16, 1867:** Senate votes 28-14 to accept the House's version of 39 S. 456.<sup>405</sup>
- **January 30, 1867:** President Andrew Johnson vetoes 39 S. 456, the Nebraska statehood act. He objected to its requirement that "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person, by reason of race or color" in Nebraska.<sup>406</sup>
- **February 8, 1867:** Senate overrides President Johnson's veto of 39 S. 456 by a 31-9 vote.<sup>407</sup>

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<sup>397</sup> *House Journal*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 14, 1863), p. 44; *Congressional Globe*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 14, 1863), pp. 19-20.

<sup>398</sup> *House Journal*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 17, 1864), pp. 399-400; *Congressional Globe*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 17, 1864), p. 1167.

<sup>399</sup> *Senate Journal*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 14, 1864), p. 324; *Congressional Globe*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 14, 1864), p. 1607.

<sup>400</sup> 13 Stat. 47.

<sup>401</sup> Addison E. Sheldon (ed.), *Nebraska Constitutions of 1866, 1871 & 1875 and Proposed Amendments Submitted to the People September 21, 1920* (Lincoln, NE: Nebraska Legislative Reference Bureau and Nebraska State Historical Society, 1920), p. 2.

<sup>402</sup> *Senate Journal*, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 5, 1866), p. 19; *Congressional Globe*, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 5, 1866), p. 13.

<sup>403</sup> *Senate Journal*, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 9, 1867), pp. 81-83; *Congressional Globe*, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 9, 1867), p. 360.

<sup>404</sup> *House Journal*, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 15, 1867), pp. 172-174; *Congressional Globe*, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 15, 1867), p. 481.

<sup>405</sup> *Senate Journal*, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 16, 1867), pp. 104-106; *Congressional Globe*, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 16, 1867), pp. 484-487.

<sup>406</sup> Poore, *Veto Messages*, p. 337-340.

<sup>407</sup> *Senate Journal*, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 8, 1867), p. 228; *Congressional Globe*, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 8, 1867), p. 1096.

- **February 9, 1867:** House overrides President Johnson's veto of 39 S. 456 by a 120-44 vote, enacting it into law.<sup>408</sup>
- **March 1, 1867:** President Johnson issues a proclamation admitting Nebraska as the 37<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>409</sup>

## Nevada

- **February 2, 1848:** The United States acquires the land that will become Nevada from Mexico in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.<sup>410</sup>
- **February 14, 1861:** Senator James S. Green of Missouri reports 36 S. 563, a bill creating the Nevada Territory, from the Senate Committee on Territories.<sup>411</sup>
- **February 26, 1861:** Senate amends 36 S. 563 and passes it without a recorded vote.<sup>412</sup>
- **March 1, 1861:** House votes to pass 36 S. 563.<sup>413</sup>
- **March 2, 1861:** President James Buchanan signs 36 S. 563, creating the Nevada Territory.<sup>414</sup>
- **February 8, 1864:** Senator James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin introduces 38 S. 96, a bill that would enable Nevada residents to write a constitution and form a state government, followed by its admission as a state.<sup>415</sup>
- **February 24, 1864:** Senate amends and passes 38 S. 96 without a recorded vote.<sup>416</sup>
- **March 17, 1864:** House passes 38 S. 96 without a recorded vote.<sup>417</sup>
- **March 21, 1864:** President Abraham Lincoln signs 38 S. 96 into law.<sup>418</sup>

### Nevada: 36<sup>th</sup> State

Nevada Territory created March 2, 1861 (12 Stat. 209)

Enabling and admission law enacted March 21, 1864 (13 Stat. 30)

Nevada admitted October 31, 1864 (13 Stat. 749)

<sup>408</sup> *House Journal*, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 9, 1867), p. 354; *Congressional Globe*, 39<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 9, 1867), pp. 1120-1122; 14 Stat. 391.

<sup>409</sup> 14 Stat. 820.

<sup>410</sup> Jeffrey M. Kintop, "The State of Nevada," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, pp. 753-788.

<sup>411</sup> *Senate Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 14, 1861), p. 228; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 14, 1861), p. 897.

<sup>412</sup> *Senate Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 26, 1861), pp. 314-316; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 26, 1861), pp. 1206-1207.

<sup>413</sup> The *House Journal* reports the vote as 92-52, while the *Congressional Globe* reports the vote as 91-52. See *House Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 1, 1861), pp. 450-452, and *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 1, 1861), p. 1334.

<sup>414</sup> 12 Stat. 209.

<sup>415</sup> *Senate Journal*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 8, 1864), p. 133; *Congressional Globe*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 8, 1864), p. 521.

<sup>416</sup> *Senate Journal*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 24, 1864), p. 184; *Congressional Globe*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 24, 1864), pp. 787-788.

<sup>417</sup> *House Journal*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 17, 1864), p. 398; *Congressional Globe*, 38<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 17, 1864), p. 1166.

<sup>418</sup> 13 Stat. 30.



- **July 4, 1864:** Delegates gather in Carson City to write a state constitution for Nevada.<sup>419</sup>
- **July 27, 1864:** Delegates at the Carson City convention vote 19-2 to approve the state constitution.<sup>420</sup>
- **September 7, 1864:** Nevada voters ratify the state constitution, 10,375-1,284.<sup>421</sup>
- **October 31, 1864:** President Lincoln issues a proclamation admitting Nevada as the 36<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>422</sup>

## New Hampshire

- **September 18, 1679:** King Charles II appoints a government for the “Province of New-Hampshire.”<sup>423</sup>
- **July 4, 1776:** New Hampshire joins 12 other colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>424</sup>
- **July 9, 1778:** New Hampshire signs the Articles of Confederation.<sup>425</sup>
- **May 14-September 17, 1787:** Two of New Hampshire’s four delegates participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>426</sup>
- **June 21, 1788:** New Hampshire’s convention ratifies the Constitution by a 57-47 vote, achieving Article VII’s nine-state threshold for implementation.<sup>427</sup>

**New Hampshire: Ninth State**  
New Hampshire ratified Constitution June 21, 1788

## New Jersey

- **April 17, 1702:** Queen Anne establishes British royal control over New Jersey.<sup>428</sup>
- **July 4, 1776:** New Jersey joins 12 other colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>429</sup>

**New Jersey: Third State**  
New Jersey ratified Constitution December 18, 1787

<sup>419</sup> Andrew J. Marsh, *Official Report of the Debates and Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention of the State of Nevada, Assembled at Carson City, July 4<sup>th</sup> 1864, to Form a Constitution and State Government* (San Francisco: Frank Eastman, 1866), p. 1.

<sup>420</sup> Marsh, *Official Report*, p. 827.

<sup>421</sup> Russell R. Elliott with the assistance of William D. Rowley, *History of Nevada*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1987), p. 88.

<sup>422</sup> 13 Stat. 749.

<sup>423</sup> “The Commission Constituting a President and Council for the Province of New-Hampshire, in New England,” in *Provincial Papers. Documents and Records Relating to the Province of New-Hampshire, From the Earliest Period of Its Settlement: 1623-1686*, vol. 1, ed. Nathaniel Bouton (Concord, NH: George E. Jenks, 1867), pp. 373-382.

<sup>424</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 5 (July 4, 1776), pp. 510-516.

<sup>425</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 11 (July 9, 1778), p. 677.

<sup>426</sup> Farrand, *Records*, vol. 3, p. 557.

<sup>427</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, pp. 325-327; *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 28, pp. 375-376.

<sup>428</sup> “The Queen’s Acceptance of the Surrender of Government” and “Surrender from the Proprietors of East and West New Jersey, of Their Pretended Right of Government to Her Majesty,” in Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 5, pp. 2584-2590.

<sup>429</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 5 (July 4, 1776), pp. 510-516.

- **November 26, 1778:** New Jersey signs the Articles of Confederation.<sup>430</sup>
- **May 14–September 17, 1787:** Five of New Jersey’s seven delegates participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>431</sup>
- **December 18, 1787:** New Jersey’s convention votes 38-0 to ratify the Constitution, making it the third state to join the new federal government.<sup>432</sup>

## New Mexico

- **December 29, 1845:** The United States acquires part of the land that will become New Mexico through the annexation of Texas, with additional territory to come in the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the 1854 Gadsden Purchase.<sup>433</sup>

### New Mexico: 47<sup>th</sup> State

New Mexico Territory created September 9, 1850 (9 Stat. 446)

Enabling law enacted June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557)

Admission law enacted August 21, 1911 (37 Stat. 39)

New Mexico admitted January 6, 1912 (37 Stat. 1723)

- **January 29, 1850:** Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky proposes what becomes the Compromise of 1850, a legislative package that includes organizing a territorial government for New Mexico and settling the Texas-New Mexico border.<sup>434</sup>
- **August 5, 1850:** Senator James A. Pearce of Maryland introduces 31 S. 307, a bill to settle the northern and western borders of Texas.<sup>435</sup>
- **August 9, 1850:** Senate amends and passes 31 S. 307 by a vote of 30 to 20.<sup>436</sup>
- **September 6, 1850:** House votes 108-97 to pass an amended version of 31 S. 307, adding language to create the New Mexico Territory.<sup>437</sup>
- **September 9, 1850:** Senate endorses the House’s amendment to 31 S. 307 on a 31-10 vote.<sup>438</sup> President Millard Fillmore signs 31 S. 307 into law, creating the New Mexico Territory.<sup>439</sup>

<sup>430</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 12 (November 26, 1778), p. 1164.

<sup>431</sup> Farrand, *Records*, vol. 3, p. 557.

<sup>432</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, pp. 320-321; *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 3, pp. 177-191.

<sup>433</sup> Agnesa Reeve, “The State of New Mexico,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, pp. 842-869.

<sup>434</sup> McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom*, pp. 70-75.

<sup>435</sup> *Senate Journal*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 5, 1850), p. 522; *Congressional Globe*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 5, 1850), pp. 1520-1521.

<sup>436</sup> *Senate Journal*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 9, 1850), pp. 538-543; *Congressional Globe*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 9, 1850), pp. 1554-1556.

<sup>437</sup> *House Journal*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (September 6, 1850), pp. 1404-1413; *Congressional Globe*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (September 6, 1850), pp. 1762-1765.

<sup>438</sup> *Senate Journal*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (September 9, 1850), pp. 606-613; *Congressional Globe*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (September 9, 1850), p. 1784.

<sup>439</sup> 9 Stat. 446.

- **January 14, 1910:** Representative Edward L. Hamilton of Michigan introduces 61 H.R. 18166, which would enable Arizona and New Mexico to write constitutions in preparation for statehood.<sup>440</sup>
- **January 17, 1910:** House suspends the rules and passes 61 H.R. 18166 without a recorded vote.<sup>441</sup>
- **June 16, 1910:** Senate amends 61 H.R. 18166, then passes it on a 65-0 vote.<sup>442</sup>
- **June 18, 1910:** House passes Senate-amended version of 61 H.R. 18166 without a recorded vote.<sup>443</sup>
- **June 20, 1910:** President William Howard Taft signs 61 H.R. 18166 into law, enabling Arizona and New Mexico to form constitutions and state governments.<sup>444</sup>
- **October 3, 1910:** Delegates gather in Santa Fe to write a state constitution for New Mexico.<sup>445</sup>
- **November 21, 1910:** Delegates to the Santa Fe convention vote 79-18 to adopt a state constitution.<sup>446</sup>
- **January 21, 1911:** New Mexico voters ratify the state constitution by a vote of 31,742 to 13,399.<sup>447</sup>
- **August 15, 1911:** President Taft vetoes 62 H.J.Res. 14, a joint resolution to admit Arizona and New Mexico as states, objecting to the provision of Arizona's constitution that allows voters to recall judges.<sup>448</sup>
- **August 17, 1911:** Senator William A. Smith of Michigan reports 62 S.J.Res. 57 from the Senate Committee on Territories. This joint resolution would admit Arizona and New Mexico as states but would first require Arizona to remove judicial recall from its state constitution.<sup>449</sup>
- **August 18, 1911:** Senate debates and passes 62 S.J.Res. 57 on a 53-9 vote.<sup>450</sup>

<sup>440</sup> *House Journal*, 61<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 14, 1910), p. 168; *Congressional Record*, vol. 45, part 1 (January 14, 1910), p. 654.

<sup>441</sup> *House Journal*, 61<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 17, 1910), pp. 175-176; *Congressional Record*, vol. 45, part 1 (January 17, 1910), pp. 702-714.

<sup>442</sup> *Senate Journal*, 61<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 16, 1910), pp. 452-453; *Congressional Record*, vol. 45, part 8 (June 16, 1910), pp. 8225-8237.

<sup>443</sup> *House Journal*, 61<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 18, 1910), p. 803; *Congressional Record*, vol. 45, part 8 (June 18, 1910), pp. 8485-8487.

<sup>444</sup> 36 Stat. 557.

<sup>445</sup> *Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of the Proposed State of New Mexico Held at Santa Fe, New Mexico* (Albuquerque, NM: Press of the Morning Journal, 1910), p. 3.

<sup>446</sup> *Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of the Proposed State of New Mexico*, p. 252.

<sup>447</sup> William J. Mills, *Report of the Governor of New Mexico to the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1911* (Washington: GPO, 1911), p. 9.

<sup>448</sup> Taft, *Special Message of the President of the United States Returning Without Approval House Joint Resolution No. 14*, H. Doc. 62-106 (Washington: GPO, 1911).

<sup>449</sup> *Senate Journal*, 62<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 17, 1911), p. 178; *Congressional Record*, vol. 47, part 4 (August 17, 1911), p. 4061.

<sup>450</sup> *Senate Journal*, 62<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 18, 1911), p. 185; *Congressional Record*, vol. 47, part 4 (August 18, 1911), pp. 4118-4141.

- **August 19, 1911:** House debates and passes 62 S.J.Res. 57 without a recorded vote.<sup>451</sup>
- **August 21, 1911:** President Taft signs 62 S.J.Res. 57 into law, admitting New Mexico and Arizona as states once certain conditions have been met, including a vote on a change to the New Mexico constitution's amendment process.<sup>452</sup>
- **November 7, 1911:** New Mexico voters approve the congressionally-proposed constitutional amendment by a vote of 34,897 to 22,831.<sup>453</sup>
- **January 6, 1912:** President Taft issues a proclamation formally admitting New Mexico as the 47<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>454</sup>

## New York

- **September 8, 1664:** English forces capture New Amsterdam, renaming it New York, during the Second Anglo-Dutch War. The Treaty of Breda in 1667 confirms English control of the New Netherland colony.<sup>455</sup>
- **July 15, 1776:** New York, after earlier abstaining, informs the Continental Congress that it joins its 12 fellow colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>456</sup>
- **July 9, 1778:** New York signs the Articles of Confederation.<sup>457</sup>
- **May 14-September 17, 1787:** New York's three delegates participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>458</sup>
- **July 26, 1788:** New York's convention ratifies the Constitution by a 30-27 vote, making it the 11<sup>th</sup> state to join the new federal government.<sup>459</sup>

### New York: 11<sup>th</sup> State

New York ratified Constitution July 26, 1788

## North Carolina

- **March 24, 1663:** King Charles II grants a charter to eight men, later known as the "Lords Proprietors,"

### North Carolina: 12<sup>th</sup> State

North Carolina ratified Constitution November 21, 1789

<sup>451</sup> *House Journal*, 62<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 19, 1911), p. 390; *Congressional Record*, vol. 47, part 5 (August 19, 1911), pp. 4217-4242.

<sup>452</sup> 37 Stat. 39.

<sup>453</sup> Annotations for Article XIX (Amendments) in *Constitution of the State of New Mexico*, New Mexico Compilation Commission, at <https://nmosource.com/nmos/c/en/item/5916/index.do#!fragment/undefined/BQCwhgziBcwMYgK4DsDWsBGB7LqC2YATqgJIAM0YAGiVQJQA0yWALgKYQCKibhAntADkghhDZEE3XgOGjxhBAGUshFgCEBAJQCAGW0A1AIIA5AMLGLMBmgsscOnSA>.

<sup>454</sup> 37 Stat. 1723.

<sup>455</sup> Charles T. Gehring, "New Netherland, Surrender of (1664)," in *Colonial Wars of North America, 1512-1763: An Encyclopedia*, ed. Alan Gallay (New York and London: Garland Publishing, 1996), pp. 489-491.

<sup>456</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 5 (July 4 and July 15, 1776), pp. 516 and 560.

<sup>457</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 11 (July 9, 1778), p. 677.

<sup>458</sup> Farrand, *Records*, vol. 3, p. 557.

<sup>459</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, pp. 327-331; *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 23, pp. 2321-2326.

- to create the Carolina colony.<sup>460</sup> In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the colony splits into North and South Carolina.<sup>461</sup>
- **July 25, 1729:** Seven of the Lords Proprietors sell North Carolina to King George II.<sup>462</sup>
  - **July 4, 1776:** North Carolina joins 12 other colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>463</sup>
  - **July 21, 1778:** North Carolina signs and ratifies the Articles of Confederation.<sup>464</sup>
  - **May 14–September 17, 1787:** Five delegates from North Carolina participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>465</sup>
  - **August 2, 1788:** North Carolina’s ratification convention votes 184–83 to demand amendments to the Constitution, including a declaration of rights.<sup>466</sup>
  - **November 21, 1789:** At a second convention, North Carolina delegates vote 194–77 to ratify the Constitution and join the new government as the 12<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>467</sup>

## North Dakota

- **April 30, 1803:** The United States acquires part of the land that will become North Dakota from France in the Louisiana Purchase, with additional territory acquired in 1818 from Great Britain.<sup>468</sup>
- **February 14, 1861:** Senator James S. Green of Missouri reports 36 S. 562, a bill to create the Territory of Dakota, from the Senate Committee on Territories.<sup>469</sup>
- **February 26, 1861:** Senate passes an amended version of 36 S. 562 without a recorded vote.<sup>470</sup>
- **March 1, 1861:** House passes 36 S. 562 without a recorded vote.<sup>471</sup>

### North Dakota: 39<sup>th</sup> State

Dakota Territory created March 2, 1861 (12 Stat. 239)

Enabling and statehood law enacted February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 676)

North Dakota admitted November 2, 1889 (26 Stat. 1548)

<sup>460</sup> “Charter of Carolina,” in Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 5, pp. 2743–2753.

<sup>461</sup> Chad Morgan, “The State of North Carolina,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, pp. 898–920.

<sup>462</sup> “Grant From King George the Second, to John Lord Carteret, Afterwards Earl Granville,” in *The Revised Statutes of the State of North Carolina*, vol. 2, eds. Frederick Nash, James Iredell, and William H. Battle (Raleigh, NC: Turner and Hughes, 1837), pp. 15–30.

<sup>463</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 5 (July 4, 1776), pp. 510–516.

<sup>464</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 11 (July 21, 1778), p. 709.

<sup>465</sup> Farrand, *Records*, vol. 3, p. 559.

<sup>466</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, pp. 331–332; *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 30, pp. 463–471.

<sup>467</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, p. 333; *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 31, pp. 762–773.

<sup>468</sup> David B. Danbom, “The State of North Dakota,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, pp. 921–940.

<sup>469</sup> *Senate Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 14, 1861), p. 228; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 14, 1861), p. 897.

<sup>470</sup> *Senate Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 26, 1861), pp. 316–317; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 26, 1861), pp. 1207–1208.

<sup>471</sup> *House Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 1, 1861), p. 452; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 1, 1861), pp. 1334–1335.

- **March 2, 1861:** President James Buchanan signs 36 S. 562, creating the Territory of Dakota.<sup>472</sup>
- **November 8, 1887:** Dakota Territory voters endorse splitting the territory into northern and southern entities, with 37,784 voting in favor of division and 32,913 voting against division.<sup>473</sup>
- **December 12, 1887:** Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska introduces 50 S. 185, a bill to admit the southern Dakota Territory as the State of Dakota and create a new Territory of Lincoln in northern Dakota Territory.<sup>474</sup>
- **April 19, 1888:** Senate votes 26-23 to pass an amended version of 50 S. 185 that would create a State of South Dakota and a new Territory of North Dakota.<sup>475</sup>
- **January 18, 1889:** House votes 145-98 to pass an amended version of 50 S. 185. This new version would clear the way to admit Montana, New Mexico, Washington, and—depending on the results of a referendum on division—either a combined state of Dakota or separate states of North Dakota and South Dakota.<sup>476</sup>
- **February 20, 1889:** House and Senate agree to a compromise version of 50 S. 185 that allows the creation and admission of four new states: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington. Both chambers pass the bill without recorded votes.<sup>477</sup>
- **February 22, 1889:** President Grover Cleveland signs 50 S. 185, enabling statehood for Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington.<sup>478</sup>
- **July 4, 1889:** Delegates gather in Bismarck to write a state constitution for North Dakota.<sup>479</sup>
- **August 17, 1889:** Delegates to the Bismarck convention vote 40-23 to adopt a state constitution for North Dakota.<sup>480</sup>
- **October 1, 1889:** North Dakota voters ratify the state constitution, 27,441 to 8,107.<sup>481</sup>

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<sup>472</sup> 12 Stat. 239.

<sup>473</sup> Louis K. Church, “A Proclamation. By the Governor of the Territory of Dakota” (January 12, 1888) in *Bismarck Weekly Tribune*, January 20, 1888, p. 6.

<sup>474</sup> *Senate Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 12, 1887), p. 33; *Congressional Record*, vol. 19, part 1 (December 12, 1887), p. 22.

<sup>475</sup> *Senate Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 19, 1888), pp. 695-696; *Congressional Record*, vol. 19, part 4 (April 19, 1888), pp. 3139-3140.

<sup>476</sup> *House Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 18, 1889), pp. 290-298; *Congressional Record*, vol. 20, part 1 (January 18, 1889), pp. 951-952.

<sup>477</sup> *House Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 20, 1889), pp. 561-570; *Senate Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 20, 1889), pp. 357-366; *Congressional Record*, vol. 20, part 3 (February 20, 1889), pp. 2104 and 2116.

<sup>478</sup> 25 Stat. 676.

<sup>479</sup> *Journal of the Constitutional Convention for North Dakota, Held at Bismarck, Thursday, July 4 to Aug. 17, 1889, Together With the Enabling Act of Congress and the Proceedings of the Joint Commission Appointed for the Equitable Division of Territorial Property* (Bismarck, ND: Tribune, 1889), p. 1.

<sup>480</sup> *Journal of the Constitutional Convention for North Dakota*, pp. 399-400.

<sup>481</sup> *Laws Passed at the First Session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota* (Bismarck, ND: Tribune, 1890), p. 15.



- **November 2, 1889:** President Benjamin Harrison issues a proclamation admitting North Dakota.<sup>482</sup>

## Ohio

- **September 3, 1783:** The United States acquires the land that will become Ohio from Great Britain in the Treaty of Paris.<sup>483</sup>
- **July 13, 1787:** Congress, operating under the Articles of Confederation, passes the Northwest Ordinance, establishing the Territory of the United States North West of the River Ohio (often shortened to “the Northwest Territory”).<sup>484</sup>
- **July 21, 1789:** With the Constitution in effect, the House passes a bill, without a recorded vote, to keep the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 in effect.<sup>485</sup>
- **August 4, 1789:** The Senate amends and passes the Northwest Ordinance bill without a recorded vote.<sup>486</sup>
- **August 5, 1789:** House agrees to the Senate’s amendments on the Northwest Ordinance bill without a recorded vote.<sup>487</sup>
- **August 7, 1789:** President George Washington signs the act to keep the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 in effect.<sup>488</sup>
- **April 2, 1802:** Representative William B. Giles of Virginia introduces a bill enabling residents in the eastern part of the Northwest Territory to write a constitution and form a state government.<sup>489</sup>
- **April 9, 1802:** House passes the Northwest Territory enabling bill on a 47-29 vote.<sup>490</sup>
- **April 28, 1802:** Senate passes an amended version of the Northwest Territory enabling bill on a 16-6 vote.<sup>491</sup>

### Ohio: 17<sup>th</sup> State

Northwest Territory created July 13, 1787 (1 Stat. 50)

Enabling law enacted April 30, 1802 (2 Stat. 173)

Ohio admitted March 1, 1803 (67 Stat. 407)

<sup>482</sup> 26 Stat. 1548.

<sup>483</sup> Michael Mangus and Susan Mangus, “The State of Ohio,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, pp. 941-966.

<sup>484</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 32 (July 13, 1787), pp. 334-343. For more information, see Peter S. Onuf, *Statehood and Union: A History of the Northwest Ordinance* (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1987).

<sup>485</sup> *House Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (July 21, 1789), p. 63; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 1, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (July 21, 1789), p. 685.

<sup>486</sup> *Senate Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 4, 1789), p. 52; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 1, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 4, 1789), p. 57.

<sup>487</sup> *House Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 5, 1789), pp. 71-72; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 1, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 5, 1789), p. 702.

<sup>488</sup> 1 Stat. 50.

<sup>489</sup> *House Journal*, 7<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 2, 1802), p. 174; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 11, 7<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 2, 1802), p. 1128.

<sup>490</sup> *House Journal*, 7<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 9, 1802), pp. 188-189; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 11, 7<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 9, 1802), pp. 1161-1162.

<sup>491</sup> *Senate Journal*, 7<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 28, 1802), pp. 225-226; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 11, 7<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 28, 1802), pp. 296-297.

- **April 29, 1802:** House passes the Senate-amended version of the Northwest Territory enabling bill without a recorded vote.<sup>492</sup>
- **April 30, 1802:** President Thomas Jefferson signs the act, enabling residents in the eastern part of the Northwest Territory to write a constitution and form a state government.<sup>493</sup>
- **November 1, 1802:** Delegates gather in Chillicothe to write a state constitution.<sup>494</sup>
- **November 29, 1802:** Delegates at the Chillicothe convention approve a state constitution for Ohio.<sup>495</sup>
- **February 19, 1803:** President Jefferson signs an act to enforce federal law in the new state of Ohio. However, it does not explicitly enact Ohio's admission as a state.<sup>496</sup>
- **March 1, 1803:** Ohio marks its admission as the 17<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>497</sup> This statehood date is retroactively established 150 years later by P.L. 83-204.<sup>498</sup>
- **January 13, 1953:** Representative George H. Bender of Ohio introduces 83 H.J.Res. 121, resolving that “the State of Ohio, shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever”—with an effective date of March 1, 1803.<sup>499</sup>
- **May 19, 1953:** House adopts 83 H.J.Res. 121 without a recorded vote.<sup>500</sup>
- **August 1, 1953:** Senate adopts 83 H.J.Res. 121 without a recorded vote.<sup>501</sup>
- **August 7, 1953:** President Dwight Eisenhower signs 83 H.J.Res. 121 into law.<sup>502</sup>

<sup>492</sup> *House Journal*, 7<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 29, 1802), p. 226; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 11, 7<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 29, 1802), p. 1252.

<sup>493</sup> 2 Stat. 173.

<sup>494</sup> *Journal of the Convention of the Territory of the United States North-west of the Ohio, Begun and Held at Chillicothe, on Monday the First Day of November, A.D. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two, and of the Independence of the United States the Twenty-Seventh* (Chillicothe, OH: N. Willis, 1802), p. 3.

<sup>495</sup> *Journal of the Convention of the Territory of the United States North-west of the Ohio*, p. 45.

<sup>496</sup> 2 Stat. 201. For discussion, see Allan Walker Vestal, “Were the Tax Protesters Right About Ohio Statehood?,” *University of Pittsburgh Law Review*, vol. 83, no. 4 (Summer 2022), pp. 731-778.

<sup>497</sup> “The date of March 1, 1803 was when the Ohio legislature met for the first time,” according to National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Center for Legislative Archives, *200<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Ohio Statehood*, at <https://www.archives.gov/legislative/features/ohio-statehood>.

<sup>498</sup> 67 Stat. 407.

<sup>499</sup> *House Journal*, 83<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 13, 1953), p. 102; *Congressional Record*, vol. 99, part 1 (January 13, 1953), p. 380. The intention was “to end confusion as to the exact date on which Ohio entered the Union,” according to U.S. Congress, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, *Admitting the State of Ohio into the Union*, report to accompany H.J.Res. 121, 83<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., H.Rept. 83-343, May 5, 1953, p. 1.

<sup>500</sup> *House Journal*, 83<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 19, 1953), p. 367; *Congressional Record*, vol. 99, part 4 (May 19, 1953), pp. 5119-5120.

<sup>501</sup> *Senate Journal*, 83<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 1, 1953), p. 570; *Congressional Record*, vol. 99, part 8 (August 1, 1953), pp. 10799-10800.

<sup>502</sup> 67 Stat. 407.



## Oklahoma

- **April 30, 1803:** The United States acquires territory from France that includes a portion of the land that will become the state of Oklahoma through the Louisiana Purchase.<sup>503</sup>
- **1820s:** The U.S. government sets aside land in the current states of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska to form an “Indian Country” (or “Indian Territory”). Many American Indians are relocated to this territory through various actions, including the Indian Removal Act, passed by Congress in 1830 (4 Stat. 411).<sup>504</sup>
- **December 29, 1845:** Through the annexation of Texas, the United States obtains additional lands, known as the Oklahoma Panhandle, that will later comprise the seventh county of the Oklahoma Territory.<sup>505</sup>
- **February 2, 1848:** Representatives of the United States and Mexico sign the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, through which Mexico officially recognizes the annexation of Texas that occurred nearly three years prior.<sup>506</sup>
- **December 9, 1889:** Senator Orville Platt of Connecticut introduces 51 S. 895, a bill to create the Oklahoma Territory.<sup>507</sup>
- **February 13, 1890:** Senate amends and passes 51 S. 895 without a recorded vote.<sup>508</sup>
- **April 21, 1890:** House passes, without a recorded vote, a compromise version of the Oklahoma Organic Act (51 S. 895) to form the Territory of Oklahoma from the western portion of the Indian Territory.<sup>509</sup>
- **April 23, 1890:** Senate agrees to the conference report on 51 S. 895 by a vote of 50-5.<sup>510</sup>

### Oklahoma: 46<sup>th</sup> State

Oklahoma Territory created May 2, 1890 (26 Stat. 81)

Enabling and admission law enacted June 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 267)

Oklahoma admitted November 16, 1907 (35 Stat. 2160)

<sup>503</sup> Kerry Wynn, “The State of Oklahoma,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 3, p. 968; 8 Stat. 200.

<sup>504</sup> Wynn, “The State of Oklahoma,” p. 971.

<sup>505</sup> Wynn, “The State of Oklahoma,” p. 968; “The Annexation of Texas, the Mexican-American War, and the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, 1845-1848,” in U.S. State Department, Office of the Historian, *Milestones in the History of U.S. Foreign Relations*, at <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1830-1860/texas-annexation>.

<sup>506</sup> 9 Stat. 922; David Pletcher, “Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo,” in Texas State Historical Association, *Handbook of Texas*, at <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/treaty-of-guadalupe-hidalgo>; Judith Morgan, “A Bibliographic Essay on Prestathood Legal Research for the State of Oklahoma,” in Chiorazzi and Most, *Prestathood Legal Materials*, vol. 2, pp. 897-956.

<sup>507</sup> *Senate Journal*, 51<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 9, 1889), p. 31; *Congressional Record*, vol. 21, part 1 (December 9, 1889), p. 123.

<sup>508</sup> *Senate Journal*, 51<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 13, 1890), p. 118; *Congressional Record*, vol. 21, part 2 (February 13, 1890), p. 1279.

<sup>509</sup> *House Journal*, 51<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 21, 1890), p. 503; *Congressional Record*, vol. 21, part 4 (April 21, 1890), p. 3628; Wynn, “The State of Oklahoma,” p. 970.

<sup>510</sup> *Senate Journal*, 51<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 23, 1890), p. 256; *Congressional Record*, vol. 21, part 4 (April 23, 1890), pp. 3708-3721.

- **May 2, 1890:** President Benjamin Harrison signs the Oklahoma Organic Act into law, formally creating the Territory of Oklahoma.<sup>511</sup>
- **November 7, 1905:** The people of the remaining Indian Territory vote to approve a constitution written by delegates to create the state of Sequoyah—separate from the newly formed Oklahoma Territory—by a vote of 56,279 to 9,073.<sup>512</sup>
- **December 1905-January 1906:** Bills are introduced in the House (59 H.R. 79) and the Senate (59 S. 3680) “to provide for the admission of the State of Sequoyah into the Union,” but both bills are tabled.<sup>513</sup>
- **January 22, 1906:** Representative Edward Hamilton of Michigan introduces a bill (59 H.R. 12707) enabling the people of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union as one state.<sup>514</sup>
- **June 13, 1906:** Senate passes a compromise version of 59 H.R. 12707 without a recorded vote.<sup>515</sup>
- **June 14, 1906:** House passes the compromise version of 59 H.R. 12707 without a recorded vote.<sup>516</sup>
- **June 16, 1906:** President Theodore Roosevelt signs the enabling bill.<sup>517</sup>
- **November 20, 1906-September 16, 1907:** Elected delegates from the Oklahoma and Indian Territories convene the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention to draft a state constitution.<sup>518</sup>
- **July 16, 1907:** Eighty-six delegates to the convention sign an amended version of the Oklahoma state constitution.<sup>519</sup>
- **September 17, 1907:** The people of the Oklahoma and Indian Territories vote in favor of ratifying the state constitution, by a vote of 180,333 to 73,059.<sup>520</sup>
- **November 16, 1907:** President Roosevelt issues Presidential Proclamation 780, admitting Oklahoma as the 46<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>521</sup>

<sup>511</sup> 26 Stat. 81.

<sup>512</sup> Morgan, “Prestatehood Legal Research,” pp. 926-927; Richard Mize, “Sequoyah Convention,” in *The Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*, at <https://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=SE021>; “Memorial from citizens of Indian Territory, praying for admission into Union as State of Sequoyah,” S. Doc. 59-143, January 16, 1906, p. 26.

<sup>513</sup> Morgan, “Prestatehood Legal Research,” p. 927; *Congressional Record*, vol. 40, part 1 (December 4, 1905), p. 47 and vol. 40, part 2 (January 25, 1906), p. 1527.

<sup>514</sup> *House Journal*, 59<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 22, 1906), p. 314; *Congressional Record*, vol. 40, part 2 (January 22, 1906), p. 1407.

<sup>515</sup> *Senate Journal*, 59<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 13, 1906), p. 606; *Congressional Record*, vol. 40, part 9 (June 13, 1906), p. 8403.

<sup>516</sup> *House Journal*, 59<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 14, 1906), p. 1178; *Congressional Record*, vol. 40, part 9 (June 14, 1906), p. 8529.

<sup>517</sup> 34 Stat. 267.

<sup>518</sup> *Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of the proposed state of Oklahoma: held at Guthrie, Oklahoma, November 20, 1906 to November 16, 1907* (Muskogee, OK.: Muskogee Ptg Co., 1907), pp. 5 and 467.

<sup>519</sup> Albert H. Ellis, *A History of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Oklahoma* (Muskogee: Economy Printing Co., 1923), pp. 113-114.

<sup>520</sup> Ellis, *History of the Constitutional Convention*, p. 127; Morgan, “Prestatehood Legal Research,” p. 939.

<sup>521</sup> “Presidential Proclamation 780 of November 16, 1907,” by President Theodore Roosevelt, declaring the state of (continued...)

## Oregon

- **October 20, 1818:** U.S. envoys Albert Gallatin and Richard Rush sign a convention with Great Britain agreeing to jointly occupy the Oregon Territory.<sup>522</sup>

### Oregon: 33<sup>rd</sup> State

Oregon Territory created August 14, 1848 (9 Stat. 323)

Oregon admitted February 14, 1859 (11 Stat. 383)

- **June 15, 1846:** Secretary of State James Buchanan signs the Oregon Treaty with Great Britain, allowing the United States to acquire all land in the Oregon Territory south of the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel.<sup>523</sup>
- **February 9, 1848:** Representative Caleb B. Smith of Indiana reports 30 H.R. 201, a bill to create a territorial government in Oregon, from the House Committee on Territories.<sup>524</sup>
- **August 2, 1848:** House passes an amended version of the Oregon Territory Act (30 H.R. 201).<sup>525</sup>
- **August 12, 1848:** Senate agrees to the House version of the Oregon Territory Act, voting 31-23 and 29-25 after the question was divided.<sup>526</sup>
- **August 14, 1848:** President James Polk signs the Oregon Territory Act, creating the Oregon territory.<sup>527</sup>
- **June 1857:** The eligible voters of the Oregon Territory support statehood in a referendum by a vote of 7,617 to 1,679.<sup>528</sup>
- **August 17-September 18, 1857:** Elected territorial delegates convene at the courthouse in Salem to draft a state constitution.<sup>529</sup>
- **September 18, 1857:** The convention delegates approve the draft constitution by a vote of 35-10.<sup>530</sup>
- **November 9, 1857:** The Oregon Territory's electorate approves the state constitution by a vote of 7,195 to 3,215.<sup>531</sup>

Oklahoma's admission to the Union, NARA, Record Group 11, Presidential Proclamations, at <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/299964>; 35 Stat. 2160.

<sup>522</sup> 8 Stat. 248.

<sup>523</sup> 9 Stat. 869; William L. Lang, "Oregon Treaty, 1846," in Oregon Historical Society, *Oregon Encyclopedia*, at <https://www.oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/oregon-treaty>.

<sup>524</sup> *House Journal*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 9, 1848), p. 382; *Congressional Globe*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (February 9, 1848), p. 322.

<sup>525</sup> The *House Journal* reported the vote as 128-71, while the *Congressional Globe* reported it as 129-71. See *House Journal*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 2, 1848), p. 1155, and *Congressional Globe*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 2, 1848), p. 1027.

<sup>526</sup> *Senate Journal*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 12, 1848), pp. 589-590; *Congressional Globe*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 12, 1848), p. 1078.

<sup>527</sup> 9 Stat. 323.

<sup>528</sup> Charles Henry Carey (ed.), *The Oregon Constitution and Proceedings and Debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1857* (Salem, OR: Oregon Historical Society, 1926), pp. 21 and 26.

<sup>529</sup> Carey, *Oregon Constitution*, p. 27.

<sup>530</sup> Carey, *Oregon Constitution*, p. 397.

<sup>531</sup> Carey, *Oregon Constitution*, p. 27.

- **April 5, 1858:** Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois reports 35 S. 239, a bill to admit Oregon into the Union, from the Senate Committee on Territories.<sup>532</sup>
- **May 18, 1858:** Senate passes 35 S. 239 by a vote of 35-17.<sup>533</sup>
- **February 12, 1859:** House passes 35 S. 239 by a vote of 114-103.<sup>534</sup>
- **February 14, 1859:** President James Buchanan signs 35 S. 239, admitting Oregon into the Union as the 33<sup>rd</sup> state.<sup>535</sup>

## Pennsylvania

- **1681:** King Charles II grants a charter to William Penn to create a colony in a portion of present-day Pennsylvania.<sup>536</sup>
- **July 4, 1776:** Pennsylvania joins 12 other colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>537</sup>
- **July 9, 1778:** Pennsylvania's delegates sign and ratify the Articles of Confederation.<sup>538</sup>
- **May 14-September 17, 1787:** Pennsylvania's eight delegates participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>539</sup>
- **December 12, 1787:** Pennsylvania convention ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 46-23.<sup>540</sup>

### Pennsylvania: Second State

Pennsylvania ratified Constitution December 12, 1787

## Rhode Island

- **July 15, 1663:** King Charles II grants a charter to create the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.<sup>541</sup>
- **July 4, 1776:** Rhode Island joins 12 other colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>542</sup>

### Rhode Island: 13<sup>th</sup> State

Rhode Island ratified Constitution May 29, 1790

<sup>532</sup> *Senate Journal*, 35<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 5, 1858), pp. 318-319; *Congressional Globe*, 35<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 5, 1858), p. 1474.

<sup>533</sup> *Senate Journal*, 35<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 18, 1858), p. 477; *Congressional Globe*, 35<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 18, 1858), p. 2209.

<sup>534</sup> *House Journal*, 35<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 12, 1859), pp. 398-399; *Congressional Globe*, 35<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 12, 1859), p. 1011.

<sup>535</sup> 11 Stat. 383.

<sup>536</sup> "Charter for the Province of Pennsylvania—1681," in Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 5, pp. 3035-3044.

<sup>537</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 5 (July 4, 1776), pp. 510-516.

<sup>538</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 11 (July 9, 1778), p. 677.

<sup>539</sup> Farrand, *Records*, vol. 3, pp. 557-558.

<sup>540</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, pp. 319-320; *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 2, pp. 590-591.

<sup>541</sup> "Charter of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations—1663," in Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 6, pp. 3211-3222.

<sup>542</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 5 (July 4, 1776), pp. 510-516.

- **July 9, 1778:** Delegates of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations sign and ratify the Articles of Confederation.<sup>543</sup>
- **May 14–September 17, 1787:** Rhode Island does not send delegates to participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>544</sup>
- **May 29, 1790:** Rhode Island’s convention ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 34–32, after a number of failed attempts.<sup>545</sup>

## South Carolina

- **March 24, 1663:** King Charles II grants a charter to eight men, later known as the “Lords Proprietors,” to create the Carolina colony.<sup>546</sup> In the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, the colony would split into North and South Carolina.<sup>547</sup>
- **July 25, 1729:** Seven of the Lords Proprietors sell South Carolina to King George II.<sup>548</sup>
- **July 4, 1776:** South Carolina joins 12 other colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>549</sup>
- **July 9, 1778:** South Carolina signs and ratifies the Articles of Confederation.<sup>550</sup>
- **May 14–September 17, 1787:** Four of South Carolina’s five delegates participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>551</sup>
- **May 23, 1788:** South Carolina convention ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 149–73.<sup>552</sup>

### South Carolina: Eighth State

South Carolina ratified Constitution May 23, 1788

## South Dakota

- **April 30, 1803:** The United States acquires part of the land that will become South Dakota from France in the Louisiana Purchase, with

### South Dakota: 40<sup>th</sup> State

Dakota Territory created March 2, 1861 (12 Stat. 239)  
Enabling and statehood law enacted February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 676)  
South Dakota admitted November 2, 1889 (26 Stat. 1549)

<sup>543</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 11 (July 9, 1778), p. 677.

<sup>544</sup> Farrand, *Records*, vol. 3, p. 557.

<sup>545</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, pp. 334–337; *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 26, p. 989. For details on the yearslong debate over ratification in Rhode Island, see University of Wisconsin–Madison, Center for the Study of the American Constitution, *Rhode Island Ratification*, at <https://csac.history.wisc.edu/states-and-ratification/rhode-island>.

<sup>546</sup> “Charter of Carolina,” in Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 5, pp. 2743–2753.

<sup>547</sup> Chad Morgan, “The State of North Carolina,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 2, pp. 898–920.

<sup>548</sup> “Grant From King George the Second, to John Lord Carteret, Afterwards Earl Granville,” in *The Revised Statutes of the State of North Carolina*, vol. 2, eds. Frederick Nash, James Iredell, and William H. Battle (Raleigh, NC: Turner and Hughes, 1837), pp. 15–30.

<sup>549</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 5 (July 4, 1776), pp. 510–516.

<sup>550</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 11 (July 9, 1778), p. 677.

<sup>551</sup> Farrand, *Records*, vol. 3, p. 559.

<sup>552</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, p. 325; *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 27, pp. 393–397.

- additional territory acquired in 1818 from Great Britain.<sup>553</sup>
- **February 14, 1861:** Senator James S. Green of Missouri reports 36 S. 562, a bill to create the Territory of Dakota, from the Senate Committee on Territories.<sup>554</sup>
  - **February 26, 1861:** Senate passes an amended version of 36 S. 562 without a recorded vote.<sup>555</sup>
  - **March 1, 1861:** House passes 36 S. 562 without a recorded vote.<sup>556</sup>
  - **March 2, 1861:** President James Buchanan signs 36 S. 562, creating the Territory of Dakota.<sup>557</sup>
  - **November 8, 1887:** Dakota Territory voters endorse splitting the territory into northern and southern entities, with 37,784 voting in favor of division and 32,913 voting against division.<sup>558</sup>
  - **December 12, 1887:** Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska introduces 50 S. 185, a bill to admit southern Dakota Territory as the State of Dakota and create a new Territory of Lincoln in northern Dakota Territory.<sup>559</sup>
  - **April 19, 1888:** Senate votes 26-23 to pass an amended version of 50 S. 185 that would create a State of South Dakota and a new Territory of North Dakota.<sup>560</sup>
  - **January 18, 1889:** Houses votes 145-98 to pass an amended version of 50 S. 185. This new version would clear the way to admit Montana, New Mexico, Washington, and—depending on the results of a referendum on division—either a combined state of Dakota or separate states of North Dakota and South Dakota.<sup>561</sup>
  - **February 20, 1889:** House and Senate agree to a compromise version of 50 S. 185 that allows the creation and admission of four new states: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington. Both chambers pass the bill without recorded votes.<sup>562</sup>
  - **February 22, 1889:** President Grover Cleveland signs 50 S. 185, enabling statehood for Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington.<sup>563</sup>

<sup>553</sup> John E. Miller, “The State of South Dakota,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 3, pp. 1103-1128.

<sup>554</sup> *Senate Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 14, 1861), p. 228; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 14, 1861), p. 897.

<sup>555</sup> *Senate Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 26, 1861), pp. 316-317; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 26, 1861), pp. 1207-1208.

<sup>556</sup> *House Journal*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 1, 1861), p. 452; *Congressional Globe*, 36<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 1, 1861), pp. 1334-1335.

<sup>557</sup> 12 Stat. 239.

<sup>558</sup> Louis K. Church, “A Proclamation. By the Governor of the Territory of Dakota” (January 12, 1888), in *Bismarck Weekly Tribune*, January 20, 1888, p. 6.

<sup>559</sup> *Senate Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 12, 1887), p. 33; *Congressional Record*, vol. 19, part 1 (December 12, 1887), p. 22.

<sup>560</sup> *Senate Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 19, 1888), pp. 695-696; *Congressional Record*, vol. 19, part 4 (April 19, 1888), pp. 3139-3140.

<sup>561</sup> *House Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 18, 1889), pp. 290-298; *Congressional Record*, vol. 20, part 1 (January 18, 1889), pp. 951-952.

<sup>562</sup> *House Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 20, 1889), pp. 561-570; *Senate Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 20, 1889), pp. 357-366; *Congressional Record*, vol. 20, part 3 (February 20, 1889), pp. 2104 and 2116.

<sup>563</sup> 25 Stat. 676.



- **July 4, 1889:** Delegates gather in Sioux Falls to write a state constitution for South Dakota.<sup>564</sup>
- **August 5, 1889:** Delegates to the Sioux Falls convention vote 72-0 to adopt a state constitution for South Dakota.<sup>565</sup>
- **October 1, 1889:** South Dakota voters ratify the state constitution, 70,131 to 3,267.<sup>566</sup>
- **November 2, 1889:** President Benjamin Harrison issues a proclamation admitting South Dakota as the 40<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>567</sup>

## Tennessee

- **September 3, 1783:** Great Britain cedes territory, including the land that will become the state of Tennessee, to the United States in the Treaty of Paris.<sup>568</sup>

### Tennessee: 16<sup>th</sup> State

Southwest Territory created May 26, 1790 (1 Stat. 123)  
Tennessee admitted June 1, 1796 (1 Stat. 491)

- **December 22, 1789:** North Carolina General Assembly agrees to cede its western lands to the U.S. government.<sup>569</sup>
- **April 2, 1790:** Congress accepts the western lands ceded by North Carolina to the newly-formed federal government.<sup>570</sup>
- **April 7, 1790:** Senate forms a select committee to “bring in a bill for the government of the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio.”<sup>571</sup>
- **April 9, 1790:** Senate select committee reports “A bill for the government of the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio.”<sup>572</sup>
- **April 27, 1790:** Senate passes the bill without a recorded vote.<sup>573</sup>
- **April 29, 1790:** House passes an amended version of the bill without a recorded vote.<sup>574</sup>

<sup>564</sup> *Journal of the Constitutional Convention of South Dakota* (Sioux Falls, SD: Brown & Saenger, 1889), p. 3.

<sup>565</sup> *Journal of the Constitutional Convention of South Dakota*, pp. 161-162.

<sup>566</sup> *Official Vote of South Dakota by Counties From October, 1889, to November, 1914* (Sioux Falls, SD: Mark D. Scott Print, 1914), p. 5.

<sup>567</sup> 26 Stat. 1549.

<sup>568</sup> “Treaty of Paris (1783),” Milestone Documents, National Archives and Records Administration, <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/treaty-of-paris>.

<sup>569</sup> “An Act for the Purpose of Ceding to the United States of America, Certain Western Lands Therein Described,” in Walter Clark (ed.), *The State Records of North Carolina*, vol. 25 (Goldsboro, NC: Nash Brothers, 1906), pp. 4-6; Lynn E. Murray, “Tennessee Prestatehood Legal Materials,” in Chiorazzi and Most, *Prestatehood Legal Materials*, vol. 2, pp. 1175-1196; *Territorial Papers of the United States*, vol. 4, p. 3.

<sup>570</sup> 1 Stat. 106.

<sup>571</sup> *Senate Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (April 7, 1790), p. 130; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (April 7, 1790), p. 998.

<sup>572</sup> *Senate Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (April 9, 1790), p. 130; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (April 9, 1790), vol. 2, p. 999.

<sup>573</sup> *Senate Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (April 27, 1790), p. 132. The vote does not appear in the *Annals of Congress*.

<sup>574</sup> *House Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (April 29, 1790), p. 204; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (April 29, 1790), p. 1602.

- **May 4, 1790:** Senate rejects the House-amended version of the territorial bill without a recorded vote.<sup>575</sup>
- **May 5, 1790:** House agrees to the Senate-passed version of the territorial bill without a recorded vote.<sup>576</sup>
- **May 26, 1790:** President George Washington signs the bill to organize the western lands ceded to the federal government by North Carolina into the “territory of the United States, south of the river Ohio” (often shortened to “the Southwest Territory”).<sup>577</sup>
- **September 15–November 15, 1795:** A census conducted in the Southwest Territory polls free adult males on the following question: “Is it your wish if, on taking the enumeration, there should prove to be less than sixty thousand inhabitants, that the Territory shall be admitted as a State in to the Federal Union with such less number or not?” Those polled affirmed the population’s desire to join the Union by a vote of 6,504 to 2,562. Voters also agree to hold a Constitutional Convention, should the census count a minimum of 60,000 inhabitants.<sup>578</sup>
- **November 28, 1795:** Governor William Blount calls for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention.<sup>579</sup>
- **January 11, 1796:** Elected delegates convene a constitutional convention in Knoxville.<sup>580</sup>
- **February 6, 1796:** The convention unanimously approves the state constitution drafted during the convention.<sup>581</sup>
- **May 18, 1796:** Senator Rufus King of New York reports a statehood bill from committee.<sup>582</sup>
- **May 26, 1796:** Senate passes an amended version of the statehood bill by a vote of 15–8.<sup>583</sup>

<sup>575</sup> *Senate Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (May 4, 1790), p. 137; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (May 4, 1790), p. 1006.

<sup>576</sup> *House Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (May 5, 1790), p. 209. The vote does not appear in the *Annals of Congress*.

<sup>577</sup> 1 Stat. 123.

<sup>578</sup> Results of the vote can be found in the “Census Schedule,” in *Territorial Papers of the United States*, vol. 4, pp. 404–405. For the language of the census question, see “An Act for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio,” p. 8, in Tennessee Virtual Archive, *Tennessee Founding and Landmark Documents*, <https://teva.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/tfd/id/548>.

<sup>579</sup> “Proclamation by William Blount, November 28, 1795,” in *Territorial Papers of the United States*, vol. 4, pp. 407–408.

<sup>580</sup> *Journal of the Proceedings of a Convention, Began and Held at Knoxville, on The Eleventh Day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Six, for the Purpose of Forming a Constitution, or Form of Government, for the Permanent Government of the People*, in LLMC Digital database, at <https://llmc.com/docDisplay5.aspx?set=00102t&volume=0001&part=001>, p. 3.

<sup>581</sup> *Journal of the Proceedings of a Convention*, p. 37.

<sup>582</sup> *Senate Journal*, 4<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 18, 1796), p. 264; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 5, 4<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 18, 1796), p. 97.

<sup>583</sup> *Senate Journal*, 4<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 26, 1796), p. 275; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 5, 4<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 26, 1796), p. 109.



- **May 30, 1796:** House passes an amended version of the bill without a recorded vote.<sup>584</sup>
- **May 31, 1796:** Senate agrees to the House version of the bill without a recorded vote.<sup>585</sup>
- **June 1, 1796:** President Washington signs the bill, bringing Tennessee into the Union as the 16<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>586</sup>

## Texas

- **April 30, 1803:** The United States acquires northern portions of the land that will become the state of Texas from France via the Louisiana Purchase.<sup>587</sup>
- **March 1-17, 1836:** Fifty-nine delegates representing settlements in Texas meet in Washington-on-the-Brazos for a general convention to draft a declaration of independence from Mexico and form a government for the independent Republic of Texas.<sup>588</sup>
- **March 2, 1836:** The delegates to the general convention sign the Texas Declaration of Independence.<sup>589</sup>
- **March 16, 1836:** The delegates in Washington-on-the-Brazos finalize and adopt a constitution for the Republic of Texas.<sup>590</sup>
- **April 21, 1836:** The Republic of Texas wins independence from Mexico after defeating Mexican forces in a final battle along the San Jacinto River.<sup>591</sup>
- **September 1836:** Eligible voters ratify the Republic's constitution and vote 3,277 to 91 in favor of Texas joining the United States.<sup>592</sup>

### Texas: 28<sup>th</sup> State

Annexation law enacted March 1, 1845 (5 Stat. 797)  
Texas admitted December 29, 1845 (9 Stat. 108)

<sup>584</sup> *House Journal*, 4<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 30, 1796), p. 590; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 5, 4<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 30, 1796), p. 1474.

<sup>585</sup> *Senate Journal*, 4<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 31, 1796), p. 284; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 5, 4<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 31, 1796), p. 117.

<sup>586</sup> 1 Stat. 491.

<sup>587</sup> "Louisiana Purchase Treaty (1803)," in NARA, *Milestone Documents*, at <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/louisiana-purchase-treaty>.

<sup>588</sup> *Journals of the Convention of the Free, Sovereign, and Independent People of Texas, in General Convention, Assembled*, 1836, in H.P.H. Gammel, *The Laws of Texas, 1822-1897*, vol. 1 (Austin, TX: Gammel Book Co., 1898), pp. 821-904; Texas State Library and Archives Commission, "Texas Declaration of Independence," at <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/treasures/republic/declare-01.html>.

<sup>589</sup> "Texas Declaration of Independence."

<sup>590</sup> "Constitution of Republic of Texas," in *Laws of the Republic of Texas, in Two Volumes*, vol. 1 (Houston: Printed at the Office of the Telegraph, 1838), pp. 9-25.

<sup>591</sup> Texas State Library and Archives Commission, "The Public Treaty of Velasco," at <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/exhibits/texas175/velasco.html>.

<sup>592</sup> John Sayles, *The Constitutions of the State of Texas, With The Reconstruction Acts of Congress, the Constitution of the Confederate States, and of the United States, Annotated*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. (St. Louis: Gilbert Book Co., 1893), p. 155; Eugene C. Barker, "The Annexation of Texas," *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, vol. 50, no. 1 (July 1946), pp. 49-74.

- **March 3, 1837:** The U.S. government officially recognizes the Republic of Texas when President Andrew Jackson appoints Alcée Louis La Branche as Chargé d’Affaires in Houston.<sup>593</sup>
- **January 25, 1845:** House passes a joint resolution (28 H.J.Res. 46) to annex Texas by a vote of 120-98.<sup>594</sup>
- **February 27, 1845:** Senate passes an amended version of the annexation resolution following a preliminary vote of 27-25.<sup>595</sup>
- **February 28, 1845:** House passes the Senate version of the resolution.<sup>596</sup>
- **March 1, 1845:** President John Tyler signs the joint resolution to annex Texas to the United States.<sup>597</sup>
- **July 4, 1845:** A special convention of delegates elected by the people of the Republic of Texas meet to consider the joint resolution offered by the U.S. Congress to annex the Republic. The delegates vote to accept the U.S. government’s offer of annexation and membership into the Union.<sup>598</sup>
- **July 4-August 28, 1845:** Delegates meet in Austin to draft a state constitution.<sup>599</sup>
- **August 28, 1845:** Delegates sign the new Texas state constitution.<sup>600</sup>
- **October 13, 1845:** In a popular referendum, Texas voters approve annexation by a vote of 7,664 to 430 and approve the state constitution by a vote of 7,527 to 536.<sup>601</sup>
- **December 10, 1845:** House Committee on Territories reports a joint resolution, 29 H.J.Res. 2, “for the admission of the State of Texas to the Union.”<sup>602</sup>
- **December 16, 1845:** House approves the joint resolution to admit Texas to the Union.<sup>603</sup>

<sup>593</sup> U.S. Department of State, Office of the Historian, “A Guide to the United States’ History of Recognition, Diplomatic, and Consular Relations, by Country, since 1776: Texas,” at <https://history.state.gov/countries/texas>.

<sup>594</sup> *House Journal*, 28<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 25, 1845), p. 264; *Congressional Globe*, 28<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 25, 1845), p. 194.

<sup>595</sup> *Senate Journal*, 28<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 27, 1845), pp. 220-221; *Congressional Globe*, 28<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 27, 1845), p. 362.

<sup>596</sup> The vote was reported as 134-77 in the *House Journal* and 132-76 in the *Congressional Globe*. See *House Journal*, 28<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 28, 1845), p. 527, and *Congressional Globe*, 28<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 28, 1845), p. 372.

<sup>597</sup> Texas State Library and Archives Commission, “Joint Resolution for Annexing Texas to the United States Approved March 1, 1845,” at <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/ref/abouttx/annexation/march1845.html>; 5 Stat. 797.

<sup>598</sup> “Ordinance of the Convention of Texas, July 4, 1845,” Yale Law School, *Avalon Project*, at [https://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th\\_century/texan03.asp](https://avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/texan03.asp); Ralph W. Steen, “Convention of 1845,” in *Handbook of Texas*, at <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/convention-of-1845>.

<sup>599</sup> *Journals of the Convention, assembled at the city of Austin on the Fourth of July, 1845, for the purpose of framing a constitution for the State of Texas* (Austin, TX: Miner & Cruger, 1845).

<sup>600</sup> *Journals of the Convention*, pp. 366-367.

<sup>601</sup> Texas State Library and Archives Commission, “Ratification of Texas Annexation, 1845 Vote Totals,” at <https://www.tsl.texas.gov/treasures/earlystate/annex-doc.html>.

<sup>602</sup> *House Journal*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 10, 1845), p. 71; *Congressional Globe*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 10, 1845), pp. 39-40.

<sup>603</sup> The vote was reported as 141-57 in the *House Journal* and 141-56 in the *Congressional Globe*. See *House Journal*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 16, 1845), p. 110, and *Congressional Globe*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 16, 1845), p. 65.

- **December 22, 1845:** Senate passes the joint resolution to admit Texas.<sup>604</sup>
- **December 29, 1845:** President James K. Polk signs the resolution admitting Texas into the Union as the 28<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>605</sup>

## Utah

- **February 2, 1848:** The United States, through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, acquires from Mexico the land that will become Utah.<sup>606</sup>

### Utah: 45<sup>th</sup> State

Utah Territory created September 9, 1850 (9 Stat. 453)  
Enabling and statehood law enacted July 16, 1894 (28 Stat. 107)  
Utah admitted January 4, 1896 (29 Stat. 876)

- **January 29, 1850:** Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky proposes what will later become the Compromise of 1850. While not part of his original proposal, the eventual legislative package includes organizing a territorial government for Utah.<sup>607</sup>
- **May 8, 1850:** The “Senate Select Committee of Thirteen” reports 31 S. 225, a bill that would admit California to statehood, create territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, and revise the borders of Texas.<sup>608</sup>
- **August 1, 1850:** Senate passes an amended version of the bill with no recorded vote on final passage. It is now a narrower piece of legislation that would create the Territory of Utah.<sup>609</sup>
- **September 7, 1850:** The House passes the Utah Territory bill by a vote of 97-85.<sup>610</sup>
- **September 9, 1850:** President Millard Fillmore signs the Utah Territory bill into law. It is one of five bills that make up the Compromise of 1850.<sup>611</sup>
- **September 6, 1893:** Delegate Joseph L. Rawlins of Utah introduces a bill for Utah’s admission to the Union (53 H.R. 352).<sup>612</sup> It is the latest in decades of attempts by Utah to secure statehood.<sup>613</sup>

<sup>604</sup> The *Congressional Globe* records the vote to adopt the resolution as 31-14, but the *Senate Journal* does not record a vote. Instead, the *Senate Journal* records a vote of 31-13 to read the bill for a third time. *Senate Journal*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 22, 1845), p. 64; *Congressional Globe*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 22, 1845), p. 92.

<sup>605</sup> 9 Stat. 108.

<sup>606</sup> “Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848),” in NARA, *Milestone Documents*, at <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/treaty-of-guadalupe-hidalgo>; 9 Stat. 922.

<sup>607</sup> McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom*, pp. 70-75.

<sup>608</sup> U.S. Congress, Senate Committee of Thirteen, report to accompany S. 225 and S. 226, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess., S. Rept. 31-123, May 8, 1850; *Congressional Globe*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 8, 1850), pp. 944-948.

<sup>609</sup> *Senate Journal*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 1, 1850), p. 518; *Congressional Globe*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 1, 1850), p. 1504.

<sup>610</sup> *House Journal*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (September 7, 1850), p. 1425; *Congressional Globe*, 31<sup>st</sup> Cong. 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (September 7, 1850), p. 1776.

<sup>611</sup> “Introduction,” in Library of Congress, *Compromise of 1850: Primary Documents in American History*, at <https://guides.loc.gov/compromise-1850>; 9 Stat. 453.

<sup>612</sup> *House Journal*, 53<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (September 6, 1893), p. 37; *Congressional Record*, vol. 25, part 1 (September 6, 1893), p. 1276.

<sup>613</sup> Robert Lee Warthen, “Legal Research in the State of Deseret and the Utah Territory, 1847-1896,” in Chiorazzi and Most, *Prestatehood Legal Materials*, vol. 2, pp. 1217-1270.

- **December 13, 1893:** House Committee on Territories reports the bill favorably with amendments. The House agrees to the amendments and passes the bill without a recorded vote.<sup>614</sup>
- **July 10, 1894:** The Senate passes the Utah bill without a recorded vote.<sup>615</sup>
- **July 16, 1894:** President Grover Cleveland signs the Utah Enabling Act into law.<sup>616</sup>
- **November 1894:** Eligible voters in Utah select 107 delegates to a constitutional convention.<sup>617</sup>
- **March 4-May 8, 1895:** The delegates meet in Salt Lake City to write the state constitution.<sup>618</sup>
- **May 8, 1895:** The delegates approve the constitution by a vote of 99 to 0.<sup>619</sup>
- **November 5, 1895:** Utah's eligible voters approve the constitution 31,305 to 7,607.<sup>620</sup>
- **January 4, 1896:** President Cleveland issues a proclamation of statehood, and Utah is admitted to the Union as the 45<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>621</sup>

## Vermont

- **July 20, 1764:** King George III, in a King-in-Council order, declares the Connecticut River is the border between New York and New Hampshire, leaving the disputed territory known as the New Hampshire Grants inside the borders of New York.<sup>622</sup>
- **January 15, 1777:** Delegates meeting in Westminster declare the New Hampshire Grants are a "free and independent state."<sup>623</sup>

### Vermont: 14<sup>th</sup> State

Vermont admitted March 4, 1791 (1 Stat. 191)

<sup>614</sup> *House Journal*, 53<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 13, 1893), p. 29; *Congressional Record*, vol. 26, part 1 (December 13, 1893), p. 220.

<sup>615</sup> *Senate Journal*, 53<sup>rd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (July 10, 1894), p. 283; *Congressional Record*, vol. 26, part 7 (July 10, 1894), p. 7251.

<sup>616</sup> 28 Stat. 107.

<sup>617</sup> *Official Report of the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention Assembled at Salt Lake City on the Fourth Date of March, 1895, to Adopt A Constitution for the State of Utah*, vol. 1 (Salt Lake City, UT: Star Printing Company, 1898), pp. 3-4.

<sup>618</sup> *Official Report of the Proceedings and Debates*, vols. 1-2.

<sup>619</sup> *Official Report of the Proceedings and Debates*, vol. 2, pp. 1850-1851.

<sup>620</sup> "Utah State Constitution," in Utah Division of Archives and Records Service, *Utah's Road to Statehood: 125 Years*, <https://archives.utah.gov/2021/01/04/utahs-road-to-statehood-125-years>; Stanley S. Ivans, "A Constitution for Utah," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, vol. 25 (1957), pp. 94-116.

<sup>621</sup> 29 Stat. 876.

<sup>622</sup> *Vermont v. New Hampshire*, 289 U.S. 593 (1933), pp. 596 and 598-600.

<sup>623</sup> "New-Hampshire Grants. Westminster Court-House, January 15<sup>th</sup>, 1777," and "The Declaration and Petition of the Inhabitants of the New-Hampshire Grants, to Congress, announcing the District to be a Free and Independent State," in *Vermont State Papers; Being a Collection of Records and Documents, Connected with the Assumption and Establishment of Government by the People of Vermont*, ed. William Slade Jr. (Middlebury, VT: J.W. Copeland, 1823), pp. 68-73.

- **July 2-8, 1777:** Delegates meet in Windsor and write a constitution for the “Commonwealth or State of Vermont.”<sup>624</sup>
- **August 20-21, 1781:** Congress, operating under the Articles of Confederation, says it will consider admitting Vermont as a state only after settlement of its borders.<sup>625</sup> During this period, Vermont “existed in something of a political netherworld, not really a state, and not really an independent country.”<sup>626</sup>
- **October 28, 1790:** Vermont agrees to settle land claims and its border dispute with New York.<sup>627</sup>
- **January 10, 1791:** Delegates in Bennington vote 105-4 to ratify the U.S. Constitution.<sup>628</sup>
- **February 9, 1791:** President George Washington sends to Congress copies of “authentic documents, expressing the consent of the Legislatures of New York and of the territory of Vermont, that the said territory shall be admitted to be a distinct member of our Union.” Senate and House each refer the papers to a select committee for consideration.<sup>629</sup>
- **February 10, 1791:** Senator Rufus King of New York reports from the Senate select committee a bill admitting Vermont “as a new and entire member of the United States of America.”<sup>630</sup>
- **February 12, 1791:** Senate passes the Vermont bill without a recorded vote.<sup>631</sup>
- **February 14, 1791:** House passes the Vermont bill without a recorded vote.<sup>632</sup>
- **February 18, 1791:** President Washington signs the Vermont bill, making its admission effective on March 4.<sup>633</sup>
- **March 4, 1791:** Vermont becomes the 14<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>634</sup>

<sup>624</sup> “Constitution of Vermont” (1777) in Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 6, pp. 3737-3749.

<sup>625</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 21 (August 20-21, 1781), pp. 887-888 and 892-893.

<sup>626</sup> Peverill Squire, *The Evolution of American Legislatures: Colonies, Territories, and States, 1619-2009* (Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan Press, 2012), p. 159.

<sup>627</sup> “An Act directing the payment of thirty thousand Dollars to the State of Newyork, and declaring what shall be the Boundary line between the State of Vermont and State of Newyork—and declaring certain grants therein mentioned, extinguished,” in *Acts and Laws, Passed by the Legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session at Castleton, the second Thursday of October, 1790* (Windsor, VT: Alden Spooner, 1790), pp. 9-10.

<sup>628</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1, pp. 337-338; “State of Vermont. In Convention of the Delegates of the people of the State of Vermont,” in Slade, *Vermont State Papers*, pp. 194-195.

<sup>629</sup> There are slight differences in punctuation and capitalization of the presidential message in the various sources. See *House Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 9, 1791), p. 373; *Senate Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 9, 1791), pp. 241-246; and *Annals of Congress*, vol. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 9, 1791), pp. 1798 and 2013.

<sup>630</sup> *Senate Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 10, 1791), p. 247; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 10, 1791), p. 1798.

<sup>631</sup> *Senate Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 12, 1791), p. 262; *Annals of Congress*, vol. 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 12, 1791), p. 1800.

<sup>632</sup> *House Journal*, 1<sup>st</sup> Cong., 3<sup>rd</sup> sess. (February 14, 1791), p. 378. The *Annals of Congress* does not report House passage of the bill.

<sup>633</sup> 1 Stat. 191.

<sup>634</sup> Samuel B. Hand and H. Nicholas Muller III, “The State of Vermont,” in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 3, pp. 1215-1245.

## Virginia

- **April 10, 1606:** King James I grants a charter to the Virginia Company to create a colony in “that part of America commonly called Virginia.”<sup>635</sup>
- **July 4, 1776:** Virginia joins 12 other colonies in declaring independence from Great Britain.<sup>636</sup>
- **July 9, 1778:** Virginia signs the Articles of Confederation.<sup>637</sup>
- **May 14–September 17, 1787:** Seven of Virginia’s 10 delegates participate in the Constitutional Convention.<sup>638</sup>
- **June 25, 1788:** Virginia’s convention ratifies the Constitution by a vote of 89–79.<sup>639</sup>

### Virginia: 10<sup>th</sup> State

Virginia ratified Constitution June 25, 1788

## Washington

- **October 20, 1818:** U.S. envoys Albert Gallatin and Richard Rush sign a convention with Great Britain agreeing to jointly occupy the Oregon Territory. This area includes land that will become the state of Washington.<sup>640</sup>
- **June 15, 1846:** Secretary of State James Buchanan signs the Oregon Treaty with Great Britain, allowing the United States to acquire all land in the Oregon Territory south of the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel.<sup>641</sup>
- **November 25–28, 1852:** Forty-four delegates meet in Monticello, at the mouth of the Cowlitz River in the Oregon Territory, to draft and sign a memorial petitioning Congress to divide the Oregon Territory and create the separate territory of Columbia.<sup>642</sup>
- **January 25, 1853:** Representative Charles Stuart of Michigan reports, from the House Committee on Territories, a bill (32 H.R. 348) to establish a new Columbia Territory.<sup>643</sup>

### Washington: 42<sup>nd</sup> State

Washington Territory created March 2, 1853 (10 Stat. 172)

Enabling and statehood law enacted February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 676)

Washington admitted November 11, 1889 (26 Stat. 1552)

<sup>635</sup> “The First Charter of Virginia—1606,” in Thorpe, *Federal and State Constitutions*, vol. 7, pp. 3783–3789.

<sup>636</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 5 (July 4, 1776), pp. 510–516.

<sup>637</sup> *Journals of the Continental Congress*, vol. 11 (July 9, 1778), p. 677.

<sup>638</sup> Farrand, *Records*, p. 558.

<sup>639</sup> Elliot, *Debates*, vol. 1., p. 327; *Documentary History of the Ratification of the Constitution*, vol. 10, pp. 1540–1545.

<sup>640</sup> 8 Stat. 248.

<sup>641</sup> 9 Stat. 869; Lang, “Oregon Treaty, 1846.”

<sup>642</sup> Dennis P. Weber, “The Creation of Washington: Securing Democracy North of the Columbia,” *Columbia: The Magazine of Northwest History*, vol. 17, no. 3 (Fall 2003), pp. 27–34; Washington State Archives, *Territorial Timeline*, at <https://www.sos.wa.gov/archives/timeline/detail.aspx?id=214>.

<sup>643</sup> *House Journal*, 32<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 25, 1853), p. 185; *Congressional Globe*, 32<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 25, 1853), p. 402.



- **February 10, 1853:** House passes 32 H.R. 348, amended to change the new territory's name to Washington.<sup>644</sup>
- **March 2, 1853:** Senate passes 32 H.R. 348 without a recorded vote.<sup>645</sup> President Millard Fillmore signs it into law.<sup>646</sup>
- **December 12, 1887:** Senator Charles F. Manderson of Nebraska introduces 50 S. 185, a bill to “provide for the division of Dakota into two States and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to form constitutions and State governments and to be admitted into the Union.”<sup>647</sup>
- **April 19, 1888:** Senate votes 26-23 to pass an amended version of 50 S. 185 that would enable the Washington Territory to create a constitution, form a state government, and join the Union.<sup>648</sup>
- **January 18, 1889:** The House votes 145-98 to pass an amended version of 50 S. 185. This new version would clear the way to admit Montana, New Mexico, Washington, and—depending on the results of a referendum on division—either a combined state of Dakota or separate states of North Dakota and South Dakota.<sup>649</sup>
- **February 20, 1889:** The House and Senate agree to a compromise version of 50 S. 185 that allows the creation and admission of four new states: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington. Both chambers pass the bill without recorded votes.<sup>650</sup>
- **February 22, 1889:** President Grover Cleveland signs 50 S. 185, enabling statehood for Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington.<sup>651</sup>
- **July 4-August 22, 1889:** Seventy-five delegates convene a Constitutional Convention in the Territorial Capitol Building in Olympia to draft a state's constitution for Washington.<sup>652</sup>
- **October 1, 1889:** Eligible voters approve the state constitution, by a vote of 40,152 in favor and 11,879 opposed.<sup>653</sup>

<sup>644</sup> The *House Journal* reported the vote as 129-29, while the *Congressional Globe* reported the vote as 128-29. See *House Journal*, 32<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 10, 1853), pp. 268-270, and *Congressional Globe*, 32<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 10, 1853), p. 555.

<sup>645</sup> *Senate Journal*, 32<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 2, 1853), p. 274; *Congressional Globe*, 32<sup>nd</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (March 2, 1853), p. 1020.

<sup>646</sup> 10 Stat. 172.

<sup>647</sup> *Senate Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 12, 1887), p. 33; *Congressional Record*, vol. 19, part 1 (December 12, 1887), p. 22.

<sup>648</sup> *Senate Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 19, 1888), pp. 695-696; *Congressional Record*, vol. 19, part 4 (April 19, 1888), pp. 3139-3140.

<sup>649</sup> *House Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (January 18, 1889), pp. 290-298; *Congressional Record*, vol. 20, part 1 (January 18, 1889), pp. 951-952.

<sup>650</sup> *House Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 20, 1889), pp. 561-570; *Senate Journal*, 50<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 20, 1889), pp. 357-366; *Congressional Record*, vol. 20, part 3 (February 20, 1889), pp. 2104 and 2116.

<sup>651</sup> 25 Stat. 676.

<sup>652</sup> Beverly Paulik Rosenow (ed.), *The Journal of the Washington State Constitutional Convention, 1889* (Buffalo, NY: William S. Hein & Co., 1999); Washington State Archives, *Washington State Constitution*, at <https://www.sos.wa.gov/archives/state-constitution.aspx>.

<sup>653</sup> *Washington State Constitution*; James Leonard Fitts, “The Washington Constitutional Convention of 1889” (master's thesis, University of Washington, 1951), at <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/267983137.pdf>, pp. 194-195.



- **November 11, 1889:** President Benjamin Harrison issues a proclamation declaring Washington’s admission into the Union as the 42<sup>nd</sup> state.<sup>654</sup>

## West Virginia

- **April 17, 1861:** Delegates to a Virginia state convention adopt an Ordinance of Secession to repeal Virginia’s 1788 ratification of the Constitution and secede from the Union.<sup>655</sup>
- **May 13-15, 1861:** Delegates from a number of counties in western Virginia assemble for the First Wheeling Convention to consider action on the Ordinance of Secession, and resolve to work to defeat passage of the ordinance. The delegates agree that if voters approve the ordinance, delegates from the western counties will elect delegates to a Second Wheeling Convention, to be convened on June 11, 1861.<sup>656</sup>
- **May 23, 1861:** Virginia’s eligible voters ratify the Ordinance of Secession by a vote of 125,950 to 20,373.<sup>657</sup>
- **June 11-25, 1861:** Delegates from Virginia’s western region meet in the Second Wheeling Convention to form Virginia’s “Restored Government” and officially declare allegiance to the Union.<sup>658</sup>
- **July 1861:** The U.S. government recognizes the Restored Government as Virginia’s legitimate governing body and allows representatives from the region to fill seats in Congress vacated when Virginia adopted its secession ordinance.<sup>659</sup>
- **August 6-21, 1861:** The Second Wheeling Convention reconvenes. On August 20, the convention approves a proposal to create a new state of “Kanawha.”<sup>660</sup>

### West Virginia: 35<sup>th</sup> State

Enabling and admission law enacted December 31, 1862 (12 Stat. 633)

West Virginia admitted June 20, 1863 (13 Stat. 731)

<sup>654</sup> 26 Stat. 1552.

<sup>655</sup> “Ordinance of Secession of the Commonwealth of Virginia,” April 17, 1861, NARA, Record Group 59, Series: Records Relating to the Virginia Ordinance of Secession, at <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/598395>.

<sup>656</sup> “Proceedings of the First Wheeling Convention,” in West Virginia Department of Arts, Culture and History, *A State of Convenience: The Creation of West Virginia*, at <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/statehood/wheelingconvention1toc.html>. See also “First Wheeling Convention,” in *State of Convenience*, at <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/statehood/statehood05.html>, and Kevin Fredette, “West Virginia—‘One of a Kind,’” in Chiorazzi and Most, *Prestatehood Legal Materials*, vol. 2, pp. 1369-1386.

<sup>657</sup> “Ratification of the Ordinance of Secession,” in *State of Convenience*, at <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/statehood/statehood06.html>; Richard H. Owens, *Rogue State: The Unconstitutional Process of Establishing West Virginia Statehood* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2013), p. 19.

<sup>658</sup> “First Session of the Second Wheeling Convention,” in *State of Convenience*, at <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/statehood/statehood07.html>.

<sup>659</sup> Fredette, “West Virginia—‘One of a Kind,’” p. 1380; “Memorial of the Commissioners Appointed by the Convention of West Virginia, Praying for the admission of that State into the Union,” Senate Misc. Doc. No. 99, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess., May 31, 1862, p. 9.

<sup>660</sup> “Proceedings of the Second Session of the Second Wheeling Convention,” in *State of Convenience*, at <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/statehood/wheelingconvention20820.html>; Fredette, “West Virginia—‘One of a Kind,’” p. 1380; “Ordinance to Provide for the Formation of a New State out of a Portion of the Territory of this State,” in *Virginia Compacts*, Virginia General Assembly LIS, at <https://law.lis.virginia.gov/compacts/virginia-west-virginia-debt-agreement-of-1861/>.

- **October 24, 1861:** Eligible voters approve the “Ordinance to Provide for the Formation of a New State out of a Portion of the Territory of this State,” by a vote of 18,408 to 781.<sup>661</sup>
- **November 26, 1861-February 20, 1862:** Delegates meet in Wheeling to write the constitution for the new state of Kanawha. They change the name of the new state to West Virginia.<sup>662</sup>
- **February 18, 1862:** Delegates to the Constitutional Convention unanimously approve the state constitution.<sup>663</sup>
- **May 13, 1862:** The General Assembly of the Restored Government of Virginia passes an “Act of the Reorganized Government of Virginia Granting Permission for Creation of New State.”<sup>664</sup>
- **May 29, 1862:** Senator Waitman T. Willey of Virginia<sup>665</sup> presents a petition to the U.S. Senate for the admission of West Virginia to the Union.<sup>666</sup>
- **June 23, 1862:** The Senate Committee on Territories reports a bill (37 S. 365) providing for the admission of West Virginia into the Union.<sup>667</sup>
- **July 14, 1862:** Senate passes an amended version of the bill that includes an amendment to provide for gradual emancipation of slaves in West Virginia. The Senate approves, by a vote of 23 to 17, West Virginia’s statehood on the condition that it makes the necessary amendment to the state constitution.<sup>668</sup>
- **December 10, 1862:** House passes the West Virginia statehood bill.<sup>669</sup>
- **December 31, 1862:** President Abraham Lincoln signs the West Virginia statehood bill.<sup>670</sup>
- **February 12-20, 1863:** West Virginia’s Constitutional Convention reconvenes and approves the emancipation amendment on February 17, by a vote of 54 to

<sup>661</sup> Fredette, “West Virginia—‘One of a Kind,’” p. 1381; “Statehood Referendum,” in *State of Convenience*, at <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/statehood/statehood10.html>; “Proceedings of the Second Session of the Second Wheeling Convention,” in *State of Convenience*, at <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/statehood/wheelingconvention20820.html>; Richard Orr Curry, *A House Divided*, Appendix III, pp. 149-150.

<sup>662</sup> *Debates and Proceedings of the First Constitutional Convention of West Virginia, 1861-1863*, 3 vols. (Huntington, WV: Gentry Brothers, [1939]).

<sup>663</sup> *First Constitutional Convention Proceedings*, vol. 3, p. 449; Fredette, “West Virginia—‘One of a Kind,’” p. 1381.

<sup>664</sup> “Act of the Reorganized Government of Virginia Granting Permission for Creation of New State,” in *State of Convenience*, at <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/statehood/rgov051362.html>; Fredette, “West Virginia—‘One of a Kind,’” p. 1381.

<sup>665</sup> Initially elected from the Restored Government of Virginia, he would represent West Virginia in the Senate starting in 1863. See “Willey, Waitman Thomas” in *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, at <https://bioguide.congress.gov/search/bio/W000484>.

<sup>666</sup> *Congressional Globe*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (May 29, 1862), p. 2415.

<sup>667</sup> *Congressional Globe*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 23, 1862), p. 2864.

<sup>668</sup> *Senate Journal*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (July 14, 1862), p. 835; *Congressional Globe*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (July 14, 1862), p. 3320.

<sup>669</sup> The *Congressional Globe* reports the vote as 96-55, while the *House Journal* reports the vote as 96-57. See *Congressional Globe*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 10, 1862), p. 59, and *House Journal*, 37<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (December 10, 1862), pp. 58-59.

<sup>670</sup> 12 Stat. 633.

zero. The convention approves the amended constitution the next day, 52 to zero.<sup>671</sup>

- **March 26, 1863:** Eligible voters ratify the revised state constitution by a vote of 28,321 to 572.<sup>672</sup>
- **April 20, 1863:** President Lincoln issues a proclamation admitting West Virginia into the Union.<sup>673</sup>
- **June 20, 1863:** West Virginia is admitted into the Union as the 35<sup>th</sup> state, 60 days after the presidential proclamation.<sup>674</sup>

## Wisconsin

- **September 3, 1783:** The United States acquires the the land that will become Wisconsin in the Treaty of Paris.<sup>675</sup>
- **January 21, 1836:** Senator John M. Clayton of Delaware introduces 24 S. 92, a bill to create the Wisconsin Territory.<sup>676</sup>
- **March 29, 1836:** Senate passes 24 S. 92 without a recorded vote.<sup>677</sup>
- **April 8, 1836:** House passes an amended version of 24 S. 92 without a recorded vote.<sup>678</sup>
- **April 11, 1836:** Senate concurs in two of the House's three amendments and sends 24 S. 92 back to the House without a recorded vote.<sup>679</sup>
- **April 14, 1836:** House insists on its remaining amendment, sending 24 S. 92 back to the Senate without a recorded vote.<sup>680</sup>

### Wisconsin: 30<sup>th</sup> State

Wisconsin Territory created July 3, 1836 (5 Stat. 10)

Enabling law enacted August 6, 1846 (9 Stat. 56)

Wisconsin admitted May 29, 1848 (9 Stat. 233)

<sup>671</sup> "West Virginians Approve the Willey Amendment," in *State of Convenience*, at <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/statehood/statehood15.html>; "Votes of the Delegates on Revised Constitution," in *State of Convenience*, at <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/statehood/ccvote.html>; *First Constitutional Convention Proceedings*, vol. 3, pp. 728 and 731.

<sup>672</sup> "West Virginians Approve the Willey Amendment," in *State of Convenience*, at <https://archive.wvculture.org/history/statehood/statehood15.html>; *A House Divided*, pp. 150-151.

<sup>673</sup> 13 Stat. 731.

<sup>674</sup> 13 Stat. 731.

<sup>675</sup> Jonathan Kasperek, "The State of Wisconsin," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 3, pp. 1325-1350.

<sup>676</sup> *Senate Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 21, 1836), p. 112; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 21, 1836), p. 127.

<sup>677</sup> *Senate Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 29, 1836), pp. 249-250; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 29, 1836), p. 301.

<sup>678</sup> *House Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 8, 1836), pp. 649-651; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 8, 1836), pp. 339-341.

<sup>679</sup> *Senate Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 11, 1836), p. 282; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 11, 1836), p. 343.

<sup>680</sup> *House Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 14, 1836), pp. 700-701; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 14, 1836), p. 359.

- **April 18, 1836:** Senate accepts the House version of 24 S. 92 without a recorded vote.<sup>681</sup>
- **April 20, 1836:** President Andrew Jackson signs 24 S. 92, creating the Wisconsin Territory as of July 3, 1836.<sup>682</sup>
- **January 13, 1846:** Delegate Morgan L. Martin of Wisconsin introduces 29 H.R. 105, a bill that would enable Wisconsin residents to write a constitution and form a government ahead of statehood.<sup>683</sup>
- **June 9, 1846:** House amends and passes 29 H.R. 105 without a recorded vote.<sup>684</sup>
- **June 10, 1846:** House votes to reconsider its vote to pass 29 H.R. 105, then amends and passes it without a recorded vote.<sup>685</sup>
- **August 5, 1846:** Senate passes 29 H.R. 105 without a recorded vote.<sup>686</sup>
- **August 6, 1846:** President James K. Polk signs 29 H.R. 105, enabling Wisconsin residents to write a constitution and form a state government.<sup>687</sup>
- **October 5, 1846:** Delegates gather in Madison to write a state constitution.<sup>688</sup>
- **December 16, 1846:** The Madison convention adjourns after completing work on a state constitution.<sup>689</sup>
- **April 6, 1847:** Wisconsin voters reject ratification of the state constitution, 20,233 to 14,119.<sup>690</sup>
- **December 15, 1847:** Delegates gather in Madison for a second constitutional convention.<sup>691</sup>
- **February 1, 1848:** Delegates at the second Madison convention approve a new state constitution by a vote of 60 to 1.<sup>692</sup>
- **March 13, 1848:** Wisconsin voters ratify the new state constitution, 16,759 to 6,384.<sup>693</sup>

<sup>681</sup> *Senate Journal*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 18, 1836), p. 294; *Congressional Globe*, 24<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 18, 1836), p. 370.

<sup>682</sup> 5 Stat. 10.

<sup>683</sup> *House Journal*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 13, 1846), p. 253; *Congressional Globe*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (January 13, 1846), p. 196.

<sup>684</sup> *House Journal*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 9, 1846), pp. 931-932; *Congressional Globe*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 9, 1846), pp. 949-950.

<sup>685</sup> The House's initial vote on reconsideration was recorded in the *House Journal* as 127-45 and in the *Congressional Globe* as 125-45. See *House Journal*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 10, 1846), pp. 936-938, and *Congressional Globe*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 10, 1846), pp. 952-953.

<sup>686</sup> *Senate Journal*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 5, 1846), p. 482; *Congressional Globe*, 29<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (August 5, 1846), p. 1194.

<sup>687</sup> 9 Stat. 56.

<sup>688</sup> *Journal of the Convention to Form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin: Begun and Held at Madison, on the Fifth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Six* (Madison, WI: Beriah Brown, 1847), p. 3.

<sup>689</sup> *Journal of the Convention to Form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin* (1847), p. 477.

<sup>690</sup> Jack Stark, *The Wisconsin State Constitution: A Reference Guide* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1997), p. 4.

<sup>691</sup> *Journal of the Convention to Form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, With a Sketch of the Debates, Begun and Held at Madison, on the Fifteenth Day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Forty-Seven* (Madison, WI: Tenney, Smith & Holt, 1848), p. 3.

<sup>692</sup> *Journal of the Convention to Form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin* (1848), p. 599.

<sup>693</sup> Stark, *Wisconsin State Constitution*, p. 8.

- **April 13, 1848:** Representative Caleb B. Smith of Indiana reports 30 H.R. 397, a bill to admit Wisconsin as a state, from the House Committee on Territories.<sup>694</sup>
- **May 11, 1848:** House amends 30 H.R. 397 and passes it without a recorded vote.<sup>695</sup>
- **May 19, 1848:** Senate passes 30 H.R. 397 without a recorded vote.<sup>696</sup>
- **May 29, 1848:** President Polk signs 30 H.R. 397, admitting Wisconsin into the Union as the 30<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>697</sup>

## Wyoming

- **February 2, 1848:** The United States, in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, acquires from Mexico part of the land that will become Wyoming, adding to territory acquired earlier in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803, the annexation of Texas in 1845, and the Oregon Treaty of 1846.<sup>698</sup>

### Wyoming: 44<sup>th</sup> State

Wyoming Territory created July 25, 1868 (15 Stat. 178)  
Wyoming admitted July 10, 1890 (26 Stat. 222)

- **February 13, 1868:** Senator Richard Yates of Illinois introduces 40 S. 357, a bill to create the Wyoming Territory.<sup>699</sup>
- **June 3, 1868:** Senate amends 40 S. 357 and passes it without a recorded vote.<sup>700</sup>
- **July 22, 1868:** House passes 40 S. 357 by a 106-50 vote.<sup>701</sup>
- **July 25, 1868:** President Andrew Johnson signs 40 S. 357, creating the Wyoming Territory.<sup>702</sup>
- **June 3, 1889:** Territorial Governor Francis E. Warren sets a July election for delegates to a constitutional convention that will meet in Cheyenne.<sup>703</sup>
- **September 2, 1889:** Delegates gather in Cheyenne to write a state constitution.<sup>704</sup>

<sup>694</sup> *House Journal*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 13, 1848), p. 677; *Congressional Globe*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (April 13, 1848), p. 623.

<sup>695</sup> *House Journal*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 11, 1848), pp. 787-789; *Congressional Globe*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 11, 1848), pp. 754-755.

<sup>696</sup> *Senate Journal*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 19, 1848), p. 351; *Congressional Globe*, 30<sup>th</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (May 19, 1848), p. 785.

<sup>697</sup> 9 Stat. 233.

<sup>698</sup> Phil Roberts, "The State of Wyoming," in Shearer, *Uniting States*, vol. 3, pp. 1351-1378.

<sup>699</sup> *Senate Journal*, 40<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 13, 1868), p. 185; *Congressional Globe*, 40<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (February 13, 1868), p. 1143.

<sup>700</sup> *Senate Journal*, 40<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 3, 1868), p. 450; *Congressional Globe*, 40<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (June 3, 1868), p. 2802.

<sup>701</sup> *House Journal*, 40<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (July 22, 1868), pp. 1150-1151; *Congressional Globe*, 40<sup>th</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> sess. (July 22, 1868), p. 4345.

<sup>702</sup> 15 Stat. 178.

<sup>703</sup> "Proclamation by the Governor," in *Report of the Governor of Wyoming to the Secretary of the Interior, 1889*, by Francis E. Warren (Washington: GPO, 1889), pp. 123-124.

<sup>704</sup> *Journal and Debates of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Wyoming* (Cheyenne, WY: The Daily Sun, Book and Job Printing, 1893), p. 3.

- **September 30, 1889:** Delegates at the Cheyenne convention vote 37-0 to adopt a state constitution for Wyoming.<sup>705</sup>
- **November 5, 1889:** Wyoming voters ratify the new state constitution, 6,272 to 1,923.<sup>706</sup>
- **December 18, 1889:** Delegate Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming introduces 51 H.R. 982, a bill to admit Wyoming as a state.<sup>707</sup>
- **March 26, 1890:** House amends and passes 51 H.R. 982 by a 139-127 vote.<sup>708</sup>
- **June 27, 1890:** Senate amends and passes 51 H.R. 982 by a 29-18 vote.<sup>709</sup>
- **July 8, 1890:** House passes the Senate-amended version of 51 H.R. 982 without a recorded vote.<sup>710</sup>
- **July 10, 1890:** President Benjamin Harrison signs 51 H.R. 982, admitting Wyoming into the Union as the 44<sup>th</sup> state.<sup>711</sup>

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<sup>705</sup> *Journal and Debates of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Wyoming*, p. 863.

<sup>706</sup> Warren, *Report of the Governor of Wyoming to the Secretary of the Interior, 1890* (Washington: GPO, 1890), p. 14.

<sup>707</sup> *House Journal*, 51<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (December 18, 1889), p. 41; *Congressional Record*, vol. 21, part 1 (December 18, 1889), pp. 261-262.

<sup>708</sup> *House Journal*, 51<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (March 26, 1890), pp. 391-392; *Congressional Record*, vol. 21, part 3 (March 26, 1890), pp. 2711-2712.

<sup>709</sup> *Senate Journal*, 51<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (June 27, 1890), p. 400; *Congressional Record*, vol. 21, part 7 (June 27, 1890), p. 6589.

<sup>710</sup> *House Journal*, 51<sup>st</sup> Cong., 1<sup>st</sup> sess. (July 8, 1890), p. 833; *Congressional Record*, vol. 21, part 7 (July 8, 1890), p. 7034.

<sup>711</sup> 26 Stat. 222.

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