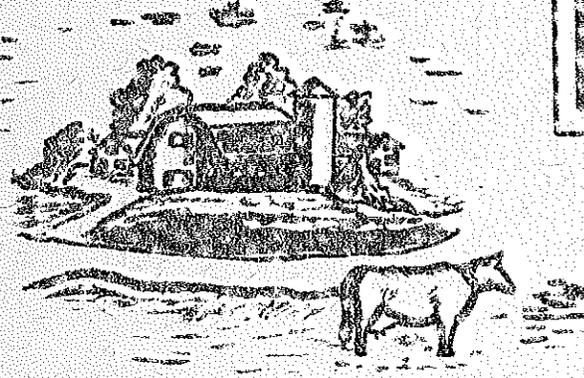




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REPORT



*Congressional Reapportionment  
In Wisconsin*

Prepared by  
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CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT IN WISCONSIN

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CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT IN WISCONSIN

## INTRODUCTION

Every schoolboy knows that the apportionment of members of Congress was one of the major compromises required to gain approval of the Federal Constitution in 1787. In fact, apportionment of seats in Congress involved 2 compromises; one between the large and small states and one between the states which had slaves and the states which did not have slaves. The struggle between the large and small states was resolved by allotting 2 senators to each state regardless of size and allotting representation in the House of Representatives on the basis of population. The issue of counting slaves was settled by counting only three-fifths of them. The 14th amendment which prohibited involuntary servitude presumably eliminated the need for the second compromise.

The only significant development in the selection of U.S. Senators was in the method of selection. Until the adoption of the 17th amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1913 senators were chosen by the state legislatures although in Wisconsin an advisory primary was in effect since 1903.

The apportionment of members of the House of Representatives has been the subject of both federal and state legislation throughout the history of this nation. The federal government has always determined how many representatives there shall be, and how many each state shall be entitled to; and to an increasing extent how these seats shall be apportioned. The states have enacted enabling legislation which has been restricted to some degree by congressional action. It was not until 1929, however, that Congress established a plan of apportionment which had a semblance of statistical competence and permanence. Once that plan was accepted, the federal emphasis seemed to move toward equality in representation, and the current efforts are directed to assure that all districts approach the average in population.

This report will outline the evolution of the federal laws relating to apportionment of the seats in the House of Representatives and the history of the apportionment of congressional seats in Wisconsin. In the course of gathering the necessary data for this report, various significant items were uncovered which are included.

HISTORY OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON REAPPORTIONMENT  
OF SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Congressional action in the apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives divides itself into 3 phases. Between 1787 and 1842 Congress limited itself to determining the size of the House each decade after decennial census and allotting the seats among the states. It made no effort to tell the states how the seats must be apportioned. During this period Congress avoided the problems of readjusting the membership of the House of Representatives, which would have resulted in the loss of seats by some states, by consistently increasing the size of the House.

Beginning in 1842, however, Congress began to take a more active part in dictating the details of the apportionment process. The apportionment act of that year was the first to direct that members be elected from single member districts of contiguous territory. Twenty-two states had previously used single member districts of their own volition. The single member district concept traveled in and out of the law from 1842 to 1929. Beginning in 1872 provision was made that districts should, as nearly as practicable, contain an equal number of inhabitants. In 1901 the requirement that districts be compact was inserted. In 1911 all of these requirements, contiguity, compactness, equality of population and single membership were repeated for the last time. After the failure to reapportion in 1920, because of the stalemate caused by the representatives of the rural states which would have lost representation, a new approach was initiated in 1929.

The third phase of congressional action was the introduction of a plan in 1929 for the automatic apportionment on a specific statistical basis. The Census Bureau prepares a plan for the apportionment of 435 seats which the President submits to Congress. If the latter does not change the size of the House or the method of apportionment within 15 days, the Census Bureau plan goes into effect. The essence of this plan has now been in effect for 3 decades.

It appears that the federal government is now launching a fourth phase in its concern over the apportionment process. This entails more detailed concern with the nature of the districts. The most recent proposals revive the concept of contiguity, compactness and equal population and emphasize the last requirement. One such proposal would require that districts do not deviate more than 20 per cent from the average district population.

The detailed history of apportionment of the House of Representatives has been recounted by researchers on several occasions in recent years. To assure that these steps will be a matter of record, they are enumerated here.

The original federal constitutional provision relating to apportionment of congressional seats in Article I, section 2, paragraph 3, provided that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three." This original apportionment often called the constitutional apportionment provided 65 members in the House of Representatives.

The first congressional apportionment followed the 1790 federal census and distributed 105 seats on a ratio of one seat for every 33,000 persons excluding fractions. (1 Stats. 253 (1792))

The apportionment of 1803 following the 1800 census continued the same ratio of one to 33,000 and resulted in a House of 141 members. Again fractions were disregarded. (2 Stat. 128 (1803))

The apportionment of 1811 raised the ratio to one to 35,000 with a total of 181. (2 Stat. 669 (1811))

In 1822 the ratio was raised to one to 40,000 and the total membership resulting was 212. (3 Stat. 651 (1822))

The ratio was stepped up to one for 47,700 in 1832 and the House increased in size to 240. (4 Stat. 516 (1832))

The apportionment act of 1842 first took into account fractions. It set the ratio at one to 70,680 but provided "one additional representative for each state having a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio." The total membership was reduced to 223. (5 Stat. 491 (1842)) For the first time provision was made that members be elected by single member districts of contiguous territory.

In 1850 a new method of apportionment was adopted called the Vinton method. The steps in it were as follows:

1. The population of the U.S. was divided by the number of members in the House, which was fixed at 233, to give the population for each member.
2. This number was divided into the population of each state to give its quota of members.
3. One member was given to each state.
4. Each state was given the remaining members to fill its quota.
5. The remaining positions were assigned to the states having the highest fraction of a number left over.  
(9 Stat. 432 (1850))

An 1852 act set the membership at 234. (10 Stat. 25 (1852)) No mention of single member districts was made in this act.

In 1862 the apportionment set the number of members at 241. At this time an attempt was made to limit the size of the house. (12 Stat. 353 (1862)) The requirement for contiguous districts was restored.

In 1868 the 14th amendment to the Constitution was ratified. Section 2 provided "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a

State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This amendment was intended to eliminate the discrimination against the Negroes, but as a practical matter the penalties provided by reducing the representation were never enforced.

In 1872 another reapportionment followed the Vinton plan and fixed the size of the house at 283. (17 Stat. 28 (1872)) This law restored the requirement for contiguous districts and also required that the districts contain as nearly as practical an equal number of inhabitants.

In 1882 the total was set at 325 and the apportionment was under the Vinton plan with the number of representatives for each state spelled out. (22 Stat. 5 (1882)) Contiguity and equality of population were required.

In 1891 the same plan was used to apportion 356 members among the states. (26 Stat. 735 (1891)) It provided that the election must be by districts composed of contiguous territory containing as nearly as practical an equal number of inhabitants.

In 1901 the Vinton plan was used again and the total membership of the House was set at 386. This act provided that the territory not only must be contiguous and as nearly equal in population as practical, but it must also be compact. (31 Stat. 733 (1901))

In 1911 the apportionment act used a new method of computation known as the major fraction method, and set the total membership at 433 with the provision that if either Arizona or New Mexico became states, the membership would increase by one for each. Then the membership rose to 435. This act repeated the requirement that the territory be compact, contiguous and equal in population, (37 Stat. 13 (1911)) but this was the last time these requirements appeared.

During the 1920's 42 reapportionment bills were introduced in the House of Representatives, but because of serious question regarding the accuracy of the 1920 census no reapportionment bill was passed. Reapportionment was also stymied by the rural states which would have lost representation due to shifts in population.

In 1929 an act was passed providing that the President submit to Congress the number of members of the House that each state would be entitled to under:

1. The method of the last preceding apportionment.
2. The method of major fractions.
3. The method of equal proportions.

If Congress did not pass a new act then in the second succeeding Congress and thereafter, each state would be entitled to a number of representatives as shown by the method used in the last preceding census. In December 1930 the President made his report and Congress took no action. Thus because the 1910 law had used the method of major fractions, this was used for the apportionment of 1930. (46 Stat. 21 (1929))

By the time 1940 rolled around the 20th amendment to the Constitution had been passed providing that the President and members of Congress take office on the 3rd of January. The census had not been taken by then so the law was changed to provide that the President report within one week of the beginning of the first session of the 77th Congress (January 1941) and each fifth Congress thereafter. (54 Stat. 162 (1940))

In 1941 the automatic reapportionment act of 1929 was amended to use the method of equal proportions. (55 Stat. 761 (1941))

On January 9, 1951 the President submitted a message to Congress relating to reapportionment, but Congress took no action so the apportionment was made on the basis of 435 members under the method of equal proportions.

Since then Alaska and Hawaii have been admitted as states, and now have one member each.

In the 1950's Congressman Celler introduced a proposal which would restore the concept of contiguous, compact districts equal in population and require that no district in a state may vary more than 15% above or below the average district population within the state.<sup>1</sup>

The Federal Bureau of Census in a report on projected reapportionment of members of Congress by states, published in March 1959 presumed that the total membership of the House of Representatives would be kept at 435 which would mean that 18 states will have a change in the number of representatives, of which 5 will gain and 13 will lose. Wisconsin would remain with 10 members.

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<sup>1</sup> History of congressional action taken from Hearings before Subcommittee No. 2 of Committee on the Judiciary of the U.S. House of Representatives on Standards for Congressional Districts.

Congressional Apportionment, 1787 to 1950\*

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Members</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Wisconsin Representation</u>
1787	65	Constitution	...
1790	106	1 to 33,000	...
1800	142	1 to 33,000	...
1810	186	1 to 35,000	...
1820	213	1 to 40,000	...
1830	242	1 to 47,700	...
1840	232	1 to 70,680	2 (1848)
1850	237	Vinton method <sup>1</sup>	3
1860	243	" "	6
1870	293	" "	8
1880	332	" "	9
1890	357	" "	10
1900	391	" "	11
1910	435	Major fractions	11
1920	No reapportionment	" "	...
1930	435	" "	10
1940	435	Equal proportions	10
1950	435	" "	10

\*Data from U.S. Senate Manual, Senate Document No. 9, 1955, p. 733.

<sup>1</sup>Under the Vinton Method total population was divided by total number of representatives to get population per seat. Population of state was divided by population per seat to get number of seats per state. Difference between quota and whole number of seats thus arrived at is made up by using the fractions starting with the largest fractions. Under this plan it was possible for the smaller states to lose representatives by increasing the size of the House without increasing the total population.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE 435 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS BY POPULATION RANGES BASED ON 1950 POPULATION STATISTICS\*

<u>Population in thousands</u>	<u>No. of Districts</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>No. of Wisconsin Districts</u>	<u>% of Total Wisconsin Districts</u>
150 - 200 .....	4	0.92	...	...
200 - 250 .....	26	5.98	1	10
250 - 300 .....	63	14.5	...	...
300 - 350 .....	147	33.8	5	50
350 - 400 .....	109	25.05	2	20
400 - 450 .....	52	11.95	2	20
450 - 500 .....	14	3.21	...	...
500 - 550 .....	8	1.83	...	...
550 - 600 .....	2	0.46	...	...
600 - 650 (Includes 2 N.D. at large)	4	0.92	...	...
650 - 700 (Includes 2 N.M. at large)	2	0.46	...	...
800 - 850 .....	1	0.23	...	...
2000 - 2500 (1 Conn. & 1 Wash. at large)	2	0.46	...	...
7,700 - 8000 (1 Texas at large)	1	0.23	...	...
	<u>435</u>	<u>100.00</u>		

\*Data from Congressional Record March 26, 1956.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF APPORTIONMENT ACTS  
BY THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

1848

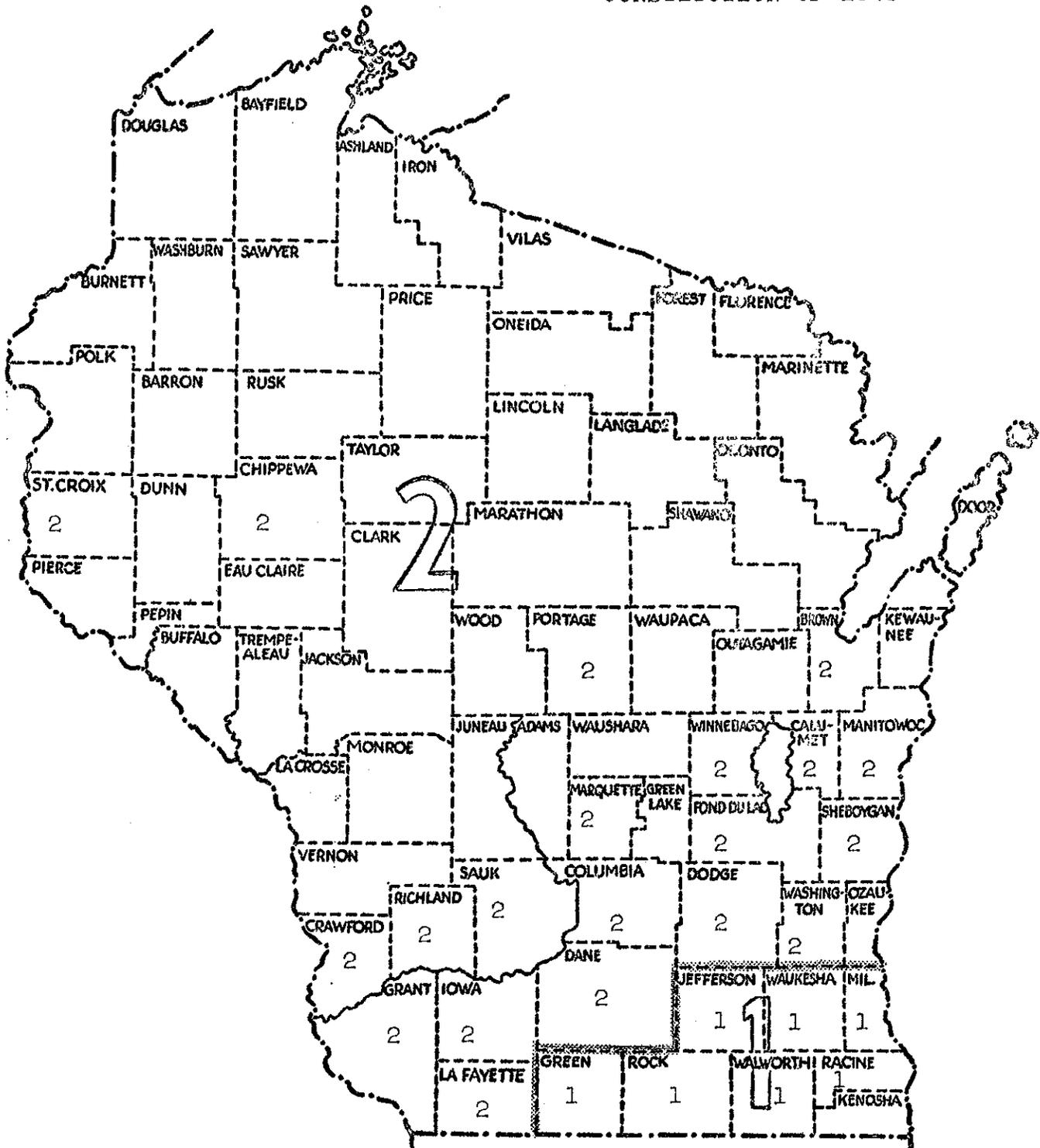
The first apportionment of the state into congressional districts was made under the Constitution of 1848 which in addition to laying out the 2 districts provided that this apportionment was to be effective "until otherwise provided by law."

Article XIV, section 10, of the 1848 Constitution provided as follows: "Two members of congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, shall constitute the first congressional district, and elect one member; and the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one member."

By 1848 all of the counties in what was the first district were the same size as today except Racine County which then included what was later to become Kenosha County.

NOTE: See page 69 for map of Wisconsin showing year of creation of each county.

REAPPORTIONMENT UNDER THE  
CONSTITUTION OF 1848



Note: The district numbers inserted in the counties indicate the counties in existence at that time but not the territorial boundaries of the counties.

Wisconsin Legislative Apportionment of  
Congressional Districts in 1848

In 1848 by Chapter 11 (Laws of the State of Wisconsin, 1848) the state was divided into 3 congressional districts.

The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Racine, Walworth and Waukesha.

The second district was composed of Adams, Chippewa, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, La Fayette, La Pointe, Portage, Richland, Rock, St. Croix and Sauk Counties.

The third district was composed of Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Manitowoc, Marquette, Sheboygan, Washington and Winnebago Counties.

Note: The boundary between the second and third districts north of the present Waushara County on the following map is only approximate. In 1848 Brown County contained all the land east of that boundary and Portage County was immediately adjacent to the west. The north-south line followed R 10 E all the way. This placed one tier of townships of the present Portage and Marathon Counties, 2 tiers of townships in Oneida County and several eastern townships of Vilas County in the third district and one tier of townships of Langlade County in the second district.



Wisconsin Legislative Apportionment of  
Congressional Districts in 1849

In 1849 a statutory provision relating to congressional districts appeared in Chapter 3, Wisconsin Statutes. It provided as follows:

"Section 1. Until otherwise provided by law, the state shall be divided into three congressional districts, each of which shall be entitled to elect one representative in the congress of the United States.

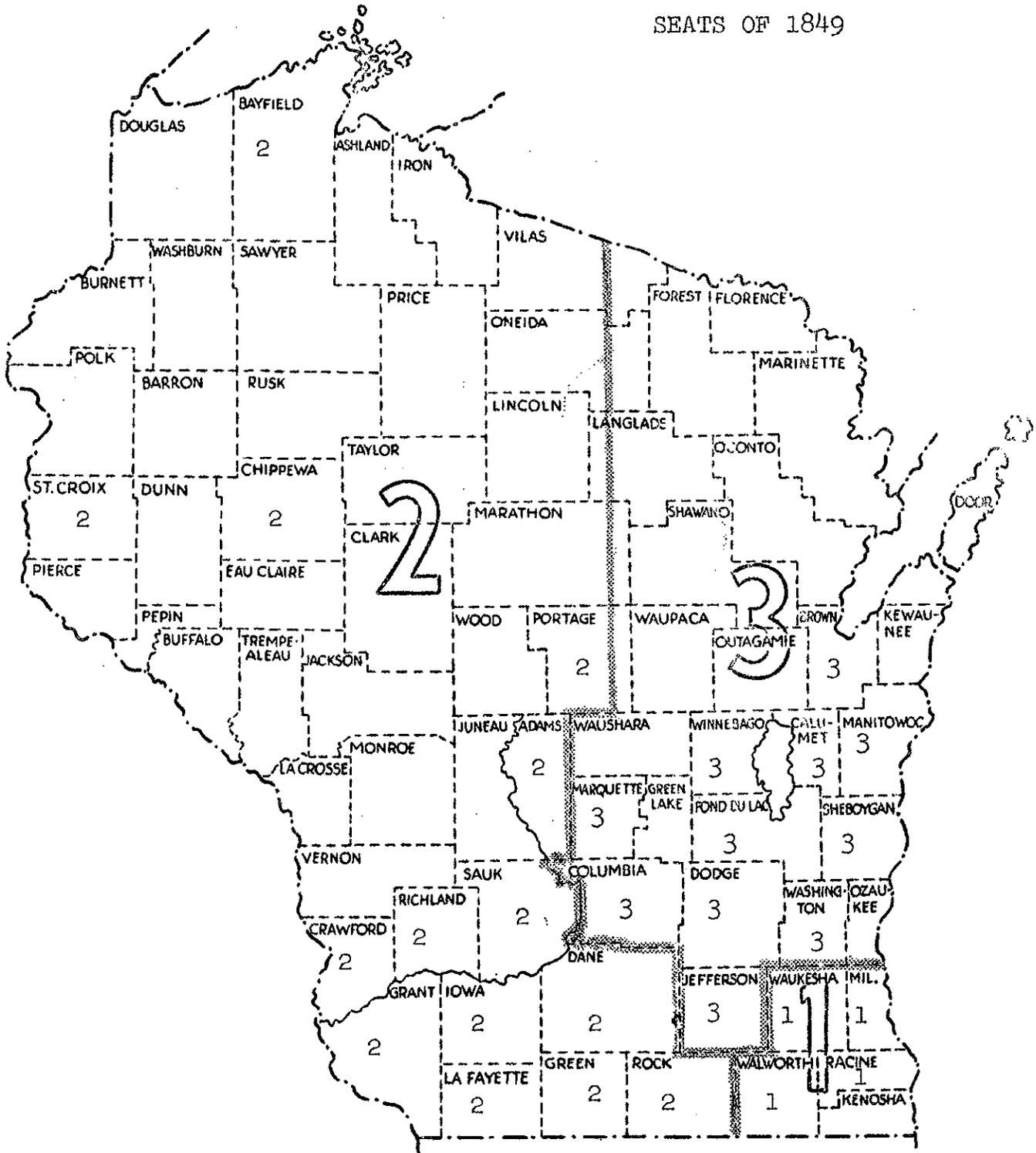
"Section 2. The counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth and Racine shall constitute the first congressional district, and shall elect one representative.

"Section 3. The counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Iowa, Dane, Sauk, Adams, Portage, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one representative.

"Section 4. The counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Columbia, Dodge, and Jefferson shall constitute the third congressional district, and shall elect one representative."

The Statutes of 1849 repealed the act of 1848 at the same time (Ch. 147, 1849 Statutes). The 1849 arrangement of counties into 3 districts was identical with the 1848 laws. This was the first codification of Wisconsin state law.

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL SEATS OF 1849



Note: The district numbers inserted in the counties indicate the counties in existence at that time but not the territorial boundaries of the counties.

1850 Population of Wisconsin Congressional  
Districts as Created in 1849\*

<u>1st District</u>		<u>3rd District</u>	
Kenosha .....	10,734	Brown .....	6,215
Milwaukee .....	31,077	Calumet .....	1,743
Racine .....	14,973	Columbia .....	9,565
Walworth .....	17,862	Dodge .....	19,138
Waukesha .....	<u>19,258</u>	Fond du Lac ....	14,510
	93,904	Jefferson .....	15,317
		Manitowoc .....	3,702
		Marquette .....	8,641
		Sheboygan .....	8,379
		Washington .....	19,485
		Winnebago .....	<u>10,167</u>
			116,862
<u>2nd District</u>			
Adams .....	187		
Crawford .....	2,498		
Chippewa .....	615		
Dane .....	16,639		
Grant .....	16,169		
Green .....	8,566		
Iowa .....	9,525		
La Fayette .....	11,531		
La Pointe (Bayfield)	489		
Marathon .....	508		
Portage .....	1,250		
Richland .....	903		
Rock .....	20,750		
St. Croix .....	624		
Sauk .....	<u>4,371</u>		
	94,625		
		Total population	305,391

\*Data from Compendium of 11th Census of U.S., pp. 46-49.

The 1858 Reapportionment of Congressional  
Seats in Wisconsin

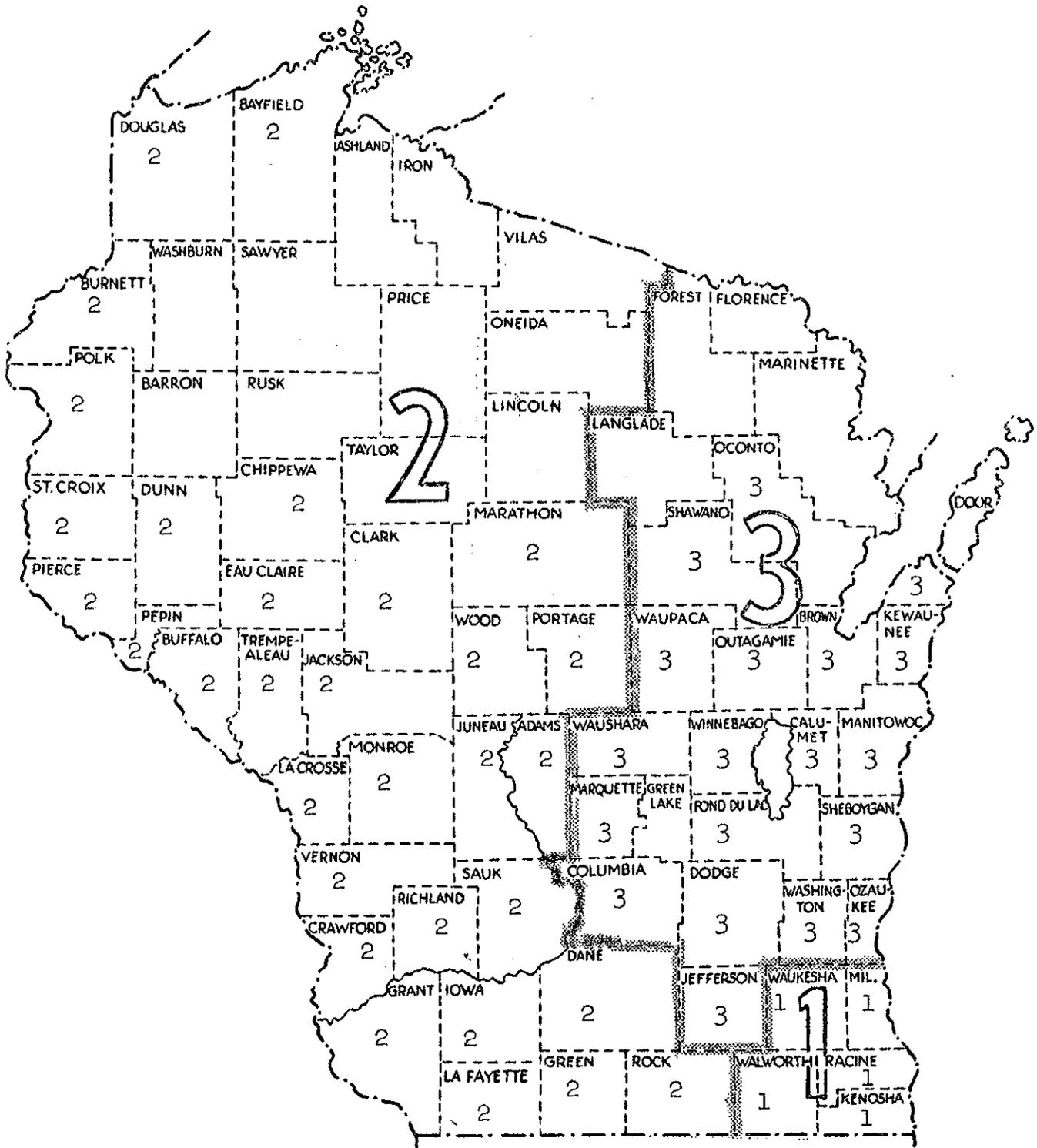
In Chapter 3, Statutes of 1858, the areas for each of the 3 districts were identical with the prior provisions but the number of counties named was increased because many new counties had been created. The county alignment was as follows:

1st: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, Walworth and Waukesha.

2nd: Adams, Bad Ax, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, La Fayette, La Pointe, Marathon, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Richland, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Trempealeau, and Wood.

3rd: Brown, Calumet, Columbia, Dodge, Door, Fond du Lac, Jefferson, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marquette, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Shawano, Sheboygan, Washington, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago.

REAPPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL  
DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO  
THE 1858 PLAN



Note: The district numbers inserted in the counties indicate the counties in existence at that time but not the territorial boundaries of the counties.

1850 Population of the Wisconsin Congressional  
Districts as Created in 1858

1st District

Kenosha .....	10,734
Milwaukee .....	31,077
Racine .....	14,973
Walworth .....	17,862
Waukesha .....	<u>19,258</u>
	93,904

2nd District

Adams .....	187
Chippewa .....	615
Crawford .....	2,498
Dane .....	16,639
Grant .....	16,169
Green .....	8,566
Iowa .....	9,525
Lafayette .....	11,531
La Pointe .....	489
Marathon .....	508
Portage .....	1,250
Richland .....	903
Rock .....	20,750
St. Croix .....	624
Sauk .....	<u>4,371</u>
	94,625

3rd District

Brown .....	6,215
Calumet .....	1,743
Columbia .....	9,565
Dodge .....	19,138
Fond du Lac .....	14,510
Jefferson .....	15,317
Manitowoc .....	3,702
Marquette .....	8,641
Sheboygan .....	8,379
Washington .....	19,485
Winnebago .....	<u>10,167</u>
	116,862

Total population .. 305,391

1855 State Census of Wisconsin Congressional  
Districts on Basis of 1858 Apportionment

1st District

Kenosha .....	12,307
Milwaukee .....	46,265
Racine .....	20,673
Walworth .....	22,662
Waukesha .....	24,012
	<u>125,919</u>

2nd District

Adams .....	6,868
Bad Ax(Vernon) ...	4,823
Buffalo .....	832
Burnett .....	...
Chippewa .....	838
Clark .....	232
Crawford .....	3,323
Dane .....	37,714
Douglas .....	385
Dunn .....	1,796
Eau Claire .....	...
Grant .....	23,170
Green .....	14,827
Iowa .....	15,205
Jackson .....	1,098
Juneau .....	...
La Crosse .....	3,904
Lafayette .....	16,064
La Pointe(Bayfield)	...
Marathon .....	447
Monroe .....	2,407
Pepin .....	...
Pierce .....	1,720
Polk .....	547
Portage .....	5,151
Richland .....	5,584
Rock .....	31,364
St. Croix .....	2,040
Sauk .....	13,614
Trempealeau .....	493
Wood .....	...
	<u>194,446</u>

3rd District

Brown .....	6,699
Calumet .....	3,631
Columbia .....	17,965
Dodge .....	34,540
Door .....	739
Fond du Lac .....	24,784
Jefferson .....	26,869
Kewaunee .....	1,109
Manitowoc .....	13,018
Marquette .....	1,427
Oconto .....	1,501
Outagamie .....	4,914
Ozaukee .....	12,973
Shawano .....	254
Sheboygan .....	20,301
Washington .....	18,897
Waupaca .....	4,437
Waushara .....	5,541
Winnebago .....	<u>17,439</u>
	217,038

Total population .. 537,403

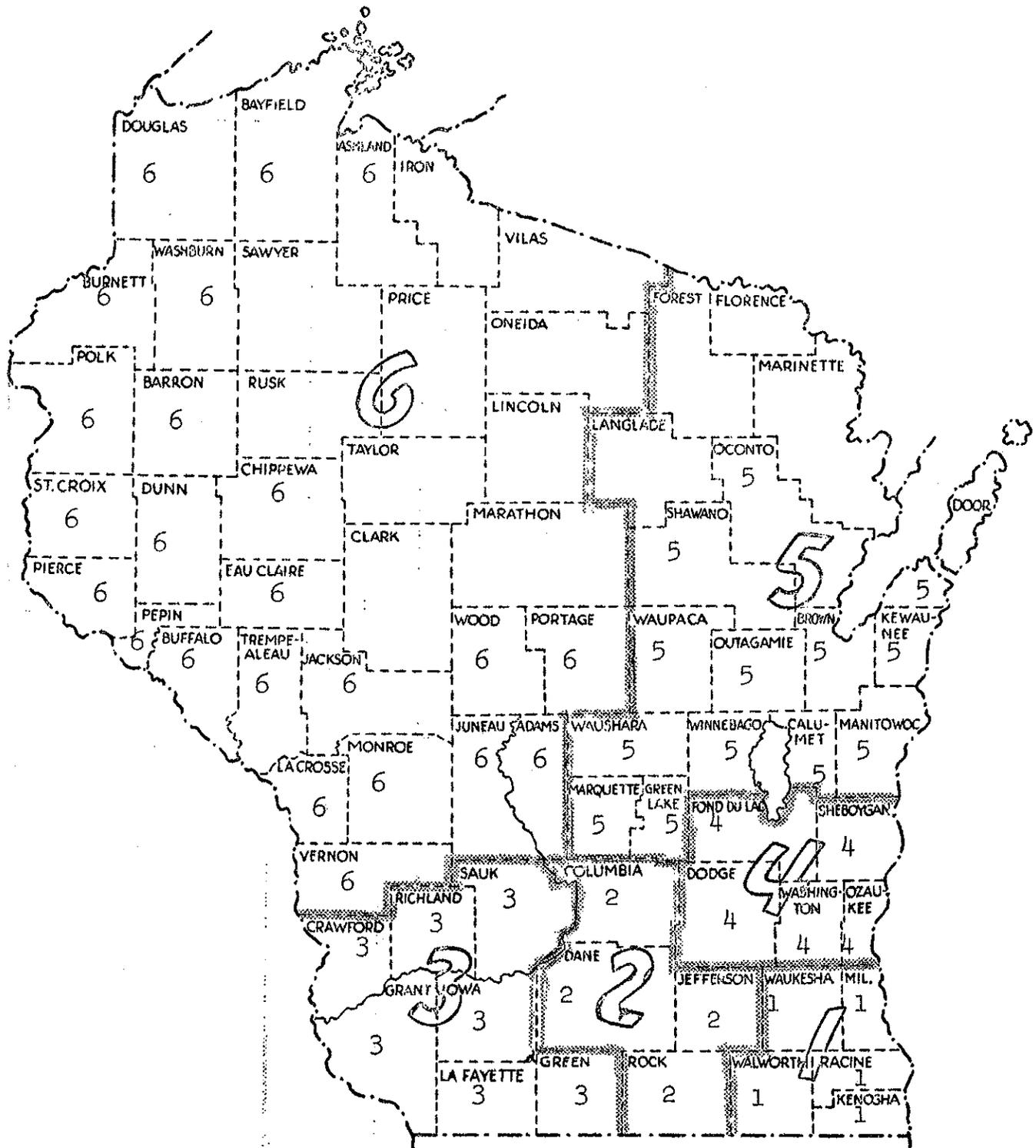
The Apportionment of 1861

Chapter 238, Laws of 1861, apportioned the state into 6 congressional districts allotted to Wisconsin by Congress. The counties contained in each were as follows:

- 1st: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, Walworth and Waukesha.
- 2nd: Columbia, Dane, Jefferson and Rock.
- 3rd: Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette , Richland and Sauk.
- 4th: Dodge, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Sheboygan and Washington.
- 5th: Brown, Calumet, Door, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette, Oconto, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago and Kewaunee.
- 6th: Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Vernon and Wood.

The north-south boundary between the 5th and 6th districts is only approximate. At that time it followed the line of Range 10 E from Waushara County north.

THE 1861 APPORTIONMENT  
OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



Note: The district numbers inserted in the counties indicate the counties in existence at that time but not the territorial boundaries of the counties.

1860 Census of the Wisconsin Congressional  
Districts Created in 1861

<u>1st District</u>		<u>5th District (Continued)</u>	
Kenosha .....	13,900	Oconto .....	3,592
Milwaukee .....	62,518	Outagamie .....	9,587
Racine .....	21,360	Shawano .....	829
Walworth .....	26,496	Waupaca .....	8,851
Waukesha .....	26,831	Waushara .....	8,770
	<u>151,105</u>	Winnebago .....	<u>23,770</u>
			126,879
<u>2nd District</u>		<u>6th District</u>	
Columbia .....	24,441	Adams .....	6,492
Dane .....	43,922	Ashland .....	515
Jefferson .....	30,438	Bayfield .....	353
Rock .....	36,690	Barron .....	13
	<u>135,491</u>	Buffalo .....	3,864
		Burnett .....	12
<u>3rd District</u>		Chippewa .....	1,895
Crawford .....	8,068	Clark .....	789
Grant .....	31,189	Douglas .....	812
Green .....	19,808	Dunn .....	2,704
Iowa .....	18,967	Eau Claire .....	3,162
Lafayette .....	18,134	Iron .....	...
Richland .....	9,732	Jackson .....	4,170
Sauk .....	18,963	Juneau .....	8,770
	<u>124,861</u>	La Crosse .....	12,186
		Lincoln .....	...
<u>4th District</u>		Marathon .....	2,892
Dodge .....	42,818	Monroe .....	8,410
Fond du Lac .....	34,154	Oneida .....	...
Ozaukee .....	15,682	Pepin .....	2,392
Sheboygan .....	26,875	Pierce .....	4,672
Washington .....	23,622	Polk .....	1,400
	<u>143,151</u>	Portage .....	7,507
		Price .....	...
<u>5th District</u>		Rusk .....	...
Brown .....	11,795	St. Croix .....	5,392
Calumet .....	7,895	Sawyer .....	...
Door .....	2,948	Taylor .....	...
Florence .....	...	Trempealeau .....	2,560
Forest .....	...	Vernon .....	11,007
Green Lake .....	12,663	Vilas .....	...
Kewaunee .....	5,530	Washburn .....	...
Langlade .....	...	Wood .....	<u>2,425</u>
Manitowoc .....	22,416		94,394
Marinette .....	...		
Marquette .....	8,233		
(Continued)		Total Population ..	775,881

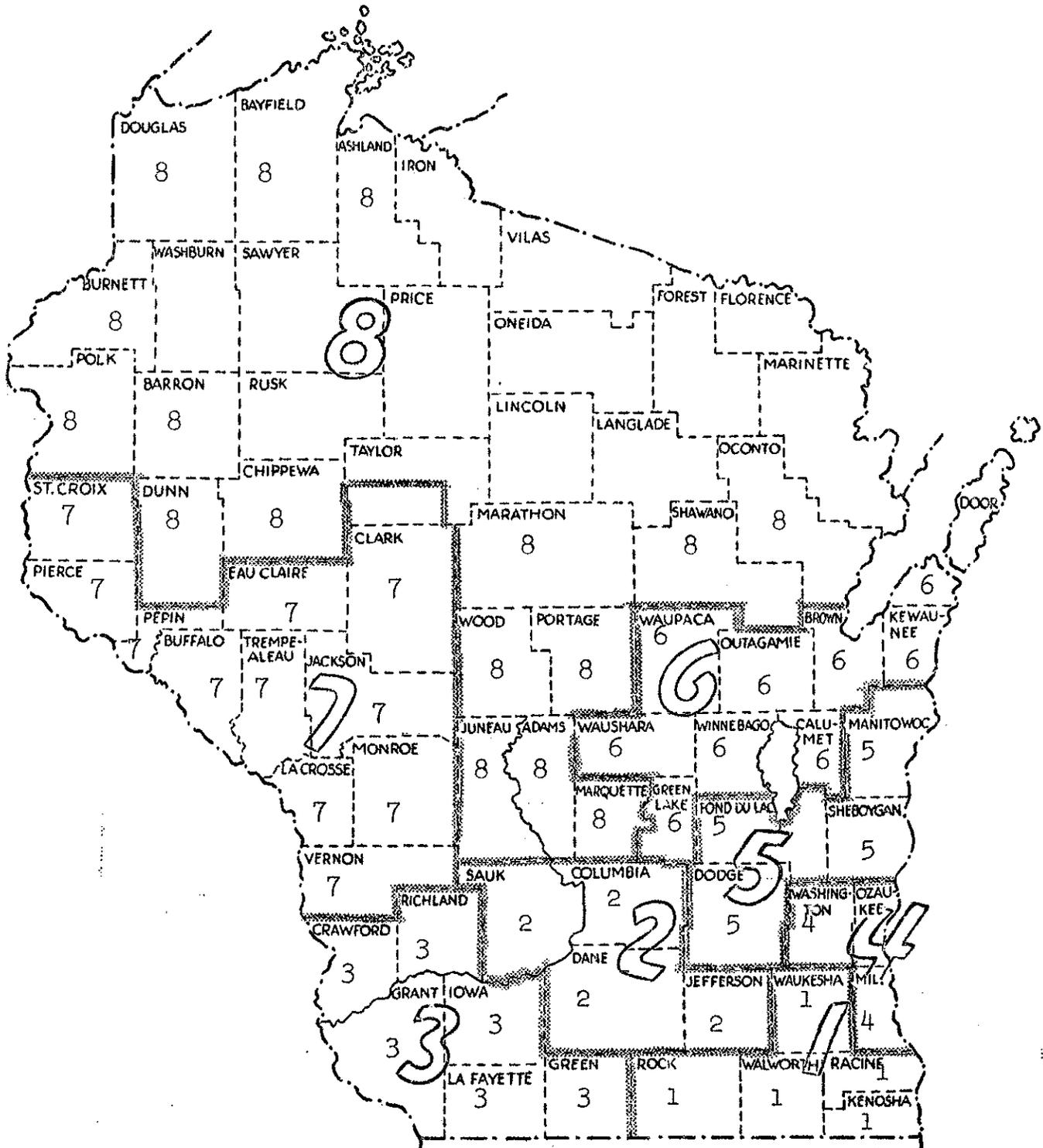
The Apportionment of 1872

By Chapter 48, Laws of 1872, the state was divided into 8 congressional districts as follows:

- 1st: Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha Counties.
- 2nd: Columbia, Dane, Jefferson and Sauk Counties.
- 3rd: Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland Counties.
- 4th: Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington Counties.
- 5th: Dodge, Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan Counties.
- 6th: Brown, Calumet, Door, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Outagamie, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago Counties.
- 7th: Buffalo, Clark, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Trempealeau and Vernon Counties.
- 8th: Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Dunn, Juneau, Marathon, Marquette, Oconto, Polk, Portage, Shawano and Wood Counties.

In 1872 there were 58 counties. Thirteen additional counties were created between 1874 and 1901. Of these, 12 involved territory in the interior of the 8th district. Only the territory which was to become Taylor County in 1875 was involved in the boundary between a district. In 1872, 10 townships including 2 rows of 5 in the southwestern part of the county were part of Clark County of the 7th district and the rest was part of Chippewa and Marathon Counties in the 8th district.

APPORTIONMENT of 1872



See 1872 Blue Book for county map of 1872.

Note: The district numbers inserted in the counties indicate the counties in existence at that time but not the territorial boundaries of the counties.

1870 Census of the Wisconsin Congressional  
Districts as Created in 1872

1st District

Kenosha .....	13,147
Racine .....	26,740
Rock .....	39,030
Walworth .....	25,972
Waukesha .....	<u>28,274</u>
	133,163

2nd District

Columbia .....	28,802
Dane .....	53,096
Jefferson .....	34,040
Sauk .....	<u>23,860</u>
	139,798

3rd District

Crawford .....	13,075
Grant .....	37,979
Green .....	23,611
Iowa .....	24,544
Lafayette .....	22,659
Richland .....	<u>15,731</u>
	137,599

4th District

Milwaukee .....	89,930
Ozaukee .....	15,564
Washington .....	<u>23,919</u>
	129,413

5th District

Dodge .....	47,035
Fond du Lac .....	46,273
Manitowoc .....	33,364
Sheboygan .....	<u>31,749</u>
	158,421

6th District

Brown .....	25,168
Calumet .....	12,335
Door .....	4,919
Green Lake .....	13,195
Kewaunee .....	10,128
Outagamie .....	18,430
Waupaca .....	15,539
Waushara .....	11,279
Winnebago .....	<u>37,279</u>
	148,272

7th District

Buffalo .....	11,123
Clark .....	3,450
Eau Claire .....	10,769
Jackson .....	7,687
La Crosse .....	20,297
Monroe .....	16,550
Pepin .....	4,659
Pierce .....	9,958
St. Croix .....	11,035
Trempealeau .....	10,732
Vernon .....	<u>18,645</u>
	124,905

8th District

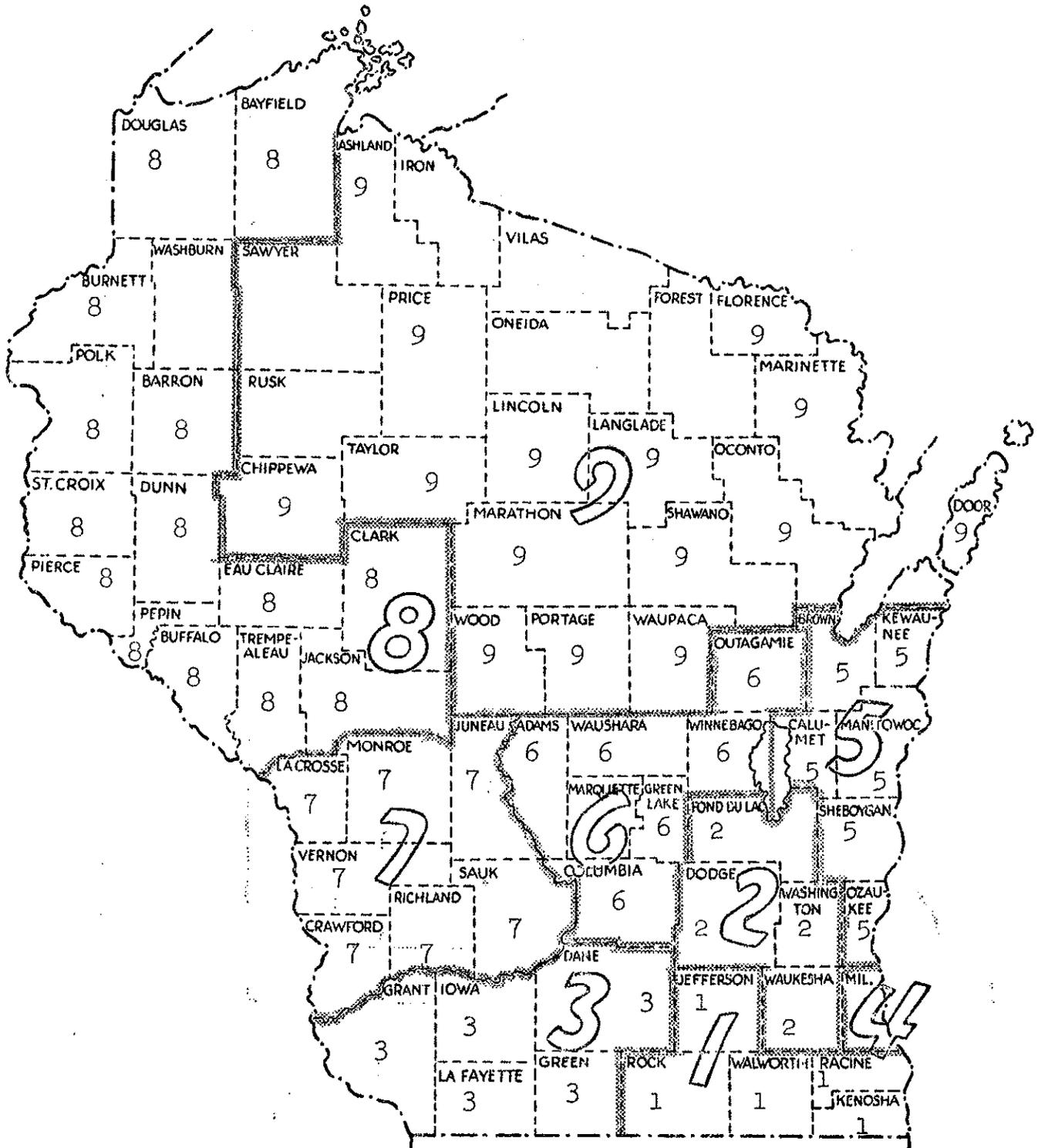
Adams .....	6,601
Ashland .....	221
Barron .....	538
Bayfield .....	344
Burnett .....	706
Chippewa .....	8,311
Douglas .....	1,122
Dunn .....	9,488
Juneau .....	12,372
Marathon .....	5,885
Marquette .....	8,056
Oconto .....	8,321
Polk .....	3,422
Portage .....	10,634
Shawano .....	3,166
Wood .....	<u>3,912</u>
	83,099

Total Population .. 1,054,670

Apportionment of 1882

In 1882 the Wisconsin State Legislature reapportioned the state into 9 districts by Chapter 244. For the first time Milwaukee County became a district by itself. Door County was made a noncontiguous part of the 9th district.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1882



See 1882 Blue Book for county map for 1882.

Note: The district numbers inserted in the counties indicate the counties in existence at that time but not the territorial boundaries of the counties.

1880 Population of the Wisconsin Congressional  
Districts Created in 1882

<u>1st District</u>		<u>7th District</u>	
Jefferson .....	32,156	Crawford .....	15,644
Kenosha .....	13,550	Juneau .....	15,582
Racine .....	30,922	La Crosse .....	27,073
Rock .....	38,823	Monroe .....	21,607
Walworth .....	<u>26,249</u>	Richland .....	18,174
	141,700	Sauk .....	28,729
		Vernon .....	<u>23,235</u>
			150,044
<u>2nd District</u>		<u>8th District</u>	
Dodge .....	45,931	Bayfield .....	564
Fond du Lac ....	46,859	Barron .....	7,024
Washington .....	23,442	Buffalo .....	15,528
Waukesha .....	<u>28,957</u>	Burnett .....	3,140
	145,189	Clark .....	10,715
		Douglas .....	655
		Dunn .....	16,817
<u>3rd District</u>		Eau Claire .....	19,993
Dane .....	53,233	Jackson .....	13,285
Grant .....	37,852	Pepin .....	6,226
Green .....	21,729	Pierce .....	17,744
Iowa .....	23,628	Polk .....	10,018
Lafayette .....	<u>21,279</u>	St. Croix .....	18,956
	157,721	Trempealeau ....	<u>17,189</u>
			157,854
<u>4th District</u>			
Milwaukee .....	138,537		
		<u>9th District</u>	
<u>5th District</u>		Ashland .....	1,559
Brown .....	34,078	Chippewa .....	15,491
Calumet .....	16,632	Door .....	11,645
Kewaunee .....	15,807	Florence .....	...
Manitowoc .....	37,505	Langalde .....	685
Ozaukee .....	15,461	Lincoln .....	2,011
Sheboygan .....	<u>34,206</u>	Marathon .....	17,121
	153,689	Marinette .....	8,929
		Oconto .....	9,848
<u>6th District</u>		Portage .....	17,731
Adams .....	6,741	Price .....	785
Columbia .....	28,065	Shawano .....	10,371
Green Lake .....	14,483	Taylor .....	2,311
Marquette .....	8,908	Waupaca .....	20,955
Outagamie .....	28,716	Wood .....	<u>8,981</u>
Waushara .....	12,687		128,423
Winnebago .....	<u>42,740</u>		
	142,340		

Total Population .. 1,315,497

Apportionment of 1891

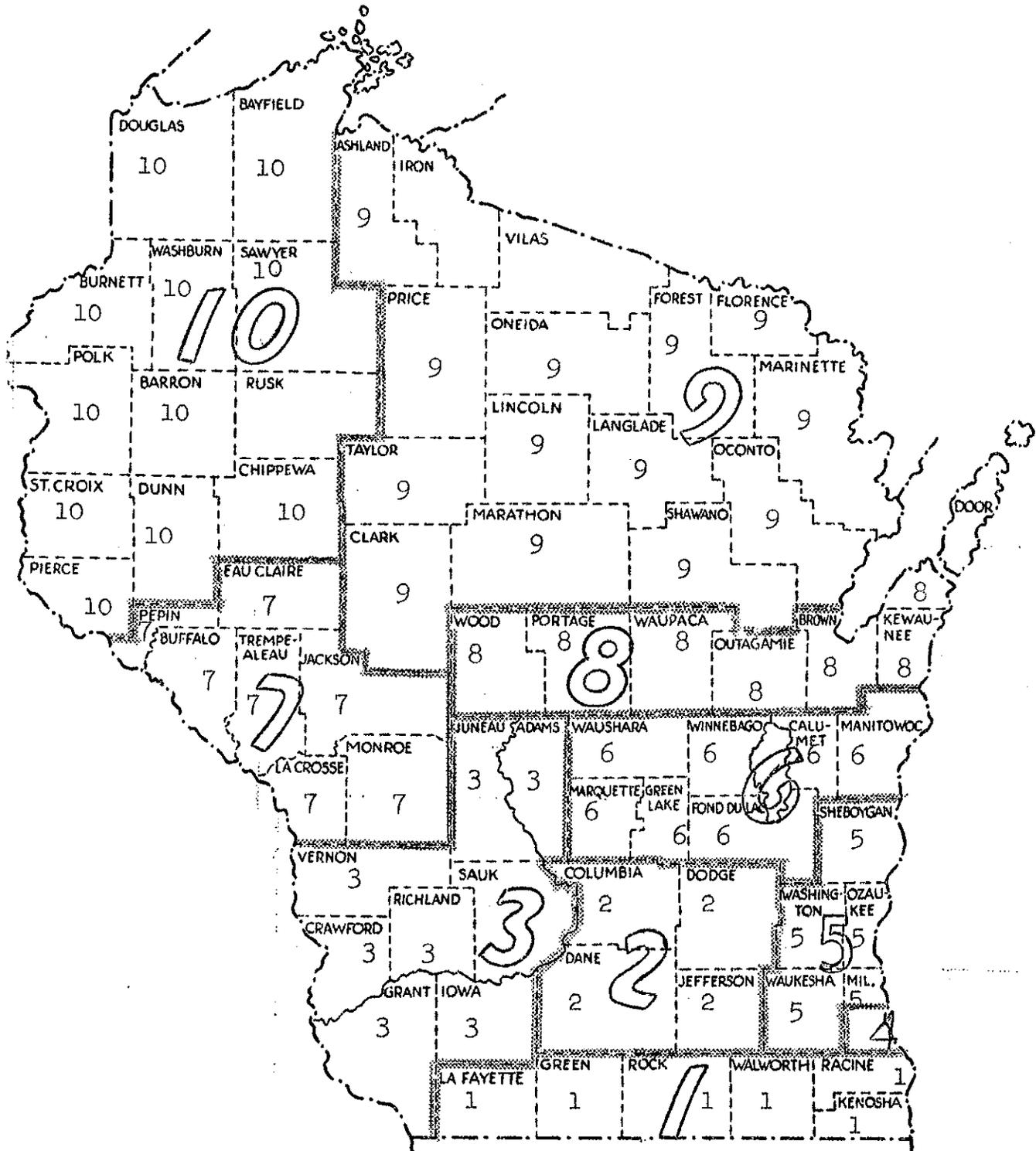
In 1891, by Chapter 483 (Bill No. 135, S.), the state was reapportioned into 10 congressional districts. The 4th district contained 16 city of Milwaukee wards and 4 towns while the 5th district contained 2 Milwaukee city wards, 3 Milwaukee County towns and Sheboygan, Ozaukee and Waukesha Counties. It was not only the first time that Milwaukee County was split, but it was one of only 2 times in which a part of one county was added to other counties to make a district. Door County was made a contiguous part of its district again. The 8th and 1st districts were elongated corridors extending more than halfway across the state.

The descriptions of the 4th and 5th districts are as follows:

4th District - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 wards of the City of Milwaukee and the Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake and Oak Creek, all in Milwaukee County.

5th District - Sheboygan, Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha Counties, the 10th and 13th wards of the City of Milwaukee and the Towns of Granville, Milwaukee and Wauwatosa, all in Milwaukee County.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1891



Note: The district numbers inserted in the counties indicate the counties in existence at that time but not the territorial boundaries of the counties.

1890 Population of the Wisconsin Congressional  
Districts Created by the 1891 Apportionment

<u>1st District</u>		<u>7th District</u>	
Green .....	22,732	Buffalo .....	15,997
Kenosha .....	15,581	Eau Claire ....	30,673
Lafayette .....	20,265	Jackson .....	15,797
Racine .....	36,268	La Crosse .....	38,801
Rock .....	43,220	Monroe.....	23,211
Walworth .....	27,860	Pepin .....	6,932
	<u>165,926</u>	Trempealeau ...	<u>18,920</u>
			150,331
<u>2nd District</u>		<u>8th District</u>	
Columbia .....	28,350	Brown .....	39,164
Dane .....	59,578	Door .....	15,682
Dodge .....	44,984	Kewaunee .....	16,153
Jefferson .....	33,530	Outagamie .....	38,690
	<u>166,442</u>	Portage .....	24,798
		Waupaca .....	26,794
		Wood .....	<u>18,127</u>
			179,408
<u>3rd District</u>		<u>9th District</u>	
Adams .....	6,889	Ashland .....	20,063
Crawford .....	15,987	Clark .....	17,708
Grant .....	36,651	Florence .....	2,604
Iowa .....	22,117	Forest .....	1,012
Juneau .....	17,121	Langlade .....	9,465
Richland .....	19,121	Lincoln .....	12,008
Sauk .....	30,575	Marathon .....	30,369
Vernon .....	25,111	Marinette .....	20,304
	<u>173,572</u>	Oconto .....	15,009
		Oneida .....	5,010
		Price .....	5,258
		Shawano .....	19,236
		Taylor .....	<u>6,731</u>
			164,777
<u>4th District</u>		<u>10th District</u>	
Milwaukee(except pt. in 5th district).....	181,975	Barron .....	15,416
		Bayfield .....	7,390
		Burnett .....	4,393
		Chippewa .....	25,143
		Douglas .....	13,468
		Dunn .....	22,664
		Pierce .....	20,385
		Polk .....	12,968
		St. Croix .....	23,139
		Sawyer .....	1,977
		Washburn .....	<u>2,926</u>
			149,869
<u>5th District</u>			
Milwaukee (pt.)	54,126		
Ozaukee .....	14,943		
Sheboygan .....	42,489		
Washington .....	22,751		
Waukesha .....	33,270		
	<u>167,579</u>		
<u>6th District</u>			
Calumet .....	16,639		
Fond du Lac .....	44,088		
Green Lake .....	15,163		
Manitowoc .....	37,831		
Marquette .....	9,676		
Waushara .....	13,507		
Winnebago .....	50,097		
	<u>187,001</u>		

Total Population .. 1,686,880

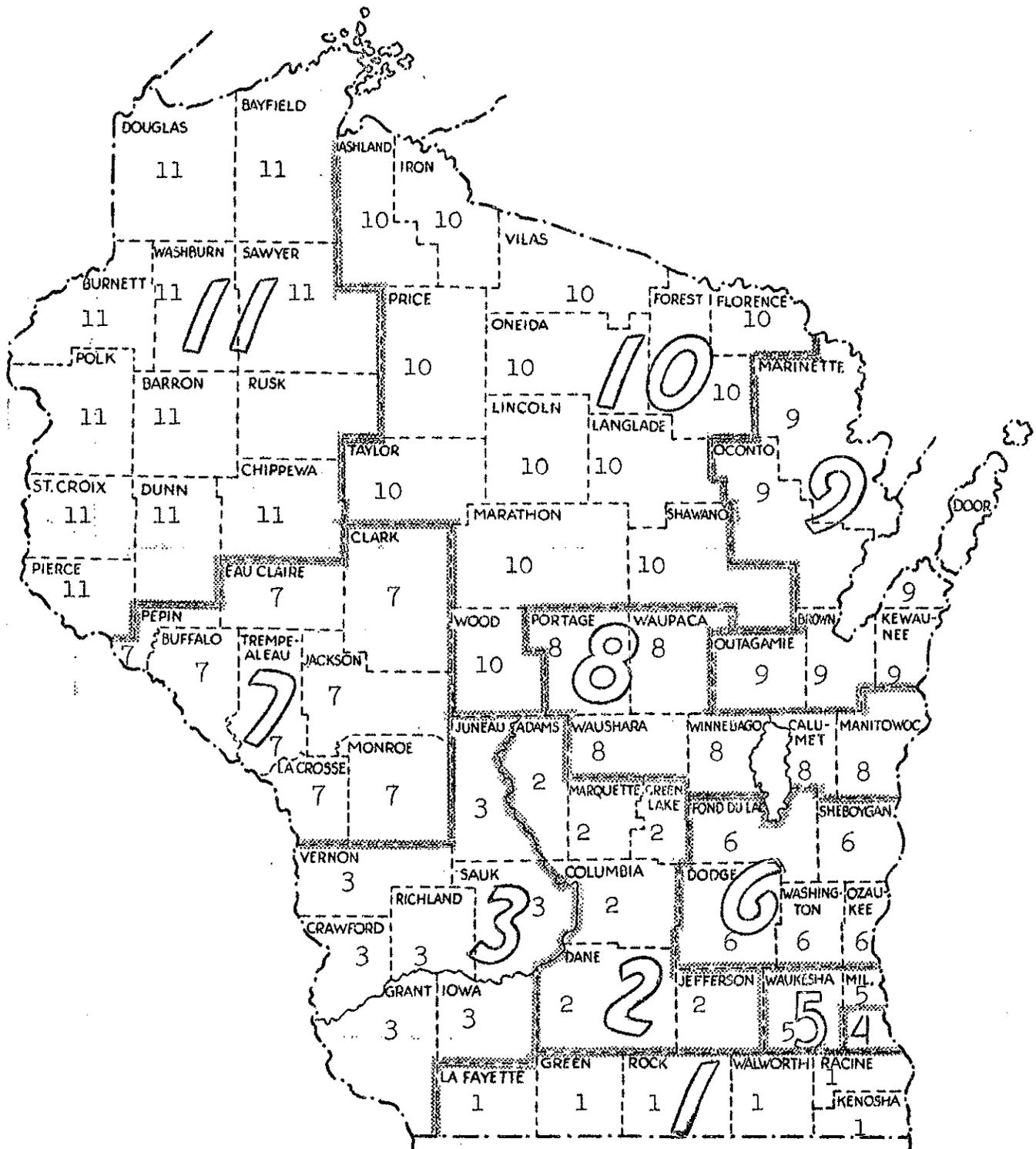
Apportionment of 1901

In 1901, by Chapter 398 (Bill No. 657, A.), the congressional districts were reapportioned. This was the first apportionment into 11 districts. This was the last time that part of Milwaukee County was attached to one or more other counties to form a district. By Chapter 469, section 11, Laws of 1901, Rusk County was created from Chippewa County, thereby completing the pattern of Wisconsin counties as it exists today. Rusk was then named Gates County and in 1905 it was changed to Rusk.

The descriptions of the 4th and 5th districts are as follows:

- 4th District - 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 23 wards of the City of Milwaukee; Cities of South Milwaukee and Wauwatosa; Village of Cudahy and Towns of Lake, Oak Creek, Franklin, Greenfield and Wauwatosa, all in Milwaukee County.
- 5th District - 1, 6, 9, 10, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 wards of the City of Milwaukee; Village of North Milwaukee, Whitefish Bay, East Milwaukee; the Towns of Milwaukee and Granville, all in Milwaukee County and the County of Waukesha.

CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT  
OF 1901



Note: The district numbers inserted in the counties indicate the counties in existence at that time but not the territorial boundaries of the counties.

1900 Population of Wisconsin Congressional  
Districts Created in 1901

1st District

Green .....	22,719
Kenosha .....	21,707
Lafayette .....	20,959
Racine .....	45,644
Rock .....	51,203
Walworth .....	<u>29,259</u>
	191,491

2nd District

Adams .....	9,141
Columbia .....	31,121
Dane .....	69,435
Green Lake .....	15,797
Jefferson .....	34,789
Marquette .....	<u>10,509</u>
	170,792

3rd District

Crawford .....	17,286
Grant .....	38,881
Iowa .....	23,114
Juneau .....	20,629
Richland .....	19,483
Sauk .....	33,006
Vernon .....	<u>28,351</u>
	180,750

4th District

Milwaukee (except pt. in 5th district).....	185,144
---	---------

5th District

Milwaukee (pt.)...	144,873
Waukesha .....	<u>35,229</u>
	180,102

6th District

Dodge .....	46,631
Fond du Lac .....	47,589
Ozaukee .....	16,363
Sheboygan .....	50,345
Washington .....	<u>23,589</u>
	184,517

7th District

Buffalo .....	16,765
Clark .....	25,848
Eau Claire..	31,692
Jackson .....	17,466
La Crosse ..	42,997
Monroe .....	28,103
Pepin .....	7,905
Trempealeau ..	<u>23,114</u>
	193,890

8th District

Calumet .....	17,078
Manitowoc ..	42,261
Portage .....	29,483
Waupaca .....	31,615
Waushara ...	15,972
Winnebago...	<u>58,225</u>
	194,634

9th District

Brown .....	46,359
Door .....	17,583
Kewaunee ...	17,212
Marinette ..	30,822
Oconto .....	20,874
Outagamie ..	<u>46,247</u>
	179,097

10th District

Ashland .....	20,176
Florence ...	3,197
Forest .....	1,396
Iron .....	6,616
Langlade ...	12,553
Lincoln .....	16,269
Marathon ...	43,256
Oneida .....	8,875
Price .....	9,106
Shawano .....	27,475
Taylor .....	11,262
Vilas .....	4,929
Wood .....	<u>25,865</u>
	190,975

11th District

Barron ...	23,677
Bayfield..	14,392
Burnett...	7,478
Chippewa..	33,037
Douglas ..	36,335
Dunn .....	25,043
Pierce ...	23,943
Polk .....	17,801
St. Croix	26,830
Sawyer ...	3,593
Washburn..	<u>5,521</u>
	217,650

Total Population.. 2,069,042

Note: 1901 reapportionment apportioned Milwaukee on basis of 23 wards. 1900 population was based on 21 wards. The population figures in this are based on the 1900 census figures.

Reapportionment of 1911

By Chapter 661 (Bill No. 1074, A.), Laws of 1911, the assembly, senatorial and congressional districts were all reapportioned. This was the second apportionment on an 11-district basis and the first time that Milwaukee County got 2 full districts.

The descriptions of the 4th and 5th districts are as follows:

4th District - 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 23 and 24 wards of the City of Milwaukee; the Towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Lake; Village of West Milwaukee and the Cities of Wauwatosa, West Allis, South Milwaukee and Cudahy.

5th District - 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 25 wards of the City of Milwaukee; Village of North Milwaukee, Village of East Milwaukee, Village of Whitefish Bay; Towns of Granville and Milwaukee.



1910 Population of Wisconsin Congressional Districts  
Created by Reapportionment of 1911

<u>1st District</u>		<u>7th District</u>		<u>11th District</u>	
Kenosha .....	32,929	Adams .....	8,604	Ashland ...	21,965
Racine .....	57,424	Clark .....	30,074	Bayfield ..	15,987
Rock .....	55,538	Jackson ....	17,075	Burnett ...	9,026
Walworth ....	29,614	Juneau .....	19,569	Douglas ...	47,422
Waukesha ....	37,100	La Crosse ..	43,996	Iron .....	8,306
	<u>212,605</u>	Monroe .....	28,881	Lincoln ...	19,064
		Sauk .....	32,869	Oneida ....	11,433
<u>2nd District</u>		Vernon .....	28,116	Polk .....	21,367
Columbia .....	31,129		<u>209,184</u>	Price .....	13,795
Dodge .....	47,436	<u>8th District</u>		Rusk .....	11,160
Jefferson ...	34,306	Marathon ...	55,054	Sawyer ....	6,227
Ozaukee .....	17,123	Portage ....	30,945	Taylor ....	13,641
Sheboygan ...	54,888	Shawano ....	31,884	Vilas .....	6,019
Washington ..	23,784	Waupaca ....	32,782	Washburn ..	8,196
	<u>208,666</u>	Waushara ...	18,886		<u>213,608</u>
		Wood .....	30,583		
<u>3rd District</u>			<u>200,134</u>		
Crawford ....	16,288	<u>9th District</u>			
Dane .....	77,435	Brown .....	54,098		
Grant .....	39,007	Door .....	18,711		
Green .....	21,641	Florence ...	3,381		
Iowa .....	22,497	Forest .....	6,782		
Lafayette ...	20,075	Kewaunee ...	16,784		
Richland ....	18,809	Langlade ...	17,062		
	<u>215,752</u>	Oconto .....	25,657		
<u>4th District</u>		Outagamie ..	49,102		
Milwaukee (except		Marinette ..	33,812		
pt. in 5th			<u>225,389</u>		
district)..	205,776				
<u>5th District</u>		<u>10th District</u>			
Milwaukee (pt.)	227,421	Barron .....	29,114		
<u>6th District</u>		Buffalo ....	16,006		
Calumet .....	16,701	Chippewa ...	32,103		
Fond du Lac..	51,610	Dunn .....	25,260		
Green Lake ..	15,491	Eau Claire..	32,721		
Manitowoc ...	44,978	Pepin .....	7,577		
Marquette ...	10,741	Pierce .....	22,079		
Winnebago ...	62,116	St. Croix ..	25,910		
	<u>201,637</u>	Trempealeau	22,928		
			<u>213,698</u>		

Total Population .. 2,333,860

Apportionment of 1920's

No apportionment of congressional seats was made during the 1920's. Undoubtedly the failure of Congress to act in this decade influenced the state legislature not to act although it would have been possible for the state legislature to act to equalize the districts due to population shifts. The 1911 apportionment reasonably equalized districts, but some distortion by 1920 existed due to population changes. The comparative populations of 1910, 1920 and 1930 were as follows:

	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>
1st District ....	212,605	268,334	311,116
2nd District ....	208,666	217,193	234,560
3rd District ....	215,752	228,145	248,070
4th District ....	205,776	262,946	345,426
5th District ....	227,421	276,503	379,837
6th District ....	201,637	214,206	215,328
7th District ....	209,184	216,183	219,661
8th District ....	200,134	218,438	223,777
9th District ....	225,389	248,554	263,604
10th District ....	213,698	228,875	232,955
11th District ....	213,608	252,690	244,672

The spread between the high and low population district in 1911 was 27,287 and by 1920 it had reached 50,320. By 1930 it had reached 160,156.

The only action of the 1920's was Chapter 235, Wisconsin Laws of 1929, which merely clarified language in the description of the 5th district to include the villages of Fox Point and Shorewood which replaced the names of the villages of North Milwaukee and East Milwaukee.

1920 Population of Wisconsin Congressional Districts  
Created in 1911

<u>1st District</u>		<u>Fifth District</u>		<u>9th District</u>	
Kenosha .....	51,284	Milwaukee		Brown .....	61,889
Racine .....	78,961	1st ward ...	19,388	Door .....	19,073
Rock .....	66,150	2nd " ...	17,044	Florence ..	3,602
Walworth ...	29,327	6th " ...	19,783	Forest ....	9,850
Waukesha ...	42,612	7th " ...	19,051	Kewaunee ..	16,091
	<u>268,334</u>	9th " ...	18,543	Langlade ..	21,471
		10th " ...	14,308	Marquette..	34,361
<u>2nd District</u>		13th " ...	18,923	Oconto ....	27,104
Columbia ...	30,468	15th " ...	13,525	Outagamie..	<u>55,113</u>
Dodge .....	49,742	18th " ...	17,591		248,554
Jefferson ..	35,022	19th " ...	18,125		
Ozaukee ....	16,335	20th " ...	24,323	<u>10th District</u>	
Sheboygan ..	59,913	21st " ...	20,440	Barron ....	34,281
Washington..	25,713	22nd " ...	23,891	Buffalo ...	15,615
	<u>217,193</u>	25th " ...	19,508	Chippewa ..	36,482
		Vils.:		Dunn .....	26,970
<u>3rd District</u>		N. Milwaukee	3,047	Eau Claire	35,771
Crawford ...	16,772	E. Milwaukee	2,650	Pepin .....	7,481
Dane .....	89,432	Wh.fish Bay	882	Pierce ....	21,663
Grant .....	39,044	Tns.:		St. Croix..	26,106
Green .....	21,568	Granville...	2,875	Trempealeau	<u>24,506</u>
Iowa .....	21,504	Milwaukee ..	2,606		228,875
Lafayette ..	20,002				
Richland ...	19,823				
	<u>228,145</u>		276,503		
		<u>6th District</u>		<u>11th District</u>	
<u>4th District</u>		Calumet ....	17,228	Ashland ...	24,538
Milwaukee		Fond du Lac	56,119	Bayfield ..	17,201
3rd ward ..	17,228	Green Lake..	14,875	Burnett ...	10,735
4th " ..	17,034	Manitowoc ..	51,644	Douglas ...	49,771
5th " ..	16,997	Marquette ..	10,443	Iron .....	10,261
8th " ..	19,729	Winnebago ..	<u>63,897</u>	Lincoln ...	21,084
11th " ..	18,268			Oneida ...	13,996
12th " ..	17,231		214,206	Polk .....	26,870
14th " ..	18,557	<u>7th District</u>		Price .....	18,517
16th " ..	11,793	Adams .....	9,287	Rusk .....	16,403
17th " ..	18,922	Clark .....	35,120	Sawyer ....	8,243
23rd " ..	20,234	Jackson ....	17,746	Taylor ....	18,045
24th " ..	16,711	Juneau .....	19,209	Vilas .....	5,649
Tn.of Wauwatosa	15,082	La Crosse ..	44,355	Washburn ..	<u>11,377</u>
" " Greenfield	6,293	Monroe .....	28,666		252,690
" " Franklin	1,712	Sauk .....	32,548		
" " Oak Creek	2,292	Vernon .....	<u>29,252</u>		
" " Lake	8,876		216,183		
Vil.of W.Milw.	2,101	<u>8th District</u>			
Cities of:		Marathon ...	65,259		
Wauwatosa ..	5,818	Portage ....	33,649		
West Allis..	13,745	Shawano ....	33,975		
S. Milwaukee	7,598	Waupaca ....	34,200		
Cudahy .....	6,725	Waushara ...	16,712		
	<u>262,946</u>	Wood .....	<u>34,643</u>		
			218,438		
				Total population..	2,632,067

1930 Population of the Wisconsin Congressional DistrictsCreated in 19111st District

Kenosha .....	63,277
Racine .....	90,217
Rock .....	74,206
Walworth .....	31,058
Waukesha .....	52,358
	<u>311,116</u>

2nd District

Columbia .....	30,503
Dodge .....	52,092
Jefferson .....	36,785
Ozaukee .....	17,394
Sheboygan .....	71,235
Washington .....	26,551
	<u>234,560</u>

3rd District

Crawford .....	16,781
Dane .....	112,737
Grant .....	38,469
Green .....	21,870
Iowa .....	20,039
Lafayette .....	18,649
Richland .....	19,525
	<u>248,070</u>

4th District

Milwaukee(pt.)...	345,426
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5th District

Milwaukee(pt.)...	379,837
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6th District

Calumet .....	16,848
Fond du Lac .....	59,883
Green Lake .....	13,913
Manitowoc .....	58,674
Marquette .....	9,388
Winnebago .....	76,622
	<u>235,328</u>

7th District

Adams .....	8,003
Clark .....	34,165
Jackson .....	16,468
Juneau .....	17,264
La Crosse .....	54,455
Monroe .....	28,739
Sauk .....	32,030
Vernon .....	28,537
	<u>219,661</u>

8th District

Marathon .....	70,629
Portage .....	33,827
Shawano .....	33,516
Waupaca .....	33,513
Waushara .....	14,427
Wood .....	37,865
	<u>223,777</u>

9th District

Brown .....	70,249
Door .....	18,182
Florence .....	3,768
Forest .....	11,118
Kewaunee .....	16,037
Langlade .....	21,544
Marinette .....	33,530
Oconto .....	26,386
Outagamie .....	62,790
	<u>263,604</u>

10th District

Barron .....	34,301
Buffalo .....	15,330
Chippewa .....	37,342
Dunn .....	27,037
Eau Claire .....	41,087
Pepin .....	7,450
Pierce .....	21,043
St. Croix .....	25,455
Trempealeau .....	23,910

11th District

Ashland .....	21,054
Bayfield .....	15,006
Burnett .....	10,233
Douglas .....	46,583
Iron .....	9,933
Lincoln .....	21,072
Oneida .....	15,899
Polk .....	26,567
Price .....	17,284
Rusk .....	16,081
Sawyer .....	8,878
Taylor .....	17,685
Vilas .....	7,294
Washburn .....	11,103
	<u>244,672</u>

Total Population 2,939,006

Congressional District Reapportionment of 1931

On November 16, 1931 the Governor called the legislature into special session beginning November 24 setting forth 17 purposes in his call. No. 14 in the call said: "To enact legislation to redistrict the Congressional Districts of this state, and also the Assembly and Senatorial Districts of this state, in accordance with the census of 1930."

Bill No. 16, A. was introduced repealing and creating a new Chapter 3 of the statutes. It was enacted as Chapter 28, Laws of 1931, Special Session, after a great deal of discussion and amending. The act consisted of Substitute Amendment No. 4, S., as amended by Amendment No. 1, A. and Amendment 1, S. to Amendment No. 1, A.

This was the first redistricting which ever reduced the number of districts, and because of the 20-year interval between redistricting some shifts were inevitable. The boundaries remained fairly stable. The area of the districts in the populous regions declined, but the huge 11th district remained intact as the new 10th.

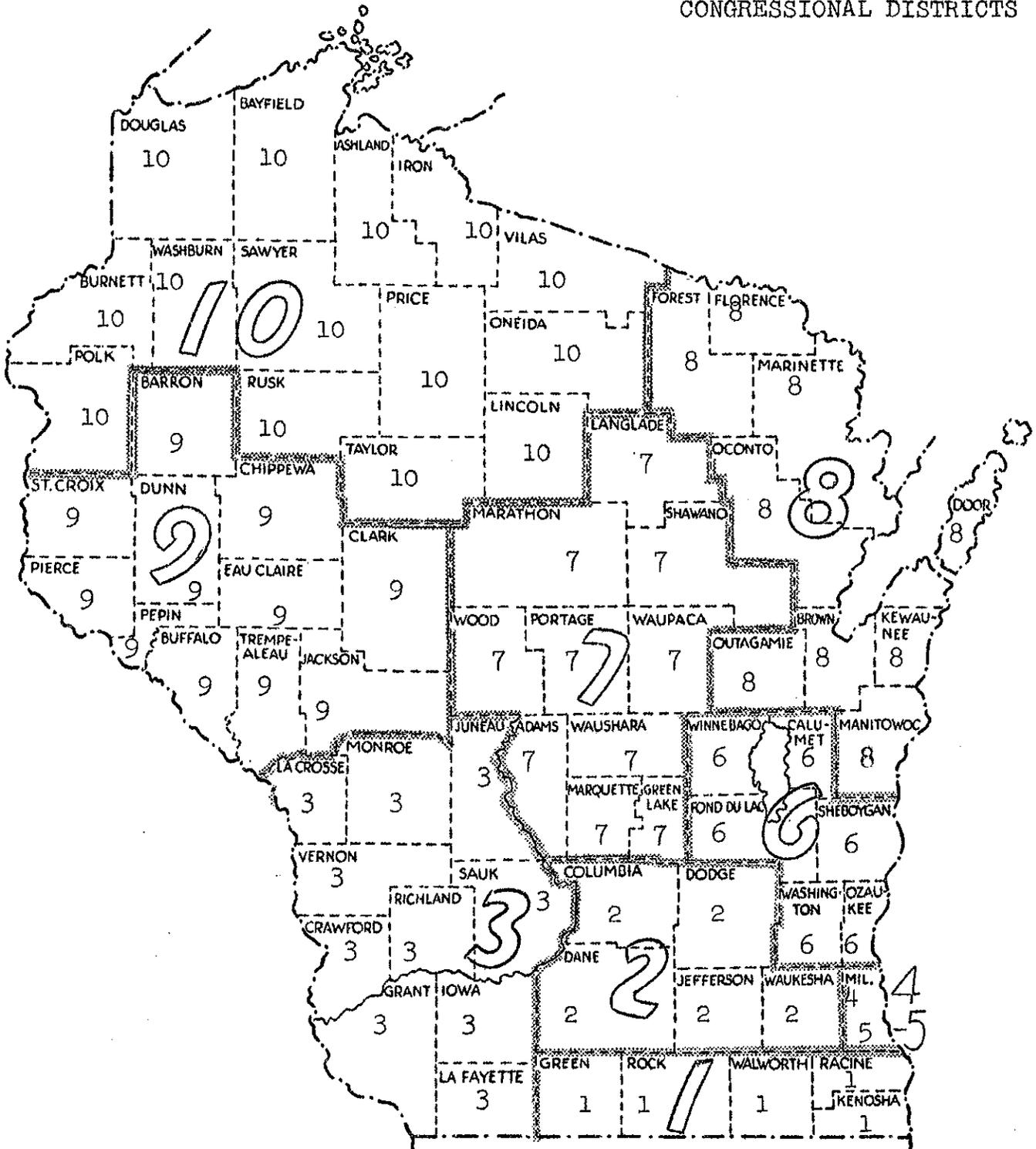
The 1931 reapportionment was the large over-all congressional redistricting in Wisconsin to the time of this report.

Note:

4th District - 3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 23, 24 and 27 wards of the City of Milwaukee; Cities of Cudahy, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa and West Allis; the Village of West Milwaukee; and the Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake, Oak Creek and Wauwatosa, all in Milwaukee County.

5th District - 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25 and 26 wards of the City of Milwaukee; the Villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood and Whitefish Bay; and the Towns of Granville and Milwaukee, all in Milwaukee County.

1931 REAPPORTIONMENT OF  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



Note: The district numbers inserted in the counties indicate the counties in existence at that time but not the territorial boundaries of the counties.

1930 Population of the Wisconsin Congressional  
Districts Created in 1931

1st District

Green .....	21,870
Kenosha .....	63,277
Racine .....	90,217
Rock .....	74,206
Walworth .....	31,058
	<u>280,628</u>

2nd District

Columbia .....	30,503
Dane .....	112,737
Dodge .....	52,092
Jefferson .....	36,785
Waukesha .....	52,358
	<u>284,475</u>

3rd District

Crawford .....	16,781
Grant .....	38,469
Iowa .....	20,039
Juneau .....	17,264
La Crosse .....	54,455
Lafayette .....	18,649
Monroe .....	28,739
Richland .....	19,525
Sauk .....	32,030
Vernon .....	28,537
	<u>274,488</u>

4th District

Milwaukee(pt.) .....	345,426
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5th District

Milwaukee(pt.) .....	379,837
----------------------	---------

6th District

Calumet .....	16,848
Fond du Lac .....	59,883
Ozaukee .....	17,394
Sheboygan .....	71,235
Washington .....	26,551
Winnebago .....	76,622
	<u>268,533</u>

7th District

Adams .....	8,003
Green Lake .....	13,913
Langlade .....	21,544
Marathon .....	70,629
Marquette .....	9,388
Portage .....	33,827

(Continued)

7th District (Continued)

Shawano .....	33,516
Waupaca .....	33,513
Waushara .....	14,427
Wood .....	37,865
	<u>276,625</u>

8th District

Brown .....	70,249
Door .....	18,182
Florence .....	3,768
Forest .....	11,118
Kewaunee .....	16,037
Manitowoc .....	58,674
Marinette .....	33,530
Oconto .....	26,386
Outagamie .....	62,790
	<u>300,734</u>

9th District

Barron .....	34,301
Buffalo .....	15,330
Chippewa .....	37,342
Clark .....	34,165
Dunn .....	27,037
Eau Claire .....	41,087
Jackson .....	16,468
Pepin .....	7,450
Pierce .....	21,043
St. Croix .....	25,455
Trempealeau .....	23,910
	<u>283,588</u>

10th District

Ashland .....	21,054
Bayfield .....	15,006
Burnett .....	10,233
Douglas .....	46,583
Iron .....	9,933
Lincoln .....	21,072
Oneida .....	15,899
Polk .....	26,567
Price .....	17,284
Rusk .....	16,081
Sawyer .....	8,878
Taylor .....	17,685
Vilas .....	7,294
Washburn .....	11,103
	<u>244,672</u>

Total Population 2,939,006

The Apportionment of the 1940's

The sole action of the Wisconsin legislature dealing with the apportionment of the congressional districts during the 1940's was Chapter 79, Laws of 1943, which added the name of the village of Greendale to the 4th district. It did not change any boundaries whatever, the territory involved having previously been in a town in the same district.

Throughout the decade efforts were made to study the problem and at least 2 committees were created by Joint Resolution 11, S. of 1941 and Joint Resolution 6, S. of 1947 for this purpose, but neither committee ever reported. Joint Resolutions 55, S., and 79, A., of 1943 were killed in the assembly. Joint Resolutions 83, S., 13, A., and 20, A., of 1945 were all rejected. Joint Resolutions 5, S., 6, S., and 54, A., of 1947 never got out of the first house. In 1949 Joint Resolution 69, S. directing the Legislative Council to study the problem and Joint Resolution 53, A., providing for a citizens' committee as well as Joint Resolution 114, A., failed of adoption.

1940 Population of the Wisconsin Congressional  
Districts Created in 1931

1st District

Green .....	23,146
Kenosha .....	63,505
Racine .....	94,047
Rock .....	80,173
Walworth .....	33,103
	<u>293,974</u>

2nd District

Columbia .....	32,517
Dane .....	130,660
Dodge .....	54,280
Jefferson .....	38,868
Waukesha .....	62,744
	<u>319,069</u>

3rd District

Crawford .....	18,328
Grant .....	40,639
Iowa .....	20,595
Juneau .....	18,708
La Crosse .....	59,653
Lafayette .....	18,695
Monroe .....	30,080
Richland .....	20,381
Sauk .....	33,700
Vernon .....	29,940
	<u>290,719</u>

4th District

Milwaukee(pt.) ...	375,418
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5th District

Milwaukee(pt.) ...	391,467
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6th District

Calumet .....	17,618
Fond du Lac .....	62,353
Ozaukee .....	18,985
Sheboygan .....	76,221
Washington .....	28,430
Winnebago .....	80,507
	<u>284,114</u>

7th District

Adams .....	8,449
Green Lake .....	14,092
Langlade .....	23,227
Marathon .....	75,915
Marquette .....	9,097
Portage .....	35,800

(Continued)

7th District (Continued)

Shawano .....	35,378
Waupaca .....	34,614
Waushara .....	14,268
Wood .....	44,465
	<u>295,305</u>

8th District

Brown .....	83,109
Door .....	19,095
Florence .....	4,177
Forest .....	11,805
Kewaunee .....	16,680
Manitowoc .....	61,617
Marinette .....	36,225
Oconto .....	27,075
Outagamie .....	70,032
	<u>329,815</u>

9th District

Barron .....	34,289
Buffalo .....	16,090
Chippewa .....	40,703
Clark .....	33,972
Dunn .....	27,375
Eau Claire .....	46,999
Jackson .....	16,599
Pepin .....	7,897
Pierce .....	21,471
St. Croix .....	24,842
Trempealeau .....	24,381
	<u>294,618</u>

10th District

Ashland .....	21,801
Bayfield .....	15,827
Burnett .....	11,382
Douglas .....	47,119
Iron .....	10,049
Lincoln .....	22,536
Oneida .....	18,938
Polk .....	26,197
Price .....	18,467
Rusk .....	17,737
Sawyer .....	11,540
Taylor .....	20,105
Vilas .....	8,894
Washburn .....	12,496
	<u>263,088</u>

Total Population ... 3,137,587

The Apportionment of the 1950's

In 1953, Bills No. 472, A. and 862, A., adjusting the boundaries of the 4th and 5th districts were nonconcurrent in by the senate, but a senate resolution requesting the Milwaukee Citizens Governmental Research Bureau to draft a plan for the apportionment of those districts was adopted. Whether the plan was ever submitted or not is not known.

In 1955 a bill, 522, A., reapportioning the 4th and 5th districts was passed by both houses, but pocket vetoed by the Governor without comment.

No proposals relating to the apportionment of congressional seats were made in 1957.

In 1959 a proposal to create a bipartisan apportionment committee was indefinitely postponed, but by Joint Resolution No. 94, S., which was approved, the Legislative Council was directed to study reapportionment of congressional districts.

Thus by 1961, 30 years will have elapsed since the last major apportionment. This is reflected in the changes in population.

	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959*</u>
1st District	280,628	293,974	343,357	433,100	435,830
2nd District	284,475	319,069	389,961	508,400	521,910
3rd District	274,488	290,719	300,025	298,600	299,270
4th District	345,426	375,418	438,041	} 1,080,800	} 1,123,050
5th District	379,837	391,467	433,006		
6th District	268,533	284,114	315,666	370,700	370,410
7th District	276,675	295,305	303,389	316,200	312,440
8th District	300,734	329,815	360,610	408,400	414,270
9th District	283,588	294,618	300,866	292,600	295,100
10th District	244,672	263,088	249,654	229,200	232,720

\*Source: Population estimates of Wis. counties, July 1, 1959, by Wis. State Board of Health.

By Chapter 98, Laws of 1959, the descriptions of the 4th and 5th districts were revised to add the names of the cities and villages incorporated since the section was last changed and to revise the ward numbers to conform to the revision of ward boundaries made by the common council of Milwaukee in May 1954. It did not affect the boundaries and is obviously intended as a temporary expedient. As a long-range matter it might be a bit difficult to draw a line which says that the 4th district includes that part of wards 3, 4, 10 and 16 in the 4th district.

1950 Population of the Wisconsin Congressional  
Districts Created in 1931

1st District

Green .....	24,172
Kenosha .....	75,238
Racine .....	109,585
Rock .....	92,778
Walworth .....	41,584
	<u>343,357</u>

2nd District

Columbia .....	34,023
Dane .....	169,357
Dodge .....	57,611
Jefferson .....	43,069
Waukesha .....	85,901
	<u>389,961</u>

3rd District

Crawford .....	17,652
Grant .....	41,460
Iowa .....	19,610
Juneau .....	18,930
La Crosse .....	67,587
Lafayette .....	18,137
Monroe .....	31,378
Richland .....	19,245
Sauk .....	38,120
Vernon .....	27,906
	<u>300,025</u>

4th District

Milwaukee (pt.) ...	438,041
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5th District

Milwaukee (pt.) ...	433,006
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6th District

Calumet .....	18,840
Fond du Lac .....	67,829
Ozaukee .....	23,361
Sheboygan .....	80,631
Washington .....	33,902
Winnebago .....	91,103
	<u>315,666</u>

7th District

Adams .....	7,906
Green Lake .....	14,749
Langlade .....	21,975
Marathon .....	80,337
Marquette .....	8,839

(Continued)

7th District (Continued)

Portage .....	34,858
Shawano .....	35,249
Waupaca .....	35,056
Waushara .....	13,920
Wood .....	50,500
	<u>303,389</u>

8th District

Brown .....	98,314
Door .....	20,870
Florence .....	3,756
Forest .....	9,437
Kewaunee .....	17,366
Manitowoc .....	67,159
Marinette .....	35,748
Oconto .....	26,238
Outagamie .....	81,722
	<u>360,610</u>

9th District

Barron .....	34,703
Buffalo .....	14,719
Chippewa .....	42,839
Clark .....	32,459
Dunn .....	27,341
Eau Claire .....	54,187
Jackson .....	16,073
Pepin .....	7,462
Pierce .....	21,448
St. Croix .....	25,905
Trempealeau .....	23,730
	<u>300,865</u>

10th District

Ashland .....	19,461
Bayfield .....	13,760
Burnett .....	10,236
Douglas .....	46,715
Iron .....	8,714
Lincoln .....	22,235
Oneida .....	20,648
Polk .....	24,944
Price .....	16,344
Rusk .....	16,790
Sawyer .....	10,323
Taylor .....	18,456
Vilas .....	9,363
Washburn .....	11,665
	<u>249,654</u>

Total Population ....	3,434,575
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Temporary insert to be replaced by the official 1960 population when available.

1958 Estimated Population of the Wisconsin  
Congressional Districts Created in 1931

<u>1st District</u>		<u>7th District (Continued)</u>	
Green .....	25,400	Portage .....	34,200
Kenosha .....	99,100	Shawano .....	33,300
Racine .....	139,900	Waupaca .....	35,000
Rock .....	116,100	Wausara .....	14,500
Walworth .....	52,600	Wood .....	63,200
	<u>433,100</u>		<u>316,200</u>
<u>2nd District</u>		<u>8th District</u>	
Columbia .....	38,500	Brown .....	121,800
Dane .....	221,800	Door .....	22,800
Dodge .....	63,400	Florence .....	3,400
Jefferson .....	51,300	Forest .....	6,900
Waukesha .....	133,400	Kewaunee .....	18,000
	<u>508,400</u>	Manitowoc .....	75,400
		Marinette .....	33,900
		Oconto .....	25,900
		Outagamie .....	100,300
			<u>408,400</u>
<u>3rd District</u>		<u>9th District</u>	
Crawford .....	14,500	Barron .....	33,100
Grant .....	41,700	Buffalo .....	13,100
Iowa .....	20,200	Chippewa .....	42,800
Juneau .....	17,500	Clark .....	29,900
La Crosse .....	73,100	Dunn .....	24,000
Lafayette .....	18,400	Eau Claire .....	56,200
Monroe .....	29,700	Jackson .....	14,600
Richland .....	17,600	Pepin .....	7,000
Sauk .....	40,200	Pierce .....	21,200
Vernon .....	25,700	St. Croix .....	28,100
	<u>298,600</u>	Trempealeau .....	22,600
			<u>292,600</u>
<u>4th and 5th Districts</u>		<u>10th District</u>	
Milwaukee .....	1,080,800	Ashland .....	15,200
		Bayfield .....	11,900
		Burnett .....	7,200
		Douglas .....	44,400
		Iron .....	8,900
		Lincoln .....	22,200
		Oneida .....	22,000
		Polk .....	24,200
		Price .....	13,400
		Rusk .....	14,700
		Sawyer .....	8,100
		Taylor .....	17,700
		Vilas .....	9,500
		Washburn .....	9,800
			<u>229,200</u>
<u>6th District</u>			
Calumet .....	20,100		
Fond du Lac .....	73,400		
Ozaukee .....	34,500		
Sheboygan .....	90,200		
Washington .....	45,800		
Winnebago .....	106,700		
	<u>370,700</u>		
<u>7th District</u>			
Adams .....	7,500		
Green lake .....	16,200		
Langlade .....	19,100		
Marathon .....	84,600		
Marquette .....	8,600		
	(Continued)		

Temporary insert to be  
replaced by the official  
1960 population when  
available.

1959 Estimated Population of the Wisconsin  
Congressional Districts Created in 1931\*

<u>1st District</u>	<u>7th District</u>	<u>10th District</u>
Green ..... 25,710	Adams ..... 7,290	Ashland .. 16,220
Kenosha .... 97,070	Green Lake.. 14,990	Bayfield.. 11,670
Racine .... 141,720	Langlade ... 19,530	Burnett .. 8,480
Rock ..... 120,690	Marathon ... 86,080	Douglas .. 45,070
Walworth ... 50,640	Marquette .. 8,460	Iron ..... 8,530
435,830	Portage .... 35,640	Lincoln .. 22,510
	Shawano .... 34,480	Oneida ... 22,380
	Waupaca .... 33,820	Polk ..... 23,250
	Waushara ... 13,790	Price .... 13,950
	Wood ..... 63,360	Rusk ..... 14,910
	312,440	Sawyer ... 9,060
		Taylor ... 17,360
<u>2nd District</u>		Vilas .... 9,210
Columbia ... 37,400		Washburn.. 10,120
Dane ..... 229,160		232,720
Dodge ..... 63,340	<u>8th District</u>	
Jefferson .. 50,440	Brown ..... 125,370	
Waukesha ... 141,570	Door ..... 20,790	
521,910	Florence ... 3,430	
	Forest ..... 6,960	
<u>3rd District</u>	Kewaunee ... 17,790	
Crawford ... 15,380	Manitowoc .. 76,410	
Grant ..... 43,640	Marinette .. 33,190	
Iowa ..... 20,030	Oconto ..... 24,970	
Juneau ..... 16,880	Outagamie .. 105,360	
La Crosse .. 75,140	414,270	
Lafayette .. 17,890		
Monroe ..... 29,690	<u>9th District</u>	
Richland ... 17,070	Barron .... 33,550	
Sauk ..... 37,610	Buffalo .... 13,690	
Vernon ..... 25,940	Chippewa ... 42,370	
299,270	Clark ..... 30,500	
	Dunn ..... 24,530	
<u>4th and 5th Districts</u>	Eau Claire.. 56,330	
Milwaukee ..1,123,050	Jackson .... 14,280	
	Pepin ..... 6,360	
<u>5th District</u>	Pierce ..... 22,660	
Calumet ... 20,720	St. Croix .. 28,070	
Fond du Lac 72,460	Trempealeau 22,760	
Ozaukee .... 34,120	295,100	
Sheboygan .. 87,820		
Washington.. 46,460		
Winnebago .. 108,830		
370,410		
	Total Population .. 4,010,000	

\*Based on population estimates of Wisconsin counties, July 1, 1959,  
by Wis. State Board of Health.

Population of Congressional Districts of Wisconsin, 1850-1950

Year	<u>1st District</u>	<u>2nd District</u>	<u>3rd District</u>	<u>4th District</u>	<u>5th District</u>	<u>6th District</u>
1850 <sup>a</sup>	93,904	94,625	116,862			
1850 <sup>b</sup>	93,904	94,625	116,862			
1858 <sup>c</sup>	125,919	217,038	194,446			
1861 <sup>d</sup>	151,105	135,491	124,861	143,151	126,879	94,394
1872 <sup>d</sup>	133,163	139,798	137,599	129,413	158,421	148,272
1882 <sup>d</sup>	141,700	145,189	157,721	138,537	153,689	142,340
1890 <sup>e</sup>	165,926	166,442	173,572	181,975	167,579	187,001
1901 <sup>f</sup>	191,491	170,792	180,750	185,144	180,102	184,517
1911 <sup>g</sup>	212,605	208,666	215,752	205,776	227,421	201,637
1920 <sup>h</sup>	268,334	217,193	228,145	262,946	276,503	214,206
1930 <sup>i</sup>	311,116	234,560	248,070	345,426	379,837	235,328
1931 <sup>j</sup>	280,628	284,475	274,488	345,426	379,837	268,533
1940 <sup>k</sup>	293,974	319,069	290,719	375,418	391,467	284,114
1950 <sup>l</sup>	343,357	389,961	300,025	438,041	433,006	315,666

Year	<u>7th District</u>	<u>8th District</u>	<u>9th District</u>	<u>10th District</u>	<u>11th District</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
1850 <sup>a</sup>						305,391
1850 <sup>b</sup>						305,391
1858 <sup>c</sup>						537,403
1861 <sup>d</sup>						775,881
1872 <sup>d</sup>	124,905	83,099				1,054,670
1882 <sup>d</sup>	150,044	157,854	128,423			1,315,497
1890 <sup>e</sup>	150,331	179,408	164,777	149,869		1,686,880
1901 <sup>f</sup>	193,890	194,634	179,097	190,975	217,650	2,069,042
1911 <sup>g</sup>	209,184	200,134	225,389	213,698	213,608	2,333,860
1920 <sup>h</sup>	216,183	218,438	248,554	228,875	252,690	2,632,067
1930 <sup>i</sup>	219,661	223,777	263,604	232,955	244,672	2,939,006
1931 <sup>j</sup>	276,625	300,734	283,588	244,672		2,939,006
1940 <sup>k</sup>	295,305	329,815	294,618	263,088		3,137,587
1950 <sup>l</sup>	303,389	360,610	300,866	249,654		3,434,575

<sup>a</sup>Compendium of 11th Census of U.S., pp. 46-47 (on basis of 1849 apportionment (1850 census)).

<sup>b</sup>Compendium of 11th Census of U.S., pp. 46-47 (on basis of 1858 apportionment (1850 Census)).

<sup>c</sup>1858 apportionment on basis of 1855 state census, 1901 Blue Book, pp. 490-91.

<sup>d</sup>Compendium of the 11th Census of U.S., pp. 59-60.

<sup>e</sup>1891 Blue Book, after p. 650.

<sup>f</sup>1903 Blue Book, after p. 1165, 1901 reapportionment apportioned Milwaukee on basis of 23 wards. These population figures are based on 21 wards and 1900 census figures.

<sup>g</sup>1911 Blue Book, after p. 814, 1911 reapportionment apportioned Milwaukee on basis of 25 wards. These population figures are based on 23 wards and 1910 census figures.

<sup>h</sup>1921 Blue Book.

<sup>i</sup>Wis. Leg. Ref. Library, Research Bulletin 101, 1950, pp. 51-52.

<sup>j</sup>1935 Blue Book, p. 433. Data for 4th and 5th computed from pop. studies.

<sup>k</sup>Leg. Ref. Lib., Pop. of Wis. Sen., Assem. and Cong. Dists.: 1940 Census: deviation from Unit of Representation, June 1946, Table VII.

<sup>l</sup>Data for 3rd, 4th and 5th, Milw. Jour. 7/23/50. Others from Cap. Times, 7/24/50.

Range in Population of Congressional Districts  
in Wisconsin 1850-1958

<u>Year</u>	<u>High District</u>	<u>Low District</u>	<u>Difference between high and low in actual population</u>	<u>% High is of low</u>
1850	116,862 (3rd)	93,904 (1st)	22,958	124%
1858	217,038 (2nd)	125,919 (1st)	91,119	172%
1861	151,105 (1st)	94,394 (6th)	56,711	160%
1872	158,421 (5th)	83,099 (8th)	75,322	190%
1882	157,854 (8th)	138,537 (4th)	19,317	113%
1890	187,001 (6th)	149,869 (10th)	37,132	124%
1901	217,650 (11th)	170,792 (2nd)	46,858	127%
1911	227,421 (5th)	201,637 (6th)	25,784	112%
1920	276,503 (5th)	214,206 (6th)	62,297	129%
1930	379,837 (5th)	219,661 (7th)	160,176	172%
1931	379,837 (5th)	244,672 (10th)	135,165	155%
1940	391,467 (5th)	263,088 (10th)	128,379	148%
1950	438,041 (4th)	249,654 (10th)	188,387	175%
1958	540,400 (5th & 4th) (est.)	229,200 (10th)	311,200	235%

Population of 4th and 5th Congressional  
Districts in 1931

The population of the 4th and 5th congressional districts at the time of the 1931 reapportionment was based on 1930 census and on the 25 wards existing when the 1930 census was taken. In May 1931 the city by ordinance rearranged its wards to increase the number from 25 to 27. Population based on estimated population of 27 wards is also included in the table.

<u>4th District</u>			<u>5th District</u>		
	Pop. based on 1930 census	Est. pop. based on 27 wards <sup>(3)</sup>		Pop. based on 1930 census	Est. pop. based on 27 wards <sup>(3)</sup>
Wards of City of Milwaukee			Wards of City of Milwaukee		
3rd .....	15,102	15,029	1st .....	22,002	21,499
4th .....	15,141	20,112	2nd .....	15,070	24,899
5th .....	15,439	23,969	6th .....	19,057	26,133
8th .....	16,971	22,528	7th .....	19,342	27,352
11th .....	20,182	19,059	9th .....	16,421	18,660
12th .....	15,889	21,715	10th .....	14,313	23,733
14th .....	27,482	20,075	13th .....	18,608	22,275
16th .....	22,107	23,867	15th .....	21,394	18,753
17th .....	30,416	15,015	18th .....	22,924	22,675
23rd .....	28,649	17,453	19th .....	23,782	20,198
24th .....	22,237	19,890	20th .....	64,021	23,869
27th .....	.....	15,005	21st .....	28,133	20,993
City of Cudahy	10,631	10,631	22nd .....	34,138	23,996
City of S. Milwaukee	10,706	10,706	25th .....	29,429	24,294
City of Wauwatosa ...	21,194	21,194	26th .....	.....	18,921
City of West Allis ..	34,671	34,671	Village of Fox Point ...	474	474
Village of Greendale ...	(1)	(1)	Village of River Hills..	(2)	(2)
Village of W. Milwaukee	4,168	4,168	Village of Shorewood ...	13,479	13,479
Tn. of Franklin	2,012	2,012	Village of Whitefish Bay	5,362	5,362
Town of Greenfield ..	7,435	7,435	Town of Granville ...	8,020	8,020
Tn. of Lake ..	10,548	10,548	Town of Milwaukee ...	<u>3,868</u>	<u>3,868</u>
Town of Oak Creek ...	2,923	2,923	Total	<u>379,837</u>	<u>369,453</u>
Town of Wauwatosa ...	<u>11,523</u>	<u>11,523</u>			
Total	<u>345,426</u>	<u>349,528</u>			

Source: Data from 1930 census statistics.

(1) Incorporated in 1939.

(2) Incorporated in 1930.

(3) Estimated population for 27 wards taken from clipping of Wisconsin News 12/16/30.

The Population of the 4th and 5th Congressional  
Districts on the Basis of the 1940 Census(1)

<u>4th District</u>		<u>5th District</u>	
Wards of City of Milwaukee		Wards of City of Milwaukee	
3rd .....	14,340	1st .....	22,319
4th .....	23,072	2nd .....	24,482
5th .....	23,593	6th .....	23,846
8th .....	21,322	7th .....	26,535
11th .....	17,741	9th .....	24,423
12th .....	18,773	10th .....	22,600
14th .....	20,703	13th .....	21,722
16th .....	25,342	15th .....	19,263
17th .....	16,467	18th .....	22,232
23rd .....	19,492	19th .....	20,571
24th .....	21,044	20th .....	23,752
27th .....	16,154	21st .....	21,647
City of Cudahy .....	10,561	22nd .....	23,984
City of S. Milwaukee..	11,134	25th .....	25,507
City of Wauwatosa ....	27,769	26th .....	26,546
City of West Allis ...	36,364	Vil. of Fox Point ...	1,180
Vil. of Greendale ...	2,527	Vil. of River Hills..	541
Vil. of W. Milwaukee..	5,010	Vil. of Shorewood ..	15,184
Town of Franklin .....	2,304	Vil. of Whitefish Bay	9,651
Town of Greenfield ...	12,060	Town of Granville ...	11,280
Town of Lake .....	11,923	Town of Milwaukee ...	<u>4,202</u>
Town of Oak Creek ....	3,112	Total	391,467
Town of Wauwatosa ....	<u>14,611</u>		
Total	375,418	Milwaukee County	766,885

(1) Data from the 1940 Census, Vol. 1, Number of Inhabitants.

The Population of the 4th and 5th Congressional  
Districts Based on 1950 Population<sup>(1)</sup>

<u>4th District</u>		<u>5th District</u>	
Wards of City of Milwaukee		Wards of City of Milwaukee	
3rd .....	14,355	1st .....	22,440
4th .....	23,937	2nd .....	24,239
5th .....	23,843	6th .....	26,702
8th .....	20,207	7th .....	26,466
11th .....	17,143	9th .....	43,014
12th .....	18,297	10th .....	22,336
14th .....	20,086	13th .....	20,999
16th .....	27,037	15th .....	19,982
17th .....	19,030	18th .....	21,933
23rd .....	21,588	19th .....	20,356
24th .....	32,148	20th .....	23,276
27th .....	18,372	21st .....	20,829
City of Cudahy .....	12,182	22nd .....	23,521
City of S. Milwaukee..	12,855	25th .....	25,280
City of Wauwatosa ....	33,324	26th .....	39,976
City of West Allis ...	42,959	Vil. of Fox Point ...	2,585
Vil. of Greendale ....	2,752	Vil. of River Hills ..	567
Vil. of W. Milwaukee..	5,429	Vil. of Shorewood ....	16,199
Town of Franklin ....	3,886	Vil. of Whitefish Bay	14,665
Town of Greenfield ...	20,907	Town of Granville ....	11,784
Town of Lake .....	18,956	Town of Milwaukee ...	<u>5,857</u>
Town of Oak Creek ....	4,807	Total	433,006
Town of Wauwatosa ....	<u>23,941</u>		
Total	438,041		

(1) Source: U.S. Census report on 1950 population.

The 1955 Reapportionment

Bill No. 522, A. of the 1955 Wisconsin Legislature, reapportioned the 4th and 5th congressional districts. The bill was pocket vetoed. The population of the districts as proposed in the bill was as follows:

<u>4th District</u>		<u>5th District</u>	
Wards of City of Milwaukee		Wards of City of Milwaukee	
2nd .....	32,728	1st .....	34,989
3rd .....	36,795	5th .....	36,450
4th .....	37,163	6th .....	35,106
8th .....	36,282	7th .....	33,738
10th .....	35,031	9th .....	36,486
11th .....	33,493	13th .....	34,346
12th .....	37,776	15th .....	34,594
14th .....	34,763	16th .....	35,049
17th .....	36,287	18th .....	36,316(6)
19th .....	12,775(1)(8)	City of Wauwatosa ..	33,324
City of Cudahy .....	12,182	City of Glendale ...	3,152
City of St. Francis..	6,181	Vil. of Bayside ....	467(2)
City of S. Milwaukee	12,855	Vil. of Brown Deer..	1,324(4)
City of West Allis ..	42,959	Vil. of Fox Point ..	2,585
Vil. of Hales Corners	1,382(2)	Vil. of River Hills	567(3)
Vil. of Greendale ...	2,752	Vil. of Shorewood...	16,199
Vil. of W. Milwaukee	5,429	Vil. of Whitefish Bay	14,665
Town of Franklin ....	3,886	Town of Granville ..	11,784
Town of Greenfield...	19,525(7)	Town of Wauwatosa ..	23,941
Town of Oak Creek ...	4,807	Town of Milwaukee ..	914(5)
Total	445,051	Total	425,996

- (1) 1950 population of Town of Lake which became 19th ward was 18,956 but in 1951 the City of St. Francis was taken from it leaving a net of 12,775.
- (2) Population of 1952.
- (3) Population in 1953.
- (4) Population in 1955.
- (5) This is residue of Town of Milwaukee arrived at by subtracting population of City of Glendale and the Villages of Bayside and Brown Deer from the 1950 population of 5,851. On May 31, 1955 the Town of Milwaukee was abolished as the last part was annexed by the City of Glendale.
- (6) Ward figures based on letter from Mayor of Milwaukee to Wis. Secretary of State, 3/5/54. Correspond to the figures for the first 18 assembly districts used by the Secretary of State in the rotation schedule for elections.
- (7) Population of Town of Greenfield for 1950 reduced by 1,382 which is the population of Village of Hales Corners taken from it in 1952.
- (8) 19-ward map published by City of Milwaukee Board of Election Commissioners agrees with all ward populations except the 19th which they give at 12,891.

Population of 4th and 5th Congressional Districts as Proposed  
by Bill No. 522, A. of the 1955 Wisconsin Legislature Based  
on Estimated Population of Milwaukee County, July 1955

<u>4th District</u>		<u>5th District</u>	
Wards of City of Milwaukee		Wards of City of Milwaukee	
2nd .....	33,860	1st .....	35,670
3rd .....	36,640	5th .....	36,720
4th .....	34,870	6th .....	36,930
8th .....	34,030	7th .....	32,930
10th .....	34,320	9th .....	45,270
11th .....	43,340	13th .....	34,220
12th .....	35,430	15th .....	41,260
14th .....	34,860	16th .....	37,550
17th .....	37,360	18th .....	36,170
19th .....	15,570	City of Wauwatosa...	51,300
City of Cudahy .....	15,150	City of Glendale ...	6,200
City of St. Francis...	6,400	Vil. of Bayside ....	1,200
City of S. Milwaukee..	14,000	Vil. of Brown Deer	1,400
City of West Allis ...	60,100	Vil. of Fox Point ..	4,850
Vil. of Hales Corners	1,650	Vil. of River Hills	850
Vil. of Greendale ....	2,700	Vil. of Shorewood ..	16,700
Vil. of W. Milwaukee..	5,600	Vil. of Whitefish Bay	17,850
Town of Franklin .....	5,300	Town of Granville ..	12,350
Town of Greenfield ...	10,250	Town of Wauwatosa ..	1,750
Town of Oak Creek ....	5,780	Town of Milwaukee ..	.....
Total	467,210	Total	451,170

Total estimated population of Milwaukee County, July 1955 ..918,380

Source: 23rd Biennial Report of the Board of Election Commissioners  
of the City of Milwaukee for the year 1954-1955, 1955,  
p. 292.

Chronological List of Members of Congress  
from 1st Wisconsin District

<u>Year</u>	<u>Congress</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
1847-49	30th	Wm. Pitt Lynde	D
1849-51	31st	Charles Durkee	FS
1851-53	32nd	" "	
1853-55	33rd	Daniel Wells, Jr.	D
1855-57	34th	" "	
1857-59	35th	John F. Potter	R
1859-61	36th	" "	
1861-63	37th	" "	
1863-65	38th	James S. Brown	D
1865-67	39th	Halbert E. Paine	R
1867-69	40th	" "	
1869-71	41st	" "	
1871-73	42nd	Alexander Mitchell	D
1873-75	43rd	Charles G. Williams	R
1875-77	44th	" "	
1877-79	45th	" "	
1879-81	46th	" "	
1881-83	47th	" "	
1883-85	48th	John Winans	ID
1885-87	49th	Lucien B. Caswell	R
1887-89	50th	" "	
1889-91	51st	" "	
1891-93	52nd	Clinton Babbitt	D
1893-95	53rd	Henry A. Cooper	R
1895-97	54th	" "	
1897-99	55th	" "	
1899-1901	56th	" "	
1901-03	57th	" "	
1903-05	58th	" "	
1905-07	59th	" "	
1907-09	60th	" "	
1909-11	61st	" "	
1911-13	62nd	" "	
1913-15	63rd	" "	
1915-17	64th	" "	
1917-19	65th	" "	
1919-21	66th	Clifford E. Randall	R
1921-23	67th	Henry A. Cooper	R
1923-25	68th	" "	
1925-27	69th	" "	
1927-29	70th	" "	
1929-31	71st	" "	
1931-33	72nd	Thomas Amlie	R*
1933-35	73rd	Geo. W. Blanchard	R
1935-37	74th	Thomas R. Amlie	P
1937-39	75th	" "	
1939-41	76th	Stephen Bolles	R
1941-43	77th	" "	
1943-45	78th	Lawrence H. Smith	R
1945-47	79th	" "	
1947-49	80th	" "	
1949-51	81st	" "	
1951-53	82nd	" "	
1953-55	83rd	" "	
1955-57	84th	" "	
1957-59	85th	" " Died 1/28/58	
1959-61	86th	Gerald T. Flynn	D

\*Elected at special election.

Chronological List of Members of Congress  
from 2nd Wisconsin District

<u>Year</u>	<u>Congress</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
1847-49	30th	M. C. Darling	D
1849-51	31st	Orsamus Cole	W
1851-53	32nd	Ben C. Eastman	D
1853-55	33rd	" "	
1855-57	34th	C. C. Washburn	R
1857-59	35th	" "	
1859-61	36th	" "	
1861-63	37th	Luther Hanchett	R
1863-65	38th	Ithamar C. Sloan	R
1865-67	39th	" "	
1867-69	40th	Benj. F. Hopkins	R
1869-71	41st	" "	
1871-73	42nd	Gerry W. Hazelton	R
1873-75	43rd	" "	
1875-77	44th	Lucien B. Caswell	R
1877-79	45th	" "	
1879-81	46th	" "	
1881-83	47th	" "	
1883-85	48th	Daniel H. Sumner	D
1885-87	49th	Edward S. Bragg	D
1887-89	50th	Richard W. Guenther	R
1889-91	51st	Charles Barwig	D
1891-93	52nd	" "	
1893-95	53rd	" "	
1895-97	54th	Edw. Sauerhering	R
1897-99	55th	" "	
1899-1901	56th	Herman B. Dahle	R
1901-03	57th	" "	
1903-05	58th	Henry C. Adams	R
1905-07	59th	" "	
1907-09	60th	John M. Nelson	R
1909-11	61st	" "	
1911-13	62nd	" "	
1913-15	63rd	Michael E. Burke	D
1915-17	64th	" "	
1917-19	65th	Edward Voigt	R
1919-21	66th	" "	
1921-23	67th	" "	
1923-25	68th	" "	
1925-27	69th	" "	
1927-29	70th	Chas. A. Kading	R
1929-31	71st	" "	
1931-33	72nd	" "	
1933-35	73rd	Chas. W. Henney	D
1935-37	74th	Harry Sauthoff	P
1937-39	75th	" "	
1939-41	76th	Chas. Hawks, Jr.	R
1941-43	77th	Harry Sauthoff	P
1943-45	78th	" "	
1945-47	79th	Robert K. Henry	R
1947-49	80th	" "	
1949-51	81st	Glenn R. Davis	R
1951-53	82nd	" "	
1953-55	83rd	" "	
1955-57	84th	" "	
1957-59	85th	Donald E. Tewes	R
1959-61	86th	Robert W. Kastenmeier	D

Chronological List of Members of Congress  
from 3rd Wisconsin District

<u>Year</u>	<u>Congress</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
1847-49	30th	No district	
1849-51	31st	James D. Doty	D
1851-53	32nd	" "	FS
1853-55	33rd	John B. Macy	D
1855-57	34th	Chas. Billinghamurst	R
1857-59	35th	" "	
1859-61	36th	C. H. Larrabee	D
1861-63	37th	A. Scott Sloan	R
1863-65	38th	Amasa Cobb	R
1865-67	39th	" "	
1867-69	40th	" "	
1869-71	41st	" "	
1871-73	42nd	J. Allen Barber	R
1873-75	43rd	" "	
1875-77	44th	Henry S. Magoon	R
1877-79	45th	Geo. C. Hazelton	R
1879-81	46th	" "	
1881-83	47th	" "	
1883-85	48th	Burr W. Jones	D
1885-87	49th	R. M. La Follette	R
1887-89	50th	" "	
1889-91	51st	" "	
1891-93	52nd	Allen R. Bushnell	D
1893-95	53rd	J. W. Babcock	R
1895-97	54th	" "	
1897-99	55th	" "	
1899-1901	56th	" "	
1901-03	57th	" "	
1903-05	58th	" "	
1905-07	59th	" "	
1907-09	60th	James W. Murphy	D
1909-11	61st	Arthur W. Kopp	R
1911-13	62nd	" "	
1913-15	63rd	John M. Nelson	R
1915-17	64th	" "	
1917-19	65th	" "	
1919-21	66th	James G. Monahan	R
1921-23	67th	John M. Nelson	R
1923-25	68th	" "	
1925-27	69th	" "	
1927-29	70th	" "	
1929-31	71st	" "	
1931-33	72nd	" "	
1933-35	73rd	Gardner R. Withrow	R
1935-37	74th	" "	P
1937-39	75th	" "	
1939-41	76th	Harry W. Griswold	R
1941-43	77th	Wm. H. Stevenson	R
1943-45	78th	" "	
1945-47	79th	" "	
1947-49	80th	" "	
1949-51	81st	Gardner R. Withrow	R
1951-53	82nd	" "	
1953-55	83rd	" "	
1955-57	84th	" "	
1957-59	85th	" "	
1959-61	86th	" "	

Chronological List of Members of Congress  
from 4th Wisconsin District

<u>Year</u>	<u>Congress</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
1847-49	30th	No district	
1849-51	31st	" "	
1851-53	32nd	" "	
1853-55	33rd	" "	
1855-57	34th	" "	
1857-59	35th	" "	
1859-61	36th	" "	
1861-63	37th	" "	
1863-65	38th	C. A. Eldredge	D
1865-67	39th	" "	
1867-69	40th	" "	
1869-71	41st	" "	
1871-73	42nd	" "	
1873-75	43rd	Alexander Mitchell	D
1875-77	44th	Wm. Pitt Lynde	D
1877-79	45th	" " "	
1879-81	46th	Peter V. Deuster	D
1881-83	47th	" "	
1883-85	48th	" "	
1885-87	49th	I. W. Van Shaick	R
1887-89	50th	Henry Smith	PP
1889-91	51st	I. W. Van Shaick	R
1891-93	52nd	John L. Mitchell	D
1893-95	53rd	" "	
1895-97	54th	Theobald Otjen	R
1897-99	55th	" "	
1899-1901	56th	" "	
1901-03	57th	" "	
1903-05	58th	" "	
1905-07	59th	" "	
1907-09	60th	Wm. J. Cary	R
1909-11	61st	" "	
1911-13	62nd	" "	
1913-15	63rd	" "	
1915-17	64th	" "	
1917-19	65th	" "	
1919-21	66th	John C. Kleczka	R
1921-23	67th	" "	
1923-25	68th	John C. Schafer	R
1925-27	69th	" "	
1927-29	70th	" "	
1929-31	71st	" "	
1931-33	72nd	" "	
1933-35	73rd	Raymond J. Cannon	D
1935-37	74th	" "	
1937-39	75th	" "	
1939-41	76th	John C. Schafer	R
1941-43	77th	Thad F. Wasielewski	D
1943-45	78th	" "	
1945-47	79th	" "	
1947-49	80th	John C. Brophy	R
1949-51	81st	Clement J. Zablocki	D
1951-53	82nd	" "	
1953-55	83rd	" "	
1955-57	84th	" "	
1957-59	85th	" "	
1959-61	86th	" "	

Chronological List of Members of Congress  
from 5th Wisconsin District

<u>Year</u>	<u>Congress</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
1847-49	30th	No district	
1849-51	31st	" "	
1851-53	32nd	" "	
1853-55	33rd	" "	
1855-57	34th	" "	
1857-59	35th	" "	
1859-61	36th	" "	
1861-63	37th	" "	
1863-65	38th	Ezra Wheeler	D
1865-67	39th	Philetus Sawyer	R
1867-69	40th	" "	
1869-71	41st	" "	
1871-73	42nd	" "	
1873-75	43rd	C. A. Eldredge	D
1875-77	44th	Samuel D. Burchard	D
1877-79	45th	Edward S. Bragg	D
1879-81	46th	" "	
1881-83	47th	" "	
1883-85	48th	Joseph Rankin	D
1885-87	49th	" "	
1887-89	50th	T. R. Hudd	D
1889-91	51st	Geo. H. Brickner	D
1891-93	52nd	" "	
1893-95	53rd	" "	
1895-97	54th	Samuel S. Barney	R
1897-99	55th	" "	
1899-1901	56th	" "	
1901-03	57th	" "	
1903-05	58th	Wm. H. Stafford	R
1905-07	59th	" "	
1907-09	60th	" "	
1909-11	61st	" "	
1911-13	62nd	Victor L. Berger	S
1913-15	63rd	Wm. H. Stafford	R
1915-17	64th	" "	
1917-19	65th	" "	
1919-21	66th	Victor L. Berger	S
1921-23	67th	Wm. H. Stafford	R
1923-25	68th	Victor L. Berger	S
1925-27	69th	" "	
1927-29	70th	" "	
1929-31	71st	Wm. H. Stafford	R
1931-33	72nd	" "	
1933-35	73rd	Thomas O'Malley	D
1935-37	74th	" "	
1937-39	75th	" "	
1939-41	76th	Lewis D. Thill	R
1941-43	77th	" "	
1943-45	78th	Howard McMurray	D
1945-47	79th	Andrew J. Biemiller	D
1947-49	80th	Charles J. Kersten	R
1949-51	81st	Andrew J. Biemiller	D
1951-53	82nd	Charles J. Kersten	R
1953-55	83rd	" "	
1955-57	84th	Henry S. Reuss	D
1957-59	85th	" "	
1959-61	86th	" "	

Chronological List of Members of Congress  
from 6th Wisconsin District

<u>Year</u>	<u>Congress</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
1847-49	30th	No district	
1849-51	31st	" "	
1851-53	32nd	" "	
1853-55	33rd	" "	
1855-57	34th	" "	
1857-59	35th	" "	
1859-61	36th	" "	
1861-63	37th	" "	
1863-65	38th	W. D. McIndoe	R
1865-67	39th	" "	
1867-69	40th	C. C. Washburn	R
1869-71	41st	" "	
1871-73	42nd	Jeremiah M. Rusk	R
1873-75	43rd	Philetus Sawyer	R
1875-77	44th	Alanson M. Kimball	R
1877-79	45th	Gabriel Bouck	D
1879-81	46th	" "	
1881-83	47th	Richard W. Guenther	R
1883-85	48th	" "	
1885-87	49th	" "	
1887-89	50th	C. B. Clark	R
1889-91	51st	" "	
1891-93	52nd	Lucas M. Miller	D
1893-95	53rd	Owen A. Wells	D
1895-97	54th	S. A. Cook	R
1897-99	55th	Jas. H. Davidson	R
1899-1901	56th	" "	
1901-03	57th	" "	
1903-05	58th	Chas H. Weisse	D
1905-07	59th	" "	
1907-09	60th	" "	
1909-11	61st	" "	
1911-13	62nd	Michael E. Burke	D
1913-15	63rd	M. K. Reilly	D
1915-17	64th	" "	
1917-19	65th	James H. Davidson	R
1919-21	66th	Florian Lampert	R
1921-23	67th	" "	
1923-25	68th	" "	
1925-27	69th	" "	
1927-29	70th	" "	
1929-31	71st	" "	
1931-33	72nd	M. K. Reilly	D
1933-35	73rd	" "	
1935-37	74th	" "	
1937-39	75th	" "	
1939-41	76th	Frank B. Keefe	R
1941-43	77th	" "	
1943-45	78th	" "	
1945-47	79th	" "	
1947-49	80th	" "	
1949-51	81st	" "	
1951-53	82nd	Wm. K. Van Pelt	R
1953-55	83rd	" "	
1955-57	84th	" "	
1957-59	85th	" "	
1959-61	86th	" "	

Chronological List of Members of Congress  
from 7th Wisconsin District

<u>Year</u>	<u>Congress</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
1847-49	30th	No district	
1849-51	31st	" "	
1851-53	32nd	" "	
1853-55	33rd	" "	
1855-57	34th	" "	
1857-59	35th	" "	
1859-61	36th	" "	
1861-63	37th	" "	
1863-65	38th	" "	
1865-67	39th	" "	
1867-69	40th	" "	
1869-71	41st	" "	
1871-73	42nd	" "	
1873-75	43rd	Jeremiah M. Rusk	R
1875-77	44th	" "	
1877-79	45th	H. L. Humphrey	R
1879-81	46th	" "	
1881-83	47th	" "	
1883-85	48th	G. M. Woodward	D
1885-87	49th	Ormsby B. Thomas	R
1887-89	50th	" "	
1889-91	51st	" "	
1891-93	52nd	Frank P. Coburn	D
1893-95	53rd	Geo. B. Shaw	R
1895-97	54th	Michael Griffin	R
1897-99	55th	" "	
1899-1901	56th	John J. Esch	R
1901-03	57th	" "	
1903-05	58th	" "	
1905-07	59th	" "	
1907-09	60th	" "	
1909-11	61st	" "	
1911-13	62nd	" "	
1913-15	63rd	" "	
1915-17	64th	" "	
1917-19	65th	" "	
1919-21	66th	" "	
1921-23	67th	J. D. Beck	R
1923-25	68th	" "	
1925-27	69th	" "	
1927-29	70th	" "	
1929-31	71st	Merlin Hull	R
1931-33	72nd	Gardner W. Withrow	R
1933-35	73rd	Gerald J. Boileau	R
1935-37	74th	" "	P
1937-39	75th	" "	
1939-41	76th	Reid F. Murray	R
1941-43	77th	" "	
1943-45	78th	" "	
1945-47	79th	" "	
1947-49	80th	" "	
1949-51	81st	" "	
1951-53	82nd	" "	
1953-55	83rd	Melvin Laird	R
1955-57	84th	" "	
1957-59	85th	" "	
1959-61	86th	" "	

Chronological List of Members of Congress  
from 8th Wisconsin District

<u>Year</u>	<u>Congress</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
1847-49	30th	No district	
1849-51	31st	" "	
1851-53	32nd	" "	
1853-55	33rd	" "	
1855-57	34th	" "	
1857-59	35th	" "	
1859-61	36th	" "	
1861-63	37th	" "	
1863-65	38th	" "	
1865-67	39th	" "	
1867-69	40th	" "	
1869-71	41st	" "	
1871-73	42nd	" "	
1873-75	43rd	Alexander S. McDill	R
1875-77	44th	George W. Cate	IR
1877-79	45th	Thaddeus C. Pound	R
1879-81	46th	" "	
1881-83	47th	" "	
1883-85	48th	Wm. T. Price	R
1885-87	49th	" "	
1887-89	50th	Nils P. Haugen	R
1889-91	51st	" "	
1891-93	52nd	" "	
1893-95	53rd	Lyman E. Barnes	D
1895-97	54th	Edward S. Minor	R
1897-99	55th	" "	
1899-1901	56th	" "	
1901-03	57th	" "	
1903-05	58th	Jas. H. Davidson	R
1905-07	59th	" "	
1907-09	60th	" "	
1909-11	61st	" "	
1911-13	62nd	" "	
1913-15	63rd	Edw. E. Browne	R
1915-17	64th	" "	
1917-19	65th	" "	
1919-21	66th	" "	
1921-23	67th	" "	
1923-25	68th	" "	
1925-27	69th	" "	
1927-29	70th	" "	
1929-31	71st	" "	
1931-33	72nd	Gerald J. Boileau	R
1933-35	73rd	James F. Hughes	D
1935-37	74th	George J. Schneider	P
1937-39	75th	" "	
1939-41	76th	Joshua L. Johns	R
1941-43	77th	" "	
1943-45	78th	Lavern R. Dilweg	D
1945-47	79th	John W. Byrnes	R
1947-49	80th	" "	
1949-51	81st	" "	
1951-53	82nd	" "	
1953-55	83rd	" "	
1955-57	84th	" "	
1957-59	85th	" "	
1959-61	86th	" "	

Chronological List of Members of Congress  
from 9th Wisconsin District

<u>Year</u>	<u>Congress</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
1847-49	30th	No District	
1849-51	31st	" "	
1851-53	32nd	" "	
1853-55	33rd	" "	
1855-57	34th	" "	
1857-59	35th	" "	
1859-61	36th	" "	
1861-63	37th	" "	
1863-65	38th	" "	
1865-67	39th	" "	
1867-69	40th	" "	
1869-71	41st	" "	
1871-73	42nd	" "	
1873-75	43rd	" "	
1875-77	44th	" "	
1877-79	45th	" "	
1879-81	46th	" "	
1881-83	47th	" "	
1883-85	48th	Isaac Stephenson	R
1885-87	49th	" "	
1887-89	50th	" "	
1889-91	51st	Myron H. McCord	R
1891-93	52nd	Thomas Lynch	D
1893-95	53rd	" "	
1895-97	54th	Alexander Stewart	R
1897-99	55th	" "	
1899-1901	56th	" "	
1901-03	57th	Webster E. Brown	R
1903-05	58th	Edward S. Minor	R
1905-07	59th	" "	
1907-09	60th	Gus. Kustermann	R
1909-11	61st	" "	
1911-13	62nd	Thomas F. Konop	D
1913-15	63rd	" "	
1915-17	64th	" "	
1917-19	65th	David G. Classon	R
1919-21	66th	" "	
1921-23	67th	" "	
1923-25	68th	Geo. L. Schneider	R
1925-27	69th	" "	
1927-29	70th	" "	
1929-31	71st	" "	
1931-33	72nd	" "	
1933-35	73rd	James A. Frear	R
1935-37	74th	Merlin Hull	P
1937-39	75th	" "	
1939-41	76th	" "	
1941-43	77th	" "	
1943-45	78th	" "	
1945-47	79th	" "	
1947-49	80th	" "	R
1949-51	81st	" "	
1951-53	82nd	" "	
1953-55	83rd	" "	
1955-57	84th	Lester R. Johnson	D
1957-59	85th	" "	
1959-61	86th	" "	

Chronological List of Members of Congress  
from 10th Wisconsin District

<u>Year</u>	<u>Congress</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
1847-49	30th	No district	
1849-51	31st	" "	
1851-53	32nd	" "	
1853-55	33rd	" "	
1855-57	34th	" "	
1857-59	35th	" "	
1859-61	36th	" "	
1861-63	37th	" "	
1863-65	38th	" "	
1865-67	39th	" "	
1867-69	40th	" "	
1869-71	41st	" "	
1871-73	42nd	" "	
1873-75	43rd	" "	
1875-77	44th	" "	
1877-79	45th	" "	
1879-81	46th	" "	
1881-83	47th	" "	
1883-85	48th	" "	
1885-87	49th	" "	
1887-89	50th	" "	
1889-91	51st	" "	
1891-93	52nd	" "	
1893-95	53rd	Nils P. Haugen	R
1895-97	54th	John J. Jenkins	R
1897-99	55th	" "	
1899-1901	56th	" "	
1901-03	57th	" "	
1903-05	58th	Webster E. Brown	R
1905-07	59th	" "	
1907-09	60th	Elmer A. Morse	R
1909-11	61st	" "	
1911-13	62nd	" "	
1913-15	63rd	James A. Freear	R
1915-17	64th	" "	
1917-19	65th	" "	
1919-21	66th	" "	
1921-23	67th	" "	
1923-25	68th	" "	
1925-27	69th	" "	
1927-29	70th	" "	
1929-31	71st	" "	
1931-33	72nd	" "	
1933-35	73rd	H. H. Peavey	R
1935-37	74th	B. J. Gehrman	P
1937-39	75th	" "	
1939-41	76th	" "	
1941-43	77th	" "	
1943-45	78th	A. J. O'Konski	R
1945-47	79th	" "	
1947-49	80th	" "	
1949-51	81st	" "	
1951-53	82nd	" "	
1953-55	83rd	" "	
1955-57	84th	" "	
1957-59	85th	" "	
1959-61	86th	" "	

Chronological List of Members of Congress  
from 11th Wisconsin District

<u>Year</u>	<u>Congress</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Party</u>
1847-49	30th	No district	
1849-51	31st	" "	
1851-53	32nd	" "	
1853-55	33rd	" "	
1855-57	34th	" "	
1857-59	35th	" "	
1859-61	36th	" "	
1861-63	37th	" "	
1863-65	38th	" "	
1865-67	39th	" "	
1867-69	40th	" "	
1869-71	41st	" "	
1871-73	42nd	" "	
1873-75	43rd	" "	
1875-77	44th	" "	
1877-79	45th	" "	
1879-81	46th	" "	
1881-83	47th	" "	
1883-85	48th	" "	
1885-87	49th	" "	
1887-89	50th	" "	
1889-91	51st	" "	
1891-93	52nd	" "	
1893-95	53rd	" "	
1895-97	54th	" "	
1897-99	55th	" "	
1899-1901	56th	" "	
1901-03	57th	" "	
1903-05	58th	John J. Jenkins	R
1905-07	59th	" "	
1907-09	60th	" "	
1909-11	61st	Irvine L. Lenroot	R
1911-13	62nd	" "	
1913-15	63rd	" "	
1915-17	64th	" "	
1917-19	65th	" "	
1919-21	66th	Adolphus P. Nelson	R
1921-23	67th	" "	
1923-25	68th	H. H. Peavey	R
1925-27	69th	" "	
1927-29	70th	" "	
1929-31	71st	" "	
1931-33	72nd	" "	
1933-35	73rd	No district	

Note: The 11th district was abolished in 1931 due to congressional action.

THE POLITICAL AFFILIATION OF THE CONGRESSMEN FROM WISCONSIN  
AS REFLECTED BY THE GENERAL ELECTIONS FROM 1920 TO 1958

An analysis of the elections in the past 40 years reveals that the Republican Party has dominated the position. Of 206 posts filled since 1920, 148 were filled by Republicans, 33 by Democrats, 22 by Progressives and 3 by Socialists. In 1920, 1928 and 1946 the Republicans made a clean sweep of all seats. Only in 1934 and 1936 did they fail to win a single seat.

Party Affiliation of Congressmen 1920-58

<u>Year</u>	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>5th</u>	<u>6th</u>	<u>7th</u>	<u>8th</u>	<u>9th</u>	<u>10th</u>	<u>11th*</u>
1920	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1922	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R
1924	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R
1926	R	R	R	R	S	R	R	R	R	R	R
1928	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1930	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R
1932	R	D	R	D	D	D	R	D	R	R	...
1934	P	P	P	D	D	D	P	P	P	P	...
1936	P	P	P	D	D	D	P	P	P	P	...
1938	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	P	P	...
1940	R	P	R	D	R	R	R	R	P	P	...
1942	R	P	R	D	D	R	R	D	P	R	...
1944	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	P	R	...
1946	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	...
1948	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	...
1950	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	...
1952	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	...
1954	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	R	...
1956	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	R	...
1958	D	D	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	R	...

\*Abolished in 1931 due to congressional action.

## VOTE CAST FOR CONGRESSMEN BY DISTRICT, 1920-58

Elec. Year	1st District				2nd District			
	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Other	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Other
1920	51,144	13,661	.....	.....	39,563	14,291	.....	.....
1922	37,958	.....	.....	(s)2,179	32,494	7,667	.....	.....
1924	60,770	23,612	.....	.....	44,617	18,696	.....	.....
1926	50,531	.....	.....	.....	29,785	8,285	.....	.....
1928	83,069	20,534	.....	.....	53,530	23,101	.....	.....
1930	46,272	2,101	.....	.....	37,081	14,780	.....	.....
1932	50,874	48,093	.....	.....	47,193	63,091	.....	.....
1934	28,459	23,532	32,397	(s)2,237	22,995	33,347	41,458	(s)1,469
1936	44,687	20,597	49,402	.....	34,565	28,326	57,874	.....
1938	45,247	14,573	27,478	(1)(2)	42,154	11,185	40,656	.....
1940	64,276	26,520	28,308	.....	58,121	18,237	60,481	.....
1942	46,453	16,848	.....	(s)1,275	34,272	8,315	43,412	(s) 476
1944	74,223	.....	24,013	(s) 978	74,937	34,145	22,095	(s) 799
1946	58,344	44,188	.....	(s) 734	68,794	39,657	.....	(s) 931
1948	67,387	61,791	.....	(s) 604	74,306	62,953	.....	(s) 680
1950	70,883	53,071	.....	.....	75,281	55,117	.....	(s) 205
1952	99,742	68,269	.....	.....	116,542	68,665	.....	.....
1954	65,562	54,864	.....	.....	74,460	63,449	.....	.....
1956	94,882	71,379	.....	.....	101,444	81,922	.....	.....
1958	61,615	63,065	.....	.....	71,748	78,009	.....	.....

Elec. Year	3rd District				4th District			
	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Other	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Other
1920	44,859	18,794	.....	.....	28,854	22,137	.....	.....
1922	33,002	8,379	.....	.....	19,179	3,918	.....	(s)18,548
1924	56,868	16,968	.....	.....	30,837	11,524	.....	(s)19,770
1926	41,666	.....	.....	.....	20,324	7,099	.....	(s)14,911
1928	62,938	20,262	.....	.....	37,685	28,956	.....	(s)18,885
1930	43,184	2,219	.....	.....	26,763	8,871	.....	(s)20,789
1932	59,535	38,646	.....	.....	33,609	61,058	.....	(s)24,377
1934	25,851	17,222	47,311	(s) 452	19,840	33,886	15,364	18,166
1936	38,698	14,920	56,141	.....	28,930	63,565	42,029	.....
1938	43,495	6,887	36,509	.....	34,196	33,559	30,817	(3) (4)
1940	54,457	11,806	52,131	.....	50,796	57,381	52,907	.....
1942	34,177	7,385	31,092	(s) 258	29,104	46,819	17,468	(s) 2,535
1944	74,092	26,978	4,591	(s) 371	55,375	103,583	.....	(s) 4,170
1946	65,177	.....	.....	(s)2,633	49,144	44,398	(5)	(s) 2,470
1948	69,727	30,650	.....	(s) 411	63,161	89,391	(6)	(s) 2,326
1950	54,783	38,265	.....	(s) 180	53,702	83,564	.....	.....
1952	96,908	32,165	.....	.....	72,869	131,098	.....	.....
1954	56,228	34,375	.....	.....	40,723	100,120	.....	.....
1956	74,000	46,911	.....	.....	67,063	128,213	.....	.....
1958	47,858	45,608	.....	.....	39,167	112,226	.....	.....

## VOTE CASE FOR CONGRESSMEN BY DISTRICT, 1920-58 (Cont.)

Elec. Year	5th District				6th District			
	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Other	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Other
1920	40,777	.....	.....	(s)34,004	38,034	11,606	.....	.....
1922	26,274	.....	.....	(s)30,045	34,365	5,572	.....	.....
1924	31,702	13,441	.....	(s)32,211	45,982	19,128	.....	.....
1926	24,297	3,394	.....	(s)26,377	34,445	10,895	.....	.....
1928	41,265	24,037	.....	(s)40,536	53,952	24,009	.....	.....
1930	27,533	10,947	.....	(7)	24,985	25,605	.....	.....
1932	32,559	57,294	.....	(s)30,534	38,708	59,055	.....	.....
1934	21,533	32,931	16,693	23,334	18,825	34,664	28,477	.....
1936	35,121	60,716	50,466	.....	38,904	41,688	25,395	.....
1938	47,032	31,154	29,874	(8)	46,082	25,842	13,258	(9)
1940	73,728	37,872	54,501	.....	66,821	30,162	19,387	.....
1942	38,345	44,337	16,409	(s) 3,553	41,385	13,364	10,645	(s) 1,157
1944	78,834	88,606	2,103	(s) 4,758	74,487	36,180	.....	(s) 1,282
1946	76,364	59,764	.....	(s) 5,027	58,444	31,550	.....	(s) 991
1948	76,782	91,072	.....	(s) 3,651	60,675	47,844	.....	(s) 793
1950	75,955	71,203	.....	.....	66,289	35,618	.....	.....
1952	112,048	105,013	.....	.....	103,464	40,910	.....	.....
1954	70,565	77,208	.....	.....	68,653	41,191	.....	.....
1956	86,704	118,603	.....	.....	96,783	47,277	.....	.....
1958	45,901	104,374	.....	.....	61,490	55,031	.....	.....

Elec. Year	7th District				8th District			
	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Other	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Other
1920	37,137	8,929	.....	.....	34,215	14,661	.....	.....
1922	27,371	3,923	.....	.....	33,860	.....	.....	(s) 2,946
1924	47,075	10,228	.....	.....	47,423	.....	.....	.....
1926	32,479	3,628	.....	.....	35,472	3,130	.....	.....
1928	49,590	18,530	.....	.....	47,848	16,316	.....	.....
1930	31,530	.....	.....	.....	30,045	7,927	.....	.....
1932	49,322	46,737	.....	.....	51,887	53,414	.....	.....
1934	17,461	24,871	41,321	(s) 1,557	15,748	34,397	39,505	(10)
1936	30,555	24,315	48,637	.....	33,459	38,138	38,721	(11)
1938	41,662	9,727	32,442	(12)	33,354	28,221	29,035	(13)
1940	58,696	14,495	40,558	.....	61,987	.....	49,005	.....
1942	40,520	15,821	.....	.....	33,441	40,002	.....	.....
1944	73,531	31,991	.....	(s) 638	64,623	57,469	4,329	.....
1946	60,390	23,481	.....	(s) 505	67,840	37,013	.....	.....
1948	64,531	37,307	(14)	(s) 418	70,905	53,487	(15)	(s) 235
1950	63,433	29,408	.....	.....	71,908	43,877	.....	.....
1952	95,049	36,387	.....	.....	114,183	40,980	.....	.....
1954	57,581	39,828	.....	.....	73,588	45,037	.....	.....
1956	80,143	49,442	.....	.....	97,952	53,567	.....	.....
1958	59,186	38,702	.....	.....	69,682	51,887	.....	.....

VOTE CAST FOR CONGRESSMEN BY DISTRICT (Cont.)

Elec. Year	9th District				10th District			
	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Other	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Other
1920	32,027	20,108	.....	.....	44,658	.....	.....	.....
1922	35,117	.....	.....	(16)	27,781	.....	.....	(s) 444
1924	45,159	18,449	.....	.....	46,563	10,481	.....	.....
1926	41,498	.....	.....	.....	40,888	.....	.....	.....
1928	52,300	33,302	.....	.....	59,314	13,590	.....	.....
1930	43,080	.....	.....	.....	36,804	.....	.....	.....
1932	52,680	39,874	.....	.....	49,764	33,448	.....	.....
1934	20,043	20,828	42,422	(s) 2,279	24,850	24,689	29,397	(s) 4,121
1936	.....	14,702	61,593	.....	30,121	15,956	49,005	.....
1938	32,375	5,066	42,880	.....	33,854	.....	45,874	.....
1940	47,825	6,763	61,009	.....	37,819	17,284	50,776	.....
1942	19,972	3,448	37,919	.....	33,143	7,198	28,169	.....
1944	.....	.....	48,064	(s) 736	54,731	29,773	9,567	(s) 613
1946	70,527	.....	.....	(s) 695	40,263	32,238	(17)	(s) 529
1948	76,903	.....	(18)	(s) 708	52,124	39,523	(19)	(s) 441
1950	60,337	24,871	.....	.....	46,722	35,281	.....	.....
1952	81,258	43,437	.....	.....	73,527	35,591	.....	.....
1954	42,234	52,485	.....	.....	49,325	33,219	.....	.....
1956	59,024	62,476	.....	.....	67,250	36,941	.....	.....
1958	32,425	55,420	.....	.....	58,801	28,830	.....	.....

Elec. Year	11th District			
	Rep.	Dem.	Prog.	Other
1920	38,057	6,524	.....	.....
1922	36,635	.....	.....	.....
1924	48,234	13,455	.....	.....
1926	31,105	.....	.....	(20)
1928	58,586	11,962	.....	.....
1930	43,004	.....	.....	.....
1932	.....	.....	.....	.....
1934	.....	.....	.....	.....
1936	.....	.....	.....	.....
1938	.....	.....	.....	.....
1940	.....	.....	.....	.....
1942	.....	.....	.....	.....
1944	.....	.....	.....	.....
1946	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948	.....	.....	.....	.....
1950	.....	.....	.....	.....
1952	.....	.....	.....	.....
1954	.....	.....	.....	.....
1956	.....	.....	.....	.....
1958	.....	.....	.....	.....

FOOTNOTES

(1) Union	225
(2) Ind.	2,568
(3) Union	794
(4) Ind.	7,498
(5) Ind.	38,502
(6) Peoples Prog.	5,051
(7) Ind.	26,357
(8) Union	981
(9) Union	800
(10) Ind.	523
(11) Ind.	5,429
(12) Ind.	1,442
(13) Union	1,506
(14) Peoples Prog.	980
(15) " "	599
(16) Ind. Prog.	22,015
(17) Ind.	2,973
(18) Peoples Prog.	748
(19) " "	3,004
(20) Ind. Prog.	11,860
(s) Socialist	

HOW DO WISCONSIN'S CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS COMPARE  
WITH THOSE OF OTHER STATES

The Congressional Record for February 4, 1960, in its appendix, contains a study prepared by the Library of Congress giving some interesting comparative data on the 1950 population of the congressional districts in the U.S.

Of the 435 seats in the House of Representatives, 11 are filled by election at large either because the state has but one representative as in the case of Delaware, Nevada, Vermont and Wyoming, because they have more than one but elect all at large as in the case of New Mexico and North Dakota or because although they elect by district generally, they do elect one at large, namely Texas, Washington and Connecticut. Thus, 7,711,194 people in the state of Texas who are represented by one at large congressman constitute the largest congressional district in the country.

Of the 424 congressional districts constituting less than one state each, the largest in 1950 was the 8th District of Texas with a population of 806,701 and the smallest was the 2nd District of South Dakota with 159,099.

The 10 Wisconsin districts are widely distributed among the 424. Their rank in population is as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Rank</u>
4th	438,041	34	6th	315,666	294
5th	433,006	40	7th	303,389	325
2nd	389,961	103	9th	300,866	331
8th	360,610	164	3rd	300,025	333
1st	343,357	201	10th	249,654	397

Although the high birth rates and population shifts of the past decade will drastically affect the alignment of districts in 1960, there is no good evidence as to the relative size of the districts today. The evidence based on fairly recent figures reveals that about 23 districts will exceed 600,000 people by 1960 as compared with 3 in 1950. The large districts are pretty well concentrated in California and Florida with Michigan, Ohio and Texas also showing 2 or more and Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Tennessee showing one such district.

YEAR IN WHICH EACH WISCONSIN COUNTY WAS CREATED

