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LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT **IN TEXAS**

by

James R. Jensen

Professor of Political Science

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University of Houston

**Public Affairs Research Center
University of Houston
Houston, Texas 77004**

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Preface

The apportionment of legislative assemblies has been a subject of recurring debate among political scientists, politicians and interested students. Recent decisions by the United States Supreme Court have sharpened the focus of that debate.

The present study by Professor Jensen analyzes the apportionment of the Texas state legislature. Dr. Jensen attempts to do two things: (1) to analyze the constitutional provisions applicable to the apportionment of the state legislature, and (2) to present, in tabular form, the deviation of the various Texas apportionment statutes from the concept of "one-man-one-vote."

The Public Affairs Research Center publishes this study in the hope that it will contribute substantially to our discussion of this vital subject.

John T. Manns
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

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Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
THE TEXAS CONSTITUTION AND STATE LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT	9
Population and Qualified Electors by County and Senatorial Districts (1961)	17
Floterial Districts, 1881-1861	41
STATE LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENTS, 1881-1961	59
Texas House of Representatives, 1881 Apportionment, 1880 Census	59
Population of 1881 Representative Districts by Counties	61
Map of 1881 Representative Districts	63
Texas Senate, 1881 Apportionment, 1880 Census	65
Population of 1881 Senatorial Districts by Counties	67
Map of 1881 Senatorial Districts	69
Texas House of Representatives, 1892 Apportionment, 1890 Census	71
Population of 1892 Representative Districts by Counties	73
Map of 1892 Representative Districts	77
Texas Senate, 1892 Apportionment, 1890 Census	79
Population of 1892 Senatorial Districts by Counties	81
Map of 1892 Senatorial Districts	83
Texas House of Representatives, 1901 Apportionment, 1900 Census	85
Population of 1901 Representative Districts by Counties	87
Map of 1901 Representative Districts	91
Texas Senate, 1901 Apportionment, 1900 Census	93
Population of 1901 Senatorial Districts by Counties	95
Map of 1901 Senatorial Districts	97

Texas House of Representatives, 1911 Apportionment, 1910 Census	99
Population of 1911 Representative Districts by Counties . . .	103
Map of 1911 Representative Districts	107
Texas Senate, 1901 Apportionment, 1910 Census	109
Population of 1901 Senatorial Districts by Counties	111
Texas House of Representatives, 1921 Apportionment, 1920 Census	113
Population of 1921 Representative Districts by Counties	117
Map of 1921 Representative Districts	121
Texas Senate, 1921 Apportionment, 1920 Census	123
Population of 1921 Senatorial Districts by Counties	125
Map of 1921 Senatorial Districts	127
Texas House of Representatives, 1921 Apportionment, 1930 Census	129
Population of 1921 Representative Districts by Counties	133
Texas Senate, 1921 Apportionment, 1930 Census	137
Population of 1921 Senatorial Districts by Counties	139
Texas House of Representatives, 1921 Apportionment, 1940 Census	141
Population of 1921 Representative Districts by Counties	145
Texas Senate, 1921 Apportionment, 1940 Census	149
Population of 1921 Senatorial Districts by Counties	151
Texas House of Representatives, 1951 Apportionment, 1950 Census	153
Population of 1951 Representative Districts by Counties	157
Map of 1951 Representative Districts	161
Texas Senate, 1951 Apportionment, 1950 Census	163
Population of 1951 Senatorial Districts by Counties	165
Map of 1951 Senatorial Districts	167
Texas House of Representatives, 1961 Apportionment, 1960 Census	169

Population of 1961 Representative Districts by Counties . . .	171
Map of 1961 Representative Districts	175
Texas Senate, 1961 Apportionment, 1960 Census	177
Population of 1961 Senatorial Districts by Counties	179
Map of 1961 Senatorial Districts	181

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

On June 15, 1964, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down the fourth in a series of historic decisions dealing with problems of legislative representation. In the first of these decisions, that of Baker v. Carr (1962)¹, the Court reversing its earlier decision in Colegrove v. Green (1946)² held that issues of equitableness in state legislative apportionments were justiciable and that legal remedies were available to aggrieved parties. In the second case, Gray v. Sanders (1963)³, the Court struck down the Georgia county unit system of voting in statewide and congressional primary elections as in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the laws. For the first time the Court made explicit the constitutional standard of "one man, one vote" in legislative apportionments. A year later the Court cleared the air of any lingering doubts as to what the Constitution required in drawing district lines by holding in Wesberry v. Sanders (1964)⁴ that "one man's vote in a Congressional election must be worth as much as another's." Shortly thereafter the Constitutional revolution was completed by the Court's ruling in Reynolds v. Sims (1964)⁵ that insofar as practicable, state legislative districts must also be equal in population. The justices rejected the notion that the upper houses of state legislatures might be apportioned on some basis other

¹ 369 U. S. 186.

² 328 U. S. 549.

³ 372 U. S. 368.

⁴ 376 U. S. 1.

⁵ 84 S. Ct. 1362 (1964).

than population and held that the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the laws required that the principle of "one man, one vote" must prevail in apportioning both the upper and lower house of a state legislature.

When the Texas legislature convenes in regular session on January 12, 1965, it may, if Congress fails to act in the meantime, be confronted with the full effects of these decisions handed down since it adjourned in 1963. Since it was last in session, a three-judge federal court has ruled in Bush v. Martin (1964)⁶ that the Congressional apportionment of 1961 is unconstitutional. In announcing its finding, the court held that all congressmen would have to be elected at-large in the state unless the legislature convened in special session and redistricted before the general election. This ruling was appealed to the United States Supreme Court which upheld the lower court's finding of unconstitutionality. However, the Court left the door open for relief from the demand for immediate redistricting by remanding the case to the lower court for a hearing on implementation, including possible delay.⁷ After the new hearing the court modified its earlier order and set an August 1, 1965 deadline for congressional redistricting.⁸ Thus, when the legislature convenes in January, it will find the court's deadline hanging over its head like the sword of Damocles.

The legislature will also be faced with further problems as a result of the status of state legislative apportionments. Legal action

⁶ 224 F. Supp. 499 (1963).

⁷ 11 L. ed. 2^d 656.

⁸ Houston Post, April 2, 1964.

has been started in Texas to have the state legislative apportionment act of 1961 invalidated as in violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. A preliminary hearing has been held but the case has not yet come to trial.⁹ When it does, there seems little reason to doubt that the court will follow the rule laid down by the United States Supreme Court in Reynolds v. Sims and will hold that both houses of the Texas legislature must be apportioned on the basis of districts equal in population. Thus for all practical purposes the next session of the legislature will be faced with the painful prospects of having to redraw not only congressional district lines but state senatorial and representative district lines as well.

It has been with these thoughts in mind that this monograph on state legislative apportionment in Texas was prepared. The purpose is two-fold. First, there is a need to clarify the various provisions of the Texas Constitution bearing upon problems of state legislative apportionment. Part One of this monograph is devoted to this task. Second, interested persons will need a historical perspective from which to view the problems of state legislative apportionment as they present themselves during the next session of the legislature. Part Two of this monograph is devoted to satisfying this need by providing an analysis of each legislative apportionment since and including that of 1881. Because no apportionment act was passed between 1921 and 1951, the 1921 act is also analyzed in the light of the census returns of 1930 and 1940. For each apportionment data is presented on the population

⁹ Houston Chronicle, Nov. 8, 1963.

of each legislative district, the population of the "ideal" district,¹⁰ the size of the largest and smallest district, the ratio of the largest to the smallest, the percent deviation of each district from the ideal,¹¹ the ratio of the largest district to the smallest, and the range of the percent of deviation from the ideal. In addition, a map showing the location of the senatorial and representative districts for each apportionment is provided. In short, Part Two constitutes a factual handbook for students of legislative apportionment in Texas.

10

By "ideal" is meant the population of the state divided by the size of each house. The size of the Senate is constitutionally fixed at 31 so that this figure remains constant for each apportionment. On the other hand, the Constitution gives the legislature discretion in setting the size of the lower house but provides that it cannot be larger than 150. The first apportionment, that of the Convention, set the size of the House at 93. Each apportionment thereafter increased the size until the constitutional maximum of 150 was reached in 1921.

11

The percent deviation from the ideal is derived by subtracting the population of each district (or the population per member in multi-member and flatorial districts) from the size of the ideal district. Plus and minus signs are retained. The difference, the deviation, is then divided by the size of the ideal district to find the percent of deviation from the ideal. There are other statistical methods of analyzing legislative districts, but this measure, because of its relative neutrality, seemed most useful for this study. For a discussion of the other measures see: A. L. Clem, "Measuring Legislative Malapportionment: In Search of a Better Yardstick," Midwest Journal of Political Science, Vol. VII, No. 2 (May, 1963), 125-134.

PART ONE

The Texas Constitution and State

Legislative Apportionment

THE TEXAS CONSTITUTION AND STATE
LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT

A.

Sec. I. SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES--The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which together shall be styled 'The Legislature of the State of Texas.'¹

With these words the Constitutional Convention of 1875 established a bicameral or two house legislature. That it did so should come as no surprise. By 1875 every state had adopted the bicameral form.² Further, bicameralism was a Texas tradition since all state constitutions prior to 1875 had made provision for a two house legislature.³

What does come as a surprise, however, is that bicameralism was adopted by the Convention without any apparent discussion. An examination of the debates in the Convention⁴ and the Convention's Journal⁵ reveals that no delegate questioned the value of a two house legislature.

¹ 1 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const., art. 3, 10.

² After 1787 only three states had what could be called a unicameral legislature. These were Pennsylvania, Georgia and Vermont. Pennsylvania abandoned the unicameral form in 1789, Georgia in 1790, and Vermont in 1836. See: American Political Science Association Committee on State Legislatures, American State Legislatures (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1954), 49.

³ 3 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 547, 576, 605, 642.

⁴ When reference is made to the absence of discussion what is meant is that no debate was reported and no debate has subsequently been published. The Convention made use of the Committee of the Whole device for considering various articles reported by convention committees. Debates which took place in the Committee of the Whole were not recorded. Thus there could have been significant debates of which no historical record is available.

⁵ S. S. McKay, Debates in the Texas Constitutional Convention of 1875. (Austin, Texas: The University of Texas, 1930). Hereafter cited as Debates.

The absence of any reported discussion⁶ of the merits of a two house legislature makes it impossible to reconstruct the theory which motivated the Convention of 1875 in the direction of bicameralism. One can only assume that the members of the Convention accepted, in varying degrees, the arguments in favor of bicameralism which have today become commonplace. These are, namely, that a bicameral legislative body guards against hasty action and carelessly drawn legislation; that a second chamber will help curb the passions of the masses as they are expressed in the lower house; that the legislative power must be divided into two branches in order to prevent the legislature from overwhelming the executive and judicial branches; and that bicameralism is the "American way of life."⁷

B.

Sec. 2. MEMBERSHIP OF SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.-- The Senate shall consist of thirty-one members, and shall never be increased above this number. The House of Representatives shall consist of ninety-three members until the first apportionment after the adoption of this Constitution, when or at any apportionment thereafter, the number of Representatives may be increased by the Legislature, upon the ratio of not more than one Representative for every 15,000 inhabitants;⁸ provided the number of Representatives shall never exceed 150.

In establishing the size of the two houses of the legislature, the Convention of 1875 decided to treat the Senate differently from the House. While it was willing to give the legislature some discretion in determining the size of the lower house, it constitutionally fixed the upper

⁶ Journal of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Texas, Begun and Held at the City of Austin, September 6, 1875. (Printed for the Convention at the "News" Office, Galveston, 1875). Hereafter cited as Journal.

⁷ B. Zeller, American State Legislatures, 51-57.

⁸ 1 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 10.

body at thirty-one members. In doing so the Convention hewed closely to the size of the Senate fixed by the existing Constitution of 1869, i.e., thirty members.⁹ The Constitution of 1869 in turn had not departed radically from the size established by earlier constitutions. The Constitution of 1845, the first of Texas as a member of the United States, provided for a Senate of from nineteen to thirty-three members and the Constitutions of 1861 and 1866 left the Senate at the same size.¹⁰

In fixing the size of the lower house, the Convention left future legislatures some discretion as to its size. The original apportionment under the new Constitution, made by the Convention itself, provided for a ninety-three member body. This was approximately one member per 15,000 persons.¹¹ Future legislatures, in apportioning the lower house, are authorized by the Constitution to increase its size to a maximum of 150. It is interesting to note that each apportionment act passed between 1881 and 1921 enlarged the House until the 1921 act finally increased it to its constitutional maximum of 150.¹² While the legislature has never found it easy to reapportion itself, it seems likely that the painful process was made less painful between 1881 and 1921 by the ability to increase the size of the lower house and thus to minimize the effects upon incumbent members. That the pain become more acute after the constitutional maximum of 150 was reached is evidenced by the

⁹ 3 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 643.

¹⁰ Ibid., 550, 579, 608.

¹¹ Dallas Weekly Herald, Dec. 4, 1875.

¹² Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1881, c. 13, 10 Gammel 269-275; Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1892, c. 21, 10 Gammel 412-420; Texas Laws 1st Called Session, c. 6, 9-10, 12-17; Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1911, c. 10, 80-87; Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1921, c. 60, 230-231; Texas Laws 2nd Called Session 1921, c. 6, 264-271.

failure to pass another apportionment act until 1951 when the legislature was finally encouraged to do so by constitutional amendment.

In the Convention of 1875 there were differences of opinion as to the appropriate size for the Senate and House but the divergence was not great. On the fifth day of the Convention's proceeding a delegate introduced a resolution which would have set the maximum size of the Senate at thirty and the maximum size of the House at one hundred for at least ten years after the adoption of the new Constitution. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Legislative Department.¹³ When the Committee made its report it recommended a Senate of thirty members and a House of ninety members with future legislatures empowered to increase the size of the Senate to a maximum of thirty-three and the House to a maximum of one hundred.¹⁴ Without significant debate the Convention later adopted the 150 member constitutional maximum for the House and established the Senate at thirty-one members.

C.

Sec. 3. ELECTION AND TERM OF OFFICE OF SENATORS.--The Senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors for the term of four years; but a new Senate shall be chosen after every apportionment, and the Senators elected after each apportionment shall be divided into two classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first two years, and those of the second class at the expiration of four years, so that one half of the Senators shall be chosen biennially thereafter.¹⁵

Although this provision of the Constitution has only a slight bearing on the problems of legislative apportionment, it is mentioned

¹³ Journal, 41, 42.

¹⁴ Ibid., 154.

¹⁵ 1 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 10.

here because the requirement that an entirely new Senate must be elected after an apportionment has made the Senate reluctant to pass apportionment acts. When such apportionments are passed, half of the Senators are forced to stand for re-election when only two years out of their four year terms have been completed and half who are chosen in the next election serve two year terms instead of four year terms. The reapportionment act that was passed in 1921 included a proviso that it would not go into effect until 1924, thereby allowing all incumbent Senators to serve out their terms of office. According to one commentator: "Most of the criticism of this apportionment was directed at the senatorial bill, and much of it took the form of a denunciation of the controversial postponement clause."¹⁶

In adopting the provision for four year overlapping terms for Senators the Convention of 1875, it is worth noting, abandoned the provisions of the 1869 Constitution and reverted to those of earlier constitutions. The 1869 Constitution had provided for six-year terms with one-third elected every two years while the Constitutions of 1845, 1861, and 1869 had provided for four-year terms with one-half of the Senators elected every two years.¹⁷

D.

Sec. 27. SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.--The State shall be divided into senatorial districts of contiguous territory according to the number of qualified electors, as nearly as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator; and no single county shall be entitled to more than one Senator.¹⁸

¹⁶ Wesley Chumlea, The Politics of Legislature Apportionment in Texas, 1921-1957 (January 1959), 71. Unpublished Ph. D. dissertation done at the University of Texas. Hereafter cited as Legislative Apportionment; Dallas Morning News, Aug. 12, 1921.

¹⁷ 3 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 547, 577, 605, 643.

¹⁸ 1 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 15.

This section of the Constitution contains several clauses requiring separate discussion. First, there is the requirement that senatorial districts be composed of "contiguous territory;" second, the requirement that the Senate be apportioned on the basis of the number of "qualified electors;" third, the requirement which is phrased "as nearly as may be;" and finally, the requirement that no county be awarded more than one senator.

As originally submitted to the Convention by the Committee on the Legislative Department, the section on senatorial districts¹⁹ contained all three of what have come to be the traditional standards of equitable apportionment, viz., districts which are contiguous, equal in population, and compact.²⁰ However, in its final form, the requirement that they be compact was omitted. There may have been some sinister motive at work in this omission but there is no available evidence to support such a belief. It is possible that in the process of putting the Constitution in its final and official form, this word was carelessly left out by some underpaid clerk.

The requirement that such senatorial district be composed of contiguous territory need not detain us. All apportionment acts passed under the Constitution of 1876 have faithfully satisfied the Constitution in this respect.

In addition to the requirement that districts be composed of contiguous territory, the Constitution requires that they contain equal numbers of qualified electors. Although the phrasing is awkward, it is reasonably clear that the phrase "as nearly as may be," when taken

¹⁹ Journal, 157.

²⁰ Andrew Hacker, Congressional Districting (Washington, D. C.: the Brookings Institution, 1963), 66.

in conjunction with the preceding phrase, "according to the number of qualified electors," implies that the senatorial districts should contain as equal a number of qualified electors as may be practicable. Of course, this requirement is modified by the proviso that no county should have more than one senator.

Much evidence is available to indicate that the legislature has felt itself little bound by this requirement of "equality." When the large populous counties which are underrepresented in the Senate because of the constitutional limitation of one senator per county are ignored, this generalization remains valid. Even the original apportionment adopted by the Convention of 1875 was criticized in a minority report by the Convention's Committee on Legislative Apportionment. The report pointed to the case of Harrison County, which had been awarded a single senator, as an example of a county that was being overrepresented in the Senate. According to the minority, the Committee on Senatorial and Representative Apportionment had agreed that the basis for representation in the Senate should be 7,500 electors. Yet, they continued,

it must be known to each of the members signing the... majority report that the registered vote of Harrison county does not exceed 5,000 and that according to the certificate of Registrar of said county...the said vote is actually 4,980. Hence, we conclude that the creation of such district is either a mistake upon the part of such majority, or if intentional, is an unequitable proceeding...

The minority then pointed to the situation of Harris County in order to illustrate its point that some counties were underrepresented in the Senate in comparison with other counties. According to its calculations, Harris County had 7,204 registered voters, "being greater than the vote of Harrison County by 2224 voters." In spite of the number of qualified electors it possessed, Harris county had been joined with Chambers County,

the latter having an estimated 600 qualified electors. "We refer to these variances from the rule," said the minority report, "as a few of the most glaring instances of unequitable apportionment, and earnestly request that a careful examination be made of that portion of proposed ordinance which regards senatorial apportionment, and confidently assert that it will be found to abound with many such instances."²¹ If the Convention found many such instances, it did very little to remedy them although it might be noted that when the apportionment ordinance came to the floor Montgomery County was joined with Harris County to form the Eighteenth Senatorial District while Chambers was moved to the First Senatorial District.²² Looking at the population figures for 1870, however, which show Chambers County with 1,503 and Montgomery with 6,483, one gains the strong suspicion that the Convention ultimately compounded an inequity rather than corrected one.²³

That the Texas legislature has faithfully followed this tradition of unequally apportioning the Texas Senate down to the most recent apportionment can be seen by examining Table One. Assuming that the number of poll tax sales in a county, plus an added increment of twenty-five percent to compensate for exemptions, is a fair index of the number of "qualified electors" in that county,²⁴ we find that the size of the

²¹ Journal, 481, 482.

²² Ibid., 562.

²³ U. S., Census Office, Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920. Population, I, 130-133.

²⁴ There is no way of determining with exactitude the number of "qualified electors" in each county since in rural areas and in small towns no record of exemptions from the poll tax requirement are kept. In order to estimate the number of "qualified electors" the Texas Almanac adds 15% to the number of poll tax payments for the years 1916-1944 inclusive, 18% for the years 1944-1955 inclusive, and 25% for the years after 1955. The purpose of this increment is to compensate for those persons over 59 years of age who are not required to pay the poll tax in order to vote. The periodic increase in the increment is due to the aging of the population. The analysis here uses this formula. See: Texas Almanac, 1961-1962 (Dallas, Texas: A. H. Bello Corp., 1960), 476.

TABLE I. POPULATION AND QUALIFIED ELECTORS BY COUNTY AND SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

Senatorial District and County (1961) ¹	Population (1960) ²	Qualified Electors (1960) ³	Percent of 1960 Population
State Total	9,579,677	2,798,986	29.2
No. 1	200,348	62,201	31.0
Lamar	34,234	10,374	30.3
Red River	15,682	4,482	28.6
Bowie	59,971	18,340	30.6
Cass	23,496	6,582	28.0
Marion	8,049	2,246	27.9
Morris	12,576	4,665	37.1
Titus	16,785	6,156	36.7
Franklin	5,101	2,037	39.9
Hopkins	18,594	5,471	29.4
Delta	5,860	1,848	31.8
No. 2	188,800	64,208	34.0
Harrison	45,594	11,958	26.2
Panola	16,870	6,761	40.1
Shelby	20,479	6,815	33.3
Rusk	36,421	13,186	36.2
Gregg	69,436	25,488	36.7
No. 3	183,771	60,522	30.2
Cherokee	33,120	9,086	27.4
Nacogdoches	28,046	8,310	29.6
Angelina	39,814	14,898	37.4
San Augustine	7,722	2,868	37.1
Sabine	7,302	2,772	38.0
Newton	10,372	3,830	36.9
Jasper	22,100	6,647	30.1
Tyler	10,666	3,215	30.1
Hardin	24,629	8,896	36.1
No. 4	306,016	107,101	35.0
Jefferson	245,659	87,875	35.8
Orange	60,357	19,226	31.9
No. 5	168,318	50,873	30.2
Leon	9,951	3,576	35.9
Houston	19,376	5,094	26.3
Trinity	7,539	3,282	43.5
Polk	13,861	4,355	31.6
San Jacinto	6,153	1,980	32.2

¹ Texas Laws Regular Session 1961, c. 256, 544-549.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Eighteenth Census of the United States: 1960.

³ This is equivalent to poll tax sales plus twenty-five percent. Texas Almanac, 1961-1962, (Dallas, Texas: Bello Corp., 1960), 476-477.

18 LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT IN TEXAS

Senatorial District and County (1961)	Population (1960)	Qualified Electors (1960)	Percent of 1960 Population
No. 5 (Cont'd.)			
Liberty	31,595	9,654	30.6
Montgomery	26,839	9,441	36.1
Grimes	12,709	3,111	24.5
Waller	12,071	3,665	30.4
Walker	21,475	4,509	21.0
Madison	6,749	2,206	32.7
No. 6			
Harris	1,243,158	320,222	25.8
No. 7	202,453	50,634	25.0
Kaufman	29,931	5,556	18.6
Van Zandt	19,091	5,472	28.7
Smith	86,350	19,773	22.9
Henderson	21,786	5,916	27.2
Wood	17,653	5,142	29.1
Camp	7,849	2,337	29.8
Upshur	19,793	6,438	32.5
No. 8			
Dallas	951,527	229,375	24.1
No. 9	209,000	44,605	21.3
Cooke	22,560	6,408	28.4
Grayson	73,043	14,001	19.2
Fannin	23,880	5,038	21.1
Hunt	39,399	7,651	19.4
Rains	2,993	1,045	34.9
Rockwall	5,878	1,884	32.1
Collin	41,247	8,578	20.8
No. 10			
Tarrant	538,495	107,000	19.9
No. 11	197,964	49,171	24.8
Navarro	34,423	6,932	20.1
Freestone	12,525	3,575	28.5
Anderson	28,162	7,556	26.8
Limestone	20,413	6,439	31.5
Falls	21,263	4,059	19.1
Robertson	16,157	4,249	26.3
Brazos	44,895	10,116	22.5
Burleson	11,177	3,576	32.0
Lee	8,949	2,669	29.8
No. 12	181,144	38,255	21.1
Erath	16,236	4,010	24.7
Hood	5,443	2,005	36.8
Johnson	34,720	6,658	19.2
Ellis	43,395	6,964	16.0

Senatorial District and County (1961)	Population (1960)	Qualified Electors (1960)	Percent of 1960 Population
No. 12 (Cont'd.)			
Hill	23,650	6,004	25.4
Bosque	10,809	2,842	26.3
Coryell	23,961	3,404	14.2
Hamilton	8,488	2,499	29.4
Comanche	11,865	2,931	24.7
Somervell	2,577	938	36.4
No. 13			
Bell	266,451	65,600	24.6
Milam	94,097	17,191	18.3
McClenmon	22,263	6,121	27.5
	150,091	42,288	28.2
No. 14			
Travis	264,105	72,295	27.4
Williamson	212,136	59,022	27.8
Bastrop	35,044	8,468	24.2
	16,925	4,805	28.4
No. 15			
Fayette	176,522	52,483	29.7
Washington	20,384	6,440	31.6
Austin	19,145	5,319	27.8
Colorado	13,777	4,670	33.9
Lavaca	18,463	5,830	31.6
DeWitt	20,174	5,682	28.2
Wharton	20,683	5,564	26.9
Matagorda	38,152	10,999	28.8
	25,744	7,979	31.0
No. 16			
Brown	147,454	46,466	31.5
Mills	24,728	7,791	31.5
Lampasas	4,467	1,958	43.8
Burnet	9,418	2,704	28.7
Llano	9,265	2,959	31.9
Gillespie	5,240	1,952	37.3
Kerr	10,048	3,551	35.3
Real	16,800	4,748	28.3
Bandera	2,079	881	42.4
Uvalde	3,892	1,636	42.0
Zavala	16,814	4,419	26.3
Kinney	12,696	4,419	26.3
Kimble	2,452	2,331	18.4
Menard	2,452	839	34.2
Mason	3,943	1,486	37.7
San Saba	2,964	1,230	41.5
McCulloch	3,780	1,464	38.7
Concho	6,381	2,107	33.0
	8,815	3,011	34.2
	3,672	1,399	38.1

Senatorial District and County (1961)	Population (1960)	Qualified Electors (1960)	Percent of 1960 Population
No. 17	267,474	95,658	35.8
Fort Bend	40,527	10,831	26.7
Brazoria	76,204	28,714	37.7
Galveston	140,364	51,735	36.9
Chambers	10,379	4,378	42.2
No. 18	193,250	61,438	31.8
McMullen	1,116	595	53.3
Live Oak	7,846	2,518	32.1
Bee	23,755	8,481	35.7
San Patricio	45,021	11,895	26.4
Refugio	10,975	3,835	34.9
Aransas	7,006	2,216	31.6
Calhoun	16,592	5,449	32.8
Victoria	46,475	14,555	31.3
Jackson	14,040	5,017	35.7
Karnes	14,995	5,106	34.1
Goliad	5,429	1,771	32.6
No. 19	174,519	49,674	28.5
Kendall	5,889	1,486	25.2
Blanco	3,657	1,420	38.8
Comal	19,844	5,834	29.4
Hays	19,934	4,991	25.0
Caldwell	17,222	4,498	26.1
Guadalupe	29,017	7,878	27.1
Wilson	13,267	5,020	37.8
Gonzales	17,845	4,520	25.3
Frio	10,112	2,580	25.5
Medina	18,904	5,322	28.2
Atascosa	18,828	6,125	32.5
No. 20	272,593	71,964	26.4
Nueces	221,573	59,007	26.6
Kleberg	30,052	7,294	24.3
Kenedy	884	225	25.5
Willacy	20,084	5,438	27.1
No. 21	178,473	55,111	30.9
Maverick	14,508	3,071	21.2
Dimmit	10,095	2,354	23.3
La Salle	5,972	1,415	23.7
Webb	64,791	16,310	25.2
Duval	13,398	6,384	47.6
Jim Wells	34,548	10,916	31.6
Brooks	8,609	3,985	46.3
Jim Hogg	5,022	2,233	44.5
Starr	17,137	6,602	38.5
Zapata	4,393	1,841	41.9

Senatorial District and County (1961)	Population (1960)	Qualified Electors (1960)	Percent of 1960 Population
No. 22	174,842	54,317	31.1
Clay	8,351	2,852	34.2
Montague	14,893	4,958	33.3
Jack	7,418	2,578	34.8
Wise	17,012	5,216	30.7
Denton	47,432	12,230	25.8
Stephens	8,885	3,224	36.3
Palo Pinto	20,516	6,329	30.8
Parker	22,880	7,979	34.9
Callahan	7,929	2,659	33.5
Eastland	19,526	6,292	32.2
No. 23	202,367	56,419	27.9
Hardeman	8,275	2,685	32.4
Wilborger	17,748	5,259	29.6
Wichita	123,528	31,120	25.2
Cottle	4,207	1,482	35.2
Foard	3,125	892	28.5
Dickens	4,963	1,978	39.9
King	640	260	40.6
Knox	7,857	2,444	31.1
Baylor	5,893	1,926	32.7
Archer	6,110	2,174	35.6
Throckmorton	2,767	1,298	46.9
Young	17,254	4,901	28.4
No. 24	246,563	73,030	29.6
Garza	6,611	2,411	36.5
Kent	1,727	850	49.2
Stonewall	3,017	1,639	54.3
Haskell	11,174	3,982	35.6
Borden	1,076	576	53.5
Scurry	20,369	7,349	36.1
Fisher	7,865	2,945	37.4
Jones	19,299	5,352	27.7
Shakelford	3,990	1,548	38.8
Howard	40,139	11,579	28.8
Mitchell	11,255	3,698	32.9
Nolan	18,963	6,432	33.9
Taylor	101,078	24,669	24.4
No. 25	179,440	54,773	30.5
Glasscock	1,118	529	47.3
Sterling	1,177	506	43.0
Coke	3,589	1,660	46.3
Runnels	15,016	4,339	28.9
Coleman	12,458	4,049	32.5
Crane	4,699	2,246	47.8
Upton	6,239	2,484	39.8
Reagan	3,782	1,545	40.9

Senatorial District and County (1961)	Population (1960)	Qualified Electors (1960)	Percent of 1960 Population
No. 25 (Cont'd.)			
Tom Green	64,630	17,921	27.7
Irion	1,183	554	46.8
Jeff Davis	1,582	494	31.2
Presidio	5,460	1,805	33.1
Brewster	6,434	1,836	28.5
Pecos	11,957	4,338	36.3
Terrell	2,600	844	32.5
Val Verde	24,461	4,784	19.6
Edwards	2,317	846	36.5
Schleicher	2,791	999	35.8
Sutton	3,738	1,346	36.0
Crockett	4,209	1,648	39.2
No. 26			
Bexar	687,151	154,489	22.5
No. 27			
Hidalgo	332,002	73,218	22.1
Cameron	180,904	41,798	23.1
	151,098	31,420	20.8
No. 28			
Cochran	280,577	84,976	30.3
Hockley	6,417	2,358	36.7
Lubbock	22,340	7,323	32.8
Crosby	156,271	43,021	27.5
Yoakum	10,347	3,224	31.2
Terry	8,032	3,278	40.8
Lynn	16,286	5,361	32.9
Gaines	10,914	3,748	34.3
Dawson	12,267	4,329	35.3
Andrews	19,185	5,430	28.3
Martin	13,450	5,244	39.0
	5,068	1,660	32.8
No. 29			
El Paso	525,358	125,267	23.8
Hudspeth	314,070	57,415	18.3
Culberson	3,343	1,074	32.1
Reeves	2,794	992	35.5
Loving	17,644	4,794	27.2
Winkler	226	132	58.4
Ector	13,652	4,552	33.3
Midland	90,995	29,411	32.3
Ward	67,717	21,676	32.0
	14,917	5,221	35.0
No. 30			
Deaf Smith	157,334	50,813	32.3
Parmer	13,187	3,970	30.1
Castro	9,583	3,347	34.9
Swisher	8,923	3,042	34.1
	10,607	3,851	36.3

Senatorial District and County (1961)	Population (1960)	Qualified Electors (1960)	Percent of 1960 Population
No. 30 (Cont'd.)			
Briscoe	3,577	1,354	37.9
Hall	7,322	2,402	32.8
Childress	8,421	3,139	37.3
Collingsworth	6,276	2,120	33.8
Donley	4,449	1,825	41.0
Armstrong	1,966	891	45.3
Bailey	9,090	3,139	34.5
Lamb	21,896	6,896	31.5
Hale	36,798	10,001	27.2
Floyd	12,369	3,734	30.2
Motley	2,870	1,102	38.4
No. 31			
Dallam	6,302	2,229	35.4
Sherman	2,605	1,190	45.7
Hansford	6,208	2,321	37.4
Ochiltree	9,380	2,995	31.9
Lipscomb	3,406	1,375	40.4
Hartley	2,171	1,042	48.0
Moore	14,773	5,590	37.8
Hutchinson	34,419	13,317	38.7
Roberts	1,075	502	46.7
Hemphill	3,185	1,316	41.3
Oldham	1,928	812	42.1
Potter	115,580	27,520	23.8
Carson	7,781	2,960	38.0
Gray	31,535	10,745	34.1
Wheeler	7,947	2,731	34.4
Randall	33,913	12,280	36.2

districts established in 1961 ranged from 320,222 (District 6-Harris) to a low of 46,466 (District 16). Much of this disparity in size between the largest and smallest senatorial district results, of course, from the constitutional provision which prohibits any county from having more than one senator. However, even when we exclude from consideration the four counties affected by this provision (Harris, Bexar, Dallas and Tarrant) and consider only the multicounty senatorial districts, we find a considerable spread in the size of the districts. Thus, the

most populous multicounty district (District 29 - the El Paso area) had 125,267 qualified electors in contrast with the 46,466 in District 16.

As has been indicated, the Constitution provides that the Senate shall be apportioned on the basis of qualified electors. This distinguishes it from the House of Representatives, which is apportioned on the basis of population. Thus the two houses of the legislature rest, at least in theory, upon somewhat different kinds of constituencies. This is in harmony with the general theory of bicameralism. Bicameralism argues that each house should be a check upon the other and that one way of implementing this principle is to have the members of the two houses drawn from different constituencies. Thomas Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia put the matter succinctly when he said, in criticizing the Virginia upper house:

The senate is, by its constitution, too homogenous with the house of delegates. Being chosen by the same electors, at the same time, and out of the same subjects, the choice falls of course on men of the same description. The purpose of establishing different houses of legislation is to introduce the influence of different interests or different principles.²⁵

In choosing to apportion the Senate on the basis of qualified electors the Convention of 1875, in this case as in so many others, was simply following the precedents established by earlier Texas Constitutions. Starting with the Constitution of 1845 each succeeding constitution had provided for apportioning the Senate on the basis of qualified electors.²⁶ Other than tradition, we have no way of knowing the Convention's reason for basing the Senate on qualified electors since the question did

²⁵ The Writings of Thomas Jefferson (Washington, D. C.: Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association, 1903), II, 162.

²⁶ 3 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 550, 579, 608, 646.

not arouse any published debate that would throw light on the subject.²⁷

At one point a motion was made to base both the Senate and House on population by drawing districts on the basis of population and then assigning a senator and three representatives to each district. This was basically the system provided for by the then prevailing Constitution of 1869.²⁸ The Convention took up the proposal and then passed over it, in effect rejecting it.²⁹

Some would urge that the distinction between qualified electors and population is currently of little consequence. One commentator, for example, argues that "today when qualified electors are in general all citizens of twenty-one years, the distinction as to representation is not of sufficient importance to have much validity, for representation based on qualified electors is about the same proportionately as representation based on population, except in certain counties having a large number of persons who do not qualify as electors through failure to pay the poll tax."³⁰ This rather bland statement should not escape without challenge. An examination of Table One reveals that there is a considerable amount of variability in the percentage of the 1960 population becoming qualified electors from county to county. In thirty-three counties more than forty percent of the 1960 population were qualified electors while in twelve counties the proportion dropped to less than twenty percent. In terms of senatorial districts, the range was from 35.8 percent (District 17) down to 19.9 percent (District 10).³¹

²⁷ S. S. McKay, Debates, 97, 98.

²⁸ 3 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 648.

²⁹ Journal, 217.

³⁰ 1 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 593.

³¹ Supra, 18-24.

The fact that these figures seem relatively small should not blind us to their significance. How significant they are is of course a matter of judgment; but it seems fair to conclude that a senatorial apportionment based on qualified electors would look quite different from one based on population, everything else being equal.

In constructing Table One it was fairly easy to determine the number of qualified electors in each county, using the formula of poll tax purchases plus twenty-five percent as an adjustment for exemptions. One would think that the legislature, in apportioning itself, would find the task no more difficult should it wish to follow the mandate of the Constitution. However, there is some question as to how the legislature in practice interprets the phrase "qualified elector" and how consistently it follows the mandate. In discussing the 1921 apportionment act, for example, Wesley Chumlea has argued that the final bill employed both population and poll tax receipts as a basis for senatorial districts. From an examination of the data, he says, "One can easily see...that while some of the districts approached the desiderate figures for both population and poll taxes, others closely approximated only one or the other." Chumlea writes that "although the Legislature began its deliberations with a bill based on poll taxes, it seemed to stray farther away from this basis of apportionment at each stage in the history of the bill." And, he adds, during the process of passing the bill, "while many of the districts were made more unequal in voting strength, only a few were brought closer to the desired population figure. Many of the districts remain so far from the norm in both respects as to give cause for doubt whether they were based on any formula of apportionment at all.

This gives support," he concludes, "to the charges that they were laid out to suit the wishes of the senators, with little regard for the Constitution."³²

If the apportionment of 1921 is a fair indication of how the legislature passes an apportionment act, it would seem the typical procedure is for the legislature in apportioning the Senate to begin with the poll tax sales in each county as an indication of the number of "qualified electors" in each county. The second step is to award one senator to each of the metropolitan counties which are affected by the limitation of no more than one senator to a county. The third step is the distribution of the remaining senatorial seats among the counties on the basis of poll tax sales. During the latter stage factors other than the number of qualified electors enter the picture and divert the process of apportionment away from the constitutional mandate of apportionment on the basis of qualified electors.

The situation which prevailed in 1951 supports this description of the process whereby the Senate has traditionally been apportioned. In that year the Senatorial Committee on Senatorial Reapportionment unanimously decided early in its proceedings to base apportionment on poll tax receipts exclusive of exemptions.³³ The comments of the committee's chairman after Senate passage of the committee bill reveal, however, the influence of other factors. "We believe," he said, "that it is absolutely impossible for any group or this Senate as a whole to prepare a perfect bill. But we feel we have worked out the best possible for most of the senators. You can't in a process of legislative

³² W. Chumlea, Legislative Apportionment, 74, 75.

³³ Ibid., 192.

redistricting sit down with a slide rule and work out problems like an engineer. This bill contemplates an over-all average of 42,600 qualified electors in each of the thirty-one senatorial districts. But there are hills, rivers, industries, and any number of other factors to be considered, and this average couldn't be met exactly in any district. But we got pretty close."³⁴ Although the other factors that had to be taken into account are not specified, one can be fairly sure that they included the wishes and desires of influential incumbent Senators.

From the preceding several conclusions can fairly be drawn. First, if strictly applied, the constitutional requirement that the Senate be based on qualified electors penalizes those areas of the state where political participation, in the form of poll tax purchases, is lower than the average rate of participation and favor those areas where participation is higher. The most obvious areas where participation is low are those areas where the Latin American population and the Negro population is high and these areas would be penalized. Existing research hardly lets us go beyond this assertion. More study is required to identify rates of participation and the factors which affect participation.

Secondly, the legislature has not in the past always adhered to the constitutional basis of senatorial apportionment. If the 1921 apportionment is typical, population and qualified electors become inter-mixed in the apportioning process; and if 1951 is typical, factors other than population and qualified electors enter into the apportioning process. Thus one can conclude that the differences in the

³⁴ Quoted in ibid., 199.

in the size of senatorial districts do not arise solely from the constitutional limitation that no county have more than one senator nor from the difficulties inherent in accomodating senatorial districts to county lines.

The constitutional provision mentioned above which limits a county to one senator needs further comment. This provision was included in the report of the 1875 Convention's Committee on the Legislative Department as it came to the floor of the convention³⁵ and it was adopted by the Convention without change. One member moved to include the proviso that no county should receive a senator until it had the "requisite number of qualified electors" but this motion was lost by a failure to muster a majority.³⁶ The limitation on the number of senators a county might have does not appear in earlier constitutions so that the inclusion of it in the Constitution of 1876 cannot be attributed to constitutional tradition. Unfortunately, the published debates of the Convention and the Constitution's Journal fail to reveal the reason for its inclusion. Thus the provision can only be discussed in terms of its impact upon apportionment since 1875.

The interesting thing which emerges from an examination of apportionment since the adoption of the Constitution in 1876 is that the limitation of no more than one senator to a county did not become discriminatory against densely populated counties until the act of 1921. Until then, only two apportionments had contained single county senatorial districts. The original apportionment by the Convention³⁷

³⁵ Journal, 157.

³⁶ Ibid., 390.

³⁷ 8 Gammel 754-756.

contained only one single county senatorial district (Harrison) and that of 1881 only one single county district (Harrison, again).³⁸ The senatorial apportionments of 1892 and 1901 had no single county districts and the Senate was not apportioned again until 1921. In both of these earlier cases, where Harrison County was made a single senatorial district, the result constituted not underrepresentation of Harrison County but rather its overrepresentation. The minority committee report which complained that Harrison County was being favored by the Convention because it had 5,000 or fewer qualified electors instead of the 7,500 average agreed upon by the Committee has already been described.³⁹ Judging from its population Harrison County was likewise considerably overrepresented in the 1881 apportionment. In 1880 Harrison County's population under the 1881 apportionment deviated minus fifty-one percent from the ideal, i.e., its population was fifty-one percent smaller than the population figure arrived at by dividing the population of the state by thirty-one, the number of senators.⁴⁰

An examination of the 1921 apportionment, however, reveals that with that apportionment the limitation of no more than one senator to a county began to operate against the densely populated counties. The 1921 statute established three single county districts: Dallas (11), Harris (16), and Tarrant (28).⁴¹ In the case of Tarrant County the limitation was only slightly discriminatory since Tarrant County's population deviated only plus 1.6 percent from the ideal. The discrimination against Dallas County was drastic and against Harris County

³⁸ Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1881, c. 13, 10 Gammel 269-275.

³⁹ Supra, 15, 16.

⁴⁰ Infra, District 3, 65.

⁴¹ Texas Laws 2nd Called Session 1921, c. 6, 264-271.

considerable. Dallas County's population was 40.0 percent larger than the ideal size district while that of Harris County was 24.1 percent larger.⁴² The impact of this limitation in 1921 was thus quite serious and has become more so with each succeeding apportionment, as can be seen by an examination of the figures on qualified electors under the 1961 statute.⁴³ This statute establishes four single county senatorial districts: Haris (6), Dallas (8), Tarrant (10), and Bexar (26). These four districts in 1961 had 29.0 percent of the qualified electors but only 12.9 percent of the senatorial seats. The most extreme case is that of Harris County, which had 11.4 percent of the qualified electors in the state and only 3.2 percent of the senatorial seats.⁴⁴ In the absence of this limitation, Harris County might well have received four or five senators rather than one.

V.

Sec. 26. APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.--The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of population in each, as nearly as may be, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the most recent United States census, by the number of members of which the House is composed; provided, that whenever a single county has sufficient population to be entitled to a Representative, such county shall be formed into a separate representative district, and when two or more counties are required to make up the ratio of representation, such counties shall be contiguous to each other; and when any one county has more than sufficient population to be entitled to one or more Representatives, such Representative or Representatives shall be apportioned to such county, and for any surplus of population it may be joined in a representative district with any other contiguous county or counties.⁴⁵

⁴² Infra, 123-126.

⁴³ Texas Laws Regular Session 1961, c. 256, 544-549.

⁴⁴ Supra, 18-24.

⁴⁵ 1 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 15.

In adopting this provision the Convention of 1875 was consciously returning to a constitutional distinction between the House and the Senate that had begun with the Constitution of 1845 but was abandoned by the Constitution of 1869. This distinction had rested upon the principle that the House of Representatives should be constituted upon local, i.e., county, representation while the Senate should rest upon the broader concept of districts. Thus it was intended that the House of Representatives, in so far as practicable, should be elected by county constituencies. This point of view was reflected in the wording of the Constitution of 1845 when it said that representatives should be "apportioned among the several counties, cities or towns..." Senators, on the other hand, were to be apportioned "among the several districts..."⁴⁶ The original apportionment under the Constitution of 1845 illustrates the implementation of this principle. One county was given four representatives, five counties were given three representatives each, seventeen counties were given two representatives each, while thirteen counties were each awarded one representative. There were no multicounty representative districts. Many of the Senate districts, necessarily because the Senate was smaller than the House, contained more than one county.⁴⁷

This distinction between a Senate elected from districts and a lower house drawn from the counties was maintained until its abandonment by the Constitution of 1869--the unpopular Constitution in force at the time the Convention met. The Constitution of 1869 provided that a "new apportionment of Representative and Senatorial districts shall

⁴⁶ 3 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 550.

⁴⁷ Ibid.,

be made by the first Legislature in session after the official publication of the United States census..." That this wording is intended to wipe out the distinction between Senatorial and Representative districts is pointed up by the initial apportionment which established thirty multicounty districts and two single county districts. Representatives and senators were then apportioned among these districts. Generally each district was awarded one senator and three representatives. Two districts, however, were given two representatives and one senator while two other districts were awarded one senator and four representatives.⁴⁸

On the fifth day the Convention of 1875 was in session a resolution was introduced which apparently became the basis for the section finally adopted by the Convention. This resolution, reflecting the desire to base the House, and where possible the Senate, upon county representation was introduced by delegate De Morse of Red River County. It declared that "in apportionment of representation, any county which has population sufficient to entitle it to one senator or any given number of representatives, shall elect these by its own vote solely..."⁴⁹ When the Committee on the Legislative Department made its report wording was revised to read as quoted above.⁵⁰

When this section was taken up by the convention as a whole an attempt was made to return to the district system of the Constitution of 1860. Delegate McCormick moved to strike out the provision for

⁴⁸ Ibid., 643, 648.

⁴⁹ Journal, 41, 42.

⁵⁰ Journal, 157.

separate districts for Senators and Representatives and to substitute the wording, "The State shall be divided into senatorial districts of contiguous compact territory, according to the number of inhabitants, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator and three representatives."⁵¹ This attempt failed, however, when consideration of McCormick's motion was postponed until after the report of the Committee on Apportionment.⁵² After the Committee's report the McCormick resolution was not again called up for consideration.

If there be any doubt that the Convention intended for the House of Representatives to express localistic sentiment by basing representation on the county, insofar as county representation was practicable, this doubt is dispelled by a statement made by the minority in criticizing the original apportionment. Added weight is given to this interpretation by passages in the "Address to the People of Texas" written by a Committee of the Constitutional Convention. According to the minority report of the Committee on the Legislative Department, they believed it "to be the wish of the people of this State to return to a system of local representation which has heretofore obtained" and, as proof, they pointed to Sec. 26, which, they said, "incorporated the doctrine of local representation..."⁵³ And later, they declared, "If local representation be sought, then let the system be universal. If local representation is desired, it should be general. In view of the premises, we earnestly ask that the apportionment proposed, which in

⁵¹ S. S. McKay, Debates, 97.

⁵² Ibid., 98.

⁵³ Journal, 482.

one place provides for local, and in another for district representation, and the provisions of which force the conclusion that it is intended for party purposes, be not indorsed by the Convention."⁵⁴ In these statements the distinction between local representation and district representation is clearly made and the greater value of the former assumed.

Finally, in further substantiation of this argument, the "Address to the People of Texas," by the Convention, acting through a committee, stresses and lauds the return to local representation in the House of Representatives. "The new constitution," says the Address, "restores our former wise and just system of local representation in the Legislature, whereby the representative is taken directly from his own locality, and thereby held more immediately responsible."⁵⁵

Thus we come to an understanding of the theory behind several phrases in the Constitution of 1876. When we read: 1) that the "members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties;" and 2) that "whenever a single county has sufficient population to be entitled to a Representative, such county shall be formed into a separate representative district;" and 3) "that when any one county has more than sufficient population to be entitled to one or more Representatives, such Representative or Representatives shall be apportioned to such county," we realize that the phrases are underscoring the Convention's intention that, insofar as practicable, the lower House rest upon local representation.

⁵⁴ Ibid., 484.

⁵⁵ Dallas Weekly Herald, Dec. 4, 1875.

It is clear, too, that Sec. 26 provides for representative districts based on population as "nearly as may be." The latter phrase takes into account the impossibility of precisely equal districts if the basis of apportionment is to be the county, as the section provides. But the spirit, it seems evident, is that of equality of representation with only practical circumstances justifying deviations from the standard of equality. As we shall see later, a subsequent amendment requires in certain cases a sharp departure from this principle of equality of population; but in general, if they are to meet the standards of the Constitution, representative districts must be relatively equal in population.

The tabular analysis of apportionments of the House of Representatives between 1881 and 1961 in Part Two of this work offers eloquent testimony that the constitutional standard of equality has been more often violated than observed. Little other comment is needed. Even when we ignore the effects of Sec. 26-a, the amendment limiting the representation of urban counties, we find great disparities in the 1961 apportionment. To take the most extreme case, Ector County (No. 76), with a population of 90,995 is given one representative and is 42.5 percent larger than the ideal district, while Jackson and Matagorda Counties (No. 32), with a population of only 39,784, are also given a single representative, making this district 46.8 percent smaller than the ideal size district.⁵⁶ One wonders what extenuating circumstances were used to justify this disparity. Further examples we leave to the reader to discover for himself.

⁵⁶

Infra, 177.

Because of the wording of Section 26, allocating representation in the lower house to counties, Texas uses a "place" system when a county is awarded more than one representative. In short, counties are never divided to make up representative districts. Thus, Harris County, which currently has twelve representatives, elects each of these representatives by means of a county-wide vote. Voters going to the polls are faced with a "long ballot" in selecting their representatives. Something can be said both for and against this system. One can argue that it is justifiable because representatives, being elected by the same "majority" in the county, tend to be all of one political hue. Thus, if the Democratic "conservatives" are in a majority in the county, the legislative delegation would tend to be all "conservative."⁵⁷ Being of the same political outlook, they can face the House of Representatives with a "united front" and secure, it is said, more for the county than they could if they were of differing political views. Likewise, it might be argued, this system preserves the Democratic domination of the Texas House by making it difficult, if not impossible, for Republicans in populous counties to gain a foothold there. If the highly populated counties were divided into legislative districts, it might be possible for the Republicans, since they tend to be concentrated geographically within the metropolitan counties, to gain representation in the House. In the absence of real county-wide party competition in the metropolitan counties in state legislative races, this system also keeps minorities, such as Negroes, from gaining influence in the House by means of a "balance of power" position.

57

At this writing the Harris County Democratic delegation is divided between "conservatives" and "liberals."

What is a virtue from one point of view, however, may be an evil from another. One can argue that those who are presently precluded from representation in the House because of the use of places in electing representatives from the counties ought rightly to be represented there. From this point of view, the Texas House would more accurately reflect the needs of the people living in the metropolitan counties if the representatives from those counties were to be elected from districts within the county. If this were done, then such diverse interests as those of the suburban areas, ethnic minorities, organized labor, Republicans, and so on, would be represented in the House and their needs would be more adequately provided for. Further, one can argue that the evils of the already long state ballot are compounded by the use of the place system. In Harris County, for example, a voter is forced to vote for eleven more state offices than he would need to vote for if the county were divided up into twelve legislative districts. There is not only the problem of confusing the voter by forcing him to elect many representatives, with numerous candidates running for each place, but there is the additional problem of establishing adequate lines of communication between the citizen and his representative. While on the surface it appears to be to the voter's advantage to have more than one representative, one has the strong suspicion that in fact it is to his disadvantage. Where a voter has numerous representatives there is a tendency for him not to identify strongly with any of them and thus not to communicate his needs and desires to his representative. As a consequence of this situation, representation, one can hypothesize, tends to become less responsible. Where the voter has only one

representative, on the other hand, he tends to identify more strongly with the officeholder, communicate with him, and to hold him responsible.

Whether the place system or the district system is best for metropolitan counties thus becomes, as so many problems of political science, a matter of judgment. Our purpose here has been to raise questions about the use of the place system, not to resolve the issue. The reader must come to his own conclusions on the matter.

Section 26 cited above provides for the use of "floterial districts" in apportioning the House of Representatives. It does so by providing that whenever a county has a surplus of population, after being awarded one or more representatives, "it may be joined in a representative district with any other contiguous county or counties." The floterial district can take a variety of forms. All of these are illustrated in the apportionment of 1881.⁵⁸ The simplest form is that in which a county has more than enough population for one representative but not enough for two, thus having a "surplus." A contiguous county with too small a population for a representative is then joined with it to constitute a "floterial" district. Districts 9 and 10 established in 1881 illustrate this form. District 9, Anderson County, had one representative, while District 10 consisting of Anderson and Henderson, also had one representative. Apparently those doing the apportioning felt that the "surplus" of population over the amount needed for a single representative in Anderson should be given additional representation. Henderson with too few people for a representative was conveniently contiguous;

⁵⁸ Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1881, c. 13, 10 Gammel 269-275, passim.

thus, it was joined with Anderson and the two of them awarded a second representative to be elected by the voters in both counties.

Another possible form that the flatorial district may take appears when one county is given a single representative and then joined with several other counties in a flatorial district which is then given more than one representative. Districts 16 and 17 established in 1881 illustrate this situation. District 16 was Cass County, with one representative, and District 17 consisted of Cass plus Marion, Bowie, and Morris with two representatives.

A third form appears when two contiguous counties with surplus populations are each given a representative and then the two made into a flatorial district with a representative. The apportionment of 1881 again provides an illustration. District 20, Lamar County, was a single county district with one representative and District 21, Fannin County, was also a single county district with one representative. The two were then combined into District 22 with a single representative. This example is interesting because it not only illustrates this pattern but also shows how complicated flatorial districts can become. Having taken care of some of the "surplus" populations of Lamar and Fannin Counties by establishing one flatorial district composed of the two counties, the legislature then proceeded to provide for the remainder of their "surplus" by establishing District 23, a flatorial district consisting of Lamar, Fannin and Delta counties.

After the 1921 apportionment the use of flotorial districts declined sharply, as the following table demonstrates:

TABLE II. FLOTORIAL DISTRICTS, 1881-1961

Year of Apportionment	Percent of Districts Flotorial
1881	22.2
1892	18.5
1901	13.8
1911	18.1
1921	15.7
1951	4.8
1961	5.3

The apportionments of 1951 and 1961 made very little use of the flotorial district. In 1951 there were only five and in 1961 only four, a low point in the use of this device. Of the four flotorial districts established in 1961, only two variations can be detected. In one district, two contiguous counties of relatively equal size, Gregg (District 13) and Smith (District 14) were each awarded one representative and then combined to form a flotorial district to take care of their "surplus" population (District 15). In the case of the other three, the pattern is that of a county being awarded one or two representatives and then being combined with a relatively sparsely populated county contiguous to it to make up a flotorial district. An example of the latter is District 39 composed of Cameron County (Brownsville) which was awarded two representatives and then combined with adjoining Willacy County to make up flotorial District 40.⁵⁹

⁵⁹ Texas Laws Regular Session 1961, c. 256, 544-549, passim.

It is just as well, so far as equitable representation is concerned, that the use of the flatorial district has declined. Under certain circumstances it can be highly discriminatory against smaller, rural counties. Where two counties of approximately equal size share a flatorial district, such as the first example cited above, discrimination is, of course, at a minimum. On the other hand, where the population of one county in the flatorial district far outnumbers that of the other county(ies) in the district, the discrimination against the small county can be quite drastic. The discrimination takes two forms. It may be simply in terms of the amount of influence a voter has in selecting representatives. The case of District 39 cited in the preceding paragraph can be used to illustrate the point. In giving District 39 two representatives and then creating flatorial District 40, the legislature must have assumed that, in this area of the state at least, the average legislator should represent approximately 57,000 people. This figure is arrived at by adding the populations of Cameron County (approx. 151,000) and Willacy County (approx. 20,000) and then dividing by three (equals 57,000).⁶⁰ In this two county area each voter should thus have, if representation were equal, 1/57,000 share in selecting legislators. As it actually works out, however, the voter in Willacy has far less influence than this average and less than the voter living in Cameron County. To illustrate, when selecting the flatorial representative, the voter in Willacy has a vote equal to 1/171,000 (the population of Cameron plus that of Willacy) in comparison with a vote of 1/57,000 if representation were equal. His co-voter in Cameron County shares to the same extent in the selection of the flatorial representative but

⁶⁰ Infra, 171.

then is allowed to participate in the selection of two more representatives from his own county. In selecting these two representatives his representation is equal to two times 1/151,000. Thus in terms of the principle, "one man, one vote," the flatorial device in this case has "watered down" the value of the vote in the smaller county.

Another way in which the flatorial device can discriminate against the smaller county(ies) is in terms of political cleavage, whether this cleavage takes the form of party competition, interest competition, or competition between party factions. If in our example we assume that Cameron County, containing the city of Brownsville, is dominated politically by "big city" interests, and Willacy by "rural" (or at least "small town") interests, we can see how the arrangement would suppress the interests of the latter in the selection of the flatorial representative. If any such cleavage in this two-county area should occur, one can safely assume that the 151,000 people of Cameron will out-vote the 20,000 people of Willacy. The same thing would, of course, occur if a substantial majority of the voters of Cameron were of one political complexion and a majority of the voters in Willacy of another. It might well be, of course, that if two factions (or parties) were fairly evenly divided in Cameron County, the people of Willacy might gain influence through holding a "balance of power" between the two factions, but this is not likely to happen.⁶¹

⁶¹ Unhappily for this theoretical argument, practice may destroy it. During the ten year period 1953-1963 three different individuals served as representatives from flatorial District 40 (Willacy, Cameron). These were Gustin Garrett (1953, 1955), Carl C. Conley (1957, 1959), and Bill Rapp (1961, 1963). All three were residents of Raymondville in Willacy County--the most sparsely populated of the two counties. See: House Journal, 53d Leg., Regular Session, 3; House Journal, 54th Leg., Regular Session, 3; House Journal, 55th Leg., Regular Session, 3; House Journal, 56th Leg., Regular Session, 3; House Journal, 57th Leg., Regular Session, 3; House Journal, 58th Leg., Regular Session, 3.

Given these considerations, the use of the flatorial district to take care of fractional populations is of doubtful value. As Professor Weeks has said, "some substitute should be considered for flatorial districts as a means of representing fractional populational remainders."⁶²

Like the section governing the apportionment of Senators, Sec. 26 of the Constitution aims at preventing the gerrymandering of representative districts by the requirement that districts be as equal as possible and that they consist of contiguous territory. As in the case of Sec. 25, no mention is made of compactness. Since the focus in Sec. 26 is upon allocating representatives to counties wherever possible, the Convention probably felt, if it considered the question at all, that no reference need be made to the desirability of compact districts. In any event, since the requirements of equality and contiguity were included, it seems only fair to give the delegates the benefit of the doubt and to assume that they were opposed to the idea of gerrymandered districts.

Despite whatever feelings the Convention may have had on the subject of gerrymandering, Texas apparently has a long tradition of manipulating districts in order to maximize the strength of the dominant group in the legislature by minimizing the representation of the minority.⁶³

⁶² O. D. Weeks, "Toward a More Effective Legislature," Texas Law Review, XXXV (October, 1957), 931.

⁶³ There are several ways of achieving this end. According to A. Hacker, Congressional Districting, 47: "If the aim of gerrymandering is for one party to obtain the maximum voting advantage at the other's expense, there are several methods by which this can be done. In each, the gerrymandering party (henceforward to be called Party A) intends to make the vote of the opposition (Party B) as ineffective as possible. One method is for Party A to set up a district in which B will have 'excessive' votes--that is, considerably more votes will be cast for Party B's candidate than he needs to win. A second method is to create a district where Party B's 'wasted votes'--those cast for a predictable loser--will be increased. And the third is to design a district so that Party A's 'effective' votes will be increased--usually by putting its own followers into small districts compared to much larger districts."

Wesley Chumlea characterizes the first three apportionments under the Constitution of 1876 as gerrymanders. As he sees it, such factors as rivalry between Galveston on the coast and the inland cities like Austin, the desire of rural areas to avoid being placed in a district with an urban area, conflict between East and West Texas, and the personal interests of individual legislators, all influenced the writing of the apportionment act of 1881. In 1892 and 1901, he argues, partisan considerations shaped the apportionment acts passed by the legislatures of those years. Democratic majorities in the legislature apportioned the state in such a way as to reduce the already declining influence of Negroes in state affairs since the Negro community played a large role in the Republican party.⁶⁴

Since 1911, the gerrymandering has been carried out primarily by means of the "silent gerrymander," i.e., failing to reapportion while population was rapidly shifting from one area to another, leaving the latter area underrepresented. This process began in 1911 when Governor Colquitt, because of the unequal size of the senatorial districts, vetoed the Senatorial reapportionment of that year. As he saw it, the apportionment was, "full of...injustices and inequalities. It is," he said, "a political gerrymander which is inexcusable, and in my opinion, indefensible."⁶⁵ Along with the House, which had been reapportioned in 1911, the Senate was finally reapportioned in 1921. Not until 1951 was the legislature again able to reapportion itself and then only after the ratification of the Automatic Reapportionment Amendment in 1948. In the meantime, the Constitution was amended to limit

⁶⁴ W. Chumlea, Legislative Apportionment, 4-10, passim.

⁶⁵ House Journal, 32nd Leg., First Called Session, I, 667.

the amount of representation which could be granted to densely populated counties. This is known as the Moffett amendment and it became Section 26-a of the Constitution.

VI

Sec. 26-a. COUNTIES WITH MORE THAN SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.-- Provided, however, that no county shall be entitled to or have under any apportionment more than seven (7) Representatives unless the population of such county shall exceed seven hundred thousand (700,000) people as ascertained by the most recent United States census, in which event such county shall be entitled to one additional Representative for each one hundred thousand (100,000) population in excess of seven hundred thousand (700,000) population as shown by the latest United States census; nor shall any district be created which would permit any county to have more than seven (7) Representatives except under the conditions set forth above.⁶⁶

The adoption of this amendment to the Constitutional in 1936 was the outcome of a campaign, which began in 1931, to place a limit on the representation of the big city counties. Faced with the prospects of losing a considerable number of representatives to the big cities after the 1930 census, the rural legislators were determined to delay reapportionment until a way could be found to maintain rural dominance. As Chumlea sees it, "The fundamental reason for the failure to reapportion between 1930 and 1940 was the determination of the rural-oriented Legislature not to redistribute seats until some way could be found to prevent the largest metropolitan counties from receiving all the additional representatives to which their rapid population growth entitled them."⁶⁷ The way was finally found but it took two sessions of the legislature to find it.

⁶⁶ 1 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 15.

⁶⁷ W. Chumlea, Legislative Apportionment, 82.

Credit for the success of the campaign to limit urban representation in the House goes to Senator George Moffett of Chillicothe. Senator Moffett represented a rural area in West Texas and personally managed a cotton plantation outside Chillicothe. The latter allowed him to lay claim to the distinction of being the only member of the legislature who could truthfully list his occupation as "farmer." In the legislature he was known as "Cotton George."⁶⁸ Senator Moffett at this writing is still a member of the Texas Legislature and has served in that body longer than any other member. However, after thirty-four years of continuous service as a legislator, he has recently announced that he will retire from the legislature because of ill health.⁶⁹

The Moffett Amendment finally passed the legislature in 1935 and was placed on the general election ballot for November 3, 1936. The Dallas Morning News, speaking for the big-cities of the state, characterized the amendment as being "'manifestly undemocratic and unfair. It assumes that the rural voter is more intelligent than the city voter and better capable of ultimate responsibility for making the state's laws. Texas city dwellers,'" however, continued the paper, "'are satisfied with a democracy that gives equal weight to the opinion of every voter. They do not believe that the farmer, the cotton picker or the cowhand has been endowed by Providence with a superior wisdom that entitles him to more than a proportional representation in the Legislature.'"⁷⁰

The West Texas Chamber of Commerce, on the other hand, spoke for the rural interests of the state when it characterized the amendment

⁶⁸ Ibid., 96-97.

⁶⁹ Houston Post, Jan. 15, 1964.

⁷⁰ Quoted in W. Chumlea, Legislative Apportionment, 117.

as a "desirable balance wheel in the governmental machinery of this State."⁷¹

The Moffett Amendment placed the issue of "one man, one vote" vs. limitations imposed upon urban representation in the House squarely before the voters of Texas. Those who voted overwhelmingly rejected the principle of "one man, one vote" and accepted the principles of the Moffett Amendment. The amendment carried by a vote of 344,173 to 238,879. Majorities in all but thirty-four counties favored it. The amendment carried in all of the counties of the Panhandle, most of those in North Texas, the Far West and in the South Plains. Surprisingly, even the urban counties of Tarrant (Fort Worth) and Dallas voted for the Moffett Amendment against their own apparent interest. Even in Harris (Houston) and Bexar (San Antonio) counties it was only narrowly defeated. Most of the thirty-four counties voting against the amendment were located in South, South Central, and Central Texas.⁷²

Some critics of the Moffett Amendment have taken comfort in the fact that voter turnout in this election was low and have welcomed the idea that had more persons voted it might not have been ratified. It is true that less than half of those who had qualified to vote went to the polls. Whether the outcome would have been different had more voted is one of those speculative questions with which it is impossible to deal. In any event, the question is academic. The Moffett Amendment did pass and a lid was placed on urban representation.

⁷¹ Quoted in ibid., 118.

⁷² Ibid., 123; Dallas Morning News, Nov. 4, Nov. 5, 1936.

VII

Sec. 28. TIME FOR APPORTIONMENT; APPORTIONMENT BY LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING BOARD.--The Legislature shall, at its first regular session after the publication of each United States decennial census, apportion the State into senatorial and representative districts, agreeable to the provisions of Sections 25, 26 and 26-a of this Article. In the event the Legislature shall at any such first regular session following the publication of a United States decennial census, fail to make such apportionment, same shall be done by the Legislative Redistricting Board of Texas, which is hereby created, and shall be composed of five (5) members, as follows: The Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Attorney General, the Comptroller of Public Accounts and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum. Said board shall assemble in the City of Austin within ninety (90) days after the final adjournment of such regular session. The board shall, within sixty (60) days after assembling, apportion the State into senatorial and representative districts, or into senatorial or representative districts, as the failure of action of such Legislature may make necessary. Such apportionment shall be in writing and signed by three (3) or more of the members of the board duly acknowledged as the act and deed of such board, and when so executed and filed with the Secretary of State, shall have force and effect of law. Such apportionment shall become effective at the next succeeding statewide general election. The Supreme Court of Texas shall have jurisdiction to compel such commission to perform its duties in accordance with the provisions of this section by writ of mandamus or other extraordinary writs conformable to the usages of law. The Legislature shall provide necessary funds for clerical and technical aid and for other expenses incidental to the work of the board, and the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall be entitled to receive per diem and travel expense during the board's session in the same manner and amount as they would receive while attending a special session of the Legislature. This amendment shall become effective Jan. 1, 1951.⁷³

This section of the Constitution was submitted to the voters of the state for ratification by the Fiftieth Legislature (1947) and was approved at the general election of November 2, 1948. The original Sec. 28 had provided that "The Legislature shall, at its first session

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1 Vernon's Ann. Tex. Const. 16.

after the publication of each United States decennial census, apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, agreeably to the provisions of sections 25 and 26 of this article..."⁷⁴ Since this original article also provided for an initial apportionment, the constitutional duty to reapportion first fell upon the regular session of the legislature which met in 1881. This legislature, like all subsequent legislatures, failed to respond to its clearly stated duty. Although the state was reapportioned in 1881, it was not done at the first (regular) session as required by the Constitution; instead, reapportionment was enacted at a special session called by the governor. At subsequent times, reapportionment, when it was performed at all, was likewise done by special sessions of the legislature. The last reapportionment prior to the adoption of the amended Sec. 28, that of 1921, required two called sessions before the legislature could bring itself to the politically unpallatable task of reapportionment; but at least it was finally able to do what no legislature between 1921 and 1951 could accomplish. The Automatic Reapportionment Amendment was the fruit of this thirty year "silent gerrymander."

The purpose of the amended Sec. 28 is to provide for the reapportionment of the state when the legislature fails in its duty to reapportion at the first regular session after the publication of a United States decennial census. If the legislature fails in its duty, the Constitution provides that an ex officio Legislative Redistricting Board consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House, the Attorney General, the Comptroller of Public Accounts, and the

⁷⁴ 8 Gammel 788.

Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall reapportion the state. In the event that they should fail to reapportion, Sec. 28 gives to the Supreme Court of Texas jurisdiction, by the issuance of a writ of mandamus or whatever other extraordinary writ might be appropriate, to compel the Board to reapportion.

With the Constitution giving them the choice of either reapportioning or having some outside agency do it for them, the legislatures of 1951 and 1961 chose to do it themselves. Consequently, there has been, at the present writing, no occasion for the Legislative Redistricting Board to function. However, the Board members were the object of a civil suit to force them to reapportion. After the enactment of the 1961 reapportionment, Giles E. Miller of Dallas asked a state district court to enjoin State Treasurer Jesse James from paying the salaries of the members of the Board. Miller argued that he was guaranteed a republican form of government by Article V of the United States Constitution and Article I, Sec. 2 of the Texas Constitution. As a consequence of these provisions, he said, he was guaranteed equal representation as a "preservative of all other rights." This right to equal representation had been denied, he argued, by the Texas Legislature in passing H. B. 349 (the 1961 apportionment) because it failed to observe the Texas Constitution's requirement that legislative districts contained a number of qualified electors equal "as nearly as may be." As he saw it, the Legislative Redistricting Board was then under a duty to correct this denial of his rights. Since it had failed to act after the Legislature adjourned, the Board had also denied him his right to equal representation. Miller based his action on Article 16, Sec. 10, of the Texas

Constitution which provides that the legislature should provide for deductions from the salaries of those public officers who failed to perform duties assigned to them by law.

Miller's action was an ingenious attempt to achieve fairer apportionment, but he was doomed to failure. Judge Roberts of the 126th District Court denied the temporary injunction Miller sought. The Third Court of Civil Appeals upheld Judge Roberts. The Court's opinion is almost as ingenious as Miller's original action. According to the Court, enabling legislation would need to be enacted by the legislature before action could be sustained under Article 16, Sec. 10 of the Constitution. Since no such enabling legislation had been enacted, there was no basis for action and the lower court's denial of a temporary injunction against the State Treasurer was sustained. One suspects that the Court was most happy to find a way to keep itself from being tossed into the "political thicket" of reapportionment.⁷⁵

The Automatic Reapportionment Amendment to the Texas Constitution was to a large degree the result of political agitation led by the South Texas Chamber of Commerce. The failure of the legislature to reapportion during the 1930's and 1940's constituted a "silent gerrymander" against the areas of the state with rapidly growing populations. More specifically, the failure to act provided for the overrepresentation of North and Northeast Texas and the underrepresentation of the urban areas, West Texas, and South Texas (with Corpus Christi in Nueces County as its population center).⁷⁶

⁷⁵ Miller v. James, 366 S. W. 2d 118.

⁷⁶ W. Chumlea, Legislative Apportionment, 76.

South Texas was one of the most underrepresented areas and it was in this area that one found, during the forties, the most active and vocal agitation for reapportionment.⁷⁷ Thus, early in March, 1944, the South Texas Chamber of Commerce assumed leadership of a political drive for reapportionment by calling on local chambers within its fifty-five county area to assist in the campaign for reapportionment. Repeated demands were made in the press and otherwise that the Governor call a special session of the legislature to deal with the problem of reapportionment. In spite of the general clamor raised by the South Texas press and the campaign by the South Texas Chamber of Commerce, the Governor refused to call a special session in 1944 for the purpose of reapportionment. He did agree, however, to submit the subject of reapportionment to the regular session of the Forty-ninth Legislature (1945) as "emergency" legislation. This procedure, it was thought, might speed up its consideration since only "emergency" legislation could be considered during the first sixty days of the session.⁷⁸

"Emergency" reapportionment legislation was introduced at the beginning of the Forty-ninth Legislature, but the legislature again failed to pass any legislation on the subject. Most significant was the attention received by a plan to provide for automatic reapportionment. A measure sponsored by Representative L. Covey of Bowie to create an ex officio reapportionment board to act when the legislature failed to reapportion after a federal census actually passed to

⁷⁷ Ibid., 142-144.

⁷⁸ Ibid., 148-151; Dallas Morning News, Aug. 16, 1944.

engrossment. However, the vote by which it was passed was far less than the two-thirds vote needed for a constitutional amendment.⁷⁹

In the next session of the legislature (1947) the plan was revived with several different proposals regarding the composition of the redistricting board. The proposal which was finally accepted was one sponsored by Representative Cecil Story of Longview and Senator George Moffett. Moffett, having succeeded in limiting urban representation, was now willing to champion automatic reapportionment. The Moffett-Story amendment called for an ex officio five man board consisting of the presiding officers of the two legislative houses (Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House), Attorney General, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the Commissioner of Public Accounts. The Senate acted first, passing the Moffett proposal by a vote of seventeen to eight on March 31. This was a substantial majority but, again, less than the necessary two-thirds vote needed. On May 29, two months later, Moffett was able to get twenty-one senators to agree to call the amendment off the Speaker's table. This time it was passed by a vote of twenty-three to seven, the two-thirds vote needed.⁸⁰

The House failed to take the measure up until June and then only after an intensive campaign on its behalf by Governor Beauford Jester, who had included reapportionment on his primary campaign platform the year before.⁸¹ Even with strong support from the Governor, final passage of the amendment in the House was a cliff-hanger. The House took the measure up for passage to engrossment on June 4 and it passed

⁷⁹ Ibid., 158, 159.

⁸⁰ Senate Journal, 50th Leg., Reg. Session, 32, 283, 472, 530, 1186, 1246.

⁸¹ W. Chumlea, Legislative Apportionment, 160, 161.

by a vote of ninety-nine to thirty-five, one vote short of the necessary two-thirds. A motion was then made to reconsider and with Speaker W. O. Reed casting an affirmative vote it was passed by exactly the two-thirds needed.⁸²

It was now up to the voters of Texas to decide whether they would have a reapportionment every ten years or whether they were satisfied with the status quo. One might suppose that with a majority living in areas suffering from malapportionment that ratification could be assumed in advance. If the vote on the Moffett Amendment was any indication, however, one could not presuppose that the voters living in these areas would necessarily vote for automatic reapportionment. The Moffett Amendment, limiting big city representation, it will be remembered, received majority approval in big cities like Fort Worth and Dallas. Fearing that the voters might be ignorant of the amendment or negative toward it, Senator Kelley warned the South Texas Press Association that "thousands of voters in thickly populated areas of the state will oppose the amendment unless they are educated in its meaning."⁸³ In addressing the South Texas Chamber of Commerce Kelley stressed the discriminatory nature of the legislation being passed by the unfairly apportioned legislature. He listed two examples of this kind of legislation: "1) a truck load limit of 7,000 pounds, with one pound over the limit being illegal; 2) The Rural School Aid Law. The truck law," he said, "is outrageous enough to shock the conscience of any reasonable citizen." He went on to characterize the rural school aid law as "racket designed for that small group in Texas which benefit, while

⁸² House Journal, 50th Leg., Reg. Session, 3141, 3142, 3147, 3153, 3154, 3156.

⁸³ Quoted in W. Chumlea, Legislative Apportionment, 162.

all these areas in south, southwest, north, and northwest Texas would receive no benefit from the rural aid bill because it was passed and controlled by the people in these isolated communities. If they don't have a tax rate of fifty cents they automatically come under benefit of rural aid. Millions in rural aid go from the entire state of Texas to support schools in this area."⁸⁴ Kelley urged the South Texas Chamber of Commerce to assist in getting out the vote on the amendment.

On November 2, 1948, Texas voters went to the polls to decide the fate of the amendment. On this occasion, as they had when the Moffett Amendment was on the ballot, they ratified the measure. The only difference this time was that the big city voters were voting in their own self-interest instead of against it. Approval was by an overwhelming majority. The vote was 528,158 to 153,704⁸⁵ with the amendment receiving large pluralities in South Texas and in the urban centers of the State. "It carried Harris County by 79,196 to 12,591; Dallas by 24,251 to 5,277; Bexar, 18,082 to 4,575; and Tarrant by 29,615 to 12,152."⁸⁶ Because of a deal that Senator Moffett had had to make in getting the two-thirds vote in the Senate earlier, the amendment was not to take effect until January 1, 1951. But whatever the delay, the deed was done; Texas had finally solved the problem of periodic reapportionment of its state legislature.

⁸⁴ Quoted in ibid., 162,163.

⁸⁵ Texas Almanac, 1949-1950, 476.

⁸⁶ W. Chumlea, Legislative Apportionment, 163, n. 62.

PART TWO

State Legislative Apportionments, 1881-1961

TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1881 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1880 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 15,016
Largest District: 18,603 (52)
Smallest District: 12,619 (26)
Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 1.5
Range of Deviation: -26.9 to +23.9

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	1	15,483		+ 467	+ 3.1
2	1	13,375		-1,641	-26.9
3	1	15,963		+ 947	+ 6.3
4	1	16,829		+1,813	+12.1
5,6,7,14,15	5	75,150	15,030	+ 14	+ 0.1
8	1	16,723		+1,707	+11.4
9, 10	2	27,130	13,565	-1,451	- 9.7
11	1	16,197		+1,181	+ 7.9
12, 93	2	30,393	15,196	+ 180	+ 1.2
13	1	16,702		+1,686	+11.2
16, 17	3	43,704	14,568	- 448	- 3.0
18, 19	2	28,433	14,216	- 800	- 5.3
20, 21, 22, 23	4	58,291	14,573	- 443	- 3.0
24	1	15,461		+ 445	+ 3.0
25	1	17,230		+2,214	+14.7
26	1	12,619		-2,397	-16.0
27, 30, 31	4	58,499	14,629	- 387	- 2.6
28, 29, 32	3	44,126	14,709	- 307	- 2.0
33, 34, 35	4	61,143	15,286	+ 270	+ 1.8
36,37,38,39,60	5	77,461	15,492	+ 476	+ 3.2
40	2	31,787	15,894	+ 878	+ 5.8
41, 45	2	27,953	13,976	-1,040	- 7.0
42	1	15,465		+ 449	+ 3.0
43	1	13,735		-1,281	- 8.5
44	1	16,302		+1,286	+ 8.6
46	1	15,870		+ 854	+ 5.7
47	1	15,448		+ 432	+ 2.9
48,51,56,57	4	61,560	15,390	+ 374	+ 2.5
49	1	18,212		+3,196	+21.3
50	1	13,576		-1,440	- 9.6
52	1	18,603		+3,587	+23.9
53	1	18,404		+3,388	+22.6
54, 92	4	55,078	13,770	-1,246	- 8.3
55,58,61,62	4	59,420	14,855	- 161	- 1.1
59	1	14,921		- 95	- 0.6
63	1	17,289		+2,273	+15.1
64, 65, 66	3	42,384	14,128	- 888	- 5.9
67	1	16,673		-1,657	-11.0

¹ Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1881, c. 13, 10 Gammel 271-275.

² U. S., Census Office, Eleventh Census of the United States: 1890. Population, I, 41-42.

60 LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT IN TEXAS

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
68	1	14,429		- 587	- 3.9
69	1	13,641		-1,375	- 9.2
70	2	27,996	13,998	-1,018	- 6.8
71, 72, 73	3	45,745	15,248	+ 232	+ 1.5
74	1	17,215		+2,199	+14.6
75	2	27,028	13,514	-1,502	-10.0
76	1	12,276		-2,740	-18.2
77	1	17,022		+2,006	+13.4
78	1	15,155		+ 139	+ 0.9
79	1	17,212		+2,196	+14.6
80	1	13,772		-1,244	- 8.3
81	1	13,200		-1,816	-12.1
82	1	14,605		- 411	- 2.7
83	2	29,194	14,597	- 419	- 2.8
84	1	15,579		+ 563	+ 3.7
85	1	14,465		- 551	- 3.7
86	2	30,470	15,235	+ 219	+ 1.5
87	2	29,246	14,623	- 393	- 2.6
88	1	14,959		- 57	- 0.4
89	1	14,357		- 659	- 4.4
90	1	14,840		- 176	- 1.2
91	2	31,514	15,757	+ 741	+ 4.9
94	1	14,247		- 769	- 5.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>			
	106	1,591,749			

POPULATION OF 1881 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS (1880 Census)
BY COUNTIES

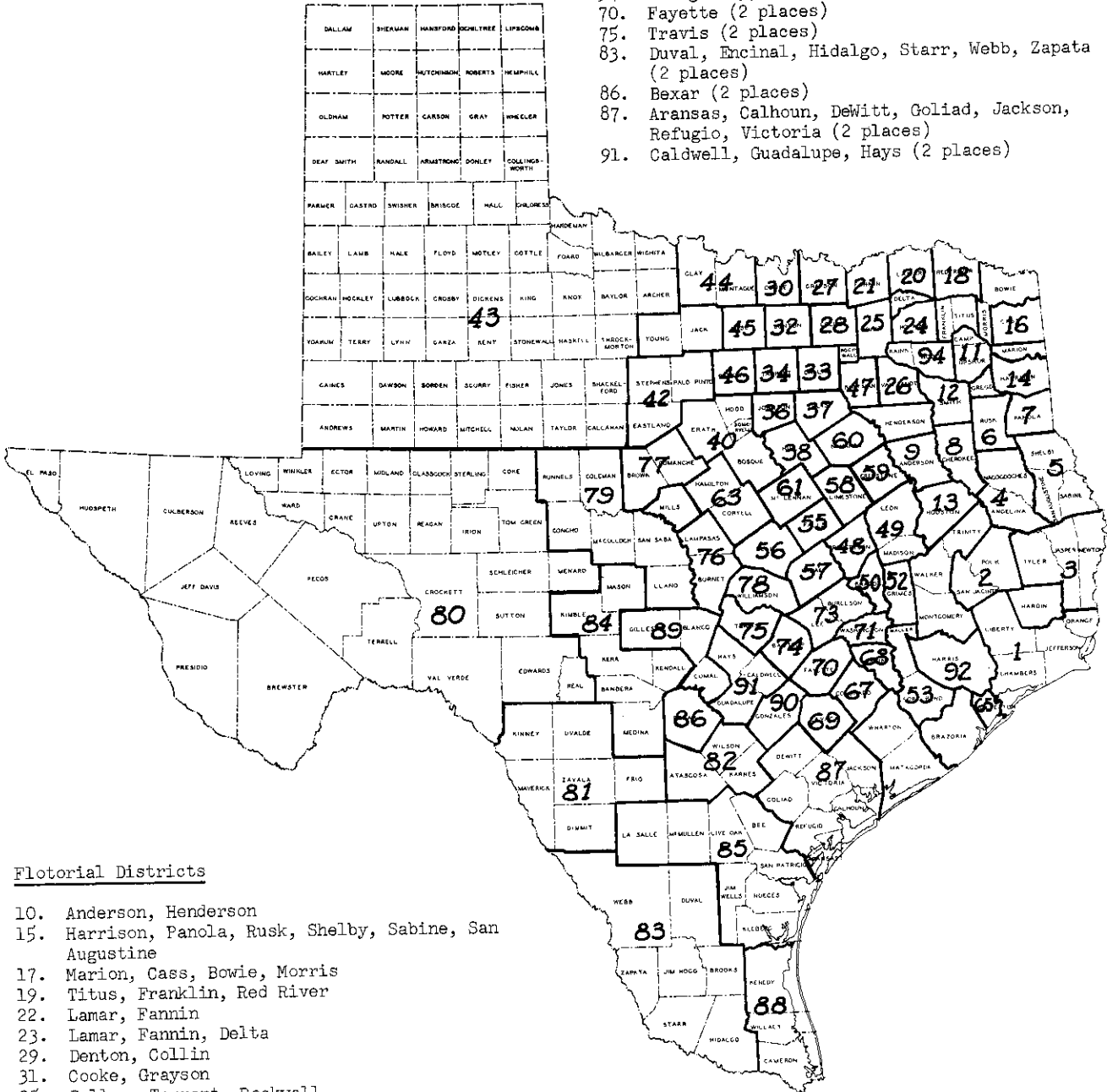
<u>1</u>	Liberty Chambers Jefferson Orange Hardin	4,999 2,187 3,489 2,938 1,870 <u>15,483</u>	<u>16</u>	Cass	16,724	<u>34</u>	Tarrant	24,671
			<u>17F</u> (2 places)	Marion Cass Bowie Morris	10,983 16,724 10,965 5,032 <u>43,704</u>	<u>35F</u>	Dallas Tarrant Rockwall	33,488 24,671 <u>2,984</u> 61,143
<u>2</u>	San Jacinto Polk	6,186 7,189 <u>13,375</u>	<u>18</u>	Red River	17,194	<u>36</u>	Johnson	17,911
<u>3</u>	Jasper Tyler Newton	5,779 5,825 4,359 <u>15,963</u>	<u>19F</u>	Titus Franklin Red River	5,959 5,280 17,194 <u>28,433</u>	<u>37</u>	Ellis	21,294
						<u>38</u>	Hill	16,554
<u>4</u>	Nacogdoches Angelina	11,590 5,239 <u>16,829</u>	<u>20</u>	Lamar	27,193	<u>39F</u>	Johnson Ellis Hill Navarro	17,911 21,294 16,554 <u>21,702</u> 77,461
			<u>21</u>	Fannin	25,501	<u>40</u> (2 places)	Hood Erath Bosque Somervell	6,125 11,796 11,217 <u>2,649</u> 31,787
<u>5</u>	Sabine Shelby San Augustine	4,161 9,523 5,084 <u>18,768</u>	<u>22F</u>	Lamar Fannin	27,193 25,501 <u>52,694</u>	<u>41F</u>	Young Wise Jack	4,726 16,601 <u>6,626</u> 27,953
<u>6</u>	Rusk	18,986	<u>23F</u>	Lamar Fannin Delta	27,193 25,501 5,597 <u>58,291</u>			
<u>7</u>	Panola	12,219	<u>24</u>	Hopkins	15,461	<u>42</u>	Palo Pinto Stephens Eastland	5,885 4,725 <u>4,855</u> 15,465
<u>8</u>	Cherokee	16,723	<u>25</u>	Hunt	17,230	<u>43</u>	Throckmorton Shackelford Callahan Taylor Jones Nolan Mitchell Haskell Stonewall Kent Garza Lynn Terry Yoakum Gaines Dawson Borden Scurry Fisher Howard Martin Andrews Archer Wichita Baylor Wheeler	711 2,037 3,453 1,736 546 640 117 48 104 92 36 9 0 0 8 24 35 102 136 50 12 0 596 433 715 512
<u>9</u>	Anderson	17,395	<u>26</u>	Van Zandt	12,619			
<u>10F</u>	Anderson Henderson	17,395 9,735 <u>27,130</u>	<u>27</u> (2 places)	Grayson	38,108			
<u>11</u>	Camp Upshur	5,931 10,266 <u>16,197</u>	<u>28</u>	Collin	25,983			
<u>12</u>	Smith	21,863	<u>29F</u>	Denton Collin	18,143 25,983 <u>44,126</u>			
<u>13</u>	Houston	16,702	<u>30</u>	Cooke	20,391			
<u>14</u>	Harrison	25,177	<u>31F</u>	Cooke Grayson	20,391 38,108 <u>58,499</u>			
<u>15F</u>	Harrison Panola Rusk Shelby Sabine San Augustine	25,177 12,219 18,986 9,523 4,161 5,084 <u>75,150</u>	<u>32</u>	Denton	18,143			
			<u>33</u> (2 places)	Dallas	33,488			

<u>43</u> (Cont'd.)		<u>51F</u>		<u>68</u>	
Oldham	287	Bell	20,518	Austin	14,429
Knox	77	Milam	18,659	<u>69</u>	
King	40	Robertson	<u>22,383</u>	Lavaca	13,641
Dickens	28		<u>61,560</u>	<u>70</u> (2 places)	
Crosby	82	<u>52</u>		Fayette	27,996
Lubbock	25	Grimes	18,603	<u>71</u>	
Hockley	0			Washington	27,565
Cochran	0	<u>53</u>		<u>72F</u>	
Bailey	0	Fort Bend	9,380	Washington	27,565
Lamb	0	Waller	<u>9,024</u>	Burleson	9,243
Hale	0		<u>18,404</u>	Lee	8,937
Floyd	3	<u>54F</u> (3 places)			<u>45,745</u>
Motley	24	Montgomery	10,154	<u>73</u>	
Cottle	24	Walker	12,024	Burleson	9,243
Wilbarger	126	Trinity	4,915	Lee	<u>8,937</u>
Childress	25	Harris	<u>27,985</u>		<u>18,180</u>
Hall	36		<u>55,078</u>	<u>74</u>	
Briscoe	12	<u>55</u>		Bastrop	17,215
Swisher	4	Falls	16,240	<u>75</u> (2 places)	
Castro	0			Travis	27,028
Parmer	0	<u>56</u>		<u>76</u>	
Greer (Okla.)		Bell	20,518	Burnet	6,855
Deaf Smith	38			Lampasas	<u>5,421</u>
Randall	3	<u>57</u>			<u>12,276</u>
Armstrong	31	Milam	18,659	<u>77</u>	
Donley	160			Brown	8,414
Collingsworth	6	<u>58</u>		Comanche	<u>8,608</u>
Gray	56	Limestone	16,246		<u>17,022</u>
Carson	0	<u>59</u>		<u>78</u>	
Potter	28	Freestone	14,921	Williamson	15,155
Hutchinson	50			<u>79</u>	
Hartley	100	<u>60</u>		Llano	4,962
Moore	0	Navarro	21,702	San Saba	5,324
Roberts	32			Concho	800
Hemphill	149	<u>61</u>		McCulloch	1,533
Lipscomb	69	McLennan	26,934	Coleman	3,603
Ochiltree	0			Runnels	980
Hansford	18	<u>62F</u>			<u>17,212</u>
Sherman	0	McLennan	26,934	<u>80</u>	
Hardeman	50	Limestone	16,246	El Paso	3,845
Dallam	0	Falls	<u>16,240</u>	Edwards	266
	<u>13,735</u>		<u>59,420</u>	Menard	1,239
<u>44</u>		<u>63</u>		Pecos	1,807
Montague	11,257	Coryell	10,924	Presidio	2,873
Clay	<u>5,045</u>	Hamilton	<u>6,365</u>	Crockett	127
	<u>16,302</u>		<u>17,289</u>	Tom Green	<u>3,615</u>
<u>45</u>		<u>64F</u>			<u>13,772</u>
Wise	16,601	Galveston	24,121	<u>81</u>	
<u>46</u>		Brazoria	<u>9,774</u>	Kinney	4,487
Parker	15,870		<u>33,895</u>	Dimmit	665
<u>47</u>		<u>65</u>		Frio	2,130
Kaufman	15,448	Galveston	24,121	Maverick	2,967
<u>48</u>				Uvalde	2,541
Robertson	22,383	<u>66F</u>		Zavalla	<u>410</u>
<u>49</u>		Brazoria	9,774		<u>13,200</u>
Leon	12,817	Galveston	24,121		
Madison	<u>5,395</u>	Matagorda	3,940		
	<u>18,212</u>	Wharton	<u>4,549</u>		
<u>50</u>			<u>42,384</u>		
Brazos	13,576	<u>67</u>			
		Colorado	16,673		

1881 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

Multiplace Districts

- 17. Marion, Cass, Bowie, Morris (2 places)
- 27. Grayson (2 places)
- 33. Dallas (2 places)
- 40. Hood, Erath, Bosque, Somervell (2 places)
- 54. Montgomery, Walker, Trinity, Harris (3 places)
- 70. Fayette (2 places)
- 75. Travis (2 places)
- 83. Duval, Encinal, Hidalgo, Starr, Webb, Zapata (2 places)
- 86. Bexar (2 places)
- 87. Aransas, Calhoun, DeWitt, Goliad, Jackson, Refugio, Victoria (2 places)
- 91. Caldwell, Guadalupe, Hays (2 places)



Floterial Districts

- 10. Anderson, Henderson
- 15. Harrison, Panola, Rusk, Shelby, Sabine, San Augustine
- 17. Marion, Cass, Bowie, Morris
- 19. Titus, Franklin, Red River
- 22. Lamar, Fannin
- 23. Lamar, Fannin, Delta
- 29. Denton, Collin
- 31. Cooke, Grayson
- 35. Dallas, Tarrant, Rockwall
- 39. Johnson, Ellis, Hill, Navarro
- 41. Young, Wise, Jack
- 51. Bell, Milam, Robertson
- 54. Montgomery, Walker, Trinity, Harris
- 62. McLennan, Limestone, Falls
- 64. Galveston, Brazoria
- 66. Brazoria, Galveston, Matagorda, Wharton
- 72. Washington, Burleson, Lee
- 93. Smith, Gregg

TEXAS SENATE
1881 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1880 Census²

Ideal District: 51,347
 Largest District: 69,888 (31)
 Smallest District: 25,177 (3)
 Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 2.8
 Range of Deviation: -51.0 to +36.1

District	Population	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	44,821	- 6,526	-12.7
2	61,563	+10,216	+19.9
3	25,177	-26,170	-51.0
4	49,663	- 1,684	- 3.3
5	49,499	- 1,848	- 3.6
6	54,906	+ 3,559	+ 6.9
7	56,472	+ 5,125	+10.0
8	58,756	+ 7,109	+13.8
9	55,078	+ 3,731	+ 7.3
10	37,835	-13,512	-26.3
11	49,703	- 1,644	- 3.2
12	69,641	+18,294	+35.6
13	54,148	+ 2,801	+ 5.5
14	54,618	+ 3,271	+ 6.4
15	52,869	+ 1,522	+ 3.0
16	51,920	+ 573	+ 1.1
17	44,126	- 7,221	-14.1
18	58,499	+ 7,152	+13.9
19	25,867	-25,480	-49.6
20	63,768	+12,421	+24.2
21	55,759	+ 4,412	+ 8.6
22	43,174	- 8,173	-15.9
23	43,228	- 8,119	-15.8
24	49,038	- 2,309	- 4.5
25	48,368	- 2,979	- 5.8
26	49,854	- 1,493	- 2.9
27	65,815	+14,468	+28.2
28	62,286	+10,939	+21.3
29	47,738	- 3,609	- 7.0
30	37,672	-13,675	-26.6
31	69,888	+18,541	+36.1

1,591,749

¹ Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1881, c.13, 10 Gammel 269-271.

² U. S., Census Office, Eleventh Census of the United States: 1890. Population, I, 41-42.

POPULATION OF 1881 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (1880 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u>	Jefferson	3,489	<u>10</u>	Galveston	24,121	<u>19</u> (Cont'd.)	Cottle	24
	Liberty	4,999		Brazoria	9,774		Childress	25
	Orange	2,938		Matagorda	3,940		Collingsworth	6
	Jasper	5,779			<u>37,835</u>		Wheeler	512
	Newton	4,359	<u>11</u>	Wharton	4,549		Hemphill	149
	Tyler	5,825		Colorado	16,673		Lamb	0
	Polk	7,189		Lavaca	13,641		Lipscomb	69
	Hardin	1,870		Gonzales	14,840		Ochiltree	0
	Chambers	2,187			<u>49,703</u>		Roberts	32
	San Jacinto	6,186					Gray	56
		<u>44,821</u>					Donley	160
							Hall	36
<u>2</u>	Sabine	4,161	<u>12</u>	Fort Bend	9,380		Motley	24
	San Augustine	5,084		Burleson	9,243		Dickens	28
	Nacogdoches	11,590		Waller	9,024		Kent	92
	Shelby	9,523		Austin	14,429		Garza	36
	Rusk	18,986		Washington	27,565		Crosby	82
	Panola	12,219			<u>69,641</u>		Floyd	3
		<u>61,563</u>					Briscoe	12
							Armstrong	31
<u>3</u>	Harrison	25,177	<u>13</u>	Fayette	27,996		Carson	0
				Bastrop	17,215		Hutchinson	50
				Lee	8,937		Hansford	18
					<u>54,148</u>		Sherman	0
<u>4</u>	Cass	16,724	<u>14</u>	Brazos	13,576		Moore	0
	Marion	10,983		Robertson	22,383		Potter	28
	Bowie	10,965		Milam	18,659		Randall	3
	Morris	5,032			<u>54,618</u>		Swisher	4
	Titus	5,959					Hale	0
		<u>49,663</u>					Lubbock	25
							Castro	0
<u>5</u>	Delta	5,597	<u>15</u>	Limestone	16,246		Deaf Smith	38
	Hopkins	15,461		Freestone	14,921		Terry	0
	Franklin	5,280		Navarro	21,702		Oldham	287
	Camp	5,931			<u>52,869</u>		Hartley	100
	Hunt	17,230					Dallam	0
		<u>49,499</u>					Farmer	0
							Hockley	(No returns)
<u>6</u>	Rains	3,035	<u>16</u>	Kaufman	15,448		Lynn	9
	Wood	11,212		Rockwall	2,984		Bailey	(No returns)
	Upshur	10,266		Dallas	33,488		Cochran	(No returns)
	Gregg	8,530			<u>51,920</u>		Yoakum	0
	Smith	21,863						<u>25,867</u>
		<u>54,906</u>						
<u>7</u>	Van Zandt	12,619	<u>17</u>	Collin	25,983	<u>20</u>	Jack	6,626
	Henderson	9,735		Denton	18,143		Wise	16,601
	Anderson	17,395			<u>44,126</u>		Tarrant	24,671
	Cherokee	16,723					Parker	15,870
		<u>56,472</u>						<u>63,768</u>
<u>8</u>	Houston	16,702	<u>18</u>	Grayson	38,108	<u>21</u>	Johnson	17,911
	Leon	12,817		Cooke	20,391		Ellis	21,294
	Madison	5,395			<u>58,499</u>		Hill	16,554
	Grimes	18,603						<u>55,759</u>
	Angelina	5,239						
		<u>58,756</u>						
<u>9</u>	Trinity	4,915	<u>19</u>	Montague	11,257	<u>22</u>	McLennan	26,934
	Walker	12,024		Clay	5,045		Falls	16,240
	Montgomery	10,154		Wichita	433			<u>43,174</u>
	Harris	27,985		Archer	596			
		<u>55,078</u>		Young	4,726			
				Throckmorton	711	<u>23</u>	Bell	20,518
				Baylor	715		Hamilton	6,365
				Wilbarger	126		Coryell	10,924
				Greer (Okla.)			Lampasas	5,421
				Hardeman	50			<u>43,228</u>
				Knox	77			
				Haskell	48			
				Stonewall	104			
				King	40			

24

Burnet	6,855
Williamson	15,155
Travis	27,028
	<u>49,038</u>

25

Blanco	3,583
Hays	7,555
Kendall	2,763
Comal	5,546
Guadalupe	12,202
Caldwell	11,757
Llano	4,962
	<u>48,368</u>

26

Wilson	7,118
Karnes	3,270
Atascosa	4,217
McMullen	701
Live Oak	1,994
Bee	2,298
San Patricio	1,010
Refugio	1,585
Goliad	5,832
Calhoun	1,739
De Witt	10,082
Jackson	2,723
Aransas	996
Victoria	6,289
	<u>49,854</u>

27

Cameron	14,959
Hidalgo	4,347
Starr	8,304
Zapata	3,636
Encinal	1,902
Duval	5,732
Nueces	7,673
Webb	5,273
La Salle	789
Dimmit	665
Frio	2,130
Zavalla	410
Uvalde	2,541
Maverick	2,967
Kinney	4,487
	<u>65,815</u>

28

Bexar	30,470
Medina	4,492
Bandera	2,158
Kerr	2,168
Edwards	266
Gillespie	5,228
Mason	2,655
Kimble	1,343
Menard	1,239
Crockett	127
Tom Green	3,615
Presidio	2,873
El Paso	3,845
Pecos	1,807
	<u>62,286</u>

29

Stephens	4,725
Eastland	4,855
Comanche	8,608
Brown	8,414
San Saba	5,324
McCulloch	1,533
Coleman	3,603
Callahan	3,453
Shackelford	2,037
Jones	546
Taylor	1,736
Runnels	980
Concho	800
Nolan	640
Fisher	136
Mitchell	117
Scurry	102
Howard	50
Borden	35
Dawson	24
Martin	12
Gaines	8
Andrews	0
	<u>47,738</u>

30

Palo Pinto	5,885
Hood	6,125
Somervell	2,649
Erath	11,796
Bosque	11,217
	<u>37,672</u>

31

Fannin	25,501
Lamar	27,193
Red River	17,194
	<u>69,888</u>

TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1892 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1890 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 17,465
Largest District: 21,594 (99)
Smallest District: 11,923 (103)
Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 1.8
Range of Deviation: -31.7 to +23.6

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1, 2, 3	3	53,683	17,894	+ 429	+ 2.5
4, 5	2	36,222	18,111	+ 646	+ 3.7
6	2	37,302	18,651	+1,186	+ 6.8
7	2	38,709	19,354	+1,889	+10.8
8	3	53,211	17,737	+ 272	+ 1.6
9,11,12,13	4	70,119	17,530	+ 65	+ 0.4
10	1	18,863		+1,398	+ 8.0
14	2	36,736	18,368	+ 903	+ 5.2
15, 16, 17	3	53,483	17,828	+ 363	+ 2.1
18, 19	2	36,170	18,085	+ 620	+ 3.5
20	1	17,841		+ 376	+ 2.2
21, 22	2	36,123	18,062	+ 597	+ 3.4
23, 24, 25	3	47,643	15,881	-1,584	- 9.1
26, 27	2	32,887	16,398	-1,067	- 6.1
28,29,30,31	4	69,564	17,391	- 74	- 0.4
32	1	15,984		-1,481	- 8.5
33	1	19,334		+1,869	+10.7
34	1	16,930		- 535	- 3.1
35	1	17,692		+ 227	+ 1.3
36	2	31,931	15,966	-1,499	- 8.6
37	2	37,249	18,624	+1,159	+ 6.6
38	2	32,287	16,144	-1,321	- 7.6
39	2	31,476	15,738	-1,727	- 9.9
40	1	15,491		-1,974	-11.3
41	1	21,474		+4,009	+23.0
42	1	17,859		+ 394	+ 2.3
43,44,46,84	4	66,999	16,750	- 715	- 4.1
45	2	31,481	15,740	-1,725	- 9.9
47, 48, 49	3	54,114	18,038	+ 573	+ 3.3
50	2	36,322	18,161	+ 696	+ 4.0
51	1	15,769		-1,696	- 9.7
52	1	20,736		+3,265	+18.7
53	1	18,331		+ 866	+ 5.0
54	1	21,312		+3,847	+22.0
55,56,60,63,64	5	87,187	17,437	- 28	- 0.2
57	1	15,987		-1,478	- 8.5
58, 59	2	38,658	19,329	+1,864	+10.7
61, 62, 71, 72	4	71,388	17,822	+ 357	+ 2.0
65	2	33,377	16,688	- 777	- 4.4

¹ Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1892, c. 21, 10 Gammel 414-420.

² U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Population, I, 1058-1062.

72 LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT IN TEXAS

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
66	2	39,204	19,602	+2,137	+12.2
67	1	16,873		+ 592	+ 3.4
68, 69, 70	3	54,087	18,029	+ 564	+ 3.2
73, 74	4	73,014	18,254	+ 789	+ 4.5
75, 76, 77	3	54,539	18,180	+ 715	+ 4.1
78, 79, 80	4	70,438	17,610	+ 345	+ 2.0
81	1	18,693		+1,228	+ 7.0
82	1	20,217		+2,752	+15.8
83	1	17,792		+ 327	+ 1.9
85	2	35,269	17,634	+ 169	+ 1.0
86	1	17,586		+ 121	+ 0.7
87	1	18,827		+1,362	+ 7.8
88, 89, 90	4	72,072	18,018	+ 553	+ 3.2
91	1	17,969		+ 504	+ 2.9
92	1	12,083		-5,382	-30.8
93	1	11,952		-5,513	-31.6
94	1	16,416		-1,049	- 6.0
95	1	17,709		+ 244	+ 1.4
96	2	31,482	15,741	-1,724	- 9.9
97	1	15,217		-2,248	-12.9
98	2	29,455	14,778	-2,687	-15.4
99	1	21,594		+4,129	+23.6
100	1	16,225		-1,240	- 7.1
101	1	15,608		-1,857	-10.6
102	1	15,457		-2,008	-11.5
103	1	11,923		-5,542	-31.7
104	1	16,707		- 758	- 4.3
105	1	17,243		- 222	- 1.3
106	1	16,192		-1,273	- 7.3
107	1	18,223		+ 758	+ 4.3
108	1	17,533		+ 68	+ 0.4
	128	2,235,523			

POPULATION OF 1892 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS (1890 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u>	Bowie	20,267	<u>20</u>	Wood	13,932	<u>36</u> (2 places)	Tyler	10,877
				Rains	<u>3,909</u>		Hardin	3,956
					<u>17,841</u>		Liberty	4,230
<u>2</u>	Cass	22,554	<u>21</u>	Harrison	26,721		Jefferson	5,857
							Orange	4,770
<u>3F</u>	Bowie	20,267	<u>22F</u>	Harrison	26,721	<u>37</u> (2 places)	Chambers	<u>2,241</u>
	Cass	22,554		Gregg	<u>9,402</u>			<u>31,931</u>
	Marion	<u>10,862</u>			<u>36,123</u>			
		<u>53,683</u>	<u>23</u>	Smith	28,324	<u>38</u> (2 places)	Montgomery	11,765
<u>4</u>	Red River	21,452					Walker	12,874
			<u>24F</u>	Smith	28,324		Trinity	<u>7,648</u>
<u>5F</u>	Morris	6,580		Upshur	12,695	<u>39</u> (2 places)	Galveston	31,476
	Titus	8,190		Camp	<u>6,624</u>			
	Red River	<u>21,452</u>			<u>47,643</u>	<u>40</u>	Brazoria	11,506
		<u>36,222</u>					Matagorda	<u>3,985</u>
<u>6</u> (2 places)	Lamar	37,302	<u>25</u>	Upshur	12,695			<u>15,491</u>
				Camp	<u>6,624</u>			
<u>7</u> (2 places)	Fannin	38,709			<u>19,319</u>	<u>41</u>	Fort Bend	10,586
			<u>26</u>	Rusk	18,559		Waller	<u>10,888</u>
<u>8</u> (3 places)	Grayson	53,211						<u>21,474</u>
			<u>27F</u>	Rusk	18,559	<u>42</u>	Austin	17,859
<u>9</u>	Cooke	24,696		Panola	<u>14,328</u>			
					<u>32,887</u>	<u>43</u>	Colorado	19,512
<u>10</u>	Montague	18,863	<u>28</u>	Cherokee	22,975	<u>44</u>	Lavaca	21,887
<u>11</u>	Wise	24,134	<u>29</u>	Anderson	20,923	<u>45</u> (2 places)	Fayette	31,481
<u>12</u>	Denton	21,289	<u>30</u>	Houston	19,360	<u>46F</u>	Wharton	7,584
							Colorado	19,512
<u>13F</u>	Cooke	24,696	<u>31F</u>	Houston	19,360		Lavaca	21,887
	Denton	21,289		Anderson	20,923		Gonzales	<u>18,016</u>
	Wise	<u>24,134</u>		Cherokee	22,975			<u>66,999</u>
		<u>70,119</u>		Angelina	<u>6,306</u>	<u>47</u>	Washington	29,161
<u>14</u> (2 places)	Collin	36,736			<u>69,564</u>			
			<u>32</u>	Nacogdoches	15,984	<u>48F</u>	Washington	29,161
<u>15</u>	Hunt	31,885					Burleson	13,001
			<u>33</u>	Shelby	14,365		Lee	<u>11,952</u>
<u>16</u>	Kaufman	21,598		Sabine	<u>4,969</u>			<u>54,114</u>
					<u>19,334</u>	<u>49</u>	Burleson	13,001
<u>17F</u>	Hunt	31,885					Lee	<u>11,952</u>
	Kaufman	<u>21,598</u>	<u>34</u>	San Augustine	6,688			<u>24,953</u>
		<u>53,483</u>		Newton	4,650	<u>50</u> (2 places)	Travis	36,322
				Jasper	<u>5,592</u>			
<u>18</u>	Hopkins	20,572			<u>16,930</u>	<u>51</u>	Caldwell	15,769
			<u>35</u>	San Jacinto	7,360			
<u>19F</u>	Hopkins	20,572		Polk	<u>10,332</u>			
	Franklin	6,481			<u>17,692</u>			
	Delta	<u>9,117</u>						
		<u>36,170</u>						

74 LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT IN TEXAS

<u>52</u>	Bastrop	20,736	<u>71</u>	Williamson	25,909	<u>86</u>	Webb	14,842
<u>53</u>	Burnet	10,747	<u>72F</u>	Williamson	25,909		Encinal	2,744
	Lampasas	<u>7,584</u>		Milam	24,773			<u>17,586</u>
		18,331		Falls	20,706	<u>87</u>	Duval	7,598
<u>54</u>	Grimes	21,312			<u>71,388</u>		Nueces	8,093
<u>55</u>	Brazos	16,650	<u>73</u> (3 places)	Dallas	67,042		San Patricio	1,312
	Madison	<u>8,512</u>					Aransas	<u>1,824</u>
		25,162	<u>74F</u>	Dallas	67,042			<u>18,827</u>
<u>56F</u>	Leon	13,841		Rockwall	5,972	<u>88</u>	Atascosa	6,459
	Madison	<u>8,512</u>	<u>75</u>		<u>73,014</u>		Karnes	3,637
		22,353		Hill	27,583		Wilson	10,655
<u>57</u>	Freestone	15,987	<u>76</u>				Live Oak	<u>2,055</u>
<u>58</u>	Navarro	26,373		Bosque	14,224	<u>89</u> (2 places)		
<u>59F</u>	Navarro	26,373		Hamilton	<u>9,313</u>		Bexar	49,266
	Henderson	<u>12,285</u>	<u>77F</u>		<u>23,537</u>	<u>90F</u>	Bexar	49,266
		38,658		Hill	27,583		Atascosa	6,459
<u>60</u>	Limestone	21,678		Bosque	14,224		Karnes	3,637
<u>61</u>	Falls	20,706	<u>78</u> (2 places)	Hamilton	9,313		Wilson	10,655
<u>62</u>	Milam	24,773		Somervell	<u>3,419</u>		Live Oak	<u>2,055</u>
<u>63</u>	Robertson	26,506			<u>54,539</u>			<u>72,072</u>
<u>64F</u>	Limestone	21,678	<u>79</u>			<u>91</u>	McMullen	1,038
	Robertson	26,506		Tarrant	41,142		La Salle	2,139
	Leon	13,841	<u>80F</u>				Dimmit	1,049
	Madison	<u>8,512</u>		Parker	21,682		Zavalla	1,097
		70,537		Tarrant	41,142		Uvalde	3,804
<u>65</u> (2 places)	Bell	33,377		Hood	<u>7,614</u>		Medina	5,730
<u>66</u> (2 places)	McLennan	39,204			<u>70,438</u>	<u>92</u>	Frio	<u>3,112</u>
<u>67</u>	Coryell	16,873	<u>81</u>	Palo Pinto	8,320			<u>17,969</u>
<u>68</u>	Ellis	31,774		Eastland	10,373		Bandera	3,795
<u>69</u>	Johnson	22,313	<u>82</u>		<u>18,693</u>		Kerr	4,462
<u>70F</u>	Ellis	31,774		De Witt	14,307		Kendall	<u>3,826</u>
	Johnson	<u>22,313</u>		Goliad	<u>5,910</u>			<u>12,083</u>
		54,087			<u>20,217</u>	<u>93</u>	Llano	6,772
			<u>83</u>				Mason	<u>5,180</u>
				Bee	3,720			<u>11,952</u>
				Calhoun	815	<u>94</u>	Concho	1,065
				Jackson	3,281		McCulloch	3,217
				Refugio	1,239		San Saba	6,641
				Victoria	<u>8,737</u>		Mills	<u>5,493</u>
					<u>17,792</u>			<u>16,416</u>
			<u>84</u>	Gonzales	18,016	<u>95</u>	Crockett	194
							Sutton	658
			<u>85</u> (2 places)	Cameron	14,424		Schleicher	155
				Zapata	3,562		Kimble	2,243
				Hidalgo	6,534		Menard	1,215
				Starr	<u>10,749</u>		Runnels	3,193
					<u>35,269</u>		Coke	2,059
							Tom Green	5,152
							Irion	870

95 (Cont'd.)
 Edwards 1,970
 Sterling¹
17,709

96 (2 places)
 El Paso 15,678
 Jeff Davis 1,394
 Presidio 1,698
 Brewster 710
 Foley 25
 Buchel 298
 Pecos 1,326
 Val Verde 2,874
 Kinney 3,781
 Maverick 3,698
31,482

97
 Guadalupe 15,217

98 (2 places)
 Blanco 4,649
 Gillespie 7,056
 Hays 11,352
 Comal 6,398
29,455

99
 Erath 21,594

100
 Van Zandt 16,225

101
 Comanche 15,608

102
 Dallam 112
 Sherman 34
 Hansford 133
 Ochiltree 198
 Lipscomb 632
 Hemphill 519
 Roberts 326
 Hutchinson 58
 Moore 15
 Hartley 252
 Oldham 270
 Potter 849
 Carson 356
 Gray 203
 Wheeler 778
 Collingsworth 357
 Donley 1,056
 Armstrong 944
 Randall 187
 Deaf Smith 179
 Parmer 7
 Castro 9
 Swisher 100
 Briscoe (No returns)
 Hall 703
 Childress 1,175
 Bailey 0

102 (Cont'd.)
 Lamb 4
 Hale 721
 Floyd 529
 Motley 139
 Cottle 240
 Hardeman 3,904
 Foard²
 Dickens 295
 King 173
15,457

103
 Greer (Okla.)
 Wilbarger 7,092
 Wichita 4,831
11,923

104
 Knox 1,134
 Baylor 2,595
 Archer 2,101
 Throckmorton 902
 Young 5,049
 Stephens 4,926
16,707

105
 Clay 7,503
 Jack 9,740
17,243

106
 Reeves 1,247
 Loving 3
 Winkler 18
 Ward 77
 Crane 15
 Upton 52
 Ector 224
 Midland 1,033
 Glasscock 208
 Andrews 24
 Martin 264
 Howard 1,210
 Mitchell 2,059
 Nolan 1,573
 Fisher 2,996
 Scurry 1,415
 Borden 222
 Dawson 29
 Gaines 68
 Yoakum 4
 Terry 21
 Lynn 24
 Garza 14
 Kent 324
 Stonewall 1,024
 Haskell 1,665
 Crosby 346
 Lubbock 33
 Hockley (No returns)
 Cochran (No returns)
16,192

107
 Jones 3,797
 Shackelford 2,012
 Callahan 5,457
 Taylor 6,957
18,223

108
 Brown 11,421
 Coleman 6,112
17,533

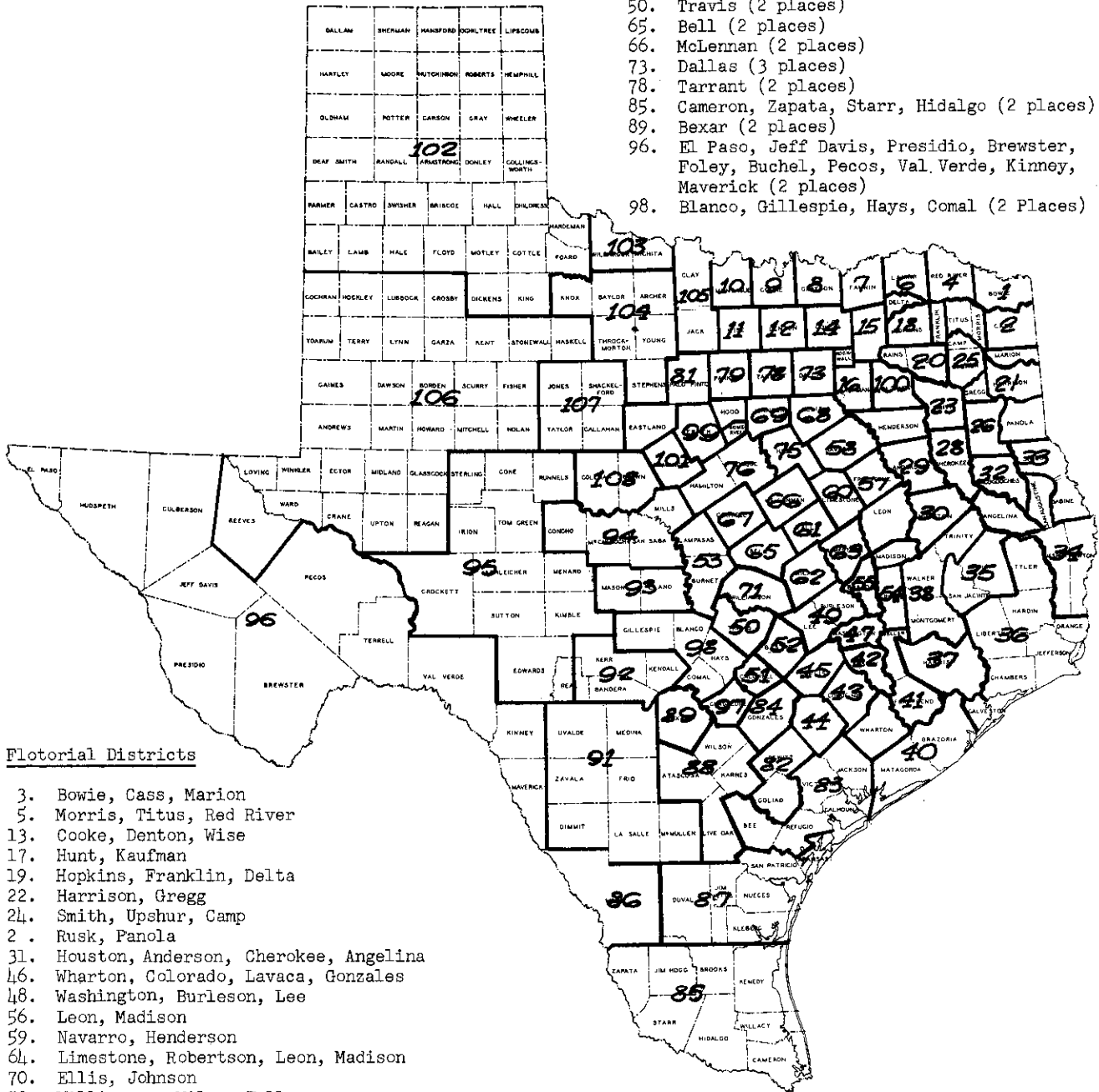
¹ Created from Tom Green County in 1891. Included in population for Tom Green County in 1890 census.

² Created from Hardeman, King, Knox, and Cottle Counties in 1891. Population included in those counties in 1890 census.

1892 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

Multiplace Districts

- 6. Lamar (2 places)
- 7. Fannin (2 places)
- 8. Grayson (3 places)
- 14. Collin (2 places)
- 36. Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Jefferson, Orange, Chambers (2 places)
- 37. Harris (2 places)
- 38. Montgomery, Walker, Trinity (2 places)
- 39. Galveston (2 places)
- 45. Fayette (2 places)
- 50. Travis (2 places)
- 65. Bell (2 places)
- 66. McLennan (2 places)
- 73. Dallas (3 places)
- 78. Tarrant (2 places)
- 85. Cameron, Zapata, Starr, Hidalgo (2 places)
- 89. Bexar (2 places)
- 96. El Paso, Jeff Davis, Presidio, Brewster, Foley, Buchel, Pecos, Val Verde, Kinney, Maverick (2 places)
- 98. Blanco, Gillespie, Hays, Comal (2 Places)



Floterial Districts

- 3. Bowie, Cass, Marion
- 5. Morris, Titus, Red River
- 13. Cooke, Denton, Wise
- 17. Hunt, Kaufman
- 19. Hopkins, Franklin, Delta
- 22. Harrison, Gregg
- 24. Smith, Upshur, Camp
- 2. Rusk, Panola
- 31. Houston, Anderson, Cherokee, Angelina
- 46. Wharton, Colorado, Lavaca, Gonzales
- 48. Washington, Burleson, Lee
- 56. Leon, Madison
- 59. Navarro, Henderson
- 64. Limestone, Robertson, Leon, Madison
- 70. Ellis, Johnson
- 72. Williamson, Milam, Falls
- 74. Dallas, Rockwall
- 77. Hill, Bosque, Hamilton, Somervell
- 80. Parker, Tarrant
- 90. Bexar, Atascosa, Karnes, Wilson, Live Oak

TEXAS SENATE
1892 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1890 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 72,114
 Largest District 85,996 (15)
 Smallest District 56,783 (29)
 Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 1.5
 Range of Deviation: -21.3 to +19.2

District	Population	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	60,263	-11,851	-16.4
2	72,436	+ 322	+ 0.4
3	76,011	+ 3,897	+ 5.4
4	77,907	+ 5,793	+ 8.0
5	68,621	- 3,493	- 4.8
6	73,014	+ 900	+ 1.2
7	84,487	+12,373	+17.2
8	73,973	+ 1,859	+ 2.6
9	60,256	-11,858	-16.4
10	81,670	+ 9,556	+13.3
11	84,683	+12,569	+17.4
12	80,821	+ 8,707	+12.1
13	77,212	+ 5,098	+ 7.1
14	67,573	- 4,541	- 6.3
15	85,996	+13,882	+19.2
16	76,582	+ 4,468	+ 6.2
17	56,792	-15,322	-21.2
18	72,880	+ 766	+ 1.1
19	74,850	+ 2,736	+ 3.8
20	72,978	+ 864	+ 1.2
21	71,401	- 713	- 1.0
22	67,104	- 5,010	- 6.9
23	71,682	- 432	- 0.6
24	74,135	+ 2,021	+ 2.8
25	63,900	- 8,214	-11.4
26	74,344	+ 2,230	+ 3.1
27	81,371	+ 9,257	+12.8
28	57,655	-14,459	-20.1
29	56,783	-15,331	-21.3
30	73,857	+ 1,743	+ 2.4
31	64,286	- 7,828	-10.9

2,235,523

¹ Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1892, c. 20, 10 Gammel 412, 414.

² U. S. Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Population, I, 1058-1062.

POPULATION OF 1892 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (1890 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u> Bowie 20,267 Cass 22,554 Marion 10,862 Morris 6,580 <u>60,263</u>	<u>12</u> Limestone 21,678 Freestone 15,987 Robertson 26,506 Brazos 16,650 <u>80,821</u>	<u>21</u> Gonzales 18,016 Caldwell 15,769 Guadalupe 15,217 Comal 6,398 Hays 11,352 Blanco 4,649 <u>71,401</u>
<u>2</u> Red River 21,452 Titus 8,190 Camp 6,624 Franklin 6,481 Hopkins 20,572 Delta 9,117 <u>72,436</u>	<u>13</u> Anderson 20,923 Cherokee 22,975 Houston 19,360 Angelina 6,306 Trinity 7,648 <u>77,212</u>	<u>22</u> Jackson 3,281 Calhoun 815 Victoria 8,737 De Witt 14,307 Goliad 5,910 Refugio 1,239 Bee 3,720 Live Oak 2,055 Karnes 3,637 Willson 10,655 Atascosa 6,459 McMullen 1,038 La Salle 2,139 Frio 3,112 <u>67,104</u>
<u>3</u> Lamar 37,302 Fannin 38,709 <u>76,011</u>	<u>14</u> Nacogdoches 15,984 San Augustine 6,688 Sabine 4,969 Newton 4,650 Jasper 5,592 Tyler 10,877 Liberty 4,230 Hardin 3,956 Orange 4,770 Jefferson 5,857 <u>67,573</u>	<u>23</u> Cameron 14,424 Hidalgo 6,534 Starr 10,749 Zapata 3,562 Webb 14,842 Encinal 2,744 Duval 7,598 Nueces 8,093 San Patricio 1,312 Aransas 1,824 <u>71,682</u>
<u>4</u> Grayson 53,211 Cooke 24,696 <u>77,907</u>	<u>15</u> Leon 13,841 Madison 8,512 Grimes 21,312 Montgomery 11,765 Walker 12,874 San Jacinto 7,360 Polk 10,332 <u>85,996</u>	<u>24</u> Bexar 49,266 Medina 5,730 Bandera 3,795 Kendall 3,826 Kerr 4,462 Gillespie 7,056 <u>74,135</u>
<u>5</u> Collin 36,736 Hunt 31,885 <u>68,621</u>	<u>16</u> Harris 37,249 Fort Bend 10,586 Waller 10,888 Austin 17,859 <u>76,582</u>	<u>25</u> Llano 6,772 Mason 5,180 Kimble 2,243 Menard 1,215 Schleicher 155 Sutton 658 Crockett 194 Tom Green 5,152 Coke 2,059 Irion 870 Pecos 1,326 Buchel 298 Foley 25 Brewster 710 Presidio 1,698 Jeff Davis 1,394 El Paso 15,678 Val Verde 2,874 Edwards 1,970 Kinney 3,781 Uvalde 3,804
<u>6</u> Dallas 67,042 Rockwall 5,972 <u>73,014</u>	<u>17</u> Chambers 2,241 Galveston 31,476 Brazoria 11,506 Matagorda 3,985 Wharton 7,584 <u>56,792</u>	
<u>7</u> Rains 3,909 Van Zandt 16,225 Wood 13,932 Smith 28,324 Gregg 9,402 Upshur 12,695 <u>84,487</u>	<u>18</u> Colorado 19,512 Lavaca 21,887 Fayette 31,481 <u>72,880</u>	
<u>8</u> Harrison 26,721 Rusk 18,559 Panola 14,328 Shelby 14,365 <u>73,973</u>	<u>19</u> Washington 29,161 Burleson 13,001 Lee 11,952 Bastrop 20,736 <u>74,850</u>	
<u>9</u> Navarro 26,373 Henderson 12,285 Kaufman 21,598 <u>60,256</u>	<u>20</u> Williamson 25,909 Travis 36,322 Burnet 10,747 <u>72,978</u>	
<u>10</u> Ellis 31,774 Johnson 22,313 Hill 27,583 <u>81,670</u>		
<u>11</u> McLennan 39,204 Falls 20,706 Milam 24,773 <u>84,683</u>		

25 (Cont'd.)

Zavalla	1,097
Sterling ¹	
Dimmit	1,049
Maverick	3,698
	<u>63,900</u>

26

Erath	21,594
Comanche	15,608
Mills	5,493
San Saba	6,641
McCulloch	3,217
Concho	1,065
Runnels	3,193
Coleman	6,112
Brown	11,421
	<u>74,344</u>

27

Bell	33,377
Lampasas	7,584
Coryell	16,873
Hamilton	9,313
Bosque	14,224
	<u>81,371</u>

28

Palo Pinto	8,320
Stephens	4,926
Eastland	10,373
Callahan	5,457
Taylor	6,957
Nolan	1,573
Mitchell	2,059
Howard	1,210
Martin	264
Andrews	24
Glasscock	208
Midland	1,033
Ector	224
Winkler	18
Loving	3
Ward	77
Crane	15
Upton	52
Reeves	1,247
Gaines	68
Yoakum	4
Terry	21
Lynn	24
Dawson	29
Borden	222
Garza	14
Kent	324
Scurry	1,415
Fisher	2,996
Stonewall	1,024
Haskell	1,665
Jones	3,797
Shackelford	2,012
	<u>57,655</u>

29

Jack	9,740
Young	5,049

29 (Cont'd.)

Throckmorton	902
Clay	7,503
Archer	2,101
Wichita	4,831
Wilbarger	7,092
Baylor	2,595
Knox	1,134
Foard ²	
Hardeman	3,904
Greer (Okla.)	173
King	295
Dickens	346
Crosby	33
Lubbock	(No returns)
Hockley	(No returns)
Cochran	(No returns)
Bailey	(No returns)
Lamb	4
Hale	721
Floyd	529
Motley	139
Cottle	240
Childress	1,175
Hall	703
Briscoe	(No returns)
Swisher	100
Castro	9
Parmer	7
Deaf Smith	179
Randall	187
Armstrong	944
Donley	1,056
Collingsworth	357
Wheeler	778
Gray	203
Carson	356
Potter	849
Oldham	270
Hartley	252
Moore	15
Hutchinson	58
Roberts	326
Hemphill	519
Lipscomb	632
Ochiltree	198
Hansford	133
Sherman	34
Dallam	112
	<u>56,783</u>

30

Tarrant	41,142
Parker	21,682
Hood	7,614
Somervell	3,419
	<u>73,857</u>

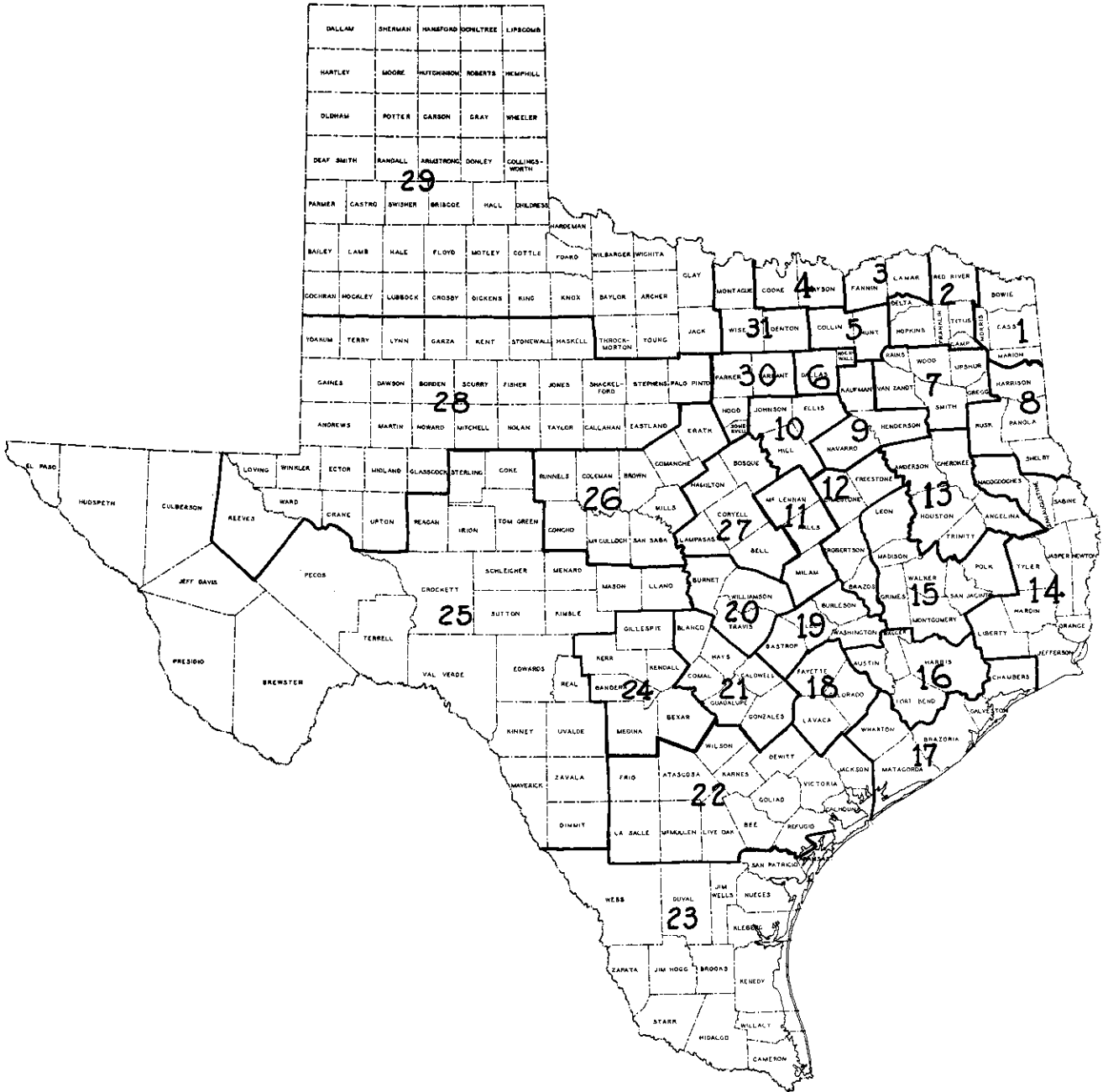
31

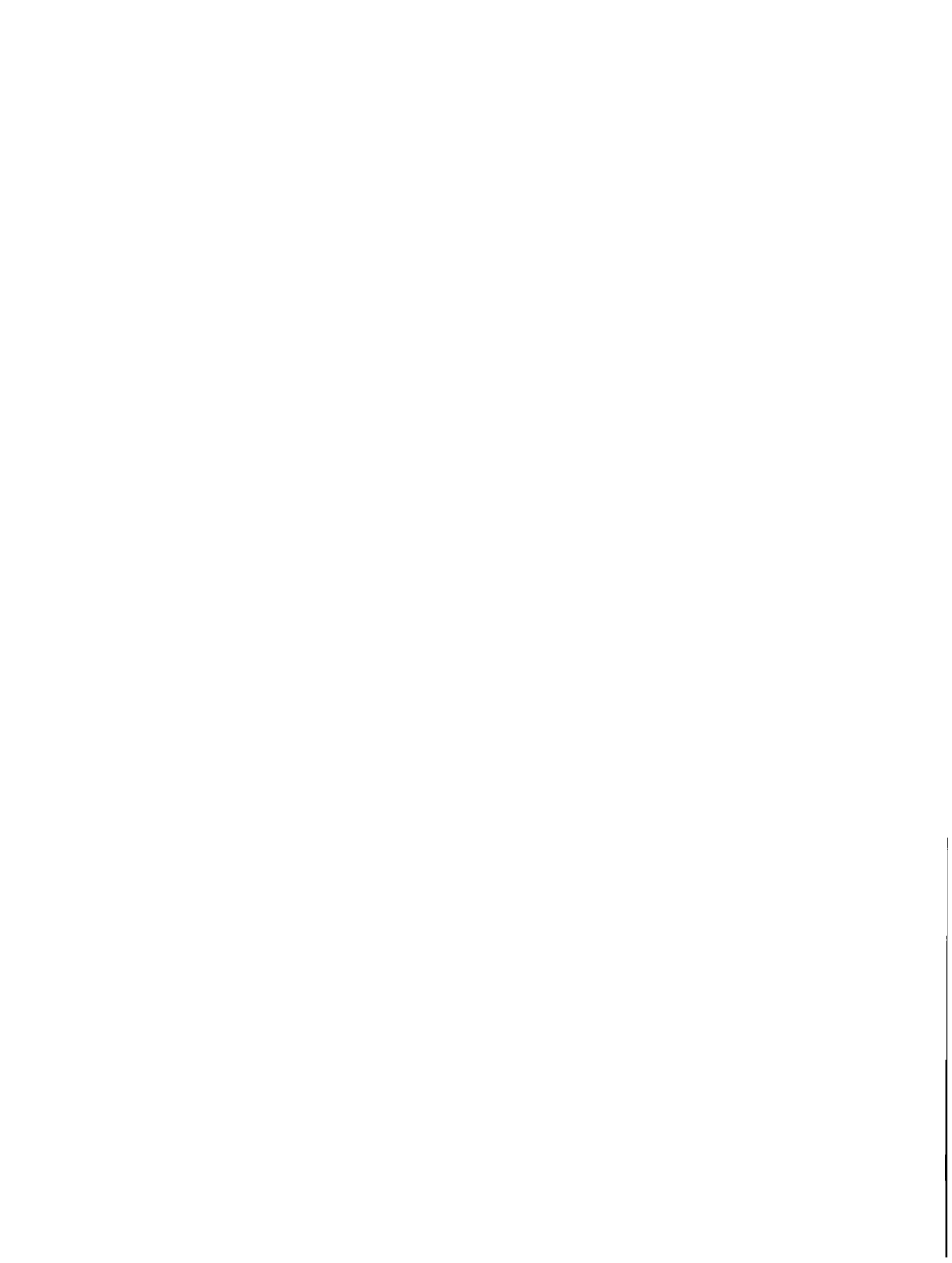
Denton	21,289
Wise	24,134
Montague	18,863
	<u>64,286</u>

¹ Created from Tom Green County in 1891. Not included in 1890 census.

² Created from Hardeman, King, Knox, and Cottle Counties in 1891. Not included in 1890 census.

1892 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS





TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1901 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1900 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 22,923
Largest District: 31,528 (54)
Smallest District: 17,971 (85)
Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 1.8
Range of Deviation: -21.6 to +37.5

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	1	26,676		+3,748	+16.4
2, 3	2	50,405	25,202	+2,279	+ 9.9
4	2	48,627	24,314	+1,391	+ 6.1
5, 6	2	51,873	25,936	+3,013	+13.1
7	1	22,841		- 82	- 0.3
8, 9	2	42,632	21,316	-1,607	- 7.0
10	1	25,412		+2,489	+10.8
11	1	21,048		-1,875	- 8.2
12, 13	2	49,713	24,856	+1,933	+ 8.4
14	1	21,404		-1,519	- 6.6
15	1	26,099		+3,176	+13.8
16	1	25,154		+2,231	+ 9.7
17	1	24,663		+1,740	+ 7.6
18	1	20,452		-2,471	-10.7
19	2	46,639	23,320	+ 397	+ 1.7
20	1	20,814		-2,109	- 9.2
21	1	28,096		+5,173	+22.6
22	1	20,144		-2,779	-12.1
23	2	44,116	22,058	- 865	- 3.8
24	3	63,786	21,262	-1,661	- 7.2
25	1	30,784		+7,861	+34.3
26	2	43,856	21,928	- 995	- 4.3
27	1	25,452		+2,529	+11.0
28	1	28,015		+5,092	+22.2
29	1	19,970		-2,953	-12.9
30, 31, 32	3	64,984	21,661	-1,262	- 5.5
33	2	47,295	23,648	+ 725	+ 3.2
34	2	51,793	25,896	+2,973	+13.0
35	3	63,661	21,220	-1,703	- 7.4
36	2	50,087	25,044	+2,121	+ 9.3
37, 38	4	91,257	22,814	- 109	- 0.5
39	2	50,059	25,030	+2,107	+ 9.2
40	2	43,374	21,687	-1,236	- 5.4
41	1	18,910		-4,013	-17.5
42, 67, 68, 69	6	125,687	20,948	-1,975	- 8.6
43	1	28,504		+5,581	+24.3
44	1	26,106		+3,183	+13.9

¹ Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1901, c. 7, 12-17.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Population, I, 1058-1062.

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
45	1	18,859		-4,064	-17.7
46, 47	2	47,526	23,763	+ 840	+ 3.7
48	1	18,367		-4,556	-19.9
49	1	20,676		-2,247	- 9.8
50	1	22,203		- 720	- 3.1
51, 52	2	45,063	22,532	- 391	- 1.7
53	1	20,958		-1,965	- 8.6
54	1	31,528		+8,605	+37.5
55	1	21,311		-1,612	- 7.0
56,57,58,59	4	92,269	23,067	+ 144	+ 0.6
60	1	21,765		-1,158	- 5.1
61	2	47,386	23,693	+ 770	+ 3.4
62, 63	2	48,600	24,300	+1,377	+ 6.0
64, 65, 66	3	71,146	23,715	+ 792	+ 3.4
70	2	45,535	22,768	- 155	- 0.1
71	1	21,308		-1,615	- 7.0
72	2	41,355	20,678	-2,245	- 9.8
73, 74	2	51,209	25,604	+2,681	+11.7
75, 76	2	42,610	21,305	-1,618	- 7.1
77	1	25,823		+2,900	+12.7
78,79,80,81,108	6	135,304	22,551	- 372	- 1.6
82	1	24,800		+1,877	+ 8.2
83	1	19,455		-3,468	-15.1
84	1	21,218		-1,705	- 7.4
85	1	17,971		-4,952	-21.6
86	1	23,009		+ 86	+ 0.4
87	1	21,371		-1,552	- 6.8
88	1	25,727		+2,804	+12.2
89	1	20,233		-2,690	-11.7
90	1	21,150		-1,773	- 7.7
91	1	21,385		-1,538	- 6.7
92	3	69,422	23,141	+ 218	+ 0.9
93	1	21,104		-1,819	- 7.9
94	1	23,010		+ 87	+ 0.4
95	2	39,161	19,580	-3,343	-14.6
96	1	21,851		-1,072	- 4.7
97	1	21,855		-1,068	- 4.7
98	1	20,026		-2,897	-12.6
99	1	23,162		+ 239	+ 1.0
100	1	24,886		+1,963	+ 8.6
101	1	23,523		+ 600	+ 2.6
102	1	24,859		+1,936	+ 8.4
103	1	26,320		+3,397	+14.8
104	1	20,992		-1,931	- 8.4
105	1	24,475		+1,552	+ 6.8
106	1	21,201		-1,722	- 7.5
107	1	26,096		+3,173	+13.8
109	1	19,259		+3,664	+16.0
	133	3,048,710			

POPULATION OF 1901 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS (1900 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u> Bowie	26,676	<u>19</u> (Cont'd.) San Jacinto	10,277	<u>36</u> (2 places) Collin	50,087
		San Augustine	<u>8,434</u>		
<u>2</u> Red River	29,893		<u>46,639</u>	<u>37</u> (3 places) Dallas	82,726
<u>3F</u> Red River	29,893	<u>20</u> Sabine	6,394	<u>38F</u> Dallas	82,726
Titus	12,292	Newton	7,282	Rockwall	<u>8,531</u>
Morris	<u>8,220</u>	Jasper	<u>7,138</u>		<u>91,257</u>
	<u>50,405</u>		<u>20,814</u>		
<u>4</u> (2 places) Lamar	48,627	<u>21</u> Tyler	11,899	<u>39</u> (2 places) Ellis	50,059
<u>5F</u> Delta	15,249	Hardin	5,049	<u>40</u> (2 places) Navarro	43,374
Franklin	8,674	Liberty	8,102		
Hopkins	<u>27,950</u>	Chambers	<u>3,046</u>	<u>41</u> Freestone	18,910
	<u>51,873</u>		<u>28,096</u>	<u>42</u> Limestone	32,573
<u>6</u> Hopkins	27,950	<u>22</u> Jefferson	14,239		
<u>7</u> Cass	22,841	Orange	<u>5,905</u>	<u>43</u> Leon	18,072
			<u>20,144</u>	Madison	<u>10,432</u>
<u>8F</u> Marion	10,754	<u>23</u> (2 places) Galveston	44,116		<u>28,504</u>
Harris	<u>31,878</u>	<u>24</u> (3 places) Harris	63,786	<u>44</u> Grimes	26,106
	<u>42,632</u>			<u>45</u> Brazos	18,859
<u>9</u> Harrison	31,878	<u>25</u> Fort Bend	16,538		
<u>10</u> Camp	9,146	Waller	<u>14,246</u>	<u>46</u> Washington	32,931
Upshur	<u>16,266</u>		<u>30,784</u>	<u>47F</u> Washington	32,931
	<u>25,412</u>	<u>26</u> (2 places) Montgomery	17,067	Lee	<u>14,595</u>
<u>11</u> Wood	21,048	Trinity	10,976		<u>47,526</u>
<u>12</u> Smith	37,370	Walker	<u>15,813</u>	<u>48</u> Burleson	18,367
			<u>43,856</u>	<u>49</u> Austin	20,676
<u>13F</u> Smith	37,370	<u>27</u> Houston	25,452	<u>50</u> Colorado	22,203
Gregg	<u>12,343</u>			<u>51</u> Lavaca	28,121
	<u>49,713</u>	<u>28</u> Anderson	28,015	<u>52F</u> Lavaca	28,121
<u>14</u> Panola	21,404	<u>29</u> Henderson	19,970	Wharton	<u>16,942</u>
<u>15</u> Rusk	26,099	<u>30</u> Van Zandt	25,481		<u>45,063</u>
<u>16</u> Cherokee	25,154	<u>31</u> Kaufman	33,376	<u>53</u> Matagorda	6,097
				Brazoria	<u>14,861</u>
<u>17</u> Nacogdoches	24,663	<u>32F</u> Kaufman	33,376		<u>20,958</u>
<u>18</u> Shelby	20,452	Van Zandt	25,481	<u>54</u> Bee	7,720
		Rains	<u>6,127</u>	Jackson	6,094
<u>19</u> (2 places) Polk	14,447		<u>64,984</u>	Victoria	13,678
Angelina	13,481	<u>33</u> (2 places) Fannin	47,295		
		<u>34</u> (2 places) Hunt	51,793		
		<u>35</u> (3 places) Grayson	63,661		

<u>54</u> (Cont'd.)		<u>74F</u>		<u>91</u>	
Calhoun	2,395	Johnson	33,819	Guadalupe	21,385
Refugio	1,611	Bosque	17,390	<u>92</u> (3 places)	
	<u>31,528</u>		<u>51,209</u>	Bexar	69,422
<u>55</u>		<u>75</u>		<u>93</u>	
De Witt	21,311	Erath	29,966	Wilson	13,961
<u>56</u>		<u>76F</u>		Atascosa	<u>7,143</u>
Gonzales	28,882	Erath	29,966		<u>21,104</u>
<u>57</u>		Somervell	3,498	<u>94</u>	
Fayette	36,542	Hood	9,146	Aransas	1,716
<u>58F</u>			<u>42,610</u>	San Patricio	2,372
Gonzales	28,882	<u>77</u>		Duval	8,483
Fayette	36,542	Parker	25,823	Nueces	<u>10,439</u>
Bastrop	26,845	<u>78</u> (2 places)			<u>23,010</u>
	<u>92,269</u>	Tarrant	52,376	<u>95</u> (2 places)	
<u>59</u>		<u>79</u>		Cameron	16,095
Bastrop	26,845	Denton	28,318	Hidalgo	6,837
<u>60</u>		<u>80</u>		Starr	11,469
Caldwell	21,765	Wise	27,116	Zapata	<u>4,760</u>
<u>61</u> (2 places)		<u>81</u>			<u>39,161</u>
Travis	47,386	Cooke	27,494	<u>96</u>	
<u>62</u>		<u>82</u>		Webb	21,851
Williamson	28,072	Montague	24,800	<u>97</u>	
<u>63F</u>		<u>83</u>		McMullen	1,024
Williamson	38,072	Clay	9,231	La Salle	2,303
Burnet	10,528	Jack	10,224	Dimmit	1,106
	<u>48,600</u>		<u>19,455</u>	Zavala	792
<u>64</u>		<u>84</u>		Frio	4,200
Milam	39,666	Palo Pinto	12,291	Medina	7,783
<u>65</u>		Stephens	6,466	Uvalde	<u>4,647</u>
Robertson	31,480	Shackelford	2,461		<u>21,855</u>
<u>66F</u>			<u>21,218</u>	<u>98</u>	
Milam	39,666	<u>85</u>		Bandera	5,332
Robertson	31,480	Eastland	17,971	Kendall	4,103
	<u>71,146</u>	<u>86</u>		Kerr	4,980
<u>67</u>		Comanche	23,009	Kimball	2,503
Falls	33,342	<u>87</u>		Edwards	<u>3,108</u>
<u>68</u> (2 places)		Hamilton	13,520		<u>20,026</u>
McLennan	59,772	Mills	7,851	<u>99</u>	
<u>69F</u> (2 places)			<u>21,371</u>	Kinney	2,447
McLennan	59,772	<u>88</u>		Val Verde	5,263
Falls	33,342	Lampasas	8,625	Maverick	4,066
Limestone	32,573	San Saba	7,569	Pecos	2,360
	<u>125,687</u>	McCulloch	3,960	Brewster	2,356
<u>70</u> (2 places)		Mason	5,573	Presidio	3,673
Bell	45,535		<u>25,727</u>	Jeff Davis	1,150
<u>71</u>		<u>89</u>		Reeves	<u>1,847</u>
Coryell	21,308	Llano	7,301		<u>23,162</u>
<u>72</u> (2 places)		Blanco	4,703	<u>100</u>	
Hill	41,355	Gillespie	8,229	El Paso	24,886
<u>73</u>			<u>20,233</u>	<u>101</u>	
Johnson	33,819	<u>90</u>		Loving	33
		Hays	14,142	Winkler	60
		Comal	7,008	Ward	1,451
			<u>21,150</u>	Crane	51
				Upton	48
				Ector	381
				Midland	1,741
				Glasscock	286
				Andrews	87
				Martin	332

101 (Cont'd.)

Howard	2,528
Mitchell	2,855
Nolan	2,611
Fisher	3,708
Scurry	4,158
Borden	776
Dawson	37
Gaines	55
Yoakum	26
Terry	48
Lynn	17
Garza	185
Kent	899
Crosby	788
Lubbock	293
Hockley	44
Cochran	25
	<u>23,523</u>

102

Tom Green	6,804
Irion	848
Coke	3,430
Runnels	5,379
Concho	1,427
Menard	2,011
Sutton	1,727
Schleicher	515
Sterling	1,127
Crockett	1,591
	<u>24,859</u>

103

Jones	7,053
Taylor	10,499
Callahan	8,768
	<u>26,320</u>

104

Young	6,540
Throckmorton	1,750
Haskell	2,637
Stonewall	2,183
Knox	2,322
Baylor	3,052
Archer	2,508
	<u>20,992</u>

105

Wichita	5,806
Wilbarger	5,759
Hardeman	3,634
Foard	1,568
King	490
Dickens	1,151
Motley	1,257
Cottle	1,002
Childress	2,138
Hall	1,670
	<u>24,475</u>

106

Floyd	2,020
Hale	1,680
Lamb	31
Bailey	4
Parmer	34
Castro	400
Swisher	1,227
Briscoe	1,253

106 (Cont'd.)

Collingsworth	1,233
Donley	2,756
Armstrong	1,205
Randall	963
Deaf Smith	843
Oldham	349
Potter	1,820
Carson	469
Gray	480
Wheeler	636
Hemphill	815
Roberts	620
Hutchinson	303
Moore	209
Hartley	377
Dallam	146
Sherman	104
Hansford	167
Ochiltree	267
Lipscomb	790
	<u>21,201</u>

107

Brown	16,019
Coleman	10,077
	<u>26,096</u>

108F

Tarrant	52,376
Denton	28,318
Wise	27,116
Cooke	27,494
	<u>135,304</u>

109

Karnes	8,681
Goliad	8,310
Live Oak	2,268
	<u>19,259</u>

TEXAS SENATE
1901 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1900 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 98,345
 Largest District: 132,780 (11)
 Smallest District: 68,491 (1)
 Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 1.9
 Range of Deviation: -30.3 to +35.0

District	Population	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	68,491	-29,854	-30.3
2	94,058	- 4,287	- 4.4
3	100,420	+ 2,075	+ 2.1
4	91,155	- 7,190	- 7.3
5	103,509	+ 5,164	+ 5.3
6	91,257	- 7,088	- 7.2
7	109,311	+10,966	+11.2
8	112,176	+13,831	+14.1
9	96,720	- 1,625	- 1.7
10	125,233	+26,888	+27.3
11	132,780	+34,435	+35.0
12	101,822	+ 3,477	+ 3.5
13	103,078	+ 4,733	+ 4.8
14	99,105	+ 760	+ 0.8
15	112,214	+13,869	+14.1
16	94,570	- 3,775	- 3.8
17	85,062	-13,283	-13.5
18	107,542	+ 9,197	+ 9.4
19	92,738	- 5,607	- 5.7
20	104,611	+ 6,266	+ 6.4
21	97,885	- 460	- 0.5
22	99,118	+ 773	+ 0.8
23	86,739	-11,606	-11.8
24	92,066	- 6,279	- 6.4
25	90,507	- 7,838	- 8.0
26	112,558	+14,213	+14.5
27	97,753	- 592	- 0.6
28	92,702	- 5,643	- 5.7
29	82,453	-15,892	-16.2
30	90,843	- 7,502	- 7.6
31	80,234	-18,111	-18.4

3,048,710

¹ Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1901, c. 6, 9-10.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Population, I, 1058-1062.

POPULATION OF 1901 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (1900 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u>	Bowie Cass Marion Morris	26,676 22,841 10,754 8,220 <u>68,491</u>	<u>12</u>	Limestone Freestone Robertson Brazos	32,573 18,910 31,480 18,859 <u>101,822</u>	<u>20</u> (Cont'd.)	Burnet Lampasas	10,528 8,625 <u>104,611</u>
<u>2</u>	Red River Titus Franklin Hopkins Delta	29,893 12,292 8,674 27,950 15,249 <u>94,058</u>	<u>13</u>	Anderson Cherokee Houston Angelina Trinity	28,015 25,154 25,452 13,481 10,976 <u>103,078</u>	<u>21</u>	Gonzales Caldwell Guadalupe Comal Hays Blanco	28,882 21,765 21,385 7,008 14,142 4,703 <u>97,885</u>
<u>3</u>	Lamar Fannin	48,627 51,793 <u>100,420</u>	<u>14</u>	Nacogdoches San Augustine Sabine Newton Jasper Tyler Liberty Hardin Orange Jefferson	24,663 8,434 6,394 7,282 7,138 11,899 8,102 5,049 5,905 14,239 <u>99,105</u>	<u>22</u>	Jackson Calhoun Victoria De Witt Goliad Refugio Bee Live Oak Karnes Wilson Frio Aransas Atascosa	6,094 2,395 13,678 21,311 8,310 1,641 7,720 2,268 8,681 13,961 4,200 1,716 7,143 <u>99,118</u>
<u>4</u>	Grayson Cooke	63,661 27,494 <u>91,155</u>	<u>15</u>	Leon Madison Grimes Montgomery Walker San Jacinto Polk	18,072 10,432 26,106 17,067 15,813 10,277 14,447 <u>112,214</u>	<u>23</u>	Cameron Hidalgo Starr Zapata Webb Duval Nueces San Patricio La Salle McMullen Dimmit	16,095 6,837 11,469 4,760 21,851 8,483 10,439 2,372 2,303 1,024 1,106 <u>86,739</u>
<u>5</u>	Collin Hunt Rains	50,087 47,295 6,127 <u>103,509</u>	<u>16</u>	Harris Fort Bend Waller	63,786 16,538 14,246 <u>94,570</u>	<u>24</u>	Bexar Bandera Kendall Kerr Gillespie	69,422 5,332 4,103 4,980 8,229 <u>92,066</u>
<u>6</u>	Dallas Rockwall	82,726 8,531 <u>91,257</u>	<u>17</u>	Chambers Galveston Brazoria Matagorda Wharton	3,046 44,116 14,861 6,097 16,942 <u>85,062</u>	<u>25</u>	Kimble Menard Schleicher Sutton Crockett Tom Green Coke Sterling Irion Pecos Brewster Presidio Jeff Davis El Paso Val Verde Edwards Kinney	2,503 2,011 515 1,727 1,591 6,804 3,430 1,127 848 2,360 2,356 3,673 1,150 24,886 5,263 3,108 2,447
<u>7</u>	Van Zandt Wood Smith Upshur Camp	25,481 21,048 37,370 16,266 9,146 <u>109,311</u>	<u>18</u>	Colorado Lavaca Fayette Austin	22,203 28,121 36,542 20,676 <u>107,542</u>			
<u>8</u>	Harrison Rusk Panola Shelby Gregg	31,878 26,099 21,404 20,452 12,343 <u>112,176</u>	<u>19</u>	Washington Burleson Lee Bastrop	32,931 18,367 14,595 26,845 <u>92,738</u>			
<u>9</u>	Navarro Henderson Kaufman	43,374 19,970 33,376 <u>96,720</u>	<u>20</u>	Williamson Travis	38,072 47,386			
<u>10</u>	Ellis Johnson Hill	50,059 33,819 41,355 <u>125,233</u>						
<u>11</u>	McLennan Falls Milam	59,772 33,342 39,666 <u>132,780</u>						

25 (Cont'd.)

Uvalde	4,647
Medina	7,783
Zavala	792
Reeves	1,847
Maverick	4,066
Mason	5,573
	<u>90,507</u>

26

Erath	29,966
Comanche	23,009
Mills	7,851
San Saba	7,569
McCulloch	3,960
Concho	1,427
Runnels	5,379
Coleman	10,077
Brown	16,019
Llano	7,301
	<u>112,558</u>

27

Bell	45,535
Coryell	21,308
Hamilton	13,520
Bosque	17,390
	<u>97,753</u>

28

Palo Pinto	12,291
Stephens	6,466
Eastland	17,971
Callahan	8,768
Taylor	10,499
Nolan	2,611
Mitchell	2,855
Howard	2,528
Martin	332
Andrews	87
Glasscock	286
Midland	1,741
Ector	381
Winkler	60
Loving	33
Ward	1,451
Crane	51
Upton	48
Gaines	55
Yoakum	26
Terry	48
Lynn	17
Dawson	37
Borden	776
Garza	185
Kent	899
Scurry	4,158
Fisher	3,708
Stonewall	2,183
Haskell	2,637
Jones	7,053
Shackelford	2,461
	<u>92,702</u>

29

Jack	10,224
Young	6,540
Throckmorton	1,750
Clay	9,231
Archer	2,508
Wichita	5,806

29 (Cont'd.)

Wilbarger	5,759
Baylor	3,052
Knox	2,322
Foard	1,568
Hardeman	3,634
King	490
Dickens	1,151
Bailey	4
Lamb	31
Hale	1,680
Floyd	2,020
Motley	1,257
Cottle	1,002
Lubbock	293
Hockley	44
Cochran	25
Crosby	788
Childress	2,138
Hall	1,670
Briscoe	1,253
Swisher	1,227
Castro	400
Farmer	34
Deaf Smith	843
Randall	963
Armstrong	1,205
Donley	2,756
Collingsworth	1,233
Wheeler	636
Gray	480
Carson	469
Potter	1,820
Oldham	349
Hartley	377
Moore	209
Hutchinson	303
Roberts	620
Hemphill	815
Lipscomb	790
Ochiltree	267
Hansford	167
Sherman	104
Dallam	146
	<u>82,453</u>

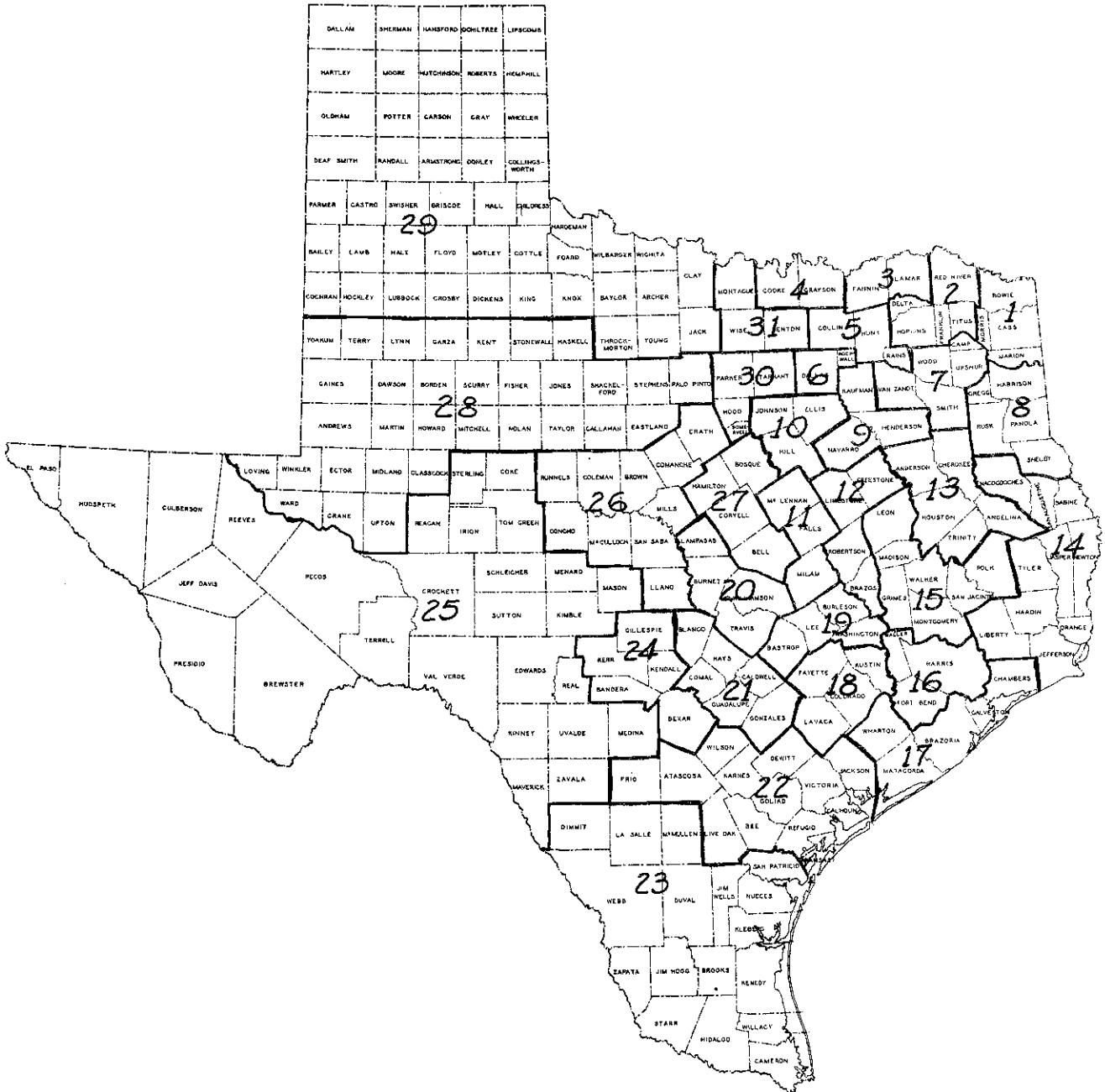
30

Tarrant	52,376
Parker	25,823
Hood	9,146
Somervell	3,498
	<u>90,843</u>

31

Denton	28,318
Wise	27,116
Montague	24,800
	<u>80,234</u>

1901 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS



TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1911 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1910 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 27,440
Largest District: 33,551 (121)
Smallest District: 20,424 (5)
Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 1.7
Range of Deviation: -25.6 to +22.3

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1, 2, 3	3	72,886	24,295	-3,145	-11.5
4, 126	2	51,383	25,692	-1,748	- 6.4
5	1	20,424		-7,016	-25.6
6	1	26,946		- 494	- 1.8
7	1	27,406		- 34	- 0.1
8	1	26,423		-1,017	- 3.7
9	1	33,432		+5,992	+21.8
10	1	28,969		+1,529	+ 5.6
11	1	27,001		- 439	- 1.6
12, 13, 14	3	81,593	27,198	- 242	- 0.9
15	4	115,693	28,923	+1,483	+ 5.4
16, 17	2	48,713	24,356	-3,084	-11.2
18,68,70,71,127	5	128,517	25,703	-1,737	- 6.3
19	1	26,893		- 547	- 2.0
20	1	28,829		+1,389	+ 5.1
21, 22	2	55,803	27,902	+ 462	+ 1.7
23	1	26,901		- 539	- 2.0
24	1	29,564		+2,124	+ 7.7
25	1	29,650		+2,210	+ 8.1
26	1	29,038		+1,598	+ 5.8
27, 28	2	61,877	30,938	+3,498	+12.7
29	1	25,651		-1,789	-10.3
30	1	30,204		+2,764	+10.1
31	1	29,511		+2,071	+ 7.5
32	1	26,861		- 579	- 2.1
33	1	28,564		+1,124	+ 4.1
34, 35	2	54,935	27,468	+ 28	+ 0.1
36, 37, 38	3	91,345	30,448	+3,008	+11.1
39, 40	2	56,188	28,094	+ 654	+ 2.4
41, 42, 43	4	115,017	28,754	+1,314	+ 4.8
44, 45, 47	6	171,071	28,512	+1,072	+ 3.9
46, 52, 54	5	139,830	27,966	- 526	- 1.9
48	1	26,603		- 837	- 3.1
49	1	25,123		-2,317	- 8.4
50	1	26,450		- 990	- 3.6
51	1	26,331		-1,109	- 4.0
53, 95	2	53,473	26,736	- 704	- 2.6
55	2	53,629	26,814	- 626	- 2.3

¹ Texas Laws, 1st Called Session 1911, c. 10, 80-87.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census, of the United States: 1930. Population, I, 1058-1062.

100 LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT IN TEXAS

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
56,57,58,59	4	114,387	28,597	+1,157	+ 4.2
60,61,62,63	5	143,520	28,704	+1,264	+ 4.6
64	1	27,454		+ 14	+ 0.1
65, 66, 67	3	85,966	28,655	+1,215	+ 4.4
69	1	25,561		-1,879	- 6.8
72	1	26,418		-1,022	- 3.7
73	1	27,594		+ 154	+ 0.6
74	1	28,534		+1,094	+ 4.0
75	1	27,759		+ 319	+ 1.2
76	1	30,919		+3,479	+12.7
77	1	27,158		- 282	- 1.0
78	1	26,879		- 561	- 2.0
79	1	26,312		-1,128	- 4.1
80	1	24,737		-2,703	- 9.9
81, 84	2	55,509	27,754	+ 314	+ 1.1
82	1	28,055		+ 615	+ 2.2
83	1	24,913		-2,527	- 9.2
85	4	119,676	26,919	- 521	- 1.9
86	1	24,237		-3,203	-11.7
87	1	24,795		-2,645	- 9.6
88	1	23,952		-3,488	-12.7
89	2	55,620	27,810	+ 370	+ 1.3
90	1	25,344		-2,096	- 7.6
91, 92	2	52,983	26,492	- 948	- 3.5
93	1	31,235		+3,795	+13.8
94	1	25,009		-2,431	- 8.9
96, 97	2	46,034	23,017	-4,423	-16.1
98	1	27,486		+ 46	+ 0.2
99	1	25,474		-1,966	- 7.2
100	1	23,568		-3,872	-14.1
101	1	28,094		+ 654	+ 2.4
102	1	29,223		+1,783	+ 6.5
103	1	26,564		- 876	- 3.2
104	1	24,609		-2,831	-10.3
105	1	22,801		-4,639	-16.9
106	1	28,500		+ 106	+ 0.4
107	1	26,293		-1,147	- 4.2
108, 110	2	59,329	29,664	+2,224	+ 8.1
109	1	27,186		- 254	- 0.9
111	1	27,270		- 170	- 0.6
112	1	29,272		+1,832	+ 6.7
113	1	22,551		-4,889	-17.8
114	1	24,650		-2,790	-10.2
115	1	28,710		+1,270	+ 4.6
116	1	29,997		+2,557	+ 9.3
117	1	30,711		+3,271	+11.9

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
118, 119	2	52,599	26,300	-1,140	- 4.2
120	1	26,982		- 458	- 1.7
121	1	33,551		+6,111	+22.3
122	1	24,111		-3,329	-12.1
123	1	25,771		-1,669	- 6.1
124	1	27,527		+ 87	+ 0.3
125	1	24,426		-3,014	-11.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>			
	142	3,896,542			

POPULATION OF 1911 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS (1910 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u> Bowie	34,827	<u>18</u> Fort Bend	18,168	<u>35F</u> Hopkins	31,038
		Waller	<u>12,138</u>	Delta	14,566
<u>2</u> Cass	27,587		<u>30,306</u>	Franklin	<u>9,331</u>
		<u>19</u> Brazoria	13,299		<u>54,935</u>
<u>3F</u> Bowie	34,827	Matagorda	<u>13,594</u>	<u>36</u> Lamar	46,544
Cass	27,587		<u>26,893</u>		
Marion	<u>10,472</u>	<u>20</u> Walker	16,061	<u>37</u> Fannin	44,801
	<u>72,886</u>	Trinity	<u>12,768</u>		
<u>4</u> Harrison	37,243		<u>28,829</u>	<u>38F</u> Lamar	46,544
		<u>21</u> Montgomery	15,679	Fannin	<u>44,801</u>
<u>5</u> Panola	20,424	Grimes	<u>21,205</u>		<u>91,345</u>
			<u>36,884</u>	<u>39</u> Hunt	48,116
<u>6</u> Rusk	26,946	<u>22F</u> Grimes	21,205		
		Brazos	<u>18,919</u>	<u>40F</u> Hunt	48,116
<u>7</u> Nacogdoches	27,406		<u>40,124</u>	Rockwall	<u>8,072</u>
		<u>23</u> Madison	10,318		<u>56,188</u>
<u>8</u> Shelby	26,423	Leon	<u>16,583</u>	<u>41</u> Collin	49,021
			<u>26,901</u>		
<u>9</u> Jasper	14,000	<u>24</u> Houston	29,564	<u>42</u> (2 places)	
Sabine	8,582			Grayson	65,996
Newton	<u>10,850</u>	<u>25</u> Anderson	29,650		
	<u>33,432</u>			<u>43F</u> Collin	49,021
<u>10</u> San Augustine	11,264	<u>26</u> Cherokee	29,038	Grayson	<u>65,996</u>
Angelina	<u>17,705</u>				<u>115,017</u>
	<u>28,969</u>	<u>27</u> Smith	41,746	<u>44</u> (4 places)	
<u>11</u> Polk	17,459			Dallas	135,748
San Jacinto	<u>9,542</u>	<u>28F</u> Smith	41,746		
	<u>27,001</u>	Henderson	<u>20,131</u>	<u>45</u> Kaufman	35,323
			<u>61,877</u>		
<u>12</u> Tyler	10,250	<u>29</u> Van Zandt	25,651	<u>46</u> Denton	31,258
Hardin	12,947				
Liberty	<u>10,686</u>	<u>30</u> Wood	23,417	<u>47F</u> Kaufman	35,323
	<u>33,883</u>	Rains	<u>6,787</u>	Dallas	<u>135,748</u>
			<u>30,204</u>		<u>171,071</u>
<u>13</u> Jefferson	38,182	<u>31</u> Camp	9,551	<u>48</u> Cooke	26,603
		Upshur	<u>19,960</u>		
<u>14F</u> Jefferson	38,182		<u>29,511</u>	<u>49</u> Montague	25,123
Liberty	10,686	<u>32</u> Titus	16,422		
Orange	<u>9,528</u>	Morris	<u>10,439</u>	<u>50</u> Wise	26,450
	<u>58,396</u>		<u>26,861</u>		
<u>15</u> (4 places)		<u>33</u> Red River	28,564	<u>51</u> Parker	26,331
Harris	115,693				
<u>16</u> Galveston	44,479	<u>34</u> Hopkins	31,038	<u>52</u> (3 places)	
				Tarrant	108,572
<u>17F</u> Galveston	44,479				
Chambers	<u>4,234</u>			<u>53</u> Johnson	34,460
	<u>48,713</u>				

104 LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENT IN TEXAS

<u>54F</u>	Tarrant Denton	108,572 31,258 <u>139,830</u>	<u>73</u>	Wharton Jackson	21,123 6,471 <u>27,594</u>	<u>87</u>	Llano Gillespie Blanco Kendall	6,520 9,447 4,311 <u>4,517</u> <u>24,795</u>
<u>55</u> (2 places)	Ellis	53,629	<u>74</u>	Victoria Goliad Calhoun	14,990 9,909 <u>3,635</u> <u>28,534</u>	<u>88</u>	Hays Comal	15,518 <u>8,434</u> <u>23,952</u>
<u>56</u>	Hill	46,760	<u>75</u>	Aransas Refugio San Patricio Bee Live Oak	2,106 2,814 7,307 12,090 <u>3,442</u> <u>27,759</u>	<u>89</u> (2 places)	Travis	55,620
<u>57</u>	Navarro	47,070	<u>76</u>	Duval Nueces Jim Wells	8,964 21,955 0 <u>30,919</u>	<u>90</u>	Bastrop	25,344
<u>58F</u>	Freestone Navarro	20,557 47,070 <u>67,627</u>	<u>77</u>	Willacy Cameron	0 <u>27,158</u> <u>27,158</u>	<u>91</u>	Williamson	42,228
<u>59F</u>	Hill Navarro	46,760 47,070 <u>93,830</u>	<u>78</u>	Starr Hidalgo Brooks	13,151 13,728 0 <u>26,879</u>	<u>92F</u>	Williamson Burnet	42,228 <u>10,755</u> <u>52,983</u>
<u>60</u>	Limestone	34,621	<u>79</u>	Webb Zapata	22,503 3,809 <u>26,312</u>	<u>93</u>	Coryell Lampasas	21,703 <u>9,532</u> <u>31,235</u>
<u>61</u> (2 places)	McLennan	73,250	<u>80</u>	Frio Atascosa McMullen La Salle	8,895 10,004 1,091 <u>4,747</u> <u>24,737</u>	<u>94</u>	Mills Hamilton	9,694 <u>15,315</u> <u>25,009</u>
<u>62</u>	Falls	35,649	<u>81</u>	Karnes De Witt	14,942 <u>23,501</u> <u>38,443</u>	<u>95F</u>	Johnson Bosque	34,460 <u>19,013</u> <u>53,473</u>
<u>63F</u>	McLennan Limestone Falls	73,250 34,621 <u>35,649</u> <u>143,520</u>	<u>82</u>	Gonzales	28,055	<u>96</u>	Erath	32,095
<u>64</u>	Robertson	27,454	<u>83</u>	Guadalupe	24,913	<u>97F</u>	Hood Somervell Erath	10,008 3,931 <u>32,095</u> <u>46,034</u>
<u>65</u>	Milam	36,780	<u>84F</u>	Wilson Karnes	17,066 <u>14,942</u> <u>32,008</u>	<u>98</u>	Palo Pinto Stephens	19,506 <u>7,980</u> <u>27,486</u>
<u>66</u>	Bell	49,186	<u>85</u> (4 places)	Bexar	119,676	<u>99</u>	Young Jack	13,657 <u>11,817</u> <u>25,474</u>
<u>67F</u>	Bell Milam	49,186 36,780 <u>85,966</u>	<u>86</u>	Caldwell	24,237	<u>100</u>	Clay Archer	17,043 <u>6,525</u> <u>23,568</u>
<u>68</u>	Burleson Lee	18,687 13,132 <u>31,819</u>				<u>101</u>	Wichita Wilbarger	16,094 <u>12,000</u> <u>28,094</u>
<u>69</u>	Washington	25,561						
<u>70</u>	Fayette	29,796						
<u>71</u>	Austin Colorado	17,699 18,897 <u>36,596</u>						
<u>72</u>	Lavaca	26,418						

102
 Baylor 8,411
 Throckmorton 4,563
 Haskell 16,249
29,223

103
 Hardeman 11,213
 Foard 5,726
 Knox 9,625
26,564

104
 Cottle 4,396
 Motley 2,396
 Childress 9,538
 Hall 8,279
24,609

105
 Dickens 3,092
 Kent 2,655
 King 810
 Stonewall 5,320
 Scurry 10,924
22,801

106
 Jones 24,299
 Shackelford 4,201
28,500

107
 Taylor 26,293

108
 Callahan 12,973
 Eastland 23,421
36,394

109
 Comanche 27,186

110F
 Brown 22,935
 Callahan 12,973
35,908

111
 Coke 6,412
 Runnels 20,858
27,270

112
 Coleman 22,618
 Concho 6,654
29,272

113
 Sterling 1,493
 Irion 1,283
 Tom Green 17,882
 Schleicher 1,893
22,551

114
 McCulloch 13,405
 San Saba 11,245
24,650

115
 Sutton 1,569
 Kimble 3,261
 Kerr 5,505
 Bandera 4,921
 Edwards 3,768
 Crockett 1,296
 Mason 5,683
 Menard 2,707
28,710

116
 Uvalde 11,233
 Medina 13,415
 Zavala 2,889
 Dimmit 3,460
29,997

117
 Maverick 5,151
 Kinney 3,401
 Val Verde 8,613
 Terrell 1,430
 Brewster 5,220
 Presidio 5,218
 Jeff Davis 1,678
30,711

118
 El Paso 52,599

119F
 El Paso 52,599
 Culberson 0
52,599

120
 Reeves 4,392
 Pecos 2,071
 Ward 2,389
 Crane 331
 Upton 501
 Reagan 392
 Glasscock 1,143
 Midland 3,464
 Ector 1,178
 Winkler 442
 Loving 249
 Martin 1,549
 Howard 8,881
26,982

121
 Mitchell 8,956
 Nolan 11,999
 Fisher 12,596
33,551

122
 Briscoe 2,162
 Floyd 4,638
 Crosby 1,765
 Garza 1,995
 Borden 1,386
 Dawson 2,320
 Gaines 1,255
 Andrews 975
 Yoakum 602
 Terry 1,474
 Lynn 1,713
 Lubbock 3,624

122 (Cont'd)
 Hockley 137
 Cochran 65
24,111

123
 Bailey 312
 Lamb 540
 Hale 7,566
 Swisher 4,012
 Castro 1,850
 Parmer 1,555
 Deaf Smith 3,942
 Randall 3,312
 Armstrong 2,682
25,771

124
 Donley 5,284
 Collingsworth 5,224
 Gray 3,405
 Wheeler 5,258
 Hemphill 3,170
 Roberts 950
 Lipscomb 2,634
 Ochiltree 1,602
27,527

125
 Carson 2,127
 Hutchinson 892
 Handford 935
 Sherman 1,376
 Moore 561
 Potter 12,424
 Oldham 812
 Hartley 1,298
 Dallam 4,001
24,426

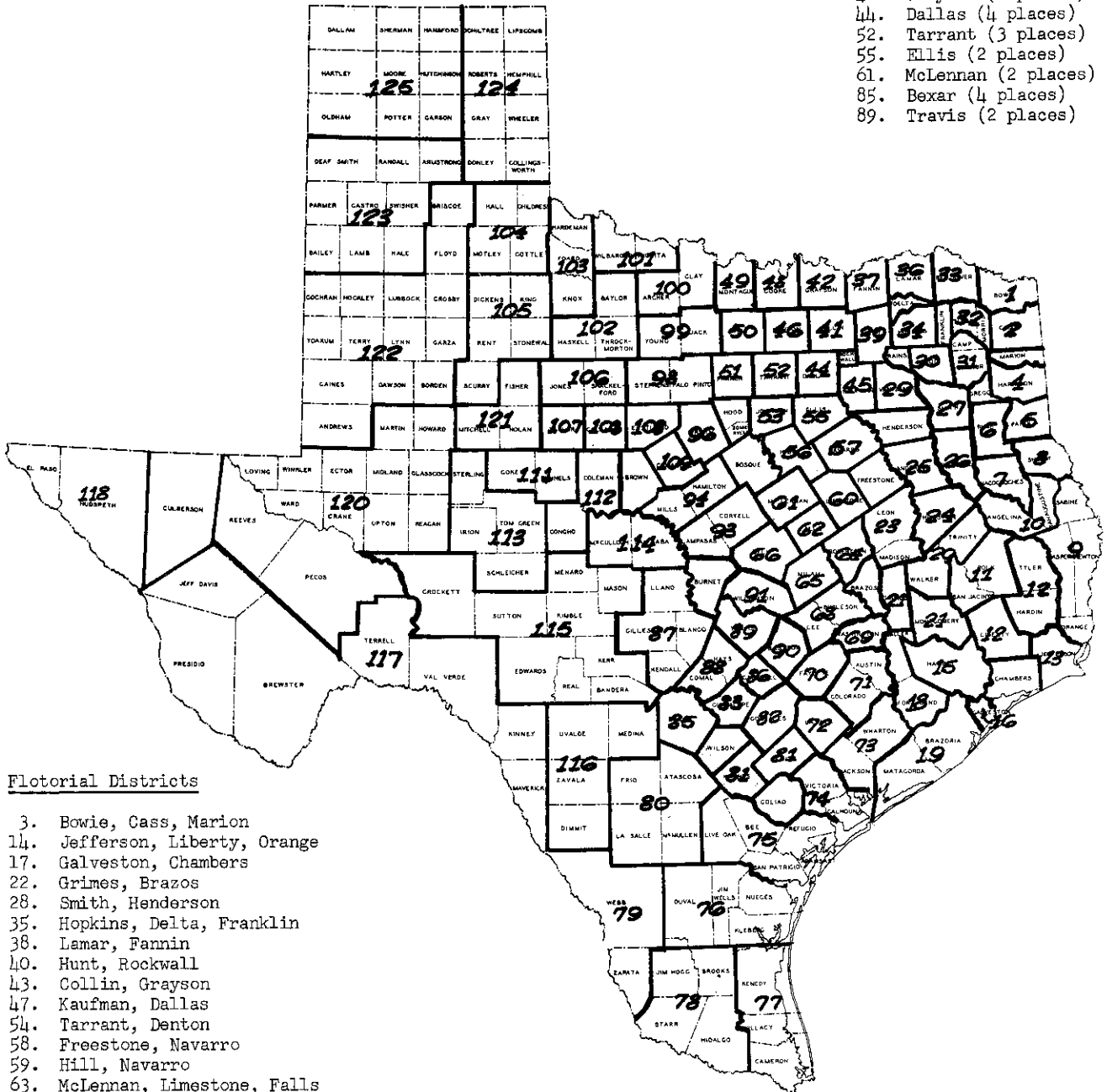
126F
 Harrison 37,243
 Gregg 14,140
51,383

127F
 Burleson 18,687
 Lee 13,132
 Fayette 29,796
 Waller 12,138
 Fort Bend 18,168
 Austin 17,699
 Colorado 18,897
128,517

1911 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

Multiplace Districts

- 15. Harris (4 places)
- 42. Grayson (2 places)
- 44. Dallas (4 places)
- 52. Tarrant (3 places)
- 55. Ellis (2 places)
- 61. McLennan (2 places)
- 85. Bexar (4 places)
- 89. Travis (2 places)



Floterial Districts

- 3. Bowie, Cass, Marion
- 14. Jefferson, Liberty, Orange
- 17. Galveston, Chambers
- 22. Grimes, Brazos
- 28. Smith, Henderson
- 35. Hopkins, Delta, Franklin
- 38. Lamar, Fannin
- 40. Hunt, Rockwall
- 43. Collin, Grayson
- 47. Kaufman, Dallas
- 54. Tarrant, Denton
- 58. Freestone, Navarro
- 59. Hill, Navarro
- 63. McLennan, Limestone, Falls
- 67. Bell, Milam
- 84. Wilson, Karnes
- 92. Williamson, Burnet
- 95. Johnson, Bosque
- 97. Hood, Somervell, Erath
- 110. Brown, Callahan
- 119. El Paso, Culberson
- 126. Harrison, Gregg
- 127. Burleson, Lee, Fayette, Waller, Fort Bend, Austin, Colorado

TEXAS SENATE
1901 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1910 Census²

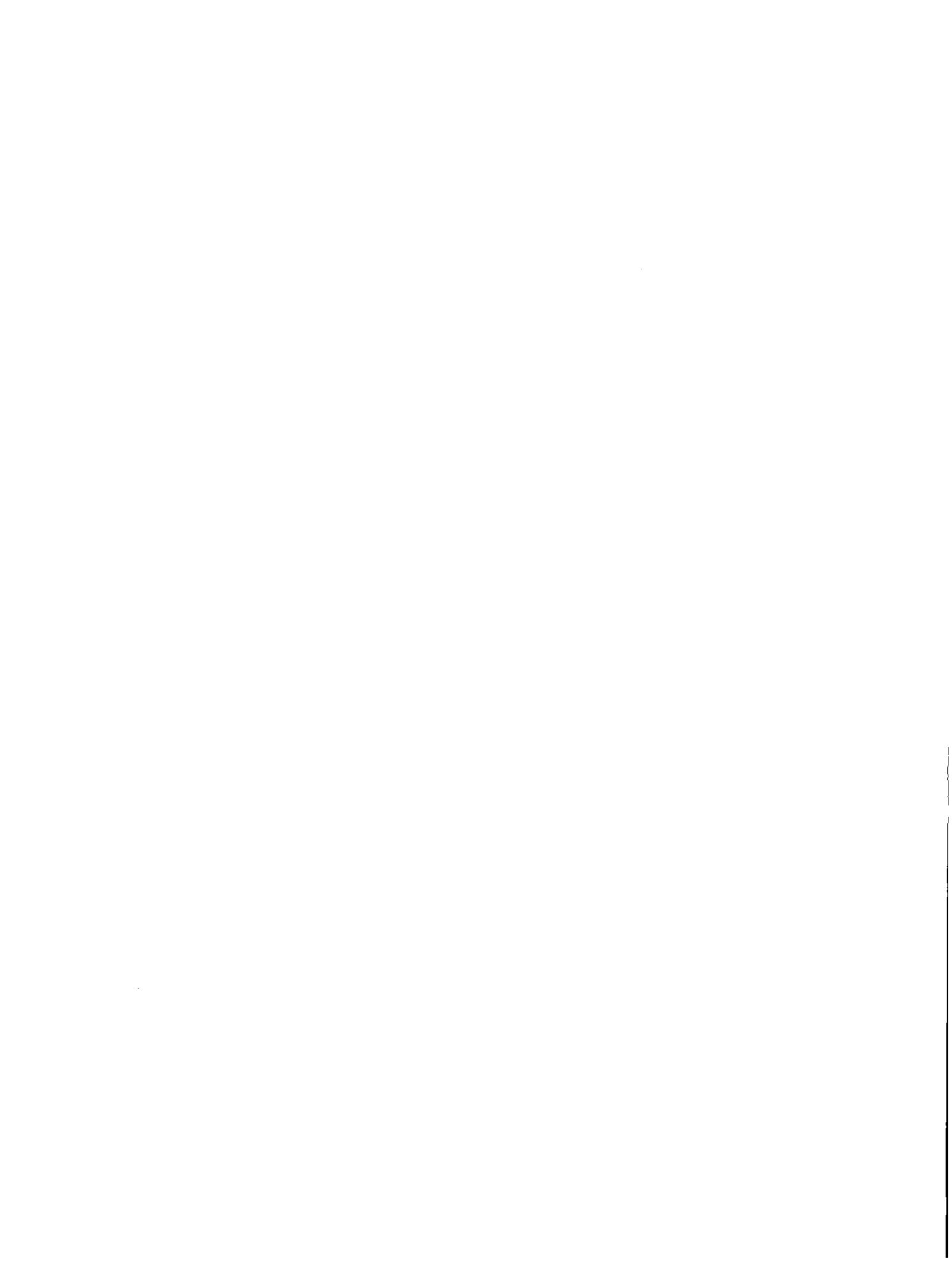
Ideal District: 125,695
 Largest District 235,300 (29)
 Smallest District: 82,724 (19)
 Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 2.8
 Range of Deviation: -34.1 to +87.2

District	Population	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	83,325	-42,370	-33.7
2	99,921	-25,774	-20.5
3	91,345	-34,350	-27.3
4	92,599	-33,096	-26.3
5	103,924	-21,771	-17.3
6	143,820	+18,125	+14.4
7	120,325	- 5,370	- 4.3
8	125,176	- 519	- 0.4
9	102,524	-23,171	-18.4
10	134,849	+ 9,154	+ 7.3
11	145,679	+19,984	+15.9
12	101,551	-24,144	-19.2
13	118,725	- 6,970	- 5.5
14	153,695	+28,000	+22.3
15	106,847	-18,848	-15.0
16	145,999	+20,304	+16.2
17	96,729	-28,966	-23.0
18	92,810	-32,885	-26.2
19	82,724	-42,971	-34.2
20	118,135	- 7,560	- 6.0
21	105,468	-20,227	-16.1
22	129,865	+ 4,170	+ 3.3
23	127,873	+ 2,178	+ 1.7
24	144,066	+18,371	+14.7
25	163,949	+38,254	+30.4
26	173,210	+47,515	+37.8
27	105,217	-20,478	-16.3
28	219,219	+93,524	+74.4
29	235,300	+109,605	+87.2
30	148,842	+23,147	+18.4
31	82,831	-42,864	-34.1

3,896,542

¹ Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1901, c. 6, 9-10.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Population, I, 1058-1062.



POPULATION OF 1901 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (1910 Census)
BY COUNTIES

1
Bowie 34,827
Cass 27,587
Marion 10,472
Morris 10,439
83,325

2
Red River 28,564
Titus 16,422
Franklin 9,331
Hopkins 31,038
Delta 14,566
99,921

3
Lamar 46,544
Fannin 44,801
91,345

4
Grayson 65,996
Cooke 26,603
92,599

5
Collin 49,021
Hunt 48,116
Rains 6,787
103,924

6
Dallas 135,748
Rockwall 8,072
143,820

7
Van Zandt 25,651
Wood 23,417
Smith 41,746
Upshur 19,960
Camp 9,551
120,325

8
Harrison 37,243
Rusk 26,946
Panola 20,424
Shelby 26,423
Gregg 14,140
125,176

9
Navarro 47,070
Henderson 20,131
Kaufman 35,323
102,524

10
Ellis 53,629
Johnson 34,460
Hill 46,760
134,849

11
McLennan 73,250
Falls 35,649
Milam 36,780
145,679

12
Limestone 34,621
Freestone 20,557
Robertson 27,454
Brazos 18,919
101,551

13
Anderson 29,650
Cherokee 29,038
Houston 29,564
Angelina 17,705
Trinity 12,768
118,725

14
Nacogdoches 27,406
San Augustine 11,264
Sabine 8,582
Newton 10,850
Jasper 14,000
Tyler 10,250
Liberty 10,686
Hardin 12,947
Orange 9,528
Jefferson 38,182
153,695

15
Leon 16,583
Madison 10,318
Grimes 21,205
Montgomery 15,679
Walker 16,061
San Jacinto 9,542
Polk 17,459
106,847

16
Harris 115,693
Fort Bend 18,168
Waller 12,138
145,999

17
Chambers 4,234
Galveston 44,479
Brazoria 13,299
Matagorda 13,594
Wharton 21,123
96,729

18
Colorado 18,897
Lavaca 26,418
Fayette 29,796
Austin 17,699
92,810

19
Washington 25,561
Burlison 18,687
Lee 13,132
Bastrop 25,344
82,724

20
Williamson 42,228
Travis 55,620

20 (Cont'd.)
Burnet 10,755
Lampasas 9,532
118,135

21
Gonzales 28,055
Caldwell 24,237
Guadalupe 24,913
Comal 8,434
Hays 15,518
Blanco 4,311
105,468

22
Jackson 6,471
Calhoun 3,635
Victoria 14,990
De Witt 23,501
Goliad 9,909
Refugio 2,814
Bee 12,090
Live Oak 3,442
Karnes 14,942
Wilson 17,066
Frio 8,895
Aransas 2,106
Atascosa 10,004
129,865

23
Cameron 27,158
Hidalgo 13,728
Starr 13,151
Zapata 3,809
Webb 22,503
Duval 9,964
Nueces 21,955
San Patricio 7,307
La Salle 4,747
McMullen 1,091
Dimmit 3,460
127,873

24
Bexar 119,676
Bandera 4,921
Kendall 4,517
Kerr 5,505
Gillespie 9,447
144,066

25
Kimble 3,261
Menard 2,707
Schleicher 1,893
Sutton 1,569
Crockett 1,296
Tom Green 17,882
Reagan 392
Coke 6,412
Sterling 1,493
Irion 1,283
Pecos 2,071
Terrell 1,430
Brewster 5,220
Presidio 5,218
Jeff Davis 1,678
El Paso 52,599
Val Verde 8,613

25 (Cont'd.)

Edwards	3,768
Kimney	3,401
Uvalde	11,233
Medina	13,445
Zavala	1,889
Reeves	4,392
Maverick	5,151
Mason	5,683
	<u>163,949</u>

26

Erath	32,095
Comanche	27,186
Mills	9,694
San Saba	11,245
McCulloch	13,405
Concho	6,654
Runnels	20,858
Coleman	22,618
Brown	22,935
Illano	6,520
	<u>173,210</u>

27

Bell	49,186
Coryell	21,703
Hamilton	15,315
Bosque	19,013
	<u>105,217</u>

28

Palo Pinto	19,506
Stephens	7,980
Eastland	23,421
Callahan	12,973
Taylor	26,293
Nolan	11,999
Mitchell	8,956
Howard	8,881
Martin	1,549
Andrews	975
Glasscock	1,143
Midland	3,464
Ector	1,178
Winkler	442
Loving	249
Ward	2,389
Crane	331
Upton	501
Gaines	1,255
Yoakum	602
Terry	1,474
Lynn	1,713
Dawson	2,320
Borden	1,386
Garza	1,995
Kent	2,655
Scurry	10,924
Fisher	12,596
Stonewall	5,320
Haskell	16,249
Jones	24,299
Shackelford	4,201
	<u>219,219</u>

29

Jack	11,817
Young	13,657
Throckmorton	4,563
Clay	17,043

29 (Cont'd.)

Archer	6,525
Wichita	16,094
Wilbarger	12,000
Baylor	8,411
Knox	9,625
Foard	5,726
Hardeman	11,213
King	810
Dickens	3,092
Bailey	312
Lamb	540
Hale	7,566
Floyd	4,638
Motley	2,396
Cottle	4,396
Lubbock	3,624
Hockley	137
Cochran	65
Crosby	1,765
Childress	9,538
Hall	8,279
Briscoe	2,162
Swisher	4,012
Castro	1,850
Parmer	1,555
Deaf Smith	3,942
Randall	3,312
Armstrong	2,682
Donley	5,284
Collingsworth	5,224
Wheeler	5,258
Gray	3,405
Carson	2,127
Potter	12,424
Oldham	812
Hartley	1,298
Moore	561
Hutchinson	892
Roberts	950
Hemphill	3,170
Lipscomb	2,634
Ochiltree	1,602
Hansford	935
Sherman	1,376
Dallam	4,001
	<u>235,300</u>

30

Tarrant	108,572
Parker	26,331
Hood	10,008
Somervell	3,931
	<u>148,842</u>

31

Denton	31,258
Wise	26,450
Montague	25,123
	<u>82,831</u>

TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1921 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1920 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 31,088
Largest District: 40,487 (125)
Smallest District: 20,540 (81)
Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 2.0
Range of Deviation: -33.9 to +30.2

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1, 2, 3	3	80,399	26,800	-4,288	-13.8
4	1	33,575		+2,487	+ 8.0
5,6,32,33	4	107,101	26,755	-4,333	-13.9
7	1	21,755		-9,333	-30.0
8	1	31,689		+ 601	+ 1.9
9	1	28,457		-2,631	- 8.5
10	1	27,464		-3,624	-11.7
11	1	26,036		-5,052	-16.3
12	1	32,702		+1,614	+ 5.2
13	1	27,765		-3,323	-10.7
14	1	30,620		- 468	- 1.5
15, 16	3	88,499	29,500	-1,588	- 5.1
17, 18	2	57,312	28,656	-2,432	- 7.8
19	5	186,667	37,335	+6,247	+20.1
20	1	33,223		+2,135	+ 6.9
21	1	37,203		+6,115	+19.7
22	1	35,532		+4,444	+14.3
23	1	28,964		-2,124	- 6.8
24	1	26,624		-4,464	-14.4
25	1	37,887		+6,799	+21.9
26, 27	2	62,410	31,205	+ 117	+ 0.4
28	1	30,407		- 681	- 2.2
29	1	28,423		-2,665	- 8.6
30	1	28,601		-2,487	- 8.0
31	1	37,633		+6,545	+21.1
34	1	27,707		-3,381	-10.9
35	1	28,417		-2,671	- 8.6
36	1	35,829		+4,741	+15.3
37, 38, 41	3	103,928	34,643	+3,555	+11.4
39, 126	2	59,982	29,991	-1,097	- 3.5
40, 42	2	58,449	29,224	-1,864	- 6.0
43, 44, 45	4	123,774	30,944	- 144	- 0.5
46	1	25,667		-5,421	-17.4
47	1	22,200		-8,888	-28.6
48	1	23,363		-7,725	-24.8
49,101,102	6	188,155	31,359	+ 271	+ 0.9
50, 51, 52	7	260,418	37,203	+6,115	+20.0

¹ Texas Laws 2nd Called Session 1921, c. 6, 264-271.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Population, I, 1058-1062.

114 LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT IN TEXAS

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
53	1	30,784		- 304	- 1.0
54	1	28,327		-2,761	- 8.9
55	1	34,318		+3,230	+10.4
56	1	30,242		- 846	- 2.7
57	1	23,264		-7,824	-25.2
58, 59, 60	3	93,956	31,319	+ 231	+ 0.7
61	1	33,283		+2,195	+ 7.1
62,95,96,97	5	165,550	33,110	+2,022	+ 6.5
63	1	27,933		-3,155	-10.1
64, 65	2	68,973	34,486	+3,398	+10.9
66	1	29,965		-1,123	- 3.6
67	1	28,438		-2,650	- 8.5
68	1	27,971		-3,117	-10.0
69	1	32,319		+1,231	+ 4.0
70	1	29,637		-1,451	- 4.7
71	1	37,645		+6,557	+21.1
72	1	36,662		+5,574	+17.9
73	1	38,110		+7,022	+22.6
74	1	26,433		-4,655	-15.0
75	1	32,081		+ 993	+ 3.2
76	1	31,942		+ 854	+ 2.7
77	1	30,852		- 236	- 0.8
78	5	202,096	40,419	+9,331	+30.0
79	1	36,338		+5,250	+16.9
80	1	36,543		+5,455	+17.5
81	2	41,080	20,540	-10,548	-33.9
82	2	57,616	28,808	-2,280	- 7.3
83, 84	2	52,433	26,216	-4,872	-15.7
85	1	24,217		-6,871	-22.1
86	1	30,103		-9,850	-31.7
87	1	30,287		-8,010	-25.8
88	1	29,734		-1,354	- 4.4
89, 90	3	103,751	34,584	+3,496	+11.2
91	1	25,767		-5,321	-17.1
92	1	27,478		-3,610	-11.6
93	1	29,865		-1,223	- 3.9
94	1	35,277		+4,189	+13.5
98, 99	2	58,881	29,440	-1,648	- 5.3
100	2	55,700	27,850	-3,238	-10.4
103	1	23,382		-7,706	-24.8
104	1	34,767		+3,679	+11.8
105	1	37,144		+6,056	+19.5
106, 107	2	70,349	35,174	+4,086	+13.1
108	1	38,834		+7,746	+24.9
109	1	23,242		-7,846	-25.2
110	1	22,118		-8,970	-28.9
111, 112	3	88,023	29,341	-1,747	- 5.6
113	1	24,809		-6,279	-20.2
114	1	27,129		-3,959	-12.7

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
115	1	27,283		-3,805	-12.2
116	1	24,081		-7,007	-22.5
117	1	29,404		-1,684	- 5.4
118	1	27,518		-3,570	-11.5
119	1	30,202		- 886	- 2.8
120	1	32,537		+1,449	+ 4.7
121	1	33,078		+1,990	+ 6.4
122	1	29,249		-1,839	- 5.9
123	1	30,735		- 353	- 1.1
124	1	21,520		-9,568	-30.8
125	1	40,487		+9,399	+30.2
127	1	26,649		-4,439	-14.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>			
	150	4,663,228			

POPULATION OF 1921 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS (1920 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u>	Bowie	39,472	<u>18</u>	Galveston	53,150	<u>35</u>	Morris Titus	10,289 <u>18,128</u> 28,417
<u>2</u>	Cass	30,041	<u>19</u> (5 places)	Harris	186,667	<u>36</u>	Red River	35,829
<u>3F</u>	Bowie Cass Marion	39,472 30,041 10,886 <u>80,399</u>	<u>20</u>	Waller Fort Bend	10,292 <u>22,931</u> 33,223	<u>37</u>	Lamar	55,742
<u>4</u>	Camp Upshur	11,103 22,472 <u>33,575</u>	<u>21</u>	Brazoria Matagorda	20,614 16,589 <u>37,203</u>	<u>38F</u>	Lamar Fannin	55,742 <u>48,186</u> 103,928
<u>5</u>	Harrison	43,565	<u>22</u>	Wharton Jackson	24,288 <u>11,244</u> 35,532	<u>39</u>	Hopkins	34,791
<u>6F</u>	Harrison Gregg	43,565 16,767 <u>60,332</u>	<u>23</u>	Lavaca	28,964	<u>40</u>	Hunt	50,350
<u>7</u>	Panola	21,755	<u>24</u>	Washington	26,624	<u>41</u>	Fannin	48,186
<u>8</u>	Rusk	31,689	<u>25</u>	Austin Colorado	18,874 <u>19,013</u> 37,887	<u>42F</u>	Rains Hunt	8,099 <u>50,350</u> 58,449
<u>9</u>	Nacogdoches	28,457	<u>26</u>	Brazos Grimes	21,975 <u>23,101</u> 45,076	<u>43</u>	Collin	49,609
<u>10</u>	Shelby	27,464	<u>27F</u>	Grimes Montgomery	23,101 <u>17,334</u> 40,435	<u>44</u> (2 places)	Grayson	74,165
<u>11</u>	San Augustine Sabine	13,737 12,299 <u>26,036</u>	<u>28</u>	Polk Trinity	16,784 <u>13,623</u> 30,407	<u>45F</u>	Grayson Collin	74,165 <u>49,609</u> 123,774
<u>12</u>	Angelina Tyler	22,287 10,415 <u>32,702</u>	<u>29</u>	Walker San Jacinto	18,556 <u>9,867</u> 28,423	<u>46</u>	Cooke	25,667
<u>13</u>	Jasper Newton	15,569 12,196 <u>27,765</u>	<u>30</u>	Houston	28,601	<u>47</u>	Montague	22,200
<u>14</u>	Hardin Liberty	15,983 14,637 <u>30,620</u>	<u>31</u>	Cherokee	37,633	<u>48</u>	Wise	23,363
<u>15F</u>	Orange Jefferson	15,379 73,120 <u>88,499</u>	<u>32</u>	Smith	46,769	<u>49</u>	Denton	35,355
<u>16</u> (2 places)	Jefferson	73,120	<u>33F</u>	Smith Gregg	46,769 <u>16,767</u> 63,536	<u>50</u> (5 places)	Dallas	210,551
<u>17F</u>	Chambers Galveston	4,162 53,150 <u>57,312</u>	<u>34</u>	Wood	27,707	<u>51F</u>	Dallas Rockwall Kaufman	210,551 8,591 <u>41,276</u> 260,418
						<u>52</u>	Kaufman	41,276
						<u>53</u>	Van Zandt	30,784
						<u>54</u>	Henderson	28,327

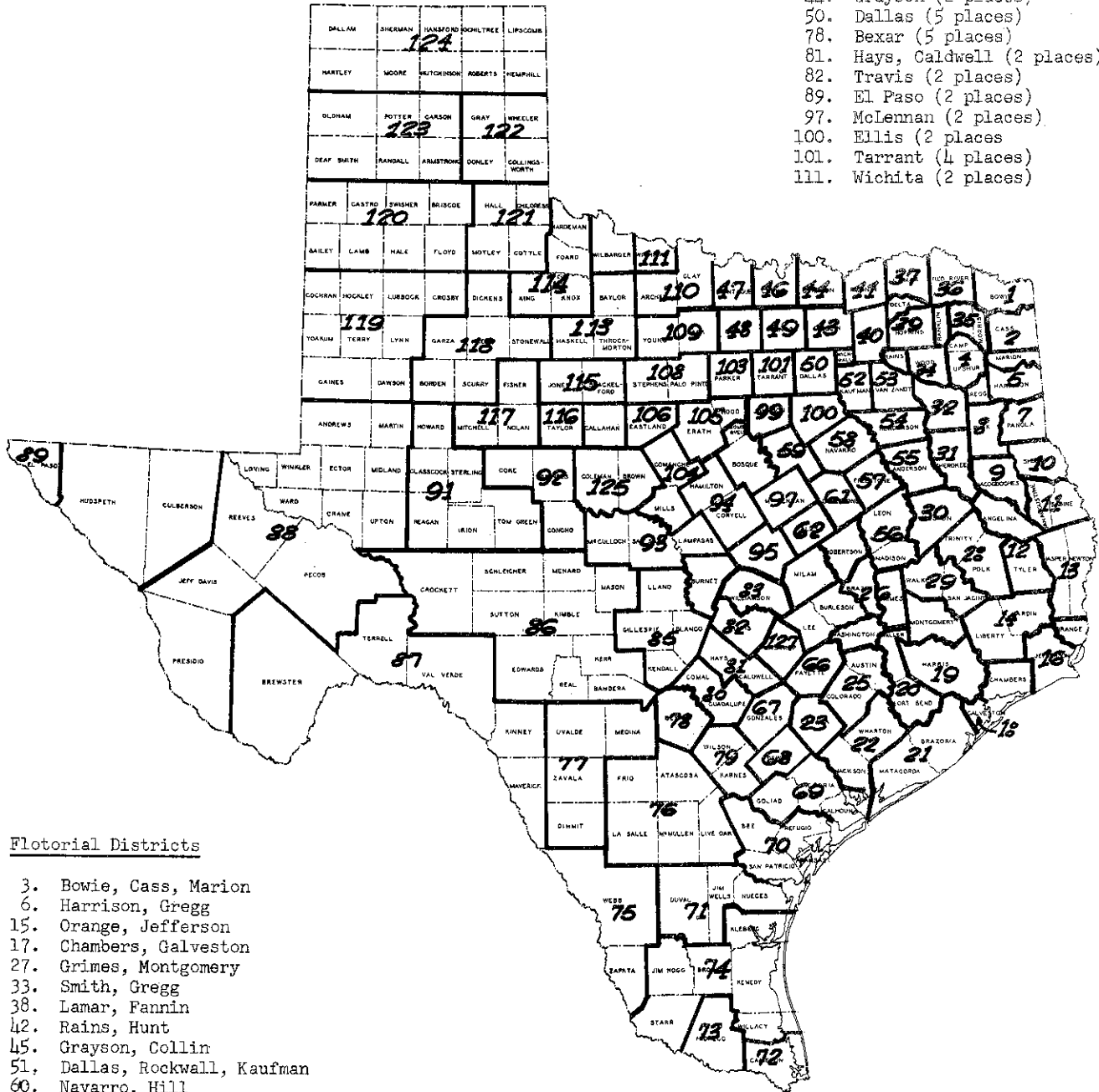
<u>55</u>	Anderson	34,318	<u>74</u>	Kleberg	7,837	<u>86</u> (Cont'd.)	Kimble	3,581
<u>56</u>	Leon	18,286		Willacy	1,033		Kerr	5,842
	Madison	11,956		Kenedy	0		Bandera	4,001
		<u>30,242</u>		Jim Hogg	1,914		Real	1,461
				Brooks	4,560		Edwards	2,283
				Starr	11,089			<u>30,103</u>
					<u>26,433</u>			
<u>57</u>	Freestone	23,264	<u>75</u>	Zapata	2,929	<u>87</u>	Maverick	7,418
<u>58</u>	Navarro	50,624		Webb	29,152		Kimney	3,746
					<u>32,081</u>		Val Verde	12,706
<u>59</u>	Hill	43,332	<u>76</u>	La Salle	4,821		Terrell	1,595
<u>60F</u>	Navarro	50,624		McMullen	952		Brewster	4,822
	Hill	43,332		Live Oak	4,171			<u>30,287</u>
		<u>93,956</u>		Atascosa	12,702	<u>88</u>	Presidio	12,202
				Frio	9,296		Jeff Davis	1,445
					<u>31,942</u>		Reeves	4,457
<u>61</u>	Limestone	33,283	<u>77</u>	Dimmit	5,296		Loving	82
<u>62</u>	Falls	36,217		Zavala	3,108		Winkler	81
				Uvalde	10,769		Ward	2,615
<u>63</u>	Robertson	27,933		Medina	11,679		Ector	760
<u>64</u>	Milam	38,104	<u>78</u> (5 places)		<u>30,852</u>		Crane	37
<u>65F</u>	Milam	38,104		Bexar	202,096		Pecos	3,857
	Burleson	16,855	<u>79</u>				Upton	253
	Lee	14,014		Wilson	17,289	<u>89</u> (2 places)	Midland	2,449
		<u>68,973</u>		Karnes	19,049		Martin	1,446
<u>66</u>	Fayette	29,965			<u>36,338</u>		Andrews	350
<u>67</u>	Gonzales	28,438	<u>80</u>	Guadalupe	27,719			<u>29,734</u>
<u>68</u>	De Witt	27,971		Comal	8,824	<u>90F</u>	El Paso	101,877
<u>69</u>	Victoria	18,271			<u>36,543</u>		El Paso	101,877
	Goliad	9,348	<u>81</u> (2 places)				Hudspeth	962
	Calhoun	4,700		Hays	15,920		Culberson	912
		<u>32,319</u>		Caldwell	25,160			<u>103,751</u>
<u>70</u>	Aransas	2,064			<u>41,080</u>	<u>91</u>	Glasscock	555
	Refugio	4,050	<u>82</u> (2 places)				Howard	6,962
	Bee	12,137		Travis	57,616		Sterling	1,053
	San Patricio	11,386	<u>83</u>				Reagan	377
		<u>29,637</u>		Williamson	42,934		Irion	1,610
<u>71</u>	Nueces	22,807	<u>84F</u>	Williamson	42,934		Tom Green	15,210
	Jim Wells	6,587		Burnet	9,499	<u>92</u>		<u>25,767</u>
	Duval	8,251			<u>52,433</u>		Coke	4,557
		<u>37,645</u>	<u>85</u>				Runnels	17,074
<u>72</u>	Cameron	36,662		Blanco	4,063		Concho	5,847
<u>73</u>	Hidalgo	38,110		Llano	5,360	<u>93</u>		<u>27,478</u>
				Kendall	4,779		McCulloch	11,020
				Gillespie	10,015		San Saba	10,045
					<u>24,217</u>		Lampasas	8,800
			<u>86</u>					<u>29,865</u>
				Mason	4,824	<u>94</u>	Hamilton	14,676
				Menard	3,162		Coryell	20,601
				Schleicher	1,851	<u>95</u>		<u>35,277</u>
				Crockett	1,500		Bell	46,412
				Sutton	1,598			

<u>96F</u>	Bell Falls McLennan	46,412 36,217 82,921 <u>165,550</u>	<u>112F</u>	Wichita Wilbarger	72,911 15,112 88,023	<u>122</u>	Donley Collingsworth Wheeler Gray	8,035 9,154 7,397 <u>4,663</u> 29,249
<u>97</u> (2 places)	McLennan	82,921	<u>113</u>	Baylor Haskell Throckmorton	7,027 14,193 3,589 <u>24,809</u>	<u>123</u>	Carson Armstrong Randall Potter Deaf Smith Oldham	3,078 2,816 3,675 16,710 3,747 709 <u>30,735</u>
<u>98F</u>	Johnson Somervell Bosque	37,286 3,563 18,032 <u>58,881</u>	<u>114</u>	Hardeman Foard Knox King	12,487 4,747 9,240 655 <u>27,129</u>	<u>124</u>	Hartley Dallam Sherman Moore Hutchinson Hansford Ochiltree Roberts Hemphill Lipscomb	1,109 4,528 1,473 571 721 1,354 2,331 1,469 4,280 <u>3,684</u> 21,520
<u>99</u>	Johnson	37,286	<u>115</u>	Jones Shackelford	22,323 4,960 <u>27,283</u>	<u>125</u>	Brown Coleman	21,682 18,805 <u>40,487</u>
<u>100</u> (2 places)	Ellis	55,700	<u>116</u>	Taylor	24,081	<u>126F</u>	Delta Hopkins Franklin	15,887 34,791 <u>9,304</u> 59,982
<u>101</u> (4 places)	Tarrant	152,800	<u>117</u>	Nolan Fisher Mitchell	10,868 11,009 7,527 <u>29,404</u>	<u>127</u>	Bastrop	26,649
<u>102F</u>	Tarrant Denton	152,800 35,355 <u>188,155</u>	<u>118</u>	Dickens Stonewall Kent Scurry Borden Garza	5,876 4,086 3,335 9,003 965 4,253 <u>27,518</u>			
<u>103</u>	Parker	23,382	<u>119</u>	Gaines Dawson Yoakum Terry Lynn Cochran Hockley Lubbock Crosby	1,018 4,309 504 2,236 4,751 67 137 11,096 6,084 <u>30,202</u>			
<u>104</u>	Comanche Mills	25,748 9,019 <u>34,767</u>	<u>120</u>	Swisher Bailey Parmer Castro Lamb Hale Briscoe Floyd	4,388 517 1,699 1,948 1,175 10,104 2,948 9,758 <u>32,537</u>			
<u>105</u>	Erath Hood	28,385 8,759 <u>37,144</u>	<u>121</u>	Motley Cottle Hall Childress	4,107 6,901 11,137 <u>10,933</u> 33,078			
<u>106</u>	Eastland	58,505						
<u>107F</u>	Eastland Callahan	58,505 11,844 <u>70,349</u>						
<u>108</u>	Palo Pinto Stephens	23,431 15,403 <u>38,834</u>						
<u>109</u>	Young Jack	13,379 9,863 <u>23,242</u>						
<u>110</u>	Archer Clay	5,254 16,864 <u>22,118</u>						
<u>111</u> (2 places)	Wichita	72,911						

1921 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

Multiplace Districts

- 16. Jefferson (2 places)
- 19. Harris (5 places)
- 44. Grayson (2 places)
- 50. Dallas (5 places)
- 78. Bexar (5 places)
- 81. Hays, Caldwell (2 places)
- 82. Travis (2 places)
- 89. El Paso (2 places)
- 97. McLennan (2 places)
- 100. Ellis (2 places)
- 101. Tarrant (4 places)
- 111. Wichita (2 places)



Floterial Districts

- 3. Bowie, Cass, Marion
- 6. Harrison, Gregg
- 15. Orange, Jefferson
- 17. Chambers, Galveston
- 27. Grimes, Montgomery
- 33. Smith, Gregg
- 38. Lamar, Fannin
- 42. Rains, Hunt
- 45. Grayson, Collin
- 51. Dallas, Rockwall, Kaufman
- 60. Navarro, Hill
- 65. Milam, Burleson, Lee
- 84. Williamson, Burnet
- 90. El Paso, Hudspeth, Culberson
- 96. Bell, Falls, McLennan
- 98. Johnson, Somervell, Bosque
- 102. Tarrant, Denton
- 107. Eastland, Callahan
- 112. Wichita, Wilbarger
- 126. Delta, Hopkins, Franklin

TEXAS SENATE
1921 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1920 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 150,426
 Largest District: 216,718 (26)
 Smallest District: 90,392 (30)
 Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 2.4
 Range of Deviation: -39.9 to +44.1

District	Population	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	108,816	-41,610	-27.7
2	141,240	- 9,186	- 6.1
3	152,593	+ 2,167	+ 1.4
4	119,119	-31,307	-20.8
5	158,108	+ 7,682	+ 5.1
6	177,809	+27,383	+18.2
7	138,835	-11,591	- 7.7
8	151,553	+ 1,127	+ 0.7
9	148,018	- 2,408	- 1.6
10	116,649	-33,777	-22.5
11	210,551	+60,125	+40.0
12	148,640	- 1,786	- 1.2
13	190,525	+40,099	+26.7
14	134,050	-16,376	-10.9
15	107,108	-43,318	-28.8
16	186,667	+36,241	+24.1
17	141,734	- 8,692	- 5.8
18	154,382	+ 3,956	+ 2.6
19	110,124	-40,302	-26.8
20	134,254	-16,172	-10.8
21	128,106	-22,320	-14.8
22	137,594	-12,832	- 8.5
23	157,021	+ 6,595	+ 4.4
24	193,305	+42,879	+28.5
25	155,058	+ 4,632	+ 3.1
26	216,718	+66,292	+44.1
27	194,404	+43,978	+29.2
28	152,800	+ 2,374	+ 1.6
29	192,498	+42,072	+28.0
30	90,392	-60,034	-39.9
31	114,557	-35,869	-23.8

4,663,228

¹ Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1921, c. 60, 230-231.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Population, I, 1058-1062.

POPULATION OF 1921 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (1920 Census)
BY COUNTIES

1
Bowie 39,472
Marion 10,886
Cass 30,041
Morris 10,289
Titus 18,128
108,816

2
Harrison 43,565
Gregg 16,767
Rusk 31,689
Panola 21,755
Shelby 27,464
141,240

3
Cherokee 37,633
Nacogdoches 28,457
San Augustine 13,737
Angelina 22,287
Sabine 12,299
Newton 12,196
Jasper 15,569
Tyler 10,415
152,593

4
Orange 15,379
Jefferson 73,120
Hardin 15,983
Liberty 14,637
119,119

5
Grimes 23,101
Montgomery 17,334
Trinity 13,623
Leon 18,286
Houston 28,601
Polk 16,784
Madison 11,956
Walker 18,556
San Jacinto 9,867
158,108

6
Navarro 50,624
Henderson 28,327
Anderson 34,318
Freestone 23,264
Kaufman 41,276
177,809

7
Camp 11,103
Wood 27,707
Upshur 22,472
Smith 46,769
Van Zandt 30,784
138,835

8
Lamar 55,742
Delta 15,887
Franklin 9,304
Hopkins 34,791
Red River 35,829
151,553

9
Cooke 25,667
Grayson 74,165
Fannin 48,186
148,018

10
Rockwall 8,591
Collin 49,609
Hunt 50,350
Rains 8,099
116,649

11
Dallas 210,551

12
Johnson 37,286
Hill 43,332
Ellis 55,700
Hood 8,759
Somervell 3,563
148,640

13
McLennan 82,921
Falls 36,217
Limestone 33,283
Milam 38,104
190,525

14
Bastrop 26,649
Lee 14,014
Burlison 16,855
Washington 26,624
Brazos 21,975
Robertson 27,933
134,050

15
Fayette 29,965
Lavaca 28,964
Colorado 19,013
Austin 18,874
Waller 10,292
107,108

16
Harris 186,667

17
Wharton 24,288
Fort Bend 22,931
Matagorda 16,589
Brazoria 20,614
Galveston 53,150
Chambers 4,162
141,734

18
Wilson 17,289
Atascosa 12,702
Karnes 19,049
De Witt 27,971
Victoria 18,271
Goliad 9,348
Live Oak 4,171
San Patricio 11,386
Bee 12,137

18 (Cont'd.)
Refugio 4,050
Aransas 2,064
Calhoun 4,700
Jackson 11,244
154,382

19
Blanco 4,063
Hays 15,920
Comal 8,824
Caldwell 25,160
Guadalupe 27,719
Gonzales 28,438
110,124

20
San Saba 10,045
Lampasas 8,800
Llano 5,360
Burnet 9,499
Williamson 42,934
Travis 57,616
134,254

21
Bell 46,412
Erath 28,385
Bosque 18,032
Hamilton 14,676
Coryell 20,601
128,106

22
Montague 22,200
Jack 9,863
Wise 23,363
Denton 35,355
Palo Pinto 23,431
Parker 23,382
137,594

23
Hardeman 12,487
Foard 4,747
Knox 9,240
Wilbarger 15,112
Baylor 7,027
Wichita 72,911
Archer 5,254
Young 13,379
Clay 16,864
157,021

24
Scurry 9,003
Fisher 11,009
Jones 22,323
Haskell 14,193
Shackelford 4,960
Stephens 15,403
Eastland 58,505
Callahan 11,844
Taylor 24,081
Nolan 10,868
Mitchell 7,527
Throckmorton 3,589
193,305

25

Comanche	25,748
Mills	9,019
Brown	21,682
Coleman	18,805
McCulloch	11,020
Mason	4,824
Menard	3,162
Concho	5,847
Runnels	17,074
Coke	4,557
Tom Green	15,210
Schleicher	1,851
Irion	1,610
Sterling	1,053
Gillespie	10,015
Kimble	3,581
	<u>155,058</u>

26

Kerr	5,842
Kendall	4,779
Bexar	202,096
Bandera	4,001
	<u>216,718</u>

27

Zavalla	3,108
Frio	9,296
McMullen	952
La Salle	4,821
Dimmit	5,296
Webb	29,152
Duval	8,251
Jim Wells	6,587
Kenedy	1,033
Nueces	22,807
Kleberg	7,837
Willacy	0
Brooks	4,560
Jim Hogg	1,914
Zapata	2,929
Starr	11,089
Hidalgo	38,110
Cameron	36,662
	<u>194,404</u>

28

Tarrant	152,800
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29

El Paso	101,877
Hudspeth	962
Culberson	912
Reeves	4,457
Loving	82
Winkler	81
Ward	2,615
Ector	760
Midland	2,449
Glasscock	555
Reagan	377
Upton	253
Crane	37
Crockett	1,500
Sutton	1,598
Edwards	2,283
Real	1,461
Kinney	3,746
Val Verde	12,706
Terrell	1,595

29 (Cont'd.)

Brewster	4,822
Presidio	12,202
Jeff Davis	1,445
Pecos	3,857
Uvalde	10,769
Medina	11,679
Maverick	7,418
	<u>192,498</u>

30

Bailey	517
Lamb	1,175
Hale	10,104
Floyd	9,758
Motley	4,107
Cottle	6,901
Cochran	67
Hockley	137
Lubbock	11,096
Crosby	6,084
Dickens	5,876
King	655
Yoakum	504
Terry	2,236
Lynn	4,751
Garza	4,253
Kent	3,335
Stonewall	4,086
Gaines	1,018
Dawson	4,309
Borden	965
Andrews	350
Martin	1,146
Howard	6,962
	<u>90,392</u>

31

Dallam	4,528
Sherman	1,473
Hansford	1,354
Ochiltree	2,331
Lipscomb	3,684
Hartley	1,109
Moore	571
Hutchinson	721
Roberts	1,469
Hemphill	4,280
Oldham	709
Potter	16,710
Carson	3,078
Gray	4,663
Wheeler	7,397
Deaf Smith	3,747
Randall	3,675
Armstrong	2,816
Donley	8,035
Collingsworth	9,154
Parmer	1,699
Castro	1,948
Swisher	4,388
Briscoe	2,948
Hall	11,137
Childress	10,933
	<u>114,557</u>

TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1921 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1930 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 38,831
Largest District: 100,279 (119)
Smallest District: 18,759 (103)
Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 5.3
Range of Deviation: -51.7 to +158.2

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1, 2, 3	3	88,964	29,655	- 9,176	-23.6
4	1	32,360		- 6,471	-16.7
5,6,32,33	4	117,838	29,460	- 9,371	-24.1
7	1	24,063		-14,768	-38.0
8	1	32,484		- 6,347	-16.3
9	1	30,290		- 8,541	-22.0
10	1	28,627		-10,204	-26.3
11	1	24,469		-14,362	-37.0
12	1	39,251		+ 420	+ 1.1
13	1	29,588		- 9,243	-23.8
14	1	33,804		- 5,027	-12.9
15, 16	3	148,540	49,513	+10,682	+27.5
17, 18	2	70,111	35,056	- 3,775	- 9.7
19	5	359,328	71,866	+33,035	+85.1
20	1	39,732		+ 901	+ 2.3
21	1	40,732		+ 1,901	+ 4.9
22	1	40,661		+ 1,830	+ 4.7
23	1	27,550		-11,281	-29.1
24	1	25,394		-13,437	-34.6
25	1	37,989		- 842	- 2.2
26, 27	2	59,065	29,532	- 9,299	-23.9
28	1	31,192		- 7,639	-19.7
29	1	28,239		-10,592	-27.3
30	1	30,017		- 8,814	-22.7
31	1	43,180		+ 4,349	+11.2
34	1	24,183		-14,648	-37.7
35	1	26,031		-12,800	-33.0
36	1	30,923		- 7,908	-20.4
37, 38, 41	3	89,692	29,897	- 8,934	-23.0
39, 42	2	51,042	25,521	-13,310	-34.3
40, 42	2	56,130	28,065	-10,766	-27.7
43,44,45	4	112,023	28,006	-10,825	-27.9
46	1	24,136		-14,695	-37.8
47	1	19,159		-19,672	-50.7
48	1	19,178		-19,653	-50.6
49,101,102	6	230,375	38,396	- 435	- 1.1
50, 51, 52	7	374,254	54,893	+16,062	+41.4

¹ Texas Laws 2nd Called Session 1931, c. 6, 264-271.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Population, I, 1058-1062.

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
53	1	32,315		- 6,516	-16.8
54	1	30,583		- 8,248	-21.2
55	1	34,643		- 4,188	-10.8
56	1	32,125		- 6,706	-17.3
57	1	22,589		-16,242	-41.8
58, 59, 60	3	103,543	34,514	- 4,317	-11.1
61	1	39,497		+ 666	+ 1.7
62,95,96,97	5	187,483	37,496	-13,350	-34.4
63	1	27,240		-11,591	-29.8
64, 65	2	71,153	35,576	- 3,255	- 8.4
66	1	30,708		- 8,123	-20.9
67	1	28,337		-10,494	-27.0
68	1	27,441		-11,390	-29.3
69	1	35,526		- 3,305	- 8.5
70	1	49,467		+10,636	+27.4
71	1	77,426		+38,595	+99.4
72	1	77,540		+38,709	+99.7
73	1	77,004		+38,173	+98.3
74	1	45,880		+ 7,049	+18.2
75	1	44,995		+ 6,164	+15.9
76	1	43,600		+ 4,769	+12.3
77	1	46,111		+ 7,280	+18.7
78	5	292,533	58,507	+19,676	+50.7
79	1	40,922		+ 2,091	+ 5.4
80	1	40,909		+ 2,078	+ 5.4
81	2	46,312	23,156	-15,675	-40.4
82	2	77,777	38,889	+ 58	+ 0.1
83, 84	2	54,501	27,250	-11,581	-29.8
85	1	25,370		-13,461	-34.7
86	1	41,536		+ 2,705	+ 7.0
87	1	34,308		- 4,523	-11.6
88	1	64,424		+25,593	+65.9
89, 90	3	136,553	45,518	+ 6,687	+17.2
91	1	66,692		+27,861	+71.7
92	1	34,719		- 4,112	-10.6
93	1	32,833		- 5,998	-15.4
94	1	33,522		- 5,309	-13.7
98, 99	2	52,083	26,042	-12,789	-32.9
100	2	53,936	26,968	-11,863	-30.6
103	1	18,759		-20,072	-51.7
104	1	26,723		-12,108	-31.2
105	1	27,583		-11,248	-29.0
106, 107	2	46,941	23,470	-15,361	-39.6
108	1	34,136		- 4,695	-12.1
109	1	29,174		- 9,657	-24.9
110	1	24,229		-14,602	-37.6
111, 112	3	98,995	32,996	- 5,835	-15.0
113	1	29,340		- 9,491	-24.4
114	1	33,408		- 5,423	-14.0
115	1	30,928		- 7,903	-20.4

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
116	1	41,023		+ 2,192	+ 5.6
117	1	47,069		+ 8,238	+ 21.2
118	1	37,398		- 1,433	- 3.7
119	1	100,279		+61,448	+158.2
120	1	96,210		+57,379	+147.8
121	1	49,217		+10,386	+ 26.7
122	1	62,368		+23,537	+ 60.6
123	1	71,608		+32,777	+ 84.4
124	1	48,110		+ 9,279	+ 23.9
125	1	50,051		+11,220	+ 28.9
127	1	23,888		-14,943	- 38.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>			
	150	5,824,715			

POPULATION OF 1921 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS (1930 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u> Bowie	48,563	<u>18</u> Galveston	64,401	<u>35</u> Morris	10,028
				Titus	16,003
<u>2</u> Cass	30,030	<u>19</u> (5 places)			<u>26,031</u>
		Harris	359,328	<u>36</u> Red River	30,923
<u>3F</u> Bowie	48,563	<u>20</u> Waller	10,014	<u>37</u> Lamar	48,529
Cass	30,030	Fort Bend	29,718		
Marion	10,371		<u>39,732</u>	<u>38F</u> Lamar	48,529
	<u>88,964</u>	<u>21</u> Brazoria	23,054	Fannin	41,163
<u>4</u> Camp	10,063	Matagorda	17,678		<u>89,692</u>
Upshur	22,297		<u>40,732</u>	<u>39</u> Hopkins	29,410
	<u>32,360</u>	<u>22</u> Wharton	29,681	<u>40</u> Hunt	49,016
<u>5</u> Harrison	48,937	Jackson	10,980	<u>41</u> Fannin	41,163
			<u>40,661</u>	<u>42F</u> Rains	7,114
<u>6F</u> Harrison	48,937	<u>23</u> Lavaca	27,550	Hunt	<u>49,016</u>
Gregg	15,778			<u>43</u> Collin	46,180
	<u>64,715</u>	<u>24</u> Washington	25,394		
<u>7</u> Panola	24,063	<u>25</u> Austin	18,860	<u>44</u> (2 places)	
		Colorado	19,129	Grayson	65,843
<u>8</u> Rusk	32,484		<u>37,989</u>	<u>45F</u> Grayson	65,843
<u>9</u> Nacogdoches	30,290	<u>26</u> Brazos	21,835	Collin	46,180
		Grimes	22,642		<u>112,023</u>
<u>10</u> Shelby	28,627		<u>44,477</u>	<u>46</u> Cooke	24,136
<u>11</u> San Augustine	12,471	<u>27F</u> Grimes	22,642	<u>47</u> Montague	19,159
Sabine	11,998	Montgomery	14,588	<u>48</u> Wise	19,178
	<u>24,469</u>		<u>37,230</u>	<u>49</u> Denton	32,822
<u>12</u> Angelina	27,803	<u>28</u> Polk	17,555	<u>50</u> (5 places)	
Tyler	11,448	Trinity	13,637	Dallas	325,691
	<u>39,251</u>		<u>31,192</u>	<u>51F</u> Dallas	325,691
<u>13</u> Jasper	17,064	<u>29</u> Walker	18,528	Rockwall	7,658
Newton	12,524	San Jacinto	9,711	Kaufman	40,905
	<u>29,588</u>		<u>28,239</u>		<u>374,254</u>
<u>14</u> Hardin	13,936	<u>30</u> Houston	30,017	<u>52</u> Kaufman	40,905
Liberty	19,868			<u>53</u> Van Zandt	32,315
	<u>33,804</u>	<u>31</u> Cherokee	43,180	<u>54</u> Henderson	30,583
<u>15F</u> Orange	15,149	<u>32</u> Smith	53,123		
Jefferson	133,391				
	<u>148,540</u>	<u>33F</u> Smith	53,123		
<u>16</u> (2 places)		Gregg	15,778		
Jefferson	133,391		<u>68,901</u>		
<u>17F</u> Chambers	5,710	<u>34</u> Wood	24,183		
Galveston	64,401				
	<u>70,111</u>				

134 LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENT IN TEXAS

<u>55</u> Anderson	34,643	<u>73</u> Hidalgo	77,004	<u>86</u> (Cont'd.)	
<u>56</u> Leon	19,898	<u>74</u> Kleberg	12,451	Schleicher	3,166
Madison	<u>12,227</u>	Willacy	10,499	Crockett	2,590
	32,125	Kenedy	701	Sutton	2,807
<u>57</u> Freestone	22,589	Jim Hogg	4,919	Kimble	4,119
		Brooks	5,901	Kerr	10,151
<u>58</u> Navarro	60,507	Starr	<u>11,409</u>	Bandera	3,784
			45,880	Real	2,197
<u>59</u> Hill	43,036	<u>75</u> Zapata	2,867	Edwards	<u>2,764</u>
		Webb	<u>42,128</u>		41,536
<u>60F</u> Navarro	60,507			<u>87</u> Maverick	6,120
Hill	<u>43,036</u>	<u>76</u> La Salle	8,228	Kinney	3,980
	103,543	McMullen	1,351	Val Verde	<u>14,924</u>
<u>61</u> Limestone	39,497	Live Oak	8,956	Terrell	2,660
		Atascosa	15,654	Brewster	<u>6,624</u>
<u>62</u> Falls	38,771	Frio	<u>9,411</u>		34,308
			43,600	<u>88</u> Presidio	10,154
<u>63</u> Robertson	27,240	<u>77</u> Dimmit	8,828	Jeff Davis	1,800
		Zavala	10,349	Reeves	6,407
<u>64</u> Milam	37,915	Uvalde	12,945	Loving	195
		Medina	<u>13,989</u>	Winkler	6,784
<u>65F</u> Milam	37,915		46,111	Ward	4,599
Burleson	19,848	<u>78</u> (5 places)		Ector	3,958
Lee	<u>13,390</u>	Bexar	292,533	Crane	2,221
	71,153			Pecos	7,812
<u>66</u> Fayette	30,708	<u>79</u> Wilson	17,606	Upton	5,968
		Karnes	<u>23,316</u>	Midland	8,005
<u>67</u> Gonzales	28,337		40,922	Martin	5,785
		<u>80</u> Guadalupe	28,925	Andrews	<u>736</u>
<u>68</u> De Witt	27,441	Comal	<u>11,984</u>		64,424
			40,909	<u>89</u> (2 places)	
<u>69</u> Victoria	20,048	<u>81</u> (2 places)		El Paso	131,597
Goliad	10,093	Hays	14,915		
Calhoun	<u>5,385</u>	Caldwell	<u>31,397</u>	<u>90F</u> El Paso	131,597
	35,528		46,312	Hudspeth	3,728
<u>70</u> Aransas	2,219	<u>82</u> (2 places)		Culberson	<u>1,228</u>
Refugio	7,691	Travis	77,777		136,553
Bee	15,721	<u>83</u> Williamson	44,146	<u>91</u> Glasscock	1,263
San Patricio	<u>23,836</u>			Howard	22,888
	49,467	<u>84F</u> Williamson	44,146	Sterling	1,431
<u>71</u> Nueces	51,779	Burnet	<u>10,355</u>	Reagan	3,028
Jim Wells	13,456		54,501	Irlon	2,049
Duval	<u>12,191</u>	<u>85</u> Blanco	3,842	Tom Green	<u>36,033</u>
	77,426	Llano	5,538		66,692
<u>72</u> Cameron	77,540	Kendall	4,970	<u>92</u> Coke	5,253
		Gillespie	<u>11,020</u>	Runnels	21,821
			25,370	Concho	<u>7,645</u>
		<u>86</u> Mason	5,511		34,719
		Menard	<u>4,447</u>	<u>93</u> McCulloch	13,883
				San Saba	10,273
				Lampasas	<u>8,677</u>
					32,833
				<u>94</u> Hamilton	13,523
				Coryell	<u>19,999</u>
					33,522

<u>95</u>	Bell	50,030	<u>112F</u>	Wichita	74,416	<u>122</u>	Donley	10,262
				Wilbarger	24,579		Collingsworth	14,461
					<u>98,995</u>		Wheeler	15,555
<u>96F</u>	Bell	50,030	<u>113</u>	Baylor	7,418		Gray	<u>22,090</u>
	Falls	38,771		Haskell	16,669	<u>123</u>	Carson	7,745
	McLennan	98,682		Throckmorton	5,253		Armstrong	3,329
		<u>187,483</u>			<u>29,340</u>		Randall	7,071
<u>97</u> (2 places)	McLennan	98,682	<u>114</u>	Hardeman	14,532		Potter	46,080
				Foard	6,315		Deaf Smith	5,979
<u>98F</u>	Johnson	33,317		Knox	11,368		Oldham	1,404
	Somervell	3,016		King	1,193			<u>71,608</u>
	Bosque	15,750			<u>33,408</u>	<u>124</u>	Hartley	2,185
		<u>52,083</u>					Dallam	7,830
<u>99</u>	Johnson	33,317	<u>115</u>	Jones	24,233		Sherman	2,314
				Shackelford	6,695		Moore	1,555
<u>100</u> (2 places)	Ellis	53,936			<u>30,928</u>		Hutchinson	14,848
			<u>116</u>	Taylor	41,023		Hansford	3,548
<u>101</u> (4 places)	Tarrant	197,553					Ochiltree	5,224
			<u>117</u>	Nolan	19,323		Roberts	1,457
<u>102F</u>	Tarrant	197,553		Fisher	13,563		Hemphill	4,637
	Denton	32,822		Mitchell	14,183	<u>125</u>	Lipscomb	4,512
		<u>230,375</u>			<u>47,069</u>		Brown	26,382
<u>103</u>	Parker	18,759	<u>118</u>	Dickens	8,601		Coleman	23,669
				Stonewall	5,667			<u>50,051</u>
<u>104</u>	Comanche	18,430		Kent	3,851	<u>126</u>	Delta	13,138
	Mills	8,293		Scurry	12,188		Hopkins	29,410
		<u>26,723</u>		Borden	1,505		Franklin	8,494
<u>105</u>	Erath	20,804		Garza	5,586			<u>51,042</u>
	Hood	6,779	<u>119</u>	Gaines	2,800	<u>127</u>	Bastrop	23,888
		<u>27,583</u>		Dawson	13,573			
<u>106</u>	Eastland	34,156		Yoakum	1,263			
				Terry	8,883			
<u>107F</u>	Eastland	34,156		Lynn	12,372			
	Callahan	12,785		Cochran	1,963			
		<u>46,941</u>		Hockley	9,298			
<u>108</u>	Palo Pinto	17,576		Lubbock	39,104			
	Stephens	16,560	<u>120</u>	Crosby	11,023			
		<u>34,136</u>		Swisher	7,343			
<u>109</u>	Young	20,128		Bailey	5,186			
	Jack	9,046		Parmer	5,869			
		<u>29,174</u>		Castro	4,720			
<u>110</u>	Archer	9,684		Lamb	17,452			
	Clay	14,545		Hale	20,189			
		<u>24,229</u>		Briscoe	5,590			
<u>111</u> (2 places)	Wichita	74,416		Floyd	12,409			
					<u>96,210</u>			
			<u>121</u>	Motley	6,812			
				Cottle	9,395			
				Hall	16,966			
				Childress	16,044			
					<u>49,217</u>			

TEXAS SENATE
1921 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1930 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 187,894
 Largest District: 361,012 (27)
 Smallest District: 106,261 (15)
 Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 3.4
 Range of Deviation: -43.4 to +92.1

District	Population	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	114,995	- 72,899	-38.8
2	149,889	- 38,005	-20.2
3	166,778	- 21,116	-11.2
4	182,344	- 5,550	- 3.0
5	158,803	- 29,091	-15.5
6	189,227	+ 1,333	+ 0.7
7	141,981	- 45,913	-24.4
8	130,494	- 57,400	-30.5
9	131,142	- 56,752	-30.2
10	109,968	- 77,926	-41.5
11	325,691	+137,797	+73.3
12	140,084	- 47,810	-25.4
13	214,865	+ 26,971	+14.4
14	131,595	- 56,299	-30.0
15	106,261	- 81,633	-43.4
16	359,328	+171,434	+91.2
17	170,242	- 17,652	- 9.4
18	188,946	+ 1,052	+ 0.6
19	119,400	- 68,494	-36.5
20	156,766	- 31,128	-16.6
21	120,106	- 67,788	-36.1
22	116,540	- 71,354	-38.0
23	182,985	- 4,909	- 2.6
24	216,631	+ 28,737	+15.3
25	193,152	+ 5,258	+ 2.8
26	311,438	+123,544	+65.8
27	361,012	+173,118	+92.1
28	197,553	+ 9,659	+ 5.1
29	270,347	+ 82,453	+43.9
30	227,534	+ 39,640	+21.1
31	238,618	+ 50,724	+27.0

5,824,715

¹ Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1921, c. 60, 230-231.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930. Population, I, 1058-1062.

POPULATION OF 1921 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (1930 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u>	Bowie	48,563	<u>2</u>	Cooke	24,136	<u>18</u> (Cont'd.)	Aransas	2,219	
	Marion	10,371		Grayson	65,843		Calhoun	5,385	
	Cass	30,030		Fannin	41,163		Jackson	10,980	
	Morris	10,028			<u>131,142</u>			<u>188,946</u>	
	Titus	16,003	<u>10</u>	Rockwall	7,658	<u>19</u>	Blanco	3,842	
	<u>114,995</u>			Collin	46,180		Hays	14,915	
<u>2</u>	Harrison	48,937		Hunt	49,016		Comal	11,984	
	Gregg	15,778		Rains	7,114		Caldwell	31,397	
	Rusk	32,484			<u>109,968</u>		Guadalupe	28,925	
	Panola	24,063	<u>11</u>	Dallas	325,691		Gonzales	28,337	
	Shelby	28,627						<u>119,400</u>	
	<u>149,889</u>		<u>12</u>	Johnson	33,317	<u>20</u>	San Saba	10,273	
<u>3</u>	Cherokee	43,180		Hill	43,036		Lampasas	8,677	
	Nacogdoches	30,290		Ellis	53,936		Llano	5,538	
	San Augustine	12,471		Hood	6,779		Burnet	10,355	
	Angelina	27,803		Somervell	3,016		Williamson	44,146	
	Sabine	11,998			<u>140,084</u>		Travis	77,777	
	Newton	12,524	<u>13</u>	McLennan	98,682			<u>156,766</u>	
	Jasper	17,064		Falls	38,771	<u>21</u>	Bell	50,030	
	Tyler	11,448		Limestone	39,497		Erath	20,804	
	<u>166,778</u>			Milam	37,915		Bosque	15,750	
<u>4</u>	Orange	15,149			<u>214,865</u>		Hamilton	13,523	
	Jefferson	133,391	<u>14</u>	Bastrop	23,888		Coryell	19,999	
	Hardin	13,936		Lee	13,390	<u>22</u>	Montague	19,159	
	Liberty	19,868		Burleson	19,848		Jack	9,046	
	<u>182,344</u>			Washington	25,394		Wise	19,178	
<u>5</u>	Grimes	22,642		Brazos	21,835		Denton	32,822	
	Montgomery	14,588		Robertson	27,240		Palo Pinto	17,576	
	Trinity	13,637			<u>131,595</u>		Parker	18,759	
	Leon	19,898	<u>15</u>	Fayette	30,708			<u>116,540</u>	
	Houston	30,017		Lavaca	27,550	<u>23</u>	Hardeman	14,532	
	Polk	17,555		Colorado	19,129		Foard	6,315	
	Madison	12,227		Austin	18,860		Knox	11,368	
	Walker	18,528		Waller	10,014		Wilbarger	24,579	
	San Jacinto	9,711			<u>106,261</u>		Baylor	7,418	
	<u>158,803</u>		<u>16</u>	Harris	359,328		Wichita	74,416	
<u>6</u>	Navarro	60,507					Archer	9,684	
	Henderson	30,583		<u>17</u>	Wharton	29,681	Young	20,128	
	Anderson	34,643			Ft. Bend	29,718	Clay	14,545	
	Freestone	22,589			Matagorda	17,678		<u>182,985</u>	
	Kaufman	40,905			Brazoria	23,054	<u>24</u>	Scurry	12,188
	<u>189,227</u>				Galveston	64,401		Fisher	13,563
<u>7</u>	Camp	10,063			Chambers	5,710		Jones	24,233
	Wood	24,183		<u>18</u>	Wilson	17,606		Haskell	16,669
	Upshur	22,297			Atascosa	15,654		Shackelford	6,695
	Smith	53,123			Karnes	23,316		Stephens	16,560
	Van Zandt	32,315			De Witt	27,441		Eastland	34,156
	<u>141,981</u>				Victoria	20,048		Callahan	12,785
<u>8</u>	Lamar	48,529			Goliad	10,093		Taylor	41,023
	Delta	13,138			Live Oak	8,956		Nolan	19,323
	Franklin	8,494			San Patricio	23,836		Mitchell	14,183
	Hopkins	29,410			Bee	15,721		Throckmorton	5,253
	Red River	30,923			Refugio	7,691	<u>25</u>	Comanche	18,430
	<u>130,494</u>							Mills	8,293

25 (Cont'd.)

Brown	26,382
Coleman	23,669
McCulloch	13,883
Mason	5,511
Menard	4,447
Concho	7,645
Runnels	21,821
Coke	5,253
Tom Green	36,033
Schleicher	3,166
Irion	2,049
Sterling	1,431
Gillespie	11,020
Kimble	4,119
	<u>193,152</u>

26

Kerr	10,151
Kendall	4,970
Bexar	292,533
Bandera	3,784
	<u>311,438</u>

27

Zavalla	10,349
Frio	9,411
McMullen	1,351
La Salle	8,228
Dimmit	8,828
Webb	42,128
Duval	12,191
Jim Wells	13,456
Kenedy	701
Nueces	51,779
Kleberg	12,451
Willacy	10,499
Brooks	5,901
Jim Hogg	4,919
Zapata	2,867
Starr	11,409
Hidalgo	77,004
Cameron	77,540
	<u>361,012</u>

28

Tarrant	197,553
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29

El Paso	131,597
Hudspeth	3,728
Culberson	1,228
Reeves	6,407
Loving	195
Winkler	6,784
Ward	4,599
Ector	3,958
Midland	8,005
Glasscock	1,263
Reagan	3,028
Upton	5,968
Crane	2,221
Crockett	2,590
Sutton	2,807
Edwards	2,764
Real	2,197
Kinney	3,980
Val Verde	14,924
Terrell	2,660
Brewster	6,624
Presidio	10,154

29 (Cont'd.)

Jeff Davis	1,800
Pecos	7,812
Uvalde	12,945
Medina	13,989
Maverick	6,120
	<u>270,347</u>

30

Bailey	5,186
Lamb	17,452
Hale	20,189
Floyd	12,409
Motley	6,812
Cottle	9,395
Cochran	1,963
Hockley	9,298
Lubbock	39,104
Crosby	11,023
Dickens	8,601
King	1,193
Yoakum	1,263
Terry	8,883
Lynn	12,372
Garza	5,586
Kent	3,851
Stonewall	5,667
Gaines	2,800
Dawson	13,573
Borden	1,505
Andrews	736
Martin	5,785
Howard	22,888
	<u>227,534</u>

31

Dallam	7,830
Sherman	2,314
Hansford	3,548
Ochiltree	5,224
Lipscomb	4,512
Hartley	2,185
Moore	1,555
Hutchinson	14,848
Roberts	1,457
Hemphill	4,637
Oldham	1,404
Potter	46,080
Carson	7,745
Gray	22,090
Wheeler	15,555
Deaf Smith	5,979
Randall	7,071
Armstrong	3,329
Donley	10,262
Collingsworth	14,461
Parmer	5,869
Castro	4,720
Swisher	7,343
Briscoe	5,590
Hall	16,966
Childress	16,044
	<u>238,618</u>

TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1921 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1940 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 42,765
Largest District: 133,465 (71)
Smallest District: 19,074 (48)
Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 7.0
Range of Deviation: -55.4 to +209.8

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1, 2, 3	3	95,161	31,720	-11,045	-25.8
4	1	36,463		- 6,302	-14.7
5,6,32,33	4	178,017	44,504	+ 1,739	+ 4.1
7	1	22,513		-20,252	-47.4
8	1	51,023		+ 8,258	+19.3
9	1	35,392		- 7,373	-17.2
10	1	29,235		-13,530	-31.6
11	1	23,367		-19,398	-45.4
12	1	44,149		+ 1,384	+ 3.2
13	1	31,191		-11,574	-27.1
14	1	40,416		- 2,349	- 5.5
15, 16	3	162,711	54,237	+11,472	+26.8
17, 18	2	88,684	44,341	+ 1,576	+ 3.7
19	5	528,961	105,792	+63,027	+147.4
20	1	43,243		+ 478	+ 1.1
21	1	47,135		+ 4,370	+10.2
22	1	47,878		+ 5,113	+12.0
23	1	25,485		-17,280	-40.4
24	1	25,387		-17,378	-40.6
25	1	35,196		- 7,569	-17.7
26, 27	2	71,992	35,996	- 6,769	-15.8
28	1	34,340		- 8,425	-19.7
29	1	28,924		-13,841	-32.4
30	1	31,137		-11,628	-27.2
31	1	43,970		+ 1,205	+ 2.8
34	1	24,360		-18,405	-43.0
35	1	29,038		-13,727	-32.1
36	1	29,769		-12,996	-30.4
37, 38, 41	3	91,489	30,496	-12,269	-28.7
39, 126	2	51,510	25,755	-17,010	-39.8
40, 42	2	56,127	28,064	-14,125	-33.0
43,44,45	4	116,689	29,172	-13,593	-31.8
46	1	24,909		-17,856	-41.8
47	1	20,442		-22,323	-52.2
48	1	19,074		-23,691	-55.4
49, 101,102	6	259,179	43,196	+ 431	+ 1.0
50, 51, 52	7	443,923	63,418	+20,653	+48.3

¹ Texas Laws 2nd Called Session 1921, c. 6, 264-271.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Seventeenth Census of the United States: 1950. Population, I, 43-13--43-16.

142 LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT IN TEXAS

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
53	1	31,155		-11,610	-27.1
54	1	31,822		-10,943	-25.6
55	1	37,092		- 5,673	-13.3
56	1	29,762		-13,003	-30.4
57	1	21,138		-21,627	-50.6
58, 59, 60	3	89,663	29,888	-12,877	-30.1
61	1	33,781		- 8,984	-21.0
62,95,96,97	5	182,745	36,549	- 6,216	-14.5
63	1	25,710		-17,055	-39.9
64, 65	2	64,205	32,102	-10,663	-24.9
66	1	29,246		-13,519	-31.6
67	1	26,075		-16,690	-39.0
68	1	24,935		-17,830	-41.7
69	1	38,450		- 4,315	-10.1
70	1	59,204		+16,439	+38.4
71	1	133,465		+89,700	+209.8
72	1	83,202		+40,437	+94.6
73	1	106,059		+63,294	+148.0
74	1	52,397		+ 9,632	+22.5
75	1	49,832		+ 7,067	+16.5
76	1	47,658		+ 4,893	+11.4
77	1	49,497		+ 6,732	+15.7
78	5	338,176	67,635	+24,870	+58.2
79	1	36,314		- 6,451	-15.1
80	1	37,917		- 4,848	-11.3
81	2	40,242	20,121	-22,644	-52.9
82	2	111,053	55,526	+12,761	+29.8
83, 84	2	52,469	26,234	-16,531	-38.7
85	1	26,010		-16,755	-39.2
86	1	46,069		+ 3,304	+ 7.7
87	1	39,487		- 3,278	- 7.7
88	1	86,235		+43,470	+101.6
89, 90	3	135,869	45,290	+ 2,525	+ 5.9
91	1	66,849		+24,084	+56.3
92	1	29,685		-13,080	-30.6
93	1	33,387		- 9,378	-21.9
94	1	33,529		- 9,236	-21.6
98, 99	2	49,216	24,608	-18,704	-43.7
100	2	47,733	23,866	-18,899	-44.2
103	1	20,482		-22,283	-52.1
104	1	27,196		-15,569	-36.4
105	1	27,434		-15,331	-35.8
106, 107	2	41,913	20,956	-21,809	-51.0
108	1	30,812		-11,953	-28.0
109	1	29,210		-13,555	-31.7
110	1	20,123		-22,642	-52.9
111, 112	3	94,078	31,359	-11,406	-26.7
113	1	26,935		-15,830	-37.0
114	1	27,466		-15,299	-35.8
115	1	29,589		-13,176	-30.8

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
116	1	44,147		+ 1,382	+ 3.2
117	1	42,718		- 47	- 0.1
118	1	35,468		- 7,297	-17.1
119	1	130,204		+87,439	+204.5
120	1	74,501		+31,736	+74.2
121	1	36,339		- 6,426	-15.0
122	1	54,140		+11,375	+26.6
123	1	78,010		+35,245	+82.4
124	1	50,142		+ 7,377	+17.2
125	1	46,495		+ 3,730	+ 8.7
127	1	21,610		-21,155	-49.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>			
	150	6,414,824			

POPULATION OF 1921 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS (1940 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u> Bowie	50,208	<u>18</u> Galveston	81,173	<u>35</u> Morris	9,810
<u>2</u> Cass	33,496	<u>19</u> (5 places) Harris	528,961	Titus	<u>19,228</u> 29,038
<u>3F</u> Bowie	50,208	<u>20</u> Waller	10,280	<u>36</u> Red River	29,769
Cass	33,496	Fort Bend	<u>32,963</u> 43,243	<u>37</u> Lamar	50,425
Marion	11,457	<u>21</u> Brazoria	27,069	<u>38F</u> Lamar	50,425
	<u>95,161</u>	Matagorda	20,066	Fannin	<u>41,064</u> 91,489
<u>4</u> Camp	10,285	<u>22</u> Wharton	36,158	<u>39</u> Hopkins	30,274
Upshur	26,178	Jackson	<u>11,720</u> 47,878	<u>40</u> Hunt	48,793
	<u>36,463</u>	<u>23</u> Lavaca	25,485	<u>41</u> Fannin	41,064
<u>5</u> Harrison	50,900	<u>24</u> Washington	25,387	<u>42F</u> Rains	7,334
<u>6F</u> Harrison	50,900	<u>25</u> Austin	17,384	Hunt	<u>48,793</u> 56,127
Gregg	58,027	Colorado	17,812	<u>43</u> Collin	47,190
	<u>108,927</u>	<u>26</u> Brazos	26,977	<u>44</u> (2 places) Grayson	69,499
<u>7</u> Panola	22,513	Grimes	<u>21,960</u> 48,937	<u>45F</u> Grayson	69,499
<u>8</u> Rusk	51,023	<u>27F</u> Grimes	21,960	Collin	<u>47,190</u> 116,689
<u>9</u> Nacogdoches	35,392	Montgomery	23,055	<u>46</u> Cooke	24,909
<u>10</u> Shelby	29,235		<u>45,015</u>	<u>47</u> Montague	20,442
<u>11</u> San Augustine	12,471	<u>28</u> Polk	20,635	<u>48</u> Wise	19,074
Sabine	10,896	Trinity	<u>13,705</u> 34,340	<u>49</u> Denton	33,658
	<u>23,367</u>	<u>29</u> Walker	19,868	<u>50</u> (5 places) Dallas	398,564
<u>12</u> Angelina	32,201	San Jacinto	9,056	<u>51F</u> Dallas	398,564
Tyler	11,948		<u>28,924</u>	Rockwall	7,051
	<u>44,149</u>	<u>30</u> Houston	31,137	Kaufman	38,308
<u>13</u> Jasper	17,491	<u>31</u> Cherokee	43,970		<u>443,923</u>
Newton	13,700	<u>32</u> Smith	69,090	<u>52</u> Kaufman	38,308
	<u>31,191</u>	<u>33F</u> Smith	69,090	<u>53</u> Van Zandt	31,155
<u>14</u> Hardin	15,875	Gregg	58,027	<u>54</u> Henderson	31,822
Liberty	24,541		<u>127,117</u>		
	<u>40,416</u>	<u>34</u> Wood	24,360		
<u>15F</u> Orange	17,382				
Jefferson	145,329				
	<u>162,711</u>				
<u>16</u> (2 places) Jefferson	145,329				
<u>17F</u> Chambers	7,511				
Galveston	81,173				
	<u>88,684</u>				

<u>95</u>	Bell	44,863	<u>112F</u>	Wichita	73,604	<u>122</u>	Donley	7,487
				Wilbarger	20,474		Collingsworth	10,331
					94,078		Wheeler	12,411
<u>96F</u>	Bell	44,863	<u>113</u>	Baylor	7,755		Gray	23,911
	Falls	35,984		Haskell	14,905	<u>123</u>	Carson	6,624
	McLennan	101,898		Throckmorton	4,275		Armstrong	2,495
		182,745			26,935		Randall	7,185
<u>97</u> (2 places)	McLennan	101,898	<u>114</u>	Hardeman	11,073		Potter	54,265
				Foard	5,237		Deaf Smith	6,056
<u>98</u>	Johnson	30,384		Knox	10,090		Oldham	1,385
	Somervell	3,071		King	1,066			78,010
	Bosque	15,761			27,466	<u>124</u>	Hartley	1,873
		49,216					Dallam	6,494
<u>99</u>	Johnson	30,384	<u>115</u>	Jones	23,378		Sherman	2,026
				Shackelford	6,211		Moore	4,461
<u>100</u> (2 places)	Ellis	47,733			29,589		Hutchinson	19,069
<u>101</u> (4 places)	Tarrant	225,521	<u>116</u>	Taylor	44,147		Hansford	2,783
							Ochiltree	4,213
<u>102F</u>	Tarrant	225,521	<u>117</u>	Nolan	17,309		Roberts	1,289
	Denton	33,658		Fisher	12,932		Hemphill	4,170
		259,179		Mitchell	12,477	<u>125</u>	Lipscomb	3,764
<u>103</u>	Parker	20,482			42,718		Brown	25,924
			<u>118</u>	Dickens	7,847		Coleman	20,571
<u>104</u>	Comanche	19,245		Stonewall	5,589	<u>126</u>	Delta	12,858
	Mills	7,951		Kent	3,413		Hopkins	30,274
		27,196		Scurry	11,545		Franklin	8,378
<u>105</u>	Erath	20,760		Borden	1,396			51,510
	Hood	6,674	<u>119</u>	Garza	5,678	<u>127</u>	Bastrop	21,610
		27,434		Gaines	8,136			
<u>106</u>	Eastland	30,345		Dawson	15,367			
				Yoakum	5,354			
<u>107F</u>	Eastland	30,345		Terry	11,160			
	Callahan	11,568		Lynn	11,931			
		41,913		Cochran	3,735			
<u>108</u>	Palo Pinto	18,456		Hockley	12,693			
	Stephens	12,356	<u>120</u>	Lubbock	51,782			
		30,812		Crosby	10,046			
<u>109</u>	Young	19,004			130,204			
	Jack	10,206		Swisher	6,528			
		29,210		Bailey	6,318			
<u>110</u>	Archer	7,599		Parmer	5,890			
	Clay	12,524		Castro	4,631			
		20,123		Lamb	17,606			
<u>111</u> (2 places)	Wichita	73,604		Hale	18,813			
				Briscoe	4,056			
				Floyd	10,659			
					74,501			
			<u>121</u>	Motley	4,994			
				Cottle	7,079			
				Hall	12,117			
				Childress	12,149			
					36,339			

TEXAS SENATE
1921 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1940 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 206,930
 Largest District: 528,961 (16)
 Smallest District: 100,207 (15)
 Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 5.3
 Range of Deviation: -51.6 to +155.6

District	Population	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	124,199	- 82,731	-40.0
2	213,248	+ 6,318	+ 3.1
3	178,069	- 28,861	-13.9
4	203,127	- 3,803	- 1.8
5	169,178	- 37,752	-18.2
6	179,668	- 27,262	-13.2
7	161,068	- 45,862	-22.2
8	131,704	- 75,226	-36.4
9	135,472	- 71,458	-34.5
10	110,368	- 96,562	-46.7
11	398,564	+191,634	+92.6
12	126,217	- 80,713	-39.0
13	204,783	- 2,147	- 1.0
14	130,769	- 76,161	-36.8
15	100,207	-106,723	-51.6
16	528,961	+322,031	+155.6
17	204,940	- 1,990	- 1.0
18	199,697	- 7,233	- 3.5
19	108,498	- 98,432	-47.6
20	189,697	- 17,233	- 8.3
21	114,902	- 92,028	-44.5
22	122,318	- 84,612	-40.9
23	167,360	- 39,570	-19.1
24	201,448	- 5,482	- 2.6
25	187,969	- 18,961	- 9.2
26	359,140	+152,210	+73.6
27	463,684	+256,754	+124.1
28	225,521	+ 18,591	+ 9.0
29	299,439	+ 92,509	+44.7
30	248,485	+ 41,555	+20.1
31	226,476	+ 19,546	+ 9.4

6,414,824

¹ Texas Laws 1st Called Session 1921, c. 60, 230-231.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Seventeenth Census of the United States: 1950. Population, I, 43-13--43-16.

POPULATION OF 1921 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (1940 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<p><u>1</u></p> <p>Bowie 50,208 Marion 11,457 Cass 33,496 Morris 9,810 Titus 19,228 <u>124,199</u></p>	<p><u>2</u></p> <p>Harrison 50,900 Gregg 58,027 Rusk 51,023 Panola 22,513 Shelby 29,235 <u>211,698</u></p>	<p><u>3</u></p> <p>Cherokee 43,970 Nacogdoches 35,392 San Augustine 12,471 Angelina 32,201 Sabine 10,896 Newton 13,700 Jasper 17,491 Tyler 11,948 <u>178,069</u></p>	<p><u>4</u></p> <p>Orange 17,382 Jefferson 145,329 Hardin 15,875 Liberty 24,541 <u>203,127</u></p>	<p><u>5</u></p> <p>Grimes 21,960 Montgomery 23,055 Trinity 13,705 Leon 17,733 Houston 31,137 Polk 20,635 Madison 12,029 Walker 19,868 San Jacinto 9,056 <u>169,178</u></p>	<p><u>6</u></p> <p>Navarro 51,308 Henderson 31,822 Anderson 37,092 Freestone 21,138 Kaufman 38,308 <u>179,668</u></p>	<p><u>7</u></p> <p>Camp 10,285 Wood 24,360 Upshur 26,178 Smith 69,090 Van Zandt 31,155 <u>161,068</u></p>	<p><u>8</u></p> <p>Lamar 50,425 Delta 12,858 Franklin 8,378 Hopkins 30,274 Red River 29,769 <u>131,704</u></p>	<p><u>9</u></p> <p>Cooke 24,909 Grayson 69,499 Fannin 41,064 <u>135,472</u></p>	<p><u>10</u></p> <p>Rockwall 7,051 Collin 47,190 Hunt 48,793 Rains 7,334 <u>110,368</u></p>	<p><u>11</u></p> <p>Dallas 398,564</p>	<p><u>12</u></p> <p>Johnson 30,384 Hill 38,355 Ellis 47,733 Hood 6,674 Somervell 3,071 <u>126,217</u></p>	<p><u>13</u></p> <p>McLennan 101,898 Falls 35,984 Limestone 33,781 Milam 33,120 <u>204,783</u></p>	<p><u>14</u></p> <p>Bastrop 21,610 Lee 12,751 Burleson 18,334 Washington 25,387 Brazos 26,977 Robertson 25,710 <u>130,769</u></p>	<p><u>15</u></p> <p>Fayette 29,246 Lavaca 25,485 Colorado 17,812 Austin 17,384 Waller 10,280 <u>100,207</u></p>	<p><u>16</u></p> <p>Harris 528,961</p>	<p><u>17</u></p> <p>Wharton 36,158 Fort Bend 32,963 Matagorda 20,066 Brazoria 27,069 Galveston 81,173 Chambers 7,511 <u>204,940</u></p>	<p><u>18</u></p> <p>Wilson 17,066 Atascosa 19,275 Karnes 19,248 De Witt 24,935 Victoria 23,741 Goliad 8,798 Live Oak 9,799 San Patricio 28,871 Bee 16,481</p>	<p><u>18 (Cont'd.)</u></p> <p>Refugio 10,383 Aransas 3,469 Calhoun 5,911 Jackson 11,720 <u>199,697</u></p>	<p><u>19</u></p> <p>Blanco 4,264 Hays 15,349 Comal 12,321 Caldwell 24,893 Guadalupe 25,596 Gonzales 26,075 <u>108,498</u></p>	<p><u>20</u></p> <p>San Saba 11,012 Lampasas 9,167 Llano 5,996 Burnet 10,771 Williamson 41,698 Travis 111,053 <u>189,697</u></p>	<p><u>21</u></p> <p>Bell 44,863 Erath 20,760 Bosque 15,761 Hamilton 13,303 Coryell 20,226 <u>114,913</u></p>	<p><u>22</u></p> <p>Montague 20,442 Jack 10,206 Wise 19,074 Denton 33,658 Palo Pinto 18,456 Parker 20,482 <u>122,318</u></p>	<p><u>23</u></p> <p>Hardeman 11,073 Foard 5,237 Knox 10,090 Wilbarger 20,474 Baylor 7,755 Wichita 73,604 Archer 7,599 Young 19,004 Clay 12,524 <u>167,360</u></p>	<p><u>24</u></p> <p>Scurry 11,545 Fisher 12,932 Jones 23,378 Haskell 14,905 Shackelford 6,211 Stephens 12,356 Eastland 30,345 Callahan 11,568 Taylor 44,147 Nolan 17,309 Mitchell 12,477 Throckmorton 4,275 <u>201,448</u></p>
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<u>25</u>		<u>29</u> (Cont'd.)	
Comanche	19,245	Brewster	6,478
Mills	7,951	Presidio	10,925
Brown	25,924	Jeff Davis	2,375
Coleman	20,571	Pecos	8,185
McCulloch	13,208	Uvalde	13,246
Mason	5,378	Medina	16,106
Menard	4,521	Maverick	10,071
Concho	6,192		<u>299,439</u>
Runnels	18,903	<u>30</u>	
Coke	4,590	Bailey	6,318
Tom Green	39,302	Lamb	17,606
Schleicher	3,083	Hale	18,813
Irion	1,963	Floyd	10,659
Sterling	1,404	Motley	4,994
Gillespie	10,670	Cottle	7,079
Kimble	5,064	Cochran	3,735
	<u>187,969</u>	Hockley	12,693
<u>26</u>		Lubbock	51,782
Kerr	11,650	Crosby	10,046
Kendall	5,080	Dickens	7,847
Bexar	338,176	King	1,066
Bandera	4,234	Yoakum	5,354
	<u>359,140</u>	Terry	11,160
<u>27</u>		Lynn	11,931
Zavala	11,603	Garza	5,678
Frio	9,207	Kent	3,413
McMullen	1,374	Stonewall	5,589
La Salle	8,003	Gaines	8,136
Dimmit	8,542	Dawson	15,367
Webb	45,916	Borden	1,396
Duval	20,565	Andrews	1,277
Jim Wells	20,239	Martin	5,556
Kenedy	700	Howard	20,990
Nueces	92,661		<u>248,485</u>
Kleberg	13,344	<u>31</u>	
Willacy	13,230	Dallam	6,494
Brooks	6,362	Sherman	2,026
Jim Hogg	5,449	Hansford	2,783
Zapata	3,916	Ochiltree	4,213
Starr	13,312	Lipscomb	3,764
Hidalgo	106,059	Hartley	1,873
Cameron	83,202	Moore	4,461
	<u>463,684</u>	Hutchinson	19,069
<u>28</u>		Roberts	1,289
Tarrant	225,521	Hemphill	4,170
<u>29</u>		Oldham	1,385
El Paso	131,067	Potter	54,265
Hudspeth	3,149	Carson	6,624
Culberson	1,653	Gray	23,911
Reeves	8,006	Wheeler	12,411
Loving	285	Deaf Smith	6,056
Winkler	6,141	Randall	7,185
Ward	9,575	Armstrong	2,495
Ector	15,051	Donley	7,487
Midland	11,721	Collingsworth	10,331
Glasscock	1,193	Parmer	5,890
Reagan	1,997	Castro	4,631
Upton	4,297	Swisher	6,528
Crane	2,841	Briscoe	4,056
Crockett	2,809	Hall	12,117
Sutton	3,977	Childress	12,149
Edwards	2,933		<u>227,663</u>
Real	2,420		
Kinney	4,533		
Val Verde	15,453		
Terrell	2,952		

TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1951 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1950 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 51,408
Largest District: 100,838 (22)
Smallest District: 29,192 (34)
Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 3.5
Range of Deviation: -43.2 to +96.1

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	2	61,966	30,983	-20,425	-39.7
2	1	46,337		- 5,071	- 9.8
3	1	47,893		- 3,515	- 6.8
4	1	47,745		- 3,663	- 7.1
5	1	42,729		- 8,679	-16.8
6	1	47,731		- 3,677	- 7.1
7	1	42,173		- 9,235	-17.9
8	1	40,567		-10,841	-21.0
9	4	195,083	48,771	- 2,637	- 5.1
10	1	43,033		- 8,375	-16.2
11	1	38,711		-12,697	-24.6
12	1	42,130		- 9,278	-18.0
13, 14, 15	3	135,959	45,320	+16,570	-11.8
16	1	42,348		- 9,060	-17.6
17	1	38,694		-12,714	-24.7
18	1	46,072		- 5,336	-10.3
19	1	42,901		- 8,507	-16.5
20	1	34,600		-16,808	-32.6
21	2	113,066	56,533	+ 5,125	+ 9.9
22	8	806,701	100,838	+49,429	+96.1
23	1	46,549		- 4,859	- 9.4
24	1	31,253		-20,155	-39.2
25	1	42,731		- 8,677	-16.8
26	1	50,264		- 1,144	- 2.2
27	1	31,875		-19,533	-37.9
28	1	42,988		- 8,420	-16.3
29	1	39,639		-11,769	-22.8
30	1	43,017		- 8,391	-16.3
31	1	36,077		-15,331	-29.8
32	1	34,475		-16,933	-32.9
33	1	40,463		-10,945	-21.2
34	1	29,192		-22,216	-43.2
35	1	50,207		- 1,201	- 2.3
36, 37	4	188,094	47,023	- 4,385	- 8.5
38	3	160,446	53,482	+ 2,074	+ 4.0
39, 40	3	146,090	48,696	- 2,712	- 5.2

¹ Texas Laws Regular Session 1951, c. 31, 48-52.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Seventeenth Census of the United States: 1950. Population, I, 43-13--43-16.

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
41	1	37,326		-14,082	-27.3
42	1	39,916		-11,492	-22.3
43	1	35,716		-15,692	-30.5
44	1	38,390		-13,018	-25.3
45	1	35,205		-16,203	-31.5
46	1	41,752		- 9,656	-18.7
47	1	43,323		- 8,085	-15.7
48, 49	2	92,613	46,306	- 5,102	- 9.9
50	1	41,692		- 9,716	-18.8
51	7	614,799	87,828	+36,420	+70.8
52	1	45,645		- 5,763	-11.2
53	3	130,194	43,398	- 8,010	-15.5
54	1	31,282		-20,126	-39.1
55	1	51,975		+ 567	+ 1.1
56	1	43,493		- 7,915	-15.3
57	1	42,766		- 8,642	-16.8
58	1	49,985		- 1,423	- 2.7
59	1	41,365		-10,043	-19.5
60	7	361,253	51,608	+ 200	+ 0.3
61	1	39,219		-12,189	-23.7
62	1	57,214		+ 5,806	+11.2
63	2	73,824	36,912	-14,496	-28.1
64	1	38,853		-12,555	-24.4
65	3	160,980	53,660	+ 2,252	+ 4.4
66	1	40,970		-10,438	-20.3
67	1	47,172		- 4,236	- 8.2
68	7	500,460	71,494	+20,086	+39.0
69	1	48,131		- 3,277	- 6.3
70	1	72,166		+20,758	+40.3
71	1	33,782		-17,626	-34.2
72	1	45,424		- 5,984	-11.6
73	1	50,122		- 1,286	- 2.5
74	1	56,549		+ 5,141	+10.0
75	1	44,561		- 6,847	-13.3
76	1	38,030		-13,378	-26.0
77	1	41,397		-10,011	-19.4
78	1	48,137		- 3,271	- 6.3
79	1	54,883		+ 3,475	+ 6.7
80	1	60,546		+ 9,138	+17.7
81	2	98,493	49,246	- 2,162	- 4.2
82	1	41,079		-10,329	-20.0
83	1	34,311		-17,097	-33.2
84	1	63,370		+11,962	+23.2
85	1	33,873		-17,535	-34.1
86	1	46,416		- 4,992	- 9.7
87	1	44,184		- 7,224	-14.0
88	1	33,232		-18,176	-35.3
89	1	50,523		- 885	- 1.7
90	1	41,997		- 9,411	-18.3

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Flotorial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
91	1	45,188		- 6,220	-12.0
92	1	58,929		+ 7,521	+14.6
93, 94	2	96,207	48,103	- 3,305	- 6.4
95	1	31,219		-20,189	-39.2
96	1	47,922		- 3,486	- 6.7
97	2	101,048	50,524	- 884	- 1.7
98	1	43,781		- 7,627	-14.8
99	1	44,054		- 7,354	-14.3
100	1	42,093		- 9,315	-18.1
101	1	39,351		-12,057	-23.4
102	1	47,996		- 3,412	- 6.6
103	1	52,166		+ 758	+ 1.4
104	1	40,885		-10,523	-20.4
105	4	194,968	48,742	- 2,666	- 5.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>			
	150	7,711,194			

POPULATION OF 1951 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS (1950 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u> (2 places)		<u>18</u>		<u>34</u>	
Bowie	61,966	Trinity	10,040	De Witt	22,973
		Angelina	<u>36,032</u>	Goliad	<u>6,219</u>
			<u>46,072</u>		<u>29,192</u>
<u>2</u>		<u>19</u>		<u>35</u>	
Cass	26,732	Polk	16,194	San Patricio	35,842
Marion	10,172	Hardin	19,535	Aransas	4,252
Morris	<u>9,433</u>	San Jacinto	<u>7,172</u>	Refugio	<u>10,113</u>
	<u>46,337</u>		<u>42,901</u>		<u>50,207</u>
<u>3</u>		<u>20</u>		<u>36</u> (3 places)	
Red River	21,851	Liberty	26,729	Nueces	165,471
Titus	17,302	Chambers	<u>7,871</u>		
Camp	<u>8,740</u>		<u>34,600</u>	<u>37F</u>	
	<u>47,893</u>			Kleberg	21,991
<u>4</u>		<u>21</u> (2 places)		Kenedy	632
Harrison	47,745	Galveston	113,066	Nueces	<u>165,471</u>
					<u>188,094</u>
<u>5</u>		<u>22</u> (8 places)		<u>38</u> (3 places)	
Panola	19,250	Harris	806,701	Hidalgo	160,446
Shelby	<u>23,479</u>				
	<u>42,729</u>	<u>23</u>		<u>39</u> (2 places)	
<u>6</u>		Brazoria	46,549	Cameron	125,170
Nacogdoches	30,326	<u>24</u>		<u>40F</u>	
San Augustine	8,837	Fannin	31,253	Cameron	125,170
Sabine	<u>8,568</u>			Willacy	<u>20,920</u>
	<u>47,731</u>	<u>25</u>			<u>146,090</u>
<u>7</u>		Hunt	42,731	<u>41</u>	
Tyler	11,292	<u>26</u>		Rockwall	6,156
Jasper	20,049	Van Zandt	22,593	Kaufman	<u>31,170</u>
Newton	<u>10,832</u>	Henderson	23,405		<u>37,326</u>
	<u>42,173</u>	Rains	<u>4,266</u>		
<u>8</u>			<u>50,264</u>	<u>42</u>	
Orange	40,567	<u>27</u>		Navarro	39,916
<u>9</u> (4 places)		Anderson	31,875	<u>43</u>	
Jefferson	195,083	<u>28</u>		Freestone	15,696
		Houston	22,825	Leon	12,024
<u>10</u>		Walker	<u>20,163</u>	Madison	<u>7,996</u>
Lamar	43,033		<u>42,988</u>		<u>35,716</u>
<u>11</u>		<u>29</u>		<u>44</u>	
Delta	8,964	Grimes	15,135	Brazos	38,390
Hopkins	23,490	Montgomery	<u>24,504</u>		
Franklin	<u>6,257</u>		<u>39,639</u>	<u>45</u>	
	<u>38,711</u>	<u>30</u>		Washington	20,542
<u>12</u>		Waller	11,961	Austin	<u>14,663</u>
Wood	21,308	Fort Bend	<u>31,056</u>		<u>35,205</u>
Upshur	<u>20,822</u>		<u>43,017</u>	<u>46</u>	
	<u>42,130</u>	<u>31</u>		Fayette	24,176
<u>13</u>		Wharton	36,077	Colorado	<u>17,576</u>
Gregg	61,258				<u>41,752</u>
<u>14</u>		<u>32</u>		<u>47</u>	
Smith	74,701	Jackson	12,916	Lavaca	22,159
		Matagorda	<u>21,559</u>	Gonzales	<u>21,164</u>
			<u>34,475</u>		<u>43,323</u>
<u>15F</u>		<u>33</u>		<u>48</u>	
Smith	74,701	Victoria	31,241	Grayson	70,467
Gregg	<u>61,258</u>	Calhoun	<u>9,222</u>		
	<u>135,959</u>		<u>40,463</u>	<u>49F</u>	
<u>16</u>				Grayson	70,467
Rusk	42,348			Cooke	<u>22,146</u>
<u>17</u>					<u>92,613</u>
Cherokee	38,694				

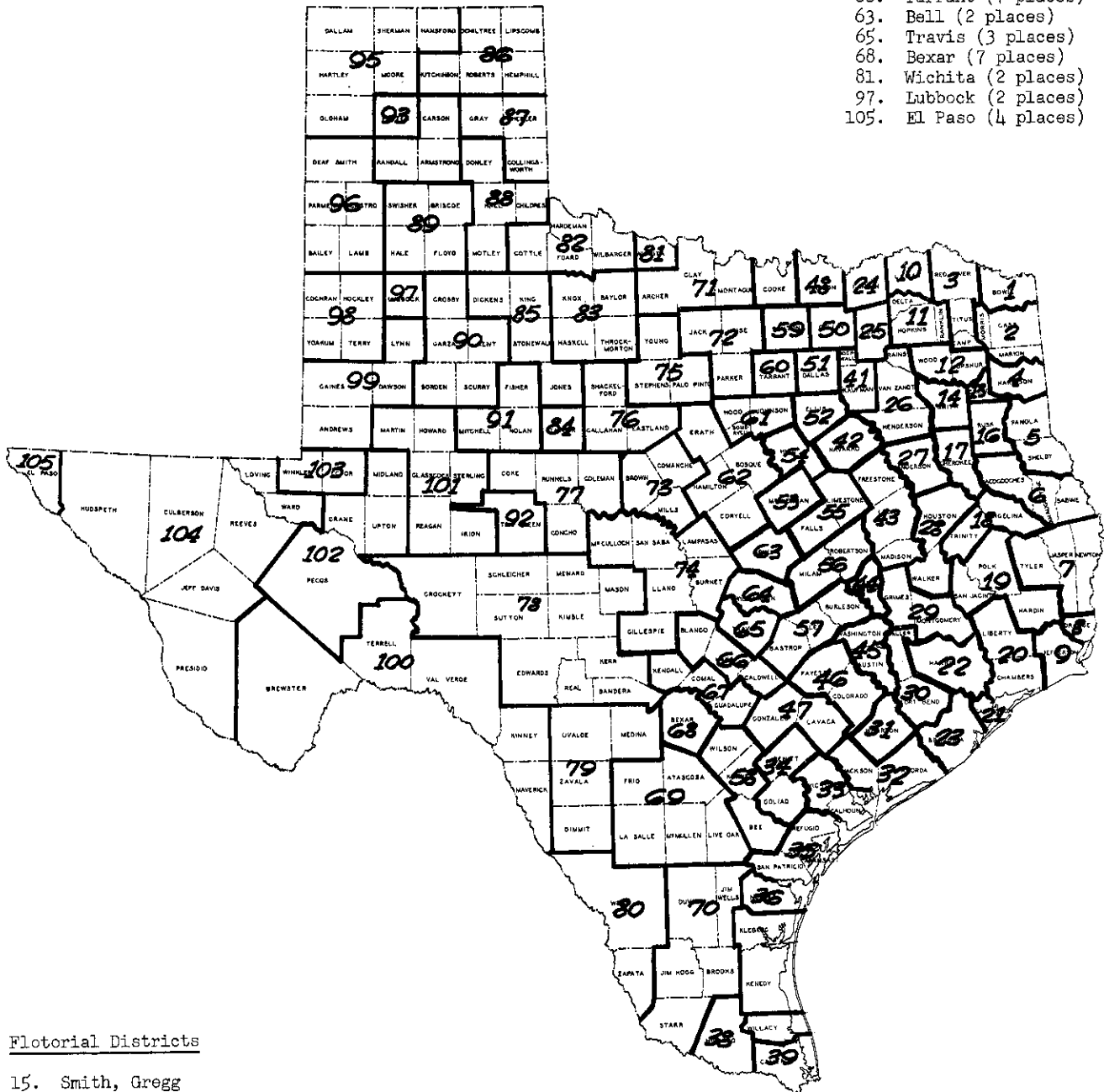
<u>50</u> Collin	41,692	<u>67</u> Kendall	5,423	<u>78</u> Crockett	3,981
<u>51</u> (7 places)		Comal	16,357	Schleicher	2,852
Dallas	614,799	Guadalupe	<u>25,392</u>	Menard	4,175
			<u>47,172</u>	Mason	4,945
<u>52</u> Ellis	45,645	<u>68</u> (7 places)		Sutton	3,746
		Bexar	500,460	Kimble	4,619
<u>53</u> (3 places)		<u>69</u> Atascosa	20,048	Edwards	2,908
McLennan	130,194	Frio	10,357	Kerr	14,022
<u>54</u> Hill	31,282	La Salle	7,485	Real	2,479
		McMullen	1,187	Bandera	<u>4,410</u>
<u>55</u> Limestone	25,251	Live Oak	<u>9,054</u>		<u>48,137</u>
Falls	<u>26,724</u>	<u>70</u> Duval	15,643	<u>79</u> Uvalde	16,015
	<u>51,975</u>	Jim Wells	27,991	Medina	17,013
<u>56</u> Milam	23,585	Brooks	9,195	Zavala	11,201
Robertson	<u>19,908</u>	Jim Hogg	5,389	Dimmit	<u>10,654</u>
	<u>43,493</u>	Starr	<u>13,948</u>		<u>54,883</u>
			<u>72,166</u>	<u>80</u> Webb	56,141
<u>57</u> Burlason	13,000	<u>71</u> Montague	17,070	Zapata	<u>4,405</u>
Lee	10,144	Clay	9,896		<u>60,546</u>
Bastrop	<u>19,622</u>	Archer	<u>6,816</u>	<u>81</u> (2 places)	
	<u>42,766</u>		<u>33,782</u>	Wichita	98,493
<u>58</u> Bee	18,174	<u>72</u> Jack	7,755	<u>82</u> Wilbarger	20,552
Wilson	14,672	Wise	16,141	Hardeman	10,212
Karnes	<u>17,139</u>	Parker	<u>21,528</u>	Foard	4,216
	<u>49,985</u>		<u>45,424</u>	Cottle	<u>6,099</u>
					<u>41,079</u>
<u>59</u> Denton	41,365	<u>73</u> Comanche	15,516	<u>83</u> Baylor	6,875
		Mills	5,999	Throckmorton	3,618
<u>60</u> (7 places)		Brown	<u>28,607</u>	Knox	10,082
Tarrant	361,253		<u>50,122</u>	Haskell	<u>13,736</u>
					<u>34,311</u>
<u>61</u> Hood	5,287	<u>74</u> San Saba	8,666	<u>84</u> Taylor	63,370
Somervell	2,542	Lampasas	9,929	<u>85</u> Jones	22,147
Johnson	<u>31,390</u>	Ilano	5,377	Stonewall	3,679
	<u>39,219</u>	Burnet	10,356	King	870
<u>62</u> Bosque	11,836	Gillespie	10,520	Dickens	<u>7,177</u>
Hamilton	10,660	McCulloch	<u>11,701</u>		<u>33,873</u>
Coryell	16,284		<u>56,549</u>	<u>86</u> Hutchinson	31,580
Erath	<u>18,434</u>	<u>75</u> Young	16,810	Ochiltree	6,024
	<u>57,214</u>	Stephens	10,597	Roberts	1,031
<u>63</u> (2 places)		Palo Pinto	<u>17,154</u>	Lipscomb	3,658
Bell	73,824		<u>44,561</u>	Hemphill	<u>4,123</u>
					<u>46,416</u>
<u>64</u> Williamson	38,853	<u>76</u> Shackelford	5,001	<u>87</u> Gray	24,728
		Callahan	9,087	Wheeler	10,317
<u>65</u> (3 places)		Eastland	<u>23,942</u>	Collingsworth	<u>9,139</u>
Travis	160,980		<u>38,030</u>		<u>44,184</u>
<u>66</u> Hays	17,840	<u>77</u> Coke	4,045		
Caldwell	19,350	Runnels	16,771		
Blanco	<u>3,780</u>	Concho	5,078		
	<u>40,970</u>	Coleman	<u>15,503</u>		
			<u>41,397</u>		

<u>88</u>	Donley	6,216	<u>99</u> (Cont'd.)	Gaines	8,909
	Hall	10,930		Andrews	5,002
	Childress	12,123			<u>44,054</u>
	Motley	3,963			
		<u>33,232</u>	<u>100</u>	Brewster	7,309
<u>89</u>	Hale	28,211		Terrell	3,189
	Floyd	10,535		Val Verde	16,635
	Briscoe	3,528		Kinney	2,668
	Swisher	8,249		Maverick	12,292
		<u>50,523</u>			<u>42,093</u>
<u>90</u>	Crosby	9,582	<u>101</u>	Martin	5,541
	Garza	6,281		Howard	26,722
	Kent	2,249		Glasscock	1,089
	Borden	1,106		Sterling	1,282
	Scurry	22,779		Reagan	3,127
		<u>41,997</u>		Irion	1,590
					<u>39,351</u>
<u>91</u>	Fisher	11,023	<u>102</u>	Midland	28,785
	Nolan	19,808		Crane	3,965
	Mitchell	14,357		Upton	5,307
		<u>45,188</u>		Pecos	9,939
					<u>47,996</u>
<u>92</u>	Tom Green	58,929	<u>103</u>	Winkler	10,064
<u>93</u>	Potter	73,366		Ector	42,102
					<u>52,166</u>
<u>94F</u>	Potter	73,366	<u>104</u>	Hudspeth	4,298
	Carson	6,852		Culberson	1,825
	Randall	13,774		Loving	227
	Armstrong	2,215		Ward	13,346
		<u>96,207</u>		Reeves	11,745
<u>95</u>	Oldham	1,672		Jeff Davis	2,090
	Sherman	2,443		Presidio	7,354
	Hartley	1,913			<u>40,885</u>
	Dallam	7,640	<u>105</u> (4 places)	El Paso	194,968
	Hansford	4,202			
	Moore	13,349			
		<u>31,219</u>			
<u>96</u>	Parmer	5,787			
	Castro	5,417			
	Bailey	7,592			
	Lamb	20,015			
	Deaf Smith	9,111			
		<u>47,922</u>			
<u>97</u> (2 places)	Lubbock	101,048			
<u>98</u>	Cochran	5,928			
	Hockley	20,407			
	Yoakum	4,339			
	Terry	13,107			
		<u>43,781</u>			
<u>99</u>	Lynn	11,030			
	Dawson	19,113			

1951 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

Multiplace Districts

1. Bowie (2 places)
9. Jefferson (4 places)
21. Galveston (2 places)
22. Harris (8 places)
36. Nueces (3 places)
38. Hidalgo (3 places)
39. Cameron (2 places)
51. Dallas (7 places)
53. McLennan (3 places)
60. Tarrant (7 places)
63. Bell (2 places)
65. Travis (3 places)
68. Bexar (7 places)
81. Wichita (2 places)
97. Lubbock (2 places)
105. El Paso (4 places)



Floterial Districts

15. Smith, Gregg
37. Kleberg, Kenedy, Nueces
40. Cameron, Willacy
49. Grayson, Cooke
94. Potter, Carson, Randall, Armstrong

TEXAS SENATE
1951 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1950 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 248,748
 Largest District: 806,701 (6)
 Smallest District: 136,756 (15)
 Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 5.9
 Range of Deviation: -45.0 to +224.4

District	Population	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	229,200	- 19,548	- 8.0
2	194,080	- 54,668	-22.0
3	184,165	- 64,583	-26.0
4	235,640	- 13,098	- 5.3
5	162,782	- 85,966	-34.6
6	806,701	+557,953	+224.4
7	202,739	- 46,009	-18.5
8	614,799	+366,051	+147.2
9	218,711	- 30,037	-12.1
10	361,253	+112,505	+45.2
11	231,302	- 17,446	- 7.0
12	188,876	- 59,872	-24.1
13	227,603	- 21,145	- 8.5
14	219,455	- 29,303	-11.8
15	136,756	-111,992	-45.0
16	160,767	- 87,981	-35.4
17	220,101	- 28,647	-11.5
18	178,332	- 70,416	-28.3
19	171,396	- 77,352	-31.1
20	209,014	- 39,734	-16.0
21	163,143	- 85,605	-34.4
22	174,535	- 74,213	-29.8
23	198,379	- 50,369	-20.3
24	205,699	- 43,049	-17.3
25	171,611	- 77,137	-31.0
26	500,460	+251,712	+101.2
27	285,616	+ 36,868	+14.8
28	204,006	- 44,742	-18.0
29	304,360	+ 55,612	+22.4
30	143,031	-105,717	-42.5
31	206,672	- 42,076	-16.9

7,711,194

¹ Texas Laws Regular Session 1951, c. 27, 41-43.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Seventeenth Census of the United States: 1950. Population, I, 43-13--43-16.

POPULATION OF 1951 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (1950 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u>	Lamar	43,033	<u>9</u> (Cont'd.)	Fannin	31,253	<u>16</u> (Cont'd.)	Concho	5,078
	Red River	21,851		Hunt	42,731		Uvalde	16,015
	Bowie	61,966		Rains	4,266		Zavala	11,201
	Cass	26,732		Rockwall	6,156		Kirney	2,668
	Marion	10,172		Collin	41,692		Mason	4,945
	Morris	9,433			218,711		Menard	4,175
	Titus	17,302					McCulloch	11,701
	Franklin	6,257	<u>10</u>	Tarrant	361,253	<u>17</u>	Fort Bend	31,056
	Hopkins	23,490					Brazoria	46,549
	Delta	8,964					Galveston	113,066
		229,200	<u>11</u>	Navarro	39,916		Chambers	7,871
<u>2</u>	Gregg	61,258		Anderson	31,875		Matagorda	21,559
	Harrison	47,745		Freestone	15,696			220,101
	Panola	19,250		Limestone	25,251			
	Shelby	23,479		Falls	26,724			
	Rusk	42,348		Robertson	19,908			
		194,080		Brazos	38,390	<u>18</u>	McMullen	1,187
				Burleson	13,000		Live Oak	9,054
				Washington	20,542		Karnes	17,139
					231,302		De Witt	22,973
<u>3</u>	Nacogdoches	30,326	<u>12</u>	Comanche	15,516		Bee	18,174
	San Augustine	8,837		Erath	18,434		Goliad	6,219
	Sabine	8,568		Hood	5,287		Victoria	31,241
	Newton	10,832		Somervell	2,542		Jackson	12,916
	Jasper	20,049		Johnson	31,390		San Patricio	35,842
	Hardin	19,535		Ellis	45,645		Refugio	10,113
	Tyler	11,292		Hill	31,282		Calhoun	9,222
	Angelina	36,032		Bosque	11,836		Aransas	4,252
	Cherokee	38,694		Coryell	16,284			178,332
		184,165		Hamilton	10,660			
					188,876	<u>19</u>	Blanco	3,780
<u>4</u>	Jefferson	195,083	<u>13</u>	McLennan	130,194		Kendall	5,423
	Orange	40,567		Bell	73,824		Comal	16,357
		235,650		Milam	23,585		Hays	17,840
					227,603		Guadalupe	25,392
<u>5</u>	Houston	22,825					Caldwell	19,350
	Trinity	10,040					Gonzales	21,164
	Polk	16,194					Wilson	14,672
	Liberty	26,729	<u>14</u>	Travis	160,980		Atascosa	20,048
	Montgomery	24,504		Williamson	38,853		Frio	10,357
	San Jacinto	7,172		Bastrop	19,622		Medina	17,013
	Walker	20,163			219,455			171,396
	Grimes	15,135						
	Madison	7,996	<u>15</u>	Lee	10,144	<u>20</u>	Nueces	165,471
	Leon	12,024		Waller	11,961		Kleberg	21,991
		162,782		Austin	14,663		Kenedy	632
<u>6</u>	Harris	806,701		Colorado	17,576		Willacy	20,920
				Wharton	36,077			209,014
<u>7</u>	Kaufman	31,170		Lavaca	22,159			
	Van Zandt	22,593		Fayette	24,176	<u>21</u>	Maverick	12,292
	Wood	21,308			136,756		Dimmit	10,654
	Camp	8,740					La Salle	7,485
	Upshur	20,822	<u>16</u>	Brown	28,607		Webb	56,111
	Smith	74,701		Mills	5,999		Duval	15,643
	Henderson	23,405		Lampasas	9,929		Jim Wells	27,991
		202,739		Burnet	10,356		Zapata	4,405
				Llano	5,377		Jim Hogg	5,389
<u>8</u>	Dallas	614,799		Gillespie	10,520		Brooks	9,195
				Kerr	14,022		Starr	13,948
<u>9</u>	Cooke	22,146		Bandera	4,410			163,143
	Grayson	70,467		Real	2,479	<u>22</u>	Clay	9,896
				Kimble	4,619		Montague	17,070
				San Saba	8,666			

<u>22 (Cont'd.)</u>		<u>27</u>	
Jack	7,755	Hidalgo	160,446
Wise	16,141	Cameron	125,170
Denton	41,365		<u>285,616</u>
Stephens	10,597	<u>28</u>	
Palo Pinto	17,154	Cochran	5,928
Parker	21,528	Hockley	20,407
Callahan	9,087	Lubbock	101,048
Eastland	23,942	Crosby	9,582
	<u>174,535</u>	Yoakum	4,339
		Terry	13,107
<u>23</u>		Lynn	11,030
Hardeman	10,212	Gaines	8,909
Wilbarger	20,552	Dawson	19,113
Wichita	98,493	Andrews	5,002
Cottle	6,099	Martin	5,541
Foard	4,216		<u>204,006</u>
King	870	<u>29</u>	
Knox	10,082	El Paso	194,968
Baylor	6,875	Hudspeth	4,298
Archer	6,816	Culberson	1,825
Haskell	13,736	Reeves	11,745
Throckmorton	3,618	Loving	227
Young	16,810	Winkler	10,064
	<u>198,379</u>	Ector	42,102
		Midland	25,785
<u>24</u>		Ward	13,346
Dickens	7,177		<u>304,360</u>
Garza	6,281	<u>30</u>	
Kent	2,249	Deaf Smith	9,111
Stonewall	3,679	Armstrong	2,215
Borden	1,106	Donley	6,216
Scurry	22,779	Collingsworth	9,139
Fisher	11,023	Parmer	5,787
Jones	22,147	Castro	5,417
Shackelford	5,001	Swisher	8,249
Howard	26,722	Briscoe	3,528
Mitchell	14,357	Hall	10,930
Nolan	19,808	Childress	12,123
Taylor	63,370	Bailey	7,592
	<u>205,699</u>	Lamb	20,015
		Hale	28,211
<u>25</u>		Floyd	10,535
Coleman	15,503	Motley	3,963
Glasscock	1,089		<u>143,031</u>
Sterling	1,282	<u>31</u>	
Coke	4,045	Dallam	7,640
Runnels	16,771	Sherman	2,443
Crane	3,965	Hansford	4,202
Upton	5,307	Ochiltree	6,024
Reagan	3,127	Lipscomb	3,658
Irion	1,590	Hartley	1,913
Tom Green	58,929	Moore	13,349
Jeff Davis	2,090	Hutchinson	31,580
Pecos	9,939	Roberts	1,031
Crockett	3,981	Hemphill	4,123
Schleicher	2,852	Oldham	1,672
Sutton	3,746	Potter	73,366
Presidio	7,354	Carson	6,852
Brewster	7,309	Gray	24,728
Terrell	3,189	Randall	13,774
Val Verde	16,635	Wheeler	10,317
Edwards	2,908		<u>206,672</u>
	<u>171,611</u>		
<u>26</u>			
Bexar	500,460		

TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1961 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1960 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 63,865
 Largest District: 105,725 (51)
 Smallest District: 33,987 (92)
 Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 3.1
 Range of Deviation: -46.8 to +65.5

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	1	59,971		- 3,894	- 6.1
2	1	44,121		-19,744	-30.9
3	1	45,594		-18,271	-28.6
4	1	53,291		-10,574	-16.6
5	1	56,247		- 7,618	-11.9
6	1	47,353		-16,512	-25.9
7	1	50,440		-13,425	-21.0
8	1	60,357		- 3,508	- 5.5
9	4	245,659	61,415	- 2,450	- 3.8
10	1	49,916		-13,949	-21.8
11	1	46,340		-17,525	-27.4
12	1	45,295		-18,570	-29.1
13, 14, 15	3	155,786	51,929	- 3,936	- 6.2
16	1	61,282		- 2,583	- 4.0
17	1	50,802		-13,063	-20.5
18	1	46,297		-17,568	-27.5
19	1	44,643		-19,222	-30.1
20	1	41,974		-21,891	-34.3
21	2	140,364	70,182	+ 6,317	+ 9.9
22	12	1,243,158	103,596	+39,731	+62.2
23	1	76,204		+12,339	+19.3
24	1	63,279		- 586	- 0.9
25	1	35,809		-28,056	-43.9
26	1	43,870		-19,995	-31.3
27	1	54,201		- 9,664	-15.1
28	1	44,895		-18,970	-29.7
29	1	44,993		-18,872	-29.5
30	1	40,527		-23,338	-36.5
31	1	38,152		-25,713	-40.3
32	1	39,784		-24,081	-37.7
33	1	63,067		- 798	- 1.2
34	1	48,005		-15,860	-24.8
35	1	52,027		-11,838	-18.5
36	4	221,573	55,393	- 8,472	-13.3
37, 38	4	211,840	52,960	-10,905	-17.1
39, 40	3	171,182	57,061	- 6,804	-10.7
41	1	43,395		-20,470	-32.1
42	1	58,073		- 5,792	- 9.1
43	3	150,091	50,030	-13,835	-21.7

¹ Texas Laws Regular Session 1961, c. 256, 544-548.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Eighteenth Census of the United States: 1960, Vol. I, Part 45, 245-263.

170 LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT IN TEXAS

District (s)	No. of Rep.	Population	Pop. Per Rep. in Multi-member and Floterial Districts	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
44	2	94,097	47,048	-16,817	-26.3
45	1	49,597		-14,268	-22.3
46	1	55,772		- 8,093	-12.7
47	1	58,702		- 5,163	- 8.1
48, 49	2	95,603	47,802	-16,063	-25.2
50	1	41,247		-22,618	-35.4
51	9	951,527	105,725	+41,860	+65.5
52	1	48,106		-15,759	-24.7
53	1	48,685		-15,180	-23.8
54	1	43,993		-19,872	-31.1
55	4	212,136	53,034	-10,831	-17.0
56	1	40,813		-23,052	-36.1
57	1	54,750		- 9,115	-14.3
58	1	64,290		+ 425	+ 0.7
59	1	47,432		-16,433	-25.7
60	7	538,495	76,928	+13,063	+20.5
61	1	54,026		- 9,839	-15.4
62	1	45,335		-18,510	-29.0
63	1	60,846		- 3,019	- 4.7
64	1	64,067		+ 202	+ 0.3
65	1	53,634		-10,231	-16.0
66	1	50,185		-13,680	-21.4
67	1	58,509		- 5,356	- 8.4
68	7	687,151	98,165	+34,300	+53.7
69	1	69,184		+ 5,319	+ 8.3
70	1	78,714		+14,849	+23.3
71	1	44,021		-19,844	-31.1
72	1	44,246		-19,619	-30.7
73	1	44,701		-19,164	-30.0
74	5	314,070	62,814	- 1,051	- 1.6
75	1	55,816		- 8,049	-12.6
76	1	90,995		+27,130	+42.5
77	1	67,717		+ 3,852	+ 6.0
78	1	56,056		- 7,809	-12.2
79	1	64,630		+ 765	+ 1.2
80	1	46,703		-17,162	-26.9
81	2	123,528	61,764	- 2,101	- 3.3
82	1	56,417		- 7,448	-10.1
83	1	46,990		-16,875	-26.4
84	2	101,078	50,539	-13,326	-20.9
85	1	40,130		-23,735	-37.2
86	1	51,465		-12,400	-19.4
87	1	45,758		-18,107	-28.4
88	3	156,271	52,090	-11,775	-18.4
89	1	63,351		- 514	- 0.8
90	1	53,075		-10,790	-16.9
91	1	62,679		- 1,186	- 1.9
92	1	33,987		-29,878	-46.8
93, 94	3	159,240	53,080	-10,785	-16.9
	<hr/>	<hr/>			
	150	9,579,677			

POPULATION OF 1961 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS (1960 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u>	Bowie	59,971	<u>16</u>	Anderson	28,162	<u>31</u>	Wharton	38,152
				Cherokee	<u>33,120</u>			
<u>2</u>	Cass	23,496			61,282	<u>32</u>	Jackson	14,040
	Morris	12,576	<u>17</u>	Leon	9,951		Matagorda	<u>25,744</u>
	Marion	<u>8,049</u>		Houston	19,376			39,784
		44,121		Walker	<u>21,475</u>	<u>33</u>	Victoria	46,475
<u>3</u>	Harrison	45,594			50,802		Calhoun	<u>16,592</u>
			<u>18</u>	Grimes	12,709			63,067
<u>4</u>	Rusk	36,421		Montgomery	26,839	<u>34</u>	Live Oak	7,846
	Panola	<u>16,870</u>		Madison	<u>6,749</u>		Bee	23,755
		53,291			46,297		Goliad	5,429
<u>5</u>	Shelby	20,479	<u>19</u>	Polk	13,861		Refugio	<u>10,975</u>
	Nacogdoches	28,046		San Jacinto	6,153			48,005
	San Augustine	<u>7,722</u>		Hardin	<u>24,629</u>	<u>35</u>	San Patricio	45,021
		56,247			44,643		Aransas	<u>7,006</u>
<u>6</u>	Angelina	39,814	<u>20</u>	Liberty	31,595			52,027
	Trinity	<u>7,539</u>		Chambers	<u>10,379</u>	<u>36</u>	(4 places)	
		47,353			41,974		Nueces	221,573
<u>7</u>	Sabine	7,302	<u>21</u>	(2 places)		<u>37F</u>	Kleberg	30,052
	Jasper	22,100		Galveston	140,364		Kenedy	884
	Newton	10,372	<u>22</u>	(12 places)			Hidalgo	180,904
	Tyler	<u>10,666</u>		Harris	1,243,158			211,840
		50,440	<u>23</u>	Brazoria	76,204	<u>38</u>	(3 places)	
<u>8</u>	Orange	60,357					Hidalgo	180,904
<u>9</u>	(4 places)		<u>24</u>	Fannin	23,880	<u>39</u>	(2 places)	
	Jefferson	245,659		Hunt	<u>39,399</u>		Cameron	151,098
					63,279	<u>40F</u>	Willacy	20,084
<u>10</u>	Lamar	34,234	<u>25</u>	Kaufman	29,931		Cameron	<u>151,098</u>
	Red River	<u>15,682</u>		Rockwall	<u>5,878</u>			171,182
		49,916			35,809	<u>41</u>	Ellis	43,395
<u>11</u>	Delta	5,860	<u>26</u>	Van Zandt	19,091	<u>42</u>	Hill	23,650
	Hopkins	18,594		Henderson	21,786		Navarro	<u>34,423</u>
	Franklin	5,101		Rains	<u>2,993</u>			58,073
	Titus	<u>16,785</u>			43,870	<u>43</u>	(3 places)	
		46,340		<u>27</u>	Freestone		McLennan	150,091
<u>12</u>	Wood	17,653		Limestone	12,525			
	Upshur	19,793		Falls	20,413	<u>44</u>	(2 places)	
	Camp	<u>7,849</u>			<u>21,263</u>		Bell	94,097
		45,295			54,201	<u>45</u>	Milam	22,263
<u>13</u>	Gregg	69,436	<u>28</u>	Brazos	44,895		Robertson	16,157
<u>14</u>	Smith	86,350					Burleson	<u>11,177</u>
			<u>29</u>	Washington	19,145			49,597
<u>15F</u>	Gregg	69,436		Austin	13,777	<u>46</u>	Bastrop	16,925
	Smith	<u>86,350</u>		Waller	<u>12,071</u>		Fayette	20,384
		155,786			44,993		Colorado	<u>18,463</u>
			<u>30</u>	Fort Bend	40,527			55,772

<u>47</u>	Gonzales	17,845	<u>61</u> (Cont'd.)	Jack	7,418	<u>70</u> (Cont'd.)	Starr	17,137
	De Witt	20,683		Montague	<u>14,893</u>		Jim Hogg	<u>5,022</u>
	Lavaca	20,174			<u>58,026</u>			<u>78,714</u>
		<u>58,702</u>						
<u>48</u>	Grayson	73,043	<u>62</u>	Wise	17,012	<u>71</u>	Terrell	2,600
				Parker	22,880		Val Verde	24,461
				Hood	<u>5,443</u>		Kinney	2,452
					<u>45,335</u>		Maverick	<u>14,508</u>
								<u>44,021</u>
<u>49F</u>	Cooke	22,560	<u>63</u>	Shackelford	3,990	<u>72</u>	Ward	14,917
	Grayson	<u>73,043</u>		Callahan	7,929		Crane	4,699
		<u>95,603</u>		Eastland	19,526		Upton	6,239
<u>50</u>	Collin	41,247		Stephens	8,885		Pecos	11,957
				Palo Pinto	<u>20,516</u>		Brewster	<u>6,434</u>
<u>51</u> (9 places)	Dallas	951,527			<u>60,846</u>			<u>44,246</u>
<u>52</u>	Johnson	34,720	<u>64</u>	Runnels	15,016	<u>73</u>	Hudspeth	3,343
	Bosque	10,809		Coleman	12,458		Culberson	2,794
	Somervell	<u>2,577</u>		Brown	24,728		Loving	226
		<u>48,106</u>		Comanche	<u>11,865</u>		Winkler	13,652
					<u>64,067</u>		Reeves	17,644
<u>53</u>	Hamilton	8,488	<u>65</u>	McCulloch	8,815		Jeff Davis	1,582
	Erath	16,236		San Saba	6,381		Presidio	<u>5,460</u>
	Coryell	<u>23,961</u>		Mills	4,467			<u>44,701</u>
		<u>48,685</u>		Lampasas	9,418	<u>74</u> (5 places)	El Paso	314,070
<u>54</u>	Williamson	35,044		Burnet	9,265			
	Lee	<u>8,949</u>		Gillespie	10,048			
		<u>43,993</u>		Llano	<u>5,240</u>			
					<u>53,634</u>			
<u>55</u> (4 places)	Travis	212,136	<u>66</u>	Concho	3,672	<u>75</u>	Andrews	13,450
				Schleicher	2,791		Gaines	12,267
<u>56</u>	Blanco	3,657		Crockett	4,209		Dawson	19,185
	Hays	19,934		Sutton	3,738		Lynn	<u>10,914</u>
	Caldwell	<u>17,222</u>		Kimble	3,943	<u>76</u>	Ector	90,995
		<u>40,813</u>		Edwards	2,317			
				Real	2,079	<u>77</u>	Midland	67,717
<u>57</u>	Kendall	5,889		Bandera	3,892			
	Comal	19,844		Mason	3,780	<u>78</u>	Martin	5,068
	Guadalupe	<u>29,017</u>		Kerr	16,800		Howard	40,139
		<u>54,750</u>		Menard	<u>2,964</u>		Glasscock	1,118
					<u>50,185</u>		Sterling	1,177
<u>58</u>	Frio	10,112	<u>67</u>	Uvalde	16,814		Coke	3,589
	La Salle	5,972		Zavala	12,696		Reagan	3,782
	Atascosa	18,828		Dimmit	10,095		Irion	<u>1,183</u>
	McMullen	1,116		Medina	<u>18,904</u>			<u>56,056</u>
	Karnes	14,995				<u>79</u>	Tom Green	64,630
	Wilson	<u>13,267</u>						
		<u>64,290</u>		<u>68</u> (7 places)	Bexar	687,151		
<u>59</u>	Denton	47,432	<u>69</u>	Webb	64,791			
				Zapata	<u>4,393</u>			
					<u>69,184</u>			
<u>60</u> (7 places)	Tarrant	538,495	<u>70</u>	Duval	13,398			
				Jim Wells	34,548			
				Brooks	8,609			
<u>61</u>	Archer	6,110				<u>80</u>	Dickens	4,963
	Young	17,254					King	640
	Clay	<u>8,351</u>					Stonewall	3,017
							Fisher	7,865
							Nolan	18,963
							Mitchell	<u>11,255</u>
								<u>46,703</u>
						<u>81</u> (2 places)	Wichita	123,528

82
 Donley 4,449
 Hall 7,322
 Childress 8,421
 Hardeman 8,275
 Wilbarger 17,748
 Foard 3,125
 Cottle 4,207
 Motley 2,870
56,417

83
 Knox 7,857
 Baylor 5,893
 Haskell 11,174
 Throckmorton 2,767
 Jones 19,299
46,990

84 (2 places)
 Taylor 101,078

85
 Crosby 10,347
 Garza 6,611
 Kent 1,727
 Borden 1,076
 Scurry 20,369
40,130

86
 Ochiltree 9,380
 Lipscomb 3,406
 Hutchinson 34,419
 Roberts 1,075
 Hemphill 3,185
51,465

87
 Gray 31,535
 Wheeler 7,947
 Collingsworth 6,276
45,758

88 (3 places)
 Lubbock 156,271

89
 Swisher 10,607
 Briscoe 3,577
 Hale 36,798
 Floyd 12,369
63,351

90
 Cochran 6,417
 Hockley 22,340
 Yoakum 8,032
 Terry 16,286
53,075

91
 Deaf Smith 13,187
 Parmer 9,583
 Castro 8,923
 Bailey 9,090
 Lamb 21,896
62,679

92
 Dallam 6,302
 Sherman 2,605
 Hansford 6,208
 Hartley 2,171
 Moore 14,773
 Oldham 1,928
33,987

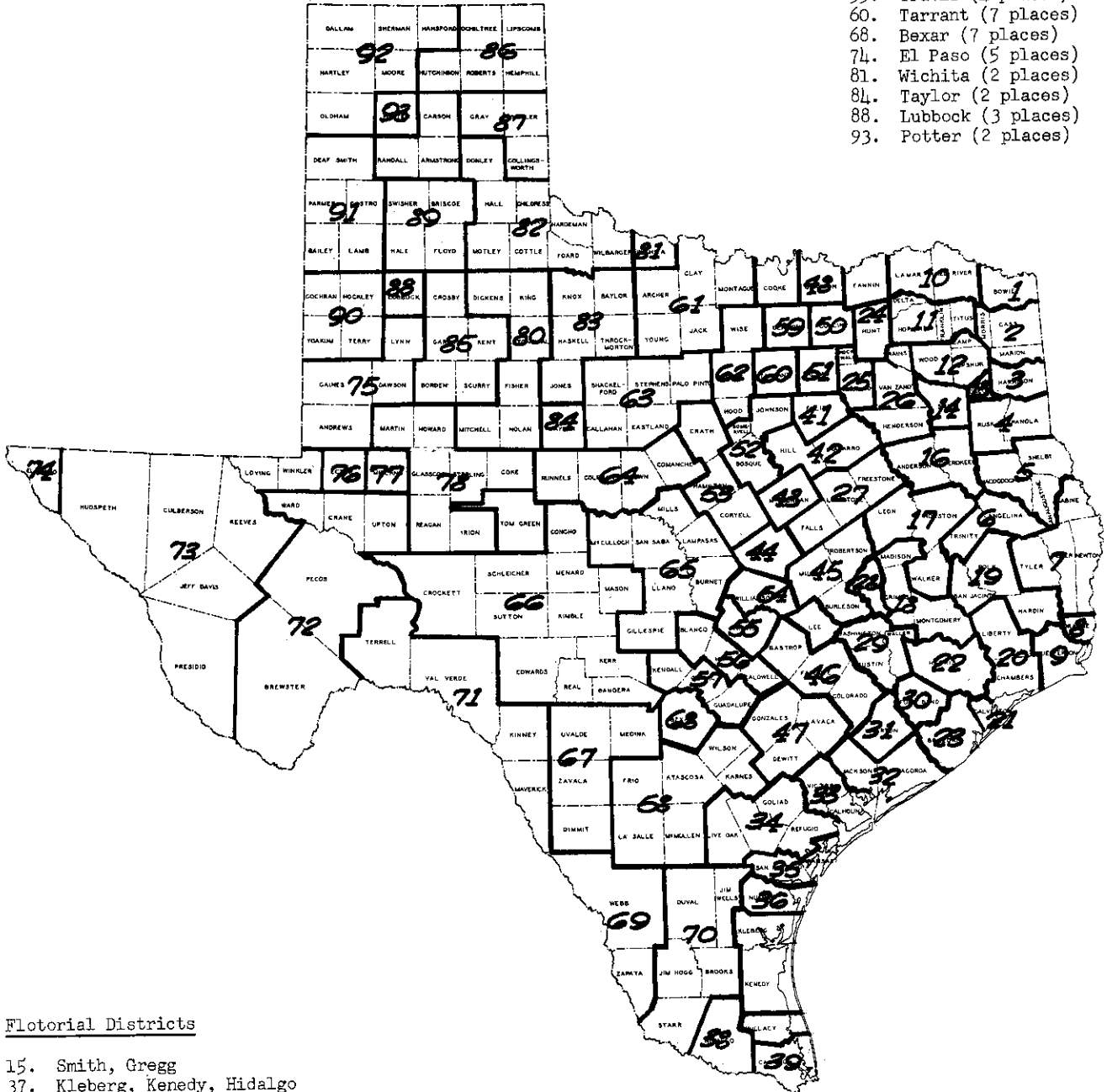
93 (2 places)
 Potter 115,580

94F
 Carson 7,781
 Randall 33,913
 Armstrong 1,966
 Potter 115,580
159,240

1961 REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

Multiplace Districts

- 9. Jefferson (4 places)
- 21. Galveston (2 places)
- 22. Harris (12 places)
- 36. Nueces (4 places)
- 38. Hidalgo (3 places)
- 39. Cameron (2 places)
- 43. McLennan (3 places)
- 44. Bell (2 places)
- 51. Dallas (9 places)
- 55. Travis (4 places)
- 60. Tarrant (7 places)
- 68. Bexar (7 places)
- 74. El Paso (5 places)
- 81. Wichita (2 places)
- 84. Taylor (2 places)
- 88. Lubbock (3 places)
- 93. Potter (2 places)



Floterial Districts

- 15. Smith, Gregg
- 37. Kleberg, Kenedy, Hidalgo
- 40. Willacy, Cameron
- 49. Grayson, Cooke
- 94. Potter, Carson, Randall, Armstrong

TEXAS SENATE
1961 APPORTIONMENT¹, 1960 CENSUS²

Ideal District: 309,022
 Largest District: 1,243,158 (6)
 Smallest District: 147,454 (16)
 Ratio of Largest to Smallest: 7.1
 Range of Deviation: -52.3 to +302.3

District	Population	Deviation From Ideal	Percent Deviation From Ideal
1	200,348	-108,674	-35.2
2	188,800	-120,222	-38.9
3	183,771	-125,251	-40.5
4	306,016	+ 3,006	- 1.0
5	168,318	-140,704	-45.5
6	1,243,158	+934,136	+302.3
7	202,453	-106,569	-34.5
8	951,527	+642,505	+207.9
9	209,000	-100,022	-32.4
10	538,495	+229,473	+74.3
11	197,964	-111,058	-35.9
12	181,144	-127,878	-41.4
13	266,451	- 42,571	-13.8
14	264,105	- 44,917	-14.5
15	176,522	-132,500	-42.9
16	147,454	-161,568	-52.3
17	267,474	- 41,548	-13.4
18	193,250	-115,772	-37.5
19	174,519	-134,503	-43.5
20	272,593	- 36,429	-11.8
21	178,473	-130,549	-42.2
22	174,842	-134,180	-43.4
23	202,367	-106,655	-34.5
24	246,563	- 62,459	-20.2
25	179,440	-129,582	-41.9
26	687,151	+378,129	+122.4
27	332,002	+ 22,980	+ 7.4
28	280,577	- 28,445	- 9.2
29	525,358	+216,336	+70.0
30	157,334	-151,688	-49.1
31	282,208	- 26,814	- 8.7

9,579,677

¹ Texas Laws Regular Session 1961, c. 256, 548-549.

² U. S., Bureau of the Census, Eighteenth Census of the United States: 1960, Vol. I, Part 45, 245-263.

POPULATION OF 1961 SENATORIAL DISTRICTS (1960 Census)
BY COUNTIES

<u>1</u>	Lamar	34,234	<u>9</u>	Cooke	22,560	<u>16</u> (Cont'd.)	Bandera	3,892	
	Red River	15,682		Grayson	73,043		Uvalde	16,814	
	Bowie	59,971		Fannin	23,880		Zavala	12,696	
	Cass	23,496		Hunt	39,399		Kinney	2,452	
	Marion	8,049		Rains	2,993		Kimble	3,943	
	Morris	12,576		Rockwall	5,878		Menard	2,964	
	Titus	16,785		Collin	41,247		Mason	3,780	
	Franklin	5,101			209,000		San Saba	6,381	
	Hopkins	18,594	<u>10</u>	Tarrant	538,495		McCulloch	8,815	
	Delta	5,860					Concho	3,672	
		<u>200,348</u>						<u>147,454</u>	
<u>2</u>	Harrison	45,594	<u>11</u>	Navarro	34,423	<u>17</u>	Fort Bend	40,527	
	Panola	16,870		Freestone	12,525		Brazoria	76,204	
	Shelby	20,479		Anderson	28,162		Galveston	140,364	
	Rusk	36,421		Limestone	20,413		Chambers	10,379	
	Gregg	69,436		Falls	21,263			<u>267,474</u>	
		<u>188,800</u>		Robertson	16,157				
<u>3</u>	Cherokee	33,120		Brazos	44,895	<u>18</u>	McMullen	1,116	
	Nacogdoches	28,046		Burleson	11,177		Live Oak	7,846	
	Angelina	39,814		Lee	8,949		Bee	23,755	
	San Augustine	7,722			197,964		San Patricio	45,021	
	Sabine	7,302	<u>12</u>	Erath	16,236		Refugio	10,975	
	Newton	10,372		Hood	5,443		Aransas	7,006	
	Jasper	22,100		Johnson	34,720		Calhoun	16,592	
	Tyler	10,666		Ellis	43,395		Victoria	46,475	
	Hardin	24,629		Hill	23,650		Jackson	14,040	
		<u>183,771</u>		Bosque	10,809		Karnes	14,995	
<u>4</u>	Jefferson	245,659		Coryell	23,961		Goliad	5,429	
	Orange	60,357		Hamilton	8,488	<u>19</u>	Kendall	5,889	
		<u>306,016</u>		Comanche	11,865		Blanco	3,657	
<u>5</u>	Leon	9,951		Somervell	2,577		Comal	19,844	
	Houston	19,376	<u>13</u>	Bell	94,097		Hays	19,934	
	Trinity	7,539		Milam	22,263		Caldwell	17,222	
	Polk	13,861		McLennan	150,091		Guadalupe	29,017	
	San Jacinto	6,153			266,451		Wilson	13,267	
	Liberty	31,595		<u>14</u>	Travis	212,136		Gonzales	17,845
	Montgomery	26,839		Williamson	35,044		Frio	10,112	
	Grimes	12,709		Bastrop	16,925		Medina	18,904	
	Waller	12,071			264,105		Atascosa	18,828	
	Walker	21,475				<u>20</u>	Nueces	221,573	
	Madison	6,749		<u>15</u>	Fayette	20,384		Kleberg	30,052
		<u>168,318</u>			Washington	19,145		Kenedy	884
<u>6</u>	Harris	1,243,158			Austin	13,777		Willacy	20,084
<u>7</u>	Kaufman	29,931			Colorado	18,463			<u>272,593</u>
	Van Zandt	19,091			Lavaca	20,174	<u>21</u>	Maverick	14,508
	Smith	86,350			De Witt	20,683		Dimmit	10,095
	Henderson	21,786			Wharton	38,152		La Salle	5,972
	Wood	17,653			Matagorda	25,744		Webb	64,791
	Camp	7,849				176,522		Duval	13,398
	Upshur	19,793		<u>16</u>	Brown	24,728		Jim Wells	34,548
		<u>202,453</u>			Mills	4,467		Brooks	8,609
<u>8</u>	Dallas	951,527			Lampasas	9,418		Jim Hogg	5,022
					Burnet	9,265		Starr	17,137
					Ilano	5,240		Zapata	4,393
					Gillespie	10,048			<u>178,473</u>
					Kerr	16,800			
					Real	2,079			

22

Clay	8,351
Montague	14,893
Jack	7,418
Wise	17,012
Denton	47,432
Stephens	8,885
Palo Pinto	20,516
Parker	22,880
Callahan	7,929
Eastland	19,526
	<u>174,842</u>

23

Hardeman	8,275
Wilbarger	17,748
Wichita	123,528
Cottle	4,207
Foard	3,125
Dickens	4,963
King	640
Knox	7,857
Baylor	5,893
Archer	6,110
Throckmorton	2,767
Young	17,254
	<u>202,367</u>

24

Garza	6,611
Kent	1,727
Stonewall	3,017
Haskell	11,174
Borden	1,076
Scurry	20,369
Fisher	7,865
Jones	19,299
Shackelford	3,990
Howard	40,139
Mitchell	11,255
Nolan	18,963
Taylor	101,078
	<u>246,563</u>

25

Glasscock	1,118
Sterling	1,177
Coke	3,589
Runnels	15,016
Coleman	12,458
Crane	4,699
Upton	6,239
Reagan	3,782
Tom Green	64,630
Irion	1,183
Jeff Davis	1,582
Presidio	5,460
Brewster	6,434
Pecos	11,957
Terrell	2,600
Val Verde	24,461
Edwards	2,317
Schleicher	2,791
Sutton	3,738
Crockett	4,209
	<u>179,440</u>

26

Bexar	687,151
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27

Hidalgo	180,904
Cameron	151,098
	<u>332,002</u>

28

Cochran	6,417
Hockley	22,340
Lubbock	156,271
Crosby	10,347
Yoakum	8,032
Terry	16,286
Lynn	10,914
Gaines	12,267
Dawson	19,185
Andrews	13,450
Martin	5,068
	<u>280,577</u>

29

El Paso	314,070
Hudspeth	3,343
Culberson	2,794
Reeves	17,644
Loving	226
Winkler	13,652
Ector	90,995
Midland	67,717
Ward	14,917
	<u>525,358</u>

30

Deaf Smith	13,187
Parmer	9,583
Castro	8,923
Swisher	10,607
Briscoe	3,577
Hall	7,322
Childress	8,421
Collingsworth	6,276
Donley	4,449
Armstrong	1,966
Bailey	9,090
Lamb	21,896
Hale	36,798
Floyd	12,369
Motley	2,870
	<u>157,334</u>

31

Dallam	6,302
Sherman	2,605
Hansford	6,208
Ochiltree	9,380
Lipscomb	3,406
Hartley	2,171
Moore	14,773
Hutchinson	34,419
Roberts	1,075
Hemphill	3,185
Oldham	1,928
Potter	115,580
Carson	7,781
Gray	31,535
Wheeler	7,947
Randall	33,913
	<u>282,208</u>

