General Notes on House and Senate Apportionment Maps

1. Solid lines are district boundaries.
2. Dotted lines are county boundaries as they appeared at the time of the apportionment.
3. Arrows in non-shaded counties indicate land that is attached to that county for judicial and representative purposes. When the apportionment law does not specify, any land attached to a county is included in the same district with the county.
4. Crosshatched areas indicate "floats"—districts with different representation for different years of the apportionment. When it can be determined that two counties or districts "floated" together (that is, shared additional representation in alternate years) this is indicated with an arrow. The actual representation for these districts is explained in A Biographical Directory of the Indiana General Assembly, Vol. 1, 1816-1899 (Indianapolis, 1980), 573-81.
5. "Combined fractions" are also joined by an arrow. Each county in the district was given one representative independently; another was shared and was elected by the two or three counties jointly.
6. In "unbalanced notorial districts"—likewise joined by an arrow—each district shared one representative (indicated by a fractional number). Some counties in the district also elected one or more representatives independently (indicated by a whole number).
7. Unless otherwise indicated, each district has one senator or representative.
8. The definitive source for the county boundary lines in these maps is George Pence and Nellie C. Armstrong, Indiana Boundaries: Territory, State, and County (Indianapolis, 1933).

Appendix B

Map 1: Senate Districts 1816