Previous legislative experience of United States senators

Agnes Wallace Smith
State University of Iowa

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Previous Legislative Experience of United States Senator.

Agnes Wallace Smith

June 1912.
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The desire for power lies in the heart of every true American citizen. The avenues whereby that desire finds expression are as varied as the individuals themselves. To some a natural born leadership makes expression easy; to others, it is only by slow and labored stage, that any marked degree of influence is attained. In no field is it more true than in politics, that "some are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them." To the first class belong a limited few like John Quincy Adams. The next list is by far the longest of the three and is composed of men like Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and Abraham Lincoln. To the next class belong those few men who have stepped in-
mediately into some high political position with very little previous training or preparation for the work. Other than a liberal education, examples of this class are found in the United States Senate in LeRoy Percy of Mississippi, Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Thomas P. Durley of Tennessee and James E. Martin of New Jersey, who have held no political office before taking their place in the Senate.

If politics is a game, it is one which has no permanent standards of value, and no set rules of procedure. The presidency of the United States is admittedly the highest goal; the vice-presidency offers little inducement except as a possible step to the presidency and the estimates of the other high political offices vary at different times and with different people. J.R. Ogilby resigned the
gubernatorial chair of Illinois to become United States senator.

William Pitt Kellogg resigned the senatorship to become governor of Louisiana. J. J. Fittin said twice resigned his seat in the Senate to become attorney general in the cabinet. Philander C. Knox resigned the same portfolio to accept an election to the Senate.

Daniel Webster twice resigned his place in the Senate to become secretary of state. Elihu Root gave up the latter office for a United States senatorship. Instances of this kind might be multiplied but these are sufficient to show that the value are not always estimated in the same way.

It would seem too that the natural order of congressional promotions would be from the House to the Senate but it is true that only thirty percent of the senators have begun
their national career in the house. Many have had experience in their state legislatures, some have been governors of their respective states, others have large mining or railroad interests to recommend them, a few come from their farms, while a still smaller number add their thirty-two degrees of Masonry to the list of their qualifications. Previous service in the senate from other states appeals to some legislatures. James Shields served for a short time as senator from Illinois, moved to Minnesota and was elected to the senate from that state. He lacked only two votes of being elected from California and was sent from Missouri to fill out the unexpired term of one of her senators.

The following list comprises the senators who have not served in the house before being elected.
or appointed to the senate. The number in parenthesis indicates the age of the senator upon his accession to office. The next gives the dates of the term of service. There are three ways by which a senator may gain a seat in the senate: first, by an election by the state legislature for a full term of six years; second, by an election to fill out the unexpired term; and third, by an appointment by the governor until the legislature convenes. As far as possible this has been given, and it is also indicated whenever a term has been shortened by resignation, withdrawal, expulsion or death.
In the senate without previous experience in the house.

Alabama. (1819)
Chambers, Henry (?) 1825-26 Died in office.
Clay, Clement C. (34) 1853-61 Withdrew.
Fleming, Jeremiah (33) 1849-53 Withdrew.
Fitzpatrick, Benjamin (46) 1853-61 Withdrew.
Goldsmith, George (66) 1872-77
Johnson, Joseph F. (7) 1907
Kelley, William (32) 1822-25
Morgan, Joseph F. (63) 1877-1907
Petty, Edward N. (58) 1897-1909
Spencer, George E. (32) 1868-79
Walker, John H. (30) 1819-22
Ward, William (42) 1868-71

Arizona. (1912)
Amhuret, Henry T.
Smith, Marcus A.

Arkansas. (1836)
Ashley, Chester (54) 1844-48 Elected to fill vac. Hid in office.
Arkansas—continued.

Burch, James H. (44) 1835-1907 El. to fill vac.
Brock, Solon (? ) 1848-53 App to fill vac.
Clarke, James P. (49) 1903—
Clayton, Powell (38) 1871-77
Davis, Jeff. (45) 1907—
Dorsey, J. M. (31) 1873-79
Fulton, Wm. S. (41) 1836-44 Died in office
Garland, A. H. (45) 1877-85 Resigned
McDonald, Alex. (36) 1868-71
Rice, Benj. F. (40) 1868-73
Sebastian, Wm. H. (44) 1848-61 El. to fill vac.
Walker, J. D. (49) 1879-85

California. (1850)
Bart, Thomas R. (58) 1899-1905—
Booth, Newton (50) 1875-81
Broderick, David S. (39) 1857-59 Died in office
Sauveur, Eugene (47) 1869-73 Resigned
Cannon, John (42) 1863-69
Farley, James T. (50) 1879-85
Flinn, Frank P. (43) 1905-11
Pierre, John C. (37) 1849-51
Koger, John S (56) 1874 El. to fill vac.
Kahn, Henry P. (42) 1857-60 App to fill vac.
California—continued

Hearst, George (66) 1887-91 App. to fill vac.  
Miller, John F. (50) 1881-87 Died in office  
Perkins, George C. (54) 1893—App. to fill vac.  
Stanford, Leland (61) 1885-93 Died in office  
White, Stephen M. (46) 1893-99  
Williams, A. P. (54) 1886-87 Elected to fill vac.  
Worke, John D. (64) 1911—

Colorado (1876)

Bower, Thomas M. (48) 1883-89  
Guggenheim, Simon (47) 1907—  
Hill, Nathaniel O. (47) 1879-85  
Hughes, Charles J. 1909-11  
Labor, Horace A. W. (53) 1883 Elected to fill vac.  
Kollock, Edward C. (41) 1889-1901

Connecticut (1889)

Baldwin, Roger S. (54) 1847-51 App. to fill vac.  
Bettis, Phineas (32) 1838-40 Died in office  
Boardman, Elijah (61) 1821-23 Died in office  
Buckingham, W. S. A. (57) 1869-75 Died in office  
Bulkeley, Morgan (49) 1905-11  
Daroff, Harry S. (49) 1813-19 Elected to fill vac.
Connecticut — continued.
Ellsworth, Oliver (45) 1789-96 Resigned
Foster, Lafayette (49) 1825-35
Gillett, Francis (47) 1854-55 Elected to fill vac
Johnson, Williams (62) 1789-91
Lanham, James (50) 1819-25
McLean, George P. (54) 1911
Mitchell, Stephen M (50) 1793-95 Elected to fill vac.
Niles, John H (48) 1835-39 App. to fill vac. Resigned
Platt, Orville H (52) 1879-1909
Sherman, Roger (70) 1791-93 Elected to fill vac. Died in office
Smith, Nathan. (64) 1833-36. Died in office
Smith, Perry. (54) 1837-43
Stilley, Calvin. (49) 1825-31

Delaware. (1789)
Allee, Frank J. (46) 1903-07 Elected to fill vac
Baselt, Richard (? ) 1789-93
Bates, Martin H. (91) 1857-59 Elected to fill vac.
Bayard, James A (52) (1857-64 Resigned
Bayard, Richard N. (40) 1836-45 App. to fill vac
Bayard, Thomas T. (41) 1869-85 Resigned.
Delaware—continued

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<td>Clayton, John M.</td>
<td>1829-35</td>
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<td>Clayton, Joshua</td>
<td>1798</td>
<td>Elected to fill vac</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coneyin, Joseph P.</td>
<td>1856-57</td>
<td>App to fill vac</td>
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<td>DeCost, Henry A</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>El to fill vac</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay, George</td>
<td>1895-97</td>
<td>El to fill vac</td>
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<td>Higgins, Anthony</td>
<td>1889-85</td>
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<td>Horsey, Outerbridge</td>
<td>1810-21</td>
<td>El to fill vac</td>
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<td>Hennly, Richard A.</td>
<td>1897-1901</td>
<td>El to fill vac</td>
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<td>Nardine, Arnold</td>
<td>1830-36</td>
<td>Resigned</td>
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<td>Read, George</td>
<td>1889-93</td>
<td>Resigned</td>
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<td>Richardson, Harry A.</td>
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<td>Saulsbury, Eli</td>
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<td>Saulsbury, Willard</td>
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<td>Sprouse, Presley</td>
<td>1847-53</td>
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<td>Wales, John</td>
<td>1849-51</td>
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<td>Wells, Wm.</td>
<td>1799-1805</td>
<td>Resigned</td>
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<td>Wells, Wm.</td>
<td>1873-17</td>
<td>El to fill vac</td>
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<tr>
<td>White, Samuel</td>
<td>1801-09</td>
<td>Died in office</td>
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Florida: 1845-

Bryan, Nathan P        | 1911       |                             |
Bryan, William James   | 1908       |                             |
Florida - continued

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Call, Wilkinson</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1879-97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conover, S. B.</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1873-79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fletcher, Duncan U.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1909—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gilbert, Abijah</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>1869-75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jones, Charles N</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1875-87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mallory, Stephen P.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1881-61</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milton, W. W.</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1908-09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morton, Jackson</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1849-55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Osborn, Tho. W.</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1868-79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Osco, Samuel</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1887-99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taliaferro, James P</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1899—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velek, Adonijah</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1868-69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westlake, James D</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1845-49</td>
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Georgia: (1789)

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacon, Augustus O.</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1894—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barron, Pope</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>1882-83 El to fill vac</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burrum, John M.</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1825-29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown, Joseph E.</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1880-91 El to fill vac</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bullock, W. W.</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1813 App to fill vac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay, Alexander</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1897-1909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chadbourn, Robert M</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1852-53 App to fill vac</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crawford, William D</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1807-13 El to fill vac</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Georgia—continued.

Elliot, John  
(25) 1819-25-

Form William  
(41) 1789-93

Gordon John B.  
(40) 1872-85
1891-97

Jones James  
(60) 1789-1801

Johnson Herschel V  
(57) 1848-49 App't Fill vac

Jones George  
(7) 1807 App't Fill vac

King John C.  
(34) 1834-38 App't Fill vac

Miller W. V. M.  
(57) 1871 Died in Office

Prince Oliver C.  
(41) 1828-29 App't Fill vac

Smith Hoke  
(41) 1911 —

Tait, Charles  
(41) 1869-19 El't Fill vac

Tatnall Josiah  
(31) 1796-99 El't Fill vac

Terrell Joseph M.  
(39) 1910-11

Walker Freeman  
(39) 1819-21 Resigned

Walker John  
(46) 1790-91 App't Fill vac

Walton George  
(35) 1795-96 App't Fill vac

Walsh Patrick  
(34) 1894 App't Fill vac

Ware Nicholas  
(42) 1821-24 App't Fill vac

Idaho (1890)

Barra, Wm E.  
(42) 1907 —

Beitfield, Henry  
(38) 1897-1903

Heyburn, Weldon D.  
(45) 1903 —
Idaho — continued
McConnell, Wm. J. (62) 1891
Shoup, George L. (54) 1890-1901

Illinois (1818)
Baker, David J. (38) 1830 App to fill vac
Breeze, Sydney (43) 1843-49
Browning, Orville L. (51) 1861-63 App to fill vac
Davis, David (62) 1877-83
Edward, Ninian (43) 1818-24 Resigned
Ewing, W. R. D. (41) 1836-37 App to fill vac
Hend, Elias H. (31) 1826-35 Died in office
M. Roberts, Samuel (40) 1841-43 Died in office
Oglesby, Richard J. (49) 1843-78
Palmer, John M. (58) 1891-97
Robinson, John M. (39) 1831-41 El to fill vac
Semple, James (45) 1843-46 App to fill vac
Shields, James (99) 1849-55
Trumbull, Lyman (48) 1855-73
Young, Richard M. (41) 1837-43
Indiana (1816)
Beveridge, Albert J. (37) 1899-1911
Bright, Jesse D. (33) 1854-62 Expelled
Fairbanks, Chauncey (45) 1847-1909
Hanna, Robert (45) 1831-32 App to fill vac
Harrison Benj. (48) 1881-89
Hern, John (32) 1911 —
Morton, Oliver P. (44) 1866-67
Noble, James (34) 1816-25 Died in office
Pratt, Daniel S. (46) 1869-75
Taylor, Walker (3) 1816-25
Tipton, John (46) 1832-37 El. tofillvac
Turpie, David (34) 1863 El. tofillvac
Whitecomb, James (53) 1849-52

Iowa (1846)
Cummins, Albert B. (58) 1908 — El tofillvac
Grimm, James H. (33) 1859-69 Resigned
Harlan, James (35) 1855-65 1867-73
Howell, James B. (63) 1869-71 El to fill vac
Kirkwood, Samuel J. (63) 1877-81 Resigned
Kenyon, Williams (42) 1911 —
Wright, George E. (57) 1871-77 El. to fill vac
Young, Lafayette (62) 1910 App to fill vac.
Kansas: 1861

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baker, Lucien</td>
<td>(49)</td>
<td>1895-1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benson, Alfred</td>
<td>(71)</td>
<td>1907</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bristow, Joseph</td>
<td>(49)</td>
<td>1909</td>
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<td>Burton, Joseph</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>1901-07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caldwell, Alex</td>
<td>(41)</td>
<td>1871-73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crozier, Robert</td>
<td>(51)</td>
<td>1873-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey, James M.</td>
<td>(41)</td>
<td>1874-77</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ingalls, John J.</td>
<td>(37)</td>
<td>1873-91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin, John</td>
<td>(60)</td>
<td>1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peffer, William A</td>
<td>(60)</td>
<td>1891-97</td>
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<td>Plum, Preston B.</td>
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<td>Comeroy, Samuel B.</td>
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<td>Ross, Edmund C.</td>
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Kentucky (1792)

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<td>Bibb, George M.</td>
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<td>Bleaker, Jesse</td>
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<td>1813-15</td>
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<td>Bradley, R. M.</td>
<td>(61)</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<td>Breckinridge, John</td>
<td>(41)</td>
<td>1801-05</td>
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<td>Debro, John G.</td>
<td>(48)</td>
<td>1897-1903</td>
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<td>Dixon, Archibald</td>
<td>(37)</td>
<td>1852-55</td>
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<td>Edwards, John</td>
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Kentucky - continued

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<td>Guthrie, James</td>
<td>(73)</td>
<td>1865-68 Resigned</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardin, Martin</td>
<td>(56)</td>
<td>1816-17 El. to fill vac</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landis, William</td>
<td>(58)</td>
<td>1893-1901 El. to fill vac</td>
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<td>Logan, William</td>
<td>(43)</td>
<td>1819-20 Resigned</td>
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<td>Machen, Willis</td>
<td>(62)</td>
<td>1872-73</td>
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<td>Marshall, Humphrey</td>
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<td>1795-1881</td>
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<td>McCue, Thomas M.</td>
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<td>Morehead, J. T.</td>
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<td>1842-47</td>
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<td>Talbot, Isham</td>
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<td>Thruston, Buckner</td>
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<td>Walker, George</td>
<td>(46)</td>
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Louisiana: 1812

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<tr>
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<td>46</td>
<td>1841-46 Died in office</td>
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<td>Benjamin, Judah P.</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1853-61 Resigned</td>
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<td>Bouligny, Dominique</td>
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<td>1824-29 El. to fill vac</td>
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<td>Brown, James</td>
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<td>1813-17 El. to fill vac</td>
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<td>Caffery, Donelson</td>
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<td>1819-23 Resigned</td>
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<td>Claiborne, W. C.</td>
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<td>Downs, Solomon U.</td>
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Louisiana - continued

Eustis, James D. (48) 1824-37
Foster, Murphy J. (62) 1901 —
Gomcin, Elegies (7) 1813-19
Harris, John S. (43) 1868-71
Jones, Benjamin F. (45) 1879-86
Magoon, Allan D. (3) 1872-13
McEnery, Samuell D. (57) 1897-1910
Mouton, Alexander (33) 1837-42 El. Si fill vac.
Nicholas A. C. (43) 1836-41
Porter, Alexander (48) 1834-37 El. Si fill vac
Porter, Alexander (48) 1843-44 Resigned
Porter, Alexander (48) 1847-48 Resigned
Porter, Thomas (62) 1871-77
Porter, Thomas (62) 1872-35 El. Si fill vac
Porter, Thomas (62) 1874-53 Resigned
Porter, Thomas (62) 1910 — App to fill vac
Poynter, John A. (57) 1842-35 El. Si fill vac
Poynter, John A. (57) 1849-53 Resigned
Haggaman, George (80) 1832-35 El. Si fill vac
West, J. Rodman (49) 1871-77
White, Edward D. (46) 1891-94

Maine. (1820)

Bradbury, James W. (48) 1847-53
Dana, Judah (62) 1836-37 App to fill vac
Gardner, Abadiah (49) 1911 — El to fill vac
Johnson, Charles T. (33) 1911 —
Merrill, Lot M. (48) 1861-76 Resigned
Maine - continued

Moor N.D.S. (34) 1848-49 App'd to fill vac
Nourse Amos (61) 1857 Resigned
Ruggles John (45) 1835-41 El to fill vac
Shepley Ether (44) 1833-37 Resigned
Williams Penel (49) 1837-43

Maryland (1789)

Chambers Ezekiel (39) 1826-33 Resigned
Creswell John A.C. (7) 1863-67
Dennis George A (51) 1873-79
Goldsbrough Robert (33) 1813-17 Died in office

Corman, Arthur P. (41) 1835-37 Died in office
1881-1906 Died in office

Graeme James B (35) 1879-85 El to fill vac
Henry John (49) 1789-97 Resigned
Hicks Thomas B (66) 1863-65 Died in office
Howard John E. (44) 1796-1803 El to fill vac
Johnson Reverdy (44) 1845-49 Resigned
1865-68 Resigned

Kennedy Anthony (46) 1857-63
Lloyd, James (1) 1797-1800 Resigned
Merrick, William (45) 1838-45 El to fill vac
Potts Richard (37) 1792-96 Resigned
Pratt Thomas (46) 1850-57 El to fill vac
Stewart David (49) 1849-50 El to fill vac
Maryland—continued

Beck, George (67) 1868-73
Whyte, Wm. Eilkin (64) 1868-69
(64) 1875-81
(64) 1896-09

Massachusetts (1789)

Ashman, Eli P (46) 1816-18 Resigned
Lebgo, George (39) 1791-96 Resigned
Crane, Ninthrop M (51) 1904— Died or fell ill
Dalton, Erastus (31) 1789-91
Gore, Christopher (55) 1813-16 Resigned
Dool, James (39) 1822-26 Resigned
Weller, Pencioes (54) 1818-20 Resigned
Strong, Caleb (44) 1789-96 Resigned
Sumner, Charles (40) 1851-74 Died in office
Wilson, Henry (43) 1855-73

Michigan (1837)

Alger, Russell A (37) 1902-07 App't fill vac
Baldwin, Henry (65) 1879-81
Case, Lewis (37) 1845-49 Resigned
(37) 1849-57
Chandler, Zachariah (44) 1887-75 Died in office
Christian, Isaac P (63) 1875-79 Resigned
Fulch, Alpheus (41) 1847-53
Michigan—continued

Fitzgerald, Thomas (52) 1848–49 Died in office
McMillan, James (51) 1889–93
Norvell, John (57) 1837–41
Palmer, Thomas H. (53) 1883–89
Patterson, John (54) 1894–95
Parrish, Augustus (51) 1839–45
Stockbridge, Francis P. (51) 1857–94

Minnesota (1858)

App. Morse E. (58) 1901—Elected to fill vac.
Davis, Gushmand (49) 1887–1900 Died in office
McMillan, Samuel J.R. (49) 1875–87
Norton, Daniel S. (57) 1866–70 Died in office
Sabine, Dwight M. (39) 1881–87
Shelton, James (38) 1858–59 Elected to fill vac.
Stearns, Ogden P. (39) 1871–75 Elected to fill vac.
Walthall, Edward C. (54) (1865–1894 Resigned)
(1896–1898 Died in office

Mississippi (1817)

Adams, Robert N. (38) 1830 Elected to fill vac.
Alcorn, James Cusk (55) 1871–77 Elected to fill vac.
Ames, Adelbert (35) 1870–74 Resigned.
### Mississippi — continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Black John</td>
<td>(? 1832-33)</td>
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<td>Brodie Walter</td>
<td>(? 1852-53)</td>
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<td>Bruce Blanchard</td>
<td>(34) 1875-76</td>
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<td>Chalmers Joseph H.</td>
<td>(? 1845)</td>
<td>App. to fill vac.</td>
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<td>Ellis Powhatan</td>
<td>(? 1825-32)</td>
<td>App. to fill vac. - Re-</td>
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<td>Fosco Henry S.</td>
<td>(47) 1847-51</td>
<td>Resigned</td>
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<tr>
<td>George James J.</td>
<td>(35) 1881-97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henderson John</td>
<td>(44) 1839-45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leake Walter</td>
<td>(56) 1817-21</td>
<td>Resigned</td>
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<td>McLaurin Anselmi</td>
<td>(46) 1894-95</td>
<td>Died in office</td>
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<td>Pease Henry A.</td>
<td>(39) 1874</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percy LeRoy</td>
<td>(50) 1910</td>
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<td>Reed Thomas B.</td>
<td>(? 1826-29)</td>
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<td>Revel Hiram A.</td>
<td>(48) 1870-71</td>
<td>Died in office</td>
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<td>Trotter James F.</td>
<td>(36) 1838</td>
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<td>Walker Robert</td>
<td>(35) 1836-45</td>
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<td>Williams Thomas B.</td>
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<td>Williams Thomas B.</td>
<td>(37) 1817-29</td>
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### Missouri 1821

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<td>Atchison David R.</td>
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<td>Barton David</td>
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<td>Bogy, Lewis T.</td>
<td>1873-77</td>
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<td>Brown, D. Charity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buchanan, Alex.</td>
<td>1831-33</td>
<td>Died in office</td>
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<td>Cockrell, Francis</td>
<td>1875-1905</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drake, Charles O.</td>
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<td>Geyer, Henry S.</td>
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<td>Henderson, John</td>
<td>1842-69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnson, Waldo P.</td>
<td>1861-62</td>
<td>Expelled</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linen, Louis F.</td>
<td>1883-89</td>
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<td>Polk, Tristan</td>
<td>1887-07</td>
<td>Expelled</td>
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<td>Reed, James A.</td>
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<td>Schurzerald</td>
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<td>Shields, James</td>
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<tr>
<td>West, George</td>
<td>1879-1903</td>
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<td>Weaver, William</td>
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<td>Wilson, Robert</td>
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**Montana (1889)**

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<td>Clark, William A.</td>
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<td>Gilson, Paris</td>
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<td>Mantle, Lee</td>
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<td>Powers, J. C.</td>
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<td>Sanders, Willard</td>
<td>1889-93</td>
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<td>Myers, Henry S.</td>
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Nebraska 1867

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<td>Allen, William V.</td>
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<td>Brown, Norris</td>
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<td>Dietrich, Charles H.</td>
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<td>Manderson, Charles H.</td>
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<td>Millard, James H.</td>
<td>65</td>
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<td>Paddock, Algernon</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>Saunders, Alvin</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>Thayer, John M.</td>
<td>47</td>
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<td>Thurston, John M.</td>
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<td>Davenport, T. W.</td>
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Nevada (1864)

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<td>Jones, John O.</td>
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<td>Nye, James W.</td>
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<td>Sharon, William</td>
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<td>Stewart, Wm. M.</td>
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New Hampshire (1789)

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New Hampshire - continued.

Burnham, Henry (57) 1901 —
Chandler, Wm. E. (57) 1887-1901 El is fill vac.
Cheney, P. C. (58) 1880-87 El is fill vac.
Cilley, Joseph (58) 1846-47 El is fill vac.
Clark, Daniel (48) 1857-66 El is fill vac.
Cooke, Charles (41) 1810-13 El is fill vac.
Fall, George S. (7) 1866-07.
Hill, Isaac (43) 1831-36 Assigned.
Jenness, Benning J. (69) 1845-46
Langdon, John (48) 1789-1801
Maxon, Jeremiah (43) 1813-17 Assigned.
Morrill, David L. (43) 1817-23
Olcott, Simon (66) 1801-05 El is fill vac.
Page John (49) 1836-37 El is fill vac.
Parker, Nahum (47) 1807-10 Assigned.
Plumer, William (43) 1801-07 El is fill vac.
Nadleigh, Painbridge (42) 1873-79
Niles, John S. (52) 1833-38 App to fill vac.
Niles, Leonard (43) 1842 App to fill vac.
Woodbury, Levi P. (46) (1825-31)

New Jersey (1789)
Brodgett, Rufus (53) 1888-93
Bragg, Frank. (50) 1907 —
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Cattell, Alex. C.</td>
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<td>Dayton, Wm S.</td>
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<td>Dickerson, Mahlon</td>
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<td>Dickinson, Philmon</td>
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<td>1790-93</td>
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<td>Dryden, John T.</td>
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<td>Hedinghuyzen, Frederick</td>
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<td>Hedinghuyzen, Theodore</td>
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<td>Hedinghuyzen, Frederick</td>
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<td>McPherson, John T.</td>
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<td>Stockton, Robert P.</td>
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<td>Ten Eyck, John P.</td>
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</table>
New Jersey — continued
Thompson, John B. 53 1853-62
Hall, Garrett D. (52) 1836-41 El. li fill vac.
Hall, James W. (49) 1863
Wilson, James J. (40) 1815-21

New Mexico (1912)
Catron, Thomas Benton
Fall, Albert B.

New York (1789)
Armstrong, John 48 1800-1802
Bur, Adson 45 1791-97
Clinton, DeWitt 33 1802-03 Resigned
Depew, Chauncey 65 1899-1911
Dickinson, O. S. 45 1845-51 App. li fill vac.
Dix, John A. 47 1845-49 El. li fill vac.
Dudley, Charles E. 53 1828-33 El. li fill vac.
Evarts, W. H. 77 1825-91
German, Obadiah 49 1809-15
Harris, Ira 57 1861-67
Hill, David 48 1891-97
Hobart, John S. 60 1797-98 El. li fill vac.
New York — continued.

Kings, Rufus. (41) 1789-96 Resigned
Marcy, Wm. L. (45) 1813-25 Resigned
Morgan, Edwin L. (52) 1836-39
Morris, Gouverneur (48) 1800-03 El. to fill vac.
Murphy, Edward (57) 1893-99
North, William (43) 1798 App to fill vac.
O’Gorman, James A. (51) 1911 —
Root, Elinor. (64) 1909 —
Sanford, Nathan (38) 1789-91
Schenck, Philip. (56) 1797-98 Resigned
Seward, Wm. H. (48) 1849-55 Resigned
Tallmadge, Nathaniel (38) 1843-46 Resigned
Van Buren, Martin (39) 1821-28 Resigned
Watson, James (7) 1798-1801 Resigned.

North Carolina (1789)

Abbott, Joseph C. (43) 1858-77 El. to fill vac
Badger, George E. (61) 1846-53
Bragg, Thomas (49) 1869-71 Resigned
Brown, Bedford (344) 1824-40 Resigned
Butler, Marion (32) 1895-1901
Graham, W. E. (37) 1841-43 El. to fill vac
Hawkins, Benj. (36) 1790-93
North Carolina — continued

Haywood N. No. (42) 1843-45 Assigned.
Widdell, James (40) 1828-31
Jarvis, Thomas J. (48) 1894-95 App't fill vac.
Johnston, Samuel (37) 1789-93
Locke, Francis (58) 1814-15 Assigned.
Martin, Alexander (53) 1792-99
Merriman, A. S. (43) 1873-79
Overman, Lee S (69) 1903 —
Pool, John (42) 1868-73
Pritchard, Jeter C. (47) 1896-1903
Randall, Matthew W. (46) 1872-95
Stokes, Montfort (56) 1816-23
Strange, Robert (40) 1836-40
Turner, James (89) 1805-16

North Dakota (1899)

Casey, Lyman R (52) 1889-1903
Hansborough, Henry B. (43) 1891
McCumber, Peter J (43) 1899 —
Price, Gilbert A. (357) 1889-91
Roach, William N (53) 1893-99
Ohio 1803

Bric, Calvin (46) 1891-97
Brown, Ethan Allen (46) 1822-25 El. to fill vac.
Burnet, Jacob (57) 1828-31 El. to fill vac.
Campbell, Alexander (30) 1810-13 El. to fill vac.
Carr, Salmon O (41) 1849-53 Resigned
Ewing, Thomas (42) 1857-61 App. to fill vac.
Foraker, Joseph O (32) 1887-97
Gruccold, Stanley (46) 1807 App. to fill vac.
Hanna, Morab A (60) 1877-1904 App. to fill vac.
Herr, Joseph (7) 1814-15 El. to fill vac.
Matthews, Stanley (53) 1877-79 El. to fill vac.
Meigs, Return J (44) 1839-40 Resigned
Morrison, Thomas (57) 1839-39
Permerene, Atlee (49) 1911 —
Pugh, George (33) 1855-61
Ruggles, Benjamin (32) 1815-33
Smith, John (60) 1803-08 Resigned
Tappan, Benjamin (46) 1839-45-
Tiffin, Edward (41) 1807-09 Resigned
Trimble, Wm A (33) 1819-21 Died in office
Wade, B. F (57) 1837-69
Warthington, Thomas (46) 1863-67 Resigned
Oklahoma. 1907

Gore, Thomas (37) 1907—
Owen, Robert C. (37) 1907—

Oregon (1839)

Bourne, Jonathan (66) 1911—
Chamberlin, George E. (39) 1909—
Corbett, Henry H. (40) 1867–73
Dolph, Joseph N. (39) 1883–96
Fulton, Charles W. (37) 1903–09
Garin, John M. (66) 1905–07 App't by fill vac
Harding, Benj. F. (39) 1862–65 El't by fill vac
Kelly, James W. (52) 1871–77
Mitchell, John H. (38) 1873–79
McBride, George H. (44) 1885–91
1901–07
1895–1901
Simon, Joseph (47) 1898–1903 El't by fill vac
Smith, Delazon (43) 1859–60
Stark, Benjamin (42) 1862– El't by fill vac
Williams, George M. (42) 1865–71

Pennsylvania (1789)

Barnard, Isaac D. (36) 1827–31 Resigned
Bigler, William (42) 1855–61
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<td>Cameron James D</td>
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<td>Dallas George M</td>
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<td>Findlay William</td>
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<td>Logan George</td>
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<td>Laurie Walter</td>
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<td>Macauley William</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olivier George T</td>
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<tr>
<td>Penrose Poole</td>
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<td>Quay Matthew S</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rose James</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott John</td>
<td>1869-73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sturgeon Daniel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wallace W. A.</td>
<td>1875-81</td>
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</table>

**Rhode Island (1789)**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>Allen Philip</td>
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<td>Anthony Henry B</td>
<td>1859-84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>1862-63</td>
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<td>Greene, Ray</td>
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<td>Howell, Jeremiah B</td>
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<td>Howland, Benjamin</td>
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<td>Hunter, William</td>
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<td>Matthewson, Elias</td>
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<td>Potter, Samuel J</td>
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<td>Semion, J. F.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netmore, George P</td>
<td>(48)</td>
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South Carolina (1789)

Butler A.P. (31) 1847-23 Died in office
Butler Pierce (19) 1789-96 1802-04 El to fill vac
Butler M.C. (41) 1887-1905
Calhoun John E. (32) 1801-02 Died in office
Cheatham James (44) 1859-60 Assigned
Dr. Lamar W. P. (60) 1852-54 App to fill vac
Evans Joseph (66) 1853-58 Died in office
Gaillard John (39) 1807-26 Died in office
Gary Frank B (7) 1908-09
Hampton Wade (66) 1878-91
Harper William (34) 1826 App to fill vac
Hayne Arthur P. (16) 1855-59 App to fill vac
Hayne Robert Y. (32) 1823-32 Resigned
Hayne, Daniel E (64) 1843-46 Resigned
Igstad Ralph (37) 1789-95
Irby John D. M. (37) 1891-97
Patterson J. J. (43) 1873-79
Preston W. McC (40) 1834-43 Resigned
Read Jacob (43) 1795-1817
Robertson Thos. J. (45) 1868-77 El. to fill vac
Saunders Frederick (46) 1868-73
Smith, Allen Duran (43) 1909—
Tillman Benjamin R (46) 1895—
South Dakota (1889)

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Crawford, Col.</td>
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Tennessee (1796)

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<td>Bailey James E</td>
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<td>Blount William</td>
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<td>Brownlow M. C.</td>
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<td>Cooper Henry</td>
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<td>Cocke William</td>
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<td>Eaton John H.</td>
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<td>Festor Ephraim</td>
<td>33</td>
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<td>Fowler Joseph S.</td>
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<td>Frazier James E</td>
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<td>Jackson Howell E.</td>
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<td>Garnegan Spencer</td>
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<td>Jones James C.</td>
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<td>Key David M.</td>
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<td>Shaw Luke.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Patterson David F.</td>
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<td>Turley Thomas</td>
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<td>White Hugh S.</td>
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<td>Whiteside Jenkin</td>
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<td>Williams John</td>
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<td>Texas (1843)</td>
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<td>Culberson, Chauncey</td>
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<td>Hemphill, John</td>
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<td>1857-61</td>
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<td>Audie, Thomas J.</td>
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<td>Ward, Mathias</td>
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<td>Woolfolk, Lewis J.</td>
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</table>
### Utah (1896)
- **Brown Arthur**  (53)  1896-97
- **Kearns Thomas**  (39)  1901-04
- **Snoot Reed**  (41)  1903—

### Vermont (1791)
- **Bradley Stephen**  (47)  (1791-95)
- **Brainerd Lawrence**  (3)  (1801-13) El to fill vac
- **Chace Dudley**  (42)  (1813-17) 1834-35 El to fill vac
- **Chapman Nathaniel**  (45)  1797-1801 El to fill vac
- **Dillingham, Wm. P**  (57)  1906-91 Resigned
- **Emicente, George T**  (39)  1906-91 Resigned
- **Page, Carroll**  (67)  1908-17 El to fill vac
- **Caine Elijah**  (38)  1795-1801
- **Palmer William A**  (27)  1818-23 El to fill vac
- **Phelps, Samuel L**  (44)  1837-51 App to fill vac
- **Prentiss Samuel**  (49)  1831-43 Resigned
- **Proctor, Reafied**  (60)  1891-1905 El to fill vac
- **Robinson, Jonathan**  (51)  1807-15 El to fill vac
- **Robinson, Moses**  (50)  1791-96 Resigned
- **Rose, Jonathan**  (73)  1899-1900 El to fill vac
- **Seymour, Horatio**  (43)  1821-23
- **Tiekenor, Isaac**  (42)  1796-97 El to fill vac
- **Upham William**  (51)  1843-53 Died in office
<table>
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<td>Barbour James</td>
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<td>Bowden L. J. G.</td>
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<td>Grayson William</td>
<td>1870-83</td>
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<td>Johnston John H.</td>
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<td>Lee, Richard Henry</td>
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<td>Lewis John F.</td>
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<td>Martin Thomas L.</td>
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<td>Monroe, James</td>
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Washington (1889)

Ankney, Levi (69) 1903-09
Foster, Addison (64) 1901-05
Pilee, Samuel H. (47) 1905-11
Squire, Nathan C. (52) 1890-97
Turner, George (47) 1897-1903

West Virginia (1863)

Bouman, Arthur K. (46) 1869-73
Camden, Johnson N. (53) 1851-57 1873-76 Died in office
Caperton, Allan F. (65) 1875-76 Died in office
Chilton, William C. (53) 1911—
Davis, Henry C. (48) 1871-83
Elkins, Davis (35) 1911 El to fill vac.
Panhue, Charles J. (40) 1887-99
Price, Samuel (71) 1876-77 El to fill vac.
Scott, Nathan P. (37) 1899-1911
Van Ninkle, Peter G. (57) 1863-69
Hatton, Clarence H. (47) 1911—
Hedley, Hiram M. (35) 1863-71

1 Senator from Virginia 1863-71
Wisconsin (1848)

Cameron, Angus  (49)  1875–85
Carpenter, Matthew (45)  1869–75 {1879–81 died in office}
Doolittle, James A.  (42)  1857–69
Hove, Timothy D.  (45)  1861–79
Dubuque, Joseph V.  (52)  1899–1905
Spooner, John C.  (60)  1883–91 {1903–1909}
Vilas, William T.  (51)  1891–97
Walker, Isaac P.  (35)  1848–55

Wyoming (1890)

Warren, Francis E.  (46)  1890–93

The next list shows the senators who have served in the house before going to the senate. The same order had been retained, that is, names when entering senate, time of service in the senate, reasons for shortened terms, but the dates for service in the house have been added.
Alabama
Bankhead, John H. (05) 1907-11 1887-1907
Clay, Clement C (48) 1837-41 Died in office 1839-41
Kings, William R (33) 1819-44 Assigned 1815-17
Lewis, Dixon H. (42) 1844-48 Died in office 1829-44
McCord, Gabriel (41) 1831-37 1821-29
Dicken, Israel (46) 1826 El to fill vac. 1811-17

Arkansas
Johnson, Robert H. (39) 1853-61 Withdrew 1847-53
Jones, James H. (46) 1885-1903 1881-89

California
Cle, Cornelius (43) 1867-73 1863-68
Fulton, Charles (7) 1891-93
Frew, William M. (44) 1849-61 1841-43
Fatham, Milton S (35) 1860-63 El. 16 held 1853-68
McKougall, James A (44) 1861-67 1863-68
Serjeant, Adron A (46) 1873-79 1861-63
Weiler, John B (39) 1851-57 1839-45
Broderick, David C 1847
Colorado

Chaffee Jerome P. (57) 1876-79 Delegate 1871-75
Patterson Thomas (61) 1901-07 Delegate 1874-76
Representative 1876

Connecticut

Barnum N. H. (48) 1876-79 1867-75
Brandagio Frank B (41) 1905 — 1901-07
Dana Samuel W. (43) 1810-21 El. to fill vac. 1795-1809
Dixon James (46) 1857-69 1845-49
Edwards Henry V. (44) 1823-27 App. to fill vac. 1819-23
English James E. (63) 1875-76 App to fill vac. 1861-65
Ferry Clark S. (44) 1867-75 Died in office 1857-61
Garvich Chauncey (48) 1807-13 El. to fill vac. 1795-1801
Hawley Joseph (55) 1881-1905 1871-75 1879-81
Hillhouse James (42) 1796-1811 El. to fill vac. 1791-95
Huntington Joby (52) 1840-47 Died in office 1829-35
Smith Truman (58) 1849-55 Assigned (1839-43 1845-49
T mLinson Sideon (51) 1831-37 1819-27
Toyce Isaac (56) 1852-57 Assigned 1835-39
Tracy Uriah (41) 1796-1807 Died in office 1893-96
Trumbull Jonathan (55) 1795-96 Assigned 1789-95
Delaware:
Ball, L. Keiler (42) 1903-06 El. 4th fill vac 1903
Bayard, James A. (38) 1875-78 El. 3rd fill vac 1878
Clayton, Thomas (46) 1824-27 El. 1st fill vac 1824
Latimer, Henry (41) 1798-80 Reigned 1798
McCune, Louis (51) 1827-29 Reigned 1827
Pridle, George Rude (71) 1864-67 Died in Office 1867
Ridgley, Henry M. (34) 1827-29 El. 3rd fill vac 1827
Rodney, Caesar (49) 1821-23 Reigned 1821
Rodney, Daniel (63) 1826-28 El. 5th fill vac 1827
Van Dyke, Nicholas (48) 1817-27 Died in Office 1827
Vining, John (45) 1830-93 Reigned 1830

Florida:
Mallory, Stephen C. (49) 1897-1909 1891-93
1905-07
Yuley, David L. (33) 1845-57 Died in Office 1845
1839-45

Georgia:
Baldwin, Abraham (44) 1799-1807 Died in Office 1789-99
Bill, William H. (33) 1813-14 El. 1st fill vac 1813-14
Cobb, Thomas H. (46) 1824-28 Reigned 1824-28

1. Sometimes written David Levy
Georgia—continued

Colquitt, Alfred W. (57) 1873-94 Died in office 1873-95
Colquitt, Walter (44) 1843-49 Resigned 1849-43
Cochrane, Alfred (55) 1835-43 Died in office 1835-42
Dawson, Wm. C. (51) 1849-55
Hill, Benj. H. (54) 1871-73 Died in office 1871-73
Hill, Joshua (59) 1871-73
Iverson, Alfred (57) 1855-61 Died in office 1855-61
Jackson, James (36) 1893-95 Resigned 1895-91
Lumpkin, Atlee (55) 1838-41 Died in office 1838-41
Milledge, John (49) 1806-09 Resigned 1806-09
Troop, George W. (34) 1816-18 Resigned 1816-18

Idaho

Stinchfield, Fred L. (39) 1890-97 Delegate 1897-91

Illinois

Bellom, Shelby M. (54) 1888— Resigned 1888-93
Douglas, Stephen A. (34) 1837-47
Farwell, Chas B. (44) 1887-91 Died in office 1887-91
Hopkins, Albert J. (87) 1871-77
Logan, John A. (7) 1895-96 Died in office 1895-96
Scudder, William (89) 1909— 1895-1943
Illinois—continued

Mason, William E. (47) 1897-1903 / 1857-91
McLean, John (33) 1824-35 / Died in office / 1837-72
Richardson, Wm. A. (32) 1863-65 / El. to fill vac / 1847-56
Thomas, Jesse B. (41) 1818-29 / Died in office / 1808-89
Yates, Richard C. (47) 1865-71 / 1851-65

Indiana:

Bathurst, Charles W. (43) 1852-53 / App'd to fill vac / 1846-49
Fitch, Graham N. (49) 1857-61 / 1854-53
Hannegan, E. A. (7) 1843-49 / 1833-37
Hendrickson, Thomas (44) 1863-69 / 1831-37
Hendricks, William (42) 1826-37 / 1815-22
Lane, Henry S. (50) 1861-67 / 1847-51
McDonald, Joseph E. (38) 1876-81 / 1847-51
Pettit, John (46) 1863-66 / El. to fill vac / 1843-49
Shively, Benjamin (52) 1909 — / (183-185)
Smith, Oliver H. (49) 1837-43 / (1827-29
Voorhees, Daniel H. (50) 1877-79 / El. to fill vac / 1861-67
Wright, Joseph A. (52) 1862 / App'd to fill vac / 1843-45

Iowa. (1846)

Allison, Wm. B. (44) 1873-1908 / 1863-71
Iowa—continued

Dodge, Augustus C. (56) 1848-52 Delegato 1839-48
Colliver, Jonathan (42) 1901-10 App't fell 1901 1889-90
Terry, John W. (57) 1895-1900 Died in office 1887-8
Jones, George W. (44) 1848-59 Died in office 1836-37
McDill, James H. (46) 1881-83 App't fell 1873-77
Wilson, James F. (57) 1883-93 1861-69

Kansas

Curtis, Charles (47) 1907—Eth. fell 1901 893-907
Harris, Wm. A. (56) 1897-1923 1893-95
Lane, James H. (27) 1861-66 Died in office 1853-55
Long, Chester I. (43) 1893-97 1895-93
Perkins, Bishop W. (56) 1892-93 App't fell 1883-91

Kentucky

Bick, James B. (53) 1877-90 Died in office 1867-73
Blackburn, Jos. C. S. (47) 1865-97 1873-83
Breckenridge, John G. (40) 1861 Elected 1857-58
Brown, John (46) 1792-1863 Delegato 1809-92
Carlisle, John S. (57) 1890-95 Reelject 1877-90
Davis, Garrett (67) 1861-72 Died in office 1859-71
McCready, James B. (65) 1903-07 1885-97
### Kentucky—continued

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Stevenson John W.</td>
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<td>Thompson John B.</td>
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<td>1839-43, 1847-57</td>
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<td>Underwood J. R.</td>
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<td>1835-33</td>
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### Louisiana

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<td>Livingston Edward</td>
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<td>Slidell John</td>
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### Maine

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<td>Evans George</td>
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<td>Fossenden H. Pitt</td>
<td>(47)</td>
<td>1854-64</td>
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<td>Hale Eugene</td>
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<td>Hamlin, Hamblin</td>
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Massachusetts
Bates, Isaac C
Boutwell, George
Chapin, Rufus
Davis, John
Davies, Henry L
Dexter, Samuel
Everett, Edward
Foster, Dwight
Goodhue, Benj.
Hosac, George F
Lodge, George Caleb
Mills, Elijah H
Pike, Harrison Gray
Rockwell, Jullius
Sibley, Nathaniel
Varnum, Joseph P
Washburn, Wm. B.
Webster, Daniel
Winthrop, Robert C

Michigan.
Bingham, Fanny L
Barrows, Julia C
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Mississippi—continued

Cordiner, George (61) 1830–36 App. to fill vac. Rep. 1877–19
Spight, Jesse (50) 1845–47 Died in office 1829–37
Sullivan, Hill (41) 1895–1901 App. to fill vac. 1899–1901
Williams, John S. (57) 1911— 1893–1910

Missouri

Blair, Francis P. (50) 1871–73 El. to fill vac. 1851–57
Green, James S. (40) 1857–61 1847–51
Stone, A. M. J. (55) 1903— 1885–91

Montana

Carter, Thomas H. (41) 1895–1901 1889–91
Dixon, Joseph N. (40) 1907— 1903–07

Nebraska

Burkett, Elmer J. (48) 1905–11 1899–1905
Hatchcock, Gilbert W. (52) 1911— 1903–05
Hatchcock, Phineas (40) 1871–77 Delegate 1865–67
Van Nysk, Charles H. (57) 1881–88 1867–71
Nevada:
Newlands Francis C. (53) 1903 — 1893-1903

New Hampshire:
Atherton Charles S. (59) 1843-49 Died in office 1847-49
Cragin Aaron (45) 1865-67
Gallinger Jacob (54) 1891 — 1885-89
Gilman Nicholas (43) 1805-14 Died in office 1789-97
Hale, John P. (41) 1855-65 Resigned 1843-47
Hubbard Henry (55) 1839-41 Resigned 1829-35
Livermore Samuel (61) 1793-1801 Resigned 1789-93
Norris Moses Jr. (50) 1849-55 Died in office 1843-47
Parrott, John F. (51) 1819-25 1817-19
Patterson James H. (44) 1867-73 1843-47
Pierce Franklin (33) 1837-42 Resigned 1833-37
Pike Austin F. (64) 1883-86 Died in office 1873-75
Pollard, Edward N. (53) 1877-83 1861-75
Sheafe James (46) 1801-02 Resigned 1797-1801
Storer, Clement (57) 1817-19 Eligible to fill vac 1807-09
Thompson Thomas (48) 1814-17 Eligible to fill vac 1807-09
Williams Jared (57) 1853 Eligible to fill vac 1837-41
### New Jersey

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### New York

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North Carolina

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North Dakota

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Ohio

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Oregon:
- Baker, Edward D (49) 1860-61 Died in office 1849-51
- Geer, Lafayette F (54) 1877-83
- Lane, Joseph (58) 1859-61 Delegate 1851-57
- Slater, James T (53) 1879-85

Pennsylvania:
- Broadhead, Richard (?) 1851-57 1873-54
- Buchanan, James (44) 1835-43 Resigned 1831-29
- Cooper, James (39) 1849-55
- Gregg, Andrew (52) 1807-13
- Lacock, Abner (43) 1813-19
- Lieb, Michael (57) 1808-14 Resigned 1799-1806
- MacIay, Samuel (62) 1803-08 Resigned 1795-97
- McLean, Samuel (44) 1824-40
- Mitchell, John I (43) 1881-87
- Roberts, Jonathan (43) 1814-21
- Wilcox, David (47) 1861-63

Rhode Island:
- Aldrich, Nelson H. (40) 1881-1911 El. to fill vac. 1879-81
- Chase, Jonathan (56) 1885-89 Resigned 1881-85
- Champlin, C. G. (41) 1809-11 Resigned 1797-1811
Rhode Island — continued
Dixson, Nathan Fellow (42) 1894-95 Assigned 1893-95
Malbone, Francis (52) 1809 Died in office 1893-97
Sheffield, W. P. (64) 1844-85 App to fill vac. 1861-63
Sprague, William (43) 1842-45 Assigned 1835-37

South Carolina
Barnwell, Robert H. (49) 1850-57 App to fill vac 1829-33
Calhoun, John C. (50) 1832-47 Assigned 1871-77
Elmore, J. N. (50) 1850 Died in office 1835-39
Hammond, James N. (50) 1857-60 1835-39
Hunter, John (36) 1896-98 Assigned 1893-95
McDuffie, George (34) 1842-47 Assigned 1821-35
McLauren, John L. (37) 1897-1903 App to fill vac 1891-99
Millar, Stephen D. (44) 1831-34 Assigned 1815-19
Rhett, Barnwell (50) 1850-52 Assigned 1837-44
Smith, William (54) 1816-23 Elected to fill vac. 1826-31 Elected to fill vac
Smythe, Thomas (66) 1802-10 Assigned 1789-1847

South Dakota
Gamble, Robert J. (50) 1901 — 1893-97 1899-1901
Cattigrew Richard F. (41) 1889-1901 1881-83
Tennessee

Bell John (50) 1847-59 1827-41
Campbell George W. (51) 1811-14 Resigned. 1803-09
Barnum Edward W. (43) 1901-07 1897-1901
Chandler, Felix (62) 1829-38 Resigned. 1839-40 Died in office 1811-17
Hairston, Isaiah (59) 1877-97 Died in office 1849-53
Jackson, Andrew (36) 1823 1795-97
Johnson, Andrew (49) 1857-62 Resigned 1843-53
Taylor, Robert Love 1906 79-81
Turner, Jasper L. (48) 1845-57 1837-45
Wharton, Jesse (44) 1814-15 1807-09

Texas

Bailey, Joseph H. (28) 1901 — 1891-1901
Flanagan, J. H. (65) 1870-75 1869
Harston, Samuel (53) 1846-59 Rep. from Tenn 1823-25
Mills, Roger B. 1893-99 1875-85
Reagan, John H. (69) 1887-93 1857-61 1875-87

Utah

Sutherland, George (42) 1904 — 1901-03
Cannon, Frank J. (37) 1896-1901 Delegate 1892-96
Rawlins Joseph R. (47) 1897-1903 Delegate 1893-95
**Vermont**

<table>
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<td>Smith, Israel</td>
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<td>1862-67</td>
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<td>Swift, Benjamin</td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>1833-39</td>
<td></td>
<td>1827-31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Virginia**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archer, William S</td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>1841-47</td>
<td></td>
<td>1819-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbour, John S</td>
<td>(69)</td>
<td>1897-92</td>
<td></td>
<td>1881-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brent, Richard</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>1809-15</td>
<td>Died in office</td>
<td>(1795-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1801-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlyle, John S</td>
<td>(44)</td>
<td>1861-63</td>
<td>El. to fill vac</td>
<td>(1855-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel, John II</td>
<td>(45)</td>
<td>1887-1911</td>
<td></td>
<td>(1861-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1855-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eppes, John II</td>
<td>(44)</td>
<td>1817-19</td>
<td>Assigned</td>
<td>(1803-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elee, William B</td>
<td>(42)</td>
<td>1804-15</td>
<td>Resigned</td>
<td>(1801-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1801-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunter, Robert M.T.</td>
<td>(38)</td>
<td>1847-61</td>
<td>Expelled</td>
<td>(1845-47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunton, Eppa</td>
<td>(69)</td>
<td>1872-95</td>
<td>App to fill vac</td>
<td>1873-81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason, James M</td>
<td>(49)</td>
<td>1847-61</td>
<td>Withdrew</td>
<td>1887-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moore, Andrew</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>1804-09</td>
<td>App to fill vac</td>
<td>(1789-97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1803-04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennington, J. L.</td>
<td>(38)</td>
<td>1845-47</td>
<td>Died in office</td>
<td>1837-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plessants, James</td>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>1819-22</td>
<td>Assigned</td>
<td>1811-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, William C</td>
<td>(29)</td>
<td>1832-34</td>
<td>El. to fill vac</td>
<td>1823-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1836-45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Virginia - continued

Roane, William H  (49) 1837-41 El. to fill vac. 1835-17
Swanson, Claude A  (48) 1840—Appt. to fill vac. 1893-1907
Tazewell, Littleton II  (50) 1824-32 El. to fill vac. 1799
Tyler, John  (37) 1827-36 1815-21
Venables, Abraham  (43) 1803-04 Resigned 1791-99

Washington

Allen, John B  (55) 1889-93 Delegate 1889
Jones, Wesley L  (46) 1909-15 1899-1909
Prindle, Milo H  (43) 1911-17 1909-11
Wilson, John L  (45) 1895-99 1889-95

West Virginia

Elkins, Stephen B  (54) 1895-1911 1873-77
Hareford, Frank  (52) 1877-81 El. to fill vac. 1871-77
Kenn, John E  (35) 1883-93 Died in office 1877-83

Wisconsin

Dodge, Henry  (66) 1848-57 Delegate 1841-42
Dunbar, Charles  (50) 1855-61 1849-53
La Follette, Robert M  (67) 1905— 1885-91
Wisconsin—continued.

Mitchell, John L. (55) 1893-99 1891-95
Sawyer, Philetus (65) 1881-93 1865-75
Stevenson, Isaac (71) 1907—El. to fill vac. 1883-89

Wyoming.

Cary, Joseph M. (46) 1890-95 1885-93
Clark, Clarence 44 1895—El to fill vac 1889-93
Summary.

The following indicates the number who have served in the Senate only, and those who have gone from the House to the Senate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Senate Only</th>
<th>House to Senate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>15</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Washington    5     4
West Virginia  12    3
Wisconsin      8     6
Wyoming       1     2

Total         677   345

The total of the preceding lists is 1022. Georgia, in spite of non-representation in Congress from 1861 to 1871, leads in the total number of senators. She has sent 43.5 Congressmen. New Hampshire comes second with 39 and Virginia third with 38.
New Jersey leads in the first list, that is as having sent the most men to the Senate with previous experience in the House. 30 out of her 39 senators have never been sent to Congress as representatives. Rhode Island and New York come second with 26 each. Massachusetts and Oregon are the only states which have selected more by way of the House than have been sent first to the Senate.
Virginia is equally divided in her methods having sent 19 from the house to the Senate and the same number to the Senate first.
The next list includes those men who have served for a time in the house, been promoted to the senate, but have returned to the house to finish their national political career.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>House (Year)</th>
<th>Senate (Year)</th>
<th>House (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concord, John (N. J.)</td>
<td>1799-1803</td>
<td>1803-07</td>
<td>1819-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conn., Thomas (Ohio)</td>
<td>1830-40</td>
<td>1844-50</td>
<td>1858-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fosse, Samuel A. (Conn.)</td>
<td>1819-25</td>
<td>1827-33</td>
<td>1833-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Richard M. (Ky.)</td>
<td>1807-19</td>
<td>1819-29</td>
<td>1829-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitchell, Samuel S. (Pa.)</td>
<td>1801-04</td>
<td>1804-09</td>
<td>1810-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow, Jeremiah (Ohio)</td>
<td>1833-13</td>
<td>1813-19</td>
<td>1841-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph, John (Va.)</td>
<td>1799-1825</td>
<td>1825-27</td>
<td>1827-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schuerman, James (N. J.)</td>
<td>1797-99</td>
<td>1799-1801</td>
<td>1813-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidewich, Theodore (Mass.)</td>
<td>1799-96</td>
<td>1796-99</td>
<td>1799-1801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Albert S. (Pa.)</td>
<td>1837-39</td>
<td>1861-62</td>
<td>1862-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whittorne, W. E. (Tenn.)</td>
<td>1871-85</td>
<td>1886-87</td>
<td>1887-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, John (Va.)</td>
<td>1807-10</td>
<td>1810-16</td>
<td>1816-17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The next list includes those who have reversed this order.

1. Delegate
and have been elected first to the senate, then have gone back to the house, but have later returned to the senate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Senate 1</th>
<th>Senate 2</th>
<th>Senate 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clay, Henry</td>
<td>Ky</td>
<td>1836-41</td>
<td>1841-47</td>
<td>1852-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Henry</td>
<td>La</td>
<td>1818-24</td>
<td>1834-39</td>
<td>1844-49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh, James A.</td>
<td>Ala.</td>
<td>1841-47</td>
<td>1849-51</td>
<td>1860-67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The next list is one of what might be called congressional tramps. It is made up of those who have alternated twice from the house to the senate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>House 1</th>
<th>Senate 1</th>
<th>House 2</th>
<th>Senate 2</th>
<th>House 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frey, John</td>
<td>Ca</td>
<td>1813-18</td>
<td>1817</td>
<td>1822-23</td>
<td>1827-28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Saul</td>
<td>Md</td>
<td>1792-93</td>
<td>1803-07</td>
<td>1813-14</td>
<td>1817-22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone, David</td>
<td>N.C.</td>
<td>1799-01</td>
<td>1801-07</td>
<td>1807-12</td>
<td>1819-27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This work, however, deals particularly with the men who have been elected or appointed to the Senate without previous experience in the House, but have returned to the House to finish their national political careers. Many of them are quite unknown except for the meager records of Congress or an occasional mention in the histories of their state, but the list also includes some of the most familiar names to the students of history—Thomas Hart Benton, John J. Crittenden and John Quincy Adams.

It is the aim of this study to discover the causes of this apparent demotion and to outline, as far as feasible, the work of these men in each department and to note where their influence was most exerted. To write a full history of each is unnecessary; the aim is to point out in a general way the attitude of the senators who have gone back to the House toward the subject of interest during their
terms of service.

Instead of arranging the names alphabetically as in the previous lists, they are arranged chronologically since that is the order in which the study has been made. The first dates indicate the term in the Senate, the second, the term in the House.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Senate (Year)</th>
<th>House (Year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wingate, Paine</td>
<td>1789-93</td>
<td>1793-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanton, Joseph</td>
<td>1790-93</td>
<td>1801-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallatin, Albert</td>
<td>1793-94</td>
<td>1795-1801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton, Richard</td>
<td>1796-99</td>
<td>1813-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davenport, Franklin</td>
<td>1798-99</td>
<td>1799-1801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinckney, Charles</td>
<td>1798-1801</td>
<td>1819-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas, Wilson-Bry</td>
<td>1799-04</td>
<td>1807-09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason, Jonathan</td>
<td>1806-03</td>
<td>1817-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright, Robert</td>
<td>1801-06</td>
<td>1810-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickering, Timothy</td>
<td>1803-11</td>
<td>1813-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, John</td>
<td>1803-08</td>
<td>1831-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adair, John</td>
<td>1805-06</td>
<td>1831-33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed, Philip</td>
<td>1806-13</td>
<td>1821-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pope, John</td>
<td>1807-13</td>
<td>1837-43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Britten   | John | J. |
The sessions of the senate were held with closed doors until 1793. Therefore, little is known of the proceedings which meant so much in launching the new government. The meager outlines are given in the "Annals of Congress", a still more abbreviated record in Benton's "Debates in Congress" and very little aside from these that is authentic and trustworthy.
The discussions are reported somewhat more fully when the reporters were allowed a place on the floor of the senate, but it was not until the eligibility of Albert Gallatin was called in question, that the doors were thrown open to the public. (1793) Up to this time the attitude of the various members toward the questions that arose must be determined largely by their votes. The relative prominence of members in the senate may now be easily traced through the "Congressional Globe" where each speech or incidental remark or burst of laughter is reported, but the early reports are very meager.

On the day appointed (March 4, 1789) for the new constitution to go into effect, only eight of the twenty-two senators-elect were assembled at New York City. Others arrived and on April 6 a quorum was formed upon the arrival of Richard Henry Lee.
of Virginia. The senatorial machinery was at once put in motion by electing John Langdon of New Hampshire president pro tem. After the ballots for president and vice president were counted and messengers sent to notify George Washington and John Adams of their election, a committee was appointed to consider the establishing of a judiciary. Out of the twelve senators present, eight were appointed on the committee and when the South Carolina senators, Ralph Izard and Pierce Butler, arrived they were added to the list.

Among the original eight was Caine Wingate, the first senator to return to the house and the last survivor of the first senate. That the senate might be a perpetual body, the senators were divided into three classes. Caine Wingate was selected to draw the lot for his class. In drawing numbers, he and his associate were
to serve four years. He served on some rather unimportant committees— one for revising the journal previous to publication; another, to act with a committee from the house to examine and present engrossed bills that passed the house from time to time; and another for framing a bill for the relief of certain widows and orphans, invalids and other persons.

Kingsley opposed making provision for further or more effective protection of the frontiers and opposed to a bill providing for the compensation of senators and representatives. There was a strong sentiment throughout the country that these should be chosen from the class that would make

1. By this bill Timothy Mix was allowed $5 a month for the loss of his right hand during service in the Revolutionary War. Abel Towner, disabled mariner, received $1 a month. Nicholas Hextall, a British deserter, received 100 acres of unappropriated land and the sum of £36.
The bill passed and Mr. Wingate was one of the committee to adjust the amount due to the members of the second session. This term expired in 1793, and Samuel Davenport was elected to the senate in his place. Mr. Wingate, himself was elected to the lower house and took his seat Dec. 2, 1793.

During his term of service in the house Wingate's work was largely negative. He voted against a bill providing a pension for soldiers' wives and children; against a bill providing a naval force to protect the commerce of the United States against Algerine cruisers; against an investigation of the settlement of the war accounts of the various states. He opposed a bill reducing the allowance of the militia, and the bill for non-intercourse with Great Britain. He objected to an investigation of the losses sustained by officers of the government and
other insurgents in the western counties of Pennsylvania and he held that titled foreigners should not become citizens of the United States until they had renounced their titles of nobility. It is unfortunate that the debate are not given in full that it might be known how Kingate would solve these problems, but only his negative vote is recorded. His vote on the affirmative was given to establishing a mint and regulating coin.

James White appeared in Philadelphia with credentials as a delegate from the territory south of the Ohio. A discussion arose as to whether he be given a seat in the senate or the house or whether he was entitled to a seat at all. Mr. Kingate's only recorded speech in either house was made on this occasion and reads as follows: Mr. Kingate proposed that Mr. White be given "a
seat in Congress as a delegate to Congress.

It is worthy of notice that although Mr. Kingate has no important measures to his credit, he was present the first day of each session and every time a yea and nay vote was taken excepting the last month of his term. He was not present after May 7, 1795, but Congress did not adjourn until June 9.

On May 29, 1790, Rhode Island's reluctant accession to the Union was obtained. Immediate action was taken for making necessary appointments and elections. Joseph Stanton Jr. and Theodore Parker were elected United States senators. The former drew a four years term, the latter a six years term. To enable the two gentlemen to take their seats

1. Benton - Debates in Congress Vol 1 p 330
promptly, the general assembly voted to loan each of them $50 silver dollars which they were to pay to the state treasury with interest upon their return from the senate. Stanton early showed anti-federalist tendencies. Probably for this reason, he was placed upon no important committee, neither is he given credit for presenting a bill or making a speech during his four years in the senate. In the accounts of Washington's visit to Rhode Island, Joseph Stanton is not mentioned, though Senator Foster is referred to repeatedly!

Before Rhode Island was represented in congress, the resolution for the United States to assume the debts which the several states had incurred during the revolution had been brought forward. The senators

1. Rhode Island Historical Collections Vol 8 p23
from Rhode Island were instructed to vote against the bill, as the state did not believe her debts had been properly apportioned. When the bill came before the senate both senators obeyed instructions.

By 1800 the political parties of the state were strongly arrayed against each other. Adams carried the state by a majority of 300, but Stanton was elected by a vote of 2292 to 1443 for Thomas Noyes, Federalist. In 1802 he received a majority of 1000 votes and in 1804 was re-elected without opposition.

He urged amending the constitution in regard to elections of president and vice presidents. He upheld Jefferson in his views in regard to the purchase of Louisiana and considered the embargo the proper means of averting war. Later he advocated the gunboat scheme. He said in his argument that
"in a calm two gunboats could sink a frigate and if they were obliged to retreat they could run out of danger at any time." He resisted the bill for extinguishing the balances found due from the debtor states.

In February 1804 he made a speech against the importation of slaves, and in December 1806 he spoke again on the same subject. He said, 'In 1784 Rhode Island passed a law declaring all blacks from thereafter should be as free as whites. But since some people of the state have been tempted by the high prices offered by the southern people to enter into this abominable traffic, I wish the law made strong enough to prevent this in the future, but I cannot believe a man ought to be hung for only stealing a negro. Those who buy are as bad as

those who import them, and deserves hanging quite as much.
Stanton was not a candidate for re-election.

Albert Gallatin represents the many foreign-born men who have played an important part in our nation's history. Because of his foreign birth and brief citizenship his eligibility to a seat in the Senate became a matter of dispute. He was born in Switzerland in 1761, came to America in 1780 and took the oath of allegiance and citizenship in 1785. Upon his election to the Senate in 1793 the nine year citizenship required by the constitution had not been attained. Mr. Gallatin suggested this to the caucus which nominated him. It was disregarded however as his naturalization papers which he had taken out before entitled him to all the privileges and immu

city of free citizens in the several states' and he was elected to the the senate by a vote of 47 to 35. He took his seat Dec 2, 1793. A petition was at once presented signed by nineteen men of Yorktown, stating that Mr. Gallatin was not eligible owing to the fact that he had not been a citizen for nine years. The petition was not considered until Dec 11, when a committee consisting of Meers Cabot, Ellsworth, Livermore, and Mitchell was appointed to consider it. Concerning this committee, Gallatin wrote to his wife, 'it is undoubtedly the worst for me that could be chosen, and they do not seem to me to be favorably disposed.' The committee submitted a report, the day was set for the hearing, and on Feb. 20, the senate assembled for the first time with open doors. Mr. Gallatin submitted a state
ment of facts and the case was left to the senate. On the 28th of February a motion was made that "Albert Gallatin returned to this house as a member for the state of Pennsylvania is duly qualified and elected to a seat in the senate." The final vote stood 12 yeas and 14 nays. It is to be noticed that each member of the committee voted negatively. Mr. Gallatin had been in the Senate less than three months yet he had made his presence felt. In private life he had a horror of debt, and public finance became the center of his interest in Congress. Just before the committee brought in its report, Gallatin asked that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to send in an itemized report, distinguishing for the years 1791-92-93 the moneys received.
under each branch of the revenue, the money expended under each appropriation and stating the balance of each branch remaining unexpended. Hamilton, the secretary of the treasury, replied that with the limited clerical force the report could not be sent in, but Callatin's enemies remembered it against him when he became secretary of the treasury.

In 1794 Callatin entered the lower house as a follower of James Madison, the leader of the republicans. It is said that in the first term he asserted his power and took his place in the council of his party; in the second, he became its acknowledged chief, and in the third led it on to final victory. He took part in all the debate but made the treasury the special object of his criticism.
He again called for a report of the treasury hoping thus to establish the expense of the government on a firm basis, for which annual appropriations should be made, and special appropriations for special expenditures. He succeeded in establishing what had later been called the Naje & Means Committee.

Gallatin opposed Jay's treaty and when the president refused to send in the correspondence regarding it, Gallatin charged Jay and the other federalists with pusillanimously surrendering the honor of their country. He was hated and feared by his opponents and it was hoped that the alien or sedition law might be enforced against him. His term of service extended from 1794 to 1801, when he was called by Thomas Jefferson to be secretary of the treasury.
Richard Stockton was appointed in 1796 to fill out the unexpired term of Frederick Frelinghuyzen resigned. He belonged to a family whose interests had been identified with New Jersey from its earliest settlement. His great-grandfather upon the recommendation of Col. William Franklin, was appointed one of the Council by the Lords of Trade. Mr. Stockton's father was a member of the Second Continental Congress. Like his great-grandfather, Richard Stockton was "a gentleman of the law eminent in his profession, of unblemished character and of good estate."

He was appointed from a federalist state at a time when the opposition to that party was just beginning to be felt. Having been appointed to fill a vacancy

2. Pennsylvania Historical Magazine Vol 3 p 191
caused by resignation, he was placed on a committee to inquire whether any or what regulations were proper to be made in such a case. The report of the committee is not given in the Annals of Congress.

He served in joint committees with the house at different times.

He presented three memorials from the citizens of New Jersey expressing their entire approba-
tion of the president's action in regard to France. He was a
party man and the strength of his party is seen in the fact that during Stockton's three years of service, he voted only five times with the minority and these were on minor points such as dividing a motion, post-
poning a bill, or recommending
an amendment. He declined reflection. Fourteen years later (1813) he was sent to the lower house, entirely, as he says, without his solicitation. New Jersey was at that time still federalist, a governor and legislature of that party having been chosen, but the opposition gained ground, the governor was dismissed and the next legislature became strongly democratic. The district, however from which Stockton was elected remained federalist. It is from his work in the house that we learn most of the man. He took part in the debates expressing himself with force and clearness. Only once does he indulge in personalities. This is in response to an attack Jared Ingersoll had made upon his (Stockton's) views. Stockton bitterly denounced a political turncoat, which Ingersoll surely was, and boasted that his constituents knew that he
was no changeling, no court syco-
phant! He gave a definite statement
of the federalists' view of the embar-
go and opposes it on the ground
that (1) the illegal trade does not
warrant it; (2) there is no proof
of illegal trade—only the presi-
dent's word; (3) it destroys both
import and export trade; (4) it
will impoverish the treasury;
(5) England is not dependent upon
our trade; and (6) America is playing
into the hands into the hands of
France in helping to conquer England
by destroying her commerce?

In direct contrast to the votes with
the majority in the Senate are his
votes in the House. His spirit was
affected by the hopelessness of
the federalist struggle. He says,
"it is with unfeigned reluctance
that I rise to speak. It is always

1 Annals of Congress Vol. 26 pp. 1012-16
2 Annals of Congress Vol. 27 pp. 2034-42
irksome to me to take part in the debates here because I know too well that any interference of this side of the house in measures agreed upon by the other is useless.

In 1814 a bill was proposed for calling the militia of 84,000 men to defend the frontier. This became the occasion of Stockton's longest speech. He opposed the bill, stating his reasons clearly against what he considered compulsory military service. In the course of his speech he said, "I never sought political honor; I never expect to return after this session. I am not anxious to retain my seat but desire to return to my home. The acceptance of a seat here has been a sacrifice of interest, of habit and of feeling and I am anxious to close my political career." With this feeling, he refused to be a

candidate for re-election and passed out of national affairs. Mr. Carson of North Carolina said, "I have often heard him with conviction and delight," and another said, "except for his politics he is unceasingly useful."

Franklin Davenport was appointed a senator in 1798 by Richard Howell, governor of the state of New Jersey during a recess in the state legislature, to fill out the unexpired term of John Rutherford, resigned. He took his seat Dec. 19, 1798 and served through the remainder of the session till March 3, 1799. During his short term he served on one committee. The "Annals" reports "a bill sent from the house entitled 'An act for the relief of Gazzam, Taylor and Jones of the city of Philadelphia' was read a second time and referred to Messrs. Bingham, Watson and Davenport to consider and report thereon.
in the senate. On Feb. 14 a petition of Samuel Watts was presented and referred to the same committee.

Though a strong federalist he presented a petition of the inhabitants against the alien and sedition acts. He voted unfailingly with his party and only twice in the year and nay even did he vote with the minority—the first time he favored limiting the franking privileges to 30 of per week and the second time in postponing a bill.

Mr. Davenport was at once returned to the house, serving from Dec. 2, 1799 to Mar. 4, 1801. In the debates which were excited by the bills for non-intercourse with France, the slave trade bills, the case of Jonathan Robbins, and the Mississippi affair, Davenport took no important part. It is possible that he debated some, however, for the records are summed up in "The question caused some debate," or 1 Annals of Congress Vol. 10, pp 558, 630, 674.
Pinckney is called the father of the old republican party in South Carolina. He was launched into republican leadership partly from his dislike of Adams but more largely it may be conjectured from a desire for a conspicuous career. In 1795 the South Carolina Republicans were a leaderless party, and Charles Pinckney was a talented politician without a following and with no principles in particular. He embraced the opportunity, was elected governor and United States senator, and in 1800 swung his state to Jefferson and deposed his old enemy Adams from the presidency. Pinckney took his seat in the senate Feb. 10, 1799, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Hunter. The first day Pinckney showed his political tendencies by opposing a bill which gave

1. American Historical Review Vol. 14 p 342
several gentlemen spoke on the subject or "a lengthy debate ensued." 2
At the end of his term New Jersey had become republican—a republican governor was chosen, republican representatives elected to Congress and two republican senators sent to Washington.

Charles Pinckney was a candidate for the senatorial honors in 1796 but withdrew at the last moment to become governor of South Carolina. He had been a member of the Congress of the Confederation, and of the constitutional convention, and had presented to the latter a constitution which "furnished a number of details for the one presented to the state for ratification." 3

3 American Historical Review Vol 9 pp. 735-47
   American Historical Review Vol 13 p 63
the president power to call out the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Instead of attending the next session at its beginning, he went to Columbia to manage the election of electors. By contesting the elections of numerous members and by jockeying, and by persecuting such members as could be persecuted he succeeded in swinging the majority. He wrote to Jefferson that he thought he could be of more use to the party at home than in the senate. He is further detained by illness and does not appear until Jan. 23, 1800. During this session he made four long speeches which are reported in full. The Courier calls him the speech making, speech writing and speech printing senator.

   69-84 126-146
and lest it might not be clear who was meant adds a footnote to the effect that "Charlie always writes his speeches, reads them in a stentorian voice and has them printed."

Pinckney presented a bill for establishing an uniform system of drawing jurors by lots in the courts of the United States and explained the need at length.

In his discussion of the bill regarding non-intercourse with France he said, "This bill is a branch of that system which has been pursued by the friends and supporters of the present administration for two or three years with constant and too effectual perseverance for increasing the power of the executive. The delegation of power it contains is unconstitutional. Nothing can be more dangerous to the freedom..."
and the fate of our government than the increase of the patronage and influence of the executive.

On Feb. 3, 1800, Pinckney presented the resolution that "neither the chief justice nor any judge of the United States shall hold office under the government of the United States or the individual states during his continuance in office as a judge of the United States and that an acceptance of such office shall vacate the appointment of any judge accepting the same." This was brought about by Adams' appointment of Chief Justice Jay as envoy extraordinary to France. In support of it he made a powerful speech but on a full vote it was lost by two votes.

In 1801 Pinckney resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the appointment as minister to Spain.

Seventeen years later Daniel Huger, a federalist and William Crafts, also a federalist, were aspirants for the office of United States representative. Two federalists were more than the republican town of Charlestown could tolerate and the veteran statesman was induced to become a candidate for the office. He was elected and found himself the only member of the congress of the confederation on the floor. Jonathan Mason, who had served in the senate with him, was also serving in the house at this time. Finkley's important work in the house lay in his opposition to the Missouri Compromise. Twice he spoke at great length on the subject giving the views of the slave-holding states and review of the history of slavery in the United States. His speech occupied fifty minutes.

1 Jersey - Robert Y. Hayne and his Time, p 75
2 Annals of Congress Vol. 36 pp 1310-1329
while Lowndes, Clay and Holmes each spoke 3½ hours, Smyth of Virginia 4½ hours and Sergeant 5½ hours. Cockey served only one term in the house and at the age of sixty-three retired from national politics.

Wilson Cary Nicholas of Virginia was a cousin of Sir Robert Walpole and a blood relative of Talleyrand. He was elected in 1797 to the Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Henry Fawne. He had served in the Virginia House of Delegates since 1784 and had proved his worth sufficiently to be chosen above such men as Giles, Madison, Tayloe and Andrew Moore. Nicholas took his seat in the Senate Jan. 3, 1800. His first vote was to strike out a clause from a bill to regulate disputed presidential elections. The clause

2. Virginia Historical Collections Vol. 10 p. 344
assigned certain duties to the Chief Justice or in his absence to the next oldest judge! The next vote was concerning publications in the Aurora which were looked upon by some of the senators as false, scandalous, defamatory, malicious, and tending to lower the dignity of the senate in the eye of the people. However much Nicholas may have disliked the publications he believed in and voted for the freedom of the press. Though the senate was strongly federalist Nicholas was placed on some important committees. He reported a bill which provided for a naval peace establishment, which was received by the senate. Whatever may have been Nicholas' virtues, punctuality was not one of them. Only once during his four years term was he

1. Annals of Congress Vol. 10 p. 49
2. Annals of Congress Vol. 10
present at the beginning of the session. This was when the republican had sent in more new members and every vote was needed to sustain the new administration. In 1802 Nicholas voted with the majority in the repeal of the judiciary act of 1798 and his attitude toward paying the judges was that taken by most of his party: there was no office therefore no salary due to holders of vacancies. In the Mississippi affair Nicholas supported the administration. Spain had ceded Louisiana to France and our right of deposit at New Orleans had been suspended. The house appropriated money for the purchase of the island of New Orleans hoping thus to avert war. The federalists opposed it and the question was gained by only two votes. Nicholas resigned Dec. 4, 1804, to become collector of the ports at Norfolk and Portsmouth.
The ninth congress had been embarrassed by the lack of a leader. There were able young men and experienced older ones in the house, but no individual appeared to combine all the qualities requisite for the position. To supply the deficiency, Mr. Jefferson wrote to Nicholas deering him to become the successor of T. M. Randolph. Mr. Nicholas was elected from the Albemarle district in 1808, and his presence was soon felt to some extent in debate, but mainly in his efficient management which tended to fix the power of the republicans for years to come. He rarely spoke in debate until the discussion was nearly closed. He interested others and by flattery or persuasion induced them to speak on the questions that came up. John Randolph said, "the master spirit..."
that act on the occasion is invisible. 'Tis Master Falconi,' pointing to Nicholas, 'who from behind the scenes plays off these puppets upon us.' He served only the spring session in the house. In the fall illness compelled him to resign.

Jefferson and Nicholas were staunch friends. It is said that Nicholas might have had any position which the president could give. Though Nicholas caused Jefferson's financial ruin, his integrity was not questioned, and the two still remained friends. Nicholas died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Randolph and lies buried in the graveyard at Monticello.

1. Virginia Historical Collection Vol 10 p.348
Jonathan Mason of Massachusetts appeared in the senate Dec. 19, 1800, produced his credentials and took the seat made vacant by the resignation of Benjamin Goodhue. He was a federalist and voted with the party in demanding bonds of stenographers who were admitted to the floor of the senate. Two bills and two speeches stand to his credit. The bills provide for altering the time and place of holding certain courts and for a more convenient organization of the courts of the United States. He was too firm a friend of John Adams to vote for the repeal of the judiciary law and spoke against its repeal on the ground of unconstitutionality and inexpediency! The second speech was on the Mississippi affair. He maintained the right

of the United States to a fort of deposit on the Mississippi River even to the extreme of force if necessary!

Mr Mason served for three years but in the next session John Quincy Adams and Timothy Pickering represented the state in the Senate. After fourteen years Mr Mason was returned to the house of representatives. He took no part in the debate on the Missouri Compromise but voted for the same. He spoke at length, however, on the fugitive slave law. He said, the constitution formed in the spirit of compromise has guaranteed this kind of property to the southern states and as it appeared from the insufficiency of the existing laws that the proposed bill was necessary he was willing to adopt this measure. He wished not to have

the town where he lived infected, as it would be without effectual restraint, with a great portion of the runaway slaves from the South!"

As chairman of the Massachusetts delegation Mason presented her war claims in second war with Great Britain.

Even as early as 1797 the state of Maryland had shown democratic tendencies by electing John Henry governor. In 1801 Robert Wright was elected United States senator by the same party. At this time the state had property qualifications for suffrage: 50 acres of land or £30 current money. Senators must possess £1000 current money and governor £5000. 2


This qualification was abolished in 1810.
Mr. Wright was a staunch supporter of Thomas Jefferson and Albert Gallatin. In the latter's scheme for the redemption of the public debt, Wright showed his admiration for Gallatin rather than clear individual thinking. "The secretary of the treasury has told us what we ought to do. He knows and it is right to do as he says." When the language is criticized, Wright defends it. The language is proper enough; it comes up to the object of the secretary and to what he thinks is proper to be done. I will not agree to alter it." Mr. Adams says concerning Wright's attitude, "Mr. Wright was against every amendment that could possibly be proposed to the bill, because it was drawn up by the secretary of the treasury, who could better legislate for us on the subject."

than we can do congressionally!

On Jan. 20, 1806 Mr. Wright introduced a bill for the protection and indemnification of American seamen. It was a stringent measure providing (1) that any one impressing a seaman on board a vessel bearing the flag of the United States shall be adjudged a felon and a pirate (2) that American seamen may repel such force by shooting or otherwise killing the one attempting to impress him and for this shall receive a bounty of $250 (3) that retaliation shall be made for impressed seamen (4) that indemnification of $100 a month be demanded for the time compelled to serve unwillingly on a foreign vessel or in foreign service. The bill passed at once to the second reading but was never further discussed.

1. Memoirs of John Quincy Adams Vol 1 p 270
In 1806 Mr. Knight resigned his seat in the Senate to become governor of Maryland. He served two years in this capacity, resigned and in 1810 was elected to the House of Representatives.

Early in the term of service he introduced an amendment to the constitution, making the judges of the supreme and inferior courts removable from office in the joint address of the Senate and House of Representatives. This fared even worse than his seaman protection bill for the House refused to consider it at all.

Mr. Knight belonged to the war party. When Mr. Emmett of New York condemn[ed] the government for its attitude toward England, Mr. Knight made his most bitter attacks against the opposition denouncing them

1. 69 years later Mr. Pinkney Knight resigned the governorship to become U.S. senator.
2. Benton—Debates in Congress Vol 4, p 352
as friends of T.J. Jackson of Copenhagen fame, Tories, royalists Puritans, British agents and United States bank directors. He believed the restrictive measures had been effective and cited as proof the riots in the factories of England and the king’s proclamation making Halifax a free port.

Mr. Wright was not above the use of personalities and pointed sarcasm. John Randolph was made the object of his most bitter sarcasm.

In defence of the compensation bill he said that the honor of a seat on this floor is a strong inducement but that it ought to be considered a part of the compensation he did not believe particularly since a dish of that article however elegantly dressed, even by a French cook.

make but a lean diet.

Mr. Wright was not a candidate for re-election in 1817 but in 1821 was elected and served the one term only.

While the oath of office is generally administered to the speaker of the house by one of the justices of the supreme court, for some reason Mr. Wright administered the oath to Philip P. Barbour as speaker.

Mr. Wright considered internal improvements made at federal expense an injustice to the people. The rate of taxe had been assessed to continue only during the war and one year thereafter but he believed the people should be relieved from the heavy taxation. Moreover the $300,000 would be a mere pittance when it was divided among the states.

He was outspoken too in his opposition to sending missionaries to the Indians. He said the missionaries were little better than spies sent among them to learn how to
heat them and he believed the savage life they enjoy was more favorable to their happiness than any new order of things which could be introduced by the ecclesiastic.

Mr. Wright's last work in the House was a plea for the suppression of the slave trade—"that odious blot on all nations concerned in it." He called attention to the fact that 200 free negroes had been carried into slavery; that 80,000 Africans were victimized annually to bondage, and that 15,000 were smuggled into the Southern States every year.

Mr. Wright was fond of Latin phrases but was usually kind enough to translate them for his less classical colleague. He boasted that his constituents never accused him of a bad vote during his service in Congress.
After having served as secretary of war and secretary of state, Timothy Pickering was elected by the Massachusetts legislature to the United States Senate to fill the place of Dwight Foster, resigned. He had been a candidate in 1802 but was defeated by John Quincy Adams. Unlike his associate who voted independent of party lines, Mr. Pickering was a federalist of the extreme type. He was in the helpless minority but staunchly opposed almost every measure of the Republican administration. His first opposition occurred in the question of the Louisiana Purchase. He doubted the right of France to the territory in that the terms of the treaty of San Ildefonso had not been complied with. He did not believe the president knew any thing of that treaty except the first clause and he doubted
if the negotiators did
Because of the purchase, the
opening of the ports of Charlestown to slave trade; and the
effort to change the ratio of
representation, Pickering conceived
the idea of a separate confederacy
in the north, and later he became
the leading spirit of the Essex Junts.
He opposed the embargos and
stigmatized it as "the first step
toward a war with Great Britain
into which the administration
had been led by French threats or
seduction."

In 1811, Henry Clay introduced a
bill of censure against Pickering
for reading some documents com-
municated by the president with
an injunction of secrecy some
four or five years before. All reasons
for secrecy had ceased to exist

2. Eldredge History of the United States Vol. 6 p. 37
and the whole matter had been published in the newspapers, but it shows the relation existing between the two men.

Mr. Pickering opposed the national bank. "Banks are beneficial only under the direction of private individuals never under that of the government."

When his term expired the legislature had become largely republican and Mr. Pickering failed of re-election. He retired to his farm and Joseph B. Varnum was sent to the Senate.

In the November election however, he was elected a member of Congress. His term of service in the house was a constant fight against war measures. He said concerning these that he was confident of the injustice and inexpediency of the war and that he could not vote for no bill which in any manner aid it.

1 Annals of Congress Vol. 26 p. 1269
He spoke for six hours on the loan bill. The first three hours speech is summarized by the clerk. "He gave a general view of the conduct of European belligerents as it affected this country and the course and policy of the American government during republican administration which he condemned throughout in the strongest terms." The last three hours is but a continuation of the harangue. After two terms service the house Mr. Pickering declined the election and retired again to his farm near Wrentham, Massachusetts.

John Quincy Adams. "Of all Americans of his time he alone may be said to have been bred a statesman." From early boyhood he had lived in a political atmosphere. As a boy of eight, he witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill. At 14 he was secretary to...

to Francis Dana to Russia and later served as minister to Berlin. In 1802 he was elected from the state senate to the United States senate over Timothy Pickering by a vote of 171 to 86, and no man worked against greater odds than Adams did in the senate. He was unpopular from the beginning partly because of his father's unpopularity but more because of his independence of party. After a few months in the senate Adams writes in his diary: 'My election to the senate has opened to me a scene of some sort though not altogether new and will probably affect my future situation in life. The country is so wholly given up to the spirit of party that not to follow blindfold the one or the other is an inexcusable offence. The worst of these parties has the popular torrent in its favor and uses its triumphs with all
the unprincipled fury of a faction while the other gnashed its teeth and was waiting for the time when its turn may come to oppress and punish by the public favor. Between both I see the impossibility of pursuing the dictates of my own conscience without sacrificing every prospect not merely of advancement, but even of retaining that character and reputation I have enjoyed.

Yet my choice is made and if I cannot hope to give satisfaction to my country I am at least determined to have the approbation of my own reflections.

Mr. Adams felt his unpopularity seldom could he succeed in having one of his measures passed. On Feb 23, 1807 he moved that the secretary of the treasury be directed to report a plan for a general
system of internal improvements. The motion failed to pass but on March 2, 1807 senator Worthington of Ohio secured precisely the same measure. 2

Mr. Adams was a man of too broad view and independence to vote for party policies. He broke away from the federalists on the Louisiana question, and the party broke with him when he reported the embargo bill and voted for it. Henceforward he was a man without a party. The Federalists showed their disapproval by electing James Lloyd to succeed Adams. They might have waited until the end of the session of their legislature to elect a successor to Adams, but it was done early in the session. Adams felt that it was an insult and promptly resigned.

1. Annals of Congress Vol. 16 - p. 75
In 1808 the Republicans of his district wished to send him to the national house, but he refused because he did not wish to put any obstacles in the way of the election of Josiah Quincy. He was sent by James Madison as minister to Russia, served as secretary of state to James Monroe, elected president of the United States and after two years of leisure was elected to the House of Representatives. For the first and only time in the history of the United States an ex-president took his seat in the lower house. Johnson served a few months in the Senate after having been president, but Adams took one step more in descending scale of political honors. Henry Clay said, "Mr. Adams now appeared in the House "turned boy again"!"
Instead of any embarrassment or humiliation because of his apparent demotion, Mr. Adams met only respect. He was at once placed on the committee of manufactures, which because of the unsettled condition of the tariff, was considered an especially important one.

Mr. Adams at once became the champion of anti-slavery. He did not assume the role of a reformer or agitator, but he did in a legislative way what others were doing by agitation to suppress the growth of slavery. His chief work, however, lay in his insistence upon the right of petition. By presenting hundreds of petitions praying that slavery might be abolished, he ured the slavery men and a gag law was passed whereby petitions, memorials, resolutions or paper relating in any way or to any extent to the subject of slavery or the abolition
of slavery shall, without being either printed or referred, be laid upon the table, and that no further action shall be taken thereon. This was passed in 1836 and regularly at each session Mr. Adams moved that the law be repealed. In 1845 he succeeded in getting it passed by a vote of 108 to 84. From 1836 to 1845 he had fought almost single-handed for this measure. He was the object of hatred to his opponents; anonymous letters which threatened assassination were sent to him; congress wasted a great deal of time in framing bills of censure against him and at times his only comfort was the approval of his own reflections!

In 1835 Mr. Adams supported Jackson in his demands upon France for a payment of $5,000,000 for plunder.
of American shipping during the Napoleonic wars, and in case of failure to pay, letters of marque and reprisals were to be issued. The legislature of Massachusetts had considered Adams for the United States senatorship. The senate had given him its vote but the house delayed its vote until after his action in regard to the French affair became known, then it failed to support him. He was reelected to the house serving continuously from 1830 to 1848 when he died in office. He had served eighteen years in the house and it was in that body that his influence was most felt. Many men have served longer - 20 men in the sixty-second Congress have served as long or longer - but few have wielded a wider influence. At his death in 1848 he was the senior in point of time and of political experience.
having spent over sixty years in public life and service.

In Dec 9, 1805, John Adair presented his credentials to the Senate, having been appointed by the legislature of the state of Kentucky in place of John Breckenridge, resigned. The bill against British aggressions was before the Senate. It came out in a form which restricted the President's actions and circumscribed his power. Adair spoke against the bill with force and clearness; but it did not come up for final passage during his brief term of service. He resigned in 1806 to return to military life and the vacancy caused by his resignation was filled by the appointment of Henry Clay.

Mr Adair became implicated in Burr's conspiracy but he was
never brought to trial.

Mr. Adair was aide to General Shelby in the battle of the Thames Oct. 5, 1813; he was made brigadier general of the state militia in 1814; commanded the Kentucky troops with distinction at New Orleans and from 1820 to 1824 was governor of Kentucky.

The state became divided between the Jackson democrat and the national democrat. In 1831 Clay was re-elected to the senate and Adair, a Jackson democrat, was elected to the house.

Mr. Adair was placed upon the committee of military affair and served upon it throughout the term. His record as a speech-maker is as follows: 'Mr. Adair spoke for some time but in a voice inaudible at the reporter's desk. The few faint sounds that reached it conveyed the impression that he was advocating the

1. McClellan - The Aaron Burr Conspiracy
2. Niles Register Vol 40 p 417
plan of mounted men and he
was believed to say that any one
of the troops would be worth five
of any other description. [From the
experience and standing of Gen. Adair
it is to be regretted that his remarks
were so imperfectly heard by the
house].

Philip Reed of Maryland was elected
to the senate in 1806 to fill the place
which Robert Mights had resigned to
become governor of their state. He
was reelected for a full term. Up
to 1810 Reed is reported but once in
the debates. In the trial of John
Smith, he suggested that another
witness be subpoenaed. He introduced
a resolution as an amendment to
the constitution: If any citizen of
the United States shall accept of any
title of nobility from any king,
prince, or foreign state, such citizen
shall be henceforth incapable of holding any office of honor or profit under the United States. His associate Samuel Smith took a much more active part in the debates and on committees.

After leaving the Senate, Mr. Reed served as a general in the war of 1812.

In 1817 Mr. Reed was elected to the House. The reports are given more fully than they were during his seven years term in the Senate. He speaks on many of the important questions that come up. He made a motion that a statue be erected to Baron DeKalb, but the motion was rejected since no such tribute had been paid to Washington. He was placed on the military committee which investigated the Ambrister and Airsbumon case. A report of disapproval of the trial...
and execution of the two men was sent in. During the discussion Mr. Reid explained his conduct during the Revolutionary War, in the execution of a desultor and argue that the case are not analogous. He said, he said, under the direct order of Washington who believed that a summary example must be made to stop the desertions that were daily increasing. He had executed but one while three had been captured, and that one was an American!

At the expiration of his term, he was defeated by Jeremiah Causeden. Two years later both received the same number of votes in the fall elections. The state legislature drew lots and the choice fell to Causeden. Mr. Reid petitioned the national house as the proper authority to decide contested elections.

The first vote was a tie, the second one decided in favor of Mr. Reed; whereupon he "took his seat as a representative from the state of Maryland (March 20, 1822.) Among his colleagues were the ex-senators Henry Clay who was speaker of the House, Samuel Smith, Robert Wright, Richard M. Johnson.—five ex-senators in the house and three of them from Maryland and two from Kentucky.

Ill health prevented Mr. Reed's regular attendance at the meetings. Out of the forty-nine final votes taken during his term he was absent from fifteen. He was absent when the vote was taken for recognizing the South American republics. Two days later he sent a letter saying that severe indisposition had kept him from attending; that he wished to have his vote recorded in favor of the bill.
The careers of Robert Wright and Philip Reed are closely connected. By referring to the list at the beginning of this section it may be noticed that the two almost interchangeably represent the state of Maryland in Congress. Wright was in the Senate from 1805 to 1806; Reed from 1806 to 1813. Wright was in the House from 1810 to 1817; Reed, from 1817 to 1819 and both were in the House from 1821 to 1823.

John Pope was elected in 1807 by the legislature of Kentucky for a full term in the Senate. He took his seat before his credentials were presented as the governor and secretary were absent from the state when he left his home. He arrived in time to take part in the John Smith expulsion case and voted to allow the senator to retain his seat.
since the testimony against him had failed to prove that Smith had either connived at or improperly concealed Burr's treasonable designs. Mr. Pope was particularly interested in the national bank question. He believed that a national bank was a useful and fiscal agent and the best regulator of paper currency. His pet project was the establishment of one based on public lands. He argued in favor of its constitutionality and its usefulness, and grew eloquent in its defence. Pope favored the immediate occupation of West Florida. In his speech before the Senate on this subject, he traces the ownership from its discovery to the transfer to the United States as a part of the Louisiana Purchase.

He supported Jefferson in the embargo and presented a bill to more effectively protect the commerce and coasts of the United States.

Mr. Pope was elected president pro tem Feb 23, 1811, and served the remainder of the session. Because of his attitude toward the war of 1812 he was defeated for reelection. Again in 1816 he was defeated.

John Pope and John Quincy Adams had married sisters, yet so great was his admiration for Andrew Jackson that in 1828 he voted for the latter, and was rewarded by an appointment to the governorship of Arkansas Territory (1829-35).

In 1837 Mr. Pope was sent as a democrat to the lower house in congress, and placed at once on the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Pope's first speech was in favor of remitting the fine of
Matthew Lyon, which had been levied during John Adams’ administration under the Sedition Law. He refers to his previous work in the Capital, in a speech on the Cumberland Road. The Cumberland Road was begun near thirty years ago when I was a member of the other house. I was for that road then as necessary and proper and a great national utility in a political, commercial and social view. He did not believe in internal improvements at federal expense, which affected one state only, but he considered this a national highway and ought to be promoted at national expense. He presented the Mayville Road Bill which was vetoed by President Tyler.

Mr. Pope was elected to the house three successive terms but was defeated in 1843.
John Jordan Crittenden was born Sept. 10, 1787. In July 1817 he was promoted from the speakership of the Kentucky House of Representatives to the United States Senate. He lacked about two months of being eligible but as he did not take his seat until December the point was not questioned. Mr. Crittenden had the distinction of being elected to the Senate the most times of any of its members—six times, though his actual service covered only about twenty years. He entered the Senate at the beginning of James Monroe's administration and left it the day Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated.

Mr. Crittenden exerted a moderating influence over the more radical anti-slavery men. He was thoroughly a Union man, and it is said that his influence more than that of any other man saved his state from the vortex of rebellion.

1. Mrs Chapman Coleman. Life of J. J. Crittenden Vol. 35
2. Blaine—Twenty Years in Congress Vol. 39 p. 386
During his first term he served as chairman of the committee to which was referred the bill for putting fugitives from labor on a level with fugitives from justice. Mr. Crittenden reported it back with amendments one of which provided that the identity of the fugitive slave should be proved by other evidence than the claimants. After two years service Mr. Crittenden resigned his seat to give himself up to local politics and practice of his profession. For sixteen years he practiced law or served in the Kentucky legislature or as attorney general for Kentucky. In 1835 he was again elected to the senate! During this term the "gag" law was passed. This bill prevented federal officers from interfering with elections. He also proposed an amendment to the presumption law which provided

1. Niles Register Vol. 39 p 386.
that no foreigner should be given the privilege of the bill until he at least had recorded some evidence of his intention to become naturalized. In 1841 he resigned his seat to become Attorney general in Gen. H. Harrison's cabinet. Upon the accession of John Tyler to the presidency, Mr. Crittenden resigned the place in the cabinet and the following March was elected to fill out Henry Clay's unexpired term and then reelected for a full term.

Mr. Crittenden objected to the annexation of Texas. He admonished the Senate to hold fast to the Union as it is; not to attempt to expand its territory; not to risk anything by hazardous experiments at least until the matter should be decided by a vote of the people. He opposed the war with Mexico but after it had begun considered defence a duty and voted for every measure for
carrying it forward.

In 1848, Mr. Crittenden resigned to become Millard Fillmore's attorney general and continued in that office throughout the administration. In 1855, he was again returned to the senate serving a full term. During this term he introduced the famous Crittenden compromise which proposed that slavery should be forever prohibited in territory north of 36° 30' and forever permitted south of that line; that when a territory becomes a state its people shall settle its condition, free or slave; that the United States shall pay the owners of slaves full value for any slaves prevented from capture by violence or intimidation. Concerning this, Mr. Blaine says, 'but for the eminent respectability and patriotism of the venerable senator from Kentucky the propositions would have had short consideration. They were of such a
character as not to be entertained by a free people.

In 1861 John C. Breckinridge was elected to the Senate and Mr. Crittenden was elected to the lower house. Quoting again from Mr. Blaine, "the appearance of Mr. Crittenden in his 74th year was his patriotic response to the roll call of duty. He loved his country, his whole country and every effort of his waning strength was put forth in behalf of the Union." In the House he submitted the following resolution in order to encourage the border states to loyalty: Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States: that the present deplorable condition of war has been forced upon us by the disunionists of the South.

1 Jas. G. Blaine, Twenty Years in Congress Vol. 1 p. 269
2 Jas. G. Blaine. Twenty Years in Congress Vol. 2 p. 33
that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion and resentment will recollect its duty only to the whole country; that this war is not urged on their part in any spirit of rebellion or for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of those states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the states unimpaired and that so soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease." It was called the Grittenden resolution and was adopted with only two dissenting votes.

Mr. Grittenden opposed the employment of slaves as soldiers and more strongly opposed the conscription bill, as he believed the
war has been changed from its original purpose.

He was a candidate for Congress again but died before the fall election.

By referring to the lists of senators it will be noticed at once that the majority of the senators have served but one term or less. There are however some notable exceptions. William D. Allison of Iowa had the longest continuous term of service—35 years. Justin S. Morrill of Vermont served 31 years. Henry M. Feller of Colorado, Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, John P. Jones of Nevada have each served thirty years. Maine and Missouri have each sent two senators for five successive terms. From the former state, William P. Frye late president pro tem of the
senate, and Eugene Hale who, after serving five terms in the national house was elected an equal number of terms to the senate. Missouri's long term senators were Francis M. Cockrell and Thomas Hart Benton. Mr. Cockrell is scarcely known outside of his own state or the senate, but no history would be complete without some mention of Thomas Hart Benton's work.

To follow his work in detail is unnecessary in this sketch. The study aims to show his attitude toward the more important questions of his day the reason for his defeat for re-election and something of his work in the house.

The Missouri compromise had quieted the agitation concerning slavery just before Mr. Benton entered the senate, and the question was not called up for some time. He was a thorough westerner and as such urged the development of western lands, the
extension of preemption rights, and the purchase of Indian lands. In spite of his interest in western development, he believed that internal improvements at federal expense ought to be confined to removing obstructions in rivers and harbors. He stood at first for the Oregon boundary line at 54° 40', but later proposed the compromise which fixed it at 49°. He favored the annexation of Texas but believed she had no right to the territory south and west of the Nueces.

It was Mr. Benton's attempt to refute Senator Foot's argument in favor of limiting the sale of public lands that gave rise to the famous Webster-Hayne debate. Concerning this, Mr. Benton says he regards it as "noble sentiment, oratorically expressed, but to elaborately expressed, and its artistically composed for real grief in the presence of a great calamity, of which calamity I
see no sign."

Although Mr. Benton and Andrew Jackson had had some rather
spectacular differences, they became
reconciled and Benton, the leader
of the democratic party, warmly
supported Jackson administration.
He opposed the United States bank
and advocated the use of only
gold and silver currency. He sup-
ported the "spoils system" at first
hoping it might be the means of
removing some incompetents but
when he saw the greater evils of
the system he urged its repeal.
He was opposed to high tariff
yet voted for the tariff of 1828
because it levied a "high duty on
lead," turning a complete somersault
as Webster did on the same occasion.

1. Thirty Years View. Vol I p. 142
2. He was nicknamed "Old Bullion."
3. Roosevelt—Thomas Hart Benton p. 600
As to the slave question, Mr. Benton's position was unique. He was a slaveholder himself but opposed every measure for the extension of slavery yet he was elected repeatedly from a slave state. He opposed the Missouri proviso, voted for the admission of California as a free state, objected to the extension of the Missouri Compromise line and as a last act in Senate refused to vote for the fugitive slave act of 1850.

Mr. Benton had been for many years the leader of the Democratic party in Missouri. Owing to the agitation concerning slavery the party had divided into "pro-slavery" and "Unionists." The pro-slavery party had elected a majority to the state legislature, and a series of instructions was sent to the United States senators, demanding that slavery be permitted in all new states admitted into the Union.
Benton refused to comply and at once appealed to the state, and used all his influence to elect a state legislative which should support him. Neither faction was able to get a majority. The Whigs and pro-slavery democrats finally united and Mr. Benton was defeated.

In 1852 he was elected to the house. He retained the same interest in the slavery question and made one of his best speeches against the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He ridiculed Douglas' idea of squatter sovereignty declaring that Congress had already settled the slave question over every foot of territory.

Mr. Benton spent two years in the house but was defeated for the second term. A third candidate was nominated in Mr. Benton's district, who drew off enough votes from Benton to allow the pro-slavery...
competitors to win. After leaving the national house Mr. Benton turned his attention to the completion of his "Thirty Years View."

"John Branch was not one of those who achieve greatness, nor one of those who have greatness thrust upon them. He was born to it. Inheriting an ample estate, he lived for many years upon his plantations and employed himself in superintending their culture. A man of respectable talents, good presence and high social position he was naturally chosen to represent his state in the Senate, afterward to be its governor and again in the Senate! Branch was a gentleman of the strict construction persuasion an entirely respectable but not a brilliant, nor even a well known character."

1. He was returned to the house—not the senate.
Upon his election in 1823 to the Senate as a Democrat, Mr. Branch was at once placed on the pension committee. His attitude toward the internal improvement bills is strangely inconsistent. The Delaware and Chesapeake project he discusses favorably and asks that it might extend into North Carolina where the state legislature had appropriated some means for rendering Dismal swamp navigable. These funds had become exhausted and unless Congress aided them all would be lost. In the final vote however he voted negatively and explained it on the ground of unconstitutionality. In the general scramble for public treasure he was determined to get what belongs to North Carolina—nothing more. There was no gentleman in the Senate who had not made similar applications.

1. Benton—Debates in Congress Vol 8 p 179
2. Benton—Debates in Congress Vol 8 p 180
state in common with others had instructed him to demand what belongs to her. And yet he thought it was wrong and he wished to arrest the whole method of applying public money. The constitutional question had been overlooked and precedent after precedent had been established, until it was almost impossible to prevent it or refuse its applicants. On the question of the Cumberland Road, he said: "Congress has expended million after million—more than enough to pay the national debt—unjustly and partially."

Mr. Branch denounces the administration for its useless expenditure of money—$200,000 or $300,000 for a frigate for the Chesapeake. He compares the treasury at the beginning of the administration with its present bankrupt condition."

Benton Debates in Congress Vol. 9 p. 299
In withholding the facts concerning the regulations of trade with Guadeloupe and Martinique, he accuses Adams of assuming undue power and denounces him even more bitterly in regard to the Panama Congress.

Mr. Adams had appointed delegates without the consent of the Senate. Mr. Branch submitted the resolution protesting against the President's right to do this. "When I connect this open usurpation, this wanton trespass on the form of government under which we live with the covert and insidious innovations which gave existence to and characterize the conduct of the present chief magistrate, I am decidedly of the opinion that every friend of his country should be at his feet."

For his hostility to the administration, he seemed to Jackson to be a strong man for a cabinet position. He was.
accordingly assigned the Navy port-
folio. Upon the breakup of the
bureaus 2 Mr. Branch resigned his office
immediately, and was at once returned
to the house. 2

His experience in the cabinet
fitted him especially for service
on the Committee on naval affairs.
Late in February 1832 Mr. Branch
asked that the secretary of the navy
be instructed to give all available
information concerning the navy
timber. During his term of service
as secretary he had appointed
agents to investigate the live oak
region around Pensacola and on
the gulf coast. A full report had
not been sent to Congress, and Mr.
Branch desired that some action
might be taken in the matter.
This opened the way for Mr. White
of Florida to attack the work of

1. Miles Register Vol. 41 pp. 5-6
2. Miles Register Vol. 40 p. 433
Mr. Branch while in the cabinet. A most bitter debate followed in which Mr. Branch urges an investigation of his records. His one term in the house was spent in debating this question, as in useless debates on the bank question, which Mr. Branch was anxious to have settled.

John McKinley was elected as a Jackson democrat in 1826 in place of Henry Chambers, deceased. Dying to the immense amount of land in Alabama upon which the Indian title had not been extinguished — between 28,000,000 and 29,000,000 acres — besides public lands both north and south of the Tennessee river, Mr. McKinley interested himself at once in the public land question. He believed that the state had a right to all public lands within her limits and that the United States

1. Alabama has only about 33,000,000 acres.
could not hold them constitutionally. Defeated in this idea, he favored a gradation of prices in public lands. A bill which received his approval provided that after Nov 1828 public lands should be sold for $1 an acre, after 1830 for 75 cents an acre, after 1832 for 50 cents an acre, and after 1834 for 25 cents an acre: after that time the lands were to be relinquished to the states in which the land lies.¹

Mr. McKinley urged an appropriation for a canal around Muscle Shoals in the Tennessee river. In spite of the strong opposition of Thomas Cobb of Georgia the bill was passed by a vote of 22 to 13. Congress later appropriated 400,000 acres of land for this purpose.²

Mr. McKinley opposed the practice of giving secret presents to Indians.

¹ Congressional Debates Vol. 4 pp607-521
² Congressional Debates Vol. 4 p 453
chiefe and proposed an amendment to an Indian Bill prohibiting the practice.

Then the senate discussed its right to demand reasons from the president for the removal from office which he had been making. Mr. McKinley denied the right of the senate. He said, "if the president has no right to remove an officer without the consent of the senate then the executive power is not confined in the president but in the senate." He considered the president was responsible to the people alone, and not to the senate.

The session in 1830 was unique. On the first day only eight senators presented themselves and not until the twenty-ninth day had a quorum arrived. In the house thirteen appeared the first day and on the twenty-seventh a quorum was present. This would
tend to show that no vital questions were agitating the public mind.

In 1831 John McKinley was defeated for re-election by Gabriel Moore—
governor of the state from 1829 to 31. Until 1832 there was but one political
party in Alabama—the democratic. The northern counties broke away
and made a formidable opposition.

Reports in 1833 came in that ten counties had voted against the
administration, and that the representation in Congress would
be divided. Two weeks later a
letter to H. Niles announced the
election of Mr McKinley to the house
and four other Jackson democrats,
and that a banquet was to be
given to which the old hero.

1. According to the present laws no
    governor is eligible to reelection as govern-
    nor entitled to a seat in the United
    States Senate until at least one year
    has elapsed.

2. Niles Register Vol. 46, pp. 430, 443
was to be invited in honor of the
victory of the party.

In the house Mr. McKinley exhibited
the same interest in the public
land question. He introduced a
project of his own whereby
all public lands should be sold
at 75 cents an acre, unless it
had been offered for sale for five
years: then it should be sold
for 50 cents an acre. By a series
of time extensions and a pro-
portional decrease in price, the
land finally should revert to the
state.

Mr. McKinley supported the pres-
ident in his action regarding the
bank.

After his term in the house expired
he was appointed one of the justices
of the United States supreme court.

i. Niles Register  Vol 46 p. 443
ii. Congressional Debates  Vol 11 p. 783
William Wilkins, who had been appointed judge in Pennsylvania by Governor Findlay only two hours before the state governor's term of office expired, was elected the United States' House of Representatives in 1828 but declined to serve. In 1831, he was elected to the Senate, and in 1832 received 30 electoral votes for vice president of the United States.

When Mr. Wilkins entered the Senate, the tariff was being discussed almost daily. He urged that the bill of 1832 might be postponed until some compromise might be reached, but he objected to Slaye compromise bill of 1833. Mr. Wilkins served on the joint committee for effecting a compromise in 1832. For the concessions which the Senate committee made to the House committee, Mr. Wilkins was called to account by Henry Clay.

1. Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. Vol 13 pp 1820
2. Congressional Debates. Vol 8 p 107
Mr. Wilkins as chairman of the committee to which the matter was referred presented the revenue collection bill (fore bill) to the Senate. He defended the bill, urged its necessity, ably debated the question with Calhoun and Aves. When the final vote was taken John Tyler of Virginia stood alone in the negative, the rest of its opponents having been detained by indisposition or having deliberately left the Senate. Among the latter was John C. Calhoun.

Mr. Wilkins favored the United States bank and voted for it even over the President's veto.

In 1834 Mr. Wilkins resigned his seat in the Senate, to become minister to Russia. James Buchanan was appointed to succeed him.

Nine years later Mr. Wilkins was elected to the house. The state was about equally divided.

The vote stood 32 to 1.
and those that were considered the strongest men in each party were brought forward. 13 Whigs and 11 Democrats represented Pennsylvania in the lower house in Congress. Mr. Wilkins took his seat Dec 4, 1843 but on Jan 13, 1844 he resigned to become secretary of war under President Tyler. After Mr. Wilkins term as secretary of war had expired, he returned to his home in Pittsburgh, and practiced law and at the age of 70 was elected to the state senate.

Charles M. Conrad of Louisiana succeeded Alexander Manton to the senate. He served on the committee of land claims. He took little part in the national questions though unimportant remarks are

1. Mr. Wilkins was elected to the house as a Whig
2. Congressional Globe
frequent. His speech in favor of the navy appropriation bill urges the necessity for the same owing to the unprotected condition of the southwest. He moved an amendment appropriating $10,000 for removing the obstruction from the mouth of the Red river, lest the course of the river be changed.

Mr. Conrad introduced the bill out of which has grown the present system of boxes and receptacles for letters and papers in post offices and provided that the government fix an uniform rental for all.

In 1842 he gave as his reason for opposing the Webster-Ashburton treaty that he did not believe in compromising on the boundary question. He cited instances in which he thought the nation had not maintained her dignity. "The important case of the Caroline" had been narrowed down to a matter of etiquette, and the
Creole case which involved principles vital to the institutions and safety of the country and the settlement of which should have been a sine qua non in the treaty was left very much as it was found."

He served less than two years in the senate and in 1849 was returned to the house as the only whip in the Louisiana delegation. He entered the house when the parties were quite evenly divided and the thirteen free soilers held the balance of power. The contest for speaker was prolonged. Out of the sixty-three times votes were cast, Mr. Conrad voted 59 times for Robert C. Winthrop once for Morehead and twice for Stanley and once was absent. He received a few scattered votes himself. He took no part in the long discussions preceding the passage of the Missouri compromise and before
it came to a final vote, he had resigned to become Secretary of War in Millard Fillmore's cabinet.

Robert Panton's term of service was the shortest of any of the senators in our lists. Francis Malbone of Rhode Island served only thirteen days, but Robert Panton saw only nine days of actual service. He was elected by the Massachusetts legislature to fill out the unexpired term of Daniel Webster. Robert C. McNuttrop had been appointed by the governor but the legislature failed to confirm the appointment and Mr. Panton was elected. When Mr. McNuttrop received word of Mr. Panton's election he asked the Senate to decide when his own term expired. No regulation had been made concerning this matter and precedents differed. Usually the appointed senator gave up the seat as soon as the senator elected appeared and was qualified, but there had
been cases where the appointed senator held the position until the end of the session. Mr. Winthrop, however, gave way as soon as Mr. Rantoul arrived.

The first day Mr. Rantoul read a memorial from the Beverly inventors praying that the patent laws be changed. He spoke twice in favor of the bill limiting the liabilities of ship owners.

Martin Jefferson Davis proposed the purchase of fifty camels for the use of the army. Mr. Rantoul thought the matter ought to be investigated further, whereupon Davis retorted, "I do not see why you should wish it postponed, and besides I do not know that we shall have, at any future time, the light of your information." In the fifteen times the year and days were taken Mr. Rantoul's vote did not 1. Lewis Cass' predecessor did not give up his appointed office.
affect the decision.

Charles Sumner was elected to the senate for the full term and Robert Rantoul in the following October was elected to the House. Mr Rantoul's election was significant because it was the result of a coalition of the democrats and free-soilers. For twenty years the Whigs by combining with the free-soilers had carried the state but the latter party now combined with the democrats and Mr Rantoul was elected to the house as the only democrat in the Massachusetts delegation.

There are few who in their service reveal so much of their political record as Mr Rantoul does. He is at once attacked as a coalition man and repudiated by some of the democrats. He defends himself thus: "If I am not a democrat
there are no democrats in New England. He further states that he was unanimously nominated as a democratic convention and "the free soilers saw fit to vote for me and I am proud of it."

His career in the house was cut short by death. Charles Sumner in the senate and Horace Mann in the house, offered eulogies. Though both were opposed to him in politics both agreed that few had studied public affairs more minutely or intelligently as they spoke in highest praise of his sincerity, honesty, purity of life, as influence he had wielded in his comparatively short public career.

John J. McRae on Dec 19 1851 was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jefferson Davis. He had served in both houses of the state legislature. His career in
the United States senate lasted only until March 17, 1852 as the legis-
lation elected Stephen Adams to fill out the unexpired term.
Mr. McRae's work may be summed
up in ten petitions, one bill for
the extension of preemption rights,
one speech on the compromise meas-
ures and the presentation of the
credentials of both of the Mississippi
senators.

After leaving the senate Mr. McRae
served four years as governor of
the state. In 1858 he was elected
to the national house. Little
legislation was accomplished
owing to the factions in the house.
Neither of the leading parties
could control matters. There were
113 republicans, 93 administration
democrats, 8 anti风扇ction democrats,
and 23 southern americans?

On Jan 12, 1861, Mr. M'Raie and his four associates presented their withdrawal to the speaker. "While we regret the necessity which impels our state to the adoption of this course (withdrawing from the Union), we desire to say it meets our unqualified approval and we shall return to her bosom to share her fortune whatever they may be."

Mr. M'Raie was a representative from Mississippi to the first Confederate Congress.

Morton S. Wilkinson was one of the pioneer lawyers of Minnesota. He is said to have been a personal friend of Lincoln, and to have carried with him into the territory a recommendation from the great man. He was a member of the first legislature of the territory and elected from it to the United States Senate over and...
in place of James Shields.
Mr. Wilkinson was a radical free-soiler and proposed in 1860 that in any bill relating to the territories a clause excluding slaves might be added. He interested himself too in the land question. He considered the pre-emption laws a failure because of the opportunities which they gave for speculation and he urged the passage of the homestead bill. His last act in the Senate was to defend the rights of citizens who had become bona fide settlers, under pre-emption laws, upon land which was afterward set aside as a reservation for the Minnabgo Indians.

Mr. Wilkinson was defeated for re-election to the Senate by David S. Wirt. Two years later he was elected to the House.

Mr. Wilkinson's first act in the House was the introduction of a resolution
extending certain land grants into Iowa and Minnesota.

In building the Southern Pacific Railroad, Congress had appropriated 7,800,000 acres of land to the undertaking. Wilkinson, in the Senate, urged that an equal amount be given for the Northern Pacific road. In the House, he advocated government control of railroads as a possible relief from the monopoly which were robbing Minnesota alone of at least $4,000,000 annually and Iowa and Wisconsin proportionally.

As an alternative to government control of railroads he favored granting lands to various companies, thereby encouraging competition.

After serving one term in the House Mr. Wilkinson was elected to the State legislature for four years. In 1888 he was a candidate.

1. Congressional Globe 1869–70 p. 897
2. Congressional Globe 1870–71 p. 916
for the lower house in Congress on the democratic ticket but was defeated by John Lind by a majority of 900 votes.

James W. NeSmith was one of the earliest immigrants to Oregon territory and helped to form the provisional government. After two years study of law in Oregon City, he was appointed judge, and also superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington and Oregon Territories. In 1861 Mr. NeSmith a democrat was elected on an independent ticket for the long term while E. D. Baker, republican was elected for the short term.

Mr. NeSmith was one of the few democrats from the north in the senate; the others were Jesse A. Thompson of Nebraska, Jesse D. Bright of Indiana, Milton S. Selkam and James A. McDougall of California. When Mr. NeSmith took his place in the senate he had some feelings of sympathy for
the south but in time his utterances became more moderate. He favored the repeal of the fugitive slave law, yet he opposed building educational institutions for the colored people in the District of Columbia.

His experience as superintendent of Indian affairs, and in the Cayuse and Yakima wars in 1848 and 1855, made him especially watchful of the Indian question. He was placed on the committee of Indian affairs and constantly urged large appropriations for treaties with the Indians and for making defense against the red man.

At the end of his term as senator, Mr. A. S. Hime was appointed minister to Austria by President Johnson, but the appointment was not confirmed by the Senate. He went back to Oregon and engaged in farming and sheepraising.

In 1873 John C. Wilson, United States representative died during the summer
recess of Congress. "A special election chose J. W. Nesmith to fill the vacancy who though a Democrat had excelled some of the practices of his party if not his love of office."

Mr. Nesmith's interest in Indian affairs is seen in presenting Indian war claims of Oregon and Washington citizens, in advocating the purchase of a reservation in Idaho, in asking for an investigation of losses in Oregon caused by Indian depredation and in asking for the correspondence concerning the Modoc Indian War.

Nesmith's eulogy on Charles Sumner contains the following "An opponent with whom I had hardly a political sentiment in common, the refined John Brown who threw around his efforts such a charm of learning such grace of rhetoric that it seemed wrong to class him with the coarse fanatic who molded into bullets the feelings and words 1. Filch. History of Oregon. Vol. 7 p. 674"
the orator uttered in the Senate.

Mr. NeSmith served but the unexpired term in the House and again returns to the farm in Oregon.

Charles R. Buckalew of Pennsylvania after serving in the state legislature both as representative and senator was elected to the United States senate by a majority of one vote. Simon Cameron had appeared as candidate as the only republican who might command the one democratic majority vote and possibly others. His nomination and the contest which followed led to an eruption that not only prevented any democratic support, but Buckalew was elected. He took his seat Jan 15, 1863.

Mr. Buckalew was one of the minority party and became conspicuous for his opposition to the
reconstruction measures of the period. He considered them illegal. His sympathy for the southerners is seen in his opposition to the establishment of the Freedman's Bureau, to the civil rights bill and in presenting the following as an amendment to the constitution: No negro or person whose mother or grandmother is a negro shall be a citizen of the United States or be eligible to any civil or military office or to any place of trust or profit under the United States.

Mr. Buelalus was one of the nineteen men who voted against the impeachment of President Johnson and one of the twenty-nine to file opinions regarding it. In my opinion the acquittal of the president upon all charges preferred against him is authorized by law and demanded by
justice. He has committed no high crime or misdemeanor. He has trampled on no man's right, he has violated no public duty. He has kept his oath of office unbroken and has sought in a lawful manner to vindicate and preserve the high constitutional powers confided to him by the people. That he has done does not indicate criminal intent but patriotic purpose and besides that, true courage, sustained and invincible, which grapples with difficulty and defies danger.

As to the admission of Arkansas Mr. Buchanan believed it wrong because the constitution was vicious and evil. 1.

2. The bankrupt provision makes it unequal with other states.

2. Because the right of suffrage was denied to soldiers in the rebellion, and to those disqualified in other states, and to
those disqualified by the fourteenth amendment, and (3) because the constitution had not been accepted by an honest vote of the state.

The term for which Mr. Buckalew was elected expired in 1869. In 1886 he was elected to the house and was re-elected in 1888. His chief interest during the two terms of lay in the old French spoliation claims. In each session he took up the question. It was claimed that certain citizens of the United States had valid claims against the government of France because of destruction of their property by French cruisers upon the high seas in 1798 and 1799, and that the United States government had become liable for the losses. Descendants of the original claimants had presented the claims from time to time. Mr. Buckalew declared, the claims

were invalid because the losses suffered by individuals in the war are without redress unless provided for in the treaty of peace. They are not legal rights which survive hostilities." He gave a detailed history of the relations existing between the United States and America from the time of Franklin's treaty in 1778 to 1888. His last speech in the house is a repetition of the same and again declare the claims illegal, and futile of any foundation in law in equity or in morals as against the United States government.

At the beginning of the thirty-eighth congress, Vermont was represented in the senate by the two senior senators, senior in point of age and senior in point of service.
Jacob Collamer after serving eleven years in the senate, died at the age of seventy-two. His associate Solomon Foot, for fifteen years senator, did not long survive him. It was to fill the place of the former that Luke Potter Poland was elected. Mr. Poland announced the death of his associate March 29, 1866, and on April 5, presented the credentials of George T. Edmunds. Unlike many of the senators whose interests seem to center about one certain question, Mr. Poland was interested in all of the public questions. He originated the bill for revising and consolidating the Statutes of the United States he asked the department of agriculture to give to the public any information it might have regarding the cattle plague; he presented numerous pension petitions; he secured for Vermont the amount
due for defending and protecting the frontier from invasion from Canada; he advocated paying the consuls whose offices had been created during the war a salary instead of fees; and he urged a more comprehensive amendment to the Constitution. He thought the fourteenth, as proposed, did not go far enough; that the right of suffrage should be given at once to the more intelligent negroes and to those who had served in the army. He believed too that a more severe punishment than the mere disqualification from office holding should be meted out to southern leaders in the rebellion.

After serving the remainder of Judge Collamer's term, Mr. Poland was at once returned to the house of representatives and Justin Smith Morrill began his thirty one
years of service in the Senate.

Mr. Poland served as Chairman of the committee which was appointed to investigate the charges brought against certain representatives in connection with the "Credit-Mobilier." The other members were Nathaniel P. Banks of Massachusetts, Mr. E. N. Bliss of Indiana, Mr. N. Merrick of Maryland, and George W. McCleary of Iowa. After patient, careful, and exhaustive investigation the committee presented an elaborate report to the House, implicating James Brooke of New York and Caleb Ames of Massachusetts, but found nothing in the conduct or motives of any others taking stock that called for action.

Mr. Poland voted with the 126 for the impeachment of President Johnson.

1. J. B. Crawford. The Credit-Mobilier of America
Mr. Poland was elected three times to the house and was one of the most prominent men in his party.

William Pitt Kellogg was what his enemies called a "carpet bagger." He protested against the appellation, but the fact remains that up to 1865 he had never lived in the South. He was born in Vermont, studied and practiced law in Illinois, appointed chief justice of Nebraska by President Lincoln in 1861, and in 1865 appointed collector of the port at New Orleans.

Upon the reconstruction of the state of Louisiana in 1868 Mr. Kellogg was elected by the Republicans to the United States Senate. During his term of service he made no important speeches, but presented bills, resolutions, and petitions by the score, most of which pertained to some matter in
Louisiana. One bill urged the adoption of a permanent and uniform system of levees for the reclamation of alluvial lands in the Mississippi valley, and another asked for the renewal of railroad grants, which owing to a time limit had become void. He introduced a bill to suggesting the advisibility of acquiring Lower California. Many of the petitions were for the removal of political disabilities.

In 1871 Mr. Kellogg resigned his seat in the senate to become governor of the state of Louisiana. Few men have had a more stormy political career than Mr. Kellogg had from this time forward. The conditions in Louisiana were corrupt. The White Flower of the Camelia was doing in Louisiana what the Ku Klux Klan did in other states.

Both political parties claimed

1. Congressional Globe - 1871 p. 68
2. Congressional Globe 1871-72 p. 33
the election for governor and the
two governments were inaugurated.
Congress decided that Mr. Kellogg
was elected and for four years
he served as governor of the most
lawless state in the Union. Prop-
erty decreased in value, and the
debt increased enormously.
At the end of his term as governor
Mr. Kellogg was again elected to
the Senate, but until 1881 his seat
was contested by Henry M. Spofford.
Most of his attention was turned
toward maintaining his seat in
the Senate and in answering
charges brought against him.
The trouble in the state had
become a national affair and
a great deal of time was wasted in
reviewing the conditions. Mr
Kellogg demanded an investigation
of his record as governor, and
again of some newspaper scandal.

1. Paul deLand-Barnworth. Disputed Presidential
Election of 1876. pp. 65-121
Nation 302 20  1/20.
His enemies pursued him to the house to which he was elected in 1883 and there accused him of being implicated in the "Star Route Frauds." He again demands an investigation, and when he is accused of transferring land grants given to the Louisiana railroads, to the Southern Pacific, he demands another investigation.

After the one term in the house he was not re-elected and instead of returning to Louisiana took up his residence in Washington, D. C.

Thomas M. Norwood was elected from the legislature in Georgia to a seat in the United States Senate. Upon his arrival in Washington Foster Blodgett appeared as a contestant for the place. The Senate, however, decided that Mr. Norwood was duly elected.
and on Dec 19, 1871 took his seat in the Senate. He objected immediately to the civil rights bill, and in the debate was pressed into giving his opinion of the Ku Klux Klan. He would not admit that there was such an organization but if there were, it was organized as the last means of maintaining the rights of the white population. He blamed the reconstruction laws for the increase of crime, which he admitted had multiplied in the last three years, that is since your reconstruction act went into operation."

Mr. Norwood presented old war claims—one from the state of Georgia for losses sustained during the Revolutionary war and another from citizens asking that old French spoliation claims be paid.

1. Congressional Globe. 1871-72 p. 211
2. Congressional Globe. 1871-72 p. 925
3. Congressional Record Vol 2 pp. 869-2185
The advisability of a convention between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands was discussed. Mr. Sergeant of California thought their possession of the islands necessary to the United States as a military outpost or at least necessary to our commercial interests. Mr. Norwood had no faith in either proposition and scoffed at the idea of a few islands being necessary to prevent the subjugation of 45,000,000 people. The basis of this opposition lay in the effect the acquisition of these islands might have upon southern rice and sugar production. That he was no prophet is shown in his summary, I have shown that there is no prospect of our acquiring those islands and if we should it will be long after all who are within the sound of my voice will be
sleeping beneath the sod."

Mr. Norwood asked for the renewal of railroad land grants, and after leaving the Senate was for two years employed as Counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad in its contest with the Texas Pacific.

In 1885 Mr. Norwood was elected to the house and re-elected in 1887. Here he seldom spoke. He said at one time, "nothing but a proper respect for some of my constituents could induce me to break that silence which to me is so pleasing."

He was placed on the committee of naval affairs and as a member of that committee reported the bill for the protection of submarine cables which was passed Feb. 24, 1888. This later work was in presenting petitions for war claims—51 in one

1. Congressional Record Vol. 4 p. 5536
2. Congressional Record Vol. 18 p. 704
3. Congressional Record Vol. 19 p. 1446
session and 15 in the next.

Mr. Norwood was not one of the leaders in either the senate or the house.

William Wallace Eaton was the last democratic senator from Connecticut up to the present date (1912). He served in the state legislature as representative and senator, and in 1875 to his seat in the United States senate. Besides serving his own term he was appointed to fill out a few weeks of the unexpired term of William A. Buckingham deceased. He was appointed however after his election. Mr. Blaine characterizes him as the "positive and aggressive Eaton," and again as "an old-fashioned democrat, honest, sincere and outspoken in his sentiments." 1

During the disputed presidential election debates, Mr. Eaton showed

his independence; I find that I am pretty nearly alone on this side of the house and I regret that my friends do not view the matter as I do. It is not very pleasant to be in a minority of one or two in your own party in a body like this but I have learned to stand alone on my convictions." He took an active part in the debate on the disputed electoral returns especially in those from Oregon. Where though the republican elector had received the most vote, the democratic elector had been returned because the former was ineligible having been post master at the time of his election. Mr. Eaton naturally favored the right of the democratic elector.

Mr. Eaton served on the committee on foreign relations and as a member of that committee showed
special interest in the Chinese exclusion bill.

Mr Eaton was defeated for reelection by Joseph R. Hawley. Two years later he was elected to the house there he introduced no important bills or resolutions, nor did he make any noted speeches. His interest is shown in the measures that came up by an occasional question or a few short pointed remarks. He served but one term in the house. He was the last democratic representative from Connecticut until the present sixty-second congress, Thomas L. Riley was sent to represent the district.
Summary. Twenty-nine men have thus been demoted from the senate to the house. Nineteen of them are from the northern states, ten from the southern. Four came from states west of the Mississippi. Two were among the original senators from their respective states.

Of the twenty-nine senators on this list, fourteen of them have been chosen to fill vacancies, two of whom have been re-elected for a full term. Charles A. Birkeland was elected for a full term and then appointed to fill out an unexpired term. John J. Cittenden in his numerous terms of service was both elected for full terms and appointed to fill out vacancies.

Six were immediately elected to the house upon the expiration of their terms in the senate; seven were defeated for re-election; two resigned to become governor of Louisiana and
Maryland. Charles Pinckney resigned his seat in the senate to become foreign minister, five resigned to accept places in the cabinet.
Six were defeated for reelection to the senate, and four to the house.
Two, John Quincy Adams and Robert Rantoul died in office. J.J. Crittenden died while a candidate for reelection.

Thomas H. Benton served the longest of any in the list, Robert Rantoul the shortest time. The list too contains the name of the only ex-president to serve in the house.
Twenty of the list were in public service before 1850. No senator has taken this backward step in the political scale since 1885.
In the 123 years of national existence 1066 men have occupied seats in the Senate. Robert Rantoul has served the shortest length of time, William B. Allison the longest. During the 123 years, 156 have served as president pro tem. only one of whom, Joseph B. Varnum, has previously served as speaker of the house. The list includes two vice-presidents, Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson; two ex-vice-presidents, John C. Calhoun and John C. Breckenridge. Sixteen secretaries of state have been chosen from the list of senators and nineteen secretaries of the treasury have previously served in the Senate. Nine vice-presidents are found among the lists, and the following have found the Senate a step towards the presidency: James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, John Tyler, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, and Andrew Johnson.
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