

began searching for a successor to General Washington, John Henry's name was mentioned and he received two votes in the electoral college.

Nine years later, in 1806, the Maryland Legislature turned to another Eastern Shoreman, and elected Robert Wright, of Queen Anne's County as Governor. A peace-loving man who was free of shame and one who did not engage in heroics, Governor Wright, according to his biographer, stepped out of character but once. "On one occasion," wrote Wright's biographer, "he had a disagreement with Edward Lloyd who in years after became prominent as a legislator and was elected as Wright's successor in the Gubernatorial office. The disagreement led to a challenge. In the duel that followed, neither principal fortunately was fatally wounded but Mr. Wright, for some time thereafter, limped in public, and, in private, nursed a bullet hole in his toe."

Wright, who resigned as Governor prior to the expiration of his term in office, was succeeded in 1809 by James Butcher, of Queen Anne's County. Nothing is known of Butcher except that he convened the Legislature into special session to select a successor to Governor Wright.

In addition to putting a bullet hole in his predecessor's toe, Governor Lloyd, a native of Talbot County and elected in 1809 is best remembered for his success in extending the voting franchise to people who did not own property.

Elected in 1812, Levin Winder, the first Governor of Maryland from Somerset County, was, like all good men from Somerset, a peaceful man whose opposition to the War of 1812 earned him the wrath of the federal government. His actions led to a suspension of federal assistance to Maryland during the war with the English and Maryland was forced to rely upon her own financial resources. Winder's supreme moment of vindication came in 1814, when, with the nation's capital in ashes, the forces of Maryland repulsed the British invasion at Fort McHenry and North Point and gave to the young nation the Star Spangled Banner.

Virtually every Governor of Maryland who was a native of the Eastern Shore has contributed to our heritage. Charles Goldsborough of Dorchester County, elected in 1819, eliminated the debtor's prison while Samuel Stevens, Jr., of Talbot, elected in 1822, extended the voting franchise to those of the Jewish religion and initiated the action that resulted in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

Daniel Martin, of Talbot County, who was elected on two separate