

Headnotes	Present Constitution	Constitution of 1867	Constitution of 1864
<p>Tied votes; procedure if ineligibility determined.</p>	<p>Sec. 4. If two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes for Governor, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the Senate and House of Delegates; and all questions in relation to the eligibility of Governor, and to the Returns of said election, and to the number and legality of votes therein given, shall be determined by the House of Delegates; and if the person, or persons, having the highest number of votes, be ineligible, the Governor shall be chosen by the Senate and House of</p>	<p>Sec. 4. If two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes for Governor, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the Senate and House of Delegates; and all questions in relation to the eligibility of Governor, and to the returns of said election, and to the number and legality of votes therein given, shall be determined by the House of Delegates; and if the person, or persons, having the highest number of votes, be ineligible, the Governor shall be chosen by the Senate and</p>	<p>Sec. 4. If two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the Senate and House of Delegates; and all questions in relation to the eligibility of Governor, and to the returns of said election, and to the number and legality of votes therein given, shall be determined by the House of Delegates; and if the person or persons having the highest number of votes be ineligible, the Governor shall be chosen by the Senate and House of Delegates. Every</p>

Constitution of 1851	Constitution of 1776	Amendments to 1776 Constitution
<p>Sec. 4. If two or more persons shall have the highest and an equal number of votes, one of them shall be chosen Governor by the Senate and House of Delegates; and all questions in relation to the eligibility of Governor, and to the returns of said election, and to the number and legality of votes therein given, shall be determined by the House of Delegates. And if the person, or persons, having the highest number of votes be ineligible, the Governor shall be chosen by the Senate and House of Delegates. Every</p>	<p>25. That a person of wisdom, experience, and virtue, shall be chosen governor, on the second Monday of November 1777, and on the second Monday in every year for ever thereafter, by the joint ballot of both houses, to be taken in each house respectively, deposited in a conference room, the boxes to be examined by a joint committee of both houses, and the numbers severally reported, that the appointment may be entered; which mode of taking the joint ballot of both houses shall be adopted in all cases. But</p>	<p>election is to be taken, shall be Governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be: . . .</p> <p>Proposed by Act of 1846, chapter 342. Ratified 1847.</p> <p>Sec. 2. Of the persons voted for as Governor at any such election, the person having in the judgment of the Chancellor the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications, and resident in the District from which the Governor at such election is to be taken, shall be declared, by proclamation of the Chancellor, within ten days, after such election returns have been received, duly elected Governor of Maryland, and shall qualify as such in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and Laws of this State, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be.</p> <p>Proposed by Act of 1836, chapter 197. Ratified 1837.</p> <p>Sec. 22. . . . and all questions in relation to the number of legality of the votes given for each and any person voted for, as Governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for, as Governor shall be decided by the Senate; and in case two or more persons, legally qualified according to the provisions of this act, shall have an equal number of legal votes, then the Senate and House of</p>