

State from 1801 to 1809 under Jefferson. James Monroe was President from 1817 to 1825 and Secretary of State from 1811 to 1817 under Madison.

¹⁰The Maryland delegates to the Constitutional Convention were Daniel Carroll, James McHenry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Luther Martin and John Francis Mercer.

¹¹The national philosophical disagreements centered on the power of the states versus the powers of the new Federal government. In Maryland and elsewhere, Federal control over the monetary system raised fears over the revival of Revolutionary War debts. For a convincing argument that Maryland's Anti-Federalists were more concerned with their own pocketbooks than the ideal form of government see Philip A. Crowl, "Anti-Federalism in Maryland, 1787-1788," *William & Mary Quarterly*, October 1947, Vol. 4, pp. 446-469.

¹²Samuel Chase was an energetic politician whose career was marked by opinionated statements whether he was serving as a member of the House of Delegates or a Supreme Court Justice.

¹³Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and member of the State Senate, was an early supporter of the new Constitution and served as one of Maryland's first U.S. Senators. Alexander Contee Hanson, an Annapolis attorney and respected judge, compiled and published the *Laws of Maryland* under the authorization of the Maryland General Assembly. Thomas Johnson was the first Governor of Maryland under the Maryland Constitution of 1776 selected in 1777 and served until 1779.

¹⁴The events preceding and during Maryland's ratifying convention are detailed in Chapter 2 of Renzulli, *Maryland, The Federalist Years*, pp. 26-103.

¹⁵*Laws of Maryland*, 1788, Chapter 10.

¹⁶Because each voter was entitled to cast eight votes, and not all county vote rolls have been preserved, it is impossible to calculate the exact number of voters in the 1789 presidential elections. This estimate is made by totalling the votes received by all candidates and dividing by the number of votes each voter was entitled to cast in 1789—five for the Western Shore and three for the Eastern Shore. This yields the lowest possible number of voters as it fails to account for "scratching" or "single shooting" voting methods whereby a voter casts fewer votes than the number to which he is entitled.

¹⁷Col. Moses Rawlings from Allegany County withdrew because he was mistakenly identified as an Anti-Federalist and George Thomas of St. Mary's County withdrew for reasons unknown. Risjord, *Chesapeake Politics 1781-1800*, p. 334, n. 55.

¹⁸Letter of William Tilghman to Tench Coxe, Chester Town, January 2 and 25, February 9, 1789 Coxe Papers, Pennsylvania Historical Society.

¹⁹See e.g., Noble Cunningham, *The Jeffersonian Republicans: The Formation of Party Organizations, 1789-1801*, (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1957); Broadus Mitchell, *Alexander Hamilton*, 2 Vols., (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976) and Claude G. Bowers, *Jefferson and Hamilton*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1925).

²⁰*Laws of Maryland*, 1791, Chapter 62.

²¹*Maryland Gazette* (Annapolis), September 27, 1792. Elected from the ticket were Gov. Lee, Alexander C. Hanson and Levin Winder; not elected were J.H. Stone, John Hall, Benjamin Stoddert, Philip Thomas, Peregrine Leatherbury and Edward Lloyd.

²²In the *Maryland Journal* on October 23, 1792 Carroll issued a prompt disclaimer of this effort. See Risjord, *Chesapeake Politics, 1781-1800*, pp. 412-417.

²³Risjord, *Chesapeake Politics, 1781-1800*, pp. 508-510. Carroll's break with his own party