

sensitivity to national politics. The state has reacted to national turmoil, growth and change but in its own way and with its own internal disparities.

FOOTNOTES

¹For a review of the Articles of Confederation and its executive or President which was elected by the Continental Congress see Merrill Jensen, *The New Nation: A History of the United States During the Confederation 1791-1789*, (New York: Random House, 1950).

²An overview of the Constitutional Convention's deliberations over the Presidency is presented by Marcus Cunliffe, "Elections of 1789 and 1792," Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., ed., in *History of American Presidential Elections*, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1971), Vol. I, pp. 3-8.

³From 1776 to 1836 the upper House of the Maryland General Assembly consisted of 15 State Senators who were chosen by an electoral college of 40 electors. These senatorial electors were chosen in a direct election held every five years approximately one month prior to the House of Delegates' election. The senatorial electors could choose, by majority vote, the members of the State Senate from among all eligible persons in the state. Article XIV, *1776 Constitution of Maryland*.

⁴The number qualifying for tiebreaking vote in the U.S. House of Representatives was reduced from five to three with the ratification of the Twelfth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1804.

⁵The Twelfth Amendment was passed by Congress on December 9, 1803. Ratification came quickly with an effective date of June 15, 1804 in time for the 1804 presidential election. Maryland ratified the amendment on December 24, 1803.

⁶An account of this disputed election is contained in H. Wayne Morgan, *From Hayes to McKinley: National Party Politics, 1877-1896*, (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press, 1969), pp. 1-56 and C. Vann Woodward, *Reunion and Reaction: The Compromise of 1877 and the End of Reconstruction*, 2nd ed., (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1966).

⁷The potential problems associated with the electoral college are discussed in Judith A. Parris and Wallace S. Sayre, *Voting For President: The Electoral College and the American Political System*, (Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 1970).

⁸The other state with popular voting in all presidential elections is Pennsylvania. Citizens of Virginia were not permitted to vote in the 1864 and 1868 presidential elections as a result of their state's secession from the union but have otherwise voted in each election.

⁹This eastern/western shore division was an accepted political reality in Maryland for much of the state's history. The Maryland Constitution of 1776 provided that the State Senate have nine members from the Western Shore and six from the Eastern Shore (Article XIV) and that there be a separate Treasurer and Register of Land Office for the Western and Eastern Shores (Article XIII and LI). By legislative resolution, and later statute, Maryland's seats in the U.S. Senate were divided between the Eastern and Western Shores from 1789 until 1903 (*Laws of Maryland*, 1809, Chapter 22). In addition, when the direct election of the Governor was implemented, a rotating system between the Eastern Shore, Western Maryland and Southern Maryland was adopted and remained in effect until 1864.

¹⁰In 1790 a group of Baltimore businessmen and political leaders formed the "Chesapeake Ticket" which swept the congressional elections conducted on a statewide basis against a "Potomac Ticket" because of lopsided voting in the Baltimore areas which outweighed votes from the rest of the state. This result led to an immediate change in the method of voting for House of