

Representatives (*Laws of Maryland*, 1790, Chapter 16). For an account of this congressional contest see Dorothy M. Brown, "Maryland and the Federalist Search for Unity," *Maryland Historical Magazine* (hereinafter cited as *M.H.M.*), December 1968, Vol. 63, pp. 1-22.

<sup>11</sup>A table setting forth the methods used by all of the states in choosing electors is contained in Charles O. Paullin, *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States*, (Baltimore: Carnegie Institution of Washington and the American Geographical Society of New York, 1931), p. 89; and reprinted in *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*, Part 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1975), p. 1071.

<sup>12</sup>*Laws of Maryland*, 1833, Chapter 261.

<sup>13</sup>*Laws of Maryland*, 1937, Chapter 232.

<sup>14</sup>All electors in Maryland have been faithful to their pre-election pledge of support for a presidential candidate. There have been instances of "faithless electors" (six in the 20th century) which are described in Congressional Quarterly, Inc., *Presidential Elections Since 1789*, 3rd ed., (Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1983), p. 137.

<sup>15</sup>The property qualifications for voting were established in Article II of the 1776 Constitution of Maryland. For a history of the effect on voting and suffrage reform see Thornton Anderson, "18th Century Suffrage: The Case of Maryland," *M.H.M.*, Summer 1981, Vol. 76, pp. 141-158; J.R. Pole, "Constitutional Reform and Election Statistics in Maryland, 1790-1812," *M.H.M.*, December 1860, Vol. 55, pp. 277-285.

<sup>16</sup>*Viva voce* voting was specified in the Maryland Constitution of 1776 for various elections (Article II, House of Delegates; Article XIV, State Senate electors). The poll books, which state the names of voters and whom they voted for, have been preserved for only a few counties. The poll books for Frederick and Kent Counties were examined and analyzed by David A. Bohmer, "The Causes of Electoral Alignments: Some Considerations on How Partisan Behavior is Shaped," Aubrey C. Land, Lois Green Carr and Edward C. Papenfuse, eds., in *Law, Society, and Politics in Early Maryland*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1977), pp. 251-276.

<sup>17</sup>See e.g., *Anderson v. Morris*, 636 F.2d 55 (1980) (presidential election); *Mathers v. Morris*, 515 F. Supp. 931 (1981) affirmed 649 F.2d 280 (special election for Congress).

<sup>18</sup>*Laws of Maryland*, 1801, Chapter 90 as confirmed by *Laws of Maryland*, 1802, Chapter 20. The initial constitutional change failed to include Federal elections which were covered in *Laws of Maryland*, 1809, Chapter 83, as confirmed by *Laws of Maryland*, 1810, Chapter 33. The reason for multiple citations to acts of the legislature is because voting qualifications were a part of the state constitution. Under Article LIX of the 1776 Constitution, amendments had to pass both houses of the Maryland General Assembly, be published at least three months prior to an election for the House of Delegates, and be passed again by the General Assembly after the election of a new House of Delegates. This procedure has caused erroneous and incomplete citation of various laws pertaining to Maryland's political history from 1776 through 1851.

<sup>19</sup>The Fifteenth Amendment was passed by Congress on February 26, 1869 and ratified on March 30, 1870. The state legislature of the time refused to ratify the Amendment and it was ceremonially ratified in 1973 by Maryland, 103 years after it became effective.

<sup>20</sup>The attempted disfranchisement of black voters is well presented in Margaret Law Callcott, *The Negro in Maryland Politics, 1870-1912* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1969), pp. 101-138.

<sup>21</sup>The Congressional resolution was passed on June 5, 1919 with ratification effective August 26, 1920. Maryland joined Delaware and eight southern states in rejecting or failing to pass this Amendment. The Maryland General Assembly rejected the Nineteenth Amendment on February 24, 1920. A suit to require the Maryland Board of Registry to strike the names of women from the