

¹¹The Australian secret ballot, first adopted in this county by Massachusetts in 1888, simply provided for a uniform ballot, distributed on election day at the polls by election supervisors, which required the simple marking of an "x" within a block next to a candidate's printed name. The details of this simple but important and revolutionary voting procedure were set forth in *Laws of Maryland*, 1890, Chapter 538, and expanded to cover the entire state in *Laws of Maryland*, 1892, Chapter 300.

¹²The first primary election law passed in 1882 allowed the political parties to choose whether or not to hold a primary to nominate candidates. *Laws of Maryland*, 1882, Chapter 22 and 290. Various primary election laws were enacted relating to Baltimore City and some counties before primaries for all offices were mandated in 1911 for the major parties. *Laws of Maryland*, 1911, Chapter 2.

¹³Designation of a voter's race was part of the registration process from 1882 until 1966. For the years 1882 through 1914, the *Sun Almanac* reported registration figures by county and by race. Black voters constituted between 16.49 (1914) and 21.68 (1882) percent of the electorate during this period.

¹⁴The most complete and reliable history of the Poe Amendment and other disfranchisement efforts appear in Callcott, *The Negro in Maryland Politics, 1870-1912*, pp. 101-138.

¹⁵The vote was 70,227 in favor and 104,286 against. The proposed amendment carried in five rural counties (Howard, Kent by eight votes, St. Mary's, Wicomico and Worcester). *Maryland Manual*, 1905, p. 306.

¹⁶If passed, the Strauss Amendment (named for the State Attorney General), would have required blacks and newly arrived immigrants to have paid taxes on \$500.00 worth of property for two preceding years or recite, without any assistance, the *full* names of the President of the United States, one of the Supreme Court Justices, the Governor of Maryland, one of the Judges of the Maryland Court of Appeals and the Mayor of Baltimore or one of the various County Commissioners. See *Laws of Maryland*, 1908, Chapter 26. How many people today, or in any era, could pass this test?

¹⁷*Laws of Maryland*, 1910, Chapter 253. The Digges Amendment was titled for one of its sponsors, Walter M. Digges of the House of Delegates from Charles County.

¹⁸Arthur Pue Gorman, Jr., a State Senator from Howard County, carried the declining reputation of his father's role in losing political battles without the benefit of his father's earlier political successes and relationships built on personal favors. Philip Lee Goldsborough, a Roosevelt appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Maryland at the time of the 1911 race, was from Dorchester County. He was the second Republican Governor in Maryland and the only Republican to serve as Governor, Comptroller (1897-1899) and a U.S. Senator (1928-1934).

¹⁹The response of Maryland's political leaders and state legislature to the woman's suffrage movement can be characterized as nothing but negative and unenlightened. Proposals to amend the State Constitution were soundly defeated in 1910, 1912 and 1916 as were various attempts to gain limited suffrage rights by statute. The Maryland General Assembly sternly chastised the U.S. Congress when it rejected the Nineteenth Amendment. *Joint Resolution No. 2*, approved March 26, 1920. Even after ratification members of the state legislature and others known as the Maryland League for State Defense brought suit to enjoin implementation of woman's suffrage which resulted in a Supreme Court decision affirming the ratification actions and Congressional authority. *Leser v. Garnett*, 258 U.S. 130. (1922). Short biographies of Maryland suffrage leaders (Elizabeth King Ellicott, Emma J. Maddox Funck, Edith Houghton Hooker, Etta Haynie Maddox and others) appear in Winifred G. Helmes, ed., *Notable Maryland Women*. (Cambridge, MD: