

MEETING—Wednesday, December 3, 1800
(20 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic-Republican (D-R)
Federalist (F)

VICTORS IN MARYLAND

The following is recorded: “. . . we proceeded to vote by ballot for two persons, and that upon counting the votes, there appeared for:

President

John Adams (F)—5 electoral votes
Charles C. Pinckney (F)—5 electoral votes
Thomas Jefferson (D-R)—5 electoral votes
Aaron Burr (D-R)—5 electoral votes”

ELECTORS

Each elector cast 2 votes:
George Murdock
Edmund Plowden
Francis Deakins
Martin Kershner
Gabriel Duvall
Nicholas Buxton Moore
John Gilpin
Perry Spencer
William M. Robertson
Littleton Dennis

OPPOSING CANDIDATES

President

As noted above, the four candidates for President each received 5 electoral votes in Maryland.

GOVERNOR

Benjamin Ogle (F)

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS

John Adams—5 electoral votes
Thomas Jefferson—5 electoral votes
Charles C. Pinckney—5 electoral votes
Aaron Burr—5 electoral votes

NATIONAL ELECTION RETURNS

Thomas Jefferson—73 of 128 votes cast
Aaron Burr—73 votes
John Adams—65 votes
Charles C. Pinckney—64 votes
John Jay—1 vote

MISCELLANIA

Jefferson defeated Adams in electoral votes, nationally, however, a curious defect in the wording of the Constitution brought about a strange turn of events. All 73 electors favoring Jefferson wrote two names, in accordance with Article II of the Constitution, indicating the popular mandate was for Jefferson to be President and Burr, Vice President. According to the interpretation of the Constitution, the decision was turned over to the House of Representatives. Jefferson was granted the Presidency on the 36th ballot; the procedure took seven days without adjournment; beds were brought in, families visited. Maryland was one of two States — the other, Vermont — that voted for Jefferson on the last ballot.

The Congressional caucus was used as the nominating body by both parties for the first time. The Democratic-Republican caucus was held in Marache's boardinghouse in Philadelphia with thirty-four members of Congress present. The consensus was to select Aaron Burr to run with Jefferson.

The Federalists met in the Senate chamber in Philadelphia and nominated Adams and Pinckney in secret session. Local media referred to this meeting as a “Jacobinical conclave.”

Jefferson was the first President to take the inaugural oath in the new federal capital in Washington, D.C.