

of the Board of Registry under the following regulations, that is to say: If at the time application for said removal certificate is made the name of the said voter is already erased from the registry, then it shall be the duty of the said Board of Supervisors or the said Board of Registry to grant the certificate to the voter himself or to any other person making application therefor. But if at the time such application is made the name of the voter be still upon the registry of voters as a qualified voter, the removal certificate shall be granted and the name stricken off only upon the personal application of such voter to the Board of Supervisors or to the said Board of Registry, and after his taking and subscribing to an oath substantially as follows:

“I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I now reside at in county; that I am the same person who is entered by that name as a qualified voter in the registers of the precinct of county; that I have removed from the said last mentioned residence and I do request that the proper entries and records be made, and that my name be erased from the registers of said last mentioned precinct, and that a certificate of removal be furnished me at this time.”

The foregoing affidavit shall be written or printed on the back of such certificate of removal, and when presented to the Board of Registry of the precinct in which such applicant resides, it shall be taken by such Board and returned to the office of Supervisors of Elections. When such certificate shall be granted, either by the Board of Registry or by the Supervisors of Elections, as the case may be, the name of such applicant shall be erased from the registers of the precinct from which he removed.

Purpose of requiring applicant to produce a certificate of his removal from the precinct where he was formerly registered. Such applicant is to be questioned just as though he had presented himself for registration without being registered elsewhere. Although applicant was not questioned as he should have been, he may prove that he was entitled to register, in which case his name will not be struck off list. *Davis v. O'Berry*, 93 Md. 710.

Upon the presentation of a certificate (in accordance with act of 1890, ch. 573), that a voter's name had been stricken from list of registered voters in a town from which he had removed, he was entitled to registration in place of his new residence. *Rellihan v. Titlow*, 74 Md. 78. See also *Kemp v. Owens*, 76 Md. 238.

For a substantial compliance with act of 1892, ch. 239, sec. 19 (repealed and reenacted by act of 1896, ch. 202, sec. 26), see *Carle v. Musgrove*, 77 Md. 176.

1929, ch. 332.

73. In addition to the method otherwise provided by law for the issuance of removal certificates, it shall hereafter be the duty of the respective Boards of Supervisors of Elections of the several counties and of Baltimore City, or a Clerk to be designated by the said respective Boards, to issue removal certificates upon written applications, under oath, signed by the applicant, subject to the following conditions:

Whenever any person whose name is entered upon the registry book of any voting precinct in the State of Maryland shall remove from said voting precinct into another voting precinct in the State of Maryland and shall be entitled to register and vote in the precinct to which the said voter shall have removed, it shall be lawful for every such voter to apply in writing for a removal certificate in substantially the following form, to wit: