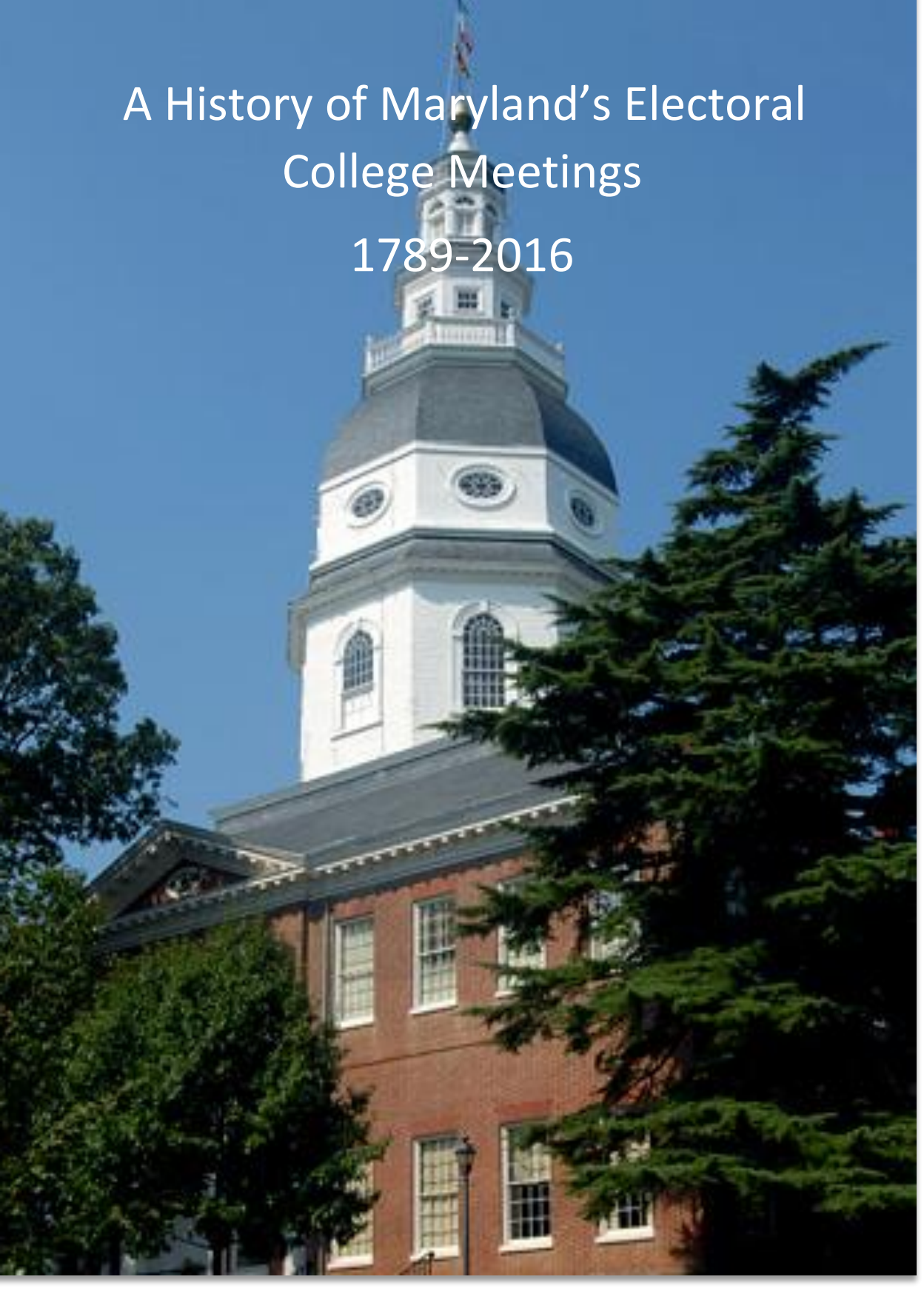


A History of Maryland's Electoral
College Meetings
1789-2016



A History of Maryland's Electoral College Meetings **1789-2016**



Published by:

Maryland State Board of Elections
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Published: October 2016

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PREFACE

On February 4, 1789, Maryland's first electors – six in number because two more were delayed by weather and didn't vote – met in Annapolis and cast their votes for George Washington for President and for Robert Hanson Harrison, a Marylander, for Vice President. Quoting from the minutes of that first meeting, "...upon examining the ballots and counting the votes they appeared as follows: George Washington, Esquire, of the State of Virginia, and late Commander in Chief of the American Army, – six votes – for President of the United States, and for Robert Hanson Harrison, Esquire, of the State of Maryland, and Chief Justice of the same, – six votes – for Vice President of the United States." Those six votes were sent to the President of the Senate to be opened and counted as the first official act of the First Congress of the newly formed United States of America.

Those minutes are available to us today because fifty-two years later in 1841, noting that the minutes of the first Electoral College meeting and subsequent meetings were not preserved until the year 1832, the Maryland General Assembly resolved that Joseph H. Nicolson, Secretary of the Electoral College "...to cause to be procured from the proper office of the general government full and authentic copies of as much of the proceedings of each and every college of presidential electors of the State of Maryland, prior to the year 1832, as may be found, and to have the same recorded in a book with the proceedings of the present year and those to follow."

The votes and records of the meetings were transcribed into the Proceedings of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States in Maryland, a leather bound volume often referred to as the "Old Book." In 1980, the Old Book was retired and is now housed at the Maryland State Archives and transcribed on the Archives of Maryland Online in Volume 208.

Since 1980, the recording of the proceedings have been continued in a new book, also bound in leather, with removable pages so that entries may be typed and now printed, allowing for easier reading. It is available for viewing at the Maryland State Board of Elections.

This publication is a compilation on every Presidential Election and Electoral College meeting in the State of Maryland to date. Some of the pertinent information includes:

- Names of electors presiding over the voting,
- Names of leading contenders for president and vice president, party affiliation,
- Names of Maryland's governors and party affiliation,

- Popular and electoral vote in Maryland,
- Popular and electoral vote, nationally.

Additionally, this book provides a brief historical background of the Electoral College, Maryland's role in how the nation elects the President and some interesting miscellaneous facts involving elections and the Marylanders involved in the process.

Preparation of this publication involved considerable time and research as some of the material contained in the Old Book is sketchy; names were frequently presented with several spellings, for example, Gwynn, Gwinn, Gwinne; Humphreys, Humphries, etc. Every effort was made to identify the electors and the accurate spelling of their names. Dates and election results were carefully checked and verified. Resources used:

- The Maryland State Board of Elections
- The Maryland Hall of Records
- The Federal Election Commission
- National Archives
- The Clerk of the House of Representatives

Acknowledgment and thanks for their gracious assistance are due:

- Elaine R. Bachmann, Maryland State Archives
- Owen Lourie, Historian, Maryland State Archives

The Electoral College

By Jared DeMarinis

**Director of Candidacy and Campaign Finance
Maryland State Board of Elections**

Introduction

Historical Background:

Maryland played a pivotal role in the formation of the United States and its government. Maryland was pivotal to the events leading up to the creation of the Constitution, including how our President is elected.

During the Revolutionary War, the 13 colonies established a new system of government. The Articles of Confederation, formally known as the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, established a confederation of 13 sovereign states with a central government of limited powers. Most of the key powers rested in the sovereign states in fear of concentrating powers in the hands of a few. Drafting of the Articles began in 1777, with John Hanson and Daniel Carroll representing Maryland as delegates at the time of its signing. Ratification by all 13 states occurred in 1781 with Maryland as the last state to ratify on February 2, 1781.

The Articles did not establish an executive branch or a bicameral legislature. It operated with only one house of the legislature (unicameral) which had a President of the Congress whose job was to preside over Congress. John Hanson of Maryland served as President of Congress for one year from November 1781-November 1782.

One year later, in 1783, Annapolis served as the capital of the United States. On January 14, 1784, the Treaty of Paris between the United States and Great Britain that officially ended the Revolutionary War was ratified in Annapolis. Thus, Annapolis became the first peacetime capital of the United States. Earlier, on December 23, 1783, George Washington resigned his military commission before Congress at the State House in Annapolis to return back to his private life. This act is considered one of the nation's great acts of statesmanship and established the principle of civilian leadership over the government and military. Furthermore, the Maryland State House and Independence Hall (Philadelphia, PA) were the only state houses ever to have served as the nation's capital.

However, the weakness of the government created by the Articles became a matter of concern for the nation. Congress could not regulate commerce, which hindered the ability of the nation to grow economically. Additionally, the Confederation government could not effectively conduct foreign policy with other nations or levy taxes and raise revenue.

In 1786, nine states recommended holding a conference to discuss issues of commerce among the states and international trade. Only five states actually sent delegates, however, and even though the conference was held in Annapolis, Maryland did not participate. The Annapolis Convention held at Mann's Tavern from September 11-14, 1786, issued a report urging that a convention be held in Philadelphia to discuss not only issues of commerce but all matters to improve the government.

In 1787, Congress decided that a constitutional convention was needed to consider amending the Articles of Confederation. The Constitutional Convention began its deliberations in May of that year to amend the Articles, but ultimately they ended up establishing an entirely new framework of government.

This new framework, which would become the United States Constitution, created three equal branches (a bicameral legislature, an executive branch and a judiciary) of a centralized federal government. The Convention delegates resolved that the executive branch would be led by an elected President, but there was much debate on how that election would take place. Various plans were put forth, such as Congress electing the President (similar to the British parliamentary system) and popular vote among eligible voters. After debating various plans, a final compromise was reached. The adopted plan was that the President would be selected by electors from each state. The electors would be chosen by a method designated by each state legislature and apportioned according to the states' representation in Congress. Thus, the Electoral College system was established and has been used ever since.

The Founding Fathers' decision to base the presidential election on the Electoral College instead of popular vote was, in part, due to the non-existence of organized political parties at that time. They believed that if the United States had a direct election system, many candidates would receive votes and none would receive a majority. In addition, a direct election by the voters may lead to the choice of President by a fleeting popular opinion or mob rule mentality. There was also concern that citizens of one state would not know a candidate from another state, and would only vote for "favorite son" candidates. This could cause a President to be selected from a small plurality in a state with a large population. The Founding Fathers believed that the Electoral College system would bring the election close to the people without having a direct popular vote.

Another reason for this system, as opposed to election by Congress, was to maintain the President's independence from Congress or possible tampering with the votes if representatives from Congress elected the President. The Founding Fathers believed that allowing each state legislature the power over the election of President provided the necessary solution. Further, in order to avoid one large state from dominating national politics, the Constitution required that the Presidential candidate and the Vice Presidential candidate be from separate states.

The Constitution was sent to the states for ratification on September 17, 1787. Maryland was the seventh state to ratify the Constitution, giving the ratification a much needed boost for total adoption by the remaining states. On January 7, 1789, the first election of the Electors occurred.

Direct popular election for Presidential electors in the states by voters was not the norm as it is today. At the first Presidential election, while some states, including Maryland, chose the electors by direct popular election, it was not a common practice. Maryland voters had the right to vote for eight persons, five had to be from the "Western Shore, and three of the Eastern Shore." In fact, by 1800, only about 1/3 of the states chose electors by direct popular election.

Less a month later, on February 4, 1789, the states convened its first Electoral College meeting. Electors casted their ballots for President and Vice President, then sent them to the yet to be determined President of the Senate. Maryland noted that fact in its Electoral College document submission: "We have the honor to transmit you, herewith enclosed, an Act of the Assembly of this State and our Proclamation consequent thereon; which we request you to seal and deliver to the President of the Senate of the United States, when there shall be one appointed."

On April 6, 1789, in the first official act of the first Congress, the joint session counted the Electoral College ballots from 10 states (2 states didn't ratify the Constitution prior to the election and one state failed to appoint the electors timely). George Washington was certified as being elected President of the United States and John Adams (having received 34 of 69 votes) elected as Vice President. The election of George Washington was unanimous. He is the only President to be unanimously elected.

Currently, the Electoral College consists of 538 electors requiring a majority of 270 electoral votes to elect the President. Each state is entitled to an allotment of electors that equals the number of members in its Congressional delegation: one for each member in the House of Representatives plus two for the Senators. For the 2016 Presidential election, Maryland will have 10 electoral votes (8 Representatives and 2 Senators). With the ratification of the 23rd Amendment

of the Constitution in 1961, the District of Columbia was allocated 3 electors and treated like a state for purposes of the Electoral College. Most states, including Maryland, have a “winner-take-all” system that awards all electors to the presidential candidate that wins the popular vote of that state. However, 2 states, Maine and Nebraska, award electors based upon the winner of each of the congressional districts in that state.

Maryland’s Role in the Formation of the Electoral College:

More than ten years prior to the Continental Congress’ adoption of the electoral process, the Maryland Constitution of 1776 established the Maryland Electoral College for the purpose of electing state senators, a system that was in use until 1836. Senators were chosen by forty electors, selected by the voters of the county in which they lived. Two electors were selected from each county with the exception of the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, which were entitled to one each. The Baltimore City council also used this system from 1797-1809.

Although the concept of using electors was not new and Maryland did not invent the system, but in 1789 (none or few??) of the states used this method for the elected officials. Therefore, it is reasonable to believe that the Electoral College plan adopted by the Founding Fathers was patterned, at least in part, after Maryland’s system of electing state senators. Having been in operation for eleven years at the time of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, the delegates had an impressive structure to study and use as a model.

This theory is supported in the writings of the Founding Fathers. In his Federalist Papers #39 and #63, James Madison referenced the Maryland model, stating “we may define a republic to be, or at least may bestow that name on, a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people, and is administered by persons holding their offices during pleasure, for a limited period, or during good behavior.... It is SUFFICIENT for such a government that the persons administering it be appointed, either directly or indirectly, by the people; and that they hold their appointments by either of the tenures just specified; otherwise every government in the United States, as well as every other popular government that has been or can be well organized or well executed, would be degraded from the republican character.”

Alexander Hamilton, another principal architect in securing the passage of the Constitution, was quoted once in reference to Maryland’s system of electing state senators: “If the federal Senate, therefore, really contained the danger which has been so loudly proclaimed, some symptoms at least of a like danger ought by the time to have been betrayed by the Senate of Maryland; but no such symptoms

have appeared. On the contrary, the jealousies at first entertained by men of the same description with those who view with terror the correspondent part of the federal constitution, have been gradually extinguished by the progress of the experiment and the Maryland constitution in daily deriving, from the salutary operation of this part of it, a reputation in which it will probably not be rivaled by that of any State in the Union.” See John McMahan’s “Historical Review of the Government of Maryland” (1831). Ironically, by 1831, at the time of the writing of the Historical Review, the election of Maryland Senators was criticized as undemocratic in the State with the practice ending a few years later.

Rise of Nominating Conventions by Political Parties:

When political parties came about is a matter of much debate among historians. However, even before there were "true" parties, there have always been well-defined factions in American politics, and this is true during the colonial and Confederation period as well. In Maryland, there were organized parties by the mid-1790s.

Initially, political parties were formed or organized around the issues of ratification of the Constitution and the power of the federal government. The term Anti-Federalist was used as an insult by supporters of the Constitution in 1787-1788. The Federalists didn't call themselves a party or a faction, but that was just a political move to make their positions seem inevitable.

From the 1790s to the 1810s, the two main parties were the Federalists and the Democratic-Republicans (who called themselves Republicans, and who the Federalists called Democrats, among other nastier terms, like Jacobins, in an attempt to link them to the mob rule occurring in France).

The rise of organized political parties changed the election of the President. From 1796 to 1824, congressional caucuses chose candidates for President, then the electors chose the candidates from the party nominees. However, political divisions within the parties resulted in multiple candidates running for President. In the Election of 1824, William Crawford was nominated by the Democratic-Republican congressional caucus, but three other Democratic-Republican candidates ran for President ignoring the nominating system, splintering the party with the candidates condemning the caucus system. The Congressional nominating caucus was replaced with national presidential nominating conventions. And, again, Maryland played an important role in the development of this process.

The birth of the national nominating convention system occurred in 1831 when the Anti-Masonic Party held a meeting in Baltimore to nominate William

Wirt of Maryland as its candidate for President in the election of 1832. Both the National Republican Party and the Democratic Party followed suit, also holding their conventions in Baltimore. The National Republicans nominated Henry Clay for President and John Sergeant for Vice President, and the Democratic Party nominated Andrew Jackson for President and Martin Van Buren as Vice President.

While nominating conventions have lost some of their importance due to emergence of primary elections in the mid-20th century, they still serve a purpose. Conventions today adopt a party platform and attend to the many housekeeping duties required for the smooth operation of party functions. While the subject of much criticism today, no substitute has been found for nominating candidates for a presidential ticket.

Election Day for the President:

While the general public may vote for the President on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November at numerous polling places across the nation, federal law requires that the Electoral College meeting be held on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December at a location designated by the state legislatures. In Maryland, the meeting takes place in Annapolis at the State House. The meeting of the Electoral College is the day that the President of the United States is actually elected.

State laws vary on the appointment of electors, who are generally chosen by the political parties or by the candidates. In Maryland, the designated electors for the candidate who receives the most popular votes in the State attends the College of Electors. The electors are required to meet in the State House in Annapolis, take an oath and then cast their votes for the President and Vice President who received a plurality of the votes in the State of Maryland. Other states allow electors to cast their vote for anyone meeting the qualifications of the office. This is sometimes referred to as a “faithless elector” because they are not bound to the results of the election in the state.

All electors meet on the same day in their states to vote for President and Vice President, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution; and sign six certificates of all the votes cast; seal the certificates and certify upon each that the votes are contained therein. Finally, the certificates of votes are sent out in the following manner:

- one copy to the President of the Senate of the United States (who is the Vice President)

- two copies to the Secretary of State of the state where the electors are chosen
- two copies to the Administrator of General Services of the United States
- one copy to the Chief Judge of the United States District Court in the jurisdiction where the electors assemble

The results of the election for President and Vice President of the United States are officially announced at a joint session of Congress held on the 6th of January. The 20th Amendment of the Constitution requires that the new Congress be sworn in before this joint session.

The 12th Amendment sets forth the role and procedure that Congress needs to follow when counting the electoral votes. The process is presided over by the incumbent Vice President in his role as President of the Senate. The President of the Senate opens and presents the certified votes of each state and the District of Columbia in alphabetical order. After the votes of each state have been read, the President of the Senate announces which candidate has gained a majority of the electoral votes (270) and is elected President and Vice President of the United States of America.

During the joint session, an objection can be raised regarding the allotment of votes. When the certificate from each state is being read aloud, the President of the Senate asks whether there are any objections. Any objections must be submitted in writing and be signed by at least 1 Senator and 1 Representative. If there is an objection, no other action can be taken until it is debated in the two chambers separately. Both houses must vote to agree to the objection for it to be sustained, otherwise, the objection fails and the procedure continues with reading of electoral votes.

During the Presidential Election of 2000, objections were raised regarding the allotment of Florida's 25 electoral votes to George W. Bush. Twenty members of the House of Representatives objected during the joint session, but the objections could not be acted upon because none of them had the signature of a Senator. This led to the objection failing multiple times and the Congressional Black Caucus walking out of the session in protest. In 2004, Representative Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D-Ohio) and Senator Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.) raised objections to the Ohio Certificate of Vote alleging that the votes were not "under all known circumstances regularly given." The objection served more as a protest over their belief that a number of individuals who "for variety of reasons were denied the right to vote." Both the Senate and House of Representatives voted to override the objection, 74 to 1 in the Senate and 267 to 31 in the House of Representatives.

Issues with the Electoral College:

The Electoral College has not been perfect. Four times in our history, a President won the popular vote but lost the election because he lost the Electoral College (1824, 1876, 1888, and 2000). And, in 1800 it led to a tie between the candidates.

More recently, there has been a national movement to reform the Electoral College; again Maryland is leading the way. Instead of amending the United States Constitution to reform the election of the President, states are entering into interstate compacts with each other to pledge their electors to the winner of the national popular vote. The compact is based on Article II, Section 1, Clause 2 of the Constitution which gives each state legislature the plenary power to determine how it chooses its electors. Therefore, under the principles of the compact, a state voluntarily agrees to change how it selects its electors from the majority of the votes received in that particular state to the national vote winner. The compact is only enforceable when enough states constituting a majority of the Electoral College join. The first state to adopt the compact was Maryland in 2007. As of November 2016, the compact has been joined by ten states and the District of Columbia. Their 165 combined electoral votes amount to 30.7% of the total Electoral College vote, and 61.1% of the 270 votes needed for the compact to go into effect. So once again, Maryland is in the forefront of how the nation elects its President.

Interesting Presidential Elections involving the Electoral College:

The Election of 1800:

This presidential election resulted in a tie between two candidates in the Electoral College. Unlike today, in 1800, electors would cast two votes for President without differentiating their preference of office. The person who received the second most votes would become the Vice President. This process led to Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr being tied at 73 electoral votes. Under the Constitution, the vote then went to House of Representatives. Despite being from the same political party, the Democratic-Republican Party, neither Burr nor Jefferson would cede the election to the other and neither one received a majority of votes in the House of Representatives during the initial rounds of voting. On the 36th ballot, the House elected Jefferson. The election created a constitutional crisis

leading to the adoption of the 12th Amendment which solved the problem of voting for President and Vice President. Under the 12th Amendment, each elector cast one vote for President and one for Vice President. Moreover, this election marked the first peaceful transition of power between rival political factions.

The Election of 1824:

The election of 1824 was between four candidates for President: Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, and William Crawford. While Andrew Jackson won the national popular vote, no candidate received the majority of the vote in the Electoral College. Again, the House of Representatives had to decide the election of the President among the top three candidates. On the first, John Quincy Adams received the votes of 13 states and was elected President even though he had received fewer electoral votes than Andrew Jackson prior to the vote. This was because Henry Clay, who was also the Speaker of the House, worked hard to gather support for Adams. After Adams was elected, Clay became his Secretary of State. Jackson's supporters termed this "the corrupt bargain." An interesting fact to note is that John C. Calhoun was the vice presidential candidate for both Jackson and Adams. This election also marked the demise for the congressional caucus nominating system for President.

The Election of 1836:

The election of 1836 was significant not for the outcome for President, but for its election of a Vice President. When the U.S. Senate tallied the electoral votes for President, Martin Van Buren received 170 and won the presidency. However, his Vice Presidential candidate, Richard Mentor Johnson, only received 147 votes - 70 more than his closest contender, Francis Granger, but one less than the number required to elect him to the position. The Virginia electors refused to vote for Richard Mentor Johnson and instead cast their Vice Presidential votes for William Smith of Alabama. After the announcement of the votes and the failure to elect a Vice President, the Senate had the constitutional authority to elect the Vice President among the top two vote-getting candidates.

Voting in the Senate occurred along strict party lines. The final vote was: 33 for Johnson, 16 for Granger, with 3 members of the Senate not present for

voting. With that, Richard Mentor Johnson was finally elected Vice President of the United States.

The Election of 1876:

The election of 1876 was mired in controversy. Ultimately, Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, received more electoral votes than Samuel Tilden, Democrat, to win the presidency, but Hayes lost the popular vote by nearly 250,000 votes or over 3%. This is because the Republicans contested 20 electoral votes, including 4 from Florida, 8 from Louisiana, 7 from South Carolina, and 1 from Oregon. Congress created the Electoral Commission made up of 5 Senators, 5 members of the House of Representatives, and 5 Supreme Court justices to decide the objections. The Commission was originally set up to include 7 Democrats, 7 Republicans, and one independent. However, the independent resigned and a Republican was selected to fill the vacancy. The commission decided the objections along party lines, 8-7, giving the disputed electoral votes to Hayes. Democrats threatened to filibuster the decision before agreeing on a deal with the Hayes administration. In exchange for letting the election stand, federal troops would be pulled out of former Confederate States, effectively ending Reconstruction.

Congress enacted the Electoral Count Act of 1887 in response to the election. The Act confirmed that Congress is the sole authority to count electoral votes. The Act provided specific rules and procedures to govern disputes over the vote count or whether a vote is entitled to be counted.

The Election of 1888

The election of 1888 was between Grover Cleveland, Democrat, and Benjamin Harrison, Republican. Cleveland received approximately 90,000 more popular votes than Harrison, but Harrison carried the Electoral College with 233 votes to 168. However, the election was tainted with vote buying allegations against Harrison's campaign in his home state of Indiana. This election started the movement for a secret ballot in effort to stop electoral vote buying. By 1892, citizens in 38 states voted by secret ballot. That same year, the voters also returned Grover Cleveland to the White House, winning the election against Harrison.

The Election of 2000

The election of 2000 was between George W. Bush, Republican, and Al Gore, Democrat. Al Gore won the national popular vote, but the presidency hinged upon who received Florida's electoral votes. A month after Election Day, it still was not clear who had won Florida's electoral votes due to multiple recounts and the difference in standards for counting ballots between Florida's counties. Additionally, the voting equipment used, a punch card ballot system, had numerous voters casting votes for the wrong candidate. The issue worked its way through the judicial system to the Supreme Court. In a controversial 5-4 decision, the Court, in Bush v. Gore, 531 U.S. 98, held that the certification of the Secretary of State awarding Florida's 25 electoral votes to Bush was valid. Bush won the presidency despite losing the national popular vote to Gore by 543,895.

In the aftermath of the election, Congress passed the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 to reform the voting system used with the elimination of punch card and lever machine voting and leading to the use of electronic voting machines. Additionally, HAVA mandated a statewide voter registration database in the states and allowed provisional voting. Provisional voting, also known as "fail safe voting", allows a person whose name does not appear on the voter rolls or whose eligibility to vote is challenged to cast a provisional ballot at the polls without being turned away. The provisional ballot is reviewed and checked after Election Day by state or local election officials. If it is established that the voter was entitled to vote, then the vote would be counted.

1789

3

State of Maryland:

We, the Subscribers, chosen by the People of the State of Maryland Electors for the State of Maryland to vote by ballot for two persons as President and Vice President of the United States of America, according to the directions of the Constitution of the United States, and the Act of Assembly of this State, in that case provided, do here by certify that, in virtue of our appointment, we met at the City of Annapolis on the fourth day of February, being the First Wednesday in February, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty nine; and that on the same day we proceeded to vote and did vote, by ballot, for two persons as President and Vice President of the United States of America; and that upon examining the ballots and counting the votes they appeared as follows:

For

George Washington Esquire,
of the State of Virginia, and late Commanded in Chief of the American Army,

Six votes:

For

Robert Hanson Harrison Esquire
of the State of Maryland, and Chief Justice of the same,

Six votes.

We further certify that no other Elector for the State of Maryland was present at our aforesaid meeting; although eight Electors were chosen for the State of Maryland, agreeably to the directions of the said Constitution and Act of Assembly, and that the aforesaid list contains the names of all the persons voted for at the said meeting.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at the City of Annapolis, this fifth day of February, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty nine.

J. Rogers Seal
Wm. H. Johnson Seal
A. C. Hanson Seal
P. Thomas Seal
Robert Smith Seal
W. Matthews Seal

The Honorable, The President of
the Senate of the United States

MEETING – Wednesday, February 4, 1789

(6 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Federalist (F)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT

George Washington (F)
 John Adams (F)
 Samuel Huntington
 John Jay (F)
 John Hancock
 Robert H. Harrison
 George Clinton
 John Rutledge
 John Milton
 James Armstrong
 Edward Telfair
 Benjamin Lincoln

ELECTORS

John Rogers
 William Tilghman
 Alexander Contee Hanson
 Dr. Philip Thomas
 Robert Smith
 William Matthews
 George Plater
 William Richardson

GOVERNOR

John Eager Howard (F)

MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

	Electoral Votes
George Washington (F)	6
Robert Hanson Harrison (F)	6

*NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS
(69 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

Washington received the unanimous vote of the country.
 69 electoral votes

	Electoral Votes
John Adams	34
Samuel Huntington	2
John Jay	9
John Hancock	4

Robert H. Harrison	6
George Clinton	3
John Rutledge	6
John Milton	2
James Armstrong	1
Edward Telfair	1
Benjamin Lincoln	1

MISCELLANIA

Even though Maryland was entitled to 8 electoral votes, having 6 Congressional districts and two Senators, only 6 electors were present at the time. George Plater and William Richardson were elected as electors but did not vote.

The secret ballot still did not exist at this time in Maryland. Voting was by voice in the presence of Justices of the Peace who then recorded the number of votes “written in words at length, and not in figure”. The parchment of the recorded votes “shall be sealed up and deposited with the Clerks of the several County Courts.” Then, within ten days after the election, “under the penalty of fifty pounds, current money,” delivered to the “Governor and Council for their inspections and examinations.” The Governor and Council having received all of the returns declared the victors of the elections.

The election of Vice President was not written in the Constitution. John Adams received the second most votes for President and became Vice President.

At the time of the election, North Carolina and Rhode Island (two of the original 13 colonies) had not ratified the Constitution and did not vote in the election for President. New York City, the setting for the first inaugural, was the capital of the United States at this time. Ironically, New York State failed to elect a slate of electors in time of the Electoral College meeting and did not cast a ballot for President.



Robert Hanson Harrison (pictured on the left), the Chief Judge of Maryland General Court, received 6 electoral votes from Maryland. Previously, he was a legal advisor, aide-de-camp, and military secretary to General George Washington during the Revolutionary War and achieved the rank of colonel. Subsequently, after the election,

President George Washington nominated him for U.S. Supreme Court; but he declined due to ill health and died on April 2, 1790.

Friction increased between the delegations of the Eastern and Western Shore representatives over division of elective offices, specifically, the election of two United States Senators. On December 9, 1788, members of the General Assembly met in joint session to elect two senators. The Eastern Shore delegation proposed, and later adopted by the General Assembly, a resolution which required that 'one senator should be a resident of the Western Shore and the other of the Eastern Shore.' This resolution on electing U.S. Senators remained in effect for over a century.

MEETING - Wednesday, December 5, 1792

(8 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Federalist

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT

George Washington (F)

John Adams (F)

George Clinton

Thomas Jefferson

Aaron Burr

GOVERNOR

George Plater (F)

ELECTORS

For the Western Shore:

John Eager Howard

Alexander Contee Hanson

Thomas Sim Lee

Richard Potts

William Smith

Samuel Hughes

For the Eastern Shore:

William Richardson

Donaldson Yeates

John Teney

Levin Winder

MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

	Electoral Votes
George Washington	8
John Adams	8

NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS (132 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Electoral Votes
George Washington	132 (unanimous)
John Adams	77
George Clinton	50
Thomas Jefferson	4
Aaron Burr	1

MISCELLANIA

Maryland was entitled to more electoral votes than cast. Maryland elected 10 electors based upon 8 Representatives and 2 Senators but William Smith and Samuel Hughes did not attend.

For all intents and purposes, Washington was unopposed for election as President. Again, the person receiving the second most electoral votes would become Vice President; in this case, John Adams.

Maryland was one of two states that held a popular vote for the electors; still by voice vote. The Governor and Council of the State certified “by the returns received from the City of Annapolis, the Town of Baltimore and the several Counties of this State, of the Election held on the Fourteenth day of November last for ten persons to vote on the part of this State, as Electors of the President and Vice President of the United States”.

The electors received the same per diem allowance, and itinerant charges, as members of the General Assembly at that time.

In 1792, Maryland did not exclude African-Americans from voting, and in fact, a free African-American named Thomas Brown sought election to one of the two seats in the House of Delegates for Baltimore. Election results for 1792 did not mention Brown, whose number of votes was likely too small to be recorded, but his effort to participate in the new American political process is possibly the first for an African-American in Maryland.

George Plater, one of the electors from the first meeting but did not attend, was elected Governor. During his time as governor, Maryland offered land to the federal government for the site of the new nation’s capital. Prior to being governor, Mr. Plater was the President of the Maryland Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution. He wielded a tremendous amount of influence over the convention to win the State’s approval.

MEETING - Wednesday, December 7, 1796

(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

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

C.C. Pinckney

ELECTORS

John Roberts
John Rousby Plater
Francis Deakins
George Murdock
John Lyman
Gabriel Duvall
John Archer
John Gilpin
John Eccleston
John Done

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT

John Adams (F)
Thomas Jefferson (D-R)
Thomas Pinckney (F)
Aaron Burr (D-R)
John Henry (F)
Samuel Adams
O. Ellsworth
John Jay
George Clinton
James Iredell

GOVERNOR

John H. Stone (F)

MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

	Electoral Votes
John Adams	7
Thomas Jefferson	4
Thomas Pinckney	4
Aaron Burr	3
John Henry	2

*NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS
(138 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Electoral Votes
John Adams	71
Thomas Jefferson	68
Thomas Pinckney	59
Aaron Burr	30
Samuel Adams	15
Other candidates	33 (combined)

MISCELLANIA

Adams was the first President to move to the new federal capital in Washington in the last months of his administration.

John Henry received two electoral votes for President. He was Governor of Maryland from 1797-1798 and the only one to retire voluntarily for ill health. Previously, he headed the Senate Committee to prepare for George Washington's reception when he came to Annapolis to resign his commission in 1783. In 1788, John Henry became the first Senator elected by Maryland to a seat in Congress. In 1797, John Henry was elected governor to succeed John H. Stone. There was, however, some opposition to his election, for it was bitterly contested - coupling with the rise of the political parties. The Federalists, which was the dominant party in Maryland at the time, wanted to show that the people of Maryland were united behind the newly elected governor drafted a resolution for the General Assembly declaring that John Henry was elected "unanimously." Opponents proposed that the word 'unanimously' be stricken from the resolution; however, the motion was defeated.

City of Annapolis,
State of Maryland, So.

We, the undersigned, being duly chosen Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States, on behalf of the State of Maryland, and being met in the City of Annapolis, the place directed by the Legislature thereof, do hereby certify that we proceeded to vote by ballot for two persons, and that upon counting the votes, there appeared for

For John Adams, Five votes,
For Thomas Jefferson, Five votes,
For Charles Calverton Pinkney, Five votes
And For Aaron Burr, Five votes.

In Testimony Whereof we have hereunto set our Hands the day and year aforesaid.

Geo. Murdoch B,
Edmund Plowden,
Francis Beakins,
Martin Kershaw,
G. Davall
Nich^l Ruston Moore,
John Gilpin,
Perry Spencer,
Wm^h Robertson
Littleton Dennis.

State of Maryland, Towit;

We, the Executive Authority of Maryland, do hereby certify that Edmund Plowden, Francis Beakins, George Murdoch B, Martin Kershaw, Gabriel Davall, Nicholas Ruston Moore, John

MEETING – Wednesday, December 3, 1800

(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

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

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT

Thomas Jefferson (D-R)
Aaron Burr (D-R)
John Adams (F)
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (F)
John Jay (F)

ELECTORS

George Murdock
Edmund Plowden
Francis Deakins
Martin Kershner
Gabriel Duvall
Nicholas Ruxton Moore
John Gilpin
Perry Spencer
William M. Robertson
Littleton Dennis

GOVERNOR

Benjamin Ogle (F)

MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

	Electoral Votes
John Adams	5
Thomas Jefferson	5
Charles C. Pinckney	5
Aaron Burr	5

NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

(138 ELECTORAL VOTES)

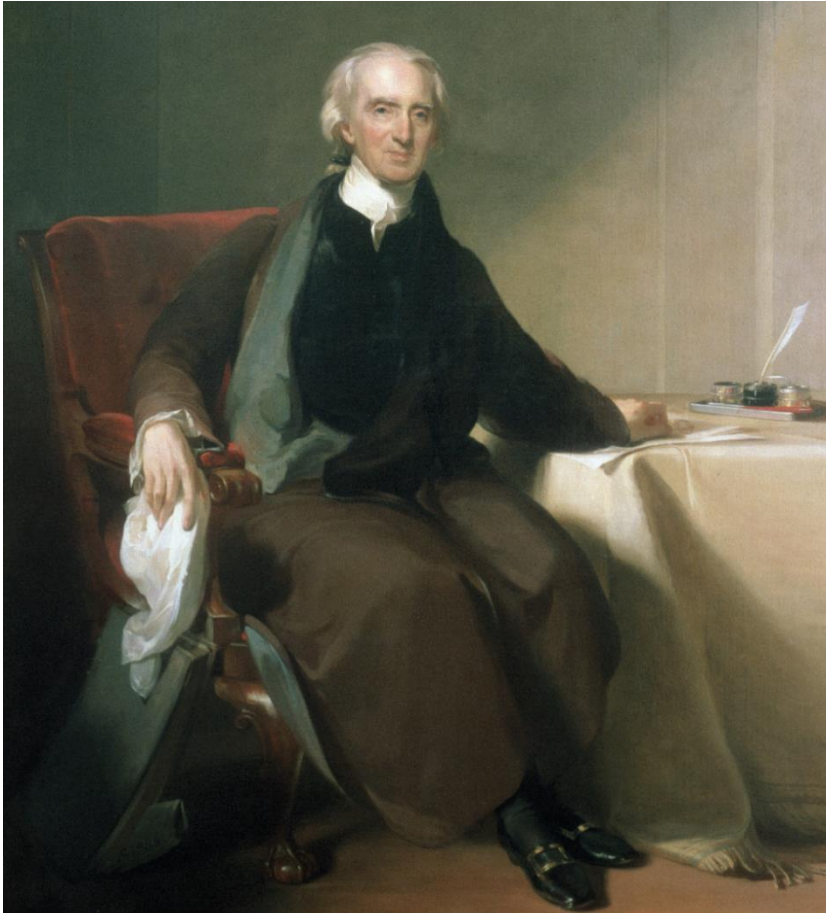
	Electoral Votes
Thomas Jefferson	73
Aaron Burr	73
John Adams	65
Charles C. Pinckney	64
John Jay	1

MISCELLANIA

This was the last election in Maryland for President where the voting was “vive voce” or voice voting. In 1801, Maryland started voting by ballot. Voting by ballot made ticket splitting nearly impossible. Unlike the ballots of today, ballots were pre-printed by the

parties with their nominated candidates on it for the voter just to deliver or “cast their vote” in the polling place. While the voice voting process was open and visible for all to see, it didn’t pose any difficulties for a voter to split votes for different offices among the political parties.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton (1737–1832) (pictured below), the only Catholic signer of



the Declaration of Independence, a member of the United States Senate from 1789 to 1792 and the Maryland Senate from 1791 to 1800, played a significant role in the election of 1800 in Maryland as its leading Federalist.

The election of 1800 was a nasty and bitter fought election across the nation, and Maryland was different. In a letter to

Alexander Hamilton, the leading Federalist nationally, Charles Carroll accused Thomas Jefferson’s supporters in the State, whom he called “Jacobins,” of “arts and lies” in trying to obtain Maryland’s electoral votes by legislative manipulations, even though a majority of the residents in the State favored the Federalist Party. “I suspect, there is a majority for antifederal Delegates to our State Legislature: this change of sentiment has been principally effected by a few characters, who profiting of the report that our Legislature would take from the people the right of chosing [sic] the electors of President & vice President, have infused such jealousies [sic] into the minds of the

people, that I fear the federal ticket..." Maryland's split of the electoral votes proved important. If Maryland had cast all of its electoral votes for Adams, he would have won the Presidency - 70-68.

Jefferson defeated Adams, however, because electors did not distinguish between President and Vice president when casting their votes. A tie for President between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, his running mate, happened causing a Constitutional crisis. The ultimate decision for the election rested in the hands of the lame duck House of Representatives dominated by the Federalist Party. Jefferson needed a majority of states (9) to win.

On February 17, 1801, Jefferson was finally declared the victor of the Presidency on the 36th ballot over Aaron Burr. The procedure took seven days without adjournment with beds even brought in to Capitol. Maryland was one of two states – the other, Vermont – that switched their prior votes and voted for Jefferson on the last ballot. The Maryland delegation voted 4 blank ballots instead of for Burr and 4 votes for Jefferson on the 36th ballot giving the State to Jefferson.

Jefferson was the first President to take the inaugural oath in the federal capital, Washington, D.C. Adams left the White House earlier that morning in order to avoid participating in the inauguration of his bitter rival. Jefferson and Adams both died on the same day- July 4, 1826, the 50th year anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Charles Carroll of Carrollton was the last living signatory of the Declaration of Independence.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 5, 1804 (11 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL

PARTIES IN MARYLAND

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

GOVERNOR

Robert Bowie (D)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE

PRESIDENT

Thomas Jefferson (D-R) and George Clinton
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (F) and Rufus King

ELECTORS

John Parnham
Joseph Wilkinson
John Johnson
Edward Johnson
John Tyler
Frisby Tilghman
Tobias E. Stansbury
John Gilpin
William Gleaves
Perry Spencer
Ephraim King Wilson

MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

	<i>Electoral Votes</i>
Jefferson and Clinton	9
Pinckney and King	2

NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

(176 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	<i>Electoral Votes</i>
Jefferson and Clinton	162
Pinckney and King	14

MISCELLANIA

While already a law passed in 1801 that all free white adult males above 21 years old had the right to vote, Maryland, in 1802, passed a State constitutional amendment ensuring that no property qualifications were required for voting in local and State elections. After its passage, all free white adult males above twenty-one years of age and having resided twelve months in the County next preceding the election could vote. However, this right did not extend to federal elections. The property restrictions still remained in effect for those elections in Maryland.

This election was the first after adoption of the 12th Amendment to the Constitution altering the Electoral College procedure, requiring electors to cast separate votes for President and for Vice President.

The second term election was an overwhelming victory for Jefferson. Aaron Burr was not nominated for Vice President. Jefferson never trusted him after the Election of 1800. On July 11, 1804, Burr engaged in a famous duel with Alexander Hamilton in Weehawken, N.J. which left Hamilton mortally wounded. After the duel, Aaron Burr still finished out his term as Vice President. Burr, later, was tried for treason for attempting to seize lands in a disputed region between Mexico and the U.S. The treason trial included the testimony of General James Wilkerson of the U.S. Army who was a paid agent for Spain at the time. Chief Justice J. Marshall, a Federalist, acquitted Burr, despite Jefferson’s pressures and use of all resources available to secure a conviction.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 7, 1808 (11 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL

PARTIES IN MARYLAND

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

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE

PRESIDENT

James Madison (D-R) and George Clinton
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (F) and Rufus King

GOVERNOR

Robert Wright (D)

ELECTORS

Tobias E. Stansbury
John Rousley Plater
Robert Bowie
Edward Johnson
John Johnson
John Tyler
Nathaniel Rochester
Thomas W. Veazey
Richard Tilghman Earle
Perry Spencer
Henry James Carroll

MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

	<i>Electoral Votes</i>
Madison and Clinton	9
Pinckney and King	2

*NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS
(175 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Electoral Votes
Madison and Clinton (Clinton received only 113 votes for Vice President)	122
Pinckney and King	47

MISCELLANIA

This election is the first of only two times when a new President was selected but the incumbent Vice President remained in office.

In 1805, the law required voters to deliver a ballot which was to be printed or written with the names of the persons to be voted for and the purpose for which the vote was given and “plainly designated.” The election judge would receive the ballot and place it in the ballot box for counting after the polls closed. The polls were open from 9:00 am - 6:00 pm with no ballots allowed to be received before or after those times. Any voter with more than one ballot or fraudulent designs was subject to a \$20 fine.

James Madison, known as the “Father of the Constitution,” helped write the Bill of Rights. During his first term of office, relations with Great Britain began to deteriorate, especially over the impressment of American sailors in the Royal Navy, our trade with France, whom Britain was at war with at the time and the British armament of Native Americans against American western expansion. These factors led the Congress and President Madison to declare war against Britain on June 18, 1812.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 2, 1812 (11 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL

PARTIES IN MARYLAND

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

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE

PRESIDENT

James Madison (D-R) and Elbridge Gerry
DeWitt Clinton (F) and Jared Ingersoll

GOVERNOR

Levin Winder (F)

ELECTORS

Henry H. Chapman
Edward Henry Calvert
Edward Johnson
John Stephen
Henry Williams
Daniel Rentek
Tobias E. Stansbury
Thomas W. Veazey
Thomas Worrell
Edward Lloyd
Littleton Dennis

MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

	Electoral Votes
Madison and Gerry	6
Clinton and Ingersoll	5

NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

(217 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Electoral Votes
Madison and Gerry	128
Clinton and Ingersoll	89

(Gerry actually received 131 votes for Vice President and Ingersoll only 86)

MISCELLANEA

In 1810, Maryland removed the property qualification to vote for Presidential electors and members of Congress by State constitutional amendment. Additionally, the property qualification to hold State offices was abolished. Prior to the change, only men with £500 of taxable property could serve in the assembly, and only men with £1000 of taxable property could serve in the Senate. The election of 1812 was the first Presidential election with the expanded right to vote in effect.

However, while the General Assembly was expanding the right of enfranchisement to all free white adult males, it removed the right to vote from free African-Americans. Free African-Americans were able to vote in Maryland from its colonial days to 1810. Additionally, the law made it clear that women were excluded from voting.

The election of 1812 in Maryland was bitter. The Federalists won the Assembly and Governor by a slim margin. It was also reflected in the presidential election with a nearly equal split of the State's electoral votes. Turnout was 57%, the highest in the nation. In some counties turnout was 80% while Baltimore which was Democratic-Republican power base claimed a turnout of 99% of eligible voters.

By 1813, the United States was embroiled in the midst of the War of 1812 against the British. Washington, the nation's capital, had just been burned in retaliation for the Americans' burning of York (Toronto) in Canada and the British were turning their attention to Baltimore. Defenses at Ft. McHenry were prepared and the commander, Major George Armistead, felt that the only thing still needed for the fort was "a flag so large that the British should have no difficulty seeing it from a distance." He approached Mary Pickersgill about making the flag, whose dimensions would measure 30 feet hoist by 42 feet fly. It would be the biggest flag ever made at the time.

Mary agreed to make the flag in a time period of only six weeks. With help from her daughter and two nieces, Mary sewed the flag in her small Baltimore home at 60 Albemarle Street. When the flag became too large, it was taken to Claggett's Brewery where it was laid out on the floor of the basement so that it could be completed. The U.S. Army paid her \$405.90 for the flag.

On September 14, 1814 the flag was raised over Ft. McHenry after the Americans succeeded in defending the city against British invasion. Francis Scott Key, who was being held captive by the British aboard ship, saw the flag and penned the famous poem "The Defense of Ft. McHenry", now known as the "Star-Spangled Banner." Later, in 1931 by congressional resolution, the poem became our national anthem.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 4, 1816
(8 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL

PARTIES IN MARYLAND

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

ELECTORS

William C. Miller
Benjamin C. Massey
John Stephen
Joseph Kent
Edward Johnson
John Buchanan
Lawrence Bringle
George Warner
Littleton Dennis
Thomas Ennalls
William Dent Beall

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE

PRESIDENT

James Monroe (D-R) and Daniel
Tompkins
Rufus King (F) and John E. Howard

GOVERNOR

Charles Ridgely (F)

MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

Electoral Votes

Monroe and Tompkins 8

NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

(217 ELECTORAL VOTES)

Electoral Votes

Monroe and Tompkins 183

King 34

(King received 34 electoral votes for President. King's 34 electoral votes were divided among different Vice President candidates - 22 were cast for Howard, James Ross received 5, John Marshall received 4 and Robert Goodloe Harper received 3.)

MISCELLANIA

Maryland chose its electors by electoral districts rather than at-large or by a slate. Three Federalists won election as Electors; Littleton Dennis, Thomas Ennalls, and William Dent Beall. They did not vote or sign any of the documents.

Each state carried by Rufus King voted for a different Vice President with 2 candidates being from Maryland. Massachusetts voted for John E. Howard of Maryland. Delaware selected Robert Goodloe Harper of Maryland and Connecticut split their Vice President's votes between James Ross and John Marshall.

John E. Howard was the running mate for Rufus King on the Federalist ticket in the election of 1816. He was Governor of Maryland (1788-1790) and was a presidential elector in the election of 1792 casting his vote for George Washington and John Adams. In 1795, George Washington offered him the post of Secretary of War, but Howard declined. He remained a dominant figure in the Federalist Party politics until 1816, when the Federalist ticket was defeated and were no longer a force in State politics.

After his last unsuccessful political campaign, the Presidential election of 1816, Howard retired to his home at 'Belvedere' which he had built in 1786, making it a center of hospitality, elegance, and grandeur. He spent his last years as a retired elder statesman, contributing land to the City of Baltimore for public purposes. He lived until 1827.

The Federalist Party was nearly extinct at this time due to failure to support the War of 1812 and support of a possible secession of the New England states from the Union.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 6, 1820 **(11 Electoral Votes)**

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic-Republican (D-R)
National Republican (NR)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

James Monroe (D-R) and Daniel
Tompkins
The Federalists declined to nominate a
candidate

GOVERNOR

Samuel Sprigg (D-R)

ELECTORS

James Forrest
Robert W. Bowie
John Stephen
Alexander McKim
William Gabby
Michael C. Sprigg
Elias Brown
John Forwood
William R. Stuart
John Boon
Joshua Prideaux

MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

	Electoral Votes
James Monroe	11
For Vice President:	
Daniel Tompkins	10
Robert Goodloe Harper	1

*NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS
(235 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Electoral Votes
Monroe	231
John Quincy Adams	1

(Monroe's running mate, Daniel Tompkins received 218 electoral votes and the other voters were divided among 4 other candidates. Also, 235 electors were appointed, but only 232 votes were cast due to the deaths of electors from Mississippi, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.)

MISCELLANIA

Since Maryland, like the rest of the country, had only one party, participation in elections fell. In the 1820 election only 9% of the eligible voters cast a ballot.

Robert Goodloe Harper was a member of the Maryland Senate having been elected that year when he received his one electoral vote for Vice President. In the early 1800s, he had moved to Baltimore after serving as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives and a Representative to Congress from South Carolina. As a member of the House of Representatives, Harper was appointed to conduct the impeachment hearing against Senator William Blount of Tennessee in 1798- the first impeachment trial held by Congress. While in Baltimore, he helped organize the Baltimore Exchange Co. In 1816, Maryland elected Mr. Harper to the U.S. Senate but he resigned quickly into his term of office. That year, he also did receive three electoral votes for Vice President for the Federalist Party from the State of Delaware. Harper was actively involved in the American Colonization Society and the town of Harper, Liberia, is named for him.

Monroe was deprived of a unanimous Electoral College victory by a faithless elector from New Hampshire. Governor William Plumer of New Hampshire cast his vote for Secretary of State John Quincy Adams. The myth has aroused that he did this in order

to secure George Washington's place in history as the only unanimously elected President. However, there is no evidence or proof to support that claim. Monroe died on July 4, 1831. He is the third President to die on July 4.

1824

43.

To the Honorable
The President of the Senate of the United States
of America.

We the undersigned, the Electors, duly appointed by the State of Maryland to elect the President and Vice President of the United States of America, do here by certify that on the first Wednesday in December, in the year of the Lord the Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four, we met at the City of Annapolis, the place which by the Law of the State of Maryland, the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, on the part of the State of Maryland, are directed to meet to perform the said respective duties, and that we did, then and there, vote by distinct ballots, one on which we named the person voted for as President and the person voted for as Vice President of the United States of America. On the same nature of the ballots, it appeared that

William Jackson, of the State of Tennessee had seven votes, as President of the United States of America.

That

John Quincy Adams, of the State of Massachusetts, had three votes, as President of the United States of America. And

That

William H. Crawford, of the State of Georgia, had one vote as President of the United States of America. And

That

John C. Calhoun, of the State of South Carolina had ten votes, as Vice President of the United States of America; and

That

Andrew Jackson, of the State of Tennessee, had one vote as Vice President of the United States of America.

The said persons are, therefore, returned by us, the Electors of the State of Maryland, as having obtained the aforesaid number of votes.

The Evidence of the Authority under which the undersigned have acted, is here annexed, being one of the lists of the names of the Electors of the said State, made, certified and delivered to us by the Executive Authority of the said State on the first Wednesday of the month aforesaid.

Done at the City of Annapolis, on the first Wednesday in December, being the first day of the said month, in the year of our Lord the Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty four. In Witness

MEETING – Wednesday, December 1, 1824

(11 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic-Republican (D-R)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT

John Quincy Adams

William H. Crawford

Henry Clay

Andrew Jackson

All candidates from same party

GOVERNOR

Samuel Stevens, Jr. (D-R)

ELECTORS

Henry Brawner – 1st District

John C. Herbert – 2nd District

George Winchester – 3rd District

Dennis Claude – 3rd District

William Tyler – 4th District

Thomas Post – 4th District

William Brown – 5th District

Thomas Hope – 6th District

Samuel G. Osborn – 7th District

James Langston – 8th District

Littleton Dennis – 9th District

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS

Votes Cast

John Quincy Adams	14,632	44.1%
Andrew Jackson	14,523	43.7%
William H. Crawford	3,364	10.1%
Henry Clay	695	2.1%

MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

Electoral Votes

Andrew Jackson	7
John Quincy Adams	3
William H. Crawford	1
For Vice President:	
John C. Calhoun	10
Andrew Jackson	1

NATIONAL ELECTION RETURNS

Andrew Jackson	151,271	41.3%
John Quincy Adams	113,122	30.9%
Henry Clay	47,531	13.0%
William H. Crawford	40,856	11.2%

*NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS
(261 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Electoral Votes
Andrew Jackson	99
John Quincy Adams	84
William H. Crawford	41
Henry Clay	37
For Vice President	
John C. Calhoun	182
Nathan Stanford	30
Others	48 (combined)

MISCELLANIA

During Stevens' period as Governor, the right to vote and hold office was extended to the Jews who until that time could not. By 1827, two Jews were elected to the Baltimore City council.

John Quincy Adams was the only candidate ever to win the Presidency with fewer electoral votes and fewer popular votes than his opponents. No candidate had a majority of votes in the Electoral College, so the election of President was again to be decided by the House of Representatives. Jackson received the largest number of electoral votes; however, Henry Clay who was Speaker of the House united his supporters and used his influence as Speaker to secure a victory for Adams. Maryland voted for Adams. Adams later appointed Clay as Secretary of State which was characterized as the "corrupt bargain."

This was the first Presidential election where the popular vote was recorded.

Adams and George W. Bush are the only sons of a President to succeed to the nation's highest office.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 3, 1828

(11 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

National Republican (NR)
Democratic-Republican (D-R)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Andrew Jackson (D) and John C.
Calhoun
John Quincy Adams (NR) and Richard
Rush

GOVERNOR

Joseph Kent (D-R)

ELECTORS

Henry Brawner- 1st District
Benjamin Stoddard Forrest- 2nd District
William Tyler- 3rd District
William Fitzhugh, Junior- 3rd District
John S. Sellman- 4th District
Benjamin C. Howard- 4th District
Elias Brown- 5th District
James Sewell- 6th District
Thomas Emory- 7th District
Theodore R. Loockerman- 8th District
Littleton Dennis- 9th District

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total	Percentage	Electoral Votes
Adams and Rush	23,014	50.3%	6
Jackson and Calhoun	22,782	49.7%	5

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(261 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total	Percentage	Electoral Votes
Jackson and Calhoun	642,553	56.0%	178
Adams and Rush	500,897	43.6%	83

(Calhoun received only 171 electoral votes for Vice President. William Smith of South Carolina received 7.)

MISCELLANIA

The Presidential campaign of 1828 started nearly immediately after the inauguration of John Quincy Adams as President from the 1824 election. Early in 1825, the Tennessee State Legislature nominated Jackson for President.

Jackson and his supporters founded the Democratic Party - which was made up of different factions of the Democratic-Republican Party. The Democratic Party is the oldest active political party. During the election, Jackson's opponent referred to him as a "jackass" which is why the donkey is the symbol of the Democratic Party today. The election was particularly nasty and personal. Jackson's wife, Rachel, was accused of bigamy. She died before he was inaugurated. Jackson always held the Adams campaign responsible for her death.

Calhoun was the Vice President under Adams but decided to run with Jackson. Adams accepted Richard Rush, his Secretary of Treasury, as his running mate.

The National Republican Party would eventually become the Whig Party.

Maryland was divided nearly evenly between Jacksonian supporters and his opponents. Democratic support tended to be from Baltimore, the Upper Bay and western counties while the Whigs concentrated in the lower Bay region. This even divide of the political strength between the parties was evident in the Presidential elections. Because the electors were elected by district, not by the State at large, Maryland produced split votes in the Electoral College with each party winning electors from their base.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 5, 1832

(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

National Republican (NR)
Democratic (D)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Andrew Jackson (D) and Martin Van Buren
Henry Clay (NR) and John Sergeant

GOVERNOR

George Howard (Whig)

ELECTORS

William B. Tyler – 1st District
William Price – 1st District
Joseph Kent- 1st District
Gerard N. Cousin- 1st District
Upton S. Heath – 2nd District
William Frick – 2nd District
John Spear Smith – 3rd District
John N. Steele – 4th District
Robert H. Goldsborough – 4th District
Albert Constable – 4th District

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Clay and Sergeant	19,160	50.01%	5
Jackson and Van Buren	19,156	49.99%	3

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (286 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Jackson and Van Buren	701,780	54.2%	219
Clay and Sergeant	484,205	37.4%	49
William Wirt and Amos Ellsmaker	100,715	7.8%	7
John Floyd and Henry Lee			11

MISCELLANIA

Joseph Kent and Gerard N. Cousin didn't attend the Electoral College meeting because of "ill health" and did not vote. Joseph Kent was also elected to the U.S. Senate in the same year.

George Howard was born on November 21, 1789, in the Governor's Mansion in Annapolis, and was the second son of John Eager and Peggy (Chew) Howard. He was the only governor to have been born in the Governor's Mansion and the only son of a governor to have been elected governor. Following his term for Governor in 1833, Howard retired from public office, only to be a presidential elector for the Whig party in 1836 and 1840.

In 1831, Maryland passed legislation reducing the number of Presidential elector districts from 9 to 4. The first district comprising of Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Calvert, Saint Mary's, Charles, Montgomery, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties was to elect 4 electors. Baltimore City elected 2 electors. Harford county and the Eastern Shore comprised the fourth district and elected 3 electors. Baltimore County elected one.

The first Presidential nominating conventions occurred in 1832. The Anti-Masonic Party met in Baltimore and nominated William Wirt of Maryland (pictured below). Ironically, the Anti-Masonic Party was not organized in Maryland and Wirt may have been a Mason. With this action, Wirt became the first Presidential candidate ever to be nominated by a political convention. In the election, he carried only Vermont. Prior to his presidential run, he was a prosecuting attorney during the trial of Aaron Burr, the former Vice President in 1807. From 1817-1829, Wirt was the U.S. Attorney General. He is the longest serving U.S. Attorney General in U.S. history. He died in 1834 in Washington, D.C.

Soon after the Anti-Masonic party nominated Wirt, the National Republicans and the Democratic Party held nominating conventions in Baltimore. Conventions were nearly as important as the election. The convention selected the candidate and defined the platform of the party.



William Wirt Artist: James Barton Longacre 1833 Sepia ink wash on illustration board
Courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution

John Floyd and Henry Lee of the Nullifier Party received their electoral votes from South Carolina. The Nullifier Party's main principle was states' rights meaning that the states could nullify a federal law within its border.

In 1833, Jackson was the first President to ride on a train – a 12 mile journey on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The journey was from Ellicott's Mills to Baltimore.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 7, 1836

(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Whig (W)
Democratic (D)

ELECTORS

Robert W. Bowie
Elias Brown
Thomas Burchenal
James M. Coale
David Hoffman
George Howard
Anthony Kimmel
William Price
James B. Ricaud
Thomas G. Pratt –
Appointed to fill the vacancy of
John L. Purnell

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Martin Van Buren (D) & Richard
Johnson
William H. Harrison (W) & Francis
Granger
Hugh L. White (W) & John Tyler
Daniel Webster (W) & Francis Granger
Willie Mangum (W) & John Tyler

GOVERNOR

Thomas W. Veazey (W)

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS

Harrison	25,852	53.7%
Van Buren	22,267	46.3%

MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

Electoral Votes

Harrison	10
For Vice President John Tyler	10

NATIONAL ELECTION RETURNS

Van Buren	764,176	50.8%
Harrison	550,816	36.6%

*NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS
(294 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Electoral Votes
Van Buren	170
Harrison	73
White	26
Webster	14
Mangum	11
For Vice President	
Richard Johnson	147
Francis Granger	77
John Tyler	47
William Smith (D)	23

MISCELLANIA

In 1833, Maryland changed how electors were selected from electoral districts, which produced split votes for President in the past election to a “general ticket” format. This was done in order to increase the influence of Maryland in Presidential elections. In a memorandum to the General Assembly from 1828, it states “Thus in an experience of more than 30 years we have the mortifying result, that Delaware, with only three votes, in choosing the executive of the nation, has actually had more weight in the elections, than Maryland has had with 11 votes. The latter in the five warm contest having given only 15 clear votes, whilst the former has given sixteen clear votes at the same elections. The one choses electors by districts—the other provides either by a legislative choice or a general ticket, that the vote of the state shall be united, and that her whole federal force shall be effectually represented in the election.”

Also, in 1833, the General Assembly authorized the Electoral College to fill vacancies of electors. The Act authorized the elected electors present may appoint a qualified Elector prior to the proceedings. John S. Purnell was elected as an Elector but failed to appear. The Electors appointed Thomas G. Pratt to fill the vacancy.

Governor Thomas W. Veazey was a Presidential elector for James Madison in 1808 and 1812 and elected Governor to three consecutive one year terms (1836-1839). He oversaw the Reform Act of 1837 which strengthen the power of the Governor and changed the electoral process for State Senators.

Jacksonian Democracy spurred the popular sentiment across Maryland that the current way of electing the State Senate and Governor were antithesis to democratic principles. The elections of State Senators was an indirect method where voters elected electors who then elected the State Senators. It was Maryland's method that served as the basis for the Presidential election system.

On June 6, 1836, reformers held a convention in Baltimore to discuss of amending the Constitution of 1776. The reformers demanded the direct election of the Governor to a three-year term, replace the Electoral College system of the election of senators with a direct election, the eliminate of the Governor's Council and the reapportion of the House of Delegates to give appropriate weight to faster-growing cities. While popular opinion supported the convention's call for change, it did not result in an amendment to the Constitution, especially since the General Assembly and Governor were of the opposing party.

The Electoral College election of electors for the State Senate in 1836 produced a result where little more than one-fourth of the State's population had a majority of the electors. Frederick County had instructed its electors that unless they could get the



Whig members to agree to name at least eight Senators who were favorable to constitutional reform, they should refuse to go into session, provided, of course, they could get the other Democratic members to act with them. The Whigs refused to concur with the Democratic electors, the Democrats refused to come to Annapolis. The stage was now set for the constitutional crisis of 1837.

Since Whigs' majority fell short of a quorum, the General Assembly could not convene. Governor Veazey (pictured left) announced that since the Electoral College had failed to elect a new Senate, the old Senate still constituted the Senate of Maryland, and that it would continue to act until the next Senate

was lawfully elected. At the same time he instructed the old State Senators to assemble at Annapolis to discharge their duties until their successors would have been elected. This act turned public opinion against the Democrats.

The Democrats returned and the Electoral College went into session to elect a new State Senate. At this time, Veazey co-opted of the reform movement suggesting that representation in the House of Delegates be based upon population and that a Senator be allowed to represent each county and the City of Baltimore. The Reform Act of 1837 passed by the General Assembly abolished the old Senatorial Electoral College method of election and the Governor's Council in accordance with his recommendations.

As result of his political maneuvers, he easily won re-election as Governor. The election of Governor was indirect with the members of the General Assembly voting for the Governor only. He was the last Governor elected by the Legislature.

No vice presidential candidate received a majority of electoral votes. Virginia's 23 electors refused to support Richard Mentor Johnson as Vice President and cast its votes for William Smith instead. This deprived Johnson of the majority needed. The election for Vice President was decided in the U.S. Senate. The Senate selected Johnson 36-16 with 3 abstentions as the Vice President under the provisions of the 12th Amendment – the only time in history.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 2, 1840 **(10 Electoral Votes)**

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Whig (W)
Democratic (D)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Martin Van Buren (D) and Richard
Mentor Johnson
William H. Harrison (W) and John Tyler

GOVERNOR

William Grason (D)

ELECTORS

David Hoffman – Baltimore City
John Leeds Kerr – Talbot County
Theodore R. Loockerman – Talbot
County
George Howard – Anne Arundel County
John P. Kennedy – Baltimore City
Richard J. Bowie – Montgomery County
James M. Coale – Frederick County
William T. Wotton – Prince George's
County
Jacob A. Preston – Harford County
Thomas A. Spence – Worcester County

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Harrison and Tyler	33,528	53.8%	10
Van Buren	28,752	46.2%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (294 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Harrison and Tyler	1,275,390	52.9%	234
Van Buren	1,128,854	46.8%	60

(Richard Mentor Johnson received 48 electoral votes for Vice President, Littleton Tazewell received 11 and James Polk 1.)

MISCELLANIA

The Democratic Party met in Baltimore on May 5-6, 1840. Martin Van Buren was re-nominated with ease; however, his Vice President was not. While a war hero, Richard Mentor Johnson was not accepted by some of the Democratic delegates. He had some difficulties securing the nomination at the 1835 Democratic convention as well (also held in Baltimore). In the end, the convention could not select a national running mate for Van Buren. A compromise occurred where each state's Democratic leaders were to select the vice presidential candidate for their state.

It was at this meeting that a recommendation was made to record and preserve the minutes of Maryland's Presidential Electors meetings. For the first time, a Secretary of State presided with the Governor of Maryland at a meeting.

William Grason was Maryland's first popularly elected governor. The Reform Act of 1837 provided that the governor should be directly elected by the people instead of by the Legislature starting in 1838. The newly directly elected governor was to have a term of office for three years. The State was divided into three gubernatorial districts, with the Eastern Shore comprising one district, Baltimore City and the counties of Southern Maryland making up the second district, and Harford, Baltimore and the western counties the third district. Each of these districts would name a candidate in rotation commencing with the Eastern Shore District. In the spring of 1838, the Democrats nominated William Grason for governor and the Whigs selected John Nevitt Steele.

After a bitterly fought campaign in which both candidates charged each other with dishonesty, and corruption, Grason was elected, defeating Steele by the slim state-wide margin of 311 votes.

This was the first presidential election in which any candidate received more than a million votes. Almost a million more people went to the polls than in 1836.

Harrison served the shortest presidential term in history; took oath on March 4, 1841, died April 4, 1841. Tyler became the first president by act of God - earning him the nickname "His Accidency". He had much trouble with his own party – Whig – who tried to impeach him as his opposition. The impeachment attempt was the first time in U.S. history against a sitting President. At issue for the impeachment was the use of his veto power. During his term, Congress was able to override a veto- another first in U.S. history. In 1844, no party would nominate him.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 4, 1844

(8 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Whig (W)
Democratic (D)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

James K. Polk (D) and George M. Dallas
Henry Clay (W) and Theodore
Frelinghuysen

GOVERNOR

Francis Thomas (D)

ELECTORS

James B. Ricaud – Kent County
William Lingan Gaither – Montgomery
County
Thomas S. Alexander – Baltimore City
Augustus W. Bradford – Baltimore City
William Price – Allegany County
Charles R. Stewart – Anne Arundel
County (Howard District)
Henry E. Wright – Queen Anne’s County
Samuel Hambleton, Jr. – Talbot County

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Clay and Frelinghuysen	35,984	52.4%	8
Polk and Dallas	32,706	47.6%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (275 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Polk and Dallas	1,338,494	49.5%	170
Clay and Frelinghuysen	1,300,004	48.1%	105

MISCELLANEA

Both major political parties held their national nominating conventions in Baltimore that year. The Whigs met on May 1 and then later in the month, the Democratic Party.

The biggest issue of the campaign was the annexation of the Republic of Texas into the United States. Maryland’s General Assembly passed a resolution directing its U.S. Senators to oppose the annexation.

The frontrunner for the Democratic nomination, former president Martin Van Buren, opposed admitting Texas as a state, thus sinking his chances for securing the nomination. James K. Polk emerged as the dark horse candidate and won the nomination on the ninth ballot.

“Young Hickory”, as Polk was called, is considered one of the most successful Presidents for his ability to achieve nearly all of his major initiatives. Additionally, he pledged to serve only one term and never attempted to run again.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 6, 1848 **(8 Electoral Votes)**

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Whig (W)
Democratic (D)
Free Soil (FS)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore (W)
Lewis Cass and William O. Butler (D)
Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis
Adams (FS)

GOVERNOR

Francis Thomas (D)

ELECTORS

William Lingan Gaither –
Montgomery County
Joseph S. Cottman – Somerset County
John M. S. Causin – Anne Arundel
County
Andrew G. Ege – Carroll County
James Morrison Harris – Baltimore City
Benjamin Chambers Wickes – Kent
County
John E. Dirickson – Worcester County
Jacob Philip Roman – Allegany County

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total	Percentage	Electoral Votes
Taylor and Fillmore	37,702	52.1%	8
Cass and Butler	34,528	47.7%	
Van Buren and Adams	129	.2%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(290 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Taylor and Fillmore	1,361,393	47.3%	163
Cass and Butler	1,223,460	42.5%	127
Van Buren and Adams	291,501	10.12%	

MISCELLANIA

Once again the Democratic Party held their nominating convention in Baltimore. Before its conclusion, the convention delegates established a national committee, the Democratic National Committee, to attend to party business between elections.

This was the first Presidential election to be held on the same day in every state: November 7, 1848. On January 23, 1845, Congress passed a law declaring that the electors for President and Vice President are to be appointed by the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. This date was selected to ensure that the Electoral College meeting would be within 30 days of the election of the electors, not on a Sabbath or a market day for farmers. Previously, each state held the election for President on different days starting sometimes as early as October and as late as December. Federal law required the Electoral College to meet on the first Wednesday in December.

Taylor was the first President to be elected with no previous political experience. He was a war hero and was courted by both parties to be their nominee. Taylor died one year and four months after he was inaugurated.

Millard Fillmore succeeded Taylor in 1850. He was the last President not associated with the Democratic or Republican parties.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 1, 1852

(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Whig (W)
Free Soil (FS)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Franklin Pierce (D) and William R. King
Winfield Scott (W) and William A.
Graham
John P. Hale (FS) and George W. Julian

ELECTORS

Cathell Humphreys – Somerset County
Robert M. McLane – Baltimore City
Carroll Spence – Baltimore City
Charles J. M. Gwynn – Baltimore City
John Parran – Calvert County
Richard H. Alvey – Washington County
Joseph A. Wickes – Kent County
Ephraim K. Wilson – Worcester County

GOVERNOR

Enoch Louis Lowe (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Pierce and King	40,022	53.3%	8
Scott and Graham	35,077	46.7%	
Hale and Julian	21		

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (296 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Pierce and King	1,607,510	50.8%	254
Scott and Graham	1,386,942	43.9%	42
Hale and Julian	155,210	4.9%	

MISCELLANIA

The Maryland Institute in the eastern downtown business district of Baltimore, Maryland was the location for both the Whig and Democratic Party national nominating conventions.

The Whig Party did not nominate the incumbent President Millard Fillmore to seek a full term in office but chose General Winfield Scott.

Pierce was a dark horse nominee who only started to receive consideration as a compromise candidate on the 35th ballot at the convention. He finally secured the nomination on the 49th ballot.

William King took the oath of office for Vice President outside the country in Cuba. III, he died one month into his term as Vice President. The vacancy was never filled during the remainder of Pierce's term.

Slavery was the dominant issue of the times, leading to the breakup of the Whig Party and to the formation of the Republican Party. In Maryland, a constitutional convention was convened on November 4, 1850 and slavery was in the forefront. The 1851 Constitution forbade the General Assembly from passing any law "abolishing the relation of master or slave, as it now exists in this State." As a result of the Constitution, emancipation in Maryland would require an amendment to either federal law or the State Constitution.

Another issue at the 1850 constitutional convention was over the question of apportionment of legislative membership. The city of Baltimore, whose population was rapidly increasing, wanted apportionment of both houses on the basis of population. The counties, distrusting Baltimore and fearing what was termed "tyranny of the majority," were willing to make a few concessions for representation in the House, but persisted in retaining equal representation for all jurisdictions in the Senate. In the end, the counties won the battle, even to the point of counting slaves in the allotment of delegates on a limited population basis. In the Constitution of 1851, the General Assembly was empowered to reapportion the House of Delegates after each federal census on the basis of population, with certain qualifications. The Senate apportionment remained unchanged – one senator from Baltimore City and each of the counties, elected to four-year terms.

The convention also increased the number of elective offices rather appointed. Judicial elections, including for the Court of the Appeals, started as a result of the constitutional convention reforms.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 3, 1856

(8 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL

PARTIES IN MARYLAND

American-Know-Nothing-Whig (AKNW)
 Democratic (D)
 Republican (R)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE

PRESIDENT

James Buchanan (D) and John C. Breckenridge
 John C. Fremont (R) and William Lewis Dayton
 Millard Fillmore (AKNW) and Andrew Jackson Donelson

ELECTORS

J. Dixon Roman – Washington County
 James Wallace – Dorchester County
 Robert Goldsborough – Queen Anne’s County
 Frederick A. Schley – Frederick County
 Edwin H. Webster – Harford County
 Thomas Swann – Baltimore City
 Cornelius L. L. Leary – Baltimore City
 Roman William Thoursan - appointed to fill a vacancy - Augustus N. Sollers did not appear

GOVERNOR

Thomas Watkins Ligon (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Fillmore and Donelson	47,452	54.6%	8
Buchanan and Breckenridge	39,123	45.0%	
Fremont and Dayton	285	.3%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

(296 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Buchanan and Breckenridge	1,836,072	45.3%	174
Fremont and Dayton	1,342,345	33.1%	114
Fillmore and Donelson	873,053	21.5%	8

MISCELLANIA

The American Party achieved quick and phenomenal success in Maryland. It was mainly a nativist political party emerging from secret political clubs where members, when

asked about it, responded that they “knew nothing” about the groups. The party adopted the shoemaker’s punch or awl as its symbol, which the members brandished as a weapon.

Between 1854 and 1855, the party won numerous municipal elections including Baltimore and Annapolis. By 1856 the Know-Nothings had captured the House of Delegates and, with the inclusion of the remaining Whigs, the Senate. In 1857 their candidate, Thomas Holliday Hicks, was elected governor. The Baltimore City mayoral election of 1856, won by the American Party candidate, was noted for its violence and fraud. During this period of the 1850s, Baltimore was known as “Mobtown” for its Election Day riots. Between one to 15 people were killed with dozens to hundreds more wounded on Election Days.

The fifth and last Whig convention was held in Baltimore. Fillmore was unanimously selected as the party nominee. Additionally, Fillmore received the nomination of the American Party. Only Maryland issued its electoral votes to the former President, showing the strength of the American-Know-Nothing-Whig party in the State.

The American Party faded equally rapidly. The Know-Nothings were forced out of power by 1859 when the Democrats seized control of the General Assembly. The General Assembly passed a series of laws in effect to further limit of the American Party. In 1860, the General Assembly put the Baltimore City police under state control, regulated voting practices and created city election districts, and finally, voided the recent city election results.

Proceedings
of the Electors
of
President and Vice President
of the United States
in and for the State of Maryland.
1860.

On the First Wednesday in December being the fifth day of the said month in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the day appointed by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, on which the electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America are directed to assemble and perform the trust reposed in them, there appeared in the Senate Chamber in the City of Annapolis (the place designated by act of Assembly for the meeting of the said Electors), the following gentlemen who had been proclaimed by the Executive authority of the State to have been duly elected Electors of President and Vice President, of the United States, in and for the State of Maryland, to wit.

E. Louis Lowe of Frederick County.
James Lloyd Martin of Talbot County.
Elias Griswold of Dorchester County.
John B. Boyle of Carroll County.
Joshua Vansant of Baltimore City.
J. Parker Scott of Baltimore City.
John Ritchie of Frederick County.
James S. Franklin of Anne Arundel County.

The said Electors severally qualified by taking the oath prescribed by Law to be taken by all civil officers and by declaring their belief in the Christian Religion.

On motion of Mr. Vansant E. Louis Lowe was unanimously chosen President.

On motion of Mr. Franklin, Jonathan Pinkney was unanimously appointed Secretary, who duly qualified as such.

On motion of Mr. Franklin Thomas A. Mitchell was appointed Messenger and Walter Phelps Doorkeeper, who severally qualified.

On motion of Mr. Scott the Electors proceeded to ballot for President of the United States.

Mr. Scott nominated John C. Breckinridge of the State of Kentucky. Whereupon the ballots of the Electors were deposited in the ballot box, which was sealed and delivered by the President to Messrs. Scott and Vansant who on counting the said ballots, in the presence of the Electors, reported there had been eight ballots cast, and all of which were for John C. Breckinridge.

Whereupon it was declared by the Secretary that John C. Breckinridge

MEETING – Wednesday, December 5, 1860

(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Southern Democratic (SD)
Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Constitutional Union (CU)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

John C. Breckinridge (SD) and Joseph Lane
Abraham Lincoln (R) and Hannibal Hamlin
Stephen A. Douglas (D) and Herschel V. Johnson
John Bell (CU) and Edward Everett

ELECTORS

E. Louis Lowe – Frederick County
John Ritchie – Frederick County
James Lloyd Martin – Talbot County
Elias Griswold – Dorchester County
John B. Boyle – Carroll County
James T. Franklin – Anne Arundel County
Joshua Vansant – Baltimore City
T. Parkin Scott – Baltimore City

GOVERNOR

Thomas Holliday Hicks –
American-Know-Nothing-Whig

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Breckinridge and Lane	42,482	45.9%	8
Bell and Everett	41,760	45.1%	
Douglas and Johnson	5,966	6.4%	
Lincoln and Hamlin	2,294	2.5%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(303 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Lincoln and Hamlin	1,865,908	39.9%	180
Douglas and Johnson	1,380,202	29.5%	12
Breckinridge and Lane	848,019	18.1%	72
Bell and Everett	590,901	12.6%	39

MISCELLANIA

The Democratic Party held its nominating convention in South Carolina; however, delegates from numerous Southern states walked out over a platform dispute on slavery. No candidate emerged with a requisite amount of delegate votes. After 57 rounds of voting, the convention was eventually adjourned.

The Democrats reconvened later that year at the Front Street Theater in Baltimore. This time, even more Southern delegates walked out when the convention would not adopt a resolution supporting the extension of slavery. After two ballots, the remaining delegates nominated Stephen A. Douglas for President. Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama was nominated for Vice President, but he refused the nomination. The nomination finally went to Herschel Vespasian Johnson of Georgia.

The Southern delegates convened their own convention at Baltimore's Institute Hall. They adopted the pro-slavery platform and nominated Vice President John C. Breckinridge for President.

Baltimore was also the site for the Constitutional Union convention. The Constitutional Union party was made up of Whigs and Know-Nothings. They nominated John Bell over Sam Houston for President.

Lincoln's election was not popular in Maryland. Lincoln prior to his inauguration was to stop in Baltimore. However, there were rumors of an assassination attempt. On the evening of his arrival, telegraph lines to Baltimore were cut to prevent communications from potential conspirators. Meanwhile, Lincoln arrived in Baltimore in the middle of the night on a special train. Since a city ordinance prohibited night time rail travel through the downtown area of the city, the railcars had to be horse-drawn between the President Street and Camden Street stations. Once Lincoln's rail carriage had safely passed through Baltimore, Allan Pinkerton, the detective in charge of his security, sent a one-line telegram to the president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad: "Plums delivered nuts safely."

Thomas Holliday Hicks changed party affiliation throughout his political career from Democrat to Whig to the American Party. In 1857, he defeated his Democratic opponent John C. Groome by nearly 8,700 votes in an election which was marked by fraud, open intimidation of the voters, and unprecedented violence. Governor Hicks presided over a tumultuous period with the growing schism in Maryland for secession. While his role in the Baltimore city riots of 1861 is a matter for debate, he was pivotal in keeping Maryland a part of the Union.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 7, 1864

(7 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Republican (R)/ Union (U)
Democratic (D)/ States Rights

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Abraham Lincoln (R) and Andrew
Johnson
George B. McClellan (D) and George H.
Pendleton

ELECTORS

William P. Albert- Baltimore County
Henry N. Goldsborough- Talbot County
William H. W. Farrow- Worcester
County
William S. Reese- Baltimore City
R. Stroker Matthews- Baltimore City
Isaac Nesbit- Washington County
George W. Sands- Howard County

GOVERNOR

Augustus W. Bradford, Unionist

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Lincoln and Johnson	40,153	55.1%	7
McClellan and Pendleton	32,739	44.9%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(233 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Lincoln and Johnson	2,220,846	55.1%	212
McClellan and Pendleton	1,809,445	44.9%	21

MISCELLANEA

In Maryland, the political parties were more known by their positions on the Civil War rather than Republican and Democratic. The Union party, supported the Lincoln Administration, gained control of the State House and the General Assembly after the 1861 elections which was marked by voter intimidation. Military authorities stationed soldiers at the polling places which had the desired effect of dissuading many people from voting.

Union Ticket for voters residents of Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Talbot, Caroline, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil counties.

UNION TICKET.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON.



FOR ELECTORS

*Of the State of Maryland for President and
Vice-President of the United States.*

HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH
WILLIAM J. ALBERT
WILLIAM H. W. FARROW
WILLIAM S. REESE
R. STOCKETT MATHEWS
ISAAC NESBITT
GEORGE W. SANDS

For Governor,
THOMAS SWANN

For Lieutenant-Governor,
CHRISTOPHER C. COX

For Comptroller,
ROBERT J. JUMP

For Judge of Court of Appeals—4th Dist.
DANIEL WEISEL

For Attorney General,
ALEXANDER RANDALL

For Congress—1st District,
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL

Governor Bradford throughout his period as Governor opposed the Federal government's interference in Maryland's elections.

Andrew Johnson was a Democrat nominated by Republicans for Vice President. Lincoln and Johnson used the name National Union party for the election in an effort to attract Democratic voters. With the Civil War raging on, the Maryland Constitution expanded the right to vote to include soldiers away from Maryland. In every company of a Maryland regiment, a polling place was to be opened with the officers acting as election judges. After receiving the soldiers' votes, the Governor was to count the votes in the home district for that soldier.

Additionally, the 1864 Constitution of Maryland was sent to the voters for approval containing a provision excluding "who has by any open deed or word declared his adhesion to the cause of the enemies of the United

States, or his desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States” from voting and required a loyalty oath. Additionally, the Constitution ended slavery without any compensation to the slave holders. The vote on the Constitution was close, only winning approval by 375 votes. The difference maker was the absentee votes of the soldiers.


Lincoln was re-elected with a huge majority. His second inaugural address, considered one of the most beautiful ever delivered, said his famous words “...with malice toward none; with charity for all...let us...bind up the nation’s wounds...” He was assassinated soon after he took office for the second term.

Andrew Johnson, who was thrust into the Presidency by Lincoln’s death, was the first President to be impeached. The Senate vote fell one vote short required for conviction. After his Presidency, in 1869, he was elected to the United States Senate becoming the only former President to serve in this capacity.

Photos are of the voting tickets used by Union soldiers during the Civil War in 1864. Courtesy of Maryland Archives.

Democratic Ticket for voters resident in Howard, Anne Arundel, Montgomery, Prince George’s, Charles, St. Mary’s and Calvert Counties, and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 8th and 13th Districts of Baltimore County.

For President of the United States,
GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.
 For Vice-President,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON.



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Electors of the State of Maryland
 for President and Vice-President of
 the United States.

William Schley,
 John R. Franklin,
 George Vickers,
 Milton N. Taylor,
 Henry W. Jenkins,
 Thomas Devecmon,
 Edward W. Belt.

For Governor of Maryland,
 Ezekiel F. Chambers.

For Lieutenant Governor,
 Oden Bowie.

For Attorney General,
 Bernard Carter.

For Comptroller of the Treasury,
 Abraham Lingan Jarrett.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
 William P. Maulsby.

For Congress,
 Benjamin G. Harris.

5th District,—consisting of Howard, Anne Arundel,
 Montgomery, Prince George, Charles, St. Mary’s
 and Calvert Counties, and 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 8th and
 13th Districts of Baltimore County.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 2, 1868

(7 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL

PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic (D)

Republican (R)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE

PRESIDENT

Horatio Seymour (D) and Francis P. Blair

Ulysses S. Grant (R) and Schuyler Colfax

ELECTORS

John Thomson Mason – At Large

Albert Constable – 1st District

Walter T. Allender – 2nd District

Henry Clay Dallam – 3rd District

Charles B. Roberts – 4th District

George Peters – 5th District

George M. Gill – filled the vacancy

created by Robert B. Carmichael

(absent)

GOVERNOR

Thomas Swann – Union Party

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Seymour and Blair	62,357	67.2%	7
Grant and Colfax	30,438	32.8%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

(294 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Grant and Colfax	3,013,650	52.7%	214
Seymour and Blair	2,708,744	47.3%	80

MISCELLANEA

This presidential election was the first to take place during Reconstruction. Three of the former Confederate states (Texas, Mississippi, and Virginia) were not yet restored to the Union and therefore could not vote in the election.

With the federal troops gone and the ex-Confederates returning home ignoring the loyalty oath requirement for voting, Democrats returned to power in the General Assembly. The Union Party, which was comprised mainly of former members of the

Know-Nothing party and Radical Republicans, still retained the office of Governor. However, Governor Swann broke with his party and joined the Democrats over the right to vote. In May 1867, a constitutional convention was convened without a single Radical Republican present who objected to its formation. With a majority of over 24,000 votes, Maryland adopted a new Constitution later that year. The constitution abolished the office of the Lieutenant Governor, which was occupied Christopher Cox, a Radical Republican, and replaced the loyalty oath which was a part of the 1864 Constitution to limit the power of ex-Confederates. The 1867 Constitution remains in effect today. Grant won the popular vote by a slim margin, a little over 300,000 votes, but overwhelmingly carried the Electoral College by 214 to 80. Seymour ran fairly well in many states, especially in the South. Maryland was one of 8 states that were carried by Horatio Seymour in the 1868 Presidential election. The election showed that despite his popularity as a military hero, Grant was not invincible. His margin of victory in the popular vote total came from newly enfranchised former slaves.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 4, 1872 (8 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Horace Greeley (D) and Benjamin Gratz Brown
Ulysses S. Grant (R) and Henry Wilson

ELECTORS

Frederick Raine – At Large
Augustus W. Bradford – At Large
Philip D. Laird – 1st District
James B. Groome – 2nd District
John M. Carter – 3rd District
James A. Buchanan – 4th District
James T. Briscoe – 5th District
William Walsh – 6th District

GOVERNOR

William Pinkney Whyte

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS

Greeley and Brown	67,687	50.3%
Grant and Wilson	66,760	49.7%

MARYLAND ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS

For President:	
Thomas A. Hendricks	8
For Vice President:	
Benjamin Gratz Brown	8

NATIONAL ELECTION RETURNS

Grant and Wilson	3,598,468	55.6%
Greeley and Brown	2,835,315	43.8%

*NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS
(352 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

Grant and Wilson	286
Thomas A. Hendricks	42
Benjamin Gratz Brown	18
Horace Greeley	3*
Others	3 (combined)

* By resolution of the House, 3 votes cast for Horace Greeley were not counted.

MISCELLANIA

The 15th Amendment was ratified on February 3, 1870 granting that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. On May 19, 1870, Baltimore held a parade celebrating its passage. It was the largest parade in the nation.

The Democratic Party, which was still reeling from the Civil War divisions, held its convention in Baltimore at the Ford's Grand Opera House. The party, in one of the shortest conventions ever, endorsed the presidential candidate from the Liberal Republican Party, Horace Greeley. The Liberal Republican party was a short-lived political movement founded by breakaway Republicans fed up with the Grant administration policies and corruption.

Horace Greeley died November 29, 1872. His 66 electoral votes were split among Hendricks, Brown, Jenkins and Davis. At the Maryland meeting, former Governor, now elector, Bradford nominated Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana for President. Mr. Hendricks would later become the Vice President under Grover Cleveland's first term in office.

Maryland's Electoral College delayed the regular business to pass a resolution regarding Greeley's death: "Resolved, that the death of Horace Greeley under any circumstances or at any time within the recent history of our country would have awakened in the minds of large numbers of the people genuine expressions of regret; but occurring, as it does, when the people of this State were about to cast for him its electoral vote for the highest office in their gift (President of the United States), it demands from this body as

their representative for that purpose an emphatic expression of the profound grief with which the event has impressed us.

Resolved, that our regrets are by no means suggested by or limited to his political relations, but looking to his life-long career without reference to these, we mourn the event as one which our people of every political inclination may deplore under the conviction that in his death the poor, persecuted and oppressed of every race and clime have lost a benefactor and a friend, whose assistance no one of them ever sought in vain.

Resolved, that the attention of the youth of our country may be especially directed to the example of his life, which will assure them that poverty has no terrors which industry such as his may not overcome, and political honors no limit to which honesty and perseverance like his may not aspire.

Resolved, that whilst by these resolutions, we faintly express our deep emotion and unaffected sorrow at the death of this distinguished philanthropist, we would extend to his repeatedly afflicted family our sincere and heart-felt condolence in this last and severest bereavement of them all.”

MEETING – Wednesday, December 6, 1876 **(8 Electoral Votes)**

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Samuel J. Tilden (D) and Thomas A.
Hendricks
Rutherford B. Hayes (R) and William A.
Wheeler

GOVERNOR

John Lee Carroll (D)

ELECTORS

Richard B. Carmichael – At Large
Frederick Raine – At Large
James W. Dennis – 1st District
Richard T. LeMasey – 2nd District
William Shepard Bryan – 3rd District
Charles G. Kerr – 4th District
Teudall Marbury – 5th District
Frederick Y. Nelson – 6th District

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Tilden and Hendricks	91,779	56.0%	8
Hayes and Wheeler	71,980	44.0%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (369 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Tilden and Hendricks	4,288,191	51.0%	184
Hayes and Wheeler	4,033,497	48.0%	185

MISCELLANIA

This was the last election where any state chose electors by state legislature - Colorado having become the 38th state on August 1, 1876. With insufficient time to organize a presidential election in the new state, Colorado's state legislature selected the state's electors.

Tilden was elected by more popular votes and initially had more electoral votes than Hayes. The Republicans disputed returns from South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Oregon, and mustered enough electoral votes to give Hayes a victory. The Democrats cried fraud. "Tilden or Blood" was the battle cry for the Democrats to contest the election.

With a constitutional crisis developing, the U.S. Congress formed a 15-member Electoral Commission to settle the matter. Five members were selected from each house of Congress with five members of the Supreme Court. The majority party in each house named three members and the minority party two. The result of the Congressional selections yielded five Democratic and five Republican members. For the Supreme Court justices, two Republicans and two Democrats were chosen, and the fifth was political independent Justice David Davis. However, the legislature of Illinois elected Davis to the Senate where he promptly resigned as a Justice in order to take his Senate seat. The remaining available justices were Republicans. The Commission awarded the disputed electoral votes to Hayes with only a couple of days before the inauguration.

MEETING – Wednesday, December 1, 1880

(8 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

James A. Garfield (R) and Chester A.
Arthur
Winfield Scott Hancock (D) and William
H. English

ELECTORS

I. Nevett Steele – At Large
I. Thomas C. Hopkins – At Large
Levin L. Waters – 1st District
Patrick H. Wacker – 2nd District
John R. McNulty – 3rd District
William H. Welsh – 4th District
R. W. W. Bowie – 5th District
William M. Price – 6th District

GOVERNOR

William T. Hamilton (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Hancock and English	93,706	54.1%	8
Garfield and Arthur	78,515	45.4%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (369 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Garfield and Arthur	4,453,611	48.3%	214
Hancock and English	4,445,256	48.2%	155

MISCELLANEA

In 1880, Maryland passed a law giving the electors present at the Electoral College meeting the power to fill any vacancies whether by absence or other reason before proceeding with the vote. The law followed the federal law, setting the date, as the first Wednesday in December, to cast the votes. The law also set the time for the meeting, noon.

The vote of Georgia was not cast until December 8, the second Wednesday of December. The votes were counted at the joint session even though they were late. If they had not been counted, Winfield S. Hancock would only have received 144 votes.

James Garfield, the second President to be killed by an assassin, was shot July 2, 1881 and died September 19, 1881. He was succeeded by Chester A. Arthur.

As noted earlier, in 1845, Congress passed a law providing for a uniform nationwide date for choosing Presidential electors but the law did not affect election dates for Congress, which remained within the jurisdiction of state governments. Over time, the states moved their Congressional elections to this date as well. By 1880, no states held their congressional elections after Election Day for the first time (California was the last state to hold late elections, in 1878).

MEETING – Wednesday, December 3, 1884 (8 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Greenback (G)
Prohibition (P)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Grover Cleveland (D) and Thomas A. Hendricks
James G. Blaine (R) and John A. Logan
Benjamin F. Butler (G) and Absolom M. West
John P. St. John (P) and William Daniel

ELECTORS

General Bradley T. Johnson – Baltimore County
Thomas I. Keating – Queen Anne’s County
Clement Sulivane – Dorchester County
Patrick H. Walker – Baltimore County
Harry E. Mann – Baltimore City
Skipwith Wilmer – Baltimore City
Henry F. Spalding – St. Mary’s County
Henry H. Keedy – Washington County

GOVERNOR

Robert M. McLane (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Cleveland and Hendricks	96,941	46.2%	8
Blaine and Logan	85,748	40.8%	
Butler and West	24,382	11.6%	
St. John and Daniel	2,872	1.4%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(401 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Cleveland and Hendricks	4,915,586	48.9%	219
Blaine and Logan	4,852,916	48.2%	182
Butler and West	175,096	1.74%	
St. John and Daniel	147,482	1.47%	

MISCELLANIA

The first Democrat to be elected after the Civil War, Cleveland was also the only President to serve one term, lose an election, and then come back again for a second term.

General Bradley T. Johnson presided over the Electoral College and was selected as the President of the Maryland College. A general for the Confederate Army of Maryland First Infantry spoke prior to casting the votes, about the Republican presidents for the last 24 years, showing that the divisions from the Civil War remained.

“For twenty-four years the government of the Union had been founded on force and not on the will of the people. During all that time it has been administered by a party by right of conquest, and not by right of consent.” Later he stated that this was “a declaration by all the people of the equal patriotism and equal virtue of all the States, and that hereafter there shall be no disfranchisement of Sections, of races, nor of opinions. “

Shortly after Grover Cleveland had been inaugurated as President of the United States in 1885, he nominated Governor McLane to be Minister to France. McLane’s special fitness for the post was universally acknowledged as he had been interested in the French nation all his life. He had also been educated in Paris, and had married his wife there. He served as Minister throughout the entire Cleveland administration.

William Daniel, the nominee for Vice President for the Prohibition Party, was a former Maryland legislator representing Dorchester County.

Vice President Thomas Hendricks served for only eight months before he died in office on November 25, 1885, and the office remained vacant till the next election.

1889.
 Proceedings of Electors

President and Vice President of the United States in and for the
 State of Maryland

On the Second Monday of January, being the thirteenth day of said month, in the Year Eighteen-hundred and Eighty-nine, The day appointed by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, on which the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America are directed to assemble and perform the trust reposed in them, there appeared at the hour of noon, in the Senate Chamber, in the State House, in the City of Annapolis (The time and place designated by acts of assembly for the meeting of said Electors) the following Gentlemen who had been proclaimed by the Executive authority of the State to have been duly elected Electors of President and Vice President of the United States in and for the State of Maryland; to wit;

James Hodges } at large
 Henry Page }

William Scott Roberts
 James P. Berret
 Milloughby W. Smith
 Isaac Gotham Moore
 Robert C. Conls
 Hattersly W. Talbott

The said Electors severally qualified before Sprigg Hanwood Esq
 Clerk of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel County by taking the
 oath prescribed by the Constitution to be taken by all civil officers,

On motion by Mr Hodges.

Mr. James P. Berret was unanimously
 chosen President of the College. And was escorted to the Chair
 by Messrs Page and Talbott, and addressed the Electors.

On motion by Mr. Roberts

Capt W. G. Parnell, Secretary of the
 Maryland Senate was elected Secretary

On motion by Mr. Page

A Committee of two was appointed
 to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization
 of the college.

MEETING – Monday, January 14, 1889

(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Prohibition (P)

ELECTORS

James Hodges – At Large
Henry Page – At Large
William Scott Roberts- Queen’s Anne
County
James P. Berrett- Carroll County
Willoughby N. Smith- Baltimore City
Isaac Gorham Moale- Baltimore City
Robert C. Combs- St. Mary’s County
Hattersly W. Talbott- Montgomery
County

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Grover Cleveland (D) and Allen G.
Thurman
Benjamin Harrison (R) and Levi Parsons
Morton
Clinton B. Fisk (P) and John A. Brooks

GOVERNOR

Elihu E. Jackson (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Cleveland and Thurman	106,188	50.3%	8
Harrison and Morton	99,986	47.4%	
Fisk and Brooks	4,767	2.3%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(401 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Cleveland and Thurman	5,539,118	48.6%	168
Harrison and Morton	5,449,825	47.8%	233
Fisk and Brooks	249,819	2.2%	

MISCELLANEA

This was the third U.S. presidential election where the winner of the Presidency did not win the popular vote.

Fraud in the election played an important part in the victory and helped change how America cast ballots in future elections. Harrison, the grandson of William Henry Harrison, gained a narrow victory over his opponent in electoral votes due in large part

to carrying New York State (Cleveland's home state) and Indiana (Harrison's home state).

By 1888, voters casted a ballot either by declaring their votes at the polls or by casting a pre-printed ticket or proxy in the polling place. Each party faction across the nation produced its own ticket. Because of unique ballot designs, secrecy of the ballot was nearly impossible.

Fearing a close election in Indiana, the treasurer of the Republican National Committee, W.W. Dudley organized a vote buying scheme where numerous Republican ballots were to be cast illegally. The operation, known as the "blocks of five", was where one person was in charge of five fraudsters to cast illegal votes.

In a bit of irony, ten years earlier, Indiana attempted to prosecute electoral fraud with U.S. Marshal W. W. Dudley and Special Prosecutor Benjamin Harrison heading up the effort.

The public reaction to the scandal helped to change electoral history and establish the secret ballot. A ballot-reform swept across the nation. By the 1892 elections, 38 states adopted the secret ballot voting method, known as the Australian ballot.

MEETING – Monday, January 9, 1893 **(8 Electoral Votes)**

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Prohibition (P)
Populist (PO)

ELECTORS

John Lee Carroll- At Large
Alonzo L. Miles- At Large
William Massey
Frederick William Baker
John Hannibal
Charles Ridgely Goodwin
Abram Claude
William Veirs Bouic, Jr.

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Grover Cleveland (D) and Adlai E.
Stevenson
Benjamin Harrison (R) and Whitelaw
Reid
John Bidwell (P) and James B. Cranfill
James B. Weaver (PO) and James G.
Field

GOVERNOR

Frank Brown (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Cleveland and Stevenson	113,866	53.4%	8
Harrison and Reid	92,736	43.5%	
Bidwell and Cranfill	5,877	2.8%	
Weaver and Field	796	.4%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(444 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Cleveland and Stevenson	5,554,617	46.0%	277
Harrison and Reid	5,186,793	43.0%	145
Weaver and Field	1,029,357	8.50%	22
Bidwell and Cranfill	270,770	2.25%	

MISCELLANIA

In response to the 1888 Presidential election, two years later, Maryland adopted the secret ballot system where production of the ballot became a government function. The ballot was distributed only at the polling place and marked in secret.

John Lee Carroll was elected President of the Electoral College. He was Governor from 1876-1880 and the great-grandson of Thomas Sim Lee, Maryland's second Governor and the grandson of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Vice President Stevenson was the grandfather of Adlai, the Democratic presidential candidate in 1952 and 1956.

MEETING – Monday, January 11, 1897

(8 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Republican (R)
Democratic (D)
Populist (PO)
Prohibition (P)
National Democratic (ND)
Socialist Labor (SL)
National Silver (NS)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

William McKinley (R) and Garrett A.
Hobart
William Jennings Bryan (D/PO), (NS) and
Arthur Sewall
John M. Palmer (ND) and Simon B.
Buckner
Joshua Levering (P) and Hale Johnson

Charles H. Machett (SL) and Matthew
Maguire

Charles Bentley (NP) and James
Southgate

ELECTORS

Adam E. King – Baltimore City
Jesse Cookman Boyd – Baltimore City
Monitor Watchman – Baltimore City
Robert M. Welch – Baltimore City
Alexander Frank – Baltimore City
Talbot J. Albert – Baltimore City
Washington A. Smith – Dorchester
County
Merritt Wilson – Garrett County

GOVERNOR

Lloyd Lowndes (R)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
McKinley and Hobart	136,959	54.7%	8
Bryan and Sewall	104,150	41.6%	
Levering and Johnson	5,918	2.4%	
Palmer and Buckner	2,499	1.0%	
Machett and Maguire	587	.23%	
Bentley and Southgate	136	.05%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total	
McKinley and Hobart	7,105,076	51.1%
Bryan and Sewall	6,370,897	45.8%
Palmer and Buckner	133,537	.96%
Levering and Johnson	124,896	.90%
Machett and Maguire	36,359	.26%
Bentley and Southgate	19,367	.14%

*NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS
(447 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

Electoral Votes

McKinley and Hobart	271
Bryan and Sewall/Thomas Watson	176

MISCELLANIA

This election marked the turning point on how campaigns were run and funded. Mark Hanna, the campaign manager for McKinley and Chairman of the Republican National Committee, used polling, buttons, posters and billboards to help elect McKinley which are still used today.

In order to fund his operation, Hanna systematized fund-raising from the business community. Before 1896, most presidential campaigns were run through the political parties and relied on “contributions” from patronage workers. Hanna decided to expand the donor base and tapped the railroaders and other tycoons of industry, by stoking their fears of financial catastrophe if Bryan and his “free silver” platform prevailed. The result was a war chest that has been estimated at between \$3.5 million and \$10 million, in an era when newspapers sold for a penny. Thus giving rise to the modern campaigns.

Bryan received the nomination of the Democratic and Populist Parties with different vice presidential candidates. As a result of the double nomination, both the Bryan-Sewall Democratic ticket and the Bryan-Watson Populist ticket appeared on the ballot in many states. Although the Populist ticket did not win the popular vote in any state, 27 electors for Bryan cast their vice presidential vote for Watson instead of Sewall.

Joshua Levering was a Baptist leader from Maryland. In 1900, he was Vice President of the Sabbath Association of Maryland and President of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1896, the General Assembly ended the practice of electing one U.S. Senator from the Eastern Shore.

Vice President Garret A. Hobart died November 21, 1899.

MEETING – Monday, January 14, 1901

(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Republican (R)
Democratic (D)
Prohibition (P)
Socialist (S)
Union Reform (UR)
Socialist Labor (SL)

Seth Hockett (UR) and Samuel T. Nicholson
Joseph Francis Malloney (SL) and Valentine Remmel

ELECTORS

James E. Hooper
Henry M. McCullough
Robert M. Messick
Albert E. Ohr
Henry Brunt
Adam E. King
J. Frank Parran
Alban G. Thomas

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

William McKinley (R) and Theodore Roosevelt
William Jennings Bryan (D) and Adlai E. Stevenson
John Granville Wooley (P) and Henry Brewer Metcalf
Eugene Victor Debs (S) and Job Harriman

GOVERNOR

John Walter Smith (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
McKinley and Roosevelt	136,151	51.5%	8
Bryan and Stevenson	122,237	46.2%	
Wooley and Metcalf	4,574	1.7%	
Debs and Harriman	900	.3%	
UR and SL (combined)	524	.2%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (447 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
McKinley and Roosevelt	7,219,193	51.7%	292
Bryan and Stevenson	6,357,698	45.5%	155
Wooley and Metcalf	209,004	1.50%	
Debs and Harriman	86,935	.62%	
UR and SL (combined)	98,147	.70%	

MISCELLANIA

William McKinley was shot and fatally wounded on September 6, 1901, in Buffalo, New York. McKinley became the third American president to be assassinated, following Abraham Lincoln in 1865 and James A. Garfield in 1881. Robert Todd Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln’s son, was present or nearby all three assassinations. Lincoln himself recognized these coincidences. He is said to have refused a later presidential invitation with the comment, "No, I'm not going, and they'd better not ask me, because there is a certain fatality about presidential functions when I am present."

MEETING – Monday, January 9, 1905
(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

- Democratic (D)
- Republican (R)
- Prohibition (P)
- Socialist (S)

Benjamin Hanford

ELECTORS

- Frank Brown
- Elihu E. Jackson
- John E. George
- T. Herbert Shriver
- James King
- Samuel A. Mudd
- Ferdinand Williams
- Charles J. Bonaparte

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

- Alton Brooks Parker (D) and Henry Gassaway Davis
- Theodore Roosevelt (R) and Charles W. Fairbanks
- Silas Comfort Swallow (P) and George W. Carroll
- Eugene Victor Debs (S) and

GOVERNOR

Edwin Warfield (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Parker and Davis	109,446	48.8%	7
Roosevelt and Fairbanks	109,497	48.8%	1
Swallow and Carroll	3,034	1.4%	
Debs and Hanford	2,247	1.0%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(476 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Roosevelt and Fairbanks	7,625,599	56.4%	336
Parker and Davis	5,083,501	37.6%	140
Debs and Hanford	402,489	2.98%	
Swallow and Carroll	258,596	1.91%	

MISCELLANIA

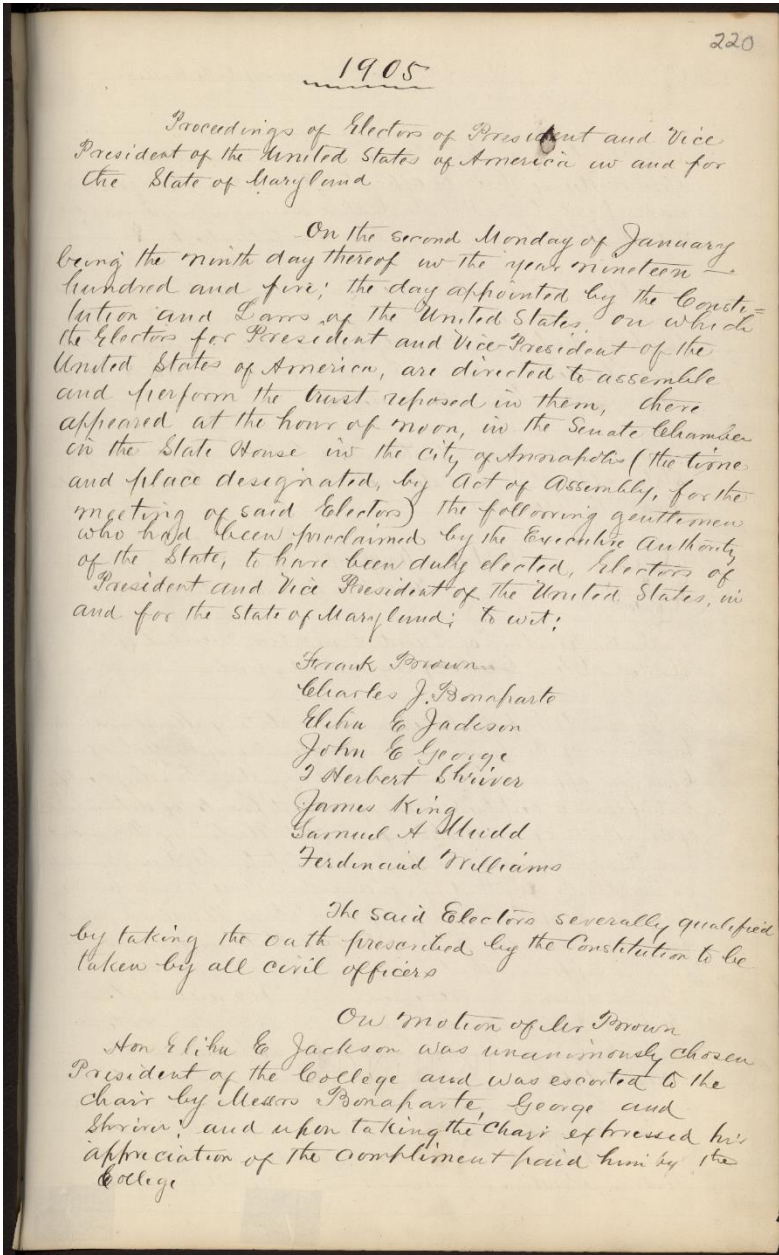
The 1904 election for President was one of the closest elections in Maryland history, and the closest general election in a Presidential general election. While the result of the election nationally was not in question, the election remained in doubt in Maryland for several days and was not officially resolved until the meeting of the board of canvassers in Annapolis on November 30, 1904. In the end, Roosevelt won the popular vote by 51 votes. However, Roosevelt only received one electoral vote from Maryland.

In voting for President, voters cast their ballot for individual candidates for electors that were listed under the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates for each party, not just the Presidential candidates. A voter, therefore, was able to mark their ballot for up to eight elector candidates of any party. Additionally, the Democratic-controlled legislature removed designated party symbols from the ballots in 1901 adding to the confusion which assisted numerous voters, especially the illiterate.

So while Roosevelt carried the State, the top vote getters for electors were mainly Democrats; only one Republican elector, Charles J. Bonaparte, managed to be in the top eight vote getters. Not until 1937 would the names of the electors be removed from

the Maryland ballot, leaving the voter to choose only among the candidates for President and Vice President.

Samuel A. Mudd was a Democratic elector. His father, Samuel A. Mudd, Sr., was the doctor that treated the wounds of John Wilkes Booth, President Lincoln's assassin.



MEETING – Monday, January 11, 1909

(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
 Republican (R)
 Prohibition (P)
 Socialist (S)
 Independence (I)

Thomas Louis Hisgen (I) and John
 Temple Graves

ELECTORS

James Enos Ray, Jr.
 James W. Denny
 Edwin H. Brown, Jr.
 John F. Williams
 Hampson H. Biedler
 John Charles Linthicum
 John A. Robinson
 Albert G. Towers

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

William Jennings Bryan (D) and John W.
 Kern
 William Howard Taft (R) and James S.
 Sherman
 Eugene Wilder Chafin (P) and Aaron
 Sherman Watkins
 Eugene Victor Debs (S) and Benjamin
 Hanford

GOVERNOR

Austin L. Crothers (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Bryan and Kern	115,908	48.6%	6
Taft and Sherman	116,513	48.8%	2
Chafin and Watkins	3,302	1.4%	
Debs and Hanford	2,323	1.0%	
Others – Hisgen and Graves	485	.2%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (483 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Taft and Sherman	7,676,598	51.58%	321
Bryan and Kern	6,406,874	43.05%	162
Debs and Hanford	420,380	2.82%	
Chafin and Watkins	252,821	1.70%	
Hisgen and Graves	126,474	.85%	

MISCELLANIA

Once again, Maryland's electoral votes were split; two of the eight votes went to the Republican candidate, Taft. Robinson and Towers were the electors who voted Republican.

Albert G. Towers was unable to attend the meeting of the Electoral College. He was sick in bed with rheumatism and wanted his brother, Lawrence B. Towers, to fill his vacancy. Lawrence Towers was unanimously voted as a substitute elector.

In the early 1900s, campaign finance reform was a national issue. In 1908, Maryland passed its first campaign finance law, often called the Corrupt Practices Act, which required that a political committee appoint a treasurer, who was responsible for receiving, holding, and disbursing campaign funds, and set limits on campaign expenditures by candidates.

During this period, a series of amendments to the state amendment were on the ballot in an effort to restrict the voter rights of African-Americans and newly naturalized citizens. While these types of amendments passed in some form in a majority of Southern states, they all failed in Maryland with the last attempt in 1911 with the Diggs amendment.

In 1908, Maryland ended the convention system for nominating its candidates in State elections. Candidates had to run in a primary election in an effort to break the power of the local ward leaders.

MEETING – Monday, January 13, 1913

(8 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic (D)
Progressive (PG)
Republican (R)
Socialist (S)
Labor (L)
Prohibition (P)

Eugene Victor Debs (S) and Benjamin
Hanford
Thomas Louis Hisgen (I) and John
Temple Graves

ELECTORS

James Thomas Truitt
Robert E. Lee
Alfred W. Sisk
Frank Thomas Shaw
William Shepard Bryan, Jr.
James McC. Trippe
Louis C. Carrico
Edwin Austin Baughman

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Woodrow Wilson (D) and Thomas R.
Marshall
William Howard Taft (R) and James S.
Sherman
Eugene Wilder Chafin (P) and Aaron
Sherman Watkins

GOVERNOR

Austin L. Crothers (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Wilson and Marshall	112,674	48.6%	8
Roosevelt and Johnson	57,789	24.9%	
Taft and Sherman	54,956	23.7%	
Debs and Seidel	3,996	1.7%	
Others	2,566	1.1%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total	
Wilson and Marshall	6,294,327	41.84%
Roosevelt and Johnson	4,120,207	27.39%
Taft and Sherman	3,486,343	23.18%
Debs and Seidel	900,370	5.99%
Others	241,902	1.61%

*NATIONAL ELECTORAL COLLEGE RESULTS
(531 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Electoral Votes
Wilson and Marshall	435
Roosevelt and Johnson	88
Taft and Nicholas Butler	8

MISCELLANIA

Vice President James S. Sherman died October 30, 1912. After the general election, Nicholas Butler was selected by the Republican Party to receive the electoral votes due to the death of James S. Sherman.

1912 marked the first Presidential election that primary elections played a role in determining the nominee with about a quarter of the states holding primaries. While Maryland held its first statewide primary elections in 1910, this was the first time for a Presidential contest.

The Democratic National Convention was held in Baltimore in the summer of 1912. Wilson was nominated on the 46th roll call ballot. James Preston, mayor of Baltimore, received a few votes to be Wilson's running mate but ultimately the delegates nominated Thomas Marshall.

In 1914, the General Assembly passed emergency legislation authorizing the election supervisors of Baltimore City and the counties the ability to procure lever operated voting machines for elections. However, it was optional and not a mandatory provision. By 1928, only Baltimore City attempted to use the lever voting machines. 50 machines were purchased in Baltimore but were never used in that election.

MEETING – Monday, January 8, 1917

(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
 Republican (R)
 Prohibition (P)
 Socialist (S)
 Labor (L)

Arthur Elmer Reimer (L) and Caleb
 Harrison

ELECTORS

Frank A. Furst
 John Royston Stifler
 Levin Ernest Williams
 Albert C. Tolson
 Forest Bramble
 William W. Burnett
 George Wells
 George Stern

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Woodrow Wilson (D) and Thomas R.
 Marshall
 Charles Evans Hughes (R) and Charles
 Warren Fairbanks
 J. Frank Hanly (P) and Ira Landrith
 Allan L. Benson (S) and George R.
 Kirkpatrick

GOVERNOR

Emerson C. Harrington (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Wilson and Marshall	138,359	52.8%	8
Hughes and Fairbanks	117,347	44.8%	
Hanly and Landrith	2,903	1.1%	
Benson and Kirkpatrick	2,674	1.0%	
Reimer and Harrison	756	.29%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (531 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Wilson and Marshall	9,126,063	49.2%	277
Hughes and Fairbanks	8,547,030	46.1%	254
Benson and Kirkpatrick	589,924	3.18%	
Hanly and Landrith	221,030	1.19%	
Reimer and Harrison	15,295	.08%	

MISCELLANIA

In 1915, the U.S. Supreme Court held in Myers v. Anderson that Maryland state officials were liable for civil damages for enforcing a grandfather clause that exempted voters from poll taxes and literacy tests if their grandfathers had been registered voters. The law was designed to disfranchise descendants of former slaves.

In the years following the election, two important voting amendments to the Constitution were ratified – the 17th, providing for the direct election of senators by the people instead of by the state legislature and the 19th, in 1920, giving women the right to vote.

MEETING – Monday, January 10, 1921
(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

- Republican (R)
- Democratic (D)
- Socialist (S)
- Farmer-Labor (FL)
- Socialist-Labor (SL)

- Parley Parker Christensen (FL) and Max S. Hayes
- William W. Cox (SL) and August Gilhaus

ELECTORS

- James Carey
- William T. Delaplaine
- Alfred Clayton Hayden
- William G. Henkel
- Ben Franklin Woelper, Jr.
- William G. Albrecht
- Asa Clarkhuff Sharp
- J. Ellsworth Stonebraker

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

- Warren G. Harding (R) and Calvin Coolidge
- James M. Cox (D) and Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Eugene V. Debs (S) and Seymour Stedman

GOVERNOR

- Albert C. Ritchie (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Harding and Coolidge	236,117	55.1%	8
Cox and Roosevelt	180,626	42.2%	
Debs and Stedman	8,876	2.1%	
Christensen and Hayes	1,645	.4%	
W. W. Cox and Gilhaus	1,178	.3%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(531 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Harding and Coolidge	16,147,249	60.4%	404
Cox and Roosevelt	9,140,864	34.2%	127
Debs and Stedman	897,704	3.36%	
Christensen and Hayes	263,540	.99%	
W. W. Cox and Gilhaus	301,384	1.13%	

MISCELLANIA

Since the election of 1920, the Clerk of the House of Representatives has collected and published the official vote counts for federal elections from the official sources among the various states and territories.

Mary E. W. Risteau became the 1st woman elected to the House of Delegates on November 8, 1921. Later in 1934, she was the first woman elected to the State Senate. One of the biggest legislative accomplishments was the passage of the Administration Bill that granted women the right to serve in high public offices in Maryland.

Radio station KDKA in Pittsburgh made the first broadcast of election returns for this race.

Harding died in office of a cerebral hemorrhage on August 2, 1923. His death came as a shock to the nation. It was after his death that numerous scandals emerged about his administration.

MEETING – Monday, January 12, 1925

(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Republican (R)
Democratic (D)
Progressive (PG)
Labor (L)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Calvin Coolidge (R) and Charles G. Dawes
John W. Davis (D) and Charles W. Bryan
Robert M. LaFollette (PG) and Burton K. Wheeler
Frank T. Johns (L) and Verne T. Reynolds

ELECTORS

Harry N. Abercrombie – At Large
Frederick W. Page – At Large
Thomas P. Wharton – 1st Cong. Dist.
Oscar B. Chenoweth – 2nd Cong. Dist.
Wilford D. Dill – 3rd Cong. Dist.
Henry W. L. Fricke – 4th Cong. Dist.
James P. Curley – 5th Cong. Dist.
Harry E. Baker – 6th Cong. Dist.

GOVERNOR

Albert C. Ritchie (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Coolidge and Dawes	162,414	45.3%	8
Davis and Bryan	148,072	41.3%	
LaFollette and Wheeler	47,157	13.1%	
Johns and Reynolds	987	.3%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(531 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Coolidge and Dawes	15,725,016	54.1%	382
Davis and Bryan	8,386,503	28.8%	136
LaFollette and Wheeler	4,822,856	16.6%	13
Johns and Reynolds	36,428	.1%	

MISCELLANIA

The “Roaring Twenties” was a time of economic prosperity in the nation. There was little doubt that Coolidge was going to win the Presidency. He restored dignity to the White House after the numerous scandals from the Harding administration. His campaign slogan, "Keep Cool with Coolidge", was highly popular.

This was the first election for President where Native Americans were granted the right to vote. The 1924 Indian Citizenship Act declared non-citizen Native Americans born within the territorial limits of the United States to be citizens of the United States. Prior to the law, Native Americans were considered citizens of their own tribes, rather than of the United States and therefore were denied the right to vote.

Albert Ritchie, who served as Maryland’s governor for 15 years, made his first attempt to seek the Democratic nomination for President. First elected in 1919 in one of the closest gubernatorial elections in Maryland history, Governor Ritchie passed the “fewer elections law” during his first term. This law changed the election of the House of Delegates from every 2 years to 4 years. Because of the constitutional amendment changing the election date, his second term in office lasted only three years.

MEETING – Wednesday, January 2, 1929
(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

- Republican (R)
- Democratic (D)
- Socialist (S)
- Workers’ Party (WP)
- Labor (L)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

- Herbert Hoover (R) and Charles Curtis
- Alfred E. Smith (D) and Joseph T. Robinson
- Norman M. Thomas (S) and James H. Maurer
- William Z. Foster (WP) and Benjamin Gitlow

Verne L. Reynolds (L) and Jeremiah Crowley

ELECTORS

- Lawrence B. Towers
- Charles J. Butler
- William T. Allen
- William B. Wade
- Sigmund Stephan
- Milton W. Gatch
- Thomas P. Littlepage
- Henry C. Foltz

GOVERNOR

Albert C. Ritchie (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Hoover and Curtis	301,479	57.1%	8
Smith and Robinson	223,626	42.3%	
Thomas and Maurer	1,701	.3%	
Foster and Gitlow	636	.1%	
Reynolds and Crowley	906	.2%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (531 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Hoover and Curtis	21,392,190	58.0%	444
Smith and Robinson	15,016,443	40.7%	87
Thomas and Maurer	267,420	.72%	
Foster and Gitlow	48,770	.13%	
Reynolds and Crowley	21,603	.6%	

MISCELLANIA

Robert G. Foltz was elected to fill the vacancy of Henry Foltz. No reason was given for his absence.

Coolidge decided not to run for re-election, leaving the Republican nomination wide open. Secretary of Commerce Hoover was nominated on the first ballot at the convention. Hoover won the general election by a large margin.

Al Smith was the first Catholic nominated by a major political party for President and his religion was an issue in the election.

Less than 8 months into Hoover's term as President, the Great Crash occurred on Wall Street beginning the Great Depression.

MEETING – Wednesday, January 4, 1933

(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
 Republican (R)
 Socialist (S)
 Communist (C)
 Labor (L)

ELECTORS

Frank A. Furst
 Emerson C. Harrington
 James F. Evans
 Stuart S. Janney
 John C. Mencke
 Charles T. Williams
 Oliver H. Bruce, Jr.
 John W. Leitch

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) and John
 Nance Garner
 Herbert Hoover (R) and Charles Curtis
 Norman Thomas (S) and James H.
 Maurer
 William Z. Foster (C) and James W. Ford
 Verne L. Reynolds (L) and John W. Aiken

GOVERNOR

Albert C. Ritchie (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Roosevelt and Garner	314,314	61.5%	8
Hoover and Curtis	184,184	36.0%	
Thomas and Maurer	10,489	2.1%	
Foster and Ford	1,031	.2%	
Reynolds and Aiken	1,036	.2%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (531 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Roosevelt and Garner	22,821,857	57.3%	472
Hoover and Curtis	15,761,841	39.6%	59
Thomas and Maurer	884,781	2.22%	
Foster and Ford	102,991	.26%	
Reynolds and Aiken	33,276	.08%	

MISCELLANIA

Thomas J. Younger was elected a substitute elector for John W. Leitch on account of an illness.

Maryland was one of the last states to ratify the 20th Amendment. The 20th Amendment changed the date that the term of office for the President and Congress was to begin. The practical effect reduced the “lame duck” status of the defeated incumbents.

Former U.S. Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland challenged Hoover for the Republican nomination. He won numerous primary elections but failed to carry his home state, Maryland. Because delegates to the National Convention were not selected from the primaries, Hoover was easily re-nominated on the first ballot.

Governor Ritchie attempted again to secure the Democratic nomination before losing to Roosevelt. As a consolation, Roosevelt offered him a spot on the ticket as the Vice Presidential candidate. Ritchie refused.

MEETING – Monday, December 14, 1936
(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Socialist (S)
Communist (C)
Labor (L)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) and John
Nance Garner
Alfred M. Landon (R) and Frank Knox
John W. Aiken (L) and Emil F. Teichert
Norman Thomas (S) and George A.
Nelson

Earl Browder (C) and James W. Ford

ELECTORS

William Preston Lane, Jr.
John B. A. Whelitte
Harry Arthur Cantwell
Joseph P. Healy
James R. Cadden
Wilmer C. Carter
John T. Tormollan
William J. Grove

GOVERNOR

Harry W. Nice (R)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Roosevelt and Garner	389,612	62.3%	8
Landon and Knox	231,435	37.0%	
Thomas and Nelson	1,629	.3%	
Aiken and Teichert	1,305	.2%	
Browder and Ford	915	.2%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (531 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Roosevelt and Garner	27,476,673	60.2%	523
Landon and Knox	16,679,583	36.5%	8
Thomas and Nelson	187,720	.41%	
Browder and Ford	80,159	.18%	
Aiken and Teichert	12,790	.03%	

MISCELLANEA

Because of the passage of the 20th Amendment, the Electoral College meeting date needed to be moved. On June 5, 1934, Congress passed a law setting the meeting date for the Electoral College to the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December; this was the first meeting to be held on that date.

This election is notable for the advent of scientific polling. The Literary Digest, having predicted the outcome in the last 5 Presidential elections, announced that Landon would be the winner. The poll was based on 10 million questionnaires mailed to readers and potential readers with a return rate of 2.3 million. George Gallup conducted a scientific poll and predicted that Roosevelt would win the election, based on a sample of 50,000 people. He also predicted that the Literary Digest would be incorrect. The Gallup Poll would become a staple of future presidential elections. The cause of the mistake for the Literary Digest has often been attributed to improper sampling.

Roosevelt was re-elected to the second term in one of the biggest landslide elections in U.S. history.

The Labor Party of Maryland was recognized nationally as the Socialist Labor Party.

In 1933, the General Assembly mandated that Baltimore City use lever operated voting machines for its elections. While use of lever operated voting machines was not mandatory across the other counties, their use was gaining momentum. In an article of the *Catonsville Herald and Baltimore Countian* dated July 26, 1935, Roy Schwartz, the President of the Baltimore County Board of Supervisors of Elections, suggested the use of the machines in Baltimore County's 115 voting places because it was more efficient and economical. He remarked, "I know some of the politicians will not like the idea of cutting down the number of jobs in the county. However, the machines will be cheaper in dollars and cents, besides having the advantage of doing away with the long counting of votes in many heavy precincts. Frequently, as in the election last fall, it requires nearly two days for the completion of the county in some voting places."

MEETING – Monday, December 16, 1940 **(8 Electoral Votes)**

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Socialist (S)
Communist (C)
Labor (L)

John W. Aiken (L) and Aaron M. Orange

ELECTORS

Lena H. Riggins
M. Alice Canoles
L. Atwood Bennett
Joseph P. Healy
Marion A. Figinski
Eugene H. Beer
James W. Wills
Sue L. Deck

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) and Henry A.
Wallace
Wendell L. Wilkie (R) and Charles L.
McNary
Norman Thomas (S) and Maynard C.
Kreuger
Earl Browder (C) and James W. Ford

GOVERNOR

Herbert R. O'Conor (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Roosevelt and Wallace	384,546	58.3%	8
Wilkie and McNary	269,534	40.8%	
Thomas and Kreuger	4,093	.6%	
Browder and Ford	1,274		
Aiken and Orange	657		

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (531 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Roosevelt and Wallace	27,243,466	54.7%	449
Wilkie and McNary	22,304,755	44.8%	82
Thomas and Kreuger	99,557	.2%	
Browder and Ford	46,251	.1%	
Aiken and Orange	14,883	.03%	

MISCELLANIA

Women were elected as electors in Maryland for the first time.

This was the first election in Maryland that only listed the Presidential candidate and not the individual names of the electors.

Breaking with the tradition established by George Washington, Roosevelt decided to seek an unprecedented third term in office.

Roosevelt wanted to select his own running mate for Vice President. In the past, national convention delegates usually made the selection. This set another Presidential precedent that the Presidential nominee started to exercise more independent authority on the selection of the Vice President.

MEETING – Monday, December 18, 1944

(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Franklin D. Roosevelt (D) and Harry S.
Truman
Thomas E. Dewey (R) and John Bricker

ELECTORS

Mrs. J. Wilmer Cronin
William H. Kirkwood, Jr.
Wesley H. Thawley
Washington Bowie, Jr.
Stefan Radzuminski
Justinus Gould
Daisy F. LaCoppidan
Harold F. Bester

GOVERNOR

Herbert R. O’Conor (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Roosevelt and Truman	315,490	51.9%	8
Dewey and Bricker	292,949	48.1%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(531 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Roosevelt and Truman	25,602,505	53.3%	432
Dewey and Bricker	22,006,278	45.8%	99

MISCELLANEA

The election was held in the midst of World War II. Vice President Wallace faced strong opposition internally from the Democratic Party. Roosevelt decided to replace Wallace on the ticket with Harry Truman, the choice of the party leaders. The switch proved to be consequential. Only a couple of months into his 4th term, Roosevelt died at his desk on April 12, 1945 at Warm Springs, Georgia. Truman took office and guided America through the end of World War II.

MEETING – Monday, December 13, 1948

(8 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Progressive (PG)
Socialist (S)
States Rights (SR)

ELECTORS

J. Frank Curtis
Samuel A. Schmidt
James A. McAllister
Sherman Flanagan
Augustus D. Knox
Arthur H. Bartow
Maurice T. Lusby, Jr.
George C. Warner, Jr.

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Thomas E. Dewey (R) and Earl Warren
Harry S. Truman (D) and Alben W.
Barkley
Henry A. Wallace (PG) and Glenn H.
Taylor
Norman Thomas (S) and Tucker P. Smith
J. Strom Thurmond (SR) and Fielding J.
Wright

GOVERNOR

William Preston Lane, Jr. (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Dewey and Warren	294,814	49.4%	8
Truman and Barkley	286,521	48.0%	
Wallace and Taylor	9,983	1.7%	
Thomas and Smith	2,941	.5%	
Thurmond and Wright	2,476	.4%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(531 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Truman and Barkley	24,105,695	49.4%	303
Dewey and Warren	21,969,170	45.0%	189
Thurmond and Wright	1,169,021	2.4%	39
Wallace and Taylor	1,156,103	2.4%	
Thomas and Smith	139,009	.28%	

MISCELLANIA

This presidential election is considered one of the greatest upsets in American electoral history. The Democratic Party was split between three candidates, Truman, Wallace and Thurmond, while the Republicans were united behind Thomas Dewey, who ran previously for President against Roosevelt.

5 states were decided by less than 1% of the vote. Truman won 3 of those 5 which won him the Presidency.

Two years earlier, Governor Herbert O'Connor won election to the United States Senate defeating D. John Markey, by a surprisingly narrow margin of only 2,232 votes out of more than 470,000 cast. At the time, Maryland had no law for a recount. With voting machines to be cleared soon, John Markey petitioned the Special Committee to Investigate Senatorial Campaign Expenditures (later becoming the Committee on Rules and Administration) for recount in Baltimore City and Montgomery County.

Additionally, he alleged that O'Connor's campaign had committed campaign financing violations. Due to the State's inability to resolve the recount, the committee acted. It reviewed the votes in the two jurisdictions and found just the slightest variance from the official tally. The committee expanded the recount to an additional five counties which included Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Prince George's, St. Mary's, and Howard Counties. Finally, John Markey requested a recount of the entire State. On May 13, 1948, the committee submitted its report to the Senate declaring that Herbert O'Connor had been properly elected.

MEETING – Monday, December 15, 1952

(9 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Republican (R)
Democratic (D)
Progressive (PG)

Vincent Hallinan (PG) and Charlotte A.
Bass

ELECTORS

W. Rae Dempsey, Sr.
J. Marshall Boone
Ethel Mae Lauterbach
John A. Janetzke, Jr.
Mary A. Burgess
Henry Kinsley
Chelsie Liller
Jesse Dell
Walter S. Ringler

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) and Richard
M. Nixon
Adlai E. Stevenson (D) and John J.
Sparkman

GOVERNOR

Theodore R. McKeldin (R)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Eisenhower and Nixon	499,424	55.4%	9
Stevenson and Sparkman	395,337	43.8%	
Hallinan and Bass	7,313	.8%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(531 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Eisenhower and Nixon	33,778,963	54.9%	442
Stevenson and Sparkman	27,314,992	44.4%	89
Hallinan and Bass	135,007	.22%	

MISCELLANIA

There were two electors absent from the proceedings, W. Rae Dempsey, Sr. and Walter S. Ringler. W. Rae Dempsey, Jr. and Solomon J. Small were appointed as new electors.

The 22nd Amendment was ratified in 1951. The Amendment stated that no person may be elected President more than twice.

The Presidential election was the first time that computers were used to forecast election results. Early on election night, the UNIVAC computer calculated that the odds for an Eisenhower victory were 100 to 1 but because the computer programmers didn't think they needed more than two digits it actually read 00 to 1 on the printout. Additionally, the initial algorithm used was faulty. This caused some to doubt the accuracy initially. Once the algorithm was fixed, the computer's prediction was proven to be correct as more results came in. It was also the first coast-to-coast television broadcast of a presidential election.

For the first time, an African-American woman, Charlotte Bass, was nominated as a Vice President candidate on the Progressive ticket.

MEETING – Monday, December 17, 1956

(9 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Republican (R)
Democratic (D)

ELECTORS

Thomas B. R. Mudd
Samuel Hopkins
Elmer W. Sterling
Isabel Ritchey
C. Edwin Roberts
George Douglas
Norwood Brown
Esther Fleishell
Tracy Moos

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) and Richard
M. Nixon
Adlai E. Stevenson (D) and Estes
Kefauver

GOVERNOR

Theodore R. McKeldin (R)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Eisenhower and Nixon	559,738	60.0%	9
Stevenson and Kefauver	372,613	39.9%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (531 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Eisenhower and Nixon	35,581,003	57.4%	457
Stevenson and Kefauver	25,738,765	41.5%	73
Walter Jones and Herman Talmadge			1

MISCELLANEA

In 1954, Harry A. Cole became the first African-American elected to the State Senate.

A faithless Alabama elector voted for Walter Jones and Herman Talmadge instead of Stevenson and Kefauver.

Eisenhower was the first two term President forbidden by law to run for a third term.

Gov. McKeldin signed a bill in 1955 requiring the use of voting machines beginning with the 1956 presidential election. Before the law was passed, 12 counties and Baltimore City used machines, while 11 did not. The legislation to move to voting machines was the direct result of the primary dispute for the Democratic nomination for Governor where circuit court judges in several counties studied old pencil mark ballots. One senator proclaimed with the passage of the bill that voters would no longer be beset by “fly specks and ant holes”.

In 1956, the General Assembly formed the Committee to Revise Election Laws. One of the significant reforms was expanding absentee voting to civilians and disabled persons.

MEETING – Monday, December 19, 1960 (9 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

John F. Kennedy (D) and Lyndon B. Johnson
Richard M. Nixon (R) and Henry Cabot Lodge

GOVERNOR

J. Millard Tawes (D)

ELECTORS

W. Earle Cobey – At-Large
Carl Murphy – At-Large
George R. Long – 1st Cong. Dist.
Robert Knatz, Jr. – 2nd Cong. Dist.
George W. Della – 3rd Cong. Dist.
R. Emmett Bradley – 4th Cong. Dist.
Bess B. Lavine – 5th Cong. Dist.
Charles B. Huyett – 6th Cong. Dist.
James H. Pollack – 7th Cong. Dist.

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total	Percentage	Electoral Votes
Kennedy and Johnson	565,808	53.6%	9
Nixon and Lodge	489,538	46.4%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(537 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Kennedy and Johnson	34,227,096	49.7%	303
Nixon and Lodge	34,107,646	49.5%	219
Harry Byrd			15

MISCELLANIA

Harry F. Byrd received 15 electoral votes from fourteen unpledged Democratic electors and one faithless elector even though he did not seek the Presidency. In an effort to decide the Presidential outcome, Southern Democrats that opposed the national Democratic Party's platform on civil and voting rights placed unpledged Democratic electors on their states' ballots. While Kennedy carried both Alabama and Mississippi, the unpledged delegates from those states were elected as electors. However, the Electoral College result was never in doubt in spite of the close popular vote, and the unpledged elector gambit did not have an effect on the Presidential outcome.

This was the first election where the winning candidate received a majority of the electoral votes although the second-place candidate carried a majority of the states.

There were 537 electoral votes, up from 531 in 1956, because of the addition of 2 U.S. Senators and 1 U.S. Representative from each of the new states of Alaska and Hawaii.

Kennedy was the youngest President to be elected and the first Catholic.

MEETING – Monday, December 14, 1964

(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Lyndon B. Johnson (D) and Hubert H.
Humphrey
Barry M. Goldwater (R) and William E.
Miller

GOVERNOR

J. Millard Tawes (D)

ELECTORS

William S. Townsend- At-Large
Victor Cushwa, Jr.- At-Large
Marguerite Gulli- At-Large
Francis H. Morris- 1st Cong. District
Frederick W. DeJong- 2nd Cong. District
Louis Gaertner- 3rd Cong. District
Richard K. Coggins- 4th Cong. District
C. Philip Nichols- 5th Cong. District
Samuel Dillon, Jr.- 6th Cong. District
George L. Radcliffe- 7th Cong. District

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Johnson and Humphrey	730,912	65.5%	10
Goldwater and Miller	385,495	34.5%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(538 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Johnson and Humphrey	42,825,463	61.1%	486
Goldwater and Miller	27,146,969	38.7%	52

MISCELLANEA

Kennedy was assassinated in Texas on November 22, 1963.

After the 1960 census, Maryland was apportioned an eighth representative, an increase of one over its last apportionment. However, instead of redrawing the congressional district, the State kept the 7 districts in use and used an at large representative. By 1968, the eighth district was drawn and the at large representative eliminated.

This Presidential election was the first time that the District of Columbia cast electoral votes for President. The passage of the 23rd Amendment extended the right to vote in the presidential election to District of Columbia residents by granting the District 3 electors in the Electoral College.

The Democrats won the state by 345,417 votes, losing only the counties of Dorchester and Garrett to the Republicans. Nationally, Johnson won by one of the greatest landslides in American history.

In 1964, the Supreme Court held that the apportionment of state senators was unconstitutional. Under its 1867 Constitution, the State of Maryland's Senate has 29 seats, one for each of 23 counties and six for the City of Baltimore's legislative districts. Over time, the five most populous counties with over three-fourths of the 1960 population were represented by only slightly over one-third of the Senate's membership.

A group of residents called the Maryland Committee for Fair Representation sued alleging that the legislative malapportionment in both the House of Delegates and State Senate violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. In a lower court decision, the circuit court held that there was invidious discrimination in the apportionment of the House, but refrained from making a finding on the validity of the senatorial apportionment.

In response to the legal action, the legislature enacted legislation giving the five most populous subdivisions greater representation in the House of Delegates, but failed to pass a constitutional amendment reapportioning the Senate. The State Senate representation was still established on a non-population, geographical basis analogous to the U.S. Senate. On June 15, 1964, the Supreme Court issued a 7-2 decision in *Reynolds v. Sims* declaring apportionment of State Senators as unconstitutional.

MEETING – Monday, December 16, 1968

(10 Electoral Votes)

<i>PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND</i>	<i>ELECTORS</i>
Democratic (D)	Victorine Adams
Republican (R)	M. Alice Canoles
American (A)	Herbert A. Streaker
	Annette Helen Wheatley
	Marjorie Richter
	Peggy Anderson
	Joseph E. Bean
	Patricia M. Banks
	Esther Kominers
	Thomas G. Barton
	<i>GOVERNOR</i>
	Spiro T. Agnew (R)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total	Percentage	Electoral Votes
Humphrey and Muskie	538,310	43.6%	10
Nixon and Agnew	517,995	41.9%	
Wallace and Griffin	178,734	14.5%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (538 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total	Percentage	Electoral Votes
Nixon and Agnew	31,710,470	43.4%	301
Humphrey and Muskie	30,898,055	42.3%	191
Wallace and Griffin	9,446,167	12.9%	
Wallace and LeMay			46

MISCELLANIA

1968 was a tumultuous year. Democratic Presidential candidate Robert Kennedy and civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. were assassinated. The Democratic National Convention held in Chicago was divided between numerous factions in the party, and anti-war demonstrators clashed with police in the streets.

Nixon won the nomination for President on the first ballot at the Republican convention. He selected Spiro T. Agnew as his running mate. Agnew, born in Baltimore, was elected as the Baltimore County Executive in 1962 and then Governor in 1966. He was the first Greek-American Governor of the State. As Vice President, Agnew achieved the highest political office for a Marylander.

This was the first election after the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which increased voter registration for racial minorities throughout the country, especially in the South. The law removed numerous barriers such as literacy tests used to disenfranchise racial minorities. It also required the federal government to preclear any changes in election laws in certain areas where historically discrimination had occurred.

S. Marvin Griffin, Governor of Georgia, was a stand-in vice presidential candidate on George C. Wallace's American Party, also known as the American Independent Party, ticket. Griffin was replaced by United States Air Force General Curtis LeMay, however, his name did stay on the ballot in several states, including Maryland.

For the second time in history a former Vice President and an incumbent Vice President opposed each other.

Departing from the national trend, the Democrats carried the State for Humphrey by over 20,000 votes. Agnew's handling of the Baltimore City riots in 1968 may have been the root cause. The Democrats carried Baltimore City overwhelmingly by over 98,000 votes.

In 1967, Maryland changed the law on how electors were to cast their votes. Previously, electors were required to vote for the Presidential candidate that received a majority of the votes. However, this would allow for unfaithful electors if the winning candidate received less than 50%. The change removed the word "majority" and replaced it with "plurality".

MEETING – Monday, December 18, 1972

(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Republican (R)
Democratic (D)
American (A)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Richard M. Nixon (R) and Spiro T.
Agnew
George S. McGovern (D) and R. Sargent
Shriver
John G. Schmitz (A) and Thomas J.
Anderson

ELECTORS

W. Blan Harcum
James P.S. Devereux
A. Wade Kach
John A. Cade
Robert Beall
James C. Baumgardner
Samuel Barber
Jane B. Lockwood
William W. Gullett
Carole Plante

GOVERNOR

Marvin Mandel (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Nixon and Agnew	829,305	61.3%	10
McGovern and Shriver	505,781	37.4%	
Schmitz and Anderson	18,726	1.4%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (538 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Nixon and Agnew	46,740,323	60.2%	520
McGovern and Shriver	28,901,598	37.2%	17
Schmitz and Anderson	993,199	1.3%	
John Hospers and Theodora Nathan			1

MISCELLANIA

The 26th Amendment ratified in 1971 lowered the age to vote in elections to 18. The amendment was influenced by the draft for the Vietnam War. “Old enough to fight, old enough to vote” was the slogan for its passage.

George Wallace sought the Democratic nomination for President in 1972. He was shot in Laurel, MD and was paralyzed from the waist down. After the assassination attempt, he withdrew from the race.

Nixon and Agnew easily won re-election. In keeping with the national trend, the Republicans won all counties except for Baltimore City in Maryland.

Spiro T. Agnew resigned as Vice President October 10, 1973. He was investigated on charges of extortion, tax fraud, bribery, and conspiracy stemming from his time as Governor. Agnew pleaded no contest to a single charge that he had failed to report \$29,500 of income received in 1967. Agnew was the second Vice President to resign but the first for criminal charges.

Nixon replaced Agnew with Gerald R. Ford, House Minority leader, as Vice President.

Richard M. Nixon resigned as President August 9, 1974 as the House was in the process of impeachment for Nixon’s role in the Watergate scandal. His resignation came before the impeachment resolutions were voted on by the House of Representatives. Gerald R. Ford was sworn in as President immediately after the resignation.

On August 20, 1974, Ford nominated Nelson A. Rockefeller as Vice President. Both houses of Congress confirmed his nomination.

Gerald Ford became the first President to attain that office without being elected President or Vice President.

John Hospers and Theodora Nathan received one electoral vote from a faithless elector in Virginia. Ms. Nathan was the first woman ever to receive a vote in the Electoral College.

MEETING – Monday, December 13, 1976

(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Jimmy Carter (D) and Walter Mondale
Gerald Ford (R) and Robert Dole

GOVERNOR

Marvin Mandel (D)

ELECTORS

Josephine M. Poklis
Edward A. Griffith
Joseph A. Klosek
Ronny A. Wainwright
James Clark, Jr.
Nathaniel T. Oaks
Louis B. Knecht
Harry J. McGuirk
Roy Dyson
Carlton A. Sickles

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total	Electoral Votes	
Carter and Mondale	759,612	52.8%	10
Ford and Dole	672,661	46.7%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (538 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total	Electoral Votes	
Carter and Mondale	40,825,839	50.0%	297
Ford and Dole	39,147,770	48.0%	240
Ronald Reagan			1

MISCELLANEA

The absence of Carlton A. Sickles created a vacancy and Bonnie Johns was appointed as the substitute elector.

One faithless elector in Washington State voted for Ronald Reagan.

Rockefeller didn't want to continue as Vice President. Ford selected Robert Dole as his running mate. All four candidates, Carter, Ford, Mondale and Dole ran for President and were defeated: Ford in 1976, Carter in 1980, Mondale in 1984 and Dole in 1996.

Ford actually carried the majority of the states; 27 in total.

This election was the first where the Presidential public funding program was available. Eligible Presidential candidates were able to match small dollar contributions from individuals in the primary election with public funds and then receive a grant of public funds for the general election if the candidates abided by certain contributions and expenditure restrictions. The expenditure limit for the 1976 General Election was \$20 million. Both Carter and Ford participated in the program. Public financing of Presidential candidates was not a new concept. In 1907, President Theodore Roosevelt proposed the idea in his State of the Union message.

Maryland had passed a public financing program for the election of Governor in 1974, however, its first time used was 20 years later. Additionally, in 1976, Maryland bolstered the campaign finance reporting requirements by imposing civil monetary penalties upon candidates and political committees who failed to file for the first time.

MEETING – Monday, December 15, 1980 **(10 Electoral Votes)**

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Independent (I)
Libertarian (L)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Jimmy Carter (D) and Walter Mondale
Ronald W. Reagan (R) and George Bush
John Anderson (I) and Patrick J. Lucey
Edward E. Clark (L) and David H. Koch

ELECTORS

Dana C. Beard
Keith S. Franz
Robert H. Goldsmith
Vera P. Hall
Patricia A. Hincken
Isabelle C. Lynch
Harry J. McGuirk
Walter Meinhardt
Austin C. Powell
Marjorie A. Stanley

GOVERNOR

Harry Hughes (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Carter and Mondale	726,161	47.1%	10
Reagan and Bush	680,606	44.2%	
Anderson and Lucey	119,537	7.8%	
Clark and Koch	14,192	.9%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (538 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Reagan and Bush	43,642,639	50.46%	489
Carter and Mondale	35,480,948	41.02%	49
Anderson and Lucey	5,251,421	6.07%	
Clark and Koch	920,049	1.06%	

MISCELLANIA

A Presidential debate was held in Baltimore sponsored by the League of Women Voters. However, Carter refused to participate because the debate included Independent candidate John Anderson. Only one debate had Carter and Reagan with Anderson being excluded. After the 1984 Presidential election, the League of Women Voters no longer were the sponsors of the Presidential debates due to the demands made by the campaigns. The Commission for Presidential Debates was established in 1987 by the 2 major political parties to ensure that presidential and vice presidential debates continue. However, the Commission has been criticized for exclusion of third party candidates in the debates.

Reagan, the oldest President to be inaugurated, had received the most electoral votes ever by a non-incumbent candidate for President.

MEETING – Monday, December 17, 1984
(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Libertarian (L)
Communist (C)
Workers (W)
Alliance (A)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Ronald Reagan (R) and George Bush
Walter F. Mondale (D) and Geraldine
Ferraro
David Bergland (L) and James A. Lewis
Gus Hall (C) and Angela Davis
Larry Holmes (W) and Gloria LaRiva
Dennis L. Serrette (A) and Nancy Ross

ELECTORS

Albert E. Bullock
Victor Clark, Jr.
Stewart B. Gold
Beverly Goldstein
W. Blan Harcum
William Hickey
William Neumann
Homer S. Piper
Donald L. Stoner
Joyce L. Terhes

GOVERNOR

Harry Hughes (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Reagan and Bush	879,918	52.5%	10
Mondale and Ferraro	787,935	47%	
Bergland and Lewis	5,721	.34%	
Hall and Davis	898	.05%	
Holmes and LaRiva	745	.04%	
Serrette and Ross	656	.03%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(538 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Reagan and Bush	54,166,829	58.46%	525
Mondale and Ferraro	37,449,813	40.42%	13
Bergland and Lewis	227,204	0.25%	
Hall and Davis	36,225	0.04%	
Holmes and LaRiva	17,983	0.02%	
Serrette and Ross	58,899	0.06%	

MISCELLANEA

Geraldine Ferraro was the first woman and Italian-American nominated by a major party for Vice President.

Reagan received the highest number of electoral votes in a Presidential election. Reagan and Bush carried all of Maryland’s counties except Prince George’s and Baltimore City.

MEETING – Monday, December 19, 1988
(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Libertarian (L)
Alliance (A)

ELECTORS

Patricia B. O’Hanlon
Imogene B. Johnston
Eleanor K. Wang
Helen R. Staley
Barbara S. Anderson
Paul S. Stull
Madie E. Mitchell
W. William Whitacre
Susan K. Saum-Wicklein
Joyce L. Terhes

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

George Bush (R) and J. Danforth Quayle
Michael S. Dukakis (D) and Lloyd
Bentsen
Ronald E. Paul (L) and Andre Marrou
Lenora B. Fulani (A) and Joyce Dattner

GOVERNOR

William Donald Schaefer (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Bush and Quayle	876,167	51.1%	10
Dukakis and Bentsen	826,304	48.2%	
Paul and Marrou	6,748	.39%	
Fulani and Dattner	5,115	.30%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(538 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Bush and Quayle	48,642,640	53.11%	426
Dukakis and Bentsen	41,716,679	45.55%	111
Paul and Marrou	409,608	.45%	
Fulani and Dattner	128,678	.14%	
Bentsen and Dukakis			1

MISCELLANIA

Bush was the first sitting Vice President since Martin Van Buren to be elected President.

A West Virginian elector cast his vote for Lloyd Bentsen as President and Michael Dukakis as Vice President.

MEETING – Monday, December 14, 1992
(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Independent (I)
Libertarian (L)
Alliance (A)

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

William J. Clinton (D) and Albert Gore, Jr.
George Bush (R) and J. Danforth Quayle
Andre Marrou (L) and Nancy Lord
Ross Perot (I) and James Stockdale
Lenora Fulani (A) and Maria Elizabeth Munoz

ELECTORS

William B. Abrecht
Jessie Jo Bowen
Wayne Clark
Marie Dyson
Leonard Kligman
Brenda Lipitz

Kathleen Kennedy Townsend
Nancy Voss
Agnes Welch
John T. Willis

GOVERNOR

William Donald Schaefer (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Clinton and Gore	988,571	49.80%	10
Bush and Quayle	707,094	35.62%	
Perot and Stockdale	281,414	14.18%	
Marrou and Lord	4,715	.24%	
Fulani and Munoz	2,786	.14%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(538 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Clinton and Gore	44,857,747	42.88%	370
Bush and Quayle	38,798,913	37.09%	168
Perot and Stockdale	19,722,042	18.85%	
Marrou and Lord	280,848	.27%	
Fulani and Munoz	51,050	.05%	

MISCELLANIA

Clinton’s election was the first time since 1968 that the winning candidate did not receive 50% of the national vote.

Perot and Stockdale are the only third-party candidates ever allowed to participate in the televised presidential and vice presidential debates with both major party candidates.

Nancy Lord, the Vice Presidential candidate for the Libertarian Party, was born in Silver Spring, MD and completed her undergraduate and medical degrees at the University of Maryland.

In 1993, Clinton signed into law the National Voter Registration Act, known as Motor Voter. The Motor Voter Act expanded voting rights by requiring state government agencies to offer voter registration applications to any eligible person that applies for a driver's license or public assistance.

The 1994 gubernatorial election spurred significant changes in the State's election law. The final canvass of votes had a 5,993 difference between Democratic candidate Parris Glendening and Republican candidate Ellen Sauerbrey. At the time, Maryland did not have provisions for a recount after a General Election. Furthermore, absentee ballots were canvassed on different dates and times. It was discovered that Baltimore City failed to perform voter registration list maintenance before the election. This led to a judicial challenge over the results. Parris Glendening ultimately prevailed.

In response to the election, the General Assembly created the Task Force to review the State's election law at the next session. The task force recommended a comprehensive revision of the election law, more authority to the State Board of Elections (known at the time as SABEL), development of a computerized, centralized statewide voter registration system, uniform procedures at the polls and converting mechanical lever voting to newer technologies.

MEETING – Monday, December 16, 1996
(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Libertarian (L)
U. S. Taxpayers (TX)
Reform (RE)
Natural Law (NL)

ELECTORS

Clarence W. Blount
Louis L. Goldstein
Harry R. Hughes
Katherine M. Jones
Dianne Madoni
Shelley Morhaim
Mary K. Prangley
Saul Stern
Irene C. Strieby
Marvin F. Wilson

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

William J. Clinton (D) and Albert Gore,
Jr.
Robert Dole (R) and Jack Kemp
Harry Browne (L) and Jo Jorgensen
Howard Phillips (TX) and Herbert W.
Titus
Ross Perot (RE) and James Campbell
John Hagelin (NL) and Vinton Tompkins

GOVERNOR

Parris N. Glendening (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total	Electoral Votes
Clinton and Gore	966,207	54.25% 10
Dole and Kemp	681,530	38.27%
Perot and Campbell	115,812	6.50%
Browne and Jorgensen	8,765	.49%
Phillips and Titus	3,402	.19%
Hagelin and Tompkins	2,517	.14%

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(538 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Clinton and Gore	47,401,898	49.18%	379
Dole and Kemp	39,198,482	40.67%	159
Perot and Campbell	7,137,235	7.40%	
Browne and Jorgensen	465,351	.48%	
Phillips and Titus	170,869	.18%	
Hagelin and Tompkins	103,855	.11%	

MISCELLANEA

On December 19, 1998, Clinton was impeached by the House of Representatives on two charges; one of perjury and one of obstruction of justice. The charges stemmed from a salacious matter discovered during the course of an investigation by Kenneth Starr.

The Senate trial began on January 7, 1999 with Chief Justice William Rehnquist presiding. The trial finished 21 days later with the Senate voting to acquit Clinton on all charges.

MEETING – Monday, December 18, 2000
(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Libertarian (L)
Reform (RE)
Green (GR)
Constitution (CN)

Howard Phillips (CN) and J. Curtis
Fraiser

ELECTORS

Mary Anne E. Love
Ina Taylor
Howard Friedman
Beatrice P. Tignor
Mary Butler Murphy
Gregory Pecoraro
Clarence W. Blount
Gene W. Counihan
Mary Jo Neville
Thomas V. Mike Miller

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Albert Gore, Jr. (D) and Joseph
Lieberman
George W. Bush (R) and Richard Cheney
Harry Browne (L) and Art Olivier
Pat Buchanan (RE) and Ezola Foster
Ralph Nader (GR) and Winona LaDuke

GOVERNOR

Parris N. Glendening (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Gore and Lieberman	1,144,008	56.5%	10
Bush and Cheney	813,827	40.2%	
Nader and LaDuke	53,768	2.65%	
Browne and Olivier	5,310	.26%	
Buchanan and Foster	4,248	.21%	
Phillips and Fraiser	918	.05%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (538 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Gore and Lieberman	50,996,062	48.29%	266
Bush and Cheney	50,465,169	47.79%	271
Nader and LaDuke	2,529,871	2.40%	
Browne and Olivier	380,405	.36%	
Buchanan and Foster	323,930	.31%	
Phillips and Fraiser	86,923	.08%	

MISCELLANIA

One elector abstained from voting for Gore.

In 2002, Congress passed the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act, commonly referred to as McCain-Feingold for its Senate sponsors. The Act included several provisions designed to end the use of nonfederal, or "soft money" (money raised outside the limits and prohibitions of federal campaign finance law) for activity affecting federal elections. Specifically, national political parties were prohibited from raising or spending nonfederal funds. The Act required state, district and local party committees to fund certain "federal election activities" with federal funds (i.e. hard money) and limited fundraising activities by federal and nonfederal candidates and officeholders on behalf of party committees, other candidates, and nonprofit organizations.

The Act also regulated "issue ads" that dominated the last Presidential election. "Issue ads" are advertisements that typically discuss candidates in the context of certain issues without specifically advocating a candidate's election or defeat. Under the new rules, such ads would now be considered "electioneering communications" and as such, may no longer be funded by corporations or labor organizations. Other individuals or groups who pay for these ads must report the activity and the sources of funds.

MEETING – Monday, December 13, 2004

(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
 Republican (R)
 Green (GR)
 Libertarian (L)
 Constitution (CN)
 Populist (PO)

Ralph Nader (PO) and Peter Miguel
 Camejo

ELECTORS

Norman Conway
 Delores Kelley
 Lainy Lebow-Sachs
 Pam Jackson
 Dorothy Chaney
 John Riley
 Wendy Fielder
 Daphne Bloomberg
 Tom Perez
 Gary Gensler

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

John Kerry (D) and John Edwards
 George W. Bush (R) and Dick Cheney
 David Cobb (GR) and Patricia LaMarche
 Michael Badnarik (L) and Richard V.
 Campagna
 Michael Anthony Peroutka (CN) and
 Chuck Baldwin

GOVERNOR

Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr. (R)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Kerry and Edwards	1,334,493	55.97%	10
Bush and Cheney	1,024,703	42.98%	
Nader and Camejo	11,854	.50%	
Badnarik and Campagna	6,094	.26%	
Cobb and LaMarche	3,632	.15%	
Peroutka and Baldwin	3,421	.14%	

*NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS
(538 ELECTORAL VOTES)*

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Bush and Cheney	61,872,711	50.57%	286
Kerry and Edwards	58,894,584	48.14%	251
Badnarik and Campagna	369,308	.30%	
Peroutka and Baldwin	130,322	.11%	
Cobb and LaMarche	115,670	.09%	
Nader and Camejo	23,094	.02%	
Edwards			1

MISCELLANIA

One Minnesota elector voted for John Edwards for both President and Vice President.

During the counting of the electoral votes in Congress, Rep. Stephanie Tubbs Jones (D-Ohio) and Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.) raised objections to the Ohio Certificate of Vote alleging that the votes were not regularly given. Both houses voted to override the objection, 74 to 1 in the Senate and 267 to 31 in the House of Representatives.

In 2002, Maryland started using direct recording electronic voting machines better known as DREs in 4 pilot counties. By the 2004 Presidential, DREs were used statewide. DRE use was controversial because of the lack of a paper trail for a recount. Maryland changed its voting system in 2016 to a paper based system with electronic scanners.

MEETING – Monday, December 15, 2008

(10 Electoral Votes)

*PARTICIPATING POLITICAL
PARTIES IN MARYLAND*

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Green (GR)
Independent (I)
Libertarian (L)
Constitution (CN)

Chuck Baldwin (CN) and Darrell L. Castle

ELECTORS

Gene Ransom
Delores Kelley
Guy Guzzone
Nathaniel Exum
Christopher Reynolds
A. G. “Bobby” Fouche
Elizabeth Bobo
Michael Barnes
Susan Lee
Rainier Harvey

*CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE
PRESIDENT*

Barack Obama (D) and Joe Biden
John McCain (R) and Sarah Palin
Cynthia McKinney (GR) and Rosa
Clemente
Ralph Nader (I) and Matt Gonzalez
Bob Barr (L) and Wayne A. Root

GOVERNOR

Martin J. O’Malley (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Obama and Biden	1,629,467	61.92%	10
McCain and Palin	959,862	36.47%	
Nader and Gonzalez	14,713	.56%	
Barr and Root	9,842	.37%	
McKinney and Clemente	4,747	.18%	
Baldwin and Castle	3,760	.14%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (538 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Obama and Biden	69,498,459	52.89%	365
McCain and Palin	59,948,283	45.62%	173
Nader and Gonzalez	739,165	.56%	
Barr and Root	515,447	.39%	
Baldwin and Castle	177,962	.14%	
McKinney and Clemente	157,521	.12%	

MISCELLANIA

The 2008 presidential candidates, John McCain and Barack Obama, were the only two presidential candidates to be born outside of the continental U.S. Obama was born in Hawaii, and McCain was born in the Panama Canal Zone, a U.S. naval base. A bipartisan legal review agreed that McCain was a natural-born citizen and thus eligible to run for president.

Obama was the first African-American President. Additionally, he was the first Presidential candidate not to accept public financing for the general election since the inception of the program.

In November 2008, voters ratified an amendment to the Maryland State Constitution authorizing early voting. Early voting extends the number of days that a voter may vote in person prior to Election Day.

On January 4, 2007, Nancy Pelosi, a Baltimore native, was sworn in as the first woman and Italian-American Speaker of the House of U.S. Representatives. Her father, Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr. was a congressman and mayor of Baltimore in the 1940s and 1950s.

MEETING – Monday, December 17, 2012 (10 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Libertarian (L)
Green (GR)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Barack Obama (D) and Joe Biden
Mitt Romney (R) and Paul Ryan
Gary Johnson (L) and James P. Gray
Jill Stein (GR) and Cheri Honkala

ELECTORS

Kumar Barve
Cheryl Everman
Tashea Brodgins
Jonathan K. Branch
Gary W. Michael
Beth Swoap
Helen L. Dale
Richard Madaleno, Jr.
Alonzo Washington
Joseline Peña-Melnyk

GOVERNOR

Martin J. O'Malley (D)

MARYLAND ELECTION RESULTS

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Obama and Biden	1,677,844	61.97%	10
Romney and Ryan	971,869	35.90%	
Johnson and Gray	30,195	1.12%	
Stein and Honkala	17,110	.63%	

NATIONAL ELECTION RESULTS (538 ELECTORAL VOTES)

	Vote Total		Electoral Votes
Obama and Biden	65,752,017	50.92%	332
Romney and Ryan	60,670,117	46.98%	206
Johnson and Gray	1,216,400	.94%	
Stein and Honkala	401,164	.31%	

MISCELLANEA

In 2010, the campaign finance system for funding of elections was radically changed by the Supreme Court holding in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*. The Court, in a 5-4 decision, overturned past precedents allowing the government to limit corporate activities in the political process. Corporations were now free to spend directly from their general treasury on an election involving a federal, state or local candidate as long as it was independent of the candidate.

The impact of the decision was immediately felt with outside independent political entities spending hundreds of millions of dollars on behalf of a Presidential candidate. The combined spending for the 2012 Presidential election was approximately \$2.6 billion by the two major political parties.

In response to the Court decision, Maryland passed the Campaign Finance Reform Act of 2013. The Act increased many disclosure requirements and addressed the rise of so-called "dark money." Dark money is a term commonly used to reference unidentified contributors to independent expenditure entities. Additionally, it overhauled the enforcement provisions in the law. The Act was primarily based on the

recommendations of the Commission to Study Campaign Finance Law. The Commission was created in 2010 and finalized their study and recommendations in December 2012.

By 2012, Maryland became one of the first states in the nation to allow texting political contributions. Soon after Maryland's passage of its regulations, the Federal Election Commission followed suit and allowed text contributions for federal elections. Obama's campaign was one of the first campaigns to ever use this new fundraising method.

MEETING – Monday, December 19, 2016

(10 Electoral Votes)

PARTICIPATING POLITICAL PARTIES IN MARYLAND

Democratic (D)
Republican (R)
Libertarian (L)
Green (GR)

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT

Hillary Clinton (D) and Tim Kaine
Donald J. Trump (R) and Michael Pence
Gary Johnson (L) and William Weld
Jill Stein (GR) and Ajamu Baraka

GOVERNOR

Larry Hogan (R)

MISCELLANEA

In 2014, Larry Hogan was the first governor in Maryland to be elected using the public financing program. He was only the second candidate ever to use the program for a general election; the other being another Republican candidate, Ellen Sauerbrey in 1994. After the election, the Fair Campaign Financing Fund was depleted. In 2015, the newly elected Governor with the General Assembly expanded the sources of revenue for the fund. House Bill 485 of the 2015 Legislative Session restored the tax add source and directed penalties collected from failure to file campaign finance reports and ethics violations into the fund.

Hillary Clinton is the first woman to be a Presidential candidate nominee for a major political party.

Former Governor Martin O'Malley sought the Democratic nomination for President. His long shot campaign never mounted any serious challenges to the front-runner, Hillary Clinton, and withdrew after the Iowa caucus.

Baltimore City moved its election to the Presidential year. In order to accommodate the new election cycle for the City, the terms of office for the incumbent mayor and council were increased by one year.

2016 marked the first time that Maryland allowed same day voter registration during early voting. An unregistered resident could go to an early voting site, register and then

vote a regular ballot all at the same time. Over 4,000 people were able to vote a regular ballot in the primary election because of same day registration law.

The first Presidential debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump was the most watched Presidential debate in history with over 84 million viewers. The third Presidential debate between the candidates was nearly equally watched as well ranking as the third most watched debate ever.

