

Thesis.

A Study of the Elective Franchise
in the United States

Mary Copley.

References:-

- 1.. Charters and Constitutions of the United States.

Vol. 1 and 2.

- 2.. Later Constitution of the states.
Pamphlet Form.

- 3.. Labor's Cyclopaedia of Political Science, Political Economy and History of the United States.

Vol. III Pages 823 to 833

- 4.. Hall's Actual Government
Part II - Chapter IV.

- 5.. Evolution of the American Voter.
American Historical Review.

Vol. II Pages 665 to 674.

A Study of the Elective Franchise in the United States.

The question of franchise has ever held an important position in the minds of the American people. From the very outset of our colonial times we see the people entertaining the idea of limited suffrage. And it is here also that we see the development of that prominent yet valuable feature of our present government, the differences in qualifications and disqualifications among the various local and state elections.

The elective franchise of America does not necessitate the casting of a vote by every member of a community, in fact this would be a greater detriment and a benefit to our great nation. According to Mr Hart's book on Actual Government we find disqualifications classed under four heads namely:

(1) Persons of Real or supposed Incapacity. This includes children until they become of age, the insane, and persons in confinement.

(2) Persons Temporarily Disqualified.

This class consists chiefly in requiring persons to live in the state, county, or district in which they wish to cast their vote a certain prescribed time.

(3) Material Qualification.

These qualifications included under this head are two in number; the holding of real estate or personal property and the paying of taxes.

(4) Moral and Intellectual Qualification.

Persons convicted of crime, or guilty of giving or receiving bribes are excluded from voting under this head. Further those that believe in Polygamy or that can not read or write are excluded by means of their violating this requirement.

The exclusion of women from the polls has been contrary to these laws just laid down, and consequently has opened much discussion. In this day when women has entered almost every field of work there seems no real reason against her voting and

it is argued that "if suffrage is a duty, women ought to perform it; if it is a privilege, they ought to enjoy it; if it is a means of education, they ought to profit by it." On the other hand it is argued that women's domestic duties makes it inconvenient for her to enter public service. Further her vote would not make any essential difference in the out come of parties and yet create for her new responsibilities.

The remaining discussion will deal with the qualifications and dis-qualifications of the people of the United States as to the election of Representatives, whose mode of election are the same as that of the election of the members of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

The qualification most universal and the one treated first in the table is that of Sexes and Citizenship. In all the states with the exception of Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming,

only male citizens or declarants are allowed to vote. In these four states women are permitted the same rights as the men and therefore have a vote in the election of Representatives provided they are otherwise qualified. The idea of women suffrage is as yet confined to a few states, and although in a measure a popular one yet it is gaining but little if any ground in the eastern states. That it is not destined to succeed even in all the western states is shown by the fact that Washington at one time had women's suffrage but now has lost it.

The limitations of the male citizens was a prominent feature in the elections before the close of the Civil War. At the outset of our present government five of the thirteen original states allowed none but their free citizens to vote, and before 1845 one of the states allowed only its free

men to vote, five all their free white men, and twenty two more of the states allowed only their white citizens to vote.

Since the passage of the fifteenth Amendment the right of suffrage can not be constitutionally withheld from the negro because of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, yet in many of the southern states the negro is both directly and indirectly kept from voting.

The great number of immigrants coming to this country soon made naturalization law necessary. Under the present laws it takes five years for a foreigner to become a citizen. During this period some states permit these declarants to vote while in others they do not. The following states are those that permit their declarants to vote: Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin, Oregon, and South Dakota. The five

states that have at one time allowed their declarants to vote but now do not are: Florida, Georgia, Minnesota, South Carolina, and Colorado. Further California permitted every white citizen of Mexico who was a declarant under the treaty of peace of 1848 to vote.

In all the states the age considered necessary to attain before the privilege of voting can be conferred upon a person is that of twentyone years.

As to the length of time necessary to reside in the state, county, and district, city, precinct, or ward, ^{this} differs in the different states. At the present time two years is the longest period of time required by any state for its citizens to reside within its bounds. These states are five in number, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, Rhode Island and South Carolina. Twenty four states require as a residence but one year,

and eleven states a residence of but six months. The only remaining state is Maine which requires but three months residence in order to vote.

For county residence the length of time prescribed by the different states usual lies between thirty days and one year, there being no uniform county resident qualification. A few of the states require simply actual residence in the county where the voter wishes to cast his vote. The usual length of time stated by the various states for residence in the district, town, city, precinct or ward is thirty days, although here too no uniform length of time is required throughout the United States.

Another important heading in our outline is that of property and tax qualifications. The change in this country between the time of the formation of the union and the present time is very marked. The idea of

property qualification doubtlessly started in the early English Colonies where the right of suffrage went to the land holders. This idea developed until the year 1815 when it began to drop off, as it was plain to be seen that men who were not land owners had an interest in the welfare of the country and also from the fact that false property rights had to be created in order to extend the right of suffrage. Of the early states eight of them, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia while at the present day Rhode Island and Louisiana alone have property qualifications.

As to early tax qualifications Delaware, Mississippi, New York, and Ohio were the only ones to make this requirement. We also find that this particular qualification was very unpopular from 1836 to 1860. At the present time the following eight states have a tax

qualification for their voters; Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Virginia. In several states service in the state militia excuses a man from paying his taxes during the time he is in such service. In states where a tax qualification exists we find about one twentieth of the male population excluded from voting because of its enforcement.

The qualification that is being introduced into the constitutions of many of the states now is that of Education. Alabama, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Washington, and Wyoming have all introduced this qualification, which in most states require each voter to be able to read the Constitution and write his own name unless physically unable.

Louisiana is the only state that now holds that qualification known

as the "grand father's clause". This clause grants those persons to vote who can read and write, but this qualification does not apply to voters before 1867 or their sons or grand sons, if they have resided in the state five years previous to the election. In this way the negro is effected in the casting of his vote and yet many of the white people ignorant as well as the educated are allowed to vote. This educational qualification as found in most of the states is a good qualification to place upon the American people and other states should be encouraged to take this step.

Only three states in the union ever had character qualifications and but one of those have it at present. Louisiana now allows only those persons that are of good character and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under the republican form of government to vote. Connecticut at one time required of her voters that they be of a quiet, peaceable behavior.

These being the essential qualifications of the different states we will now take

up roughly some of the disqualifications that are placed upon the people.

The disqualification perhaps most universal among the different states is that of excluding all idiots and insane persons from casting votes. No doubt all states indirectly keep the insane persons from voting, but twenty four states expressly forbid idiots and insane people from voting.

Persons convicted of treason and felony are disfranchised in many of the states. Twelve of the states exclude from voting persons convicted of treason and fifteen states persons convicted of felony.

Bribery in election is another disfranchisement that holds attention in the following states: Florida, Idaho, Maryland, New York, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Seven states prohibit those convicted of any infamous crime from voting.

Alabama also disqualifies persons convicted of murder, robbery and forgery. and together with Florida prohibits persons

convicted of perjury. Together with these two states Virginia thinks that persons convicted of larceny are not capable of casting a true vote.

Alabama, California, Idaho, and Virginia all forbid those guilty of embezzlement of public money of the right of franchise.

In the case of persons convicted of crime punishable by imprisonment, four states have excluded them and five states have excluded persons on the ground of being confined in public prisons.

In six states the fact that a person is under guardianship keeps him from voting, and in six others paupers are kept from voting.

Florida, Kentucky, and Rhode Island forbid bribery.

Mississippi and Washington both prohibit Indians not taxed from voting.

Besides these disfranchisements California prohibits every native of China from voting and Idaho disfranchises all those who are believers in polygamy or are

supporters of the same.

The disqualifications just given are all as they are in recent times. In addition to these there is one about the time of the civil war and previous to it that was very important in the history of our nation. The question was over the negro question. In almost every southern state and many of the northern states the negro was kept from voting, but now none of the state constitutions directly prohibit the negro from voting although in practice many of the southern states do.

Having now briefly reviewed the principle qualifications and disqualifications of the various states we see that the fault with our American voting system is not with the necessary qualifications of our voters but it must be due to some other influence. This influence is the influence of parties and is very marked in our country. This influence causes a voter to vote what is called a "straight ticket" when he should vote

for that man which he thinks would best fill the office.

The remaining portion of this discussion will deal with a table of the qualifications of the voters according to the different states since the formation of the government or since the state has entered the union.

The suggestion for the outline of the table can be found in the third volume of Lalor's Cyclopaedia of Political Science, Political Economy, and History of the United States, page 828 and is as follows:

States and Date of Admission	Date	Description		Age	Residence			Character	Education	Property and Taxes.
		Citizen and Sexes	Declarant of intention of becoming a citizen		State	County	District, town, city, precinct, ward.			
Alabama 1819.	1819	Every white male citizen		21	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.			
	1865	Every white male citizen		21	1 yr.	3 mo.				
	1867	Every male citizen	Declarant.	21	6 mo.	6 mo.				
	1875	Every male citizen	Declarant	21	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da.			
	1901	Every male citizen of this state who is a citizen of United States	Declarant	21	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mo.	all persons who are of good character and understand the duties and obligations of citizenship under the republican form of government.		paid all poll taxes due.
	1903	Every male citizen of this state who is a citizen of the United States	Declarant	21	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mo.		Those who can read and write any article of the constitution of the United States in the English language who are physically unable to work or are engaged in some lawful employ ment.	paid all poll taxes due. paid taxes on forty acres of land upon which they reside or have real estate or personal property whose assessed taxation is three hundred dollars or more.
Arkansas 1836.	1836.	Every free white male citizen		21	6 mo.	actual residence	actual residence			
	1868	Every male citizen	Declarant	21	6 mo.	actual residence				
	1875	Every male citizen	Declarant	21	12 mo.	6 mo.	1 mo.			
California 1850.	1850	Every white male citizen	Every white male citizen of Mexico who is a declarant under the Treaty of Peace of 1848.	21	6 mo.	30 da.	30 da.			
	1894	Every male citizen having been a citizen at least 90 da.		21	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.		those persons who can read the constitution in the English language and write his name unless physically unable or over 60 yrs. of age.	
Colorado. 1876.	1876.	Every male citizen	Declarant of at least 4 mo. standing	21	6 mo.	prescribed by law	prescribed by law.			
	1901	Every person who is a citizen. male or female.		21	12 mo.	prescribed by law	prescribed by law.			
Connecticut (original state)	1818	Every white male citizen who shall have gained settlement in this state.		21	6 mo.		6 mo.	good moral character		those who possess a free hold of a yearly value of seven dollars (\$7). or paid State Tax the year preceeding presentation for admission.

States and Date of Admission	Date	Description		Age	Residence			Character	Education	Property and Taxes.
		Citizens and Sexes	Declarant of intention of becoming a citizen		State	County	District, town, city, precinct, ward.			
Connecticut (continued)	1845	Every white male citizen		21	1 yr.		6 mo.	good moral character	those who are able to read any article of the constitution or any section of the statutes of this state.	
	1897	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.		6 mo.		Every person shall be able to read in the English language any article of the constitution or any section of the statutes of this state.	
Delaware (original state)	1831	Every free male citizen		21	1 yr.	1 mo.				all over 22 yrs. of age must have paid, the 2 yrs preceding, county taxes at least 6 mo. before
	1897	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.	3 mo.	30 da.		Those that become citizens over 21 yrs. of age must be able to read the constitution in the English language and write his name, unless physically disabled.	
Florida 1845	1838	Every free white person		21	2 yrs.	6 mo.				
	1865	Every free white male person		21	1 yr.	6 mo.				
	1868	Every male person	Declarant	21	1 yr.	6 mo.				
	1885	Every male person.		21	1 yr.	6 mo.				
Georgia (original state)	1798	Every citizen	Inhabitant	21		6 mo.				paid all taxes required of them.
	1865	Free white male citizens		21	2 yrs.	6 mo.				paid all taxes required of them and shall have had the opportunity of paying taxes preceding year.
	1868	Every male born in U.S. Every male naturalized	Declarant	21	6 mo.	30 da.				paid all taxes required of them and shall have had the opportunity of paying taxes preceding yr.
	(late)	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.	6 mo.				paid all taxes required of them and shall have had the opportunity of paying taxes the preceding year.

States and Date of Admission	Date	Description		Age	Residence			Character	Education	Property and Taxes.
		Citizen and Sexes	Declarant of intention of becoming a citizen		State	County	District, town, city, precinct, ward.			
Idaho 1890	1898	Every male citizen		21	6 mo.	30 da.				
	Since	Every citizen male and female.								
Illinois 1818	1848.	Every white male citizen		21	1 yr.					
	1870	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.			
	1900	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.	90 da.	20 da.			
Indiana 1816.	1816	Every white male citizen		21	1 yr.					
	1851	Every white male citizen	Declarant who has resided in the United States 1 year.	21	6 mo.					
Iowa 1846.	1846	Every white male citizen		21	6 mo.	60 da.				
	1900	Every [white] male citizen		21	6 mo.	60 da.				
	1904	Every male citizen		21	6 mo.	60 da.				
Kansas 1861	1854	Every white male person who is a citizen	Declarant	21	6 mo.		30 da.			
	1905	Every [white] male person who is a citizen	Declarant	21	6 mo.		30 da.			
Kentucky 1792.	1792	free male citizens		21	2 yrs	1 yr.				
	1799	free male citizens		21	2 yrs.	1 yr. or 1 yr.				
	1850	free white citizens		21	2 yr	1 yr.	60 da.			
	1889	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.	6 mo.	60 da.			
Louisiana 1812	1812	Free white male citizen		21	1 yr.					Those who have paid taxes for 6 mo. preceding. Bought U.S. lands.
	1852.	Every free white male citizen		21	12 mo.	6 mo.				
	1864	Every white male citizen		21	12 mo.					
	1898	Every male citizen		21	2 yrs.	1 yr.	6 mo.		read and write. This does not apply to voters before 1867 or their sons or grandsons if they reside in the state for five years preceding the election	Those who are owners of property assessed at \$300 or more, and paid all taxes. All persons between the age 21 and 60 yrs. of age must pay poll taxes for 2 years previous to voting.

States Date of Admission	Date	Description		Age	Residence			Character	Education	Property and Taxes.	410
		Citizen and Sexes	Declarant of intention of becoming a citizen.		State	County	District, town, city, precinct, ward.				
Maine 1820	1820	Every male citizen		21	3 mo.						
	1902	Every male citizen.		21	3 mo.				Those who can read the constitution in the English Language and write his own name, unless physically unable or over sixty years of age when this constitution took effect.		
Maryland (original state)	1776.	all freemen.		21	1 yr.					possessor of a freehold of 50 acres or at least thirty pounds of current money.	
	1851	Every free white male citizen		21	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.				
	1864	Every white male citizen		21	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.				
	1905	Every [white] male citizen		21	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.				
Massachusetts (original state)	1780.	Every male inhabitant		21						possessor of a freehold estate of an annual income of 3 pounds or an estate of a value of 60 pounds.	
	1822	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.		6 mo.			paid taxes for two years preceding except when exempt.	
	1851	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.		6 mo.		Persons who can read the Constitution in the English Language and write his own name.	paid taxes for two years preceding except when exempt.	
	1899	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.		6 mo.		Those who can read the constitution in the English Language and write his own name unless physically unable or over sixty years of age when this amendment was made.	Those who have paid state or county taxes two years preceding except when exempt.	

States Date of Admission	Date	Description		Age	Residence			Character	Education	Property and Taxes.
		Citizen and Sexes	Declaration of intention of becoming a citizen		State	County	District town city, precinct ward.			
Michigan 1837	1835	Every white male citizen		21	6 mo.					
	1850	Every white male citizen Every civilized male inhabitant of Indian des- cent who is a native of U.S. and not a member of any tribe	Declarant of Jan 1st 1850 of 6 mo. standing residence in the state for 2 1/2 yrs.	21	3 mo		10 da.			
	1905	Every male inhabitant who is a citizen of U.S. Every male inhabitant residing in this state Jan 1st 1850 Every male inhabitant of Indian descent who is a native of U.S. and not a member of any tribe.	Every male inhabitant of foreign birth residing in the state 2 1/2 yrs. prior to Nov. 8, 1894, having declared his intention of becoming a citizen of U.S. 2 1/2 yrs prior to same date.	21	6 mo.		20 da.			
Minnesota 1858	1857	Every white ^{male} citizen. Persons of mixed white and Indian blood adopting customs and habits of civilized people. Persons of Indian blood officially declared capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship.	White Declarants	21	4 mo.					
	1868	Same as preceding exclud- ing white from 1st line.	Declarants	21	4 mo.					
	1899	Citizens of at least 3 mo. standing. Persons of mixed white and Indian blood adopting habits of civilization. Person of Indian blood officially declared capable of enjoying the rights of citizen- ship.		21	6 mo.		20 da.			
Mississippi 1817.	1817	Every free white male citizen.		21	1 yr.	6 mo.				Those who have paid county or state taxes or served in the state militia, the same year
	1832	Every free white male citizen		21	1 yr	4 mo.				
	1868	Every male citizen		21	6 mo.	1 mo.				

States - Date Admission	Date	Description		Age	Residence			Character	Education	Property and Taxes
		Citizen and Sexes	Declarants of intention of becoming a citizen		State	County	District, town, city, precinct, ward			
Missouri 1821.	1820	Every free white male citizen		21	1 yr.	3 mo.				
	1865	Every white male citizen	Declarant	21	1 yr.	60 da.				
	1870 also 1903	Every male citizen	Declarant of at least 1 year standing and not more than 5'	21	1 yr.	60 da.				
Montana 1889	1889	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.	prescribed by law.				
Nebraska 1867	1866-67	Every male white citizen	White Declarant	21	prescribed by law					
	1875	Every male citizen	Declarant of at least 30 days standing.	21	6 mo.	prescribed by law.				
Nevada 1864	1864	Every white male citizen		21	6 mo.	30 da.				
	1895	Every male citizen		21	6 mo.	30 da.				
New Hampshire (original state)	1792 also 1896.	Every male inhabitant		21	with town privileges					
New Jersey (original state)	1776	All inhabitants		full age	12 mo.					Those who are worth fifty pounds proclamation money.
	1874	Every white male citizen		21	1 yr.	5 mo.				
	1894 also 1904	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.	5 mo.				
New York (original state)	1777	Every male inhabitant		full age	6 mo.					Those possessing a freehold valued at 20 pounds or renting a tenement of yearly value of 40 shillings. paid taxes to the state
	1821	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.	6 mo.				paid taxes to state or county on real or personal property
				21	3 yrs	1 mo				assessed to labor on public highways.
		man of color		21	3 yrs.					persons for 1 year possessed a free hold valued at \$25.00 over and above all debt. and paid taxes there on

States. Date of Admission	Date	Description		Age	Residence			Character	Education	Property and Taxes.
		Citizen and Sexes	Declarant of intention of becoming a citizen		State	County	District, city, town, precinct, ward			
New York (continued).	1846	Every male citizen of at least 10 days standing		21	1 yr.	4 mo.	30 da.			Those possessing a freehold worth \$250 over and above all debt, and paid taxes there on
		colored people --		21	3 yrs					
	1874	Every male citizen of at least 10 days standing		21	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 da.			
	1894 also 1904	Every male citizen of at least 90 days standing		21	1 yr.	4 mo.	30 da.			
North Carolina (original state)	1876	all free men		21		12 mo.				(For senators) Those who possess a freehold of 50 acres within the same county for 6 mo. (For House of Commons) paid public taxes.
	1850	Every free white person		21	12 mo.					(For senators) Paid all public taxes.
	1868	Every male person		21	12 mo.	30 da.				
	1906	Every male person		21	2 yrs	6 mo.	4 mo.		Those able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English Language.	Those who have paid poll taxes of previous year.
North Dakota 1889	1889	Every male citizen civilized persons of Indian descent who have severed tribal relations for 2 years.	Declarant not less than 1 yr. or more than 6 yrs.	21	1 yr.		90 da.			
Ohio 1802	1802	All white male inhabitants		21	1 yr.	actual residence				persons paid or charged with state or county tax.
	1851 also 1897	Every white male citizen		21	1 yr.	prescribed by law.				
Oregon 1859.	1857	Every white male citizen	Declarant of one years standing who has resided in the U.S. 1 yr. and in the state 6 mo.	21	6 mo					
	1882	Every white male citizen	Declarant of 1 yr. standing who has resided in the U.S. one year and in the state 6 mo.	21	6 mo.	prescribed by law.				

States.	Date of Admission	Description		Age	Residence			Character.	Education	Property and Taxes
		Citizen and Sexes	Declarant & intention of becoming a citizen		State	County	District, town, city, precinct, ward.			
Pennsylvania (original state)	1790	Every freeman.		21	2 yrs.					Those who have paid state or county tax assessed at least 6 mo. before election. Sons of persons qualified between the age 21 & 22 yrs can vote without paying taxes.
	1838	Every free white citizen		21	1 yr. 6 mo. if he has previously lived in this state & was a qualified voter or was a native born		10 da.			Those paying county or state taxes assessed at least 10 da. before election. Persons between the age of 21 & 22 are not required to pay taxes in order to vote.
	1883 also 1901	Every male citizen of at least 1 mo. standing		21	1 yr. 6 mo. under previous conditions		2 mo.			Persons from 22 upward must pay within two yrs. a county or state tax assessed at least two mo. before the election
Rhode Island (original state)	1842 also 1867.	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.		6 mo.			{ possessors of real estate valued at \$34 or which shall rent for \$7 per annum, over and above all encumbrances. Those who pay all taxes assessed upon his estate to the amount of \$1 or enrolled in the state militia
	1888	Every male citizen		21	2 yrs.		6 mo.			Residence and home. paid taxes upon property value at \$134 and paid tax of \$1 or served in the militia of the state.
South Carolina (original state)	1790 also 1810	Every free white man		21	2 yrs.					Persons having a freehold of 50 acres or a town lot at least 6 mo. before election or Residence of the district for 6 mo. who shall have paid taxes preceeding year amounting to 3 shilling sterling.
	1865	Every free white citizen	Declarant	21	2 yrs		6 mo.			
	1868	Every male citizen	Declarant residing in the United States 1 year	21	1 yr.	60 da.				

State Date of Admission	Date	Description		Age	Residence			Character	Education	Property and Taxes.
		Citizen and Sexes	Declarant of intention of becoming a citizen		State	County	District, town, city, precinct, ward			
South Dakota 1889	1889	Every male citizen	Declarant resided in the U.S. 1 yr.	21	6 mo.	30 da.				
	1905	Every male citizen	Declarant resided in the U.S. 1 year.	21	6 mo.	30 da.	10 da.			
Tennessee 1796	1796	Every free man		21		6 mo.				Those possessing a freehold.
	1834	Every free white citizen		21		6 mo.				
	1870	Every male citizen		21	12 mo.	6 mo.				
Texas 1845	1845	Every free male citizen Every free male citizen of Mexico at the time of the adoption of this constitution		21	1 yr. 6 mo. in Texas immediately preceding constitution	6 mo.				
	1866	Every free male citizen		21	1 yr.	6 mo.				
	1868	Every male citizen	Declarant	21	1 yr.	60 da.				
	1876 also 1892	Every male citizen	Declarant	21	1 yr.	6 mo.				
Utah 1896	1896	Every citizen of 90 days standing. male and female.		21	1 yr.	4 mo.	60 da.			
Vermont 1891	1786	Every man.		21	1 yr.			Those of a quiet peace- able behavior and taking an oath.		
	1793 also 1886	Every man		21	1 yr.			Those of a quiet peace- able behavior and taking an oath.		
Virginia (original state)	1820	Every white male citizen		21	according to law.					Possessor of a freehold valued at \$25 or an interest valued at \$25 Renting for not less than five years at \$20 a year assessed and paid a revenue
	1850	Every white male citizen		21	2 yrs.	12 mo.				
	1864	Every white male citizen		21	1 yr.	6 mo.				Those that have paid all taxes assessed them.
	1870	Every male citizen		21	12 mo.	3 mo.				
	since	Every male citizen		21	12 mo.	3 mo.				Those who have paid capitation taxes as required by law.

States	Date of Admission	Date	Descriptive		Residence			Character	Education	Property and Taxes.
			Citizen or Sexes.	Declarant of intention of becoming a citizen	Age	State	County	District, town, city, precinct, ward		
Washington	1889	1889.	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.		
		1896	Every male citizen		21	1 yr.	90 da.	30 da.	Those who are able to read and speak the English Language.	
West Virginia	1863.	1861 & 63	White male citizens		21	1 yr.	30 da.			
		1872 also 1903	Male citizens		21	1 yr.	60 da.			
Wisconsin	1848.	1848	Every white male citizen Indian declared citizen by the government civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe.	White Declarants	21	1 yr.				
		1882	Male citizens. Persons of Indian blood declared citizens by the government. Persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe.	Declarants	21	1 yr.				
Wyoming	1890.	1890	Male and Female citizens		21	1 yr.	60 da.		Those able to read the constitution of this state unless physically unable.	
		1900	Every citizen		21	1 yr.	60 da.		Those able to read the constitution of this state unless physically unable.	