and Ray Eldon Hiebert, *A Grateful Remembrance. The Story of Montgomery County, Maryland,* (Montgomery County and Montgomery County Historical Society, 1976), pp. 329-349.

[9]The fractured nature of the Democratic politics during this era is discussed by James H. Fenton, *Politics in the Border States,* (New Orleans, LA: Hauser Printing Company, 1957), pp. 171-202, and in Paul T. David, Malcolm Moos and Ralph M. Goldman, *Presidential Nominating Politics in 1952,* 5 vols., (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1954), Vol. 2, pp. 231-258.

[10]A relatively forgotten and intriguing Maryland politician is Dr. Joseph I. France who was elected on November 7, 1916 to the U.S. Senate from Maryland. Dr. France, a resident of Port Deposit, received an A.B. from Hamilton College, studied at Cornell, Clark University and the University of Leipzig before obtaining a medical degree in 1903 from the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons. A progressive Republican, he served in the State Senate (1905-1909) and as a delegate to the 1908 Republican National Convention before his surprising victory in 1916 over Democrat David J. Lewis. In 1922 he was defeated in his re-election bid by Democrat William Cabel Bruce. Considered an independent and colorful maverick he never regained public office losing a senate race in 1934 to Democrat George L. Radcliffe.

[11]Governor Ritchie was touted as a presidential candidate in several publications and a Ritchie for President Committee was formed. See e.g., Henry Carter, "The Gentleman from Maryland," *The North American Review,* July and August, 1931; George Creel, "States' Rights Ritchie," *Collier's National Weekly,* January 30, 1932.

[12]The role of Maryland's Governor at these national conventions is detailed by James Levin in "Governor Albert Ritchie and the Democratic National Convention of 1924," *M.H.M.,* Summer 1971, Vol. 66, pp. 101-120 and "Governor Albert Ritchie and the Democratic National Convention of 1932," *M.H.M.,* Fall 1972, Vol. 67, pp. 278-293. A less generous perspective of the Ritchie candidacies is presented in James A. Farley, *Behind the Ballots: The Personal History of a Politician,* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1938), pp. 92, 139, 153; Roy V. Peel and Thomas C. Donnelly, *The 1928 Campaign: An Analysis,* (New York: Richard S. Smith, Inc., 1931), p. 33; and R.G. Tugwell, *The Brains Trust,* (New York: The Viking Press, 1968), pp. 227-228, 283-284.

[13]Maryland's historically independent nature was demonstrated vividly in the 1934 campaign as the popular Democratic Governor lost in Maryland while Democratic candidates were encountering unprecedented success elsewhere in the nation. This anomaly and the danger of analyzing state results with national trends is discussed in Dorothy Brown, "The Election of 1934: The 'New Deal' in Maryland," *M.H.M.,* Winter 1973, Vol. 68, pp. 405-421.

[14]The historic 1932 presidential election is recounted in numerous publications including James A. Farley, *Behind the Ballots: The Personal History of a Politician,* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1938), pp. 58-154; Frank Freidels, *Franklin D. Roosevelt: The Triumph,* (Boston: Little Brown, & Company, 1956); Roy V. Peel and Thomas C. Donnelly, *The 1932 Campaign: An Analysis,* (New York: Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., 1935); R.G. Tugwell, *The Brains Trust,* (New York: The Viking Press, 1968); and Arthur M. Schlesinger, *The Age of Roosevelt: the Crises of the Old Order, 1919-1933,* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1957).

[15]The biggest polling gaffe in presidential politics occurred in 1936. *The Literary Digest,* a national weekly magazine, mailed 10 million sample ballots (along with a subscription solicitation) to those owning telephones or automobiles. Confusing the size of the returned ballots (two million) with reliability of the sample, the magazine confidently predicted a sweeping Landon victory in its last pre-election issue of October 31, 1936. *The Literary Digest* discontinued publication in 1938 with some commentators attributing its demise to the thorough discredibility of its 1936 presidential poll.