

ed., *Political Parties in American History*, Vol. 2, 1828-1890, (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1974), pp. 539-552.

<sup>4</sup>Niles became disenchanted with the caucus system after the 1816 presidential election and used his widely read publication to push for reforms and changes. Printing a series of articles and editorials, Niles not only attacked the caucus as unconstitutional and undemocratic but he also supported such reforms as a single term presidency of six to eight years, direct election of the President and a national nominating convention. Niles' political leanings are described by Norval Neil Luxon, *Niles' Weekly Reporter*, pp. 124-149.

<sup>5</sup>Eugene H. Roseboom, "Baltimore as a National Nominating Convention City," *M.H.M.*, Fall 1972, Vol. 67, pp. 215-224.

<sup>6</sup>The first national nominating convention was held by the Anti-Mason party who nominated Marylander William Wirt.

<sup>7</sup>*Maryland General Assembly*, 1825, Resolution No. 12.

<sup>8</sup>*Laws of Maryland*, 1833, Chapter 261.

<sup>9</sup>This unusual political battle is described in J. Thomas Scharff, *History of Maryland, from the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, 3 Vols., (Baltimore: J.B. Piet, 1879; Hatboro, PA: Tradition Press, 1967), Vol. III, pp. 190-196.

<sup>10</sup>*Laws of Maryland*, 1836, Chapter 197, as confirmed by *Laws of Maryland*, 1837, Chapter 84.

<sup>11</sup>The reapportionment of the House of Delegates adopted a population formula awarding between three and six delegates for each county with Baltimore City entitled to the same number as the most populous county. A review of the changing reapportionment in the lower house from 1776 through 1962 is contained in George A. Bell and Jean E. Spencer, *The Legislative Process in Maryland*, (College Park, MD: University of Maryland, 1963), pp. 11-28.

<sup>12</sup>Mark H. Haller, "The Rise of the Jackson Party in Maryland, 1820-1829," *Journal of Southern History*, August 1962, Vol. 28, pp. 307-325. 324; W. Wayne Smith, "Jacksonian Democracy on the Chesapeake: The Political Implications," *M.H.M.*, December 1967, Vol. 62, pp. 381-393.

<sup>13</sup>The growth and importance of Maryland's railroads and transportation systems are outlined in James. S. Van Ness, "Economic Development, Social and Cultural Changes: 1800-1850," in Walsh and Fox, eds., *Maryland A History 1632-1974*, pp. 156-238; Hugh S. Hanna, *A Financial History of Maryland (1789-1848)*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1907); Walter S. Sanderlin, *A History of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1946); Edward Hungerford, *The Story of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 1827-1929*, 2 vol. (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1928).

<sup>14</sup>Kennedy was born on October 25, 1795 in Baltimore and first entered politics as a candidate for the House of Delegates in 1820 and was overwhelmingly re-elected in 1821 and 1822. He attached himself to Jackson but lost a congressional race in 1826. He abandoned Jackson over the President's veto of the internal improvements, his tariff position and the bank issue. Kennedy was an organizer and early leader of the Whig party ascending to the U.S. House of Representatives (1838-39, 1841-45) and appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Fillmore (1852-53). His leading biography is Charles H. Bohner, *John Pendleton Kennedy, Gentleman from Baltimore*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1961).

<sup>15</sup>Reverdy Johnson was born on May 21, 1796 in Annapolis and died there on February 10, 1876. He became one of Maryland's and the nation's leading lawyers. His early political career saw service in the State Senate from 1821 to 1828. A previous friend of Taney he was associated with the early Jackson movement in Maryland but defected to become the first chairman of the Whig party.