and evenly divided between agricultural and professional or mercantile backgrounds. The editor of the *Daily Exchange* who was arrested on September 14, 1861 and released on December 2, 1861 left an account of this event which is presented in Bayly Ellen Marks and Mark Norton Schatz, *Between North and South, A Maryland Journalist Views the Civil War* (*The Narrative of William Wilkins Glenn, 1861-1869*), (Rutherford, NJ: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1976).

[15]The claims of a "trampled ballot" are discussed in Baker, *The Politics of Continuity*, pp. 47-75, which asserts that the 1861 elections reflected traditional voting patterns in Maryland politics even considering the presence of Federal troops.

[16]The infamous General Order No. 53 was issued by General Robert C. Schenck, headquartered in Baltimore. A copy may be reviewed in the Bradford Executive Papers in the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

[17]Charles L. Wagandt, "Election by Sword and Ballot: The Emancipationist Victory of 1863," *M.H.M.*, June 1964, Vol. 59, pp. 143-164.

[18]Clark, *The Old Line State*, p. 97. Even the Unionist Governor from 1861-1865, Augustus W. Bradford, who was a slaveholder, had a son who became a Confederate officer.

[19]Presidential reconstruction included the appointment of provisional governors and other officials in the Confederate states and granting of pardons with the satisfaction of certain conditions. Congressional reconstruction involved passage and extension of the Freedmen's Bureau, the Civil Rights Act of 1866, The Tenure of Office Act, the Command of the Army Act and the readmission of a state into the union only with Congressional approval. The moderate President Johnson fought pitched battles with Congress which led to his impeachment in the House of Representatives on March 3, 1857 by a vote of 128 to 47. The Senate vote for conviction on May 16, 1867 failed the 2/3 requirement by a single vote (35-19). For an overview of reconstruction see Earl L. McKitrich, *Andrew Johnson and Reconstruction*, (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1960); J.G. Randall and David Donald, *The Civil War and Reconstruction*, 2nd ed., (Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath and Company, 1969).

[20]See William Starr Myers, *Self-Reconstruction of Maryland, 1864-1867*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1909).

[21]The infighting between the "Conservative Unionists led by a U.S. Postmaster General Montgomery Blair and the "Unconditional Unionists" led by Congressman Henry Winter Davis is well described in Chapters IV and VI of Jean H. Baker's, *The Politics of Continuity*, pp. 77-110 and 139-166.

[22]The 1867 Constitutional Convention also abolished the office of Lt. Governor, reorganized the state judiciary, established a 60 percent requirement to override a gubernatorial veto and increased legislative representation for the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland. President Andrew Johnson addressed the delegates and was warmly received. No official verbatim record of this proceeding was made but a virtually complete report was subsequently compiled by Philip B. Perlman, *Debates of the Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1867*, (Baltimore: Hepbron and Hayden, 1923).

[23]Although the name of Thomas Swann pervades Maryland's history books about the mid-nineteenth century and he is mentioned in numerous encyclopedias of government and leading citizens, Maryland's post-Civil War Governor still awaits his biography. A sketch of Swann may be found in Frank White, *The Governors of Maryland*, (Annapolis: The Hall of Records Commission, State of Maryland, 1970), pp. 164-171 and Baker, *The Politics of Continuity*, pp. 141-143. The term "political acrobat" is attributable to Nancy Miller, "Thomas Swann—Political Acrobat," (Master's thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 1969).