

<sup>24</sup>Scharf, *History of Maryland*, Vol. III, p. 251. F.S. Corkran served as chairman and William E. Cole, Jr. as secretary at the meeting called by Baltimore's leading abolitionist, William Gunnison. Roger Burns and William Fraley, "Old Gunny: Abolitionist in a Slave City," *M.H.M.*, Winter 1973, Vol. 68, pp. 369-382.

<sup>25</sup>See e.g., James Raymond, *Political: The Spirit of Democracy in '56*, (Baltimore: John W. Woods, 1857), p. 50.

<sup>26</sup>The statewide election success of the American Know-Nothings prior to 1856 is clearly outlined in Evitts, *A Matter of Allegiances*, pp. 80-88. After acquiring control of the state legislature the Know-Nothings proved to be more pragmatic politicians than philosophical extremists as the anti-immigrant and anti-Catholic campaign rhetoric did not produce any significantly repressive legislation.

<sup>27</sup>See Dozer, *Portrait of the Free State*, p. 422; Evitts, *A Matter of Allegiance*, pp. 97-98; Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County*, Vol. II, p. 787.

<sup>28</sup>A detailed account of this stormy convention is rendered in Betty Dix Greeman, "The Democratic Convention of 1860: Prelude to Secession," *M.H.M.*, Fall 1972, Vol. 67, pp. 225-253.

<sup>29</sup>Donald Walter Curl, "The Baltimore Convention of the Constitutional Union Party," *M.H.M.*, Fall 1972, Vol. 67, pp. 254-271.

<sup>30</sup>First Republican State Convention, April 26, 1860, Address of Montgomery Blair, Before the Maryland State Republican Convention (Washington, DC: Buell & Blanchard, 1860). This speech was widely distributed and utilized by the Republican party in its national campaign.

<sup>31</sup>The electoral vote of one of the 18 states, New Jersey, was split four to three in favor of Lincoln over Douglas, the regular Democratic candidate.

<sup>32</sup>A balanced description of the activities on both sides may be found in Richard R. Duncan, "The Era of the Civil War," *Maryland, A History, 1632-1974*, pp. 333-339.

<sup>33</sup>The leading work on the role of Maryland's Governor in the state's pre-Civil War anxiety is George L. Radcliffe, *Governor Thomas Hicks of Maryland and the Civil War*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1901).

<sup>34</sup>Norma Cuthbert, *Lincoln and the Baltimore Plot, 1861*, (San Marino, CA: Huntington Library, 1949); Harold R. Manakee, *Maryland in the Civil War*, (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1961), "The Baltimore Plot," pp. 24-29. The genuineness of an assassination plot is disputed by many historians including J. Thomas Scharf in his *History of Maryland*, Vol. III, pp. 384-397.

<sup>35</sup>Section 4 of Article I of the Constitution of 1864 provided for disqualification from voting or holding office any person

"who at any time been in armed hostility to the United States or the lawful authorities thereof, or who has been in any manner in the service of the so-called Confederate States of America and no person who has voluntarily left this state and gone within the military lines of the so-called Confederate States of America or armies with the purpose of adhering to said States engaged in armed hostility."

This "iron-clad" oath coupled with a broad interpretation of giving "aid, comfort, countenance or support" meant Marylanders were subject to voting restrictions more severe than those imposed on southerners during the Civil War Reconstruction era where only those who had held office in the Confederacy or who had left a Federal position to join the Confederacy were disfranchised. The political movements before, during and after the drafting of the 1864 Constitution are described in William Starr Myers, *The Maryland Constitution of 1864*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1901). For a discussion of the impact of the 1864 Constitution loyalty oath and the earlier