

<sup>5</sup>For detailed description and analysis of this political infighting see Jean H. Baker, *The Politics of Continuity: Maryland Political Parties from 1858 to 1870*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973), pp. 139-166.

<sup>6</sup>Albert J. Talbott, "The Duty of the Republican Party in the Present Anomalous Condition of Politics." An address delivered before the Young Men's Republican Club of Baltimore, (Baltimore: Nichols & Killam, 1886), p. 14.

<sup>7</sup>The political purpose of the Fifteenth Amendment to aid Republican control of certain north central states and acquire control of the border states such as Maryland is well documented in William Gilette, *The Right to Vote: Politics and the Passage of the Fifteenth Amendment*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1965). The Democratic Maryland General Assembly voted 76 to zero in rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment in February, 1870.

<sup>8</sup>The Republican relationship with the black voter and the Democrats political attack on this marriage of convenience is described in Baker, *The Politics of Continuity*, pp. 187-195, and Margaret Law Callcott, *The Negro in Maryland Politics, 1870-1912*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1969), pp. 66-81.

<sup>9</sup>Matthew Josephson, *The Politicos 1865-1896*. (New York: Harcourt Brace & World, Inc., 1963); Moisei Ostrogorski, *Democracy and the Organization of Political Parties*, Vol. II: *The United States*, edited and abridged by Seymour Lipset, (New York: Doubleday Anchor Books, 1964), pp. 227; David J. Rothman, *Politics and Power: The United States Senate, 1869-1901*, (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1966), pp. 159-190.

<sup>10</sup>Arthur Pue Gorman was a native of Howard County and first entered public office as a member of the House of Delegates in 1869. He quickly rose to power in the state Democratic party becoming Speaker of the House of Delegates in 1872 and Party Chairman in 1875. A master at building political alliances he exercised unusual influence over the Maryland General Assembly which elected him to serve in the U.S. Senate from 1881-1899 and 1903 until his death in 1906. His biography is John R. Lambert, *Arthur Pue Gorman*, (Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1953).

<sup>11</sup>I. Freeman Rasin was born into a land owning Kent County family in 1833 but located in Baltimore after receiving an education at Washington College. As a young man he participated in the city's Know-Nothing politics switching to the Democratic party during the Civil War. Rasin acquired extraordinary power in Baltimore City politics without holding a major public office. He was elected Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in Baltimore from 1867-1885, appointed Naval Officer of the Port of Baltimore by President Cleveland from 1886-1890 and appointed State Insurance Commissioner 1892-1895 by Governor Brown. His important role in Maryland history was in the party politics of slate making, candidate support, issue manipulation and vote generating rather than the limelight of legislative and executive offices.

<sup>12</sup>The reform efforts were concentrated in Baltimore under the labels of the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland created in 1881 and the Baltimore Reform League established in 1885. Democrats who were excluded from the inner circle of their own party called themselves Reformers, the Citizens' Reform party, Old Line Democrats and Independent Democrats.

<sup>13</sup>Eugene H. Roseboom and Alfred E. Eckes, Jr., *A History of Presidential Elections from George Washington to Jimmy Carter*, 4th ed., (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1979), p. 87.

<sup>14</sup>William Pinkney Whyte of Baltimore, who served as Maryland's Governor from 1872 to 1874, was one of the state's most versatile office holders. He served as a member of the House of Delegates (1847-1849), State Comptroller (1853-1855), Mayor of Baltimore (1881-1883), State