

voter rolls because of conflict with the state constitution was rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Leser v. Garnett*, 258 U.S. 130 (1922).

²²From one-third to two-thirds of Maryland voters are estimated to have been potentially disfranchised by the loyalty requirements specified by Section 4 of Article 1 of the 1864 Constitution of Maryland. For an insight on the impact on Maryland voting see Wm. A. Ross, "Disfranchisement in Maryland (1861-67)," *M.H.M.*, December 1933, Vol. 28, pp. 309-328.

²³Premarked ballots were distributed by the political parties and/or candidates. Often these ballots were "colored" or "striped" so that party workers at or near the polls could determine how a person was going to vote. Without the "proper" ballot, voters were sometimes prevented or discouraged from voting by intimidation and threats. A "shingle ballot" is one which is folded in such a manner as to contain additional inserted ballots.

²⁴*Laws of Maryland*, 1890, Chapter 538, amended by Acts of 1892, Chapter 300.

²⁵See Appendix C, Table 4.

²⁶The time periods are described as (1) 1789-1824; (2) 1828-1856; (3) 1860-1892; (4) 1896-1928; and (5) 1932-1980. See e.g., William N. Chambers and W. Dean Burnham, eds., *The American Party System: Stages of Political Development*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1975).

²⁷Partisan behavior prior to 1789 is described in Jackson Turner Main, *Political Parties Before the Constitution*, (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1973), pp. 212-243; L. Marx Renzulli, Jr., *Maryland, The Federalist Years*, (Cranbury, NJ: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press, 1972), pp. 1-49; and Norman K. Risjord, *Chesapeake Politics, 1781-1800*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1978), pp. 71-250.

²⁸Gary Lawson Browne, *Baltimore in the Nation, 1789-1861*, (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1980), pp. 17-50; Frank A. Cassell, "The Structure of Baltimore's Politics in the Age of Jefferson, 1795-1812," in Aubrey C. Land, et al., eds., *Law, Society, and Politics in Early Maryland*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1977), pp. 277-296.

²⁹A list of the national political conventions is provided in Table 17 in the Appendix. For a commentary on Baltimore as a convenient host city see Eugene H. Roseboom, "Baltimore as a National Nominating Convention City," *M.H.M.*, Fall 1972, Vol. 67, pp. 215-224.

³⁰For a broad view of Maryland during the Depression see Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, eds., *Maryland: A History, 1632-1974*, (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), pp. 730-759; see also David Lamoreaux with Gerson G. Eisenburg, "Baltimore Views the Great Depression, 1929-33," *M.H.M.*, Fall 1976, Vol. 71, pp. 428-442; and Charles M. Kimberly, "The Depression in Maryland: The Failure of Voluntarism," *M.H.M.*, Summer 1975, Vol. 70, pp. 189-202.

³¹Jeremiah T. Chase was an attorney with mercantile ties and interests whose political change was prompted by his economic fortunes and predicaments.

³²Neal A. Books and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County*, (Towson, MD: Friends of Towson Library, Inc., 1979), p. 414.

³³Ella Lonn, *The Government of Maryland*, (Baltimore: Goucher College, 1921), p. 25.

³⁴The structure and operation of county government in Maryland is outlined in Harry Bard, *Maryland, State and Government: Its New Dynamics*, (Cambridge, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1974), and Jean E. Spencer, *Contemporary Local Government in Maryland*, (College Park, MD: University of Maryland, 1965).

³⁵*Maryland Manual, 1983-1984*, (Annapolis, MD: Hall of Records Commission, 1983), p. 493
Cox v. Board of County Commissioners of Anne Arundel County, 181 Md. 428, 431, 31 A.2d 179, 182 (1943).