

FOOTNOTES

¹An overview of the Maryland economy during this period can be gained from Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, eds., *Maryland, A History 1634-1974*, pp. 396-498.

²The politics and practical consequences of the 1918 annexation are described in Joseph L. Arnold, "Suburban Growth and Municipal Annexation, 1745-1918," *M.H.M.*, Summer, 1978, Vol. 73, pp. 109-128. By a Constitutional Amendment passed on November 2, 1948, Baltimore City can no longer expand by annexation. *Laws of Maryland*, 1947, Chapter 618; Section 1, Article XIII, Constitution of Maryland.

³In 1890 Baltimore had the lowest percentage of foreign born residents of the 10 largest United States cities. See "Report on Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part 1," pp. cxxvi. Although foreign groups, notably Germans and Russian Jews grew significantly, it was the black population which remained Baltimore's largest ethnic bloc.

⁴The label "Progressive Era" is associated with a general social movement to deal with the health, welfare, education and government problems spawned by industrialization, urbanization and population changes. In a political context "progressive" during this period connotes election law reform and opposition to the existing political bosses.

⁵The leading Maryland progressive was Charles J. Bonaparte, the grandson of Jerome Bonaparte (Napoleon's younger brother) and Baltimore's Betsy Patterson. After his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1874, he quickly became involved in reform politics in his native city. His years of work brought him local, state and national recognition culminating in appointments as Secretary of the Navy and U.S. Attorney General under President Theodore Roosevelt. Biographies of this Maryland Progressive are Joseph B. Bishop, *Charles Joseph Bonaparte: His Life and Public Service*, (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1922) and Eric F. Goldman, *Charles J. Bonaparte: Patrician Reformer. His Earlier Career*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1969).

⁶In a contest for a seat on the Supreme Bench, Republican Reform League member, John J. Dobler, defeated Democrat Charles G. Kerr, a loyal party man with a weak record as State's Attorney and no civil law experience.

⁷In the leading work on Baltimore's reformers the background and careers of 108 men and 28 women were analyzed. James B. Crooks, *Politics and Progress: The Rise of Urban Progressivism in Baltimore, 1895-1911*, (Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana State University Press, 1968), pp. 195-236. Among the surprising statistics are that 75 percent were Democrats, 70 percent had college degrees, 77 percent were third generation Americans or more, 59 percent appeared on the Social Register and the average age was 39.

⁸The Democratic nominee was John E. Hurst, a Baltimore dry goods merchant, who was the compromise choice between Gorman and Rasin in a tightly controlled Democratic State Convention which led to the disaffection of several prominent Democratic leaders. For an account of the infighting and its impact on the 1895 campaign see Kent, *The Story of Maryland Politics*, pp. 195-209.

⁹The overthrow of the bosses is detailed in Callcott, *The Negro in Maryland Politics, 1870-1912*, pp. 82-91, and Crooks, *Politics and Progress*, pp. 13-47.

¹⁰The most comprehensive measure was Chapter 202, *Laws of Maryland*, 1896 which set forth in detail the voter registration process and strengthened the sanctity and privacy of the individual voter by providing for closed voting booths and a secure folded ballot.