

Free State. The Maryland history of presidential elections has been one of shifting alliances and allegiances without a consistent identification with any region.

Utilizing the time periods selected for the preceding chapters, Maryland's changing identification with and independence from its sister states is partially revealed in Exhibit 3. During four periods (1789-1980, 1824-1852, 1856-1868 and 1896-1928), there were no other states which cast the majority of its electoral votes in the same manner as Maryland in all of the presidential elections within each of the respective time frames. In three periods there were no states which disagreed with Maryland only once. From 1824-1852, Delaware, a border slave state like Maryland, varied from Maryland in 1824 only, casting its votes for William Crawford instead of Andrew Jackson who received a majority in Maryland.

In the post-Civil War reconstruction era from 1872-1892, Maryland displayed solidarity with the border and southern states. In the six presidential elections of this period the Free State's unanimous support for the Democratic presidential candidates was shared by Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas. Six other border and southern states, along with New Jersey, differed a single time with the Maryland result, all in 1872 when Grant's re-election over the controversial newspaper editor, Horace Greeley, was assured by Republican control of election machinery in the south.

In contrast to the era of southern identification are the two most recent presidential election periods. From 1932-1956 the single state to agree with Maryland in each of the seven presidential elections was New York while Massachusetts and Rhode Island differed but once, in 1948. Maryland's continuing independence and non-traditional pattern is evidenced in the six most recent presidential elections from 1960 through 1980 in which the State's results are shared by Hawaii, Minnesota, Rhode Island and West Virginia, a combination of states without any visible common denominator. New York, Pennsylvania and Texas disagreed with Maryland once during this last generation of presidential elections, in 1980.

Paralleling the State's shifting alliances in presidential elections with other states are the unique growth and development of party politics in Maryland. The generally accepted differences between the parties, or their reasons for success and failure, are not always applicable in Maryland. And, in periods of purported dominance by one political party the elements of an opposition political force have normally remained strong and viable in the Free State.

In the formative years of party politics the Federalists nationally were distinguished from the Jeffersonian Democratic-Republicans as being more urban than rural and more mercantile than agrarian. But, in Maryland, the composition of the two opposing factions was virtually the opposite<sup>11</sup> and, as the Federalists waned nationally, they continued to win seats in the electoral college from Maryland. In the Jackson-led era of popularizing the Presidency, Maryland supported "Old Hickory" in 1824 when he lost a close contest but vigorously opposed him as he won sweeping national victories in 1828 and 1832. The State's enchantment with the American Know-Nothing party set it apart from the nation in 1856 as it was the only state to cast its electoral votes for Millard Fillmore.

The second half of the nineteenth century produced political tension in Maryland. During the Civil War the internal conflict between economic sentiment for the union and