

## 1804 ELECTION SUMMARY

Candidate (Party)	Popular Vote		Electoral Vote	
	Md.	U.S.	Md.	U.S.
Thomas Jefferson (DR)	6,066	(not available)	9	162
C.C. Pinckney (F)	2,090	"	2	14
Others	1,272			

## 1808

Despite difficulties encountered by the second Jefferson administration the presidential race of 1808 was not a close contest with significant party battles. James Madison, Secretary of State in the Jefferson administration, was supported by the outgoing President and he received the nomination of the Democratic-Republican caucus of Congressional leaders by a significant margin. The Federalists held a secret meeting in New York City where they made plans to support the same ticket as in 1804, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina and Rufus King of New York.

In Maryland, the trade embargo passed by Congress in December 1807 as a reaction to the "Chesapeake Affair"<sup>37</sup> was having significant adverse economic affect not only on the merchants in the port of Baltimore but also on the farmers of rural Maryland who saw prices drop sharply from a lack of competitive markets. As a result there was a resurgence of Federalist party activity in the state with an "Anti-Embargo Ticket" achieving a 43-37 majority in the fall elections of 1808 for the Maryland House of Delegates. The anti-embargo sentiment prompted an effort to organize a statewide campaign led by Robert Goodloe Harper<sup>38</sup> against the Democratic-Republican hold on the Presidency.<sup>39</sup>

However, the Federalist success in the state elections did not alter the November contests for presidential electors from 1804. Again, only the Southern Maryland First District and the Eastern Shore Ninth District chose Federalist electors.<sup>40</sup> Federalist candidates did run substantially better in Western Maryland and a close race occurred in the Second District (Calvert County and parts of Montgomery and Prince George's) which the Democratic-Republicans retained by 78 votes (1,268 to 1,189). Baltimore City and the surrounding areas were lopsided in their support for the Democratic-Republican electors. A total of 36,228 ballots were cast for 33 candidates in the nine electoral districts. Madison received nine of Maryland's 11 electoral votes with the Federalist Pinckney receiving two of his national total of 47 from Maryland.

From a party perspective, the state and national elections results of 1808 revealed a curious political alignment in Maryland. Nationwide the Democratic-Republican strength was in predominantly agricultural states but in Maryland that strength centered in Baltimore City and the immediately surrounding counties. Rural areas, such as Western Maryland, Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore, helped produce the Federalist margin in the House of Delegates and provided the base of Federalist support in the presidential contests. The explanation for this political anomaly probably lies in the fast growing nature of Baltimore City and its conduciveness to political organization while