

He served nine years in the U.S. Senate (1845-49 and 1863-68) and was the U.S. Ambassador to England from 1868-1869. After the disintegration of the Whigs in the 1850s he became a Democrat supporting Douglas, Andrew Johnson and Horace Greeley. His biography is Bernard C. Steiner, *Life of Reverdy Johnson*, (Baltimore: The Norman Remington Co., 1914).

<sup>16</sup>W. Wayne Smith, "Jacksonian Democracy on the Chesapeake: Class, Kinship and Politics," *M.H.M.*, March 1968, Vol. 63, pp. 55-67; Whitman H. Ridgway, *Community Leadership in Maryland, 1790-1840*, (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1979).

<sup>17</sup>A summary of the elections during this "era of internal improvements" may be found in Scharf, *History of Maryland from the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, Vol. III, pp. 150-238; W. Wayne Smith, "Politics and Democracy in Maryland, 1800-1854," *Maryland, A History*, pp. 259-306.

<sup>18</sup>Jackson had served in the U.S. House of Representatives (1796-1797) and U.S. Senate (1797-1798 and 1823-1825) and had been Territorial Governor of Florida in 1821. Among his many biographies are Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., *The Age of Jackson*, (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1945); John William Ward, *Andrew Jackson: Symbol for an Age*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1955).

<sup>19</sup>Crawford's early supporters included both of Maryland's U.S. Senators, Samuel Smith of Baltimore and Edward Lloyd of Dorchester County. Newspaper criticism is typified by *Maryland Gazette*, October 9, 1824, and *Niles' Weekly Register*, December 20 and 27, 1823, Vol. 15, pp. 244-45, 258-59.

<sup>20</sup>The Taney/Jackson connection is described in Carl Brent Swisher, *Roger B. Taney*, (New York: Macmillan Company, 1936).

<sup>21</sup>Calhoun's backers included John Pendleton Kennedy, Virgil Maxey (former Federalist Maryland postmaster from Anne Arundel County) and Joseph Kent (former Democratic-Republican who was Governor from 1826-1829). All became Jackson supporters until after the General was elected.

<sup>22</sup>Adams had a strong personal tie to Maryland as he had married the niece of Maryland's first Governor, Thomas Johnson, on July 27, 1797 in London when he was serving as Ambassador to England. Louisa Catherine Johnson was a native of Calvert County whose father, Joshua, was a wealthy mercantilist and Governor Johnson's brother.

<sup>23</sup>Henry Clay married the daughter of Washington County's Col. Thomas Hart and made frequent visits to the area. It has also been suggested that Clay may have had roots from a namesake who settled in Talbot County in 1644. Oswald Tilghman, *History of Talbot County, Maryland, 1661-1861*, 2 vols., (1915; reprint, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1967), Vol. I, p. 1.

<sup>24</sup>Joseph A. Cross and John A. Kilgour were both proclaimed supporters of Adams and polled 518 and 503 votes respectively. Their combined total of 1,021 exceeded the 628 garnered by the man on the Jackson slate, John C. Herbert, who nevertheless was elected as a member of the electoral college.

<sup>25</sup>See James F. Hopkins, "Election of 1824," in Schlesinger, ed., *History of American Presidential Elections*, Vol. I, pp. 378-380.

<sup>26</sup>George Johnston, *History of Cecil County, Maryland*, (1881; reprint, Baltimore Regional Publishing Co., 1967), p. 506.

<sup>27</sup>For an insight into one of the nation's earliest master politicians see Robert V. Remini, *Martin Van Buren and the Making of the Democratic Party*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 1959).