

²⁸The Jackson coalition in 1828 is summarized in Mark H. Haller, "The Rise of the Jackson Party in Maryland, 1820-1829," *Journal of Southern History*, August, 1962, Vol. 28, pp. 307-326. See also Note 16, *supra*.

²⁹The previous and future Maryland Governors backing Adams were Daniel Martin (1829-1830, 1831), Joseph Kent (1826-1829) and James Thomas (1833-1836).

³⁰One of Jackson's famous duels was with a Marylander, Charles Dickinson of Caroline County. In 1806, the two men had a dispute over the collection of a debt from an aborted horse race. Dickinson wounded the future President in the chest but received mortal wounds himself. An account of this affray appears in Laura C. Cochrane, et. al., *History of Caroline County*, (Federalburg, MD: J.W. Stowell Printing Co., 1920; Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1971), pp. 126-129.

³¹Jackson's opponents charged that he had authorized the execution of six American soldiers for alleged desertion without due process during the Creek War of 1813. The names of the deceased men were placed on a political pamphlet known as a "coffin handbill" and widely circulated throughout the country by Jackson's detractors and political opponents. One historical account claims this political "dirty trick" backfired in Maryland, James W. Thomas and T.J.C. Williams, *History of Allegany County Maryland*, 2 vol. (1923; reprint, Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1969), Vol. I, pp. 252-253. The "coffin handbill" is reproduced in Schlesinger, ed., *History of American Presidential Elections*, Vol. I, pp. 485-491.

³²Jackson had married his wife in 1791, the former Rachel Donelson of Virginia, before her divorce from Lewis Robards had become final. Thirty-seven years later this became a major issue in the 1828 campaign and reputedly was a contributing cause of Mrs. Jackson's heart attack after the election. For a description of this and other personal attacks on Jackson's character during the campaign see Robert V. Remini, "Elections of 1828," in Schlesinger, ed., *History of American Presidential Elections*, Vol. I, pp. 426-429, 455-463.

³³In Worcester County the Jackson candidate for elector, Thomas King Carroll, defeated Littleton Dennis (a former Federalist supporting Adams) 1,102 to 991. The realignment of elector districts passed by the legislation on March 10, 1827 does not appear to have altered the Maryland result. Montgomery County and Prince George's County were placed in the Second District and Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's Counties grouped in the First District. *Laws of Maryland*, 1826, Chapter 213.

³⁴The fluidity of party affiliation during this era is exemplified by John Pendleton Kennedy (see Note 15, *supra*), Elias Brown (a Jackson elector from Baltimore County in 1824 and 1828 but a Whig elector in 1836) and Thomas G. Pratt (a Whig member of the House of Delegates from 1832-1835 and Whig elector in 1836 but became a Democrat when he was Governor in 1847 and elected to U.S. Senate, 1850-1857).

³⁵When President Jackson vetoed legislation authorizing funds for the construction of a road from Washington, DC to Frederick, Maryland had already committed itself and state funds to the efforts of the C & O Canal Company and B & O Railroad to link Baltimore with the Ohio Valley population centers and trade. This "fiscal conservatism" by Jackson disaffected many Maryland "conservatives" who were financially involved in the projects of the state's two transportation industrial giants.

³⁶President Jackson sought to restructure the nation's banking system by taking deposits and power away from the Bank of the United States and giving them to various state banks. In Maryland, Nicholas Biddle was president of the Bank of the United States which had many of the state's mercantile and landed family members as officers, directors and investors. On the other side