

CHAPTER 4

When “Winner-Takes-All” States Weren’t



WHILE IT IS TRUE THAT in most of American history voters did not mix and match their Electors (why they didn’t is discussed later) they did enough to cause at least thirteen times in US history where a state had a mixed presidential elector result:¹²

¹² Svend Petersen, *A Statistical History of the American Presidential Elections* (New York: Ungar, 1963) <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015041854988;view=1up;seq=7>.

This list only shows when a statewide election for electors had a mixed result due to voters splitting their tickets. Mixed results also happen when a state has presidential elector districts, and each voter has one vote for presidential elector in their district. Examples of this include New York State 1824 and 1828, Michigan 1892, and today in Maine and Nebraska (kind of: not all of those states’ electors are elected.)

Year and State	Num-ber of Statewide Electors	Democratic Electors Elected	Republican Electors Elected	Populist Electors Elected	Notes
1860 New Jersey	7	3	4		Splinter groups printed fusion ballots
1880 California	6	5	1		
1892 California	9	8	1		
1892 North Dakota	3		1	2	State Democratic party supported a fusion Democratic-Populist ticket. One of the Populist electors voted for the Democratic Ticket
1892 Ohio	23	1	22		
1892 Or-egon	4	3		1	
1896 California	9	1	8		
1896 Kentucky	13	1	12		
1904 Maryland	8	7	1		
1908 Maryland	8	6	2		
1912 California	13	2	11		
1916 West Virginia	8	1	7		
1960 Ala-bama	11	5 pledged 6 unpledged			A Presidential Elector primary created a list of 11 Democratic elector candidates with the 5 pledged/6 unpledged split. Therefore this split did not occur in the General Election, but in the Primary Election.

Figure 4.1 Historic Mixed Statewide Presidential Elector results