

(Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1976). In Maryland, the urban versus rural and suburban voting patterns may manifest this ideological, if not partisan, realignment.

9A Republican primary was not held in Maryland in 1960.

10Kennedy won nine presidential primaries capturing 32.5 percent of the total vote and displaying a broad base of vote appeal.

11Conley H. Dillon, ed., *Messages, Addresses and Public Papers of J. Millard Tawes, Governor of Maryland*, (Annapolis, MD: State of Maryland, 1967), Vol. I, pp. 131, 134-135, 137-138. Governor Tawes was unable to deter Senator Kennedy from entering the Maryland primary at an Annapolis dinner and had even hoped that he could swing a deadlocked convention to Senator Symington of Missouri. Albert W. Quinn, "Contemporary Maryland," in Radoff, *Old Line State*, pp. 453-454.

12The political strategy and circumstances surrounding this unprecedented ticket of two active U.S. Senators is discussed in Theodore White, *The Making of the President 1960*, (New York: Atheneum Publishers, 1961), pp. 172-177.

13The next previous, and only other, New England Democratic presidential candidate was Franklin Pierce, in 1852. New York, which claims eight Presidents and numerous presidential candidates as residents, is not considered a New England state.

14The role of this historic series of four televised debates is detailed in Sidney Kraus, ed., *The Great Debates: Background, Perspective, Effects*, (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1962). See also White, *The Making of the President 1960*, pp. 279-295.

15The Kennedy commitment to civil rights was underscored by his call during the fall campaign to Coretta King while her husband, Martin Luther King, was in a Georgia jail on an alleged traffic violation. This contrasted sharply with Nixon's silence on the event in the minds and actions of black voters.

16Herbert Asher, *Presidential Elections and American Politics*, pp. 141-158; Theodore C. Sorenson, "Election of 1960," in Schlesinger, ed., *History of American Presidential Elections*, pp. 3449-3469; Theodore H. White, *The Making of the President 1960*, (New York: Atheneum Publishers, 1961).

17The Tawes influence is described by Frank W. Burdette, "Modern Maryland Politics and Social Change," in *Maryland, A History, 1614-1974*, pp. 822-842 and Albert W. Quinn, "Contemporary Maryland," in *Old Line State*, pp. 451-456.

18The last President to die by an act of violence was William McKinley who was shot on September 6, 1901.

19For insight into the legislative achievements sparked by the change in administration, see Lyndon Baines Johnson, *The Vantage Point: Perspectives of the Presidency, 1963-1969*, (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971), pp. 18-41, 69-87, and Doris Kearns, *Johnson and the American Dream*, (New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1976), pp. 170-209.

20Senator Brewster had been elected to the U.S. Senate in 1962 and entered the race immediately after Wallace to hold Maryland's delegate votes for President Johnson.

21The Civil Rights Movement was peaking with the famous Freedom March on Washington in August, 1963 and the push for enactment of the Federal Civil Rights Act in 1964. In Maryland, the state legislature had passed an open accommodations law during its 1964 winter session which was petitioned to referendum for the fall general election. Wallace seized on the Federal and state laws as targets for his segregationist campaign. In addition primary elections tensions were heightened by a Wallace campaign stop in Cambridge, Maryland which sparked rioting.