

*Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1984*, 104th ed., (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1983).

<sup>8</sup>For analysis of Maryland as part of the northeast megalopolis see Kevin P. Phillips, *The Emerging Republican Majority*, (New Rochelle, NY: Arlington House, 1970).

<sup>9</sup>Maryland is considered Mid-Atlantic in Malcolm C. Moos, *Politics, Presidents and Coattails*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1952); Austin Ranney, ed., *The American Elections of 1980*, (Washington: American Institute for Public Policy Research, 1981), p. 352; and Theodore H. White, *The Making of the President 1964*, (New York: Atheneum Publishers, 1965), p. 402.

<sup>10</sup>Maryland's classification as a southern state is often derived from the data maintained by the Survey Research Center/Center for Political Studies at the University of Michigan as exemplified by the tables in William H. Flanigan and Nancy H. Zingale, *Political Behavior of the American Electorate*, 4th ed., (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1979), p. 29.

<sup>11</sup>See Richard Buel, Jr., *Securing the Revolution: Ideology in American Politics, 1789-1815*, (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1972), p. 73, and Frank A. Cassell, "The Struggle of Baltimore's Politics In the Age of Jefferson, 1795-1812," in Aubrey C. Land, Gois Green Carr and Edward C. Papenfus, eds., *Law, Society and Politics in Early Maryland*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1977), pp. 277-296.

<sup>13</sup>For an analysis of the black vote on the political balance of power in Maryland see Margaret Law Callcott, *The Negro in Maryland Politics, 1870-1912*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1969) and William Gillette, "Anatomy of a Failure: Federal Enforcement of the Right to Vote in the Border States during Reconstruction," in Curry, ed., *Radicalism, Racism and Party Alignment: The Border States During Reconstruction*, pp. 265-304.

<sup>12</sup>Curry, ed., *Radicalism, Racism and Party Alignment: The Border States During Reconstruction*, pp. xxv-xxvi.

<sup>14</sup>The various county histories cited in the bibliography do not give consistent attention to presidential elections, or even treat politics as a central focus, but they do provide a more detailed view of each of Maryland's political subdivisions.

<sup>15</sup>In 1856 and 1860 Prince George's County voted for James Buchanan (Democrat) and John C. Breckinridge (Southern Democrat) while Kent favored Millard F. Fillmore (American Know-Nothing) and John Bell (Constitutional Union). The voters of Kent County favored the eloquent Democrat Bryan in 1896 and 1900 but voted against him in 1908 which were the opposite of Bryan's votes in Prince George's County during those years.

<sup>16</sup>In addition to population the residents of Kent County differ from the residents of Prince George's in the following census categories: percentage of high school graduates (Kent-53.9, Prince George's 77.4); per capita income (\$9,182 to \$11,602); percentage of black population (22.1 to 37.3); density of population (60.0 per square mile to 1,365.6 per square mile); and unemployment rate (11.1 to 5.8 percent).

<sup>17</sup>Garrett County also has the same overall record of concurrence (20 out of 27) with Frederick County.

<sup>18</sup>Information from the various polling services, social science research and census data have been analyzed in broad national terms and, in some instances, by regions. But the leading works cited hereinbelow which discuss the various elements of party constituencies and voter behavior do not present findings by states. See Angus Cambell, et al., *The American Voter*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1960); Jeff Fishel, ed., *Parties and Elections in an Anti-Party Age*, (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1978); William H. Flanigan and Nancy H. Zingale, *Political Behavior of the American Electorate*, 4th ed., (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1979); Carl