

Civil War in MD

Nicholas Noppinger



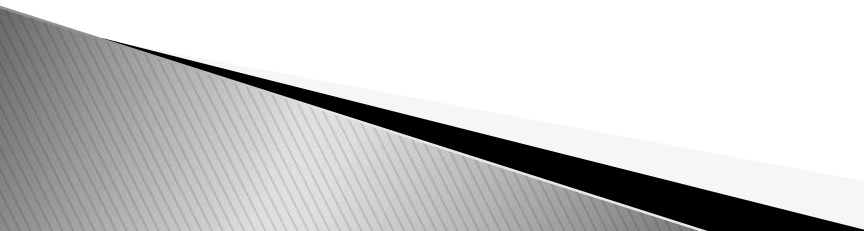
Maryland and the Confederacy

- ▶ During the antebellum period, Maryland's voting patterns were similar to the rest of the South, regarding the issue of slavery and Southern expansionism. Maryland supported the Southern Democrat John C Breckenridge. During the same election, there was little support for Abraham Lincoln, the eventual President elect. Lincoln won the Pennsylvania electoral votes.
- ▶
- ▶ The prominent families of Maryland, such as the Keys, Howards, Ridgleys, and Carrolls supported the South. The vast majority of the political elite families of Maryland sent sons to fight for the Confederacy.
- ▶
- ▶ Maryland, from May 1861, was increasingly under military occupation and the Lincoln Administration suspended not only the writ of habeas corpus, but other civil liberties as well. During the occupation, martial law existed in the state. The military forces of the United States arrested, without trial, several of Maryland's citizens, including members of the State Legislature, the Mayor of Baltimore, the Chief of Police of Baltimore, several judges, and members of the press. The Union military forces closed down several large Maryland newspapers. Lastly, during the two elections held in Maryland during the Civil War, Union soldiers intimidated pro-Southern voters and many of these same soldiers, who were from other states, voted in Maryland's elections.
- ▶
- ▶ A large number of Maryland soldiers who fought for the Union expressed exasperation at the Emancipation Proclamation. A surprising number expressed sympathy for the Confederacy.
- ▶
- ▶ Many of the Maryland units that fought for the Union were recruited among recent immigrants or from citizens of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Maryland was the only "Union" state not to meet its enlistment quotas. On the other hand, an unknown number estimated at a minimum of 22,000 Marylanders fought for the South at great financial hardship. In many cases, these Maryland Confederates lost their property.
- ▶
- ▶ After the Civil War, the Maryland Democrats, including many former Confederates, quickly regained control over state politics. Their influence is still indicated by the large number of Confederate monuments, which outnumber those of the Union, in the state.

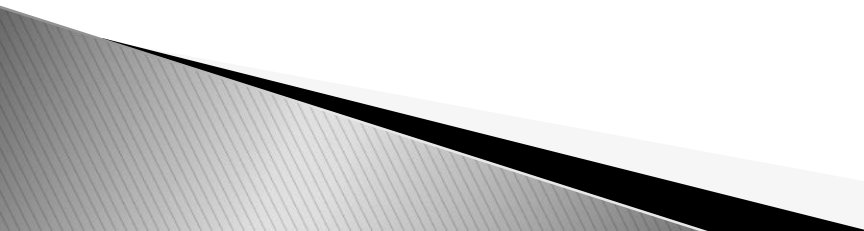
The Historical Question

- ▶ Was Maryland a Union, Confederate or mixture of both? Which side predominated?
- ▶ The lack of civility in today's Civil War history.
- ▶ Civil War Historians are becoming divided into two opposing camps. The extreme Southern or Northern points of view. The answer is usually more complicated.
- ▶ Maryland's history is caught in the mix of modern political correctness.

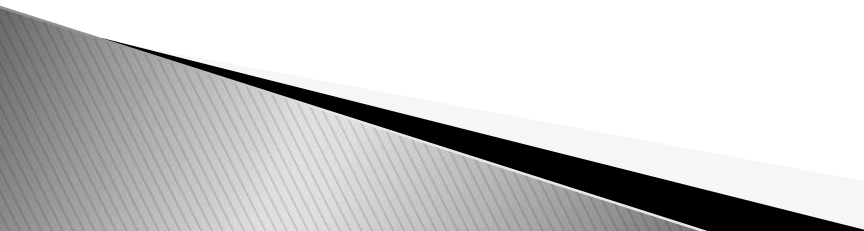
My position on the Civil War

- ▶ I try not to be in either camp. The Civil War was far more complex, and both positions overly simplify the situation.
 - ▶ I disagree with the predominant position that the vast majority of people in the North were in favor of ending slavery in the already existing states.
 - ▶ The politically correct version is that the war was a moral crusade to end slavery and to extend equal rights to blacks. Thus when these goals fell short the War is viewed as a lost opportunity.
- 

My position on the Civil War

- ▶ The politically correct version of history ignores the 19th Century view of the Union.
 - ▶ On the other hand, the Lost Cause view is equally in error.
 - ▶ While ending slavery in its entirety was not the goal of most Northerners, they did wish to stop its expansion.
- 

My position on the Civil War

- ▶ The Southern position (Lost Cause) tries to whitewash slavery.
 - ▶ Every Southern state that seceded mentioned slavery and extending its scope, as the primary reason for leaving the Union.
 - ▶ There were other issues, such as tariffs, government expansion, etc, but they alone would not have caused the war.
 - ▶ For example, many Southern states were in favor of expanding the role of government if it suited their purposes.
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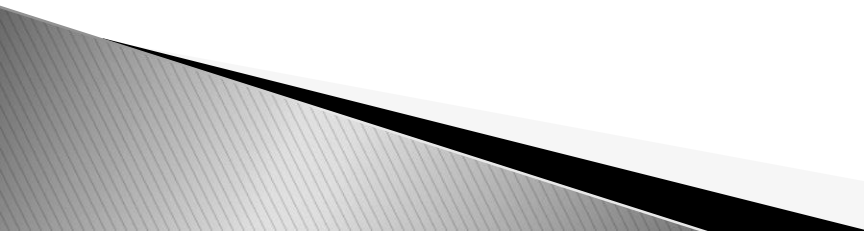
My position on the Civil War

- ▶ Lastly, the Civil War was not as black and white over slavery or other issues. There were many shades of abolitionists and pro-slavery adherents.
- ▶ In addition, there were major regional differences between different parts of the Union. An example, the Lower South wished to reopen the slave trade, with some support from New York, the Upper South wished to maintain the ban on the Trans-Atlantic slave trade.

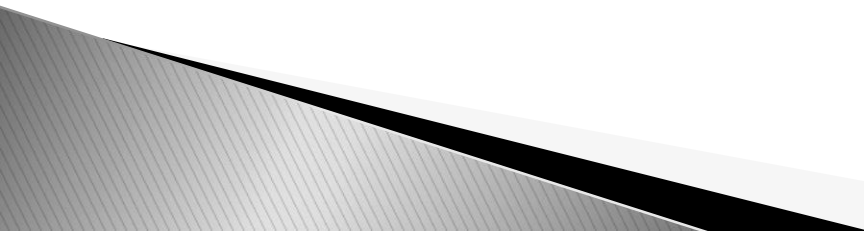
Historical Arguments

- ▶ Most commentators viewed Maryland as a state that would have cast its lot with the South without Federal occupation.
- ▶ The Civil Rights Era (post 1960) and the increasingly widespread negative views of the South led to revisionist Maryland histories.
- ▶ The revisionist historians, led by William Evitts and Jean Baker, added their own personal anti-Confederate bias to the mix.

Why the shooting?

- We have all been told that the war was inevitable
 - House Divided
 - Slave and Free would eventually clash
 - This was a fight which should have been averted back at the time of the Constitution
 - America was not living up to its ideals... All men are created equal
 - The Civil War was all about freeing the slaves?
- 

What this course is /and is not

- ▶ A purveyor of Lost Cause Mythology
 - ▶ Historical balanced approach
 - ▶ Not politically correct unless it is a historical necessity
 - ▶ Holding the people of the 19th Century by 21st Century standards is problematic
- 

Dogmatic Statements– The Historical Paradox

- ▶ The South seceded because of slavery. They wished to protect the institution where it existed and more importantly allow it to expand in the West and in areas outside the United States. (Cuba, parts of Mexico)
- ▶ States rights issues alone, outside of slavery, were not enough to unite the South into a singular union.
- ▶ The South was quite prepared to violate Northern states rights in the furtherance of slavery.
- ▶ The South was concerned about GOP political patronage in the South.
- ▶ The Southern system was based upon the idea of white supremacy.

Dogmatic Statements– The Historical Paradox

- ▶ On the other hand, the North was not prepared in 1861, if ever, to end slavery where it existed.
- ▶ However, they did not wish to see slavery expanded beyond where it already existed.
- ▶ They were resentful of the power of the slaveocracy.
- ▶ Most Northerners were as racist as Southern whites. Most wished to exclude blacks from their local areas.
- ▶ **Most Northerners fought to preserve the Union.**

The Problem for Blacks

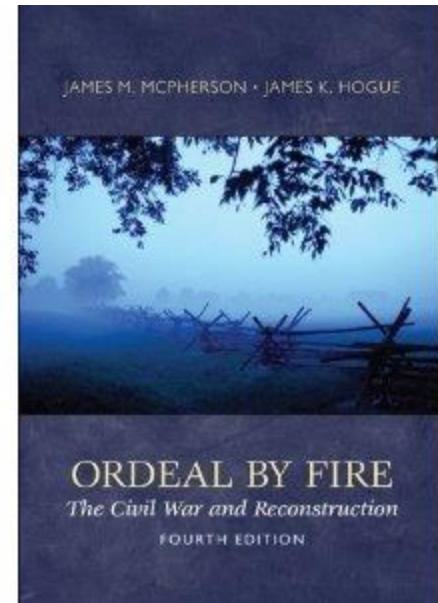
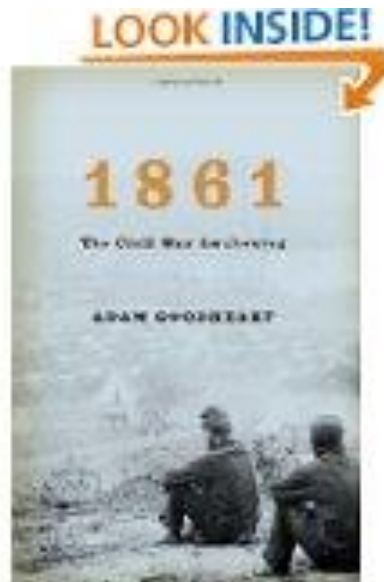
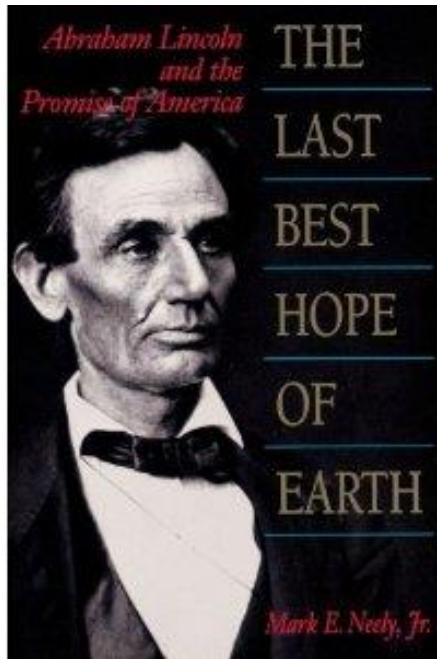
- ▶ A choice, if you could call it that, is one between chattel slavery in the South or
- ▶ Secondary status in the North and South, without the ability to vote*, some restrictions on movement, serving on a jury, etc.

- ▶ *VT and MA allowed black suffrage, in theory, but in practice black participation was extremely limited.

Many of today's historians get it wrong

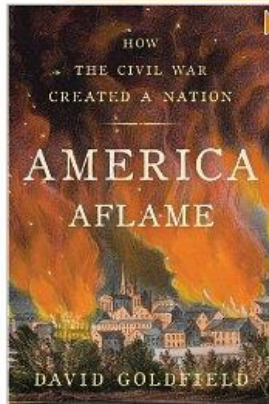
- ▶ They inject late 20th–early 21st Century social mores (Post Civil Rights Era) into the historical equation. Thus their histories tend to be biased.
- ▶ “[Antebellum Republic] Grounded in ruthless ideas of inequality of race, class and gender.” *The Age of Lincoln*, Orville Vernon Burton (498)
- ▶ “If preserving the Union was the war’s deepest meaning, then it merely restored the status quo Antebellum.” *Throes of Democracy: The American Civil War Era 1829-1877*, Walter A. McDougal (399-400)
- ▶ “a goal [fighting for the Union] too shallow to be worth the sacrifice of a single life.” Barbara Fields, *interview in Ken Burn’s The Civil War*, 1989.

Many of today's historians get it wrong.

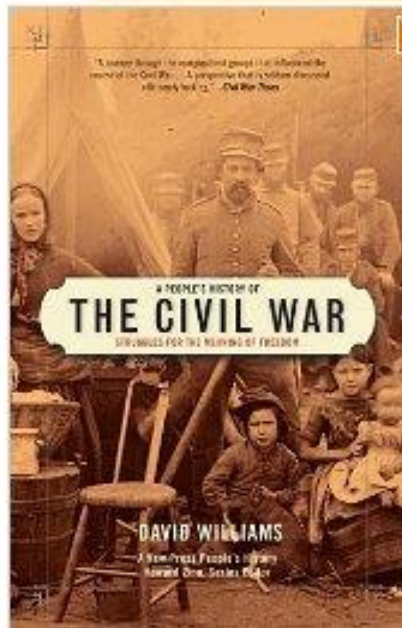


Many of today's historians get it wrong.

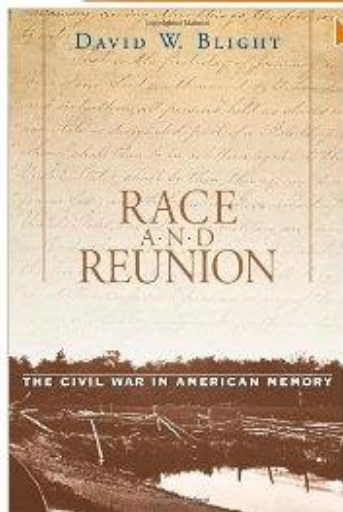
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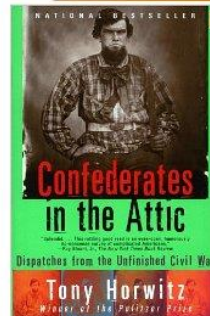
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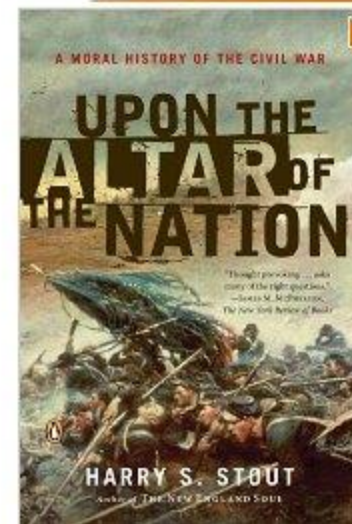
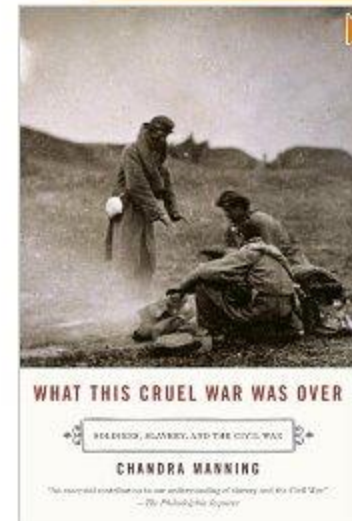
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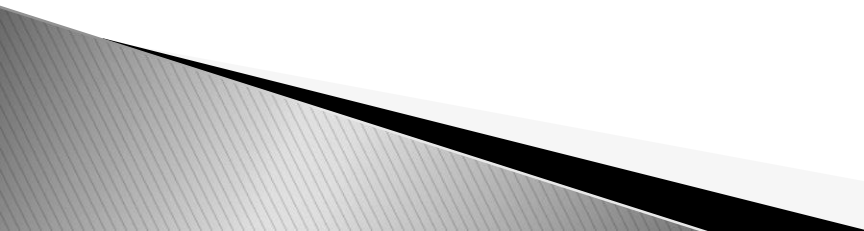
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What the Union meant for Northerners and Southerners

- ▶ “for wee must Consider that wee shall be as a Citty upon a Hill, the eies of all people are uppon us[sic];” John Winthrop–*City Upon a Hill 1630*. Later taken up by JFK and Reagan.
- ▶ Heightened sense of American Nationalism and American Exceptionalism
- ▶ For the North: Maintenance of the Union was always the top goal.
- ▶ A Union that must be held against the selfish actions of slaveholders, who lost an election.
- ▶ The United States was an example to a world suffering from oligarchy.
- ▶ On the other hand– The South viewed themselves as the wronged party.
- ▶ That they were the true inheritors of the American ideal of liberty and freedom.

An Imperfect Union

- ▶ Modern historians judgment.
 - ▶ While women and blacks were not considered equals to white men, is today's society that much better? Will we pass the test of future historians?
 - ▶ Show me a perfect country or people group.
 - ▶ The people of the Civil War era understood their problems, but viewed themselves as distinct from the rest of the world.
- 

The Antebellum global context

- ▶ A point often forgotten
- ▶ Adds to the idea of American Exceptionalism
- ▶ Failures of the 48's– Wave of “classically liberal” Revolutions in Europe
- ▶ The birth of political “isms”
- ▶ The “temporary” failure of the ideas of the French Revolution (liberty, equality, and fraternity)... distinct from the American model
- ▶ Followed by violent reactionary counter-movement.
- ▶ The '48's come to America (Carl Schurz, Franz Sigel)

Revolutions in Europe 1848



Europe 1850



The Unexamined Civil War

- ▶ As we tend to glamorize the war, it is largely forgotten or ignored that:
 - Many Union and Confederate soldiers—enlisted for reasons other than ideology, largely financial.
 - That many people in the country simply wished to live their lives, with only a minimal interest in the war, with the hope that their lives were only minimally disrupted.
- Gary Gallagher *The Union War* (5.)

The Proper Role of Historians

- ▶ “the supreme task of the historian, and the one of most superlative difficulty, is to see the past through the imperfect eyes of those who lived it.”
“The ultimate fault of modern [Civil War] historiography is that ‘we credit Lincoln and his Republican allies for accepting a war, whose magnitude they could not [and did not] know, and for choosing results which they could not [and did not] foresee.’” David M. Potter, *The South and the Sectional Crisis*. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana University Press, 1968) 246.
- ▶ Daniel W. Crofts, *Reluctant Confederates, Upper South Unionists in the Secession Crisis*. (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1989) 359; Potter, 245.
- ▶ Unfortunately, historians today like to use modern morals to bludgeon the people of the past, particularly those of the South.

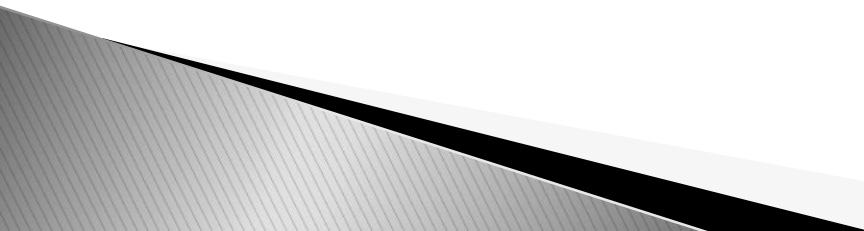
Back to the modern historian

- ▶ De-emphasis on Union.
- ▶ View that the Civil War and Reconstruction were a correction on the American Revolution
- ▶ A correction that did not come to full fruition until the 1960's
- ▶ And is still going on today.
- ▶ Views anything remotely critical as being neo-Confederate.
- ▶ Egalitarian, leftwing, activist view of history that distorts the past as much or more than corrects it.

The Lost Cause

- ▶ Confederate generals such as Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson represented the virtues of Southern nobility and fought bravely and fairly. On the other hand, most Northern generals were characterized as possessing low moral standards, because they subjected the Southern civilian population to indignities like Sherman's March to the Sea and Philip Sheridan's burning of the Shenandoah Valley in the Valley Campaigns of 1864. (Not true—ignores Confederate atrocities)
- ▶ Losses on the battlefield were inevitable due to Northern superiority in resources and manpower. (ignores other factors, such as Union generalship)
- ▶ Battlefield losses were also the result of betrayal and incompetence on the part of certain subordinates of General Lee, such as General James Longstreet, who was reviled for doubting Lee at Gettysburg, and George Pickett, who led the disastrous Pickett's Charge that broke the South's back (the Lost Cause focused mainly on Lee and the eastern theater of operations, and often cited Gettysburg as the main turning point of the war). (Too narrow of a focus)
- ▶ Defense of states' rights, rather than preservation of chattel slavery, was the primary cause that led eleven Southern states to secede from the Union, thus precipitating the war. {The South was quite willing to forget dogmatic states rights in order to achieve its aims)
- ▶ Secession was a justifiable constitutional response to Northern cultural and economic aggressions against the Southern way of life. (Arguably true)
- ▶ Slavery was a benign institution, and the slaves were loyal and faithful to their benevolent masters. (Not if you were black)
- ▶ Without slavery, the slaves would have taken control of the South. (Questionable)

The problems of both sides

- ▶ Ignores, minimizes or cherry picks the information from the people who lived at the time.
 - ▶ Presents a distorted view of history even if some parts of it contain elements of the truth.
- 

The Civil War today

- ▶ Heroism
- ▶ Freedom
- ▶ Racial Equality
- ▶ Overemphasize the positive
- ▶ Re-enactments– movies like Gettysburg, Gods and Generals, Glory, Gone With the Wind
- ▶ They forget that it transformed the role of the Federal Government, particularly that of the President, for good or bad.
- ▶ That it brought the greatest suffering ever faced by this country.
- ▶ That it brought want, destruction, starvation, death, pestilence, fear and every other kind of evil that comes hand in hand with war.



The Real Civil War



Cost between 600,000 to 630,000 dead, over 6 million today
The Bloodiest Day Sharpsburg [Antietam] September 17, 1862
15 percent chance of being casualty



The Real Civil War



\$10 billion dollars over \$200 billion today, officially.
Some estimates place the dollar figure over One Trillion.

American Revolution

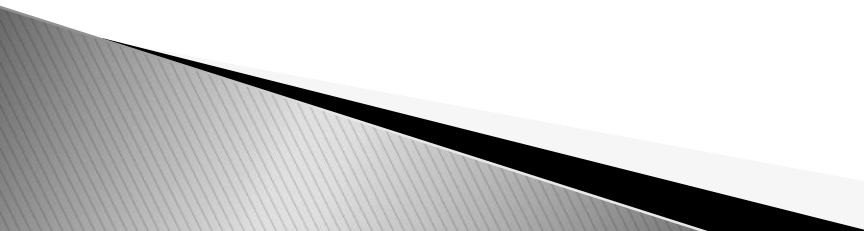
Slavery and our Founding Fathers

- ▶ Slave Owners
- ▶ George Washington
- ▶ Thomas Jefferson
- ▶ James Madison
- ▶ Thomas Pinckney
- ▶ Peaceful Abolitionists
- ▶ John Adams
- ▶ John Jay
- ▶ Benjamin Franklin
- ▶ Benjamin Rush

Antebellum Maryland

- ▶ Plantation south and east. Industry and transport North central and non-plantation agriculture in the west.
- ▶ According to the 1860 Census 1 in 5 of the 590,000 Marylanders was born elsewhere.
- ▶ Of the state's 171,131 blacks (1860), 87,189 were slaves, 83,942 were free.
- ▶ Many Maryland slave-owners, like those in other Old South (Virginia, North Carolina) states were manumitting their slaves or selling them to plantations in the Black belt.

Antebellum Maryland

- ▶ Many Maryland slaves were hired out by their owners for part of the year, or even held jobs of their own.
 - ▶ The close proximity of the Mason–Dixon Line meant that MD slave–owners had considerable problems keeping and retrieving their slaves.
 - ▶ Maryland was at the forefront of black colonization in Africa (Liberia).
- 

Antebellum Maryland

- ▶ A major concern of white Marylanders, of all parties, was over the number of free blacks.
- ▶ Marylanders in 1860 supported slavery, rejected abolitionism, and held views on race, consistent with the rest of the South.
- ▶ Maryland, like other Southern states, had slave patrols and a Committee on Freed Negroes, that attempted to place limits on free blacks.
- ▶ Blacks in Maryland had to notify the local authorities before moving into a new location. After John Brown's raid, more restrictions were placed upon freed blacks.

Antebellum Maryland

- ▶ In 1850, Maryland was roughly divided between Southern Whigs and Southern Democrats.
- ▶ The decline of the National Whig Party saw the rise of the American (Know-Nothing's).
- ▶ Know-Nothing violence sweeps through MD during the elections of 1856,57,58.
- ▶ The late 1850's saw a backlash against the Know-Nothings and resurgence of the Democrats. However, strong animosity remained among the 2 parties.

Antebellum Maryland

- ▶ Gangs coalesced around “political clubs” and volunteer fire companies.
- ▶ Plug-Uglies, Riff Raffs (aka Rip Rap’s) Blood Tubs, and the American Rattlers were notorious Baltimore gangs.
- ▶ Baltimore had the nickname “Mobtown.”
- ▶ Election day violence controlled by large political bosses and machines.
- ▶ Make-up of the Gangs.
- ▶ Misinterpretation of Baltimore riots

Plug Uglies!!

AIR—"ROOT HOG OR DIE.

We are a gallant band of spirits, fair or foul,
Who glory in our valor and firmness of our soul,
Our watch-word is "now go it," so we'll ever cry,
Oh! you Plug Uglies, now root hog or die.

For we are the native party in the west end who try,
Go it Plug and Uglies, root 'em out or die.

We don't like the Demmy's, for Fillmore is our boast,
And here in old Maryland he is a perfect host,
Nor do we love the Argus, with all its boasted eyes,
For our motto is "ever on," root hog or die.
For we are the native party, &c.

There's their Billy Preston, they beat him out of sight,
Nor ever can they run with dandy Pinckney Whyte,
Here among the Uglies, Proud Davis is the cry,
Oh! you Plug Uglies, now root hog or die.
For we are the native party, &c.

And there's their little nag followed by a Groome,
Who is only waiting to get this Fall his doom,
And when they run the stable and throw their highest die,
We show them how the Uglies root hog or die.
For we are the native party, &c.

But as we are all natives; and proudly we can brag,
As true sons of America, we'll fight beneath its flag,
Nor from the field of honor, never will we fly,
But as good Plug Uglies we'll root hog or die.
For we are the native party, &c.

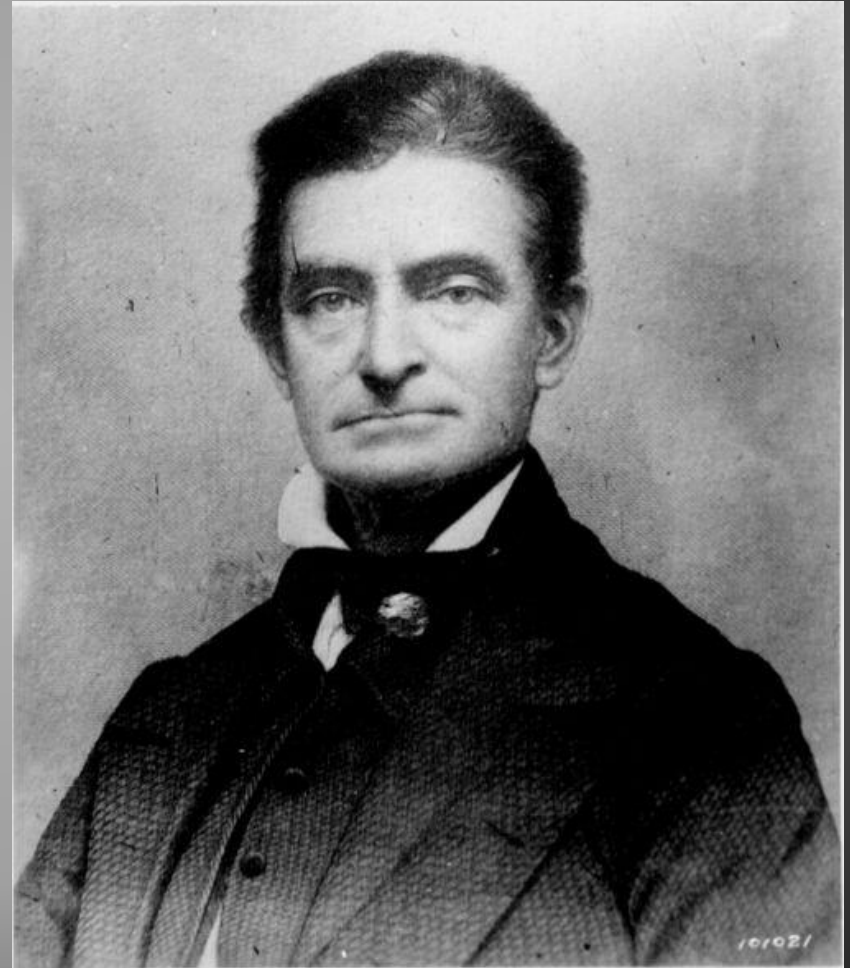
Published at 297 North Gay Street, Baltimore.

Antebellum Maryland

- ▶ In spite of the differences in party, Maryland's members of the House of Representatives and the Senate sided with the South, on every occasion when the issues polarized North vs South.
- ▶ This would include the Missouri Compromise, all tariff issues (including supporting SC during the Nullification Crisis, Mexican-American War, Compromise of 1850, and Kansas-Nebraska Act).

Antebellum United States

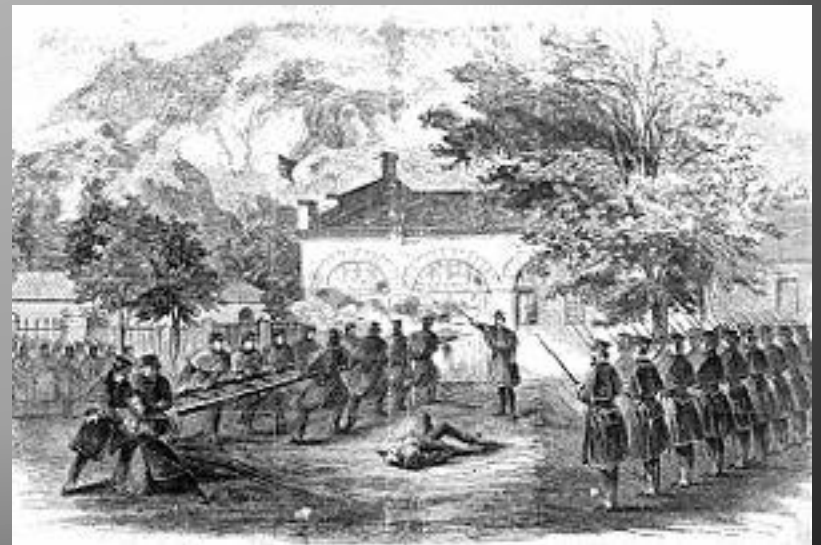
- ▶ 1856 Bleeding Kansas
- ▶ 1859 John Brown's Raid
- ▶ October 16, 1859, John Brown and 19 men attacked the Arsenal at Harpers Ferry, then VA now WV.



Brown's Raid Oct 16–18, 1859

- ▶ US Marines under R.E. Lee, MD and VA militias respond
- ▶ Brown financed by many prominent Northern abolitionists
- ▶ South in shock at the perceived lack of Northern outrage

“I John Brown am now quite *certain* that the crimes of this *guilty, land: will* never be purged *away;* but with Blood.”



Maryland's reaction to the Raid

- ▶ Splits the Know-Nothings
- ▶ Manumissions were prohibited (subject to county discretion)
- ▶ Free blacks were sold back into slavery for even minor criminal offenses.
- ▶ Free blacks were encouraged to renounce freedom and allowed to choose their new masters.
- ▶ Meetings of blacks were prohibited, unless with approval of owners or local authorities.
- ▶ Free blacks were harassed and prohibited from possession of arms of any type.
- ▶ Additional funds appropriated for slave patrols.
- ▶ The state was attempting to rid itself of free blacks.
- ▶ John Brown's raid radicalized the South

The Missouri Compromise 1820

- ▶ Maintained the balance of power between the Slave States (11 before adoption) and the Free States (also 11 before adoption)
- ▶ Admitted Missouri (Slave) and Maine (Free) into the Union.
- ▶ Slavery prohibited north of 36°West 30°North. (Arkansas boundary.)
- ▶ Maryland supported.

TERRITORIAL GROWTH

COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775

- Original Thirteen Colonies
- Other British territories

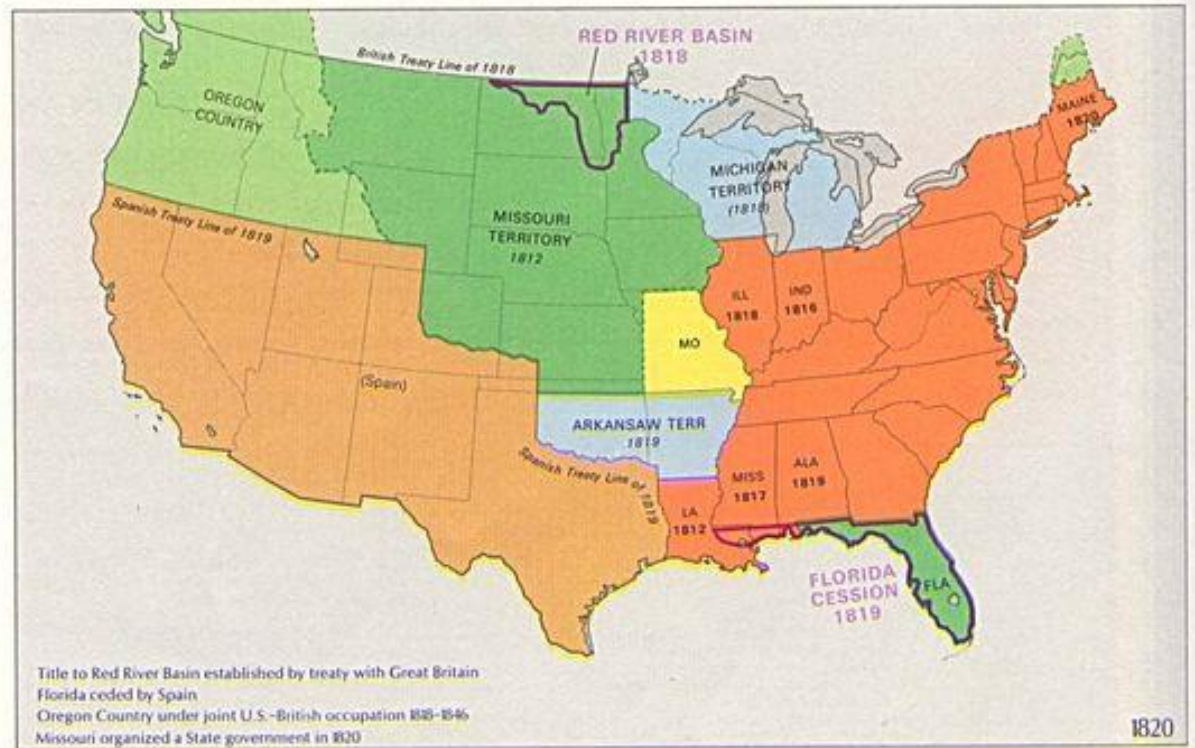
UNITED STATES: 1790–1920

- States
- State claims
- Special status areas
- Territories
- Unorganized territories
- Claimed areas
- Foreign areas

- 1803** Dates of territorial acquisitions
- 1805** Dates of initial territorial organization
- (1809)** Dates of latest change within given time period
- 1812** Dates of admission to the Union

Map scale 1:34,000,000

Compiled by H. George Stoll, Hammond Incorporated, 1967;
rev. by U.S. Geological Survey, 1970



Nat Turner's Rebellion

August 21–22, 1831

- ▶ Suppressed by local militia
- ▶ 57 whites killed
- ▶ Nat Turner eludes capture until October 30, 1831
- ▶ 55 Blacks executed. Many other blacks were lynched.

Nat Turner's Rebellion

August 21-22, 1831



Nat Turner's Rebellion

August 21–22, 1831

- ▶ Slave States (including Maryland) tighten manumission laws. The first bans on slave education.
- ▶ Slave patrols beefed up.
- ▶ Religious gatherings of slaves were prohibited.
- ▶ Free blacks prohibited from firearm ownership in many states.
- ▶ South becomes increasingly paranoid and many in the North give them a reason.

Nullification of 1832

- ▶ Tariff of 1828 aka The Tariff of Abominations
- ▶ Tariff of 1832, still not satisfactory to South Carolina
- ▶ South Carolina threatens to secede and resist Federal efforts by force.
- ▶ Compromise reached on new tariff, crisis averted, for now.
- ▶ Maryland supported South Carolina.
- ▶ States attempt to circumvent Feds today
Marijuana laws, etc...

Texas and the Mexican War

- ▶ Texas admitted as a slave state
- ▶ War with Mexico leads to acquisition of present day California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, parts of Colorado and Oregon in addition to Texas.
- ▶ Wilmot Proviso defeated in Senate, but inflames South.

Texas and the Mexican War

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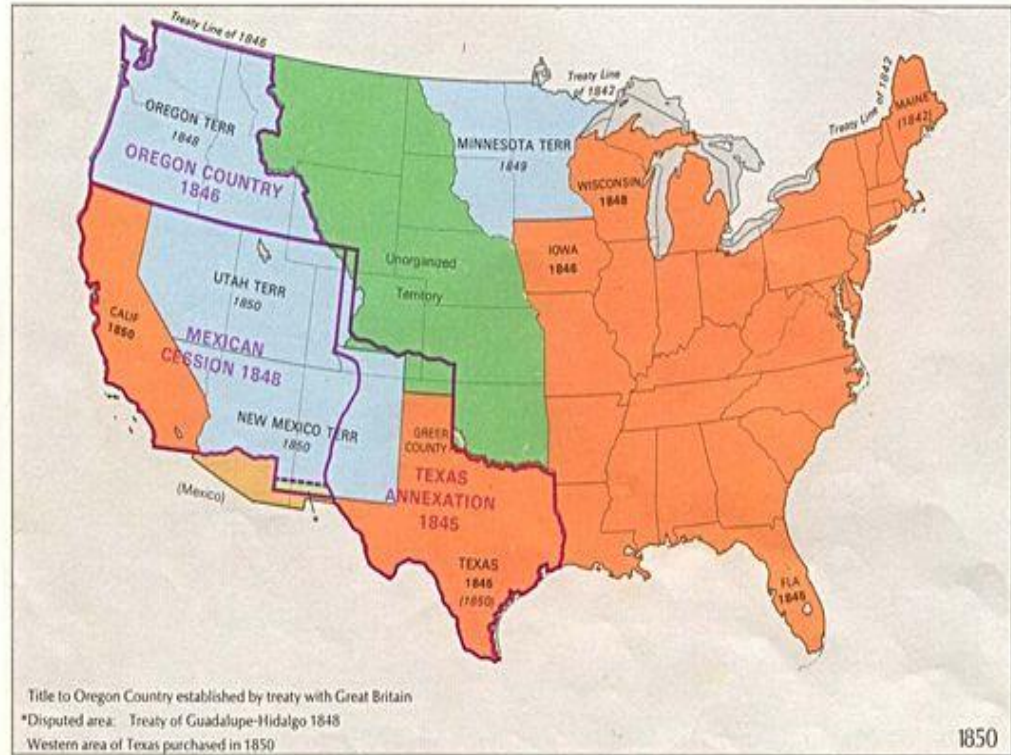
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The Compromise of 1850

- ▶ California was admitted as a free state. It passed 150–56. The slave *trade* was abolished (the sale of slaves, not the institution of slavery) in the District of Columbia.
- ▶ The Territory of New Mexico (including present-day Arizona) and the Territory of Utah were organized under the rule of popular sovereignty. It passed 97–85.
- ▶ The Fugitive Slave Act was passed, requiring all U.S. citizens to assist in the return of runaway slaves. It passed 109–76.
- ▶ Texas gave up much of the western land which it claimed and received compensation of \$10,000,000 to pay off its national debt.
- ▶ Proposed by Henry Clay, pushed through Congress by Stephen Douglas
- ▶ Supported by Maryland.

Kansas-Nebraska Act 1856 and Dred Scott

- ▶ Popular sovereignty in the new territories.
- ▶ Repealed the Missouri Compromise banning slavery over 36°West 30°North. (Arkansas boundary.)
- ▶ Led to civil strife in Kansas.
- ▶ Scott wins court case in Missouri, a slave state. He is declared free.
- ▶ The person suing to keep Scott a slave was ironically a New Yorker. John Sanford
- ▶ Decision by Scotus, chaired by Taney was Scott was still a slave.
- ▶ This inflamed most Northerners.

Bleeding Kansas

- ▶ Beecher's Bibles
- ▶ Pro-Slavery forces win Election on July 2, 1855
- ▶ "Bloodless" Wakarusa War and siege of Lawrence Kansas 11/1855.
- ▶ Free-Stater's set up shadow government at Topeka (Topeka Constitution August 1855) outlaws slavery.
- ▶ Pres. Pierce declares Topeka Constitution null and void, recognizing the Pro-Slavery convention in Shawnee Mission, KS.
- ▶ May 21, 1856 Pro Slavery Border Ruffians ransack Lawrence, KS.
- ▶ May 22, 1856 Con. Preston Brooks canes Sen. Charles Sumner on the Senate floor.
- ▶ May 24-25, 1856- Pottawatomie Massacre- John Brown and his thugs murder 5 pro slavery men.
- ▶ June 3, 1856 "Battle of Black Jack" John Brown captures many pro slavery men.

Bleeding Kansas

- ▶ August 30, 1856, a battle between 400 pro-slavery and anti-slavery erupts at **Osawatomie**.
- ▶ 56 people dead
- ▶ John Geary, a future Civil War General, arrives with the Army and restores order
- ▶ Brown leaves the state a fugitive.
- ▶ As more and more Free staters enter Kansas, the state is eventually admitted as a Free state in 1859.

The Question of Secession

- ▶ Secession was not a new concept in 1860.
- ▶ Most state ratification documents mention and retain the right to leave the Union.
- ▶ Southern states were not the first to actually consider leaving the Union.
- ▶ Southern Fire-eaters and Radical Northern Abolitionists agitated their respective governments until compromise became more difficult.

Do states have the Right to
Secede?

Secession

- ▶ The idea of a perpetual, indivisible Union was not widespread in the antebellum years.

New York's Ratification of the US Constitution July 26, 1788

- ▶ ...That the powers of government may be reassumed by the people whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness; that every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by the said Constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States, or the departments of the government thereof, remains to the people of the several states, or to their respective state governments, to whom they may have granted the same; and that those clauses in the said Constitution, which declare that Congress shall not have or exercise certain powers, do not imply that Congress is entitled to any powers not given by the said Constitution; but such clauses are to be construed either as exceptions to certain specified powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution....
- ▶ ...That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well-regulated militia, including the body of the people capable of bearing arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free state....

Rhode Island's Ratification of the US Constitution May 29, 1790

- ▶ ...III. That the powers of government may be reassumed by the people whensoever it shall become necessary to their happiness....

Virginia's Ratification of the US Constitution June 26, 1788

- ▶ **WE** the Delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly, and now met in Convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Federal Convention, and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us, to decide thereon, **DO** in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States may be resumed by them whensoever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will: that therefore no right of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified, by the Congress, by the Senate or House of Representatives acting in any capacity, by the President or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes: and that among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and of the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by any authority of the United States.

Something Northerners would like to forget, The Hartford Convention.

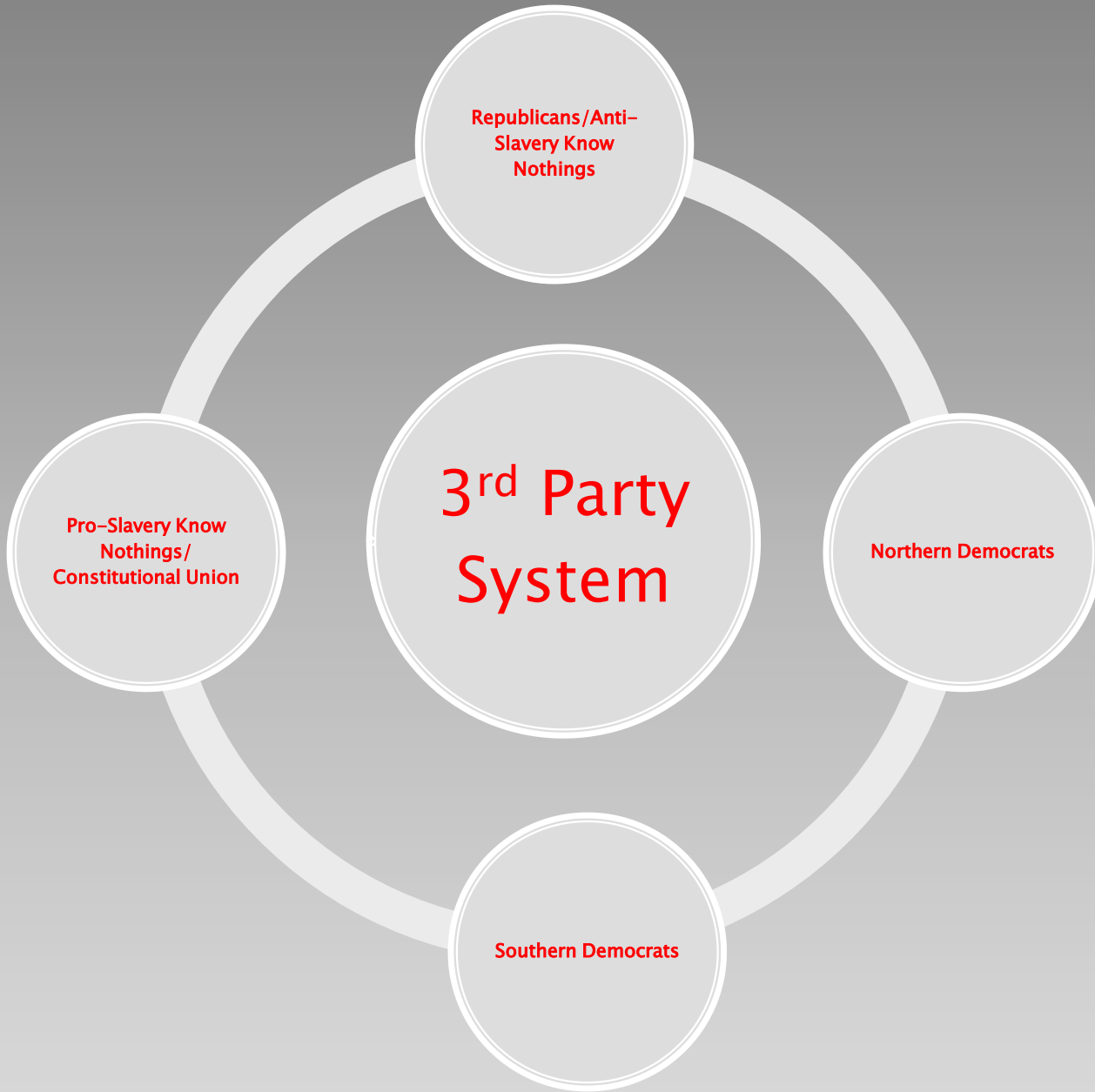
- ▶ Delegates from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut met to discuss such items as how to get around various unpopular laws like the Embargo Act of 1807 and Non-Intercourse Act of 1809, and lastly secession.
- ▶ Secret sessions
- ▶ This was during the War of 1812.
- ▶ New England states allowed their merchants to openly trade with the British. New England foodstuffs were the primary source of food for their Canadian garrisons.

Antebellum views on Secession

- ▶ "[I am] determined . . . to sever ourselves from the union we so much value rather than give up the rights of self-government . . . in which alone we see liberty, safety and happiness." ~ Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence and a man whom Lincoln himself considered "the most distinguished politician in our history."
- ▶ "If any state in the Union will declare that it prefers separation... to a continuance in union... I have no hesitation in saying, 'let us separate.'" ~ Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to W. Crawford, June 20, 1816
- ▶ "To coerce the States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised.... Can any reasonable man be well disposed toward a government which makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself - a government that can only exist by the sword?" ~ Alexander Hamilton, during the Constitutional Convention.

Even Lincoln held secession to be legal.

- ▶ "Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right, a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people, that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, intermingled with, or near about them, who may oppose their movements."
- ▶ Abraham Lincoln January 12, 1848.



Republicans/Anti-Slavery Know Nothings

3rd Party System

Northern Democrats

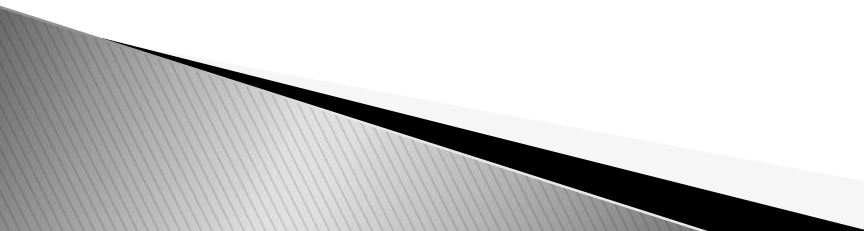
Southern Democrats

Pro-Slavery Know Nothings/Constitutional Union

Maryland's reaction to the Raid

- ▶ Splits the Know-Nothings
- ▶ Manumissions were prohibited (subject to county discretion)
- ▶ Free blacks were sold back into slavery for even minor criminal offenses.
- ▶ Free blacks were encouraged to renounce freedom and allowed to choose their new masters.
- ▶ Meetings of blacks were prohibited, unless with approval of owners or local authorities.
- ▶ Free blacks were harassed and prohibited from possession of arms of any type.
- ▶ Additional funds appropriated for slave patrols.
- ▶ The state was attempting to rid itself of free blacks.
- ▶ John Brown's raid radicalized the South

1860

- ▶ By 1860, most Southerners (including Marylanders) held the view that secession was allowed, but undesirable except in extremis. Excepting South Carolina, the most radical of Southern states.
 - ▶ Many Secessionists were pushing and hoping for a GOP victory in the election in order to ensure the breakup of the Union. The most radical Southerners sabotaged any efforts at compromise.
- 

1860

- ▶ Three major political parties
- ▶ Democrats, generally pro-slavery to neutral, but the only national party.
- ▶ Republican made up of former anti-slavery Whigs/democrats– moderate to radical abolitionist, Northern party.
- ▶ Constitutional Unionist– silent on slavery issue– former Whigs/pro-slavery Know Nothings.
- ▶ Democrats will split into Northern and Southern factions.

1860 Election

- ▶ 1860 Chicago Rep. Convention nominates:
- ▶ Edward Bates, former U.S. representative from Missouri
- ▶ Simon Cameron, U.S. senator from Pennsylvania
- ▶ Salmon P. Chase, Governor of Ohio
- ▶ Abraham Lincoln, former U.S. representative from Illinois
- ▶ William H. Seward, U.S. senator from New York
- ▶ Ends in Lincoln's Nomination
- ▶ GOP only the ballot in 5 slave states, MD, KY, MO, VA, DE



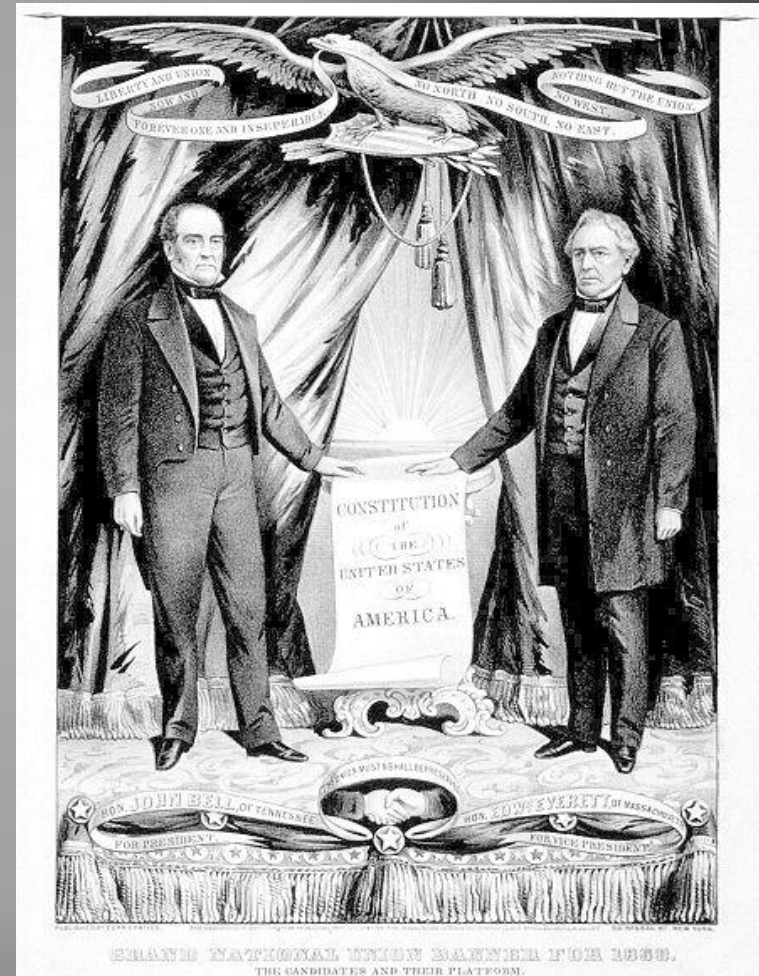
1860 Election

- ▶ The Democratic Convention first held in Charleston, later moved to Baltimore had 8 candidates for office.
- ▶ Daniel S. Dickinson, former U.S. senator from New York
- ▶ Stephen A. Douglas, U.S. senator and candidate for the 1852 and 1856 nominations from Illinois
- ▶ James Guthrie, former Secretary of Treasury from Kentucky
- ▶ Robert M.T. Hunter, U.S. senator from Virginia
- ▶ Andrew Johnson, U.S. senator from Tennessee
- ▶ Joseph Lane, U.S. senator from Oregon
- ▶ Horatio Seymour, former Governor of New York
- ▶ The Southern Delegates walked out and nominated John C Breckenridge, Vice President.
- ▶ The Northern Democrats nominated Stephen Douglas.



1860 Election

- ▶ Constitutional Union ticket John Bell of Tennessee and Edward Everett



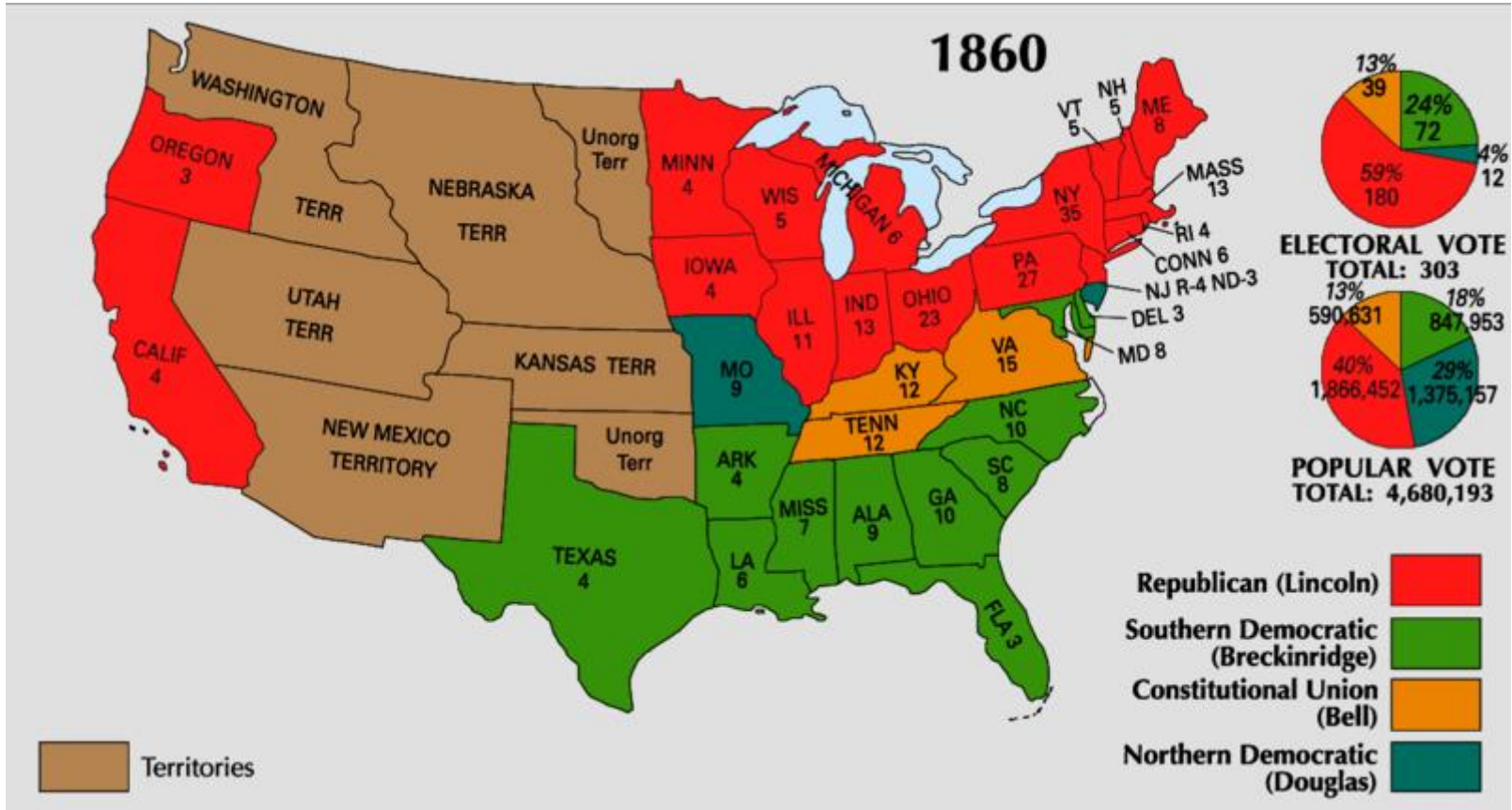
The perceived choice for Maryland voters

- ▶ Breckenridge–Southern Democrat–pro-slavery, opposition to Northern interference in state matters. Pro–South position.
- ▶ Douglas–Moderate, willing to compromise, Pro–Northern in fiscal issues. Moderate Northern position.
- ▶ Lincoln–perceived as the vote for the abolition of slavery, strong federal government. Anti–Southern platform.
- ▶ Bell–Compromise, pro–states rights. Moderate Southern position.

Before, During and After

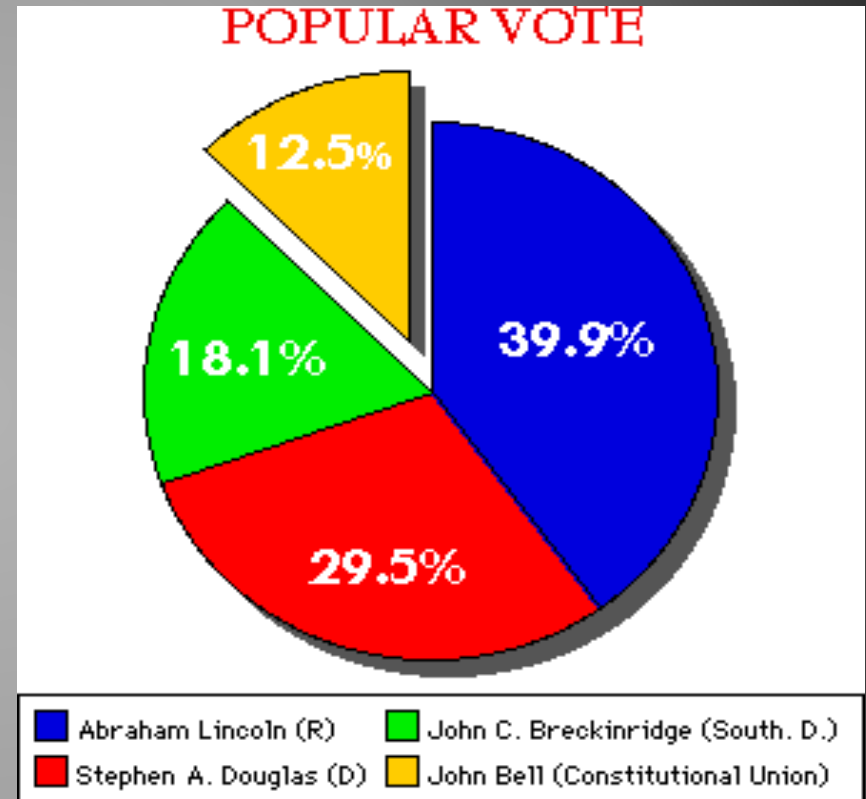
- ▶ Many Southern states claim that a GOP victory would spell disunion
- ▶ Not believed by most in the North including Lincoln and his cabinet
- ▶ They viewed as the a typical Southern threat full of bluff and hot air
- ▶ Unconditional Unionists
- ▶ Conditional Unionists –split between cooperationists and immediate secessionists

1860 Election



1860 Election

- ▶ South Carolina threatens secession if Lincoln is elected.
- ▶ Lincoln elected
- ▶ December 20, 1860 South Carolina secedes.
- ▶ To be followed, before Ft. Sumter, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas.
- ▶ Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas will do so after Lincoln calls for volunteers.



South Carolina Secedes

12 Dec 1860

- ▶ South Carolina Ordinance Of Secession

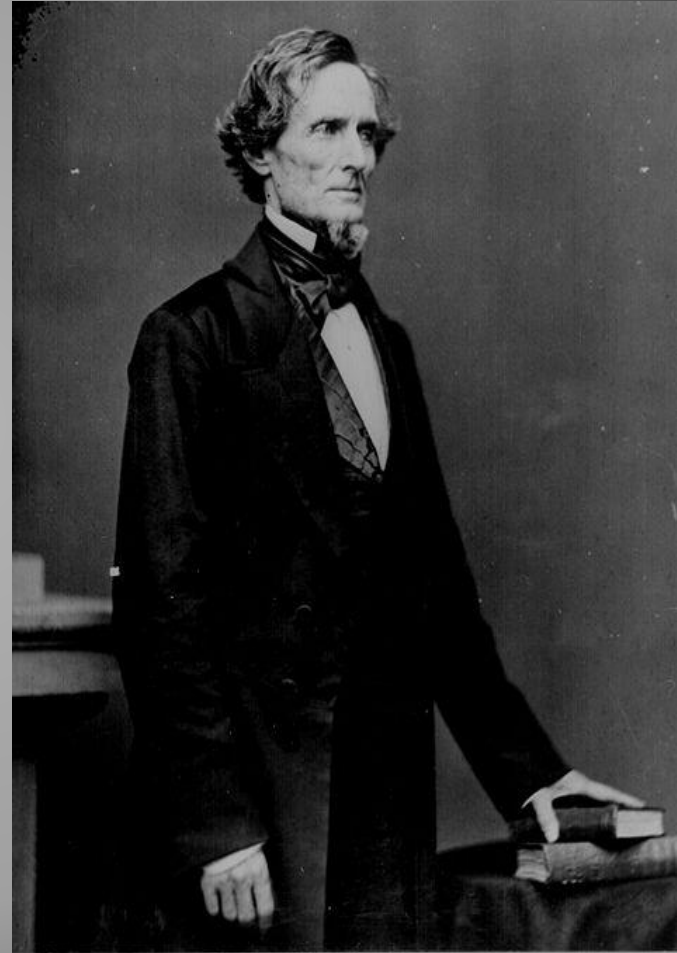
- ▶ AN ORDINANCE to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the "United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

Done at Charleston the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Secession!!!!!!!

- ▶ January Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana leave the Union
- ▶ Kansas admitted as a Free State
- ▶ February Texas secedes
- ▶ February Confederate Congress formed, Jefferson Davis elected 1st Confederate President



Baltimore Plot Feb 22-23, 1861



Last attempts at Compromise

- ▶ Crittenden Compromise of Dec 1860
- ▶ **Amendments to the Constitution**
- ▶ Slavery would be prohibited in all territory of the United States "now held, or hereafter acquired," north of latitude 36 degrees, 30 minutes line. **In territory south of this line, slavery was "hereby recognized" and could not be interfered with by Congress.** Furthermore, property in slaves was to be "protected by all the departments of the territorial government during its continuance." States would be admitted to the Union from any territory with or without slavery as their constitutions provided.
- ▶ **Congress was forbidden to abolish slavery in places under its jurisdiction within a slave state such as a military post.**
- ▶ **Congress could not abolish slavery in the District of Columbia so long as it existed in the adjoining states of Virginia and Maryland and without the consent of the District's inhabitants. Compensation would be given to owners who refused consent to abolition.**
- ▶ **Congress could not prohibit or interfere with the interstate slave trade.**
- ▶ **Congress would provide full compensation to owners of rescued fugitive slaves. Congress was empowered to sue the county in which obstruction to the fugitive slave laws took place to recover payment; the county, in turn, could sue "the wrong doers or rescuers" who prevented the return of the fugitive.**
- ▶ **No future amendment of the Constitution could change these amendments or authorize or empower Congress to interfere with slavery within any slave state.**

Crittenden Compromise

- ▶ That fugitive slave laws were constitutional and should be faithfully observed and executed.
- ▶ That all state laws which impeded the operation of fugitive slave laws, the so-called "Personal liberty laws," were unconstitutional and should be repealed.
- ▶ That the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 should be modified (and rendered less objectionable to the North) by equalizing the fee schedule for returning or releasing alleged fugitives and limiting the powers of marshals to summon citizens to aid in their capture.
- ▶ That laws for the suppression of the African slave trade should be effectively and thoroughly executed.
- ▶ Tabled in late 1860, offered again at February Peace Conference

Corwin Amendment

- ▶ *No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State.*
- ▶ Supported by Lincoln and many of the GOP
- ▶ Passed by Congress and sent to the States for ratification without time limit.

Lincoln on Slavery

- ▶ "... when they [slaveowners] remind us of their constitutional rights, I acknowledge them, not grudgingly but fully and fairly; and I would give them any legislation for the claiming of their fugitives." ~ Lincoln, speaking in support of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.
- ▶ "...in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you... I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.' "
- ▶ "I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable." ~ Lincoln, speaking in regards to slavery and in support of a proposed Thirteenth Amendment to explicitly guarantee slavery.

In defense of Lincoln

- ▶ He held a position, while racist today, that was at the forefront of his time. He was on the dynamic end of a direction that was moving toward freedom and eventual equality. Many pro-Southern historians have unfairly castigated the man for having contemporary views.
- ▶ “[the black race] was entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence; the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness...In the right to eat the bread, without leave of anybody else, which his own hands earns, he is my equal and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every living man.”
- ▶ Most whites including Douglas, barely viewed blacks as human beings.

The Lull March to April 1861

- ▶ Lincoln's 1st Inaugural address, vows to hold on to Federal property in the South. Puts out peace feelers.
- ▶ **I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations and had never recanted them; and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read: *Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.**

The Lull March to April 1861

- ▶ "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

The Lull March to April 1861

- ▶ The Lower South rejects
- ▶ Most of the people in all of the slave states of the Upper South Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and that includes Maryland, Missouri, probably Kentucky, and less so Delaware are not presently supporting secession.
- ▶ **However, they will support secession if the North tries to coerce the South.**

The Lull March to April 1861

- ▶ Ironically, former radical abolitionist William Seward then the Secretary of State is working tirelessly to maintain peace and is working to reconciliation.
- ▶ Seward is often at odds with the remainder of the Cabinet and Lincoln
- ▶ Lost tariff revenues are causing a fiscal crisis in the Federal government.
- ▶ By the end of March Lincoln was finally convinced the Lower South would remain, at least for foreseeable future outside the Union.
- ▶ By the end of March Lincoln decided to push the issue of relieving Fort Sumter. Something that runs counter to what some in the Cabinet have previously promised Southern leaders, including Southern Unionists. This act alone costs Lincoln most of the support of Southern Unionists, including people like John Bell.
- ▶ Rightly or wrongly it is viewed as duplicitous on the part of Lincoln.
- ▶ In the North there is no strong sentiment for forcing the Lower South back into the Union by military means. Opinion is divided between letting them go, compromise and or less forceful means of persuasion. There is genuine disbelief in the North that the South is merely holding a temper tantrum.
- ▶ April 6 Lincoln sends word to South Carolina that provisions only, no munitions or reinforcements, will be sent to Fort Sumter. The South views as an ultimatum.
- ▶ Jefferson Davis and the Confederate cabinet decide on April 9, to open fire on Sumter.

Fort Sumter

- ▶ Star of the West fired upon 9 Jan 1861
- ▶ Ft. Sumter fired upon 12–13 Apr 1861



Lincoln's position on secession 1861

- ▶ 1. Physically, the states cannot separate.
- 2. Secession is unlawful.
- 3. A government that allows secession will disintegrate into anarchy.
- 4. That Americans are not enemies, but friends.
- 5. Secession would destroy the world's only existing democracy, and prove for all time, to future Americans and to the world, that a government of the people cannot survive.

Lincoln calls for Volunteers

- ▶ April 15, 1861
- ▶ 75,000 quota issued to each state by population
- ▶ Serve for 90 days
- ▶ The call is rejected by Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee.

Upper South Secedes

Apr– June 1861

- ▶ Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, North Carolina secede after Lincoln calls for 75,000 to crush the rebellion
- ▶ Missouri– Governor and most of the state militia loyal to the South, Legislature split. Union Major Nathaniel Lyon seizes St. Louis Armory, rioting in St, Louis. Lyon's chases Governor and Southern sympathizers out of the state Apr– July 1861 keeping Missouri in the Union
- ▶ Kentucky declares neutrality. However many men join up, both sides wind up violating the neutrality. Kentucky remains in the Union.
- ▶ Delaware remains loyal to the north.

MD Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks



- ▶ Know-Nothing
- ▶ Eastern Shore
- ▶ Pronouncement at Monument Sq.
- ▶ “I will suffer my right arm to be torn from my body before I raise to strike a sister state.”

Dramatis Personae–Maryland Unionists

- ▶ John P. Kennedy, former member of congress, and Sec of the Navy
- ▶ Henry Winter Davis– Member of Congress, the only politician in MD history to be censured and disciplined by the state legislature. Staunch foe of the Democrats, Plug Ugly
- ▶ Reverend Johnson–former senator and US AG.
- ▶ Augustus Bradford– MD Governor



Dramatis Personae–Southern sympathizers

- ▶ George Hume Steuart– commander of the MD militia.
- ▶ Isaac Trimble– Brig. Gen. MD militia. Top RR engineer, in charge of militia that burned bridges north of Baltimore.
- ▶ George W. Brown– mayor of Baltimore
- ▶ George Procter Kane–Chief of Police
- ▶ Francis Key Howard– Not pictured–editor of the Baltimore Exchange
- ▶ Enoch Lowe–previous MD Governor



MARSHAL KANE, OF BALTIMORE



April 19, 1861



REPRODUCED BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES FROM A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL IN THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

Incident at Ft McHenry

- ▶ On the day after the Riot, Baltimore police commissioner John W. Davis met with the commanding officer at Fort McHenry, Captain John C. Robinson. Davis warned the captain of a rumored attack on the fort that night and offered the services of 200 men from the Maryland Guard Battalion as an addition to his defense force. Knowing the pro-Southern leaning of many of its members, Robinson declined the offer with a warning that if any of the guardsmen passed the Catholic chapel on Fort Avenue he would open fire with his cannons.
- ▶ Commissioner Davis responded to the threat with one of his own: "If you do that, and if a woman or child is killed, there will be nothing left of you but your brass buttons to tell who you were."

A saying in many Northern newspapers

- ▶ “Through Baltimore or over it.” or “Go through Baltimore or Die.”
- ▶ April 18, 1861 BG Ben Butler and 800 men of the 8th MA Rgt reach Annapolis after taking a ferry from the Susquehanna
- ▶ This event marks the beginning
- ▶ Of the military occupation of MD



The Military Occupation

- ▶ Between April 18, 1861 – May 13, 1861, the day Baltimore was occupied, Maryland between Philadelphia and Washington was secured militarily for the Union.
- ▶ Maryland was viewed as “enemy territory,” and that the MD legislature and Baltimore authorities acted in “bad faith, in league with the rebels,” according to Secretary of War Simon Cameron.
- ▶ April 23, 1861 – Jefferson Davis asked VA Gov John Letcher and TN Gov Isham Harris to send rifles to the MD militia and cooperate with friendly MD authorities to bring the state into the Confederacy.
- ▶ Apr 26, 1861 – first order for the suspension of Habeus Corpus. Arrests by military authorities authorized. Winfield Scott order Ben Butler to use force including “bombardment of cities, if/when the MD legislature resolves to secede.
- ▶ MD divided into three Military Departments.

New York Times

- ▶ “MD was in a state of rebellion with the traitors of the South.” Apr 23.
- ▶ “It is expected the MD legislature will side with the Confederacy.” Apr 26
- ▶ “MD business owners are plotting against the government.” Apr 30
- ▶ “Our forces in Washington will make short work of [Maryland], as we command the fort that guards its greatest city.” May 3

The Legislature 26 Apr 1861 to May 14 1861.

- ▶ Met bi-annually
- ▶ Hicks resisted pleas to call the legislature to session since Dec 1860.
- ▶ He finally calls it into session on Apr 26 in Frederick, MD after secessionists threaten to spark an incident in Annapolis.
- ▶ Passes resolution denying that the Legislature had the right to pass an ordinance of secession.*****

The Legislature 26 Apr 1861 to May 14 1861.

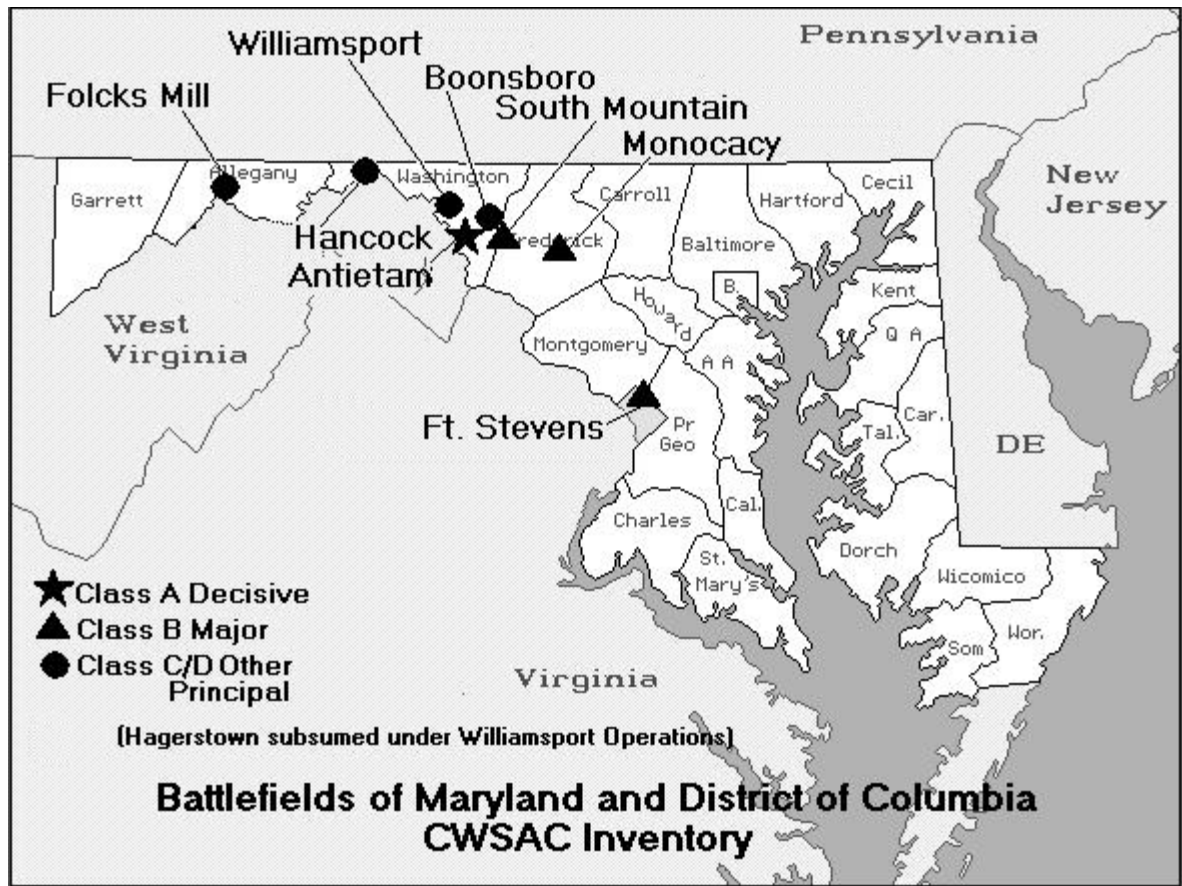
- ▶ However, the legislature determined that it could call a special convention for that purpose (similar to every Confederate state) which would have the power to enact an ordinance of secession.
- ▶ In the same act, the MD legislature called for the naming of just such a special convention.
- ▶ Sources George Radcliffe, 73–74; Senate Journal April 27, 1861, p. 8. Journal of the House of Delegates, April 27, 1861, p.22.

The Legislature 26 Apr 1861 to May 14 1861

- ▶ **The Legislature called Lincoln a despot. Asked for assistance from Virginia.**
- ▶ Appropriated 2,000,000 for the state militia to defend its Northern borders.
- ▶ Appointed 27 new officers to the militia all well known Southern Sympathizers
- ▶ Called for the military occupation to end.
- ▶ Officially declared that “MD was now a conquered province.”
- ▶ May 14 1861 Ross Winans member of the legislature arrested on his way home.

The actions of Virginia are important to Maryland

- ▶ April 15, 1861–legislature convenes
- ▶ April 17, 1861– ordinance of secession passes (to be decided by referendum on May 23, 1861)
- ▶ May 23, 1861–VA voters overwhelmingly approve the act of secession.
- ▶ May 13– Butler occupies Baltimore overnight. Points guns at the city.
- ▶ May 14 Hicks calls for volunteers
- ▶ May 15–May 31, Hicks places MD Militia armories at Federal disposal. Starts giving arms to newly minted pro-Union militias. Hicks now firmly in Unionist camp.
- ▶ May 22– Baltimore police disarmed.
- ▶ May 24–John Merryman arrested–ex parte Merryman
- ▶ Martial law in Maryland– the beginning of the midnight arrests.
- ▶ June 21, 1861 Kane, Brown arrested, Baltimore police replaced by the Union military.



The Legislature reconvenes June 4–25, 1861

- ▶ June 3, 1861 Federal troops occupy Frederick.
- ▶ Legislature condemns Hicks over Arsenal issue and the constitution of unlawful militias.
- ▶ Legislature passes resolution condemning actions of the US government and one stating that secession is a right.
- ▶ Recognizes Confederacy.
- ▶ Votes to send representatives to VA for pact of mutual defense.

Resolves of the MD Legislature

- ▶ Whereas, the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, recognizing the obligations of the State, as far as in her lies, to protect and defend her people against usurped and arbitrary power, however difficult the fulfillment of that high obligation may be rendered by disastrous circumstances, feel it due to her dignity and independence that history should not record the overthrow of public freedom, for an instant, within her borders,—without recording likewise the indignant expression of her resentment and remonstrance;
- ▶ "Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the senate and house of delegates of Maryland, in the name and on behalf of the good people of the State, do accordingly register this their earnest and unqualified protest against the oppressive and tyrannical assertion and exercise of military jurisdiction within the limits of Maryland, over the persons and property of her citizens, by the government of the United States, and do solemnly declare the same to be subversive of the most sacred guarantees of the Constitution and in flagrant violation of the fundamental and most cherished principles of American free government."

Resolves of the MD Legislature

- ▶ *...Resolved*, That the present military occupation of Maryland being for purpose which in the opinion of the legislature are in flagrant violation of the Constitution, the General Assembly of the State in the name of her people does hereby protest against the same and against the arbitrary restrictions and illegalities with which it is attended, calling upon all good citizens at the same time, in the most earnest and authoritative manner, to abstain from all violent and unlawful interference of every sort with the troops in transit through our territory, or quartered among us, and patiently and peacefully leave to time and reason the ultimate and certain re-establishment and vindication of the right.
- ▶ *"Resolved*: That under existing circumstances it is inexpedient to call a Sovereign[SECESSION]Convention of the State at this time, or to take any measures for the immediate organization or arming of the militia."

Battle of First Manassas (Bull Run)

- ▶ July 21, 1861
- ▶ Confederate victory
- ▶ The only MD units represented was the 1st MD INF, and 1st MD Artillery both of the Confederate army.
- ▶ Federal officials prepare for final action against secession in Maryland.
- ▶ June 24, 1861 Kane, Brown arrested, Baltimore police replaced by the Union military.
- ▶ Maryland legislature to reconvene Sep 17, 1861.

September 11, 1861

- ▶ By order of Simon Cameron Sec of War.
- ▶ “The passage of any act of secession by the legislature of Maryland must be prevented. If necessary all or any part of the members must be arrested. Exercise your own judgment as to the time and manner, but do the work effectively.”
- ▶ To MG. Nathaniel Banks commanding District of Annapolis.

The War Department

- ▶ Determined that of MD 22 Senators only 6 were reliable Union men.
- ▶ Of the states 73 Delegates only 15 were reliable Union men.
- ▶ 11 Senators and 40 Delegates were arrested with warrants for an additional 4 and 10 respectively.
- ▶ When the Legislature convened they were unable to obtain a quorum and adjourned.
- ▶ Several hundred citizens (perhaps 1800), including judges, ministers and others will be arrested and never charged

Francis Key Howard at Fort McHenry

- ▶ *When I looked out in the morning, I could not help being struck by an odd and not pleasant coincidence. On that day forty-seven years before my grandfather, Mr. Francis Scott Key, then prisoner on a British ship, had witnessed the bombardment of Fort McHenry. When on the following morning the hostile fleet drew off, defeated, he wrote the song so long popular throughout the country, the Star Spangled Banner. As I stood upon the very scene of that conflict, I could not but contrast my position with his, forty-seven years before. The flag which he had then so proudly hailed, I saw waving at the same place over the victims of as vulgar and brutal a despotism as modern times have witnessed."*

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

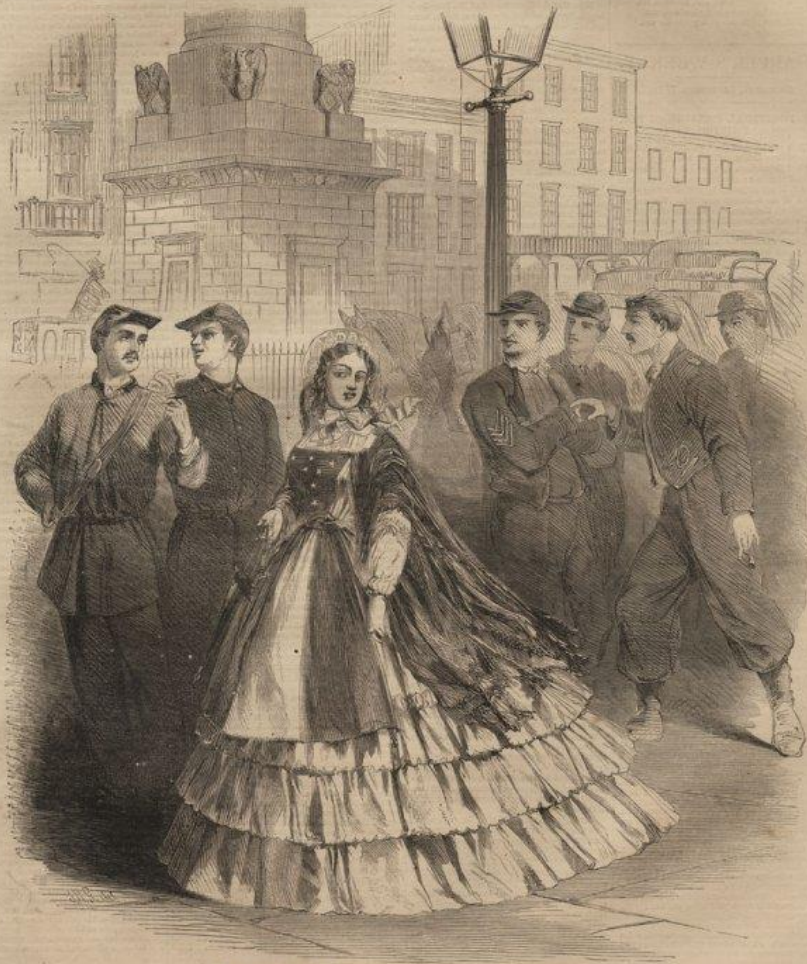
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A FEMALE REBEL IN BALTIMORE—AN EVERYDAY SCENE.—[See Page 671.]

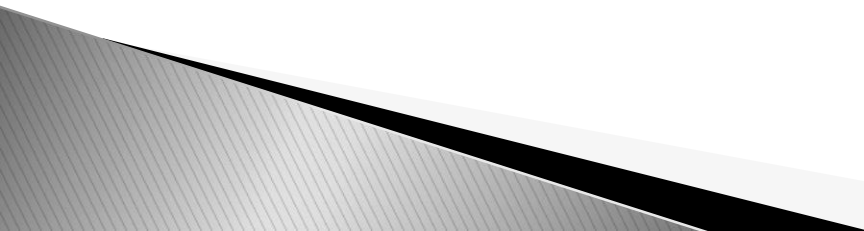
Nov 6, 1861 Elections

- ▶ Soldiers stationed at polls in Baltimore
- ▶ Known-secessionists arrested at the polls (278).
- ▶ Precinct judges were ordered by MG Dix to disqualify any pro-Southern votes.
- ▶ Soldiers from other states were allowed to vote.
- ▶ Augustus Bradford wins election on the union ticket
- ▶ Thomas Hicks appointed Major General USV.

Commentary of Lord Lyons British Ambassador to the United States December 1861

- ▶ A war has been made at Baltimore and Maryland upon particular articles of dress, particular colors [red and white], portraits of Southern leaders and other supposed symptoms of disaffection. The violent measures which have been resorted to have gone far to establish the fact the Maryland is retained in the Union only by military force.

The New legislature and other acts

- ▶ Repudiated “treasonous” acts of previous legislature.
 - ▶ Called for the death penalty for anyone aiding or abiding the Confederacy.
 - ▶ 4 years of martial law, harassment, limited civil liberties
 - ▶ 28 newspapers shut down several with their presses destroyed or confiscated.
 - ▶ CSA legislature makes securing MD, KY, and Missouri a war aim.
- 

Maryland under Martial law

- ▶ Among the indignities Marylanders suffered during the Civil War was the suspension of the freedom of the press, including the permanent closing of twenty eight newspapers. Decrees issued by military authorities banned the wearing of the Botany cross or any symbol that could be remotely tied to the Confederacy. The lack of civil liberties and martial law in Maryland reached the bizarre, military officials began issuing orders about what sermons could be preached to ministers in the pulpit. Residents were threatened with arrest for failing to display the national flag and, on one occasion, a bank president was arrested for tipping his hat to Confederate prisoners. The treatment of Maryland was reminiscent of an occupied country rather than a loyal state.
- ▶ Daniel Carroll Toomey and Scot Sumpter Sheads. *Baltimore During the Civil War*. (Baltimore: Toomey Press, 1997) 173–175.
- ▶ Talbert, 65.
- ▶ Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland, A Middle Temperment 1634–1980*. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998) 293.
- ▶ Ibid.

Maryland Families

- ▶ While the Shriver and Carroll families were split in sympathies, the Howards, Keys of Francis Scott Key fame, Gists, Tilghmans, Ridgelys, Gaithers, Bowies, Cockeys, Maryland Lees, Steuarts, Goldboroughs, Calverts, Archers and Ringgolds, among others, supported the Confederacy. Talbert, 88–89. Radcliffe, 89; Daniel D. Hartzler, *Marylanders in the Confederacy*. (Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, 1986) 3–31; W.W. Goldsborough, *The Maryland Line in the Confederate Army 1861–1865*. (Gaithersburg, MD: Olde Soldier Books, 1987) 329–333.

Historians and MD

- ▶ Jean Baker Goucher Baker comments, “Aided by the governor’s [Maryland Governor Hicks] revived Unionism, economic ties with the North and West, and the **appearance of federal troops** [emphasis added], Maryland **chose** [emphasis added] the Union.” Jean Harvey Baker. *The Politics of Continuity, Maryland Political Parties from 1858 to 1870*, (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973) 54.
- ▶ The same sentiments, in favor of Maryland Unionism, can be found in William J Evitts’ *A Matter of Allegiances, Maryland From 1850 to 1861*, from 1974, and Richard R. Duncan’s chapter on the Civil War in *Maryland, A History*, also from 1974. Interestingly, all are works of the post Civil Rights Era. They are noticeably absent from the histories of the state by George Radcliffe, Thomas J Scharf, Harold R. Manakee and Mathew Page Andrew. Of the latter works, only Manakee’s, was written during the Civil Rights Movement.
- ▶ Ibid.
- ▶ Disappointingly, Baker cites George William Brown’s, *Baltimore and the 19th of April 1861*, page 77 in support of her argument, in fact, Brown states, quite emphatically that Maryland was held in the Union by force.

Historians and MD

- ▶ William J. Evitts, author of *A Matter of Allegiances, Maryland From 1850 to 1861*, stated rather unequivocally that, “In the counties of Maryland, the Bell, Lincoln, and Douglas voters were doubtless as Unionist as their leaders.” Evitts commented further,
- ▶ Unionism then was the majority sentiment in the counties of Maryland early in 1861. If a majority of the Bell, Douglas, and Lincoln voters were anti-secessionist, the 1860 vote gives a rough indication of Unionist strength. In the counties of Maryland, Bell, Douglas, and Lincoln totaled 54 percent of the vote to Breckenridge’s 46 percent. Though some of these non-Breckenridge voters may later have favored a league with the seceding states, that portion must have been small, and it was probably balanced by Breckenridge voters who later could not face the actuality of secession of Maryland. Baltimore, as usual was something of an anomaly. Although the city went for Breckenridge, the majority there was **probably Unionist** [emphasis added], too. The Breckenridge vote was not a true indication of Baltimoreans’ identification with the Southern Rights position. Commercial interests led the city cautiously to support the national government and Hicks conservative position.
- ▶ William J Evitts. *A Matter of Allegiances; Maryland From 1850 to 1861*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1974) 168.
- ▶ Ibid, 168–169.

Historians and MD

- ▶ “few Maryland Union officers had extensive connections to the state.” Kevin Conley Ruffner, *Maryland’s Blue and Gray, A Border State’s Union and Confederate Junior Officers Corps*. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1997) 74.

Maryland Union Units

- ▶ Just how many Marylanders fought for the Union?
- ▶ It is often claimed 61,000 as opposed to 22,000–25,000 for the Confederacy.
- ▶ The correct total is 42,713 including 9,354 blacks
- ▶ Less than 14,000 enlisted prior to the establishment of the draft
- ▶ MD only Union state to never fill its quota

List of Maryland Union Units

- ▶ 1st Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 1st Maryland Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade
- ▶ 1st Regiment Maryland Eastern Shore Regiment
- ▶ 2nd Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 2nd Regiment Maryland Eastern Shore Infantry
- ▶ 2nd Maryland Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade
- ▶ 3rd Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 3rd Maryland Infantry, Potomac Home Brigade
- ▶ 4th Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 4th Regiment Potomac Home Brigade Infantry
- ▶ 5th Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 6th Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 7th Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 8th Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 9th Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 10th Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 11th Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 12th Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 13th Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ 19th Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry
- ▶ Purnell Legion Infantry
- ▶ Baltimore Light Guard Infantry
- ▶ Patapsco Guard
- ▶ 1st Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry
- ▶ 2nd Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry
- ▶ 3rd Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry - Bradford Dragoons
- ▶ 1st Regiment Potomac Home Brigade - Cole's
- ▶ Purnell Legion Maryland Volunteer Cavalry
- ▶ Smith's Independent Company Maryland Volunteer Cavalry
- ▶ 1st Regiment Maryland Heavy Artillery
- ▶ Rigby's Battery "A" Maryland Light Artillery
- ▶ Battery "A" Junior Maryland Light Artillery
- ▶ Snow's Battery "B" Maryland Light Artillery
- ▶ Battery "B" Junior Maryland Light Artillery
- ▶ Battery "D" Maryland Light Artillery
- ▶ Baltimore Independent Battery Light Artillery

Maryland Union Units

- ▶ Of the 42,713 Marylanders that served the Union, the vast majority enlisted after the 1863 draft went into effect. During the period of voluntary enlistments, Maryland enlisted less than half of its 27,000 quota. Seventy-Six percent of the 13,343 pre-draft volunteers hailed from the western part of the state. While Confederate sympathizing Marylanders were flocking to the Southern banner, not one Marylander responded to Lincoln's initial call (April 15, 1861) for 75,000 volunteers. Lincoln's second call for 500,000 volunteers on May 3, 1861 placed a quota of 15,578 on Maryland, yet only 9,355 responded to the call. The lack of recruits became a public embarrassment to Maryland Unionists, particularly when other states exceeded their quotas. Ibid, 181.
- ▶ Ibid.
- ▶ Millard G. LesCalette, *A Study of the Recruitment of the Union Army in the State of Maryland, 1861-1865*. (M.A. Thesis, Johns Hopkins University, 1964) 25, 37.
- ▶ Ibid.
- ▶ Ibid.

Maryland Union Units

- ▶ When the draft came the initial draft quota for MD was answered by 988, the rest were no shows. Of the 988 only 222 actually showed up the rest provided substitutes.
- ▶ MD was forced to raise bounties to \$250 (when the soldiers pay was \$13 a month) and the addition of private funds jumped the total to over \$500, yet Maryland still failed to meet its numbers.
- ▶ ½ of MD recruits came from Western Maryland.

Maryland units

- ▶ The idea of a strong statewide Unionist sentiment is at best grossly exaggerated. **During the period of volunteer enlistments (1861–1862), the Marylanders serving the Confederacy outnumbered those that fought for the Blue by almost two to one.** During the war, any Marylander who wished to enlist in the armed forces of the United States could simply walk to the corner recruiting office. Those that fought for the Confederacy were forced to literally escape to the South, often lost property, while their families suffered harassment at the hands of the local authorities. The hardships suffered by the Maryland Confederates suggest that, as a group, they were exceptionally well motivated to the cause of the South, in contrast to the lukewarm support shown by the state to enlisting for the Union.
- ▶ Hartzler, 3–21.
- ▶ Denton, 176.
- ▶ Ibid.

Maryland Union Units

- ▶ 1/3 of the 3rd MD was recruited in what is now West Virginia.
- ▶ 1/4 of the 4th Maryland was recruited in Adams County, PA
- ▶ Most of the 2nd MD was recruited among recent immigrants.
- ▶ 5th MD recruited in Philadelphia and Delaware
- ▶ 10–12 Maryland Rgt's recruitment was opened to soldiers from all the states, Ohio–Indiana predominating.
- ▶ This would reduce the number of actual Marylanders considerably.
- ▶ Substantial numbers of Marylanders fought in Confederate units outside those listed to Maryland.
- ▶ hardships

Maryland Union Units

- ▶ The Emancipation Proclamation was extremely unpopular with members of Maryland Union units.
- ▶ We have a letter from several Maryland Unions officers expressing contempt for Lincoln and statements that they joined the wrong side.
- ▶ There are hundreds of letter from Maryland Union soldiers that after the Proclamation they would not re-enlist, Lincoln be damned.

MD and the Union

- ▶ When the draft was finally initiated in 1863, Marylanders continued to show a less than enthusiastic support for the Union. Of the initial 4,000 draftees, just under 3,000 failed to appear; of the remaining thousand, 3/4ths provided a substitute, leaving only approximately 200 Marylanders who physically responded to the first draft. LesCallette, 55–57.

MD and the Union

- ▶ The lack of a large number of enthusiastic Maryland volunteers is telling, but it is only part of the story. The vast majority of Marylanders who enlisted did so to preserve the Union. A survey of the letters from the Maryland Brigade (1st, 4th, 7th and 8th Maryland) found no abolitionists and a surprising number that held outright contempt for blacks. After the Emancipation Proclamation, a surprising number of Maryland junior officers from the same brigade showed contempt for Lincoln and his edict. Most astonishing is the rare but not uncommon sentiment, which suggests sympathy for the Confederacy or indignation at the idea of remaining in the US Army
Ruffner, 57.
- ▶ Ibid.
- ▶ Ibid, 58.

Civil War Combat

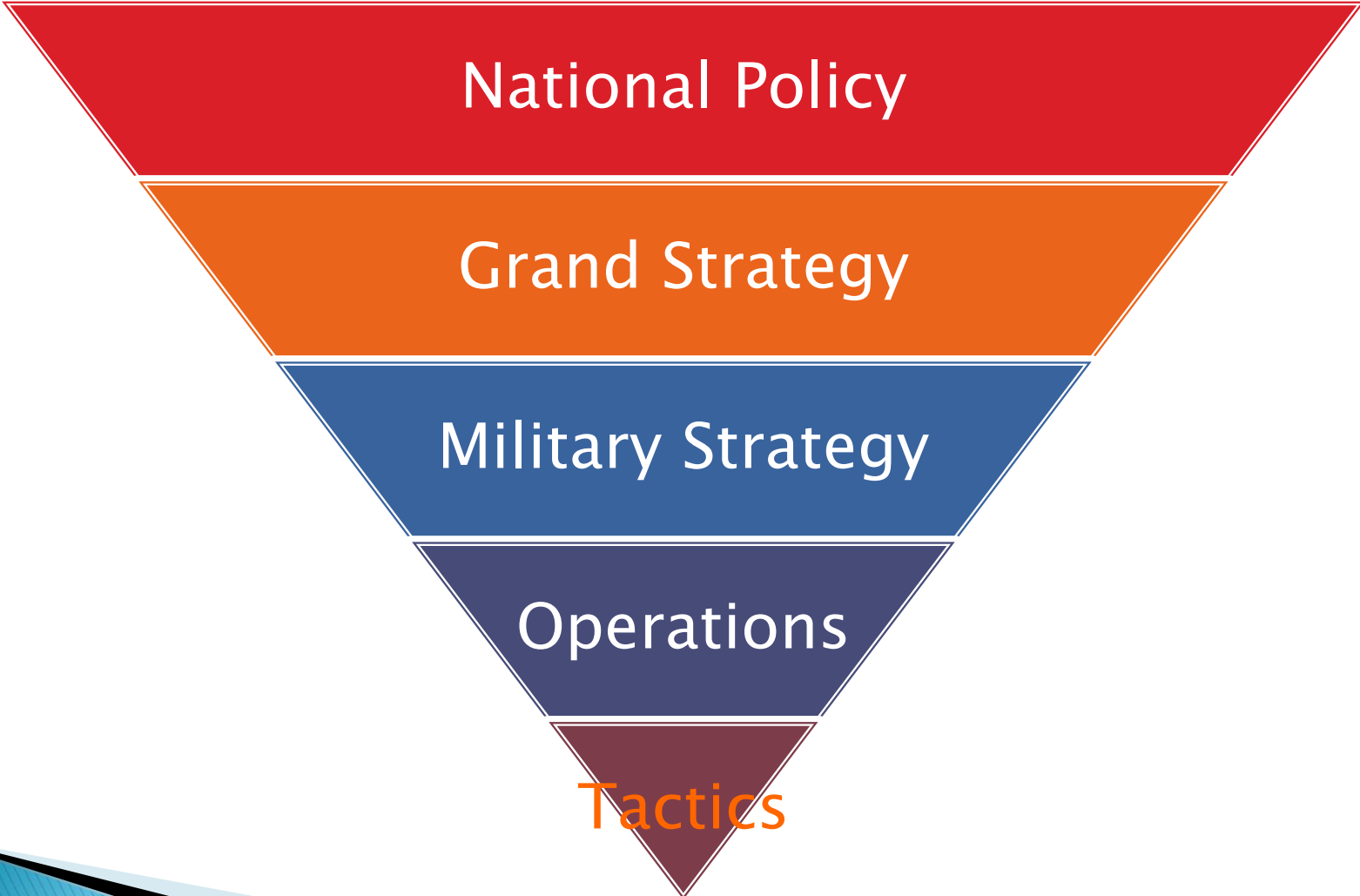
- ▶ Probably everything you have been told about Civil War combat is not correct.

What's New?


- ▶ There is a problem with the way the Civil War and Gettysburg is portrayed by the media, many non-academic scholars, and a few members of the academy.
- ▶ The Rifle Musket was evolutionary and not revolutionary.
- ▶ Little Round Top was not that important to the battle of Gettysburg

All I learned about Gettysburg I got from the History Channel

- ▶ The Aliens who built the Pyramids fought with the Union. They used particle beams to defeat Pickett's Charge. They were joined by Bigfoot, the Loch Ness Monster, and the Jersey Devil.
- ▶ The CSA was unable to decipher the Da Vinci Code. The Freemasons and Knights Templar's were divided.
- ▶ Nostradamus and Mayans with their Long Count Calendar predicted it all.
- ▶ You can buy souvenirs of it all at the Pawn Star's shop.
- ▶ **The History Channel Documentaries are perpetuating a view of the Civil War, particularly the way it was fought, that is outdated.**




National Policy

- ▶ The basic and supreme war aim of the nation.
 - ▶ Restoration of the Union.
 - ▶ Everything else subordinate and considered tools to achieving the all encompassing national policy.
 - ▶ For the United States– restoration of the seceding states to the Union by peaceful or coercive means.
 - ▶ For the South separation and independence.
 - ▶ Political in nature.
- 

American Civil War



Confederate wish
for independence

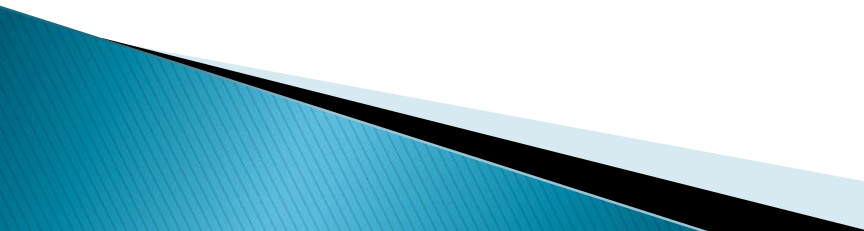


US wish to maintain
the integrity of the
Union

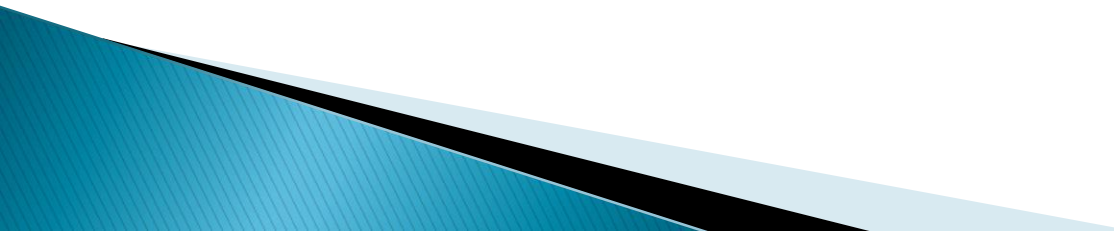
Grand Strategy

- ▶ The mobilization of a nations, political, military, social, cultural, religious, and economic forces to achieve the national policy.
- ▶ Military planning at its most basic– (a decision to invade the South). Some overlap with military strategy.
- ▶ **Centers of gravity.**
- ▶ Center of gravity could be a geographical point or the enemy's army(ies). There can also be more than one.
- ▶ *Grand strategy includes such things as emancipation.*
- ▶ *While it identifies centers of gravity, it is less military in nature, as it includes all of the factors.*

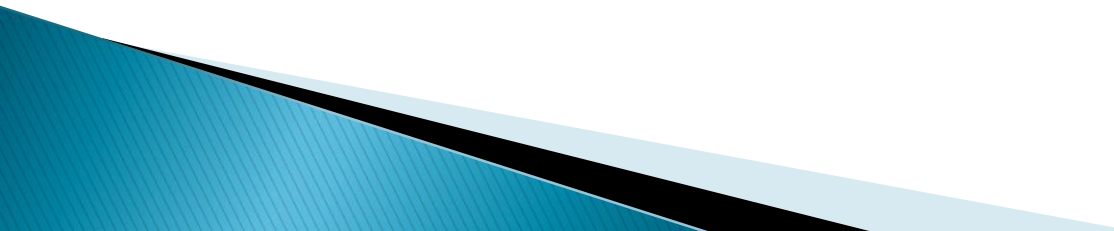
Military strategy

- ▶ The more detailed planning and employment of military forces in an attempt to carry out the grand strategy and national policy.
 - ▶ “Arrows on maps”
 - ▶ For example– The Anaconda Plan.
 - ▶ Military in nature– the importance of other aspects still present but diminishing.
 - ▶ **Concentration in time**
 - ▶ **Concentration in space**
- 

Operations

- ▶ The planning and employment for a particular campaign.
 - ▶ The management and organization of an army
 - ▶ For example, prior to the Peninsula Campaign the decision to land at Fort Monroe or Urbana.
- 

Tactics

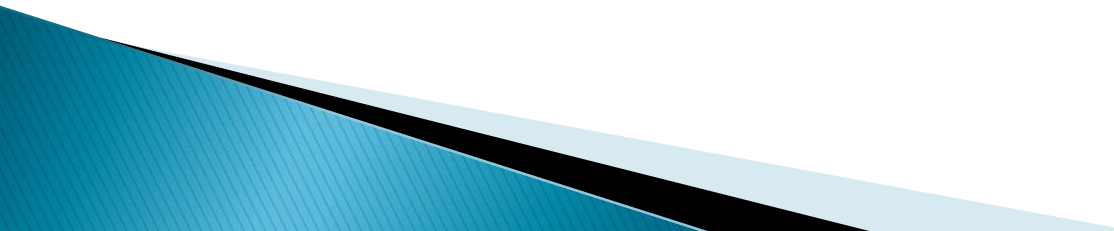
- ▶ The employment of troops in a specific battle.
 - ▶ Grand Tactics– The employment of higher level formations (armies, corps, divisions, brigades) on a battlefield.
 - ▶ Primary Tactics– The employment of lower lever formations (brigades some overlap, regiments, battalions, companies, platoons) on a battlefield.
- 



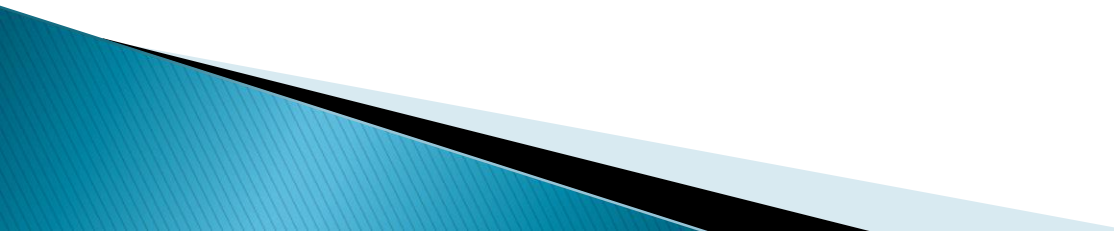
Limits

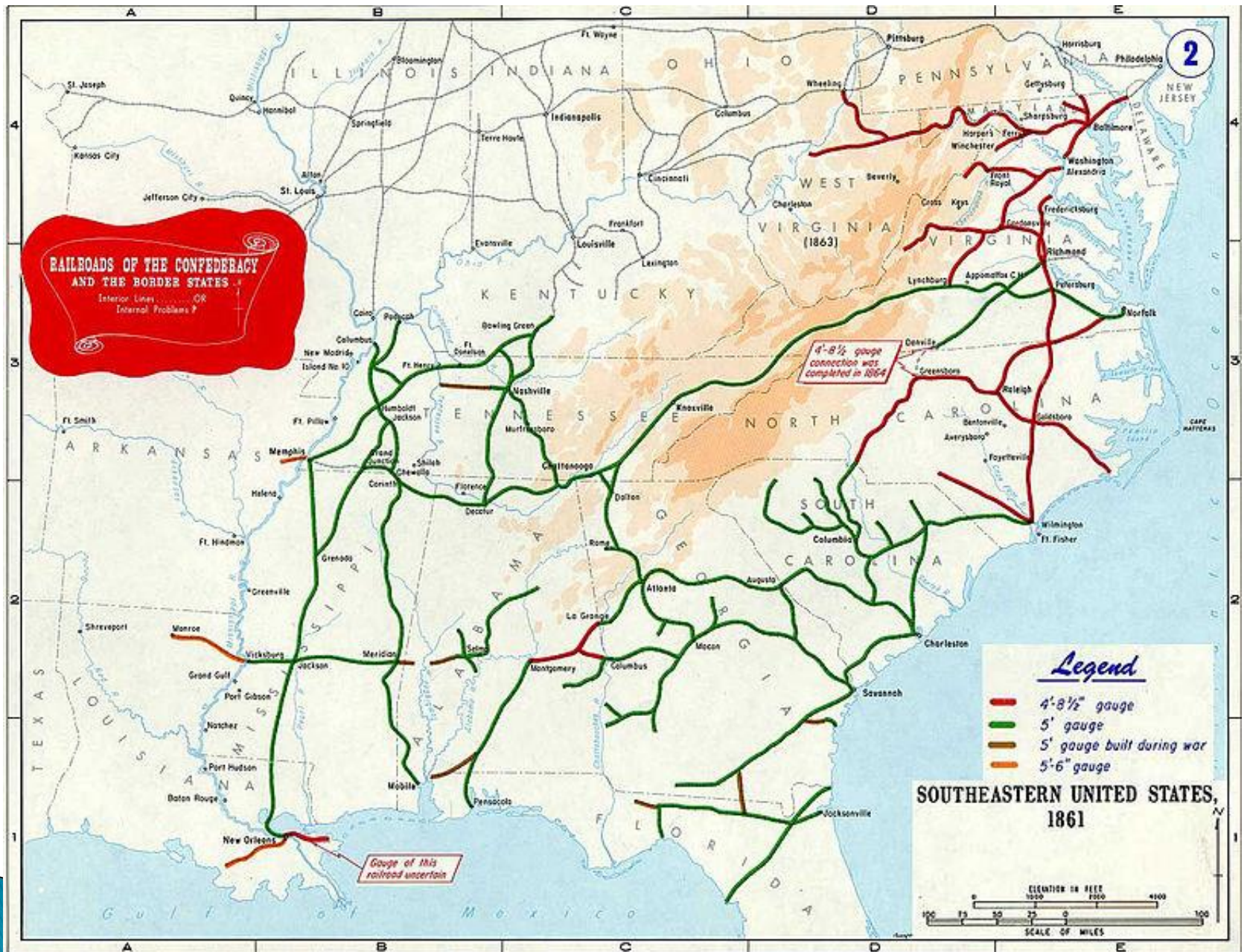
- ▶ The daunting geographical size of the Confederacy was largely irrelevant; the Union military simply did not need to conquer all 736,604 square miles. The heart of the Confederacy, the areas that produced the most agriculture and industrial products, and contained the largest portion of its population, consisted of the areas east of the Mississippi, excluding Florida. This heartland consisted of only 43% of the geographical area, yet it contained, including parts of Louisiana east of the Mississippi, 84% of the white population, 92% of the South's industries, and 73% of its agricultural production. Texas alone significantly distorts the size of the Confederacy, yet many regions of that state were sparsely populated and incapable of sustaining meaningful production. Ibid, 23–46.
- ▶ Robert Tanner's *Retreat to Victory* is the current standard on examining the effects of the Confederacy's geography on military operations.

Changing Confederate Military policy

- ▶ Cordon defense
 - ▶ Offensive–defensive
 - ▶ Interior lines
 - ▶ Limits of a Fabian Strategy
 - ▶ Limits on Confederate ability to maneuver
 - ▶ Limits to interior lines and the myth of Confederate mobility
 - ▶ Union Navy
- 

Railroads

- ▶ Union-central control
 - ▶ Confederate-decentralized control
 - ▶ Union cost plus adjustable fee allowing for profit
 - ▶ Confederacy-cost plus fixed rate- sensitive to inflation
- 



**RAILROADS OF THE CONFEDERACY
AND THE BORDER STATES**
Interior Lines OR
Internal Problems

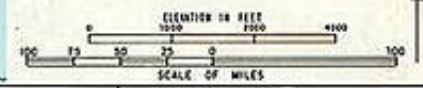
4'-8 1/2" gauge
connection was
completed in 1864

Gauge of this
railroad uncertain

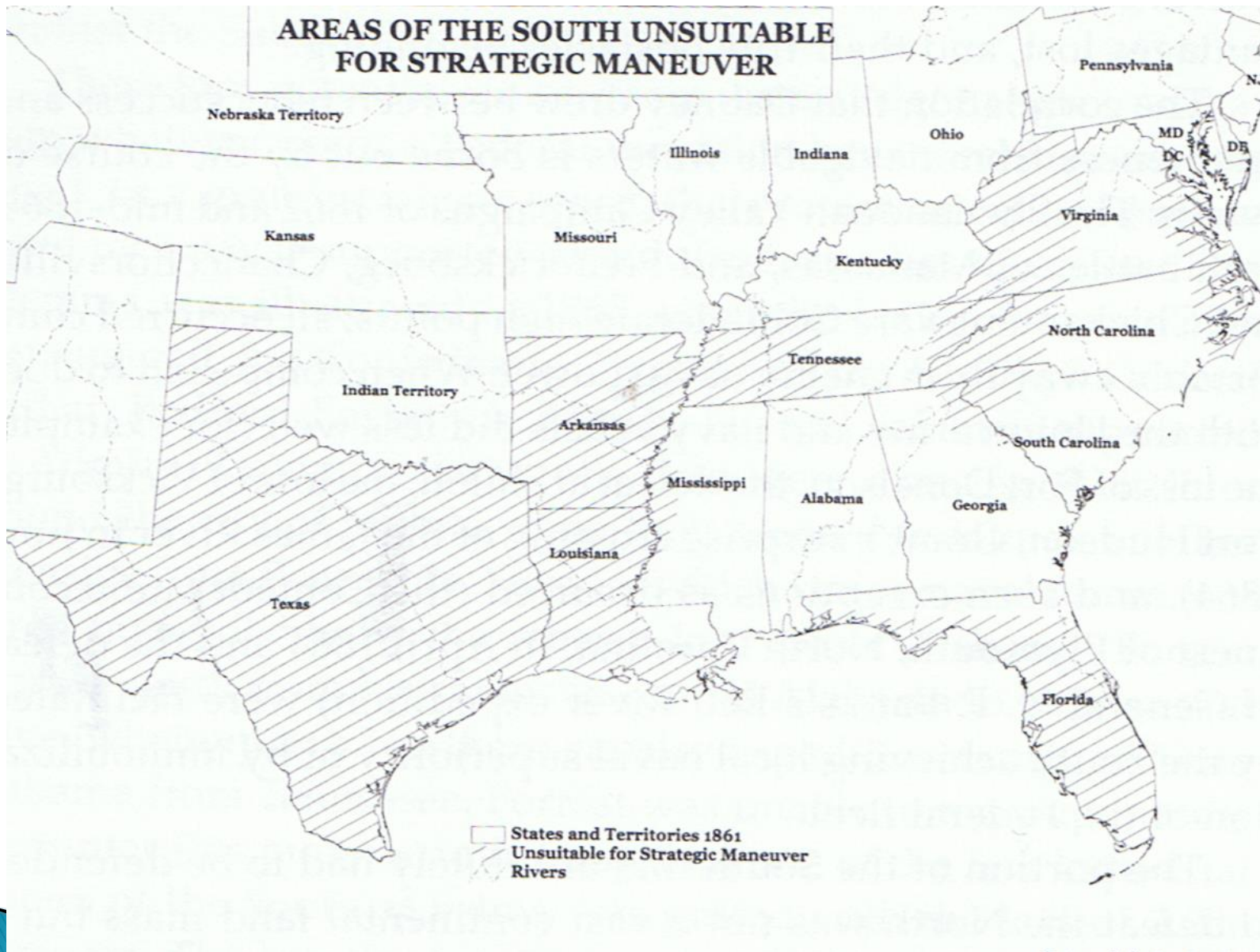
Legend

- 4'-8 1/2" gauge
- 5' gauge
- 5' gauge built during war
- 5'-6" gauge

**SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES,
1861**



AREAS OF THE SOUTH UNSUITABLE FOR STRATEGIC MANEUVER



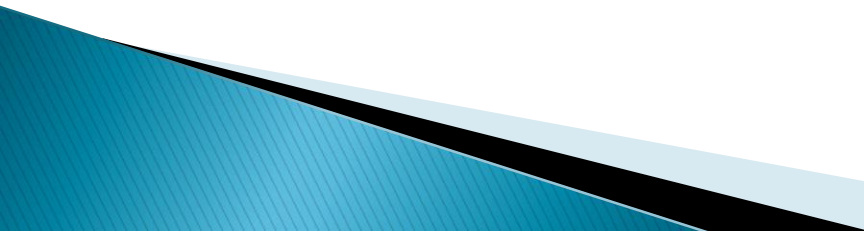
Limits to a Fabian Strategy

- ▶ In order for the Confederacy to adopt a primarily defensive stance, it would require that they start with the majority of their country intact. Their armies must be able to beat back, with little or no loss in territory, Union incursions. If, by following this strategy, the Confederacy lost too much territory, it could create a cascade that would eventually prove irresistible and unstoppable. The Northern populace would be encouraged, while the popular will of the South would wither. Foreign recognition would not be forthcoming if Great Britain and France perceived military and political weakness. In addition, the initiative would be forever surrendered to the Union, who could pick a time and place of attack faster than the Confederacy could respond. Loss of territory would lead to a loss of resources, which would make it increasingly difficult for the Confederacy to field armies. Lastly, internal realpolitik (slave owners) would not allow the South to surrender land, which would destroy the servile institution upon which the Confederacy was based. Joseph Harsh stated that, "[slave owners] instinctively understood the delicate nature of their institution. Joseph L. Harsh, *Confederate Tide Rising*. (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1998) 7.
- ▶ **They knew an area occupied by Federal troops, even if the occupation was short and the area was later reclaimed by Confederates, it would never be the same."**
- ▶ Ibid, 15.
- ▶ Ibid.
- ▶ Ibid, 18.

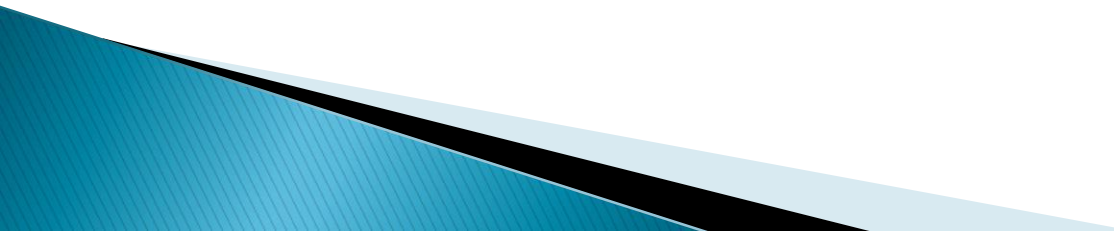
Guerilla Warfare

- ▶ Not consistent with the temperament of most of the Southern population
- ▶ Union occupation would result in the destruction of slavery

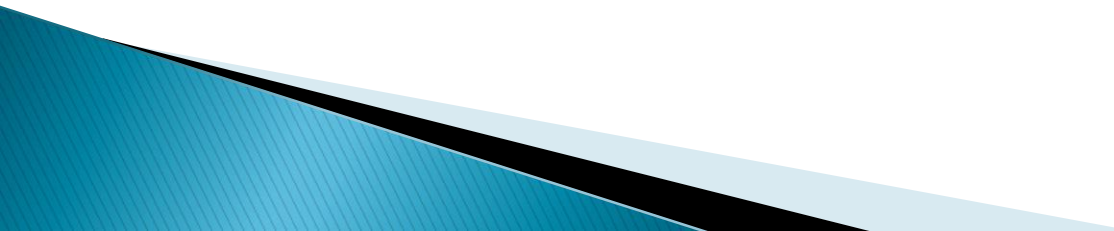
Offensive–Defensive

- ▶ Allowed the Confederacy the ability to switch to the offensive after the benefit of defense was obtained
 - ▶ Suited the temperament of the Confederate population
 - ▶ Aimed at striking Northern public opinion
 - ▶ Inconsistently applied
 - ▶ Failure in application does mean it was a flawed theory
- 

Confederate Departmental System

- ▶ Pipeline
 - ▶ No strategic reserve
 - ▶ Concentration in time
 - ▶ Concentration in space
 - ▶ Commanders often refused to cooperate with each other
 - ▶ Commanders missed the big picture by overvaluing their areas
- 

Civil War Combat

- ▶ Was standing in line shoulder to shoulder the best means of fighting?
 - ▶ Did the rifle musket make these tactics obsolete?
 - ▶ Was the Civil War bloodier than past wars because of the adoption of rifled weapons?
- 

Civil War Tactics

▶ Myth

- ▶ The rifled musket completely revolutionized firepower, particularly lethality over distances
- ▶ The military on both sides continued to use outmoded tactics that led to much higher casualties
- ▶ The Civil War was much bloodier than previous conflicts because of the rifled weapons.
- ▶ Rifled Muskets allowed musket fire for ranges up to 600 yards.
- ▶ The Civil War made the tactical offensive obsolete

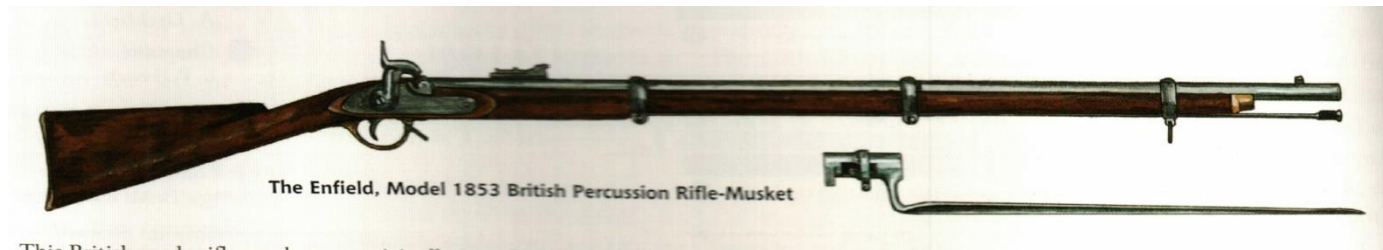
▶ Reality

- ▶ The rifled musket was only marginally more effective on the battlefield than the smoothbore. It was the adoption of breech loading repeaters that made linear formations obsolete.
- ▶ The militaries of both used the 1858 (Hardee) manual which loosened up the linear formation, which also increased the use of skirmishers. The Army was well aware, as early as 1853, of the potential of the rifled musket. Then US Secretary of War Jefferson Davis authorized a detailed study to modernize the US Army.
- ▶ The Napoleonic Wars were every bit as bloody and perhaps bloodier using smoothbore weapons. The Mexican War casualty rate was proportional to the Civil War.
- ▶ There are few examples of sustained effective musketry fights during the Civil War greater than 300 yards, which itself was rare and only done by specialized (Berdan) troops. Most Civil war firefights took place at 140 yards or less.



Principals Infantry Weapons at Gettysburg

Principal Infantry Firearms at Gettysburg

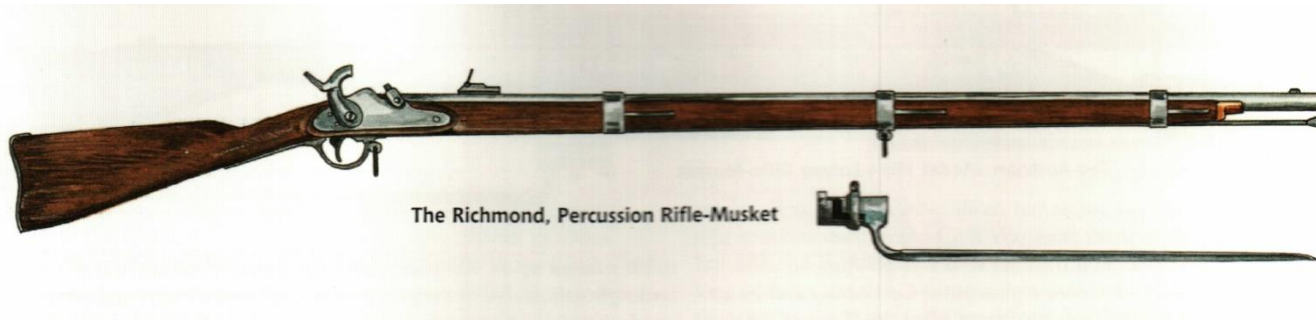


This British model of the rifle was used by the Union Army at Gettysburg.

Principal Infantry Firearms at Gettysburg



Principals Infantry Weapons at Gettysburg



al Infantry Firearms at Gettysburg



Principals Infantry Weapons at Gettysburg



Common Infantry Ammunition Used at Gettysburg (actual size)



.58 Minie bullet
(rifle-musket)



.69 with wooden plug
(rifle-musket)



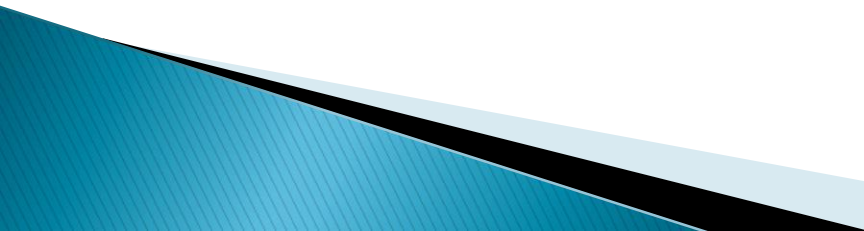
.69 ball
(smoothbore musket)

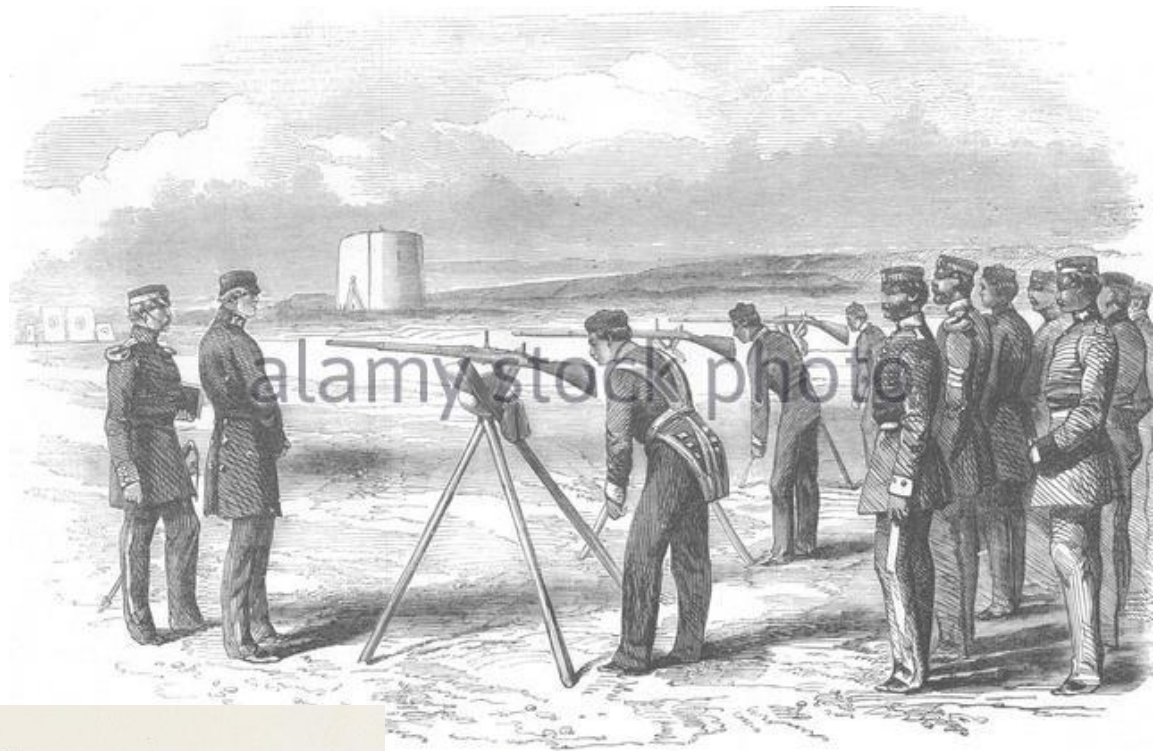


.69 "buck and ball"
(smoothbore musket)



Military Science

- ▶ All European armies and the American Army were aware that the rifle musket/Minie System could potentially change military tactics.
 - ▶ A Prussian (Capt Wittich) and Belgian (Capt Guiliam) were the first to write that the new weapon could have significant effects on battlefield tactics. 1849
 - ▶ 1854 the British create the School of Musketry at Hythe. All British units are to pass through school on rotation. This will lead to the British Mad Minute Drill.
 - ▶ French chose to speed up movements of infantry and eliminate the differences between light and line infantry.
- 



www.alamy.com - H3H7YD

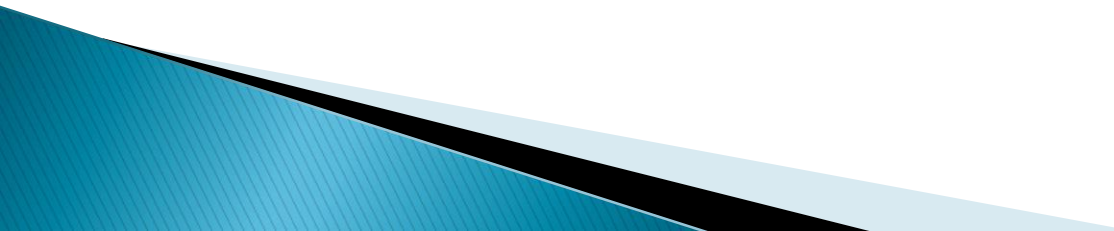


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US Military Science

- ▶ 1855 Sec of War Jefferson Davis adopted Minie System and ordered US Army to start marksmanship training
- ▶ Sends officers overseas to observe developments in Europe
- ▶ William J Hardee *Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics 1855*
- ▶ Hardee increased the speed in which infantry moved in the face of the of the enemy. Increasing the speed of double step and quick step (Shanghai Drill).
- ▶ Cadmus Wilcox– *Rifles and Rifle Practice 1859*– The first practical instruction on judging distances.

US Military Science

- ▶ Increased the speed of movement.
 - ▶ Increased the importance of skirmishing.
 - ▶ Could not agree on whether the new rifle musket would drastically change the battlefield.
 - ▶ Called for an American school of musketry with advanced marksmanship training.
- 

Comparison of Casualties

- ▶ Napoleonic Wars
 - ▶ Battle of Wagram
330,000 combatants,
80,000 casualties 24%
 - ▶ Battle of Borodino
250,000 men, 90,000
casualties 36%
 - ▶ Battle of Waterloo
190,000, 57,000 cia
30%
 - ▶ Battle of Austerlitz
133,000, 43,000 cia
32%
- ▶ American Civil War
 - ▶ Battle of Gettysburg
165,000 men, 50,000
cia 30%
 - ▶ Battle of Antietam
132,000, 23,000 cia
17%
 - ▶ Battle of Second
Manassas 112,000,
19,000 cia 17%
 - ▶ Battle of Chickamauga
130,000, 36,000 cia
28%

Comparison of Casualties

- ▶ American Revolution about 15%
- ▶ War of 1812 about the same
- ▶ Mexican War 17%
- ▶ There are other factors (use of artillery), but it is clear that the Civil War was not substantially more lethal than previous wars.



Rifle Musket

Why wasn't it more effective?

Terrain– officers took advantage of terrain.

Terrain significantly reduced the size of the tactical battlefield.

Lack of training– US Army, because of lack of funds, only adopted musketry training after the Civil War. Most soldiers on both sides were not trained to fire accurately, they were trained to drill. Most soldiers were not trained to judge distances.

Parabolic arc of minie ball.



Rifle Musket

- ▶ Heavy smoke, from powder, reduced visibility.
- ▶ Fear– Men can be Annie Oakley on the practice field but can freeze in battle.
- ▶ Even today troops do not use weapons up to their potential. Most combat still takes place at less than 250 yards even with weapons that are much more capable.
- ▶ It was not until 1863 that rifle muskets started to replace the smoothbore muskets. During the bloodiest battles of 1862 most units were still carrying smoothbores in their units.
- ▶ At Gettysburg, the AOP, still had 1 / 3 of their regiments at least partially equipped with smoothbores. Some units preferred the smoothbore for buck and ball.
- ▶ NO appreciable difference in accuracy between smoothbore and rifle muskets under 75 yards.
- ▶ Hitchmans Report 1953– It actually takes more bullets today to kill someone than it did in the Civil War.

Civil War Combat continued

- ▶ The average Civil War firefight was only a little more than 20 yards greater than previous wars. This was because the officers were trained to use terrain as a concealment when applicable.
- ▶ The heavy smoke and confusion of the battlefield often made it difficult to see objects at a great distance, even on flat ground.
- ▶ Tactical offensives succeeded in the American Civil War, when properly executed. The failure rate is about the equivalent to the Napoleonic Wars.
- ▶ The rifled musket only marginally increased firepower on the battlefield and because of its limited firepower linear tactics were still needed for command and control. And its role has been greatly overestimated.



The Rifle Musket

- ▶ Many Union and Confederate soldiers were still equipped with smoothbore muskets. The Union Army of the Potomac being the best equipped overall followed by the Army of Northern Virginia.
- ▶ Armies in the West (Union and Confederate) had to make due with smoothbores well into 1863 (Union) and 1864 (Confederate).
- ▶ With a few exceptions, very few soldiers were trained for aimed musketry fire
- ▶ On average a soldier would have to fire (84, at best, appr 250 at worst) times before he hit another soldier
- ▶ Soldiers carried usually 60 rounds into battle









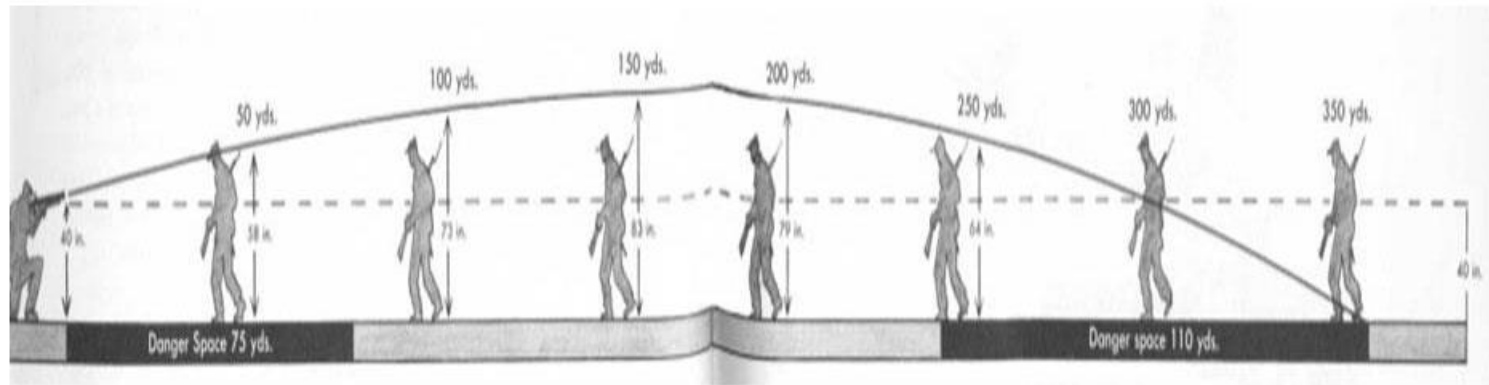


US Army Ordnance



- ▶ James Wolfe Ripley
- ▶ US had 35,355 rifle muskets on hand.
- ▶ 422,335 stocks of smoothbores and rifled guns
- ▶ About 160,000 were in the South
- ▶ Rifle muskets should go to regulars first.
- ▶ Take time to get large scale production of breechloaders.
- ▶ 3 phases of procurement– get any weapon into hands of soldiers through 1862
- ▶ Replace obsolete arms with domestic production of rifle muskets thru 1863–1864
- ▶ Arm soldiers with breechloaders late 1864 to 1865.

Parabolic Arc of Minnie Ball

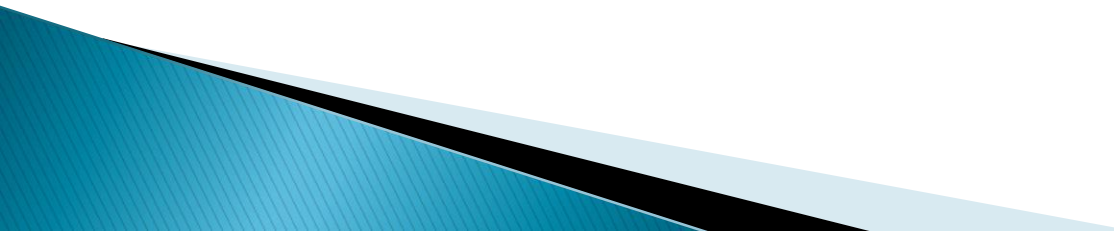


<http://www.brettschulte.net/CWBlog/2010/03/16/those-rainbow-trajectories/>

Why do many CW historians get it wrong?

- ▶ They are not military historians.
- ▶ Many only study the Civil War and are therefore not historians of war.
- ▶ The lack perspective or context
- ▶ Do prominent Civil War historians also research and write about the Napoleonic era, the eighteenth century, or other wars of the 19th century? Almost none – but the rare men who do are the ones who give us the greatest insight into Civil War combat. How can you understand Civil War tactics without perspective, without studying what Civil War generals studied, without comparing Civil War weapons to those that came before and after? You cannot! How can you understand Civil War tactics by looking solely at the infantry? Many Civil War historians attempt just that, getting bogged down in the minutiae of battles instead of gaining perspective by researching other eras. Because of this, many historians don't fully understand why Civil War combat was indecisive. And because of their lack of background, when historians specializing in the Civil War have seen Civil War generals write of "Napoleonic" tactics, firstly – they may not have understood what Napoleonic tactics were – something more than men fighting shoulder to shoulder – and secondly, it didn't occur to them that "Napoleonic" might refer to another Napoleon, Napoleon III. (The Bloody Crucible of Courage, Brent Nosworthy)

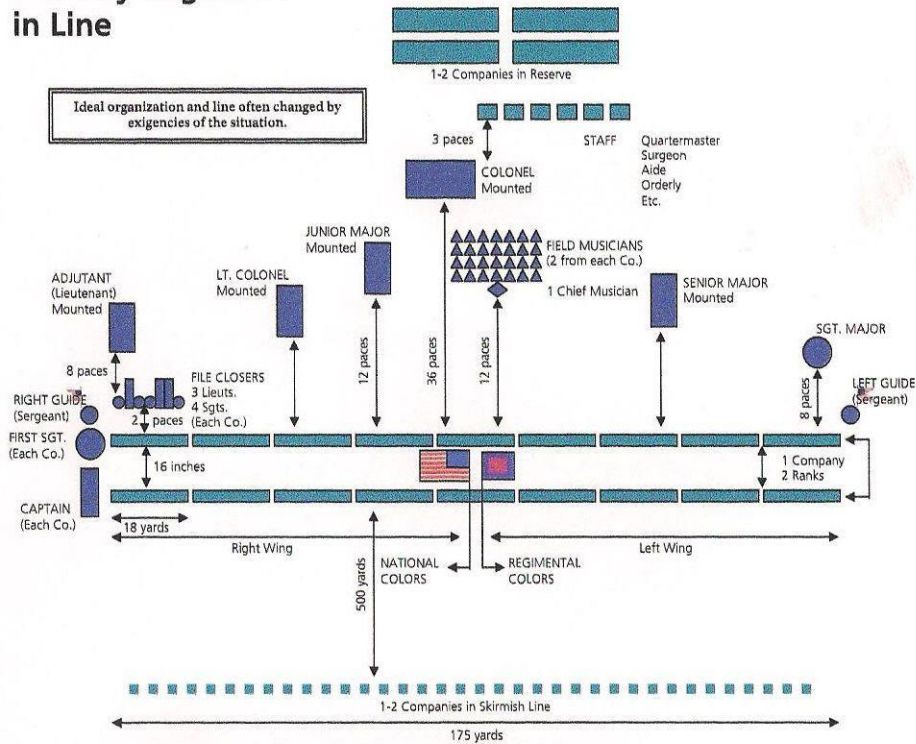
Civil War Combat

- ▶ The last of the old
 - ▶ Evolution not revolution
 - ▶ More in common with the 18th Century than with 20th Century
 - ▶ Great hunting skills and shooting skills do not necessarily translate to the battlefield
- 

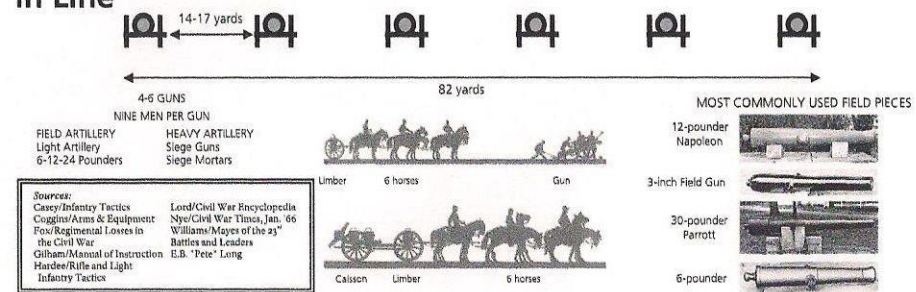


CRANSTON
FINE ARTS

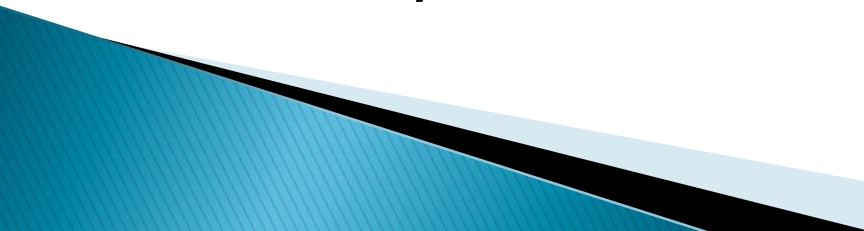
Infantry Regiment in Line



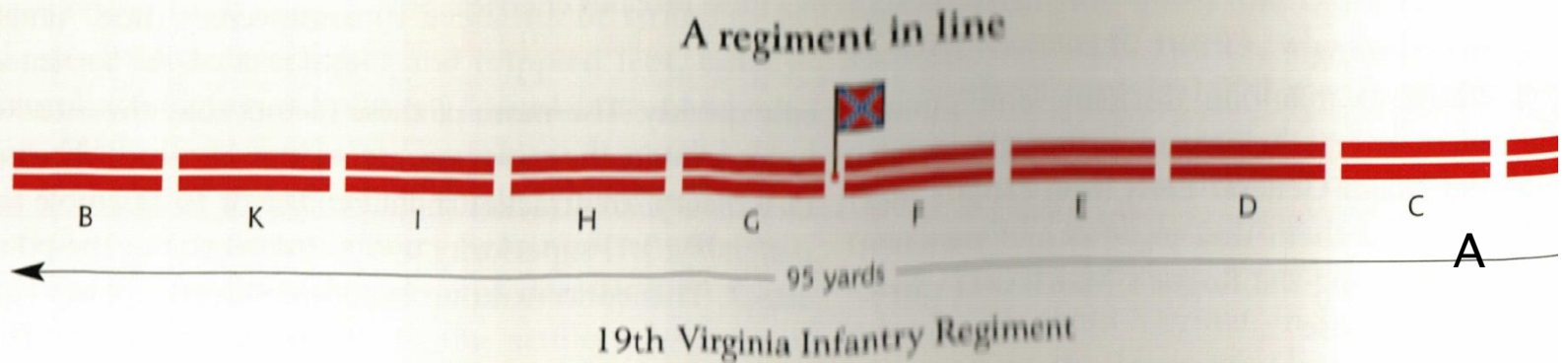
Artillery Battery in Line



Linear Tactics

- ▶ Reach their culmination about 1750 under Frederick the Great
 - ▶ The army as one line integral
 - ▶ Modified during French Revolution, levee en masse, etc
 - ▶ Modified again under Napoleon
 - ▶ Napoleonic system used in the Civil War.
 - ▶ Every facet of CW combat had a precedent in European experience, and also previous American experience.
 - ▶ Every facet of CW combat had a relationship to what comes after in development of modern infantry tactics. From line to modern fire team.
- 

Line Formations

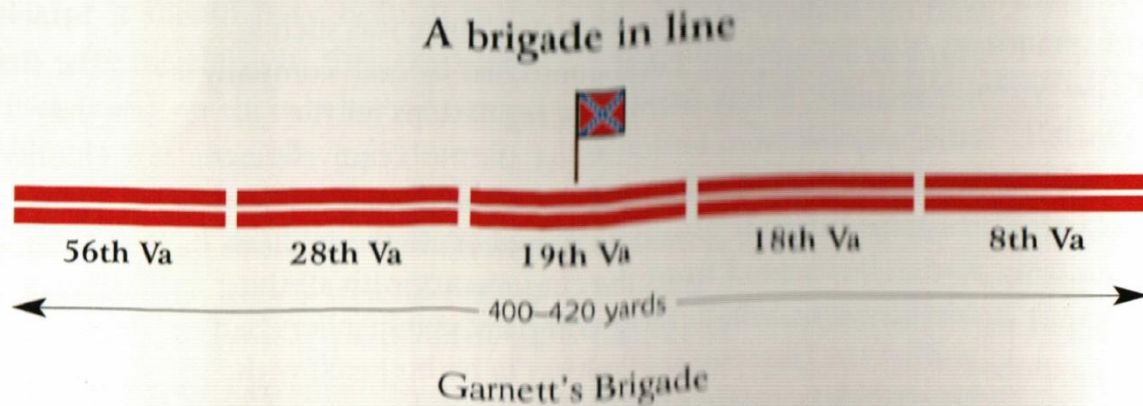


Notes

- By far the most common formation when advancing to attack, or defending a linear obstacle such as a wall or fence line.

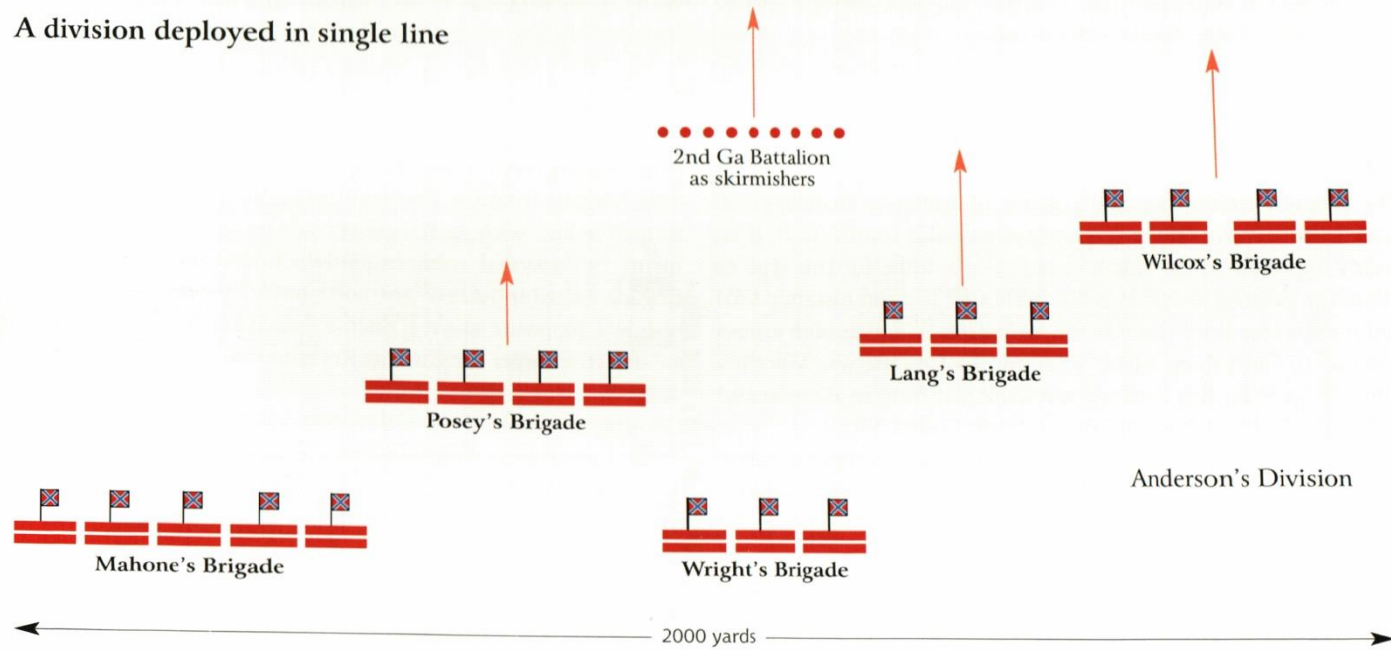
- Companies are formed up side by side in two ranks with supernumary officers and N.C.O.s in a third rear rank. The color party is in the center.

- The diagram shows the 19th Infantry Regiment formed up part in Pickett's charge on July diagram of this regiment is on

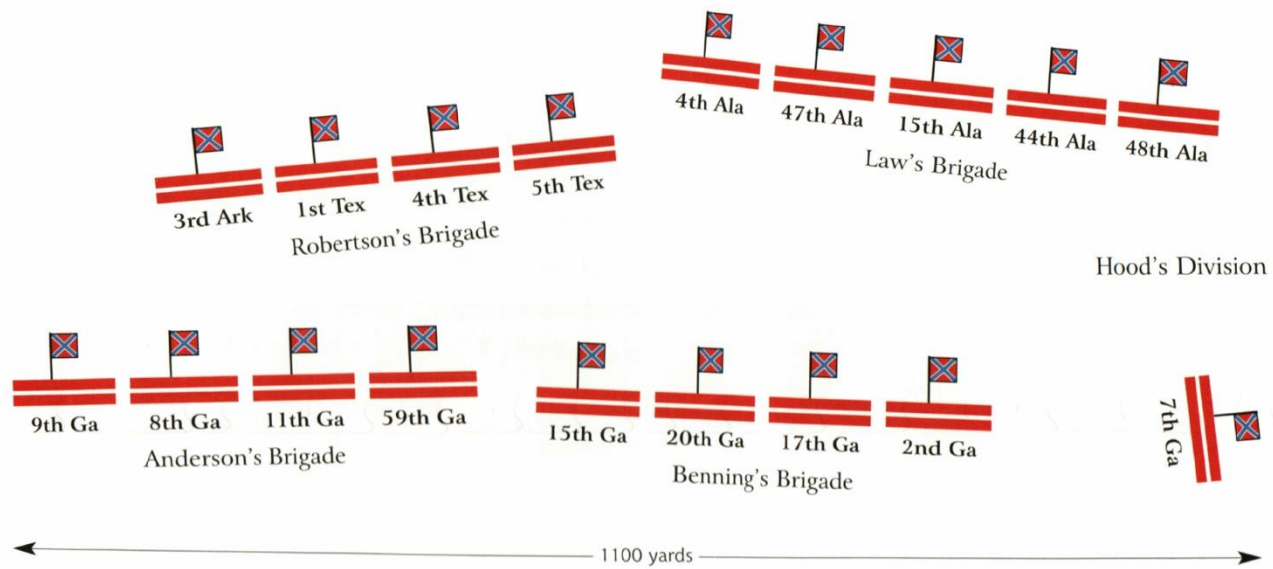


Notes

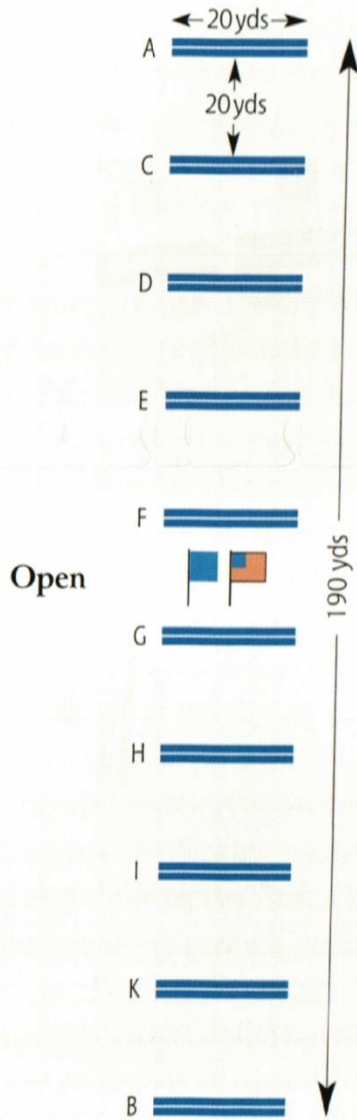
A division deployed in single line



A divisional deployment for an attack in two lines or waves

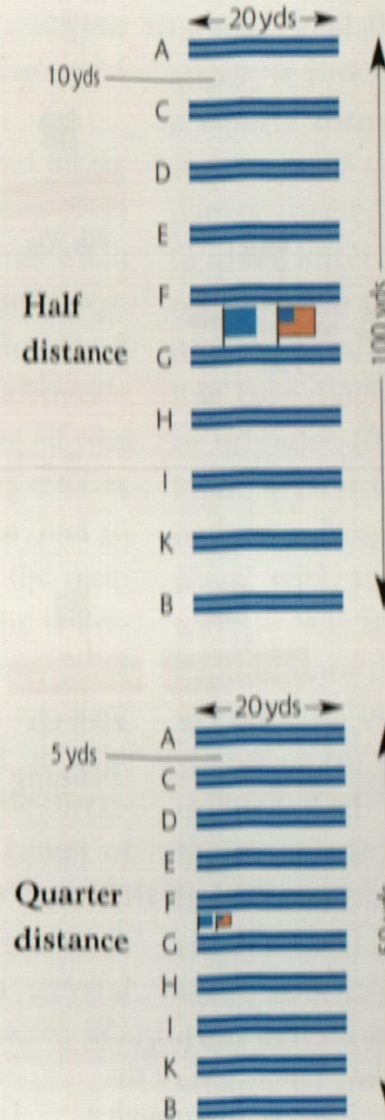


An Infantry Regiment in Column of Companies



Open

Not often used, but useful if the regiment was required to form a line facing left or right quickly. Having to form a line to the front took several minutes as companies at the rear had some distance to march.



Half distance

Quarter distance

The 20th Maine is shown in this formation in detail on page 93.

Clos

A formation often adopted by units awaiting initial deployment.

Napoleon 12lb



Parrot 10lb Rifle



3 inch Ordnance Rifle



Napoleon 12lb Howitzer



6lb Gun



The Artillery Carriage comes with all five of the gun barrels illustrated

CWGUN1
Artillery Piece

Smoothbore Artillery Ammunition

Solid shot
attached to
wooden sabot
with tin straps



Arrangement
of tin straps on
a shell with an
opening to
allow for a fuse



The shell
Sabot
Cartridge bag tied to sabot
Paper bag outer covering (torn off before loading)
Shell – a fixed projectile as packed in limber/caisson ammunition chest



Cross-section of shell with a sabot



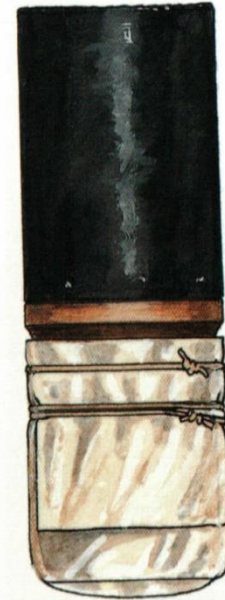
Interior of spherical case showing 4.5-ounce burster charge and musket balls



12-pounder canister round showing interior with large cast-iron shot



Tapered sabot for howitzers – necessary as the powder chamber was smaller than the bore



Fixed canister with paper bag covering the cartridge

The four types of artillery ammunition in use at Gettysburg. The "sabot" was a block of wood which fell away after firing.







A

B

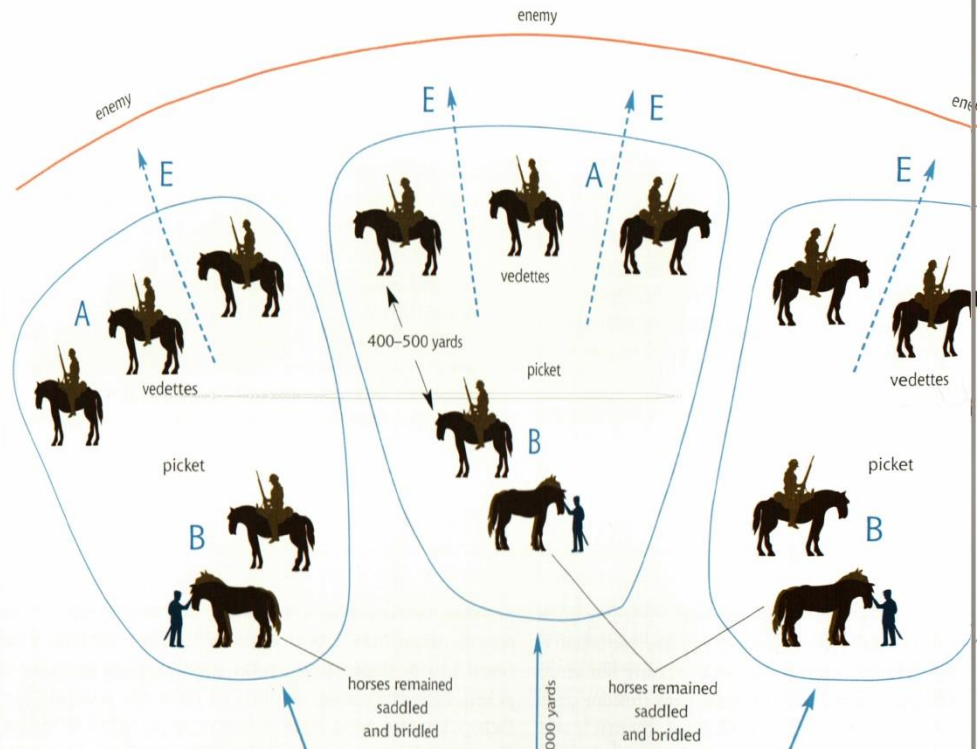
C

D

E

F

Schematic Layout of Cavalry Picket System Used by Both Armies



Notes

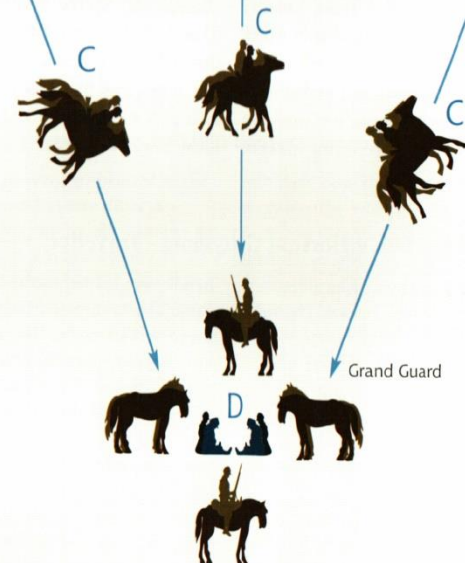
A Line of single horsemen vedettes spread out along the front to give early warning (usually by firing a weapon).

B The picket reserve with picket commander. Often about half the strength of the picket. Used for relieving vedettes and patrols.

C Represents continuous movement between the pickets and Grand Guard.

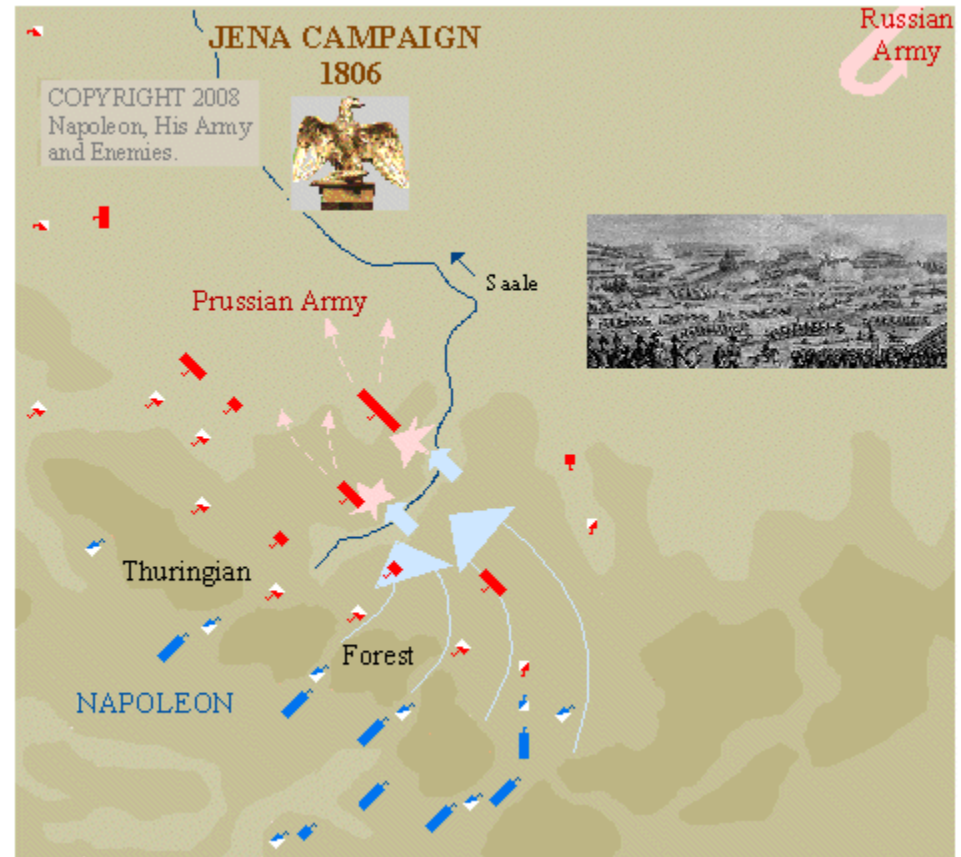
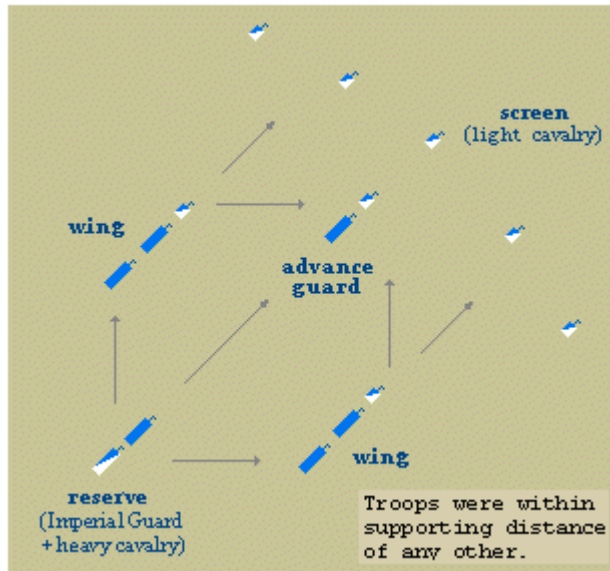
D Grand Guard - H.Q. of the line of pickets with a reserve force of up to half the strength of the pickets.

E Patrols sent forward before dawn up to 2 miles in advance of pickets.



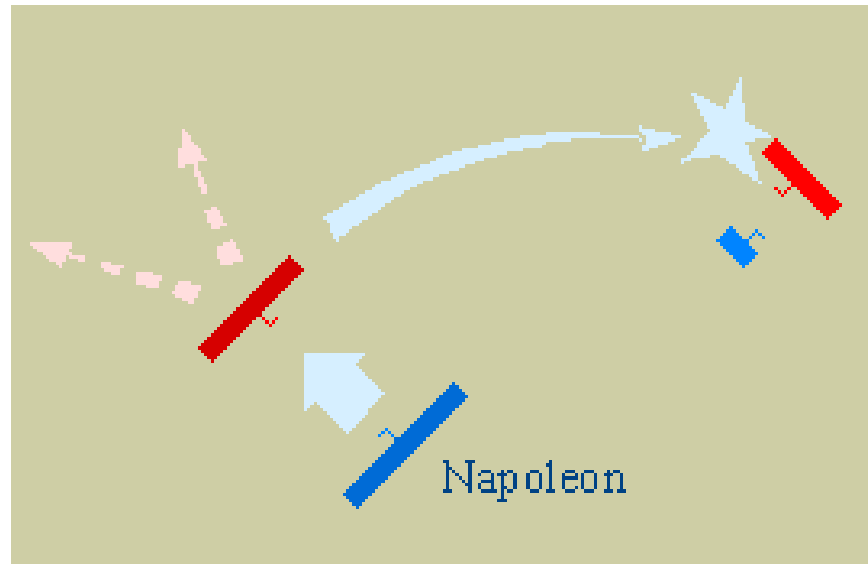
Napoleonic Strategy

▶ Battalion Caree



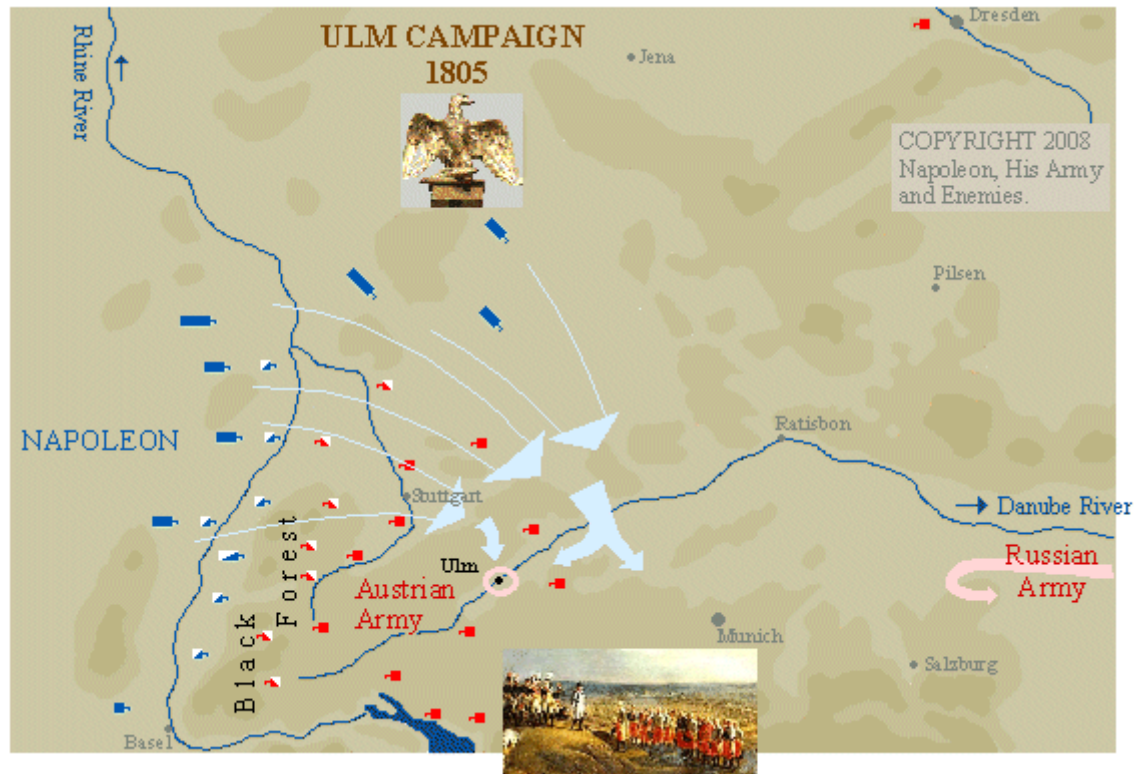
Napoleonic Strategy

- ▶ Strategy of the Central Position– Used if considerably inferior in numbers



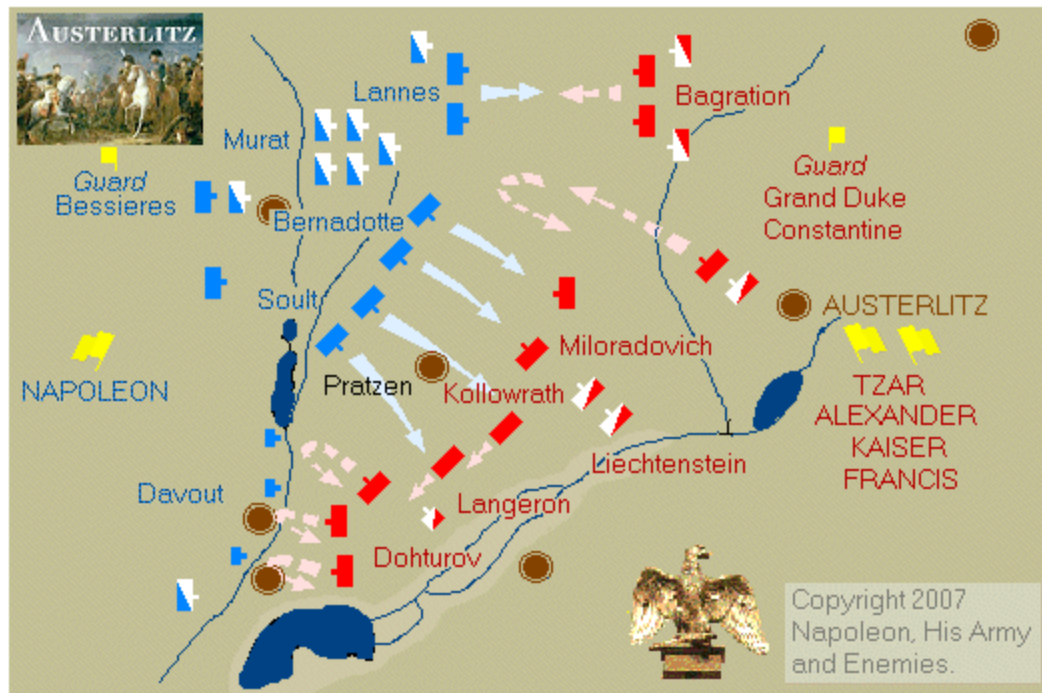
Napoleonic Strategy

- ▶ Single or double envelopment

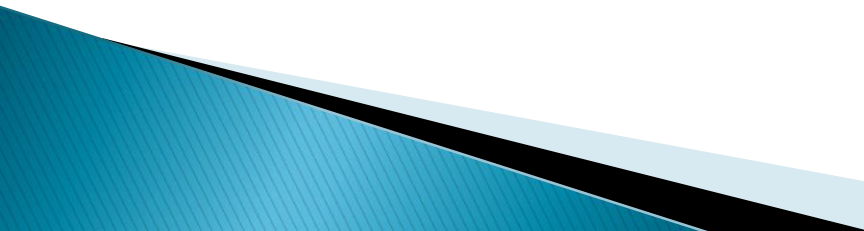


Napoleonic Strategy

▶ Penetration



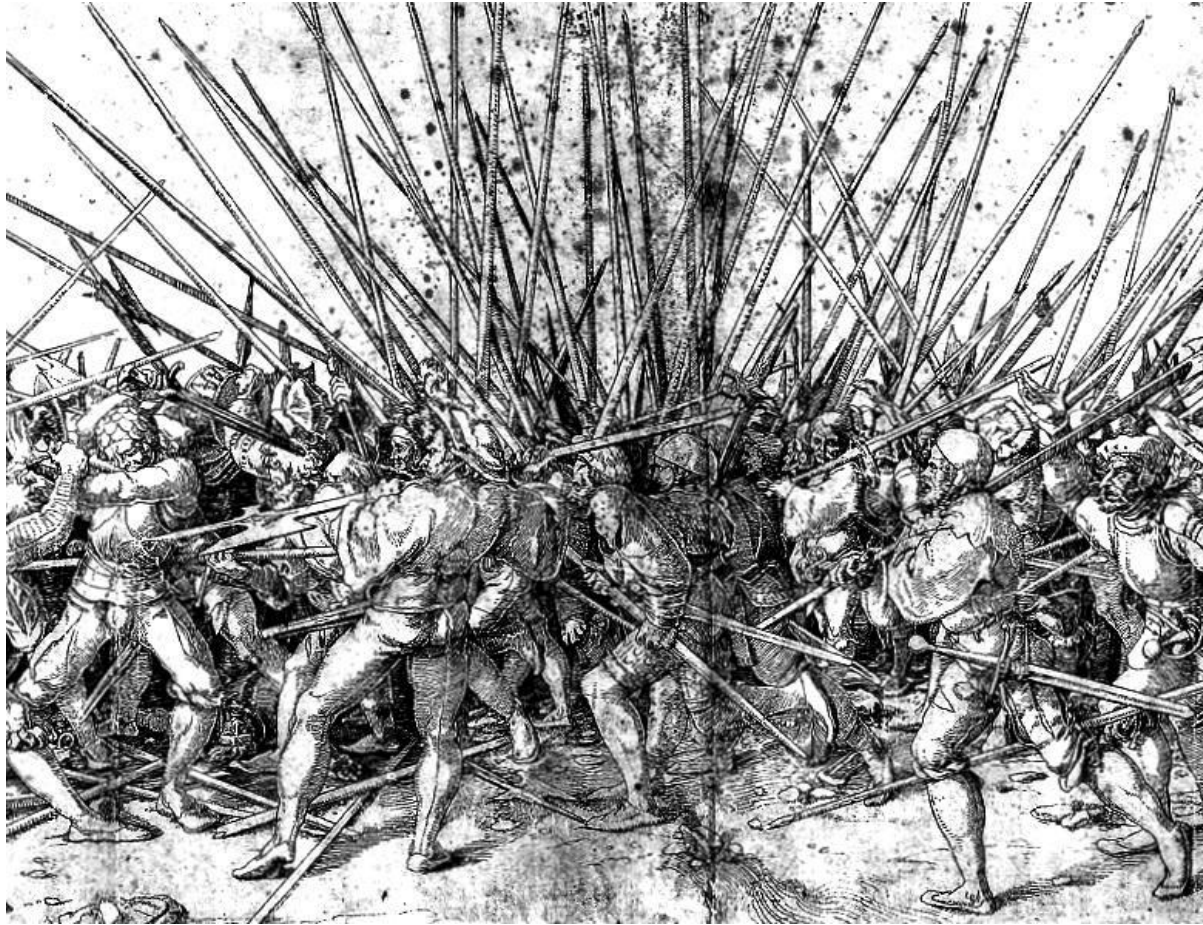
Union Military Strategy

- ▶ Modified Anaconda Plan
 - ▶ Control of the Mississippi River
 - ▶ Capture of Chattanooga, Atlanta axis
 - ▶ Capture of East Tennessee/ West North Carolina
–support the Unionists
 - ▶ Blockade
 - ▶ Destruction of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia
 - ▶ At least keep the Operations below the Rappahannock River.
 - ▶ Eventual capture of Richmond
 - ▶ Discourage foreign intervention–military operations in Texas. Red River Expedition.
- 

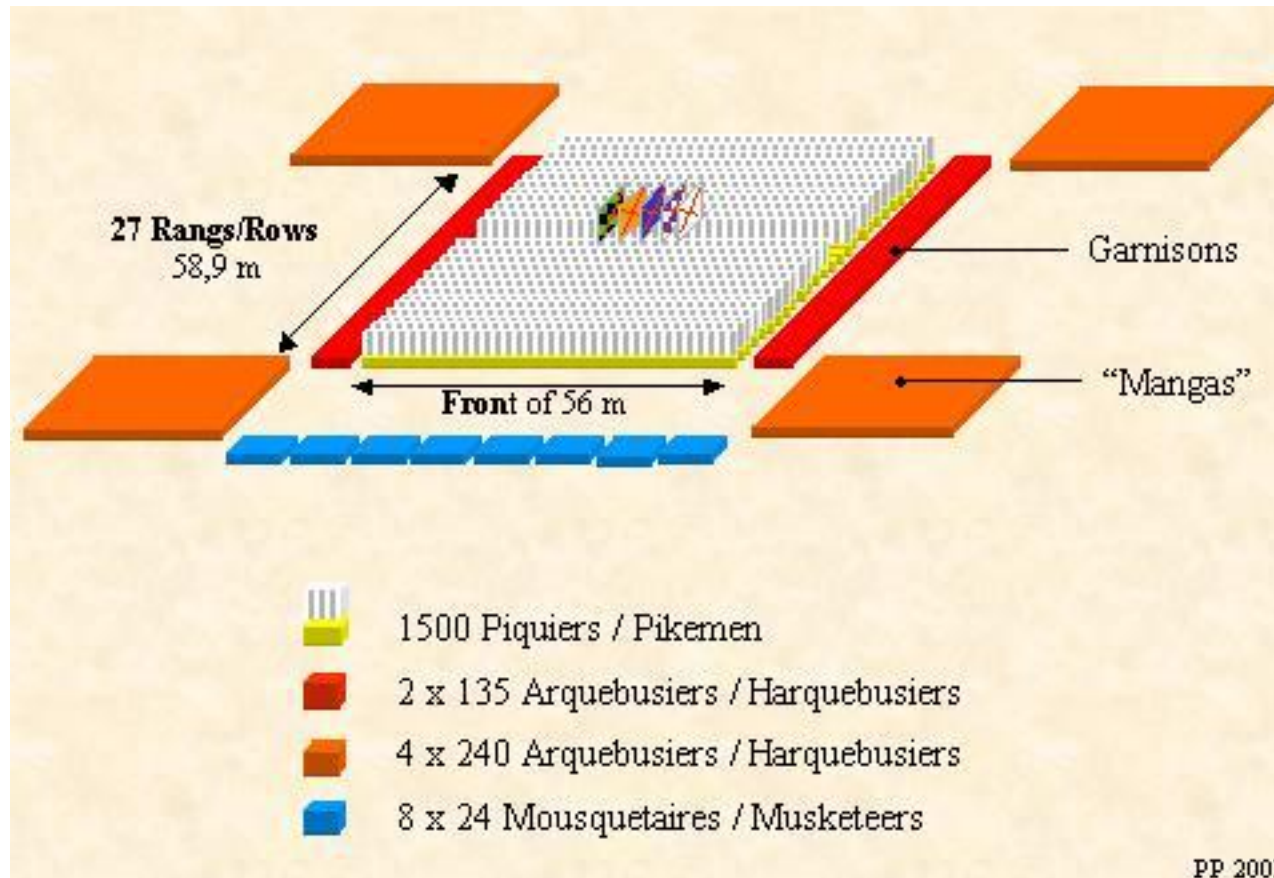
The Military Revolution ?

- ▶ AKA as the Infantry Revolution or Gunpowder Revolution , from appr 1350AD
- ▶ The change occurred gradually from appr 1350's (Crecy 1346 [a convenient starting point]) to the present day.
- ▶ Swiss Pikemen and German Landsknechts
- ▶ Discipline and an arms race

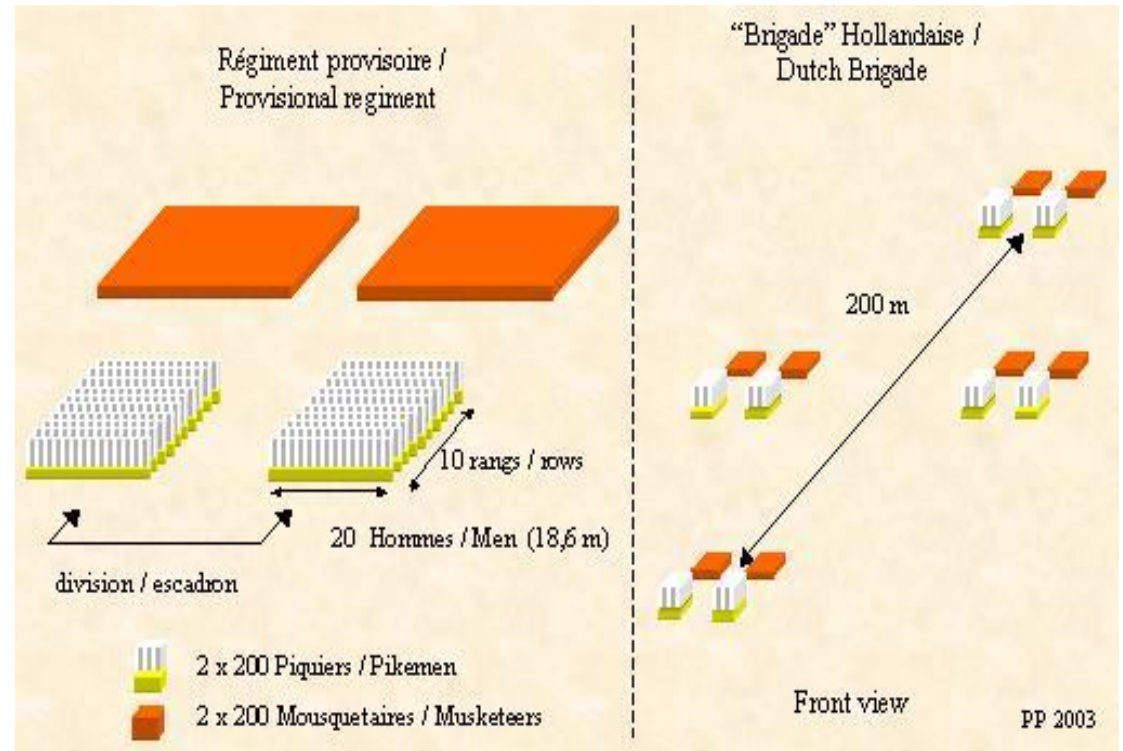




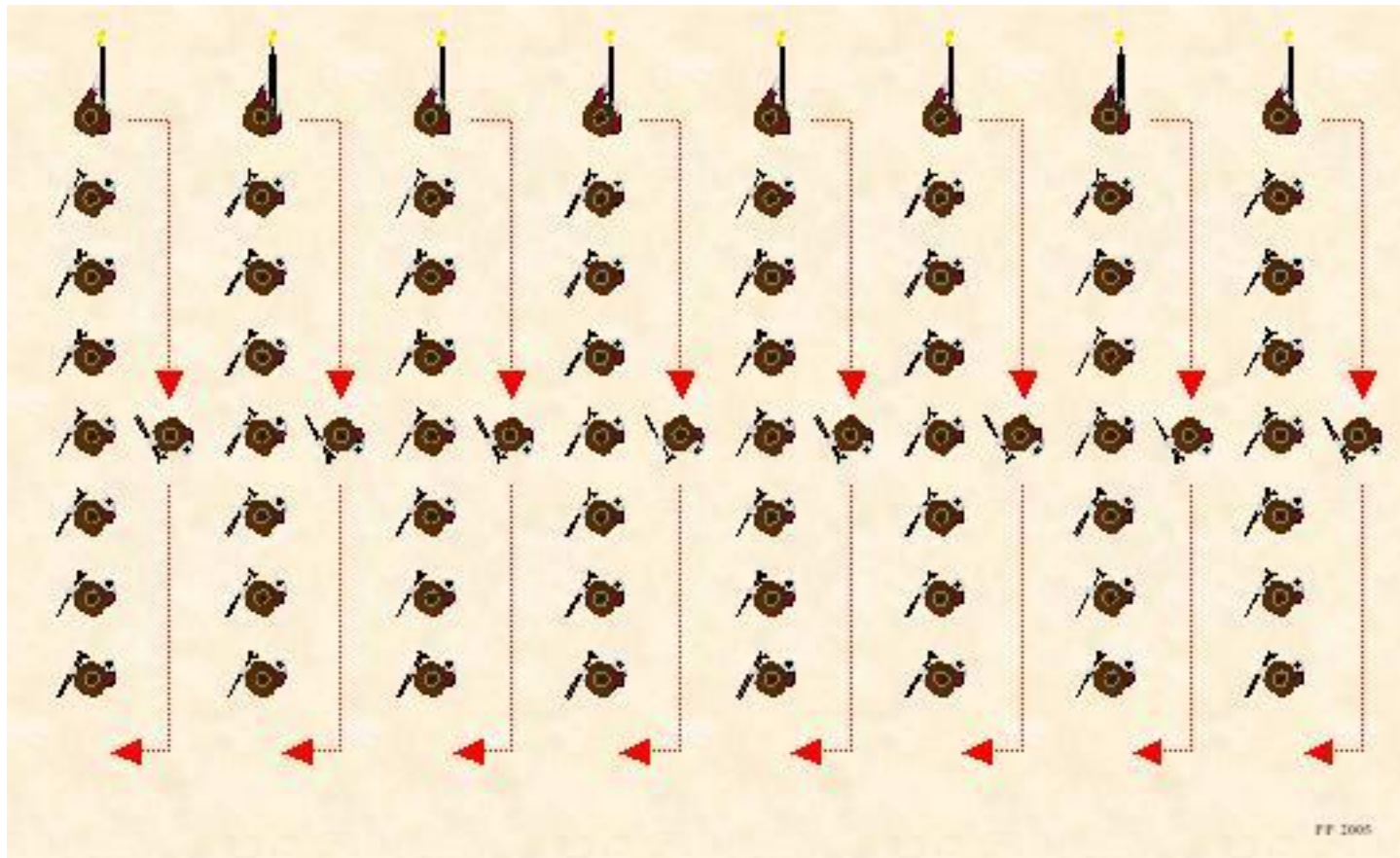
Spanish Tercio 50/50 split



The Dutch Response 50/50 split

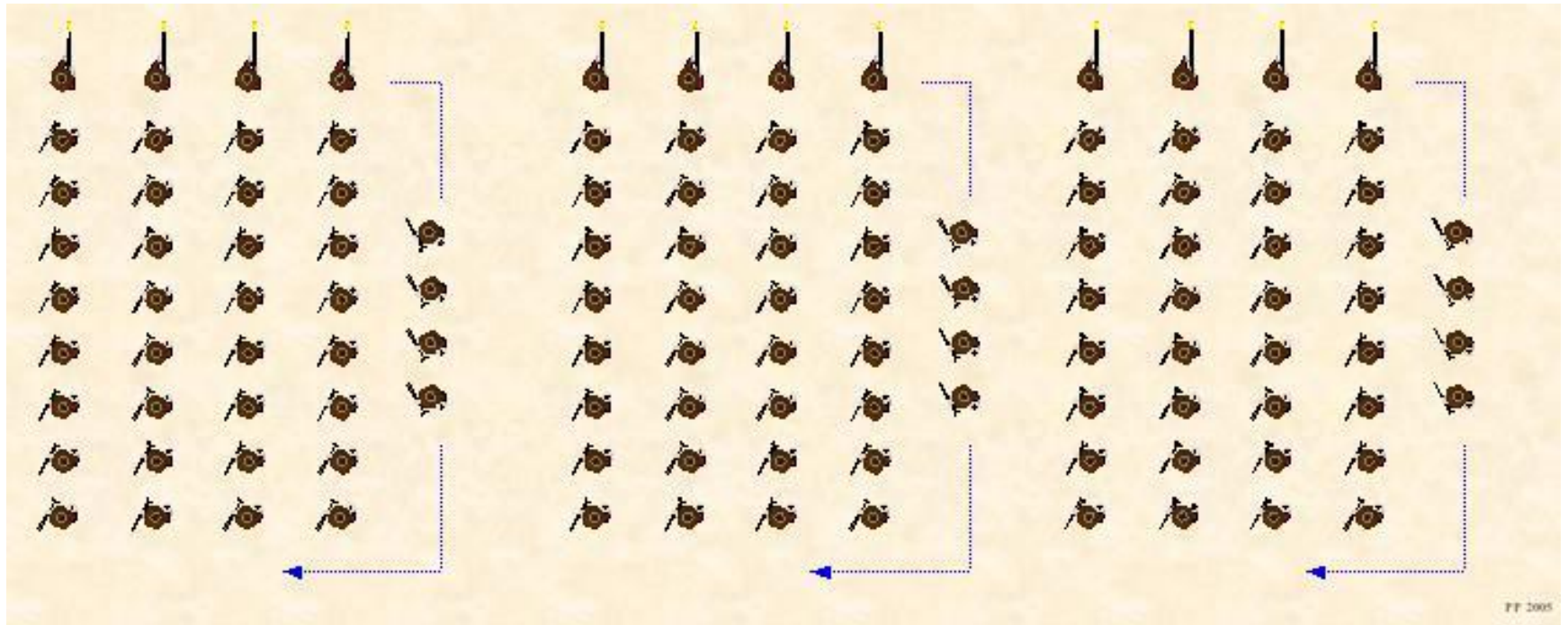


Articulation Dutch Model Fire by File



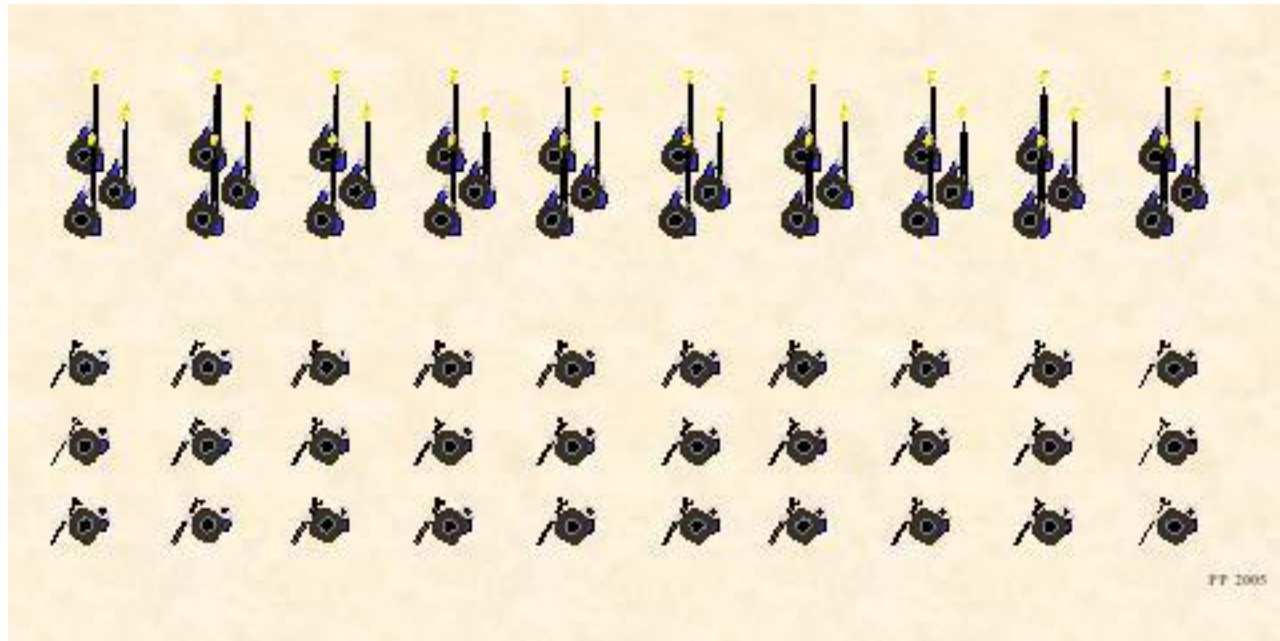
Articulation Dutch Model

Fire by Rank



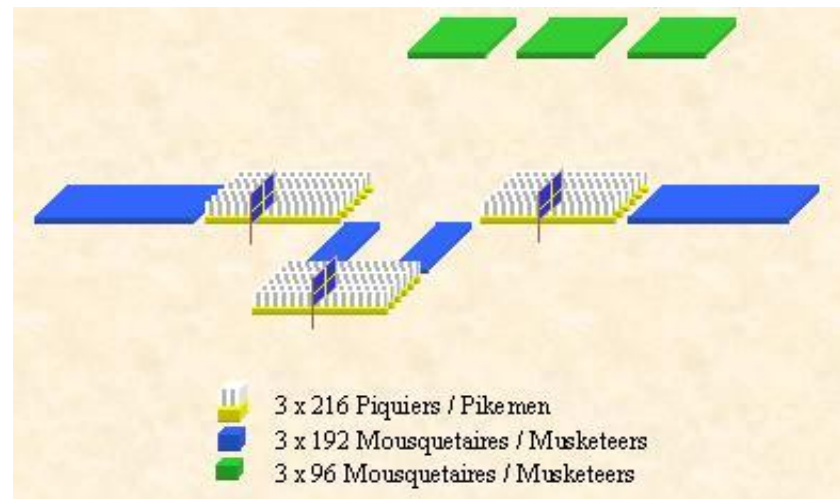
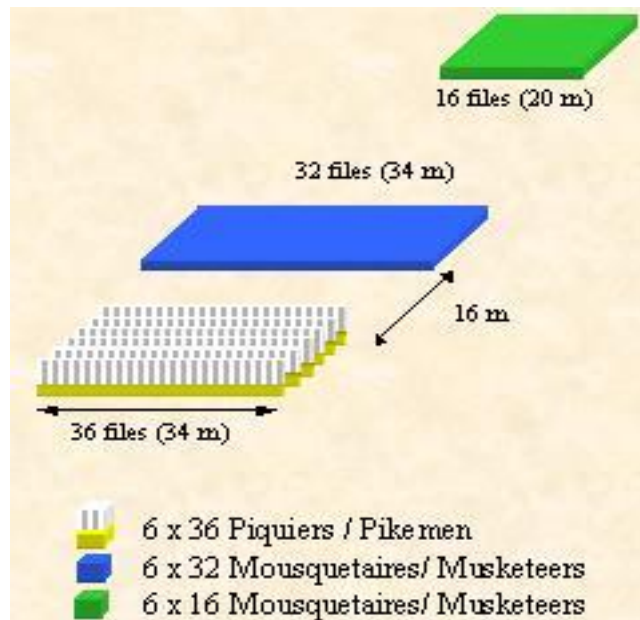
Articulation Dutch Model

Fire by 3 rank volley



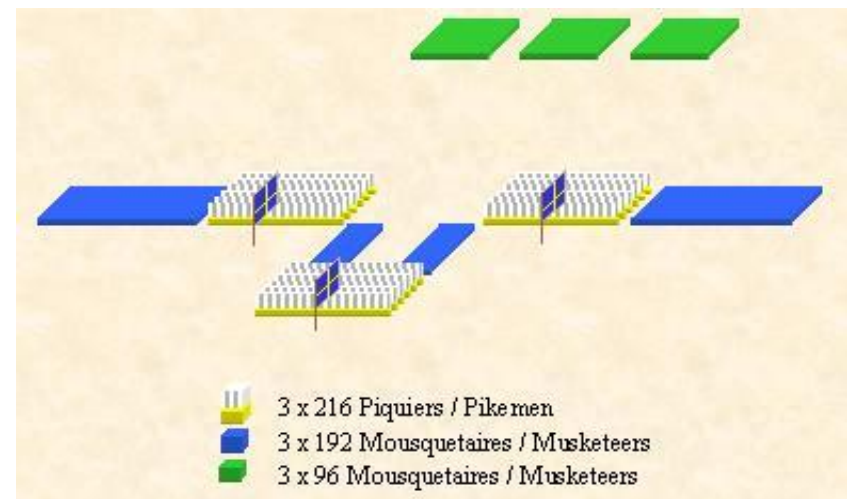
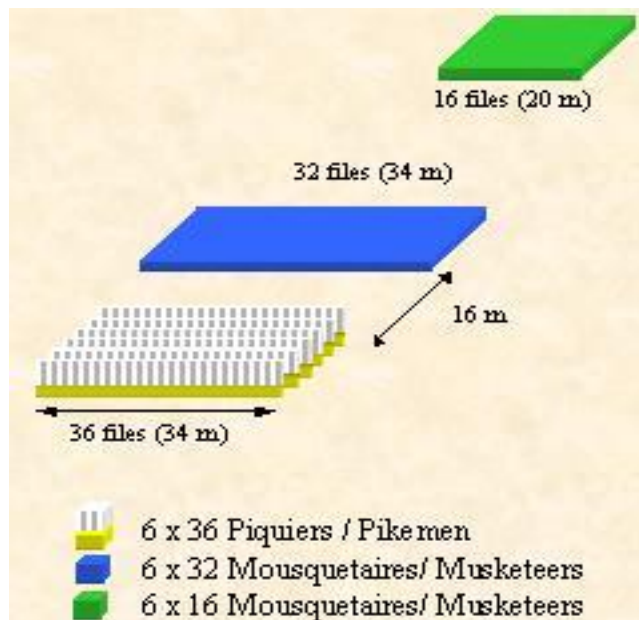
The Swedish System—the Development of Linear Warfare

Tactical deployment of a Swedish Brigade with 3 ½ regiments and numbered 328 Officers and 1512 privates (648 pikemen and 864 musketeers).



The Swedish System—the Development of Linear Warfare

Tactical deployment of a Swedish Brigade with 3 ½ regiments and numbered 328 Officers and 1512 privates (648 pikemen and 864 musketeers).






Louis XIV

(i) 1674





Front de 86 hommes / men

-  1 x 192 (24 files) Piquiers / Pikemen
-  2 x 224 (28 files) Mousquetaires / Musketeers
-  1 x 48 (6 files) Grenadiers

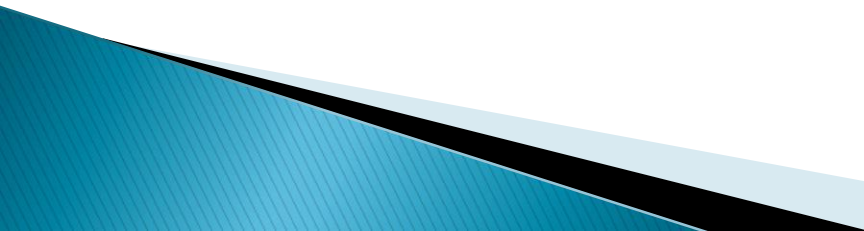
(ii) 1702



Front de 152 hommes / men

-  564 Fusilliers / Musketeers
-  44 Grenadiers

Front Royal May 23, 1862

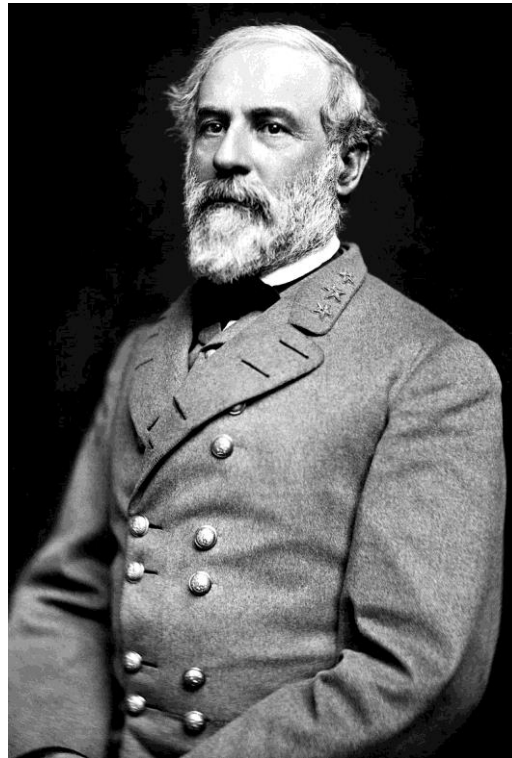
- ▶ nearly all recognized old friends and acquaintances, whom they greeted cordially, and divided with them the rations which had just changed hands“
 - ▶ 1st MD CSA vs 1st MD USA
 - ▶ Secession flags and other disturbances in Baltimore
 - ▶ New arrests (168)
- 

Confusion over command

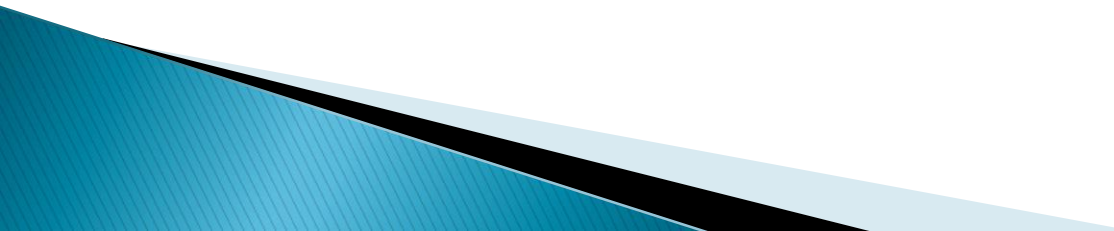
- ▶ On the morning of September 2, 1862, as the defeated forces of Gen. John Pope approached Washington, Lincoln and Gen. Halleck visited McClellan in his quarters to discuss the situation. There were no witnesses and no minutes were taken.
- ▶ (A) Immediately after the meeting, McClellan wrote two letters, saying that he had been given command of the Washington defenses only. This version of events he maintained for the rest of his life. (1)
- ▶ (B) Lincoln, immediately after the same meeting, encountered Treasury Sec. Salmon Chase and told him a version of events the same as McClellan's. Chase wrote this down in his private diary.(2)
- ▶ (C) Lincoln then briefed his Cabinet in a meeting that Navy Sec. Gideon Welles recorded in his own private diary. Lincoln's explanations and the general discussion followed McClellan's version of events, i.e. appointment to command the Washington defenses only. (3)
- ▶ (D) The next day (Sep. 3), Lincoln ordered Halleck to organize a field army independent of the Washington defense forces. (4)
- ▶ (E) On the 5th, the AOV and AOP were merged and Lincoln asked General A. Burnside to take command of the field army while McClellan defended D.C.. Burnside refused. (5)
- ▶ (F) On Sep. 6th, Pope was ordered to the Northwest, removing him as a candidate for this field command. (6)
- ▶ (G) Learning of Pope's reassignment and Burnside's refusal, McClellan named Gen. Nathaniel Banks commander of the Washington defenses and personally took forces to the field on Sep. 7 without orders or authority. This was the start of the Antietam campaign. (7)
- ▶ (H) Lincoln began telling people outside of the Cabinet a different version of events, saying that Halleck, to Lincoln's surprise and dismay, had argued for McClellan to be appointed commander of the Army of the Potomac and McClellan had been so appointed on Sep. 2. (8)
- ▶ (I) Halleck, testifying to Congress long after Sep. 2 (and after he knew both McClellan's and Lincoln's positions), denied both accounts. He said that it was Lincoln himself, to Halleck's surprise and dismay, who appointed McClellan commander of the Army of the Potomac on Sep. 2

Robert E. Lee

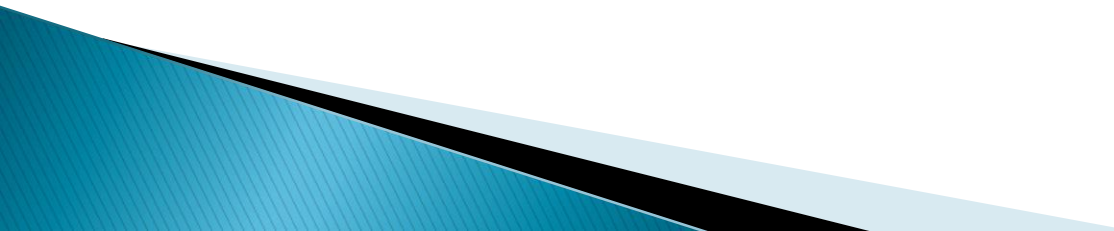
- ▶ June 1, 1863 Lee given command of what he christens as the Army of Northern Virginia



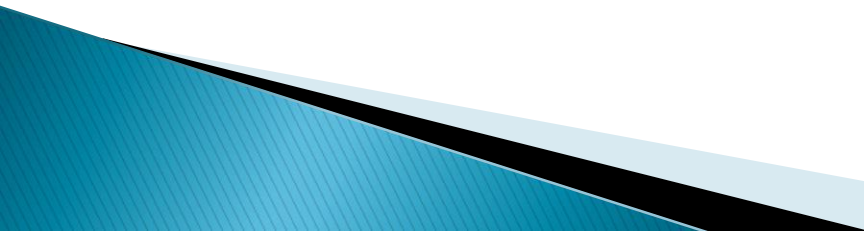
Lee's early reputation

- ▶ Late 1861 – Charleston Mercury in an editorial about Lee, “The people are getting mighty sick of this dilly–dally dirty digging, scientific warfare; so much so that they will demand that the Great Entrencher (Lee) be brought back to pay court to the ladies.
 - ▶ Lee's appointment did not inspire confidence
- 

What was unknown

- ▶ As Jefferson Davis' advisor
 - ▶ Lee set in motion the Valley Campaign of 1862
 - ▶ When he took command his former advisor Col Joseph Ives described Lee as “audacity personified...”
- 

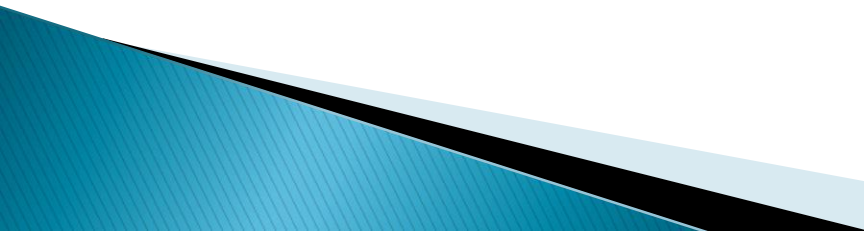
After the Peninsula Campaign

- ▶ Lee favored retaining the initiative to keep the Federals off balance
 - ▶ Even during the Peninsula Campaign Lee was looking to move into Maryland.
 - ▶ Victories at the Peninsula and 2nd Manassas—Confederate morale was sky high, while that of the Union was low.
 - ▶ Lee wanted to hit at Union morale for the upcoming November elections
- 

Reasons for the Offensive– Defensive

- ▶ Supply situation– Northern VA had been stripped bare
- ▶ Lee wanted to support his Army off MD and PA farms
- ▶ Lee asked for former MD governor Enoch Lowe to accompany his army to assure the MD residents that the CSA would make good on its debts
- ▶ Lee believed he did not have the combat power to besiege DC, but that a move into MD east of the Blue Ridge would force the AOP to come out and fight. A fight Lee expected to win.
- ▶ Lee was hoping that Marylanders would join his army, but was not expecting a general uprising.
- ▶ Lee was also hoping to temporarily sever the B&O RR
- ▶ Bragg's movement

Reasons for the Offensive– Defensive

- ▶ Lee was hitting the North just when their morale was in serious decline and they had confusion of command.
 - ▶ Lee was aware of possible European recognition, but expected Northern morale to collapse first.
 - ▶ Lee was hoping the Northern Copperheads would win in the November Elections.
- 

ANV Straggling

- ▶ Example McLaw's Division, which did not see fighting, July 20, 1862 reported 532 officers and 7188 present. On September 2, 1862 reported 369 officers and 3660 enlisted present.
- ▶ Lee-General Order 94 orders each Rgt to create a Provost Guard of 1 officer, 2 NCO's and 10 men plus 1 surgeon. Overall command was given to BG Lew Armistead.

ANV Stragglings

- ▶ The ANV was going to suffer about 33,922 stragglers during the Campaign, about 45% of its total strength.

ANV Stragglings

- ▶ 75,032 total
- ▶ 38,095 total
- ▶ 2193 casualties at Turner and Fox's Gap
- ▶ 896 at Crampton's Gap

Sept 2, 1862 Roll

Sept 17, 1862 Roll

AOP Strength

- ▶ 100,591 total
- ▶ 83,491 present for duty
- ▶ Balance XI Corp , other detached duty, AWOL, Deserters
- ▶ 79,074 aggregate
- ▶ 72,227 present for duty
- ▶ 1813 Casualties at Turner's and Fox's Gaps
- ▶ 533 at Crampton's Gap
- ▶ *** Not in AOP TO&E
- ▶ 12,737 killed, wounded and captured at Harper's Ferry.

Sep 2, 1862

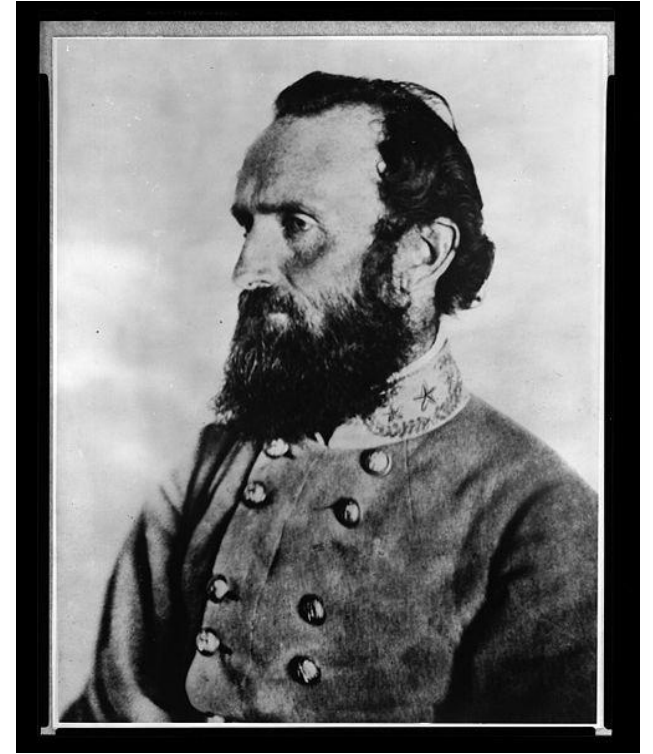
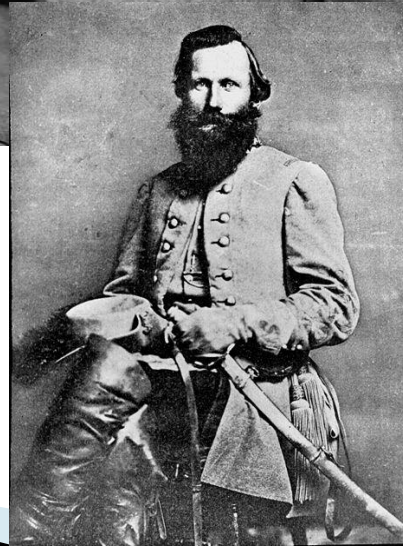
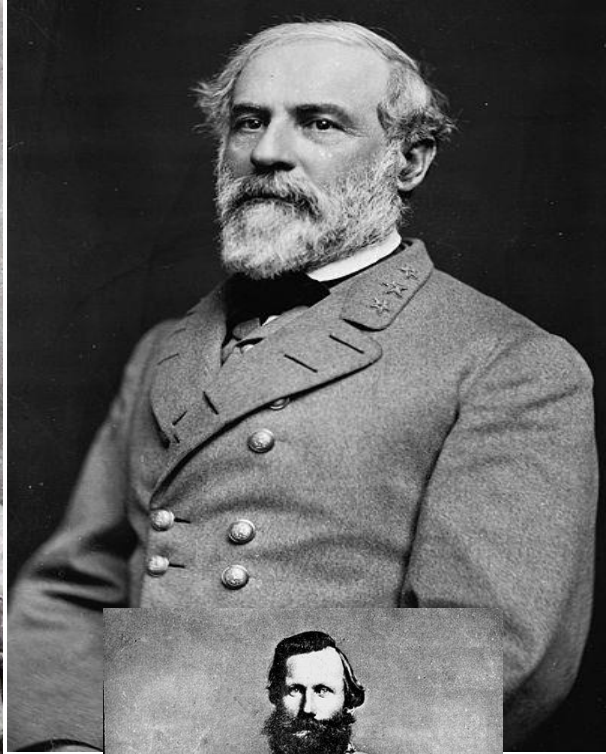
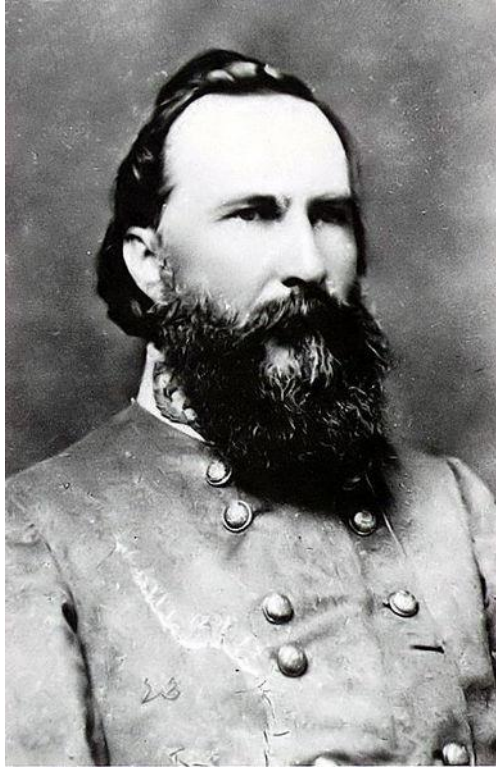
Sept 17, 1862

Lee and the ANV organization

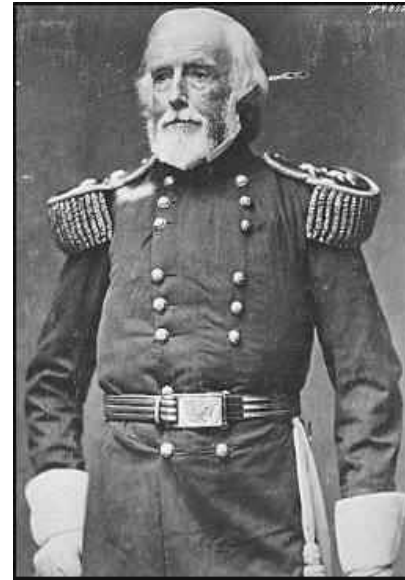
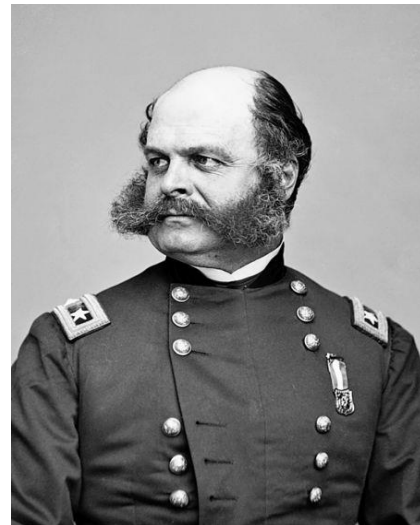
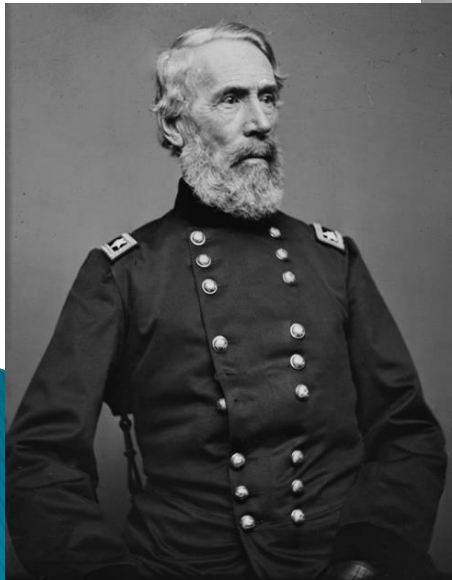
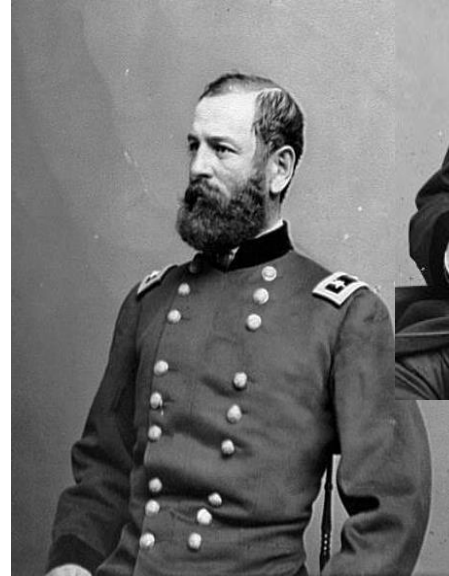
- ▶ Lee was testing many of his senior commanders for possibility of higher command.
- ▶ Men like DH Hill, AP Hill, John Bell Hood, Lafayette McLaws, etc

McClellan and the AOP

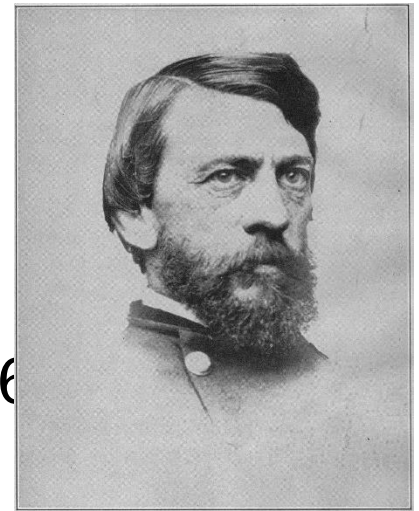
- ▶ I Corps AOV becomes XI Corps AOP
- ▶ II Corps AOV becomes XII Corps AOP
- ▶ III Corps AOV reverts to I Corps AOP
- ▶ McClellan begins reorganization of Corps to Triangular 3 Divisions Orbat
- ▶ McClellan takes with him the II, V, VI, IX, and XII Corps plus 1 Division of the IV Corps attached to the VI Corps made permanent after the battle.
- ▶ Leaves III and XI Corps at Washington as Reserves.



Union Commanders

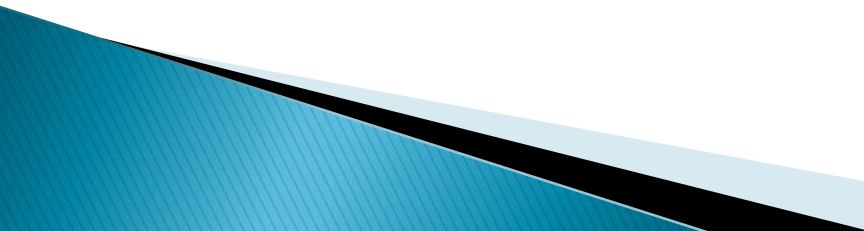


Letterman System



- ▶ Major Jonathan Letterman
- ▶ Made Chief Surgeon of the AOP June 1862
- ▶ System adopted by the rest of the Army march 1864
- ▶ *Introduction of Triage*
- ▶ – Wounded are treated and evacuated in order of priority
- ▶ – Use of a 3 – tier system of priority
- ▶ Most serious but survivable wounds are first priority
- ▶ Less serious wounds are second priority
- ▶ Likely fatal wounds (head, abdomen, etc.) are last priority
- ▶ – “Dressers” in field hospitals prioritize and prepare wounded for surgery

Letterman System

- ▶ 1) A Field Dressing Station – located on or next to the battlefield where medical personnel would apply the initial dressings and tourniquets to wounds.
 - ▶ 2) A Field Hospital – located close to the battlefield, usually in homes or barns, where emergency surgery could be performed and additional treatment given.
 - ▶ 3) A Large Hospital – Located away from the battlefield and providing facilities for the long term treatment of patients.
- 

Letterman System

- ▶ ***Creation of an Organized Ambulance Corps***
- ▶ – Appoints ambulances evenly throughout the army, assigning them to individual units
- ▶ – Gives full control of army ambulance to officers of the ambulance corps
- ▶ – Makes ambulance officers directly answerable to Medical Directors of the corps and army
- ▶ – Staffs ambulances with trained and dedicated enlisted men to act as drivers and stretcher-bearers
- ▶ – Forbids the use of ambulances to carry personal baggage or other non-medical uses
- ▶ – Forbids the removal and transportation of wounded and sick by anyone not belonging to the ambulance corps
- ▶

Letterman System

- ▶ ***Regulations for Organizing Surgical Field Hospitals***
- ▶ – Surgical field hospitals to be established for each division prior to anticipated engagements
- ▶ – Sites for each division hospital to be selected by the Medical Director of each corps
- ▶ – 1 surgeon to superintend each division hospital
- ▶ – 1 assistant surgeon in each division hospital to manage supplies and physical needs
- ▶ – 3 medical officers to conduct all surgical operations in each division hospital
- ▶ – 3 medical officers to assist the operating surgeons in each division hospital
- ▶ – Operating surgeons selected on the basis of skill and experience, regardless of military rank
- ▶ – One of the assisting medical officers designated to perform all anesthesia
- ▶ – Other medical officers detailed to assist in the division hospitals as available and necessary
- ▶ – Surgeons admit and treat any soldier brought to their hospital regardless of his home unit

Letterman System

- ▶ ***Long-Term Recovery Hospitals on the Battlefield***
- ▶ – Patients too severe to be transported to hospital centers are cared for near the battlefield
- ▶ – Large tent hospitals are constructed to house patients for up to several months
- ▶ ***Staged Evacuation and Treatment System***
- ▶ – Frontline medical officers gather and stabilize casualties, creating temporary stations
- ▶ – Ambulances carry wounded from the battlefield
- ▶ – Field hospitals treat wounded and deliver surgical operations
- ▶ – Wounded are moved from field hospitals to long-term care
- ▶ – In many cases, wounded are moved by rail on special hospital cars or by water aboard hospital steamers to large general hospitals in major cities.
- ▶

Maryland Campaign

- ▶ September 4, 1862 Potomac River crossing secure (Battle of Mile Hill)
- ▶ September 5 ANV across the river in Maryland
- ▶ September 7 ANV at Frederick, MD
- ▶ September 8, 1862 Lee issues Proclamation to the People of Maryland



Lee's Proclamation to Maryland

▶ *Near Fredericktown, September 8, 1862.*

▶ To the People of Maryland:

▶ It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of a commonwealth, allied to the States of the South by the strongest social, political and commercial ties. They have seen with profound indignation their sister State deprived of every right, and reduced to the position of a conquered province. Under the pretense of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge and contrary to all forms of law. The faithful and manly protest against this outrage made by the venerable and illustrious Marylander, to whom in better days no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt. The government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers: your legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members: freedom of the press and of speech has been suppressed: words have been declared offenses by an arbitrary decree of the Federal executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak

Believing that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off the foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen and restore independence and sovereignty to your State.

In obedience to this wish, our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms, in regaining the rights, of which you have been despoiled.

This, citizens of Maryland, is our mission so far as you are concerned: no restraint on your free will is intended: no intimidation will be allowed. Within the limits of this army at least, Marylanders shall once more enjoy their ancient freedom of thought and speech. We know no enemies among you and will protect all, of every opinion. It is for you to decide your destiny, freely and without constraint. This army will respect your choice, whatever it may be, and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

▶ **R. E. LEE,**
General Commanding."

Letter to Maryland

▶ "To the People of Maryland:

▶ After sixteen months of oppression more galling than the Austrian tyranny, the victorious army of the South brings freedom to your doors. Its standards now wave from the Potomac to Mason and Dixon's line. The men of Maryland, who during the last long months have been crushed under the heel of this terrible despotism, now have the opportunity for working out their own redemption, for which they have so long waited and suffered and hoped. The government of the Confederate States is pledged by the unanimous vote of its Congress; by the distinct declaration of its President, the soldier and statesman Davis, never to cease this war until Maryland has the opportunity to decide for herself, her own fate, untrammelled and free from Federal bayonets. The people of the South, with unanimity unparalleled, have given their hearts to our native State, and hundreds of thousands of her sons have sworn with arms in their hands that you shall be free.

You must now do your part. We have the arms here for you. I am authorized immediately to muster in for the war, companies and regiments, the companies of one hundred men each, and the regiments of ten companies. Come, all who wish to strike for their liberties and homes! Let each man provide himself with a stout pair of shoes, a good blanket and a tin cup. Jackson's men have no baggage.

Officers are in Frederick to receive recruits, and all companies formed will be armed as soon as mustered in. Rise at once. Remember the cells of Fort McHenry! Remember the dungeons of Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren! the insults to your wives and daughters! the arrest! the midnight searches of your houses! Remember these wrongs! and rise at once in arms, and strike for liberty and right.

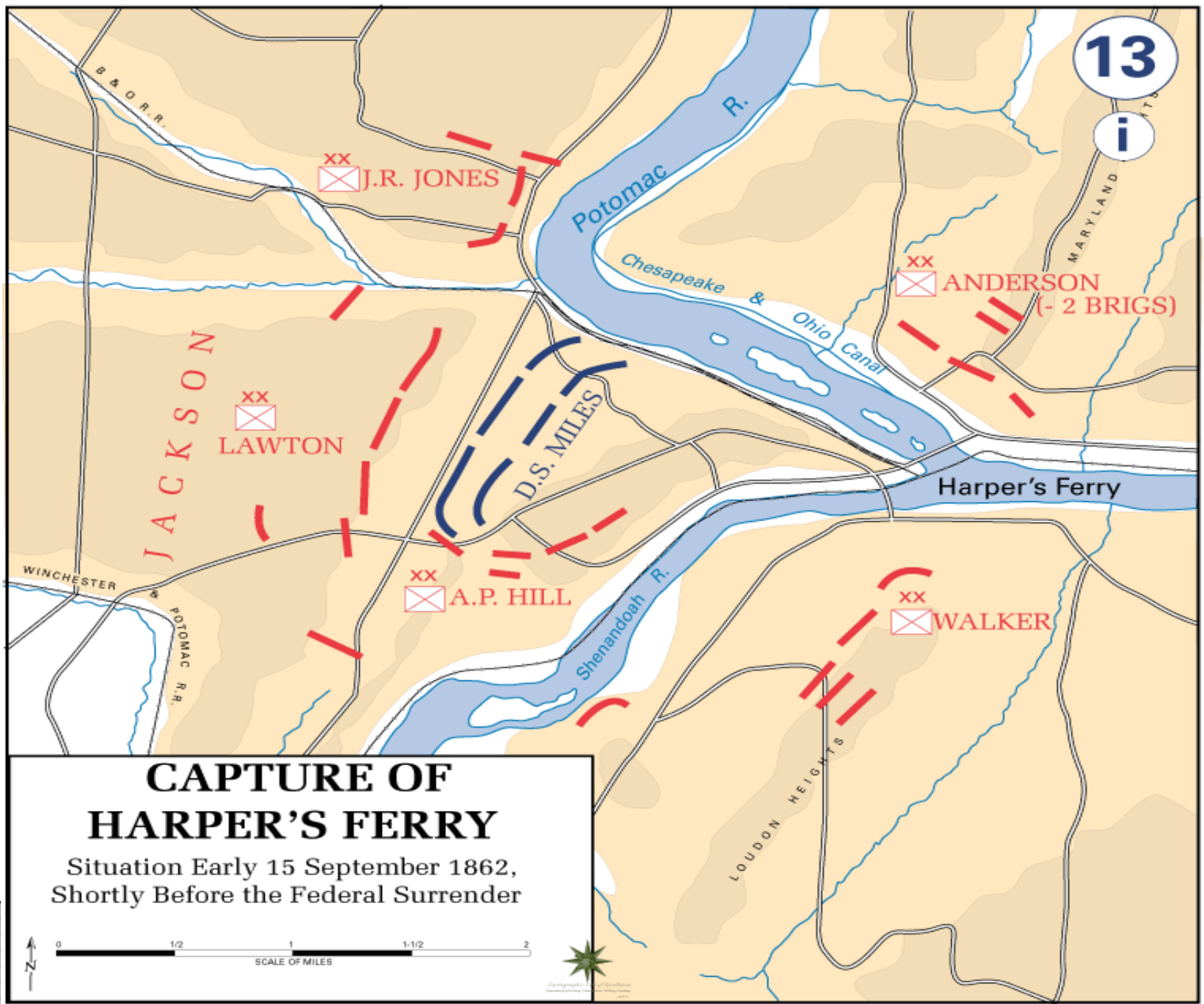
▶ **BRADLEY T. JOHNSON,**
Colonel C. S. A."

Maryland Campaign

- ▶ Lee sends Jackson, McLaws and Walker to capture Harpers Ferry, September 12 – 15, 1862
- ▶ McClellan pursues at a very slow pace
- ▶ 12,000 men surrender on September 15
- ▶ A.P. Hill's division left behind to parole prisoners
- ▶ Special Order 191, found by Cpl Barton W. Mitchell on September 13. 27 Indiana of XII Corps
- ▶ McClellan "Here is a paper with which, if I cannot whip Bobby Lee, I will be willing to go home."







CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY

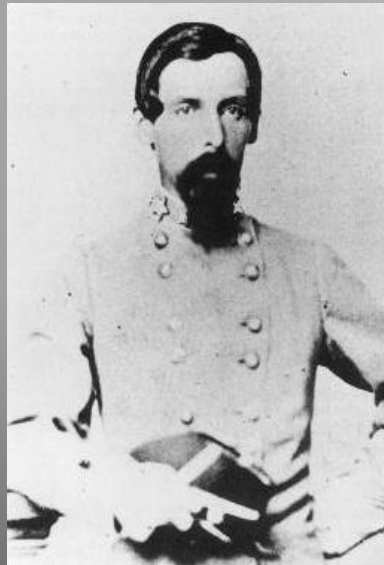
Situation Early 15 September 1862,
Shortly Before the Federal Surrender

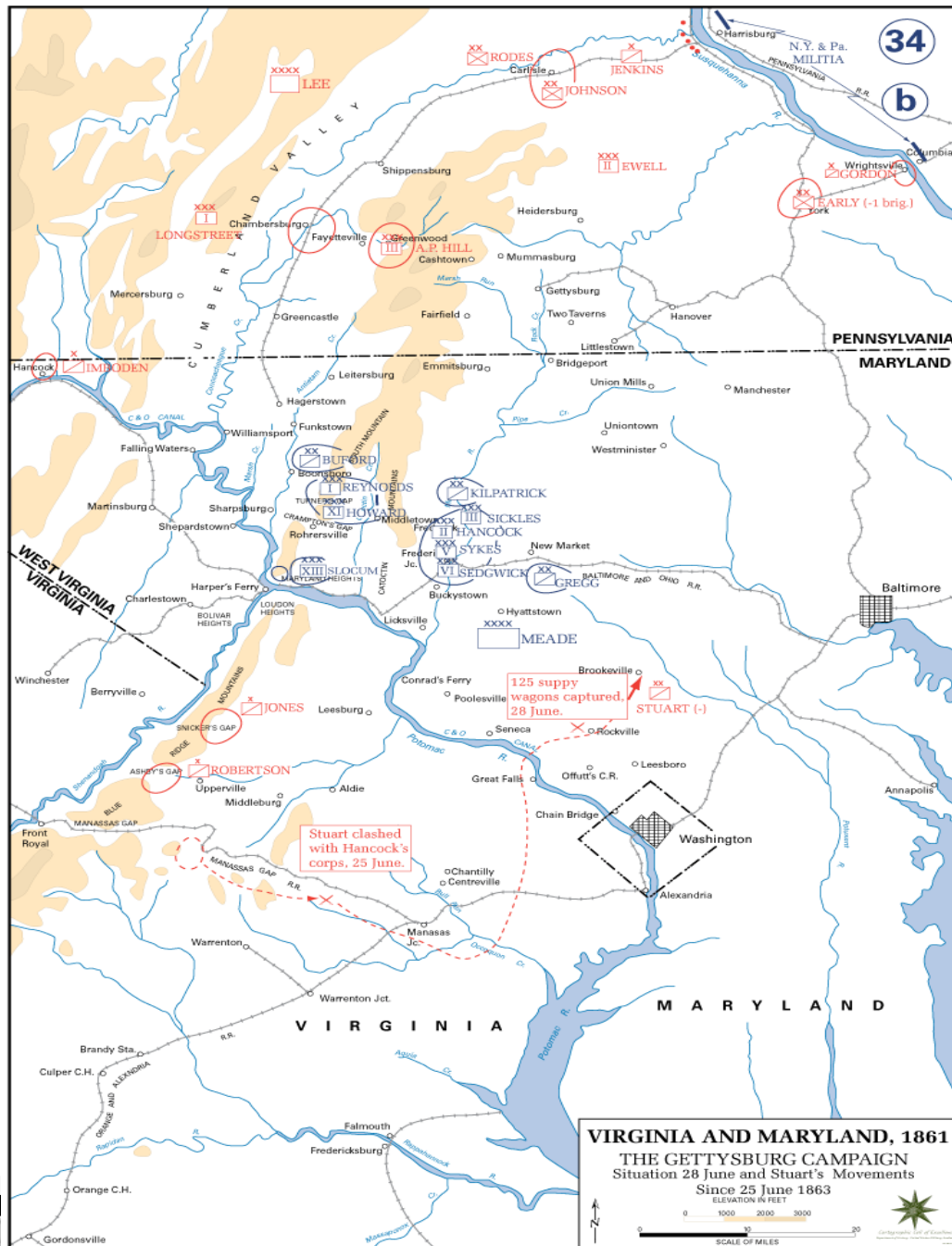


Battle of South Mountain

9/14/1862

- ▶ Fighting at Turner's Gap, Fox's Gap, Crampton's Gap
- ▶ Confederates delay McClellan





XXXX LEE

XX RODES

JENKINS

XX JOHNSON

XXX EWELL

XX EARLY (-1 brig.)

XXX LONGSTREE

XX GREENWOOD

A.P. HILL

Cashtown

XX HANCOCK

XX IMPODEN

XX BUFORD

REYNOLDS

XX HOWARD

TURNER

XX SICKLES

HANCOCK

XX SYKES

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XX SYKES

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XXXX MEADE

125 supply wagons captured.

28 June.

XX STUART (-)

Stuart clashed with Hancock's corps. 25 June.

34

b

PENNSYLVANIA

MARYLAND

WEST VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

MARYLAND

VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND, 1861

THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

Situation 28 June and Stuart's Movements

Since 25 June 1863

ELEVATION IN FEET

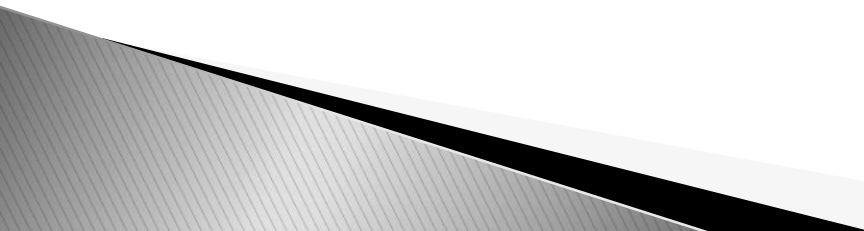
SCALE OF MILES



Gettysburg to Monocacy to after

- ▶ Establishment of prisoner of war camps Pt Lookout
- ▶ Monocacy June 12–14, 1864
- ▶ 1864 Constitution– ends slavery, prohibits former Confederates from holding office, voting
- ▶ 1864 repudiated 1867 shortest Constitution in MD history
- ▶ As MD Confederates returned they dominated state politics holding most governorships, mayorships of Baltimore and were in charge of the state militia.
- ▶ Maryland established the Maryland Confederate Soldiers Home now the HQ of the MD State Police.

After the War

- ▶ MD would repudiate the anti-Confederate 1864 Constitution
 - ▶ 5 of the next 8 commanders of the MD Militia will be ex-Confederates
 - ▶ MD southern sympathizers take over state.
- 

Typical Johns Hopkins Doublespeak

- ▶ The mixed feelings about the Union and Confederacy remained present long after the war was over and as the city began commemorating the conflict with statues during the first half of the 20th century. In building its testaments to the war and those who fought in it, **the pro-Southern spirit prevailed**: Despite the fact that Maryland never seceded from the Union and the Union won the war, three of four Civil War monuments in Baltimore were dedicated to the Confederacy.