

⁶Baker, *The Politics of Continuity*, pp. 47-75; Carl M. Freasure, "A Union Sentiment in Maryland, 1856-1860," *M.H.M.*, June, 1929, Vol. 24, pp. 210-224.

⁷The other states were Delaware, Missouri and Kentucky.

⁸Because there was no single track of railroad through Baltimore, the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment had to march through the streets from one train station to the other. During this march, civil disorder erupted despite the personal intervention of Mayor Brown and eight civilians and four soldiers were killed. The disorder continued with railroad bridges north of the city being destroyed and pro-Republican newspapers attacked. Governor Hicks met with various Federal authorities in finally arranging for a routing around Baltimore via the Chesapeake Bay from Port Deposit to Baltimore. These dramatic events are detailed in Evitts, *A Matter of Allegiances*, pp. 172-184; George William Brown, *Baltimore and the Nineteenth of April. A Study of War*. (Baltimore: N. Murray, 1887); Charles B. Clark, "Baltimore and the Attack on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, April 19, 1861," *M.H.M.*, March 1961, Vol. 56, pp. 39-71. The actions of Baltimoreans inspired a fellow Marylander, James Ryder Randall, to write "Maryland, My Maryland" which, despite its pro-Confederate bias, was adopted as the state's song in 1939 by the Maryland General Assembly.

⁹These actions led in one case to an order from Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney to release John Merryman of Baltimore County who had been arrested and confined at Fort McHenry by military authorities. Taney opined that the President could not suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. *Ex parte Merryman*, 17 Fed. Cas. 144 (C.C.D. Md. 1861).

¹⁰Sidney T. Matthews, "Control of the Baltimore Press During the Civil War," *M.H.M.*, March, 1941, Vol. 36, pp. 150-170.

¹¹See Charles B. Clark, "The Civil War," in Radoff, ed., *The Old Line State*. Chapter VI, pp. 79-104; Charles B. Clark, "Suppression and Control of Maryland, 1861-1865, A Study of Federal State Relations During Civil Conflict," *M.H.M.*, September, 1959, Vol. 54, pp. 241-271.

¹²Not a single Maryland recruit responded to the first Federal call for troops on April 15, 1861 although the state's quota was 3,123. During the war Maryland was 24,327 short out of 70,965 persons requested by Federal authorities. Charles B. Clark, "Recruitment of Union Troops in Maryland, 1861-1865," *M.H.M.*, June, 1958, Vol. 53, pp. 153-176.

¹³Thomas G. Pratt, Governor of Maryland from 1845-1848, was arrested during the election of 1864 for refusal to take a loyalty oath and confined at Fort Monroe for several weeks. He had a son killed fighting for the Confederacy. Enoch Louis Lowe, Governor from 1851-1854, moved to Virginia in 1861 when Maryland failed to secede from the union. Philip Francis Thomas, Governor from 1848-1851, had a son who fought with the Confederacy and was a defender of slavery. In 1867 the state legislature elected him to the U.S. Senate but that national body failed to seat him because of his southern sympathies. Bradley T. Johnson of Frederick County, a newspaper publisher and Democratic party leader who was a strong supporter of Breckinridge at the 1860 Democratic convention became a Confederate general.

¹⁴The legislators had been previously identified as potential Confederate agents or sympathizers and were made to take an oath of allegiance prior to their release. Most were released within two months and were thereafter excluded from "official" politics. Also arrested in the fall of 1861 was Mayor Brown of Baltimore, Congressman Henry May and the editors of two Baltimore newspapers. In 1862 Circuit Court Judge Richard Carmichael was arrested while sitting on the bench in a trial on the Eastern Shore. The composition of the General Assembly is reviewed in Ralph A. Wooster, "The Membership of the Maryland Legislature of 1861," *M.H.M.*, December 1961, Vol. 56, pp. 94-102, and found to be predominantly middle-aged, 53.4 percent slaveholders,