

lived during the dreary years of the war. Allusion is only made to these circumstances to explain why it is that we have here in Maryland — a State that was not “out of the Union”—a home for Confederate soldiers. Her sons were in the Confederacy ; the hearts of her women were there, and the great body of her people were in sympathy with the cause of constitutional government, with regard to the reserved rights of the States, according to the spirit of the Constitution, and opposed to the action of the Federal authorities in the purpose to coerce the States of the South, who were asserting this right.

As a border community in a sectional quarrel, this feeling could not be unanimous. There were some who were loyal to the Union, and this minority, obtaining control by reason of the bayonets of the Federal power, gave the weight of State authority to their claims, and we find Maryland regiments and Maryland batteries (Maryland at least in name,) responding to the call of the Federal President. The muster rolls of these organizations, in the archives of the State, are not conclusive as evidencing the true feeling of her people. It is conceded that there were those who honestly supported the National authority, and the brilliant record of Maryland soldiers who “wore the blue” is cherished and prized as the common glory of the State, by none more dearly than those of her sons who “wore the gray,” and followed the banners of the Confederacy, but they do not admit that the former were the exponents of the great heart of Maryland.

As in the days of the Stuarts, the hearts of the loyalists were “o’er the water with Charlie,” so was it in Maryland. Her body bound and shackled, her heart was unchained, and her sympathies were with the followers of Lee and Jackson, beyond the Potomac.

The representation of Maryland in the Southern armies has been variously estimated—there are no positive data to determine the fact. They were found scattered throughout the entire army, in almost every organization and command. This will be understood when it is remembered that only as individuals they could make their way through the lines, and make good their passage to the Confederacy. Many in this way attached themselves to the first Confederate command they met ; others sought out old friends, or, perhaps, family connections, and enlisted in the same command with their relatives or friends. A prominent officer, after inspection of the records of the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army in Richmond, estimated that there were twenty thousand Marylanders in the service of the Confederate States. The organizations officially recognized as from Maryland were as follows : First Maryland Infantry, Second Maryland Infantry, First Maryland Cavalry, Second Maryland Cavalry, First Maryland Artillery (Maryland), Second Maryland Artillery (Baltimore Light), Third Maryland Artillery and Fourth Maryland Artillery (Chesapeake).

The above composed the Maryland Line, and were recognized as such by the