

Maryland sailors helped man the fleets of Admirals Farragut and Porter at New Orleans, Mobile Bay, Charleston and Wilmington. In fact, wherever a naval engagement was had during the Civil War, you could "find the Baltimore sailor" on the shipping lists.

The First Regiment of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, was organized at Baltimore in May, 1861, composed not only of citizens of Baltimore, but from a number of the counties, especially Frederick, Howard and Baltimore counties. Major John R. Kenly, a veteran soldier of the Mexican War, was commissioned Colonel. Colonel Kenly was subsequently promoted Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General.

The regiment promptly proceeded to the front, and at Front Royal, Virginia, May 23, 1862, it emulated the old Maryland line of yore, by the terrible sacrifice it made to save General Banks' Army of the Shenandoah from annihilation, as its progenitors had done at Long Island, New York, in the War of the Revolution, to save the army of General Washington.

This regiment maintained its reputation for gallantry all through the Civil War; re-enlisted for the war and veteranized upon the expiration of their original terms of enlistment, and was at the front, with the 5th Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, at the final surrender of General Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army at Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.

The Second and Third Regiments of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, were organized in June, 1861, and rendered splendid service in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, as well as on the sanguinary battlefield of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, where the Second Regiment particularly distinguished itself in the charge at the Burnside Bridge, as it also did at the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., November 18 to December 6, 1863.

The Third Regiment acted with conspicuous gallantry at the great Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863.

The Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, were organized from June to September, 1862.

The Fifth Regiment Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, was organized in September, 1861.

The Purnell Legion, consisting of a regiment of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery, was organized from October to December, 1861, through the instrumentality of the Hon. William H. Purnell, who was Postmaster at Baltimore City at the time, and after whom it was named. Colonel Samuel Graham, of this regiment, was a prominent Maryland lawyer.

The First, Second and Third Regiments of Potomac Home Brigade Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, and Cole's Battalion, Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers, were organized in the western section of the State between August 1, 1861, and October, 1861, through the instrumentality of the Hon. Francis Thomas, member of Congress, by special authority of the Secretary of War.

Like the famous Pennsylvania Reserves, this brigade was organized for special service and contained excellent material, and from the battlefields of Gettysburg, Pa. (where the First Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade Infantry, under the command of Colonel William P. Maulsby, a distinguished Maryland lawyer of Revolutionary stock,