

REVISED EDITION.

Fifth Regiment,

Infantry, Md. Nat. Guard.
U. S. Volunteer.



*Frank Markoe,
Colonel,
5th Regt. I., M. N. G.*

A HISTORY OF THE
REGIMENT FROM ITS
FIRST ORGANIZATION
TO THE PRESENT TIME,
ILLUSTRATED.

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AUTHORIZED AND ENDORSED
BY THE BOARD OF OFFICERS
OF THE REGIMENT,
NOV. 3, 1888, JAN. 7, 1899.

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BALTIMORE,
1899.

porary decadences of military spirit, but it has grown greater and better, and zealously preserved the *esprit de corps* unchanged and undiminished.

Its record in the Spanish-American War is fully set forth in this volume.

The Fifth is the embodiment of Maryland valor. All the manly principles and traditional spirit of our State are carefully maintained in its organization. Its officers and men are exceptional in character and ability and devotion to its interests. No commonwealth could give better. The regiment sprung into existence suddenly. Its life has been vigorous; its prosperity great. From the first its name was known and honored. Its reputation as the crack regiment of Maryland has expanded with each year of its growth. It has been cheered as wildly in Boston as in Montgomery, New Orleans and Tampa, and the people of all sections of this great country have praised its efficiency. It has been noted in the European press in favorable comparison with the leading regiments of other nations. Here in Maryland, where it is known so well and loved so much, its history is one of the brightest and pleasantest volumes in the annals of the State.

The field officers who have been connected with the regiment since its organization are as follows:

COLONEL.

	<i>Date of Election.</i>	<i>Commission Vacated.</i>
1. James R. Herbert.	May, 1867.	Aug. 30, 1870, Brig.-Gen.
2. J. Stricker Jenkins.	March 28, 1871.	March 23, 1876, resigned.
3. Henry D. Loney.	May 2, 1876.	April, 1877, resigned.
4. Wm. P. Zollinger.	July 25, 1877.	Dec., 1877, resigned.
5. Wm. H. S. Burgwyn.	March 20, 1880.	Jan. 1881, resigned.
6. Stewart Brown.	June 9, 1881.	Mar. 4, 1887, Brig.-Gen.
7. Charles D. Gaither.	Aug. 6, 1887.	May, 1890, resigned.
8. Wm. A. Boykin.	May 17, 1890.	Jan. 21, 1895, resigned.
9. Frank Markoe.	March 19, 1895.	In Service.
10. R. Dorsey Coale.	United States Volunteer Service from May 14 to Oct. 22, 1898.	

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

1. J. Stricker Jenkins.	Sept. 16, 1867.	Promoted.
2. Henry D. Loney.	Apr. 4, 1871.	Promoted.
3. George R. Gaither.	May 29, 1871.	Apr. 26, 1877, resigned.

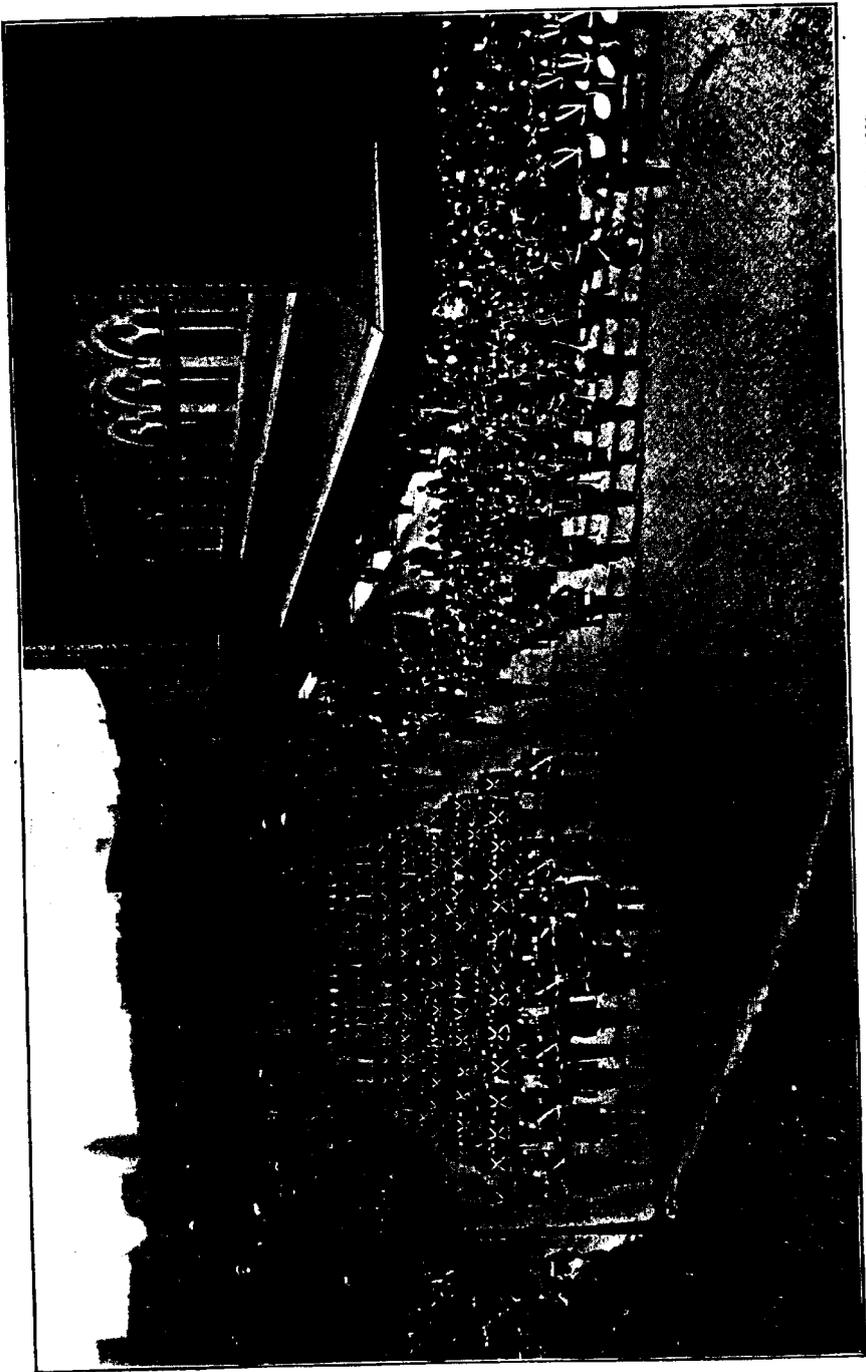
	<i>Date of Election.</i>	<i>Commission Vacated.</i>
4. Robert P. Brown.	Aug. 10, 1877.	Dec. 1, 1877, resigned.
5. Thomas A. Symington.	Apr. 27, 1878.	Feb. 1879, resigned.
6. John D. Lipscomb.	June 9, 1881.	March 18, 1885, resigned.
7. Charles D. Gaither.	Apr. 6, 1885.	Promoted.
8. Wm. A. Boykin.	Aug. 6, 1887.	Promoted.
9. Frank Markoe.	May 17, 1890.	Promoted.
10. R. Dorsey Coale.	Oct. 28, 1895.	In Service.
11. Wm. D. Robinson,	United States Volunteer Service from May 14. Died Sept. 28, 1898.	

MAJOR.

1. H. G. D. Carroll.	Sept. 16, 1867.	Resigned.
2. Henry D. Loney.	1869.	Promoted.
3. George R. Gaither.	May 29, 1871.	Promoted.
4. John D. Lipscomb.	Aug. 10, 1877.	Promoted.
5. Douglas H. Thomas.	May 11, 1878.	Dec. 5, 1878, resigned.
6. Stewart Brown.	March 20, 1880.	Promoted.
7. Wm. S. Whiteley, Jr.	March 5, 1883.	April 16, 1883, resigned.
8. Wm. A. Boykin.	April 6, 1885.	Promoted.
9. Frank Markoe.	Apr. 19, 1888.	Promoted.
10. Lawrason Riggs,	May 17, 1890.	June 13, 1881, Brig. Staff.
11. Robert Riddell Brown.	Jan. 24, 1891.	Oct. 3, 1895, resigned.
12. Wm. D. Robinson.	July 12, 1892.	Died Sept. 28, 1898.
13. R. Dorsey Coale.	July 17, 1892.	Promoted.
14. Clinton L. Riggs.	Oct. 28, 1895.	Jan. 26, 1899, resigned.
15. Henry M. Warfield.	Oct. 28, 1895.	In Service.
16. Louis M. Rawlins, (United States Volunteer Service, May 14 to Oct. 22, 1898.)	March 18, 1899.	In Service.
17. Geo. L. Deichmann,	March 18, 1899.	In Service.

STAFF AND LINE.

Aitken, A.,	Second Lieutenant Company B, June 12, 1875.
Albers, Charles F.,	Second Lieutenant Company H, 1873; First Lieutenant Nov. 9, 1874; Captain July 26, 1877.
Albert, A. J. Jr.,	First Lieutenant Company G, 1867.
Anderson, C. C., Jr.,	Second Lieutenant Company K, June 18, 1891; First Lieutenant Aug. 4, 1892.
Anderson, Jules H.,	First Lieutenant Company A, 1867.
Anderson, Winfield S.,	First Lieutenant Company F; Captain Oct. 1, 1874.
Beall, Geo. T.,	First Lieutenant Company B, June 12, 1875; Captain Company B, Aug. 10, 1877; resigned Dec. 15, 1877; First Lieutenant and Adjutant May 23, 1878, resigned Aug. 24, 1878.
Beverley, J. B.,	First Lieutenant Company G, May 8, 1878; resigned Jan. 24, 1879.
Billoy, Thomas F.,	Captain Company C, 1867.
Binford, J. G.,	Second Lieutenant Company F, Dec. 12, 1889.
Birkhead, Lennox,	Second Lieutenant Company G, 1867.
Blackstone, Jas. T.,	First Lieutenant Company K, Jan. 8, 1885.
Boone, R. Sanchez,	Second Lieutenant Company A, United States Volunteers May 14 to Oct. 22, 1898.



Ashman, Photo.

The departure of the Fifth Regiment for New York to participate in the dedication of General Grant's Tomb, April 25, 1897.

CHAPTER I.

THE MARYLAND GUARD.

WHAT IT DID AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.—THE MILITIA LAW OF 1864.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment dates its anniversary from May 10, 1867, and it is the successor of the Old Maryland Guard, a famous military organization of 300 men, in six companies, formed in 1859, and which was



Capt. Wm. H. Murray.

Clapham Murray.

OLD MARYLAND GUARD.

dissolved at the breaking out of the Civil War. A large proportion of the Old Guard enlisted in the service of the Confederate States Government. Its Company D was commanded by Captain William H. Murray, a brave officer, who fell in one of the desperate charges at Gettysburg. In all the tumult and confusion in Baltimore preceding the actual outbreak of the Civil War, the Old Maryland Guard took a conspicuous part.

The proposition to send regiments

of soldiers through Maryland to Washington was bitterly resented in Baltimore, where there had been a spirit of unrest ever since the election of Mr. Lincoln, in the fall of 1860. Mobs gathered upon all occasions and with amazing rapidity. It was currently reported that a mob was to attack and take possession of Fort McHenry, and two companies of the Maryland Guard were dispatched to the Fort for its defense on the night of April 20. Details of the Guard were also placed in various stores where guns and other arms were sold, and every precaution taken to keep the mob from arming. When the Sixth Massachusetts arrived the fury of the people could not be restrained; the regiment was attacked and the first blood of the Civil War was shed on Pratt street. The Governor sent a dispatch to the President imploring him to send no more troops through Baltimore. One regiment, which had arrived at President Street Station, was sent back to Philadelphia because of a fierce mob which opposed them, and a detachment of the Maryland Guard, under Engineer I. R. Trimble, afterwards Major-General, was ordered out by Governor Hicks to destroy the railroad bridge over the Gunpowder river to prevent the passage of any more troops through the city. General B. F. Butler, with his troops for Washington, avoided the city, going by boat from Havre de Grace to Annapolis, and thence to Washington.

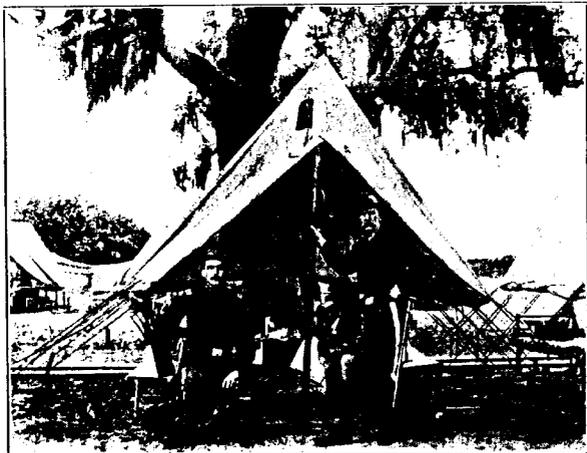
The Fifth Regiment as first constituted, while made up of young men, was in fact largely a regiment of veterans of one of the bloodiest wars in history. The first colonel of the new regiment was James R. Herbert. Colonel Herbert had been one of the founders of the Maryland Guard, and later second lieutenant of Company A, Independent Grays, of which J. Lyle Clarke was captain. Colonel Herbert left Baltimore May 12, 1861, to join the Confederate Army at Harper's Ferry, and enlisted in the ranks. He speedily attained the rank of captain, but when his regiment was mustered out, in 1862, he re-enlisted as a private soldier, and shortly afterwards again received a commission as captain, and for gallant

service became lieutenant-colonel of the Second Maryland Infantry. At Gettysburg he was severely wounded on Culp's Hill, and after he had partially recovered was sent as a prisoner to Johnson's Island. He was exchanged, and rejoined the army which was surrendered by General Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, North Carolina.

The history of the Fifth Regiment is almost a history of the Maryland Militia since the war. In his message to the Legislature of 1867, Governor Thomas Swann called attention to the fact that the law of 1864 for the organization of the militia had expired by limitation in March, 1866, and there was at that time no militia in the State.

The Constitution of 1864, formulated and adopted while the war was in progress, required the Legislature to provide for the establishment of a State Militia, and to encourage the formation of at least one volunteer company in each county and division of the city. The year of the adoption of this Constitution a law had already been enacted which provided for a complete military establishment in the State. The rolls prepared for the draft of 1862 were adopted as the militia rolls of the State; there was an adjutant-general at a salary of \$2,000 with the rank of brigadier-general. The annual appropriation was \$10,000, and the Governor was authorized to spend as much as \$50,000 in case of emergency. Section 17 of this Act required that each officer of the militia, commissioned and non-commissioned, should make oath that he had not borne arms against the United States, nor given any aid or countenance, sympathy or support to "the men now in arms against the United States, calling themselves the Confederate States of America." This oath would have excluded from holding office in the militia nearly every member of the Old Maryland Guard. The Legislature of 1867, acting on the Governor's suggestion, passed Chapter 337 of the Acts of that year. Under this law the Fifth Regiment was organized. The Act of 1867 was largely a re-enactment of the law of 1864

with the objectionable features omitted. It divided the militia into two classes, the "Active Militia" or Maryland National Guard, and the second class the "Reserve Militia," which was only to be ordered out in case the first class was inadequate. All able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five were made liable to military duty, and all were required to enlist unless exempted by the payment of the sum of two dollars a year. This payment, however, did not relieve a person from liability to be called out with the reserve militia. In case of active service officers and men of the militia were entitled to the pay of United States troops, and those wounded or disabled in the service were entitled to pensions equal to the United States pensions. The commutation money and fines were to constitute a fund for the support of the militia. But the treasury was authorized to loan to the militia \$25,000 to begin the organization, that sum to be returned from the militia fund.



Serg.-Maj. G. W. Kaesemeyer.
Lieut. Chas. G. Stirling. Capt. N. L. Goldsborough.

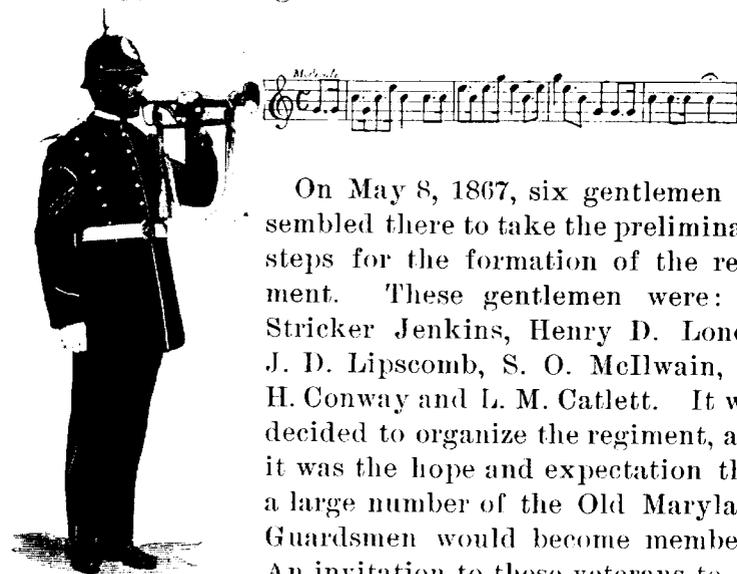
COMPANY I. TAMPA. 1898.

CHAPTER II.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIFTH.

HOW AND WHY THE REGIMENT WAS FORMED AND THE MEN WHO DID IT.—THE UNIFORM ADOPTED.

The first movement for the formation of the Fifth Maryland Regiment was taken in the law office of Henry D. Loney, on Lexington street.



On May 8, 1867, six gentlemen assembled there to take the preliminary steps for the formation of the regiment. These gentlemen were: J. Stricker Jenkins, Henry D. Loney, J. D. Lipscomb, S. O. McIlwain, R. H. Conway and L. M. Catlett. It was decided to organize the regiment, and it was the hope and expectation that a large number of the Old Maryland Guardsmen would become members. An invitation to these veterans to attend a meeting at the Monumental Assembly Rooms on the corner of St. Paul and Centre streets, on May 10, 1867, was sent. The six projectors of the new organization, by invitation, attended a meeting of the officers of the First Maryland Brigade, and were informed that in event of their forming a regiment they would be welcome to ally its fortunes with those of the brigade. It was, however, too early for the originators to make any definite statement concerning their future course. They disclaimed authority to act for any one,

CHAPTER VII.

A NEW ARMORY.

CITY PROVIDES BETTER QUARTERS.—COLONEL HERBERT'S RESIGNATION.—A GRAY UNIFORM.—AT FREDERICK AND HAGERS-TOWN.

In the fall of 1870 the Fifth began to consider the necessity for a better and more permanent armory. The lease for the one then occupied would shortly expire, and it was doubtful whether it could be renewed. At all events, as the regiment existed for the guardianship of the city and State in time of war and tumult, it was entitled to look to the public for a home and a place where its equipment and ammunition could be stored in safety. The officers of the Fifth, therefore, in the autumn of 1870, made application to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to provide an armory over the proposed new Richmond Market. The application was endorsed by the prominent citizens of the town, and the petition was granted. At the time of the expiration of the Music Hall lease the new building had not been completed, and the regiment was compelled to get temporary quarters at the Monumental Assembly Rooms, on the corner of St. Paul and Centre streets. This was in 1872. The ordinance appropriating \$70,000 for the new armory and market house was signed by Mayor Banks on December 1, 1870. On June 1, 1871, work on the building began, and in November of the following year it was completed. The regiment did not move into their new quarters, however, until February, 1873. On the evening of the 6th of that month the formal opening took place. Four thousand invitations had been issued, and it seemed as though all of them had been accepted. Mayor Vansant made an address in presenting the armory to the regiment, and Governor Whyte accepted it in

behalf of the latter. Colonel Jenkins also made a speech. There was a battalion drill, followed by a ball. Those who inspected the armory considered it a model one for its purpose. This opinion was founded on a comparison with the previous quarters of the regiment, and by persons who did not know just what an armory should be. The size was only 100 x 177 feet, and the drill-room too small for a regimental drill. Besides this the armory lacks nearly all the important appliances which an armory should possess. The insufficiency of the place more and more impressed itself upon the members of the regi-



THE RICHMOND MARKET ARMORY.

ment until 1898, when a successful movement was made to get a really proper armory, as shall be told later on.

More than two years before the opening of the Richmond street armory Colonel James R. Herbert had ceased to be colonel of the regiment he had helped to organize. Colonel Herbert was elected General of the First Maryland Brigade in August, 1870, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins. On March 28, 1871, at a meeting of the officers in the reading-room of the armory, J. Stricker Jenkins was unanimously elected Colonel of the regiment, and on April 4

General Lee's Army, declared that the Fifth, in that parade, marched better than the regulars, and that they were the finest soldiers in the procession.

The summer of 1873 found the Fifth again at Cape May, occupying the same grounds which had been used three years before. The regiment started for Cape May on July 23, and remained there ten days. Camp Princeton was the name given to the place. Two guidons, awarded to the company having the largest number of men at the camp, were won by Company C, which had 43 men. The band, led by Adam Itzel, and the drum corps, led by Drum-Major Louis De Longe, accompanied the soldiers. Through Philadelphia the regiment was escorted by Captain Ryan with the State Fencibles. In passing General Patterson's house a marching salute was given. The houses along the route were illuminated. The encampment was a successful one. A hop at the Stockton, and a still more brilliant event of the same kind at Congress Hall, were among the incidents. Governor Hartrauft, of Pennsylvania, reviewed the regiment, and Governor Parker, of New Jersey, did the same a day or two later. Governor Parker showed his regard for the regiment more emphatically, in the year following, at a more celebrated encampment.

The regiment presented a silver service and a major's epaulettes to Major Pontier on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding, January 6, 1874.

On March 5, 1874, the Fifth visited Annapolis. There was a military reception at the Naval Academy and a review on the Campus of St. John's College by Governor Groome.

CHAPTER VIII.

CAMP MONMOUTH, LONG BRANCH.

THE FIFTH COMPLIMENTED BY GENERAL U. S. GRANT.—ON THE MONMOUTH BATTLEFIELD.

The summer encampment of 1874 was a great event. Long Branch, then one of the most fashionable of New Jersey sea-side resorts, was selected as the place. "Camp Monmouth" was the name chosen for the town of tents, because one of the chief incidents of the encampment was to be a visit to the grounds made famous by the battle of that name during the War of Revolution. Long Branch is situated in Monmouth County, New Jersey. On July 1, Quartermaster E. F. Pontier and Captain J. E. H. Post left Baltimore to make final arrangements for the encampment.

In New Jersey the prospective visit of the Fifth created no small degree of interest. By the press of that State it was announced that the Seventh New Jersey Regiment, commanded by Colonel A. N. Angel, would go to Long Branch on July 27, and on the following day escort the Fifth to the scene of the Battle of Monmouth. Colonel Angel was one of the veterans of the war between the States, and had led the old Fifth New Jersey Regiment in many of its charges. At a later day he was a member of the staff of General Winfield S. Hancock. Colonel Angel's regiment in 1874 (the Seventh) was in some respects like the Maryland Fifth, being composed of the best men of Trenton, Lambertville and Freehold. The gallant old colonel of the New Jersey Seventh was determined that the Marylanders should have a hospitable reception, and ordered his command to parade in their honor. The *Daily Monitor*, of Elizabeth, said editorially: "The Fifth Maryland is one of the best regiments in the country, composed of Baltimore's sterling

men—brave men, who during the war either wore the blue or the gray, and are not ashamed of it." On July 14, the Governor of New Jersey, Hon. Joel Parker, through his Adjutant-General, Wm. S. Stryker, accorded the Fifth the formal permission to enter that State. The New Jersey Governor also accepted readily the cordial invitation extended by Colonel Jenkins to visit the camp and receive the regiment's hospitality and attentions. Governor Dix, of New York, was given a similar invitation, but he was unable to accept it.



Adjutant T. A. Symington.
 Paymaster F. M. Colston. Commissary E. C. Johnson.
 Colonel J. Stricker Jenkins.
 Surgeon W. H. Crim. Ord. Officer Fitzhugh Goldsborough.
 Lieut.-Colonel Geo. R. Gaither. Quartermaster E. F. Pontier.
 CAMP MONMOUTH, LONG BRANCH, N. J., 1874.

The armory was as lively as a bee-hive on the afternoon of July 21, the day on which the Fifth left for Long Branch. The Marine Band had been engaged to accompany the regiment and act as the regimental band during the encampment. At six o'clock the ten companies formed in line on the main floor of the armory,

and the men were exercised in a final drill. Then the roll was called, and 350 men answered their names. The colonel made an address to the men, reminding them that the good name of their State was in their hands, and that they were about to visit a place where crack military organizations were not a rarity, and where the keenest criticism might be expected.

The regiment left Baltimore with 369 men in all, and turned out 327 muskets. The regiment had now become admirably efficient and prosperous. Admission to its ranks had been so carefully guarded that membership was a distinction sought with eagerness by the best young men of the town.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers of the regiment in July, 1874:

Field.—Colonel, J. Stricker Jenkins; Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry D. Loney; Major, George R. Gaither.

Staff.—Thomas A. Symington, First Lieutenant, Brevet Captain and Adjutant; Edward F. Pontier, First Lieutenant, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster; Edward C. Johnson, First Lieutenant and Commissary; Alan P. Smith, Major and Surgeon; Frederick M. Colston, First Lieutenant and Paymaster; Wm. H. Crim, First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon; Fitzhugh Goldsborough, First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer.

Non-Commissioned Staff.—Robt. H. Millikin, Sergeant-Major; Robt. J. Miller, Quartermaster-Sergeant; F. W. Hoyt, Hospital Stewart; Wm. R. Sherwood, Commissary-Sergeant.

Company A.—Captain J. Mason Jamison, Second Lieutenant T. N. Conrad.

Company B.—Captain John D. Lipscomb, First Lieutenant James Young.

Company C.—Captain Robt. P. Brown, First Lieutenant Peter Forney Spear, Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Rogers.

Company D.—Captain Thomas B. Clark, First Lieutenant James M. Brown, Second Lieutenant Chas. Hatter.

the Seventh New Jersey. The town swarmed with people. The line was formed, and escorted by the Seventh, the Maryland soldiers began a long march through the town. In passing Governor Parker's house, the porch of which was decorated, where he, Governor Groome, and the staff officers of Governor Dix were, a marching salute was given. The regiments continued their march to the fair grounds, one mile from

CHAPTER IX.

AN OVATION IN NEW YORK.

RECEIVED BY THE SEVENTH NEW YORK AND PRONOUNCED THE HANDSOMEST, BEST DRILLED AND MOST SOLDIERLY COMMAND EVER SEEN IN THAT CITY.

The next day the regiment visited New York and underwent the ordeal of a comparison with the famous Seventh, one of the most widely known military organizations in the country.

The Maryland men traveled by rail to Sandy Hook, and then by the steamer *Never sink* to New York. The Seventh awaited them on Broadway, the right resting on Battery Place. Passing Colonel Emmons Clarke's command, the Fifth rested near Bowling Green until the Seventh had taken the right of the column, and then the march uptown commenced. Dense crowds lined the sidewalk, and the Fifth received an ovation. Welcoming cheers were sent up all along the route, and while the Seventh received the usual amount of applause, it was evident that all eyes that day were for the Fifth.

On the previous Saturday the Seventh Regiment Armory had burned, and the banquet, which the Seventh gave to the Fifth, was served at Irving Hall. In his speech of welcome at this banquet, Colonel Clarke, of the Seventh, adverted to a fact of much interest to the visitors.

"Last Saturday" he said, "there was saved from the flames that enveloped the Seventh Regiment Armory a valuable historical painting of the British attack on Fort M'Henry, during the War of 1812, which was presented to this Regiment by the Baltimore City Guard, and which has been cherished for many years as a sacred memento of the friendship which existed between the two organizations. During that unhappy period, when our country was distracted with civil war, the Seventh Regiment was stationed for several months at Fort Federal Hill.

"Although in those days men who should have been friends were in deadly hostility; although our presence in your city was not agreeable to all its citizens, the fact that our lot was cast in your city for so long a period naturally creates a lasting interest in its history now that peace smiles upon a happy, united country, and now that the animosities and bitterness of the past are forever in oblivion buried."



COMPANY L.

COMPANY STREET IN THE TAMPA CAMP, 1898.

COMPANY B.

the town, where a review of both regiments was held, Colonel J. S. Jenkins acting as brigadier-general. The Seventh Regiment had 300 men in line, and made a very fine display. A dinner, provided by the ladies of Freehold, was served in a large tent. At five o'clock in the afternoon the Fifth started for Long Branch, and spent the last night of the encampment in valedictory pleasures.

monial was a large silver vase, or beaker, with a handle and lip, the latter terminating in a dragon's head and wings, and the handle was surmounted by an eagle with half-spread wings. The bowl was shell-shaped, and about thirty-five inches in circumference and six inches deep. The height to the top of the eagle was eighteen inches, and the extreme width was about the same. The design, as well as the workmanship, was very fine. The inscriptions were as follows: "Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, from the Fifth Regiment Infantry, Maryland National Guard, in remembrance of courtesies and hospitalities received July 29, 1874." On the opposite side was the Maryland Coat of Arms hammered in relief, under it the word "to" and then the New York Coat of Arms. The piece was sent to the Seventh Regiment by express on December 7, 1874, and it was gracefully acknowledged.

On Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1874, the regiment paid a visit to Easton, Md., where they met with a warm reception. The officers were entertained at breakfast by Dr. Ninian Pinkney, and the men got their meals at the three hotels. In the evening there was a dance at the residence of ex-Governor Thomas. There was, during the day, a parade and an address of welcome by Dr. Pinkney, to which Colonel Jenkins responded. The members of the regiment received many courtesies and hospitalities at the houses of the leading citizens in and around the town.

CHAPTER X.

THE FAMOUS BOSTON TRIP.

AN EVENT OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.—EXPENSES CONTRIBUTED BY CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE.

Just ten years after the close of the war, namely in June, 1875, the Fifth Maryland Regiment paid a visit to Boston and was received by the people of that city with every demonstration of cordiality and regard. It was looked upon throughout the country as an event of some significance as showing the progress of events, a more friendly feeling between the North and South, and the gradual healing of wounds which had been smarting since the war. The occasion of this visit was to join with the people of Massachusetts and of the other States of the Union in celebrating the



DRESS PARADE, BUNKER HILL, 1875.

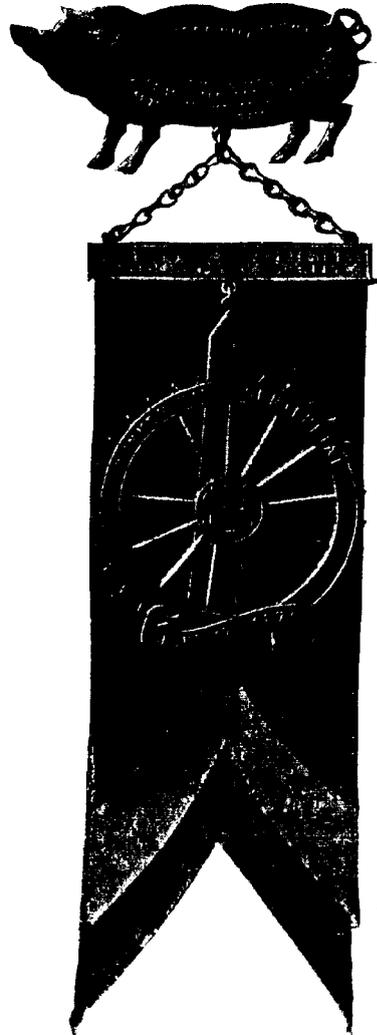
one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. A dispatch had been received from Colonel C. J. Trull, Fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, offering an escort and special hospitalities to our men.

On May 5 the City Council of Baltimore passed an ordinance appropriating \$6,000 to pay the expenses of the regiment to Boston, but this ordinance was vetoed by Mayor Vasant. This sum would have been only

CHAPTER XI.

A GREAT TIME IN BOSTON.

MARYLAND'S TRIBUTE TO MASSACHUSETTS—A VISIT TO BUNKER HILL AND THE SPEECH-MAKING.



BUNKER HILL BADGE.

On the following day the regiment visited Bunker Hill. They went to Charlestown, bearing a superb floral offering to be laid on the soldiers' monument. "Maryland's tribute to Massachusetts" were the words on the mound of flowers. General Fitzhugh Lee arrived in Boston on June 16, with the Norfolk Blues, and rode in an open carriage with Commander Taylor, of Norfolk. Governor Lee's presence was greeted with shouts of welcome. At 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, on June 16, the regiment turned out for the day, and marched over the Charlestown Bridge to the monument erected for the soldiers of the war between the States, and enclosed in a public square a short distance from Bunker Hill Monument. Here the Fifth formed three sides of a square, and while the band played a dirge, the men laid the shield of flowers, five feet long by four feet wide, at the foot of the group of emblematic figures at the base of the monument. The Fifth then

returned to Boston. At Haymarket Square the regiment was met by the veteran organizations of the Union army, Post No. 7, G. A. R., in addition to the soldiers of General Banks' old division, and about 40 officers from the different army posts, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Massachusetts regiments, and the representatives of the Fourth Pennsylvania and the Third Wisconsin and the Second Massachusetts regiments, in three divisions aggregating 1,200 men, all under the command of Colonel Thomas M. Kenney. The colors to be presented by the Grand Army, Post No. 7, to the Fifth Regiment, were carried furled in an oil-skin case. Governor Gaston and staff, Major-General N. P. Banks, Vice-President Wilson, the Executive Council of Massachusetts, Mayor Cobb and a large delegation of aldermen and the business men of Boston, walked in the ranks of the veterans.

It was in fact "Maryland Day" at the celebration. The flag was presented on Boston Common. Five or six acres of lawn had been roped off, and in the enclosure the Fifth was massed in column by division. Colonel Kenney introduced General Banks, who addressed Colonel Jenkins and the Fifth in a presentation speech recalling the incidents of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and full of friendly expression. To this speech Colonel Jenkins, in accepting the colors, made a fitting response.

The flag was of the regulation army size, suitably inscribed with the date and the occasion of the presentation. One of the G. A. R. men handed it to Color-Sergeant McGraw, of the Fifth, who had been present at the closing scenes of the war between the States at Appomattox. Then, in the presence of about 50,000 people, the Fifth held a dress-parade.

General Banks' address, in presenting the flag, was the type of the speeches made by all of the orators of the celebration—liberal, cordial, and characterized by a spirit of elevated patriotism. On the evening of the same day Mayor Cobb and the Council of Boston gave a reception to the Fifth and invited guests at the Music Hall. The house was beautifully ornamented, and

CHAPTER XIII.

THE FIFTH AT THE CENTENNIAL.

CAMP JENKINS AND THE INTERNAL DISSENSIONS THAT FOLLOWED.—THE FIFTH AT ITS LOWEST EBB.

One of the features of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, was a parade of "the Centennial Legion" on July 4. This legion was composed of a company or detachment of troops to represent each of the 13 original states. From North Carolina came the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, an organization formed in 1793. From Virginia came the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, which had been organized in 1828. These companies arrived in Baltimore on July 2, and remained all night, the guests of the Fifth Regiment. The next day, accompanied by a detachment of the Fifth, to represent the State of Maryland, and which escorted Governor Carroll, they left for Philadelphia. The detachment of the Fifth was composed of 100 men, selected from the regiment, commanded by Col-



COMMISSARY-SERGEANT
E. B. DeVAL, 1888.

onel Loney, acting as captain, with Lieutenant-Colonel Gaither, Captain Zollinger, Captain Brown and Captain Lipscomb as his lieutenants. The detachment marched in four platoons. Sergeant Frank Webb, of Company C, acted as right guide, and Sergeant Courtney, of Company G, as left guide.

At the great parade in Philadelphia the Centennial Legion was received everywhere along the line with especial marks of consideration. It was commanded by General Heth, of Richmond. On the 6th the detail from the Fifth returned to Baltimore.

The summer encampment, in 1876, was at Cape May, a delightful place and a favorite resort for the Fifth. The regiment, under command of Colonel H. D. Loney, left Baltimore on the evening of July 21. The men marched from the armory in full dress with knapsacks and blankets rolled, and were headed by the regimental band of 26 pieces, Professor Wernig, leader. Only about 200 men went upon this occasion—those who had taken part in the centennial parade in Philadelphia being, as a rule, unable to leave home again so soon. At 5 o'clock Saturday morning, July 22, the special train carrying the regiment arrived at Cape May. At the depot the Cape May Guards were awaiting the soldiers, and escorted them to their camp—named Camp Jenkins after the late colonel. The regiment messed at the Seabreeze Hotel during the ten days' encampment. On the first Sunday there was chapel and a sermon by the regimental chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Glazebrook. There were, during the stay, the usual dress-parades, fireworks and a reception at Congress Hall, at which General Bradley T. Johnson, deputed by the host, made the address of welcome. There was a ball in which over a thousand ladies and gentlemen took part. It was soon discovered that the number of men at Camp Jenkins was too small to maintain the prestige of the regiment, and so a call was sent back to Baltimore for reinforcements. There was a response, and on July 27, a number of recruits reached camp. That evening a reception to the regiment took place at the Stockton, and General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, made a speech to the boys and reviewed them on the lawn. Among the friends of the Fifth who were at Cape May was Major Joshua Dryden, one of the "Old Defenders" of Baltimore.

Time passed rapidly during the encampment. There

were the regular duties of camp, and then for the hours of leisure no lack of amusements. The hotels were filled with visitors, and the soldiers of Maryland were prime favorites with them, and all united in contributing to the pleasure and entertainment of the soldiers. Almost every evening there was a ball or reception given to them at one of the hotels. The Cincinnati Light Guards were also at Cape May, and at some of the entertainments they were guests along with the Fifth. On August 1 the regiment returned to Baltimore and was received at the railroad station by a detail of 25 men who had not gone to Cape May. They marched into the armory—the band playing “Home, Sweet Home”—and there Colonel Loney made a brief address congratulating them on the success of the encampment and the admirable discipline that had been maintained.

The 19th of October found the Fifth Regiment, along with the Sixth, in Philadelphia, celebrating Maryland Day at the Centennial Exhibition. There was a reception at the Maryland Building by Governor Carroll, much speech making and a march of six miles through the streets by the militia. To defray the expenses of the two regiments to Philadelphia there was only \$1,200 of State funds available, and the remainder, about \$500 for each regiment, had to be contributed by the soldiers. Late in the evening they left for home.

While outwardly everything had been pleasant at the Cape May encampment of 1876, it was not long after the return to Baltimore before there were disquieting rumors. It was said that there had been serious friction between the officers. Shortly after the return, that is, the 2d of August, Quartermaster E. F. Pontier gave in his resignation. The resignation was accepted and then it was rumored that there were other troubles. A secret meeting of line officers was held, at which the situation was discussed, and then it was said that other resignations would follow. These dissensions had their inevitable effect upon the rank and file, and the membership of the regiment fell almost down to 200 muskets, at an

inspection held December 16, 1876, the smallest number since the organization. In April, 1877, Colonel Loney resigned, but before doing so he had received the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel George R. Gaither for the second time. Colonel Loney's resignation was to take effect May 10. Lieutenant-Colonel Gaither had a leave of absence for 30 days. On May 11, at a celebration of the tenth anniversary of the organization of the regiment, Colonel Loney took leave of the regiment. The non-commissioned officers and privates held a meeting and passed resolutions of regret at parting with their colonel, and begging the line officers to elect his successor without delay. This was entirely necessary, for at this time there was neither a colonel, lieutenant-colonel nor major, and the command of the regiment had devolved upon the Senior Captain, W. P. Zollinger.

In the meantime, while all this was going on, there had been many occasions for parades by the regiment. On February 26, 1877, they acted as escort at the funeral of General Andrew W. Denison, late the Postmaster of Baltimore, and on May 21 there was the regular law parade, and the militia passed in review before the governor. Growing out of this parade a court-martial was convened, by request of Captain Zollinger, for the trial of certain officers and men who disobeyed the order to report for parade. The court was formed, but because of certain irregularities it decided it had no jurisdiction and it was dissolved, and the prisoners under arrest were discharged.

The line officers let nearly three months pass without an election of colonel. There were various rumors about a selection, but none was made. Some wanted General James R. Herbert recalled to the command of the regiment, and it was reported that the place was to be offered to General Bradley T. Johnson, who had fought through the war in the Confederate Army, and had risen to the rank of brigadier-general in that service. But no election was made, and the greatest crisis in the history of the regiment came upon it when there was not a field

officer, and when the number of enlisted men had dwindled down to 175. How the command met the crisis the riots of 1877 is a part of the history of Maryland.

Fortunately for the City of Baltimore the senior captain of the regiment upon whom the command of the regiment devolved in the riots, was a veteran soldier who had followed Lee from the outbreak of hostilities to the surrender at Appomattox; who had been in nearly all the great battles of the Civil War. In the work of suppressing the riots he won the esteem of his fellow officers, and after the disorders had subsided he was elected to the colonelcy. In announcing this election to the governor, Brigadier-General Jas. R. Herbert requested that his commission "be dated July 21, for valiant and meritorious conduct." This the governor did, and in forwarding the commission to the colonel, the adjutant-general, by order of the governor, wrote a letter to him recognizing his "gallant and meritorious conduct under the trying circumstances in which your regiment was placed on the evening of July 20." The adjutant-general added, "it gives me great pleasure to communicate to you the high appreciation of the commander-in-chief of the soldierly bearing and efficient service rendered by your command, and to express his belief that the qualities they have shown during this severe trial have given them a further claim to the gratitude of the people whose lives and property they are so willing to protect."

Wm. P. Zollinger was born in Harrisburg, Pa., in 1840. Upon the completion of his education he came to Baltimore to live. He became a member of the Maryland Guard, and at the outbreak of the war responded to a call of Captain William H. Murray, went South and enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army. He served in the ranks for two years and then received a commission as second lieutenant. He was in the great battles in which Lee's Army was engaged, and was with his former commander, Captain Murray, when he fell mortally wounded at Gettysburg. After the war Mr. Zollinger returned to Baltimore and was one of the organizers of the Fifth Regiment.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE RIOTS OF 1877.

RAILROADS REDUCE WAGES AND A GENERAL STRIKE IS THE RESULT.—THE FIFTH MEETS THE EMERGENCY.

The riots of 1877 grew out of the strikes of railroad employees in various parts of the country against a wholesale reduction of wages, as well as against other acts of the railroad companies, of which the men complained as unjust. It was one of the most formidable outbursts of domestic violence in the history of the United States, requiring the aid of the Federal army for its suppression. The Fifth was, at an unexpected time, called upon to assist in a large degree in defense of the City of Baltimore, and the regiment discharged its duty most creditably under the most trying circumstances. The announcement of the wage reduction was made by John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in the following order published July 11:



COLONEL WILLIAM P. ZOLLINGER.

To the Officers and Employees of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company:—

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The depression in the general business interests of the country continues, thus seriously affecting the usual earnings of railway companies, and rendering a further reduction of expenses necessary, therefore be it

Resolved, That a reduction of ten per cent. be made in the present compensation of all officers and employees of every grade in the service of this company, where the amount received exceeds one dollar per day, to take effect on and after July 16th instant.

Resolved, That the said reduction shall apply to the Main Stem and branches east of the Ohio river, and to the Trans-Ohio divisions, and that it shall embrace all roads leased or operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

It is hoped that all persons in the employ of this company will appreciate the necessity of and concur cordially in this action.

The board postponed action until some time after its great competitors, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central & Hudson River, and New York and Erie Companies had made similar reductions in pay, with the hope that this necessity would be obviated. In this they have been disappointed.

The president, in announcing the decision of the board, takes occasion to express the conviction and expectation that every officer and man in the service will cheerfully recognize the necessity of the reduction, and earnestly co-operate in every measure of judicious economy necessary to aid in maintaining effectively the usefulness and success of the company.

JOHN W. GARRETT, *President*.

The greatest discontent followed this announcement. A strike of all the engineers and firemen of the eastern part of the road took place, and the strikers lost no time in causing it to be generally understood that they intended to allow nobody to take their places. This, of course, resulted in a collision with the railroad company. Violence was first offered to men who attempted to run trains at Martinsburg, West Virginia, and soon extended to Cumberland. The local authorities there were unable to cope with the strikers, and Governor Carroll decided to send the Fifth and Sixth regiments to Cumberland, giving the order to General Herbert to move the troops on July 20. The same day the governor issued a proclamation warning all citizens to abstain from acts of lawlessness, and to aid the lawful authorities to maintain order. There was already in Baltimore so great a feeling of unrest and so many indications of excitement, that police commissioners, on the day the governor published this proclamation, deemed it prudent to order the closing of all the bar rooms and liquor saloons in the city.))

The news received in Baltimore during the day from the chief places on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road was not reassuring. The temper of the men of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern roads was the subject of gloomy dispatches. Ominous conjectures as to their future action were everywhere made. Strikes were hourly apprehended on the Ohio & Mississippi road, as well as on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton line. Crowds assembled at the newspaper

offices. The strike was the universal subject of conversation among business men and working people of Baltimore, but outwardly the city was still quite. One bulletin after another announced how rapidly the strike was spreading. Little groups of men gathered at the street corners, but still without any alarming signs of excitement, though it was known that the strike had extended to Cumberland, that Ohio and Illinois were threatened, and that in Pennsylvania the State military forces, near the places immediately affected, had been called out in consequence of the action of the men of the Pennsylvania and Erie roads. The western division of the Pennsylvania road was blockaded. On the Erie line the situation was nearly as bad. The militia of New York had also been called out, and appeals for Federal aid were being made from many quarters.

There was now no longer any doubt that there was work ahead for the Fifth Regiment. On the morning of the 20th the flag was raised over the armory and messengers were hurrying through the streets to summon the men to arms, in obedience to the governor's order. As has been said, its ranks had been reduced to 175 muskets. Some of these were away and the rest were scattered over the city. Fifteen were at Willow Springs, on the Patapsco, six or eight miles from town, and these did not reach their command until the next morning. At half-past three all that could be reached were at the armory. Captain Zollinger was there and assumed command. There were only 135 muskets, a pitiful number to confront a desperate and determined mob of thousands, but they were men ready to do their duty. Their captain and many of the others had been under fire before, and danger was nothing new to them. Twenty rounds of ammunition was distributed to each man. At 6.40 o'clock the assembly was sounded, and about 7 o'clock the regiment left the armory for Camden Station, then to take the cars for Cumberland in obedience to the command of the governor. Company H had the right of the line, and Company C, commanded by Captain

Robert P. Brown, the left. At the corner of Eutaw and Franklin streets the regiment passed a crowd consisting principally of boys and young men, who threw a small volley of stones at the soldiers. But little harm was done by the stones, and no attention was paid to the crowd.

Down Eutaw street the regiment marched in column of fours. Pratt street had been passed, when the crowd grew seriously hostile. It was their object to keep the soldiers from going against the strikers at Cumberland. Near Camden street a great mass of people blocked the way, and the stones commenced to fly, and shouts and yells arose. As the regiment drew near to Camden street, the command, "Companies left front into line, double time!" was given, and the company front swung its solid line across the street from curb to curb, while a similar solid line was formed in the rear. For a short time a regiment 1,000 strong could not have answered the purpose more effectually.

"Battalion, halt!" was the next order, and the next, "fix bayonets!" gave the mob an idea of what was intended. "Carry arms!" was the command then given; and with the men in a position in which arms, shoulders, and rifle-barrels could be used as levers and fulcrums, the last order of the movement, "forward, march!" was given by the captain commanding, and the regiment went through and over the crowd. When the men who had made themselves the chief obstacles in the way had picked themselves up, and some distinct purpose had been formed by the crowd, the regiment was in the depot, and the entrance guarded by the sentinels of the Fifth, who had relieved the three policemen who were guarding the doors. Shots were fired during the short struggle, and a storm of yells and curses followed the soldiers.

Twenty or more of the men, chiefly those of Companies C and H, were hurt by the volleys of stones, and had to be supported by their comrades. In the depot were the chief civil authorities of the city and some of the prominent officers of the Baltimore & Ohio. The mob's

purpose was soon formed; it was to prevent either the Fifth or the Sixth regiment from going to Cumberland. In this the mob was successful, not by a forcible resistance but by the riotous events of the hour which followed. The train which had been ordered to take the Fifth to Cumberland stood under one of the passenger sheds. It consisted of ten ordinary cars and a Pullman car for the officers. Steam was up on the engine and all was ready for departure, when the mob surged into Barre street, and in an instant occupied the place. The engineer and fireman were driven from the cab, and the locomotive soon had the appearance of having been in collision with a brick house, so many were the bricks lying around and on it. In a few minutes the engine was disabled. As the darkness increased the rioters took bolder measures. On the Fifth the work of guarding the greater part of the immense amount of property in and around the depot devolved.

It was not long before fire, always the rioter's most formidable weapon, began to be used by the mob. The train-dispatcher's office was set on fire, and some of the cars began to burn. The wood-work of the lower part of the depot itself caught fire. The bells of the fire-engine houses told where the fire was, and the men of the department answered quickly enough, but the lines of hose were cut and the firemen driven away. The depot was the center of one surging mass, extending all around it.

The situation had now become so serious, and the mob had gathered and enlarged to such proportions, that it was evident the Fifth Regiment and the City Police together were not strong enough to subdue it and protect the city perhaps from some such serious conflagration as later took place at Pittsburg. The Sixth Regiment had gone to pieces, and so the governor, acting upon the advice of the officials of the city, made a call upon the President of the United States "to furnish a force necessary to protect the State against domestic violence." The dispatch was sent from Camden Station and in a

short time a response came from George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, promising aid, but saying that a call would probably have to be made upon neighboring States. In a short time an order was sent to the officer in command of Fort McHenry to go, with his artillery, to the relief of the Maryland authorities.

Soon after reaching Camden Station the Fifth Regiment entered the train of cars which was waiting to carry it to Cumberland.

After the men of the Fifth had entered the cars, Company C was ordered out to drive the mob away from the Barre street crossing. When the company reached that street, it was found to be too small to reach from house to house. Company K was then ordered to assist it, and the two companies, in division front, under the command of General Herbert and Captain Zollinger, with fixed bayonets and at double time, charged up Barre street nearly to Sharp street, the mob scattering in every direction. Some few who were not quick enough were hurt, more or less, by bayonet wounds.

The admirable handling of the troops by the trained veterans in command made some compensation for their insignificant numbers. While there were guards at all of the openings, nearly half of the regiment was employed in relieving the guard, marching constantly from one post to another, and making a show of numerical strength vastly greater than the actual strength. Trying work it was, but it had its effect. Had the rioters fully understood how few soldiers there were about the station they would either have obtained possession of every part of the depot by open assault, or been subjected to a bloody repulse.

Of course, it would have been folly to have sent the regiment to Cumberland and leave the quiet City of Baltimore exposed to the fury of the mob, and at the request of Ferdinand C. Latrobe, mayor of the city, the governor countermanded the order to go to Cumberland.

That night the men of the Fifth slept on their arms. Sixteen sentinels, guarded Camden street, and the men



COMPANY B, THIRD BATTALION, "IN HEAVY MARCHING ORDER," FROSTBURG, MD., 1894.

not on sentinel duty lay in the street with knapsacks for pillows and their arms beside them. There was a small, two-story frame house, used then as a tobacco stand, on the north side of Camden street. Over this house the rocks began to fall, and they continued to drop down upon the soldiers for hours. The auditor's office, on the third floor of the depot, was used as a hospital, and here Drs. Alan P. Smith and William H. Crim were kept busy. Seventy-seven men needed their services during the first two days of the riot. No man was expected to remain long off duty on account of any but serious injuries. One of the men, whose nose had been broken, went up to the hospital and had the organ straightened by some rough surgery and was sent down stairs again. The sentinels were relieved every two hours, with four hours off duty.

Thomas A. Symington, the adjutant of the Fifth, was present at Camden Station. Besides Captain Zollinger, of Company H; Captain Robert P. Brown commanded Company C; Captain W. S. Anderson, Company F; Captain John D. Lipscomb, Company B; Captain Charles H. Reeves, Company G; Captain William P. Herbert, Company K, and Captain S. Sands Mills, Company D. E. C. Johnson, the commissary, and Robert J. Miller, the quartermaster, reported at the armory.

For about two days the men obtained their meals at Joyce's Hotel, on the north side of Camden street, until the arrangements for rations had been made.

In 1877 the regiment did not have the Gatling gun which it later possessed. This piece was obtained in August, 1878, two old brass howitzers being given in exchange for it.

Friday evening 59 men of the Sixth Regiment joined the Fifth at Camden Station, but they were in a demoralized condition, and during the night numbers of them deserted, until by morning only 11 men were left, and these were incorporated with the Fifth.

CHAPTER XV.

THE RIOTS CONTINUE.

THE FIFTH ON DUTY AT CAMDEN STATION.—THE SIXTH PRESENTS A SAD CONTRAST.

Saturday dawned upon a city convulsed with excitement. All business was suspended, bank presidents were alarmed, and United States property became the subject of no little anxiety. During the day John L. Thomas, the Collector of the Port of Baltimore, concluding that strong measures of a preventive nature ought to be taken to assure the protection of the Custom House and the United States bonded warehouses at Locust Point, telegraphed to Washington for a small body of troops. In the answer it was suggested that he might organize a force. This was impracticable. However, on Saturday night Collector Thomas ordered the revenue cutter Ewing, which had arrived in port, over to Locust Point to watch over the Government warehouses. In half an hour after receiving the order Captain Fenger, the commander of the cutter, had steam up and crossed the channel. The cutter's guns were soon trained on the approaches to the warehouses, and a detail from Fort McHenry came to aid in the guard work. On the same night, the Light street steamers, upon coming into port, anchored in the stream instead of at their wharves, to remove the danger of fire.



CORPORAL WILEY, CO. E,
1898.

The attack of the mob on the Sixth Regiment was one of the most exciting incidents in the history of Baltimore

in recent years. Upon receipt of the orders of the governor for the regiment to move to Cumberland, the non-commissioned officers were dispatched to summon the men. As the time was short, orders were given to sound the military alarm. Just at 6.30 o'clock, P. M., as the streets were filled with mechanics and workmen from the factories, the big bell on the City Hall began to toll the alarm. The call was taken up by a bell on the Fireman's Insurance Building, on the corner of South and Water streets, and the din was heard all over the city. Soldiers were seen hurrying to the armory. The Sixth Regiment Armory was situated on Front street, diagonally across from the Shot Tower, in a densely populated district where the mass of the population was in entire sympathy with the strikers, and opposed to the use of the militia against them. In an incredibly short time the streets surrounding the armory were packed with a howling mob, some of them armed with pistols. Soldiers on their way to the rendezvous were intercepted and ill used, and the few policemen confronting the rioters at the door of the armory were defied and impotent. Two hundred and fifty men succeeded in reaching the armory, and this body was within, under the command of Colonel Peters, and the mob outside was awaiting to attack them as they marched out of the building.

The building was a warehouse and entirely unfitted in every respect for the use of an armory. The armory was on the second and third floors, and the only egress to the street was down a steep and narrow stairway wide enough for only two men to march abreast. The door was opened by the policemen, and Company I, with 40 men under Captain Wm. H. Tapper, went out into the street at 8.15 P. M. As soon as they appeared a storm of stones and brickbats rained upon them, accompanied by some pistol shooting. The men wavered for a minute, but finally fell in line and began their march to Camden Station, Company I marching in the front with fixed bayonets, followed at intervals of a few yards by Company F, whose appearance was greeted by a

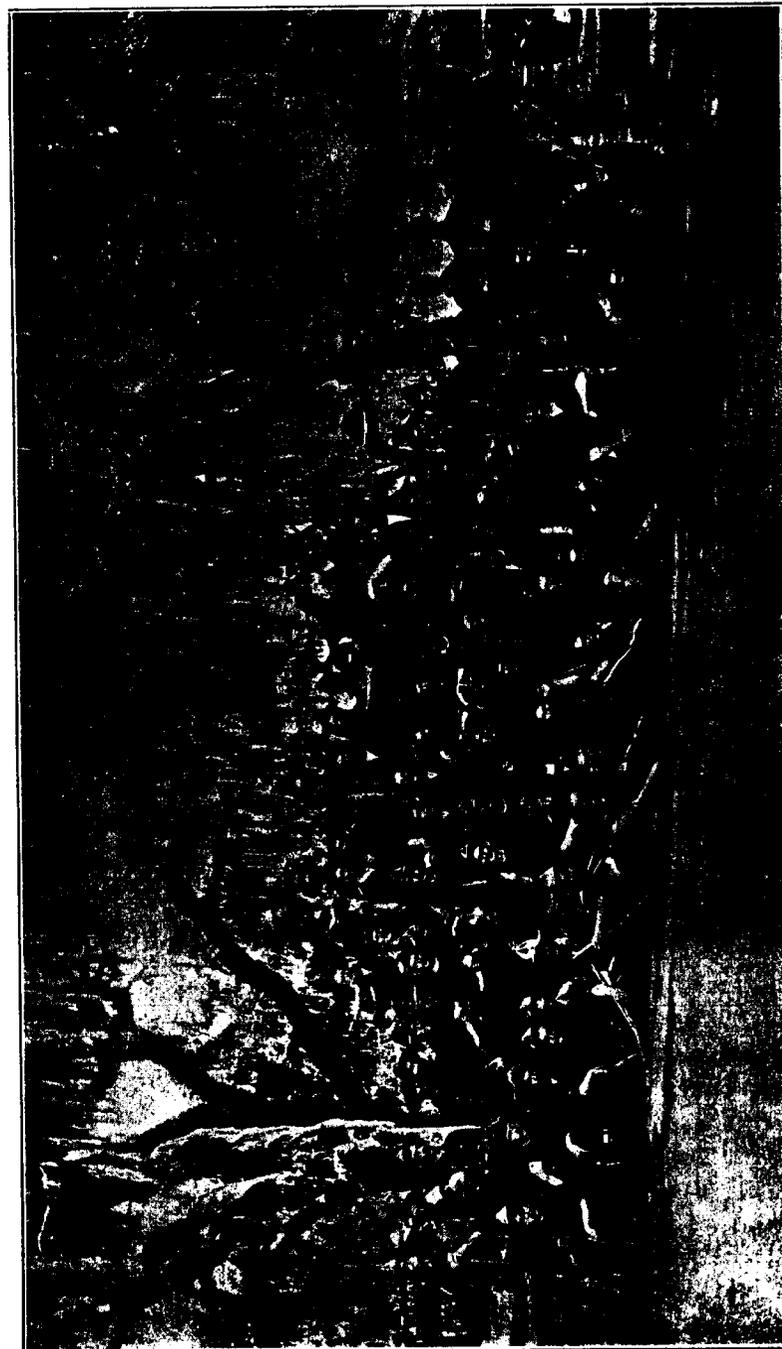
continuous shower of stones, which drew a destructive fire in return. A volley was fired up Fayette street, driving the crowd over the bridge there, and as the mob was fleeing up Fayette street the soldiers moved by way of Front street to Baltimore street, and thence westwardly toward Camden Station. But the mob had not gone far—only to Harrison street, the first place offering shelter from the musket shots; and as the soldiers passed Harrison street, a few minutes after leaving the armory, the crowd attacked them in the rear. After wheeling and firing, the soldiers passed up Baltimore street at a run, followed by a mob. Fleeing towards Camden Station, without regard to order, the soldiers, with their new breech-loading rifles, left a bloody track. At Harrison street one man fell dead with a bullet through his breast, fired by one of the men of the Sixth, and three others were dangerously wounded. Many of the members of the companies which went up Baltimore street were driven from the ranks, and sometimes the shots sounded like platoon-firing. At the corner of Baltimore and Holliday streets two young men and a newsboy were shot. A drinking-saloon, the windows of which had been broken by bullets, received the wounded in that neighborhood, and the surgeon of the fire department attended them. When the detachment crossed North street the way behind them had been cleared for a time with their rifles, but the men were still firing. Half of the men had been driven from the ranks. About 120 men left the armory, and but 59 reached Camden Station. In its march to the depot the bullets of the detachment killed ten persons and wounded 13 more. Company B, by order of Colonel Peters, being the last to leave the armory, marched by way of Front street to Gay to Baltimore street, in order to avoid the hostile crowds. The last volley by the men of the Sixth was fired near the corner of Baltimore and Light streets. Twilight was coming on when the men of the Sixth joined the Fifth at the depot. Colonel Peters arrived in a carriage shortly after nightfall.

Around the Fifth Regiment Armory also a great crowd had collected while the regiment was gathering, but of a very different character from that which had gathered around the armory of the Sixth. Each member of the Fifth, as he arrived at the armory in response to the call, was received with shouts of applause, and the regiment marched down Eutaw street, greeted with cheers as they went. It was not until they neared Camden Station that the hostile mob was encountered.

All day Saturday there was a sullen quiet in the city. At Camden Station the work of the previous night was seen in smashed and partly burned cars, an injured locomotive or two, and a considerable damage to the car shed and train dispatcher's office by fire. Early in the morning two trains were started for Washington, but then the effort to keep the line open was abandoned, and at noon not a wheel was turning anywhere on the Baltimore & Ohio road. All day long the Fifth Regiment, reinforced by the police, held Camden Station. Guard mounting and military duty went on as if there were a state of war.

Nightfall, however, brought with it a renewal of rioting and disturbance. The mob, which had never entirely disappeared during the day, began to increase in size as the darkness came on, until there was a dense gathering of lawless people of the lowest classes of the city, who were generally inflamed with drink. In all the violence the railroad men had taken but little part, confining themselves to an effort to prevent the moving of the trains and to dissuade or otherwise prevent those who had been put to work to supply the places of the strikers. Early in the evening, under cover of the darkness, the mob began to hurl stones at the soldiers in the depot.

At the Eutaw street crossing was the line of sentinels belonging to Company H, of the Fifth, and at the Howard street crossing the sentinels of Company K were posted. On the north side of Camden street all was dark, and the buildings seemed deserted. The main body of police-



COMPANY M, FIRST BATTALION, U. S. VOLUNTEERS, TAMPA, FLA., 1898.

Capt. Geo. L. Deichmann.
Lieut. David W. Jenkins.

men were in the depot, and with them were Police Commissioner Gilmor, Marshal Gray, Deputy Marshal Frey, and some of the district captains. A short distance in front of the sentries were dense masses of men. Hardly an hour of darkness had elapsed when a light appeared in the distance, growing brighter and larger every moment, and a short time after the bells rang out an alarm from box 42. This was the signal for action. At both ends of the guarded space on Camden street the mob burst into a chorus of yells, and surged towards the soldiers, throwing such a storm of rocks, supported by a rattling of pistol shots, that scarcely a soldier in the street escaped unhurt. The two companies were on their feet in an instant. Down at Howard street Captain Herbert called his sentinels in, and the next moment the command "Load, ready, aim!" was given and the muskets were leveled, but the crowd knew enough about military affairs to understand the order which generally followed, and fled from that part of the street with such astonishing speed that any firing was unnecessary. At Eutaw street the sentinels were not called in. Company H threw its line up the street, with fixed bayonets, and then followed a struggle in which the mob, which did all of the firing, strove to break the line. But the soldiers kept their line solid until the struggle had ended. When the outbreak occurred, a body of policemen sallied from the depot, headed by Marshal Gray, and with revolver in one hand and espantoon in the other, grappled with the mob, and while the bayonets of Company H pressed the rioters back, the police made arrests by the dozen. A temporary guard-room was established in the depot, and there the captured rioters who could not be transferred at once to a police station were held under a guard of the Fifth. It was not long before there were imprisoned in the men's waiting room of the station, over a hundred men. They were rough, savage looking men, nearly like tramps in appearance, and nearly all were drunk and ferocious. Not one railroad man was among them.

Mt. Clare was an object of solicitude. Infuriated men who wanted to destroy the railroad company's property would naturally be expected to apply the torch to the company's workshops, especially as they were so easily accessible. Measures to prevent destruction there were taken, and although the force to guard the place was a small one, it proved to be a fairly efficient one. The rioters were out in great numbers on Saturday night, on the line between the station and Viaduct Switch. At 10 o'clock a crowd of over 100 collected at the foundry at the Carey street bridge, and loud threats to burn the building were freely made. There is not much doubt that these threats would have been put into execution but for the sudden appearance of Captain Lipscomb with Company B, of the Fifth. An unexpected volley from these men fired over the heads of the rioters put them to flight, and for a few hours there was comparative quiet about the neighborhood.

A long train of coal oil cars stood upon the track at Viaduct Switch. Two hours after midnight the mob set it on fire. The police fought both the rioters and the flames. Later, a company of 50 marines came to their assistance. Much was saved, but the damage amounted to over \$12,000.

MESS CALL.

Soup-y, Soup-y, Soup—
 Not a single Bean.
 Coffee, Coffee, Coffee—
 Not a bit of Cream.
 Pork-y, Pork-y, Pork-y—
 Not a streak of lean.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE RIOTS DIE OUT.

A REMARKABLE INCREASE IN THE FIFTH'S MEMBERSHIP.—
WARM PRAISE FOR THE REGIMENT.

Sunday morning relief came to the little band of soldiers who had been so long on duty at Camden Station, and gave them an opportunity to get some rest and sleep. This relief came in the shape of a body of Federal regulars with their artillery. Thence, forward in doing guard duty at Camden Station, the Fifth and the United States soldiers took equal shares. The Federal artillery troops brought with them two long Napoleons—guns of a formidable pattern.

The number of troops in the city on Sunday was sufficient for quelling any mob that might gather, and so, for the first time since the previous Friday, there was a feeling of security, although the trouble was not all over by any means. The Fifth Regiment, ever since it had entered Camden Station, had gathered strength. Some of its members who had been out of town hurried back and joined the ranks. Many recruits offered themselves and were enlisted. The Sixth Regiment had disappeared, and was then practically disbanded, except Company I, Captain W. H. Tapper and First Lieutenant John L. Ellis. Both of these officers were veterans, Captain Tapper, of the Federal, and Lieutenant Ellis, of the Confederate Army. They and their company had stood shoulder to shoulder with the Fifth, and on Tuesday they were bodily mustered into the Fifth as Company L. It was the design to at once increase the militia force of the State by recruiting the Fifth up to a thousand men, and by the formation of two more regiments of the same strength; but this was not accomplished. When the Fifth marched back to their armory there were 500 men of them instead of the little band that had marched out.

On Sunday morning there were 2,000 soldiers in Baltimore, and there were expected 2,000 more in a day or two. This strength it was intended to increase by the presence of the war vessels *Powhatan* and *Sowatara*, with 500 marines, which had been ordered to Baltimore. The police force of the city had been doubled by swearing in 500 special policemen, to be held in reserve at the various police stations and to patrol the posts from which the regular force had been withdrawn. Among these special policemen were some of the most eminent men in the city. Disorderly crowds showed their hostile feeling towards the United States troops which were arriving, but open attacks were not attempted. About noon a special train rolled into the President Street Depot, and a corps of United States Engineers disembarked. The battalion came from Willis Point, New York, and consisted of Company A, Captain J. S. Hanbury; Company B, Captain M. Miller, and Company C, Captain W. S. Livermore, with seven officers and 107 men. Brigadier-General H. G. Abbott commanded the detachment. Its arrival had not been expected, but a crowd gathered and greeted the soldiers with groans and hisses. As the detachment marched up President street to Pratt street, stones were thrown. Finally, one of the soldiers in Company A was struck on the head. The commanding officer sharply ordered a halt and turned his men on the crowd, which immediately fled. The battalion resumed its march to the Sixth Regiment Armory.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, arrived at 10 o'clock in the morning from New York and established his headquarters at Barnum's Hotel. He was accompanied by General R. Arnold, inspector-general; Colonel W. G. Mitchell, his aide, and General C. G. Sautelle. The staff officers were kept busy by their chief. Every few minutes orderlies arrived or departed. Passenger travel to Washington was resumed at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning.

That the citizens of Baltimore were thoroughly aroused

and resolved to protect the city from mob-rule was shown by the rapid manner in which preparations were made for the organization of two new regiments, to be called respectively the Seventh and the Eighth, and the hundreds of men who answered the first call for recruits. Men of wealth and prominence gladly volunteered to serve in the ranks. The Fifth Regiment's armory was used as a recruiting station, and early on Sunday it was occupied by the corps of United States Engineers, who brought with them from the armory of the Sixth Regiment the two brass howitzers, sets of harness, 2,000 rounds of ammunition, 250 muskets and accoutrements, as well as a number of uniform suits left behind by the Sixth Regiment. Governor Carroll, with his staff, and Adjutant-General Bond had their headquarters at the City Hall. Numerous consultations were held with General Hancock during the day, the principal subject discussed being the action to be taken in the event of grave emergencies. It was the common opinion that the day would be a quiet one, and that no exertion of military strength would be needed.

The call for volunteers for the two new regiments was made by the governor and adjutant-general, after consultation with a number of prominent citizens. Each regiment was to consist of 1,000 men, in ten companies, commissioned officers to be selected from citizens who had been in active service during the war between the States. General James Howard was commissioned as colonel of the Seventh Regiment, and General Charles E. Phelps was appointed colonel of the Eighth. From that time the armory of the Fifth was alive with men until all fear of riots had subsided.

General Herbert, whose headquarters continued to be at Camden Station, was the senior officer of that rank at the depot, and commanded all of the force there. General R. B. Ayres, who had come from New York in command of the United States forces from Governor's Island, also had his headquarters there. General Abbott's Engineer Battalion and Torpedo Corps removed on Monday

to the Camden Station barracks. These troops made a formidable body of men, and with their "shovel" bayonet, intended primarily for trench-digging, but suggestive of ghastly wounds, and their axes, were able to overawe the rioters in their own locality by their mere appearance. About the same time Colonel Haywood's company of marines left Baltimore for Philadelphia. By the order of the President, General Hancock departed from Baltimore at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Before leaving he called on Governor Carroll, at the City Hall, and held a final conference with the latter. The governor expressed his great satisfaction at the prompt manner in which the President answered his call for aid, and also for the efficient way in which the aid had been extended. General Hancock himself was thanked for his presence and counsels. In the governor's opinion, the troubles in Baltimore were in a fair way to be settled. The event showed that he was right, but two weeks elapsed before public tranquility was restored. The riot died very hard, and the State was forced to spend \$80,000 to restore peace.

There was a demonstration at Camden Station on Sunday morning which did not become more than a passing agitation. Large crowds again assembled at the Eutaw and Howard street crossings of Camden street, as well as at the Barre and Lee street openings of the depot. They were regarded with suspicion, although it was clear that curiosity was the only motive of many of the people. There was, however, no lack of turbulent men, whose threats were both loud and deep. Deputy Marshal Frey, with 20 picked police officers, announced that he was going to clear Howard street. Part of the crowd, by his advice, departed, and then the line of policemen forced the crowd back to Pratt street, when it dispersed. Squads of policemen also cleared Camden street eastward for about 200 yards, during the day, and a detachment of the Fifth dispersed a crowd on Eutaw street.

The regiment had been in camp a few days when an election of field officers was held. These would have

been elected earlier, perhaps, had not the events of the first few days kept the men too busy for an election. The command of the regiment was naturally given to Captain William P. Zollinger, of Company H. Captain Robert P. Brown, of Company C, was elected lieutenant-colonel, and Captain John D. Lipscomb, of Company B, major. Captain Zollinger wore, during these days, one of the two handsome swords presented to him by the men of his company.

On Saturday, July 29, in accordance with a decision of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad officials, freight business over their road, which had been suspended for eight days, was resumed, and the brigade—for such the military force had become—was marched to the south side of the railroad tracks extending from Locust Point elevators westward.



Company C, of the Fifth, was thrown out as a body of skirmishers on the north side of the track, while the brigade was drawn up in line of battle on the south side, with the regulars on the right, Ramsey's battery in the center, and the Fifth Regiment on the left. An immense crowd gathered and hissed the train crews, but there was no offer of violence. About one dozen freight trains were started up the road with 10 or 12 soldiers on each, and the cars were taken through to their respective destinations without any trouble. A few days before this two companies had been detailed each day to watch the bridges along the line of the railroad as far as Frederick Junction. After freight traffic had been re-established, the brigade was dismissed, and the Fifth went into camp at Riverside Park. There the regiment remained until the following Saturday, and then the command was marched to the city and dismissed. The service rendered by the regiment during the riot called forth the following expressions of appreciation:

BALTIMORE, August 4, 1877.

Special Order No. 18.

I. The Fifth Regiment, I. M. N. G., is hereby directed to move from the camp at Riverside to the armory in the city.

II. The regiment will be held in readiness to assemble at short notice, should any necessity arise for its further service.

III. The excellent discipline and soldierly bearing displayed by this regiment under the trying circumstances of the late disturbances is highly creditable both to the officers in the command and to the citizens who have been called upon suddenly to perform military duty.

IV. In the name of the people of the State of Maryland, the commander-in-chief tenders them his sincere thanks for the service they have rendered, and gladly expresses the belief that the State will sustain with pride the organization which has thus given additional proof that the civil powers will be maintained in the execution of the laws and the suppression of disorder.

V. Brigadier-General Herbert is charged with the promulgation of this order.

By order of the commander-in-chief,

FRANK A. BOND, *Adjutant-General.*

JAMES R. HERBERT, *Brigadier-General Commanding.*

When the regiment was dismissed the men were ordered to report at the armory twice every day. Quiet and order again prevailed in the city, but another outbreak was regarded as possible. One hundred men were detailed as a permanent guard, which remained on duty

at the armory for about ten days. The riots had ended. For its conduct in this riot the Fifth received commendations from all sides. The *Army and Navy Journal* declared the Fifth had acted with the discipline of regular troops, and had suppressed the riot without unnecessary bloodshed. No man fired without orders. "We are proud to see," the *Journal* added, "on the side of law and order, our old friend of Confederate fame, Harry Gilmor. It is he and the likes of him that made the Fifth do itself as much honor as the Sixth reaped discredit." It was not until the 10th of August that the governor issued his order discharging the regiment from active duty. On that day there was an election of officers. Captain R. P. Brown, of Company C, was elected lieutenant colonel; Captain John D. Lipscomb, of Company B, was made major. Both of these officers had been members of the regiment from its organization. Lieutenant George T. Beall succeeded Captain Lipscomb in command of Company B, and Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Rogers became captain of Company C. Private H. H. Flack, who was wounded at Camden Station, was promoted to second lieutenant. Towards the last of August the militia received their pay from the State for their services in the field, which had been on the average 26 days.

The first parade of the Fifth Regiment, after the riots, took place in Baltimore, on October 15, 1877. There were then 400 muskets in line. At the funeral of Commodore Hollins, on January 21, 1878, the regiment acted as an escort, and later on, in June, at that of ex-Mayor Kane.

CHAPTER XVII.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW EXEMPTING HONORARY MEMBERS FROM JURY DUTY.—MR. WALLIS' OPINION.

The message of Governor John Lee Carroll to the Legislature in 1878 was written shortly after the great strike of 1877, and the lawlessness and strife which accompanied it. The Sixth Regiment had been disbanded and the governor said that "the Fifth Regiment, thoroughly organized, and numbering 500 men, with a few companies of cavalry and infantry scattered through the State, comprise the whole military organization to which we must look for the maintenance of order in case the public peace should again be disturbed." The governor recommended an increase in the force and a larger appropriation for its support. He also recommended the repeal of the law exempting honorary members of the regiment from jury duty. The fee of the honorary members of Fifth Regiment was fixed at \$10 a year, so that citizens by the payment of that sum to the regiment avoided liability to serve as jurors. This honorary membership was the source of a considerable revenue to the regiment. The number of honorary members is limited by law to the number of active members. "Many of the most capable citizens," the governor declared, "escape jury service by this annual payment of \$10, and that the State cannot afford to deprive the public of the services of efficient jurymen in order that the militia may be better sustained." The Legislature, however, did not act upon the governor's suggestion. The constitutionality of the law giving this exemption had been questioned as far back as 1870. The question was submitted to S. Teackle Wallis, who gave the following opinion on April 30, 1870: