

Battery D, Maryland Light Artillery, was organized June 24 to November 2, 1864, and assigned to the defenses of Washington.

Batteries A (Rigby's) and B, Maryland Light Artillery, were organized from August to October, 1861, and originally constituted a part of the Purnell Legion.

They had a splendid record, and particularly distinguished themselves at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862, as a part of that grand park of artillery which drove back, with such severe losses, the victorious troops of Lee and saved the Army of the Potomac.

Again, at battles of Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862, Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, and Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863, they were conspicuous for their gallant and efficient service.

All of the aforementioned regiments of infantry and cavalry and batteries of artillery enlisted for three years, or during the war—that is, the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Thirteenth Regiments of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers; the First Regiment of Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers, and Cole's Cavalry (First Regiment, Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers); Batteries A (Rigby's), B and D, Maryland Light Artillery; and the Baltimore Battery, Maryland Light Artillery (Alexander's).

The older commands, as aforesaid, on the expiration of their terms of enlistments, re-enlisted for the war—that is, the First, Second, Third, Fifth Regiments of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers; First, Second, Third Regiments of Potomac Home Brigade Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, and the First and Second Regiments of Eastern Shore Infantry, Maryland Volunteers; the First Regiment of Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers, and Cole's Cavalry (1st Regiment. P. H. B. Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers); Companies A, B and C Cavalry, Purnell Legion; Patapsco Guards, Independent Company of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers.

The Ninth and Tenth Regiments of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, were organized in July, 1863, to serve six months; they were really emergency men, to aid in repelling the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by General Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. Both regiments rendered good service, and the Ninth Regiment was surrounded and captured by an overwhelming force of the enemy, after a gallant defense at Charlestown, Va., October 18, 1863.

The Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, was organized June 16, 1864, to serve one hundred days, as emergency men, to repel the invasion of the State by General Early's Confederate Army, and participated in the battle of Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864—a battle made necessary against odds, in order to save the Capitol at Washington from capture.

The Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers (one year's men), was composed of the re-enlisted men of the Eleventh Regiment Infantry, one hundred days' men, and also of consolidations with seven companies of the re-enlisted men of the First Regiment, Eastern Shore Infantry, Maryland Volunteers.

Captain Charles Chaille Long, of this regiment, afterwards became a colonel in the Egyptian army, and served on the staff of General C. P. Gordon during his campaign in the Soudan. He is widely known for his literary and scientific attainments.