

not as fortunate as the major part of Banks' Division, for it had hardly prepared itself for the inclement winter season when the regiment was ordered to march to Williamsport to repel an anticipated advance of the enemy into Maryland. After a midnight march the regiment reached Williamsport and learned that the enemy were operating further up the Potomac in an effort to destroy the locks on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Promptly marching to the point of attack, the regiment aided in repelling the enemy.

The headquarters of the regiment were established at Four Locks, and a number of companies detailed for duty at the crossings of the upper Potomac. Whilst on this duty, a number of attempts of the enemy were foiled and spirited engagements were had at old Fort Frederick, Cherry Run and Dam No. 5.

The regiment continued on this duty until the night of the 7th day of January, 1862, when Col. Kenly, with Companies A, B, C, E, G and I, made a forced night march through a pitiless snow storm, over North Mountain to Hancock, Maryland, then being besieged by General (Stonewall) Jackson's Confederate Army.

The arrival of the First Regiment of Maryland Infantry Volunteers and other reinforcements caused the enemy to speedily retire via Romney to their winter quarters at Winchester, Va.

The First Maryland Infantry was now brigaded with the 46th Pennsylvania Infantry, 28th New York Infantry and 5th Connecticut Infantry, and constituted Williams' Brigade (3d Brigade), General Banks' Division (afterwards 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 5th Army Corps).

The regiment, with the 3d Brigade, remained on the upper Potomac until the 28th day of February, 1862, when it marched to Williamsport, and on the 2d day of March, 1862, crossed the Potomac river into Virginia with Banks' Division, and marched through a blinding snow storm to Martinsburg, Virginia, which was occupied without opposition.

On the 5th day of March, 1862, the regiment skirmished with the enemy at Bunker Hill, and again on the 8th and 11th near Winchester, Virginia.

On the 12th day of March, 1862, the regiment occupied Winchester, Va., after slight opposition with Williams' Brigade.

On the 23d instant the regiment, whilst on the march from Winchester to Centreville, Va., was ordered to return immediately by a forced march to Winchester for the relief of General Shields' Division, that had been attacked by General Stonewall Jackson's Confederate Army. Happily, General Shields had repulsed the enemy, and the regiment joined in the pursuit of the Confederates.

Company B, of the regiment which had remained at Winchester on detached duty, took part in this Union victory.

The regiment, with Banks' Division, continued the pursuit of the enemy up the Shenandoah Valley as far as Harrisonburg, when it slowly returned down the valley and, by order of General Banks, the regiment, under Col. Kenly, with two companies of the 29th Pennsylvania Infantry and a section of Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, proceeded to Front Royal, Va., where, one week later—that is, on the 23d day of May, 1862—this little command was attacked by the army of General Stonewall Jackson, 18,000 strong.

The engagement that ensued reflected great credit on the regiment. If the enemy had succeeded in a speedy capture or annihilation of the regiment, the capture of Gen-