

The Twelfth Regiment of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, was organized July 30, 1864, as another emergency regiment for one hundred days, and was assigned to guard duty to enable veteran regiments to proceed to the front.

The Second Regiment of Cavalry, Maryland Volunteers, was organized from July 1, 1863, to August 19, 1863, for six months, as an emergency regiment and for special service in Southern Maryland.

Batteries A and B (Second), Maryland Light Artillery, were organized in July, 1863, to serve six months, and were assigned to garrison duty in the fortifications for the defenses of Baltimore, Md.

The Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, with the First Regiment of Infantry, constituted the famous Maryland Brigade. This brigade, after rendering valuable service in Western Maryland and West Virginia, became a part of the great Army of the Potomac, and from the year 1863 to close of the war was an integral part thereof, sharing all of its hardships, marches, vicissitudes, reverses and victories until the close of the war.

The history of the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Infantry was substantially the same. The gallant conduct of these regiments during the campaign of 1864 and 1865, under General Grant, until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, reflected great honor and credit upon themselves and the State of Maryland.

These regiments were made up of Marylanders from all sections of the State. Many distinguished and representative Marylanders were officers in these regiments, amongst whom might be mentioned Colonel Harrison Adreon, of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, afterwards Postmaster at Baltimore, Md. The Hon. Edwin H. Webster, a prominent lawyer of Harford County, a member of Congress for several terms, and afterwards Collector of Customs at Baltimore, was the first colonel of the Seventh Regiment. He was succeeded by the Hon. Charles E. Phelps, also a member of Congress, who was severely wounded, and breveted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battlefield, and who is at present one of the Justices of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City, highly respected and honored by all classes of our people as a jurist and a citizen. Colonel Andrew Dennison, of the Eighth Regiment, came of an old mercantile family of Baltimore, Md., lost an arm in battle, and was breveted brigadier-general. He was afterwards Postmaster at Baltimore.

The Sixth Regiment of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, known as "The Fighting Sixth," was one of the two Maryland regiments (the First Regiment of Infantry being the other) classified by Colonel Fox as one of the three hundred fighting regiments of the war who suffered the severest losses.

The Sixth Regiment had certainly a very brilliant record, and during a long period of its service was a component part of the Sixth Army Corps, which rendered such splendid service to the Union cause, both under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and under Grant in the Wilderness and through to the end. Colonel John W. Horn, of this regiment, was promoted brigadier-general, and was afterwards at the head of several Maryland institutions, displaying rare executive ability in their management.

The Fifth Regiment of Infantry, Maryland Volunteers, fought at Bloody Lane on the Antietam battlefield, September 17, 1862, with distinguished gallantry, and its