The men had learned that morning that once in the city, they would be disembarking and traveling nearly a mile across town to Camden Station to board a Southern-bound train that would take them the rest of the way to Washington.

“Stones flew thick and fast. Rioters rushed at the soldiers ... Men fell on both sides.”

Baltimore Mayor
George W. Brown
• April 19, 1861 •

Baltimore — On a peaceful Friday in April 1861, thirty-five train cars pulled by wood-burning locomotive and carrying eleven companies of the sixth Massachusetts Volunteers chugged into President Street Station on the east side of Baltimore.

The men had learned that morning that once in the city, they would be disembarking and traveling nearly a mile across town to Camden Station to board a Southern-bound train that would take them the rest of the way to Washington.
IN MEMORIAM

“No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel
the graves of our dead!
Under the sod and dew,
Waiting for judgement day
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray”

Francis Miles Finch

Robert Kinney
1967 ✫ 2017

Photos by Kat Zalewski Bednarek
According to Brown, anchors had been pulled from a nearby wharf and placed on the track near the intersection of Pratt and Gay streets.

Nearby, sandbags had been piled up to block the procession of the remaining train cars. The order came through for the men aboard the trains to return to President Street Station and re-trace their path down Pratt Street by foot. They disembarked from the cars to the jeers and taunts of the ever-growing crowd.

Four companies of the Massachusetts regiment would re-appear minutes later at the double-quick, marching with faces forward in the direction of Camden Station.

The mob howled, moving in to greet the line of blue soldiers.

“Stones flew thick and fast. Rioters rushed at the soldiers and attempted to snatch their muskets, and at least on two occasions succeeded. With one of these muskets a soldier was killed. Men fell on both sides,” Brown said. “The uproar was furious.”

“The soldiers fired at will, remembering that the corner of South Street, several citizens standing in a group fell, either killed or wounded. It was impossible for the troops to discriminate between the rioters and the by-standers.”

Reports from Brown noted a young lawyer—known then as a quiet citizen—who seized the flag of one of the companies and nearly tore it from its staff. He would be shot through the leg, but later joined the Confederacy, rising to the rank of captain. The mayor also detailed the death of a small boy shot while observing the riot from a vessel sitting in the water.

“Four of the Massachusetts regiment were killed and 36 wounded. Twelve citizens were killed,” Brown penned. “The number of wounded among the latter has never been ascertained.”

The actions on the streets of Baltimore that day resulted in the first bloodshed of the American Civil War, which immediately impacted Maryland’s position in the conflict. In the hours and days following the riot, efforts were made to secure the city from further troops entering the city by rail, while armed forces prevented secessionists from overtaking key military points, such as Fort McHenry.

In May, Union General Benjamin Butler and the 8th Massachusetts—by way of the PW&B Rail Road and then Annapolis—occupied Baltimore in the dead of night and, with the blessing of Lincoln, enacted marshall law that would remain in place for the entirety of the war. Even if it had voted to secede, the Old Line State would have been unable to break away from the North.

The riots saw to that.

Said Brown: “Then was shed the first blood in a conflict between the North and the South; then a step was made which made compromise or retreat almost impossible; then passions on both sides were aroused which could not be controlled.”
FROM: ‘RECOLLECTIONS OF A MARYLAND CONFEDERATE SOLDIER’

BY McHENRY HOWARD

“To Mr. McHenry Howard,

You are hereby notified that you have been this day enrolled by us in the Militia Forces of the United States, in the State of Maryland, under the Act of Congress of July, 1862, in the Third Enrollment District of Baltimore County corresponding to the 3rd Election District of said County, and will hold yourself in readiness for any such Military duty as under the Laws and Constitution of the United States may be required of you.”

-R.S Williamson
-Enrolling Officers

McHenry found out the story behind the letter.

After talking with a servant, two men arrived at the Howard House insisting on seeing Mrs. Howard. Elizabeth Key Howard was the daughter of Francis Scott Key (of Fort McHenry fame) and the niece of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney.

She met the men at the door. They said, “Madam, we are the enrolling officers and we have come to get the names of the male members of your family. Have you a husband or sons capable of bearing arms?”

“Yes,” Howard said. “A husband and six sons.”

“Your husband, What is his name and where is he?”

“Charles Howard (Charles Howard was the son of John Eager Howard, the hero at the Battle of the Cowpens in the Revolutionary War). He is a prisoner at Fort Warren”

“And your eldest son?”

“Frank Key Howard. He is also in prison with his father.”

“And your next son?”

“John Eager Howard. He is a captain in the Confederate Army.”

“And the next?”

“Charles Howard. He is a major in the Confederate Army.”

“And the next?”

“James Howard. He is a lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate Army.”

“And the next?”

“Edward Lloyd Howard. He is a surgeon in the Confederate Army.”

“Your youngest son?”

During this time the men were becoming flustered and finally said, “And your youngest son?”

“McHenry Howard. He is also in the Southern Army and with Stonewall Jackson and I expect he will be here soon”. (This was during the Maryland Invasion by Lee and Jackson in 1862).

Mrs. Howard proceeded to shut the door in their faces. The enrolling officers retired to the sidewalk and wrote the above mentioned note, sliding it under the door before they left.
Tracking the ship that transported the Union troops involved in the Pratt Street riots

By JORDAN SCHATZ

PERRYVILLE, MD.— Before it burnt and sank in the evening hours of Dec. 8, 1888 in the dark waters of New York City’s Harlem River—nearly 160 miles north of its hometown in Perryville, Md.— the massive ferryboat “Maryland” served as one of the most critical sailing vessels of the entire American Civil War.

Propelled by two giant water wheels and weighing in at a remarkable 1,150 tons, the impressive double-ended, iron-hulled “Maryland” held a distinguished career as the shortest-lived, first Northern troops south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

For a dozen years prior to the 1866 construction of the Pennsylvania, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Bridge across the Susquehanna River in Perryville, the “Maryland” transported PW&B wood-burning locomotives and passenger cars from Perryville to the opposing shore town of Havre de Grace, located nearly a mile away across the fast-flowing river.

A week-long journey into history books revealed the famous ferryboat’s spirited life story—one that included the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers (of Baltimore Riot lore), the infamous Union General Benjamin F. Butler and even Old Ironsides’ herself, the USS Constitution, the hero ship of the Revolutionary War.

Beginning in 1858, the “Maryland” harmlessly transported trains across the Susquehanna, near the point where it flowed into the Chesapeake Bay. That all changed on April 19, 1861.

Baltimore Riot

When President Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 militia to rise up in response to the Confederates’ bombardment of Fort Sumpter in April 1861, the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers—numbering nearly 700 men—answered the call. They departed from Boston by train and two days later, arrived in Perryville around sun up on April 19. From there, they boarded the “Maryland,” which took men, train car and locomotive across the Susquehanna and unloaded them in Havre de Grace. The men then embarked the rest of the way to Baltimore, where they would make the trek across the city to Camden Station—and the Washington D.C.-bound B&O Rail Road.

The shores of Havre de Grace can seen across the Susquehanna River from Perryville. The ferryboat Maryland transported Union troops bound for Baltimore across this mile-wide river: A somber end to an otherwise extraordinary career.

For the next five years, the “Maryland” would transport Union troops down the Chesapeake and across the Susquehanna until the conclusion of the war. That was when the PW&B Rail Road finished construction of a bridge across the river—at the time, one of the largest and most expensive rail bridges ever built in the world.

The ferryboat would sit unused for a decade before finally finding a new home in the north, transporting trains across the Harlem River between New Jersey and New York City. From 1876 until a disastrous kitchen fire in 1888 crippled the vessel, the ship made four trips a day across the river. A somber end to an otherwise extraordinary career.

THE REGIMENTAL QUARTERMASTER
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For over 50 years it has been our pleasure to provide high-quality products, at reasonable prices, to our customers, the Civil War Collectors, Curators, Hobbyists, Living Historians, Reenactors, Skirmishers and anyone who loves History and Reenacting.
A Journey: Discovering the fate of Philip Pindell, a private in 2nd Md.

By PATRICIA RICH

LOTHIAN, MD.—A few months ago, I purchased a book, "Cemetery Sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland," compiled by Christine N. Simmon. While perusing the notes, I came across an entry for the Pindell Family Cemetery, located in Lothian on private property. The note read: "A few Pindells listed, but only one in the appropriate area, so I focused on him.

Philip Pindell was born June 18, 1839, to Rinaldo and Mary Pindell of Anne Arundel County, Maryland. When his father passed away in February, 1862, Pindell became the head of household which contained his mother, two sisters and at least seven slaves. His property was not large, but was profitable. When the

Union draft order of 1862 was issued, Pindell, who could not support a cause he didn't believe in, decided that he would instead go South. Although his exact enlistment date is not known, on August 12, 1862, Pindell, with the aid of his cousin, Hamilton Tillard Smith, a lawyer, transferred ownership of his land, livestock, and slaves to his sister, Lucy Welch, prior to leaving for Virginia, presumably to avoid confiscation of the land by the Union government. He would become a private in Company A of the 1st (2nd) Maryland Infantry (he joined just as the 1st was disbanded and then reformed as the 2nd).

Pindell would most likely have participated in the Second Battle of Winchester, before arriving in Gettysburg in the late afternoon of July 1. He would have joined the Marylanders in their assault on the Union positions on Culp's Hill, and rejoiced in their initial success in breaching the works. But things were not to go so well on the morning of July 3, when relentless artillery fire and a ferocious assault by Union infantry drove the Confederates back.

Edward "Allegheny" Johnson ordered a bayonet charge, and although appalled by the order, Gen. George H. "Maryland" Steuart had no choice but to obey. The result was a wholesale slaughter of the Confederate troops. It was during this assault that Pindell fell, with a wound to the head.

He was captured on July 4 along with his cousin Hamilton, who quite possibly remained by his cousin’s side, at the detriment of his own safety. Hamilton was sent via Westminster and Baltimore to Fort Delaware, while Pindell was sent to Chester General Hospital outside of Philadelphia due to the severe nature of his wound. Pindell would die on August 21, 1863, almost a year to the day of his leaving to join the army. He was first buried in Philadelphia, but reinterred in the family cemetery back in Anne Arundel County.

But his story doesn’t end there. Private Pindell (voluntarily) aided the interests of science when a section of this skull where a musket ball had pierced it was boiled the remains of the Union dead laying in the field, covered with a thin layer of soil, and a group of medical students “found on the field preparing skeletons, and in a cauldron [they were] boiling the remains of heroes.”

It seems that scientists were gathering bones—particularly those that were the result of more unusual wounds—for the Army’s new medical museum in Washington, D.C. Specimens were being collected from the battlefields and the hospitals in hopes that the study of them might result in better care for the wounded on the field. Private Pindell (voluntarily) aided the interests of science when a section of this skull where a musket ball had pierced it was boiled the remains of the Union dead laying in the field, covered with a thin layer of soil, and a group of medical students “found on the field preparing skeletons, and in a cauldron [they were] boiling the remains of heroes.”

A local citizen, Jenny Jacobs, went out touring the first day’s field after the battle had ended and wrote an account of her experiences. She wrote of the Union dead laying in the field, covered with a thin layer of soil, and a group of medical students “found on the field preparing skeletons, and in a cauldron [they were] boiling the remains of heroes.”

Where the rest of Pindell’s body resides now is unknown. It is not certain whether it was removed to another location when the property was sold, or if it remains at the original site of the family plot in Lothian.
Civil War Day

Company D utilizes smart phones to connect students with history

Five members of Company D spent the day at Perryille Middle School in Cecil County, Md. on Wednesday, March 29.

Hundreds of students walked through camp — taking part in drill, learning how to load rifles and discovering the history, weapons and gear of the Second Maryland.

Led by Capt. Jake Duda, Company D also connected the students to history through technology. The kids used their smart phones to scan bar codes on objects in the “Interactive Tent” to further learn about life in the Civil War.

Photos by Kat Zalewski Bednarek
ALL ABOUT SOCKS: Maintaining healthy feet in historical fashion

By RICH WARD
True Marylander

As we begin to prepare for the up and coming spring campaign, a great way to improve your impression and maintain healthy feet is to invest in and use wool period socks. Yes, I’m writing about socks.

So you don’t think socks are very interesting? Well you’ve probably never heard or been captivated by a presentation from Karin Timour, the Queen of 1840’s-1860’s period of wool knitting of socks, scarves, hats and gloves. For over an hour at the Maryland, My Maryland event back in September, 2012, she talked about proper measurements, patterns, construction, yarn size, wool type and health benefits, etc., and improving your impression with period correct wool socks vs. cotton socks.

Plus, everything else you wanted to know about period wool socks that you didn’t know you needed to know. If you ever had on hand any of her reproductions or made references to common and famous socks, hats, scarves and gloves of the period and in various collections and museums.

Wool socks are definite-ly a must for reenactors if you want your feet to be happy, as anybody who’s been in the military and had to march for miles under heavy marching conditions will attest.

There are many prob-lems with wearing cotton socks under campaign conditions. Cotton socks tend not to form well to the feet under stress and during heavy activity such as forced marches and heavy marching or such as forced marches and during heavy activity to the feet under stress tend not to form well.

On the other hand, wool walks away and evaporates moisture, maintains it’s insulating properties and cause the to be cooler in the summer and warm in the winter than wear-ing cotton socks. The wicking effect that helps evaporate the moisture and keep the skin dry also helps reduce bacter-ial and fungal infections. Wool also tend to form to the feet and cushions the feet during heavy activity and re-suces the almost- perfect temperature, which helps lessen the effect between the feet, insoles and cotton socks, creat-ing blisters, planta-fasciitis and holding onto moisture that creates a perfect environment for bacterial and fungal in-fections such as athletes feet and trench foot. Also cotton tends to absorb and hold on to moisture, because of this, the insu-lating properties of cot-ton are not very good causing the body to lose temperature in the cold and hold on to heat when it’s hot.

Cotton is a plant fiber, and re-suces the almost-perfect cellulose. Cotton is part of the Boll or seed pod of the cotton plant that helps protect the seeds and absorb water to nurture and hydrate the seeds and aids in dispersal of the seeds.

On the other hand, wool wicks away and evap-orates moisture, maintains it’s insulating properties and cause the to be cooler in the summer and warm in the winter than wear-ing cotton socks. The wicking effect that helps evaporate the moisture and keep the skin dry also helps reduce bacte-rial and fungal infections. Wool also tend to form to the feet and cushions the feet during heavy activity and re-suces the almost-perfect temperature, which helps lessen the effect between the feet, insoles and cotton socks, creat-ing blisters, planta-fasciitis and holding onto moisture that creates a perfect environment for bacterial and fungal in-fections such as athletes feet and trench foot. Also cotton tends to absorb and hold on to moisture, because of this, the insu-lating properties of cot-ton are not very good causing the body to lose temperature in the cold and hold on to heat when it’s hot.

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Another aspect of wear-ing proper period correct socks is how they were constructed. Rela-tively constructed or knit-ted were often custom measured and made to fit the wearer. Even socks knitted by a knitting ma-chine had better benefits that modern-made products do. As Karin Timour explained, most socks made, whether hand-knitted or machine-knitted, had the heel and toe cap hand-knitted and then attached to the body of the sock seamlessly. That means the toe and heel cap was attached us-ing a type of hinge joint that joined the two pieces together and laid flat as opposed to a seam that is sewed, creating a raised seam. The flat hinge type seam/joint helped reduce blistering and pressure points on the toes and heels unlike the raised seams in modern socks.

There is another practi-ces available. Also socks that didn’t have separate heel/toe caps could be cut out and replaced by another cap. Another cap could be re-moved and new ones knit-ted and attached back on the sock. Before differ-ent color toes and heels of socks became decorative options on socks if it was usually because the sock had been mended or repaired and the origi-nal color wool was no lon-ger available. Also socks that are historically correct as well as their more insulation SOCKS. At $40, the USSC socks are a good deal. They are sized for your foot size. Also there are several other sutlers that sell correct hand knitted socks like South Union Mills. Also W & W W & W mills.

S&S Sutler currently has in stock the US Sani-ty Commission version of socks that are made on original knitting ma-chines from the 1860’s and these are historically correct as well as their more insulation SOCKS. At $40, the USSC socks are a good deal. They are sized for your foot size. Also there are several other sutlers that sell correct hand knitted socks like South Union Mills. Also W & W W & W mills.

Karin Timour: “I cur-rently make a wide variety of socks, sleeping hats, balaclavas, wristers, mittens (including ‘shooter’s mittens’), gloves and scarves. All of my work is based on surviving origi-nal artifacts with good provenance or printed direc-tions that pre-date mid-April, 1865.”

I will say, one of the rea-sons I recommend using sutlers over Timour is she is very expensive and it takes forever to get your merchandise. She’s like si-months to a year — so I don’t buy from her any-more unless I see her at an event and she has what I need in stock. Plus, she doesn’t have a web site. You have to e-mail her and she will e-mail you back. But if you want a unique reproduction off of any original in the MOC or another muse-um collection she is the go-to person.

JOIN COMPANY D!

ENLIST TODAY!

HOME OF THE DEREILCTS
On the 17th of May, 1862, the initial 12-month term of duty for the 1st Maryland Regiment’s Company C, expired, resulting in the men arguing for discharge immediately.

During this period, the regimental commander George H. (Maryland) Steuart had already earned promotion to brigadier general and given the duty to form the Maryland Line. Meanwhile, Bradley T. Johnson had been promoted to colonel and received command of the regiment. Johnson, despite seeing eye-to-eye with his disgruntled men, refused to desband the 1st Maryland mid-campaign. Unrest ensued.

By May 22, the night before the Battle of Front Royal, unrest degenerated into full-blown mutiny. Both Steuart and Johnson attempted to work with the men but they were unsuccessful. However, knowledge of the uprising remained a secret and kept from the ears of Stonewall Jackson. When orders came to engage the enemy, Johnson told his soldiers:

“You have heard the order, and I must confess are in a pretty condition to obey it. I will have to return it with the endorsement upon the back that the First Maryland refuses to meet the enemy”, despite being given orders by General Jackson. Before this day I was proud to call myself a Marylander, but now, God knows, I would rather be known as anything else. Shame on you to bring this stigma upon the fair name of your native state - their honor and that of the glorious Old State. Marylanders you call yourselves - profane not that hallowed name again, for it is not yours. What Marylander ever before threw down his arms and deserted his colors in the presence of the enemy, and those arms, and those colors too, placed in your hands by a woman? Never before has one single blot defaced her honored history. Could it be possible to conceive a crime more atrocious, an outrage more damnable? Go home and publish to the world your infamy. Boast of it when you meet your fathers and mothers, brothers, sisters and sweethearts. Tell them it was you who, when brought face to face with the enemy, proved yourselves recreants, and acknowledged yourselves to be cowards. Tell them this, and see if you are not spurned from their presence like some loathsome leper, and despised, detested, nay abhorred, by those whose confidence you have so shamefully betrayed; you will wander over the face of the earth with the brand of ‘coward’, ‘traitor’, indelibly imprinted on your foreheads, and in the end sink into a dishonored grave, un-want for, un-cared for, leaving behind as a heritage to your posterity the scorn and contempt of every honest man and virtuous woman in the land.”

Johnson’s speech worked. The 1st Maryland Regiment responded to the regimental colors, picked up their weapons and shouted “lead us to the enemy and we will prove to you that we are not cowards”.

The Maryland Confederates won the day, marking the only time in United States military history that two regiments of the same numerical designation and from the same state have engaged each other in battle.

The Maryland Confederates captured Colonel Kenly in the process.
TO ARMS!
ABLE-BODIED MEN
for the
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REMEMBER BALTIMORE!!!
Volunteers Needed!
Both Military and Civilian
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