

n 1861, Baltimore found itself in a civil war fought on the docks, streets, waters, and farms of the South's northernmost city, home of the "Star-Spangled Banner." The flag had helped unite the young nation in 1814, but 47 years later it represented despotism and tyranny to some Americans, while to others it symbolized "a high and delicate trust" to preserve the Union. In February, distrust and threats of disunion culminated in the midnight passage of president-elect Abraham Lincoln through Baltimore to thwart a rumored assassination attempt.

On April 19, five days after the Union surrendered Fort Sumter, South Carolina, the tensions in Baltimore exploded in violence. Confederate sympathizers attacked Massachusetts troops en route to Washington, D.C. along the Pratt Street waterfront. The war's first casualties fell in Baltimore's streets, inspiring Marylander James E. Randall to write the intensely pro-Southern "Maryland, My Maryland," which became the state song in 1939. By summer, Union troops occupied strategic rail and shipping depots to guard

communication lines to Washington. Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus resulted in the temporary imprisonment of the Maryland legislature and Baltimore's government. U.S. troops garrisoned Federal Hill and Fort McHenry, aimed their guns at the city, and ensured Federal control for the remainder of the war. In June 1861, an officer wrote, "The loss of Baltimore would have been the loss of Maryland; the loss of Maryland would have been the loss of the national capital, and perhaps, if not probably, the loss of the Union cause."

Baltimore became U.S. Middle Department headquarters on March 22, 1862, to coordinate regional military activities. After the Battle of Antietam on September 17, during the first Confederate invasion of the North, the city received thousands of wounded, transforming parks, warehouses, churches, and hotels into hospitals. Fort McHenry became a prisoner-of-war transfer facility and nearby Locust Point served as a munitions depot, with supplies transported to the

front from Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminals. Lincoln used the victory at Antietam to issue the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, making the war for the Union a war for freedom as well.

In June 1863, Gen. Robert E. Lee invaded the North a second time, following his stunning victory at Chancellorsville, Virginia. After the Confederates crossed the Potomac River into Maryland, the Union marched in pursuit from the Washington defenses. Baltimore hastily constructed and strengthened barricades and fortifications. On July 3,

> the city's residents heard the guns of Gettysburg, 50 miles northwest, as "distant thunder." When word of the Union victory arrived, an officer on Federal Hill wrote, "The good news from Gettysburg made all hearts rejoice; not so much that Baltimore was safe (though, with a Union defeat the Confederate flag must certainly have waved over it), as that the country was safe, and the whelming tide of invasion was turned." Soon, vast numbers of wounded arrived, and 7,653 prisoners were transported on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad trains for confinement in Fort McHenry before transfer to Point Lookout and Fort Delaware.

By 1864, war-related business dominated Baltimore's economy. Lincoln delivered a fund-raising speech at the city's U.S. Sanitary Fair in April and spent the night at Mount Vernon Square, a wealthy residential area that three years earlier had been a secessionist hotbed. In July, the third and last Confederate invasion ended at the outskirts of Washington, D.C., after the Battle of Monocacy (although a Confederate victory) had enabled Federal reinforcements to strengthen the capital's garrison. Baltimore, the nation's second most-fortified city, added more than 40 forts and redoubts during the war. Early in 1865, they were stripped of men for the final campaigns in Virginia. Late in April, Lincoln's funeral train stopped in Baltimore while flags at Fort McHenry and elsewhere flew at half staff in honor of the assassinated president and symbolized, as well, all the Americans lost in the conflict.

est known for its association with the "Star-Spangled Banner" during the War of 1812, nearly half a century later, Fort McHenry played several different roles during the Civil War. After the fall of Fort Sumter, South Carolina, and the Baltimore Riots of April 1861, Maryland Unionists looked to the fort to safeguard their cause in a city with strong support for secession. Gen. William W. Morris' 2nd U.S. Artillery occupied the fort in May 1861, one of 32 regiments to serve as garrison troops during the conflict. Some of the fort's guns were trained on Baltimore instead of the Chesapeake Bay, to help curb secessionist ardor and rally loyal citizens.

Lincoln's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus resulted in the temporary detention and confinement of hundreds of Maryland civilians suspected of disloyalty. Many of them were held at Fort McHenry. Among them was newspaper editor Francis Key Howard, who wrote on September 13, 1861, "[the] day, forty-seven years earlier, my grandfather, Francis Scott Key ... wrote the song so popular. ... The flag which he proudly hailed, I saw waving, at the same



Fort McHenry during the Civil War.

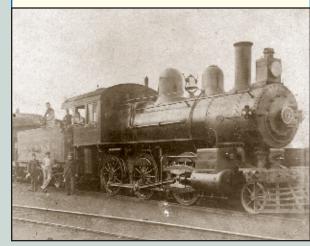
place, over the victims of as vulgar and brutal a despotism as modern times have witnessed." The civilian prisoners soon had the company of Confederate soldiers, as prisoners of war were confined on the grounds outside the fort while awaiting transfer to Point Lookout, Fort Delaware, or Johnson's Island. Their numbers swelled after major battles, particularly those at Sharpsburg, Maryland, in September 1862, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1863. By war's end, an estimated 15,000 men had been confined at the fort, but only 15 had died there. At least three executions occurred there: two soldiers and a civilian for murder.

Some Union and Confederate officers wounded in combat in the Eastern Theater of war were treated at Fort McHenry's 60-bed post hospital. James L. Kemper and Isaac R. Trimble were among the notable Confederate generals who survived "Pickett's Charge" at Gettysburg on July 3, 1863. They were transported to downtown Baltimore by railroad and ambulance wagon, treated at city hospitals, then brought to the post hospital to recover and await transfer by steamship to permanent Federal prisoner-of-war installations.

After the Civil War, Fort McHenry was used periodically as an active military post. In 1933, two years after Francis Scott Key's poem became America's National Anthem, the fort was transferred to the National Park Service and designated a National Monument and Historic Shrine.

more was the rail center of Maryland and the North's gateway to the South. Three railroads terminated there—the Baltimore and Ohio, the Northern Central, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimoreand connections to two others were just outside the city. Because locomotives were banned from the city's streets, passengers either walked or rode in horse-drawn cars between connecting stations. On April 19, 1861, a mob attacked U.S. Army soldiers marching between the two stations en route to Washington, D.C. In what became known as the Baltimore Riots, the crowd threw bricks, and the soldiers opened (or returned) fire. Four soldiers were killed and 39 wounded, while 12 civilians died and "dozens" more were injured. After Federal control was reasserted, Baltimore's railroads became part of the network supplying the U.S. Army for the rest of the war. Civil War-era locomotive

uring the Civil War, Balti-



★HOSPITAL TOWN ★

n the weeks following the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, and again after the Battle of Gettysburg in July 1863, Baltimore became a vast hospital complex for the wounded men who poured into the city. The Antietam casualties arrived on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Frederick, Maryland. As thousands of Union and Confederate soldiers hobbled or were carried from the trains, authorities transformed 22 churches, hotels and cotton and tobacco warehouses into medical facilities. Nearly all of Baltimore's public parks still in use today, including Patterson's Park, Federal Hill, and Druid Hill Park, as well as other open spaces, were used for hospitals. Thousands of the Gettysburg casualties were cared for in downtown Baltimore, while Fort McHenry's post hospital treated many of the Confederate officers wounded during Gen. James Longstreet's famous assault (often mistakenly called Pickett's Charge) on July 3, 1863. A pressing need for treating the wounded closer to the battlefields led to the creation of several relief organizations in Maryland.

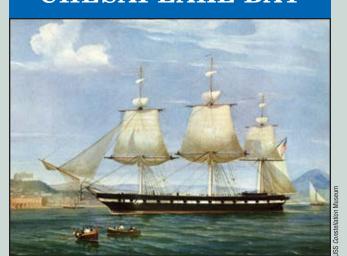


U.S. General Hospital, Patterson Park, Baltimore

CHESAPEAKE BAY

"Attack on the Massachusetts 6th

at Baltimore, April 19th, 1861"



The U.S. Navv and their ships, such as USS Constellation.

he U.S. Navy's actions in the Chesapeake Bay during the Civil War were similar to its operations throughout the South. From Baltimore to the Virginia Capes, naval vessels tightly blockaded the coastline to keep desperately needed supplies from Confederate armies, as well as to protect the vast numbers of Union vessels that transported men and supplies to the front. In addition, the navy actively assisted the U.S. Army with amphibious support, while also seeking battle with the ships of the Confederate navv.

With the fall of Norfolk, Virginia, in 1861, the port of Baltimore became a vital base for the U.S. Navy's activities in the Chesapeake. The city's shipyards repaired vessels damaged in battle, while its many steamship companies provided vessels that could be converted for military use. Inland, the navy utilized the city's industrial power, with Baltimore's mills producing steam engines for warships as well as armor platingincluding that used on USS Monitor.

THE 1864 CAMPAIGN

'n July 1864, Confederate Gen. Jubal A. Early, having cleared Virginia's Shenandoah Valley of Union troops, marched his corps into Maryland to threaten Baltimore, free Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout and attack Washington, D.C. He and commanding Gen. Robert E. Lee also hoped to lure Union troops away from Petersburg, Virginia, to reinforce the capital's defenses and, thereby, relieve the pressure on Lee. Early's maneuver was the South's third and last invasion of the North.

In response, the Union rush Gen. Lew Wallace's force of 5,800 men from Baltimore and an infantry division from Petersburg to confront Early on the banks of the Monocacy River near Frederick, Maryland, on July 9. Called "The Battle That Saved Washington," the fight was a Confederate victory, but it cost Early a critical day's march on the U.S. capital. Wallace retreated east on the



Gen. Jubal A. Early



Gen. Lew Wallace

MARYLAND

CIVIL WAR

TRAILS

* * *

stubborn defense bought time for troops from Petersburg to reach Washington, D.C. by steamship and repulse Early's July 11 attack. Meanwhile, Confederate Gen. Bradley

Baltimore Turnpike, reinforcing Ellicott

Mills, the Thomas Viaduct in Relay, and

the depleted defenses of Baltimore. His

T. Johnson led his cavalry brigade toward Point Lookout, cutting telegraph lines and burning trains and railroad bridges. Maryland's own Maj. Harry Gilmor's detachment engaged Union cavalry and cantured Union Gen. William R. Franklin who later escaped. Gilmor got no closer to Point Lookout than the mouth of the Gunpowder River northeast of Baltimore.

Early retreated to Virginia on July 12, having failed to free the Confederate prisoners. He succeeded, however, in putting a fright into Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, and his raid temporarily drew Federal troops away from Petersburg.



Maj. Harry Gilmor

AFRICAN AMERICANS



Sgt. Maj. Christian A. Fleetwood

he Emancipation Proclamation, issued January 1, 1863, authorized the recruiting of African Americans as United States soldiers. Gen. William Birney and his staff raised seven regiments of what were called United States Colored Troops (USCTs)—the 4th, 7th, 9th, 19th, 30th, 39th, and 118th—in Maryland during the Civil War. The Maryland General Assembly offered bounty money to each man who enlisted as well as to owners who freed their slaves for service. Many slaves, however, freed themselves from their masters and ran away to join the Union forces.

Of the sixteen African-American soldiers who received the Medal of Honor during the Civil War, five were Maryland natives: Sgt. Maj. Christian A. Fleetwood, Baltimore, 4th USCT; Sgt. Alfred B. Hilton, Harford County, 4th USCT; Sgt. Decatur Dorsey, Howard County, 39th USCT; and Pvt. William H. Barnes and Sgt. James H. Harris, St. Mary's County, 38th USCT.

LINCOLN

braham Lincoln came to Baltimore three memorable times between 1861 and 1865. The first occasion was before dawn on February 23, 1861, en route to his inauguration in Washington, D.C. When detective Allan Pinkerton feared that a pro-Confederate mob might attack Lincoln's carriage as he transferred from President Street Station to Camden Station, the president-elect agreed to slip quietly from one station to the other and safely o to Washington, D.C. Later that day, a pro-Confederate mob harassed Mary Todd Lincoln, traveling separately, as she transferred trains. As president, Lincoln returned to Baltimore on April 18, 1864, to speak at the Maryland State Fair for Soldier Relief, almost three years to the day after the Baltimore Riot, in which Confederate sympathizers attacked U.S. Army troops on their way south to the capital. Lincoln was so impressed with the positive change in the city's political climate that he referred to it in his speech as "both great and gratifying." Lincoln's third passage through Baltimore was on the morning of April 21, 1865, six days after his assassination, when the funeral train arrived at Camden Station. After a procession through the city and a public viewing in the Merchant's Exchange, Lincoln's body was transferred to the train that carried him home to Springfield, Illinois, for burial.

A HOUSE DIVIDED

COVER "Attack on the Massachusetts 6th at Baltimore, April 19th, 1861" Drawn by William Bomberger and engraved by George E. Perine.

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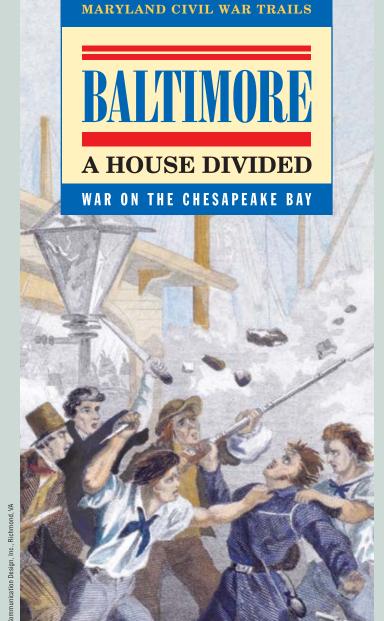








visitmaryland.org Wes Moore, Governor Aruna Miller, Lt. Governor



How to Use this Map-Guide

This guide showcases a collection of sites that portray the Civil War story in Baltimore and the surrounding Chesapeake Bay region. Central to this collection, is the one-and-ahalf mile walking tour along Baltimore's Inner Harbor that depicts the April 1861 riot when Confederate sympathizers attacked the 6th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment as they marched to trains en route to Washington D.C. Information contained here and along

the Trail highlights stories that have been hidden within the landscape for more than 140 years. Follow the bugle trailblazer signs to waysides that chronicle Maryland's deeply divided loyalties and to many of the Civil War's lesser-known but important sites. The Trail, including a number of additional sites, can be

driven in one, two or three days depending on traveler preference. Destinations like Chestertown, Port Deposit, Bel Air, Ellicott City, Westminster and Frederick offer charming ambiance that can be enjoyed all-year long while Baltimore and Rockville offer a more sophisticated urban environment. Amenities include dining, lodging, shopping, and a variety of attractions that illustrate Maryland's important role in the Civil War. For more detailed travel information, stop by any Maryland Welcome Center, local Visitor Center or contact any of the organizations listed in this guide. For additional Civil War Trails information, visit civilwartrails.org. For statewide travel information, visit **visitmaryland.org**.





Follow these signs to more than 1,500 Civil War sites

For more information on the Civil War, recreation, and traveling in Maryland, please visit:

Maryland Office of Tourism Development 401 E. Pratt Street Baltimore, MD 21202 877-333-4455 VisitMaryland.org

Annapolis & Anne Arundel County Conference & Visitors Bureau 26 West Street Annapolis, MD 21401

Visit-Annapolis.org **Visit Baltimore** 400 East Pratt Street 10th Floor

(888) 302-2852

Baltimore, MD 21202 877-BALTIMORE Baltimore.org Queen Anne's County Office

425 Piney Narrows Road Chester, MD 21619 410-604-2100 VisitQueenAnnes.com

Cecil County Tourism 1 Seahawk Drive North East, MD 21901

(800) CECIL-95 SeeCecil.org **Baltimore County**

Tourism and Promotion Historic Courthouse 400 Washington Avenue Towson, MD 21204 410-887-2849 EnjoyBaltimoreCounty.com

TRAVEL RESOURCES



Kent County Tourism Development

400 High Street Chestertown, MD 21620 410-778-0416 KentCounty.com

Howard County Visitors Information Center Howard County Tourism Council 8267 Main Street Ellicott City, MD 21041 800-288-8747

> **Carroll County Visitor Center** 210 E. Main Street Westminster, MD 21157 800-272-1933

CarrollCountyTourism.org

VisitHowardCounty.com

Historic Filicott City



Maryland, Inc.

800-925-0880

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Breathtaking views of rolling countryside and horse farms surrounding Baltimore (Inset) Kayaking on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay

Tourism Council of Prince George's County, MD Conference & Visitors Bureau Frederick County, Inc. 9200 Basil Court. Suite 101 151 S. East Street Frederick, MD 21701 Largo, MD 20744 888-925-8300 800-999-3613 VisitFrederick.org VisitPrinceGeorges.com

Conference and Visitors Hello Harford County MD Bureau of Montgomery County, 220 S. Main Street Bel Air, MD 21014 11820 Parklawn Drive, Suite 380 410-638-3059

> HelloHarford.com Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine

2400 East Fort Avenue Baltimore, MD 21230 410-962-4290

President Street Station 601 President Street

NPS.gov/fomc

410-385-5188 PresidentStreetStation.org **Monocacy National Battlefield**

4801 Urbana Pike Frederick, MD 21704 301-662-3515 NPS.gov/mono

★ POST WAR ★

lthough many Marylanders served on the Civil War's losing side, several former Confederates afterward played prominent roles in their native state. Adm. Franklin Buchanan, who commanded CSS Virginia (formerly USS Merrimack) the day before its famous battle with USS Monitor, served as president of Maryland Agricultural College, now the University of Maryland. Maj. Harry Gilmor, the partisan cavalry commander, returned to Baltimore as a businessman, city police commissioner, and colonel in the Maryland National Guard. Col. Henry Kyd Douglas, junior member of Jackson's staff who wrote I Rode with Stonewall, became a lawyer, judge, and commander of the Maryland National Guard.

It is often said that the victors in a war get to write its history, but Maryland's vanquished contributed greatly to the war's history and literature. Seventeen former Confederates published reminiscences about Maryland's role in aiding the Confederacy as compared to five Unionists.





Henry Kyd Douglas as a major in the Confederate army and as adjutant general of the Maryland National Guard.