



BALTIMORE

A HOUSE DIVIDED

WAR ON THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

- Route of General Johnson and Major Gilmer
- ★ Civil War Trails Site
- Other Civil War Related Site
- National, State or County Park
- i Information or Welcome Center
- 10 Mileage Between Sites

Plan Your Civil War Adventure

SCAN HERE

- #### ★ BALTIMORE RIOT TRAIL ★
- ★ **President Street Station** – The 6th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment began its march to Camden Station.
 - ★ **Flag Waving at Fawn Street** – Here the secessionist mob began attacking the marching Massachusetts soldiers.
 - ★ **Jones Falls Bridge** – The mob closed in as a railroad car carrying soldiers derailed.
 - ★ **Combat on Pratt Street** – Here the soldiers fired back, exchanging volleys with the mob.
 - ★ **Keep Back ... Or I Shoot** – Four soldiers were shot or beaten to death here.
 - ★ **Camden Station** – The rest of the Massachusetts regiment finally boarded the train, protected by their comrades' fire.
- #### ★ OTHER BALTIMORE CITY SITES ★
- ★ **Mt. Clare Station/B&O Railroad Museum** – Civil War-era trains are on display here.
 - ★ **Mt. Clare Mansion** – This U.S. Army training facility opened in the summer of 1861.
 - ★ **Crimea Mansion/Leakin Park** – Home of Ross Winans, a successful inventor and prominent Baltimorean, who was imprisoned at Fort McHenry for his pro-southern political activities.
 - ★ **Druid Hill** – Several U.S. Colored Troops regiments were organized here in 1863 and 1864.

- #### ★ WESTERN SHORE SITES ★
- ★ **Capturing Cocksவில்** – Maj. Gilmer occupied the town on July 10 and burned a Northern Central Railway bridge near here.
 - ★ **Glen Ellen** – This is the site of Maj. Harry Gilmer's home, a Gothic Revival house demolished after the war.
 - ★ **Lansdowne Christian Church** – This church and its stained-glass windows reflect a Civil War veteran's love for his comrades.
 - ★ **Perryville Community Park** – This small town quickly became an important Union outpost.
 - ★ **Rodgers Tavern** – Four-legged recruits were trained here at the "mule school" for arduous service in the U.S. Army.
 - ★ **Port Deposit** – A local artillery battery later found itself playing a vital role at Antietam.
 - ★ **Bel Air Court House** – In 1861, Union forces searched the town for Confederate sympathizers; area residents served in both armies.

- ★ **Alfred B. Hilton** – An African American soldier and a recipient of the Medal of Honor for his heroism at the Battle of New Market Heights.
- ★ **James Archer Birthplace** – Confederate Gen. James Archer led Texas troops through several campaigns and died in Richmond, Va., shortly after being exchanged as a prisoner of war.
- ★ **Jerusalem Mill** – A Confederate cavalry raid occurred here in 1864 as part of an attack on Washington.
- ★ **Mariner Point Park** – Here Maj. Harry Gilmer burned the Gunpowder River Bridge.
- ★ **Elkridge Furnace Inn** – George Dobbin built an "assembly hall" here after the war, on land once occupied by Union artillery, to help heal divisions among neighbors.
- ★ **B&O Railroad Station (Ellicott City)** – The oldest railroad terminus in the U.S. (1831) was guarded by Union troops throughout the war.
- ★ **Patapsco Female Institute (Ellicott City)** – Site of an important school that influenced young ladies of the North and South.
- ★ **Oakland Manor** – This was the home of Capt. George R. Gaither of the Howard County Dragons.
- ★ **Savage Mill** – This cotton-weaving mill was used for Federal service.
- ★ **Belair Mansion** – Plantation of Southern sympathizer George Cooke Ogles that struggled to survive during the war.
- ★ **Parole** – Here was a camp for captured and paroled U.S. soldiers awaiting exchange and reassignment.
- ★ **Sandy Point State Park** – William Evans, enslaved here, joined the United States Colored Troops (USCT).

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- ★ **Charles Sumner Post G.A.R. (Chestertown)** – Former U.S. Colored Troops established this Grand Army of the Republic post and built this meeting hall in 1908.
 - ★ **Kent County Courthouse (Chestertown)** – Federal authorities arrested local lawyer and newspaper publisher John Leeds Barroll in 1863 for reprinting a "treasonous" article.
 - ★ **Monument Park (Chestertown)** – Monuments here honor both Confederate and Union soldiers, including U.S. Colored Troops.
 - ★ **Queenstown** – Slaves escaped from their owners here to enlist in the U.S. Army.
 - ★ **Greensboro** – Pro-Union residents wrote to President Abraham Lincoln for help on September 13, 1862.
 - ★ **Hillsboro** – The great African-American leader, Frederick Douglass, once called this town home.
 - ★ **Denton Arrests (Denton)** – Several pro-Confederate Denton residents, including merchants, doctors and attorneys, were arrested and confined in Fort McHenry.
 - ★ **Revolution or Fraud? (Denton)** – Maryland's enslaved people were freed after the adoption of a new state constitution on November 1, 1864, but the revolutionary act was accompanied by accusations of voter fraud in Caroline County.
 - ★ **Covey's Landing** – Frederick Douglass, antislavery writer and speaker, was born into bondage a mile north of here.
 - ★ **Unionville** – Slaves and free blacks from here served as USCT, then founded the community after the war.



