



- ★ BALTIMORE RIOTS TRAIL ★**
- President Street Station** – The 6th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment began its march to Camden Station.
 - Fawn Street at President Street** – Here the secessionist mob began attacking the marching Massachusetts soldiers.
 - President Street at Pratt Street** – The mob closed in as a railroad car carrying soldiers derailed.
 - Gay and Commerce Streets at Pratt Street** – Here the soldiers fired back, exchanging volleys with the mob.
 - Light Street at Pratt Street** – Four soldiers were shot or beaten to death here.
 - Howard Street at Camden Station** – The rest of the Massachusetts regiment finally boarded the train, protected by their comrades' fire.

- ★ OTHER BALTIMORE CITY SITES ★**
- Battle Monument** – On the evening of April 19, 1861, Governor Hicks and Mayor Brown spoke here to try to calm down citizens after the Baltimore Riot.
 - Mt. Clare Station/B&O Railroad Museum** – Civil War-era trains are on display here.
 - Abbott Iron Works** – To avert further violence after the Baltimore Riot, the mayor ordered railroad bridges burned.
 - Mt. Clare Mansion** – This U.S. Army training facility opened in the summer of 1861.

- Church Home and Hospital** – Here Adeline Blanchard Tyler treated wounded Massachusetts soldiers after the Baltimore Riot.
- Crimesa 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.
- Federal Hill** – First occupied by U.S. troops in May 1861 to suppress secessionist violence in Baltimore, this became the site of a huge fort.
- Fort McHenry** – Famous for associations with “The Star-Spangled Banner,” it became a prison and hospital site.
- Greenmount Cemetery** – John Wilkes Booth and other notable Civil War figures are buried here.
- Loudon Park National Cemetery, Confederate Hill** – Established in 1862, this is one of 14 original national cemeteries. More than 600 Confederates are buried here.
- Maryland Historical Society** – Civil War artifacts are displayed here.
- Patterson Park** – This public park, opened in 1827, held a U.S. Army training camp and general hospital during the war.
- USS Constellation** – This vessel operated along the slave trade and protected U.S. shipping from Confederate raiders.
- Washington Monument at Mt. Vernon Place** – President Abraham Lincoln gave a stirring speech here on April 18, 1864.

- ★ WESTERN SHORE SITES ★**
- Baltimore County Historical Society/Cockeysville** – Near here, Confederate Maj. Harry Gilmer burned railroad bridges and wreaked havoc on his July 1864 raid.
 - Camp Chapel United Methodist Church** – Maj. Harry Gilmer and his raiders passed by this early Methodist chapel site in July 1864.
 - Catonsville Library** – This community, known as Relay during the war, was an important rail center.
 - Glen Ellen** – This is the site of Maj. Harry Gilmer’s home, a Gothic Revival house demolished after the war.
 - Hampton National Historical Site** – Southern sympathizer Charles Ridgely was elected captain of the Baltimore County Horse Guards at the outbreak of the war.
 - Robert E. Lee Park/Lake Roland** – Opened in 1861, the lake here served as Baltimore’s reservoir during the war.
 - Lansdowne Christian Church** – This church and its stained-glass windows reflect a Civil War veteran’s love for his comrades.
 - Monkton Station** – A station along the Northern Central Railroad, a major component of the Union Army’s transit network for troops and supplies.
 - Towson Court House** – On July 11, 1864, Gilmer’s raiders stopped at the hotel here for refreshment then fought an engagement south of town.
 - 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.
- 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** – The oldest railroad terminus in the U.S. (1831) was guarded by Union troops throughout the war.
- Ellicott City Colored School** – After the war, African American veterans built this school.
- Thomas Isaac Log Cabin** – Northern and southern sentiments divided this town.
- Patapsco Female Institute** – This is the 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 Dragoons.

- Savage Mill** – This cotton-weaving mill was used for Federal service.
 - Thomas Viaduct** – The strategic B&O Railroad bridge to Washington placed two towns in the theater of war.
- ★ EASTERN SHORE SITES ★**
- Charles Sumner Post G.A.R.** – Former U.S. Colored Troops established this Grand Army of the Republic post and built this meeting hall in 1908.
 - Kent County Courthouse** – Federal authorities arrested local lawyer and newspaper publisher John Leeds Barroll in 1863 for reprinting a “treasonous” article.
 - Monument Park** – Monuments here honor both Confederate and Union soldiers, including U.S. Colored Troops.
 - Lauretum Inn** – Chestertown resident, Maryland militia general, and U.S. Senator George Vickers voted against impeaching President Andrew Johnson in 1868.
 - 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.
 - Unionville** – Slaves and free blacks from here served as USCT, then founded the community after the war.
 - Talbot Courthouse** – Easton men served on both sides during the war.

BALTIMORE

A HOUSE DIVIDED

WAR ON THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

- 1861 Baltimore Riots Walking Tour
- 1861 Baltimore Riots Site
- 1864 Johnson/Gilmer Raid Site
- Other Civil War Trails Site
- National, State or County Park
- Information or Welcome Center