The rest of the Massachusetts regiment finally boarded the train, protected by Union soldiers. Here the secessionist Fawn Street at President Street Infantry Regiment began its march to Camden Station. The 6th Massachusetts down citizens after the Baltimore Riot. Governor Hicks and Mayor Brown spoke here to try to calm things. Several U.S. Colored Troops regiments were organized here in 1863 and 1864. Abraham Lincoln gave a stirring speech here on April 18, 1864. The great African-American leader, Frederick Douglass, delivered a powerful speech here in 1861. John Wilkes Booth and other conspirators divided this town.
A HOUSE DIVIDED

The U.S. Navy and their ships, such as USS Constellation, provided vessels that could be converted for military use. Inland, the navy utilized more of Maryland's mills producing steam engines and founded more of Maryland's foundries. By 1861, the port of Baltimore became a base for the Union's 1st and 3rd fleets, and both sides sought to control Baltimore's harbor. The Confederates believed that capturing Baltimore would be a significant victory and a blow to the Union's morale. However, the Union forces proved to be well-prepared and defended the city successfully. The capture of Baltimore was a turning point in the Civil War, as it marked the first time a major city was taken by the Union forces. Baltimore's defense was symbolic of the broader struggle for control of the nation's eastern seaboard. The city's fall had significant implications for the outcome of the war, as it demonstrated the Union's ability to withstand attack and maintain control of key strategic locations.