— Four soldiers were shot or beaten to death at Pratt Street.
— Light Street at Pratt Street.

— Here the secessionist mob fired back, exchanging volleys with the mob.
— The mob closed in as a railroad train approached.

— Home of Ross Winans, a successful inventor, was burned down.
— Several U.S. Colored Troops regiments were organized here.

— This is the site of Maj. Harry Gilmor’s home, a Gothic Revival house demolished after the war.
— Former U.S. Army officer and Union Army engineer.

— This cotton-weaving mill was used for Federal service.
— Plantation of Southern sympathizer George Cooke was. He was a slave owner.

— Here Maj. Harry Gilmor burned the Confederate flag.
— Confederacy camp for captured and paroled U.S. soldiers.

— Confederate Gen. James Archer led a large force of Confederate and Union soldiers, including U.S. Colored Troops.
— Federal authorities arrested and incarcerated many of the town’s citizens.

— Confederate and Union soldiers, including U.S. Colored Troops, were present here at the time of the battle.
— Federal authorities arrested and incarcerated many of the town’s citizens.

— This cotton-weaving mill was used for Federal service.
— Plantation of Southern sympathizer George Cooke was. He was a slave owner.

— Here was a camp for captured and paroled U.S. soldiers.
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— Home of Maj. Henry H. Okie, a Union Army soldier.
— Home of Maj. Henry H. Okie, a Union Army soldier. He was a Union Army soldier.

— Federal Bridge - Post occupied by U.S. troops in May 1863 to prevent Confederate troops in Baltimore.
— Here the secessionist mob fired back, exchanging volleys with the mob.

— Here the soldiers fired back, exchanging volleys with the mob.
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I n 1861, Baltimore found itself in a civil war on the chokey, sullen, moral, and economic front line of the war between the North and South, the home of the “Star-Spangled Banner.” The flag had helped unite the nation’s young nation in 1812. But 47 years later in the 1860s, anti-war sentiment and sympathy for the South, especially in Baltimore, would lead to violence. Confederate sympathizers would storm Fort McHenry and burn the B&O Railroad Bridge. The city would be marked by violence and disaster, and the Civil War would cause untold suffering.

As thousands of Union and Confederate forces massed throughout Maryland, the site of the Gettysburg casualties, Washington, D.C., was in a state of crisis. A railroad and shipping depot to guard Maryland, “which became the focus of the nation’s attention,” was而且 many Marylanders, went on to drive a wedge between the northern and southern states. As thousands of wounded and sick returned to Baltimore, the city was already suffering from the loss of Maryland would have been the loss of the national capital, and the region was thirty major hospitals, which were used for hospitals. Thou-

The U.S. Navy’s network supplying the U.S. Army was also used for the Union attack on Fort Sumter, South Carolina, and the Baltimore Rifles of April 1861, Maryland Unionists trained in Baltimore. Although the city was not occupied, it was the site of the Battle of Monocacy, and it was a key point in the Union’s campaign to capture Confederate-held Washington, D.C.

On April 19, 1861, a Federal force under Maj. Harry Gilmor, a Maryland Unionist, led a raid on Baltimore. The raid was intended to capture Confederate soldiers and remove the city from Confederate control. However, the raid failed, and the city was left in the hands of the Confederates. The city was occupied by Confederate forces for the duration of the war.

After the Civil War, Baltimore was used as a base for the Union Army. In 1862, two years after the Franco-Prussian War, the city became the site of several Union Army bases.

**POST WAR**

Although many Marylanders were övered and worked in the railroads, several former union soldiers worked in the railroad industry, played prominent roles in the railroad industry, and participated in the railroads. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the first railroad to be built in Baltimore, and it played a central role in the Union’s war effort. The railroad was used to transport troops, supplies, and equipment to the front lines. The railroad was also used to transport the bodies of fallen soldiers back to their homes. The railroad was an important link between the North and South, and it played a crucial role in the Union’s victory.

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