

# LIFE IN A WAR ZONE

## A Guide to the Civil War in Montgomery County, Maryland

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*Civil War Sesquicentennial Commemoration*

# 1861–1865



**HM!**

HERITAGE  
MONTGOMERY

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Among the organizations pleased to support this Heritage Montgomery publication is the

# C&O Canal Association

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301-983-0825



Our activities include hikes, bike and canoe trips, volunteer programs, and special projects to support the C&O Canal National Historical Park. Please join us! Information about membership is available at our web site:

**[www.candocanal.org](http://www.candocanal.org)**

- › Please be respectful when touring areas with private homes of historic interest as well as places of worship and cemeteries.
- › Many sites are open on a limited basis. Please be sure to check websites or call ahead to confirm hours of operation.

Cover Art: *Signal Station, Montgomery County. Harper's New Monthly Mag. Cornell Univ.*

Image above right: *Encampment at Magruder Farm. Harper's New Monthly Mag.*



## INTRODUCTION

**N**ovember 2010 marks the 150th anniversary of the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States and the beginning of Montgomery County's commemoration of the Civil War Sesquicentennial. Heritage Montgomery has produced a documentary video, *Life in a War Zone: Montgomery County during the Civil War*, bringing to life some of the stories of the Civil War years in Montgomery County. Please visit the Heritage Montgomery website, [www.HeritageMontgomery.org](http://www.HeritageMontgomery.org) to view this film. Heritage Montgomery wants to inspire the curiosity of county residents and visitors alike, encouraging them to travel around the county to experience our area's fascinating history first-hand.

Use this brochure as a guide when you visit the towns mentioned and learn about the events that took place here 150 years ago. See how some places have changed dramatically, while others have hardly changed at all ... and imagine the events that happened right here in Montgomery County.

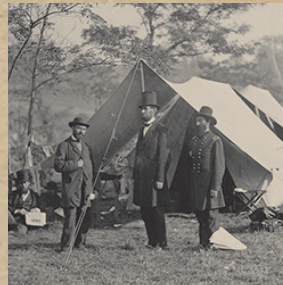
The Heritage Tourism Alliance of Montgomery County (Heritage Montgomery) was established in October 2003 by the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority to raise the profile of Montgomery County's rich history. Heritage Montgomery's mission is to support heritage tourism to county historical, cultural, and natural areas thereby enhancing economic activity in the designated heritage areas.



## MONTGOMERY COUNTY IN THE 1860s

As the Civil War unfolded across our nation in the 1860s, the residents of Montgomery County lived in a war zone. Strategically located next to the City of Washington (Washington DC), Montgomery County and the State of Maryland were of vital importance to the security of our nation's capital. For the first time since the War of 1812, people felt the touch of war. Residents of the county were impacted in many ways. Union and Confederate soldiers regularly passed through the area, small bands of troops conducted raids, and young men went off to fight on both sides of the conflict. Spies and smugglers made trusting your neighbor difficult, staple goods became more and more scarce, and cannon fire heard from across the river created a tension felt by all. In the midst of this, martial law was imposed throughout Maryland. This military rule meant checkpoints, curfews, passes for travel to certain places, seemingly random citizen arrests, and the seizure of property.

Maryland was a slave-holding state until November 1, 1864, when the Maryland Constitution outlawed slavery. Of the county's approximately 18,000 residents in 1860, 10,500 were whites, 5,421 were enslaved, and 1,552 were free blacks. The county had 760 slave owners, 674 with fewer than 15. Sentiment in the northwestern part of the county was mostly pro-South and overwhelmingly pro-slavery. On the other hand, the Quaker residents of Sandy Spring had freed their slaves by the early 1800s. The state and county debated secession throughout 1861 but never reached consensus on the issue.



*In the 1860 Presidential election, of 2,400 votes cast in the county, only 50 were cast for Abraham Lincoln. Library of Congress*



*"Cannonading on the Potomac," by Alfred W. Thompson, 1861. The Battle of Ball's Bluff. White House Historical Assoc.*



## BARNESVILLE

In early September 1862, prior to the Battle of Antietam, the Confederate Army invaded the county, crossing the Potomac River at White's Ford. On September 9, the small town of Barnesville changed hands five times. The area was overflowing with Confederate soldiers left behind by Generals Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee to guard the town. Early in the day, Union forces arrived following a skirmish at Beallsville and battled the Confederate troops stationed there. The Confederates were outnumbered and fled north but upon finding the rest of their cavalry, they returned to Barnesville. The Federals then retreated south but they too returned with reinforcements. Once again, the Confederates were chased toward Sugarloaf Mountain. Believing that the town was secure, the Union soldiers left, but that evening the Confederates returned and briefly occupied the town again. When they moved north the next day, Union infantry arrived at Barnesville and regained control, camping just south of town.

### **"MARYLAND MUST BE HELD AT ALL COST."**

NORTHERN NEWSPAPERS, C. 1861

Barnesville's citizens were pro-South and the prominent Leonard Hays family (with a son in the Confederate army) hosted Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's brigade commanders, Col. Thomas Munford, Gen. Wade Hampton, and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for dinner as they



*"24 Weeks on the Potomac," Gens. McClellan & Beauregard, 1862.  
Library of Congress*

passed through the area. (Many of the present-day houses in Barnesville were standing during the Civil War, including the Hays home.)

Barnesville saw action again in June 1863 when the entire Army of the Potomac passed through town en-route to Gettysburg.

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### VISIT

- › St. Mary's Church and Cemetery with Civil War gravesites. 18230 Barnesville Road, [www.stmaryonline.com](http://www.stmaryonline.com)
- › Walking tour of historic Barnesville homes and churches at [www.sugarloafregionaltrails.org](http://www.sugarloafregionaltrails.org)
- › Civil War Trail markers 11a, 11b, 12



## BEALLSVILLE

**D**uring the Civil War, this village was known as Monocacy Church, named for its 1748 Anglican “Chapel of Ease.” Beallsville was strategically located at the crossroads of the route from Rockville to the Mouth of the Monocacy River with the road from Edwards Ferry to Hyattstown.



*Confederate monument,  
Monocacy Cemetery*

Union soldiers camped nearby in the fall of 1861 and virtually destroyed the church, using pews for firewood and stabling horses inside.

The town was also the sight of a cavalry skirmish on September 9, 1862.

After the war, the Elijah Veirs White Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy rebuilt the church and held funeral services for local Confederate veterans at the Monocacy Cemetery. A memorial marker there lists the names of 32 Montgomery County men who fought for the Confederate cause, including the locally familiar names of White, Hays, and Veirs. Confederate veterans included men from prominent Montgomery County families such as Allnut, Beall, Chiswell, and Darby.

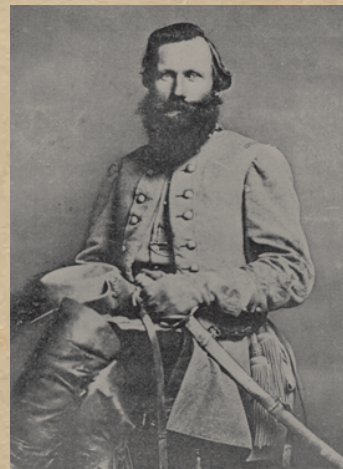
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### VISIT

- › Monocacy Confederate Cemetery & Chapel, Route 28 & Route 109
- › Civil War Trail marker 10

## BROOKEVILLE

**I**n pursuit of the invading Confederate army, Gen. Ambrose Burnside established his Union headquarters here in 1862. Generals Joseph “Fighting Joe” Hooker and Jesse L. Reno also spent time in the town. Gen. J.E.B. Stuarts’ Confederate cavalry stopped in Brookeville in June 1863 where he paroled 400 prisoners, many of whom had been taken in Rockville.



*Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. Library of Congress*

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### VISIT

- › For information on the historic town of Brookeville, and a walking tour of the area, visit [www.townofbrookevillemd.org](http://www.townofbrookevillemd.org)
- › Civil War Trail marker 15
- › Walk by the Madison House, where President James Madison fled in 1814 and established the “White House for a Day.”
- › Oakley Cabin, 3610 Brookeville Road, 301-650-4373, [www.oakleycabin.org](http://www.oakleycabin.org). A 19th-century African American site where blacks lived both during the Reconstruction era and well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



## CABIN JOHN

**T**he one-lane Cabin John Bridge (Union Arch) was built between 1853 and 1861 as part of the aqueduct that carried water from the Great Falls in Potomac to Washington. It was the longest single-arch bridge in the country when it was constructed. The Chief Engineer for the project, Lt. Montgomery C. Meigs, went on to become a Brigadier General in the Union army. His assistant, Alfred Rives, joined the Confederate cause.

In nearby Glen Echo is the home of Clara Barton, known as the “Angel of the Battlefield” for her care of the sick and wounded on the battlegrounds of the Civil War. Built in 1891, the house served as her home as well as the headquarters of the American Red Cross, which she founded in 1881.



*Cabin John Bridge, c. 1865. Library of Congress*

### VISIT

- › Clara Barton House, 5801 Oxford Road, 301-320-1410, [www.nps.gov/clba](http://www.nps.gov/clba)
- › Glen Echo Park, a turn-of-the-century amusement park restored as an arts center, 7300 MacArthur Boulevard, 301-634-2222, [www.glenechopark.org](http://www.glenechopark.org)
- › Cabin John (Union Arch) Bridge on MacArthur Boulevard

## C&O CANAL

**T**he C&O Canal played a major role in the Civil War. As a critical transportation route for food, fuel, and building materials, as well as Union troops and their supplies, the Canal was the object of repeated Confederate attacks.

### BLOCKHOUSE POINT



*“Civil War View of Canal” by Thomas Nast. C&O Canal National Historical Park*

After the October 1861 Battle of Ball’s Bluff, Union troops camped at Muddy Branch were ordered to guard 13 miles of the Potomac River from Seneca to Great Falls. They were also instructed to build three defensive blockhouses in the shape of a Greek cross: 48-foot square with walls four-feet thick and twelve-feet high, loopholes for infantry arms, roofs with logs three-feet thick, and covered with three feet of earth. Two-hundred twenty-five officers and their men constructed the blockhouses between January and February of 1862.

In July 1864, Muddy Branch troops left the area to help defend against Gen. Jubal Early’s attack on the city of Washington. Taking advantage of their absence, Col. John S. Mosby’s Raiders burned the three abandoned blockhouses and camps, including Blockhouse Point.



The last troops stationed at Muddy Branch were cavalry units used to protect the area from further Confederate raids, search for the Lincoln assassination conspirators, and parole Confederate troops returning to Maryland at the end of the war.

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## VISIT

Blockhouse Point Conservation Park, 15000 River Road, Potomac, 301-840-5848, [www.blockhousepoint.org](http://www.blockhousepoint.org)

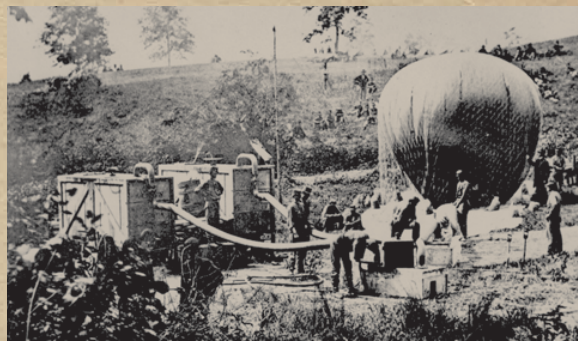
### EDWARD'S FERRY

Edward's Ferry was one of the area's most significant sites during the Civil War. An important Potomac River crossing point, with a "pivot bridge" over the Canal, Federal artillery was placed on the overlooking bluffs in 1861. Throughout the war, Union forces maintained a presence in the small community around the lockhouse. (The brick ruins of a store remain on the site.)

During the October 21, 1861 Battle of Ball's Bluff, over 4,000 Federal troops crossed the Potomac River at Edward's Ferry, via Harrison Island, in support of forces skirmishing near Leesburg. They were badly defeated on the Virginia bluffs by Confederate forces. Union casualties included 48 killed, 158 wounded, and 714 others captured or missing. Reported Confederate casualties were 33 killed, 115 wounded,



*Gen. Stone's Division at Edward's Ferry, October 1861.  
Harper's Weekly*



*Inflating an Observation Balloon. National Archives*

and one missing. Col. Edward D. Baker, a Senator from Oregon and friend of President Lincoln's, was a tactical commander of the troops at Ball's Bluff. He was critically wounded in the battle and taken to Poolesville where he succumbed to his injuries. Baker is the only U.S. Senator ever killed in battle. A young Lt. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. (future Supreme Court Justice) was wounded during the battle.

In December 1861, Professor Thaddeus Lowe, Chief of Aeronautics for the Federal army, set up an observation balloon camp here. Using tethered hot air balloons, the military could scout Confederate activities in and around Leesburg.

On June 25-27, 1863, twin pontoon bridges 1400 feet in length (over 4 ½ football fields) were erected at Edward's Ferry. Approximately 75,000 Union troops from Gen. Joseph Hooker's Army of the Potomac crossed the river at this point on the way to the Battle of Gettysburg. The command was transferred to Gen. Meade in Frederick the next day. They were followed on June 28 by Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry who crossed at Rowser's Ford and burned barges along the Canal loaded with Federal supplies.

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## VISIT

- › Edward's Ferry, River Road and Edwards Ferry Road, Poolesville, 301-983-0825 (C&O Canal milepost 31)
- › Civil War Trail marker 5



## WHITE'S FERRY

White's Ferry, in operation since 1786, was known as Conrad's Ferry until after the Civil War when its



*Col. John Mosby.  
Library of Congress*

name was changed to honor Confederate Col. Elijah Veirs "Lige" White of Poolesville. A popular crossing point on the Potomac River, Federal troops monitored the area throughout the war. Although too deep for troops to ford, it was often used by Confederate cavalry. Small bands from Col. White's cavalry as

well as Col. John Mosby's Raiders repeatedly crossed here, often when spies would signal that Union forces were away.

White's Ferry today remains the only operating ferry crossing on the Potomac River.

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## VISIT

- › White's Ferry, 24801 Whites Ferry Road, Poolesville, 301-349-5200, (C&O Canal milepost 35.5)
- › Civil War Trail markers 7a, 7b, 7c

## WHITE'S FORD

A frequently used Potomac River crossing point, White's Ford saw major Confederate troop movement throughout the conflict, with surprisingly little attention from Union forces.

Over 35,000 troops from Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia crossed here on September 1-6, 1862 on their way to Frederick and later to meet the Union Army of the Potomac on the battleground



*Pontoon Boats. New-York Historical Society*

at Antietam. As they forded the river, Southern regimental bands played "Maryland, My Maryland" as Lee hoped to rally support in the divided state of Maryland. Confederate troops managed to damage locks and breach the Canal at some points. Gen. Daniel Harvey's troops failed to destroy the majestic, seven-arched Monocacy Aqueduct, constructed in 1833, due to its solid construction.

In October 1862, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry of 2,000, along with 1,200 captured horses and 30 civilian hostages, re-crossed the Potomac into Virginia here after riding completely around McClellan's army holed up at Harper's Ferry. Col. Elijah Veirs "Lige" White's 35th Battalion crossed at White's Ford repeatedly in late 1862 and again in August 1863. Finally, Gen. Jubal Early's command crossed back into Virginia here after their foray into Silver Spring and Fort Stevens in July 1864.

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## VISIT

- › White's Ford (C&O Canal milepost 39.5)
- › Monocacy Aqueduct, Route 28 and Mouth of Monocacy Road, Dickerson (C&O Canal milepost 42.9)
- › Civil War Trail markers 8, 9



## DARNESTOWN

A major Union encampment for up to 20,000 troops was located in Darnestown. Gen. Nathaniel Banks established his division headquarters here in the summer and fall of 1861. Banks and his staff lived on the main floors of the Samuel T. Magruder farmhouse, while the Magruder family moved to the attic.

According to the October 11, 1861 *Montgomery County Sentinel*, President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward visited Gen. Banks at the camp, which was located where Muddy Branch Road crosses Route 28.

To facilitate communications, a signal corps school was set up here where, from a chestnut tree, flagged messages were passed to other stations on Sugarloaf Mountain, Point-of-Rocks, Georgetown Heights and Virginia.

This area saw 5,000 Union troops pass through in September 1862 when part of Gen. George McClellan's army moved toward the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. Again in 1864, large numbers of Union and Southern troops marched through Darnestown as the Confederates retreated to Virginia after threatening Washington.

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### VISIT

Civil War Trail markers 3 & 4



*Encampment of Signal Party. Harper's New Monthly Mag.*

## GAITHERSBURG

During the Civil War, Gaithersburg was primarily affected by the nearly constant movement of Union troops and war-related traffic. In June 1863, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart and approximately 5,000 cavalry passed through and raided the area for supplies and horses.

On July 10, 1864, 14,000 Confederate troops led by Gen. Jubal Early camped on the southern edge of Gaithersburg at "Summit Point" before his July 11-12 attack on Fort Stevens.

At the Summit Hall home of strong Unionist (and slave owner) John T. DeSellum, Early and his staff were uninvited guests; the men debated secession and DeSellum complained of the loss of his horses, crops, and fences to the Confederate army.



*Gen. Jubal Early. National Archives*

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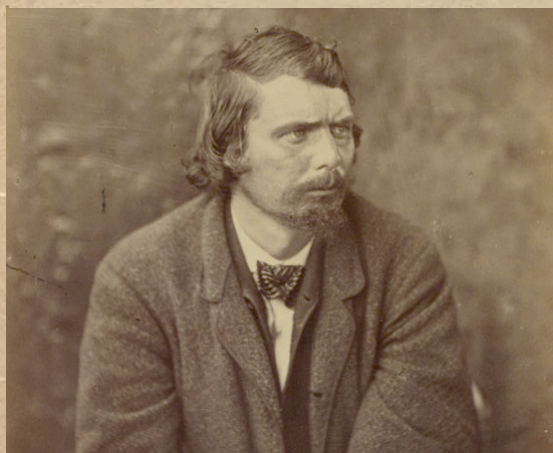
### VISIT

- › Gaithersburg Community Museum, 9 S. Summit Avenue, 301-258-6160, [www.gaithersburgmd.gov/museum](http://www.gaithersburgmd.gov/museum)
- › Civil War Trail marker 2



## GERMANTOWN

Like much of Montgomery County, Germantown did not exist as such until several years after the Civil War had ended. But also like much of the county, residents did see Union and Confederate troops move through the area for the duration of the conflict.



*George Atzerodt. Library of Congress*

Germantown did, however, play a role during the period after President Lincoln's assassination on April 14, 1865. George Atzerodt, one of John Wilkes Booth's co-conspirators, was to have assassinated Vice President Andrew Johnson. After failing at his mission, Atzerodt fled to the Germantown home of his cousin, Hartman Richter, where he was arrested on April 20. On July 7, 1865, George Atzerodt was hanged along with the other conspirators, in Washington.

### VISIT

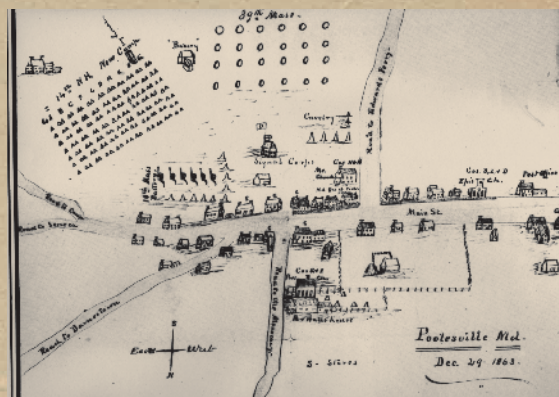
Germantown Historical Society's Civil War display, 19320 Mateny Hill Rd., 301-972-2707, [www.germantownmdhistory.org](http://www.germantownmdhistory.org)

## POOLESVILLE

In the 1860s, Poolesville, with a population of approximately 350, was second only to Rockville in size. It occupied a strategic military position near a major bend in the Potomac River with good roads to several fords and ferries. By August 1861, 15,000 infantry, artillery, and cavalry troops encamped in and around the area. A predominantly Southern-leaning town, it was occupied by federal troops and, like the rest of Maryland, remained under martial law during the entire war.

By late 1861, citizens started filing claims against the U.S. government for damages they blamed on Federal troops. Charles M. Butler and Mary E. Chiswell filed claims for \$125.86 and \$476.45 for fence rails, corn, and fodder commandeered by Union soldiers.

On August 13, 1862, forty Poolesville men joined the Southern forces by cutting the telegraph wires below Poolesville and fording the Potomac River. They became known as "Chiswell's Exile Band," serving under Col. Elijah Veirs "Lige" White, who had moved from Poolesville to Loudoun County, Virginia in 1857.



*Map of Poolesville drawn by Union soldier, 1863.*



In September 1862, parts of Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry crossed the Potomac at White's Ford and moved into town on the way to the Battle of Antietam. Upon meeting Union troops, skirmishes resulted in 43 Confederate dead with 4 wounded and 43 Union soldiers captured. In June 1863, as the Federal Army of the Potomac marched to Frederick and Gettysburg, Poolesville was temporarily a Union headquarters.



*Gen. Banks' Headquarters near Poolesville. F.C.I.T.*

A telegraph station was set up in the schoolhouse and from a tower next to it, where the water tower now stands, signalers could read the semaphores from Sugarloaf Mountain and relay the messages via telegraph to Washington.

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## VISIT

- › John Poole House & General Store, 19923 Fisher Avenue, 301-972-8588, [www.historicmedley.org](http://www.historicmedley.org). Built in 1793 and first used as a trading post, it was the area's first post office in 1810 as well as a general store.
- › Walking tour of historic Poolesville homes & churches at [www.sugarloafregionaltrails.org](http://www.sugarloafregionaltrails.org)
- › Civil War Trail makers 6a, 6b

## POTOMAC

Union troops were garrisoned at Great Falls Tavern (known then as Crommelin House) throughout the war to protect the canal and aqueducts from Confederate attacks. The tavern, built in 1828-1831, was in continuous use during the war and is known to have been used by Confederate spies.



*Great Falls Tavern & Canal. C&O Canal National Historical Park*

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## VISIT

Great Falls Tavern at C&O Canal National Historical Park, 11710 MacArthur Blvd., 301-767-3714  
[www.nps.gov/choh/planyourvisit/greatfallstavernvisitorcenter.htm](http://www.nps.gov/choh/planyourvisit/greatfallstavernvisitorcenter.htm)



# ROCKVILLE

In 1861, Rockville was a country town of approximately 365 residents, just recently incorporated. It was already the seat of Montgomery County government. The down-county suburbs of Chevy Chase, Wheaton, and Bethesda did not yet exist. The town's livelihood came from court and government functions, surrounding farms, and a market center at the hub of connecting travel routes. Rockville, like Maryland, had slave owners and many Southern sympathizing citizens while also being home to stout Unionists. By June 1861, Rockville was occupied by Federal troops (which continued on and off throughout the war) and suspected Southern sympathizers were monitored and subjected to home invasions and arrests.



*Gen. George McClellan.  
Library of Congress*

The Rockville Fairgrounds, located at the current site of Richard Montgomery High School, was a popular encampment area, nicknamed Camp Lincoln. In September 1862, Gen. George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac, 35,000 strong, passed through

on the way to Antietam. The Courthouse (located on the current site of the Red Brick Courthouse) was a temporary Union hospital. On September 7, McClellan spent the night at the home of Union sympathizers, Misses Margaret, Matilda, and Jane Beall (the Beall-Dawson House).

Rockville physician Dr. Edward E. Stonestreet was also a Union Contract Surgeon and ran the temporary U.S. Army hospital at the Rockville Courthouse. His medical office, opened in 1852, has been relocated next to the Beall-Dawson House and is open to the public.

Massive troop movements meant frequent disruptions for local citizenry – looting and damaged property, often by stragglers and deserters. On June 28, 1863, on the way to Gettysburg, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry rode into town – to cheers from Southern supporters while Union sympathizers went into hiding. After being alerted by his wife, Dora, local merchant John H. Higgins and other Union supporters hid in the Christ Episcopal Church vestry. Dora gave the men the all-clear as Stuart left town, but a rear guard followed her and arrested the men. When troops demanded entry to their store, Dora refused and appealed to Gen. Stuart, who told her to stand firm. Stuart's men captured over 100 wagons heading for Gen. George Meade's Union army, cut telegraph lines, gathered up horses and supplies, and captured stray soldiers along with the town's more influential Union supporters. These approximately 400 prisoners were later paroled in Brookeville.



*Christ Episcopal Church.  
Peerless Rockville*



From July 10-13, 1864, over 8,000 troops under Gen. Jubal Early passed through and camped in Rockville during forays to Fort Reno in Tennallytown and Fort Stevens, just past Silver Spring, in Washington.

A report in the July 16, 1864 *Baltimore Sun* reads:

*"Montgomery has been visited with a heavy hand. Since last Saturday she has been laid in dust and desolation. Not a heart but has been saddened; not a home but has seen trial and affliction, not a man but has story after story to tell of plunder and pillage, of robbery and ruin. It would be useless to undertake to give an adequate idea of the utter destruction which they have everywhere left."*



Josiah Henson.  
M-NCPPC – Mont. Co.

The Josiah Henson Special Park, located in nearby N. Bethesda, is located on the former site of the Riley farm, where Josiah Henson lived and worked as a slave. Rev. Henson's autobiography inspired Harriet Beecher

Stowe's novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission hopes to open the site to the public in 2012.

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## VISIT

- › Beall-Dawson House & Stonestreet Museum of 19th-Century Medicine, 111 West Montgomery Avenue, 301-762-1492, [www.montgomeryhistory.org](http://www.montgomeryhistory.org)
- › Courthouse Square, 29 Courthouse Square, 301-762-0096, [www.peerlessrockville.org](http://www.peerlessrockville.org); Themed walking tours are also available from the Peerless Rockville office in the Red Brick Courthouse at 29 Courthouse Square; an Underground Railroad tour is on their website.
- › Josiah Henson Special Park, 11420 Old Georgetown Road, N. Bethesda, 301-650-4373. Open on a limited basis; please call ahead.
- › Civil War Trail markers 1a-g

## SANDY SPRING/ RICKETTS RUN

On October 6, 1864, the Confederate Mosby's Raiders ransacked the Bently and Gilpin

store in Sandy Spring, fleeing west to Derwood.

A posse from Sandy Spring, including members of the Society of Friends, followed and attacked the band while they were camping at Rickett's Run, killing their leader, Capt. Walter Bowie. The Quakers were brought before a Friends Counsel, ultimately charged with "imprudence," but allowed to continue to worship.



Bently and Gilpin Store.  
Sandy Spring Museum

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## VISIT

- › Sandy Spring Slave Museum, 18524 Brooke Road, 301-774-4066 (messages only) [www.sandyspringslavemuseum.org](http://www.sandyspringslavemuseum.org). African-American history, culture and art museum; outdoor exhibit includes a slave log cabin and cross-section of a slave clipper ship.
- › Sandy Spring Museum, 17901 Bentley Road, 301-774-0022, [www.sandyspringmuseum.org](http://www.sandyspringmuseum.org). Exhibits on the history of Sandy Spring in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- › Woodlawn Plantation, 16501 Norwood Road, 301-650-4373, 301-570-5722, [www.historicwoodlawnmanor.org](http://www.historicwoodlawnmanor.org). An 18th-century manor house with Civil War connections; also, the Underground Railroad Experience Trail.
- › Friends Meeting House & Cemetery, 17715 Meetinghouse Road, [www.sandyspring.org](http://www.sandyspring.org)



## SILVER SPRING

On July 11-12, 1864, Gen. Jubal Early's 12,000 troops traveled to Silver Spring on a foray to Fort Stevens, just across the border in Washington. Although the Confederates did not wage a major attack, skirmishes led to damage to the city from Fort Stevens artillery fire. Early set up his headquarters in Francis Preston Blair's country home named Silver Spring, inspired by a mica-flecked spring discovered

nearby. An influential member of President Andrew Jackson's "Kitchen Cabinet," Blair was a friend and informal advisor to President Lincoln. (The Blair's home on Lafayette Square in Washington later became the guest house for White House visitors.)



*Falklands in Ruins c. 1864.  
New-York Historical Society*

Although subjected to looting, Silver Spring survived until 1954. Francis Preston Blair's son, Montgomery, served in Lincoln's cabinet as Postmaster General. His home, Falklands, was burned down during this occupation. The friendship between Lincoln and the Blairs resulted in presidential visits to the estate throughout the war years.

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### VISIT

- › For more information about Silver Spring history visit [www.silverspringhistory.homestead.com](http://www.silverspringhistory.homestead.com)

## SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN

A signal station was set up on Sugarloaf Mountain in the summer of 1861. Communication was established with a signal station set up in Darnestown, from which messages were relayed to Washington, and with Point-of-Rocks, where messages were passed to Harpers Ferry. Signals were sent by holding a flag in various positions, representing letters, and sometimes signaled in code.

On September 5-6, 1862, Union observers watched the Army of Northern Virginia cross the Potomac River to invade Maryland. Only Lt. Brinkerhoff Miner and his aide Pvt. A.H. Cook staffed the station. After signaling the Confederate invasion, they quickly retreated but were captured the next day. On September 9, Confederate troops covering the rear of the army moving toward Frederick from Barnesville were on the mountain as the reinforced Union troops approached. The battle between snipers on the mountain and cannons on the grounds of what is now the Comus Inn continued until, on September 11, the Confederates slipped away.

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### VISIT

Civil War Trail marker 13



*Stuart's Cavalry on their Way to the Potomac. Harper's Weekly*



## UNIQUE DINING IN THE HERITAGE AREA

BASSETT'S RESTAURANT 301-972-7443  
19950 Fisher Avenue, Poolesville  
[www.bassettsrestaurant.net](http://www.bassettsrestaurant.net)  
Casual dining

THE COMUS INN 301-349-5100  
23900 Old Hundred Road, Dickerson  
[www.thecomusinn.com](http://www.thecomusinn.com)  
Fine dining

THE INN AT BROOKEVILLE FARMS 301-924-6500  
19501 Georgia Avenue, Brookeville  
[www.theinnatbrookevillefarms.com](http://www.theinnatbrookevillefarms.com)  
Fine dining

THE IRISH INN AT GLEN ECHO 301-229-6600  
6119 Tulane Avenue, Glen Echo  
[www.irishinnlenecho.com](http://www.irishinnlenecho.com)  
Pub fare and fine dining

OLD ANGLER'S INN 301-365-2425  
10801 River Road, Potomac  
[www.oldanglersinn.com](http://www.oldanglersinn.com)  
Casual summertime dining at outdoor bar; Fine dining indoors and out

OLNEY ALE HOUSE 301-774-6708  
2000 Olney-Sandy Spring Road, Olney  
[www.olneyalehouse.com](http://www.olneyalehouse.com)  
Traditional pub fare

RICCIUTI'S 301-570-3388  
3308 Olney-Sandy Spring Road, Olney  
[www.ricciutis.com](http://www.ricciutis.com)  
Casual dining

URBAN BAR-B-QUE 301-570-3663  
805 Olney-Sandy Spring Road, Olney  
[www.urbanbbqco.com](http://www.urbanbbqco.com)  
Unique, home-made barbecue and sides

## FUN SHOPPING IN THE HERITAGE AREA

ART OF FIRE GLASS STUDIO 301-253-6642  
7901 Hawkins Creamery Road, Laytonsville  
[www.artoffire.com](http://www.artoffire.com)  
Custom made glass, gifts, classes and demonstrations in a renovated dairy barn.

FLORA'S FEATHERED NEST 301-765-0003  
12211 River Road, Potomac  
[www.florasfeatherednest.com](http://www.florasfeatherednest.com)  
A unique gift shop in an old hay barn.

JOHN POOLE HOUSE MUSEUM SHOP 301-972-8588  
19923 Fisher Avenue, Poolesville  
[www.historicmedley.org](http://www.historicmedley.org)  
Gifts with a historic bent in the old general store.

KLARADAL 301-570-2557  
16644 Georgia Avenue, Olney  
[www.klaradal.com](http://www.klaradal.com)  
Swedish antiques and furnishings, gifts.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY 301-762-1492  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM SHOP  
AT THE BEALL-DAWSON HOUSE  
103 W. Montgomery Avenue, Rockville  
[www.montgomeryhistory.org](http://www.montgomeryhistory.org)  
An extensive collection of books on Montgomery County history, gifts.

SANDY SPRING MUSEUM GIFT SHOP 301-774-0022  
17901 Bentley Road, Sandy Spring  
[www.sandyspringmuseum.org](http://www.sandyspringmuseum.org)  
Extensive museum gift shop.



"Fresh Bread" at General Banks' encampment. F.C.I.T.



## CIVIL WAR TRAIL MARKERS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

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### ROCKVILLE

★ **1** A: SLAVERY IN ROCKVILLE  
Beall-Dawson House: 111 West Montgomery Avenue

B: VESTRYMEN ARRESTED  
Christ Episcopal Church: 109 South Washington Street  
*Gettysburg Campaign*

C: "BURNING WITH ENTHUSIASM"  
Court House Square: 29 Courthouse Square  
*Gettysburg Campaign*

D: INVASION & RETREAT  
Courthouse Square near Washington Street at  
West Montgomery Avenue  
*Gettysburg Campaign*

E: ARRESTING CIVILIANS  
Rockville Higgins House: West Middle Lane and  
North Adams Street

F: CONFEDERATES IN ROCKVILLE  
Prettyman House: 104 West Jefferson Street  
*Gettysburg Campaign*

G: CONFLICTING LOYALTIES  
Stonestreet Medical Museum: West Middle Lane  
near North Adams Street

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### GAITHERSBURG

★ **2** SUMMIT HALL FARM  
506 S Frederick Ave.  
*Gettysburg Campaign*

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### DARNESTOWN

★ **3** CONFEDERATE VISIT  
Darnestown Road at Darnestown Park  
*Gettysburg Campaign*

★ **4** 5,000 CONFEDERATE CAVALRYMEN CROSSED  
Riley's Lock Rd. south of River Rd.  
*Gettysburg Campaign*

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### POOLESVILLE

★ **6** A: WARM RECEPTION  
Route 107 and Route 109  
*Antietam Campaign 1862*

B: STRATEGIC UNION ENCAMPMENT  
Fisher Ave.  
*Gettysburg Campaign*

## CIVIL WAR TRAIL MARKERS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY (CONTINUED)

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### C & O CANAL

★ **5** STRATEGIC CROSSING  
Edwards Ferry: Edward's Ferry Road.  
*Gettysburg Campaign*

★ **7** A: LEE INVADES MARYLAND  
White's Ferry: White's Ferry Rd.  
*Antietam Campaign 1862*

B: INVASION & RETREAT  
White's Ferry: White's Ferry Rd.  
*Gettysburg Campaign*

C: INVASION OR LIBERATION  
White's Ferry: White's Ferry Rd.  
*Antietam Campaign 1862*

★ **8** CROSSING THE POTOMAC  
White's Ford: Martinsburg Road north of Whites Ferry Rd.  
*Antietam Campaign 1862*

★ **9** #9: TOO TOUGH TO CRACK  
Monocacy Aqueduct: Mouth of Monocacy Road and  
Dickerson Road  
*Antietam Campaign 1862*

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### BEALLSVILLE

★ **10** SQUABBLE AT THE CEMETERY: WHOSE FLAG FLIES TODAY?  
Beallsville Road (Rt. 109) and Darnestown Road (Rt. 28)  
*Antietam Campaign 1862*

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### BARNESVILLE

★ **11** A: "... A BAD NIGHT OF IT..."  
18230 Barnesville Rd  
*Gettysburg Campaign*

B: "BEFORE NIGHT OUR TOWN CHANGED HANDS FIVE TIMES!"  
18230 Barnesville Rd  
*Antietam Campaign 1862*

★ **12** SHARPSHOOTERS HOLD THE LINE  
Mt. Ephraim Crossroads: 23900 Old Hundred Road  
*Antietam Campaign 1862*

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### SUGARLOAF MOUNTAIN

★ **13** A SIGNALMAN'S LOT  
7901 Cornus Rd.  
*Antietam Campaign 1862*

★ **14** UNINVITED GUESTS  
Hyattstown Route 355 and Hyattstown Mill Road  
*Antietam Campaign 1862*

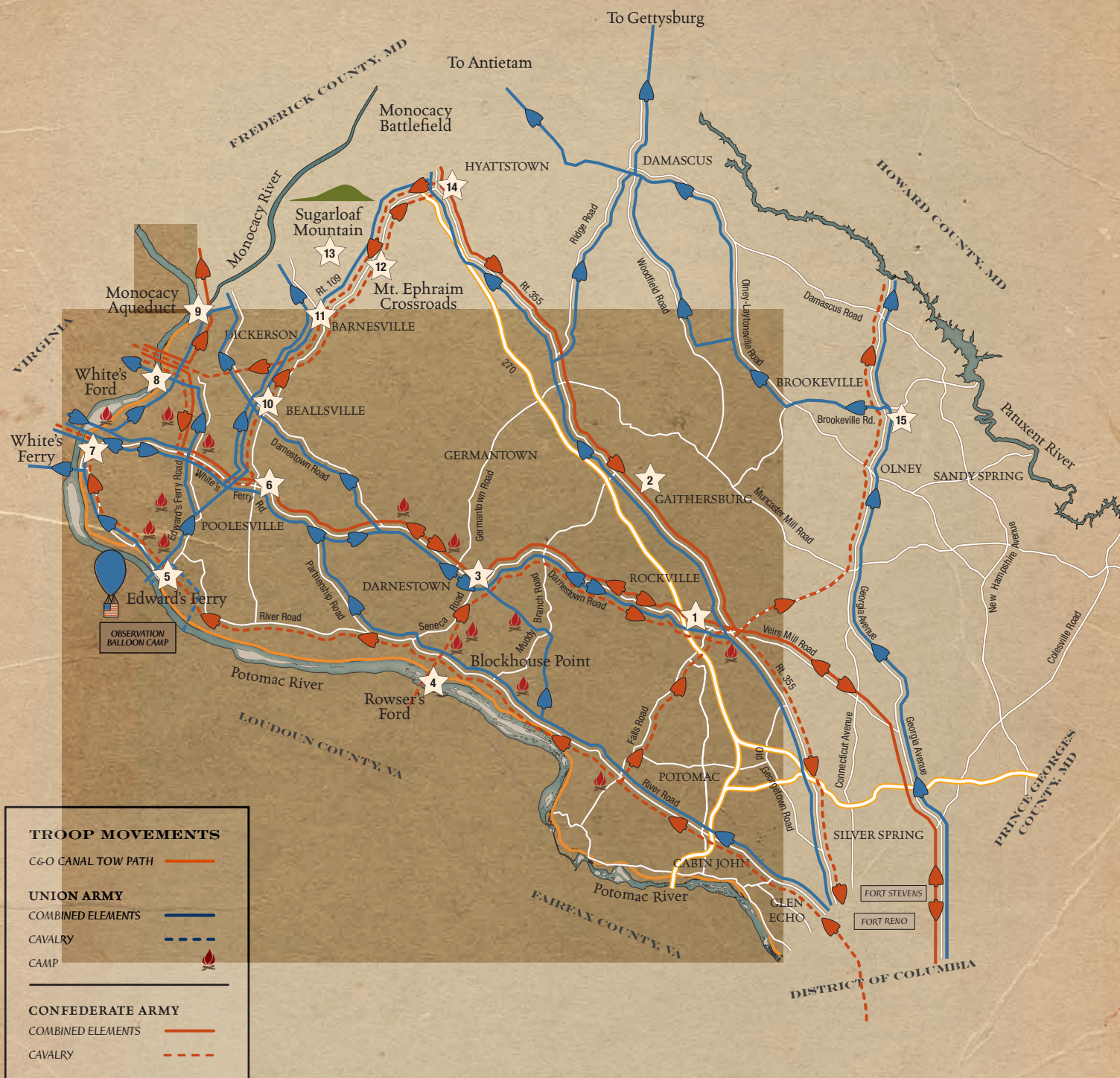
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### BROOKEVILLE

★ **15** PRISONERS PAROLED  
5 High Street

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# MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND, 1861-1865



**HERITAGE TOURISM OF ALLIANCE  
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

12535 Milestone Manor Lane  
Germantown, Maryland 20876  
301-515-0753 | [www.HeritageMontgomery.org](http://www.HeritageMontgomery.org)

Heritage Montgomery has created a wide range of products and programs in honor of the Civil War Sesquicentennial. Visit [www.heritagemontgomery.org](http://www.heritagemontgomery.org) for information about:

- › *Life in a War Zone: Montgomery County during the Civil War* Video & DVD
- › *Life in a War Zone* Musical Soundtrack CD
- › Commemorative Map of Montgomery County in the 1860s
- › Civil War programs and activities throughout the county

Heritage Montgomery is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. To support its efforts bringing the county's rich history to the attention residents and visitors, please visit the Heritage Montgomery website.  
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**A SAMPLING OF SOURCES FOR MORE  
INFORMATION ON MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
HISTORY INCLUDES:**

- › *Civil War Guide to Montgomery County, Maryland* by Charles T. Jacobs
- › *A Guide to Civil War Sites in Maryland – Blue and Gray in a Border State* by Susan Cooke Soderberg
- › *A Grateful Remembrance – The Story of Montgomery County, Maryland, 1776-1976* by Richard K. MacMaster & Ray Eldon Hiebert
- › *Send for the Doctor – The Life and Times of Dr. Edward E. Stonestreet* by Clarence R. Hickey
- › *Montgomery County* by Michael Dwyer

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**MONTGOMERY COUNTY GOVERNMENT**



**HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

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PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

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# Montgomery County's commemoration of the Civil War Sesquicentennial



The Conference and Visitors Bureau of Montgomery County invites you to visit some of the county's historical sites from the Civil War era:

- Beall-Dawson Historic Park
- Historic Boyds Negro Schoolhouse
- Maryland Civil War Trails
- Oakley Cabin
- Seneca Schoolhouse Museum
- Sandy Spring Museum
- The Josiah Henson Site  
(formerly Uncle Tom's Cabin)
- Underground Railroad Experience Trail

**Please check our website for  
Civil War activities and events  
[www.visitmontgomery.com](http://www.visitmontgomery.com)**



**MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND**  
THE UPSIDE OF DOWNTOWN