★ CONFEDERATE ADVANCE ★

★ **Aldie Mill** – On June 17, 1863 the first of several days of fighting broke out here as Union forces pushed west looking for the main Confederate army.

★ **Middleburg** – Confederate cavalry delayed the Union push here again on June 19, 1863.

★ **Goose Creek Bridge** – Fighting here on June 21, 1863 centered around the historic bridge.

★ **Upperville** – A 'Swirling' cavalry fight here on June 21, 1863 further delayed the Union as they attempts to find the main Confederate army.

★ **Stephenson Depot** – Fighting here on June 14, 1863 cleared the way for the Confederate advance into Pennsylvania.

★ **Williamsport** – Confederate Army's invasion began here on June 15, 1863, and the "Wagon Train of Misery" retreated through here after Gettysburg.

★ **Shielding the Army** – South Mountain, to the east, shielded the Confederates from observation by the Union army.

★ **Crossing the Mason and Dixon Line** – Soldiers from both armies passed by this historic intersection multiple times throughout the war.

★ **Gaithersburg (Summit Hill Farm)** – Confederate cavalry arrived here on June 28th, 1863 intent on arresting Union supporters.

★ **Darnestown Park** – Confederate cavalry enter town on June 27, 1863.

★ **Cashtown Inn** – Stand in the footsteps of Confederate soldiers as they marched to Gettysburg.

★ **Wrightsville** – A fierce battle took place here on June 28, 1863 before the Battle of Gettysburg.
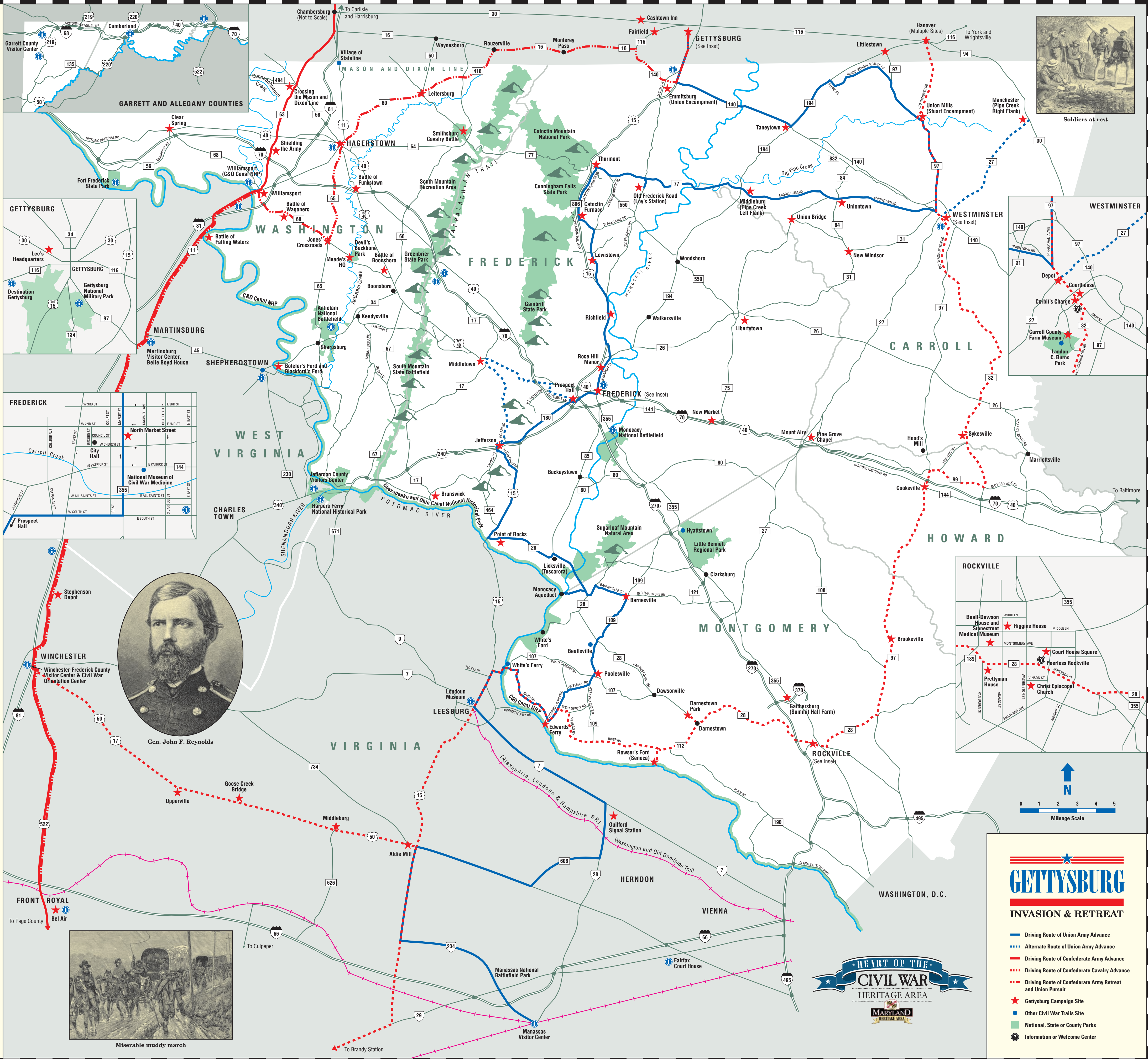
J.E.B. STUART'S CAVALRY TOUR

★ **Rowser's Ford (Seneca)** – On the night of June 27–28, 1863, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's 5,000 cavalrymen crossed into Maryland here.

★ **Rockville** – Stuart occupied the town on June 28, 1863, and found both Confederate sympathizers and loyal Unionists.

★ **Brookeville** – On June 29, 1863, Gen. J.E.B. Stuart paroled almost 400 prisoners here.

★ **Cooksville** – Union troops saved vitally important artillery during Confederate cavalry attack on June 19, 1863.

★ **Sykesville** – On June 29, 1863, Confederate cavalry hatched a plan to capture Union Gen. Hooker near here. It failed.

★ **Westminster** – Stuart's cavalry clashed with the Union's 1st Delaware Cavalry here on June 29, 1863.

★ **Union Mills** – Stuart breakfasted here at the William Shriver House on June 30 with Union infantry on his heels.

★ UNION ADVANCE ★

★ **Guilford Signal Station** – A vital link in the Union communication chain between the Army of the Potomac and Washington, D.C.

★ **Edward's Ferry** – Most of the Union army, pursuing Lee's army, crossed the Potomac here June 24-25, 1863.

★ **Poolesville** – From here Hooker wired Gen. Henry Halleck in Washington, D.C. concerning supplies to be sent to Frederick.

★ **Barnesville** – Three Union infantry corps marched through this little town, June 26-28, 1863.

★ **Point of Rocks** – This was a major crossing point between Confederate Virginia and Unionist Western Maryland.

★ **Jefferson** – In late June 1863, many pro-Union residents welcomed the Federals with cheers and flowers.

★ **Middletown** – The Union army marched through the town on its way north, and Union cavalry passed through after the Battle at Gettysburg.

★ **Prospect Hall** – On June 28, 1863, Meade replaced Hooker as Commander of the Army of the Potomac.

★ **Frederick** – Troops from both sides occupied the town at different times in 1862, 1863 and 1864.

★ **Rose Hill Manor** – Home of Maryland's first governor. The Union army's large artillery reserve camped here in late June 1863.

★ **Richfield** – On June 28, 1863, Meade promoted three young cavalry officers up four ranks to general.

★ **Lewistown** – Saw Union troops on June 28, 1863, en route to Gettysburg and on July 7, 1863, pursuing the Confederates.

★ **Catoctin Furnace** – Ironworks continued to operate even as Union and Confederates marched by throughout the campaign.

★ **Thurmont** – Union infantry passed by here on June 29, 1863, on the way to Gettysburg and pursued Confederate cavalry after the battle.

★ **Old Frederick Road (Loy's Station)** – A Union corps marched through here pursuing the Confederate army both before and after the battle.

★ **Middleburg** – Site of Union army's left flank on Pipe Creek between June 28 and July 1, 1863.

★ **Uniontown** – A New York soldier described the town as "patriotic, but paralyzed just now by the nearness of the rebel army."

★ **New Windsor** – Union soldiers who marched through here commented on the beauty of this town and surrounding countryside.

★ **Union Bridge** – Thousands of wounded Federals passed through the town after the Battle of Gettysburg.

★ **Libertytown** – On June 29, 1863, Union troops marched through the town while being serenaded by the division's glee club.

★ **New Market** – A wing of the Union army marched through here on June 29-30, 1863.

★ **Mount Airy (Pine Grove Chapel)** – On June 29, 1863 Union cavalry and infantry march through town chasing after the Confederate army.

★ **Manchester** – Site of Union army's right flank on Pipe Creek between June 28 and July 1, 1863.

★ **Union Mills** – Confederate cavalry camped here the night of June 29, 1863, followed closely by Union infantry.

★ **Taneytown** – Location of Meade's headquarters in the days before the battle.

★ **Emmitsburg** – A union supply depot and home of the Catholic Daughters of Charity, who helped tend to wounded soldiers.

★ **Gettysburg** – The battle that occurred here on July 1-3, 1863, cost approximately 50,000 men killed, wounded or missing.

★ **Hanover** – Intense fighting took place in and around the streets of town here on June 30, 1863.

★ **Fairfield** – Located near the Mason and Dixon Line the town was visited twice by the armies.

★ CONFEDERATE RETREAT & UNION PURSUIT ★

★ **Leitersburg** – Union cavalry attacked retreating Confederates after a long, miserable march through the mud and rain.

★ **Hagerstown** – After two sharp cavalry engagements with retreating Confederates, Union troops finally occupied the town on July 12, 1863.

★ **Jones' Crossroads** – The entrenched armies faced each other here on July 12, 1863.

★ **Meade's HQ** – Union Gen. Meade gathered his generals here on July 12, 1863.

★ **Smithburg** – On July 5, 1863, Stuart's retreating cavalry fought an artillery duel with Union cavalry.

★ **Battle of Wagoners** – On July 6, 1863, Imboden organized his drivers and wounded to protect the Confederate wagon train during an attack.

★ **Clear Spring** – On July 10, 1862 a large cavalry action took place here.

★ **Battle of Boonsboro** – Site of July 8, 1863 cavalry battle.

★ **Boteler's Ford and Blackford's Ford** – This strategic ford across the Potomac River was used many times by both armies during the War.

★ **Battle of Funkstown** – On July 10, 1863 Stuart's cavalry held off Union forces, enabling the Confederates to protect their avenue of retreat.

★ **Battle of Falling Waters** – Confederates fought here to protect their retreat across the Potomac River on July 14, 1863.

★ **Brunswick** – Union troops pursuing the Confederate army crossed the Potomac River here.

★ **Front Royal (Bel Air)** – The Buck family entertained Lee at their home, Bel Air, July 22, 1863.

★ **Littlestown** – After the Battle of Gettysburg hundreds of wounded were brought here.

Gen. John F. Reynolds

Soldiers at rest

Miserable muddy march

GARRETT AND ALLEGANY COUNTIES

GETTYSBURG

Lee's Headquarters

GETTYSBURG

Destination Gettysburg

Gettysburg National Military Park

FREDERICK

City Hall

North Market Street

National Museum of Civil War Medicine

Prospect Hall

WINCHESTER

Winchester-Frederick County Visitor Center & Civil War Orientation Center

WESTMINSTER

Depot

Courthouse

Corbit's Charge

Carroll County Farm Museum

Landon C. Burns Park

ROCKVILLE

Beall-Dawson House and Stonestreet Medical Museum

Higgins House

Court House Square

Peerless Rockville

Prettyman House

Christ Episcopal Church

GETTYSBURG

INVASION & RETREAT

HEART OF THE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA

MARYLAND HERITAGE AREA

— Driving Route of Union Army Advance

···· Alternate Route of Union Army Advance

— Driving Route of Confederate Army Advance

···· Driving Route of Confederate Cavalry Advance

---- Driving Route of Confederate Army Retreat and Union Pursuit

★ Gettysburg Campaign Site

● Other Civil War Trails Site

National, State or County Parks

? Information or Welcome Center

N

0 1 2 3 4 5
Mileage Scale

THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

Emboldened by his recent victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville in May 1863, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee launched a second invasion into Union territory. Lee first invaded the North nine months earlier and retreated from Antietam. This time he intended to carry the war across the Mason and Dixon Line into Pennsylvania.

What lay ahead was the fateful Battle of Gettysburg, the farthest the Confederate army ventured into the North—its "high water mark." The Gettysburg Campaign took thirty-five days, with most of the advance and retreat occurring in Maryland.

The Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and the Cumberland Valley in Maryland became Lee's avenue of invasion. The first battle of the campaign occurred on June 9, 1863, at Brandy Station, Virginia, on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. Confederate Gen. J.E.B. Stuart held the high ground at the end of the day.

By June 15, Lee's army had cleared its path with a victory at the Second Battle of Winchester.

The Confederate cavalry crossing the Potomac River, June 11, 1863.

The Confederates splashed northward across the Potomac River at Boteler's Ford at Williamsport, then marched through Western Maryland towns like Hagerstown and Smithsburg. The bulk of the 75,000 Confederates had entered Pennsylvania by June 25.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Army searched desperately for the Confederates. The Blue Ridge Mountains effectively screened Lee's movements. The Federals marched northward along the east side of the mountain range. The Confederates were on its western side.

Finally, on June 24, the Federals began crossing the Potomac at Edward's Ferry to concentrate at Frederick, Maryland. Then they moved north toward Emmitsburg and east into Carroll County on a dual mission to confront the invaders and protect Baltimore and Washington, D.C., along the "Pipe Creek Line."
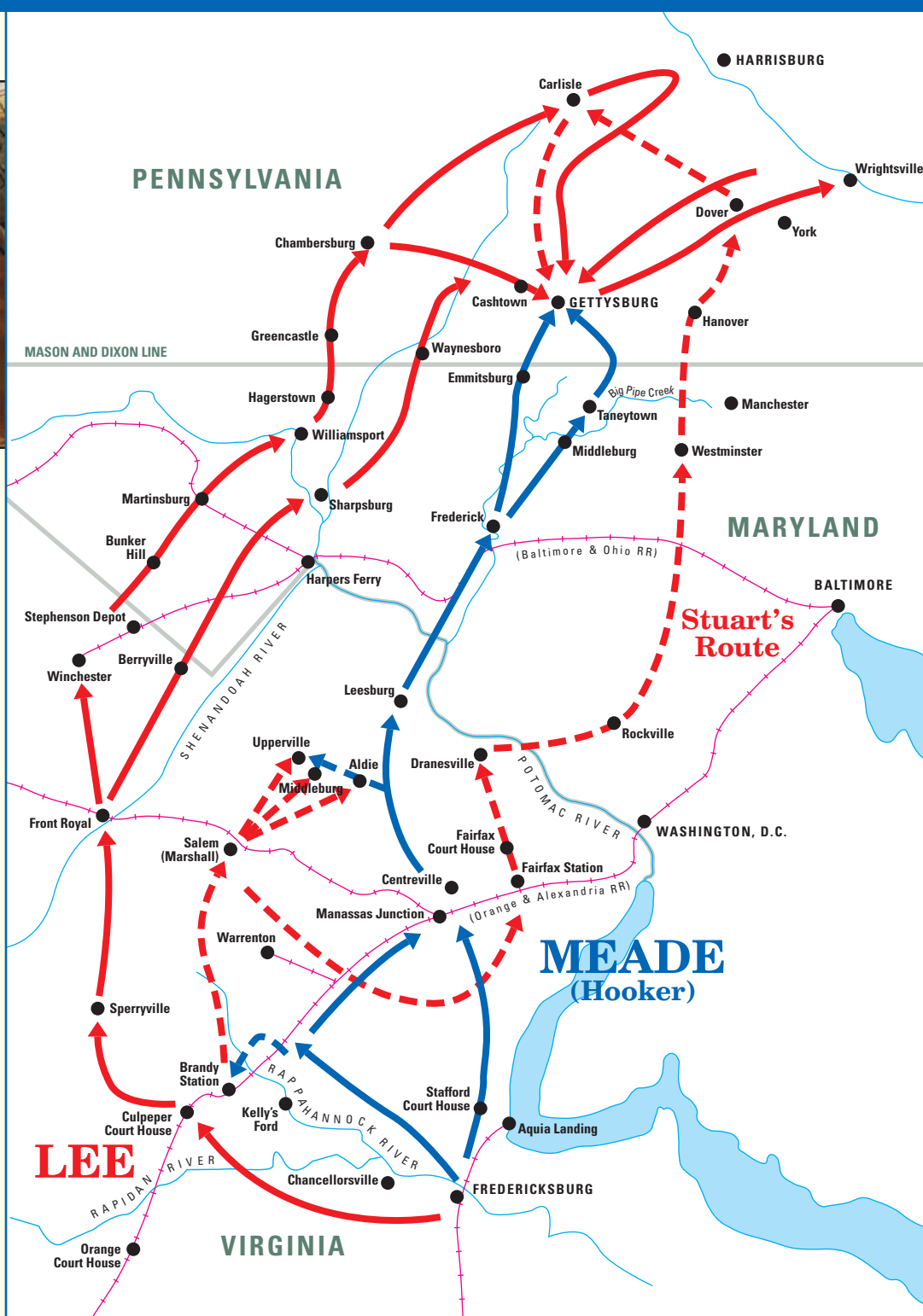
"Cannons on the Square" by Ron Lesser.

resources. He moved east of the main Federal army and seized 125 wagons and 400 prisoners near Rockville. But his raid through central Maryland deprived Lee of his army's "eyes and ears" during much of the campaign.

The advancing Confederate Army of Northern Virginia met and clashed with the Union's Army of the Potomac at the crossroads town of Gettysburg, just above the Pennsylvania line, on July 1. Gen. Robert E. Lee's troops were unprepared for the ferocity and strength of the Union forces under the newly named Potomac Army commander, Gen. George G. Meade.

By the third day of fighting, Lee ordered an attack by fewer than 15,000 troops on the Federal Army's center at Cemetery Ridge. The assault, known as "Pickett's Charge," managed to pierce the Union lines but eventually failed.

Suffering thousands of Confederate casualties, Lee was forced to withdraw his battered army on July 4 and retreat toward Virginia. A flooded Potomac River prevented immediate escape, and for nearly one week, pursuing Federals trapped the Confederates at Williamsport and Falling Waters. The Gettysburg Campaign ended on July 14 when Lee finally crossed the river.

Gen. Robert E. Lee.

WHO'S IN COMMAND

Gen. Joseph Hooker | *Gen. George Meade*

Gen. Joseph Hooker, commander of the Army of the Potomac, was furious. He demanded that Washington authorize him to abandon Maryland Heights and relocate the 10,000 men, who were guarding the mountain fortress at Harpers Ferry, to join the main army in Frederick, Md. After the War Department refused, Hooker offered his resignation on June 27, 1863.

It was a bad time to pick a fight with the Lincoln administration, since Gen. Robert E. Lee had invaded the North after thrashing Hooker at Chancellorsville, Va. Lincoln accepted Hooker's resignation and replaced him with Gen. George G. Meade. A courier delivered the order to Meade at 3 A.M. on Sunday, June 28, near Frederick. Meade had not campaigned for the job but had earned the position on merit. "I am moving at once against Lee," he wrote to his wife. "[A] battle will decide the fate for our country and our cause." When the Union and Confederate armies collided unexpectedly at Gettysburg, just four days later, Meade delivered Lincoln the fateful victory he so desired.

WHERE'S STUART?

As the Army of Northern Virginia invaded Northern soil in June 1863, Confederate Gen. James Ewell Brown "J.E.B." Stuart and his cavalry corps served as Gen. Robert E. Lee's "eyes and ears." Lee directed him to protect his right flank, avoid protracted engagements with the Federals, and capture provisions while gathering information.

Stuart disrupted Union communication and supply lines, alarming Washington and Baltimore. He also lost contact with Lee, rendering him blind and deaf to the whereabouts of the Federals and frustrating him as the military situation changed.

Gen. J.E.B. Stuart.

Lee's infantry stumbled into Union Gen. George G. Meade's Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg early on July 1, 1863, where Stuart's absence further limited Lee's options. Delayed by a captured Union wagon train and various engagements, Stuart did not reach Gettysburg until late on July 2. Union Gen. David McM. Gregg's cavalry thwarted his attack the next day. Criticism of Stuart's performance began after the battle and has continued ever since.

★ SIGNALING ★

Communications are extremely important in wartime, both for locating and predicting the movements of the enemy and for keeping track of friendly forces. Many advances were made in military communications during the Civil War, the first war in which the telegraph was used extensively. The U.S. Signal Corps, established in 1860, was the first corps of officers and men whose sole mission was communication. Maj. Albert J. Myer, who had developed a flag-signaling system called "wigwagging," commanded the corps. At night, torches were used instead of flags. Either method could only be used when the visibility was good. Wigwag signal stations were placed on high ground with unobstructed views and moved when the army moved.

A student of Myer's, Edwin Porter Alexander, went south and founded the Confederate Signal Corps. Both sides used Myer's system during battles as well as during campaigns. Capt. Lemuel Norton was U.S. Chief Signal Officer during the Gettysburg campaign, and Col. William Norris headed the Confederate Signal Corps.

Civil War signal station.

★ ★ INVADED AGAIN ★ ★

During the Civil War, Marylanders struggled to maintain normalcy despite the suspension of some civil rights by the Federal government and repeated military invasions by the Confederates, which created havoc for local residents. While families and neighbors were often divided by loyalties, many Marylanders were united by compassion.

At the start of the war, U.S. troops were immediately deployed to occupy areas sympathetic to the South. Some places were under martial law, leading to arrests for many reasons, including "disloyalty." Meanwhile, Confederates under Gen. J.E.B. Stuart arrested Union supporters.

Mollie Dawson's father, who lived in Rockville, was one example. A Union supporter, he was arrested to prevent him from transmitting crucial information. Taunted in school for her family's allegiance, Mollie and her siblings worried that their father would continue to face Confederate arrest. Members of her family fought on both sides, creating division and confusion, even among her family.

Union and Confederate forces occupied communities to secure strategic

The only known photographs of Confederate troops marching under arms were taken at the intersection of Patrick and Market Streets in Frederick in September 1862.

roads and lines of communication. Soldiers disrupted everyday life, sometimes getting into altercations with civilians and stealing livestock. Virginia Moore of Bethesda recalled an intoxicated soldier stealing her chicken: "Had we reported him our lives would not have been safe."

In this climate of confusion and mistrust, some families provided meals to Union officers camped nearby to protect their livestock and crops from marauding soldiers. Families also prepared and sold meals to supplement their incomes.

Marylanders did not suffer the shortages and privations of the South, but constant troop movements destroyed roads, crops, fences, woodlots, and structures. Local citizens faced curfews, carried passes to cross Union picket lines, and endured unreliable newspaper accounts and rumors. Men 18-45 years old were subject to the draft. When faced with arrest from either government, however, political opponents often stepped forward to defend neighbors.

Mollie Dawson | *Lt. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.*

★ LONG MARCHES ★

As you drive this tour in your climate-controlled vehicle, consider the plight of the Civil War infantryman who trudged the same route, putting one sore foot in front of the other in all types of weather, while wearing ill-fitting army shoes and toting 60 pounds of equipment.

The typical marching day would last from dawn into the afternoon at a rate of two and a half miles per hour. A division of the Army of the Potomac numbered between 3,000 and 5,000 men, included wagons carrying food and ammunition, and could stretch out along four miles of road.

During the Gettysburg Campaign, however, soldiers sometimes marched more than 30 miles at a time. After a miserable hike of 35 miles on June 24, 1863, Pvt. Alex Haley of the 17th Maine Infantry complained, "Ye gods! … I could stand no more of this." But the next day he got up and hoofed it for six more miles, testifying to the amazing resilience of the American soldier.

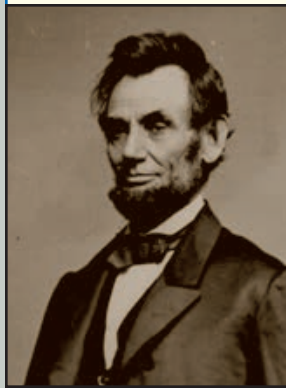*Union troops marching through Middletown on the National Road.*

LINCOLN SPEAKS AT GETTYSBURG

When President Abraham Lincoln learned of Union victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg in July 1863, he told a crowd it was providential that it had occurred around the nation's birthday. "Gentlemen," he added, "this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion."

Abraham Lincoln

He found his occasion that fall at the dedication of the cemetery at Gettysburg. By the time Lincoln left Washington, D.C. by train on November 18, he had substantially completed his speech, adding the final touches in Gettysburg.
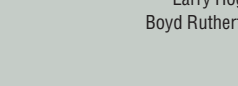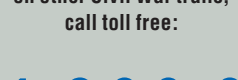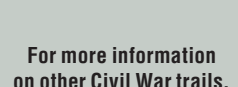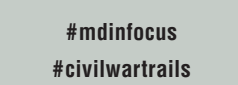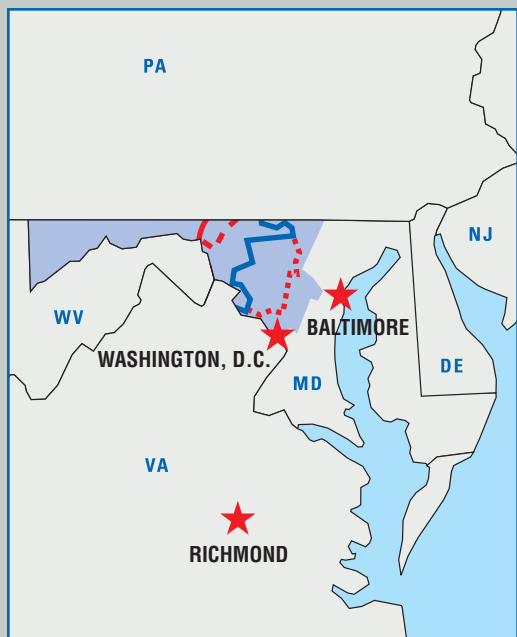
At the ceremony on November 19, Lincoln followed a widely praised two-hour oration by Edward Everett, the principal speaker. Lincoln delivered his 272-word speech in a few minutes and sat down, his brevity surprising the crowd, and scattered applause leaving him uncertain whether it had been "worthy of the occasion" after all. His supporters called it "thrilling" and his enemies thought it "silly." Subsequent generations, however, have proclaimed the speech—the Gettysburg Address—immortal.

MARYLAND CIVIL WAR TRAILS

GETTYSBURG
INVASION & RETREAT

How to Use this Map-Guide

This guide depicts four scenic and historic driving tours that follow the routes taken by Union and Confederate armies during the June–July 1863 Gettysburg Campaign. Information contained here and along the Trail tells stories that have been hidden within the landscape for more than 140 years. Follow the bugle trailblazer signs to waysides that chronicle the day-to-day stories of soldiers who marched toward the Civil War's most epic battles. And discover the stories of civilians who, for a second time in nine months, watched their countryside get trampled by the boots of the "Blue and Gray."

Destinations like Rockville, Westminster, Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland offer walking tours that can be enjoyed all-year long. Recreational activities such as hiking, biking and paddling add interest to the driving tour. Amenities along the Trail include dining, lodging, shopping, and attractions, which highlight Maryland's important role in the Civil War. For more detailed travel information, stop by any Maryland Welcome Center, local Visitor Center or contact any of the organizations listed in this guide. For additional Civil War Trails information, visit www.civilwartrails.org. For more travel information, visit www.mdwelcome.org.

MARYLAND CIVIL WAR TRAILS

★ ★ ★ TRAVEL RESOURCES ★ ★ ★

For more information on the Civil War, recreation, and traveling in Maryland, please visit:

Maryland Office of Tourism Development
401 E. Pratt Street
14th Floor
Baltimore, MD 21202
877-333-4455
www.visitmaryland.org

Visit Montgomery County
1801 Rockville Pike
Suite 320
Rockville, MD 20852
877-789-6904
www.visitmontgomery.com

Howard County Visitors Information Center
Howard County Tourism Council
8627 Main Street
Ellicott City, MD 21043
800-288-8747
www.visithowardcounty.com

Carroll County Office of Tourism
1838 Emerald Hill Lane
Westminster, MD 21157
410-848-1560

Tourism Council of Frederick County, Inc.
151 S. East Street
Frederick, MD 21701
800-999-3613
www.visitfrederick.org

Hagerstown/Washington County Convention & Visitors Bureau
16 Public Square
Hagerstown, MD 21740
301-791-3246
www.marylandmemories.com

Allegany County Convention & Visitors Bureau
Western Maryland Railway Station
13 Canal Street
Cumberland, MD 21502
800-425-2067

Gateway To Garrett County, Maryland
Garrett County Visitors Center
15 Visitors Center Drive
McHenry, MD 21541
301-387-6746
www.visitdeepcreek.com

NPS, Monocacy National Battlefield

National Museum of Civil War Medicine
48 East Patrick Street
Frederick, MD 21701
800-564-1864
www.CivilWarMed.org

South Mountain State Battlefield
6620 Zittlestown Road
Middletown, MD 21769
301-432-8065
www.dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands

C&O Canal National Historical Park
Williamsport Visitor Center
205 West Potomac Street
Williamsport, MD 21795
301-582-0813
www.nps.gov/choh

Cunningham Falls State Park
14039 Catoctin Hollow Road
Thurmont, MD 21788
301-271-7574
www.dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands

Catoctin Mountain National Park
6602 Foxville Road
Thurmont, MD 21788
301-663-9388
www.nps.gov/cato

Gettysburg National Military Park
1195 Baltimore Pike
Gettysburg, PA 17325
717-334-1124
www.nps.gov/gett

Fort Frederick State Park
11100 Fort Frederick Road
Big Pool, MD 21711
301-842-2155
www.dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands

Destination Gettysburg
1560 Fairfield Road
Gettysburg, PA 17325
800-337-5015
www.destinationgettysburg.com

Explore York
1425 Eden Road
York, PA 17402
888-858-9675
www.yorkpa.org

Roddy Road Covered Bridge

Re-enactors help bring Civil War history to life.

Biking through C&O Canal National Historical Park.

VIRGINIA CIVIL WAR TRAILS | NORTH CAROLINA CIVIL WAR TRAILS | WEST VIRGINIA CIVIL WAR TRAILS | TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR TRAILS

Follow these signs to more than 1,600 Civil War sites.

★ MEDICINE ★

Biting on a bullet during surgery and amputating limbs because doctors didn't know how to do anything else are but two of the many myths about Civil War medical care. In fact, medical science made great strides despite ignorance of the germ theory of infection and the many deaths from infection and disease. To see displays about these medical advances, such as the triage system, visit the National Museum of Civil War Medicine in Frederick.

Despite the advances, thousands of wounded soldiers suffered greatly. Churches and other buildings served as hospitals, and six hundred sisters from a dozen religious communities served as nurses. The Daughters of Charity of Emmitsburg were among the first to arrive at Gettysburg after the battle and aid the wounded. Meanwhile, the wagon train carrying 10,000 wounded Confederates stretched seventeen miles as the army made the agonizing fifty-mile retreat to Virginia.

GETTYSBURG
INVASION & RETREAT

PA
WV
MD
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
VA
DE
NJ
RICHMOND

f ⌄ ▶ @TravelMD
☉ @visitmaryland
#mdinfocus
#civilwartrails

For more information on other Civil War trails, call toll free:

1·866·639·3526

www.visitmaryland.org

MARYLAND CIVIL WAR TRAILS

FREE Mobile App
Download on the App Store
ANDROID APP ON Google play

Larry Hogan, Governor
Boyd Rutherford, Lt. Governor