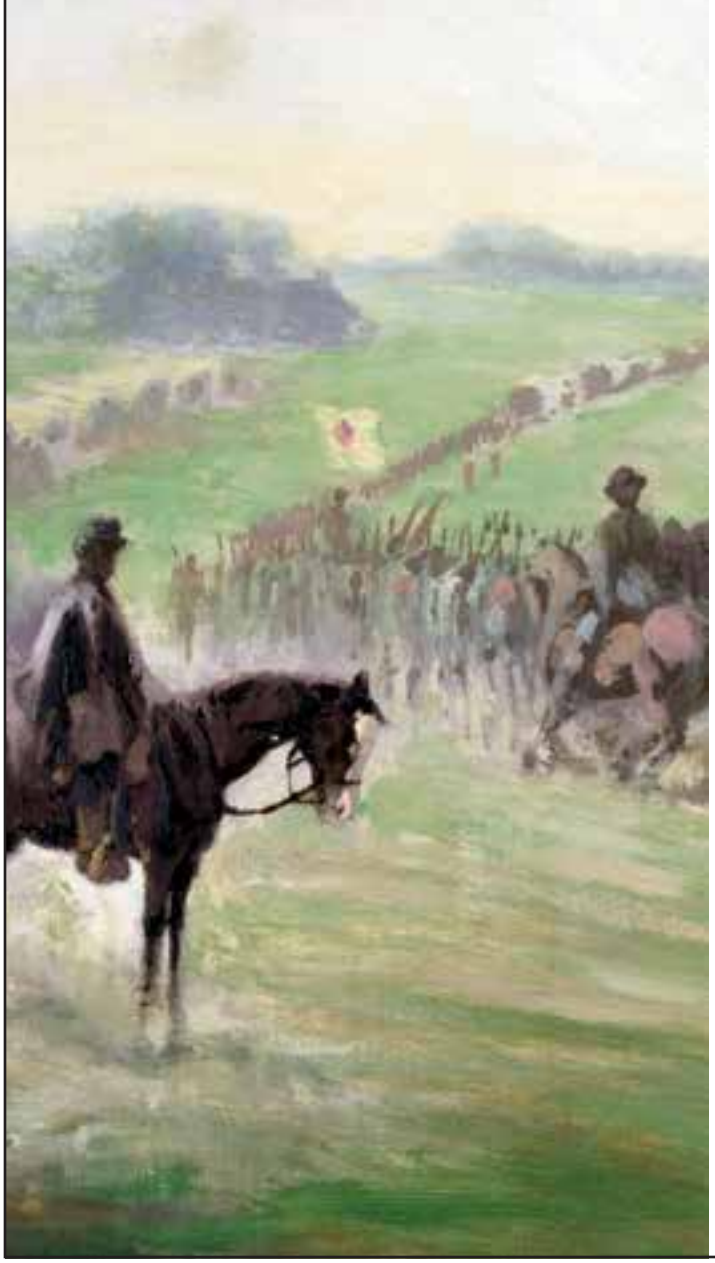
MARYLAND CIVIL WAR TRAILS

# GETTYSBURG

## INVASION & RETREAT



Pursuit of Lee's army. Scene on the road near Emmitsburg – marching through the rain. – *Courtesy Library of Congress*

### 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 160 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 **civilwartrails.org**. For more travel information, visit **visitmaryland.org**.

Tim Tadder, www.tadderphotography.com

**Biking through C&O Canal National Historical Park.**

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

# ★ 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's cavalry held the battlefield 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 Confederates splashed northward across the Potomac River at Blackford's Ford and 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.

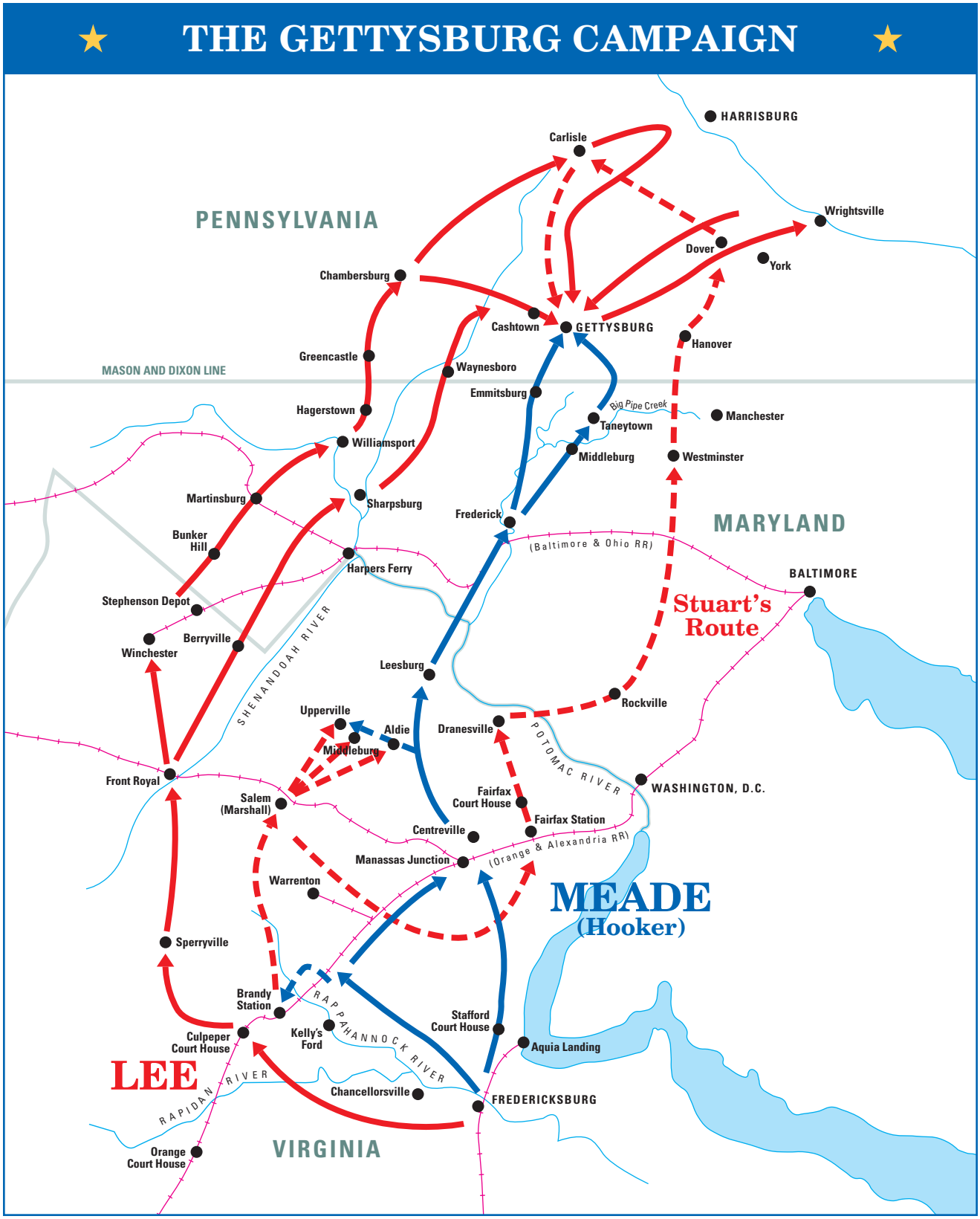
Gen. Robert E. Lee

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

Finally, on June 24, the Union 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."

Stuart had separated from Lee and led a cavalry raid to capture desperately needed resources. He moved east of the main Union Army and seized 125 wagons and 400 prisoners near Rockville. But his raid through central Maryland

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


THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN
HARRISBURG
Carlisle
PENNSYLVANIA
Wrightsville
Dover
York
Chambersburg
Cashtown
GETTYSBURG
Hanover
Greencastle
Waynesboro
MASON AND DIXON LINE
Emmitsburg
Big Pipe Creek
Manchester
Hagerstown
Taneytown
Williamsport
Middleburg
Westminster
Martinsburg
Sharpsburg
Frederick
MARYLAND
Bunker Hill
(Baltimore & Ohio RR)
Harpers Ferry
BALTIMORE
Stephenson Depot
Stuart's Route
Winchester
Berryville
SHENANDOAH RIVER
Leesburg
Rockville
Upperville
Aldie
Dranesville
Middleburg
POTOMAC RIVER
Front Royal
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Salem (Marshall)
Fairfax Court House
Fairfax Station
Centreville
(Orange & Alexandria RR)
Manassas Junction
Warrenton
MEADE (Hooker)
Sperryville
Brandy Station
RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER
Stafford Court House
Kelly's Ford
Culpeper Court House
Aquia Landing
LEE
RAPIDAN RIVER
Chancellorsville
FREDERICKSBURG
Orange Court House
VIRGINIA

# THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

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. 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 Union 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, the pursuing Union Army trapped the Confederates at Williamsport and Falling Waters. The Gettysburg Campaign ended on July 14 when Lee finally crossed the river.

"Cannons on the Square" by Ron Lesser.

# WHO'S IN COMMAND

Gen. Joseph Hooker

Gen. George Meade

Union 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 Union, and capture provisions while gathering information.

Gen. J.E.B. Stuart

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

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 M. 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.

Courtesy Mary Dawson Gray, Peerless Rockville

Mollie Dawson

Lt. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

Courtesy of the Historical Society of Frederick County

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.

Union and Confederate forces occupied communities to secure strategic 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.

## ★ 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.

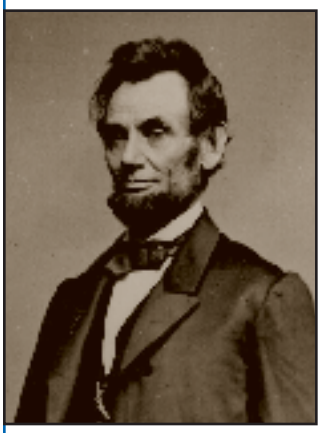
The typical marching day would last from dawn into the afternoon at a rate of two and a half miles per hour. A division of the Army of the Potomac numbered between 3,000 and 5,000 men, included wagons carrying food and ammunition, and could stretch out along four miles of road.

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 they 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." 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.



Abraham Lincoln

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.

1
2
3
4
5
6
PA
WVA
VA
Clear Spring
Mason and Dixon Line
Williamsport
Battle of Wagoners
Jones' Crossroads
Battle of Falling Waters
Blackford's Ford
81
Cashtown Inn
Monterey Pass
Fairfield
Gettysburg
Littletown
Hanover
Leitersburg
Pen Mar Park
Emmitsburg
Union Mills
Smithsburg
Catoctin Breeze Vineyard
Taneytown
Manchester
HAGERSTOWN
Funkstown
Thurmont
Middleburg
Uniontown
Devil's Backbone Park
Catoctin Furnace
Old Frederick Road
Union Bridge
WESTMINSTER
Battle of Boonsboro
Lewistown
New Windsor
Boonsboro
70
Richfield
Libertytown
Rose Hill Manor
Middletown
FREDERICK
Jefferson
Prospect Hall
Mount Airy
Sykesville
New Market
70
Cooksville
Brunswick
270
Point of Rocks
Barnesville
Stephenson Depot
WINCHESTER
Poolesville
Darnestown Park
Gaithersburg
Brookeville
LEESBURG
Edward's Ferry
Goose Creek Bridge
Rowser's Ford
ROCKVILLE
Aldie Mill
Middleburg
Guilford Signal Station
495
WASHINGTON D.C.
Front Royal
Manassas Gap
66
95
Manassas Junction

## ★ CONFEDERATE ADVANCE ★

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

★ **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 its "Wagon Train of Misery" retreated through here after Gettysburg.

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

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

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

★ **Cashtown Inn** – Stand where Confederate soldiers once marched on to battle at Gettysburg.

### J.E.B. STUART'S CAVALRY TOUR

★ **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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

★ **Union Mills** – Gen. 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 Gen. Robert E. Lee's army, crossed the Potomac River here June 24–25, 1863.

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

★ **Barnesville** – Three Union infantry corps marched through this 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 Union army with cheers and flowers.

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

★ **Prospect Hall** – On June 28, 1863, Union Gen. George Meade replaced Gen. 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, Gen. Meade promoted three young cavalry officers up four ranks to general.

★ **Lewistown** – Union troops marched through here on June 28, 1863, en route to Gettysburg. On July 7, 1863 they passed through town again — pursuing the Confederates.

★ **Catoctin Furnace** – Union and Confederate troops marched by the ironworks, which continued to operate 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.

★ **Catoctin Breeze Vineyard** – The vineyard is where Union soldiers marched on their way to Gettysburg.

★ **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 the 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 Union soldiers 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 marched 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 Gen. Meade's headquarters in the days before the battle.

★ **Seton Shrine** – 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

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

★ **Monterey Pass** – Large rearguard action on July 4, 1863.

★ **Pen Mar Park** – Confederates occupied Monterey Pass, a gap in South Mountain, to clear the roads for the army's retreat.

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

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

★ **Hagerstown** – After two 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.

★ **Devil's Backbone Park (Council of War)** – Gen. Meade gathered his generals on July 12, 1863 to decide whether to attack retreating Confederate defenses near Williamsport.

★ **Battle of Wagoners** – On July 6, 1863, Confederate Gen. John D. 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.

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

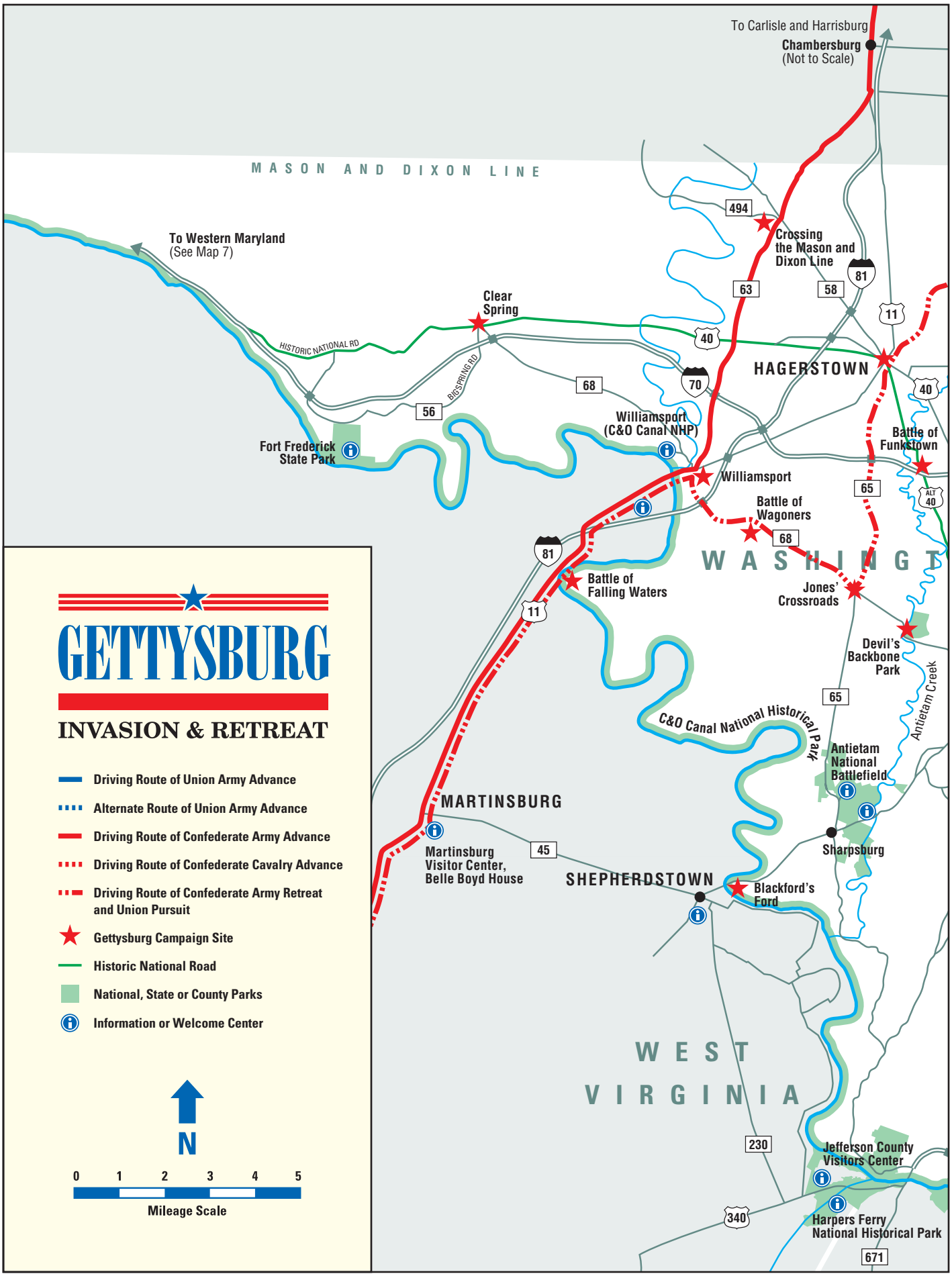
★ **Battle of Funkstown** – On July 10, 1863 Gen. Stuart's cavalry held off Union forces, enabling the Confederates to protect their avenue of retreat.

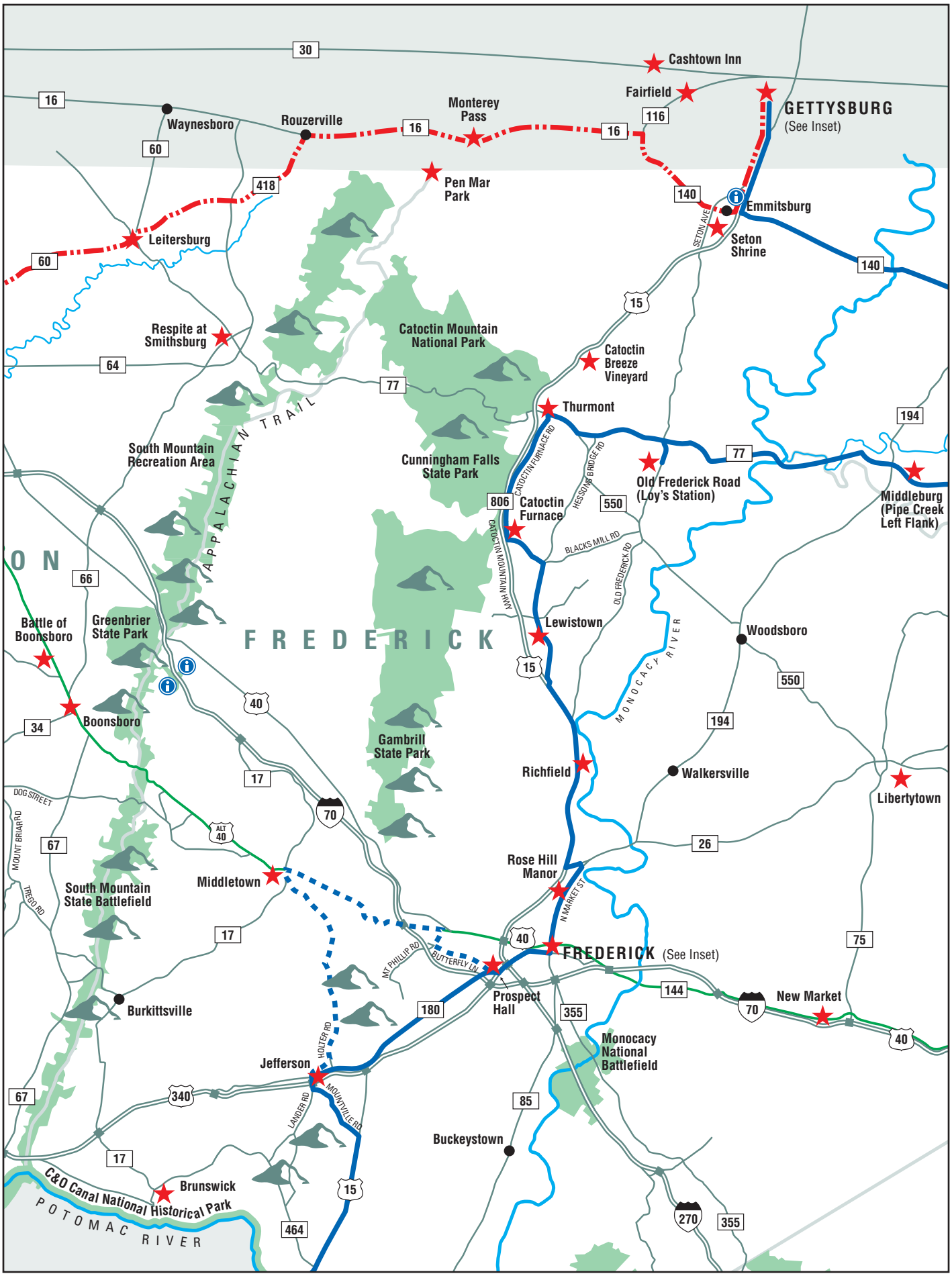
★ **Battle of Falling Waters** – Confederates fought here to protect their retreat across the Potomac River on July 14, 1863.

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

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

★ **Manassas Gap** – The last battle of the Gettysburg Campaign was fought here on July 23, 1863.


Map 1
To Carlisle and Harrisburg
Chambersburg
(Not to Scale)
MASON AND DIXON LINE
494
Crossing the Mason and Dixon Line
To Western Maryland
(See Map 7)
Clear Spring
HISTORIC NATIONAL RD
BIG SPRING RD
63
58
81
11
40
HAGERSTOWN
68
70
56
Williamsport (C&O Canal NHP)
Fort Frederick State Park
Battle of Funkstown
Williamsport
65
ALT 40
Battle of Wagoners
68
81
Battle of Falling Waters
11
Jones' Crossroads
Devil's Backbone Park
65
C&O Canal National Historical Park
Antietam Creek
Antietam National Battlefield
MARTINSBURG
Martinsburg Visitor Center, Belle Boyd House
45
Sharpsburg
SHEPHERDSTOWN
Blackford's Ford
WEST VIRGINIA
230
Jefferson County Visitors Center
340
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
671
Joins Map 2
Joins Map 4
GETTYSBURG
INVASION & RETREAT
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
Historic National Road
National, State or County Parks
Information or Welcome Center
N
0 1 2 3 4 5
Mileage Scale


Map 2
Joins Map 1
Joins Map 3
Joins Map 5
Cashtown Inn
Fairfield
GETTYSBURG
(See Inset)
Monterey Pass
Waynesboro
Rouzerville
Pen Mar Park
Emmitsburg
Seton Shrine
Leitersburg
Respite at Smithsburg
Catoctin Mountain National Park
Catoctin Breeze Vineyard
Thurmont
South Mountain Recreation Area
Cunningham Falls State Park
Old Frederick Road (Loy's Station)
Middleburg (Pipe Creek Left Flank)
Catoctin Furnace
Battle of Boonsboro
Greenbrier State Park
FREDERICK
Lewistown
Woodsboro
Boonsboro
Gambrill State Park
Richfield
Walkersville
Libertytown
Rose Hill Manor
Middletown
South Mountain State Battlefield
FREDERICK (See Inset)
Prospect Hall
New Market
Burkittsville
Monocacy National Battlefield
Jefferson
Buckeystown
Brunswick
C&O Canal National Historical Park
POTOMAC RIVER
APPALACHIAN TRAIL
MONOCACY RIVER
SETON AVE
CATOCTIN FURNACE RD
HESSONG BRIDGE RD
BLACKS MILL RD
OLD FREDERICK RD
CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN HWY
DOG STREET
MOUNT BRIAR RD
TREGO RD
ALT 40
N MARKET ST
MT PHILLIP RD
BUTTERFLY LN
HOLTER RD
MOUNTVILLE RD
LANDER RD
30
16
60
418
140
116
15
64
77
194
806
550
66
34
40
17
70
67
26
75
144
180
355
340
85
464
270

Soldiers at rest

Hanover
(Multiple Sites)

To York and
Wrightsville

Littlestown

Union Mills
(Stuart Encampment)

Manchester
(Pipe Creek
Right Flank)

Taneytown

Big Pipe Creek

Uniontown

Union Bridge

New Windsor

WESTMINSTER
(See Inset)

C A R R O L L

Mount Airy

Pine Grove
Chapel

Hood's
Mill

Sykesville

Marriottsville

Cooksville

To Baltimore

WESTMINSTER

Depot

Courthouse

Corbit's Charge

Carroll County
Farm Museum

Landon
C. Burns
Park

BLACKS SCHOOL HOUSE RD

STONE RD

OLD HANOVER RD

MIDDLEBURG RD

UNIONTOWN RD.

OLD WASHINGTON RD.

FORSYTHE RD

HISTORIC NATIONAL RD

OLD FREDERICK RD

MARRIOTTSVILLE RD

PENNSYLVANIA AVE

MAIN ST

116 194 832 140 84 31 26 27 97 94 30 99 144 70 40 32

Joins Map 2

Joins Map 6

Joins Map 1



Stephenson Depot

WINCHESTER

Winchester-Frederick County Visitor Center & Civil War Orientation Center

81

50

17

734

Goose Creek Bridge

50

Middleburg

522

626

FRONT ROYAL

Bel Air

Manassas Gap

66

To Page County

To Culpeper

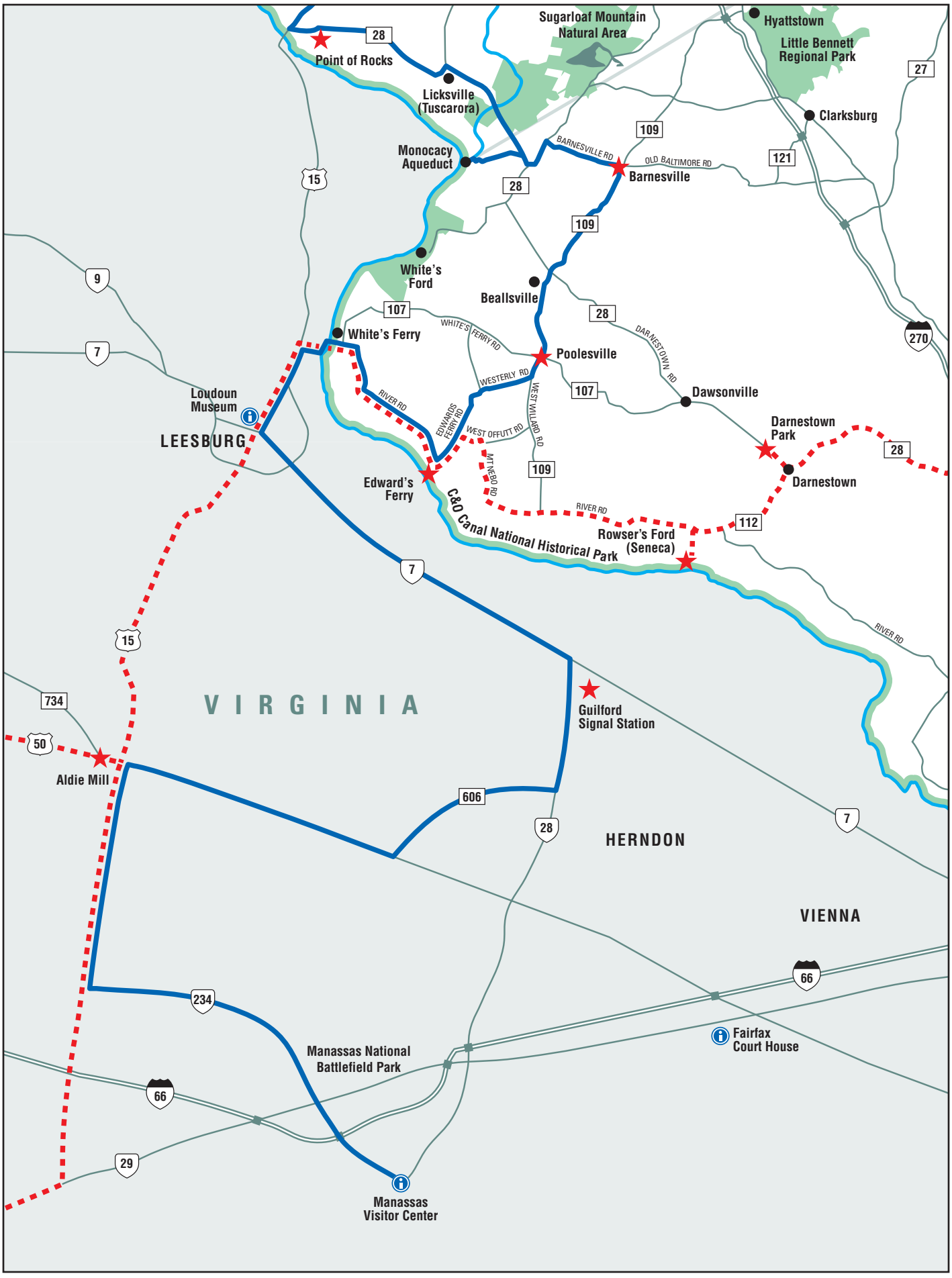
To Brandy Station

Joins Map 5

Miserable muddy march

Joins Map 2






Joins Map 4

Joins Map 6

HOWARD

108

Brookeville

97

MONTGOMERY

355

370

Gaithersburg
(Summit Hall Farm)

28

ROCKVILLE
(See Inset)

**As armies marched to and from Gettysburg, farms were devastated, fences destroyed, timber cut, ditches dug and crops ravaged, leaving a scene of destruction behind.**
Detail of painting "Serious Work Ahead" by
Civil War Artist Dale Gallon, gallon.com, 717-334-0430.

Joins Map 5

190

495

CLARA BARTON PKWY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

495

ROCKVILLE

355

Beall-Dawson
House and
Stonestreet
Medical Museum

WOOD LN

MIDDLE LN

MONTGOMERY AVE

Court House Square

Peerless Rockville

189

28

JEFFERSON ST

Prettyman
House

VINSON ST

Christ Episcopal
Church

VAN BUREN ST

ADAMS ST

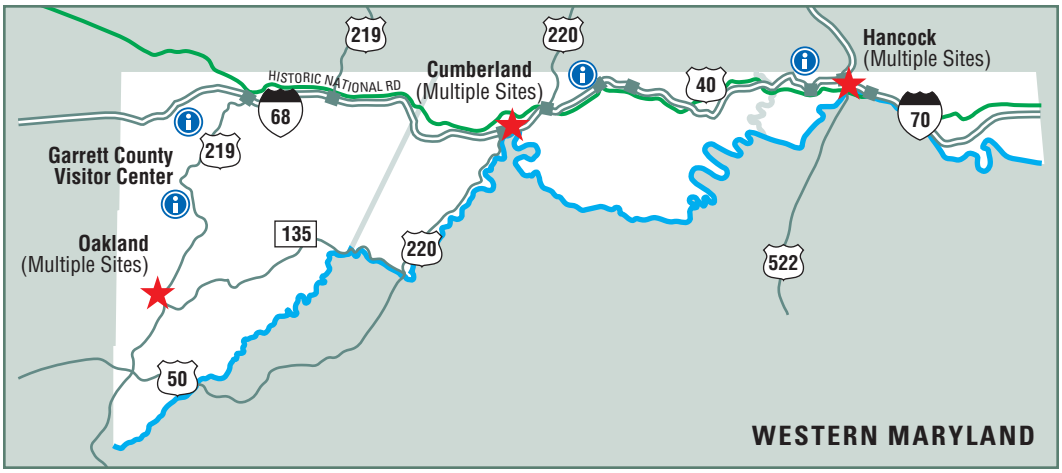
WASHINGTON ST

MARYLAND AVE

MONROE ST

28

355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Hancock
(Multiple Sites)
HISTORIC NATIONAL RD
Cumberland
(Multiple Sites)
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Garrett County
Visitor Center
219
135
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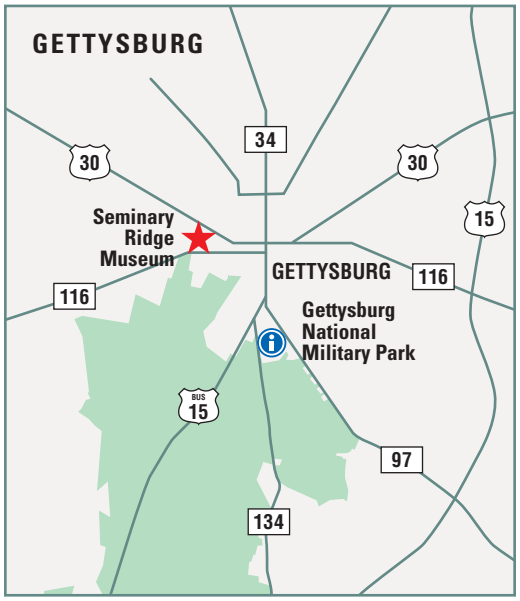
Oakland
(Multiple Sites)
522
50
WESTERN MARYLAND


GETTYSBURG
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Seminary
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Gettysburg
National
Military Park
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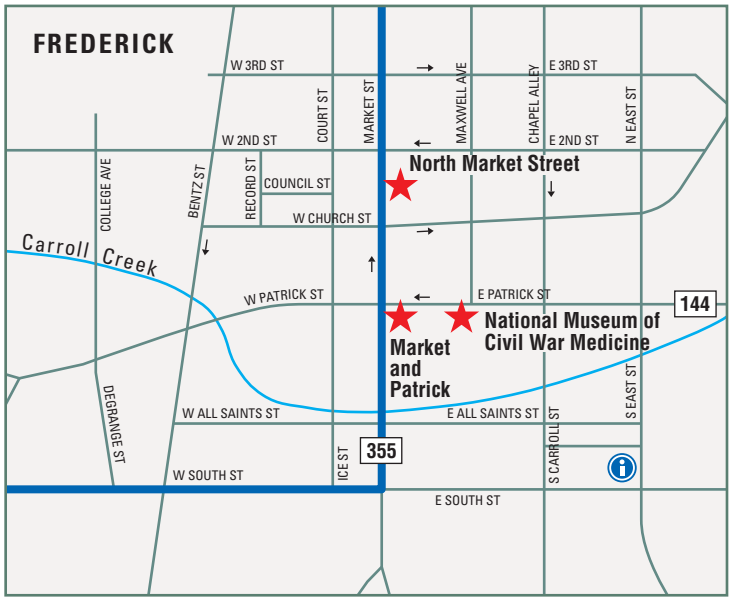
FREDERICK
W 3RD ST
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W 2ND ST
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COURT ST
MARKET ST
MAXWELL AVE
CHAPEL ALLEY
N EAST ST
North Market Street
COLLEGE AVE
BENTZ ST
RECORD ST
COUNCIL ST
W CHURCH ST
Carroll Creek
W PATRICK ST
E PATRICK ST
144
National Museum of
Civil War Medicine
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and
Patrick
DEGRANGE ST
W ALL SAINTS ST
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S EAST ST
ICE ST
355
S CARROLL ST
W SOUTH ST
E SOUTH ST

# ★ ★ ★ 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
visitmaryland.org

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

**Howard County Welcome Center**
8627 Main Street
Ellicott City, MD 21043
410-313-1900
visithowardcounty.com

**Carroll County Visitor Center**
1838 Emerald Hill Lane
Westminster, MD 21157
410-848-1388
carrollcountytourism.org

**Frederick Visitor Center**
151 S. East Street
Frederick, MD 21701
800-999-3613
visitfrederick.org

**Newcomer House Exhibit and Visitor Center**
18422 Shepherdstown Pike
Keedysville, MD 21756
301-432-6402

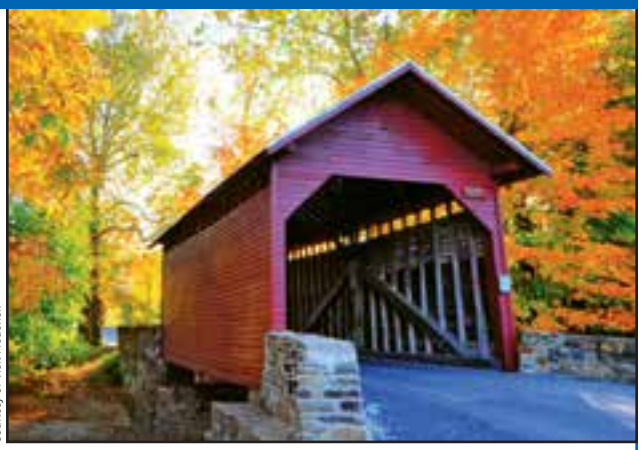
**Pry House Field Hospital Museum**
18906 Shepherdstown Pike
Keedysville, MD 21756
301-432-6352

**Visit Hagerstown & Washington County**
16 Public Square
Hagerstown, MD 21740
301-791-3246
visithagerstown.com

**Allegany County Tourism**
13 Canal Street
Cumberland, MD 21502
301-777-5132
mdmountainside.com

Courtesy of Visit Frederick

**War Correspondents Arch at Gathland State Park**



Courtesy of Visit Frederick

**Roddy Road Covered Bridge**

**Gateway To Garrett County**
Garrett County Visitors Center
15 Visitors Center Drive
McHenry, MD 21541
888-387-5237
visitdeepcreek.com

**National Museum of Civil War Medicine**
48 East Patrick Street
Frederick, MD 21701
301-695-1864
CivilWarMed.org

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

**C&O Canal National Historical Park**
Williamsport Visitor Center
205 West Potomac Street
Williamsport, MD 21795
301-739-4200
nps.gov/choh

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

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

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

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

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

**Explore York Visitor Information Center at Central Market**
34 W Philadelphia Street
York, PA 17401
888-858-9675
yorkpa.org

# ★ 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.

*Harpers Weekly* Illustration Courtesy of Daughters of Charity Archives, Emmitsburg

GETTYSBURG
INVASION & RETREAT

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