

★ CONFEDERATE ADVANCE ★

- Cavalry Screening** - Opposing cavalry units clashed at Aldie, Middleburg and Upperville as Lee moved north beyond the mountains.
- Williamsport** - Confederate Army's invasion began here on June 15, 1863, and its "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.
- Mason and Dixon Line** - Enthusiastic Confederates unfurl their flags as they officially enter the "North."
- 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 cavalymen crossed into Maryland here.
- Old 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 Shirer house June 30 with Union infantry on his heels.

★ UNION ADVANCE ★

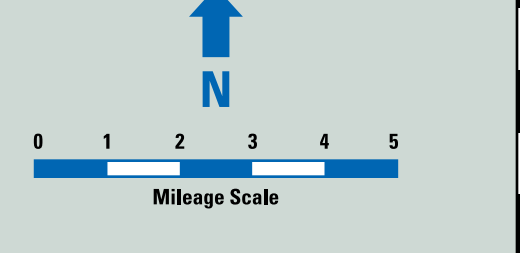
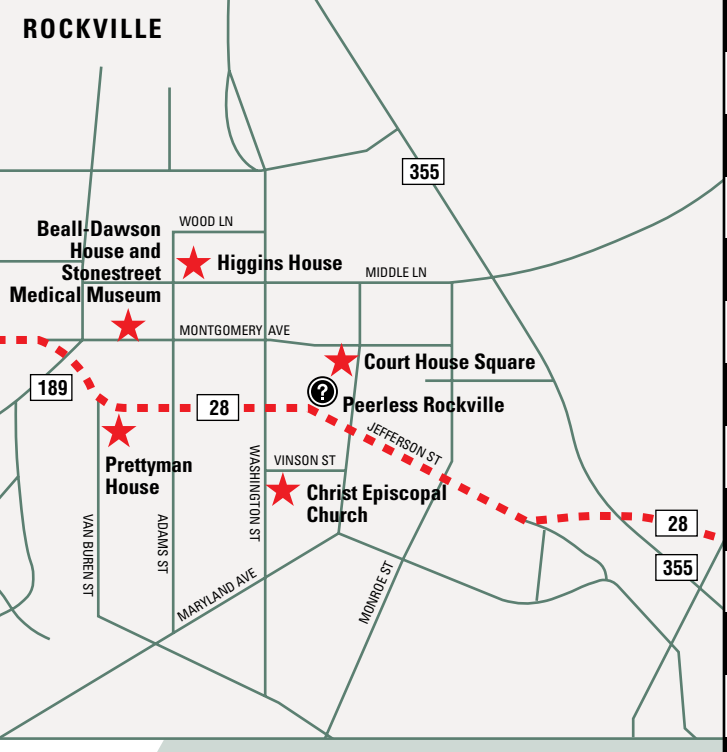
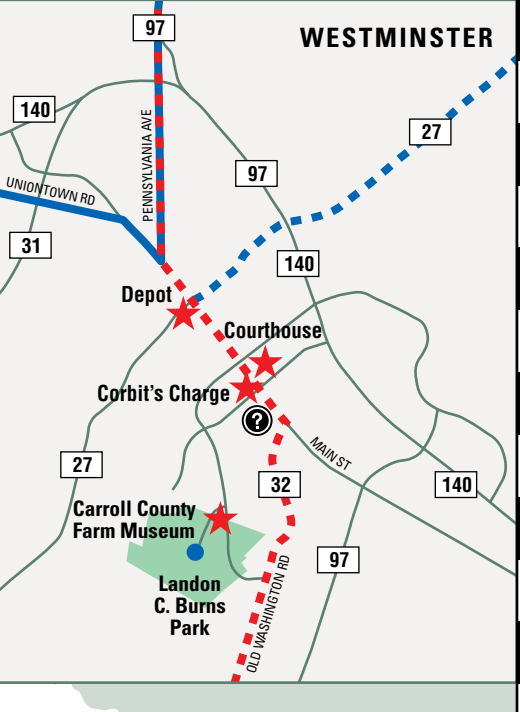
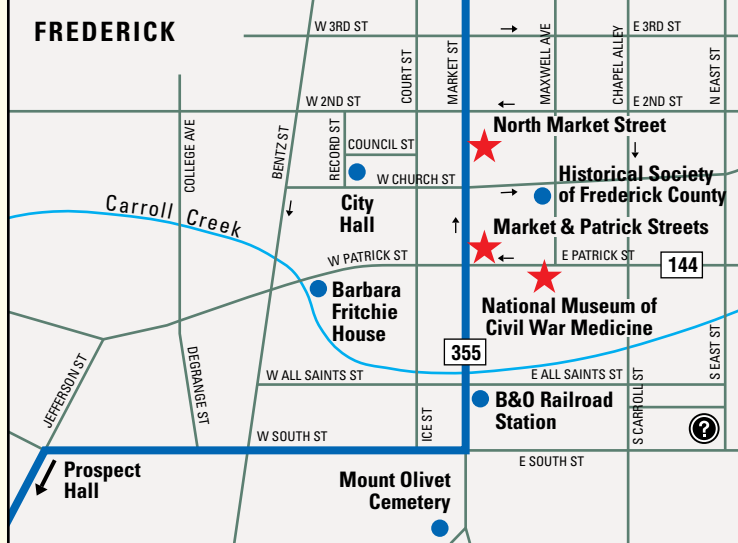
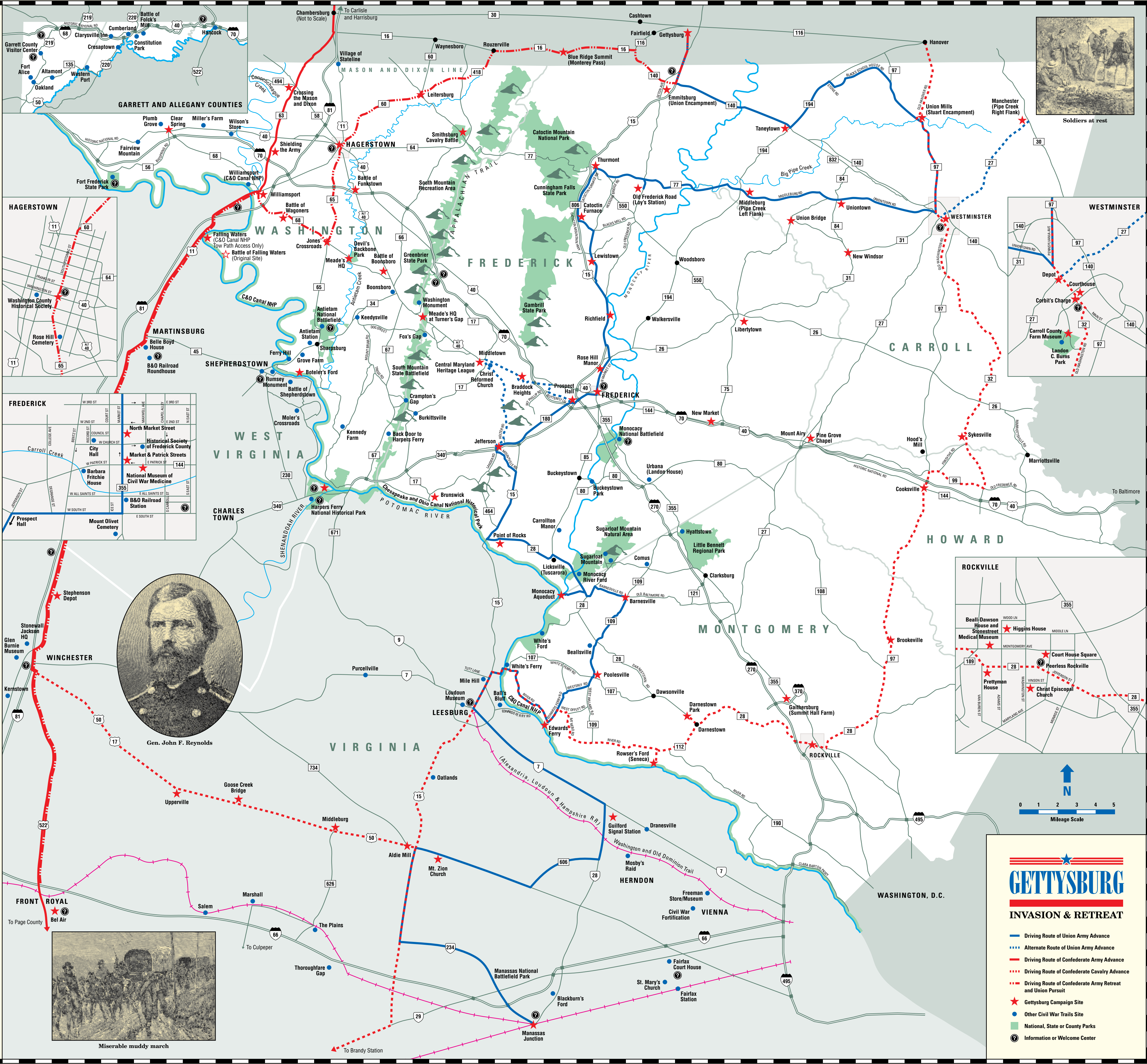
- Manassas Junction** - Site of a major Union supply depot.
- Guilford Signal Station** - A vital link in the Union communication chain between the Army of the Potomac and Washington, D.C.
- Edward's Ferry** - Most of the Union army, pursuing Lee's army, crossed the Potomac here June 24-25, 1863.
- Poolesville** - 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.
- Monocacy Aqueduct** - Thousands of Federal soldiers marched the muddy towpath and crossed the Monocacy River here on June 25-27, 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.
- Braddock Heights** - Good views here of the South Mountain gaps, important during the Gettysburg and Antietam campaigns.
- 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.
- Lewisstown** - Saw Union troops on June 28, 1863, on 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** - On June 29, 1863, Union cavalry came through in pursuit of Stuart's cavalry.
- 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 Roman 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.

★ CONFEDERATE RETREAT & UNION PURSUIT ★

- Monterey Pass** - Union cavalry attacked a retreating Confederate wagon train in a daring midnight raid.
- 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.
- Smithsburg** - On July 5, 1863, Stuart's retreating cavalry fought an artillery duel with Union cavalry.
- Battle of Wagons** - On July 6, 1863, Imboden organized his drivers and wounded to protect the Confederate wagon train during an attack.
- Boonsboro** - Site of July 8, 1863 cavalry battle.
- Funkstown** - On July 10, Stuart's cavalry held off Union forces enabling the Confederates to protect their avenue of retreat.
- Turner's Gap** - Meade established his headquarters here on July 9, 1863.
- 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** - The Buck family entertained Lee at their home, Bel Air, July 22, 1863.

★ WESTERN MARYLAND ★

- Clear Spring** - Site of major Union encampment and signal station throughout the Civil War.
- Hancock** - Stonewall Jackson shelled the town in 1862, when the Union garrison refused to surrender.
- Folk's Mill** - On August 1, 1864, Union troops ambushed Confederate cavalry sent to disrupt the railroad.
- Cumberland** - Home to Maryland's second largest railroad depot and site of 1864 Confederate raid.
- Clarysville** - Site of largest Civil War hospital complex in Western Maryland.
- Altamont** - Confederate Rangers attacked the B&O Railroad and sent a captured locomotive careening toward Oakland.
- Oakland** - Confederates took control of the town for a day to disrupt Union troop and supply movements on the B&O Railroad.
- Fort Alice** - Confederates disarmed the Federal garrison, destroyed the fort and burned the B&O Railroad bridge.



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
- Other Civil War Trails Site
- National, State or County Parks
- ⊙ Information or Welcome Center

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 civilians who, for a second time in nine months, watched their countryside trampled by the boots of the "Blue and Gray."

The Trail can be driven in one, two or three days depending on traveler preference. Destinations like Rockville, Westminster, Frederick, Hagerstown and Cumberland offer walking tours that can be enjoyed all-year long. Recreational activities such as hiking, biking, paddling and horseback riding add a different, yet powerful dimension to the driving experience. 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.



Biking through C&O Canal National Historical Park.



Follow these signs to more than 1,000 Civil War sites.