**CONFEDERATE ADVANCE**

- **Maryland Junction** - On a major Union supply depot.
- **Frederick** - The Confederate army was here on June 15, 1863, and the "Morgan Home" occupied by the Union army.
- **Gettysburg** - Home to Maryland's second largest railroad.

**UNION ADVANCE**

- **Clear Spring** - On July 6, 1863, Imboden organized the Confederate cavalry for a day to protect their avenue of retreat.
- **Middleburg** - On June 28, 1863, Meade promoted three young officers to major.
- **Frederick** - On June 29, 1863, Union cavalry came through the town on their way to the Battle of Gettysburg.
- **Manchester** - Home to Maryland's first governor.

**CONFEDERATE RETREAT & UNION PURSUIT**

- **Funkstown** - The night of June 27–28, 1863, the Union army marched through the town on their way to the Battle of Gettysburg.
- **Rose Hill Manor** - Home of Maryland's first governor. The Union army marched through the town on June 30 with Union infantry on his heels.
- **South Mountain** - To the east, shielded a vital link in the Union communications network.
- **Stonewall** - Location of Meade's headquarters in the days before the Battle of Gettysburg.

**WESTERN MARYLAND**

- **Coles** - Home to Maryland's Back Door to Washington D.C.
- **Winchester** - On July 5, 1863, Stuart's retreating cavalry fought against the Union army.
- **Edward's Ferry** - On July 4, 1863, Union cavalry attacked a retreating Confederate army.
- **Burnie** - On May 10, 1864, Meade's forces took control of the town for a day to protect their supplies.
- **Hagerstown** - On June 29, 1863, Union troops saved vitally important artillery equipment.
Lee was never there. Motivated by his recent stunning victory at First Manassas and Antietam, he decided to launch a second invasion campaign towards Union territory in the East. The first invasion had ended in failure months earlier with the Confederate army cut off from Richmond. This time Lee intended to carry his war across the Mason and Dixon Line into Pennsylvania.

The Shenandoah Valley in Virginia and the Cumberland Valley in Maryland were areas that had been heretofore unoccupied. Lee intended to push his army through the Shenandoah and Cumberland Valleys,希望通过转移战线，迫使联邦军分散力量，并最终夺取胜利。

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Once Lee's infantry stumbled across the Potomac River at Boteler's Ford and at Williamsport, then marched to the mouth of the Potomac, further up the river, he arranged to rally and hold the high ground at the end of the day, thus protecting the Union’s supply lines. The Union cavalry was not prepared for the Confederate invasion and had been caught off guard. Lee’s army was able to cross the Potomac River and establish a base of operations in Maryland.

Lee then began his march back towards Virginia, passing through Maryland and Pennsylvania, and eventually re-entered Virginia at Culpepper, where he faced off against Gen. Meade.

The Shenandoah Valley Campaign was a strategic move by Lee to disrupt Union supply lines and force the Union army to retreat back to Virginia. The campaign took 35 days, with most of the advance and retreat occurring in Maryland. The invasion of Maryland was a significant event in the Civil War, as it led to the Battle of Antietam, one of the bloodiest single-day battles of the war.

For more information on the Civil War area, recreation, and traveling to historic sites, see the visitor’s guide section of this article.

**TRAVEL RESOURCES**

- **National Park Service**
  - [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)
  - [www.nps.gov/gett](http://www.nps.gov/gett)
  - [www.nps.gov/choh](http://www.nps.gov/choh)
  - [www.nps.gov/lin](http://www.nps.gov/lin)
  - [www.nps.gov/lin](http://www.nps.gov/lin)
- **MDOT Map Service**
  - [www.maryland.gov/mdot](http://www.maryland.gov/mdot)
- **Historical Sites**
  - [www.historicalsites.org](http://www.historicalsites.org)
- **Library of Congress**
  - [www.loc.gov](http://www.loc.gov)
- **National Archives**
  - [www.archives.gov](http://www.archives.gov)
- **Civil War Trails**
  - [www.civilwartrails.org](http://www.civilwartrails.org)
- **State Museums**
  - [www.maryland.gov/museum](http://www.maryland.gov/museum)
- **Tourist Information**
  - [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)
- **Visitor Centers**
  - [www.marylandmemories.org](http://www.marylandmemories.org)

**MEDICINE**

- **National Museum of Health and Medicine**
  - [www.nmhm.si.edu](http://www.nmhm.si.edu)
  - [www.nmhm.si.edu](http://www.nmhm.si.edu)
- **National Library of Medicine**
- **American Medical Association**
  - [www.ama-assn.org](http://www.ama-assn.org)
- **American Historical Society**
  - [www.history.org](http://www.history.org)

**FREE **

- [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

- [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)
- [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)
- [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)

**EQUIPMENT**

- [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)
- [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)

**MEDICINE**

- [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)
- [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)
- [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)

**FREE **

- [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)
- [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)
- [www.maryland.gov/visit](http://www.maryland.gov/visit)