

★ ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN SITES ★

- ★ **Loudoun Museum** – Antietam Campaign Tour begins here, where Lee rested the Army of Northern Virginia before invading Maryland.
- ★ **Mile Hill** – A surprise attack led by Confederate Col. Thomas Munford on Sept. 2, 1862, routed Federal forces.
- ★ **White's Ferry** – This modern ferry is two miles south of White's Ford. (cash fee)
- ★ **White's Ford (C&O Canal NHP)** – Here the major part of the Army of Northern Virginia forded the Potomac River into Maryland on September 5-6, 1862, while a Confederate band played "Maryland! My Maryland!"
- ★ **Poolesville** – Site of cavalry skirmishes on September 5 and 8, 1862.
- ★ **Beallsville** – A running cavalry fight passed through town on September 9, 1862.
- ★ **Barnesville** – On September 9, 1862, opposing cavalry units chased each other through town several times.
- ★ **Comus (Mt. Ephraim Crossroads)** – Confederate cavalry fought a successful rearguard action here, September 9-11, 1862, to protect the infantry at Frederick.
- ★ **Sugarloaf Mountain** – At different times, Union and Confederate signalmen atop the mountain watched the opposing army.
- ★ **Monocacy Aqueduct (C&O Canal NHP)** – Confederate troops tried and failed to destroy or damage the aqueduct on September 4 and 9, 1862.
- ★ **Monocacy River Ford** – The Confederate army encountered many sympathizers before they crossed the river here, but few on the other side.
- ★ **Carrollton Manor** – The landscape has changed little since the Confederate army camped here on September 5-6, 1862, and devoured fields full of green corn.
- ★ **Buckeystown Park** – Hungry Confederates ate freshly baked bread made with flour milled here.
- ★ **Hyattstown** – Several cavalry engagements occurred here, September 8-11, 1862.
- ★ **Urbana (Landon House)** – The site of a ball held by Gen. J.E.B. Stuart on September 8, 1862, this girls' school also served as a hospital to treat the wounded from a cavalry action at Hyattstown.
- ★ **Monocacy National Battlefield (Best Farm)** – This is the likely site where the famous Lost Order (Special Orders No. 191) was found, containing Gen. Robert E. Lee's campaign strategy.
- ★ **Westminster** – Confederate Col. Thomas L. Rosser, 5th Virginia Cavalry, occupied the town overnight on September 11, 1862, before rejoining the army at South Mountain.
- ★ **B&O Railroad Station** – Here President Abraham Lincoln spoke from a railroad car platform to Frederick residents on October 4, 1862.
- ★ **Kemp Hall** – Pro-secession legislators were prevented from attending a special session here in 1861.
- ★ **Market & Patrick Streets** – The only known photograph of Confederate troops marching under arms was taken near here in 1862 as they passed en route to the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam.
- ★ **Barbara Fritchie House** – In John Greenleaf Whittier's famous ballad, a loyal old lady waved the Stars and Stripes here and shamed Stonewall Jackson.
- ★ **Middletown** – The Confederate army received a chilly reception from the town's strongly pro-Union citizens when it marched through on September 10-11, 1862.
- ★ **Christ Reformed Church** – The church steeple served as a Union observation post during the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862.
- ★ **Turner's Gap** – The Confederates still held the gap at the end of the day on September 14, 1862.
- ★ **Washington Monument** – The Union army used this stone tower as a signal station during the Antietam Campaign.
- ★ **Fox's Gap** – Two generals—one Federal, one Confederate—died fighting for the gap.
- ★ **Crampton's Gap** – A Union division forced its way through the gap during the Battle of South Mountain.
- ★ **Burkittsville** – After the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862, this picturesque village became a blood-soaked hospital center.
- ★ **Back Door to Harpers Ferry** – Following the Battle of South Mountain, CS Gen. Lafayette McLaws delayed the Union advance by stretching his forces across the valley at the foot of Elk Ridge.
- ★ **Boonsboro** – Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee had his headquarters here during the Battle of South Mountain.
- ★ **Keedysville** – Union hospital after the Battle of Antietam.
- ★ **Antietam National Battlefield** – The scene of the bloodiest one-day battle in American history on September 17, 1862.
- ★ **Antietam Station** – Veterans disembarked from trains here to revisit the battlefield and attend reunions.
- ★ **Grove Farm** – Here President Abraham Lincoln visited the Army of the Potomac and its commander, Gen. George B. McClellan.
- ★ **Ferry Hill** – This was the home of Henry Kyd Douglas, Stonewall Jackson's youngest staff officer.
- ★ **Williamsport (C&O Canal NHP)** – Stonewall Jackson's command crossed into Virginia here en route to capturing Harpers Ferry.
- ★ **Blackford's (Boteler's) Ford (C&O Canal NHP)** – Jackson crossed into Maryland to rejoin Lee on September 16, 1862, after capturing Harper's Ferry. The Confederates also used the ford to retreat after Gettysburg in 1863, and during Early's raid in 1864.

- ★ **Shepherdstown** – This place became a Confederate hospital center after the Battle of Antietam and nearby the scene of the last engagement of the campaign on September 20, 1862.
- ★ **Battle of Shepherdstown** – Site of fierce fighting on September 19-20, as Lee's army crossed back into Virginia and Union forces struck the Confederate rear guard.
- ★ **Moler Crossroads** – Elements of the Confederate army marched near here en route to Sharpsburg.
- ★ **Harpers Ferry National Historical Park** – Strategic communication and supply depot at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

★ OTHER CIVIL WAR SITES ★

- ★ **Monocacy National Battlefield** – On July 9, 1864, Union Gen. Lewis Wallace's stubborn defense delayed for two days Confederate Gen. Jubal A. Early's advance on Washington, D.C.
- ★ **National Museum of Civil War Medicine** – Tells the story of medical practices during the war, when Frederick had many hospitals.
- ★ **Pry House** – McClellan's headquarters during the Battle of Antietam, and a hospital afterward.
- ★ **Kennedy Farm** – In this simple log house leased by abolitionist John Brown in the summer of 1859, he laid his plans, gathered his associates, and launched his raid on Harpers Ferry on Oct. 16.
- ★ **B&O Railroad Roundhouse** – Important Martinsburg facility destroyed by Stonewall Jackson's troops in 1862. Rebuilt after the war.
- ★ **Belle Boyd House** – Restored circa 1853 home of the famous Confederate spy. It is now home to the Berkeley Co. Historical Society and Historic Landmarks Commission.
- ★ **Ball's Bluff Battlefield & National Cemetery** – On Oct. 21, 1861, Confederates routed Union forces here and drove them over the bluff into the Potomac River.
- ★ **Manassas National Battlefield Park** – The site of two major battles: the first large-scale fight of the war (July 21, 1861) and one of Lee's greatest victories (Aug. 29-30, 1862), after which he decided to invade the North.
- ★ **Chantilly** – In a confused engagement during a thunderstorm on September 1, 1862, Union Gens. Philip Kearney and Isaac Stevens were killed.



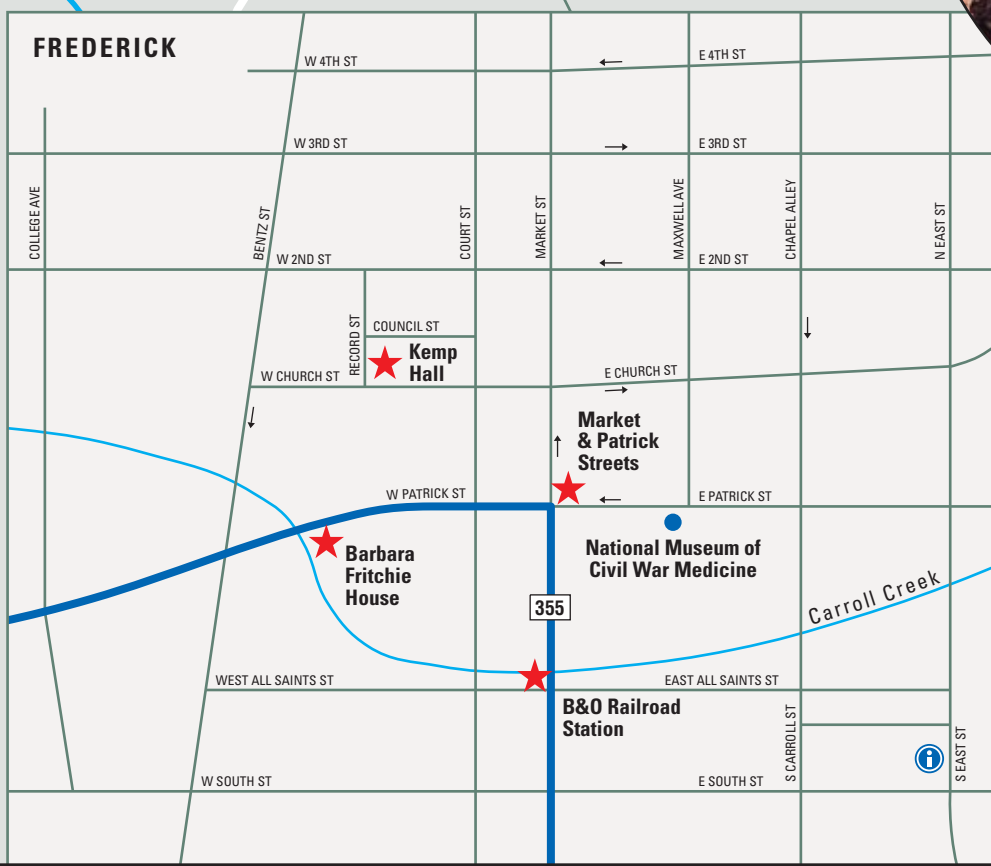
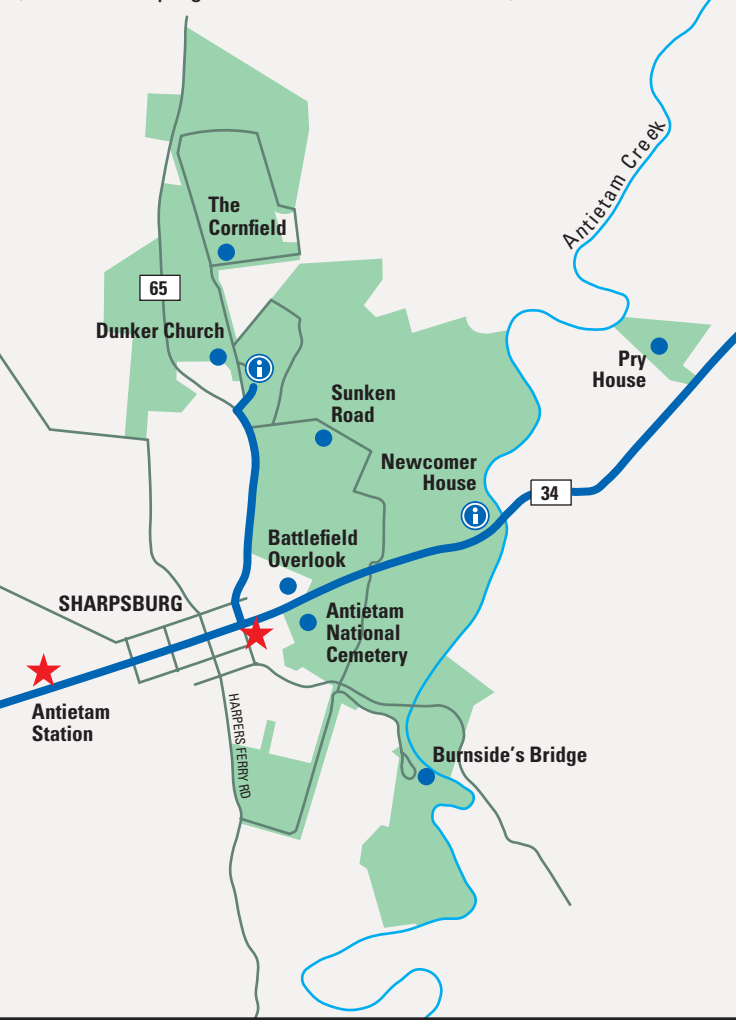
The First Virginia Cavalry at a halt, during the Antietam Campaign.



The German Reformed Church in Keedysville was used as a hospital after the battle.



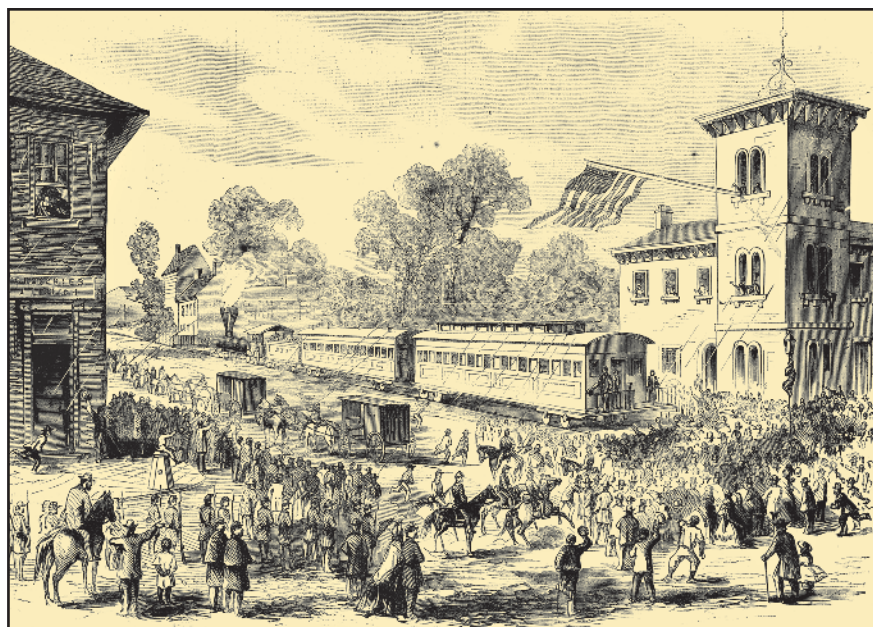
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
(Visit www.nps.gov/anti for more information.)



From the Maryland shore of the Potomac River, a Federal scout takes aim at Lee's soldiers as they waded across the river from Virginia.



Gen. McClellan entering the town of Frederick.



President Lincoln arrived at the B&O Railroad Station in Frederick City to visit the Army of the Potomac.

1862
ANTIETAM
CAMPAIGN

LEE INVADERS MARYLAND

- Campaign Driving Route
- Alternate Campaign Driving Route
- ★ Campaign Site
- Other Civil War Site
- National, State or County Park
- i Information or Welcome Center
- 10 Mileage Between Sites

Plan Your
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