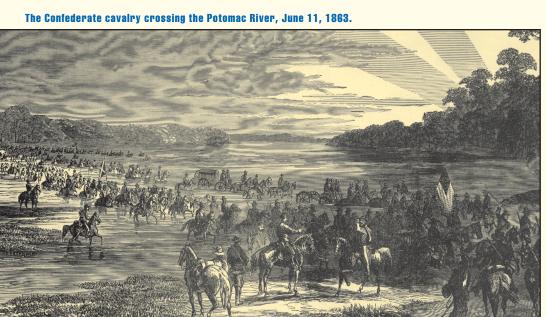


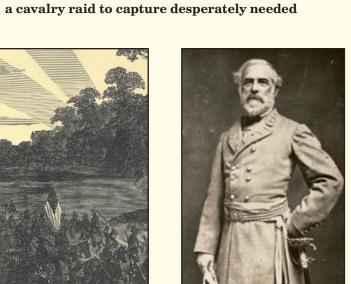
mboldened by his recent victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville in May 1863, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee launched a second invasion into Union territory. Lee first invaded the North nine months earlier and retreated from Antietam. This time he intended to carry the war across the Mason and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





Gen. Robert E. Lee



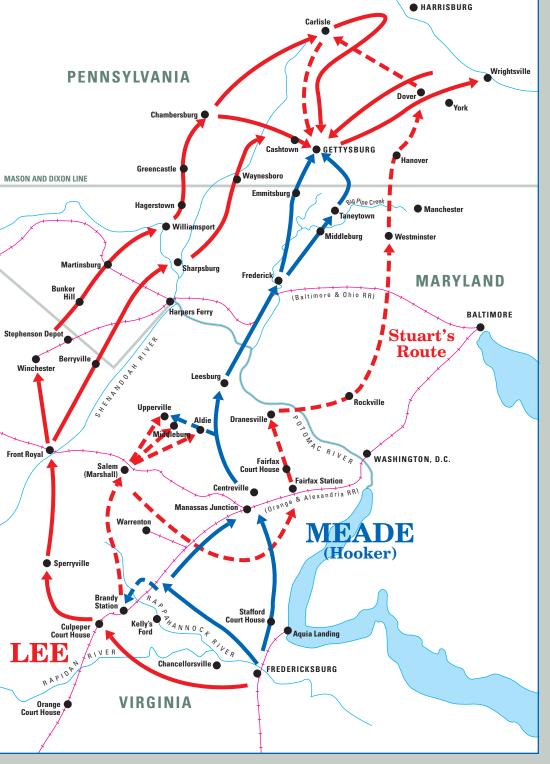
"Cannons on the Square" by Ron Lesser.

resources. He moved east of the main Union 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. 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.



## **WHO'S IN COMMAND**



Gen. George Meade

nion 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?

s 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 infor-

mation. Stuart disinted 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 mili-

tary 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.

Gen. J.E.B. Stuart

ommunications 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.

## SIGNALING

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

desperately for the Confederates. The

Lee's movements. The Union marched

mountain range. The Confederates were

northward along the east side of the

Meanwhile, the U.S. Army searched

the Potomac at Edward's Ferry to concentrate

at Frederick, Maryland. Then they moved north

on a dual mission to confront the invaders and

toward Emmitsburg and east into Carroll County

protect Baltimore and Washington, D.C., along the

Stuart had separated from Lee and led

Finally, on June 24, the Union began crossing

Blue Ridge Mountains effectively screened

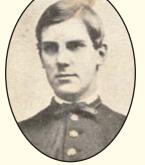
Pennsylvania by June 25.

on its western side.

"Pipe Creek Line."







Lt. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr

MARYLAND

**CIVIL WAR** 

**TRAILS** 

## **INVADED AGAIN**

The only known photographs of Confederate troops march

and Market Streets in Frederick in September 1862.

sometimes getting into altercations with

civilians and stealing livestock. Virginia

soldier stealing her chicken: "Had we

reported him our lives would not have

Moore of Bethesda recalled an intoxicated

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

Marylanders did not suffer the

but constant troop movements destroyed

structures. Local citizens faced curfews,

lines, and endured unreliable newspaper

accounts and rumors. Men 18-45 years old

were subject to the draft. When faced with

shortages and privations of the South,

meals to supplement their incomes.

roads, crops, fences, woodlots, and

carried passes to cross Union picket

roads and lines of communication.

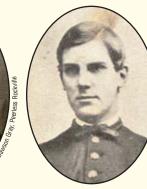
Soldiers disrupted everyday life,

uring 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 arres 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



arrest from either government, however, political opponents often stepped forward to defend neighbors.

been safe."

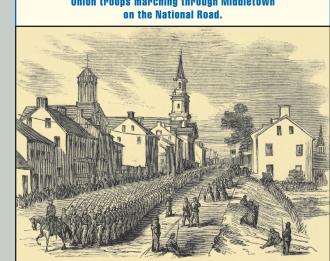
### **★ LONG MARCHES ★**

s 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 illfitting 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



### LINCOLN SPEAKS AT GETTYSBURG

hen 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."



Abraham Lincoln

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

He found his

occasion that fall

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.

**★** MEDICINE ★

# **INVASION & RETREAT**

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

**Plan Your Civil War Adventure SCAN HERE** 













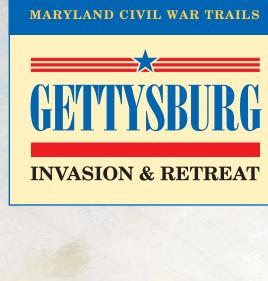
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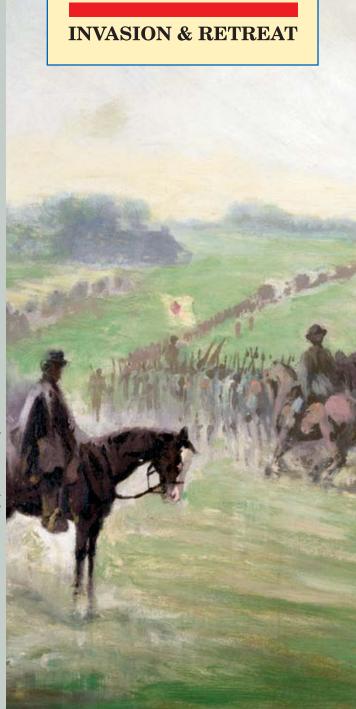
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visitmaryland.org Wes Moore, Governor Aruna Miller, Lt. Governor





#### **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.



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



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

401 E. Pratt Street 14th Floor Baltimore, MD 21202 877-333-4455 visitmaryland.org



visitmontgomery.com Museum **Howard County Welcome Center** 8627 Main Street 301-432-6352 Ellicott City, MD 21043

visithowardcounty.com **Carroll County Visitor Cente** 1838 Emerald Hill Lane Westminster, MD 21157 410-848-1388 visithagerstown.com

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

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**Maryland Office of Tourism Development** 

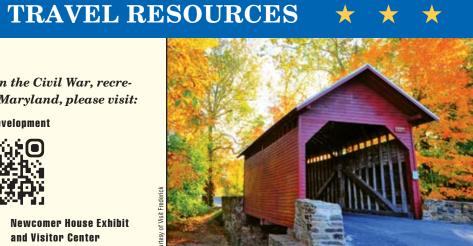
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**Pry House Field Hospital** 18906 Shepherdstown Pike Keedysville, MD 21756

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

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





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Fort Frederick State Park

11100 Fort Frederick Road

**Destination Gettysburg** 

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Gettysburg, PA 17325

**Explore York Visitor** 

**Information Center at** 

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**Roddy Road Covered Bridge** 

**Gateway To Garrett County** Catoctin Mountain Park 6602 Foxville Road **Garrett County Visitors Center** 15 Visitors Center Drive Thurmont, MD 21788 McHenry, MD 21541 301-663-9388 888-387-5237 nps.gov/cato visitdeepcreek.com **Gettysburg NMP** 

48 East Patrick Street Frederick, MD 21701 301-695-1864 CivilWarMed.org **South Mountain** 

**National Museum of** 

**Civil War Medicine** 

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

Williamsport Visitor Center Williamsport, MD 21795

**Central Market** 34 W Philadelphia Street York, PA 17401 888-858-9675 yorkpa.org dnr.maryland.gov/publiclands

# iting 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.

