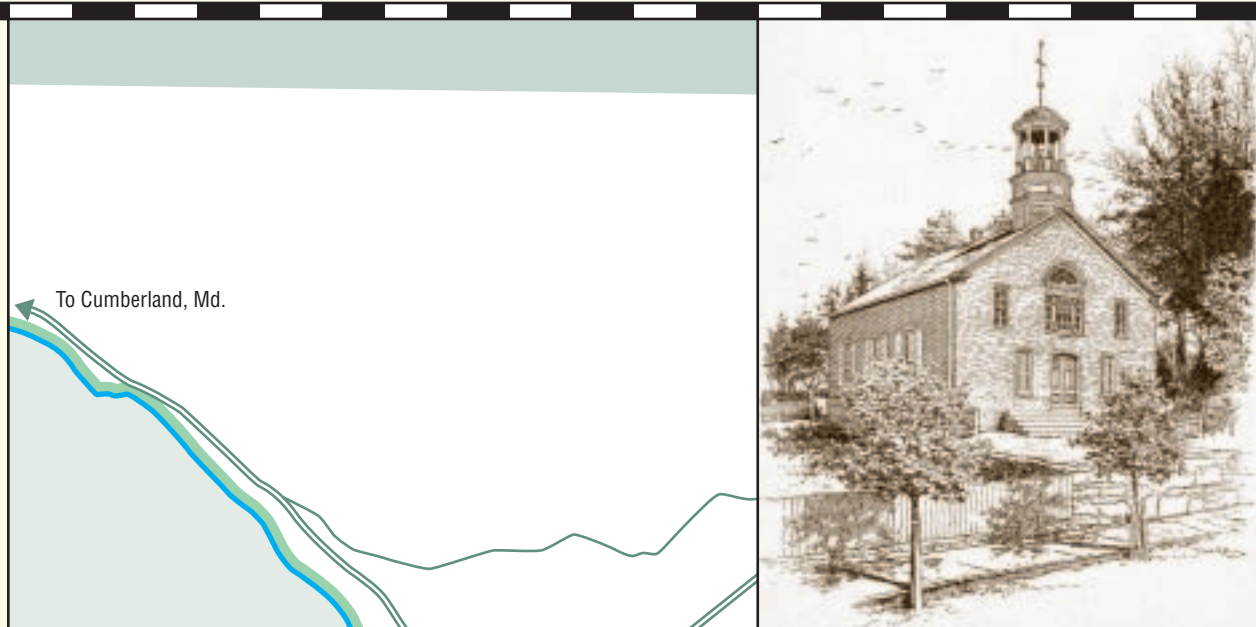


★ ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN SITES ★

- ★ **Leesburg (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 (C&O Canal NHP)** – A major part of Lee's army forded the Potomac River two miles north of this modern ferry crossing, at White's Ford.
- ★ **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 5-8, 1862, while a Confederate band played "Maryland! My Maryland!"
- ★ **Poolesville** – Site of cavalry skirmishes on September 5 & 8, 1862.
- ★ **Beallville** – 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 & 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.
- ★ **B&O Railroad Station** – Here President Abraham Lincoln spoke from a railroad car platform to Frederick residents on October 4, 1862.
- ★ **Frederick City Hall** – Pro-secession legislators were prevented from attending a special session near here in 1861.
- ★ **Barbara Fritchie House** – In John Greenleaf Whittier's famous ballad, a loyal old lady waved the Stars and Stripes here and shamed Stonewall Jackson.
- ★ **Braddock Heights** – Offers a great view of South Mountain and the Confederate-held gaps that became Union objectives on September 14, 1862.
- ★ **Middletown (Central Maryland Heritage League)** – The Confederate army received a chilly reception from the town's strongly pro-Union citizens when it marched through on September 10-11, 1862.
- ★ **Middletown (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** – Although a Union division forced its way through the gap, the commander called a halt instead of routing the Confederates here.
- ★ **Burkittsville** – After the Battle of Crampton's Gap 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** – The town became a vast 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.
- ★ **Boteler's Ford (C&O Canal NHP)** – After capturing Harpers Ferry, Stonewall Jackson's command crossed back into Maryland here; Lee's army crossed here after retreating from Sharpsburg.
- ★ **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.
- ★ **Rumsey Monument** – Dedicated to James Rumsey, who launched the first successful steam-propelled boat. Great view of the Potomac, the home of Kyd Douglas, and the ruins of the wartime bridge.
- ★ **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 ★

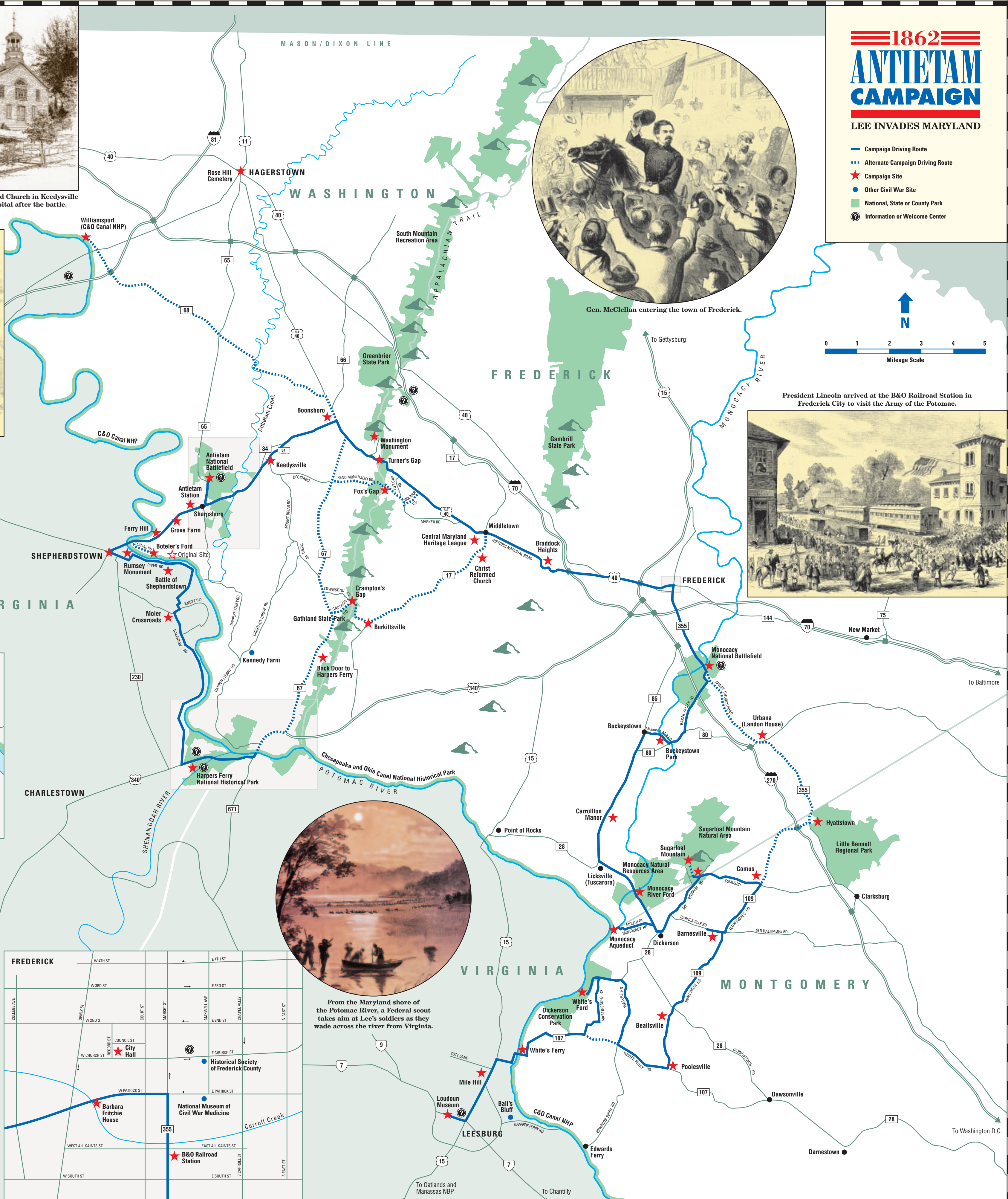
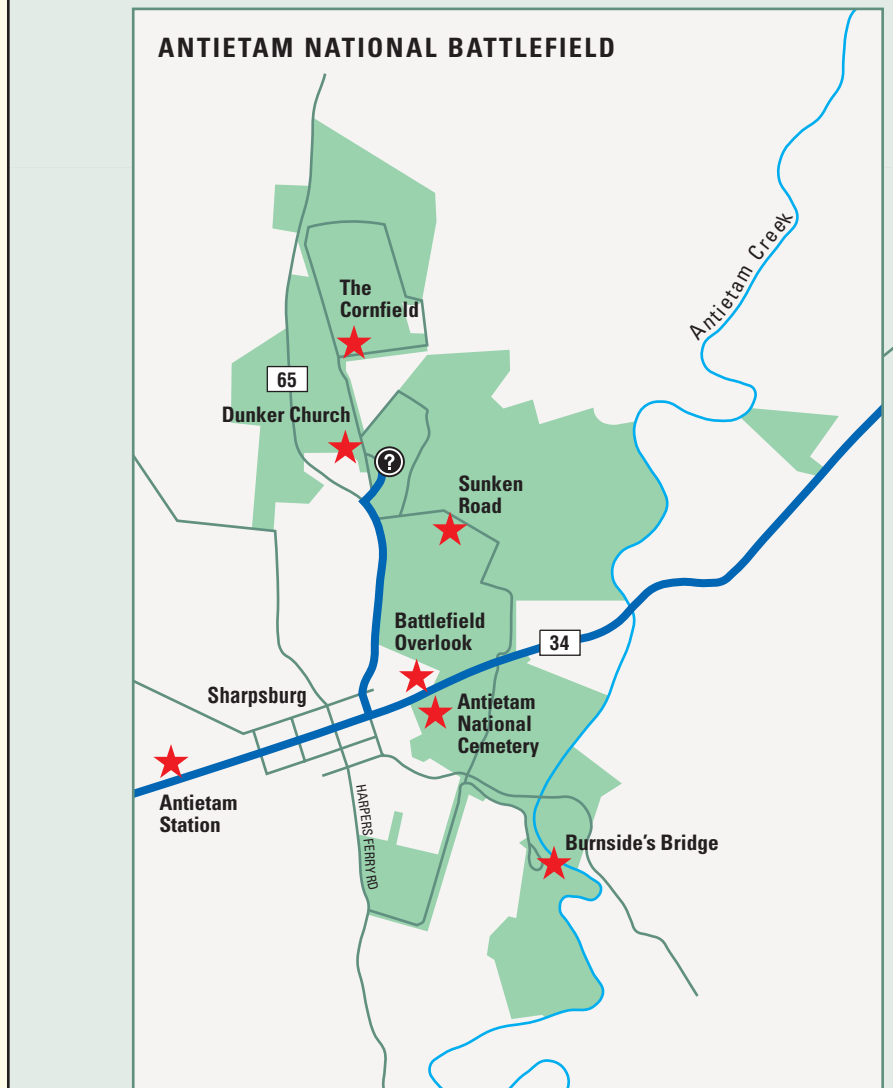
- ★ **Monocacy National Battlefield** – On July 9, 1864, Union Gen. Lewis Wallace's stubborn defense delayed for two days Confederate Gen. Jubal A. Early's advance on Washington, D.C.
- ★ **National Museum of Civil War Medicine** – Tells the story of medical practices during the war, when Frederick had many hospitals.
- ★ **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** – After the Second Battle of Manassas, Jackson attacked the retreating Federal army here. In a confused engagement during a thunderstorm, Union Gens. Philip Kearney and Isaac Stevens were killed.



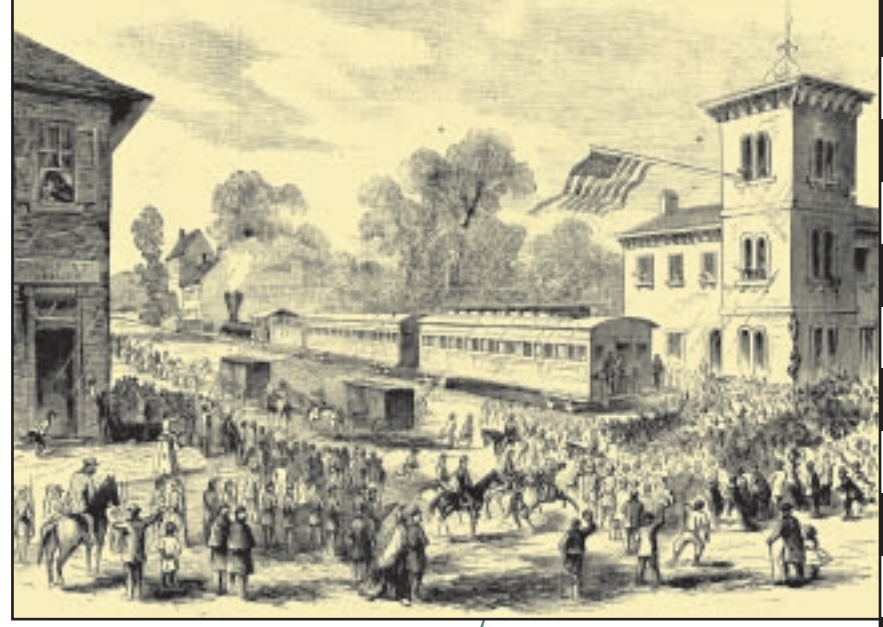
The German Reformed Church in Keedysville was used as a hospital after the battle.



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



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.



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

1862
ANTIETAM
CAMPAIGN
LEE INVADERS MARYLAND

- Campaign Driving Route
- Alternate Campaign Driving Route
- ★ Campaign Site
- Other Civil War Site
- National, State or County Park
- Ⓢ Information or Welcome Center

