



Volume II - No. 2 Summer 2012

The Sentinel

The 150th Anniversary of the Maryland Campaign
Full Event Schedule

Violent Prologue: Thoroughfare Gap and the
Road to Second Manassas

Special Orders 191 on Display at Monocacy

A photograph of a blue cannon in a field of tall grass at sunset. The cannon is the central focus, with its barrel pointing to the left. The background shows a field of tall grass and a sunset sky with soft clouds. The overall tone is historical and serene.

MORE INFORMATION:
WWW.NPS.GOV/MARYLANDCAMPAIGN

The Sentinel

A publication
of the National
Park Service

Volume II, No. 2
Summer 2012



Mission

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

Graphic Design Team

Jason Martz
Garrett Radke
Nate Adams
Danielle Johnson
Lindsey Bestebreurtje

SUMMER 2012

September Suspense: The 1862 Confederate Invasion of Maryland



Junior Ranger
Activities **18**

14

Invitation to Battle: Special Orders 191 & the 1862 Maryland Campaign



SUMMER SCHEDULE of EVENTS



FEATURES

- Civil War Parks **4**
- Violent Prologue* **6**
- The Value of Civil War Medicine* **12**
- National Museum of Civil War
Medicine **13**
- Visions of the Dead* **20**
- The Fall of Harpers Ferry* **22**
- South Mountain Stonewall* **24**
- Ferry Hill Place* **25**
- The Newcomer House* **26**
- Heart of the Civil War Heritage
Area **27**
- Fighting for a New Birth
of Freedom* **28**
- Bookstore Partnership **38**
- Message from the Director **39**





Discover Civil War history at these National and State Parks

Official Maryland Campaign Website:
WWW.NPS.GOV/MARYLANDCAMPAIGN

- 
Antietam National Battlefield
 5831 Dunker Church Road
 Sharpsburg, MD 21782
 301-432-5124
www.nps.gov/anti

- 
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park
 1850 Dual Highway, Suite 100
 Hagerstown, MD 21740
 301-739-4200
www.nps.gov/choh

- 
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
 171 Shoreline Drive
 Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
 304-535-6029
www.nps.gov/hafe

- 
Manassas National Battlefield Park
 6511 Sudley Road
 Manassas, VA 20109
 703-361-1339
www.nps.gov/mana

- 
Monocacy National Battlefield
 4632 Araby Church Road
 Frederick, MD 21704
 301-662-3515
www.nps.gov/mono

- 
South Mountain State Battlefield
 6620 Zittlestown Road
 Middletown, MD 21769
 301-791-4767
www.dnr.state.md.us

- 
Other National Parks in the National Capital Region

The National Park Service is proud to offer our virtual visitors outstanding information and interpretation at these Social Media sites. Like us, follow us, and become a fan of NPS Civil War sites online!



Facebook



Twitter



Youtube



Flickr

Violent Prologue:

Thoroughfare Gap and the Road to Second Manassas

By Ranger Jim Burgess, Manassas National Battlefield Park

When Lt. Col. E. Porter Alexander questioned the abilities of the new commander of the Army of Northern Virginia in June 1862, he was swiftly rebuked by Col. Joseph Ives with words that would soon prove prophetic: “Alexander, if there is one man in either army, Confederate or Federal, head and shoulders above every other in audacity, it is General Lee! His name might be Audacity. He will take more desperate chances and take them quicker than any other general in this country, North or South; and you will live to see it too.”

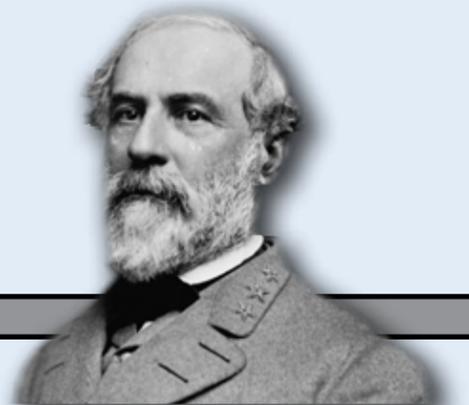
After skillfully pushing George B. McClellan’s Army of the Potomac away from Richmond in the Seven Day’s Battles, Gen. Robert E. Lee turned his attention to a newly organized Union army under Gen. John Pope. Despite the close proximity of McClellan at Harrison’s Landing, Lee reduced the Richmond defenses by ordering “Stonewall” Jackson to Gordonsville. Seeing an opportunity to strike before Pope could concentrate the three Corps of his Army of Virginia near Culpeper, Jackson went on the offensive resulting in the bloody, but indecisive Battle of Cedar Mountain on August 9. Though he had stung Pope’s 2nd Corps, the timely arrival of Union reinforcements forced Jackson’s withdrawal south of the Rapidan River.

It became evident in early August that McClellan’s army was evacuating the Peninsula. With Richmond no longer in peril, Lee moved with James Longstreet’s wing to join Jackson for a combined offensive designed to suppress the despised miscreant Pope once and for all. However, in the early morning hours of August 18,

Federal cavalry literally caught Gen. J.E.B. Stuart napping at Verdierville, a small crossroads on the Rapidan River. Although Stuart managed to escape, one of his staff, Major Norman Fitzhugh, was captured along with dispatches detailing the planned offensive. Pope frustrated Lee’s plans by shifting his army to strong positions along the north bank of the Rappahannock River the following day.

While Lee confronted Pope along the upper Rappahannock, Stuart initiated his own cavalry raid behind enemy lines, striking Catlett Station on the rainy night of August 22. Stuart’s primary goal was to cut Pope’s supply line by burning the railroad bridge over Cedar Run. The weather foiled that attempt but fortune smiled on Stuart when he came upon Pope’s headquarter’s baggage train. Among the contraband Stuart captured was Pope’s dispatch book which detailed the anticipated arrival of reinforcements from McClellan’s army. This made it clear to Lee that the window of opportunity to strike a fatal blow against Pope would soon close.

Lee reacted swiftly and set in motion a plan that called for splitting the Army of Northern Virginia in to two wings. Dividing his army in such a fashion was a bold and



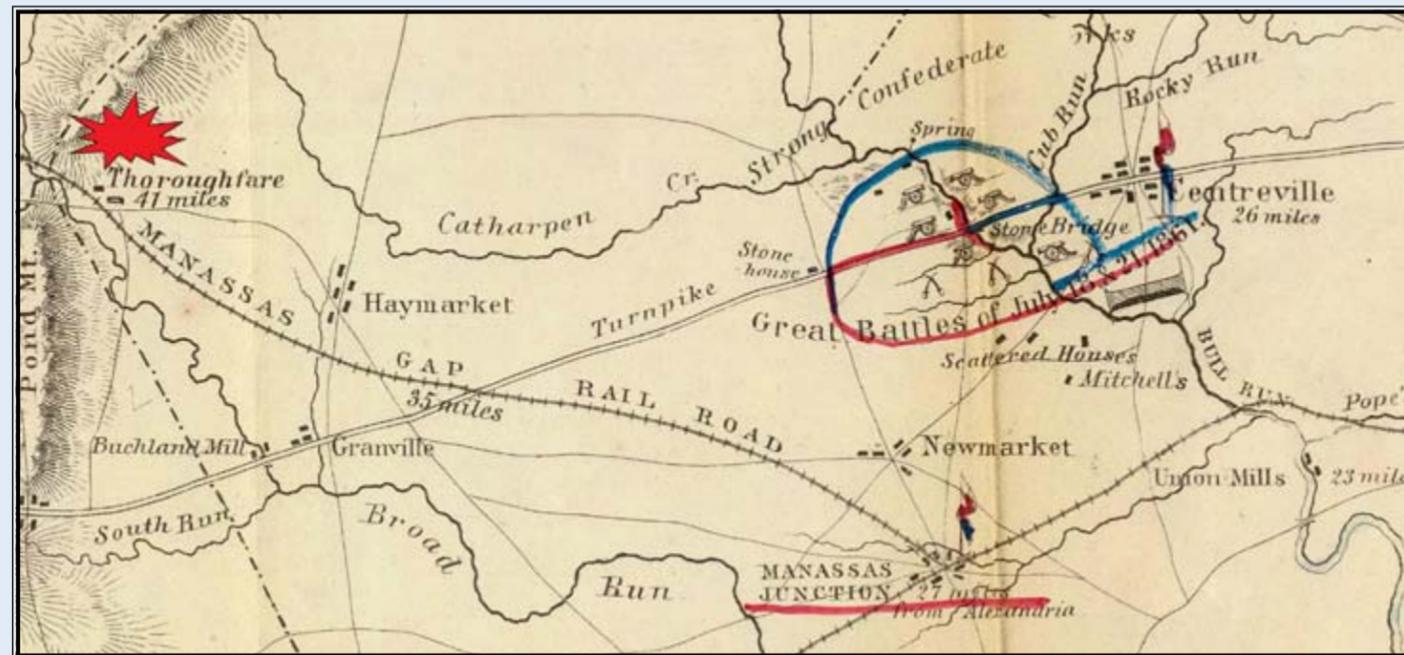
potentially dangerous move that defied conventional military wisdom, but the plan was calculated to draw Pope’s forces away from the Rappahannock into a more vulnerable position.

Early on August 25, Jackson’s 25,000 aptly named “foot cavalry” began a forced march that took them through Thoroughfare Gap, Gainesville, and Bristoe Station where they severed Pope’s line of supply and communications. In the predawn hours of August 27, the 21st Georgia and 21st North Carolina easily captured Pope’s vulnerable supply depot at Manassas Junction, completing more than 55 miles of marching in only two days.

Seeing what appeared to be a glorious opportunity to cut off and annihilate the elusive Jackson behind Union lines, Pope ordered his army to abandon their strong positions on the Rappahannock and march on Manassas. In so doing, he turned his back on Longstreet’s 30,000 men. Taking advantage of the opportunity Lee and Longstreet followed the same path Jackson had taken two days earlier, but without cavalry to screen his movement, Longstreet proceeded at a more cautious pace.

As his army converged on Manassas Junction Pope, apparently unconcerned or even ignorant of Longstreet’s whereabouts, confidently told the commander Irvin McDowell, “If you will march promptly and rapidly at the earliest dawn of day upon Manassas Junction we shall bag the whole crowd.”

Union General James Ricketts



Map Of The Seat Of War In Virginia-1862. David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

The previous day Union cavalry commander John Buford had reported Longstreet’s movements to McDowell. As a precaution, McDowell dispatched the 1st New Jersey Cavalry to watch Thoroughfare Gap. At about 10:15 a.m. on August 28 Col. Sir Percy Wyndham reported the approach of Longstreet’s column.

McDowell realized the threat that Longstreet posed and the strategic importance of Thoroughfare Gap. Despite orders from Pope to march with his entire command to Manassas, McDowell took the initiative and sent Ricketts’ division, at the rear of his column, to hold the gap and delay Longstreet. Ricketts’ four brigades started out from near New Baltimore on the Warrenton Turnpike and reached Haymarket about 2 p.m. after an exhausting overland march.

Thoroughfare Gap was an extremely narrow gorge in the Bull Run Mountains, barely wide enough for the Manassas Gap Railroad, a wagon road, and Broad Run which all ran through the gap. On the north side, a mountain known locally as “Mother Leathercoat” rose precipitously while Pond Mountain forms the gap’s rocky south side. Chapman’s Mill, an imposing 6-story stone structure, stood at the eastern mouth of the gap. The Confederates had used it the previous

winter to store food supplies, but it was now abandoned. A small stone mill, known as the “upper mill,” was situated about 200 yards further into the gap. The road from Haymarket crossed Broad Run just below Chapman’s Mill.

Wyndham’s cavalry initially occupied Thoroughfare Gap, but they were eventually forced to withdraw because the 9th Georgia Infantry pushed into the gap. In their retreat, the New Jersey cavalrymen attempted to obstruct the road back to Haymarket with large boulders and downed trees.

Stiles’ brigade led Ricketts’ division toward the gap from Haymarket with the 11th Pennsylvania Infantry at the head of the column. These troops were quite familiar with the territory, having guarded the Manassas Gap Railroad earlier that year. By mid-afternoon, the head of Ricketts’ column was one half mile east of the gap. The 9th Georgia fell back to a position just outside the gap’s eastern entrance, where they made a brief stand.

Forced back along the railroad, the Georgians then took refuge in Chapman’s Mill and held it until driven out by the fire from Lt. Charles Brockway’s men. Brockway described the large stone building as “much shattered” from the effects of his fire.

Skirmishers of the 13th Massachusetts took possession of the mill soon afterward. One soldier noted, “Some of the boys climbed up to the second story windows to get better shots.” The balance of the 12th and 13th Massachusetts regiments advanced across Broad Run on the south side of the gap where they skirmished with elements of the 2nd and 20th Georgia Regiments.

The most intense fighting took place on the north side of the gap. Major J.D. Walker’s 1st Georgia Regulars rushed along the railroad to support of the 9th Georgia, but had to take cover behind the upper mill after Union troops gained possession of the larger mill.

Unable to advance beyond the trench, the opposing forces exchanged volleys at extremely close range. As the Union line advanced up to the edge of the quarry to fire, many of the Georgians would drop back behind the cover and wait for the Union volley to pass overhead. The Confederates would then crawl back to the ditch, rise, and return the fire. As Sergeant William H. Andrews of the 1st Georgia Regulars wrote, “It was like fighting on top of a house, they did not have far to go before being out of sight.”

The fight at the quarry trench raged for nearly an hour. Union troops

gathered near the quarry, but the slope of the ground prevented their joining the fight. The balance of Anderson's Brigade moved up behind the 1st Georgia and tried to extend the Confederate line on the ridge but only the 8th Georgia managed to get into a position from which they could engage the Federals. Their arrival on the left of the 1st Georgia brought them up against the right flank of the 11th Pennsylvania. The 84th Pennsylvania, however, moved forward to hold the line.

As darkness approached, Benning's steadily advancing line gained the eastern base of Pond Mountain and began threatening the Union batteries on Ricketts' left flank. About the same time more Confederates appeared off the Union right flank.

Earlier that afternoon, as the fighting in the gap intensified, Longstreet directed Gen. Hood to scale Mother Leathercoat Mountain in order to outflank the Union forces blocking the gap. A local guide proved to be of little help and Col. Evander Law was forced to find his own way, "though the tangled woods and huge rocks until the crest was reached. Here we were confronted by a natural wall of rock which seemed impassable," as Law wrote afterward. After some exploration, a crevice was found where the men could climb through one by one. Once sufficient men were up and over the summit, Law pushed a skirmish line down the opposite side.

Law's men saw action only briefly as they reached a ravine at the base of the mountain within view of the Union batteries. Following behind Law, Hood's Texas brigade found the climb too difficult and turned back after

getting only halfway up the mountain. Hood sent orders for Law to turn back as well but these orders did not reach Law until after his entire brigade had gotten over the mountain. Law's troops reluctantly retraced their steps in the dark. Wilcox got his division through Hopewell Gap by midnight but by that time Ricketts' division had already departed.

The presence of Confederates on both flanks was enough to convince Ricketts it was time to go. When Ricketts left McDowell's column on the Warrenton



Longstreet's men marching into Thoroughfare Gap

Turnpike that morning, there was every indication that Pope had Jackson in his grasp at Manassas. Not knowing that Jackson had eluded Pope, Ricketts may have felt that he had adequately delayed Longstreet and given Pope sufficient time to bag Jackson that day. With nothing more to gain and everything to lose by remaining, Ricketts quietly disengaged his division at dark and withdrew to Gainesville. They continued on to Bristoe Station the following morning.

Led by Hood's troops, now back from their aborted excursion up Mother Leathercoat Mountain, Longstreet cautiously pushed through the gap that night without any further opposition. A clear road through Haymarket and Gainesville awaited them in the morning.

Lee may have been initially surprised to find Ricketts' division blocking Thoroughfare Gap. Jackson's situation east of the Bull Run Mountains was unknown and, Lee had reason to be concerned. Yet Lee showed little anxiety as the battle for the gap began. After sizing up the situation and making initial deployments, Lee left the fighting at the gap in the hands of his trusted subordinates.

Not ranking as a large battle, Thoroughfare Gap is often overlooked. Union casualties were approximately 90. The 11th Pennsylvania suffered the greatest loss with 18 killed and 37 wounded. Yet this action would have a decisive and pivotal impact on the outcome of the Second Manassas campaign. It offered Pope his only real opportunity to thwart Lee's plans. The Union effort at the gap proved to be too little, too late and it essentially doomed Pope's Army of Virginia to defeat.

Conversely, this battle proved to be the key to Lee's victory at the Second Battle of Manassas.

By late morning on August 29, 1862, Longstreet was forming his divisions on Jackson's right flank, opposite Pope's weakly held left flank south of the Warrenton Turnpike. The two wings of Lee's army were now reunited. This timely concentration of Lee's entire force against an unsuspecting Pope must be regarded as one of the most brilliantly executed maneuvers of the Civil War. It was nothing short of military genius and helped to establish Lee's legendary reputation. There would be no question of his audacity after Second Manassas.

September Suspense:

THE 1862 CONFEDERATE INVASION OF MARYLAND

By Dennis Frye, Chief Historian, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park



Abraham Lincoln was having a bad day on September 11, 1862.

Confederates had crossed the Mason-Dixon Line in advance of a full-scale Southern invasion of Pennsylvania. Another Rebel army had pulled within five miles of Cincinnati, threatening Ohio's largest city and its biggest center of commerce.

Newspapers across the North were announcing Confederate peace terms. The Confederate Congress had just adopted an aggressive war of invasion of U.S. soil as its new national policy. And a delegation of Chicago ministers arrived in Washington to demand immediate and unconditional emancipation of slaves.

The governor of Pennsylvania thundered the loudest of all to President Lincoln. "Their destination is Harrisburg or Philadelphia," exploded Governor Andrew Curtin. "The time for decided action by the National Government has arrived. What may we expect?"

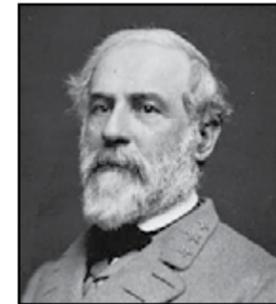
Curtin then dispatched an urgent plea to the mayor of Philadelphia – the nation's second largest city. "We need every man immediately. Stir up your population tonight... No time can be lost in massing a force along the Susquehanna [River] to defend the State, and your city. Arouse every man possible."

September had opened badly for President Lincoln. One of his armies had just been defeated in the Battle of Second Bull Run. It had been forced to retreat behind the defenses of Washington. Lincoln discovered his

army demoralized, disorganized, and without solid leadership – creating a vacuum that permitted Confederate invasion of Northern territory for the first time.

The Southern invasion, combined with a nearly disgraced U.S. military, weakened the president's opportunity for emancipation. "What good would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated?" President Lincoln asked the Chicago ministerial delegation. "I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative... Would my word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the Rebel States?"

Robert E. Lee was having a good day on September 11. The commander of the Army of Northern Virginia had arrived in Hagerstown, less than six miles from the Pennsylvania border. Confederate Thanksgiving Day was one week away (Sept 18), and Lee expected that his army would be celebrating it somewhere in the Quaker State.



Gen. Lee sensed history was about to change. Three days earlier, from his temporary bivouac at Frederick, he informed Confederate President Jefferson Davis: "The present position of affairs, in my opinion, places it in the power of the Government of the Confederate States to propose with propriety to that of the United States the recognition of our independence."

Lee knew he was in a position to control the destiny of the Confederacy, and to influence the future of the United States. "The rejection of this offer would prove to the country that the responsibility of the continuance of the war does not rest upon us, but that the power in the United States elects to prosecute it for purposes of their own."

Lee was aware his actions could affect the 1862 Congressional elections - only weeks away. "The proposal of peace would enable the people of the United States to determine at their coming elections whether they will support those who favor a prolongation of the war, or those who wish to bring it to a termination."

The future of the United States appeared to be in the hands of Robert E. Lee.

The South had dramatically changed the course of the war during the summer of 1862. At the end of June, it appeared the Confederate capital at



Confederates crossing the Potomac River.

Richmond would be captured. Ten weeks later, following successful battles and skillful maneuvering by Rebel armies, Washington, Baltimore and Cincinnati were the threatened cities, and Pennsylvania and Ohio the panicked states.

This turnabout was remarkable. The military prowess of the Confederacy, in fact, earned European attention. "The Federal Government is brought to the verge of ruin," observed *The London Times*. "That word may be used when the Executive Government of the North is no longer safe in its capital." Since the war's inception, the Confederacy had sought diplomatic recognition or European intervention. The invasion of the North, coupled with Confederate battlefield victories, made this dream more plausible.

Maryland offered a tempting prize as a launch pad for the South's invasion. In Maryland Lee could threaten Washington or Baltimore, the country's fourth largest city. The Confederates also came to "liberate" the state from what they considered the oppression and despotism of the Lincoln government. Maryland was a slave state, and it was the first Southern state occupied by U. S. forces. Maryland's legislators were placed under house arrest to ensure they could not vote for secession, and sections of the Bill of Rights had been suspended.

When Gen. Lee and his army arrived at Frederick at the end of September's first week, the guessing began almost immediately. Where were the Confederates going? What was the Rebel target? How far into the United States would the Rebels advance? No one in the North knew his intentions.

Lee magnified the mystery with an extended halt at Frederick. Here he rested his men and purchased food, supplies, and clothing. "The army is not properly equipped for an invasion,"

Lee informed President Davis. "It lacks much of the material of war, is feeble in transportation, the animals much reduced, and the men are poorly provided with clothes, and in thousands of instances are destitute of shoes."

The physical appearance of Lee's army did not help with recruitment. "They were the roughest set of creatures I ever saw," exclaimed a Baltimore correspondent. "Their features, hair, and clothing matted with dirt and filth; and the scratching they kept up gave warrant of vermin in abundance... Whenever a Unionist met a Secessionist on the street he would commence to scratch, which all understood."

"What good would a proclamation of emancipation from me do, especially as we are now situated? I do not want to issue a document that the whole world will see must necessarily be inoperative... Would my word free the slaves, when I cannot even enforce the Constitution in the Rebel States?"
~Abraham Lincoln

The Baltimore reporter encountered six young men who came to Frederick to enlist, "but after seeing and smelling" the Confederate army, concluded to return home. "I have never seen a mass of such filthy strong-smelling men. Three of them in a room would make

it unbearable, and when marching in column along the street the smell from them was most offensive."

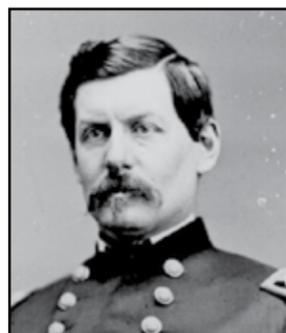
While at Frederick, Lee had one eye on the Union army around Washington, and the other staring at Harpers Ferry. Almost 14,000 U. S. soldiers occupied the Shenandoah Valley, menacing Lee's line of supply from Virginia. To rid this problem, Lee issued Special Orders 191 on September 9, ordering "Stonewall" Jackson to march 2/3 of the army toward Harpers Ferry to eliminate the Yankees pestering the Confederate rear.

The operation commenced the next day, and the army split into four columns. Three advanced toward the Ferry to seize the three mountains surrounding the town. Lee led the fourth column to Hagerstown, where he awaited news on Stonewall's mission.

Lee established a time table for Jackson, instructing him to have the

Harpers Ferry operation underway by September 12. But Jackson was late. The investment did not commence until the 13th, and this delay proved disastrous for Lee's invasion.

Meanwhile, the Union Army of the Potomac had moved from Washington and reached Frederick. Here its leader, Gen. George B. McClellan, was presented with one of the greatest gifts in military history – a lost copy of Lee's Special Orders 191 came into his hands on September 13. "I have all the plans of the Rebels," he notified President Lincoln, "and will catch them in their own trap."

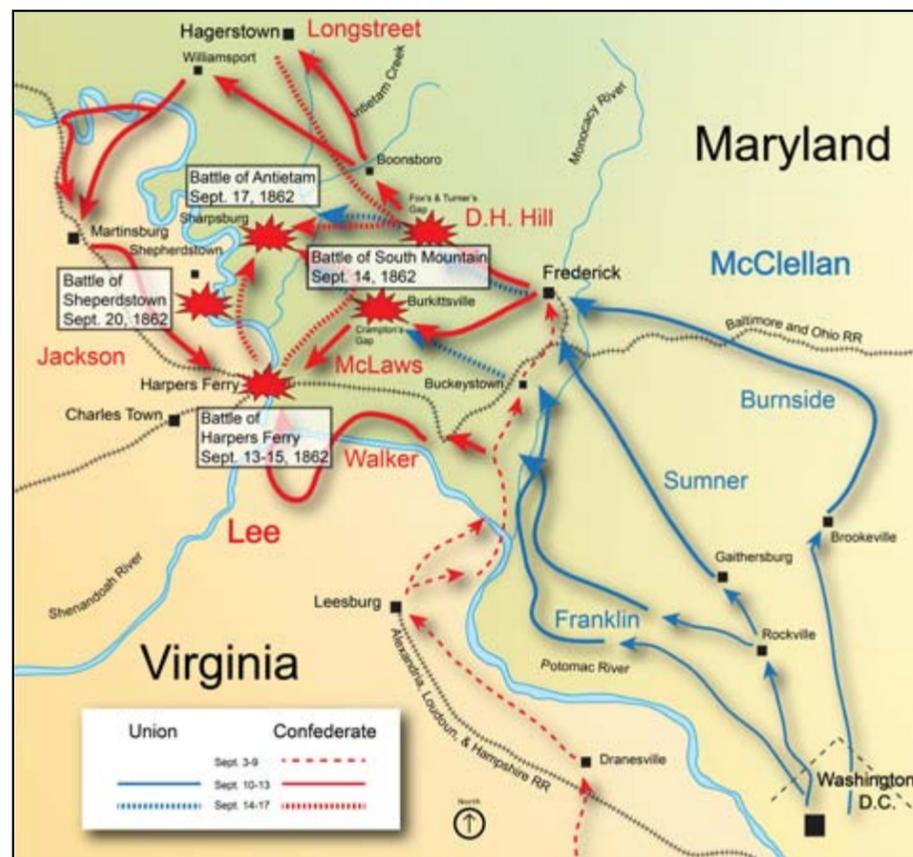


McClellan then devised a plan "to cut the enemy in two and beat him in detail." He would send a rescue column to Harpers Ferry to relieve the

besieged garrison. At the same time, he would rush another portion of his army over South Mountain and toward the Potomac River to cut off Lee's line of retreat from Hagerstown.

Gen. Lee knew something was wrong. From his position at Hagerstown, he received alarming reports of the Union army moving aggressively toward South Mountain. Lee could not permit the Yankees to cross that mountain. The enemy could endanger the Harpers Ferry operation, and with his army divided and scattered, McClellan could threaten the very existence of the Confederate army. Lee turned away from Pennsylvania – at least for the moment, and he hurried back toward South Mountain.

Combat raged on South Mountain on Sunday, September 14, as the Confederates desperately battled to plug the passes. That night, with Jackson still not successful at Harpers Ferry despite a tightening noose and a day of heavy bombardment, Lee determined to retreat. "The day has gone against us. This army will go by way of Sharpsburg and cross the river."



But while halted near the Antietam Creek, Lee finally received some good news from Jackson. "Through God's blessing, I believe Harpers Ferry and its garrison will surrender on the morrow [the 15th]." Bolstered by this hopeful information, Lee decided to halt at Sharpsburg and await Stonewall's results. When he learned that Jackson, indeed, had forced the capitulation of Harpers Ferry, the Confederate general determined to reunite the army along the banks of the Antietam.

As Lee waited, Pennsylvania continued to beckon. The Quaker State was only one day's march from Sharpsburg. If Jackson and two-thirds of his army could join him quickly, Lee could continue the invasion.

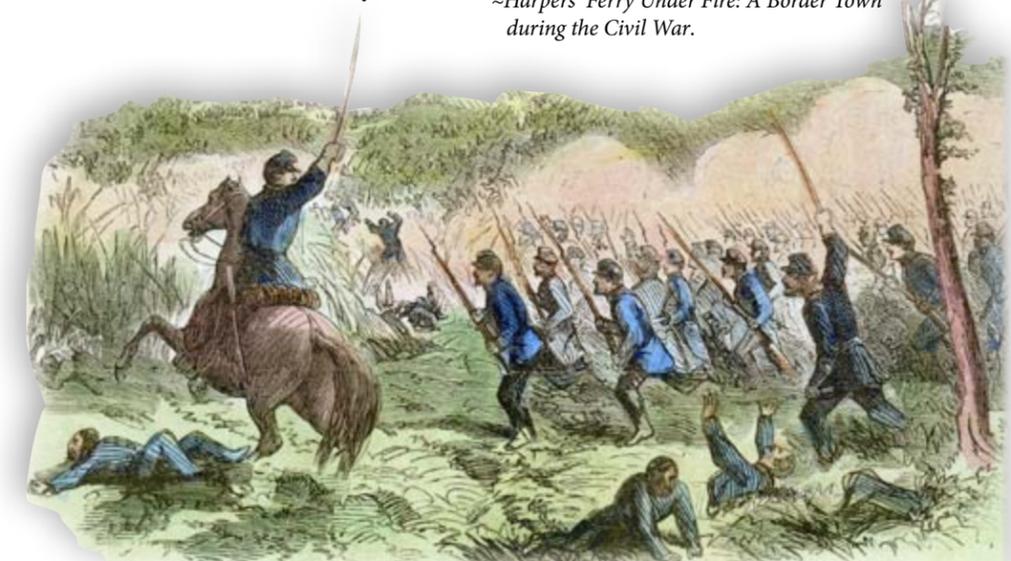
Gen. McClellan, however, had other plans. On September 16, he moved a portion of his army across the Antietam, seizing Lee's only route of advance northward. With this option removed, Lee could either retreat back home into Virginia or stand and fight.

Lee chose to fight. Too much was riding on the Confederate invasion to return home without a victory on Northern

Federals Charging the Cornfield at the Battle of Antietam

soil. Lee's decision brought great risk to his army, as he was outnumbered, and not all of his men had rejoined him from Harpers Ferry. Could he withstand attack without collapsing?

The Battle of Antietam raged for more than 12 hours on September 17. Unknown places like the Dunker Church, The Cornfield, The West Woods, Bloody Lane, and Burnside Bridge soon became branded into military history forever. Lee's lines buckled and bent, but they never completely broke; and at the end of America's bloodiest single day, the Confederates remained in Maryland.



Not for long, however. Lee dared McClellan to attack him on Confederate Thanksgiving Day (September 18), but that night, he withdrew into Virginia. He intended to continue the invasion, however, by re-crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, but McClellan foiled this plan when he seized that position. Lee also became concerned when the Yankees crossed the river to his rear, resulting in the Battle of Shepherdstown on September 20, where Stonewall Jackson's men swatted the Federals back across the Potomac. This action concluded the invasion.

Washington was safe. Baltimore was secure. Pennsylvania no longer was quaking. The Union trumpeted its victories at South Mountain and Antietam. The invasions had ended. Lincoln had triumphed. The turnabout had been remarkable – this time in favor of the United States.

Never again would the Confederacy have as good an opportunity for independence. Never again would they have better prospects for peace on their terms. Never again would European powers offer legitimacy to the Confederacy. Even the elections failed to turn against Northern proponents of the war.

And for Abraham Lincoln, the moment had arrived. Armed with recent battlefield victories and the termination of Rebel invasion, the president issued his Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation only five days after Antietam. The war, and the nation, had changed forever.

Dennis Frye is also the author of:
~September Suspense: Lincoln's Union in Peril
~Harpers Ferry Under Fire: A Border Town during the Civil War.

The Value of Civil War Medicine

By Kyle Wichtendahl, Pry House Field Hospital Museum
Antietam National Battlefield

amputations performed throughout the war were done not from ignorance or laziness, but medical necessity. The .58 cal. lead bullet from a Springfield or Enfield rifle often did irreparable damage to bone and tissue, and carried with it life-threatening infection in a time before the discovery of antibiotics. Despite popular notions of “biting the bullet,” 95% of those amputations and other surgeries were performed under chloroform or ether anesthesia.

Approximately two-thirds of all deaths in the war were from disease. While this may seem staggering, it was a remarkable achievement when compared with other contemporary conflicts, like the Crimean War of the 1850s, where 75-80% of deaths could be attributed to disease. This dramatic improvement was largely the result of reforms in sanitation and improved care for patients with communicable diseases. Even the advent of germ theory did not dramatically reduce deaths from disease until the Second World War, when superior drugs were available.

Some major medical advancements in the Civil War remain with us today, continuing to inform professionals’ approach to patient care, especially on a large scale. Antietam Battlefield is arguably the birthplace of modern battlefield and emergency medicine. It was there in the Fall of 1862 that Dr. Jonathan Letterman, Medical Director for the Union Army of the Potomac, conceived and implemented “the Letterman Plan,” an organized system for the efficient treatment and transportation of wounded men. The lessons learned during the Battle of Antietam were codified into orders to the Medical Department in October 1862.

The Letterman Plan revolutionized care for battlefield casualties from the moment of injury to their eventual discharge from hospitals. It provided for forward first aid in the form of medical officers attached to combat units, who would eventually begin organizing aid stations near the firing lines. An organized Ambulance Corps, the first of its kind, was staffed with trained professionals and efficiently evacuated casualties from the battlefield to surgical hospitals.

The plan included detailed instructions for the establishment, organization, and operation of divisional field hospitals as well as a system of triage in prioritizing cases. Letterman also provided for long-term care both in on-site hospitals and in urban hospitals centers many miles away. For the very first time, sick and wounded men were transported to urban hospitals on purpose-built rail cars and hospital ships. This system of staged evacuation and treatment continues to serve as the basis of medical operations in the military as well as the civilian medical response to emergencies and disasters around the world.

As we look back on the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, it is important to remember the significant contributions made by surgeons, nurses, stewards, and other unsung medical heroes of both armies. Their work helped to save hundreds of thousands of lives throughout the war and the legacy of their efforts continues to help millions of people in war and peace around the world. To learn more about their stories, please visit the Pry House Field Hospital Museum on Antietam National Battlefield or the National Museum of Civil War Medicine in Frederick, Maryland.



National Museum of Civil War Medicine

The National Museum of Civil War Medicine highlights the challenges faced by the doctors and surgeons of the Civil War era. Innovations of the period, and how they led to the modern military medical system, are featured.

Location:
48 E. Patrick Street, Frederick, MD

Frederick Hours: 10 a.m. – 5 p.m. Mon.-Sat.,
11 a.m. – 5 p.m. Sun.

Pry House

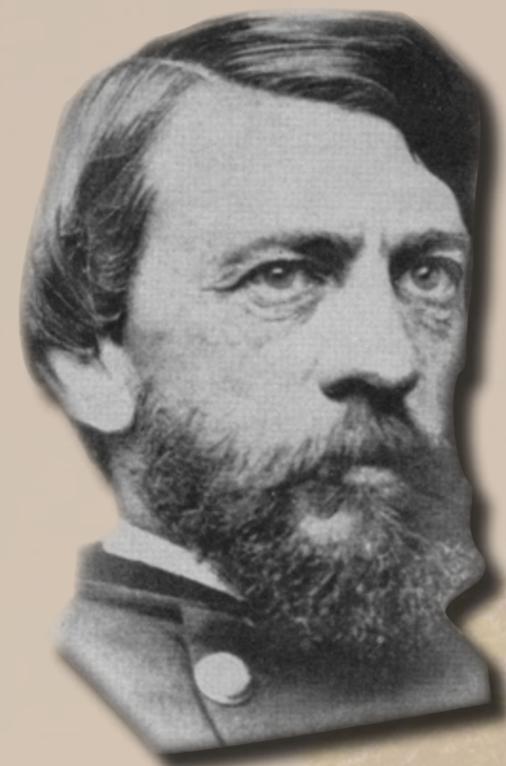
The Pry Field Hospital Museum occupies the historic Philip Pry Farm on Antietam National Battlefield. Operated by the National Museum of Civil War Medicine, the museum allows visitors to experience the Battle of Antietam and a range of historically-based programs and activities. A field hospital exhibit in the house and barn help visitors discover the early concepts of medical care and evacuation, and the ways the war affected the community surrounding the battlefield.

Location:
18906 Shepherdstown Pike (MD Rt. 34)
Keedysville, MD

Pry Hours: 11 a.m. – 5 p.m.
-May and November – weekends only

-Memorial Day weekend – October
-7 days a week

-First Saturday in December
(Antietam Memorial Illumination)



Jonathan Letterman

When most people think of Civil War medicine they envision horrific scenes, as uneducated butchers gratuitously hack off limbs while patients writhe in agony, with little more than a bullet to bite for the pain. In truth, this stereotype is far from the reality of battlefield medicine in the 1860s. Not only was care for sick and wounded soldiers far superior to what most imagine, but developments in the Civil War remain a cornerstone of modern medical care.

Despite obvious shortcomings in medical knowledge of the 1860s, the Civil War is recognized as the first American conflict where medical care significantly improved the health and survival of soldiers. The doctors who treated Civil War soldiers in sickness and injury were not bumbling quacks, but well-educated professionals with medical degrees. Despite surgeons’ reputation as butchers, the tens of thousands of field

Invitation to Battle

By Ranger Tracy Evans,
Monocacy National Battlefield

Special Orders 191 and the 1862 Maryland Campaign.

LEE MOVES INTO MARYLAND

Taking advantage of the Confederate victory at Second Manassas in late August 1862, General Robert E. Lee led his army across the Potomac River into Maryland, intent on drawing the Union army away from Washington and into a battle he believed he could win. By taking the war into the North and winning a battle there, Lee hoped to damage Union morale and encourage antiwar sentiment in the North. With a victory on Union soil, he also hoped to encourage the European powers, particularly Great Britain, to recognize the Confederacy as a separate nation and intervene in the conflict. Thus, in early September Lee's army entered Maryland east of the Blue Ridge Mountains to threaten Washington and Baltimore and force the evacuation of the stranded garrisons at Martinsburg and Harpers Ferry. This would allow Lee to shift his communications to routes through the Shenandoah Valley. Lee also planned to cut area railroads to cut Washington off from the rest of the country. The Confederate army began crossing the Potomac on September 4, 1862.

By September 7, the Confederate Army was camped on the Best Farm, approximately three miles south of Frederick City, and now part of Monocacy National Battlefield. It was

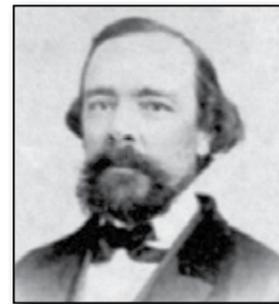
obvious the Confederate army had been in a hard campaign. General John Robert Jones, a division commander in Jackson's command, said, "Never has the army been so dirty, ragged, and ill-provided-for as on this march." Regardless, they were victorious at Second Manassas and came into Maryland with high spirits; many believing Marylanders would rally to their flag. In this they were disappointed for they met with a cool reception. Only 130 men from Frederick and 40 from Middletown joined the Confederate army. This can be attributed to the part of Maryland they entered, which was largely Unionist. Counties further east and south would have given them a warmer reception. While camped at the Best Farm, Lee learned that Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg had not evacuated as he had hoped, so he formulated a plan which would force them to surrender. He would divide his army to take the garrisons, then reconsolidate and march north into Pennsylvania, where he could bring McClellan to battle on a field of his choosing. Brigadier General John G. Walker wrote post-war about a conversation with Lee concerning his plan to split the army, Lee replied,

"Are you acquainted with General McClellan? He is an able general but a very cautious one . . . His army is in a very demoralized and chaotic condition, and will not be prepared for

offensive operation – or he will not think it so – for three or four weeks. Before that time I hope to be on the Susquehanna."

SPECIAL ORDERS 191 AND HARPERS FERRY

On September 9, after meeting with Major General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, Lee ordered Robert Hall Chilton, his assistant adjutant general,



Chilton

to write and distribute his orders regarding the army's movements over the next several days. That document is Special Orders 191.

Another member of Lee's staff, Walter Taylor, wrote in his memoirs that he was not present to "supervise the promulgation" of the orders, suggesting that he was normally responsible for the administrative duties attendant upon the issuance of orders, i.e., making copies, overseeing delivery and verifying receipt of orders. This may explain some of the confusion surrounding the delivery and absence of a paper trail that would normally follow the issuance of orders.

Burnside, on the right wing of the Union army entered Frederick from the National Road and skirmished with the Confederate rear guard on the outskirts of Frederick. Union General Jacob Cox's Kanawha Division fought with the rearguard of the Confederates in downtown Frederick. On the 13th as the remainder of the Union army entered Frederick, McClellan's luck changed when soldiers of the 27th Indiana Volunteer Infantry found the lost orders.

out of Washington and find Lee. In addition, General Henry Halleck, the Union General-in-Chief, feared Lee might draw McClellan and the army away from Washington, then turn and attack the city. Thus, McClellan had to move somewhat carefully, making sure to cover Washington.

On September 12, the day before Special Orders 191 was found; McClellan was still unsure of the Confederate movements after their occupation of Frederick. Union General Ambrose

The orders specified the planned movements of Lee's army for the following three days (September 10-12), splitting Lee's army, and explaining each assignment:

Major General Jackson, with three divisions, was to lead the advance through Middletown, Maryland, on to Sharpsburg, Maryland, and across the Potomac. There he was to take control of the B&O Railroad, capture the Federal garrison at Martinsburg, Virginia, then move toward Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

Major General Lafayette McLaws, with two divisions, was to take Maryland Heights, a promontory which dominates Harpers Ferry from the north, and attempt to capture the garrison.

Brigadier General John G. Walker, with another division, was to take possession of Loudoun Heights, south of Harpers Ferry, then assist McLaws and Jackson in capturing the garrison.

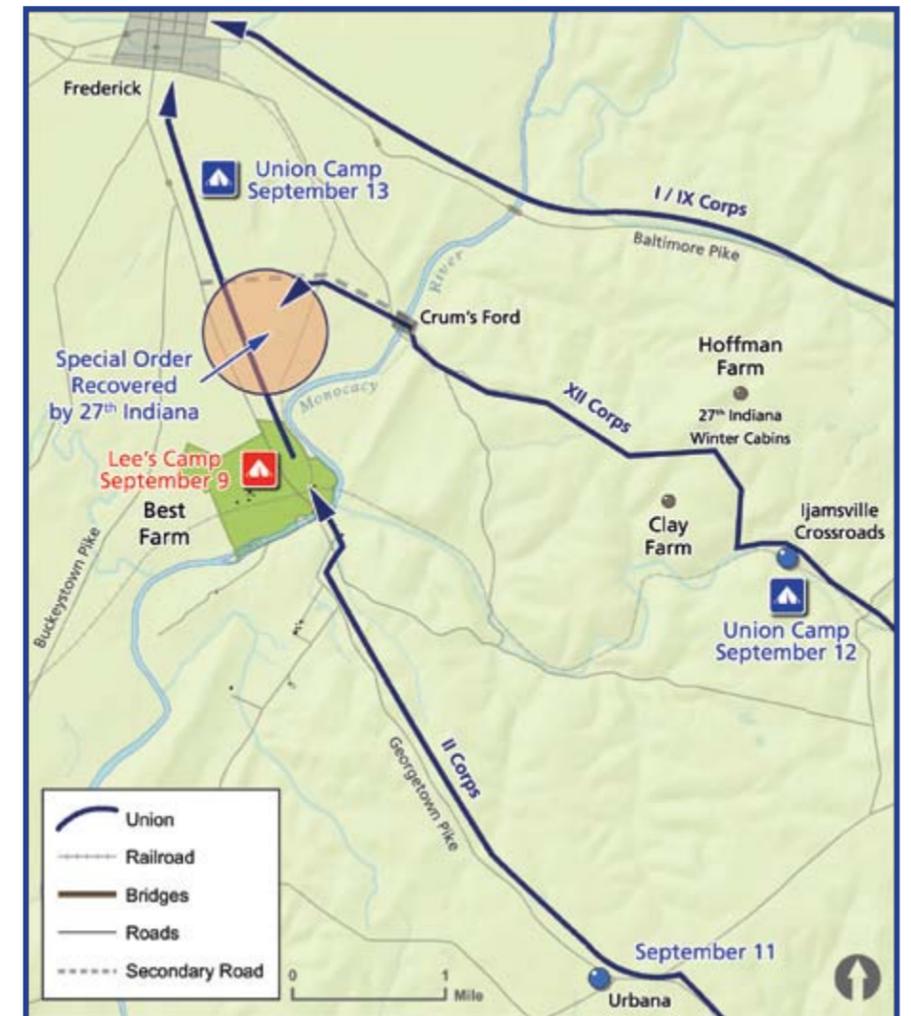
Major General James Ewell Brown "Jeb" Stuart, Lee's cavalry commander, was to detach a squadron of cavalry to accompany Longstreet, Jackson, and McLaws. The main body of the cavalry was to cover the rear of the army, bring up stragglers and watch for the advancing enemy.

Major General Daniel Harvey Hill, with his division, was to be the rear guard of the army.

Major General James Longstreet, with the remainder of the army and the supply and baggage trains, was to march west to Boonsboro, Maryland, across South Mountain. Lee would move with Longstreet.

Jackson, McLaws and Walker, after obtaining the surrenders of the two Federal garrisons, were to rejoin the main body of the army, which would be in either Boonsboro or Hagerstown, Maryland.

Chilton initially made seven copies of the orders for Jackson, Longstreet, Walker, Stuart, McLaws, Taylor, and a file copy for Confederate President Jefferson Davis. When the copies



of Orders 191 were initially written, D.H. Hill fell under the command of Jackson. As such, he received a copy directly from Jackson. Special Orders 191, however, defined Hill's new role as an independent commander and Chilton took it upon himself to pencil Hill a copy as well. The confusion surrounding the loss of the orders began when Chilton sent the additional copy. Hill was sent orders from Jackson, which he kept, and from Chilton, which he said he never received. That copy is the "Lost Orders."

SPECIAL ORDERS 191 IS FOUND

Soldiers on a skirmish line from Company F, 27th Indiana Volunteer Infantry found Special Orders 191 as they were resting from their early morning march. Tracking the movements of the 27th is the most likely way to locate where they found the orders. Ezra Carman's manuscript and his annotated maps of "The Maryland Campaign of 1862," Edmond Brown's, *The Twenty-Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry In*

The War of the Rebellion 1861-1865, and soldier's interviews and letters are the most valuable sources to use in reconstructing the possible location of where the orders were found.

Ezra Carman was a Colonel in the 13th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, attached to the XII Corps during the 1862 Maryland Campaign. In the 1890s, as part of the Antietam Battlefield Board, he was tasked with creating a map to show terrain and troop positions during the battle, and create a report on the Battle of Antietam. Carman had been collecting research on the Antietam Campaign since the Civil War; returning to the battlefield in November of 1862 to interview soldiers and civilians. Edmond Brown was a corporal in Company C, 27th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and a participant in the Antietam campaign. Brown's work has been the most quoted source of documentation and interpretation related to the finding of the lost orders. However, while it gives a great descrip-

SPECIAL EXHIBIT AT MONOCACY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

In July 1864, two years after Lee's lost order was found, the Battle of Monocacy was fought in the same fields where the Confederate army was camped in 1862, and where Special Orders 191 was written, and ultimately found by Union soldiers. Although Monocacy National Battlefield's primary purpose is to preserve and protect the site of the Battle of Monocacy, other events including those associated with Special Orders 191 are interpreted. As part of the 150th anniversary of the 1862 Maryland Campaign, Monocacy National Battlefield will host a special exhibit about Special Orders 191, which will include the famous orders themselves.

The exhibit will be open August 1, 2012 – October 31, 2012.

The Special Orders 191 exhibit is made possible, in part, by a grant from the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area, a certified heritage area of the Maryland Heritage Area Authority.



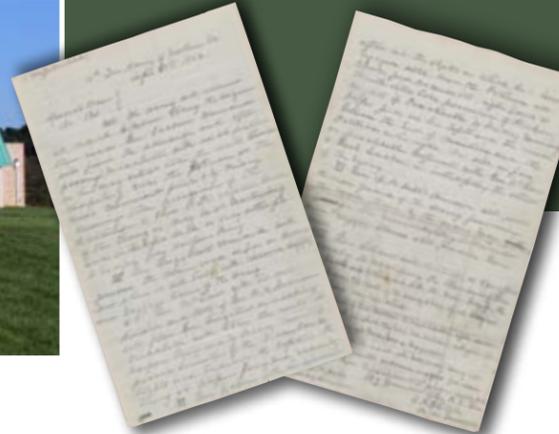
McCLELLAN MOVES BASED ON ORDERS 191

McClellan received the orders by mid-day on September 13. At 3:00 p.m. he sent the orders to his cavalry chief, General Alfred Pleasanton and told him to find out if the Confederate movements in the orders had been followed. In a 6:20 p.m. message to General William Buel Franklin, VI Corps commander, McClellan informed him about the orders, and what he was able to discern about how closely the orders had been followed. He let Franklin know that Pleasanton had skirmished in Middletown and occupied the town. Also, Burnside's command, including Hooker's corps was marching that evening and early in the morning, followed by Sumner, Banks, and Sykes' division toward Boonsboro. He wanted Franklin to move at daybreak by way of Jefferson and Burkettsville toward Rohrersville. His intention was to cut the Confederate Army in two.

McClellan undoubtedly was pleased to inform Lincoln, "I have the whole rebel force in front of me, but am confident, and no time shall be lost. . . I think Lee has made a gross mistake and that he will be severely punished for it . . . I hope for a great success if the plans of the Rebels remain un-

changed. . . I have all the plans of the Rebels and will catch them in their own trap if my men are equal to the emergency. . ."

Lee was surprised that the Union army was moving quicker than anticipated and by McClellan's sudden change in tactics after the Union army arrived in Frederick. When Lee learned sometime after the Maryland Campaign about the lost orders he understood the change, saying, "to discover my whereabouts . . . and caused him to act as to force a battle on me before I was ready for it. . . I would have had all my troops reconcentrated . . . stragglers up, men rested and intended then to attack." The importance of finding Orders 191 was increased by the delay in the fall of Harpers Ferry. Jackson's operation in Harpers Ferry was three days behind schedule. If Jackson had been on schedule, the finding of the orders would have been "old news" and of limited value to McClellan. The fact that Jackson was behind schedule and the operation still active, made the orders invaluable information. McClellan moved his army quicker than the Confederates anticipated, forcing Lee into battles at South Mountain and Antietam instead of allowing him the opportunity to choose his own location and time.



The lost orders captured the attention of veterans after the Civil War and the circumstances surrounding the finding of the orders continue to interest of Civil War enthusiasts today. Historians have been left with the task of deciphering fact from fiction in what has been written about the orders, particularly with primary sources that in many cases are far removed from the actual event; some written 20 – 40 years post-war. How well McClellan used this important information continues to be debated among historians, however, it is clear that McClellan sent orders to his commanders and moved his army quicker and with much more confidence about the Confederate army's location than he had up to that point in the campaign; surprising Lee with the swiftness of his movements, and thus halting Lee's plan. One can only imagine the excitement the soldiers of the 27th Indiana felt when they realized what they found in that field. Their find combined with the delay at Harpers Ferry quite literally changed the direction of the campaign.

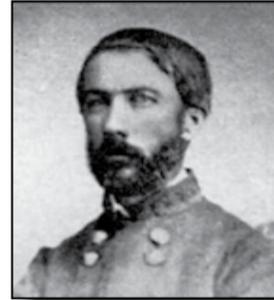


tion of the regiment's movements prior to crossing the Monocacy River, Orders 191 was found after they crossed the river, which is where Brown's 27th Indiana becomes vague and Carman's annotated maps become invaluable. Brown's history says:

"On the 13th September we moved by the direct road to Frederick, this took us immediately past Mr. Clay's house, in whose orchard we had camped the previous December. Looking northward, we could plainly see our deserted cabins of the previous winter. . . The bulk of Lee's army had been at Frederick up to a very recent period. We were likely at the time to encounter rebel scouts or outposts. The 27th led the column, expecting at any moment to sight an enemy. There being no bridge over the Monocacy on this road, we forced that stream. The water was only knee deep and warm, so it was no hardship. When we emerged from the timber east of the Monocacy, we saw smoke rising from several pieces of artillery engaged in the open country west of Frederick."

The 27th Indiana's movements can be followed using the above description on the Carman maps, from their camp at Ijamsville Crossroads on the night of September 12 through their march on the 13th on the Ijamsville Road. South of that road not far from Ijamsville was the Clay Farm where they camped the previous December, and north of the road was the Hoffman Farm where they had wintered. There was no bridge at Crum's Ford at the time, and given the detailed description that Brown gave about their movements prior to crossing the river; had they crossed at Monocacy Junction, he would have likely mentioned that the bridge had been destroyed. Confederate General D. H. Hill destroyed both the B&O Railroad Bridge and covered wooden bridge on September 8-9. Once the 27th crossed the river, however, the description fades. An assumption has been made that the regiment along with the rest of

the XII Corps continued on this road and into Frederick, this would indeed have put the finding of the orders on the east side of Frederick. However, according to the movements of the XII Corps on Carman's maps, on September 13 the corps had moved to the Georgetown Pike, just south of the outskirts of the city, which aligns with the soldier's descriptions of converging lines on the edge of the city. During the Civil War a secondary road stretched from Crum's Ford across farm fields to the Georgetown Pike; it is conceivable that the soldiers used this secondary road to cut south toward the Georgetown Pike.



Hill

In the post-war years soldiers of the 27th Indiana were called upon to provide affidavits about the circumstances surrounding the finding of the orders. The differences in their interviews are quite reasonable considering many were conducted around turn of the century. A few letters about the march that day still exist as well. According to their interviews and letters, on the morning of September 13, 1862 the 27th Indiana was up for reveille around 3:00 a.m. and began their march at approximately 6:00 a.m. In a war-time letter home, Major Charles J. Mill wrote, ". . . came on to where I am now writing, a field about half a mile from Frederick, which the rebs have evacuated." He said they heard firing all morning; General Burnside was believed to be

driving back the enemy. Sergeant John M. Bloss said they were expecting an engagement with the enemy and his Company F was on the skirmish line in front of the brigade. They never encountered the Confederates, and once they were closer to Frederick converging lines of other divisions and corps along the Georgetown Pike caused them to halt. Private William H. Hostetter, also of Company F, 27th Indiana was on the skirmish line and said the company, "Moved forward out to discover no enemy and halted near the city limits in a meadow; it was a warm morning and when we halted we threw ourselves on the ground to rest." George W. Welch, Company F, remembered camping in an old meadow that had been occupied the day before by D.H. Hill. A few other soldiers noted that they were in Hill's former camp; however, an assumption could have been made that since Hill's name was on the orders, it must have been his camp. Bloss, who was wounded at Antietam, wrote a letter from a field hospital 13 days after Orders 191 was found. Bloss' letter and description is the earliest primary source at present to the time of the event, making it the most reliable information yet. In this unpublished letter, Bloss gives a few details about the finding of the orders. He said that the orders were found in a wheat field, under a locust tree, with two cigars.

Once discovered, Orders 191 was sent up the 27th Indiana's chain of command to Captain Peter Kop, Colonel Silas Colgrove, then to General Alpheus Starkey Williams, commander of the XII Corps. In an interesting twist of fate, Williams' acting adjutant general Samuel E. Pittman authenticated the orders by identifying Chilton's signature. Prior to the war Pittman had been a teller at Michigan State Bank in Detroit at the same time Chilton was paymaster for the army. As paymaster, Chilton kept an account at the bank and Pittman was familiar with his signature from checks and account records.



Sketch of four men of Company F, 27th Indiana near Frederick, Maryland 27th Indiana Volunteer Infantry file, Antietam National Battlefield

Junior Ranger

Activities Pages

Special Orders No. 191: Headquarters
Army of Northern Virginia

The army will resume its march tomorrow. General Jackson will form the advance with his command. He will cross the Potomac at Williamsport, march south through Martinsburg, then go into position west of Harpers Ferry on Bolivar Heights. General Longstreet's command will march across South Mountain and through Boonsboro until arriving at Hagerstown. General McLaws with his own division, plus that of R.H. Anderson will march south from Middletown to Burkittsville, then across South Mountain until finally going into position on Maryland Heights, north of Harpers Ferry. General Walker will move south, across the Potomac, and occupy Loudoun Heights. Finally, General D.H. Hill's Division will cross South Mountain west of Middletown and go into camp at Boonsboro.

By Order Of
General Robert E. Lee
Commanding, Army of
Northern Virginia

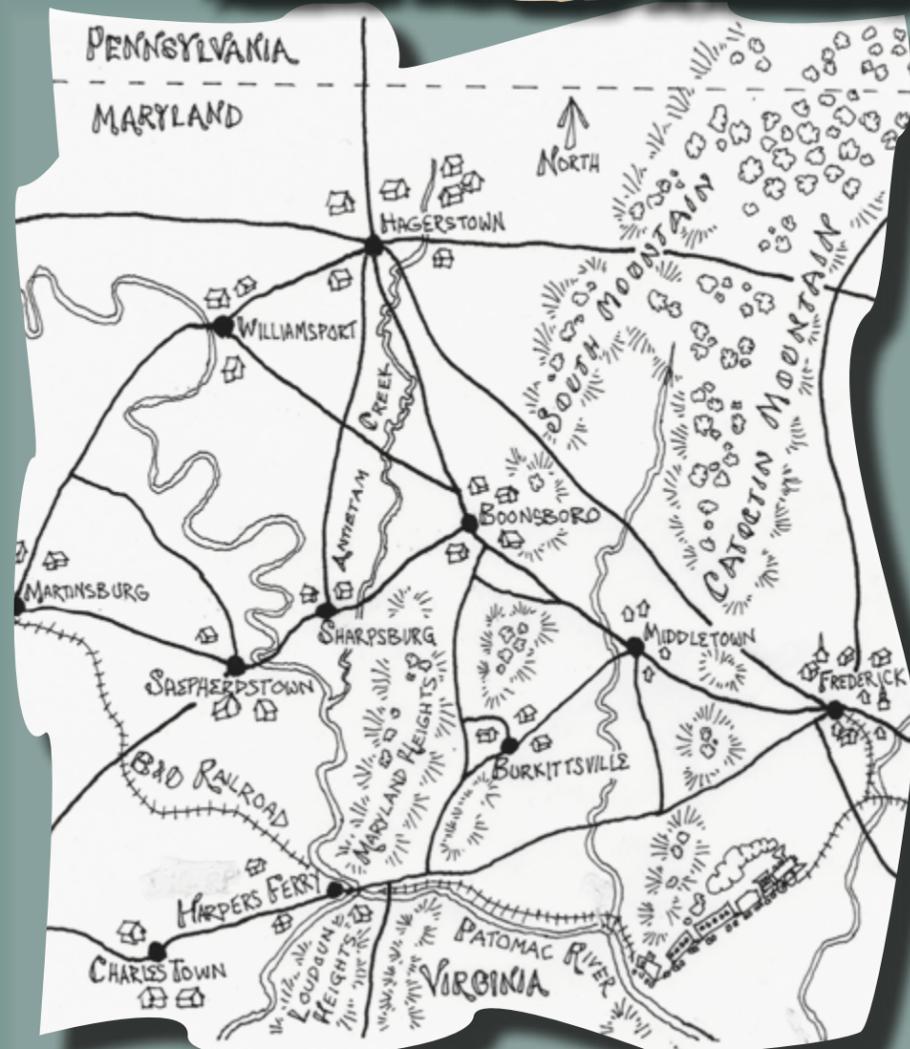
Help the Captain! He needs some important information to complete the campaign. Can you give him the right answers?

A: If 4 Regiments make up a Brigade, and 4 Brigades make up a Division, how many Regiments are in 2 Divisions?

B: If the army marched 17 miles on Tuesday, 15 miles on Wednesday, and 20 miles on Thursday, how many total miles did they march?

C: If a soldier gets paid \$11 a month and there are 25 men who need to be paid for 3 months of service, how much money are they owed?

D: If each soldier is issued 40 bullets, how many bullets would 50 soldiers carry?



AS THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER YOUR SKILLS ARE NEEDED TO MAP THE LOCATIONS OF ALL THE PARTS OF LEE'S ARMY. CAREFULLY READ SPECIAL ORDERS # 191. ON THE MAP IDENTIFY AND MARK THE PATH AND POSITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING CONFEDERATE TROOPS:

1. General Longstreet's Command
2. General Jackson's Command
3. General McLaws's & R.H. Anderson's Divisions
4. General Walker's Division
5. General D.H. Hill's Division

The Union Army is counting on You!



Answers:
A: 8 Regiments
B: 52 Miles
C: \$825
D: 2,000 Bullets

Visions of the Dead

By Ranger Brian Baracz
Antietam National Battlefield

The Battle of Antietam pitted Union General George McClellan's Army of the Potomac against General Robert E. Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia. The Maryland Campaign was Lee's first attempt to take the war North and it was McClellan who was tasked by President Abraham Lincoln with stopping him. Though outnumbered, Lee was able to use the rolling terrain and the experience of his men to make up for the numerical disadvantage he faced at Sharpsburg.

Over the course of the first three hours of the fight, the two sides struggled over possession of a twenty four acre cornfield. The Union I Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, and later Maj. Gen. Joseph Mansfield's, XII Corps, ran head long into Confederate troops led by Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. No fewer than six times did the Cornfield change hands as each side attacked, fell back and rallied, only to attack again. By 8:45 a.m., neither side held a distinct advantage.

At approximately 9:00 a.m, a lull provided both sides an opportunity to catch their breaths, but within a few short minutes, a third major Federal assault was unfolding. Over 5,000 troops of the

II Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Edwin Sumner, marched towards the West Woods in an attempt to eventually sweep south, driving the Confederates from the field. Shortly after moving into the woods, a Confederate attack struck the flank of the Union soldiers and in twenty minutes, 2,200 out of 5,300 men had fallen killed or wounded.

Following the struggle in the West Woods, by 10:00 a.m., the heavy action on the north end of the field subsided. Close to 10,000 soldiers had been killed or wounded during the first four hours of fighting.

It was at this point that the Union Army focused their attacks toward the center of the Confederate line, positioned in an old sunken road. A strong

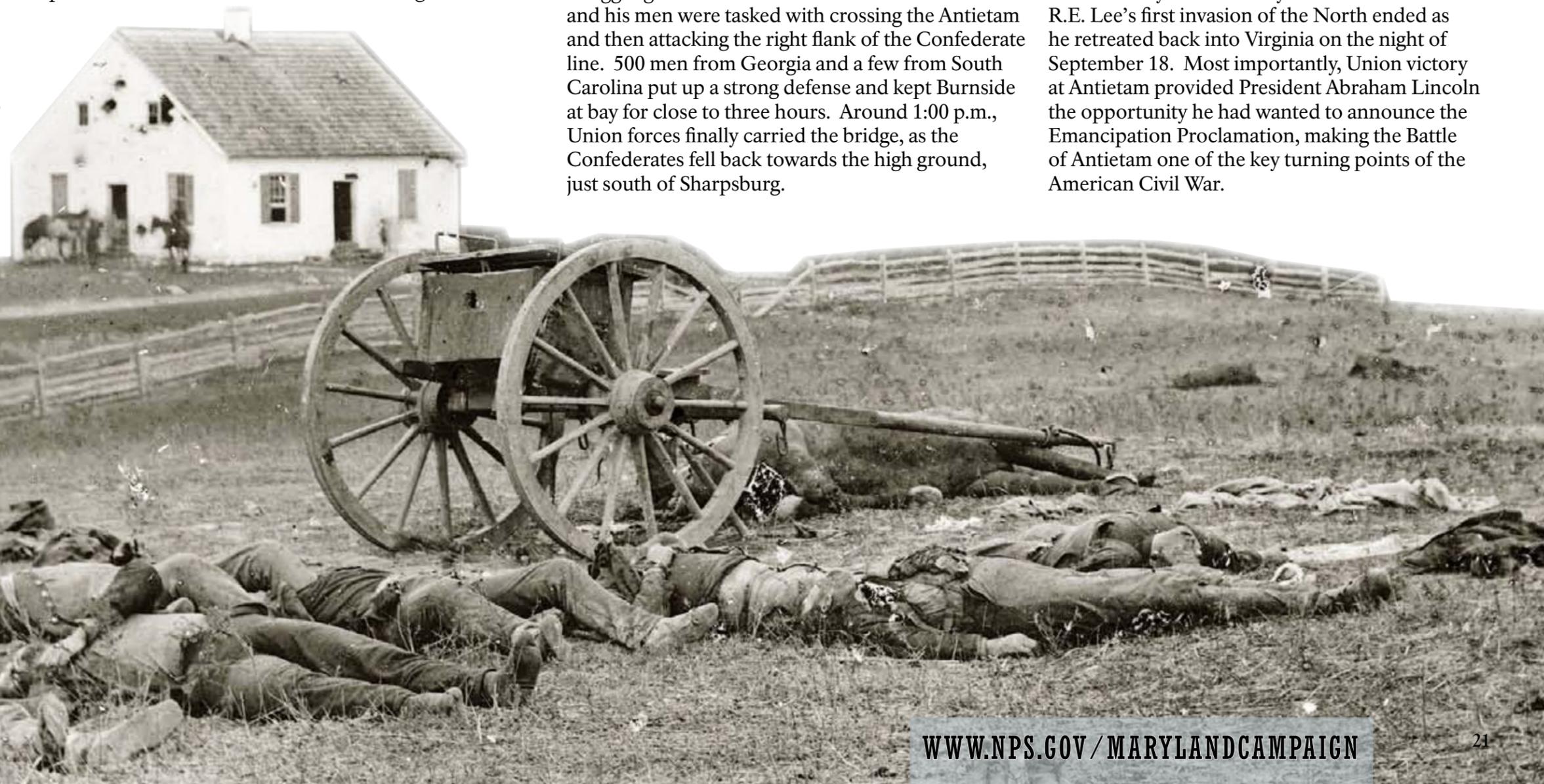
line of over 2,200 men from Alabama and North Carolina defended this part of Lee's line. Time and again Federal troops, from the remainder of the II Corps, assaulted the gray line and it was eventually the fifth attack that was successful in their attempt to break Lee in two.

Due to confusion on the side of the Union and the fact there were no infantry men to push into the battle at this point, the attack sputtered out. By 1:00 p.m., the Federal forces had fallen back through the sunken road, known also as the Bloody Lane, and returned to the fields where their attacks originated from. 5500 more Union and Confederates had been killed or wounded during these three hours of combat in and around the Bloody Lane. While the fight for the Sunken Road was unfolding, a little over one mile to the south, the Union IX Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Ambrose Burnside, was struggling to cross the Antietam Creek. Burnside and his men were tasked with crossing the Antietam and then attacking the right flank of the Confederate line. 500 men from Georgia and a few from South Carolina put up a strong defense and kept Burnside at bay for close to three hours. Around 1:00 p.m., Union forces finally carried the bridge, as the Confederates fell back towards the high ground, just south of Sharpsburg.

At approximately 3:30 p.m., Burnside started his attack on the south end of Lee's line. 8000 men started the assault, 4000 men made it to a half way point, and only 2000 troops pushed up to the end of the Confederate line because of mounting casualties and the difficult terrain.

Just as the Federals reached the end of Lee's line, Confederate infantry, led by Gen. A.P. Hill, arrived on the field. These troops had been involved in the capture of Harpers Ferry, on September 15, and had marched approximately fifteen miles on the day of the battle to arrive on the flank of the Union line. They smashed into the Federals, causing the line to fall back toward Antietam Creek.

After twelve hours of combat, the roar of battle started to fade away. 23,000 men had been killed, wounded, or listed as missing, the single bloodiest day in the history of the United States. R.E. Lee's first invasion of the North ended as he retreated back into Virginia on the night of September 18. Most importantly, Union victory at Antietam provided President Abraham Lincoln the opportunity he had wanted to announce the Emancipation Proclamation, making the Battle of Antietam one of the key turning points of the American Civil War.



The Fall of Harpers Ferry

By Ranger Marsha Wassel
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Union Col. Dixon S. Miles found a war-ravaged wasteland when he took command at Harpers Ferry in the spring of 1862. The Harpers Ferry Armory, which at its peak had produced 10,000 firearms a year, lay in ruins - burned by Confederate forces in 1861. The town's churches and mills had become hospitals; shops and residences had become barracks and stables. The prewar population of 3,000 had fled. Only 100 local inhabitants dared remain on the border between North and South. One soldier wrote that the blackened ruins of Harpers Ferry presented a "ghost of a former life," and that "the entire place is not actually worth \$10."

Even so the military value of Harpers Ferry remained important. It served as a key base of supply for Union operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and protected important Union transportation corridors along the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Altogether, in September 1862, 14,000 Union soldiers were stationed in the Shenandoah Valley at Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg.

Recognizing the critical importance of neutralizing the Federal forces in the Shenandoah Valley, Lee issued Special Orders 191, detailing Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson and 2/3 of the army to deal with the Union garrison at Harpers Ferry. One glance at Lee's veterans suggested that his Harpers Ferry mission was impossible. Short on food, destitute of clothing, with many shoeless from hundreds of miles of marching, Lee's ragged

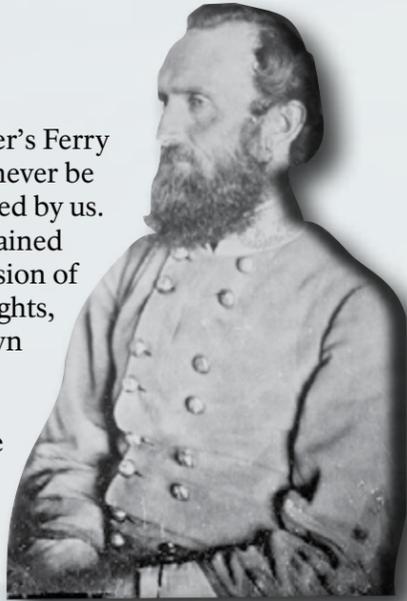
army appeared physically incapable of meeting the campaign's tight deadline. Nevertheless, on September 10, Lee bade his detached columns farewell as they left Frederick and pressed on toward Harpers Ferry.

Jackson commanded a three-pronged advance. Leading the first wing, Gen. John G. Walker crossed the Potomac River at Noland's Ferry near Point of Rocks, Maryland and advanced across the Northern Virginia countryside to the southern slope of Loudoun Heights. Colonel Miles posted no men or artillery on these heights, considering them to be well within the range of Federal gunners on nearby Maryland Heights. Walker, facing no Union opposition, moved a battery of artillery up onto Loudoun Heights by 10 am on September 14, opening fire on the town of Harpers Ferry and the Federal garrison at approximately 1 pm.

Gen. Lafayette McLaws, in command of the second wing of the Confederate advance, understood the topography around Harpers Ferry well. At 1,448 feet, Maryland Heights was the highest ridge overlooking Harpers Ferry. "So long as Maryland Heights was occupied by the enemy," he wrote,

Not all of those captured at Harpers Ferry were soldiers; as many as One Thousand African American refugees were also captured and returned to slavery.

"Harper's Ferry could never be occupied by us. If we gained possession of the heights, the town was no longer tenable to them."



Gen. Thomas Jackson

McLaws ordered two infantry brigades to advance south along the crest of Elk Ridge the northern extension of Maryland Heights. On September 13, these Confederates encountered 4,600 Union defenders who eventually abandoned the mountain despite "a most obstinate and determined resistance." The next day McLaws opened fire on Harpers Ferry with four guns.

Jackson commanded the third Confederate wing himself. Advancing from Frederick to Boonsboro, Maryland, Jackson swept across western Maryland, crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport, captured Martinsburg, and came up behind Harpers Ferry - marching 51 miles in less than three days. Jackson's 14,000-man column occupied School House Ridge, sealing the trap upon the surrounded Federal garrison.

With an elevation of 1400 feet, Maryland Heights dominated the landscape. At sunrise on

Sept. 13 the battle to control this strategic summit commenced. "This morning opened with the boom of cannon and the crash of musketry," wrote Sergeant Nicholas DeGraff, 115th New York. Powder smoke laced the dim morning light obscuring any sight of the grey ghosts approaching the Federal position. The 126th New York, in the army just 21 days, faced their first field of fire standing firmly beside the veteran 39th New York and 32nd Ohio. "A most obstinate resistance was encountered...our loss was heavy," reported Confederate Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw

Chaos and confusion swept the Union line following the wounding of the 126th New York's Colonel Sherrill. Col. Thomas Ford, Union Commander on Maryland Heights reported, "I cannot hold my men . . . I must leave the hill unless you direct otherwise." Following nine hours of fighting the Union troops came off the mountain, handing the Confederates the key to the city. Miles responded, "God Almighty! What does that mean? They are coming down! Hell and Damnation."

Walker's guns positioned on Loudoun Heights fired the first shots on the town, but Confederate guns from Maryland Heights and School House Ridge joined the bombardment. A woman from Harpers Ferry wrote, "The rebel batteries opened up upon us together. The windows rattled; the house shook to its foundations. Heaven and earth seemed collapsing. The roar rolling back to the mountains died amid the deeper roar bursting from their summits."

The intensity of the barrage severely shook the spirit of the green Federal troops. Capt. Samuel C. Armstrong, 125th New York

wrote, "I tell you it is dreadful to be a mark for artillery. Bad enough for any, but especially for raw troops; it demoralizes them-it rouses one's courage to be able to fight in return, but to sit still and calmly be cut in two is too much to ask."

On the late afternoon of the 14th, in a bold, strategic move, Jackson ordered Gen. A.P. Hill to advance. Using School House Ridge to cover this action, Hill's troops snaked down to the Shenandoah River, flanking the Union left and closing the trap on the Federal garrison. Ten guns were moved across the Shenandoah River to enfilade the Union position.

As evening fell, elements of Hill's Confederate division engaged in a fire fight on the Federal left. On Bolivar Heights at the center of the Union line, Federal skirmishers clashed with Confederates approaching from School House Ridge. "All of a sudden there came a blinding flash in front of our line. We were all alert in a moment and we got in line of battle as quick as possible. We began firing at will," wrote Private Newman Eldred, 111th New York. Louis Hull of the 60th Ohio agreed, writing in his diary on the evening of September 14: "All seem to think that we will have to surrender or be cut to pieces."

A thick fog shrouded the Harpers Ferry water gap the morning of Sept. 15, concealing the trap. As the fog lifted a devastating bombardment commenced. The appearance of A.P. Hill's Confederate battle line approaching from the Chambers/Murphy Farm made the Union position untenable. "We are as helpless as rats in a cage," wrote Capt. Edward Ripley, 9th Vermont.

The Union commanders at Harpers Ferry held a council of war. Surrounded by a force twice the size of

Cavalry Breakout

With Union surrender at Harpers Ferry imminent, cavalry commander Col. Benjamin F. "Grimes" Davis deemed a breakout from the Confederate trap worth a try. On the evening of September 14, Davis, guided by Lt. Green of the 1st Maryland Cavalry and Tom Nokes, a civilian scout, led 1,500 men across the Potomac River on a pontoon bridge and then up the "John Brown Road" toward Sharpsburg. Fortuitously, the Confederates had withdrawn their troops guarding the Sharpsburg Road, redeploying them in the Pleasant Valley to counter a Union threat at Crampton's Gap.

The Cavalry column pressed on undetected toward Sharpsburg, captured a 91-wagon Confederate ammunition train near Williamsport, and eventually reached safety in Greencastle, Pennsylvania, on the morning of September 15. The column rode 50 miles in 12 hours.

their own and out of long range artillery ammunition, the officers unanimously agreed to surrender. At around 9:00 a.m., white flags were raised by Union troops all along Bolivar Heights. Minutes later, a stray Confederate shell exploded directly behind Miles, mortally wounding the Union commander. Gen. Julius White, second in command, made the final arrangements for the Union surrender.

Jackson captured nearly 12,700 Union troops at Harpers Ferry - the largest single capture of Federal forces during the entire war. The Confederates also seized 13,000 small arms and 73 pieces of artillery.

Although Lee's first advance into the North did not yield the hoped for results for the Confederacy, these few days at Harpers Ferry in September 1862 helped to change the course of the war.

South Mountain Stonewall

By Ranger Steve Robertson, South Mountain State Battlefield

Organized in the summer of 1862, the 17th Michigan Volunteer Infantry saw their first, and perhaps most notable, action at the Battle of South Mountain. Arriving in Washington in early September, the Wolverines were promptly attached to Christ's Brigade in General Orlando Willcox's division of the Union Ninth Corps. Immediately, the regiment was sent into the field to campaign in Maryland with the Army of the Potomac, as it pursued the invading Army of Northern Virginia.

The Michiganders arrived in Middletown, Maryland on September 13th after a grueling weeklong march in pursuit of Lee's forces, only to be met with reports of the enemy close by. As the fight for South Mountain commenced the next morning, Willcox's division, a lead division for the Federal army, was eventually positioned to attack Fox's Gap. Earlier that morning, the Ninth Corps' Kanawha Division - a hard fighting group of Ohio troops transferred from Western Virginia - assaulted Fox's Gap and dislodged a brigade of North Carolinians. The casualties were heavy on both sides, and now both Federals and Confederates waited for re-enforcements.

The 17th Michigan, numbering about 500 strong, occupied the right side of

the Old Sharpsburg Road as it began its ascent of the mountain towards Fox's Gap, while Welsh's brigade was positioned to the left of the road. After sustaining casualties caused by punishing artillery fire from front and flank, the Michigan men moved back and forth across the road. Finally, they were ordered to move forward.

After sweeping aside Confederate skirmishers and silencing the artillery in their front, the 17th found themselves on the flank and rear of part of Drayton's Georgia and South Carolina brigade. Using the protection of a stone wall, the 17th Michigan fired devastating, well aimed shots into the front, flank, and rear of the unsuspecting confederate soldiers. Their fire inflicted immense casualties, stacking bodies like cordwood in the roadbeds at the summit of the gap.

In a matter of minutes, the 17th, along with troops from Welsh's Brigade and remnants of the Kanawha Division, inflicted about 650 casualties on the 1300 men of Drayton's Brigade - a loss of 50%. One of Drayton's men who lay dead at Fox's Gap was Lt. Col. George S. James of the 3rd South Carolina Battalion. James is credited with firing the signal shot that began the bombardment of Fort Sumter in April of 1861.



William Gilby
Drummer Boy, 17th Michigan

The 17th Michigan, only a few short weeks from the training camps of their home state, found themselves on an unfamiliar Western Maryland mountaintop amidst some of the most horrific combat of the war. The fighting produced approximately 100 casualties within the ranks of the Michiganders, but their firmness in line and coolness in battle earned them the nickname of "Stonewall Regiment". Just three days later, the 17th Michigan would again find themselves in heated combat on the rolling hills above Antietam Creek.

Ferry Hill Place

By Ranger Curt Gaul, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park

Located in Sharpsburg, Maryland, with a view toward Shepherdstown, West Virginia, Ferry Hill Place has stood for two centuries above the Potomac River and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, participating in and watching history pass by. Ferry Hill is best known as the home of Henry Kyd Douglas, Confederate Officer and author of his renowned Civil War personal account, *I Rode With Stonewall*.

In the 18th and early 19th century German settlers migrated from Pennsylvania south into Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, where they then farmed the rich soil. These settlers crossed the Potomac using Packhorse Ford and later Blackford's Ferry below Ferry Hill. Come the 1830s the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal crossed this north/south route, tapping the river waters to provide a controlled water transportation route into western Maryland.

John Blackford who built and resided at Ferry Hill benefited from this crossroads of commerce. By the 1830s Blackford owned 18 enslaved workers, who with additional free black and white laborers, worked his western Maryland plantation. Unlike southern plantations, Ferry Hill profited from not just one cash crop, such as tobacco or cotton, but from a variety of crops, including grains, wheat, corn, an orchard, and even lumbering.

By 1860, Ferry Hill shifted through marriage into the Douglas family as Reverend Robert Douglas lived at the plantation with his family. As the Civil War began in 1861, Reverend Douglas' son Henry Kyd enlisted in the Confederate army where he served under Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. Both young Douglas and Ferry Hill became fully engaged in the war. Douglas and his unit burned the bridge crossing the Potomac to limit Union forces from entering into Virginia, and Union forces burned the Ferry Hill barn.

Throughout the war, Boteler's Ford, also known as Packhorse Ford, a mile downstream from Ferry Hill, provided a frequently used crossing for soldiers from both North and South. Due to its strategic location on the border, Ferry Hill was occupied at various times by both armies. During the 1862 Maryland campaign Ferry Hill served as a headquarters, hospital and artillery base for Confederate forces. During the Battle of Antietam residents of Sharpsburg, fled west along



Douglas

the C&O Canal towpath and sought shelter at Killiansburg Cave, waiting for the fighting to pass. Following Antietam, the Battle of Shepherdstown played out along the river below the plantation. As troops moved on to fight elsewhere, Ferry Hill was scarred with its fences burned, livestock gone, and fields trampled.

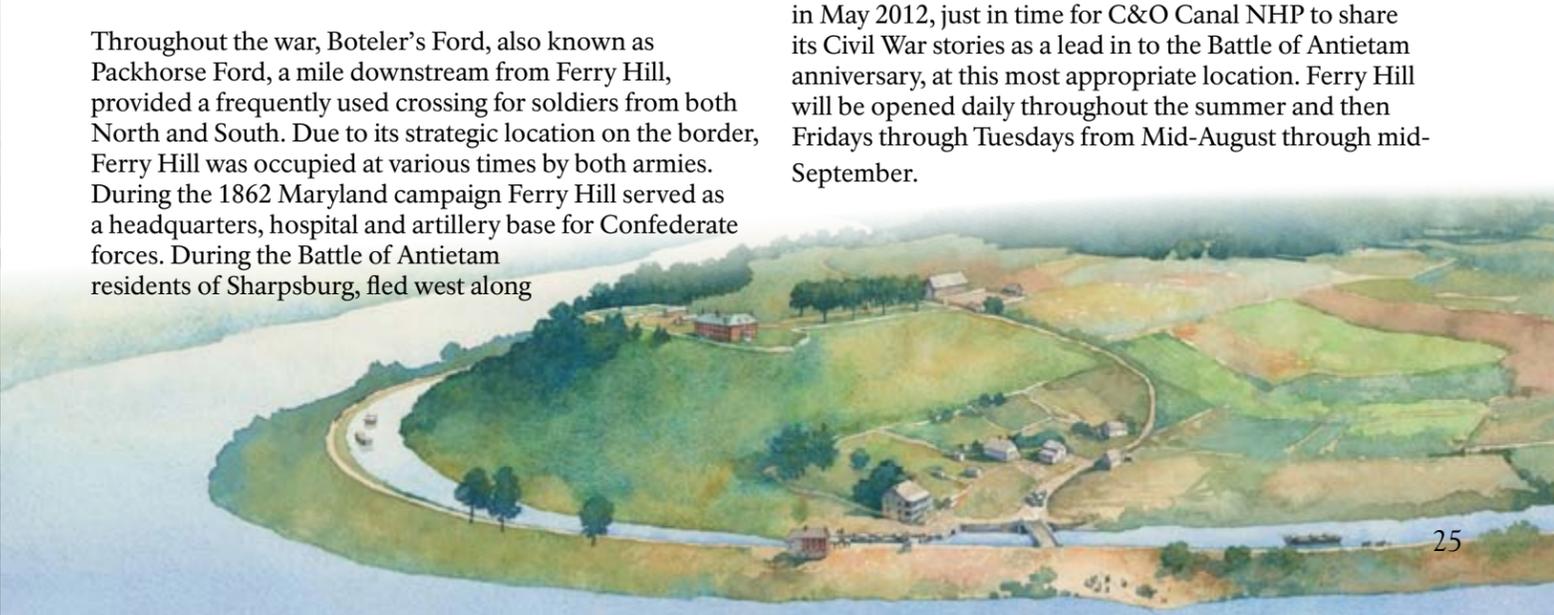
"We encamped near Shepherdstown and I visited my home across the Potomac and saw the desolation of war. My beautiful home was a barren waste and a common, and the blackened walls of the burnt barn stood up against the sky as a monument of useless and barbarous destruction"

- Henry Kyd Douglas, *I Rode With Stonewall*

Then during the Gettysburg Campaign in 1863, and the Monocacy Campaign in 1864, Boteler's Ford provided a crossing for both Union and Confederate troops. And, Ferry Hill again suffered the impact of the war.

At the end of the Civil War, Ferry Hill lost its previous grandeur. The plantation never regained its pre-war productivity. Henry Kyd Douglas moved to Hagerstown to pursue his career as a lawyer as the site then went into the hands of Henry Kyd's sister, Nancy. In the 20th century, Ferry Hill operated as a pig farm, and by mid-century, as a restaurant. In 1979, the C&O Canal National Historical Park headquarters moved into Ferry Hill and operated here until 2002. For the past ten years, Ferry Hill shifted into a slower period as the house was opened for tours during summer weekends.

Ferry Hill is now entering a new chapter as the park received a National Park Service Civil War 150th Grant to design and install new exhibits. The exhibits were installed in May 2012, just in time for C&O Canal NHP to share its Civil War stories as a lead in to the Battle of Antietam anniversary, at this most appropriate location. Ferry Hill will be opened daily throughout the summer and then Fridays through Tuesdays from Mid-August through mid-September.



THE NEWCOMER HOUSE

By Charissa Beeler Hipp
Washington County
Heritage Area Assistant

Christian Orndorff, a German immigrant who had settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was a capable farmer also skilled in the construction and operation of water mills. According to family tradition, he often traveled in search of ideal locations to set up water-powered mills, which is probably how he discovered the Smith property along Antietam Creek near the Middle Bridge, which he purchased on November 17, 1762, calling the property Mt. Pleasant.

Orndorff constructed a large log dwelling house with weatherboard siding, a large barn, and a stone grist mill that was powered by water from Antietam Creek. Orndorff's mill prospered and became a landmark on the colonial road between Frederick, Maryland, and Swearingen's Ferry on the Potomac River. In addition to custom milling for area farmers and planters, the mill also sent surplus flour in large covered wagons to Baltimore for export to the West Indies and European markets.

Christian Orndorff added other tracts of land to his holdings and later his

sons Christopher, Christian, and Henry bought adjoining farms and made many land transfers within the family. Orndorff established a sawmill, a plaster mill, and eventually a cooper shop. Other tooling houses were built on the property and Orndorff hired a miller to assist with the operation. A tall stone house was built under a high cliff on the opposite side of Antietam Creek where the miller lived with his family. Orndorff's hospitality became well-known and prospectors passing through the area often spent the night at Mt. Pleasant.

Eventually, Christopher Orndorff took over the milling operation for his father. He expanded and remodeled the original mill in 1786. It is believed to be around that time that he constructed a new dwelling house next to his father's house, known today as the Newcomer House.

Native limestone was used in the six fireplaces of the three-story home built with logs from neighboring woodlands. The central hall featured a spindle staircase, indicative of southern colonial mansions. The long downstairs room on the west side of the house served as a living room with a fireplace, used for entertaining guests. On the east side of the house were two rooms with corner fireplaces in the central partition. The upstairs had the same floor plan and an unfinished third floor provided ample shelter for weary travelers. The cellar would have been where fruits and vegetables and supplies were stored. A kitchen, built of large blocks of stone, was separated from the house by several

feet. The water supply was a well-enclosed spring, just east of the house.

In 1796 the Orndorff mill complex was purchased by Jacob Mumma who continued milling and farming operations at the site with the help of his sons and a handful of slaves. The property went through many transfers within the Mumma family and in 1860, Samuel Mumma and his wife sold much of their landholdings except for the property known today as the Mumma farm.

In 1862 the mill property was owned and operated by Joshua Newcomer. Following the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, the Federal army used many buildings at the Newcomer complex, including the mill, the house, and the barn, as a place to care for the wounded. This lasted for many weeks and Newcomer suffered greatly from the damage to his property and the use of his goods. He filed claims to the government but his business would never recover. In a few years he sold the property to Jacob Myers, who operated the mill complex until just after the turn of the 20th century. The mill was eventually torn down and the stones were reused.

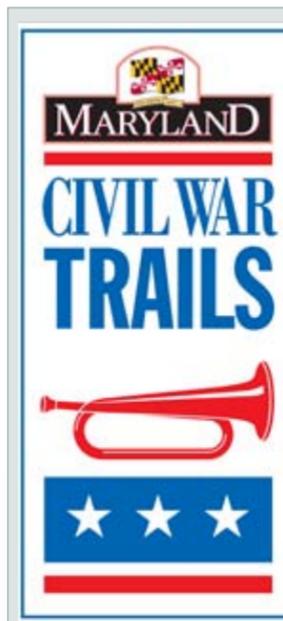
The Newcomer House is located approximately 1/2 mile east of Sharpsburg along Maryland Route 34 on the western edge of Antietam Creek.

Heart of the Civil War
Heritage Area
Exhibit & Visitors Center

HEART OF THE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA

The Newcomer property, at its prime, was a high traffic business complex. While many of the structures are no longer standing, the road passing through the complex continues to be one heavily traveled. The Newcomer house and barn are positioned at the eastern gateway to the Antietam National Battlefield. The house serves as an Exhibit and Visitor Center for the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area. It provides information on the large concentration of Civil War sites in Carroll, Frederick, and Washington counties. Interpretive and site panels in three rooms of the exhibit center explore the main

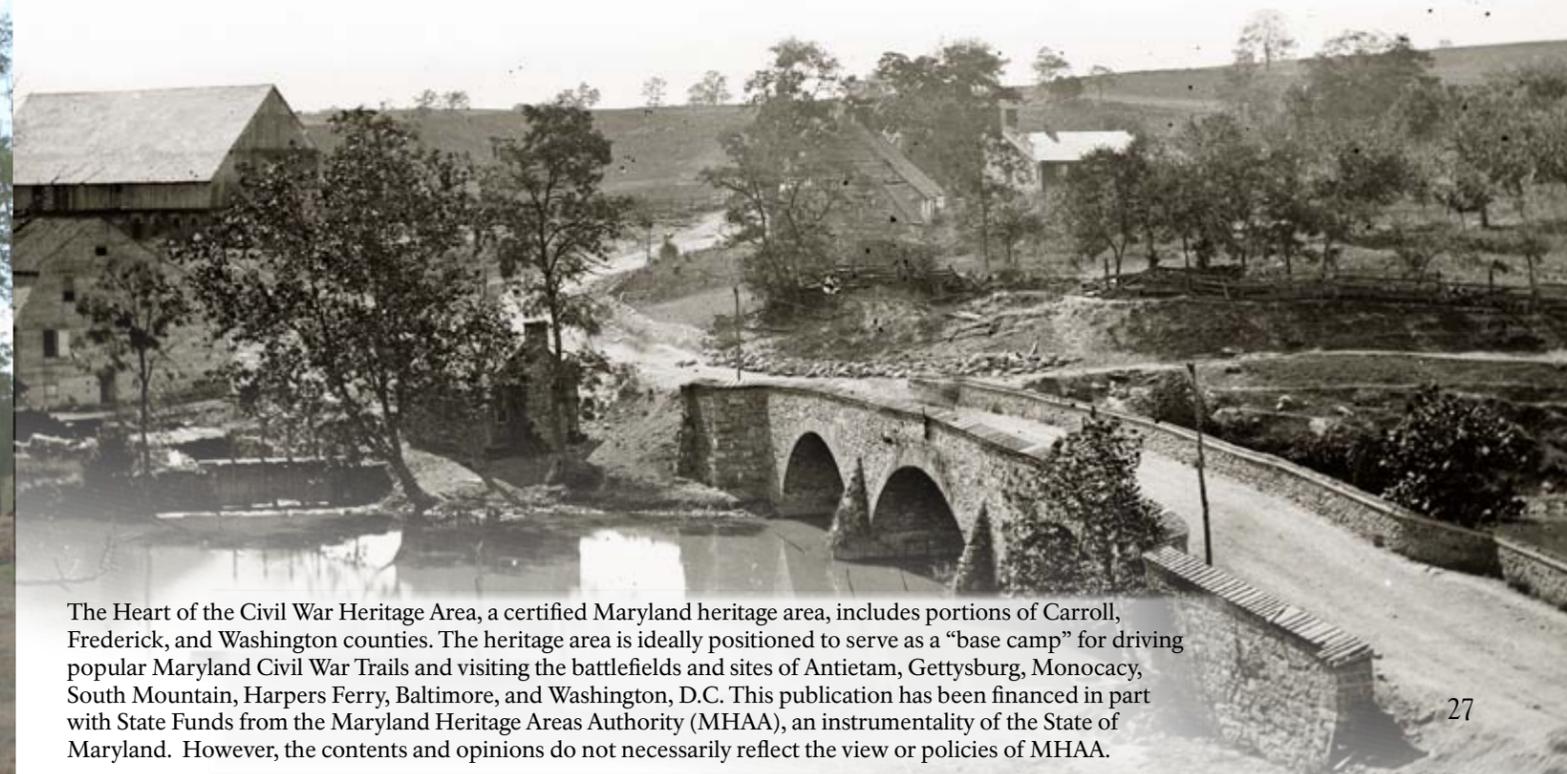
themes of the heritage area: In the Heat of Battle, On the Home Front, and Beyond the Battlefield. The Newcomer House is staffed entirely by NPS volunteers and is open from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily May-October, weekends April-November, and the first Saturday in December for the annual Memorial Illumination at Antietam. For more information about the Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area, sesquicentennial commemorations in Carroll, Frederick and Washington counties, and to request a travel packet, visit: www.heartofthecivilwar.org.



The Civil War Trails program is a network of driving tours that stretches from Gettysburg, PA through Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia down to North Carolina and Tennessee. There are more than 1300 interpreted sites along these routes, and many of these sites were interpreted for the first time by a Civil War Trails marker. Civil War Trails maps are available at visitor centers, including the Newcomer house, and Civil War sites throughout the region, or at www.civilwartrails.org.



Alexander Gardner, a photographer working for Matthew Brady, took a series of images following the battle of Antietam. He took more photographs of the area around the Middle Bridge than of any other location. The images are an important part of the Newcomer property's history, showing the various structures at the Newcomer farm and mill, including the original Orndorff house and the one known today as the Newcomer house.



The Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area, a certified Maryland heritage area, includes portions of Carroll, Frederick, and Washington counties. The heritage area is ideally positioned to serve as a "base camp" for driving popular Maryland Civil War Trails and visiting the battlefields and sites of Antietam, Gettysburg, Monocacy, South Mountain, Harpers Ferry, Baltimore, and Washington, D.C. This publication has been financed in part with State Funds from the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority (MHAA), an instrumentality of the State of Maryland. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of MHAA.

The Newcomer house and barn are all that remain of what was once a bustling farmstead and mill complex, both silent witnesses to the Battle of Antietam and its aftermath.

Fighting for a New Birth of Freedom

By Ranger Daniel J. Vermilya
Antietam National Battlefield

Rarely in history has the link between the blood shed on the battlefield and the freedom of millions been so clear as it was September, 1862. At the Battle of Antietam, on September 17, over 23,000 men fell as casualties in a single day of battle—more than the total casualties of all America’s previous wars combined. Just five days later, on September 22, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. This declaration was the result of a long struggle, dating back to the very foundation of the country. From the moment that Thomas Jefferson penned those immortal words, “all men are created equal,” a great national debate spread through the nation, attempting to define citizenship, personhood, and freedom. In 1861, that debate had descended into civil war.

By the summer of 1862, with casualties mounting across the country, Lincoln realized it was time

to embrace a higher goal for the conflict. On July 22 he introduced to his cabinet a proclamation declaring that all slaves in states in active rebellion against the federal government would be freed under his powers as Commander in Chief. While nearly all of his cabinet members greeted the proclamation favorably, Secretary of State William Seward suggested Lincoln wait for a Union victory before issuing such an important policy. Seward believed putting forth such a revolutionary measure amidst Union setbacks on the fields of Virginia would take away much of the proclamation’s power, giving it the appearance of an act of desperation rather than a bold move. Lincoln agreed. He held on to the document, waiting for a Union victory.

When Robert E. Lee’s Confederate Army of Northern Virginia crossed the Potomac River and began its invasion of Maryland, Lincoln made “a

solemn vow” that should Lee be stopped, he would “crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves.” While the fate of the nation hung in the balance, and with the eyes of millions upon them, the Union Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia clashed near the banks of Antietam Creek on September 17. Two days later, Lee was gone from Maryland, and Lincoln had the victory he needed to issue the proclamation.

On January 1, 1863, after standing in line for hours to greet the customary New Year’s Day visitors at the White House, Abraham Lincoln retired to his office upstairs in the Executive Mansion and signed the final version of the Emancipation Proclamation. His hands were tired and trembling from shaking so many hands, and as he prepared to sign the document, he paused to let the quivering subside, and declared, as if to reinforce his resolve, “I never in my life felt more certain that I was doing right then I do in signing this paper. . .if my name ever

goes into history it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it.” Lincoln affixed a steady signature to the Emancipation Proclamation, completing what he would later call, “the great event of the nineteenth century.”

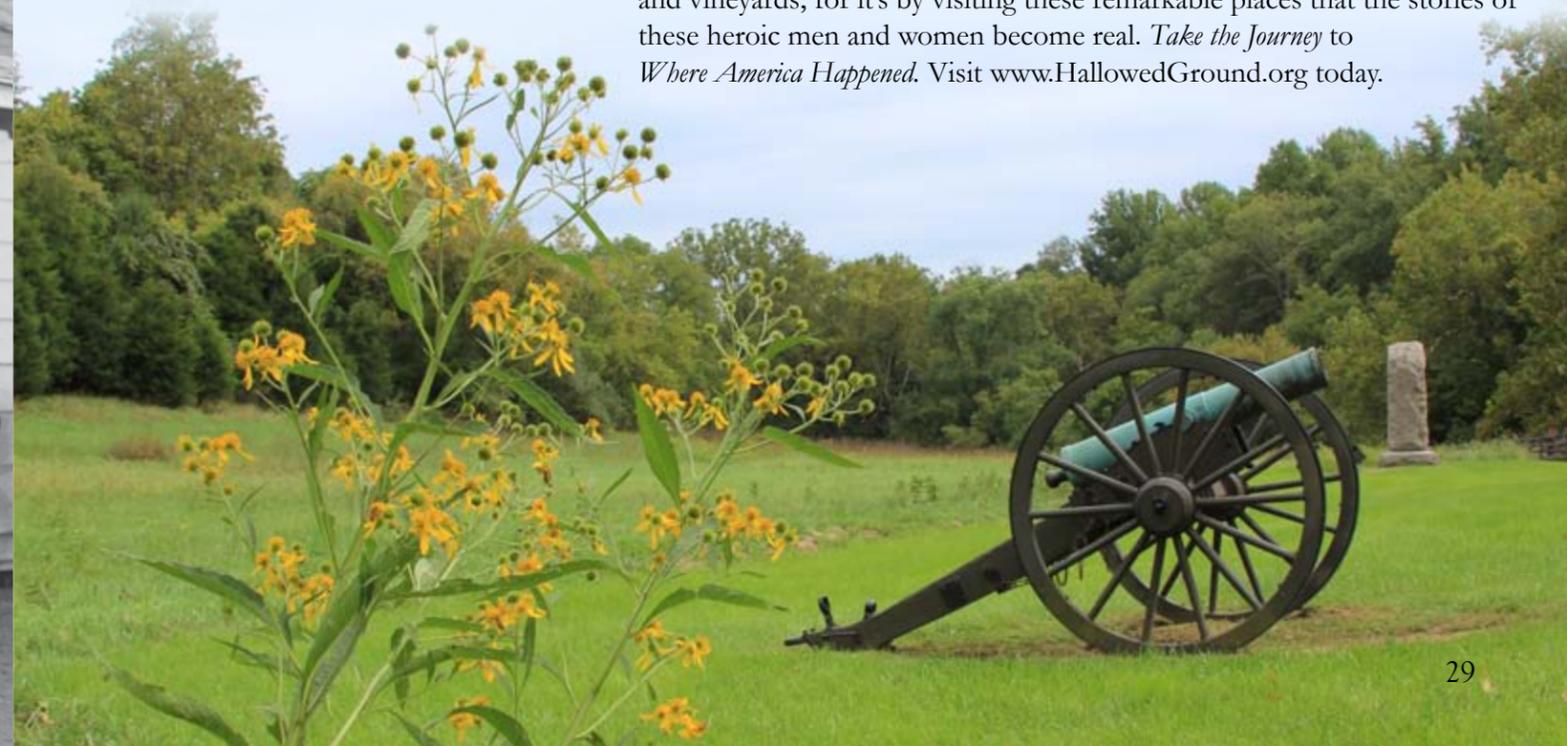
“We shout for joy that we live to record this righteous decree.”
-Frederick Douglass

The Emancipation Proclamation had a profound influence on the course of the war and the institution of slavery. In addition to setting the stage for the freedom of millions of former slaves, it was also a decisive war measure. It deprived the South of valuable slave labor for its war effort as thousands of slaves fled to nearby Union camps, and historians believe that it influenced the decision of England and France not to intervene on behalf of the Confederacy. It also allowed nearly 180,000 former slaves and free blacks to serve and fight alongside their countrymen as United States Colored Troops.



The Journey Through Hallowed Ground Gettysburg to Monticello

Within the Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Heritage Area lies the single largest concentration of Civil War battle sites in the country. Not only places like Manassas, Antietam, Harpers Ferry, C & O Canal, Monocacy, Gettysburg, and Appomattox Court House, but places like South Mountain, Balls Bluff, Brandy Station and so much more. To better understand the story of the Civil War, walk on its battlefields, explore the area’s 30 historic downtown communities, taste the vibrancy of its farms and vineyards; for it’s by visiting these remarkable places that the stories of these heroic men and women become real. *Take the Journey to Where America Happened.* Visit www.HallowedGround.org today.



SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

JULY

5-26 Summer Evening Lecture Series

Series of speakers will discuss Civil War medicine and topics related to the 1862 Maryland Campaign Thursdays, 7:30 p.m. 60 min.
National Museum of Civil War Medicine
48 E. Patrick Street
Frederick, MD 21701
Contact: Adele Air (301) 695-1085
education@civilwarmed.org
www.civilwarmed.org

7/8 Battle of Monocacy 148th Anniversary

Monocacy National Battlefield will commemorate the battle with living history, including artillery and infantry demonstrations. A special museum exhibit and ranger programs will highlight the 14th New Jersey Regiment's experience at Monocacy in 1862 and 1864.

Monocacy National Battlefield

14/15 Thunder on the Mountain - Fox's Gap

Learn about the important role artillery played in the Battle of South Mountain. Programs will be located near the North Carolina Monument on South Mountain, just south of the intersection of Reno Monument Road and Lambs Knoll Road.
Cannon firing demonstrations:
11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., and 3:00 p.m. Saturday
11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. Sunday
South Mountain State Battlefield

Timeline of History Civil War Encampment- *The Effects of Wars of 1812 and 1862*

Living history demonstrations, church service, flag signaling, and battles at 2:00 p.m. each day. Exhibits will explore life for the families of Rose Hill during the war of 1812 and Civil War battles of 1862. \$\$
10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Saturday/ 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. Sunday
Rose Hill Manor Park
1611 N. Market Street
Frederick, MD 21701
Contact: Kari Saavedra (301) 600-2743
ksaavedra@frederickcountymd.gov
www.rosehillmuseum.com

21 Battle of First Manassas 151st Anniversary

Annual commemoration of the first battle with living history demonstrations, historic weapons firings, and portrayals of the soldier's life. Special ranger tours and programs on facets of the first battle and campaign. Henry Hill.
10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Manassas National Battlefield Park

22 Battle of First Manassas 151st Anniversary

Living history demonstrations
Demonstrations of soldier life, infantry tactics, and musket firing. Henry Hill
10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Lecture
Dr. Matthew Pinsker lectures on Lincoln's evolving policy on emancipation in the summer of 1862.
Henry Hill Visitor Center.
2:00 p.m.
Manassas National Battlefield Park

28/29 At Twilight's Last Gleaming

Discover the importance of Crampton's and Brownsville Gaps during the 1862 Maryland Campaign and the Confederate struggle to defend them against overwhelming odds. Living history programs and demonstrations will discuss the life of the common Confederate soldier.
10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Saturday/ 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. Sunday
South Mountain State Battlefield
Gathland State Park
900 Arnoldstown Rd.
Burkittsville, MD 21718

AUGUST

1 Return of Lost Orders 191

The famous orders that was lost and found in the area of present day Monocacy National Battlefield will return for three months as part of a special exhibit. On Display through October 31, 2012.
Monocacy National Battlefield

4 Significance of Special Orders 191

Join us for a panel discussion on the significance of Special Orders 191. 1:00 p.m.
Frederick Visitor Center
151 S. East Street
Frederick, MD 21701
Grand opening of exhibit to follow at Monocacy National Battlefield Visitor Center. 3:00 p.m.

4/5 Confederates Occupy Turner's Gap

Discover the importance of Turner's Gap to both armies including living history demonstrations discussing the life of the common Confederate soldier. Near Dahlgren Chapel along alternate Route 40 on the summit of South Mountain.
10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Saturday/ 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. Sunday
South Mountain State Battlefield

18/19 Thunder on the Mountain

Learn about Civil War artillery and the important role it played in the Battle of South Mountain. Cannon firing demonstrations:
11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., and 3:00 p.m. Saturday
11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. Sunday
South Mountain State Battlefield
Gathland State Park
900 Arnoldstown Rd.
Burkittsville, MD 21718

EVENT INFORMATION IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE. USE CONTACT INFORMATION PROVIDED FOR EVENT CONFIRMATION.

SEE PAGE 5 FOR LOCATION AND CONTACT INFORMATION FOR EACH OF THE PARKS

25 Second Battle of Manassas/ Bull Run 150th Anniversary

Living History at Brawner Farm
Demonstrations of musketry and artillery firing, cavalry maneuvers and carbine firing, and presentations of soldier camp life.
10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Brawner Farm Walking Tour
Overview of the opening engagement of Second Manassas and its impact on a tenant farming family.
11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., and 3:00 p.m. 45 min

Bus Tour: In the Steps of "Stonewall" Jackson - From the Rappahannock to Manassas Junction
Reservation-only tour covering the route of Jackson's famed flank march around the Union army, from Jeffersonton to Manassas Junction.
9:00 a.m. 7 hours

Evening Lecture at Henry Hill Visitor Center
7:00 p.m.

26 Second Battle of Manassas/ Bull Run 150th Anniversary

Living History at Brawner Farm (see August 25)
Brawner Farm Walking Tour (see August 25)

Walking Tour of Thoroughfare Gap
Tour of the Thoroughfare Gap battle site, including the ruins of Chapman (Beverly) Mill.
3:00 p.m. 90 min

Manassas Junction and Its Railroads: From Union Lifeline to Confederate Prize
Manassas Museum in downtown Manassas.
7:00 p.m. 60 min
Manassas National Battlefield Park

28 Second Battle of Manassas/ Bull Run 150th Anniversary

Brawner Farm - The Battle Begins
Walking tour tracing the opposing battle lines at the opening engagement of the Second Battle of Manassas. Brawner Farm Interpretive Center.
7:00 p.m. 90 min
Manassas National Battlefield Park

29 Second Battle of Manassas/ Bull Run 150th Anniversary

Standoff along the Unfinished Railroad

Walking tour focusing on the morning fighting near Sudley Church along the railroad grade on August 29. Tour departs from Sudley Church, near Tour Stop 5. 10:00 a.m. 90 min

Breakthrough at the Railroad

Walking tour covering the afternoon attacks on the Confederates along the Unfinished Railroad. Tour departs from Tour Stop 6. 2:00 p.m. 90 min

Battling for the Rocky Knoll

Walking tour detailing the desperate struggle along and behind the Unfinished Railroad. Tour departs from Sudley Church, near Tour Stop 5. 4:00 p.m. 90 min

Clash at Groveton Crossroads

Walking tour covering the evening fighting at Groveton. Tour departs from Tour Stop 9. 7:00 p.m. 90 min
Manassas National Battlefield Park

30 Second Battle of Manassas/ Bull Run 150th Anniversary

Robinson Farm: Behind Union Lines

Walking tour covering the experiences of the James Robinson family during the Second Battle of Manassas. Tour departs from the Visitor Center. 11:00 a.m. 60 min

Slaughter at the Deep Cut

Walking tour covering the largest Union assault of the battle, the afternoon attack of Fitz John Porter's troops at the Deep Cut on August 30. Tour departs from Tour Stop 7. 2:00 p.m. 90 min

Counterattack at Chinn Ridge

Walking tour covering the massive Confederate counterattack leading to the climactic fighting of the battle. Tour departs from Tour Stop 9, New York Mon. 4:00 p.m. 90 min

Battling Until Sunset:

The Struggle for Henry Hill

Walking tour focusing on the final phase of fighting along the Manassas-Sudley Road and on Henry Hill. Tour departs from the Visitor Center.

7:00 p.m. 90 min

Manassas National Battlefield Park

31 Second Battle of Manassas/ Bull Run 150th Anniversary

Evening Program: On the Battle Lines:

Sudley Church at Second Manassas

Guided walk along the Unfinished Railroad to key sites of the battle and to Sudley Church. Following the tour, Sudley United Methodist Church will offer a vespers service beginning at 8:00 p.m.

Tour departs from Sudley Church, near Tour Stop 5.

6:00 p.m. 90 min

Manassas National Battlefield Park

SEPTEMBER 7

1/2 Second Battle of Manassas/ Bull Run 150th Anniversary

Living History at Brawner Farm (see August 25)

Brawner Farm Walking Tour (see August 25)

Second Manassas Lecture Series

Lectures will be offered in the Visitor Center auditorium, to be followed by book signings adjacent to the park bookstore.

Saturday

11:00 a.m. Alan Gaff

Author of *Brave Men's Tears*

1:00 p.m. Stephen Potter

Editor of *Archaeological Perspectives on the American Civil War*

3:00 p.m. John Hennessy

Author of *Return to Bull Run: The Campaign and Battle of Second Manassas*

7:00 p.m. James I. Robertson, Jr.

Author of *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend*

Sunday

11:00 a.m. Lecture TBD

1:00 p.m. Scott C. Patchan

Author of *Second Manassas: Longstreet's Attack and the Struggle for Chinn Ridge*

3:00 p.m. David W. Blight

Author of *A Slave No More and American Oracle: The Civil War in the Civil Rights Era*

Manassas National Battlefield Park

4 Heart of the Civil War Film Premier

Ceremony, special remarks, exhibits, and world premier of the "Heart of the Civil War" documentary.

7:30 p.m. 90 min

Weinberg Center for the Arts

20 W. Patrick Street

Frederick, MD 21701

Contact: Frederick Visitor Center (301) 600-4047

info@heartofthecivilwar.org

www.heartofthecivilwar.org

Rosser's Raid Commemoration

Interpretive Programs and dedication of a new Civil War Trails marker interpreting the Confederate raid on Westminster.

7:00 p.m.

Colonel Rosser parking lot

Between 73 and 79 W. Main Street

Westminster, MD 21757

Contact: Stan Ruchlewicz (410) 848-5294

sruhlewicz@westgov.com

8 Prelude to Antietam

Maryland Campaign Sesquicentennial Evening Lecture

"Frederick's role in the 1862 Maryland Campaign." National Capitol Region Civil War 150th 1862 Maryland Campaign will kick off the first of its speaker series with John Schildt presenting a program.

7:00 p.m.

Evangelical Reformed Church of Christ

15 W. Church St

Frederick, MD 21701

8/9 Prelude to Antietam

Living historians, including General D.H. Hill will present programs associated with the 1862 Confederate encampment. Ranger programming will focus on Special Orders 191.

Monocacy National Battlefield

11/12 In the Wake of War

Candlelight walking tour of historic of Burkittsville to learn about homes and citizens directly involved with the Battle of South Mountain.

(9/11 – South Mountain Heritage Soc., 3 E. Main St.)

(9/12 – Zion Lutheran Church, 107 W. Main Street)

7:00-10:00 p.m. 90 min

\$\$

Contact: Frederick Visitor Center (301) 600-4047

info@heartofthecivilwar.org

www.heartofthecivilwar.org

13 Battle of Harpers Ferry 150th Anniversary

Information/Orientation Tent

(Lower Town Green)

10:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m.

(continued on next page)

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON EVENTS RELATING TO THE
SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN, VISIT:
WWW.NPS.GOV/MARYLANDCAMPAIGN

“1862 Battle of Harpers Ferry”

Learn about Harpers Ferry’s critical role in the Maryland Campaign. Meets at Orientation Tent
11:00 a.m., 1 :00 p.m., 2:00 p.m. 30 min

Battle of Maryland Heights

Sesquicentennial Hike

Hike across the Potomac River to the Naval Battery at Maryland Heights. Meets at Orientation Tent.
2 1/2 miles round trip
10:00 a.m., 3:00 p.m. 2 hours

Maryland Campaign Sesquicentennial Evening Lecture

“For God’s Sake, Don’t Fall Back” - The

Battle for Maryland Heights

D. Scott Hartwig, Historian

Gettysburg National Military Park

Lecture at Mather Training Center

Reception and Book Signing to Follow

7:00 p.m. 60 min

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

14 Battle of Harpers Ferry 150th Anniversary

Information/Orientation Tent

Author/Sales Tent (Lower Town Green)

Author events, purchase books and commemoratives, and for other special programming.

Archeology Discovery Tent

(Armory Grounds embankment)

Engage in “Hands on History” as you discover everyday objects from 19th century Harpers Ferry.

Family/Youth Tent (Lower Town)

Have your photo taken as a Civil War soldier. Dress up and learn Civil War drill.

“Lives in Limbo: Contraband Camp”

Step back to the tense days when runaway slaves and freedmen’s lives were in limbo.

1:00 – 7:00 p.m.

“Defeat & Victory” Ranger Walk

Discover how the capture of 12, 500 Union soldiers led to freedom for > 4 million people. Bolivar Heights
11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 3:00 p.m. 45 min

“Stonewall’s Greatest Victory”

Battlefield Bus Tour

Dennis Frye, Chief Historian, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Meet at Author/Sales Tent
Reservations Required (304) 535-2078

1:30 p.m. 2 hours

“Songs of Struggle & Freedom”

Jasmine Muhammad illustrates the power of music in the mid 19th Century African American community. Meet at Author/Sales Tent
6:00 p.m. 60 min

“The Desperate Hour”

Who will be trapped and who will escape Confederate General Thomas Jackson’s ring of fire? Join this lantern light evening program. Meet at Lower Town.
7:00 p.m. 90 min

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Memorial Service

Names of soldiers will be read aloud, along with a living history interpretation of a 19th century minister.
10:00 a.m. - 11:30 p.m.

South Mountain Heritage Society

3 East Main Street

Burkittsville, MD 21713

Contact: Jody Brumage (301) 371-8997

Jbrumage@comcast.net

www.heartofthecivilwar.org

In the Wake of War

Walking tour of historic of Burkittsville (meet at the South Mountain Heritage Society, 3 E. Main Street) and Middletown (meet at the Zion Lutheran Church, 107 W. Main Street). Learn about homes and citizens directly involved with the Battle of South Mountain and its aftermath.

11:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. 90 min \$\$

Contact: Frederick Visitor Center (301) 600-4047

info@heartofthecivilwar.org

www.heartofthecivilwar.org

Battle of South Mountain 150th Memorial

Illuminated Memorial Service at Fox’s Gap to commemorate the Battle of South Mountain.

6:30 p.m. 2 hours

Fox’s Gap--South Mountain

Middletown, MD 21769

Contact: Frederick Visitor Center (301) 600-4047

info@heartofthecivilwar.org

www.heartofthecivilwar.org

14/15 Battle of South Mountain 150th Anniversary

Orientation talks, Ranger guided battlefield tours, driving tours, and living history trails will all be featured. For specific program times and locations check the park’s website.

South Mountain State Park

15 Battle of Harpers Ferry 150th Anniversary

Information/Orientation Tent (see Sept. 14)

Author/Sales Tent (see Sept. 14)

Archeology Discovery Tent (see Sept. 14)

Family/Youth Tent (see Sept. 14)

“Lives in Limbo: Contraband Camp”

10:00 a.m. – 9:00 p.m. (see Sept. 14)

“Like Rats in a Cage:

Yankees trapped in a Ring of Fire”

Experience the weapons, clothing, tactics and the stories of the doomed garrison. Bolivar Heights

10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

“Drive the Enemy into Extinction: Confed-

erate Gen. A. P. Hill outflanks the Yankees”

Confederate living history program. Murphy Farm

10:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Keynote Address: “September Suspense”

Dennis Frye-- Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Book signing to follow

11:00 a.m. 45 min

“Defeat & Victory” Ranger Walk (see Sept. 14)

11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. 45 min

Sesquicentennial Panel Discussion

Harpers Ferry 1862: Beyond the Battle

Dr. William A. Blair; Dr. James K Bryant, II;

Kathleen Ernst; D. Scott Hartwig

Author/Sales Tent

Book signing to follow

1:00 p.m. 90 min

“Stonewall’s Greatest Victory”

Battlefield Bus Tour

1:30 p.m. (see Sept. 14)

“Marching As To War”

Musical Presentation by the Wildcat Regimental

Band. Meet at Gathering Tent.

3:00 p.m. 60 min

“Cowards of Harpers Ferry”

Story of the Union surrender and parole and its enormous consequences. Meet at Lower Town.

4:00 p.m. 60 min

Maryland Campaign Sesquicentennial Evening Lecture

Dr. Drew Gilpin Faust - Pres. Harvard University

Lecture at Mather Training Center

Reception and Book Signing to Follow

7:00 p.m. 60 min

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Battle of Antietam/Sharpsburg 150th Anniversary

Family Tent

Decide which army you will join and discover the stories of the soldiers who fought here

Living History

Living Historians will provide interpretive programs throughout the weekend.

Virginia and Pennsylvania Traveling Exhibits

Virginia HistoryMobile and Pennsylvania Civil War Road Show will both be on display over the weekend.

Touring the Battlefield

Ongoing interpretation at the Visitor Center and many of the battlefield tour stops, providing overviews of the battle, the soldier and civilian experience and commemoration through time.

Overview Hikes

Battlefield hikes designed to give new visitors to Antietam an overview of the battle in three segments.

10:00 a.m. Cornfield, start at Visitor Center

12:30 p.m. Bloody Lane, start at Visitor Center

2:00 p.m. Burnside Bridge, start at Tour Stop 9

About 1 mile. 90 min

Antietam in Depth

Longer, more detailed hikes exploring significant parts of the battlefield.

About 2.5 miles 3 hours

9:00 a.m. Cornfield/West Woods

2:00 p.m. Bloody Lane

Both hikes start at the visitor center

Maryland Historical Society Players

Living history impressions of: Clara Barton, the “Angel of the Battlefield,” and Christian Fleetwood, early African-American recipient of the Medal of Honor.

11:00 a.m.

Guest Speakers

10:00 a.m. Stephen Potter

Editor of *Archeological Perspective on the American Civil War*

12:00 p.m. Ted Alexander

Author of *The Battle of Antietam: The Bloodiest Day*

2:00 p.m. Drew Gilpin Faust

Author of *This Republic of Suffering: Death and the American Civil War*

4:00 p.m. James I. Robertson, Jr.

Author of *Stonewall Jackson: The Man, The Soldier, The Legend*

Antietam National Battlefield

15 After the Guns Fell Silent – Campfire Stories

Master storyteller Kathleen Rudisell shares Battle of South Mountain stories around the campfire at the North Carolina Monument.

7:30 90 min \$\$

South Mountain
Middletown, MD 21769

Contact: Frederick Visitor Center (301) 600-4047
info@heartofthecivilwar.org
www.heartofthecivilwar.org

15/16 Soldier's Fair & Living History

Civil War fundraising carnival, Union Army Head quarters, and a field hospital in the original Pry Barn.
11:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Pry House Field Hospital Museum
Antietam National Battlefield
18906 Shepherdstown Pike (Route 34)
Keedysville, MD 21754

Contact: Kyle Wichtendahl (301) 416-2395
pryprograms@civilwarmed.org
www.civilwarmed.org
About 2.5 miles 2.5 hours

16 Battle of Antietam/Sharpsburg 150th Anniversary

Family Tent
Living History
Virginia and Pennsylvania Traveling Exhibits
Touring the Battlefield
Overview Hikes
(see schedule for Sept. 15 for descriptions)

Antietam in Depth

Longer, more detailed hikes exploring significant parts of the battlefield.

About 2.5 miles 3 hours

9:00 a.m. Burnside Bridge/Final Attack
Start at Tour Stop 9
2:00 p.m. September 16: Prelude to Battle
Start at the visitor center

Guest Speakers

10:00 a.m. Thomas Clemens
Author of *The Maryland Campaign of September 1862*

12:00 p.m. Dwight Pitcaithley
Former NPS Chief Historian

2:00 p.m. Kathleen Ernst
Author of *Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign*

4:00 p.m. Mark Neely
Author of *Lincoln and The Triumph of the Nation: Constitutional Conflict in the American Civil War*

Maryland Campaign Sesquicentennial Evening Lecture

Edwin C. Bearss - Author of *Fields of Honor: Pivotal Battles of the Civil War*
James McPherson - Author of *Battle Cry of Freedom: The Civil War Era*

7:00 p.m.
Antietam National Battlefield

17 Battle of Antietam/Sharpsburg 150th Anniversary

Sunrise in the Cornfield
Meet at Tour Stop 4, The Cornfield.
6:30 a.m. 60 min

All Day Full Battlefield Hike
Part 1: 8:30 a.m. at the visitor center. 3.5 miles.
Part 2: 2:30 p.m. at the National Cemetery.
4 miles across more difficult terrain.

Commemorative Program
Welcome – NPS representative
Presentation – James McPherson
Keynote Speaker – To be Announced
12:30 p.m.

Remembrance Ceremony
Antietam National Cemetery
The names of all of soldiers killed or mortally wounded at the Battle of Antietam will be read aloud in a tribute to their sacrifice. The public is encouraged to participate
3:00 p.m.
Antietam National Battlefield

19 Battle of Shepherdstown 150th Anniversary

Maryland Campaign Sesquicentennial
Evening Lecture
Thomas McGrath - Author of *Shepherdstown: Last Clash of the Antietam Campaign, September 19-20, 1862*

7:00 p.m.
Antietam National Battlefield

21/22 Frederick – One Vast Hospital

Churches and other structures that served as Civil War hospitals will open their doors for tours. Docents and living historians will portray citizens that came forward to care for their wounded brethren.

Friday 5:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Saturday 1:00 - 4:00 p.m.

Contact: Adele Air (301) 695-1865
education@civilwarmed.org
www.heartofthecivilwar.org

22 150th Anniversary of the Issuance of the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation

Commemorative Program
Presentation – Robert G. Stanton, Senior Advisor to the Secretary of the Department of Interior
Keynote Speaker – David W. Blight, Author of *Race and Reunion: The Civil War in American Memory*
2:00 p.m.
Antietam National Battlefield

23 Civil War Bike Tour

13 mile bike ride on the C&O Canal Towpath to Civil War sites along the canal. Start at Ferry Hill Place.
1:00 p.m.
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal
National Historical Park

First and Third Saturdays Civil War Walking Tour

Guided walking tour focused on experiences in downtown Frederick during Maryland Campaign.
11 a.m. 1.5 hours \$\$
Museum of Frederick County History
24 E. Church Street
Frederick, MD 21701
Contact: Duane Doxzen/301-663-1188 x108
ddoxzen@hsfcinfo.org
http://www.hsfcinfo.org/events/index

SEE PAGE 5 FOR LOCATION AND
CONTACT INFORMATION FOR
EACH OF THE PARKS

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

“Valley of the Shadow” Exhibit

Exhibition commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Maryland Campaign of 1862 and the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863. The exhibit brings together works of art and objects of material culture to tell the stories of the war.

Washington County Museum of Fine Arts
401 Museum Drive
Hagerstown, Maryland 21741
Contact: Jennifer Smith (301) 739-5727 x29
jsmith@wcmfa.org
www.wcmfa.org

Charity Afire Civil War Exhibit

The intriguing story of how the Sisters not only endured the war, but also tended to the spiritual and medical needs of soldiers from both armies.

Tuesday-Sunday, 10:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
National Shrine of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton
339 S. Seton Avenue
Emmitsburg, MD 21727
Contact: Bridgett Bassler/(301) 447-6606
bbassler@setonshrine.org
www.setonheritage.org/projects/civil-war-project

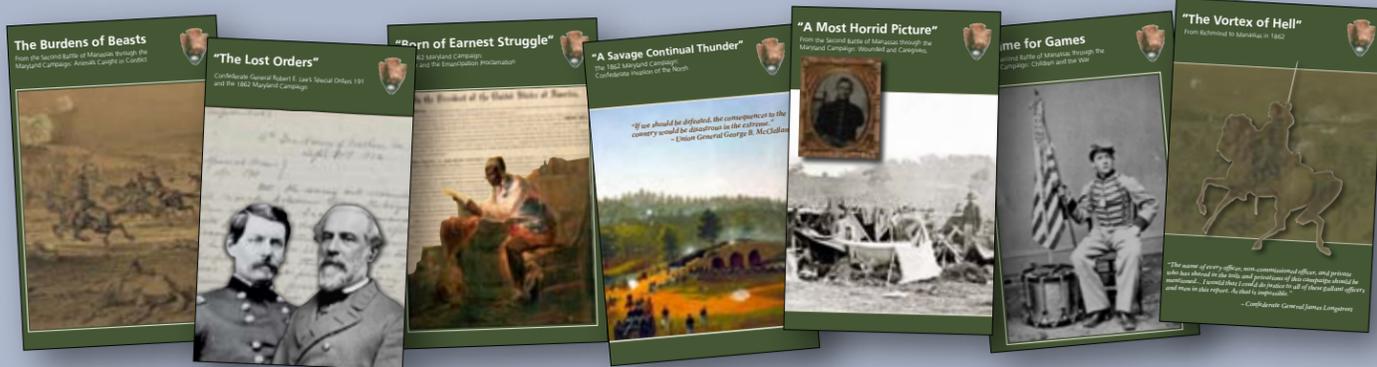
The Fritchie Phenomenon: Barbara Fritchie in Popular Culture June 1 – December 31

According to legend Barbara Fritchie defied Confederates as they moved through Frederick in September 1862. This exhibit examines the marketing of Barbara Fritchie and the use of her name and image (real and imagined) to promote consumer products from the 1920s through 2000. \$\$

Tuesday - Saturday 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Sunday 1:00 - 4:00 p.m.
Museum of Frederick County History
24 E. Church Street
Frederick, MD 21701
Contact: Duane Doxzen/301-663-1188 x108
ddoxzen@hsfcinfo.org
http://www.hsfcinfo.org/events/index

Bookstores: Partners in Education and Interpretation

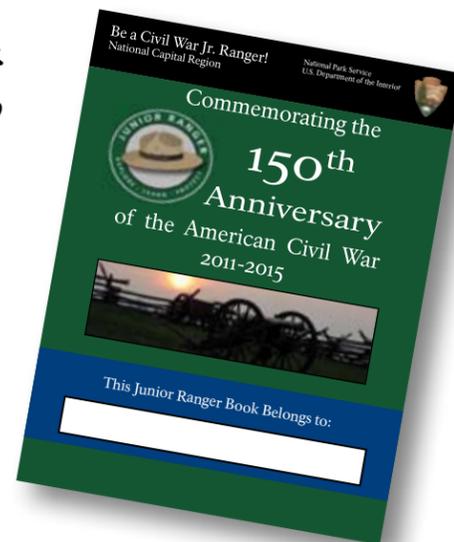
When you visit a National Park, you often have an opportunity to go to a bookshop to buy a souvenir, an interpretive item, or a book. These shops, run by partner organizations, serve an important purpose. Inspiring our visitors to learn more and seek out their own opinions and perspectives is one of the core missions of the National Park Service. Also, a percentage of the proceeds goes back to the host park, so when you quench your own thirst for knowledge, you are also supporting your National Parks!



To help us commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Maryland Campaign, our partner bookstores will be selling a series of seven booklets, focusing on significant themes of this historic period. These booklets, written and designed by NPS rangers, tell stories beyond the battlefield and encourage a deeper understanding of the events that shaped our history.

Just for the kids!

Pick up a Junior Ranger book from any park staff member, complete the required activities, and become an official Civil War Junior Ranger! It contains fun activities and projects to learn more about the battles, the parks, and the people who were there.



A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, JON JARVIS

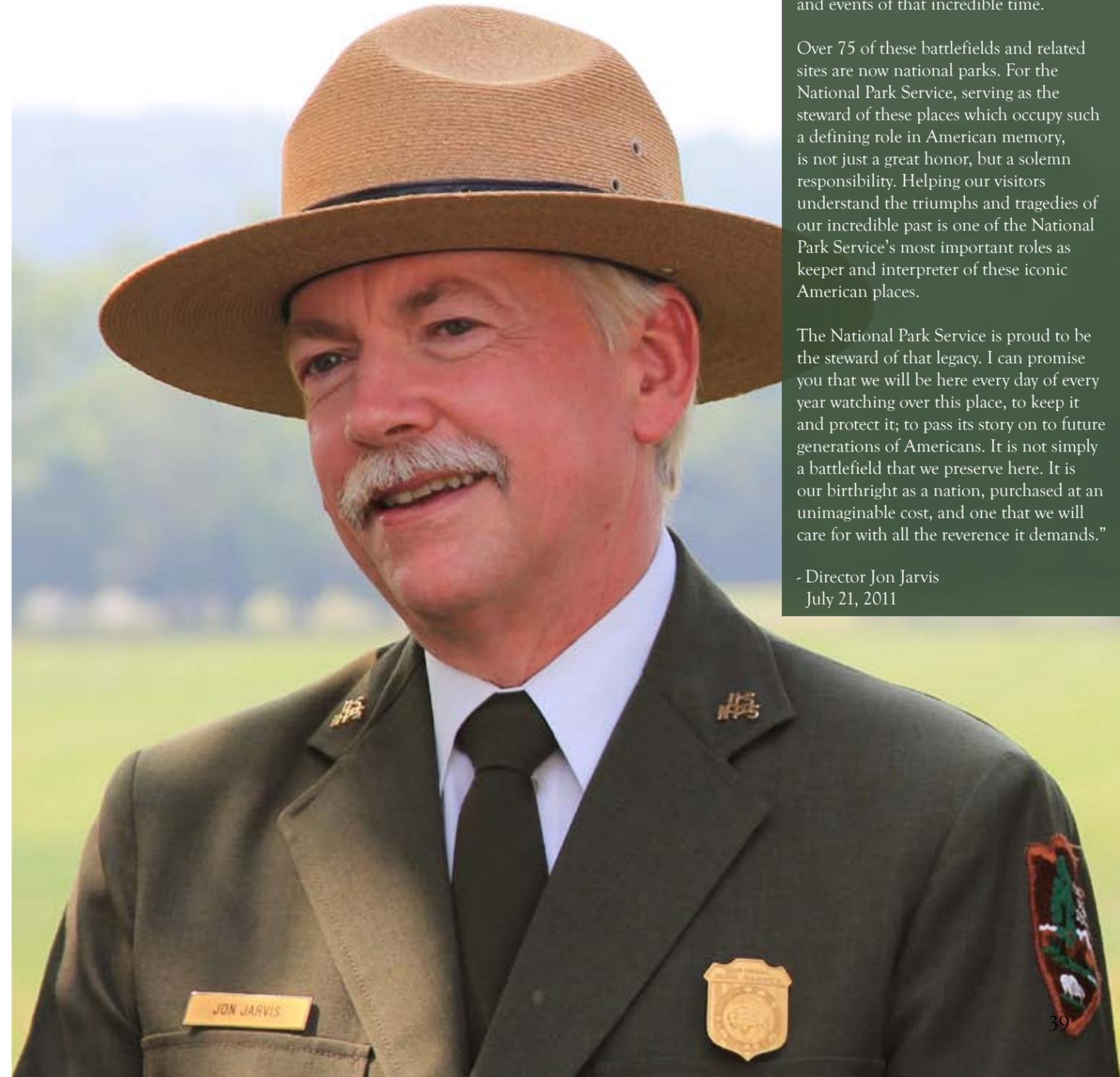
"The Civil War's social, political, and economic effects were profound as the nation divorced itself—with great violence—from an institution that reduced human beings to property. The war transformed our conceptions of race and freedom. It changed ideas about death and religion. It remains to this day our greatest national upheaval.

The places where the war was fought are among our nation's most sacred sites: Gettysburg, Shiloh, Antietam, and Manassas. The names themselves evoke not only the great struggle, but the personalities and events of that incredible time.

Over 75 of these battlefields and related sites are now national parks. For the National Park Service, serving as the steward of these places which occupy such a defining role in American memory, is not just a great honor, but a solemn responsibility. Helping our visitors understand the triumphs and tragedies of our incredible past is one of the National Park Service's most important roles as keeper and interpreter of these iconic American places.

The National Park Service is proud to be the steward of that legacy. I can promise you that we will be here every day of every year watching over this place, to keep it and protect it; to pass its story on to future generations of Americans. It is not simply a battlefield that we preserve here. It is our birthright as a nation, purchased at an unimaginable cost, and one that we will care for with all the reverence it demands."

- Director Jon Jarvis
July 21, 2011



Thank you for supporting
your National Parks!

