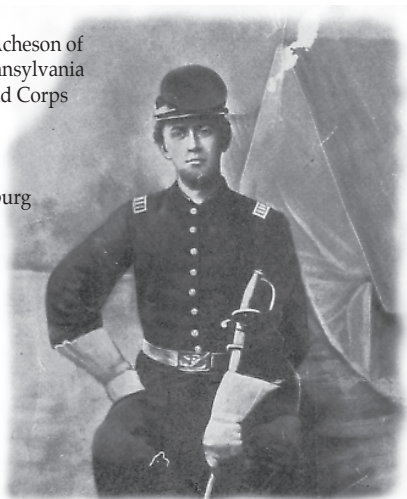


Captain David Acheson of
Washington, Pennsylvania
Hancock's Second Corps
Company C
140th P.V.I.

Killed at Gettysburg



Brochure developed and designed by:
Carroll County Office of Tourism and the
Office of Information and Communication Services

A special thanks to the Civil War
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Cover: Detail of painting "Serious Work Ahead"
by Civil War Artist Dale Gallon

This brochure accompanies
Roads to Gettysburg Driving Tour Booklet



For more tourism information,
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Carroll County Visitor Center
210 East Main Street
Westminster, Maryland 21157
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www.carrollcountytourism.org

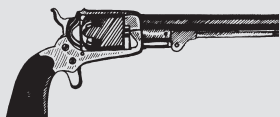
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Disabilities Act Coordinator, at 410-386-3600, 1-888-302-8978, and
TT No. 410-848-9747. The mailing address is 10 Distillery Drive,
First Floor, Suite 101, Westminster, MD 21157.

Carroll County Maryland



Roads to Gettysburg

Driving Tour



*The Carroll County Roads
to Gettysburg Driving Tour*
accompanies the
*Roads to Gettysburg
Historic Guide.*

This tour is designed to follow the routes troops moved through Carroll County, and highlight sites of historical significance during the Civil War.

While following the directions between sites, take a moment to enjoy the scenic vistas throughout the County. Make a point to stop in one of our quaint towns, check out an antique shop and get a bite to eat at one of many excellent restaurants.

**Throughout the text on the following pages, the first large letter (A) at the beginning of each site listing corresponds to its location on the maps shown on pages 8-9.*

HOODS MILL

A At **Hoods Mill** stands a marker (Rt. 97, south of Liberty Road) that reads... "Near here the Confederate Cavalry of Major General J.E.B. Stuart entered Carroll County from Cooksville about daybreak June 29, 1863. After damaging the tracks and bridge of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Sykesville, they marched to Westminster and Gettysburg."

→ From Hoods Mill marker, take Rt. 97 north, 3.7 miles; turn left onto Rt. 26 west; travel west 4.5 miles to Rt. 27 south. Approximately 5.5 miles south on Rt. 27, turn right onto Rt. 808. Travel 1.8 miles to chapel on the left.

MT. AIRY/RIDGEVILLE

B The **Pine Grove Chapel**, established in 1846 as Ridge Presbyterian Church, is one of the oldest structures in Mt. Airy. During the civil war era, the basement of this chapel was used as a school. Union troops were quartered at this chapel in order to guard the National Road and the Mt. Airy Station, a freight depot for the B&O Railroad.

→ From Pine Grove Chapel drive Rt. 808 for 1.8 miles back to Rt. 27 and travel north for 7.5 miles, turning left onto Rt. 407; go 3.7 miles. Turn right onto Rt. 31 toward New Windsor; go 1.9 miles to the Deilman Inn on the left, the grey house to the right of

the fire department. The white brick house just west of the Presbyterian Church was Kleesich School.

NEW WINDSOR

C The **Dielman Inn** (now Boxwood Antiques), located at 139 Main Street, was known as Atlee's Inn in 1863. When General Gregg's Division of Union Cavalry and three brigades passed through on the evening of June 30, 1863, Maggie Mehring (a young girl of 13) wrote in her diary: "Horsemen riding six abreast with their swords clattering while cheer after cheer rent the air."

→ From Boxwood Antiques, travel north .1 mile on Rt. 31 (Main Street); make a left onto Rt. 75 and drive 4.6 miles to Union Bridge. At the stop sign, go left on Main Street into Union Bridge and cross the railroad tracks. Make a right onto West Broadway. John Forney's house is the 7th on the left.

UNION BRIDGE

D On the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, a sharp shooter shot and killed the well known and loved Union Major General John Fulton Reynolds of Lancaster, PA. His body was taken to the quiet town of Union Bridge. **The Undertaking Shop of John Forney** was located at 15 West Broadway. A cabinet maker there, named John Hollenberger, made a

suitable coffin and the body was iced down and made ready for shipment to Baltimore. Once the body reached Baltimore, it was embalmed and then routed to Philadelphia where the General's family picked up the coffin and traveled back to Lancaster for burial on July 4th.

→ Return to Main Street, make a left and travel .3 miles. At this point Main Street becomes Union Bridge Road. Continue straight on Union Bridge Road for .2 miles to the fork. Bear left, continuing on Union Bridge Road for 1.4 miles. Make a right onto Middleburg Road. Go straight through intersection at Rt. 84 in Uniontown; Middleburg Road then becomes Uniontown Road. From the stop sign at Rt. 84 intersection, the former Segafoose Hotel is the 4th house on the right.

UNIONTOWN

E **Segafoose Hotel**, located at 3477 Uniontown Road, was a meeting place for General Hancock and his staff. He would go on to spend the night at the Weaver House.

F **The Post Office**, located on the left at 3444 Uniontown Road, handled many letters June 29th and June 30th. Some were the last letters home to loved ones. The battle of Gettysburg was just hours away.

G **The Weaver House**, home of Dr. J.J. Weaver is located at 3406 Uniontown Road, across from the Methodist Church. General Hancock slept here the night of June 29, 1863.

→ Continue from the Weaver House east on Uniontown Road for 5.6 miles to the intersection of Uniontown Road and Rt. 31. Cross the intersection and travel .4 miles to stop sign at Main Street.

WESTMINSTER

→ Continue .2 miles to Pennsylvania Avenue intersection.

H During the Civil War, **Joshua Yingling** ran a **store** directly in the center of the "V" in the road (Main Street and Pennsylvania Avenue). It was an impressive two story brick structure. Troops were stationed here for the purpose of controlling the roads in Westminster. In 1862, Colonel Rosser, Confederate States Army (CSA) placed artillery here and in 1863 the Delaware Cavalry was stationed here. Through the entire Gettysburg Campaign, soldiers were stationed here to help guard the approach to the railroad.

I **John Brooke Boyle residence**, 70 West Main Street, was called Rosser's Choice. During the Antietam Campaign, September 11th, 1862, Colonel Thomas Lafayette

Rosser and his Fifth Virginia Cavalry, CSA made a raid around the Union Army and spent the night in Westminster. He made his headquarters, remained only over night, and succeeded in arresting Dr. Billingslea, the Union provost marshal, but paroled him immediately with promise not to function in that office thereafter. Enrollment books for the draft were destroyed, much to the pleasure of a number of young countians.

→ Continue .1 mile to John Street.

J **John Street** was the site of the main encampment of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. In 1862, it was an open space and the cavalry spent the night.

→ Continue .7 miles on Main Street.

K **Shellman House**, 206 East Main Street, is now a Historical Society of Carroll County property. It was the home of Mary Shellman. When she was a child, General J.E.B. Stuart was passing through the town of Westminster. Miss Mary Shellman called General Stuart a "Jonny Red Coat". The children playing with her warned her not to say it too loudly because he might arrest her. Within minutes the General was within hearing distance. This made Mary Shellman say it even more loudly. Mary and the General talked about her loyalty. General Stuart told her

that her punishment for allegiance to the Union would be a kiss. He kissed Miss Mary and then proceeded on to Gettysburg.

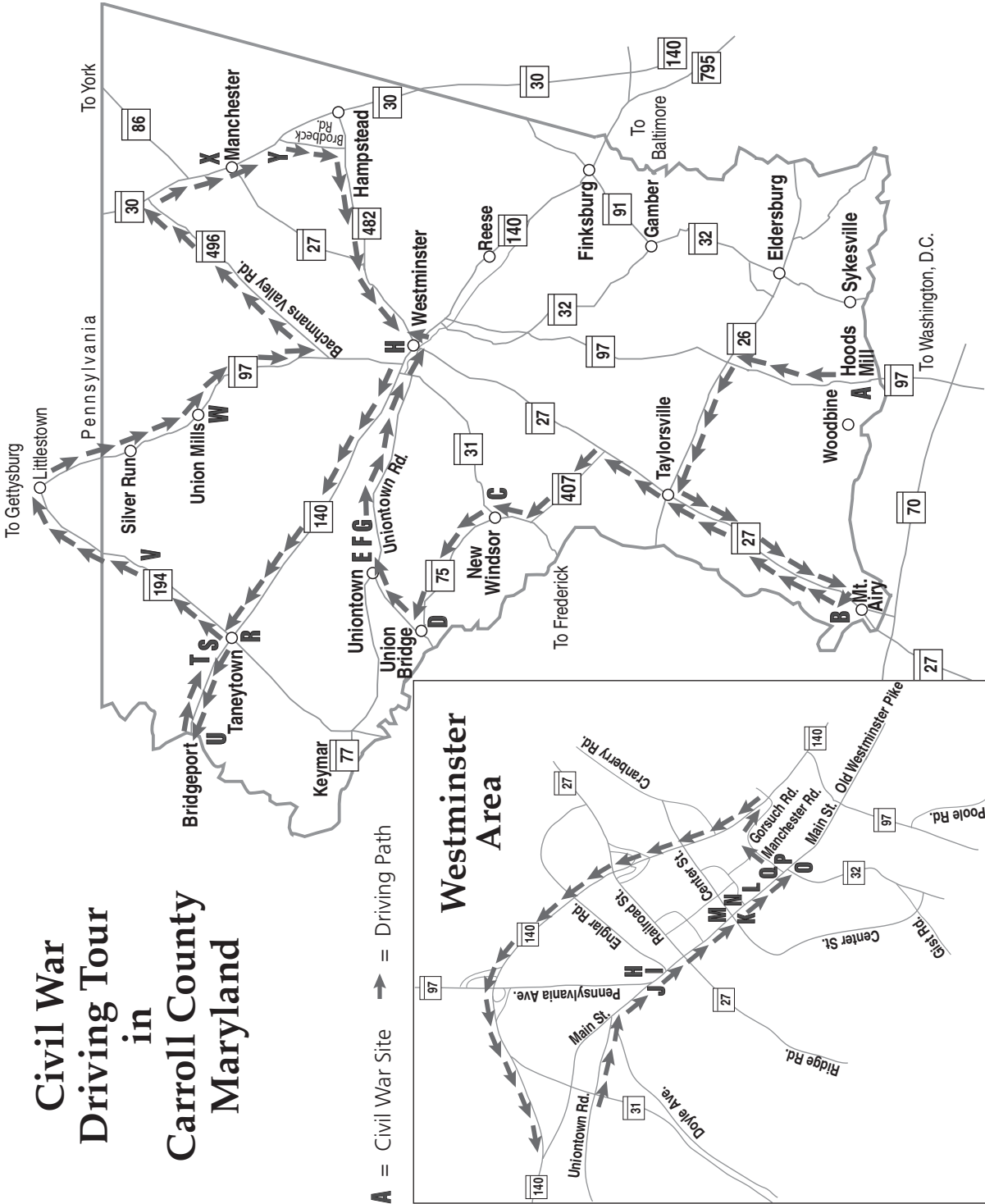
→ On the left, at the corner of Court and Main.

L **Westminster Hotel** "Old Main Court Inn" was located at the corner of East Main Street and Court Street. The site is now occupied by a service station. Major Napoleon B. Knight commanded the First Delaware Cavalry upon its arrival in Westminster, June 28th, 1863. Knight stayed in the hotel while his forces, under the directions of Captain Corbit and Lt. Churchman, performed their military duty. During the fight, he did not direct his troops but stayed out of the fray. However, he was able to escape to Baltimore and give a very detailed report of the skirmish he never saw.

→ Left onto Court Street to stop sign; church on right.

M At the **Ascension Episcopal Church Yard**, on Court Street, two youthful officers of Stuart's Cavalry were buried. They were killed during the skirmish at Washington Road and Baltimore Pike, now Main Street. Lt. St. Pierre Gibson and Lt. William M. Murray of the Fourth Virginia fell in the gallant charge. The body of Lt. St. Pierre Gibson was later recovered by his

Civil War Driving Tour in Carroll County Maryland



family and taken home for burial in Virginia. Lt. Murray's body is still at the Ascension Church Court Yard.

→ At the stop sign and straight ahead.

N Court House is located on Court Street. On June 29th, 1863, a flag was removed from a fireproof room at the clerk's office and carried off by some of General Stuart's men. This flag was the handiwork of a number of resident Union ladies, and before its removal floated from the cupola of the court house.

→ From the Shellman House on Main Street, travel .2 miles.

O The intersection of Old Washington Road and Baltimore Pike (now East Main Street) is the site of the historic marker for Corbit's Charge.

→ On the left at this intersection.

P Crest-Trumbo House, 297 East Main Street, is one of two houses that guards the beginning of the Old Manchester Road. It witnessed 10,000 men of the Sixth Corps pass by, as well as the Cavalry of Union General D.M. Gregg. The house was standing directly behind the troops of the First Delaware Cavalry when they were driven back to Main Street (the Old Baltimore Pike) by the Fourth Virginia Cavalry on June 29, 1863. If the visitor has

time to park and walk to the wall, bullet holes can be seen by looking at an angle close to the old store front. They are identified by a small sign which reads: "struck by gunfire June 29, 1863".

→ Turn left onto Manchester Ave.

Q Manchester Ave. When the Sixth Corps arrived in Westminster, having trekked from Frederick to New Windsor, they marched east on Main Street. Upon their arrival at the beginning of the **Manchester Road** (now Manchester Ave.), a left turn was made and the march continued to the town of Manchester. Approximately 10,000 men and gear, along with wagons, horses, and artillery, passed between the two brick homes that stand as silent guard on either side of the street today. The old road no longer goes through "Black Ankle" and "Red Hill" and onward to Cranberry Station. Route 140 has changed the pattern.

***Troops moved through Westminster and took routes to Taneytown, Union Mills, and Manchester.**

→ Follow Manchester Ave. to the light at Rt. 140; turn left; travel west on Rt. 140 12.9 miles to Trevanion Road on the left in Taneytown.

TANEYTOWN

RAntrim, located at 30 Trevanion Road, was built in 1844. Civil War soldiers camped on the grounds. It is said that the “Widows Walk” was used as a look-out but most structures of height could have been used for that purpose. Today this structure is a country inn.

→ Follow Rt. 140 west, past intersection with Rt. 194. Church is on right.

SOn June 30, 1863, Union Signal Corps established their headquarters at **Trinity Lutheran Church**. During the battle of Gettysburg, the Church Tower was used for passing signals from Gettysburg to Taneytown. Using flags by day and flares by night, these messages took 7 to 11 minutes to send. The present steeple is the third since the battle. *(The church is the red brick building on the right side of Rt. 140 West, just beyond Rt. 194 intersection).*

→ Continue on Rt. 140 west to Harney Rd.

T“**Swope’s Place**” is located at the corner of Rt. 140 West and Harney Road. Dr. Swope was a well known doctor and treated many wounded from the Battle of Gettysburg. The house stands today without the three single porches; in their place is one large wrap around porch. It is painted yellow and green. Harney

Road was the back entrance to Gettysburg.

→ Travel 3 miles west on Rt. 140.

UAt **Bridgeport**, just three miles West of Taneytown on Rt. 140 west, an historic sign marks the approximate spot where the Third Corps under Major General Daniel Sickles, U.S. Army, camped on June 30, 1863. The next day the troops moved to Emmitsburg.

→ Travel back to the intersection of Rt. 194 and Rt. 140. Make a left, heading north on Rt. 194 for .9 miles.

VMajor General George G. Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac, moved his headquarters to this location. A **marker** was erected by the United States Government giving the location of the army on June 29, 1863. The marker is located on the east side of Rt. 194, 500 feet north of Fringer Road.

→ Continue on Rt. 194 for 6.5 miles and make a right onto Rt. 97 South.

W**Union Mills Homestead**, located at 3311 Littlestown Pike, (Rt. 97) was built in 1797. The Homestead was a perfect example of how family loyalties could be divided by this war. William Shriver and Andrew K. Shriver were brothers and lived across the road from each other on the Littlestown Pike. Their father,

Andrew Shriver, originally built the mill and homestead in 1797. William Shriver sympathized with the south, but at the time of the war, they did not own one slave. He had six sons who served in the Confederate Army. Herbert Shriver was just 16 years old when he joined General J.E.B. Stuart's men and lead them to Hanover, PA. In return for Herbert's service, General Stuart promised his mother to enroll him in Virginia Military College. General Stuart kept his word.

Andrew K. Shriver's son, Henry Wirt Shriver, enlisted with the 26th Emergency Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1863. He participated in the first military action in the Gettysburg area, June 26th, 1863. His regiment of 743 men had only been together four days when they were sent into battle to meet 6,000 Confederate veteran soldiers.

LITTLESTOWN PIKE Rt. 97

The Union Sixth Corps, backtracking from Manchester, found the pike blocked with miles of wagons. There were 36 regiments, 8 batteries of artillery hauled by horses, followed by ammunition trains. The columns stretched 10 miles on the 37 mile march to Gettysburg. About 2 p.m. on July 2nd, a Union Signal Corps on Little Round Top sees the dust rising from the columns and shouts "Glory be, Hallelujah...It is Uncle John and the Sixth".

On the morning of that same day, July 2, 1863, General Sedgwick's whole Sixth Corps passed through Union Mills on their about-face march from Manchester heading to Gettysburg.

→ From Union Mills travel south for 3.2 miles; make a left onto Bachman Valley Road, go 7.5 miles. Make a right onto Rt. 30 South, go 2.9 miles to Manchester.

MANCHESTER

XGeneral Sedgwick's Headquarters was located slightly more than a mile from Manchester in a small brick building (now demolished) along the left side of Old Westminster Pike on what is currently called Old Fort School House Road. It was thought to have had classes in it at that time.

An historic marker is at the intersection of Rt. 30 South and York/Westminster Street on the right.

→ Travel 2.1 miles to Brodbeck Road and turn right.

YAt this location, back to Ralph Dell Road and beyond, General John Sedgwick's Sixth Corp camped (now occupied by a shopping center).

→ Travel 2.1 miles on Brodbeck Road to Rt. 482; turn right; head west 4 miles to Rt. 27 South. This will return you to Westminster.

Notes and Observations