

The Battle of Monterey Pass driving tour takes approximately two and a half hours to complete. The tour covers some of the most rugged mountain roads in the Monterey Pass area. Please use caution when traveling on the roads, and please respect the private properties of those who live on the battlefield. Monterey Pass Battlefield Park is a trash free park.

The tour will begin at the Fountaindale Fire Department following the route of the Union cavalry. From the museum, turn right onto RT16 and turn right onto Charmian Road (Old Waynesboro Road on the Adams County side) and proceed down to the mountain until you reach the fire department on your right.

Stop 1, Fountaindale Fire Department: Two interpretive panels are located on the site.

Located in the Fountaindale Fire Department's parking lot you will see the Fountaindale skirmish marker and a Monterey Pass Battlefield marker. This is not the site of the June 28, 1863 skirmish, but it is the site of where Union General Judson Kilpatrick ran into a few of Captain George Emack's pickets. They were quickly overran and retired up the mountain to Monterey. As you travel up the mountain on Old Waynesboro Road, General Kilpatrick describes the road conditions his cavalry experienced. On his right was Monterey Peak which was a rough, rugged portion of Monterey Pass. To the left was a steep ravine and to his front was a road so narrow that he couldn't even deploy his artillery.

From the Fountaindale Fire Department make a left and travel up the mountain in the direction you just came. As you re-cross the railroad tracks, this is where the Battle of Monterey began. As you cross the railroad tracks, you'll notice a curve in the road in front of you to the left. This is where the Clermont House once stood behind the pine trees. Once the road straightens and begins to level out, this is where the first portion of the Battle of Monterey Pass began. Pull into the parking lot of the Hawley Memorial Presbyterian Church and walk toward the main road. Walking due east down the road you'll see a monument for David Miller.

Stop 2, The David Miller Monument.

David Miller was the manager of the Monterey Inn. His expertise helped to guide General Kilpatrick's cavalry during the confusing fight at Monterey Pass. The monument stands near the hedge row on your right as you walk down the road a short distance from Hawley Memorial Presbyterian Church. As you walk down to see the monument look back up the hill from where you were to see where Captain Tanner deployed one cannon.

After viewing the monument walk back up the hill to Hawley Memorial Presbyterian Church.



Stop 3, Hawley Memorial Presbyterian Church: Two interpretive panels are located on the site.

Two interpretive panels are located on the site that explain the Confederate cannon position as well as the opening phase of the Battle of Monterey Pass. It is at this location that Captain Tanner's cannon fired into the 5th Michigan Cavalry. The shots were fired too high to cause much harm, but it caused much confusion in the ranks of the 5th Michigan Cavalry. Soon afterward, Kilpatrick ordered the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry to dismount and attack Emack. Captain Emack pulled his men back to the Monterey Inn, forcing Tanner to leave his limber behind, where it was captured. Emack was then forced to withdraw from the Monterey Inn back toward Red Run.

Once you read the markers walk westward to the intersection of Monterey Lane.

Stop 4, The Corner of Monterey Lane: The site of the Monterey Inn

The series of pine trees to the left of Monterey Lane is where the Monterey Inn once stood. General Kilpatrick stopped at the Monterey Inn where David Miller and Jacob Baer were being held prisoner. Mr. Miller and General Kilpatrick discussed the roads of the area and where they led. Mr. Miller informed General Kilpatrick of Mount Zion Road through Raven Rock that led into Smithsburg and Leitersburg. General Kilpatrick sent the 1st Vermont Cavalry down Monterey Lane taking Mr. Buhrman, as their guide to Smithsburg. General Kilpatrick also ordered a portion of the 1st Michigan Cavalry under Lt. Colonel Peter Stagg to try to head off the Confederate wagon train traveling toward Monterey Pass, one mile away at Fairfield Gap, (private property) located along Furnace Road.



In the wooded lot, past the Monterey Golf Course, is where two guns from Pennington's Battery deployed in order to support General Custer's battle line that had stalled near the area of Rolando Woods Lions Club Park.

Getting back in your vehicle, from Hawley Memorial Church, continue on Old Waynesboro (Charmian) Road, passing the Monterey Country Club Golf Course, for about a half of a mile. You will see Rolando Woods Memorial Park that will be on your right. Route 16 is directly in front of you. Park at Rolando Woods Lions Club Park.

Stop 5, Rolando Woods Lion's Club Park: Three interpretive panels are located on the site.

Rolando Woods Lions Club Park and the Monterey Pass Battlefield Park is where General Custer attacked the 1st Maryland Cavalry. The Confederates had taken position near the Monterey Tollhouse and Red Run. The tollhouse is located across modern day Route 16. This is where Furnace Road, Mentzer Gap Road, and Pennersville Road intersected with Emmitsburg and Waynesboro Pike. The Confederates were reinforced by the 1st North Carolina Sharpshooters, the 6th Virginia Cavalry, and the 4th North Carolina Cavalry. Shortly after 3:30 am, the 1st West Virginia Cavalry charged over the wooden bridge and captured the Confederate cannon. Upon reaching the tollhouse, they began destroying wagons and taking on prisoners with portions of Custer's brigade in support.

Walk toward the concrete bridge where the Brown Springs Keystone marker stands. After you read the markers, use caution and walk across the bridge and to the left is the Monterey Pass Battlefield museum.

Stop 6, The Monterey Pass Battlefield Park: Several interpretive panels and museum are located on the site.

This is where two companies of the 5th Michigan Cavalry crossed the bridge and filed to the left, forming a battle line. Colonel Alger of the 5th Michigan Cavalry realized that the wooden bridge (here at the time of the battle) was still intact. The Confederate battle line was positioned near Route 16 and the tollhouse. This was near the last Confederate artillery position before its capture by the 1st West Virginia Cavalry. This is also near the site where Union artillery deployed to shell incoming wagons.

Walk back to your vehicle. Use caution and cross over Route 16 (Buchanan Trail) and continue on Old Waynesboro Road to Rouzerville. Or for the side trip to Red Run Park, see below.

Side trip: Red Run Park: Picnic Tables and restrooms are on site.

To get here, turn right onto Route 16 and proceed down the mountain. Red Run Park is located on your right. The mountain cliffs from which several wagons were reported as falling over can be seen from Red Run Washington Township Park. Currently there is no Civil War interpretation here. After visiting, turn left and head back up the mountain on Route 16 and at the top, turn right onto Old Waynesboro Road (Old Route 16).

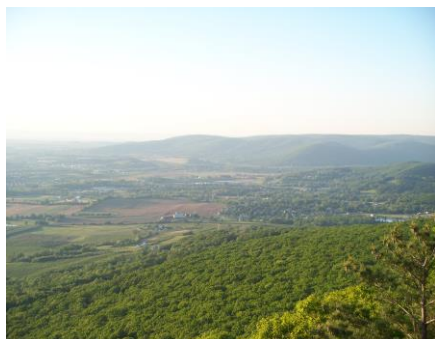
Old Waynesboro Road: The site of burning wagons.

This section of Old Waynesboro Road (Old Route 16), is the site where the Battle of Monterey Pass descends into modern day Rouzerville. It was here, that many wagons were set on fire or toppled down the steep ravines. More companies of the 1st Maryland Cavalry tried forming their battle lines, but could not hold against the charging force.

Once you are nearing Rouzerville, you will see a yellow caution road sign for a 20 mile per hour sharp right-hand turn with a road directly to your front. This is Waterloo Road. Take Waterloo Road to Pen Mar Road. Notice Harbaugh Church Road is directly in front of you as you will retrace your route to here. Make a left on Pen Mar Road and travel up the mountain. Once you are at the top of the mountain, make a right onto High Rock Road and travel to Pen Mar Park. Park at Pen Mar Park.

Stops 7a & 7b, Pen Mar Park/High Rock: Maryland Civil War Trails wayside exhibit is located on the site.

Pen Mar Park sits at an altitude of 1,400 feet, and offers one of the finest scenic views in Maryland, with a clear view of the Cumberland Valley. Restrooms and picnic tables are located on the premises and are open during park hours. *From Pen Mar Park continue up the mountain on High Rock Road for about two miles to High Rock. Parking is located on your right.* Warning, use caution as this is not handicap accessible, nor are there any guard rails. Please exercise caution with children when on High Rock.



High Rock is located near the highest point of South Mountain in Maryland. High Rock offers a fine view of the Cumberland Valley. This area was used by Union cavalry just after the Confederate Army had reentered Maryland marching toward Williamsport. At High Rock you can see Smithsburg to your extreme left, Ringgold in the center, and Waynesboro to your right.

Retrace your route back to Pen Mar Park to Pen Mar Road. Make a left turn on Pen Mar Road, continue down the mountain until you reach Harbaugh Church Road. Make a left on Harbaugh Church Road.

Harbaugh Church Road: The site of burning wagons.

This road is how the Battle of Monterey Pass entered into Maryland. Many farmers of the area recalled the vast destruction, and the site of burning wagons stretching from Monterey Pass to Ringgold, Maryland. If you want to see the landscape, Harbaugh Church is an excellent stopping point.

Stay on Harbaugh Church Road until you reach the intersection for Midvale Road. Make a left onto Midvale Road. At the Maryland Border Midvale Road becomes Md. State Route 418. Turn right on to Misty Meadow Road. You'll see a red brick building ahead near a cemetery to your left and park here. The Ringgold Meeting House was not here during the time of the Civil War. The location of General Kilpatrick's headquarters is privately owned.

Stop 8, Ringgold, Maryland: The End of the Battle.

Ringgold is where General Kilpatrick ordered his cavalry division to halt, ending the Battle of Monterey Pass. It was near here that a portion of the 1st Vermont Cavalry met up with Kilpatrick, inflicting damages among the Confederate wagon train as it approached Leitersburg from Ringgold. General Kilpatrick's losses during the Battle of Monterey Pass were 6 killed, 12 wounded, and 30 captured. The Confederate losses were more than 1,000 men captured and a half dozen killed. Roughly nine miles worth of Confederate wagons laid in ruin. From this point Kilpatrick will order his cavalry to Smithsburg, which is only a few miles away to the south.

Travel back to MD Route 418. Make a right onto Route 418 and follow it to the flashing four-way stop. This is the Smithsburg Road. Proceed straight and travel two miles toward Leitersburg. Turn left onto Ringgold Street and a parking area is located on your immediate right and pull over here.



Stop 9, Leitersburg, Maryland: Two Maryland Civil War Trails wayside exhibits are located on the site. The tour ends here.

After dividing his cavalry, the 1st Vermont Cavalry left Monterey Pass to head off the wagon train as it exited South Mountain and penetrated into the Cumberland Valley. Not seeing any Confederate activity in Smithsburg, the column struck out to Leitersburg. Shortly, after three in the morning, the 1st Vermont Cavalry entered Leitersburg and immediately began attacking the Confederate wagon train. Dividing their regiment, portions of the 1st Vermont Cavalry headed toward Hagerstown to get in the front of the wagon train and head it off, while the other portion stormed the wagon train as it was heading to Ringgold.

