

### The Battle of Monterey Pass

On the evening of July 4, 1863, one of the most confusing battles of the American Civil War occurred, known as the Battle of Monterey Pass. Around 9:00 p.m., Union cavalry under the command of General Judson Kilpatrick came in contact with the Confederate 1st Maryland Cavalry, Company B under Captain George Emack. Captain Emack had a small detail guarding the approach to Monterey Pass, reinforced by one cannon from Captain William Tanner's Battery.

Darkness set in during a blinding thunderstorm when the Confederate artillerists opened fire on the Union cavalry. As the confusion subsided, the Confederates charged, pushing Kilpatrick back. The Confederates fell back to Red Run where the battle would be waged for several hours. Throughout the night, the battle was carried out in between flashes of lightning and muzzle flashes. Fighting spilled over to Fairfield Gap as well as Leitersburg, MD.

By 3:30 a.m. on July 5, the Union cavalry successfully reached the turnpike where a Confederate wagon train was located, capturing and destroying seven miles worth of wagons and taking 1,360 prisoners as they moved toward Ringgold, Maryland. At Leitersburg, another two miles worth of wagons were destroyed and several hundred prisoners were taken. The Union cavalry lost 75 men during the battle. By dawn, the battle was over and the Confederate army continued using Monterey Pass as part of its retreat from Gettysburg.

### About the Park & Museum

The Monterey Pass Battlefield Park and Rolando Woods Park grounds are accessible from 8:00 a.m. to dusk throughout the year. Remember, while visiting the Monterey Pass Battlefield Park, leave only footprints and take only photographs and is a trash free park.

The battlefield trails are fully interpreted. Key areas are broken down into six stops that will help tell the story of this important but forgotten Civil War battle. Please stay on the designated trails as the battlefield does border private property. Be aware of your surroundings as various species of wildlife, vegetation and various poisonous and nonpoisonous snakes call our battlefield home.



A driving tour is available and takes about two hours to do and features nine stops which begins at Fountindale, PA and ends at Leitersburg, MD.

The Monterey Pass Battlefield museum is opened weekends only from 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., April to November. The museum houses a collection of artifacts and has additional information about the Battle of Monterey Pass and the Confederate Retreat.

Find out more about Monterey Pass during the Civil War by visiting the Monterey Pass Battlefield Park website at [www.montereypassbattlefield.org](http://www.montereypassbattlefield.org)

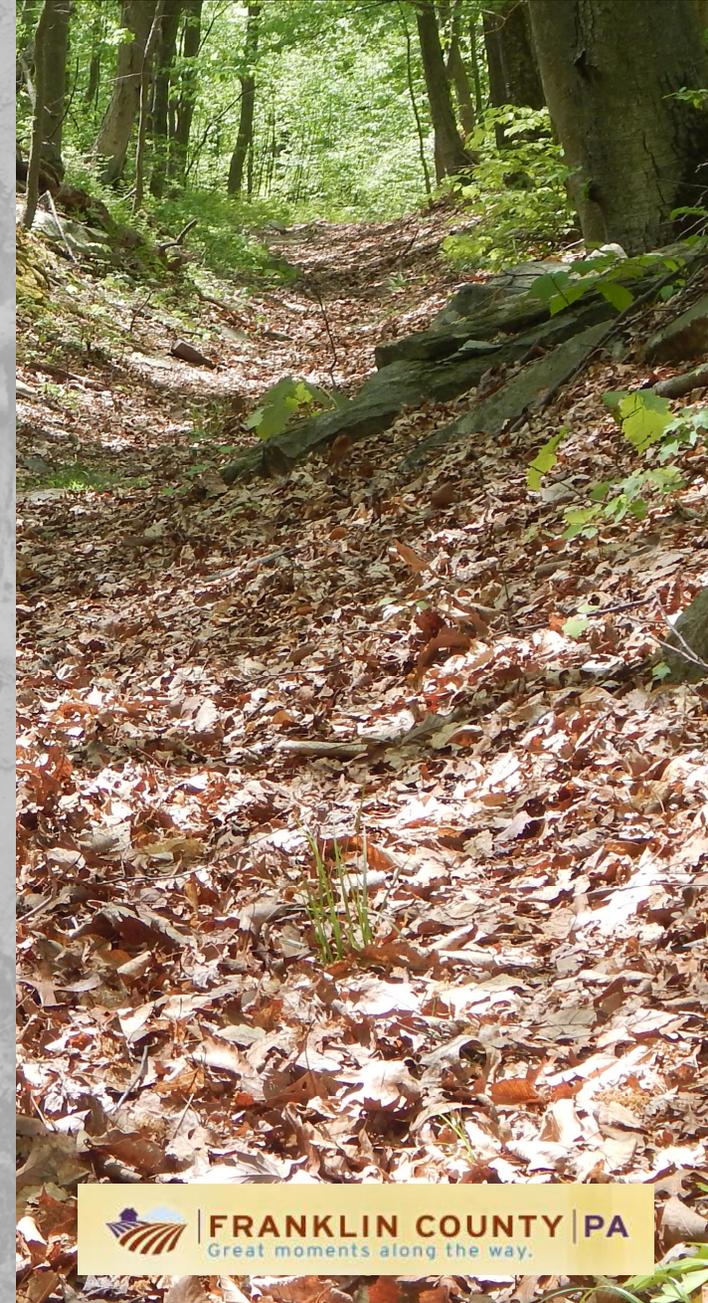
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# Monterey Pass Battlefield Park

## Self Guided Walking



## Walking Tour - 2 Hours

A. Located near here is Fairfield Gap, where the Maria Furnace Road branched off from Furnace Road. It was from there that the Confederate wagon trains moved toward Monterey Pass. During the battle of Monterey Pass, Confederate cavalry fought off a flanking attempt to block the road. After the battle, two-thirds of the Confederate army marched on Maria Furnace Road.

B. The 1st North Carolina Sharpshooters and a detachment of Alabama troops stopped the wagon train here and moved forward to Monterey Pass to assist the Confederate cavalry.

C. After the Union cavalry broke through the Confederate battle line at the toll house, it was here the 1st North Carolina Sharpshooters entered the fight and came under heavy artillery fire from Pennington's battery, deployed at the Monterey Pass tollhouse. Realizing that Confederate infantry was arriving, Kilpatrick pushed down the mountain to Ringgold, MD. With Monterey Pass secured, the Confederate army continued its withdrawal from Pennsylvania.

D. It was here, after midnight, July 5, 1863, that much hand to hand combat took place. Due to the terrain, the Union right flank would rest at the base of the hill in front of you. Portions of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, Company B deployed here while the Confederates established a new battle line at the toll house.

E. It was here, where Colonel Russell Alger realized that the bridge spanning Red Run was still intact. He asked for reinforcements in order to make a charge on the Confederate position.

F. Here, Colonel Alger, supported by portions of the 5th and 6th Michigan Cavalry, formed a hasty battle line that allowed the 1st West Virginia Cavalry and Company A, 1st Ohio Cavalry to charge the Confederate battle line and attack the wagon train at 3:30 a.m.

**Billy Yank Trail - .25 Miles, Easy to Moderate**  
**Johnny Reb Trail - .20 Miles, Easy to Moderate**  
**Monterey Peak Trail - .60 Miles, Moderate to Strenuous**  
**Maria Furnace Road Trail - 1 Miles, Easy to Moderate**

