

National Cemetery Exploration

Antietam National Battlefield
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

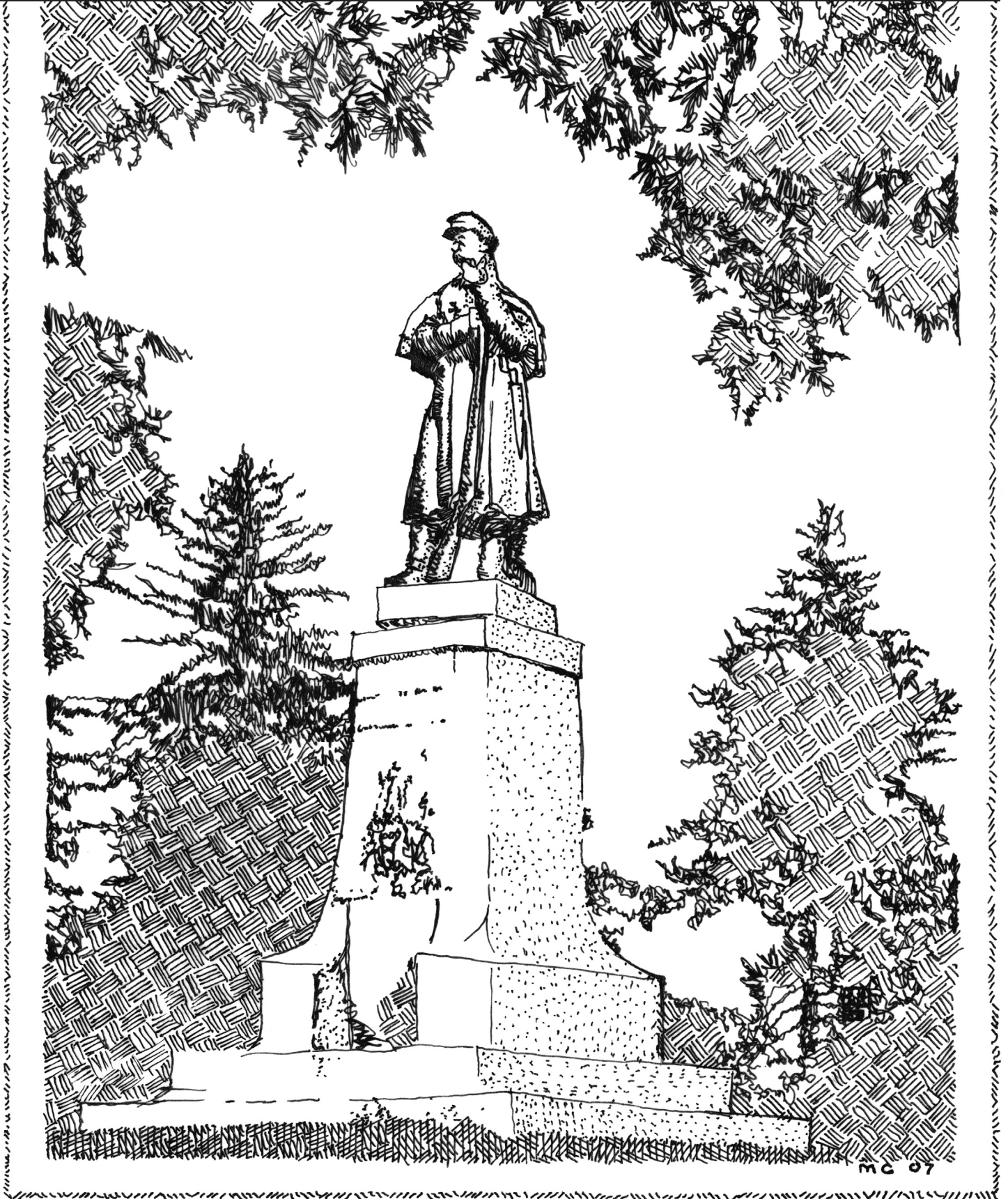


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Introduction for Teachers

Time On-Site: 45 minutes to One Hour

Setting: Antietam National Cemetery

Suggested Age: 9th - 12th Grade

Group: 20-50 Students

Subjects: Social Studies, Language Arts, Civil War History, Local and Regional History

Skills: Listening, Map Reading, Observing, Information Gathering, and Reading

Method: Students work individually or in pairs to explore Antietam National Cemetery and answer questions on a worksheet. This activity can also be done as an extension of the “People and Places of Antietam” self-guided tour.

Objectives: At the end of this activity, the students will:

1. Have an increased understanding of the Battle of Antietam and the history of the National Cemetery.
2. Understand the definition of “casualty” and be able to compare and contrast casualties in different battles and wars.
3. Have an opportunity to make an emotional and intellectual connection to the soldiers buried in the National Cemetery.

Materials: Photocopies of the National Cemetery Worksheet, National Cemetery Brochure, Most Often Asked Questions Handout and “These Honored Dead” soldier information cards (which should be cut out before arrival). Copies of all of these documents are included in this guide.

Suggested Procedure:**Pre-Visit Activities:**

- Introduce the Battle of Antietam by showing Antietam video, looking at the park brochure, and reading the background information included in this guide.
- Explain to the students that they will have the opportunity to learn about history by exploring the Antietam National Cemetery. Please review the worksheet with them and discuss the importance of respectful behavior in a cemetery.

On-Site Activities:

- Use the park brochure map to locate the cemetery for the activity. The National Cemetery is located at Stop Number 11 on the driving tour route.
- Have your students complete the exercise using the Student Worksheets, National Cemetery Brochure and Most Often Asked Questions Handout. You may wish to have your students work in pairs or small groups. Please remind students not to lean or sit on head stones.
- To conclude the activity, lead your students to the Minnesota Section and read them the diary entry of Sam Bloomer (included in the packet). Once students have completed the worksheet, gather the class together to discuss what they have learned.

Extensions:

- Use the cards in the “These Honored Dead” activity to help the students make a more personal connection to the soldiers buried in the National Cemetery.

Follow-Up Activities:

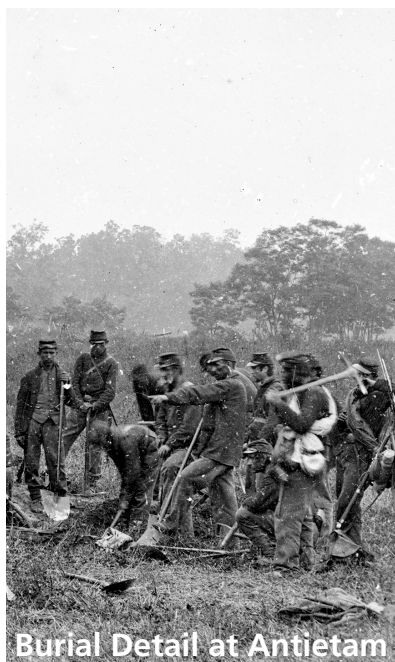
- Have the students use the Casualty Handout to complete the casualties of Antietam worksheet.
- Ask the students to imagine that they witnessed the Battle of Antietam. Have them write letters or journal entries describing the day before the battle, the battle itself or the day after the battle.
- Visit another cemetery, preferably one that was established during a different time period, and compare and contrast the tombstones of the two cemeteries.

Suggested Assessment Tools:

- Completed National Cemetery worksheets
- Completed casualty worksheets

Antietam National Cemetery

Not For Themselves, But For Their Country



The Battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburg, on September 17, 1862, was the tragic culmination of Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North. On that one fateful day more than 23,110 men were killed, wounded, or listed as missing. Approximately 4,000 were killed, and in the days that followed, many more died of wounds or disease. The peaceful village of Sharpsburg was turned into a vast hospital and burial ground extending for miles in all directions.

Burial details performed their grisly task with speed, but not great care. Graves ranged from single burials to long, shallow trenches

accommodating hundreds. For example, William Roulette, whose farm still stands behind the visitor center today, had over 700 soldiers buried on his property. Grave markings were somewhat haphazard, and included stone piles, rough-hewn crosses and wooden headboards. A few soldiers were buried in area church cemeteries. In other cases, friends or relatives removed bodies from the area for transport home. By March of 1864, no effort had been made to find a suitable final resting place for those buried in the fields surrounding Sharpsburg. Many graves had become exposed; something had to be done.

Establishing a Plan

In 1864, State Senator Lewis P. Firey introduced a plan to the Maryland Senate to establish a state or national cemetery for the men who died in the Maryland Campaign of 1862. On March 23, 1865, the state established a burial site by purchasing 11¼ acres for \$1,161.75.

The original Cemetery Commission's plan allowed for burial of soldiers from both sides. However, the rancor and bitterness over the recent conflict, and the devastated

South's inability to raise funds to join in such a venture, persuaded the Commission to recant. Consequently, only Union dead are interred here. Confederate remains were re-interred in Washington Confederate Cemetery in Hagerstown, Maryland; Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, Maryland; and Elmwood Cemetery in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Approximately 2,800 Southerners are buried in these three cemeteries, over 60% of whom are unknown.

An Arduous Task

In an effort to locate grave sites and identify the dead, no one was of more value than two area men: Aaron Good and Joseph Gill. In the days, months, and years following the battle, these men freely gave of their time and gathered a large number of names and burial locations. The valuable service provided by these men cannot be overstated. The dead were identified by letters, receipts,

diaries, photographs, marks on belts or cartridge boxes, and by interviewing relatives and survivors. Contributions totaling over \$70,000 were submitted from 18 Northern states to the administrators of the Antietam National Cemetery Board. The cemetery was completed in September 1867 with a workforce consisting primarily of honorably discharged soldiers.

Dedication

On September 17, 1867, on the fifth anniversary of the battle, the cemetery was ready for the dedication ceremonies. The ceremony was important enough to bring President Andrew Johnson and other dignitaries. President Johnson

proclaimed, “When we look on yon battlefield, I think of the brave men who fell in the fierce struggle of battle, and who sleep silent in their graves. Yes, many of them sleep in silence and peace within this beautiful enclosure after the earnest conflict has ceased.”

Private Soldier Monument



The colossal structure of granite standing in the center of the cemetery reaches skyward 44 feet-7 inches, weighs 250 tons, and is made up of 27 pieces. The soldier which surmounts the monument is made of two pieces joined at the waist. He depicts a Union infantryman standing in the position of “In Place, Rest.” Facing homeward to the north, the soldier himself is 21½ feet tall and weighs about 30 tons. The monument was designed by James G. Baterson of Hartford, CT, and sculpted by James Pollette of Westerly, RI, for a cost of over \$32,000. The “Private Soldier” first stood at the gateway of the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, PA, in

1876. It was disassembled again for the long journey to Sharpsburg.

On September 17, 1880, the statue was finally in place where it was formally dedicated. The journey of “Old Simon,” as he is known locally, had been delayed for several months when the section from the waist up fell into the river at Washington, D.C. When retrieved, it was transported on the C&O Canal, and dragged by using huge, wooden rollers through Sharpsburg to the cemetery. The inscription on the monument reads, “Not for themselves, but for their country.”

The Cemetery Today



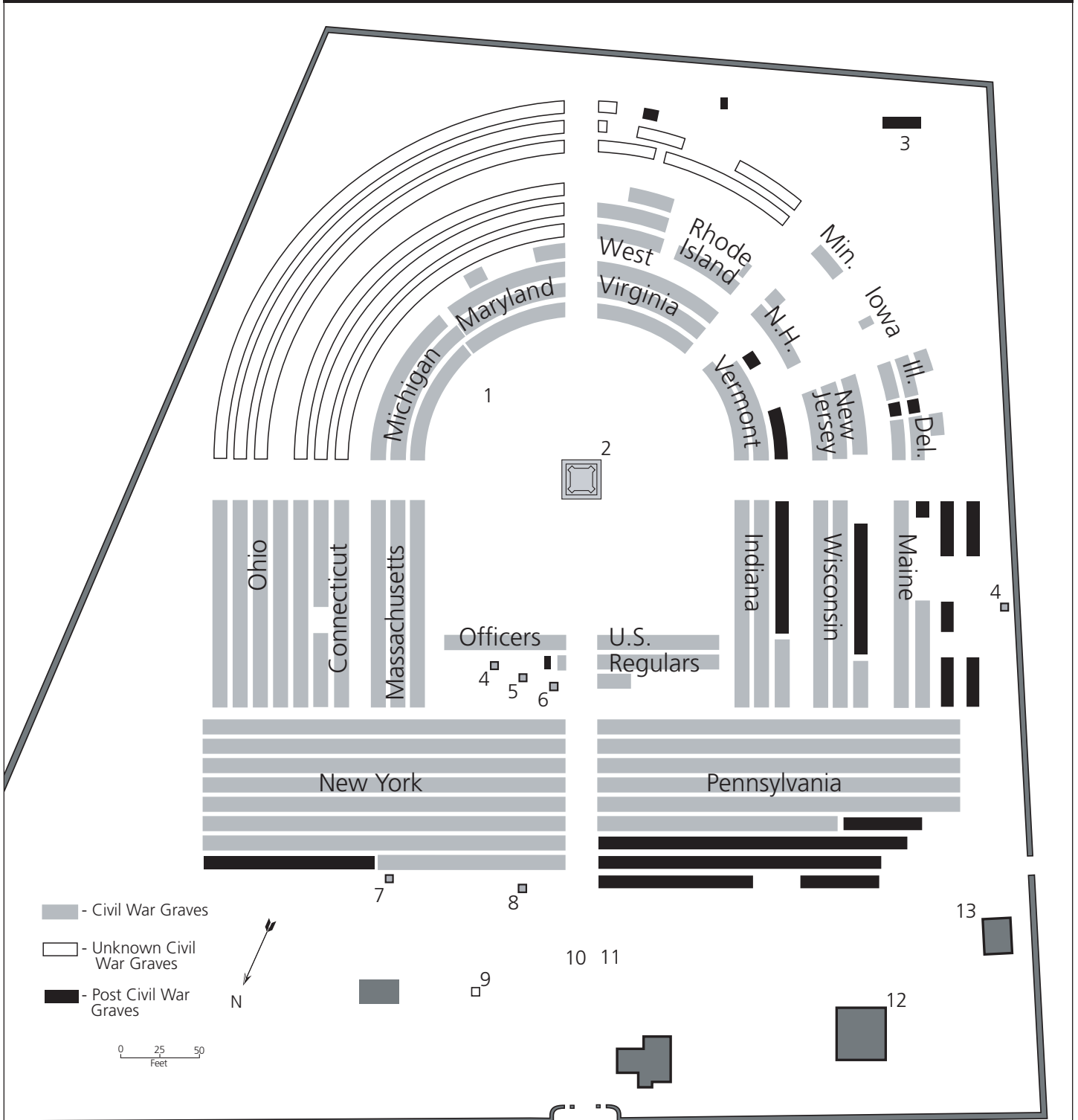
Antietam National Cemetery is one of the 142 cemeteries of the National Cemetery System, a system that began during the Civil War. There are 4,776 Union remains (1,836 or 38% are unknown) buried here from the Battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Monocacy, and other action in Maryland. All of the unknowns are marked with small square stones. These stones contain the grave number, and if you look closely on a few stones, a small second number represents how many unknowns are buried in that grave. There are also a few of the larger, traditional stones that mark unknown graves.

In addition to the Civil War burials, more than 200 non-Civil War dead are also buried here. Veterans and their spouses from the Spanish-American War, World War I and II, and Korea

were buried here until the cemetery closed in 1953. Recently, an exception to the closure was made for the burial of a Keedysville (a town near Sharpsburg) resident Patrick Howard Roy, United States Navy. Fireman Roy was killed during the attack on the U.S.S. Cole and was buried in the Cemetery on October 29, 2000.

If you walk to the back of the cemetery you will notice a few separate graves. Ironically, on the battlefield that led directly to Abraham Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation, these African-American graves from WW I and WW II were segregated to this out-of-the-way corner.

Map of Antietam National Cemetery



1 - Iron Tablets with poem "Bivouacs of the Dead"

2 - Private Soldier Monument

3 - African-American graves from WW I

4 - Monument to Company F, 1st Regiment U.S. Sharpshooters

5 - Monument to 20th N.Y. Infantry

6 - Grave of Civil War General Jacob Duryee

7 - Grave marker of four Union soldiers found on the battlefield in 1988

8 - Monument to 4th N.Y. Infantry

9 - Flag Pole

10 - Smoothbore 24-pounder Naval barrel captured at Harpers Ferry

11 - Rifled 20-pounder cannon barrel found at the base of Elk Ridge

12 - Cemetery Superintendent's Quarters, now the park headquarters

13 - Mule Barn

Antietam National Cemetery - Most Often Asked Questions

Q: Where are the Confederates buried?

A: Confederates are reinterred in three local cemeteries - Elmwood Cemetery in Shepherdstown, WV; Washington Confederate Cemetery (which is located within the boundaries of Rose Hill Cemetery) in Hagerstown, MD and Mt. Olivet in Frederick, MD.

Q: What are the small square stones?

A: Unknown remains believed to be from the state section where buried, if they are in the state section, otherwise in separate section for unknowns. Partial identification was usually based on location of initial burial, uniforms, buttons, etc.

Q: Why are officers and regulars separate from the volunteers?

A: Army officers and regulars were traditionally kept separate from enlisted volunteers. Their disassociation with the volunteer units extended to the grave.

Q: Are there any African-Americans soldiers buried here?

A: Yes. Prior to 1948 it appears that eight soldiers were segregated by race and buried in the back right corner of the Cemetery. On July 26, 1948, President Harry S. Truman issued Executive Order 9981, which established, "that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin," which among other things desegregated National Cemeteries.

Q: What is the single number on the small square stones?

A: That is the number of remains reinterred in that grave.

Q: How many Civil War dead are buried here?

A: A total of 4,776 and of these 1,836 are unknown.

Q: Why did the cemetery close and not take any other veterans?

A: The cemetery was closed due to the large amount of rock in the area. It was very hard to dig more graves.

Q: How can you tell the difference between Civil War and post Civil War burials?

A: The Civil War burials usually have the writing facing the statue in the middle of the cemetery, and the post Civil War burials will have the writing facing the stone wall on the outside.

Antietam National Cemetery Exploration - Student Worksheet

Use the National Cemetery Brochure, the Most Frequently Asked Questions Handout, and the cemetery itself to answer the following questions.

1. As you walk through the cemetery, write down the names of nine soldiers from your home state. If your state is not represented, please pick the state closest to where you live.

2. Why are some stones large and others small?

3. What does the single number on the small gravestones represent/mean?

4. If the unknown soldiers buried here were not identified, then why were they buried in state sections? How did people know to bury them in specific state sections?

5. Write down two names and dates of non-Civil War burials.

6. How do you know they are not from the Civil War?

7. How is a National Cemetery different than a private cemetery?

8. Why is the cemetery closed when there is still empty space?

9. "Old Simon" is the statue in the middle of the cemetery. Why is he facing north?

10. Why do you think only Union soldiers are buried here?

11. What do you find most interesting about the National Cemetery? Why?

12. Who owns Antietam National Battlefield and the National Cemetery?

13. In what year were the soldiers from the Irish Brigade reinterred in the cemetery?

14. Use the space below to record your thoughts about the veteran you found on your card or about the National Cemetery.

Antietam National Cemetery Exploration - Answer Sheet for Teachers

The answers to these questions are found throughout the National Cemetery Brochure, the “Most Frequently Asked Questions” Handout, and the Cemetery itself.

1. As you proceed through the cemetery, write down the names of nine soldiers from your home state. If your state is not represented, please pick the state closest to where you live.

Answers will vary.

2. Why are some stones large and some are small?

Large stones are for identified soldiers, small ones are for the unknown soldiers.

3. What does the single number on the small gravestones represent/mean?

That is the number of remains reinterred in that grave.

4. If the unknown soldiers buried here were not identified, then why were they buried in state sections? How did people know to bury them in specific state sections?

The soldiers could not be identified by name, but must have had something on their bodies to identify them by state such as a uniform or state buttons.

5. Write down two names and dates of non-Civil War burials.

Answers will vary.

6. How do you know they are not from the Civil War?

The Civil War burials usually have the writing facing the statue in the middle of the cemetery, and the post Civil War burials will have the writing facing the stone wall on the outside.

7. How is a National Cemetery different than a private cemetery?

Only veterans and their spouse can be buried in a National Cemetery.

8. Why is the cemetery closed when there is still empty space?

The cemetery was closed due to the large amount of rock in the area. It was very hard to dig more graves.

9. “Old Simon” is the statue in the middle of the cemetery. Why is he facing north?

He is facing “home.”

Antietam National Cemetery Exploration - Answer Sheet for Teachers

10. Why do you think only Union soldiers are buried here?

The original Cemetery Commission's plan allowed for burial of soldiers from both sides. However, the rancor and bitterness over the recently completed conflict and the devastated South's inability to raise funds to join in such a venture persuaded Maryland to recant. Consequently, only Union dead are interred here.

11. What do you find most interesting about the National Cemetery? Why?

Answers will vary.

12. Who owns Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery?

The American People, it is their responsibility to preserve and protect these places to preserve the memory of the veterans who fought and died here.

13. In what year were the soldiers from the Irish Brigade reinterred in the cemetery?

The large square grave marker (number 7 on map) in front of the New York State Section is the marker for the men from the Irish Brigade. In 1988 remains of several soldiers were found near Bloody Lane. An archaeological excavation revealed artifacts such as buttons, a belt buckle and ammunition that indicated the men were part of the Irish Brigade. Their remains were reinterred at the National Cemetery in the front of the New York State section.

14. Use the space below to record your thoughts about the veteran you found on your card.

Answers will vary.

Concluding Activity for National Cemetery Exploration

Instructions: Teachers lead your students to the Minnesota Section of the National Cemetery and have them find the graves of Oscar Cornman (# 3028) and John McEwan (#2027). Read aloud the following diary entry and obituary to conclude the activity.

Diary Entry of Sam Bloomer:

“Wednesday Sept 17th We were up very early then got our coffee & about 7 o'clock we fell in line, forded Antietam Creek, marched about 1 mile, formed in line of battle & advanced through fields, woods & over fences & over the field where the Battle commenced early in the morning & which field was covered with dead & wounded of both sides. At last we halted at the edge of a cornfield by a rail fence but still we were in the woods. Had not been at the fence more than 15 minutes before a most terrific fire was poured into the left of our brigade from the rear & front & which fire came quickly down the line to the right where we were. The firing was very light for a time but I knew I had to go to the rear for I was shot in my leg just below the knee. I had just got behind a large tree when the whole line was ordered to fall back, which they did leaving me behind. The advance of the secesh (Confederate soldiers) soon made their appearance & passed by me but did not go a great ways further but formed their picket line about 40 rods in front of me & shortly their line came up & formed just where our line had stood, which left me about 40 rods in front of their line. A wounded prisoner, I was let on the field all day & the shot & shells of both armies playing in or about there all day cutting off limbs of trees & tearing up the ground all around me & which made it a very dangerous place. But as luck would have it, I got through safe. By that fence my partner Oscar Cornman was killed & one of Co A, likewise some were wounded & all the while the battle was raging terribly on our left. Secesh were quite gentlemanly toward me, but they took from me my sword which was a present to me from Lieut Muller, likewise two revolvers for which I did not care so much.” Note: Oscar Cornman lies buried today in the Antietam National Cemetery, next to him lays Sgt. John McEwan, the comrade from Company A referred to in Sam Bloomer's diary entry, McEwan died next to Cornman on the battlefield.

From his obituary:

“Death of Corporal Oscar L Cornman-- Corporal Cornman. . . was one of the first to enlist under the call for three months volunteers. He passed through all the dangers and vicissitudes of that regiment for near eighteen months, until the battle of Antietam, when he fell early in the engagement, a rifle ball penetrating the forehead and killing him instantly. Mr. Cornman was a young man of twenty-two years of age, and enlisted in the war as a matter of principle and patriotism. He fell like a patriot, on the post of duty. ...Corporal Cornman's body was interred by company B, apart from all the others, in a beautiful grove near the battlefield. May it rest undisturbed by the clangor of battle until the great Day when kindred and friends and comrades shall meet to separate no more forever.” (Note: His body was initially buried with thousands of other soldiers in mass graves on the battlefield. Their remains were later re-interred in the National Cemetery).

Background information on Corporal Cornman and Sergeant McEwan:

Corporal Oscar L. Cornman, Company B, 1st Minnesota Infantry. Oscar Lionel Cornman was born in Stillwater, Minnesota on December 4, 1840. He was 20 years old when he entered the service on April 29, 1861. The men from the Stillwater area made up the bulk of Company B. Oscar was one of them. He met his end during a day of very fierce fighting at the battle at Antietam on Sept 17, 1862. At the time of Cornman's death, his brother had been held a prisoner of war for over six months.

Sergeant John McEwan, Company A, 1st Minnesota Infantry. John McEwan was born on January 1, 1839 in Montreal, Canada. Before the war, his hometown was Minneapolis where we worked as a merchant. He enlisted on April 29, 1861 at the age of 21. He became a private in Company A, eventually being promoted to corporal and then sergeant. He was killed at Antietam on September 17, 1862.

These Honored Dead

On-Site Activity for the National Cemetery Exploration



Teachers: Before your visit, cut out the following soldier information cards. On the day of your visit, give each student (or small group) a card or cards. Have them use the map on the iron tablet at the entrance to the National Cemetery to locate their soldier's grave. There is space at the end of the student worksheets for them to record their thoughts and reflections about the soldier they have found.



Private W. A. Salisbury - New York #827

Company C, 34th New York Infantry

Private William A. Salisbury's tombstone remains, but his body was taken back to New York. His brother-in-law Bowen B. Moon arranged for a local man to exhume the body and then ship him home.

"The man I employed carefully removed the dirt until he came to a blanket that had been placed over three dead placed in one grave. Separating the blanket in the middle there I beheld the dead brother 'sleeping the sleep that knows no wakening.' It was just two weeks subsequent to the battle, and the features and contours of the face was easily recognized." The headboard was left at the grave site, so five years later the day laborers thought William was still in the grave. No one knows the identity of the soldier who is buried in William's grave.

Private Henry Struble - Pennsylvania #3829

Company C, 8 PA Reserves

On September 17, 1867 Henry Struble attended the National Cemetery dedication and found his name on a tombstone. He went to the authorities to tell his story. He had been wounded at South Mountain and was treated at a field hospital. The soldier next to him asked for a drink of water and Henry lent him his canteen, which had Henry's name scratched into the metal. The other soldier died after Henry returned to battle, and only the canteen had a name to identify him.

Henry Struble returned every Memorial Day until 1912 to place fresh flowers on the grave. Struble is buried in Youngwood, PA.

**Sergeant George A. Simpson -
Pennsylvania #3953**

Company C, 125th PA Infantry

Sergeant Simpson is the only soldier buried at Antietam National Cemetery who is depicted on a monument on the battlefield.

George was a color sergeant with the 125th PA Infantry. He was mortally wounded while carrying the regiment's flag. His brother Randolph was also wounded, but survived to witness the dedication of the regiment's monument on Sept. 17, 1904. Their sister had the honor of unveiling the monument that depicts George holding the colors.

**Irish Brigade - Larger square grave maker
in front of the New York State Section
(number 7 on the Cemetery Map)**

In 1988 remains of several soldiers were found near Bloody Lane. An archaeological excavation revealed artifacts such as buttons, a belt buckle and ammunition that indicated the men were part of the Irish Brigade. Their remains were reinterred at the National Cemetery in the front of the New York State section.

Ohio Brothers - Ohio #1499 and #1403

Of the four Noble brothers who fought at the Battle of South Mountain, John (first name abbreviated to Jno. on his tombstone) Noble #1499 and William (Wm.) Noble(s) #1403 were killed. The other two brothers survived the Civil War.

**African American Graves - Right rear
corner of the National Cemetery.**

Ironically, on the battlefield that led to Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, these African-American graves from WW I and WW II were segregated to this out-of-the-way corner.

On July 26, 1948, President Harry S. Truman issued Executive Order 9981, which established, "that there shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin," which among other things desegregated National Cemeteries.

WWI Veterans:

Howard S. Puller-WV

Littleton Goens-MD

Lee J. Lavender-PA

Harry Phenix-MD

Thomas Hopewell-MD

Roy Fisher-MD

WWII Veterans:

Ernest F. Yates-MD

Irvin H. Wesley-MD

Captain Werner Von Bachelles - Officers' Section

Company F, 6th Wisconsin Infantry

The commander of Company F, 6th Wisconsin Volunteers was killed while leading his men through The Cornfield. His Newfoundland dog was his constant companion and was by his side when he was killed on the morning of the 17th. After the battle the dog was found lying dead upon Von Bachelles' body. The dog must have perished guarding the body of his master, and was buried along with Von Bachelles. The burial party may have reinterred the remains of the dog along with Von Bachelles.

May A. Lundberg - From West Virginia, but buried behind Indiana Section #4469

Reserve Nurse, Army Nurse Corps WWI

The only female veteran known to be buried in the National Cemetery. Other women buried here are spouses of veterans.

Fred J. & John E. Shafer - #4394 (Front of Pennsylvania State Section)

Father and son.

Patrick Howard Roy (located behind the Maine section near tree)

Killed by terrorists in October, 2000 while serving aboard the Navy ship U.S.S. Cole. Patrick grew up in Keedysville, just a few miles from the cemetery. Although the cemetery closed in 1953, Roy's family was given special permission to bury him here. He was just 19 years old.

**Captain F. V. Bierworth - Officers' Section
#859**

Company G, 69th Regiment Pennsylvania
Volunteers

Captain Francis Bierworth was born in
Heyberg, Germany. He was killed (most likely
in the West Woods or The Cornfield) during
the Battle of Antietam.

**Lieutenant C. E. Bolza - Officers' Section
#883**

6th Michigan Cavalry

Born in 1837, Lieut. Charles E. Bolza was
killed July 14, 1863, at the Battle of Falling
Waters during the mounted charge of the
6th Michigan Cavalry. Before the Civil War,
he owned a jewelry store in Grand Rapids,
Michigan.

Private S. H. Brown - Massachusetts #986

Company F, 35th Massachusetts Volunteer
Infantry Regiment

Born Feb. 1, 1846 in West Boxford,
Massachusetts, Samuel Hoyt Brown enlisted
and mustered as a Private August 19, 1862. He
was admitted to Locust Spring Hospital near
Keedysville, MD, on October 9, 1862 with
typhoid fever and died there about a week
later.

Corporal Geo. Clark - Michigan #2415

Co. G, 6th Michigan Cavalry

Twenty year old Corporal George Clark
served in Co. G of the 6th Michigan Cavalry.
He was killed at the Battle of Boonsboro in
July, 1863. He was from Lansing, MI.

Private C. N. Crawford - New York #551

Company A, 104th New York Infantry

Twenty-one year old Charles Crawford enlisted on November 4, 1861 at Geneseo, NY. He died in October 1862 from wounds received at the Battle of Antietam.

General Jacob Eugene Duryee - Near Officers' section, large stone (The only general buried in Antietam National Cemetery).

Born March 7, 1839, the son of Union brigadier general Abram Duryea (Duryee) who commanded a brigade in The Cornfield the day of the battle, he served at the start of the Civil War as a private in the 7th New York State Militia Regiment. He then was commissioned as a captain in his father's regiment, the 5th New York Volunteer Infantry (known as the "Duryee Zouaves"). Finally, he was transferred to the 2nd Maryland Infantry and led it as its lieutenant colonel. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted as a brigadier general, U.S. Volunteers, dating from March 13, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious services". He died May 25, 1918.

Lieutenant J. A. Lee - Officer's Section #876

Company C, 27th. Indiana Volunteer Infantry

Lieutenant Jacob A. Lee was a 22 year old school teacher from Taylorsville, Indiana. He died in the Smoketown, Maryland, hospital on October 24, 1862, from wounds received at Antietam on September 17, 1862.

Sergeant Thomas J. Rickel - Section 23D, #4442, (near the Wisconsin Section)

Birth: Jul. 2, 1922, Berkeley County, West Virginia

Death: Mar. 11, 1945, Germany

During WW II, SSgt. Rickel was a 2nd platoon squad leader in K Company, 311th Infantry, 78th Division. Before leaving the U.S., he stated he would not be coming back. He was killed in action 3 days after crossing the Remagen Bridge. His body was returned to the U.S. in 1949.

**Private David P. Abbott - Minnesota # 3025
(barely legible)**

Company F, 1st Minnesota Infantry

Several of Private Abbott's comrades witnessed his mortal wounding at Antietam. James Wright reported, "I will not try to tell in detail what happened after we reached the fence and the firing began. I am confident that the right of the regiment, at least, was thrown out into the field, and that Company F was on the plowed ground when David Abbott was shot. I am sure we were out in the open when the move was made to flank us on the right."

Daniel Bond reported that a cannonball took off Abbott's leg when they were near a stone fence. The wound was severe and David died soon thereafter. Another friend reported that David's father came to the battlefield to search for his son's body.

Private J. W. Dye - West Virginia #2854

Company D, 14th West Virginia Infantry

Twenty year old Private John W. Dye passed away on December 7, 1862 at a hospital in Cumberland, Maryland. His cause of death was listed as Typhoid fever.

**Private Augustine Little - Pennsylvania
#4007**

Company G, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry

Private Little was born in Maryland in 1820. He was married to Jane Eliza Lilly and they had six children: Andrew, John, Joseph, Allen, Mary, and Phillip.

He enlisted as a private on January 8, 1862, in Company G. Augustine died of disease October 18, 1864 in Sandy Hook, Maryland. His body was later reburied here in the National Cemetery.

**Private A. J. N. Abbott - Rhode Island
#2836**

Company H, 4th Rhode Island Infantry

Private Abial J. N. Abbot was from Warwick, Rhode Island. He enlisted on September 18, 1861, and was mortally wounded almost exactly one year later at Antietam. He died at the 9th Corps Hospital in Keedysville, MD on October 7, 1862, from his wounds.

Private Alonzo Emily - New Jersey #2911

Company G, 14th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers

Private Emily enlisted August 13, 1862, and was mustered in for three years on August 26, 1862. He died of measles at Monocacy Bridge, Maryland, on December 1, 1862.

Private Aaron Burr - Pennsylvania #3895

Company H, 45th Pennsylvania Infantry

Private Burr was a 21 year old from Chatham, Pennsylvania and was mustered in as a Private in Co. H. of the 45th PA Infantry in September, 1861, at Harrisburg. His enlistment papers described him as a farmer, 5'8½", with sandy hair, sandy complexion and blue eyes. He was killed at the battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862.

Private William T. Coburn - Ohio #1291

Company H, 126th Ohio Infantry

Born in 1835, Private Coburn enlisted on May 16, 1864. He mustered as a substitute. (A substitute was a person who was paid to take the place of someone else who was drafted into the army. Usually only people who were financially well off were able to afford a substitute). William Coburn was wounded on July 9, 1864, at the Battle of Monocacy and died a week later.

Private Darling Conrow - New Jersey #2899

Company K, 14th NJ Volunteers

Private Conrow enlisted Aug. 11, 1862. He was mustered in on August 26, 1862 for three years of service. He died December 16, 1862, of pneumonia at Monocacy, MD.

**James Coyle - New Jersey #2918
(barely legible)**

Company F, 13th New Jersey

Private James Coyle was born in Ireland. He was twenty three years old when he enlisted at Newark New Jersey on August 12, 1862. Private Coyle died of consumption at Frederick, MD on January 12, 1863.

**Private Francis Cassidy - Massachusetts
#901**

Private Cassidy was a painter from Lowell, Massachusetts. He was killed September 17, 1862.

Private Emmanuel Fulp - Indiana #3431

Company E, 27th Indiana

Private Fulp's records list him as: 5'6" tall, 41 years old, married, and a farmer from Bartholomew County.

He was wounded at Winchester, Cedar Mountain, and then Antietam. At Antietam the bullet went under his left shoulder, entered his armpit, went past his lung, and out through his back. He died of his wounds at a hospital in Frederick, MD in November 1862.

Private Wm Fiddler - Indiana #3469

Company D, 27th Indiana Volunteer Infantry

Private William Fiddler's records listed him as married, 23 years old, and a farmer and blacksmith from Fayetteville, Indiana. He was severely wounded at Antietam, losing his left arm. He died from his wounds on October 5, 1862.

Private George C. Drake - #3259

Company A, 1st Wisconsin Infantry

Private Drake was killed at the Battle of Falling Waters, (West) Virginia on July 2, 1861. Before the battle, he said: "We are going into battle, and I expect to be among the first to fall." His forewarning proved true. Private Drake became the first soldier from Wisconsin to sacrifice his life during the Civil War. He was first buried in River View Cemetery, Williamsport, Maryland.

A Reverend offered his remembrances of this somber occasion: "Our regiment (13th Pennsylvania), with its brass band, turned out and buried him with martial honors. . . Ere the body was lowered into the grave, and while I was addressing the soldiers and citizens, a little girl approached, bearing a beautiful bouquet of flowers and laid it upon the breast of the dead soldier. The act was simple, yet so touching. . ." Private Drake's remains were moved to Antietam National Cemetery in 1866.

Corporal W. F. Adams - Massachusetts #980

Company F, 15th Massachusetts Infantry

Corporal William Adams mustered into service on July 12, 1861. He was mortally wounded at the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. He died of his wounds at Smoketown Hospital, on November 7, 1862, and is buried in Antietam National Cemetery. He was 22 years old at the time of his death.

William Adams had two brothers who served with the 34th Massachusetts. They both fought in the Battle of New Market on May 15, 1864. His brother George Adams was killed and their brother John W. Adams was wounded. John Adams survived and returned to West Brookfield, Massachusetts.

Corporal Mich'l Keefe - New York #786

Company I, 51st New York Infantry.

Twenty year old Michael Keefe enlisted at Worcester, New York, on October 9, 1861. He was mustered in as a corporal into Company I, 51st New York Infantry. At the battle of Antietam, he and his regiment attempted the capture of the Lower or Burnside Bridge where he was killed.

Private Pat'k Kelly - New Jersey #2922

Company H, 14th New Jersey Infantry

Private Patrick Kelly enlisted on August 1, 1862. He was accidentally killed on the railroad eight months later at Monocacy, Maryland on April 13, 1863.

**Private George W. Grove - West Virginia
#2609**

Company D, 7th West Virginia Infantry

Private Grove, age 18, was killed in action during the Battle of Antietam.

**Private John J. Layman - West Virginia
#2723**

Company F, 12th West Virginia Infantry

Private Laymen was an 18 year old farmer. In September, 1864, he died of typhoid in Sandy Hook, Maryland.

**Private Hancey Hamilton - Connecticut
#1092**

Company B, 16th Connecticut Infantry

In 1830 Hancey Hamilton was born in Ireland. He served in the 12th Connecticut Infantry, Company A, and was discharged due to disability, on February 13, 1862. He reenlisted in August, 1862, and was killed during the Battle of Antietam.

Private Jno. Marshall - Pennsylvania #3600

Company L, 28th Pennsylvania

John Marshall was born in Ireland in 1812. He immigrated to the United States and settled in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania where he worked as a stonemason. His first wife died of consumption in 1855. They had one son, William. John Marshall re-married a woman named Mary, who was 18 years younger than he. They had two children, Samuel (born in 1859) and John (born in 1861).

On July 27, 1861, John Marshall enlisted in Co. L of the 28th Pennsylvania Infantry. Private Marshall was killed in action on September 17th 1862, at the battle of Antietam near the Cornfield and was buried on the field. He was later re-interred here in the National Cemetery

Captain Peter Kop - Officers Section #875

Company E, 27th Indiana Volunteer infantry Regiment

Captain Kop was a 26 year old Railroad Conductor from Bloomington, Indiana. He was 6'4½" tall and went by the nickname "Big Pete." He was first wounded at Winchester and then wounded again at Antietam. He died at Boonsboro, Maryland on September 24, 1862 of wounds received at Antietam.

Private Wm. Shoemaker - Pennsylvania #3679

Company L, Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, (72nd PA)

On October 31, 1862, Private William G. Shoemaker's death notice appeared in The Republican: "Shoemaker-killed on the battle-field at Antietam, on the 17th of September, William G. Shoemaker, of Co. L, Philadelphia Fire Zouaves (72d Regt. P.V.) son of Chas. Shoemaker M.D., of Jenkintown, Montgomery county Pa."

The 1850 census for Abington Township lists Private Shoemaker's parents, Charles and Mariah Shoemaker. Charles was employed as a physician. Among his 4 children was William, age 13 at the time. Three months after Antietam, J. Parish Shoemaker, William's brother was killed at Fredericksburg, VA.

Private Marcello Millikin - Minnesota #3024 (barely legible)

Company F, 1st Minnesota Infantry

With the first call to arms Marcello, age 21, and his brother, George, age 19, enlisted in the First Minnesota Infantry, Co. F on April 29, 1861. Marcello entered Company F while George ended up in Company I. According to James Wright, who served as the 1st Sergeant in Company F, Marcello quickly became one of "the large men of the regiment and was well known by the entire regiment."

At the battle of Antietam, Marcello was in the front rank when the First Minnesota was attacked. The regiment fell back to a fence and turned to fire on the rebels. When the rebels fired back, Marcello was killed. He was left on the field, by his comrades, but they returned several days later to bury him. His brother, George, survived the battle at Antietam, but lost a leg at Gettysburg and was subsequently discharged for disability.

Private Josiah Moon - Rhode Island #2829

Company B, 4th Rhode Island Infantry

Private Moon served during the war with his twin brother Jeremiah. Josiah was killed during the Battle of Antietam.

Private Geo. Westerman - Ohio #1370

Company F, 5th Ohio

Private George Westerman died of disease on Nov. 27, 1862 at the Smoketown Hospital, at the age of 28.

Private Harrison White - Pennsylvania #3751

Company B, 28th Pennsylvania

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Private White was the cousin of Union General George McClellan. Harrison served with Co. B, 28th PA Infantry at the battle of Antietam. On September 17, 1862, Harrison was near the Dunker Church when he was struck by a bullet that passed through his body. He was carried to a field hospital where he died that night. He was 19 years old. It is unknown if Gen. McClellan had a chance to visit his cousin at the field hospital or was even aware of Harrison being mortally wounded.

Alexander N. Moore - #4438, Section 23A (East end of the New York Section)

Born on March 11, 1882 in Washington County Maryland. He served in the military between April 1914 and January 1916.

He was called up again for World War I in 1917 and reported for duty, but was honorably discharged three days later because he had dependents to care for. He died April 17, 1949.

Private George E. Boyce - Minnesota #3026 (barely legible)

Company H, 1st Minnesota Infantry

Private Boyce enlisted on April 29, 1861, as a Private.

On September 17, 1862, at the battle of Antietam, he was shot through the forehead. When he fell he said to John Mars, who was near him, "Tell my mother I died doing my duty," and then he expired.

**Private A. L. Cantwell - Indiana #3463
(barely legible)**

Company E, 27th Indiana Volunteer Infantry
Regiment

Private Alfred Larkin Cantwell enlisted in White County. His papers list him as 42 years old, married, 5'8", and a farmer. He was mortally wounded at Antietam and died at the division hospital in Boonsboro, Maryland on September 29, 1862.

Private Dan'l Carver - New Jersey #2909

Company K, 14th Regiment New Jersey
Volunteers

Private Daniel Carver enlisted August 15, 1862, and was mustered in August 26, 1862, for three years. He died of fever at Monocacy, MD on December 7, 1862.

Private C. A. Abbott - Wisconsin #3341

Company K, 6th Wisconsin Infantry

Private Charles A. Abbott's residence was listed as Summit, WI.

He enlisted in May of 1861 as a Private. He was killed on September 17, 1862, at Antietam. Federal pension information shows that his mother (Julia E. Abbott) applied for a pension on January 21, 1876.

Private Meyers Dailey - Pennsylvania #3592

Company A, 53rd Pennsylvania Volunteers

Private Dailey served in Company C of the 4th Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the time of his enlistment, he was a 28 year old farmer from Morgantown. After his service in the 4th, he was mustered into Company A, 53rd Pennsylvania Volunteers as a Private on September 18, 1861. He was killed at Antietam.

Private Jno. Thompson - New York #785

Company B, 51st New York Infantry

The recruiter recorded John's age as 19 years old when he enlisted in New York City, New York on August 19, 1861. This brick layer turned volunteer soldier was mustered into Company B, 51st New York Infantry on October 10, 1861 and was killed in action less than year later at the Battle of Antietam (September 17, 1862). His widowed mother and younger sister depended on his earnings as a soldier. His mother Ellen died the following year.

I. L. Moore - Pennsylvania #4044

Co. K, 155th Pennsylvania Infantry

Isaac L. Moore was a farmer residing in "Cowanshamuck" County, PA. He had auburn hair and grey eyes. Enrolling in the military on June 18, 1862, at Kittanning at age 20, he mustered in as a private on September 15, 1862, at Harrisburg, PA. Two months later on November 11, 1862, he died in a hospital in Frederick, MD.

Private Chas. Matthews - New York #633

Company H, 107th New York Infantry

On August 12, 1862, Charles Matthews was 21 years old when he enlisted as a musician in Hector, New York. He died of typhoid on October 13, 1862, in Harpers Ferry, Virginia.

Private James Duffy - Indiana #3428

Company K, 27th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment

James Duffy was a farmer who stood 5'11" tall. He was shot in the thigh during the Battle of Antietam. He died at the United States Army General Hospital in Frederick, Maryland in November, 1862.

Casualties of Battle

Not For Themselves, But For Their Country

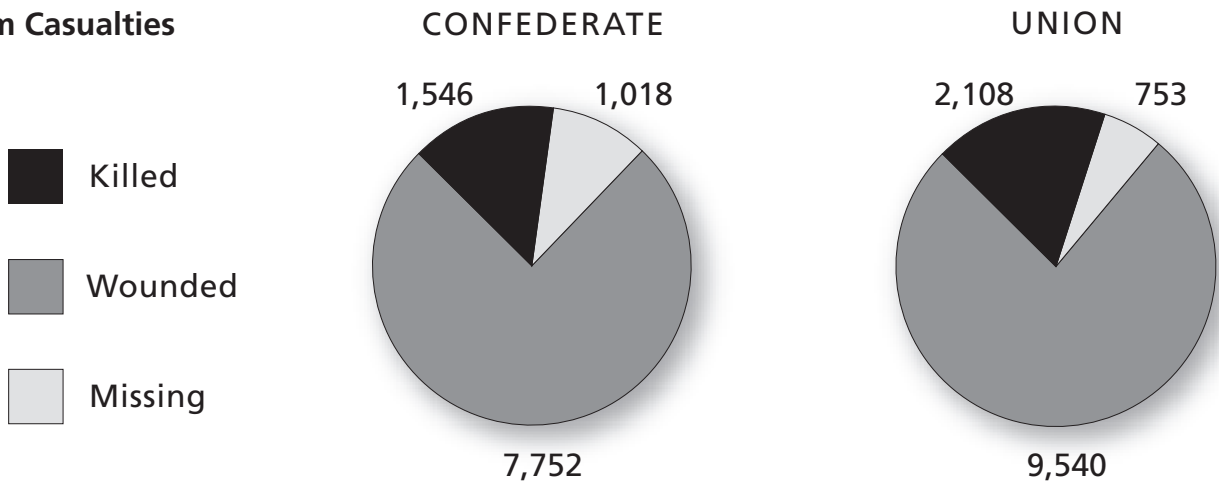


Casualties Does Not Equal Dead

Casualties include three categories: 1) dead; 2) wounded; and 3) missing or captured. In general terms, casualties of Civil War battles included 20% dead and 80% wounded.

Of the soldiers who were wounded, about one out of seven died from his wounds. Over 2/3 of the 622,000 men who gave their lives in the Civil War died from disease, not from battle.

Antietam Casualties



Total Killed

3,654

+

Total Wounded

17,292

+

Total Missing

1,771

=

Total Casualties


22,717


Note: Because of the catastrophic nature of the Battle of Antietam, exact numbers of casualties were virtually impossible to compile. The sources for these figures are The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion and the Antietam Battlefield Board.

Approximate Casualties by Phase of Battle

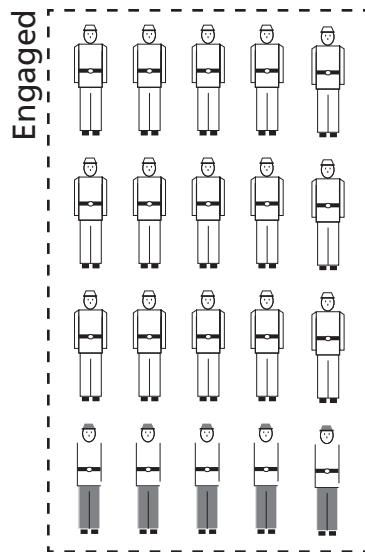
		<u>Confederate</u>	<u>Union</u>	<u>Total</u>
Morning Phase	Engaged	20,100	23,600	43,700
	Casualties	6,580	7,280	13,860
Mid-Day Phase	Engaged	6,800	10,000	16,800
	Casualties	2,600	2,900	5,500
Afternoon Phase	Engaged	7,150	13,800	20,950
	Casualties	1,120	2,600	3,720

Casualties as a % of the Armies

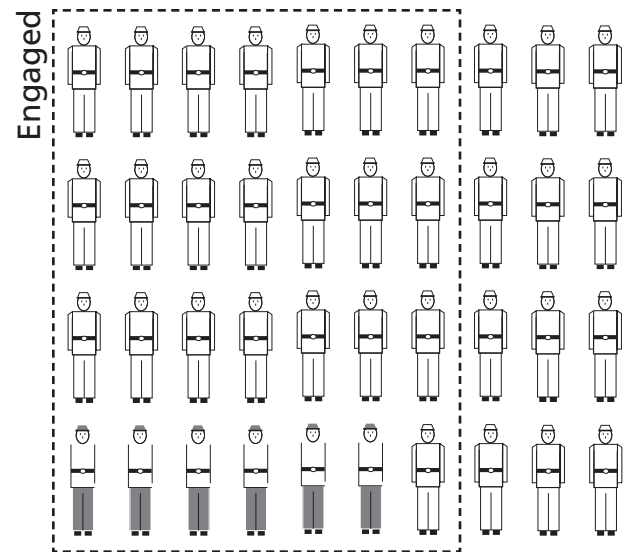
 = 2,000 Soldiers

 = 2,000 Casualties

Army of Northern Virginia

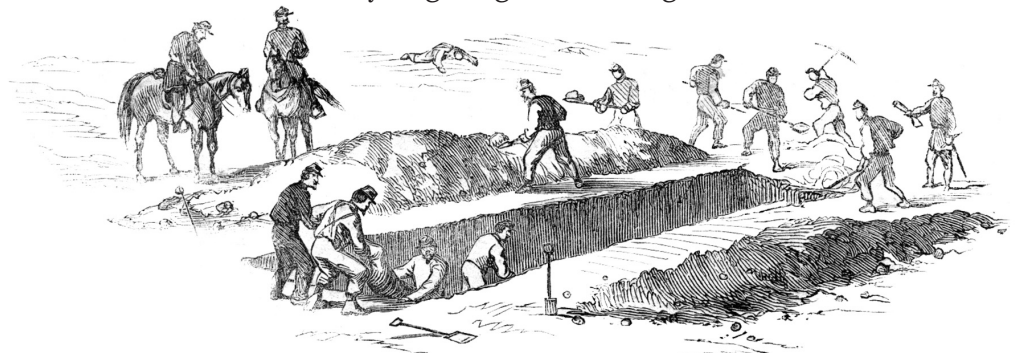


Army of the Potomac



At Antietam

- The highest casualty rate for any regiment in a single battle during the entire Civil War occurred when the First Texas Infantry lost 82% of its 226 men in their charge across the Cornfield.
- In the West Woods, the 15th Massachusetts Infantry lost 75 killed and 255 wounded for a total of 330 casualties out of 606 men present. This is the highest number of casualties for any single regiment during the battle.



Worst Civil War Battles

Antietam was the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War. But there were other battles, lasting more than

one day, in which more men fell. The numbers below are total casualties for both sides.



Source: *The American Battlefield Protection Program*

Americans Lost to War

Despite enormous advances in military technology, the Civil War remains America's deadliest conflict.

The following lists American wars in order by the most killed.

	Killed	Wounded	Total
Civil War, 1861-1865	623,026	471,427	1,094,453
World War II, 1941-1945	405,399	671,846	1,077,245
World War I, 1917-1918	116,516	204,002	320,518
Vietnam War, 1964-1973	58,200	153,303	211,503
Korean War, 1950-1953	36,576	103,284	139,860
Mexican War, 1846-1848	13,283	4,152	17,435
Revolutionary War, 1775-1783	4,435	6,188	10,623
Spanish-American War, 1898	2,446	1,662	4,108
War of 1812, 1812-1815	2,260	4,505	6,765
Persian Gulf War, 1991	382	467	849

Source: *The Civil War Day by Day*, by E.B. Long; Department of Defense, Center for Military History

At the time of the Civil War, there were approximately 32 million people living in America. Over 623,000 were killed in the Civil War. Today, there is approximately 300 million people living in the United States. If the same percentage of people were killed in a Civil War today, it would be over five million!

Casualties at Antietam - Student Worksheet

Use the handout "Casualties of Battle" to answer the following questions:

On September 17, 1862 at the Battle of Antietam, which side had more casualties?

Which side had a higher percentage of casualties?

Of the three phases of the Battle of Antietam, which had the highest number of casualties?

Which phase had the highest percentage of casualties?

Of the 226 men in the 1st Texas Infantry 82% became casualties in the Cornfield. How many soldiers were killed or wounded?

Out of a total of 606 men in the 15th Massachusetts Infantry 75 were killed and 255 were wounded at Antietam. What are the percentages for killed and wounded?

The Civil War had 623,026 deaths. What war had the next highest number of deaths?

What were the total casualties for Gettysburg?

How many days was the Battle of Gettysburg?

Give the average number of casualties for each day of Gettysburg.

How does the number of casualties in the American Civil War compare to casualties in other wars which Americans have fought? Please give two or three reasons for your answer.

Bonus: What is the average per year of Americans killed and wounded during the Civil War compared to the average number killed and wounded per year during the Vietnam War? (You will have to research per year casualties for both wars at the library or on the internet).
