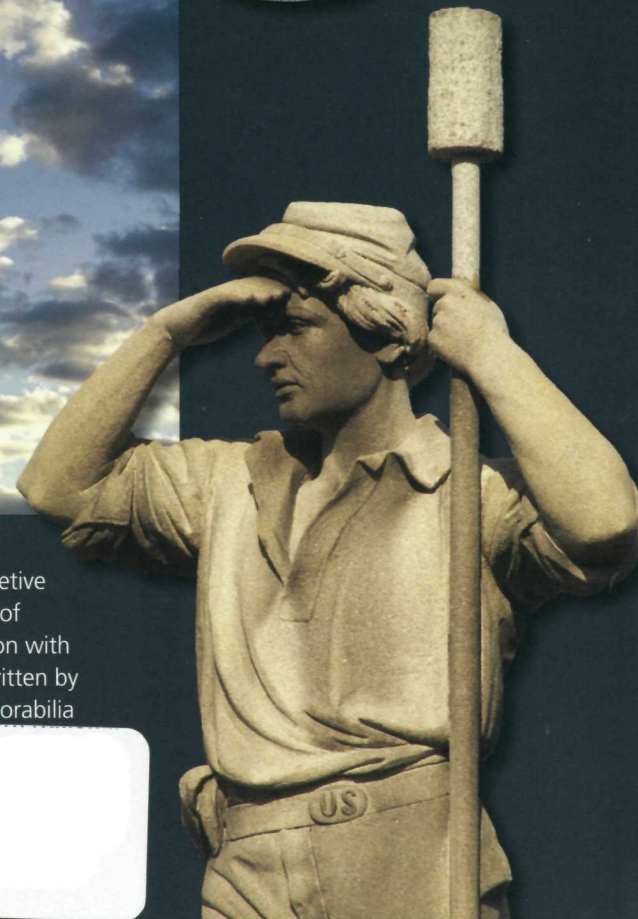




Antietam Monuments



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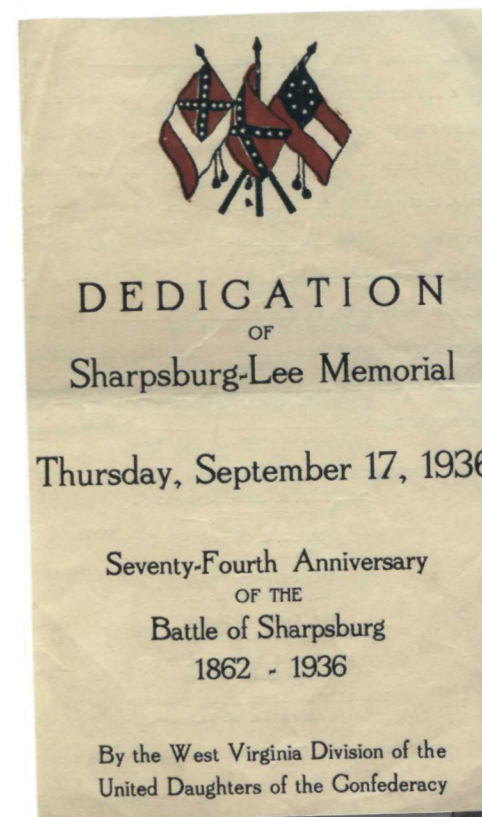
They stand like silent sentinels, vigilantly watching over the pastoral landscape. The monuments at Antietam National Battlefield are tangible reminders of a costly war and America's bloodiest day. Whether they are grand sculptured columns or simple stones, granite or bronze, each monument has a story. A permanent record of dedication, courage, and sacrifice that is reflected in each monument's unique design and artistry.

The monuments were placed by veterans of the battle, and the states that participated. They are typically located where the soldiers, regiments, or brigades fought during the battle. There are currently ninety-six monuments at Antietam, the majority of which represent the Union army. After the war, the former Confederacy was so devastated it was difficult for the veterans to raise the needed money to build monuments. Nearby Pennsylvania has the most monuments in the park. There are six state monuments and eight dedicated to individuals.



The time period that the majority of the monuments were erected was from 1890 to 1910. During these two decades there was a confluence of events that led to a rapid growth of monumentation, here at Antietam and at many other battlefields. First, the U.S. War Department created five national military parks, including Antietam, for the purpose of military study in the 1890s. This formalized the idea that the land was to be preserved and commemorated. Secondly, veterans of the Civil War had developed both the economic and political strength required to get monuments built. Third, reunions of Civil War veterans were being held here and across the country where the former soldiers gathered to reminisce. The predictable result of these get-togethers was the idea to represent their memory and service with something more permanent. Finally, with old age and mortality closing in, it was time for the veterans to act before it was too late.

This brochure provides a map and list of all of the monuments, along with photographs and stories of some of the most distinctive and interesting ones. As you tour the battlefield, take the time to stop and examine the intricacy and the splendor of these true pieces of art, remember the soldiers who made these memorials possible, and enjoy Antietam's monuments.



Program from Lee Memorial dedication, Veterans of the Blue and Gray, Ribbon from 130th Pennsylvania Monument dedication, Souvenir book from 14th Connecticut Infantry reunion.



A Soldier's Journey

The colossal structure of granite that stands in the center of the Antietam National Cemetery reaches skyward 44 feet-7 inches, weighs 250 tons, and is made up of twenty-seven pieces. The soldier, made of two pieces joined at the waist, depicts a Union infantryman standing "in place rest" facing homeward to the north. The soldier itself is 21½ feet tall, and weighs about thirty tons.

Designed by James G. Batterson of Hartford, CT, and sculpted by James Poletto 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.



Carving the Private Soldier, on display in Philadelphia, and below, the Dedication



Casualties of Command

Six generals were killed or mortally wounded during the battle of Antietam. Each general is commemorated with what is called a "mortuary cannon," a cannon tube, muzzle down in a block of stone. The War Department constructed these unique memorials in 1896 during the early development period of the battlefield.

Of the six fallen men, three were from the Union and three were Confederates. Incredibly, twelve more generals were wounded during the battle, six from each side. Two other generals were killed at the Battle of South Mountain, three days earlier, one Union and one Confederate. The total for the two battles was twenty generals killed or wounded – ten from each side.

The three Union generals with mortuary cannons on the battlefield are:

Major General Joseph King Fenno Mansfield
Major General Israel Bush Richardson
Brigadier General Isaac Peace Rodman

The three Confederate generals killed were:

Brigadier General George Burgwyn Anderson
Brigadier General Lawrence O'Bryan Branch
Brigadier General William Edwin Starke



The Maryland Monument

This monument is the only one on the battlefield dedicated to the soldiers who fought for both sides. During the Civil War, Maryland remained in the Union, but was a politically divided, slave holding border state. Marylanders fought for both the Union and the Confederacy.

Approximately 20,000 people attended the dedication on May 30, 1900. General James Longstreet, Henry Kyd Douglas and many veterans of both the Union and Confederate armies were all present for the ceremony. President William

McKinley, also a veteran of the Battle of Antietam, was the keynote speaker:

"I am glad to meet on this field the followers of Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and Johnson, with the followers of McClellan, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, greeting each other, not with arms at their hands but with affection in every heart. . . This meeting after these many years has but one sentiment, love for Nation and flag."



Medal and ribbon presented at the dedication, and photo of the construction.

Lone Star Tribute

At 2:00 on Veterans Day, 1964 the Director of the National Park Service George Hartzog, Jr. accepted the Texas State Monument on behalf of the American people. The South Hagerstown High School Band played the Star Spangled Banner, America the Beautiful, and the Battle Hymn of the Republic and Miss Maryland, Donna McCauley unveiled the monument.

This monument is one of the few Confederate monuments located at Antietam. There were three Texas

regiments that fought here—the 1st, 4th, and 5th Texas Infantry. All three regiments fought in the Cornfield and suffered terrible casualties. In fact, the 1st Texas lost over 82% men killed and wounded.

The monument is made of sunset red granite, the same stone that was used for the Texas capitol building. The inscription reminds us that "Texas remembers the valor and devotion of her sons who served at Sharpsburg, September 16-17, 1862."



Construction of the monument, unveiling by Miss Maryland, acceptance speech by N.P.S. Director George Hartzog, Jr.

“There are no better teachers for those who come after us than the silent monuments on the battlefields, marking the places where men died for a principle they believed right, whether they wore the blue or the gray uniform.”

Major Wells Sponable, 34th New York Monument dedication

The monuments are numbered north to south—west to east. This list also includes monuments at Fox Gap and Cramptons Gap and are labelled as FG and CG. Also included is the year the monument was dedicated and keep in mind that some units have more than one monument.

UNION

CT, 8th Infantry, 1894	77
CT, 11th Infantry, 1894	88
CT, 14th Infantry, 1894	49
CT, 16th Infantry, 1894	93
DE, 1st Infantry, 1962	51
DE, 2nd Infantry, 1964	58
DE, 3rd Infantry, 1964	27
Indiana State, 1910	12
IN, 3rd Cavalry, 1910	64
IN, 7th Infantry, 1910	1
IN, 14th Infantry, 1910	54
IN, 19th Infantry, 1910	28
IN, 27th Infantry, 1910	19
Maryland State, 1900	42
MD, 2nd Infantry, 1900	86
MD, 3rd Infantry, 1900	46
MD, 5th Infantry, 1900	52
MD, 5th Infantry Co. A & I, 1890	50
MD, 1st Lt. Battery B, 1900	20
MD, Purnell Leg., 1900	41
MD, Battery A Lgt., 1900	36
MA State, 1920	23
MA, 15th Infantry, 1900	30
MA, 21st Infantry, 1898	83
MA, 35th Infantry, 1898	84
New Jersey State, 1903	13
NJ, 1st Brigade, 1903	21, 29, CG
NJ, 13th Infantry, 1903	11, 22, 38
NJ, Hexamer's Battery, 1903	35, 59
New York State, 1919	44
Irish Brigade-63rd, 69th, 88th NY+29th MA, 1997	61
NY, 4th Infantry, 1887	69
NY, 9th Infantry (Hawkin's Zouaves), 1897	75
NY, 20th Infantry, 1910, 1887	45, 68
NY, 34th Infantry, 1902	40
NY, 51st Infantry, 1908	87
NY, 59th Infantry, 1920	37
NY, 84th (14th Brooklyn) Infantry, 1915	15
NY, 104th Infantry, 1917	16
OH, 1st Bat. Lgt., 1903	96
OH, 5th, 7th, 66th Infantry, 1903	43
OH, 8th Infantry, 1903	55
OH, 11th Infantry, 1903	82
OH, 12th Infantry, 1903	94
OH, 23rd Infantry, 1903	91
OH, 28th Infantry, 1903	78
OH, 30th Infantry, 1903	92
OH, 36th Infantry, 1903	74

PA, 3rd Res. Infantry, 1906	5
PA, 4th Res. Infantry, 1906	4
PA, 7th Res. Infantry, 1906	2
PA, 8th Res. Infantry, 1906	6
PA, 12th Cavalry, 1904	7
PA, 45th Infantry, 1904	72
PA, 48th Infantry, 1904	81
PA, 50th Infantry, 1904	71
PA, 51st Infantry, 1904, 1906	79, 85
PA, 90th Infantry, 2004	26
PA, 100th Infantry, 1904	73
PA, 124th Infantry, 1904	10
PA, 125th Infantry, 1904	39
PA, 128th Infantry, 1905	17
PA, 130th Infantry, 1904	53
PA, 132nd Infantry, 1904	56
PA, 137th Infantry, 1904	18
PA, Durrell's Bat. D, 1904	80
Philadelphia Brigade, 1896	31
Old VT Brigade, 1900	48
VT, Co. F 1st U.S.S.S., 1900	70
VT, Co. E & H 2nd U.S.S.S., 1900	14
U.S. Soldier "Old Simon", 1880	67
War Correspondents Memorial Arch, 1896	CG

CONFEDERATE

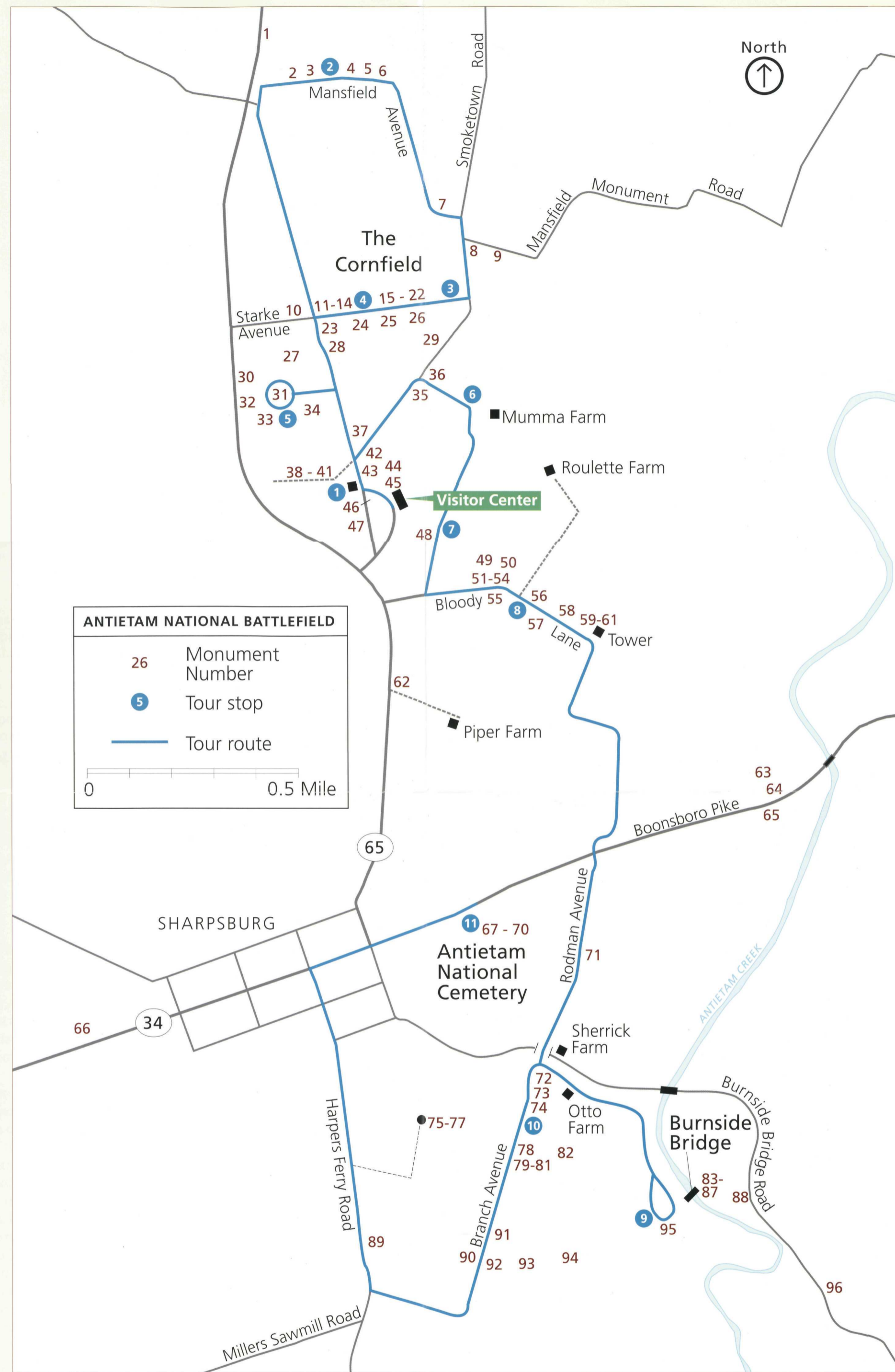
Texas State, 1964	24
Georgia State, 1961	25
MD, Baltimore Battery, 1900	33
MD, 1st, Dements's Battery, 1900	89
Army of N. VA - 6th VA Infantry	62

INDIVIDUALS

Clara Barton, 1962	3
Col. J.H. Childs, 4th PA Cav., 1900	65
BGen S. Garland, 1993	FG
R.E. Lee Statue, 2003	63
Lee HQ, 1936	66
MGen Mansfield, 1900	8
William McKinley, 1903	95
O.T. Reilly, 1927	47
MGen J. Reno, 1889	FG
LtC J. L. Stetson (59th NY), 1919	32

MORTUARY CANNONS

BG Anderson, 1896	57
BG Branch, 1896	90
MG Mansfield, 1896	9
MG Richardson, 1896	60
MG Rodman, 1896	76
BG Starke, 1896	34
CG = Cramptons Gap	
FG = Foxs Gap	



Dedication of the 15th MA Infantry Monument



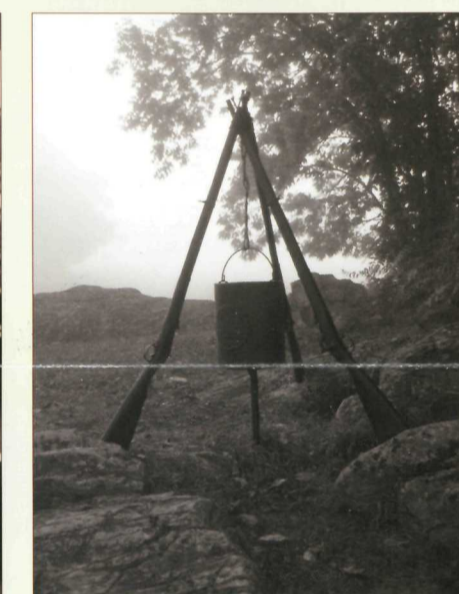
128th PA Infantry Monument



Dedication of the 125th PA Infantry Monument



President Teddy Roosevelt at NJ Monument dedication



90th PA Infantry Monument



Dedication of the 34th NY Infantry Monument

Monumental Artwork

The Antietam monuments are incredible works of art. See if you can find these sculptural elements while you explore the battlefield. The answers/monument numbers are to the right.



39, 43, 44, 87, 30, 42, 67, 61, 17, 95