

The Bugle



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Pennsylvania's Monuments at Antietam

Pennsylvania's Monuments at Antietam Part 1

by Lawrence E. Keener-Farley

On September 17, 1862, the Army of the Potomac met the Army of Northern Virginia along Antietam Creek, just north of the small town of Sharpsburg, Maryland. The two opposing armies hammered away at each other throughout the long day and when the sun set, the field was littered with casualties - the bloodiest day in American history.

In 1903, the Pennsylvania General Assembly allocated \$2,500 each for monuments for thirteen units that fought at Antietam. Earlier legislation had provided for monuments for those units that fought at Gettysburg. For those units that did not fight at Gettysburg, the Antietam Battlefield was an ideal place to erect a monument since it was relatively close to Pennsylvania and fairly easy to visit.

On September 17, 1904, exactly forty-two years after the terrible battle, Pennsylvanians again gathered at the battlefield but this time it was for the peaceful purpose of dedicating those thirteen new monuments to units from the Keystone State.

This is the first of a two part article on Pennsylvania's Monuments at Antietam. It covers the thirteen monuments erected under Act 133 of 1903. Other Pennsylvania units also placed monuments on the Antietam Battlefield, including the Philadelphia Brigade and four regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. These will be covered in the second part of this article in the next issue.

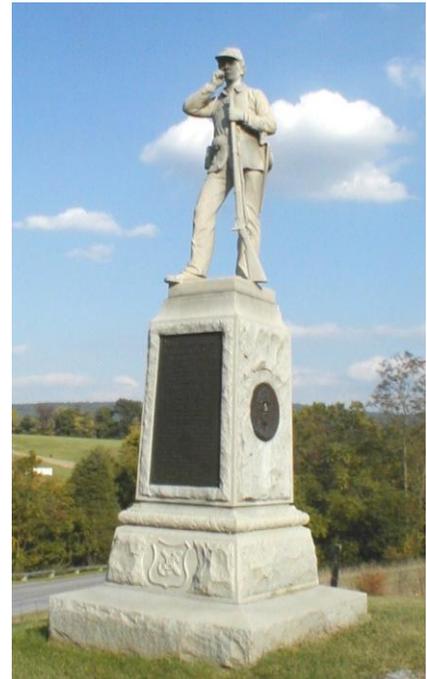
The dedication speeches and monument descriptions were published in *Pennsylvania at Antietam*, a 260-page book printed by the Monument Commission as a final report to the governor on the project.

Each of the monuments in this series features a granite or bronze statue, the subject selected by the regimental association. Some units chose to depict generic soldiers, many in various poses of the manual of arms or loading sequence for the rifle-musket, while others picked specific individuals for commemoration. The monuments list where the men were recruited and a list of battles in which the unit participated. Several also included their casualty figures of killed, wounded and missing.



Each monument in this series has a bronze plaque with the state coat-of-arms and the inscription "Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

Many of the regiments at Antietam placed their corps insignia on their monument even though the insignia was not worn at the time of the battle. Several of the units reenlisted when their initial term expired and became "Veteran" units and proudly included that designation on their monuments.



The 45th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry statue depicts a soldier in the loading position of "Tear Cartridge," where the paper tube is torn open with the teeth to allow the next step in the loading procedure of pouring the gunpowder down the barrel.

The 45th was a three-year regiment organized at Camp Curtin in the Fall of 1861 with men from the counties of Centre, Lancaster, Mifflin, Tioga and Wayne. The regiment was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Corps at the time of Antietam. At about 2PM the regiment joined in the Corps' attack on the Confederate line. After an initially successful movement towards Sharpsburg, A. P. Hill's division of Confederates suddenly came up from Harpers Ferry and blunted the Union advance in the late afternoon. The 45th suffered thirty-eight casualties in the fight.



The 48th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry monument honors Brig. Gen. James Nagle, the first Colonel of the regiment and the commander of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Corps, at Antietam. Nagle's son posed for the statue, wearing his father's uniform so that the details would be correct.

All of the men in the 48th came from Schuylkill County and were organized as a three-year unit at Camp Curtin in September 1861. This was the unit that dug the famous tunnel under the Confederate lines at Petersburg that led to the great explosion and the Battle of the Crater.

The 48th followed the 51st Pennsylvania over Burnside's Bridge and assisted in clearing the Rebels off the hill and then served as skirmishers as the Corps realigned for its advance toward Sharpsburg. The 48th had eight killed, fifty-one wounded and one missing at Antietam.



The 50th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry displays a portrait statue of Brig. Gen. Benjamin Christ, the original Colonel of the regiment. He commanded the regiment during the North Carolina Campaign and moved up to brigade command for 2nd Bull Run and Antietam, and later commanded a division.

The 50th's men came to Camp Curtin in September 1861 from the counties of Berks, Bradford, Lancaster, Luzerne, Schuylkill and Susquehanna.

The 50th was in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Corps and like the other units in the 9th Corps was held up at Burnside's Bridge. Once the bridge was finally crossed, the 50th moved forward in the general attack, suffering eight killed, forty-six wounded and three missing.



The 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry statue shows a soldier as a "Skirmisher," with his musket at shoulder arms, pushing his way through the underbrush, expecting at any moment to uncover the enemy.

Many of the men in the 51st were veterans of the 4th Pennsylvania Infantry, one of the initial 90-day regiments, who reenlisted in the new three-year regiment. The men came from the counties of Montgomery, Northampton, Centre, Lycoming, Snyder and Union.

The 51st was in the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Corps and is best known for its charge across Burnside's Bridge which finally broke through the Confederate lines and allowed the entire 9th Corps to move forward. The regiment lost twenty-one killed and ninety-nine wounded. The regimental association also placed a small marker east of Burnside's Bridge, listing its casualties.



The 100th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry bronze statue is entitled “Challenge” and shows a soldier on picket duty, his hat on the ground, standing at the ready to challenge friend or foe approaching his station. At the base of the monument is the regiment’s nickname, “Roundheads,” a reference to the English and Scotch-Irish heritage of the soldiers.

The 100th was organized at New Castle in August 1861 from men recruited in Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, Mercer, Washington, and Westmoreland counties.

Assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Corps at Antietam. Speaking at the dedication of the monument, the regimental association secretary, J. C. Stevenson, noted, “the regiment acted as skirmishers and met with small loss.” Only seven men were wounded and one reported as missing.



The 124th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry bronze sculpture of “The Infantryman” has a soldier outfitted in a winter overcoat. While most of the statues in this series of monuments are about seven feet tall, this one is slightly larger at eight feet.

The 124th was a nine-month regiment recruited in Chester and Delaware counties and organized at Camp Curtin in August 1862. Their monument inscription notes that they were thrown into battle within six weeks after leaving home.

The 124th was in the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Corps at Antietam. The Corps was ordered to support Hooker’s initial attack and the regiment moved through the cornfield and hit the Confederate lines. As with most units that day, the 124th attacked, fell back when pressed at the flanks and then attacked again.

For a new regiment, it acquitted itself well and suffered five killed, forty-two wounded, and seventeen missing at the end of the day.



The 125th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry shows Color Sergeant George Simpson holding the regiment’s flag and about to draw his sword. Simpson was killed at Antietam leading a charge and was buried in the Pennsylvania Section of the Antietam National Cemetery in grave number 3953. In 1904, the statue was unveiled by his sister, Annie Simpson.

The 125th was a nine-month regiment organized in August 1862 at Camp Curtin with men from Blair, Cambria, and Huntingdon counties. At Antietam it was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Corps and fought Stonewall Jackson’s troops in the West Woods, near the Dunker Church. The regiment suffered heavily, losing fifty-four killed or died of wounds, ninety-one severely wounded, and eighty-four slightly wounded and not reported.



The 128th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry statue is entitled “On the Firing Line” and catches a soldier in the process of raising his musket to take a shot.

Recruited in Berks, Bucks and Lehigh counties, the 128th was organized at Camp Curtin in August 1862 for nine months service.

The 128th was another of the 12th Corps units (1st Brigade, 1st Division) that went through the cornfield and met stiff resistance from the Rebels.

Within a few minutes their Colonel was killed and Lieutenant Colonel wounded and carried from the field. The men stood and traded fire with the enemy but the regiment was finally withdrawn, losing twenty-six killed, eighty-six wounded and six missing in their first fight.



The 130th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry monument shows a determined soldier standing confidently and awaiting the next order, perhaps to advance into the enemy’s lines. The sculpture seems to have two descriptions, the picture caption in *Pennsylvania at Antietam* gives the title as “Rest” while the text describes it as “At Ease.” On the front is a portrait medallion of Col. Henry Zinn, killed at Fredericksburg.

The 130th is another nine-month regiment organized at Camp Curtin with men from Chester, Cumberland, Dauphin, Montgomery and York counties.

The regiment was in the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, of the famed 2nd Corps. After fording Antietam Creek early in the morning, it charged through the Roulette Farm and drove the Confederates back and held their position throughout the day, losing thirty-two killed, fourteen dying of wounds, and one hundred and thirty-two with non-fatal wounds.



The 132nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry statue has the generic title of “The Color Bearer” and commemorates the actions of three men – Lieutenants McDougal and Hitchcock and Corporal Parks - who helped save the regimental flag not at Antietam but at the Battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862. The firing was so hot that part of the flagstaff was shot away and can be seen at the bearer’s foot in this representative statue. The monument also has a portrait medallion of Colonel Richard Oakford, killed at Antietam.

The men came from the counties of Bradford, Carbon, Columbia, Luzerne, Montour, and Wyoming, and were organized at Camp Curtin. Fighting with the 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 2nd Corps, the regiment lost thirty killed, one hundred and fourteen wounded and eight missing.



The 137th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry monument shows a soldier in the first position of “Handle Cartridge,” where he is about to pull a paper cartridge out of the cartridge box on his right hip. The next step is shown on the 45th Pennsylvania’s monument, “Tear Cartridge.”

The 137th was organized at Camp Curtin with men from the counties of Blair, Butler, Clinton, Crawford, Schuylkill, and Wayne.

Assigned to the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, of the 6th Corps, the regiment was held in reserve and saw little action at Antietam. One company supported a battery during the fight and was commended by the brigade commander. After the battle, the regiment was assigned the unenviable task of burying the dead. No casualties are listed on the regiment’s monument for Antietam.

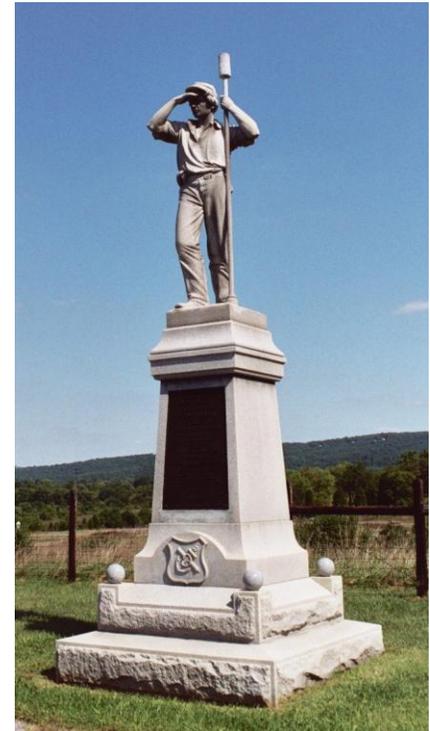


The 12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry statue, entitled “The Cavalryman,” depicts “a sturdy, rugged, rough and ready horseman, every inch a soldier boy with strong American features, ready to dash into the enemies’ lines, or for any hazardous undertaking where duty calls.”

Sadly, the statue’s saber scabbard is broken from the second ring to the drag.

The 12th Cavalry was the 113th regiment in the line of Pennsylvania Volunteers. It was organized in Philadelphia during the winter of 1861-62 with men from fourteen counties spread across the state. They were nicknamed the “Curtin Hussars.”

It was active in skirmishing, scouting, protecting the army’s flanks, and rounding up stragglers during the battles of 2nd Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam.



The Durell’s Battery monument depicts a young artilleryman in his shirtsleeves, holding a sponge rammer, and “Watching Effect of Shot” as the smoke clears after the cannon’s discharge.

Pennsylvania’s Independent Artillery Battery D was under the command of Captain George Durell and following the practice of the time, it was known by his name. The battery was organized at Doylestown in the fall of 1861 with men from Berks and Bucks counties.

At Antietam, the battery supported the charge across Burnside’s Bridge and followed the Corps up the hill and provided artillery to cover the advance. It had three men wounded in the battle.

Our next issue will have a map showing the location of all of Pennsylvania’s monuments at Antietam.

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Pennsylvania's Monuments at Antietam

Part 2

Pennsylvania's Monuments at Antietam Part 2

by Lawrence E. Keener-Farley

This is the second part of an article on Pennsylvania's Monuments at Antietam. Part 1 covered the thirteen monuments erected under Act 133 of 1903. This part looks at the four monuments erected under Act 354 of 1905 and other Pennsylvania monuments placed by individual units.

In legislation authorizing monuments for Pennsylvania regiments at Gettysburg and Antietam, the Pennsylvania General Assembly seems to have neglected four regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

The legislature rectified this oversight by passing an appropriation of \$10,000 for the four units in 1905, along with an additional \$5,000 to provide for appropriate dedication ceremonies, including paying for transportation for the surviving veterans.

Like the earlier thirteen markers, each of the monuments in this series also features a statue, the subject selected by the regimental association. The monuments also list where the men were recruited and a list of battles in which the unit participated, along with casualty figures of killed, wounded and missing at Antietam. Each monument also has a bronze plaque with the state coat-of-arms and the inscription "Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

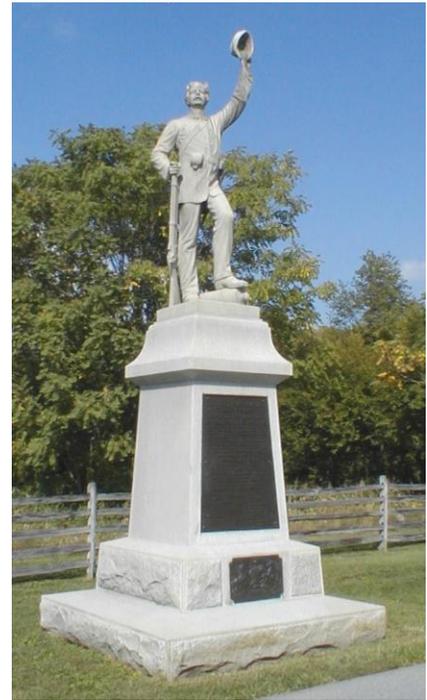
The dedication of the four monuments was held on September 17, 1906, and recorded in the book, *Pennsylvania Reserves at Antietam*.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps was an idea proposed by Gov. Andrew Curtin to provide the state with a local defense force early in the war. It should be remembered that part of Virginia bordered Pennsylvania in 1861 (becoming West Virginia in 1863) and Maryland was of questionable loyalty.

The fifteen regiments of the corps (thirteen infantry, one cavalry, and one artillery) were recruited across the state to serve for up to three years, with the provision that they could be offered to the federal government, if needed. After the disaster at First Bull Run-Manassas, they were needed! With the initial 90-day regiments mustering out of service, the "Reserves" were ready to rush to the nation's defense.

It was decided that the infantry regiments should be grouped together in one division. At Antietam, they formed the 3rd Division of the First Army Corps. Later the "Reserves" would become famous as the 3rd Division of the 5th Army Corps. During the Gettysburg Campaign, the 2nd Brigade of the division did not accompany the army into Pennsylvania, thus they were not included in the legislation authorizing monuments at the Gettysburg Battlefield.

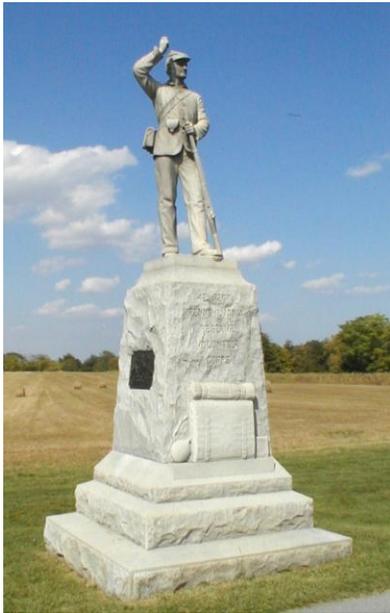
At Antietam, those four regiments formed along the north side of what is now Mansfield Avenue and attacked Hood's Confederates on the other side of the Cornfield in some of the bloodiest fighting of the entire Civil War.



The 3rd Pennsylvania Reserves statue is entitled "Victory" and depicts a "youthful Union Soldier . . . at the end of a hard fought battle, at the moment when the foe is seen to waver and finally retreat . . . his wound is forgotten, and his service has been heroic and honorable."

Unveiled by Mrs. John (Amanda) Dauth, described as "a woman of foremost good works for the advancement of the interest of the comrades of the Civil War, as well as those of Widows and Orphans whose protectors have passed to the great beyond."

The regiment was recruited in the counties of Berks, Bucks, Philadelphia and Wayne and was also designated the 32nd Pennsylvania Volunteers. At Antietam, it lost twelve killed and thirty-four wounded.



The 4th Pennsylvania Reserves statue shows “the well known pose of a veteran of ’61 to ’65, ‘Loading Musket’ and is particularly interesting and valuable in that it faithfully portrays the soldier in the act of ramming home the charge of powder by use of the long steel ramrod.”

On the front of the base of the monument is a carving depicting a knapsack, blanket roll and canteen.

The monument was unveiled by Miss Alexine Nicholas, daughter of Private Alexander Nicholas of Company G, who was also secretary of the Antietam Monument Commission.

Five companies of the regiment, numbered the 33rd of Pennsylvania Volunteers, came from Philadelphia County and one company from each of the counties of Chester, Lycoming, Monroe, Montgomery, and Susquehanna.

Casualties at Antietam totaled five killed and forty-three wounded.



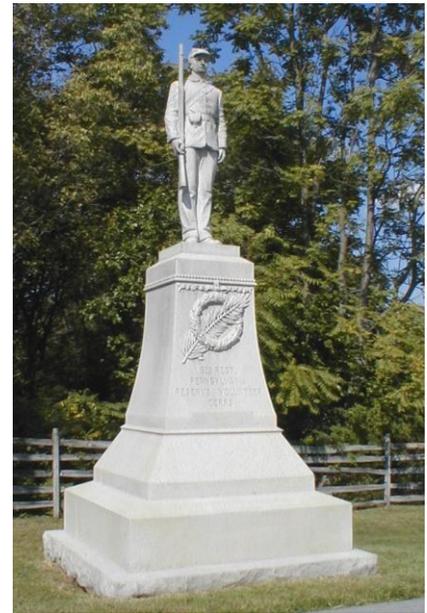
The 7th Pennsylvania Reserves monument “represents the Union Soldier of ’61 and ’65 in the act of ‘Drawing Ramrod,’ one of the details in ‘Loading,’ according to the old tactics of the Civil War.”

The marker was unveiled by Miss Emma Foller, daughter of Sergeant John Foller of Company A.

Companies came from the counties of Philadelphia, Cumberland, Lebanon, Luzerne, Clinton and Perry. Under the dual numbering system of the Reserve Corps, it was also known as the 36th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The regiment lost twelve men killed and sixty wounded at Antietam.

During the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864, the regiment became separated from its brigade and surrounded by Confederates. Rather than be slaughtered, the commander surrendered 272 men. Most ended up in the infamous Andersonville Prisoner of War Camp and were not freed until late in the war.



The 8th Pennsylvania Reserves statue “depicts the Union Soldier of ’61 and ’65 in the position of ‘Carry Arms,’ one of the first positions taught in tactics.” It was the standard marching position during the Civil War rather than the modern right shoulder arms.

The statue was unveiled by Miss Mayette McWilliams, daughter of Private Daniel McWilliams of Company D.

The regiment was recruited in the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Bedford, Clarion, Dauphin, Fayette, Greene, and Washington. It was also called the 38th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The regiment’s loss at Antietam was twelve killed and forty-four wounded. The monument inscription also reports its wartime record as having a total enlistment of 1,062, with 158 killed and died of wounds, 490 wounded, 147 captured and missing, and 68 died of disease and accidents in prison.



The Philadelphia Brigade obelisk in the West Woods was placed by the brigade association in 1896, rather than by an act of the legislature. The 73-foot high monument cost \$15,000 and commemorates the service of the 69th, 71st, 72nd and 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers that formed the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division of the 2nd Army Corps.

Oddly, the four regiments started life as units credited to California. They were recruited in Philadelphia by Senator Edward Baker from Oregon so that the west coast would be represented in the war. After Baker's death at Ball's Bluff, they were reclaimed by Pennsylvania and given regimental numbers in the Pennsylvania line.

At the Battle of Antietam, the Brigade was part of Sedgwick's attack on the West Woods. With little advance reconnaissance, the division ran into stiff resistance and was quickly flanked. Most of the division was routed and some companies did not even have time to deploy and fire a volley. The Philadelphia Brigade lost 545 men in about ten minutes.



The 90th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry was the first Pennsylvania unit to place a memorial on the Antietam Battlefield. The early records are somewhat sketchy but apparently survivors of the 90th placed a tripod of three rifle-muskets, with fixed bayonets and a hanging cook pot, along the south edge of the Cornfield sometime in the 1880s. The "monument" remained in place until the 1930s. It was removed by the park because of concerns of deterioration and possible theft of the original muskets.

In 2004, descendants and friends of the 90th Pennsylvania commissioned sculptor Gary Casteel to make a replacement of the original monument. The new monument was installed in the same location as the original along the Cornfield Avenue. Unlike the original, however, the new monument does not have the fixed bayonets. The cooking pot bears the inscription "Here fought the 90th Penna. (Phila.) Sept. 17, 1862, A Hot Place."

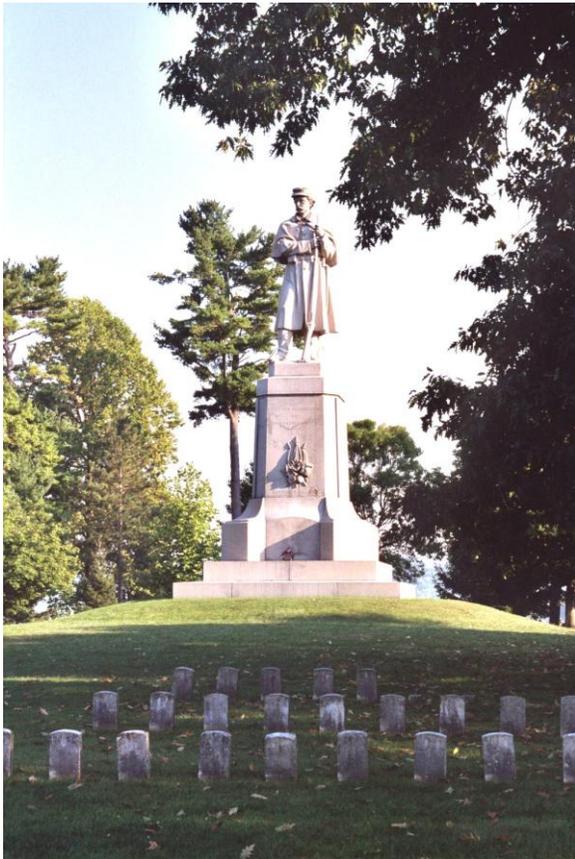


The 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry – Burnside Bridge Marker was placed by the regimental association. The granite monument has a field drum on top and the regiments casualties are listed on the side. The monument was originally placed close to the bridge but was later moved to the other side of the walkway along the Antietam Creek.

The twenty Pennsylvania monuments at Antietam are the largest number from any single state and all were originally placed by the veterans themselves. There are fifty other Union unit monuments, five Confederate markers, nine monuments honoring individuals, and six "Mortuary Cannons," with muzzle down, remembering general officers killed in the battle.

A combined monument placed by the State of Maryland honors its Union and Confederate sons. In the National Cemetery a statue of a "Private Soldier" guards the graves of the fallen.

Antietam National Battlefield Park



The National Cemetery is dominated by the 22½ foot statue of “The Private Soldier” (known as “Old Simon”). He guards the graves of over 4,776 Union dead from the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Monocacy and other Maryland engagements.



The Dunker Church was in the middle of the fighting and used by the Confederates after the battle as a medical station. It was destroyed by a storm in 1921 but rebuilt in 1962, using materials that had survived.



Burnside’s Bridge, known as the Lower Bridge, was defended by a small number of Confederates but they managed to delay the Union advance for hours until the 51st Pennsylvania and 51st New York charged across the bridge and drove the Southerners from the heights on the west side of the Antietam Creek.



The Pry House was the headquarters of Union commander Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan during the battle. Abraham Lincoln visited the house two weeks after the battle. Today it is home to a Field Hospital Museum sponsored by the National Museum of Civil War Medicine of Frederick, Md. Exhibits include a re-creation of an operating theater, interpretive panels and objects relating to the care of wounded and the effects on the civilian population in the area.

For more information about the Antietam National Battlefield and the Battle of Antietam, visit the Park’s website at www.nps.gov/anti/index.htm.

Pennsylvania Units at Antietam

Although there are only twenty-two Pennsylvania units honored by monuments at Antietam (highlighted in blue), seventy-one Pennsylvania units were assigned to the Army of the Potomac at the time of the battle. All of the units are listed below, with their Army Corps, Division and Brigade numbers. Those with monuments are noted with “(Pa.)” if it was erected by the Commonwealth, a “(PB)” if a regiment in the Philadelphia Brigade which placed its own monument, or a “(RA)” if the regimental association placed the marker.

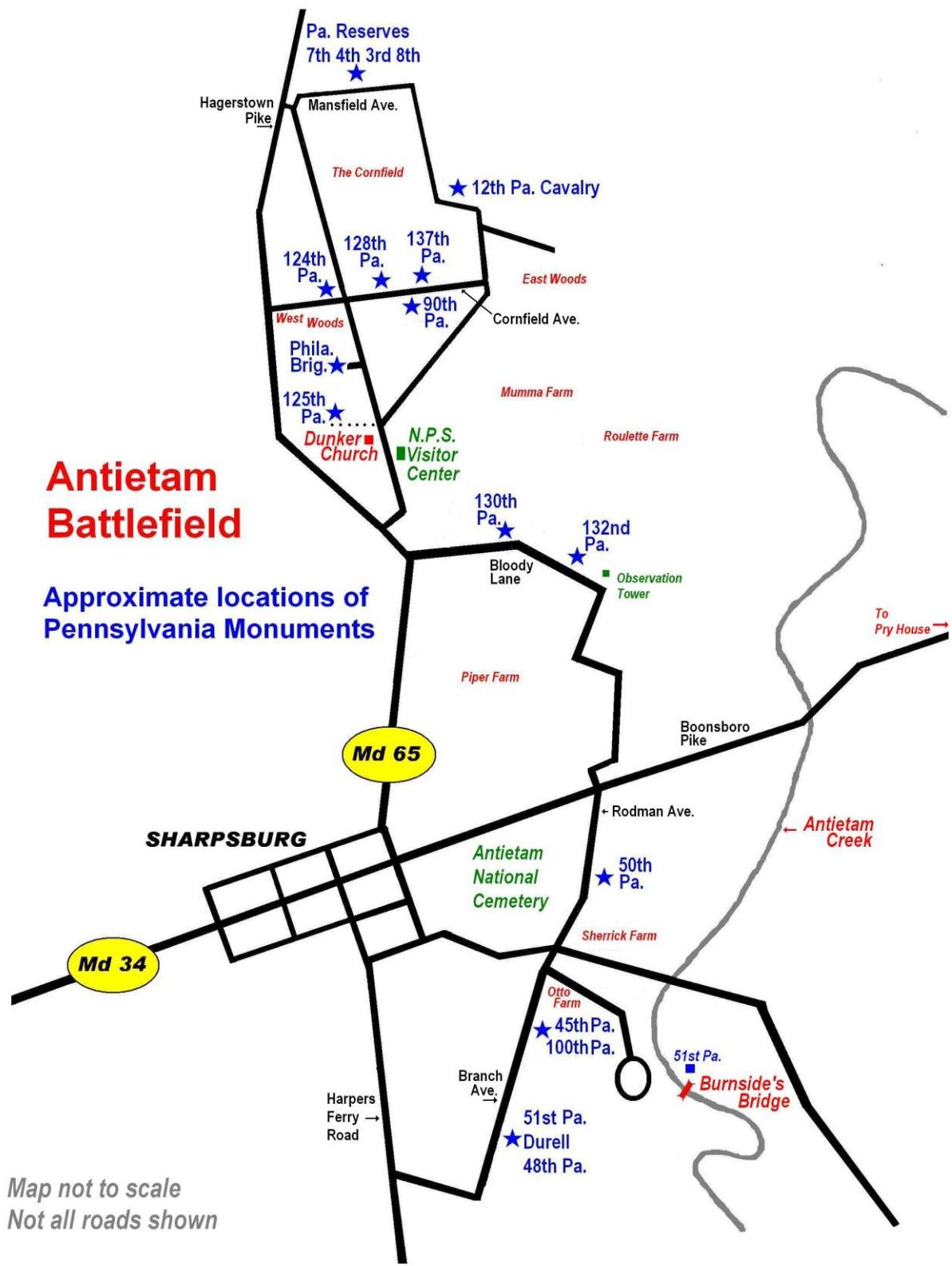
Unit	Corps	Div	Brig	Unit	Corps	Div	Brig
1st Pa. Reserves	1	3	1	98th Pa. Infantry	6	2	2
2nd Pa. Reserves	1	3	1	100th Pa. Infantry (Pa.)	9	1	2
3rd Pa. Reserves (Pa.)	1	3	2	102nd Pa. Infantry	6	2	2
4th Pa. Reserves (Pa.)	1	3	2	106th Pa. Infantry (PB)	2	2	2
5th Pa. Reserves	1	3	1	109th Pa. Infantry	12	2	2
6th Pa. Reserves	1	3	1	111th Pa. Infantry	12	2	2
7th Pa. Reserves (Pa.)	1	3	2	118th Pa. Infantry	5	1	1
8th Pa. Reserves (Pa.)	1	3	2	123rd Pa. Infantry	5	3	2
9th Pa. Reserves	1	3	3	124th Pa. Infantry (Pa.)	12	1	1
10th Pa. Reserves	1	3	3	125th Pa. Infantry (Pa.)	12	1	1
11th Pa. Reserves	1	3	3	126th Pa. Infantry	5	3	1
12th Pa. Reserves	1	3	3	128th Pa. Infantry (Pa.)	12	1	1
13th Pa. Reserves	1	3	1	129th Pa. Infantry	5	3	1
11th Pa. Infantry	1	2	3	130th Pa. Infantry (Pa.)	2	3	2
23rd Pa. Infantry	6	2	3	131st Pa. Infantry	5	3	2
27th Pa. Infantry	6	1	2	132nd Pa. Infantry (Pa.)	2	3	1
28th Pa. Infantry	12	2	1	133rd Pa. Infantry	5	3	2
45th Pa. Infantry (Pa.)	9	1	2	134th Pa. Infantry	5	3	1
46th Pa. Infantry	12	1	1	137th Pa. Infantry (Pa.)	6	2	1
48th Pa. Infantry (Pa.)	9	2	1	139th Pa. Infantry	6	2	2
50th Pa. Infantry (Pa.)	9	1	1	155th Pa. Infantry	5	3	2
51st Pa. Infantry (Pa. & R.A.)	9	2	2	Zouaves d'Afrique	12	1	3
53rd Pa. Infantry	2	1	3	1st Pa. Artillery, Batt. A & B	1	3	
61st Pa. Infantry	6	2	3	1st Pa. Artillery, Batt. C & D	6	2	
62nd Pa. Infantry	5	1	2	1st Pa. Artillery, Batt. F	1	2	
69th Pa. Infantry (PB)	2	2	2	1st Pa. Artillery, Batt. G	1	3	
71st Pa. Infantry (PB)	2	2	2	Pa. Indep. Batt. C	1	2	
72nd Pa. Infantry (PB)	2	2	2	Pa. Indep. Batt. D (Pa.)	9	2	
81st Pa. Infantry	2	1	1	Pa. Independent Batt E & F	12	2	
82nd Pa. Infantry	6	2	3	3d Pa. Cavalry		Cav	5
83rd Pa. Infantry	5	1	3	4th Pa. Cavalry		Cav	3
88th Pa. Infantry	1	2	2	6th Pa. Cavalry		Cav	3
90th Pa. Infantry (RA)	1	2	2	8th Pa. Cavalry		Cav	2
91st Pa. Infantry	5	3	1	12th Pa. Cavalry (Pa.)		Cav	4
93rd Pa. Infantry	6	2	2	15th Pa. Cavalry Detachment		Cav	
96th Pa. Infantry	6	1	2				

Casualties at Antietam (*The U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battle of Antietam*, edited by Jay Luvaas & Harold Nelson, South Mountain Press, Carlisle, Pa., 1987.)

	Killed	Wounded	Missing/Captured	Total
Union	2,010	9,416	1,043	12,469
Confederate	<u>1,567</u>	<u>8,725</u>	<u>not reported</u>	<u>10,292</u>
TOTALS	3,577	18,141	1,043	22,761

Antietam Battlefield

Approximate locations of Pennsylvania Monuments



Map not to scale
Not all roads shown