

# ANTIETAM SHARPSBURG SEP 17, 1862



**SEPTEMBER 17, 2022**

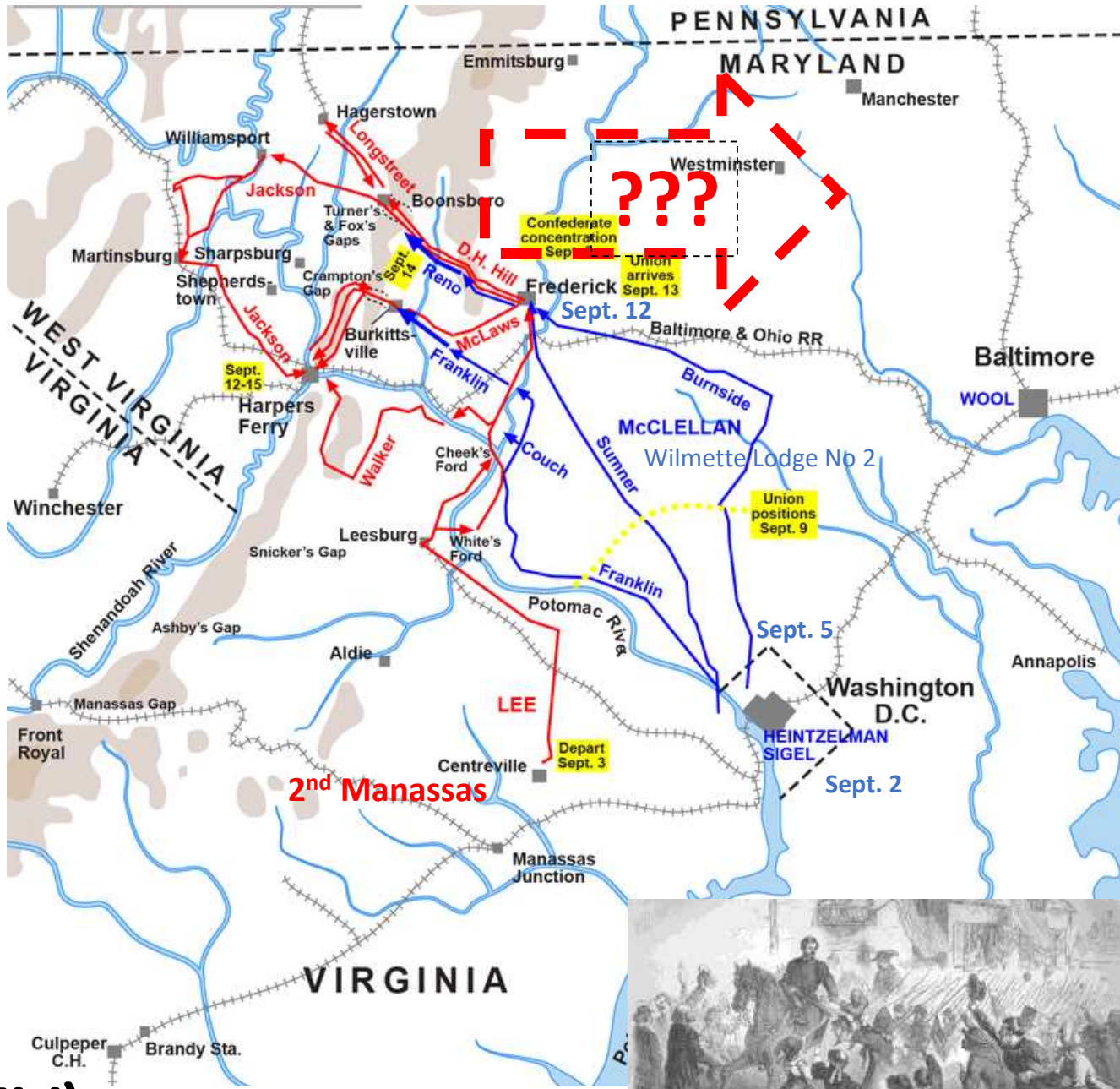








SEP 3, 1862  
LEE MOVES  
NORTH  
(ANTIETAM)  
  
(DID NOT  
DESTROY  
POPE'S ARMY)





SEP 9, 1862  
WRITTEN  
SEP 13, 1862  
TO MCLELLAN



LOST  
ORDER  
NO. 191

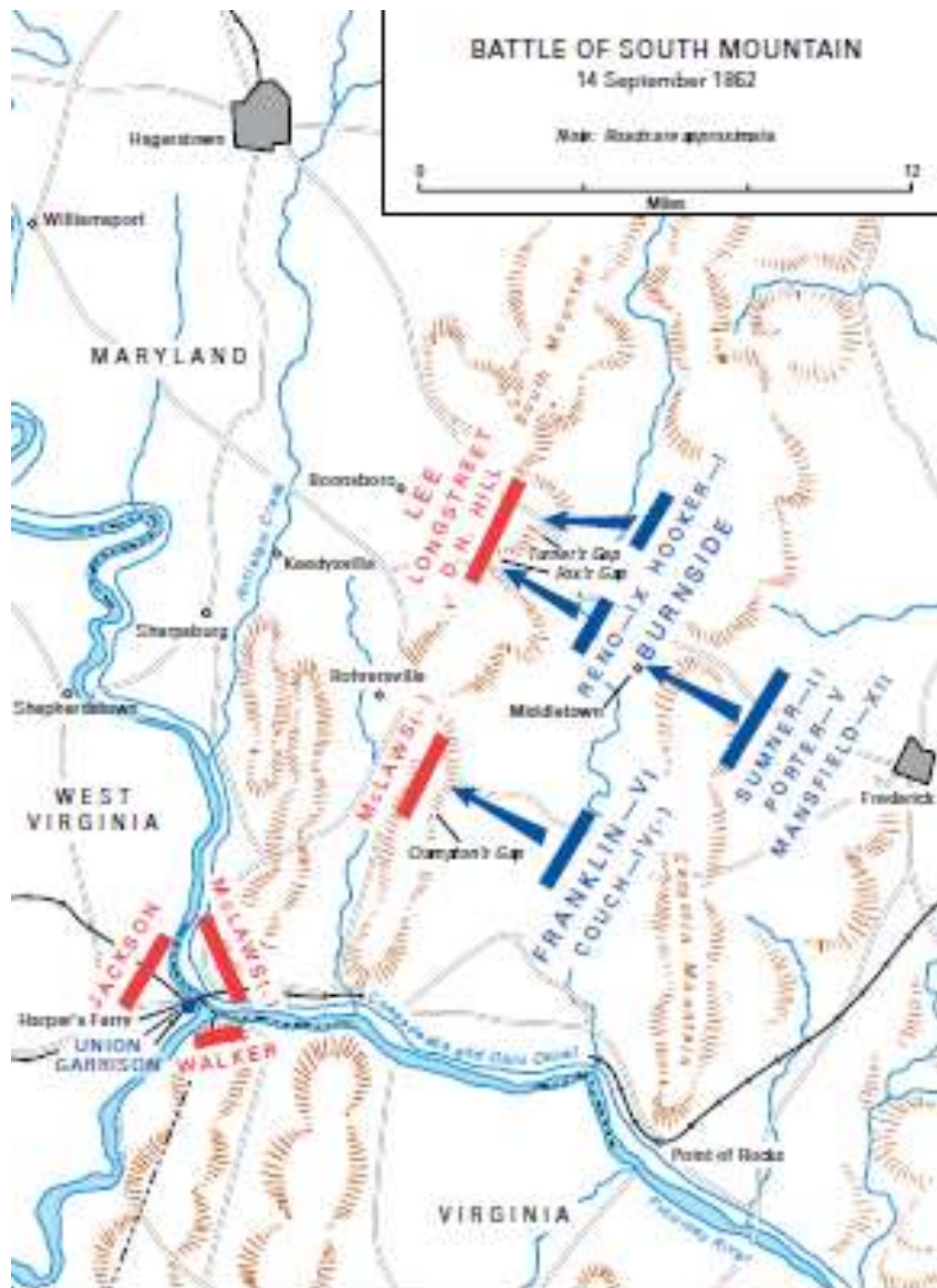


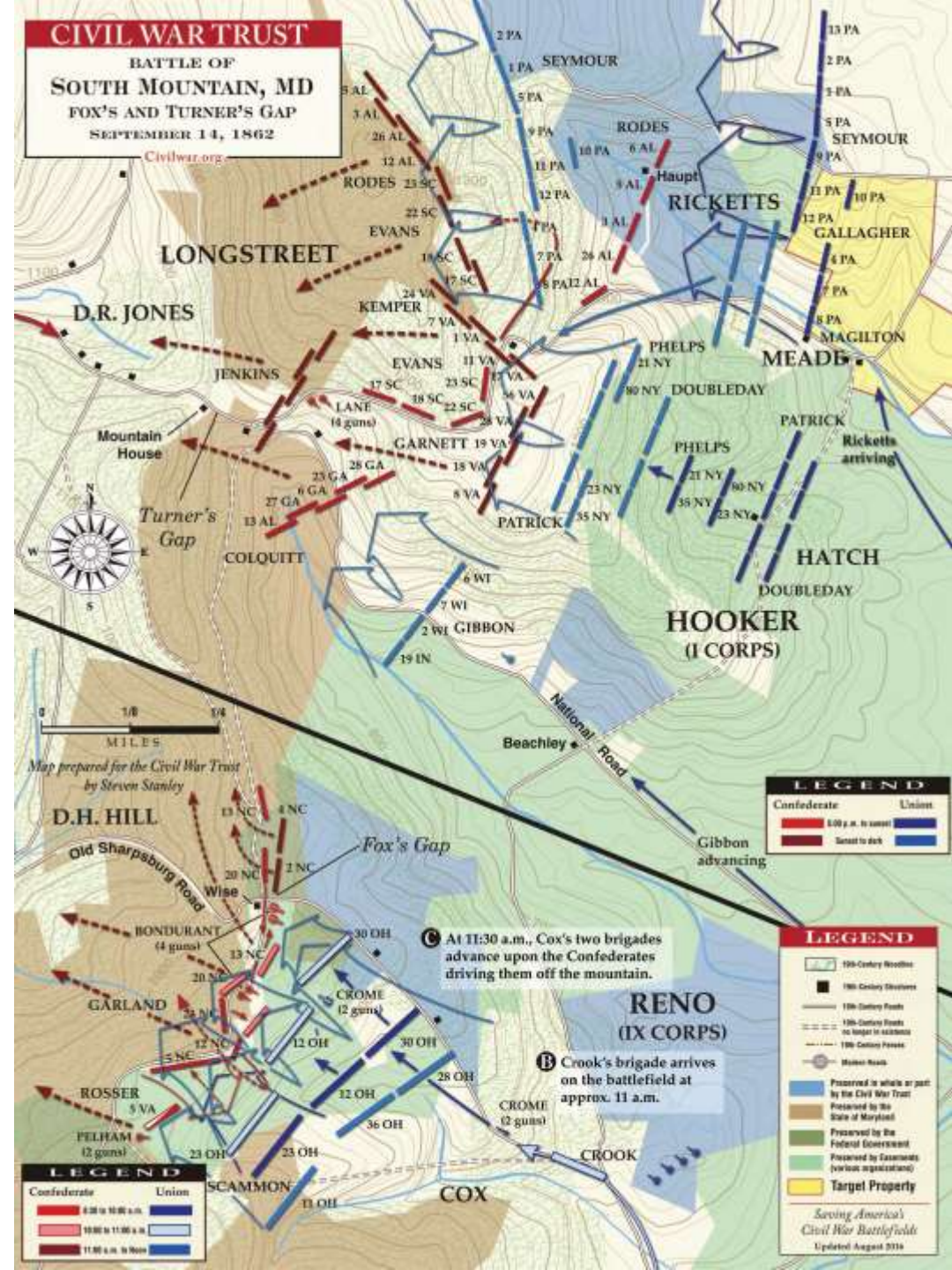




# SEP 14, 1862 SOUTH MOUNTAIN

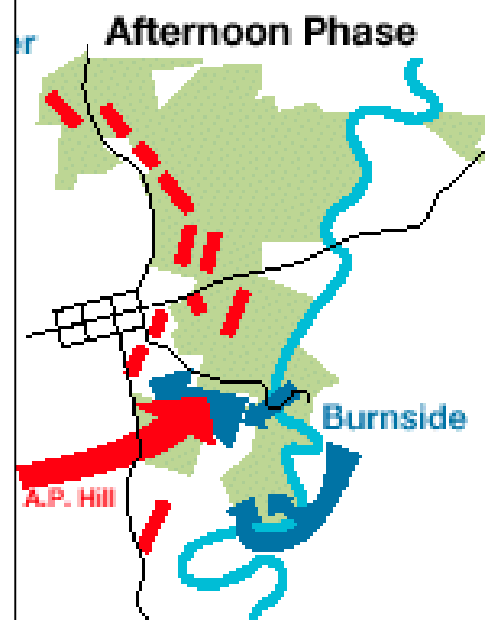
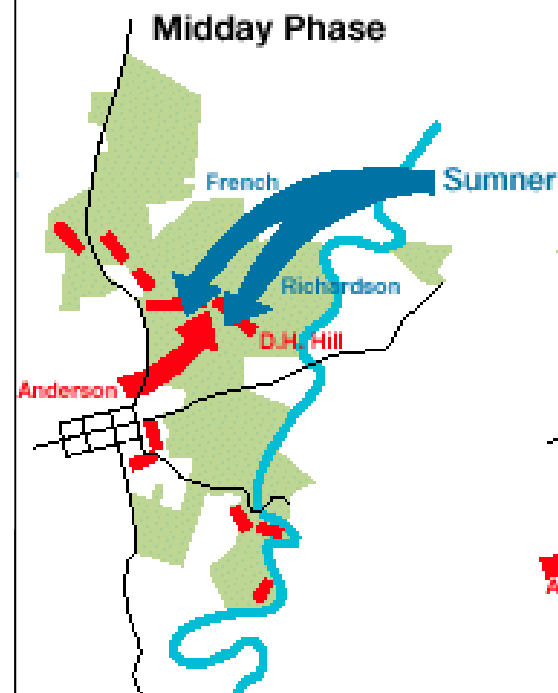
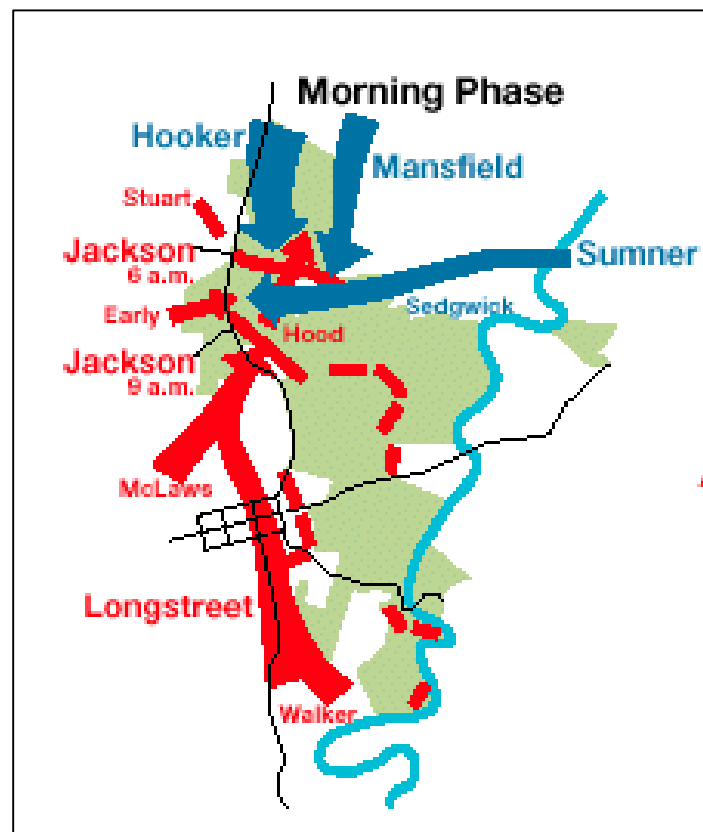
Federal	Confederate
<b>2,325</b> total (443 killed, 1,807 wounded, 75 missing)	<b>2,685</b> total (325 killed, 1,560 wounded, 800 missing)





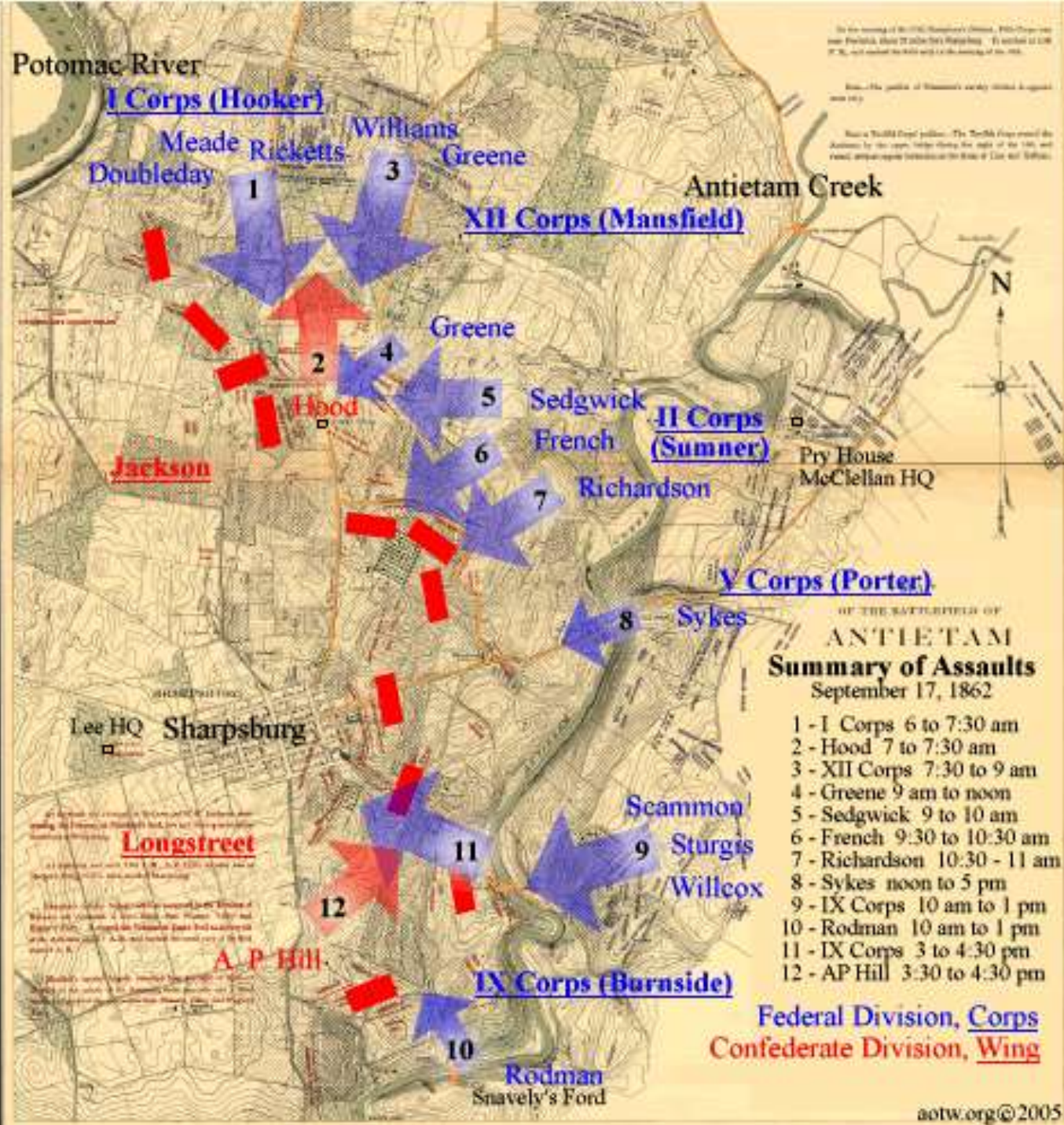


# SEP 17, 1862 ANTIETAM



LOST IN  
1  
DAY  
WHAT  
2<sup>ND</sup>  
MANASSAS  
LOST IN 3









# ANTIETAM

## SEP 17, 2022

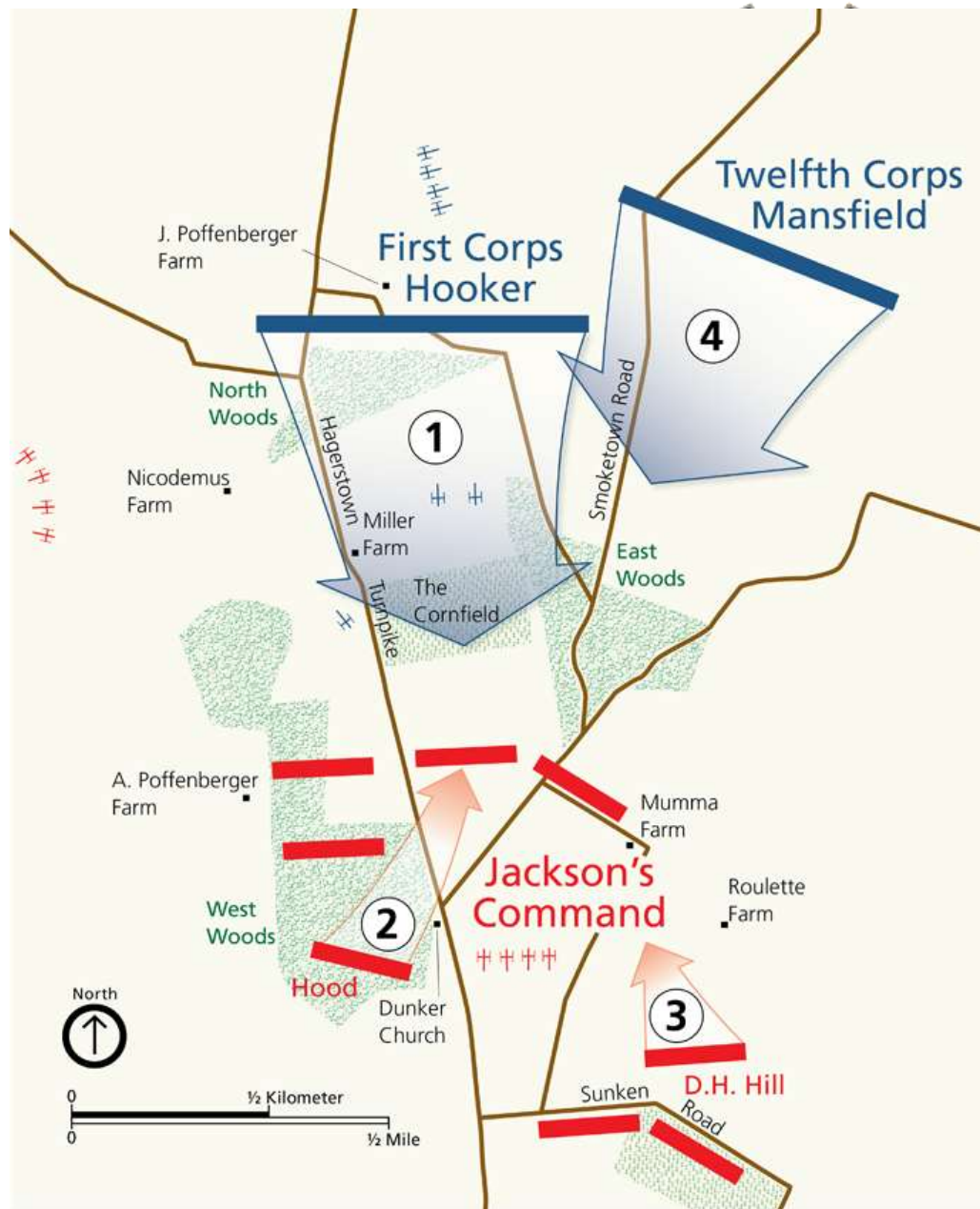




# SEP 17, 1862

## THE CORN FIELD

- (1) At daybreak, Gen. Joseph Hooker's First Corps, approximately 8,000 men, advanced south through the Cornfield where, "the hostile battle lines opened a tremendous fire upon each other." Initially knocked back, Hooker's men regrouped and began to push Gen. Stonewall Jackson's men back as the casualties on both sides quickly escalated.  
 (a) At 7:00 a.m., Gen. John Bell Hood's Confederate Division of approximately 2,000 men was waiting behind the Dunker Church. Jackson called them into battle and, "In less than five minutes we were advancing toward the enemy. In less than fifteen we were sending and receiving death missiles by the bushel." Hood's men drove north, forcing the First Corps back across the Cornfield.
- (3) Gen. Lee ordered troops from Gen. D. H. Hill's command at the Sunken Road to move north into the Cornfield. Some of these regiments attacked all the way to the northern edge of the Cornfield, where they were crushed by the arrival of the Union Twelfth Corps.
- (a) At 8:00 a.m., Gen. Joseph Mansfield's Twelfth Corps, over 7,000 soldiers, arrived and drove back Hood's men and the Confederate reinforcements from the Sunken Road. Gen. Mansfield was mortally wounded and Gen. Alpheus Williams took command of the Corps.
- At about 9:00 a.m. there was a short lull in the action. Most of the Confederates on the north end of the battlefield retreated to the West Woods and almost 8,000 Union and Confederate soldiers had been killed or wounded in and around the Cornfield.





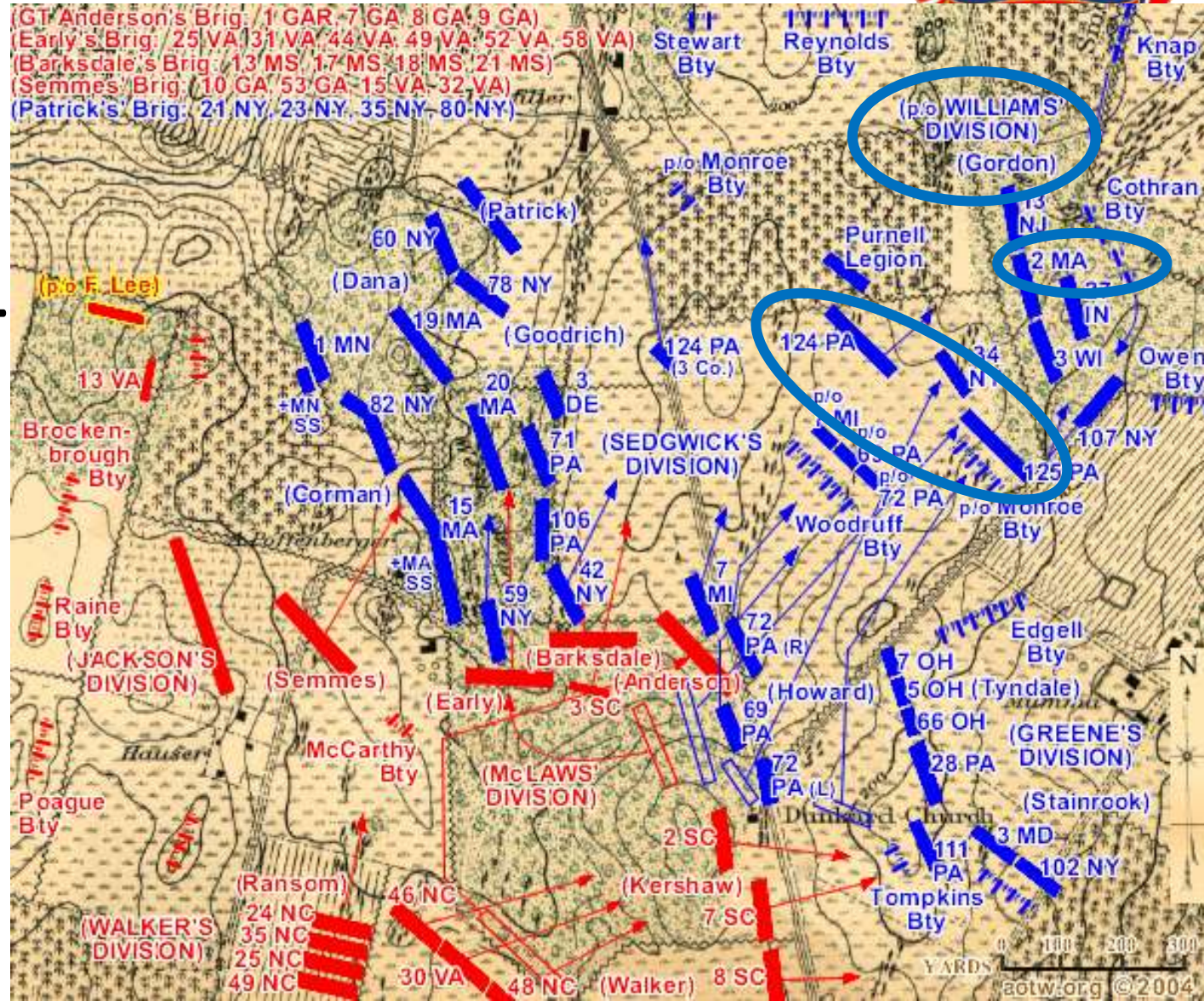
# SEP 17, 1862

## ANTIETAM



BG SAMUEL  
W.  
CRAWFORD  
ORIENT 51  
KANSAS

0730-0900







SEP 17, 1862



AMERICA'S DEADLIEST DAY



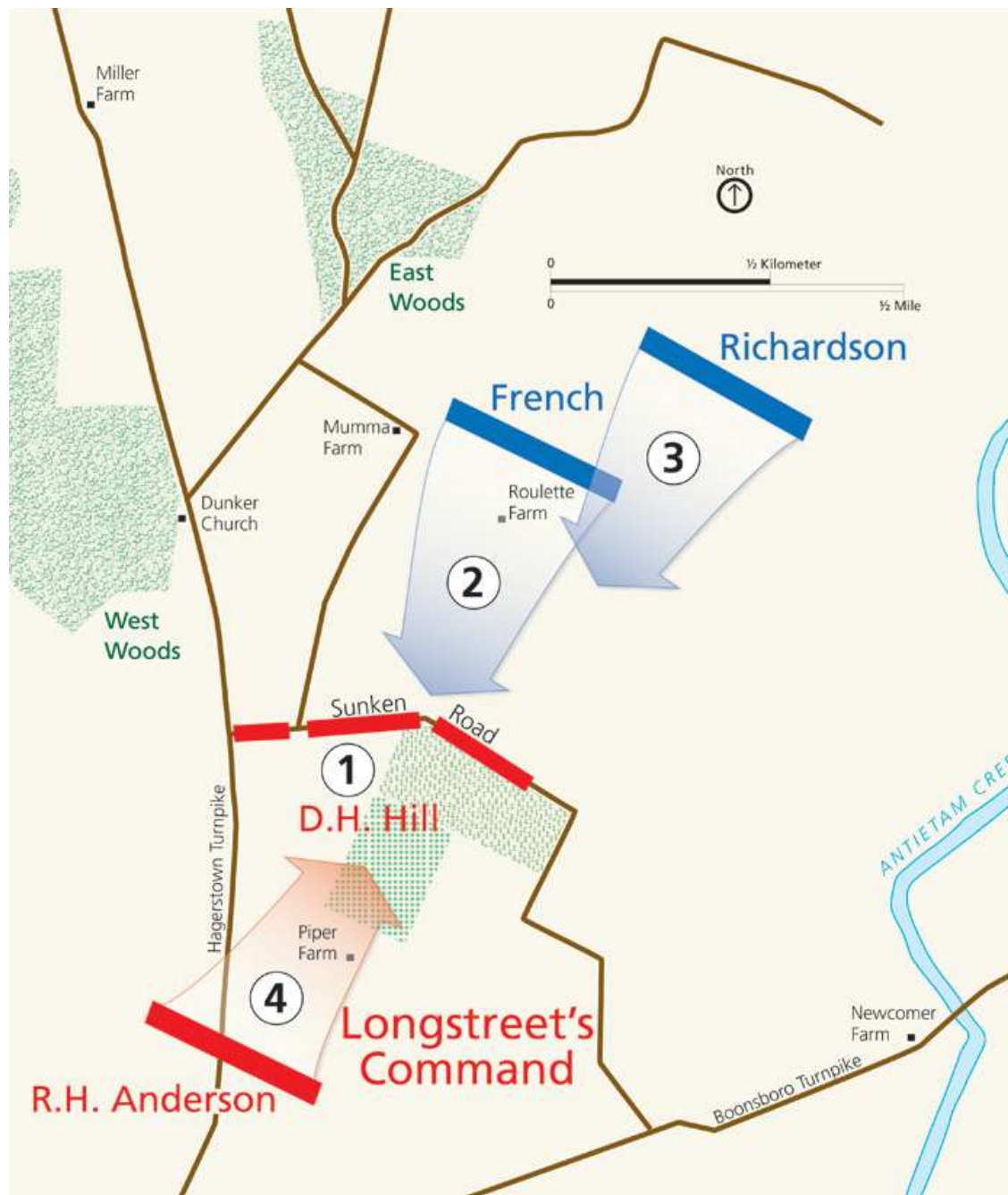




SEP 17, 1862

# SUNKEN ROAD BLOODY LANE

- **(1)** Within the first few hours of the battle, Gen. D. H. Hill sent more than half of his 5,000 soldiers to reinforce the northern end of the Confederate line. Of the two brigades that remained in the lane, one was commanded by Gen. Robert Rodes and the other by Gen. G.B. Anderson. Combined, they numbered about 2,200 men.
- **(2)** The first Federal soldiers to attack the Sunken Road were Gen. William H. French's troops. At approximately 9:30 a.m., these men crested the ridges just in front of the Sunken Road, and the bloody work began. French had close to 5,000 men under his command.
- **(3)** About 10:30 a.m. Gen. Israel Richardson's division, led by the famous Irish Brigade, advanced and added over 4,000 soldiers to a Union attack where "the missiles of death were flying so thickly."
- **(4)** Some 3,800 Confederate reinforcements, under Gen. Richard H. Anderson, attempted to strengthen the line in the road, but were unsuccessful. Near 1:00 p.m., Richardson's men broke through and captured the Sunken Road. As the Confederates retreated, one soldier remembered that "the minnie balls, shot and shell rained upon us from every direction except the rear."



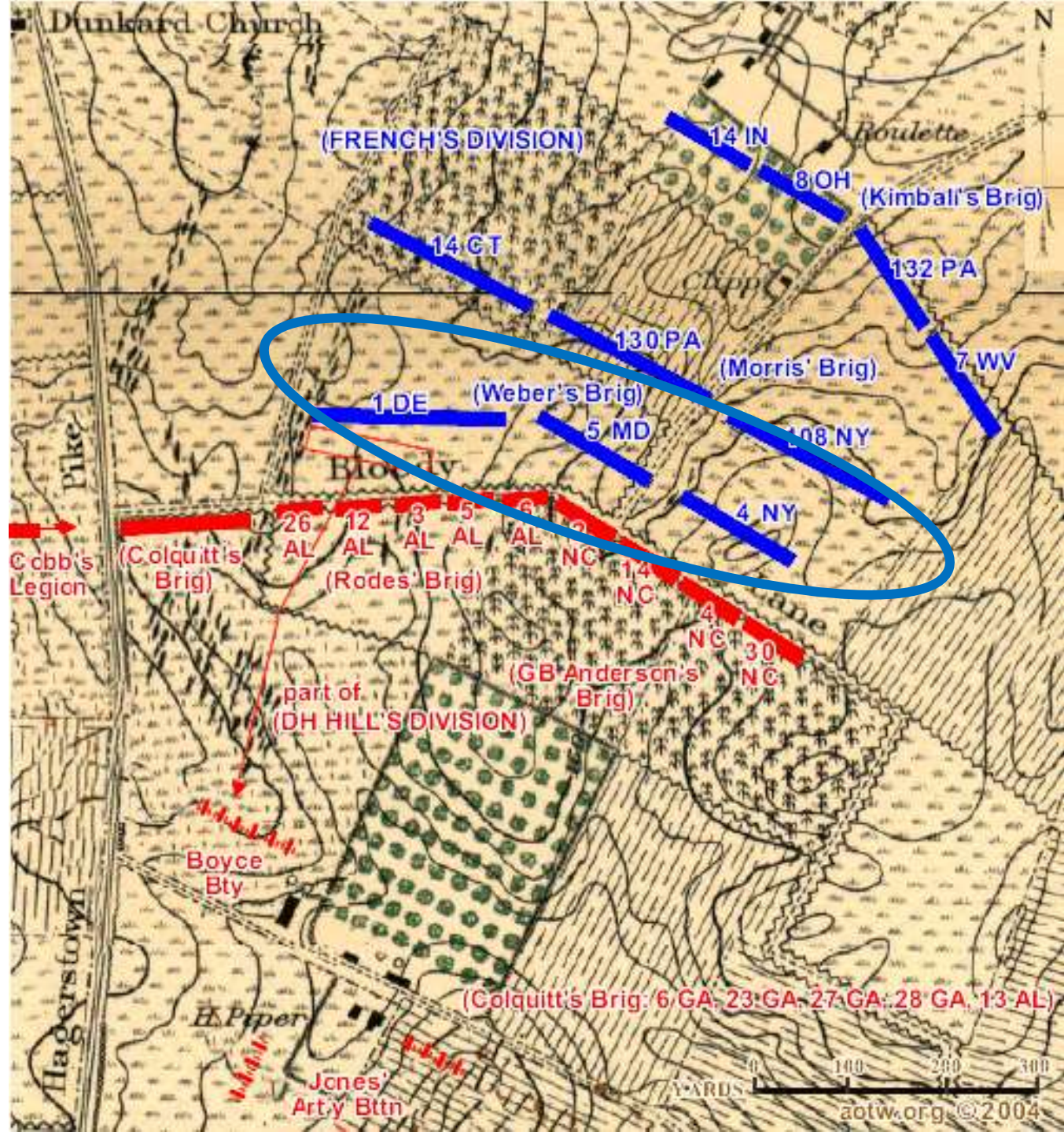




SEP 17,  
1862

BG MAX  
WEBER  
TRINITY 12,  
NY

1030-1100

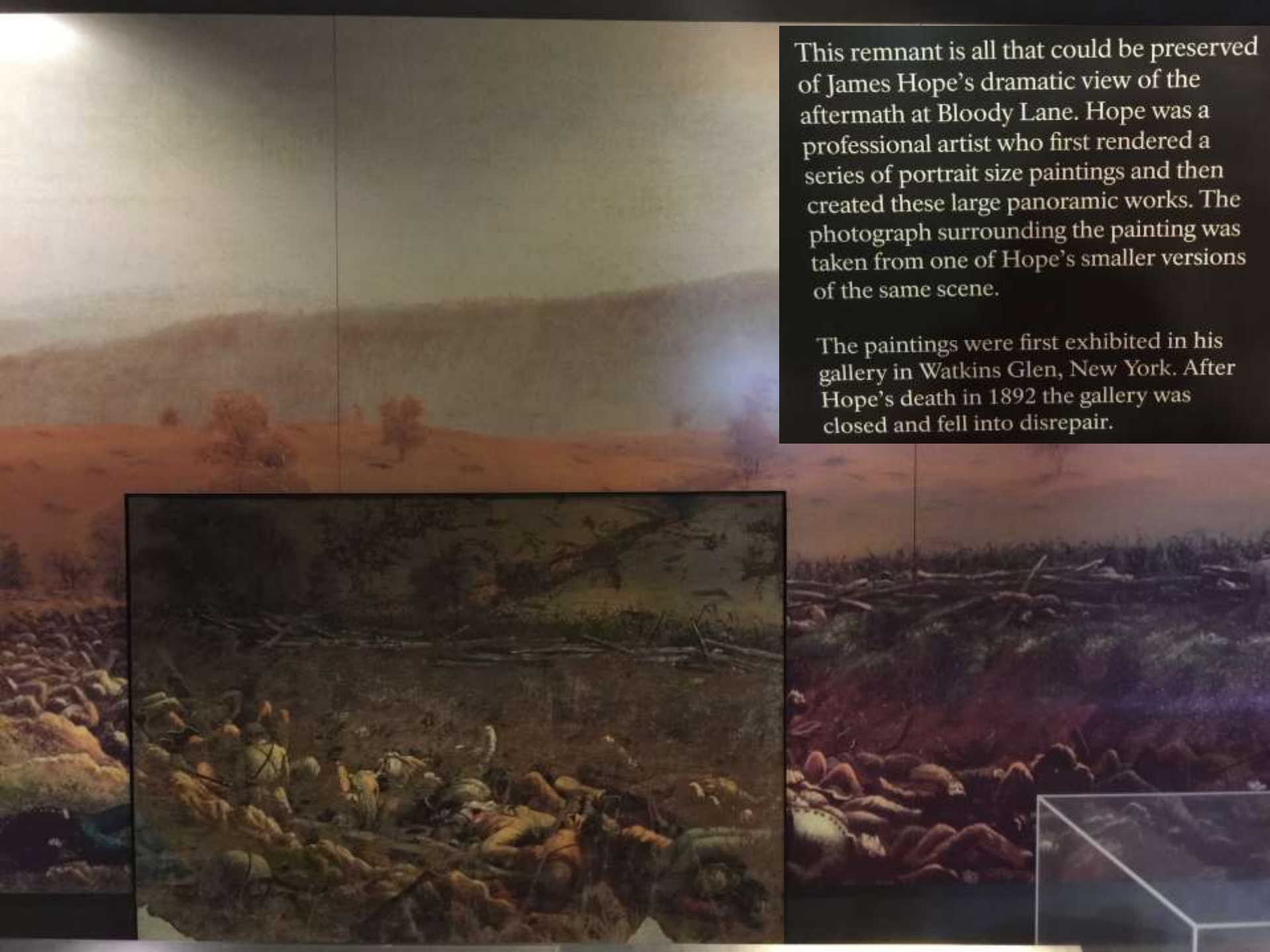






# SUNKEN ROAD





This remnant is all that could be preserved of James Hope's dramatic view of the aftermath at Bloody Lane. Hope was a professional artist who first rendered a series of portrait size paintings and then created these large panoramic works. The photograph surrounding the painting was taken from one of Hope's smaller versions of the same scene.

The paintings were first exhibited in his gallery in Watkins Glen, New York. After Hope's death in 1892 the gallery was closed and fell into disrepair.



# Repulsed Again and Again

Gen. David R. Jones, Longstreet's Command

① Throughout the early hours of the battle, Confederate Gen. Lee moved soldiers from this part of his line north toward the Cornfield and the West Woods. This shift resulted in one division, numbering about 3,000 men and commanded by Gen. David R. Jones, holding the southern end of Lee's line.

② Fewer than 500 Confederate troops, commanded by Gen. Robert Toombs, lined Antietam Creek from this point southward to Snavelly Ford. Col. Henry Benning commanded the men that were here guarding the bridge. A Union soldier, who attempted to cross the span, remembered that the Confederates "were snugly ensconced in their rude but substantial breastworks, in quarry holes, behind high ranks of cordwood, logs, stone piles, etc."

③ At about 9:30 a.m., the first of three major Federal assaults to take the bridge moved forward. The first attack, Toombs reported, "was repulsed with great slaughter and at regular intervals... other attempts of the same kind, all of which were gallantly met and successfully repulsed..." After defending the area for over three hours, the Confederates began to run low on ammunition.

④ A Union division, commanded by Gen. Isaac P. Rodman, moved downstream in an attempt to ford the Antietam. The combination of Rodman's troops crossing Snavelly Ford on their flank, depleted ammunition, and a

third Federal assault toward the bridge, eventually forced Toomb's men from their overlook. At about 1:00 p.m. the Confederates pulled back toward the Harpers Ferry Road to await the final Union attack.



## Burnside Bridge

0930-1300



## A Crucial Crossing, a General's Namesake, a Battlefield Icon

Known at the time of the battle as the Rohrbach or Lower Bridge, this picturesque crossing over Antietam Creek was built in 1836 to connect Sharpsburg with Rohrerstown, the next town to the south. It was actively used for traffic until 1966 when a bypass enabled the bridge to be restored to its 1862 appearance.

For more than three hours on September 17, 1862, Confederate Gen. Robert Toombs and fewer than 500 Georgia soldiers manned this imposing position against three Federal assaults made by Gen. Ambrose Burnside's much larger Ninth Corps. Confederate General James Longstreet wrote of the action, "Gen. Toombs held the bridge and defended it most gallantly, driving back repeated attacks, and only yielded it after the force brought against him became overwhelming and threatened his flank and rear."

About 1:00 p.m., with Union soldiers crossing downstream and another attack made on the bridge, Toombs and his men had to retreat. However, the strong delaying action provided much needed time to allow Gen. A.P. Hill's Confederate soldiers, marching from Harpers Ferry, to arrive on the field.



Gen. Ambrose Burnside and a historic image of the bridge that, once the battle, bears his name.



Kerry & Allison lithograph from 1888.



Postcard from the 1930s.



Cars used the bridge and road for travel and parking in the 1940s and 1960s.



Family visit in the early 1960s.



Many floods, but the bridge survives.



A fifty-cent piece created by the U.S. Mint to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the battle.



Today the bridge has been restored and preserved for future generations.







# PANARAMA DISPLAYS IN VISITORS CENTER



**Gen. George McClellan**, Union commander, made his only visit to the battlefield that day at about 2:00 p.m.

**South Mountain** was the scene of heavy fighting three days before the battle of Antietam.



Northeast

East

Southeast

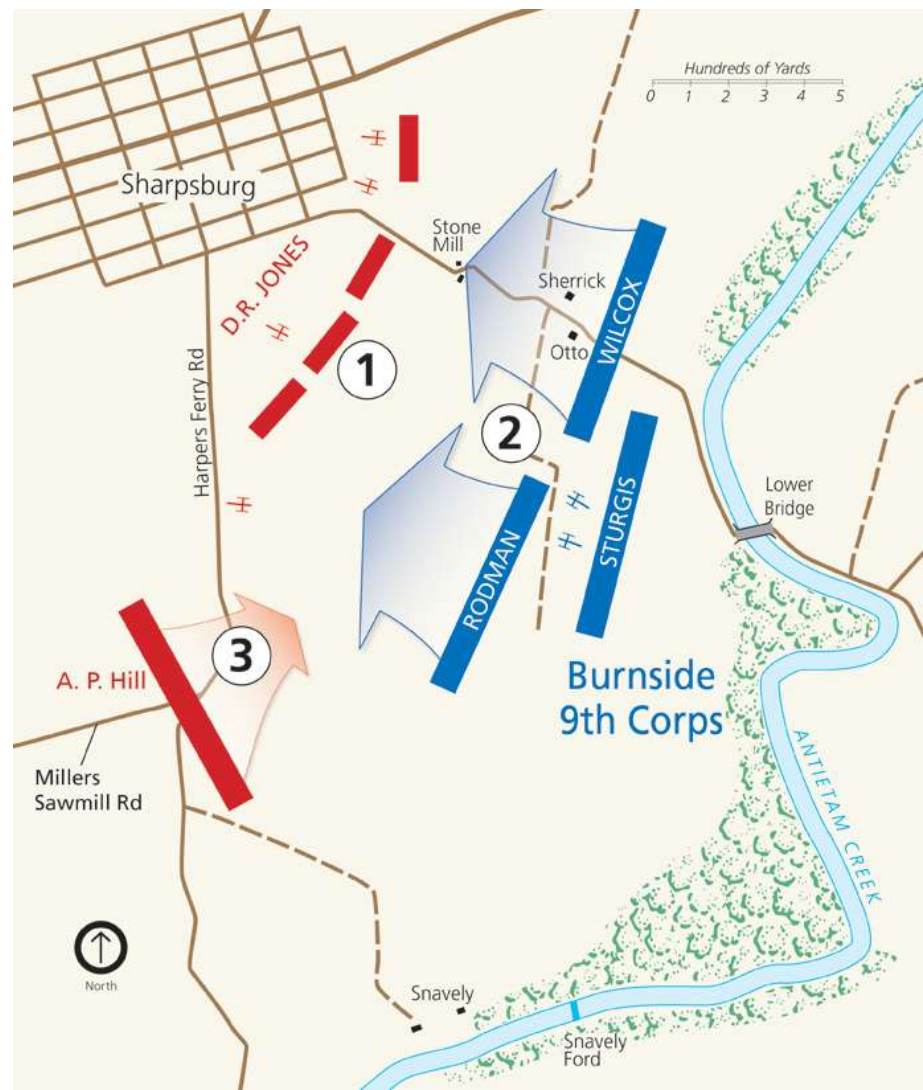




# SEP 17, 1862 FINAL ATTACK

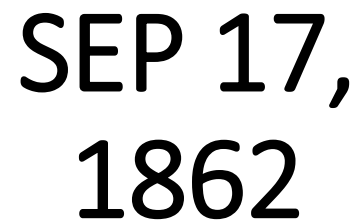


- **(1)** After defending the Lower (Burnside) Bridge, the Confederates fell back to the high ground east of Sharpsburg. When the final Union attack started, there were more than 2,000 Confederate soldiers and more than forty cannon stretching from Sharpsburg south toward Millers Sawmill Road.
- **(2)** Over 8,000 Federal troops, commanded by Gen. Ambrose Burnside, formed on the ridge 300 yards to the east. At 3:00 p.m. the attack began. A few regiments from Gen. Isaac Rodman's division advanced to the high ground 400 yards to the west. Col. Harrison Fairchild declared, "We charged over the fence, dislodging them and driving them from their positions down the hill toward the village."
- **(3)** When it appeared that the Federals had finally gotten the better of Lee's army, Confederate Gen. A.P. Hill and his men arrived from Harpers Ferry. Striking Burnside's left flank, Hill remembered that his soldiers "were not in a moment too soon," and how with a "yell of defiance" and "destructive volleys" they "drove them back pell-mell...the tide of the enemy surged back, and, breaking in confusion, passed out of site."
- Burnside's men fell back. That evening over 23,000 Union and Confederate wounded and dead covered the fields around Sharpsburg. Both armies maintained almost the same positions as they did when the day began. Neither Lee nor McClellan would renew the battle the next day. On the evening of September 18, Lee started his retreat across the Potomac River and back to Virginia.



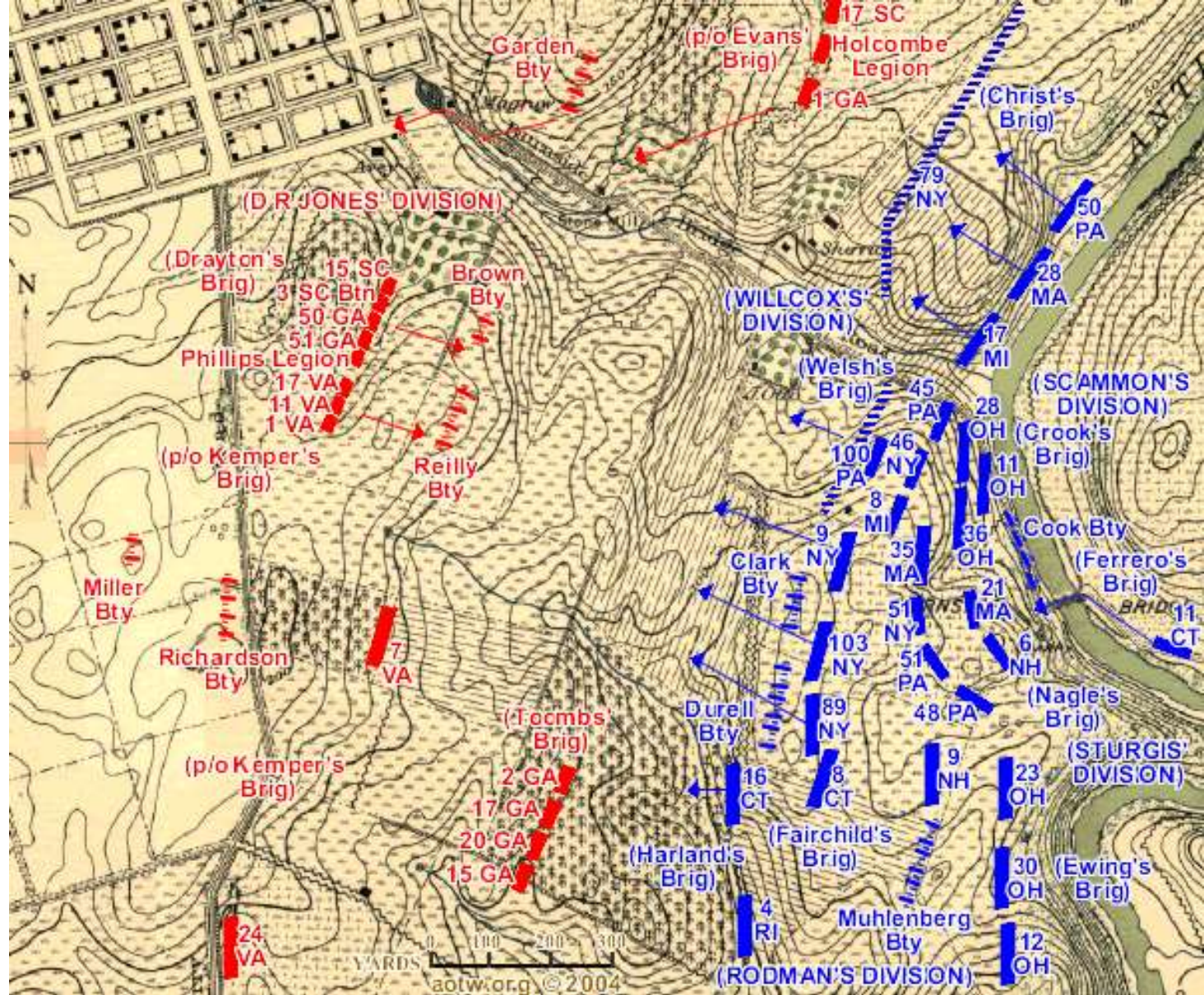




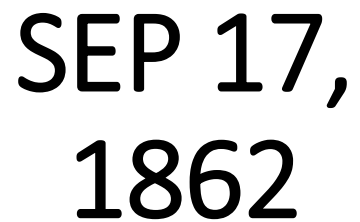


# FINAL ATTACK

# 1500-1630

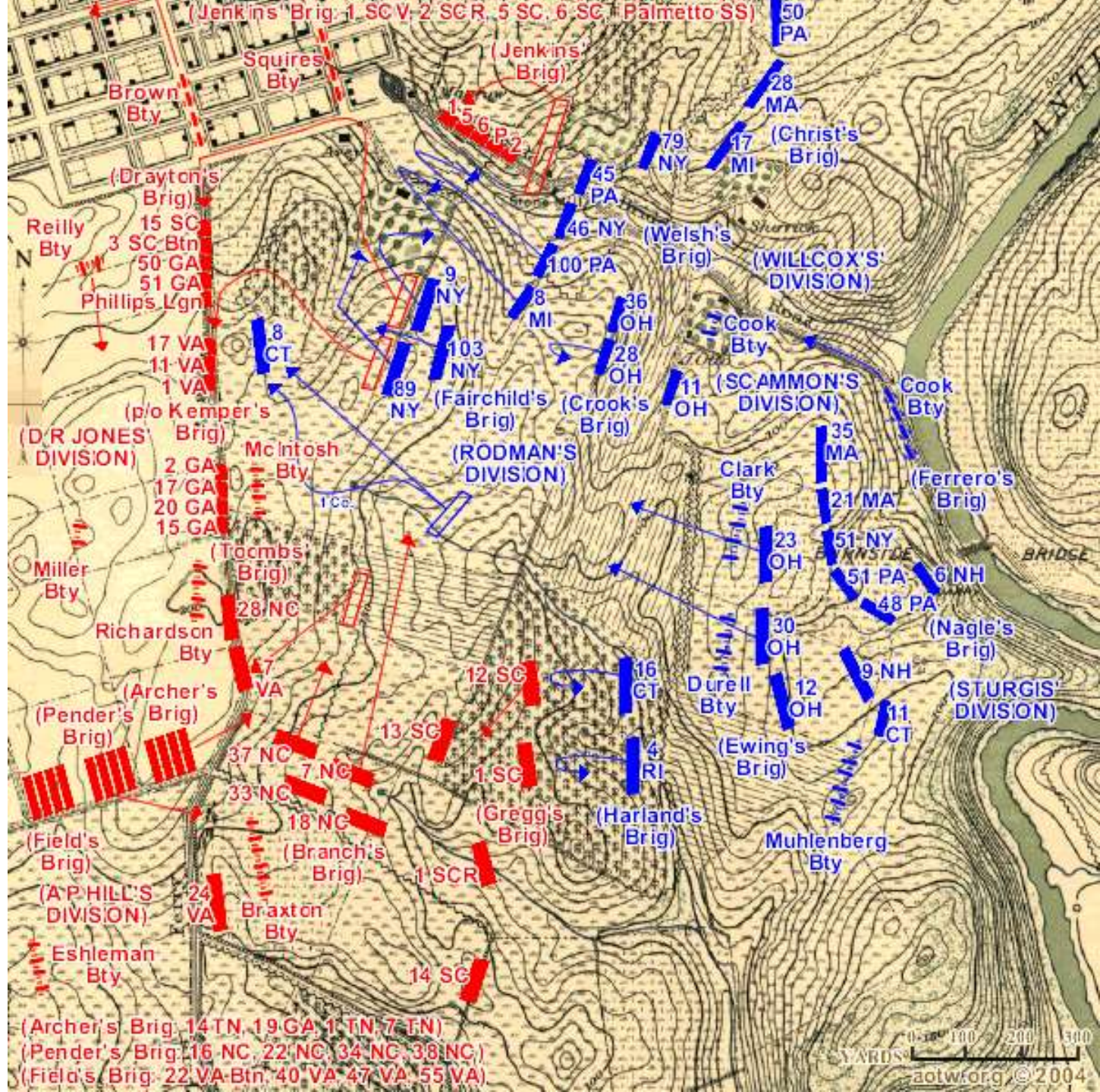






# FINAL ATTACK

# 1530-DARK







# SEP 17, 1862



## AMERICA'S DEADLIEST DAY

	Federal Troops Engaged	Federal Casualties	Confederate Troops Engaged	Confederate Casualties
<b>Morning</b>				
Cornfield	17,000	4,350	11,800	4,200
West Woods	5,400	2,200	9,000	1,850
<b>Midday</b>				
Sunken Road	9,700	2,900	6,500	2,600
<b>Afternoon</b>				
Burnside Bridge	4,270	500	500	120
Final Attack	9,550	1,850	5,500	1,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>10,300</b>



SEP 17, 1862

# AMERICA'S DEADLIEST DAY



3,600+ Dead , 5,000 +

19,000+ Wounded / Captured / Missing,  
20k+wounded, 3k+ missing

Approximately 100,000 soldiers fought in this battle,  
and of that over 23,000 were killed. Within 12 hours  
almost 1/4 of the troops who entered the battle  
were dead.



# SEP 17, 1862

## ANTIETAM



**BG JOHN B. GORDON**

**BG JOSEPH B. KERSHAW**

**BG JAMES L. KEMPER**

**BG LEWIS ARMISTEAD**

**BG ROBERT TOOMBS**

**BG THOMAS COBB**

**BG GEORGE ANDERSON**

**BG GEORGE E. PICKETT**

**MG GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN**

**BG WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK**

**BG SOLOMON MEREDITH**

**BG GEORGE HENRY GORDON**

**BG MAX WEBER**

**BG SAMUEL CRAWFORD**

**COL JOSEPH E. KNIPE**

**COL JOSHUA CHAMBERLAIN**



*XII Corps (Union Army)*  
 MG Joseph K. Mansfield (mw)  
 BG Alpheus S. Williams



Division	Brigade	Regiments and Others
First Division BG <u>Alpheus S. Williams</u> BG Samuel W. Crawford (w)★ BG George H. Gordon ★	1st Brigade <sup>[25]</sup> BG <u>Samuel W. Crawford</u> Col <u>Joseph F. Knipe</u> ★★	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•<u>10th Maine</u>: Col <u>George L. Beal</u> (w)</li> <li>•<u>28th New York</u>: Cpt William H. H. Mapes</li> <li>•<u>46th Pennsylvania</u>: Col Joseph F. Knipe, Ltc James L. Selfridge</li> <li>•<u>124th Pennsylvania</u>: Col Joseph W. Hawley (w), Maj Isaac L. Haldeman</li> <li>•<u>125th Pennsylvania</u>: Col <u>Jacob C. Higgins</u></li> <li>•<u>128th Pennsylvania</u>: Col Samuel Croasdale (k), Ltc William W. Hammersly (w), Maj Joel B. Wanner</li> </ul>
	3rd Brigade BG <u>George H. Gordon</u> ★ Col <u>Thomas H. Ruger</u> (w)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•<u>27th Indiana</u>: Col Silas Colgrove</li> <li>•<u>2nd Massachusetts</u>: Col <u>George L. Andrews</u></li> <li>•<u>13th New Jersey</u>: Col <u>Ezra A. Carman</u></li> <li>•<u>107th New York</u>: Col <u>Robert B. Van Valkenburg</u></li> <li>•Pennsylvania Zouaves d'Afrique<sup>[26]</sup></li> <li>•<u>3rd Wisconsin</u>: Col <u>Thomas H. Ruger</u></li> </ul> 



# VIRGINIA MILITARY LODGES AT ANTIETAM



8<sup>th</sup> Va Inf / Pickett's Bde (Garnett)/ DR Jones Div / Longstreets Corps  
14<sup>th</sup> Va Inf Armistead's Bde(w) / Anderson's Div / Longstreets Corps  
17<sup>th</sup> Va Inf / Kemper's Bde/ DR Jones Div / Longstreets Corps  
18<sup>th</sup> Va Inf / Pickett's Bde (Garnett)/ DR Jones Div / Longstreets Corps  
19<sup>th</sup> Va Inf / Pickett's Bde (Garnett)/ DR Jones Div / Longstreets Corps  
26<sup>th</sup> Va Inf / Pickett's Bde (Garnett)/ DR Jones Div / Longstreets Corps  
28<sup>th</sup> Va Inf / Pickett's Bde (Garnett)/ DR Jones Div / Longstreets Corps  
6<sup>th</sup> NC Inf / Whiting's Bde/ Hoods Div / Longstreets Corps  
4<sup>th</sup> Al Inf / Whiting's Bde/ Hoods Div / Longstreets Corps  
2<sup>nd</sup> Miss Inf / Whiting's Bde/ Hoods Div / Longstreets Corps  
11<sup>th</sup> Miss Inf / Whiting's Bde/ Hoods Div / Longstreets Corps  
Widner's Bde (Jackson's) / Jackson's Div (JR Jones) Jacksons Corps  
    2<sup>nd</sup> ,4<sup>th</sup> ,5<sup>th</sup> ,27<sup>th</sup> ,33<sup>rd</sup> Va Inf  
4<sup>th</sup> Va Arty

# SEP 14 -17, 1862

## ANTIETAM



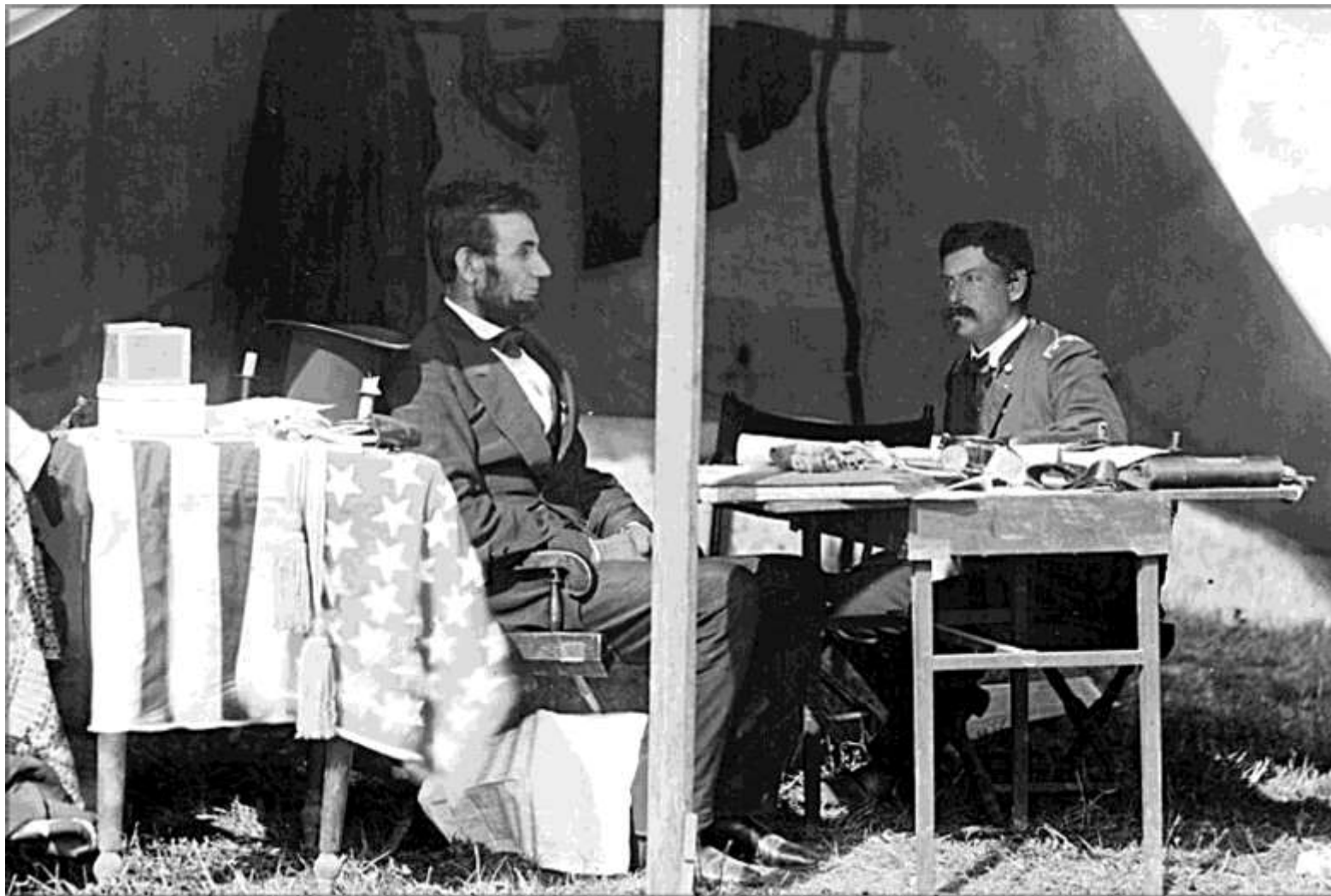
6 GENERALS  
KILLED  
3 USA  
3 CSA  
14 GENERALS  
WOUNDED  
7 USA  
7 CSA







# LINCOLN RELIEVES GEN MCCLELLAN





Hand-sewn, one sided flag  
made by Union commander  
Gen. George McClellan's  
niece Elizabeth for him to  
carry during the war









# GETTYSBURG JUL 3, 1863

## ARMISTEAD - BINGHAM

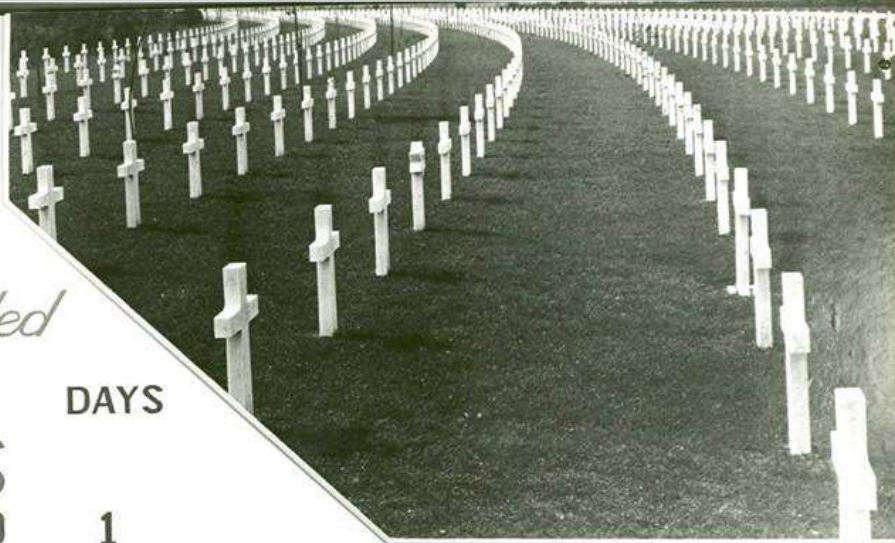




# WAR'S BUTCHER'S BILL

## LOSSES

*Americans  
Killed or Wounded*



DAYS

1<sup>st</sup> MANASSAS

3,510 1

TARAWA

3,178 4

19,307 3 .....

2<sup>nd</sup> MANASSAS

20,328 36 .....

IWO JIMA

51,112 3

Gettysburg

22,000 1

Antietam

47,424 58,220 13 yr Vietnam

6,106 Iraq 2,316 Afg 13 yr

AMAZING GRACE  
JOHN NEWTON  
–1770's  
WILLIAM  
WALKER - 1835







# NAME CHANGES



## WARTIME NAME

## PRESENT NAME

Berlin, Md

Brunswick, Md

Frying Pan, Va

Floris, Va

Gum Springs, Va

Arcola, Va

Harmony, Va

Hamilton, Va

Key's Switch, Va

Millville, Va

Licksville, Md

Tuscarora, Md

Newtown, Va

Stephens City, Va

Piedmont, Va

Delaplane, Va

Rappahonnock Station, Va

Remington, Va

Rector's Cross Roads, Va

Atoka, Va

Salem, Va

Marshall, Va

Snickersville, Va

Bluemont, Va

Union, Va

Unison, Va

Warrenton Junction, Va

Calverton, Va

White Plains, Va

The Plains, Va