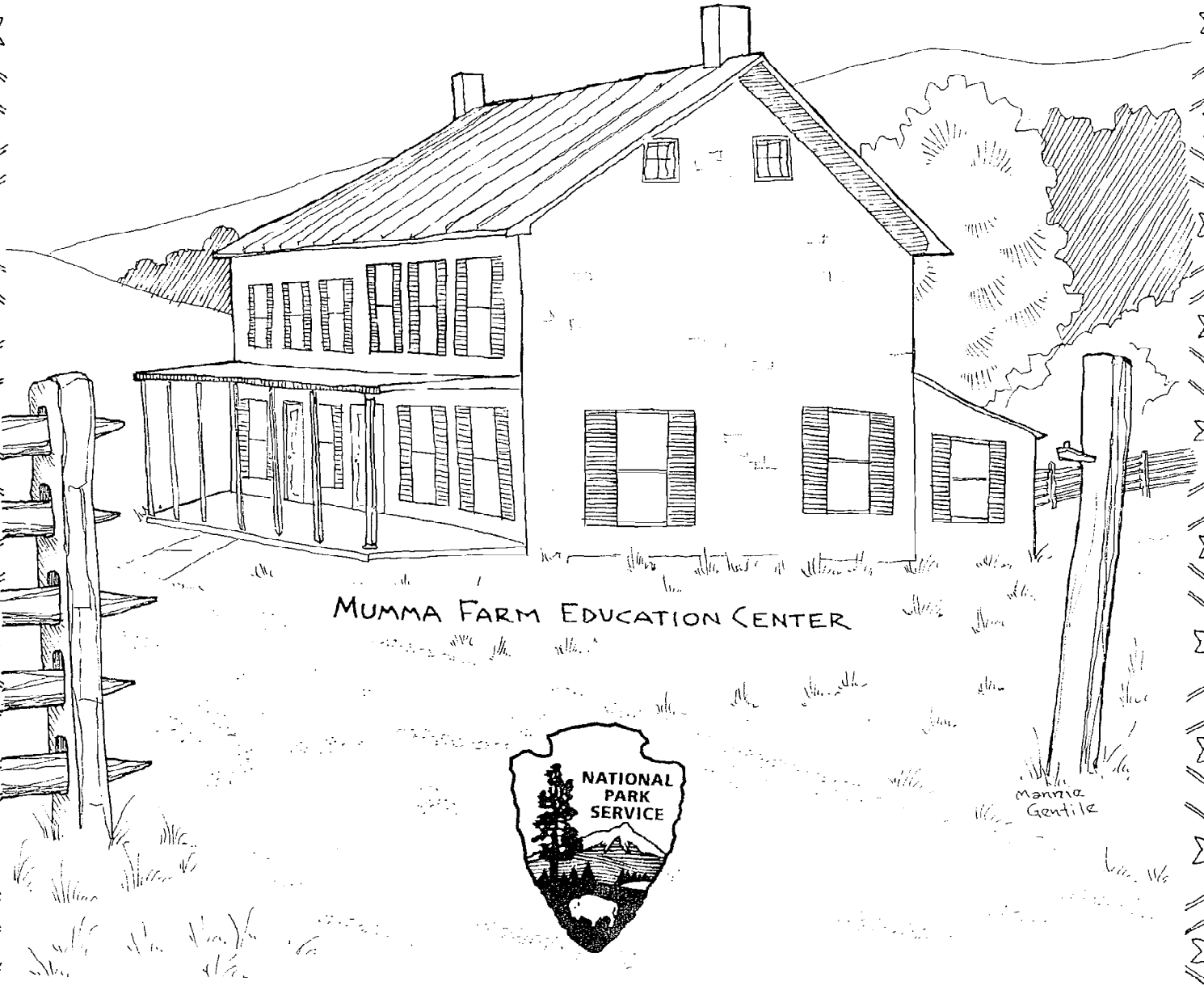
ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

TEACHER'S PACKET

GRADES K-4



Antietam National Battlefield
Mumma Farm Education Center
National Park Service
P.O. Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782
301-432-4567

Dear Educator:

Thank you for your interest in the Antietam National Battlefield. We are pleased to provide you with this teacher packet, designed for students in grades K-4. This will:

1. Provide information on visiting the battlefield,
2. Provide information about the Battle of Antietam, and
3. Provide several lessons/activities meant to supplement your study of the battle.

For additional information or to schedule a curriculum-based education program with a park ranger, please call (301) 432-4567.

We hope you will find this packet useful.

Sincerely,

The Park Rangers at
Antietam National Battlefield

Mumma Farm Education Center

PLANNING YOUR VISIT

PARK ADDRESS & PHONE NUMBER: Antietam National Battlefield
P.O. Box 158, Sharpsburg, MD 21782
Visitor Center (301) 432-5124
Education Center (301) 432-4567
http://www.nps.gov/anti

VISITOR CENTER (5831 Dunker Church Road, Sharpsburg, MD 21782):

-The Visitor Center is open year round, except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

-Hours of Operation: 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

-The Visitor Center houses the museum, a 134-seat theater, and the Museum Store.

-AUDIOVISUAL PROGRAMS: A 30-minute documentary ilm shows in the park theater every hour.

TOURING THE BATTLEFIELD:

The Battlefield is best experienced by self guided driving tour. Visitors are guided along the eight and one half mile tour road by the park brochure. Parking is available at each of the eleven tour stops. Teachers should request the People and Places of Antietam" packet, which provides additional information for students about the battle on 17 September 1862. Additional support materials and services can be purchased through the museum store. These include an audio tape or CD which will provide narration and additional information for the driving tour, DVDs of the audio visual programs, and the services of a private Battlefield Guide.

SCHOOL GROUPS VISITING THE BATTLEFIELD:

If you intend to bring your class to the battlefield for a ranger-led education program, please call to make a **RESERVATION**. A list of ranger led curriculum-based education programs can be found at http://www.nps.gov/anti/forteachers/index.htm. Please make your program reservations with the education coordinators as early as possible by calling 301-432-4567.

Antietam National Battlefield

OVERVIEW MATERIALS

For Teachers

The Attack on Burnside's Bridge, Edwin Forbes, 1862.
Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Antietam: The Bloodiest Day

The Battle of Antietam (or Sharpsburg), fought on September 17, 1862, was the culmination of the first Confederate invasion of the North. About 40,000 Confederates, under the command of General Robert E. Lee, confronted the 87,000-man Federal Army of the Potomac under Gen. George B. McClellan. When the fighting ended, the course of the American Civil War had been forever changed.

After his significant victory at Second Manassas in late August 1862, Lee marched his Army of Northern Virginia across the Potomac River and into Maryland, hoping to find vitally needed men and supplies. McClellan followed, first to Frederick (where, through rare good fortune, a copy of the Confederate battle plan, Lee's Special Order 191, fell into his hands) then westward 12 miles to the passes of South Mountain. There, on September 14, at Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton's Gaps, Lee's men tried to block the Federals. Because he had split his army to send troops under Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson to capture Harpers Ferry, Lee could only hope to delay the Federals. McClellan forced his way through and by the afternoon of September 15 both armies had established new battle lines west and east of Antietam Creek near the town of Sharpsburg. When Jackson's troops reached Sharpsburg on the 16th, Harpers Ferry having surrendered the day before, Lee consolidated his position along the low ridge that runs north and south of the town.

The battle opened at dawn on the 17th when Union Gen. Joseph Hooker's artillery began a murderous fire on Jackson's men near the Miller cornfield north of town. "In the time

I am writing," Hooker reported, "every stalk of corn in the northern and greater part of the field was cut as closely as could have been done with a knife, and the slain lay in rows precisely as they had stood in their ranks a few moments before." Hooker's troops advanced, driving the Confederates before them, and Jackson reported that his men were "exposed for near an hour to a terrific storm of shell, canister, and musketry."

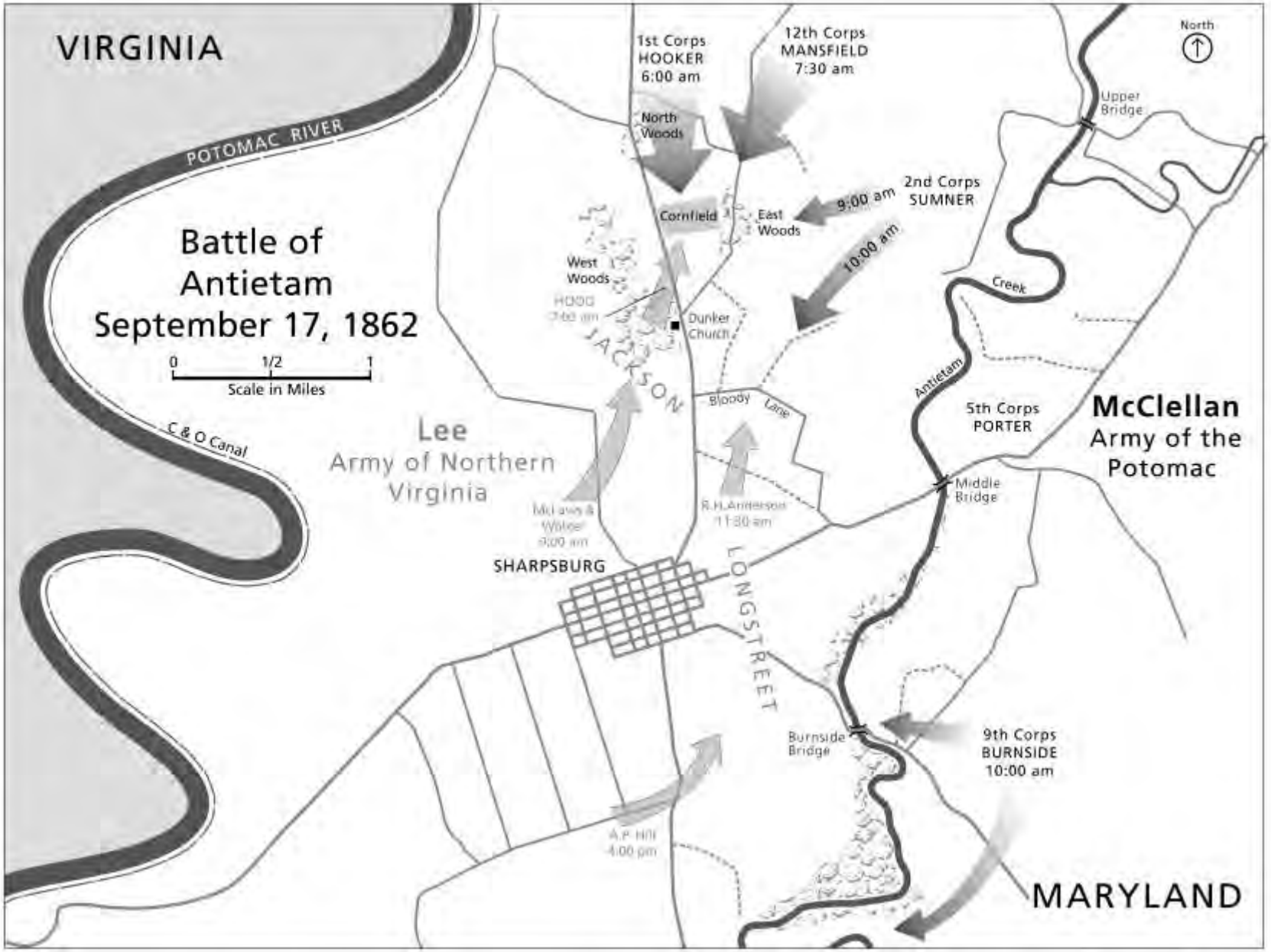
About 7 a.m., General John Bell Hood's Confederate division reinforced Jackson and succeeded in driving back the Federals. An hour later Union Twelfth Corps troops under Gen. Joseph Mansfield counterattacked and by 9 a.m. had regained some of the lost ground. Then, in an effort to extricate some of Mansfield's men from their isolated position near the Dunker Church, Gen. John Sedgwick's division of Edwin V. Sumner's corps advanced into the West Woods. There Confederate troops struck Sedgwick's men on their front and

exposed left flank, inflicting appalling casualties.

Meanwhile, Gen. William H. French's division of Sumner's corps moved up to support Sedgwick but veered south into Confederates under Gen. D. H. Hill posted along an old sunken road separating the Roulette and Piper farms. For nearly 4 hours, from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., bitter fighting raged along this road (afterwards known as Bloody Lane) as French, supported by Gen. Israel B. Richardson's division, also of Sumner's corps, sought to drive the Southerners back. Confusion and sheer exhaustion finally ended the battle here and in the northern part of the field.

Southeast of town, Union Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's troops had been trying to cross a bridge over Antietam Creek since 9:30 a.m. Some 400 Georgians had driven them back each time. At 1 p.m. the Federals finally crossed the bridge (now known as Burnside Bridge) and, after a 2-hour delay to reform their lines, advanced up the slope beyond. By late afternoon they had driven the Georgians back almost to Sharpsburg, threatening to cut off the line of retreat for Lee's decimated Confederates. Then about 4 p.m. Gen. A. P. Hill's division, left behind by Jackson at Harpers Ferry to salvage the captured Federal property, arrived on the field and immediately entered the fight. Burnside's troops were driven back to the heights near the bridge they had earlier taken. The Battle of Antietam was over. The next day Lee began withdrawing his army across the Potomac River.

More men were killed and wounded at Antietam on September 17, 1862 than on any other single day of the Civil War. Federal losses were 12,410, Confederate losses 10,700. Although neither side gained a decisive victory, Lee's failure to carry the war effort effectively into the North caused Great Britain to refuse recognition of the Confederate government. The battle also gave President Abraham Lincoln the opportunity to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, which on January 1, 1863, declared all slaves free in states still in rebellion against the United States. Now the war had a dual purpose: to preserve the Union and end slavery.


VIRGINIA
POTOMAC RIVER
Battle of
Antietam
September 17, 1862
0
1/2
1
Scale in Miles
C & O Canal
Lee
Army of Northern
Virginia
1st Corps
HOOKER
6:00 am
12th Corps
MANSFIELD
7:30 am
North
Woods
Cornfield
East
Woods
9:00 am
2nd Corps
SUMNER
10:00 am
West
Woods
HOOD
7:00 am
Dunker
Church
JACKSON
Bloody
Lane
R.H.Anderson
11:30 am
McLaws &
Walker
9:00 am
SHARPSBURG
LONGSTREET
A.P. Hill
4:00 pm
Upper
Bridge
North
Creek
Antietam
5th Corps
PORTER
McClellan
Army of the
Potomac
Middle
Bridge
Burnside
Bridge
9th Corps
BURNSIDE
10:00 am
MARYLAND

General George Brinton McClellan
(1826-1885)

George Brinton McClellan was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on December 3, 1826. He attended prep schools and the University of Pennsylvania before entering West Point in 1842 at the age of fifteen. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1846, ranked second in a class of fifty-nine graduates. West Point's Class of 1846 was among the prestigious institution's most illustrious. In fact, no less than twenty future Civil War generals graduated that year, including Stonewall Jackson.

Following his graduation, McClellan was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the prestigious Corps of Engineers. He served with great distinction and bravery during the Mexican-American War, earning two brevets for distinguished gallantry in combat. As an engineer, McClellan also helped construct roads and bridges. After the war, McClellan served for a time as an instructor at West Point and even surveyed possible routes for a trans-continental railroad. As one of the army's most promising young officers, McClellan was sent to Europe during the Crimean War to observe tactics. Upon his return, he developed the very popular "McClellan Saddle," which was adopted and used by the U.S. Army until mechanization eliminated horseback cavalry in the twentieth century.

McClellan resigned from the army in 1857 as a captain in the 1st U.S. Cavalry and entered the railroad business. He became Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad and later the president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

With the outbreak of Civil War in April 1861, George McClellan, who was then

residing in Cincinnati, was made Major General of Ohio Volunteers, commanding all the forces of that state. He won a series of small but significant victories in western Virginia in the spring of 1861 and soon proved himself to be a charismatic, efficient, and capable organizer. After the Union disaster at First Bull Run (Manassas), President Lincoln named McClellan commander of the U.S. Army in the East, an army McClellan later designated the Army of the Potomac. While an expert at organization and a man possessed of the critical ability to inspire the troops, McClellan's failures as a battlefield commander at once negated all of the professional success he had enjoyed up that point. His men held him in high regard, but to the authorities in Washington, McClellan was viewed as excessively cautious and

dangerously ambitious. Lost opportunities came to define his tenure as army commander, and this was especially true at Antietam. He continually overestimated the size of Lee's Confederate army and failed to ensure that his carefully designed plans were properly executed.

After the Battle of Antietam, Lincoln relieved McClellan of his command. With no assignments, McClellan returned to his home in Trenton, New Jersey, where he immersed himself in politics. As the Democratic Party's candidate for president in 1864, McClellan was soundly defeated by his opponent, Abraham Lincoln. McClellan traveled extensively in Europe after his defeat. He served as governor of New Jersey from 1878-1881, and died on October 29, 1885 at the age of fifty-eight. George McClellan's remains were buried in the Riverview Cemetery, in Trenton.

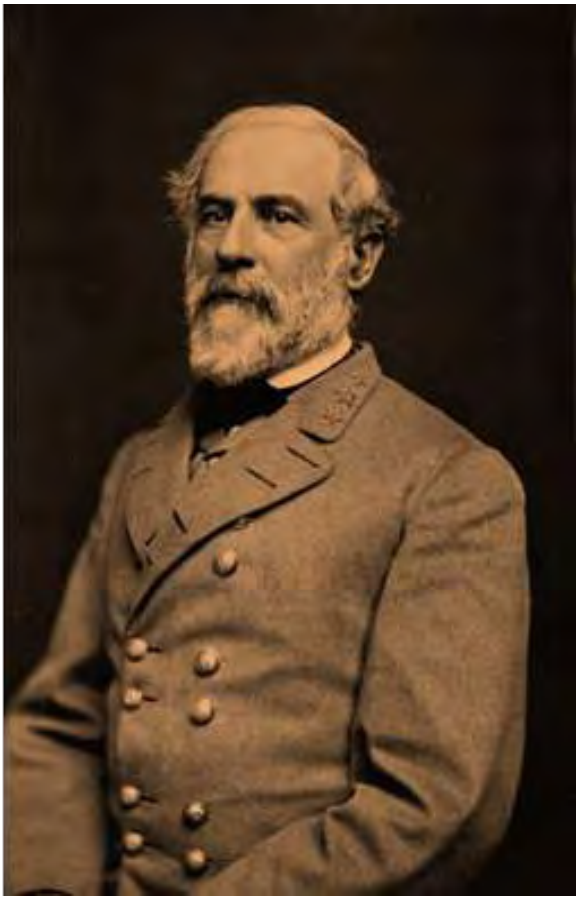
General Robert Edward Lee
(1807-1870)

Robert Edward Lee was born on January 19, 1807, at "Stratford" in Westmoreland County, Virginia. He was the fifth child born to Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee and Ann Hill (Carter) Lee. He grew up in an era where George Washington was still a living memory. Robert had many ties to Revolutionary War heroes.

Educated in the Alexandria, Virginia, Lee obtained an appointment to West Point in 1825. In 1829, he graduated second in the class without a single demerit. Upon his graduation, Lee was commissioned a brevet 2nd Lieutenant of Engineers.

On June 30, 1831, he married Mary Ann Randolph Custis. They had seven children. All three of their sons served in the Confederate Army. George Washington Custis and William Henry Fitzhugh ("Rooney") each attained the rank of major general, and Robert E. Lee Jr., that of captain. The latter served as a private in the Rockbridge Artillery at the Battle of Antietam.

During the Mexican-American War, Robert E. Lee received a brevet (honorary promotion) to colonel because of his gallantry and distinguished service. In 1852, he became Superintendent of the Military Academy. In 1855, Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, transferred Lee from staff officer to line officer and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel 2nd Cavalry. Lee was then sent to west Texas where he served from 1857-1861. In February of 1861, General Winfield Scott recalled Lee from Texas when the lower South seceded from the Union.



When Virginia seceded from the Union, Lee resigned his commission rather than assist in suppressing the rebellion. His resignation came two days following the offer of Chief of Command of the U.S. forces under General Winfield Scott. He then proceeded to Richmond to become Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of Virginia. When these forces joined the Confederate services, he was appointed Brigadier General in the Regular Confederate States Army.

Lee returned to Richmond in March of 1862 to become military advisor to President Davis. Whenever Lee had a plan, he took the initiative and acted at once. Cutting off supplies and reinforcements, executed by

Jackson at Seven Pines, was a successful Confederate venture. He also stopped McClellan's threat to Richmond during the Seven Day's Battles (June 26 - July 2, 1861). At the Battle of Second Manassas, Lee defeated Pope. At the Battle of Antietam, his northern thrust was checked by McClellan. However, he repulsed Burnside at Fredericksburg in December of 1862. In May of 1863, General Lee defeated General Hooker at Chancellorsville, but was turned to strategic and tactical defensive measures at Gettysburg in July. On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at the village of Appomattox Court House.

After the surrender, Lee became president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). His example of conduct for thousands of ex-Confederates made him a legend even before his death on October 12, 1870. General Robert E. Lee is buried at Lexington, Virginia.

Clara Barton: Angel of the Battlefield

"In my feeble estimation, General McClellan, with all his laurels, sinks into insignificance beside the true heroine of the age, the angel of the battlefield."

-Dr. James Dunn, Surgeon at Antietam Battlefield.

Arriving at the northern edge of the infamous "Cornfield" around noon on September 17, Clara Barton watched as harried surgeons dressed the soldiers' wounds with cornhusks. Army medical supplies were far behind the fast-moving troops at Antietam. Barton handed over to grateful surgeons a wagonload of bandages and other medical supplies that she had personally collected over the past year.

Then Miss Barton got down to work. As bullets whizzed overhead and artillery boomed in the distance, Barton cradled the heads of suffering soldiers, prepared food for them in a local farmhouse, and brought water to the wounded men. As she knelt down to give one man a drink, she felt her sleeve quiver. She looked down, noticed a bullet hole in her sleeve, and then discovered that the bullet had killed the man she was helping. Undaunted, the unlikely figure in her bonnet, red bow, and dark skirt moved on — and on, and on, and on. Working non-stop until dark, she comforted the men and assisted the surgeons with their work. When night fell, the surgeons were stymied again — this time by lack of light. Barton produced some lanterns from her wagon of supplies, and the thankful doctors went back to work.

Miss Barton's timely arrival at the battlefield was no easy task. Only the day before, her wagon was mired near the back of the army's massive supply line. Prodded by Barton, her teamsters drove the mules all night to get closer to the front of the line. Within a few days after the battle, the Confederates had retreated and wagons of extra medical supplies were rolling into Sharpsburg. She collapsed from lack of sleep and a budding case of typhoid fever, and returned to Washington lying in a wagon, exhausted and delirious. She soon regained her strength and returned to the battlefields of the Civil War.

Shy Tomboy

As Clara Barton moved briskly among the maimed and wounded soldiers at Antietam, few could imagine that she was once a shy child. Born in the central Massachusetts

town of North Oxford on Christmas Day, 1821, Clarissa Harlowe Barton was the baby of the family. Her four brothers and sisters were all at least 10 years her senior. When she was young, Clara's father regaled her with his stories of soldiering against the Indians. Her brothers and cousins taught her horseback riding and other boyish hobbies. Although she was a diligent and serious student, Clara preferred outdoor frolics to the indoor pastimes "suitable" for young ladies of that time.

Despite her intelligence, Clara was an intensely shy young girl, so much so that her parents fretted over it. At times, Clara was so overwrought she could not even eat. But the demure girl overcame her shyness in the face of a crisis — a pattern that would repeat itself during her lifetime. When her brother became ill, Clara stayed by his side and learned to administer all his medicine, including the "great, loathsome crawling leeches."

Trailblazer

Throughout her life, Clara Barton led by example. In an era when travel was arduous, and many men and almost all women stayed close to home, she traveled far and wide looking for new challenges. After teaching for several years in her hometown, she opted for additional schooling. After a year of formal education in western New York state, Barton resumed teaching in Bordentown, New Jersey. She taught at a "subscription school," where parents of the students chipped in to pay the teachers' salaries. On her way to school, Miss Barton noticed dozens of children hanging around on street corners. Their parents could not afford the "subscription," so she offered to teach for free if the town provided a school building. The first day, six students showed up, the next day 20, and within a year there were several hundred students at New Jersey's first free public school.

Having later lost her position as head of the school simply because she was a woman, Miss Barton moved to Washington, D.C. She took a job as a clerk at the U.S. Patent Office, no mean feat for a woman in those days. She even earned the same salary as male clerks. With the outbreak of war and the cascade of wounded Union soldiers into Washington, Barton quickly recognized the unpreparedness of the Army Medical Department. For nearly a year she lobbied the army bureaucracy in vain to bring her own medical supplies to the battlefields. Finally, with the help of sympathetic U.S. Senator Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, Miss Barton was permitted to bring her supplies to the battlefield. Her self-appointed military duties brought her to some of the ugliest battlefields of 1862 — Cedar Mountain, Va., Second Manassas, Va., Antietam, Md., and Fredericksburg, Va.

An Idea Is Born

By 1863 the Army Medical Department was geared up for a major war, overwhelming any efforts made by a single individual such as Miss Barton. But she continued working at battlefields as the war dragged on. Barton threw herself into her next project as the war ended in 1865. She helped with the effort to identify 13,000 unknown Union dead at the horrific prisoner-of-war camp at Andersonville, Ga. This experience launched her on a nationwide campaign to identify soldiers missing during the Civil

War. She published lists of names in newspapers and exchanged letters with veterans and soldiers' families. The search for missing soldiers and years of toil during the Civil War physically debilitated Miss Barton. Her doctors recommended a restful trip to Europe.

Although still ailing, another crisis jolted Miss Barton into action. The outbreak of war in 1870 between France and Prussia (part of modern-day Germany) brought hardship to many French civilians. Miss Barton joined the relief effort, and in the process, was impressed with a new organization — the Red Cross. Created in 1864, the Red Cross was chartered to provide humane services to all victims during wartime under a flag of neutrality.

A Life's Work

Miss Barton returned to the United States and began her most enduring work — the establishment of the American Red Cross. A reluctant U.S. government could not imagine the country ever again being involved in armed conflict after the Civil War. Finally, by 1881 at age 60, she persuaded the government to recognize the Red Cross to provide aid for natural disasters. Miss Barton continued to do relief work in the field until she was well into her 70s. Political feuding at the American Red Cross forced her resignation as president in 1904.

Clara Barton died in 1912 at age 90 in her Glen Echo home. She is buried less than a mile from her birthplace in a family plot in Oxford, Mass.

Freedom at Antietam

"In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last best hope of earth."
-Abraham Lincoln

As the glowing sun set over the bloody fields and finally brought an end to the fighting at Antietam, the Civil War became a different war. Five days after the battle, armed with pen and paper, Abraham Lincoln changed the course of the war when he issued the preliminary draft of the Emancipation Proclamation.

The proclamation reflected Lincoln's new way of thinking about the conflict. Until this time it was seen as a rebellion, a fight to preserve the Union without touching slavery. Now Lincoln promised to crush the Confederacy by destroying slavery, the basis of its economy and society. The North was now waging a moral crusade to free the slaves. While the Emancipation Proclamation reflected Lincoln's high-minded morality, the president was under great pressure to act. Congress was urging emancipation. Escaped slaves were fleeing to the Union army as it advanced in the South, complicating military operations. The enlistment of black Americans as soldiers could give the Union's ailing war machine a much-needed boost.

Forever free, but when?

Lincoln's preliminary proclamation, issued on September 22, 1862, declared that on New Year's Day 1863 slaves in areas then "in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free." For areas not deemed to be in rebellion, slavery would be unchanged. The final proclamation, issued January 1, 1863, identified those areas "in rebellion." They included virtually the entire Confederacy, except areas controlled by the Union army. The document notably excluded the so-called border states of Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, and Missouri where slavery existed side by side with Unionist sentiment. In areas where the U.S. government had authority, such as Maryland and much of Tennessee, slavery went untouched. In areas where slaves were declared free — most of the South — the federal government had no effective authority.

By the summer of 1862, Congress was pushing for emancipation. Now Lincoln's proclamation, a vital step on the gradual path to freedom for American slaves, articulated emancipation as the government's new policy. Although his famous proclamation did not immediately free a single slave, African Americans saw Lincoln as a savior. Official legal freedom for the slaves came in December 1865 with

the ratification of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery.

Political Tightrope

Like everything else in Lincoln's administration, the slavery issue was fraught with political pitfalls. On one hand Lincoln was under pressure to attack slavery from Congress and from some of his own generals. Lincoln was beholden to the border states where some slave owners were loyal Union men. Lincoln was afraid to seize their private property (their slaves) and lose those states to the Confederacy, so he exempted them from his Emancipation Proclamation. The timing of the proclamation was also political. Lincoln penned his first copy in July 1862, when Union armies were losing one battle after another. Secretary of State William Seward persuaded Lincoln that emancipation then would look like the last measure of an exhausted government. Lincoln decided to wait for a victory on the battlefield. Antietam gave him his opportunity.

Military Necessity

After the proclamation, Union troops became an army of liberation as they advanced in the South. During the war, one out of every seven Confederate slaves (about 500,000) escaped to the Union army. The South was thus deprived of desperately needed labor to till fields, build forts, and fix railroads. The Emancipation Proclamation also paved the way for the enlistment of black Americans as soldiers. During the summer of 1862, as Lincoln pondered emancipation, the North was facing a shortage of soldiers. Lincoln even offered volunteers enlistments for only nine months instead of the usual three years, hoping that a shorter enlistment would attract more recruits. One solution was to enlist African Americans, whether free men from the North or freed slaves from the South.

Despite deep and widespread prejudice, the Union began recruiting African Americans in earnest in early 1863. Believed by many at the time to be physically and spiritually unfit as fighting men, they were initially confined to non-combat jobs. African-American soldiers proved their mettle on the battlefield. They distinguished themselves in May 1863 when they bravely attacked across open ground against Port Hudson on the Mississippi River in Louisiana. A month later, black troops made another valiant charge when they stormed Fort Wagner near Charleston, S.C. This famous attack was depicted in the movie *Glory.* About 186,000 African-Americans served in the Union army, making up about ten percent of Union army forces. The North's advantage in military manpower was a critical factor in its victory in the Civil War. Some northerners supported Lincoln's measure on moral grounds. Many endorsed emancipation because they favored any action that would help defeat the enemy and end the war. ―At last the outspread wings of the American eagle afford shelter and protection to men of all colors, all countries, and all climes," said Frederick Douglass, the African American statesman, ―andthe long oppressed black man may honorably fall or gloriously flourish under the Star - Spangled Banner."

* *

The Emancipation Proclamation

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[)], and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Special Orders No. 191: Lee's Lost Dispatch

Special Orders, No. 191
Hdqrs. Army of Northern Virginia-September 9, 1862

1. The citizens of Fredericktown being unwilling while overrun by members of this army, to open their stores, in order to give them confidence, and to secure to officers and men purchasing supplies for benefit of this command, all officers and men of this army are strictly prohibited from visiting Fredericktown except on business, in which cases they will bear evidence of this in writing from division commanders. The provost-marshal in Fredericktown will see that his guard rigidly enforces this order.

2. Major Taylor will proceed to Leesburg, Virginia, and arrange for transportation of the sick and those unable to walk to Winchester, securing the transportation of the country for this purpose. The route between this and Culpepper Court-House east of the mountains being unsafe, will no longer be traveled. Those on the way to this army already across the river will move up promptly; all others will proceed to Winchester collectively and under command of officers, at which point, being the general depot of this army, its movements will be known and instructions given by commanding officer regulating further movements.

3. The army will resume its march tomorrow, taking the Hagerstown road. General Jackson's command will form the advance, and, after passing Middletown, with such portion as he may select, take the route toward Sharpsburg, cross the Potomac at the most convenient point, and by Friday morning take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, capture such of them as may be at Martinsburg, and intercept such as may attempt to escape from Harpers Ferry.

4. General Longstreet's command will pursue the same road as far as Boonsborough, where it will halt, with reserve, supply, and baggage trains of the army.

5. General McLaws, with his own division and that of General R. H. Anderson, will follow General Longstreet. On reaching Middletown will take the route to Harpers Ferry, and by Friday morning possess himself of the Maryland Heights and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harpers Ferry and vicinity.

6. General Walker, with his division, after accomplishing the object in which he is now engaged, will cross the Potomac at Cheek's Ford, ascend its right bank to Lovettsville, take possession of Loudoun Heights, if practicable, by Friday morning, Key's Ford on his left, and the road between the end of the mountain and the Potomac on his right. He will, as far as practicable, cooperate with General McLaws and Jackson, and intercept retreat of the enemy.

7. General D. H. Hill's division will form the rear guard of the army, pursuing the road taken by the main body. The reserve artillery, ordnance, and supply trains, &c., will precede General Hill.

8. General Stuart will detach a squadron of cavalry to accompany the commands of Generals Longstreet, Jackson, and McLaws, and, with the main body of the cavalry, will cover the route of the army, bringing up all stragglers that may have been left behind.

9. The commands of Generals Jackson, McLaws, and Walker, after accomplishing the objects for which they have been detached, will join the main body of the army at Boonsborough or Hagerstown.

10. Each regiment on the march will habitually carry its axes in the regimental ordnance-wagons, for use of the men at their encampments, to procure wood &c.

By command of General R. E. Lee
R. H. Chilton, Assistant Adjutant General

Antietam National Cemetery

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.

From the poem ―Bivouacs of the Dead," by Theodore O'Hara

INTRODUCTION

The Battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburg, on September 17th, 1862 was the tragic culmination of Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the north. On that fateful late summer day, over 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 turned into a huge 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, from stone piles to rough hewn crosses and wooden headboards. A few ended up 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 to the Maryland Senate a plan to establish a 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 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 were 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 which are unknown.

AN ARDUOUS TASK

In an effort to locate grave sites and identify the occupants, 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 eighteen Northern states to the administrators of the Antietam National Cemetery Board. With a work force consisting primarily of honorably discharged soldiers, the cemetery was completed by September, 1867.

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 stands in the center of the cemetery reaches skyward 44 feet-7 inches, weighs 250 tons and is made 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. Baterson 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. 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 Potomac River near 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.

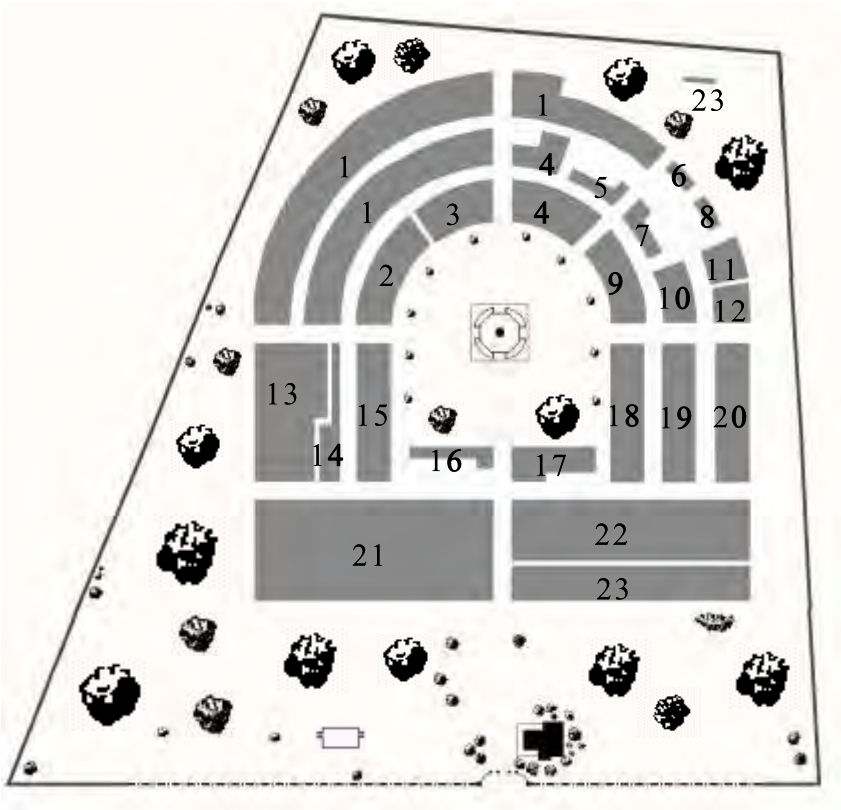
THE CEMETERY TODAY

Antietam National Cemetery is one of the 130 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 close 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 soldiers. In addition, more than two hundred non-Civil War remains are buried here.

Veterans and their wives from the Spanish American War, World War I and II, and Korea were buried here until the cemetery closed in 1953. 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, African-American graves from WW I were segregated to this out of the way corner.

Key to the Cemetery

1-Unknown
2-MI
3-MD
4-WV
5-RI
6-MN
7-NH
8-IA
9-VT
10-NJ
11-IL
12-DE
13-OH
14-CT
15-MA
16-Officers
17-US Regs.
18-IN
19-WI
20-ME
21-NY
22-PA
23-Post Civil War

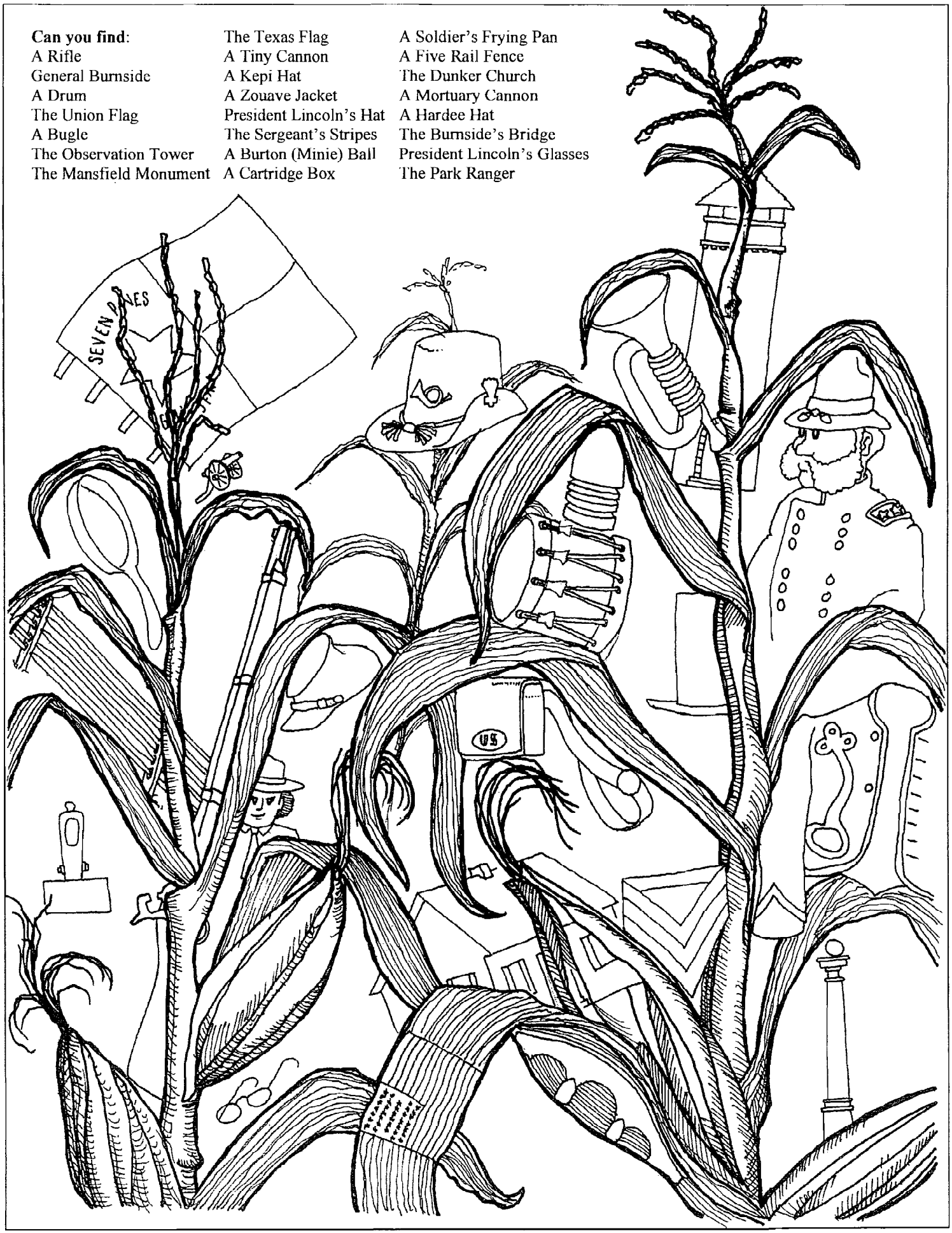


Antietam National Battlefield
TEACHING MATERIALS

The Battle of Antietam, by Thure de Thulstrup, 1887, published by L. Prang & Co, courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Can you find:

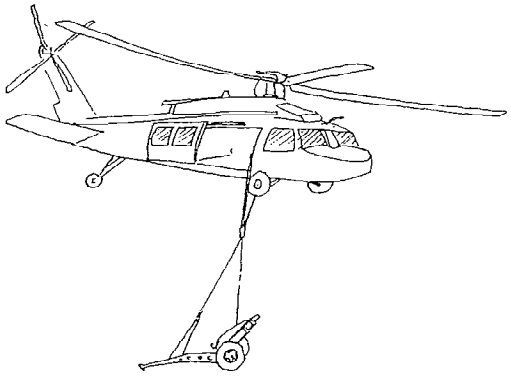
A Rifle
General Burnside
A Drum
The Union Flag
A Bugle
The Observation Tower
The Mansfield Monument
The Texas Flag
A Tiny Cannon
A Kepi Hat
A Zouave Jacket
President Lincoln's Hat
The Sergeant's Stripes
A Burton (Minie) Ball
A Cartridge Box
A Soldier's Frying Pan
A Five Rail Fence
The Dunker Church
A Mortuary Cannon
A Hardee Hat
The Burnside's Bridge
President Lincoln's Glasses
The Park Ranger

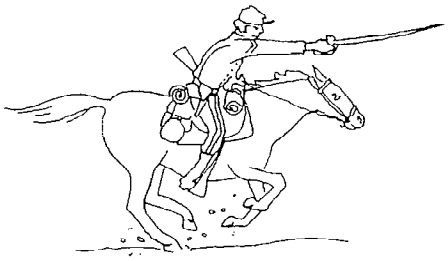


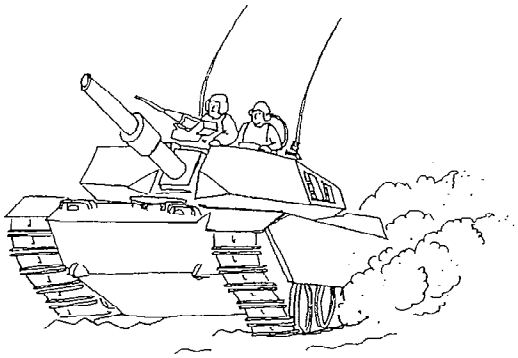
Then and Now

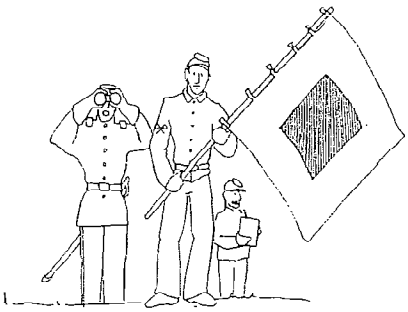
When the Battle of Antietam took place, many things were different from today. New tools make it easier for soldiers to do some jobs.

The pictures on the right side show how soldiers did their job during the Battle of Antietam. The pictures on the left side show how soldiers do the same jobs today. Draw a line to connect each job on the left with the same job on the right.

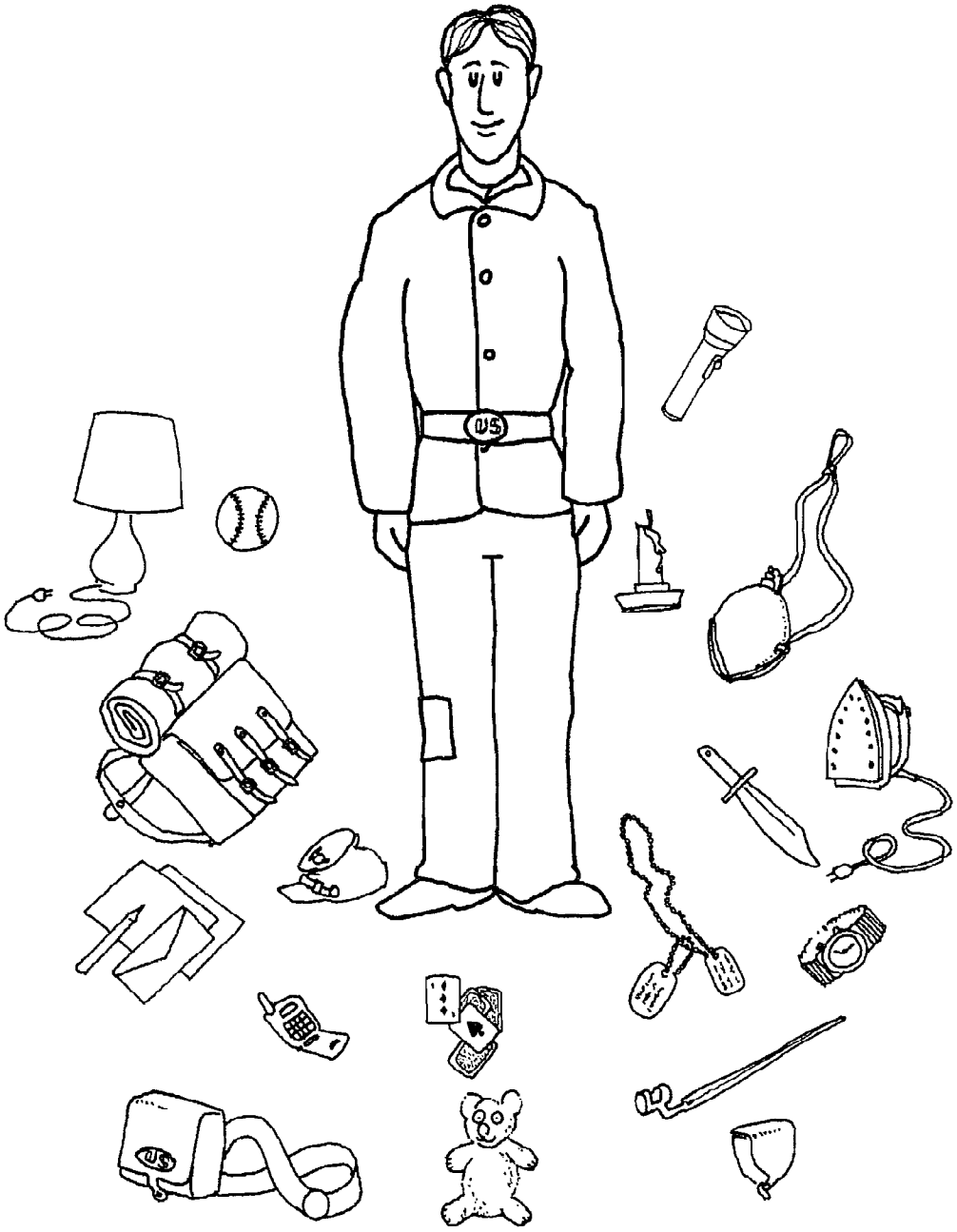








Circle the items the soldier might have taken with him.



Answers:

1. Candle
2. Canteen
3. Knapsack
4. Items for writing letters home
5. Forage Cap or Kepi
6. Baseball (baseball was a popular game during the Civil War
7. Cartridge Box
8. Bayonet
9. Cap Box
10. Knife
11. Playing Cards

*It may surprise you to know dog tags (I.D. tags for soldiers) were very rare during the Civil War and would probably not have been carried by a soldier.

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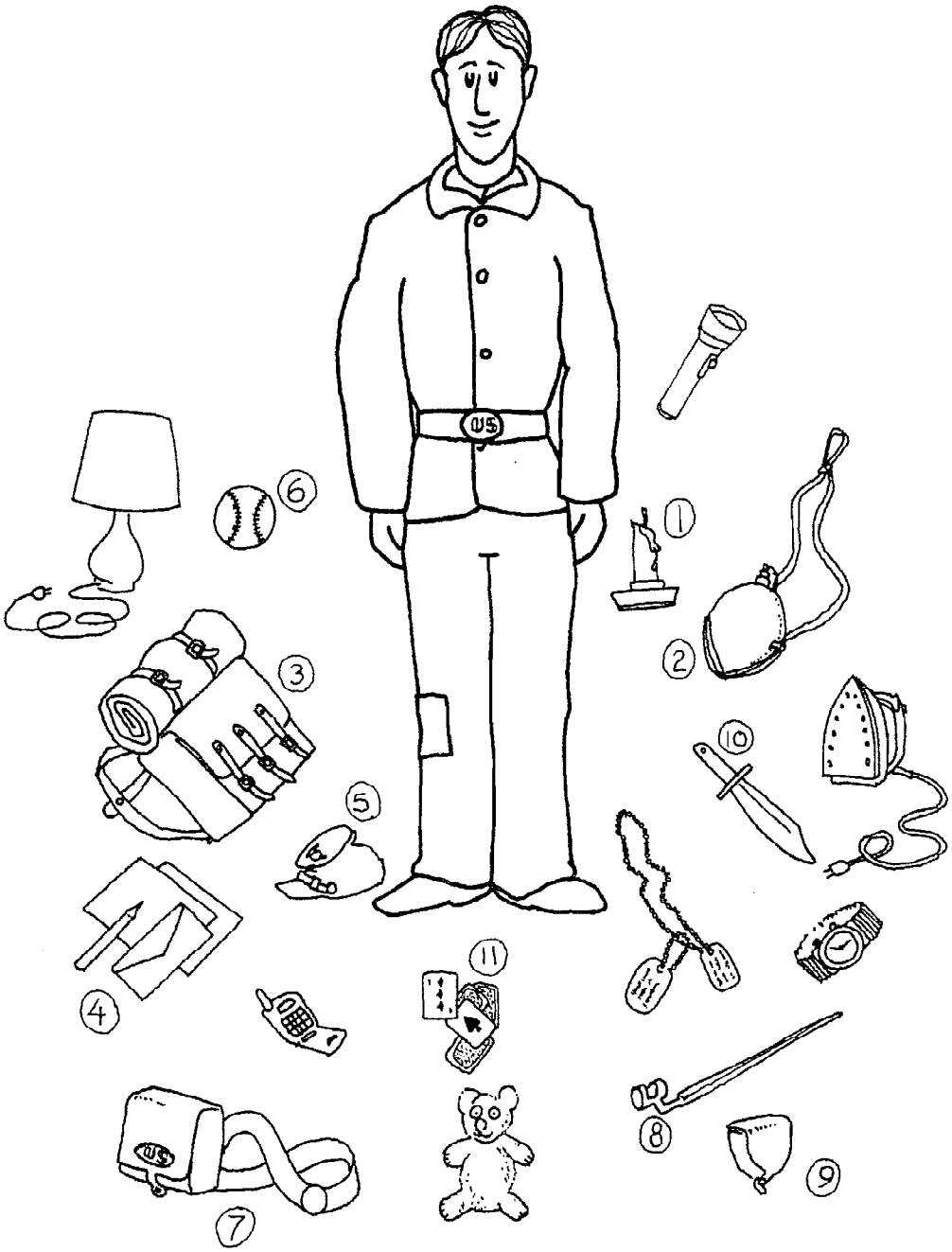

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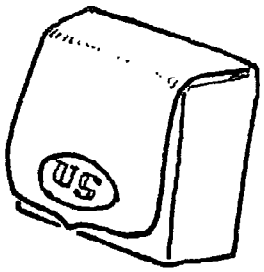
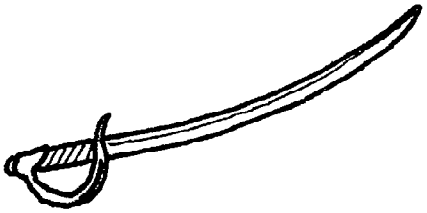
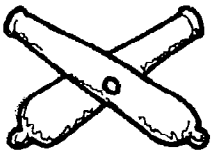
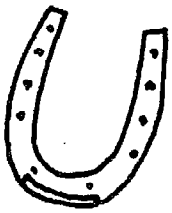
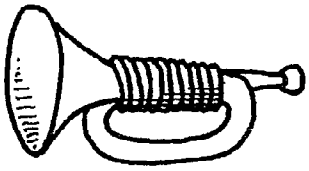
Draw a line from an item on the left side to something it goes with on the right.

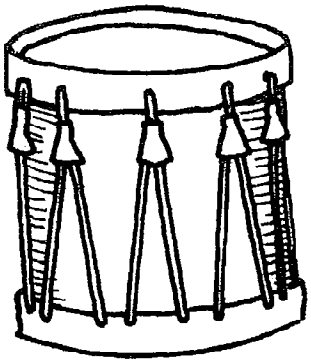


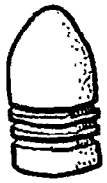


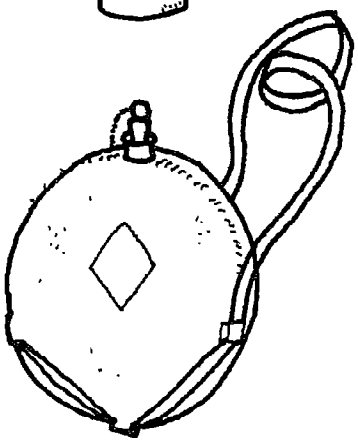




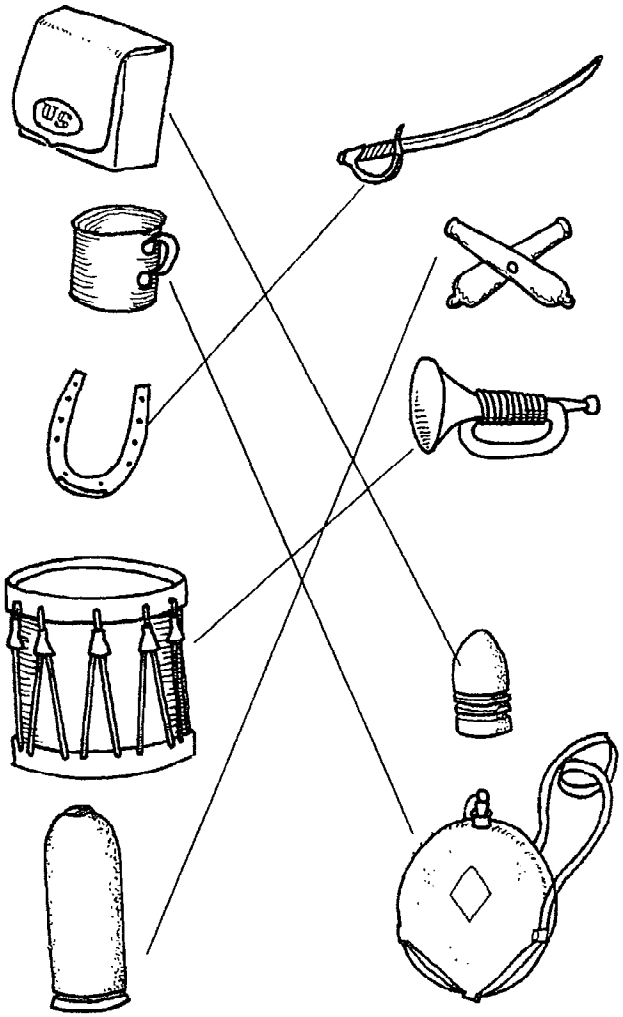








Draw a line from an item on the left side to something it goes with on the right.



Answers:

- The cartridge box held the soldier's ammunition (which consisted of a paper cartridge with a bullet (Minie ball) and gunpowder inside.

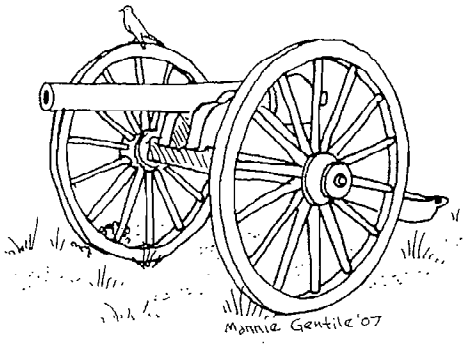
- The tin cup held the water from the canteen.

- The horseshoe is from the horse that carried the cavalry officer who used a sword. (Crossed swords are still the emblem of the cavalry, but horses have been replaced with tanks).

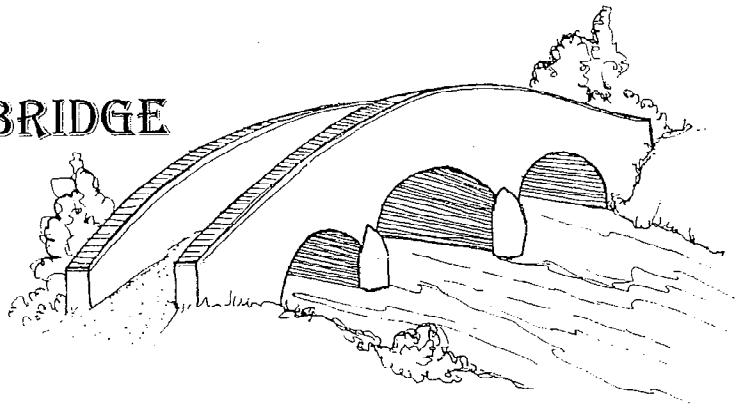
- Drums and bugles both relayed orders to soldiers in battle.

- The artillery shell is one type of ammunition for a cannon.

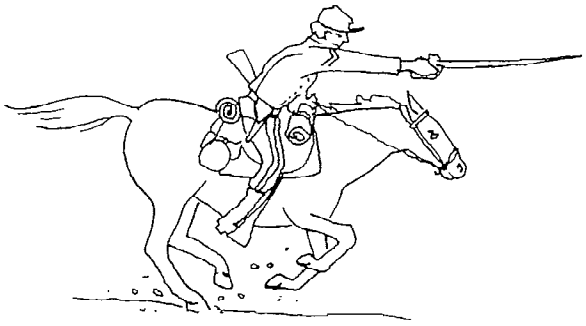
Artillery



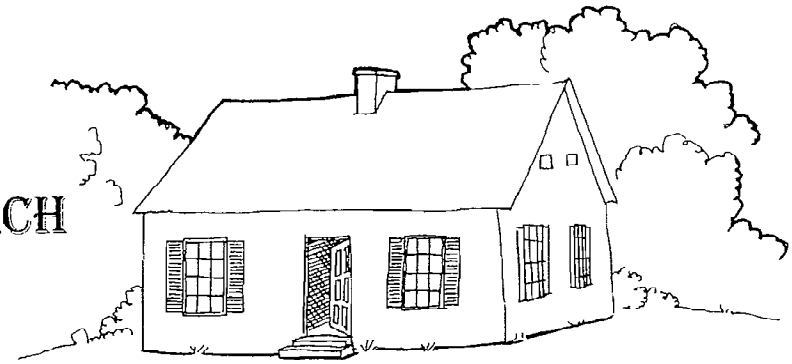
Burnside bridge



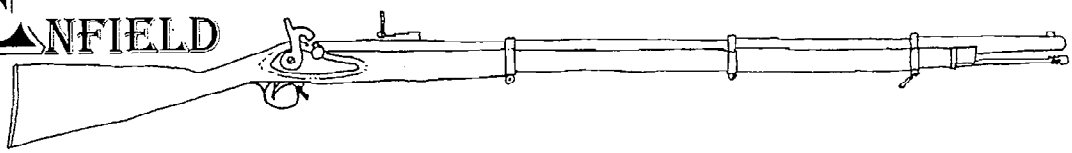
Cavalry



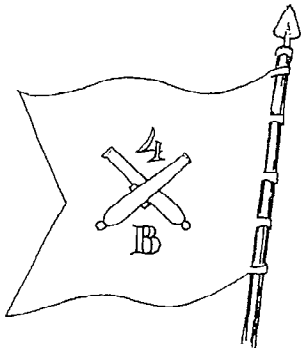
DUNKER CHURCH



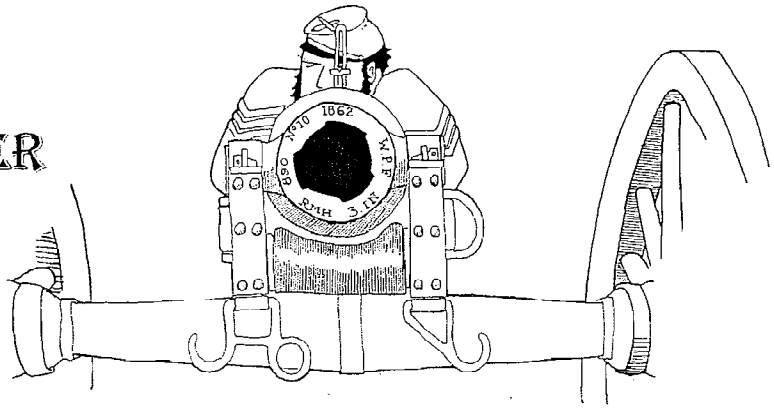
ENFIELD



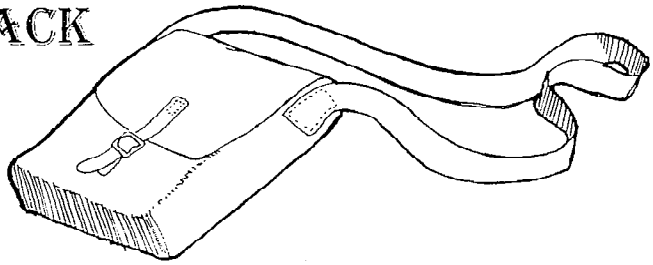
FLAG



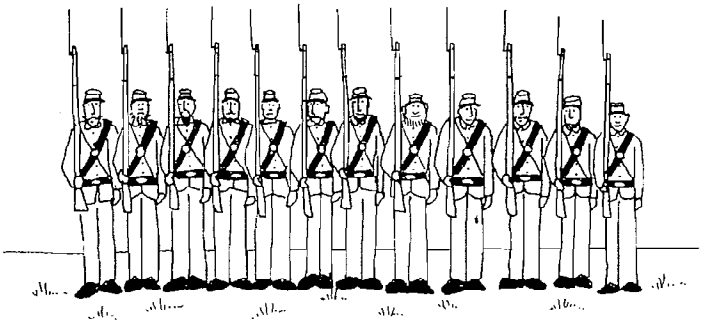
GUNNER



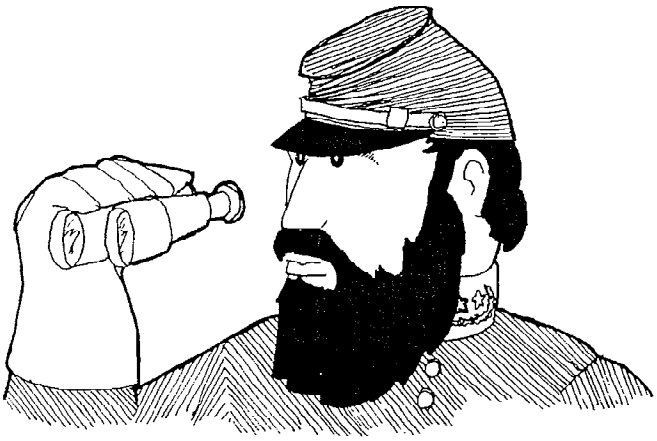
Haversack



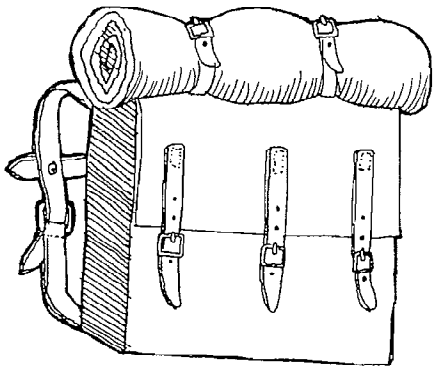
Infantry



Jackson



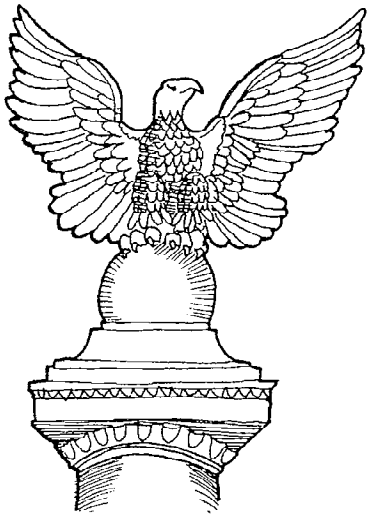
Knapsack



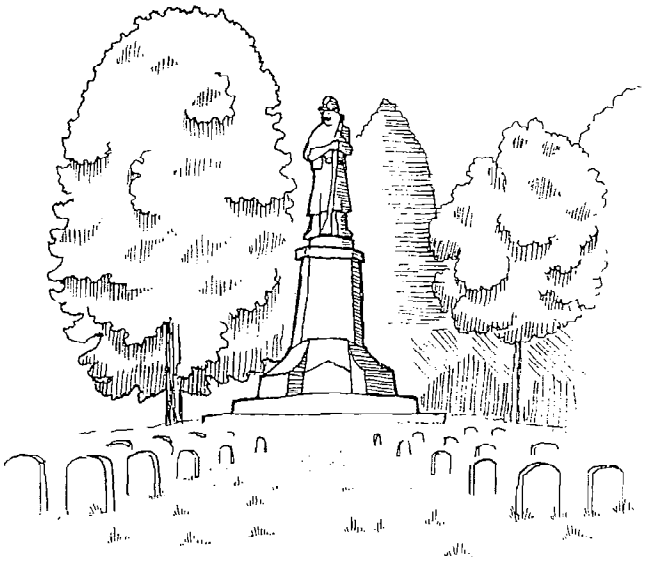
Lee

McClellan

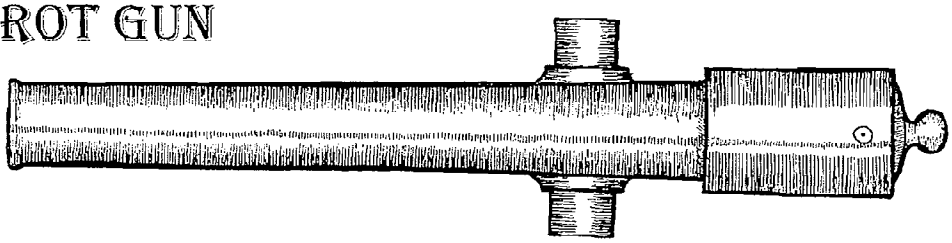
New York monument



OLD SIMON

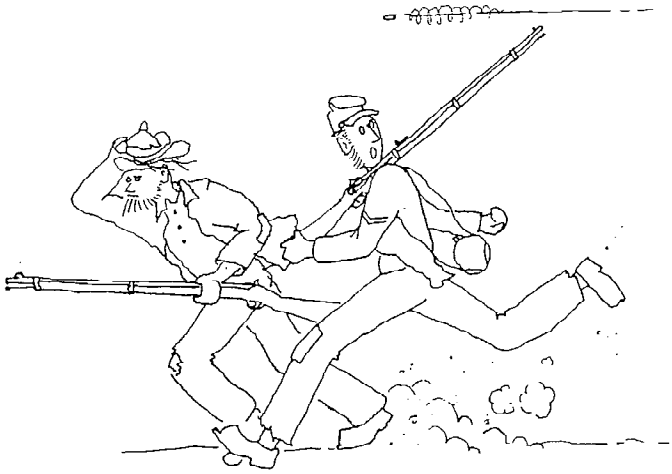


PARROT GUN

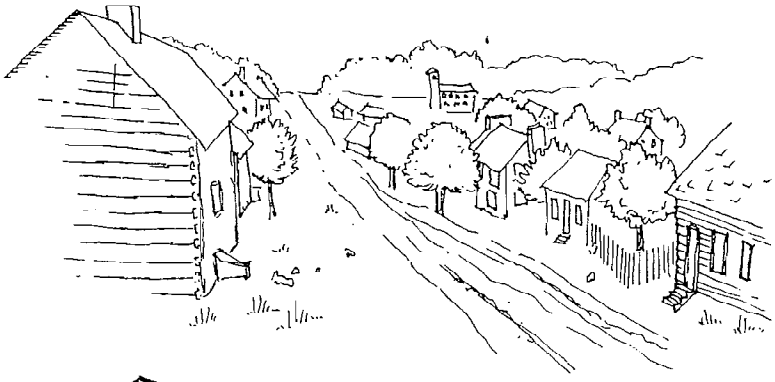


QUARTERMASTER

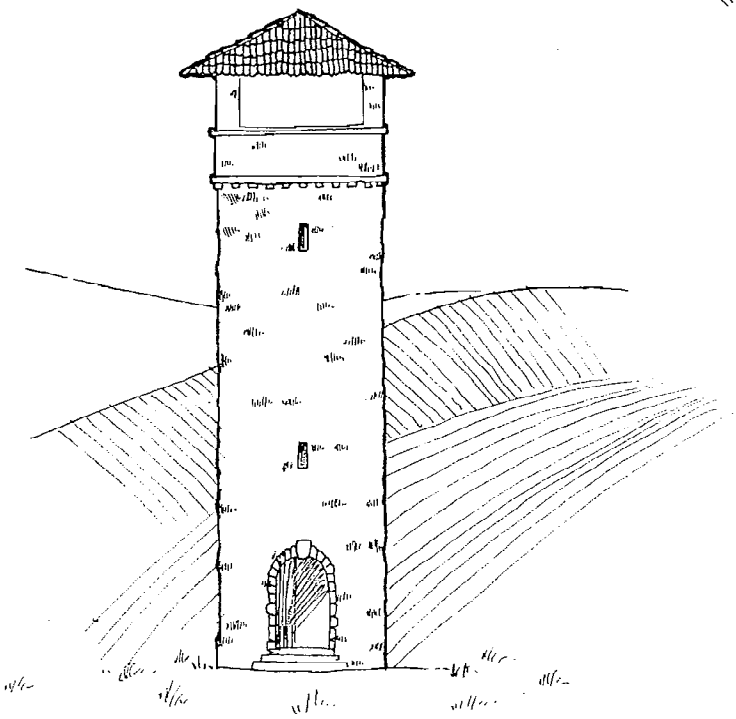
Retreat



Sharpsburg

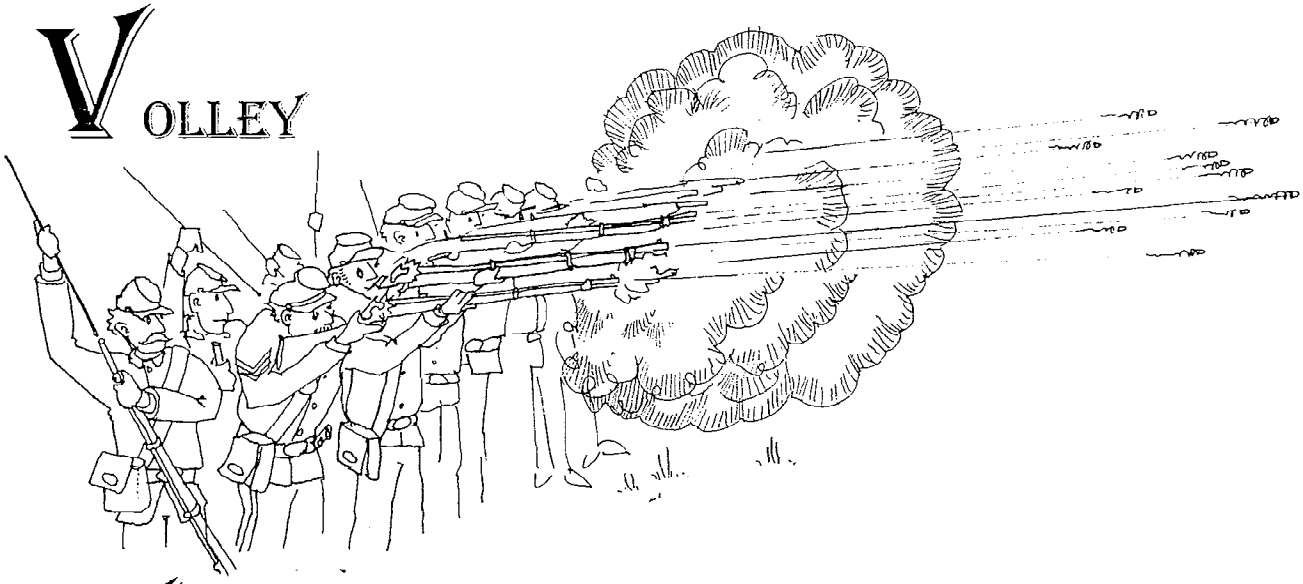


Tower

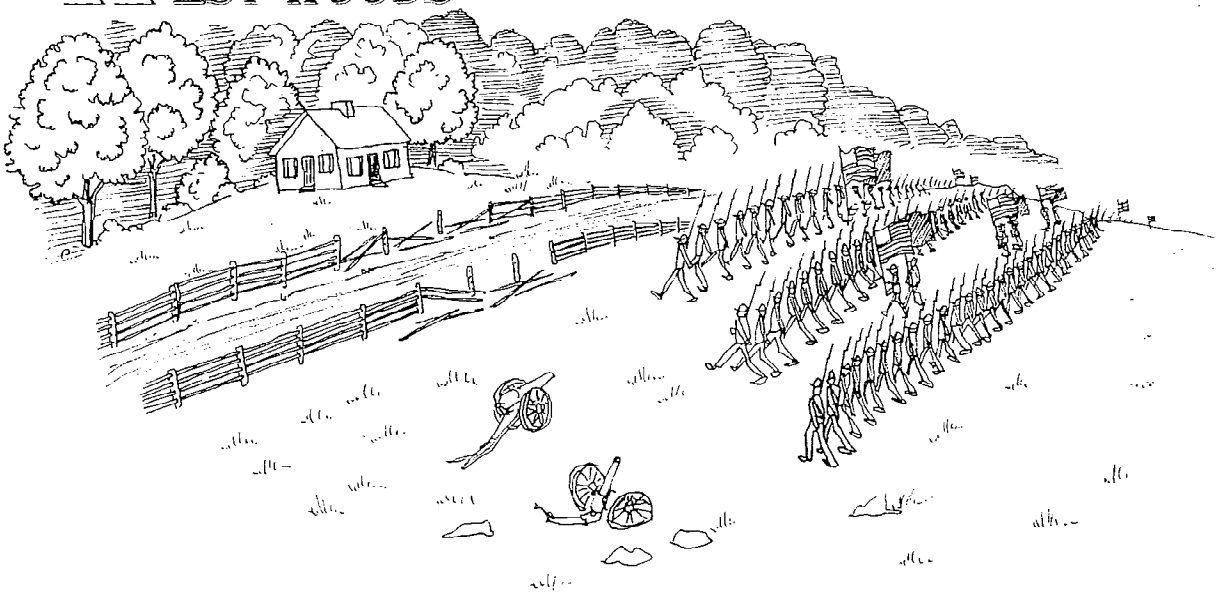


UNIFORMS

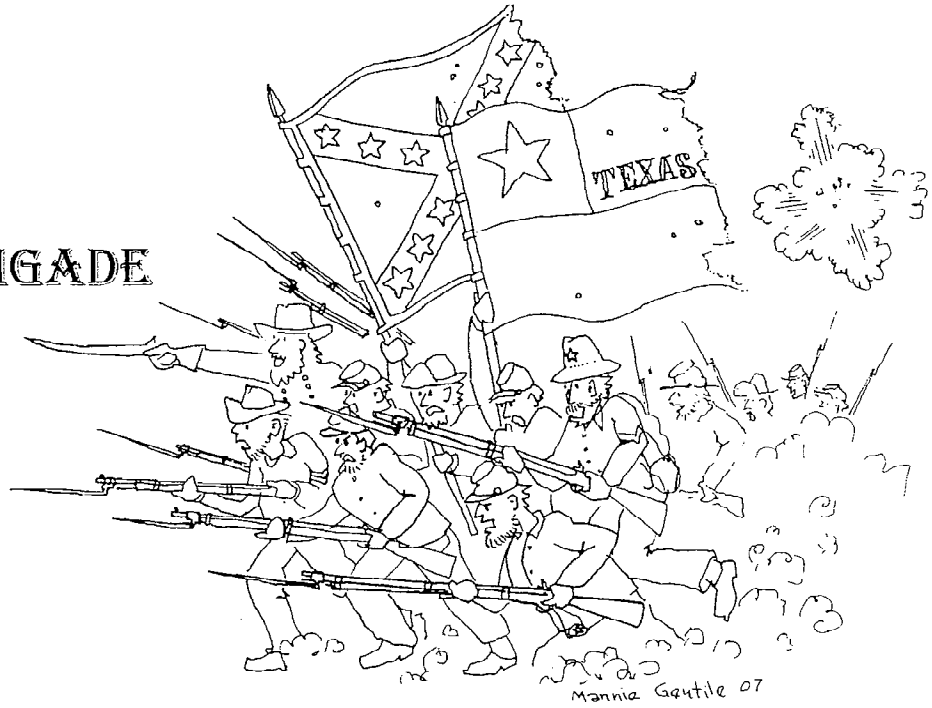
VOLLEY



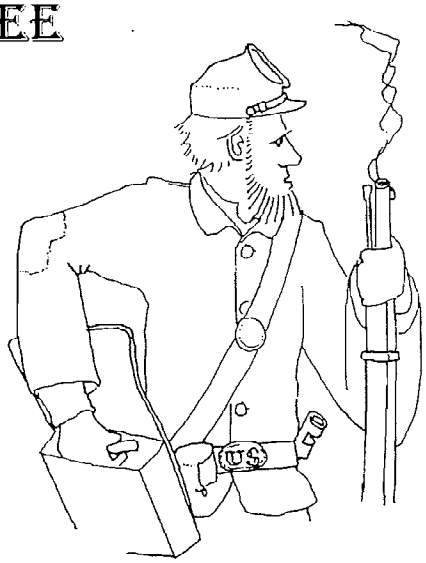
WEST WOODS



TEXAS BRIGADE

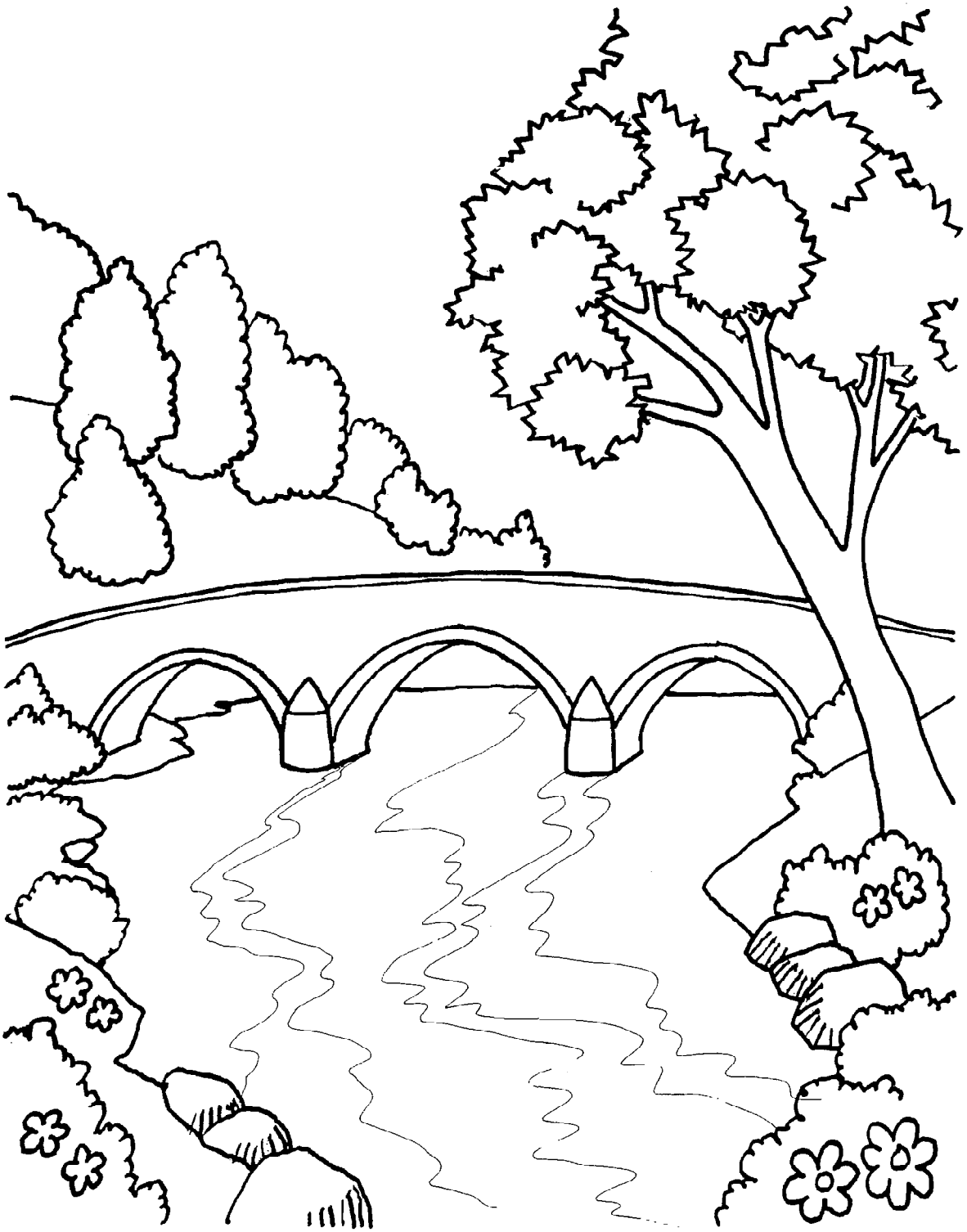


YANKEE



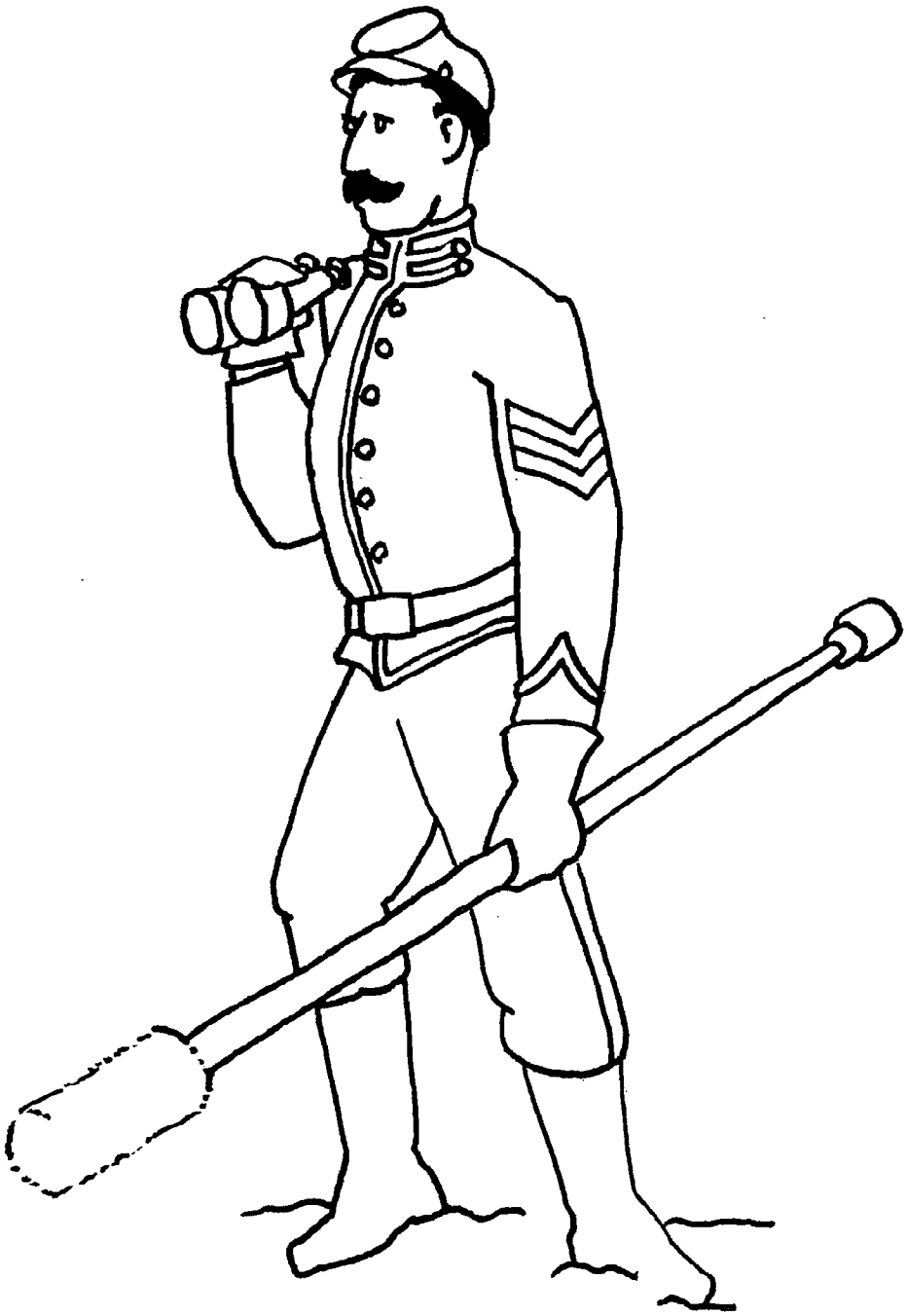
ZOUAVE

The Burnside Bridge



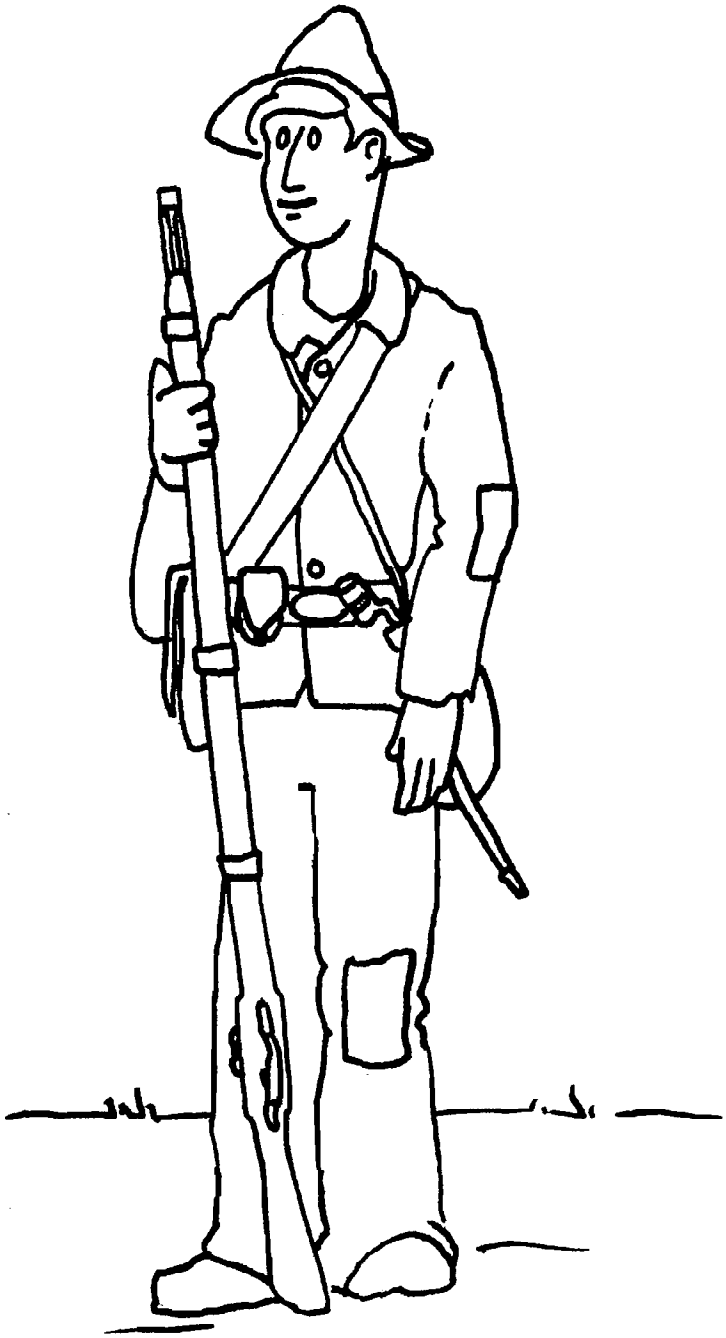
One of the most difficult parts of the battle was when the Union soldiers had to fight their way over Burnside Bridge. The bridge is made of **brown** and **gray** stones. It crosses over the bubbling, **blue** Antietam Creek. Color the flowers, trees, and shrubs the most **beautiful colors of nature**. Bonus: Add some wildlife to the picture.

Union Artilleryman



A Union Artilleryman (a soldier who loaded and fired cannons) wore a **dark blue** hat and **dark blue** jacket with **red** trim. His pants were **light blue** with a **red** stripe. His belt, binoculars, and boots were **black**. His buttons, gloves, and belt buckle were **yellow**. The sponge head and rammer in his left hand that he used to load the cannon was **olive green**. Extra credit: Add some dirt and gunpowder to his gloves and sponge head.

Confederate Infantryman



A Confederate Infantryman (a soldier who fought on foot) wore a **brown (butternut)** or **gray** jacket. His pants were **gray** or **light blue**. His shoes were **brown**. His leather gear (belt and cartridge box) were **brown** or **black**. His hat was **charcoal gray** or **brown**. His belt buckle and buttons were **yellow** or **gold**. The wooden parts of his rifle are **dark brown** and the metal parts are **dark gray** or **dark blue**. His haversack was **black**. Bonus: Color the fabric patches on the soldier's knee and elbow a beautiful pattern or color.

Civil War Word Search

A	C	A	N	N	O	N	G	R
C	I	V	I	L	W	A	R	T
E	T	P	A	R	K	N	A	C
M	U	S	K	E	T	T	Y	H
E	N	V	B	B	N	I	N	U
T	I	S	L	E	O	E	U	R
E	O	P	U	L	R	T	R	C
R	N	U	E	X	T	A	S	H
Y	S	O	U	T	H	M	E	G
M	A	R	Y	L	A	N	D	Z

Antietam
Blue
Cannon
Cemetery
Church
Civil War
Gray
Maryland
Musket
North
Nurse
Park
Rebel
South
Union

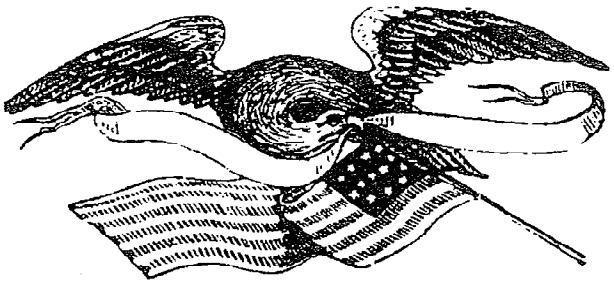
CIVIL WAR MATH

Six horses are used to pull each cannon. There are four cannons. How many total horses? **6 x 4 = _____ Horses**	The soldier had twelve apples and gave three to his friend. How many apples does he have left? **12 – 3 = _____ Apples**	General Lee's hen, Nelly lays three eggs a week. How many eggs does she lay in four weeks? **3 x 4 = _____ Eggs** *Bonus how many eggs does she lay in a year?
Clara Barton had one-hundred bandages. She used fifty of them to help the soldiers. How many did she have left? **100 – 50 = ____ Bandages**	The first soldier loaded his musket in sixty seconds. The second soldier loaded his in thirty seconds. How many seconds faster was the second soldier? **60 – 30 = ____ Seconds**	The soldiers ate five pigs valued at two dollars each. How much money did they owe the farmer? **2 x 5 = _____ Dollars** ***Bonus:** It cost the farmer two dollars to feed the pigs. How much money was owed in total?
If the soldier eats twenty pieces of hardtack in five weeks, how many pieces of hard tack does he eat per week? **20 ÷ 5 = _____ Pieces of hardtack**	General Burnside's whiskers grew an inch a year. In 1862 they were five inches long. If he didn't cut them for twenty years how long would they be in 1882? **5 + 20 = _____ Inches**	The soldier could shovel six bushels of mule manure in a day. How many could he shovel in a week? (He didn't have to shovel manure on Sundays). **7- 1=_____Days** **Days x 6 = _____ Bushels**

You are a soldier in the Confederate or Union Army. Over the past month, you marched north and west into Maryland. During the time you witnessed many events. Today you were lucky enough to survive the Battle of Antietam. Describe who you are, where you're from, what you saw, what happeded to you and your unit, and how you felt before, during, and after the battle.

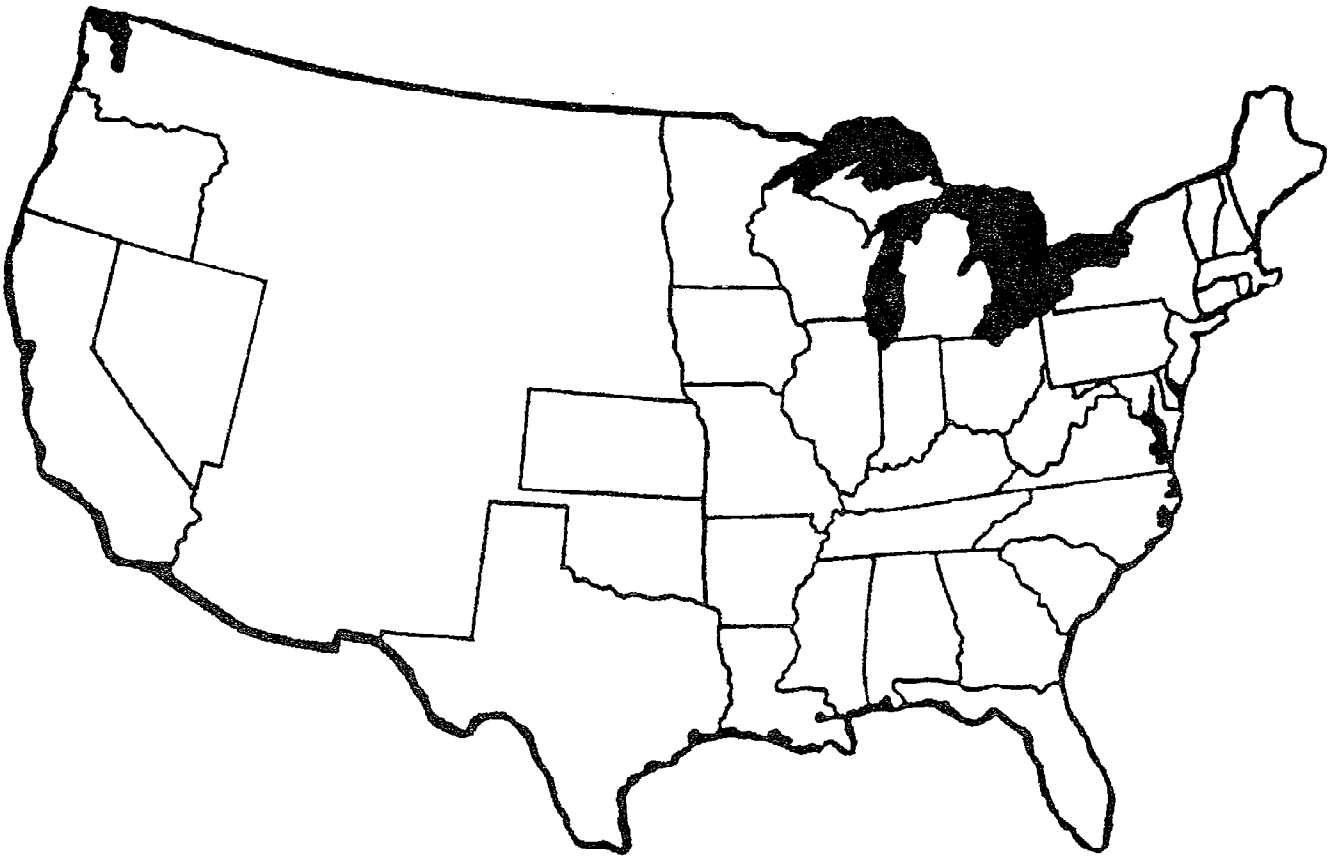
Personal Journal of _____

Date: September 17, 1862



A NATION DIVIDED

Today there are fifty states in the United States of America. When the Civil War began there were only thirty-four states. When the nation divided over political issues, twenty states remained in the Union and eleven states seceded. Those eleven states joined the Confederate States of America. Three states were called Border States. The Border States were slave states located between the North and South that stayed in the Union.



Instructions

Identify the states by writing the name (or abbreviation) with a ballpoint pen on or near the correct location.

Color the Union States blue.
Color the Confederate States gray.
Color the Border States green.

A NATION DIVIDED

Blue: There were twenty (20) states that remained in the Union: Maine, New Hampshire; Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oregon and California.

Gray: There were eleven (11) states joining the Confederacy: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

Green: The three (3) Border States were: Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri.

Note: Delaware may be considered a Union state or a border state. Although Delaware had only Union regiments it was a slave state.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A CIVIL WAR SOLDIER FROM 1861-1865

Imagine you are no longer a student. You have joined the army as a private in the artillery. As a private in the Confederate army, you will be paid $132 a year, or $11 each month. You will be paid $156 a year, or $13 each month, if you are a Union soldier. Your enlistment (joining) in the army will last for five years.

Shortly after enlisting, you are sent to a place called the Camp of Instruction (basic training). At the camp you are issued a uniform. This uniform includes the following items: a wool coat, wool trousers with suspenders, wool socks, leather shoes, a cotton shirt (and a wool shirt to wear in the winter), ankle-length drawers (long Johns or underwear), a kepi ["KEP-E"] (hat), and a great coat (winter overcoat). Be careful and take good care of your uniform. If you don't, the army can make you pay for any clothing or equipment issued to you that is lost or damaged.

The Camp of Instruction will last several weeks. In the Camp, you will learn the School of the Soldier. This means instructors (teachers) will teach you how to stand at attention, salute, march, and perform many of the other duties of a soldier. As an artillery soldier, you will receive special training on how to load, fire, and take care of cannons.

As a soldier, you are on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Monday through Saturday your day at the fort will generally go like this:

5:00 a.m. - A bugler will sound (play) "reveille" on a bugle. Everyone must get up, get dressed and prepare (wash your face and shave) for morning roll call. In the winter "reveille" is played at 6:00 a.m.

5:15 a.m. - The bugler sounds "assembly" and everyone (except those who are sick or on guard duty) falls in for roll call. When the sergeant calls your name, you answer, "Here, Sergeant!" After roll call, announcements, assignments, and instructions for the day are issued. Once this is completed you are dismissed.

6:00 a.m. - The next bugle call is "breakfast call." You will have one hour to eat.

7:00 a.m. - "Fatigue call" is played telling the soldiers to prepare for inspection. You must make sure your musket, uniform, bunk, and barracks are clean.

8:00 a.m. - After inspection, the bugler plays "drill call." For the next four hours, until noon, you will practice all the things you learned at the Camp of Instruction.

12:00 a.m. -"Dinner call" is sounded and you are allowed to eat your lunch.

1:00 p.m. - "Drill call" is sounded again. Until 4:00 p.m. you drill, drill, and drill.

4:00 p.m. - You will spend this time cleaning your equipment, barracks, cannons, and the fort.

6:00 p.m. - "Attention" is called to give you a few minutes to get ready for roll call. Next, the bugler plays "assembly" and everyone falls in for dress parade roll call. This means everyone is in full uniform. You are carrying your musket

and wearing all your equipment. After answering to roll call, the guard duty assignments are made and then you are dismissed.

7:00 p.m. - The bugler now plays "assembly of the guard." Those soldiers assigned to guarding the fort begin performing this duty. The remaining soldiers eat their evening meal and relax.

8:30 p.m. - "Attention" is played followed by "assembly." At this time roll call is taken and you are dismissed.

9:00 p.m. - "Tattoo" is sounded. This means everyone must go to bed. Your day is finally over.

On Sunday the routine is the same except for drill. In the place of drill, everyone spends the morning hours polishing and cleaning everything, and then attend church services. In the afternoon, everyone prepares for a dress parade. Everyone wears their best uniform and marches back and forth on the fort's parade ground (like you see in a parade today). After doing this for a couple of hours, you are dismissed and have the rest of the day as free time.

Common Soldier Activity

Instructions: You are a Civil War soldier getting ready for your first major campaign. You may be "on the road" for several months—sometimes marching over 20 miles/day, perhaps fighting several major battles with the enemy. The army has issued you a U.S. Model 1861 "Springfield" Rifle-Musket, bayonet, belt, bayonet scabbard, cap box, cartridge box, haversack and canteen. These weigh 13 1/2 pounds. In addition, you will be expected to carry 5 pounds of ammunition. From the list of personal items, decide what else you will take with you on your marches. (Answers will vary).

List of Personal Items

Item	Weight of Item	Multiply	Quantity	Equals	Total Weight
Pants	1 lb.	X		=	
Forage cap	1/2 lb.	X		=	
Shirt	1/2 lb.	X		=	
Jacket	3 lbs.	X		=	
Socks	1/2 lb. (pair)	X		=	
Shoes	2 lbs.	X		=	
Cup	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Utensils	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Cooking Pan	1 lb.	X		=	
Canteen	4 lbs.	X		=	
Soap	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Shaving razor	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Comb	1/8 lb.	X		=	
Dice	1/8 lb.	X		=	
Blanket	3 lbs.	X		=	
Housewife	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Candle	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Playing Cards	1/8 lb.	X		=	
Bible	1/2 lb.	X		=	
Book	1/2 lb.	X		=	
Stationery	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Pencil	1/8 lb.	X		=	
"Dog" Tent	12 lbs.	X		=	
Lantern	3 lbs.	X		=	
Knife	1/4 lb.	X		=	
Coat	4 lbs.	X		=	
Candle Holder	2 lbs.	X		=	
				Subtotal	
			Rifle, cartridges, etc. required by Army	**+ (add)**	18 lbs.
				TOTAL WEIGHT	

How much are you going to carry? If you would like, use a scale, backpack, and weights (books?) and load your total weight into a backpack and walk around the room to see what it would feel like to be a common soldier on the march. (Imagine marching 20 miles with that weight on your shoulders).

Civil War Word Bank

Use the names and words listed on this page as a resource for Civil War research projects, oral reports, writing assignments, and other activities.

Project Ideas:

1) You are a Civil War Soldier. Write a letter home and tell them about your experiences at Antietam. What did you see and do? How did you feel?

2) You live on a farm near Sharpsburg. What did you and your family do before, during, and after the battle? What did your farm look like after the battle? How did this make you feel?

3) You are a Civil War doctor or nurse. You have to give General McClellan a detailed report about the condition of the field hospitals and the patients. What would you tell him? What would you ask for?

People
Clara Barton
Abraham Lincoln
Robert E. Lee
George B. McClellan
Johnny Cook
Charlie King
Ambrose E. Burnside
John Bell Hood
John B. Gordon
J.E.B. Stuart
Samuel Mumma
The Dunkers
Sara Emma Edmonds
Isaac Peace Rodman
Surgeons
Farmers

Places
Sharpsburg
South Mountain
Harpers Ferry
The Cornfield
Bloody Lane
Dunker Church
Mumma Farm
Burnside Bridge
West Woods
Pry House
Field Hospital
West Woods
Maryland
Snavelys Ford
Antietam Battlefield
Hagerstown

Things
Antietam Creek
Potomac River
Cannons
Graves
Fences
Barn
Emancipation Proclamation
Border State
Musket
Flag
Rifles
Ammunition
Canteen
Uniform
Infantry
Cavalry