

Battlefield Scavenger Hunt

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



The Battle of Antietam is best remembered as the bloodiest single-day battle in American history, with well over 23,000 casualties. It was also the battle that led directly to President Lincoln's issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation.

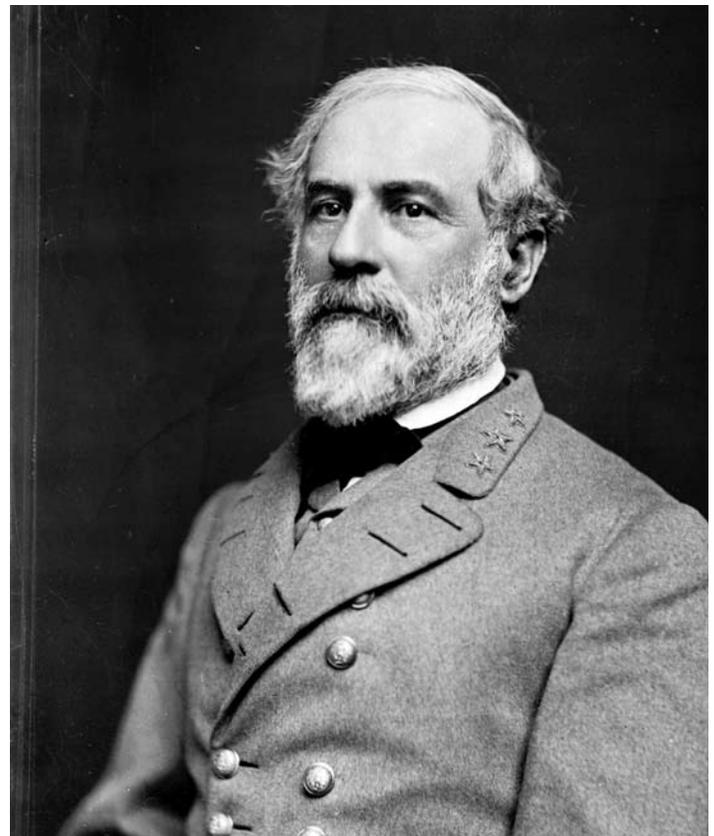
This Scavenger Hunt is designed to further your understanding of both the battle and the battlefield. It can be done either individually or as a group. The answers to these questions are located along the auto tour route. When you finish, you can stop by the park visitor center for the answers. Enjoy your day at Antietam National Battlefield, and happy hunting!!

1. The general who commanded the Union Army of the Potomac was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in December 1826. He graduated from West Point in 1846. What was his name?

2. The general who commanded the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia was a native Virginian who was born in Westmoreland County in January 1807. He was an 1829 graduate of West Point. What was his name?



This general commanded the Union Army of the Potomac, which had approximately 80,000 soldiers at Antietam.



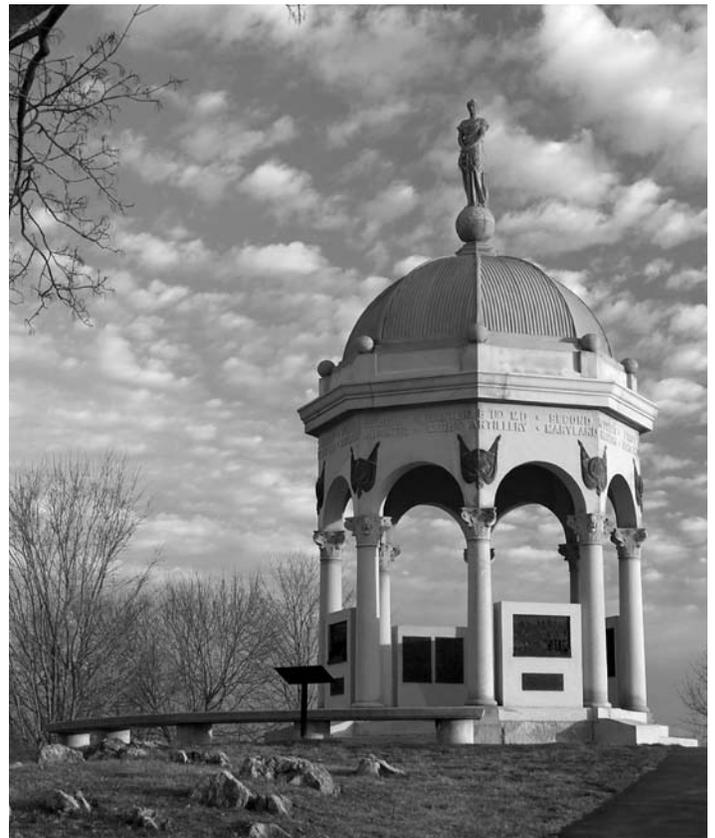
This general commanded the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, which had approximately 40,000 soldiers at Antietam.

3. The German Baptist Brethren are better known by what nickname? Hint: The church in which they worshipped is one of the most famous landmarks on the Antietam battlefield.

4. Which monument near the visitor center pays tribute to both Union & Confederate soldiers? Approximately 20,000 people attended the dedication on Memorial Day, May 30, 1900. General James Longstreet, Henry Kyd Douglas and many veterans of both the Union and Confederate armies were all present for the ceremony. President William McKinley, also a veteran of the battle of Antietam, was the keynote speaker.

Can you identify the eight units that are honored on this monument?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____



5. Which monument on the Antietam battlefield features a red cross? Why do you think this is?

6. This Confederate General was a native Virginian. He graduated from West Point in 1842, served with distinction in the Mexican War, and was then a professor at the Virginia Military Institute. At Antietam he commanded the Confederate soldiers on the north end of the battlefield. He is best remembered by his nickname “Stonewall.”

7. Six generals were either killed or mortally wounded at the battle of Antietam. The location where each one fell is marked by a Mortuary Cannon, an upside-down cannon barrel mounted in stone. Can you name the generals who lost their lives at Antietam and find all six Mortuary Cannons?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____



8. At Antietam, the rolling terrain was of benefit to the cannoneers of both armies. Over 500 cannons were used by the two armies. Placing their guns on high ground, blue and gray alike were able to effectively strike enemy troop positions at great distances. The bugler of Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery received the Medal of Honor for his distinguished service at the battle of Antietam. The location of his battery is marked by two cannons along the Hagerstown Turnpike, just west of the Cornfield. What was his name? How old was he during the battle?



9. This monument is the tallest monument on Antietam National Battlefield and it was dedicated on September 17, 1896. (Hint: It's located at Auto Tour Stop 5)

10. The big white house and barn you see at Auto Tour Stop 6 is the Mumma Farmstead. What happened to the Mumma's property during the battle?

11. This Confederate colonel fought with his regiment in the Sunken Road. He survived five wounds at Antietam, was eventually promoted to Major General, and fought for the Confederacy for the rest of the war. After the conflict, he was Governor of Georgia and a U.S. Senator.



12. The monument at the base of the observation tower honors which famous Union brigade? Can you identify all four regiments that fought with this unit?

Unit: _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____



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 Rohrsersville, the next town to the south. Called the Burnside Bridge after the battle, it was actively used for traffic until 1966 when a bypass enabled the bridge to be restored to its 1862 appearance.

13. The 23rd Ohio Regiment has been nicknamed the President's Regiment. Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes commanded the regiment until he was wounded at the battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862. Hayes later became the 19th President of the United States. Which other future president served in the 23rd Ohio? Hint: There is a tall monument to him near Auto Tour Stop 9: The Burnside Bridge.

14. The Private Soldier Monument stands in the center of Antietam National Cemetery. It reaches skyward 44 feet- 7 inches, weighs 250 tons and is made up of twenty seven pieces. The soldier, made of two pieces joined at the waist, depicts a Union infantryman standing "in place rest" facing homeward to the north. The monument was dedicated on September 17, 1880. What is the motto written on the monument?