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BURNSIDE BRIDGE.

This is the third stone bridge crossing Antietam Creek, better known in history as "Burnside Bridge." This bridge was held by Gen. R. Toombs with the 2d and 20th Georgia, backed by sharpshooters and the batteries of Gen. D. R. Jones, on Gen. Longstreet's right wing. Gen. Burnside was ordered by Gen. McClellan at 1 o'clock to carry the bridge at all hazards. Several attempts to carry the bridge had been made, but it was not until 2 P.M. that the bridge was actually taken by a charge of the 51st New York and the 51st Pennsylvania Regiments.



A COLLECTION OF MONUMENTS.

These monuments are located on and near the Burnside Bridge. The McKinley Monument, erected by the State of Ohio, in honor of President William McKinley, a member of the 23d Ohio Regiment.



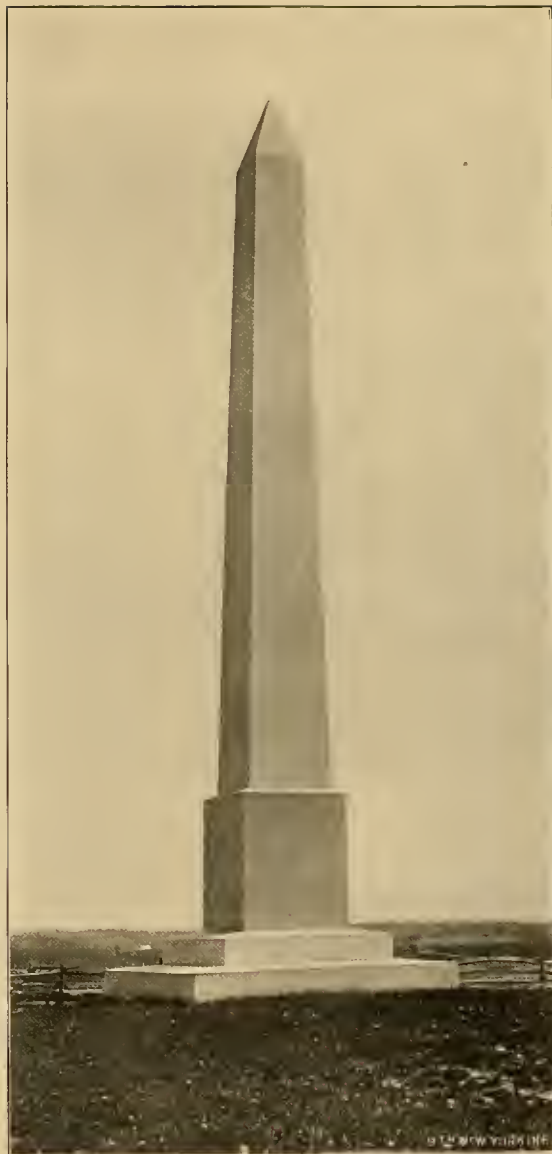
OHIO MONUMENTS.

Erected by the State of Ohio to her loyal sons.



PENNSYLVANIA'S STATUES.

Erected by the Commonwealth in honor of her sons who took an active part in the Battle of Antietam. These monuments are all located on Branch Avenue, excepting the 50th Pennsylvania which is located on Rodman Avenue.



A COLLECTION OF VIEWS.

These monuments are located on the fields northwest of Burnside Bridge.



SHAVELY'S F. H.



VIEW ON HOCHMAN AVE.



THE WORK OF THE BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION.

One of the important features of the work of the Battlefield Commission was the erecting of substantial iron markers at the positions of the Union and Confederate organizations and the Regulars. The inscriptions on the tablets give the movements of both armies. They have built the avenues and fences and have constructed a stone observation tower 75 feet in height.



THE GROVE HOUSE, PUBLIC SQUARE, SHARPSBURG, MD.

In this General Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., held a Council of War, September 17, 1862.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

In March, 1865, the State of Maryland appropriated \$7000, and appointed four trustees to purchase and enclose a suitable lot of ground on the Battlefield as a final resting-place for the sacred remains of our brave soldiers who fell in the battle. They purchased a suitable lot of ground in the suburbs of Sharpsburg in sight of Burnside Bridge, Dunkard Church, Headquarters of Major-Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee. The appropriations made by the different States amounted to \$62,229,77. In addition to the \$7000, at its extra session in January, 1866, the State of Maryland appropriated \$8000.



ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Beginning with October, 1866, and continuing until August, 1867, the Union dead were removed from the parts of the field where they had been hastily buried and were re-interred in the semicircle facing the monument, in sections proportioned to the number of graves for each state. The dead were removed by the United States Burial Corps. The original burials amounted to 4751, and were divided by states as follows: Maine, 96; New Hampshire, 255; Vermont, 65; Massachusetts, 102; Rhode Island, 23; Connecticut, 85; New York, 869; New Jersey, 70; Pennsylvania, 644; Delaware, 28; Maryland, 98; West Virginia, 174; Ohio, 349; Indiana, 146; Illinois, 30; Michigan, 138; Wisconsin, 142; Minnesota, 10; Iowa, 2; U. S. Regulars, 86; Officers, 40; Unknown Section, 1399; Unknown, 1830.



INTERESTING VIEWS. A FEW OF THE VIEWS IN ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The old stone and weather-boarded grist-mill which for 122 years stood along the historic Antietam Creek, at the bridge between Keedysville and Sharpsburg was recently torn down. The mill was built in 1782 by Christopher Orndorff.



THE MIDDLE BRIDGE.

This bridge, known as Bridge No. 2, or Middle Bridge, is situated one mile east of Sharpsburg, Md., on the Sharpsburg and Boonsboro Turnpike. The Confederate Army crossed this bridge when they retreated from South Mountain. A portion of the Union Army also crossed this bridge. It is not standing at the present time, being replaced by an iron bridge.



SOME MISCELLANEOUS VIEWS.

The Headquarters of Gen. McClellan was the Pry House, about one and a half mile northeast of Sharpsburg. Observation Tower erected by the Battlefield Commission, in the east end of Bloody Lane. The Monuments of the 130th and 132d Pennsylvania and the 8th Ohio are erected in Bloody Lane.



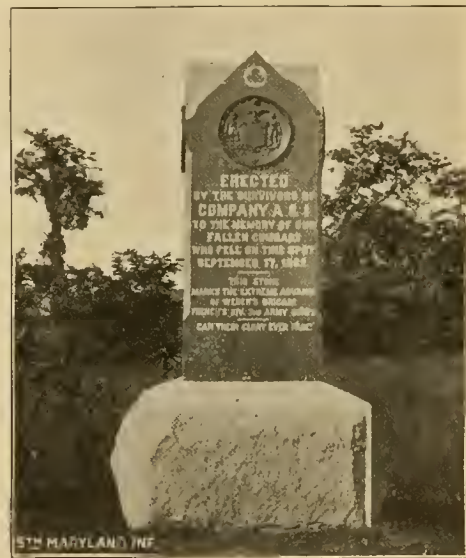
BLOODY LANE.

Looking west from Observation Tower to Hagerstown Pike. At the time of the battle this was a narrow country lane, hollowed out somewhat between the fields, partially shaded. The Confederates had fortified themselves in this lane, and the result was an immense slaughter.



A FIELD VIEW.

Looking west from Observation Tower, showing the Roulette and Mumma Farms. In the background is shown the East Woods.



THE ROULETTE BUILDINGS.

Were used for a while by the Federal Army as a hospital. Some of the buildings show marks of war times. The 5th Maryland and the 14th Connecticut monuments are located on the north side of Bloody Lane.



DUNKARD CHURCH.

This Church is situated one mile north of Sharpsburg, along the Hagerstown Turnpike. It was badly damaged at the time of the battle by the Federal and Confederate batteries, it being in direct range. Both armies sought and found refuge within the sanctuary. After the Battle the church was repaired and is still in use.



INTERESTING VIEWS.

A war-time view of the Dunkard Church as it appeared after the battle. The Mumma Barn was burned by the shells from the Federal batteries. The house was fired and burned by the Confederates to prevent it from being used by sharpshooters. The State of Maryland erected this handsome monument in honor of her brave boys who fell in this battle.



MISCELLANEOUS VIEWS NEAR THE DUNKARD CHURCH.



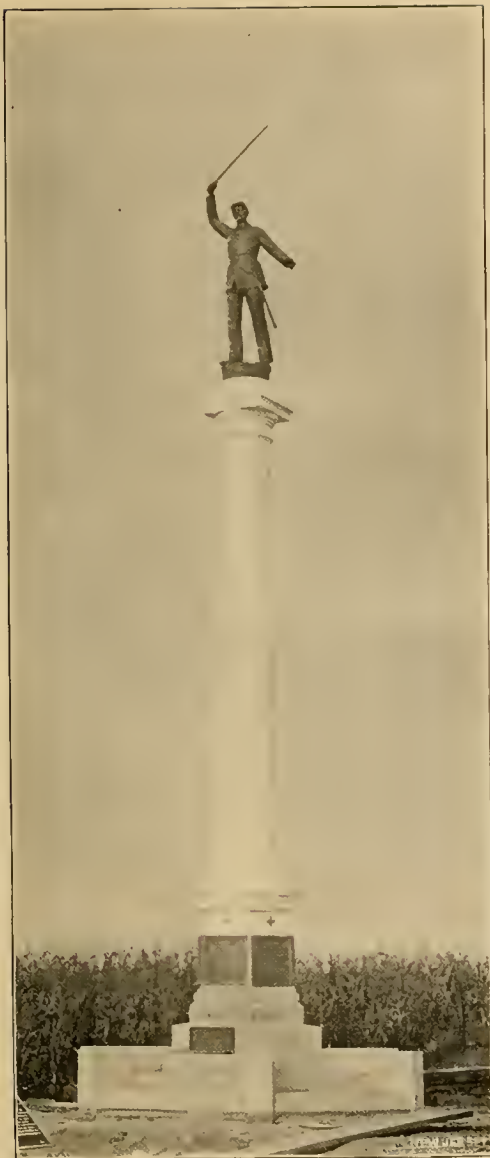
MONUMENTS.

A few of the Monuments located above the Dunkard Church. Some of them locate interesting places.



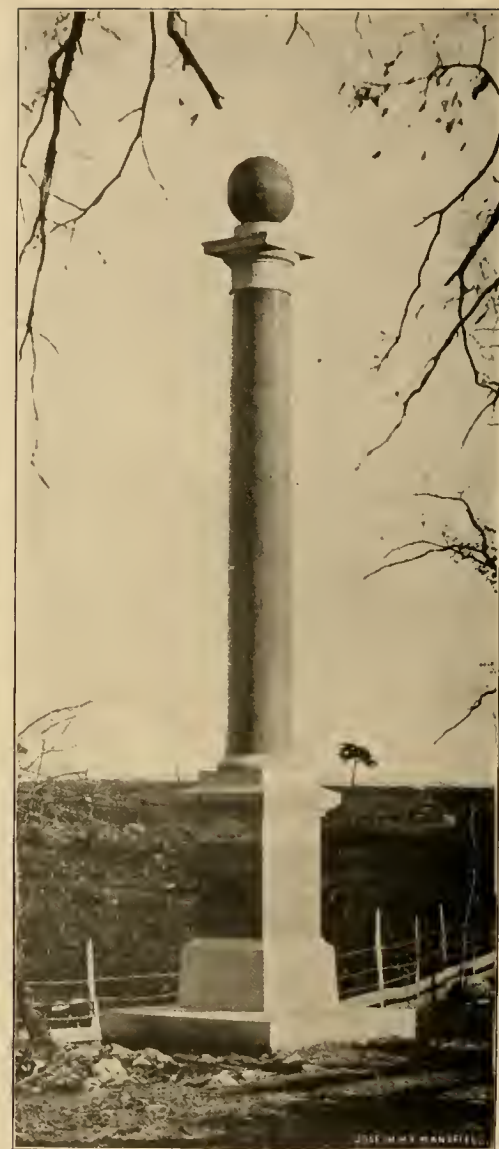
A GROUP OF MONUMENTS.

These Monuments located north of the Dunkard Church along the Hagerstown Turnpike.



CORNFIELD AVENUE.

These Monuments are located on Cornfield Avenue. The State of New Jersey erected their Monument on the west end of the Avenue for the New Jersey troops. They were heavily engaged in the Cornfield. The 128th and 137th Pennsylvania are on the Avenue. Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



MONUMENTS.

The 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry Monument on Mansfield Avenue, 90th Pennsylvania Marker on Cornfield Avenue; Joseph K. F. Mansfield Monument, erected by the State of Connecticut, on the Smoketown Road.



SMOKETOWN HOSPITAL WOODS.

Surgeon B. A. Vanderkeift, in charge of the Federal Hospitals located here after the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.



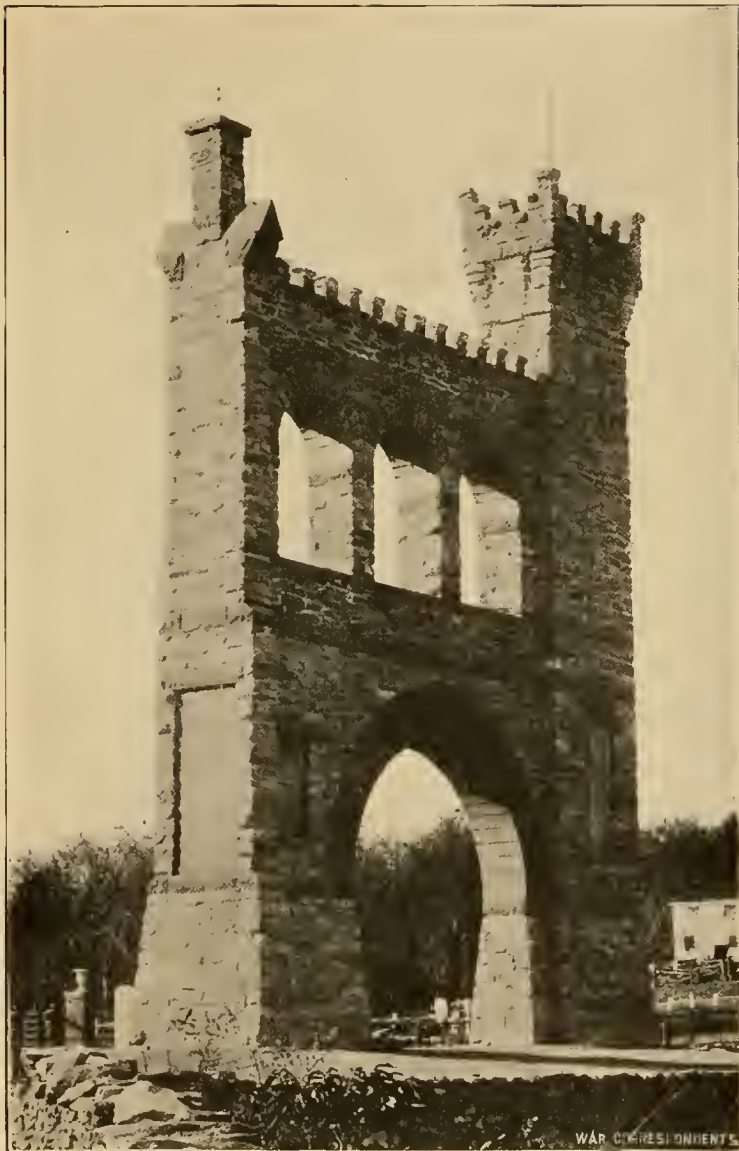
INTERESTING VIEWS.

The North Woods and Toll House Hagerstown Pike, two miles north of Sharpsburg. The Hooker Bridge, known in history as Bridge No. 1, or Upper Bridge, crossing the Antietam Creek where Hooker's men passed over on September 16, 1862.



THE RUINS OF ANTIETAM FURNACE.

Three miles south of Sharpsburg are to be seen the ruins of the second rolling-mill in the United States, built October, 1765, by Colonel Joseph Chapline, an officer of the French and Indian War. This place was a noted manufacturing centre. Parts of Rumsey's steamboat were constructed here. In the background is shown the camping-ground of the Union soldiers after the battle of Antietam.



WAR CORRESPONDENTS



MAJ. GEN. RENO'S MONUMENT

SOUTH MOUNTAIN VIEWS.



BLACKFORD'S FORD.

The two views to the right are across Blackfords Ford in West Virginia. The two views to the left are above the ford, at Shepherds-town, show the C. and O. Canal. In the upper view shows where Rumsey floated his steamboat on the Potomac River.

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