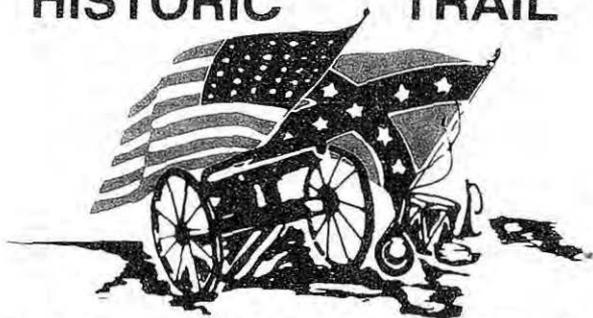


THE ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC TRAIL

**ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD
HISTORIC TRAIL**



MASON-DIXON B.S.A.

HIKER'S GUIDE



PART I

MASON-DIXON TRAILS

The Mason-Dixon Trails Program was organized by the Mason-Dixon Council, Boy Scouts of America, to provide additional outdoor program opportunities for its many members and friends. It consists of an awards program that provides recognition for participants, after they have hiked each of the four trails described below. A medal of achievement will be awarded after all four of the individual trail emblems have been earned.

Guide books for the trails may be obtained by writing to: Mason-Dixon Council, 18600 Crestwood Drive, Hagerstown, Maryland 21742, telephone no. 301/739-1211. These booklets provide complete details concerning trail access, maps, camping facilities and other pertinent information.



THE ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC TRAIL

The 10½ mile hike across the historic Antietam Battlefield is designed to help participants become familiar with the locations and descriptions of the fateful events which occurred over the farmlands around Sharpsburg, Md. on September 17, 1862. Southerners named it the Battle of Sharpsburg; Northerners, the Battle at Antietam Creek; the single bloodiest day of fighting in American military history!

Hiking this trail provides an opportunity for groups to utilize the battlefield campground. Hikers have the privilege of retracing the path of historical terrain of little change since 1862. Hikers camped at Rohrbach will start the walk from that point; others will start from the Visitor Center. Check in at the Visitor Center before or during the hike. The Visitor Center is located one mile north of Sharpsburg, along Md. Rt. 65 (hrs. Fall-Winter-Spring 8:30-5:00; June, July & August 8:00-6:00). Only groups may camp at Rohrbach campground by reservation only. For reservations please call 301/432-5124. Antietam trail patches may be obtained at the Visitor Center Sales desk. To save time, it is suggested that group leaders acquire the patches in bulk lots for their group.

THE C & O CANAL HISTORIC TRAIL

The entire Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Historic Trail is 184½ miles in length, but only the "crossed flags" segment, representing 64½ miles, must be traveled to qualify for the Mason-Dixon Trails Award. The trek along the C & O Canal will familiarize the walker with a method of transportation that played a major role in the development of the Northeastern United States. The distance between Hancock, Md. (Mile 124.5), and Sandy Hook, Md. (Mile 60), may be covered by hiking or biking the Canal towpath, or by canoeing the Potomac River, adjacent to the Canal. The total distance may be hiked on more than one outing, if desired. The C & O Canal guidebook, "184 Miles of Adventure," provides complete details. Before the hike is begun, tour permits should be secured from the Scout Service Center, and a notification card sent to the Superintendent, C & O Canal National Historical Park, Sharpsburg, Md. 21782. Upon completion of the hike, the distinctive "crossed flags" emblem may be secured from the Scout Service Center.





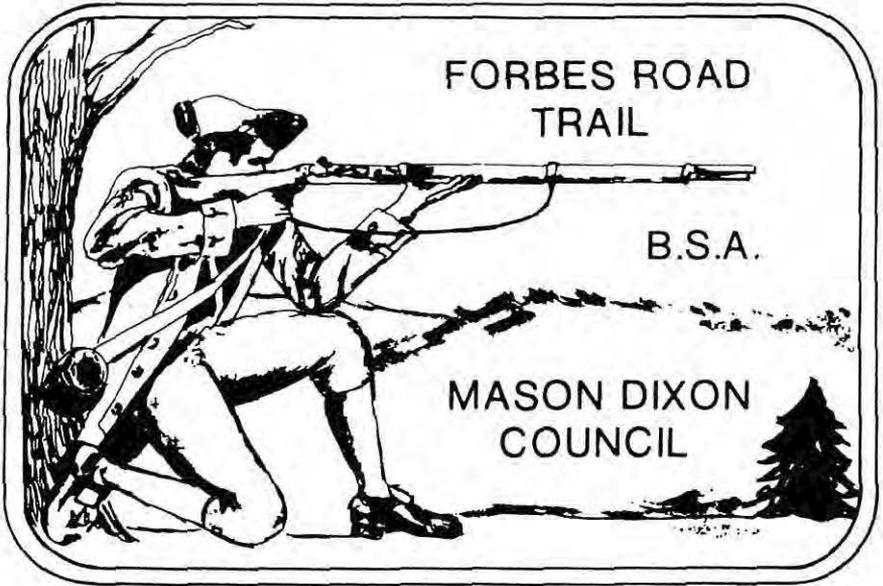
THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL

This designated section of the famed Appalachian Trail is 44 miles in length, and presents the hiker with the challenge of hiking a portion of this 1,000 mile overland trail. The trail follows the Appalachian ridges, generally running parallel to the East Coast of the United States, from Maine to Georgia. The "Mason-Dixon" section runs along the eastern edges of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and Washington County, Maryland. Here again, the hiker may complete the total distance in more than one hike, covering the ground between the Potomac River in Md., to Camp Penn, just Northeast of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. Both trail guide books and emblems may be obtained from the Scout Service Center.

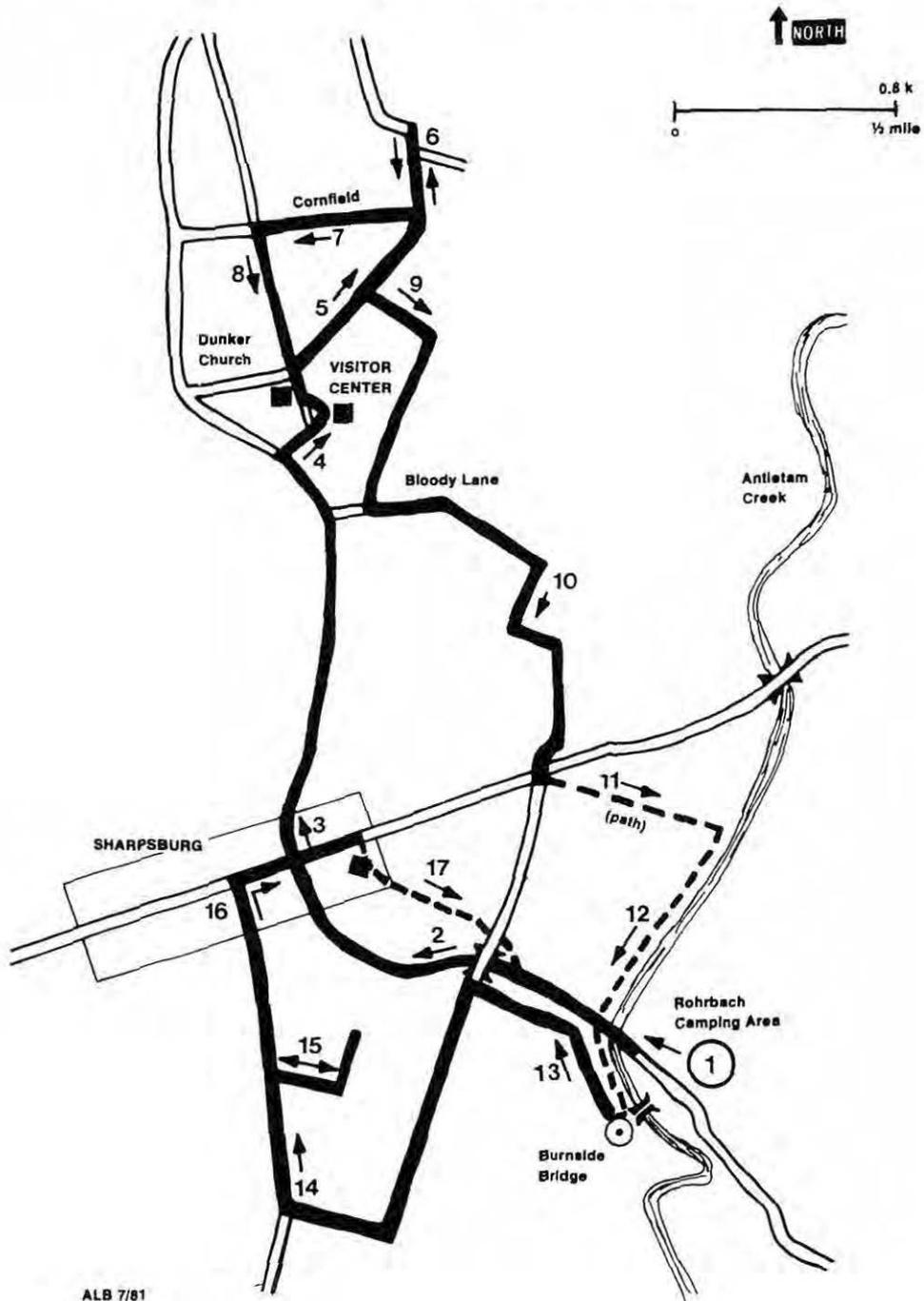
Due to safety concerns with the vehicle traffic on Forbes Road Trail the Mason-Dixon Council BSA no longer recognizes or recommends the use of the Forbes Road Trail.

THE FORBES ROAD HISTORIC TRAIL

This trail, 28 miles in length, traces a portion of the route of the historic "Forbes Road," an overland trail first cleared by the British General, John Forbes, during the French and Indian War. The original Forbes Road was cut through the virgin wilderness to enable a military expedition to move West and drive the French and their Indian allies from the forks of the Ohio. The hiker must walk the distance between Cowan's Gap State Park and sideling Hill Mountain, near the Bedford County line. This distance may be covered at the hikers convenience, and need not be completed on a single hike. The Mason-Dixon Council's Camp Sinoquipe is located near the trail's "half-way point," at Fort Littleton, Pennsylvania. Groups planning to stay at Camp Sinoquipe should make arrangements through the Scout Service Center, where trail guide books and awards may be obtained.



ANTIETAM HISTORIC TRAIL — BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA



ALB 7/81



PART II

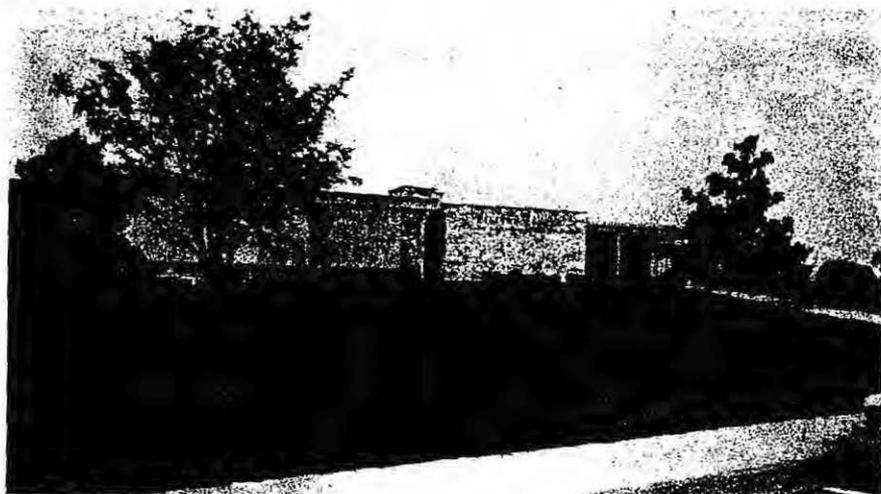
The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few,
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

THE ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD HISTORIC TRAIL

The Mason-Dixon Council has thought it fitting that it should sponsor a project that has for its purpose, a pilgrimage to the Antietam National Battlefield. To those who participate, such a pilgrimage should be both interesting and informative. It is hoped that the Scout or Scouter who takes this trip will leave the battlefield with a comprehension of the enduring significance of the crucial Battle of Antietam. The Council believes that after completion of the hike, the individual Scout will have a greater appreciation of the Civil War Soldier's heroism and devotion to duty. Since an understanding of our nation's past is a guide to its future, the Scouts who complete this hike will be more aware of the decisions and mistakes which have played an important role in the shaping of our nation, and the way in which those decisions affect our lives, even in the 20th Century.

The Scout, or Scouter, who takes the trail outlined on the following pages, in accordance with the regulations as stated, will be awarded the Antietam Battlefield Historic Trail patch by the Activities Committee of the Mason-Dixon Council.

At the same time that a Scout undertakes the Antietam Battlefield Historic Trail project, he can also work toward the following advancement requirements in the Boy Scout Handbook: "Preparing for Scout Camping; Laying Out Your Camp; Living in Camp; Cooking Your Meals; Judging; Compass; Map Reading and Hiking." These experiences can also be applied toward the following merit badges: "Cooking; Nature Study; Citizenship in the Nation; Hiking and Camping."



THOSE ELIGIBLE TO WALK THE TRAIL

Since the trail is planned as a Scout activity, all Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, Explorers, Adult Scouters and friends are eligible to hike the trail. Before beginning the hike, unit leaders must do the following: 1. Mail a notification card to: The Superintendent, Antietam National Battlefield, P.O. Box 158, Sharpsburg, Maryland 21782. 2. Complete and forward to his local Council's Service Center, a local tour permit application. After the trip, the leaders must file a certificate of completion with the Maxon-Dixon Council. The certificate should be accompanied by the necessary fees to cover the cost of patches and handling.

RESERVATION FOR USE OF ROHRBACH GROUP CAMP AREA

Camping facilities are available for groups only, and space is extremely limited. Advance reservations must be made with the staff of the Antietam National Battlefield before the unit arrives to begin the hike. Upon arrival at the Battlefield the leader should report to the Visitor Center, located just off of Route 65, North of Sharpsburg, Maryland. After the confirmed reservations have been checked, a National Park Ranger will direct the unit to the group camp area, where the hike will begin. The group campground is restricted to 3 nights per trip, in order to permit a greater number of groups to participate. Water is available at the campground. While the trail was designed as an "overnight" hike, it is also possible to complete the hike without camping. For hiking the trail on a "one-day" basis, the hikers should begin at the Visitor Center (see trail guide and begin with answer No. 6).

REQUIREMENTS

The hike is approximately 10½ miles in length, over the course described in the tour guide. This follows the battle as it unfolded, and the blank spaces in Part IV of the book are to be filled in as the hiker moves over the battleground. Be prepared; completing the trail requires a working knowledge of the compass; Scouts and leaders should prepare themselves before going on the trail. This can be done by reading and studying the following sections in the Boy Scout Handbook: "Preparing for the Hike; Finding Your Way; Learning the Length of Your Step; Using the Compass and Measuring." Without this knowledge, it will be impossible to complete the trail. A "nose bag" lunch should be carried on the trail, since no fires are permitted outside of the group camp area.

The Scout who walks the trail should remember that he is a representative of the Boy Scouts of America. His personal appearance should always be neat; he should wear his uniform correctly, with the proper insignia, and should carry his registration card for identification. He should also be courteous, dignified, and ready to render service where needed. A participating Scout should obey all instructions and directions given by the National Park Rangers, and should do everything to assist in keeping the park clean. Climbing on statues, cannons, buildings, or other structures is strictly forbidden. The park is closed for general use by the public at night, and Scouts are not permitted to travel beyond their immediate camping areas after dark. No night games are permitted which could lead Scouts away from camp.

PART III

THE BATTLE

BEFORE WE BEGIN

Antietam – the high point of the Confederacy; Antietam – the bloodiest battle of the Civil War; Antietam – artillery hell; Antietam – 19th Century weapons and sweeping 18th Century troop movements; Antietam – tactically a draw; strategically, a moral, political and diplomatic victory for the Union; Antietam – one of the most decisive battles of the war – for a great number of reasons'

The Battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburg, as it is known in the South, was one of the most important battles of the American Civil War. Although military strategy played an important role in the battle, it was an unusual chain of events which led the soldiers to the banks of the Antietam Creek.

By June of 1862, the tide of war in all theaters, except on water, had been running strongly against the Union. In the Seven Days Battle before Richmond, General Robert E. Lee had soundly defeated the powerful Army of the Potomac. Lee then turned on General John Pope's Army of Virginia, and in the last days of August, 1862, Lee and his Confederates routed Pope's Army at the Second Battle of Bull Run (Manassas).

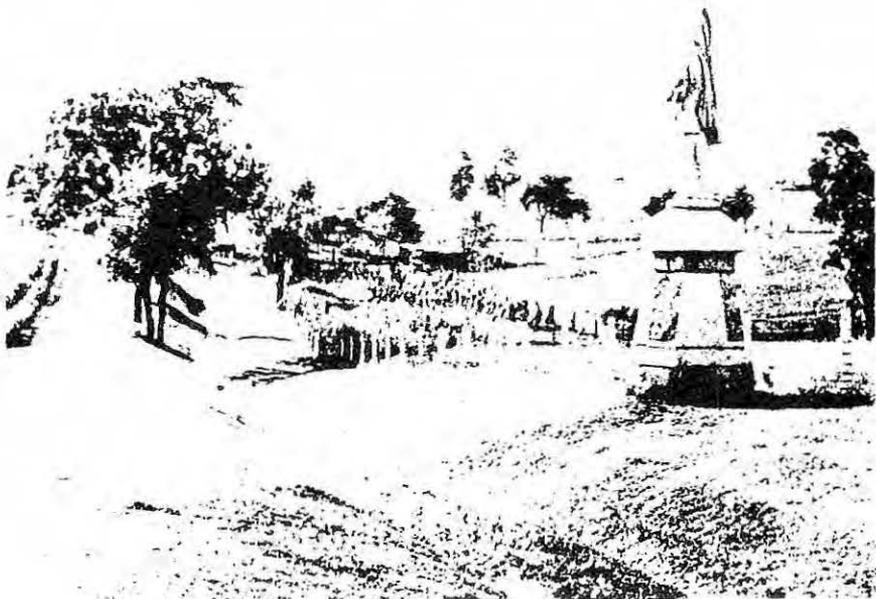
For political as well as military reasons, General Lee then decided to cross the Potomac River and carry the war into the North. On September 4th, Lee's troops crossed the Potomac at White's Ford, near Leesburg, and moved on to occupy Frederick, Maryland. On the 7th, for the second time during the short span of the war, President Lincoln called on Major General George B. McClellan to take command of the Union Army, assembled in and around Washington.

General Lee, fully aware that McClellan was an overcautious General, decided to split his command to cause confusion in the plans of the enemy. On September 9th, Lee issued Special Order 191, dividing his army. Three



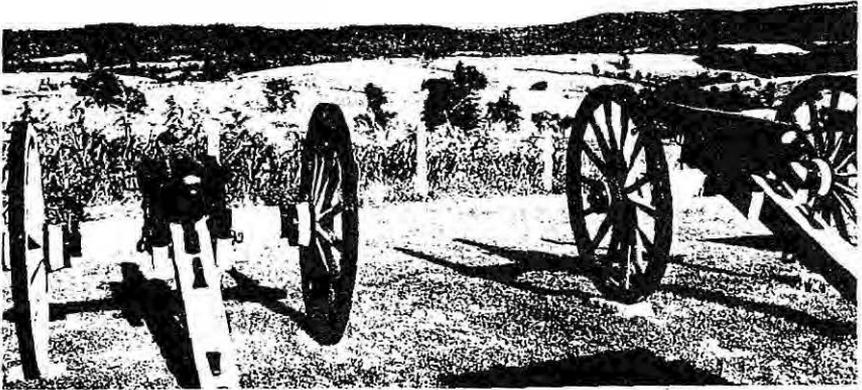
Columns, one under the command of Major General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson, one under the command of Major General Lafayette McLaws, and the third under the command of Brigadier General John G. Walker, were to converge on Harpers Ferry, which was the site of a Union garrison. General Lee, along with the remainder of his army, was to occupy positions near Boonsboro, Md., and cover the gaps and roadways through South Mountain.

Lee's troops pulled out of Frederick on the 10th and the Union Army occupied Frederick on the 12th. On the day of the occupation, a Union Soldier found a copy of Lee's Special Order 191. The Order was wrapped around three cigars, and was apparently lost during the withdrawal. The important discovery was immediately brought to McClellan's attention, but the wary General was overcautious and delayed his decision for a day before he finally ordered his army to move.



After crossing Catoctin Mountain and the Middletown Valley, the Union columns began their struggle to fight their way through the narrow gaps in South Mountain. There was heavy fighting at Turner's, Fox's and Crampton's Gaps, but by nightfall on the 14th, the Union forces had fought their way through the Southern gap, and the Northern gaps were to give way before morning. Lee's plans for moving North were shattered, but the battle of South Mountain had bought him the valuable time needed to gather and reorganize his army. By the evening of the 15th, the Confederates had withdrawn from Boonsboro, and had taken up positions on the high ground west of Antietam Creek, near the town of Sharpsburg. From their positions on the Sharpsburg Ridge, the Confederates were to protect the Potomac River crossings and the road to Harpers Ferry.

When General Lee reached Sharpsburg, he received word from General Jackson that the Federal garrison in Harpers Ferry had surrendered. Jackson was marching to meet Lee, while Major General A. P. Hill was taking charge of the surrender of Harpers Ferry. Encouraged by this news, Lee decided to stand and fight rather than withdraw back across the Potomac. He carefully positioned his 18,000 men and waited to see what the enemy would do.



On September 15, McClellan's advance from Boonsboro was cautious, but deliberate, and by noon his army occupied the hills on the east side of the Antietam Creek. It was mid-afternoon on September 16th before McClellan had completed his preparations and had moved Major General Joseph Hooker's I Corps across the Antietam Creek, via the Upper Bridge and Prys Ford. McClellan's battle plan called for an assault on the Confederate left flank with a massive charge. The charge was to be supported by an attack on the Confederate right flank by the left wing of McClellan's army, under the command of Major General Ambrose Burnside. General Burnside was to cross Antietam Creek near the Lower Bridge and turn the Confederates back toward Sharpsburg. If either of the two flanking assaults were successful, McClellan planned to charge the center of the Confederate line with all available forces. While he planned, General McClellan's 75,000 troops moved into their positions and waited for the orders that would send them moving toward their fate.



About dusk on the evening of the 16th, Union forces drove a skirmish line of Confederate sharpshooters from the East Woods. These opening shots of the battle were soon halted by darkness, and in the night both sides prepared for the battle that was to begin at dawn.

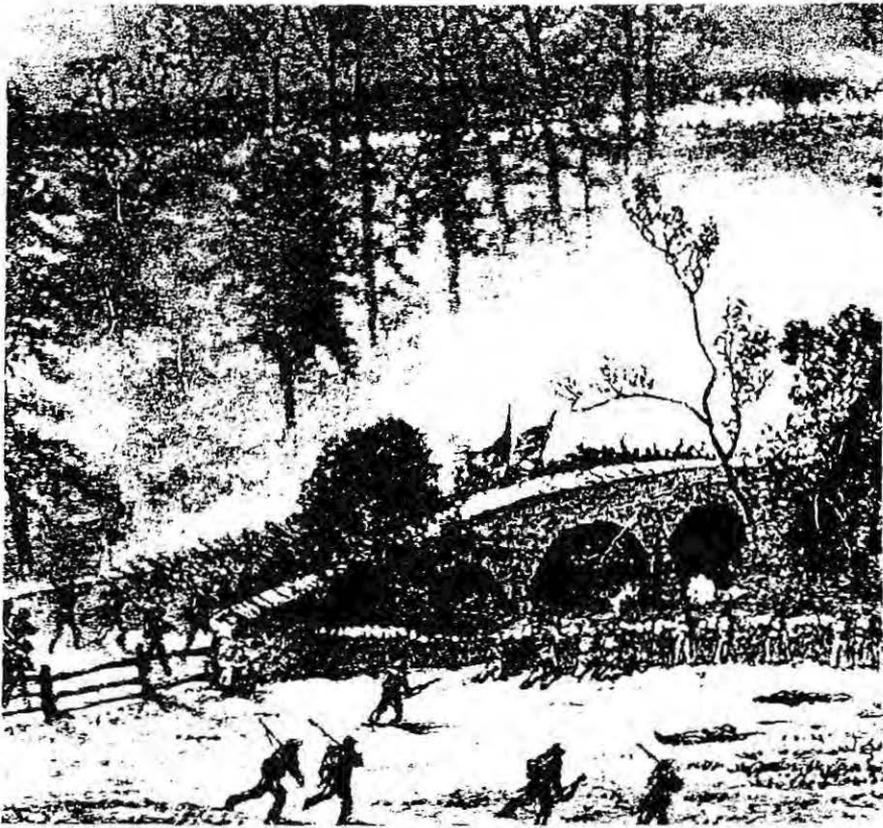
A light rain fell during the night, and the morning of the 17th began with mist and fog clinging to the fields; but the skies cleared early. At first light, the Union right flank swept forward and there was savage fighting in Miller's Cornfield and the East Woods. The blue-coated soldiers fought their way grimly ahead, but counterattacks by the Confederates, under the command of Stonewall Jackson, soon turned the tide of battle and the Union forces retired into the North Woods. Fresh Union troops, under Mansfield's command, then checked the Confederate surge, and the fighting ebbed momentarily as Sumner's Corps, having just crossed the Antietam, regrouped for battle and prepared to strike.

After reorganizing, General Sumner led Sedgwick's division into the West Woods, where Stonewall Jackson's troops waited in concealment. When the order was given and the trap was sprung, over 2,000 of Sedgwick's and Sumner's men fell in the first 20 minutes of fighting. The Union troops on the high ground around the Dunker Church were unable to hold their positions, and were forced to withdraw under heavy fire. The sustained drive against the Confederate left was over, but the Federal forces again drove the Confederates as far back as the West Woods before the morning was gone.



Meanwhile, two fresh Union divisions battled Confederates posted in a sunken lane near the center of the battle line. For nearly three hours the battle raged, claiming a dreadful toll from both sides. The narrow lane, thereafter known as "Bloody Lane," was finally cleared of Confederate forces in the afternoon. The Southern troops were driven from the lane and forced back to the Piper Farm, leaving a huge gap in the Confederate line. By then, the Federal forces were too exhausted to capitalize on their success, and General McClellan was too cautious and too committed to his battle plans to send fresh units to exploit the breakthrough.





While the Confederates were withdrawing from Bloody Lane, Union troops crossed the Antietam at the Middle Bridge and carved out a deep bridgehead just west of the stream. Confederate artillery, located on the high ground east of Sharpsburg, pounded the Union infantry and prevented it from advancing much beyond the Sherrick Farm Lane.

The most famous drive by Union forces came when General Burnside spearheaded his troops across the Antietam Creek. Unaware of nearby fords where his men could have easily crossed the stream, Burnside decided to cross the Lower Bridge. Two Union regiments charged the narrow, stone-arched span, but were driven back repeatedly by sharpshooters posted on the hill in back of the bridge. Late in the morning, Union troops forded the creek, 1½ miles south of the bridge, and later forced their way across the stream to the north. Early in the afternoon, the Confederates were forced out of their positions by heavy charges across the bridge. From that time on, the bridge was known as the "Burnside Bridge," in honor of the General who ordered it taken at all costs.

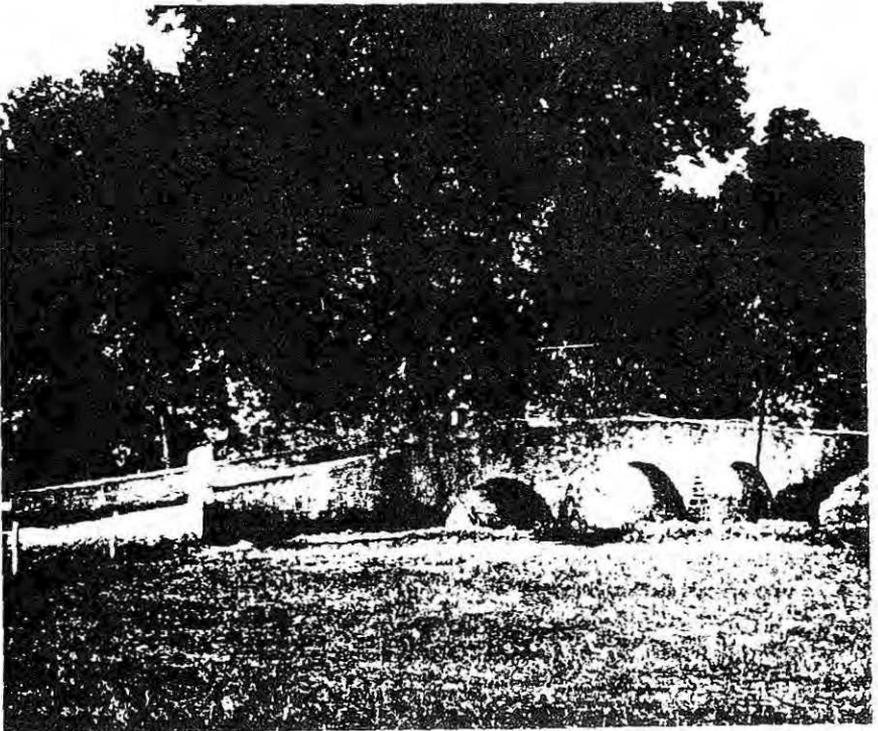
After the high ground was captured, General Burnside halted and several hours were lost in re-organizing and reforming the units. It was mid-afternoon before the Union forces slowly ascended the hills toward Sharpsburg.

It looked as if the Army of Northern Virginia was doomed, but fortunately for General Lee, A. P. Hill's columns suddenly appeared on the road from Harpers Ferry. General Hill had sensed the need for his units and had moved his men from Harpers Ferry to Sharpsburg in a forced march, covering the distance

of 17 miles in only 7 hours. Hill's brigades of fresh troops rushed the advancing Union forces, in the confusion of battle, panic gripped the scattered soldiers of Burnside's regiments. The battle-weary Union troops broke ranks and ran, and in a single moment the tide of battle had turned. Joined by other Confederate forces, A. P. Hill's attack drove Burnside's soldiers back to the banks of the Antietam Creek, where the firing slowly died away. Darkness soon fell over the battlefield, and in the night the commanders made their decisions concerning what should be done in the morning. General McClellan received strong reinforcements during the night, but when dawn broke on the 18th, he failed to attack.

In the afternoon General Lee ordered his units to withdraw. During the night, Lee's army moved back across the Potomac and began to withdraw down into the Shenandoah Valley. McClellan declined the opportunity to pursue the retreating army, and infuriated President Lincoln by his indecision and failure to act. Nevertheless, McClellan insisted on careful preparation and reorganization before moving south. Shortly thereafter, President Lincoln was to relieve him of his command because of his lack of aggressiveness.

Tactically, the fierce battle of Antietam had ended in a draw, but nevertheless, it did much to alter the course of the Civil War. General Robert E. Lee's failure to carry the war effort effectively into the North caused a great loss of prestige, and Great Britain postponed diplomatic recognition of the Confederacy. Of equal importance was the long-awaited opportunity given President Lincoln to issue the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. During the ebb in fighting after the battle, only five days after the last shots were fired at Antietam, President Lincoln signed the preliminary document which aided all who were enslaved and aided the country's move to make all Americans free.

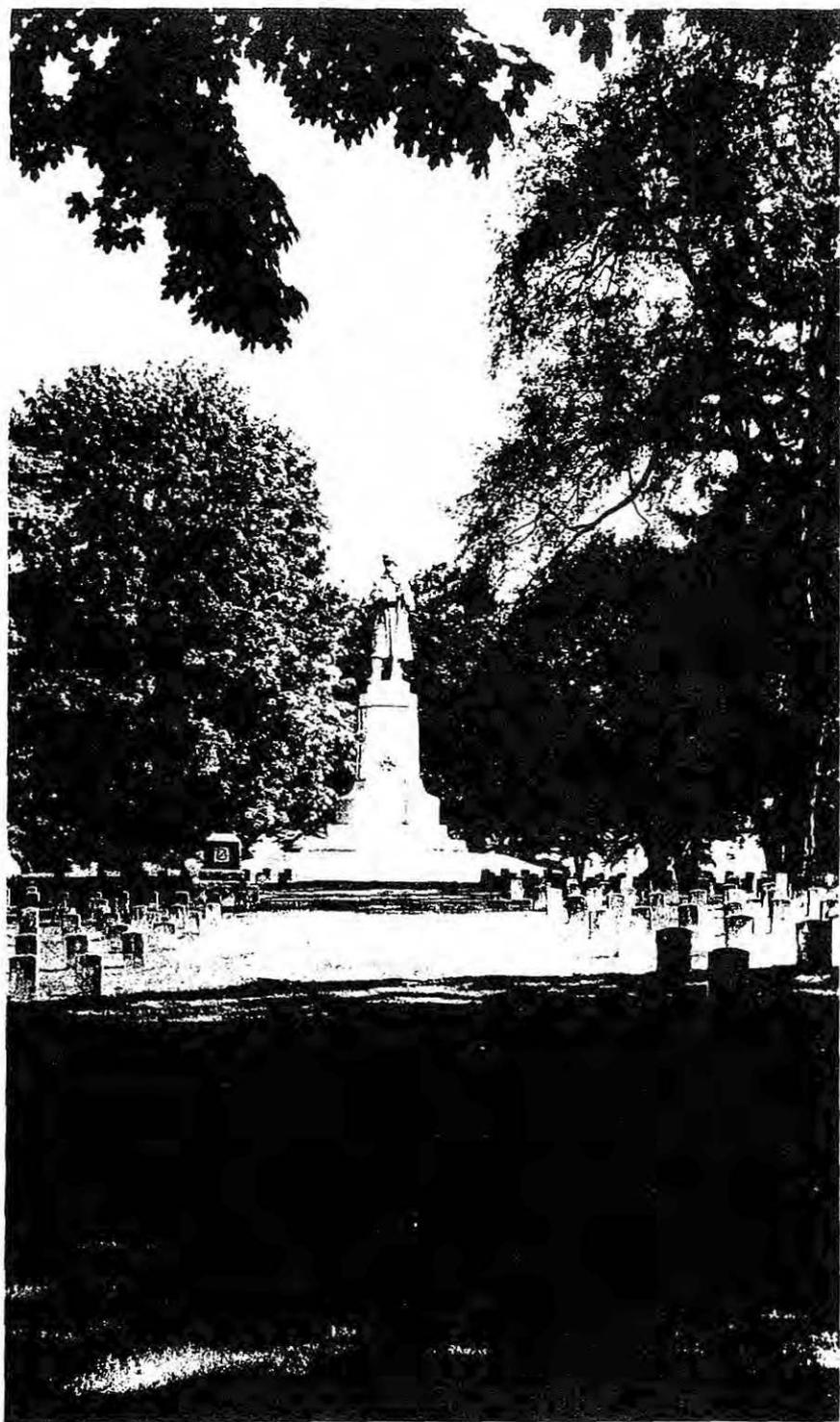




The Emancipation Proclamation, effective January 1, 1863, added a new dimension to the war effort, for instead of merely trying to preserve the Union, the fight was then for human rights and the abolition of slavery.

As everyone knows, the war went on and was eventually won by the Union, but many people are completely unaware of the significance of the Battle of Antietam. Anyone who walks the Antietam Battlefield Historic Trail will become aware of the role of this battle in history, and by walking and camping on the battlefield they will gain first-hand knowledge of the events. By participating, they will be sharing an experience with those who walked over the battlefield before them — including those who fought and fell here in 1862.







PART IV

THE ANTIETAM HISTORIC TRAIL

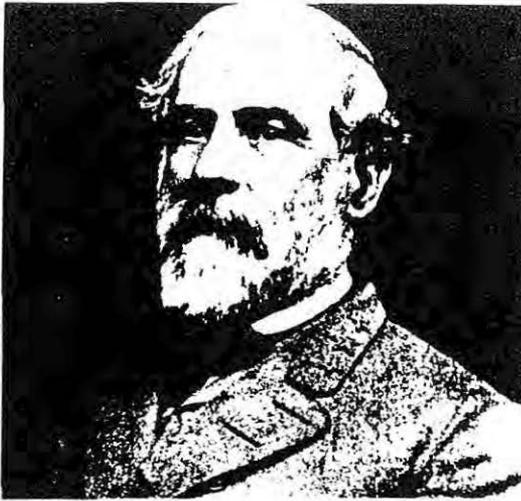
Those units planning to camp on the Battlefield should begin the hike at the Rohrbach Group Camp Area. Units should plan to arrive early in the day in order to set up their camp site before beginning the hike. Units **not** planning to camp on the Battlefield should plan to arrive and begin the hike at the Visitor Center.

From the Rohrbach Group Camp Area, proceed in a northwesterly direction along the country road, one mile, to the town of Sharpsburg. At the corner of Main and Church streets, on the southwest corner, is a stone block; this block was used from (1)_____ to (2)_____ to auction (3)_____. The Emancipation Proclamation, issued after the Battle of Antietam, freed the (4)_____ and made this block obsolete.

From the block, proceed north on the Hagerstown Pike (Md. Route 65), approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Sharpsburg. To the east you will notice a farm house and a large barn; this is the historic (5)_____ farm. The barn was used as a hospital after the battle, and there, both Union and Confederate soldiers were treated. This farm was the headquarters for the Confederate generals D. H. Hill and Longstreet. Continue along the Hagerstown Pike until you reach the Antietam Visitor Center; go inside and view the film and the exhibits. From the *film*, answer the following questions: Lincoln visited Antietam to meet with Gen. _____ (6), the man who commanded the northern forces during the battle. The commander of the southern troops at Antietam was Gen. _____ (7). Three landmarks on the battlefield are the _____ (8) (from the Morning Phase), the _____ (9) from the (Mid-Day Phase), and the _____ (10) (from the Afternoon Phase). After Antietam, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the _____ (11) in states then in rebellion against the Union. After viewing the *museum*, answer the

following: The youngest casualty of the Civil War was _____
(12) of the _____ (13) Volunteers. Henry Kyd Douglas was born
_____ (14) miles from the battlefield. He aided Gen.
_____ (15) on the Maryland Campaign. Two popular muskets
were the _____ (16) and the _____ (17), while
the _____ (18) was popular with the Federal cavalry. The
_____ (19) ignited the charge loaded in the rifled musket. Two
types of projectiles fired from Civil War cannon are the _____
(20) and the _____ (21). The _____ (22) ignites
the powder charge in the cannon tube. The Battle of Antietam, on
_____ (23), 18____ (24) was the _____ (25)
single day battle of the Civil War. But, as David Thompson points out, there is
really no winner in any war: "Before the sunlight faded, I walked over the
narrow field. All around lay the Confederate dead . . . clad in 'butternut.' . . . As
I looked down on the poor, pinched faces . . . all enmity died out. There was no
'secession' in those rigid forms nor in those fixed eyes staring blankly at the sky.
Clearly it was not 'their war.' "





After leaving the Visitor Center, go to the flag pole in front of the main entrance. With the flag pole to your back, face north and proceed on a 15° azimuth, 370 feet, to a monument. This is the (26) _____ monument, and it was in this area that Green's Division paused to rest and replenish ammunition before driving toward the Dunker Church. Standing on the west side of the monument, proceed on a 320° azimuth for 400 feet. You will then be at the site of the Maryland monument, dedicated to both Union and Confederate soldiers from the state of Maryland. Leaving this monument, on a 230° azimuth for 285 feet, proceed to the famous (27) _____, focal point of the assault by the Union forces during the morning of September 17th, 1862.

Leaving the (28) _____, proceed in a northeasterly direction along the Smoketown Road, to the Mansfield Road, at which point you will see a tall monument, dedicated to General (29) _____.





The vertical cannon barrel, marking the spot where this General was mortally wounded by a Confederate sharpshooter during the battle, lies

(30) _____ feet away on an azimuth of (31) _____.

Return to the large monument and proceed south on the Smoketown Road, through the East Woods to Cornfield Avenue. Proceed in a westerly direction on Cornfield Avenue, but before reaching the Hagerstown Pike, stop at the audio station and listen to the message. To the north was the

(32) _____, where Union and Confederate troops

battled throughout the early morning, moving back and forth across the field

some (33) _____ times. For his service in this section, Johnny Cook,

the unit's 15 year old bugler, became the youngest soldier to receive the

(34) _____.

Leaving the audio station, continue west on Cornfield Avenue to the New Jersey State Monument, which is located at the intersection of Cornfield Avenue and the Hagerstown Pike. Go south on the Hagerstown Pike for 860 feet, then west for 440 feet, until you come to a tall monument. This monument was dedicated to those troops from (35) _____ who died in what has become known as the "West Woods slaughter." Elements of "Stonewall"

Jackson's Corps killed over 2000 Union troops in 20 minutes of fighting on this ground. This monument is (36)_____ feet high.

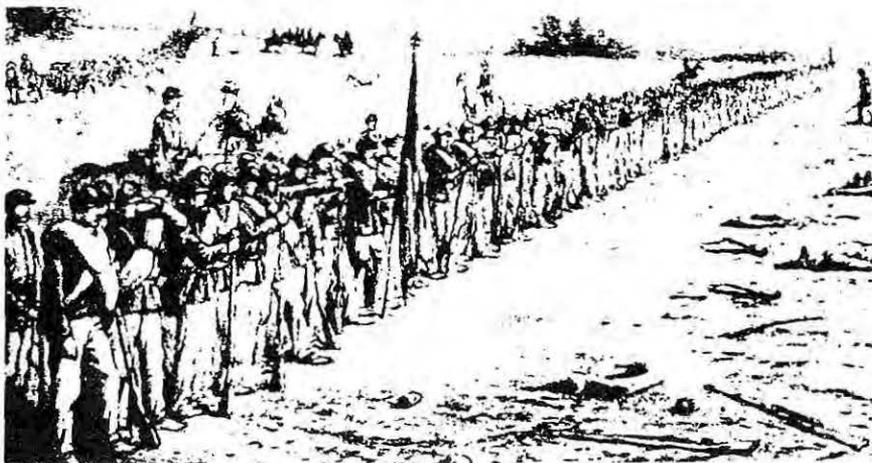
Leaving the monument, go the audio station which lies southwest, (37)_____ feet away. Listen to the taped message, then facing east, proceed on a 90° azimuth for 520 feet, to the Hagerstown Pike. Two hundred feet from the audio station, there is a vertical cannon barrel set in the ground (to the north). This marks the spot where General (38)_____ was killed. Proceed south on the Hagerstown Pike to the Smoketown Road, then go northeast on this road for 1200 feet, until you come to the Mumma farm lane. Proceed in a southeasterly direction along this lane; the farm that you pass is the Mumma Farm. During the battle the Confederates burned this house to the ground to prevent it from being occupied by Union troops. The house which is now standing was reconstructed after the battle.

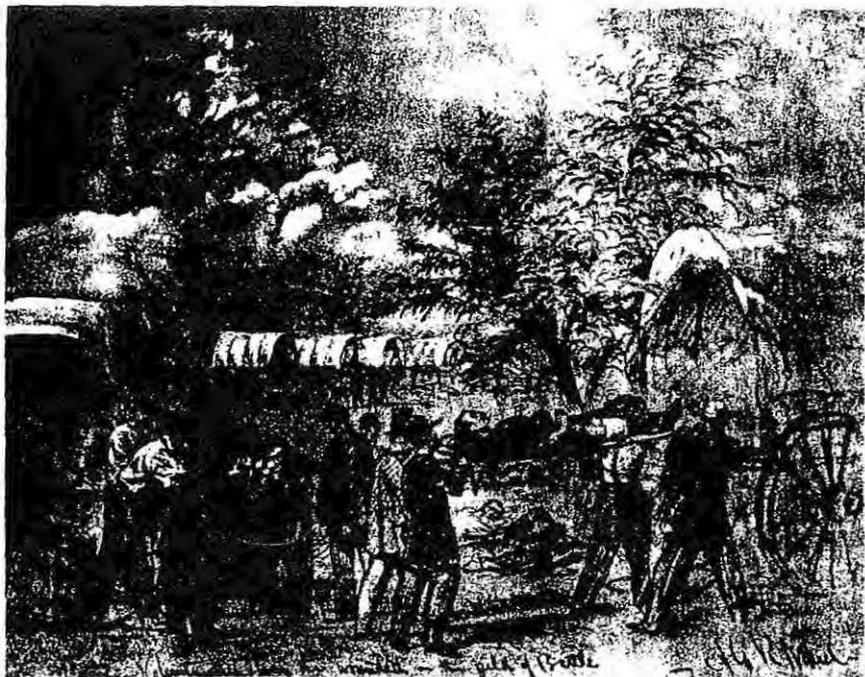
Continuing on the tour route, just beyond the house, where the trace of the old farm lane joins the tour road on the east side, there is a marker which states that only the whitewashed stone (39)_____ survived the fire, and looks today as it did on the day of the battle. Soldiers, both Union and Confederate, drank water from this spring. Continuing south on the Mumma



farm lane, you will see several cannon to the west. These "10 pounder" Parrott rifles mark the position from which Captain Tompkins fired his artillery in support of General French's advance on the Confederate line in the Sunken Road. In (40) _____ hours, Tompkins's batteries fired (41) _____ shots.

As you continue along the Mumma Farm Lane, you will pass a large monument on your right; this monument was dedicated to the (42) _____. A short distance south of this monument you will come to the Sunken Road. Turn east, passing the Delaware Monument dedicated to the 1st Delaware Volunteers, and go to the monument dedicated to the 130th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. It was near this monument that a misunderstood Confederate order resulted in the retreat of Confederate troops from the Sunken Road back to the Piper Farm. Across from this monument, and south of the Sunken Road (Bloody Lane), is the (43) _____ corner of the Piper Cornfield. Proceeding down the Sunken Road you will see the 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry monument standing along the southern edge of the road. Complete the legend which is inscribed at the base of the monument: "In this field Ohio's sons (44) _____." The lane to the Roulette Farm leaves the Sunken Road at (45) _____°. Continue on the audio station and listen to the message. Beyond and southeast of the audio station, on the northern edge of the





Sunken Lane, stands a monument dedicated to the 132nd Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Continuing in a southeasterly direction along the Sunken Road, you will note a vertical cannon barrel behind the rail fence. This marks the spot where (46) _____ was mortally wounded. In the area where the 2nd Delaware Volunteers monument now stands, the Union troops under General Richardson broke the Confederate line in the Sunken Road. The Confederate soldiers were caught by musket fire while standing on the road over which you have just walked. After the fight, their bodies were so thick that one could walk the entire length of the road and not touch the ground.

Proceed to the tower, which was built in 1896 by the War Department and served as an ideal study area for the U.S. Military Academy and military history students. From the top, they could study troop movements and field strategy as part of their training. There are (47) _____ steps leading to the top of the tower, which is (48) _____ feet high. At the base of the tower, on the northwest side, is yet another vertical cannon barrel. This marks the spot where General (49) _____ was mortally wounded.

Continue along the tour route, in a southeasterly direction, to the Boonsboro Pike (Route 34; use caution when crossing this highway). At the time of the battle, the Boonsboro Pike was one of the major routes to Sharpsburg. After crossing the Pike, go through the large farm gate to the east of the tour road and follow the marked trail. PLEASE DO NOT CROSS THE FIELD. On the ridge just across the Antietam Creek, the Union Army stationed cannons to fire on Sharpsburg. One of the batteries under Weed's command, using a 3-inch ordnance rifle, shot the front legs off a horse that was carrying General Hill across the Piper Farm.

Go south along the west bank of the creek to the country road. Upon reaching the road, proceed east across the Antietam Creek to a farm gate which is located 330 feet from the bridge. Go through the farm gate to the east bank of the Antietam Creek, and proceed to the Lower Bridge. Since the Battle of Antietam, this bridge has been known as the (50)_____ Bridge. It was this bridge that troops from the (51)_____ and the (52)_____ finally captured, forcing the Confederates from the high ridge on the west bank of Antietam Creek. It has been said that during this phase of the battle the road surface of the bridge was covered with so much blood that it was difficult to stand. On the east bank, to the north side of the bridge, stands a large (53)_____ tree, which was there at the time of the battle.

Cross over the bridge and go up the trail which leads to the audio station then stop and listen to the message. Southwest of the audio station is a large monument: this was dedicated to a commissary (54)_____ who served (55)_____ to the Union forces who were under fire. This man was later to become the 25th President of the United States.

Leaving the monument, follow the tour road in a northwesterly direction, passing the Otto house on your way to Branch Avenue. Continue in a southwesterly direction on Branch Avenue. On top of the hill there are several cannon; these cannon represent three Confederate Batteries that fired from this vicinity against (56)_____ men across the Antietam

By The President of the United States of America
A 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 therein 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 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} proclaim for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above

Thomas, order and designate

Creek. The Lower Bridge lies 800 yards from these cannon. Continuing southwest along Branch Avenue, you will pass the fifth vertical cannon barrel. Near this spot, General (51) _____ was killed.

Beyond the cannon barrel, Branch Avenue turns west. Continue to follow the tour route to the Harpers Ferry Road. Snavely Ford lies (58)_____ yards along Antietam Creek. Proceed north on the Harpers Ferry Road to the Hawkins Zouaves Trail, then easterly along the trail for 630 feet. Turn and proceed in a northerly direction for 680 feet, to the Hawkins Zouaves Monument. Near here, General (59)_____ was killed. This is known as the (60)_____ of the Battle of Antietam. This is where the battle ended, late on the 17th of September, 1862. It is also where Lee's forces stopped Burnside's advance, and drove him back to Antietam Creek after the timely arrival of A. P. Hill.

Return to the Harpers Ferry Road by the same route, then continue north on the Harpers Ferry Road, to Sharpsburg. On the southwest corner of Main and Mechanic Streets is the Jacob Grove house: it was here that General Lee held a conference with General Longstreet on the day of the battle. The building was struck many times by shot and shell during the day. All the houses in Sharpsburg that were standing at the time of the battle, and are still standing, are marked with a plaque. The plaque looks like this:

Leaving the square in Sharpsburg, proceed east on Main Street to the National Cemetery. There are (61)_____ historic houses on the south side of Main Street which display the plaque. The Kretzer Mansion, 128 East Main Street, served as a refuge for the townspeople during the battle. It was here that the now-famous "flag incident" of Sharpsburg took place. The Kretzer's were displaying a Union flag at the time of the battle, and a



Confederate officer ordered the Kretzer family to take it down and burn it. Upon returning, to see that his order had been carried out, he was told by a daughter that the flag was in ashes. This was true; she had temporarily buried it in the ash pile.

In the Antietam National Cemetery (62)_____ Union soldiers were buried. Soldiers from the (63)_____ are also buried in the Cemetery. The U.S. Soldiers Monument in the center of the cemetery is dedicated to the Private Soldier. Complete the lines seen on the monument: not (64)_____

But

(65)_____

Standing back to back with the soldier on the monument, proceed on an azimuth of 160° for a distance of 265 feet, to the stone wall. Go over the wall and down the steps provided on the other side of the wall. Proceed in an easterly direction to the tour road, and then turn south. The large red house to the east is the (66)_____ House, and looks today just as it did in September of 1862. After crossing the highway bridge, turn east to the end of the guard rail. Cross over the creek to the country road.

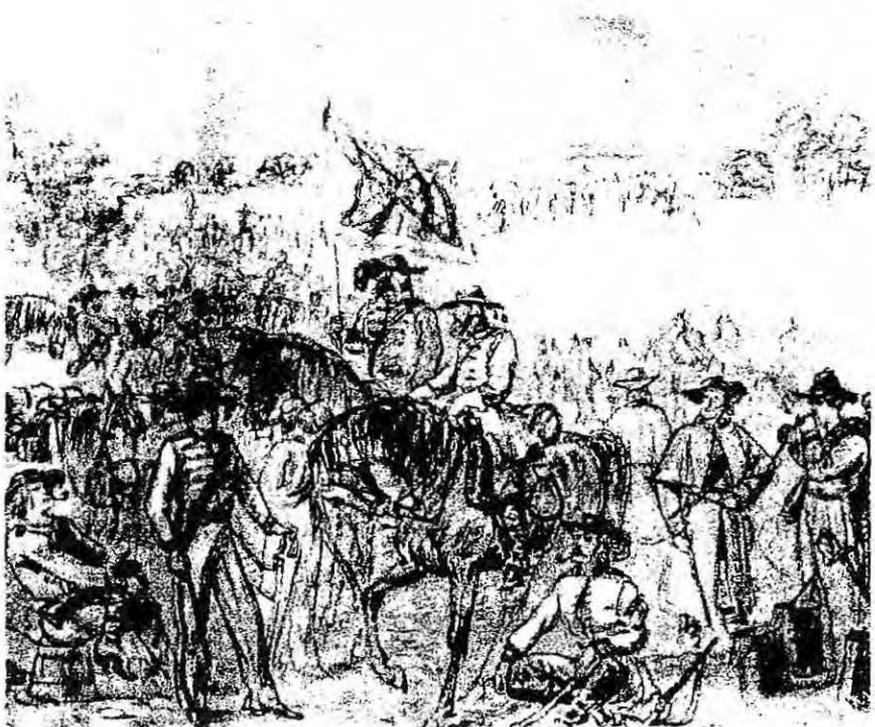
This concludes the Antietam Battlefield Historic Trail. Unit leaders should certify the answer sheets before leaving the Park. A National Park Ranger must inspect the camp area before you leave.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The idea for the Antietam Battlefield Historic Trail was first conceived by Alan D. Sheaffer, Scout Executive, Mason-Dixon Council. The Antietam National Battlefield staff first proposed the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Historic Trail and were involved in every phase of the idea's development. The idea evolved into this project, and the trail program was inaugurated on May 6th, 1972.

From conception to completion, many volunteers too numerous to mention, worked diligently to complete the trail and the guide booklet. Mr. Charles King, Chairman of the Activities Committee of the Mason-Dixon Council, coordinated the planning and development of the Mason-Dixon Trails Program, of which the Antietam Battlefield Trail is a part. The field work for the trail was done by Boy Scout Troop No. 51, of Sharpsburg, Md., under the direction of Scoutmaster Martin Bussard. The National Park Service staff collated the work and spent countless hours working on the program and the trail.

The photographs and illustrations for the trail guide were provided by the National Park Service. Clyde Roberts, Director of Art for the Washington County Board of Education designed the Antietam Battlefield Historic Trail emblem, and Ronald Sanders, of the Herald-Mail Company, designed the Mason-Dixon Trails Medal. The editing of the copy was done by Dennis Workman of Hagerstown Bookbinding and Printing Company. The 1981 revision was done by the Antietam National Battlefield Staff.



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301-739-1211

Mason-Dixon Trail Program

I certify that _____ members have met the requirements for the awards ordered below:

Signed: _____ Leader

Antietam Battlefield Historic Trail Emblems:	_____	@	\$3.00	=	_____
Antietam Battlefield Historic Trail Guides:	_____	@	\$3.00	=	_____
Appalachian Trail Emblem	_____	@	\$2.50	=	_____
Appalachian Trail Guides	_____	@	\$2.00	=	_____
C & O Canal Historic Trail Emblems	_____	@	\$2.50	=	_____
C & O Canal Historic Trail Guide	_____	@	\$3.00	=	_____
C & O Canal Historic Trail Segments	_____	@	\$0.80	=	_____
C & O Canal Historic Trail Medal (awarded after completing the C & O Canal Trail 2 times)	_____	@	\$9.15	=	_____

Prices subject to change without notice. The prices listed above are as of 2015

Please call the Mason-Dixon Council for the most updated prices.

Please send items to :

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Shipping and Handling Charges: Postage based on weight + \$2.00



