

## ***National Civil War Museum Advisory Council Member***

<u>Member Contact</u>	<u>Organization</u>	<u>Location</u>
<b>John W. Howard, Park Superintendent</b>	<b>Antietam National Battlefield</b>	<b>Sharpsburg, MD</b>
<p><b>John W. Howard</b> is a thirty-four year veteran of the National Park Service and has served as Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield &amp; National Cemetery since 1995. Howard has management responsibility for 3,288-acre National Battlefield and 11-acre National Cemetery. He provides direction to 48 full-time and 62 part-time employees and manages a 3.4 million dollar budget annually.</p> <p><b>Antietam National Battlefield</b> is located in Sharpsburg, MD, and is the site of the single bloodiest one-day battle in American History. The Sharpsburg Battlefield is known as one of the finest examples of historic landscape preservation and restoration in the National Park System.</p> <p>In the Battle of Antietam, General Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North ended on this battlefield in 1862.</p> <p>Established as <b>Antietam National Battlefield Site</b> August 30, 1890, the park was transferred from the War Department August 10, 1933, and redesignated November 10, 1978. Along with all historic areas administered by the National Park Service, the battlefield was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 15, 1966.</p> <p>Antietam National Cemetery contains 5,032 interments (1,836 unidentified) and adjoins the park. Civil War interments occurred in 1866. The cemetery contains only Union soldiers from the Civil War period. Confederate dead were interred in the Washington Confederate Cemetery within Rosehill Cemetery, Hagerstown, Maryland; Mt. Oliver Cemetery in Frederick, Maryland; and Elmwood Cemetery in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. The cemetery also contains the graves of veterans and their wives from the Spanish-American War, World War I and II, and the Korean War. The cemetery was closed to additional interments in 1953. An exception was made in 2000 for the remains of USN Fireman Patrick Howard Roy who was killed in the attack on the USS <i>Cole</i>. The Antietam National Cemetery was placed under the War Department on July 14, 1870; it was transferred to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933.</p> <p>The Antietam National Battlefield Visitor Center contains museum exhibits about the battle and the Civil War. The movie "Antietam Visit" depicts the battle and President Abraham Lincoln's visit to Union Commander General George B. McClellan. A documentary about the battle is also shown. Park rangers offer interpretive talks. An audio tour is available for purchase to accompany the self-guided 8 ½ mile driving tour of the battlefield with 11 stops.</p> <p>The Pry House Field Hospital Museum is located in the house that served as Union Commander General George B. McClellan's headquarters during the battle. Exhibits focus on period medical care of the wounded, as well as information about the Pry House. The museum is sponsored by the National Museum of Civil War Medicine.</p> <p><b>For more information, visit <a href="http://www.nps.gov/anti">www.nps.gov/anti</a></b></p>		