

Notes on the Battle

At Gettysburg, 18 States were represented in the Union Army and 12 in the Confederate. Maryland contributed military units to both armies. In the battle, 75,000 Confederates were pitted against 97,000 Union troops. Lee lost 28,000 killed, wounded, and captured as against a Union loss of 23,000. The bodies of about 7,000 of both armies, given temporary burial on the battlefield, were later removed. Of these, 3,706 Federals were interred in Gettysburg National Cemetery and 3,320 Confederates were transferred to Southern cemeteries. An unknown additional number—possibly 3,000—were reburied in home cemeteries.

The Park

In 1895, the battlefield of Gettysburg was made a National Military Park by act of Congress. In that year the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which was founded a few months after the battle, transferred its holdings of 600 acres of land, 17 miles of avenues, and 320 monuments and markers to the Federal Government. Today the park extends over more than 5 square miles, has 30 miles of paved avenues, and 2,390 monuments and markers. The area of the National Cemetery is 17 acres.

About Your Visit

You may obtain information about this and other areas of the National Park System at the National Park Service museum in the Post Office Building, at the National Cemetery office, at park entrance stations and, during the summer, at Little Round Top, where a ranger historian is stationed. The services of park historians are also available for tours with educational groups. You can obtain a 56-page handbook relating to Gettysburg National Military Park at the park or by mail from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 25 cents a copy.

Battlefield guides are licensed and operate under supervision of the National Park Service. A complete tour of the park requires about 2 hours and the guide fee is \$4. The fee for a complete bus tour of the field is \$8.

The Cyclorama, Philippoteaux's 370-by-30-foot painting of the battlefield showing Pickett's Charge, is displayed on Baltimore Street near the National Cemetery. Later it will be placed in a new park visitor center. The nominal admission fee is waived for children under 12 years old and for school groups 12 to 18 years of age when accompanied by adults responsible for their safety and conduct.

How To Reach the Park

The park and cemetery are accessible by U. S. 30 from the east and west; U. S. 15 from the north and south; U. S. 140 from Baltimore, Md.; State Route 34 from Carlisle, Pa.; and State Route 116 from Hagerstown, Md., and Hanover, Pa. Greyhound buses operate over U. S. 30 and 140; and Trailways buses operate over U. S. 15 from Harrisburg, Pa., and Frederick, Md.

Mission 66

Mission 66 is a program designed to be completed by 1966 which will assure the maximum protection of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic resources of the National Park System in such ways and by such means as will make them available for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Administration

Gettysburg National Military Park and Cemetery are administered by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Gettysburg, Pa., is in immediate charge.



Cover: Field of Pickett's Charge, with his attack on the Union position at the Angle, in the foreground. From the Philippoteaux painting in the Gettysburg Cyclorama.

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Gettysburg

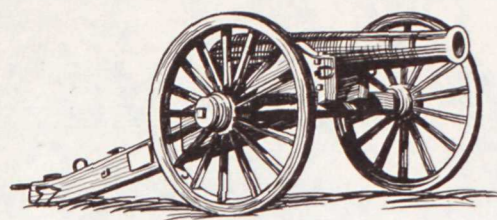


NATIONAL MILITARY PARK • Pennsylvania



UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 Fred A. Seaton, Secretary
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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Gettysburg

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Scene of the decisive Battle of Gettysburg, marking the turning point of the American Civil War, and place where Abraham Lincoln made his celebrated Gettysburg Address

GETTYSBURG is the field of one of the greatest battles ever fought on American soil. The outcome affected the destiny of a nation. We now know that those who perished there on the field of battle did not die in vain. The field of Gettysburg ever will remain a place of pilgrimage for Americans. On it their Nation was tested. The Nation has endured.

The name of Gettysburg is immortalized not only by the heroic feats of arms which were performed there, but by Abraham Lincoln's noble address delivered a few months after the battle when he came to Gettysburg to dedicate a portion of the field as the burial ground of those who fell in the struggle. Lincoln's words have perpetuated in the minds and hearts of our people the high purpose of the brave men who died at Gettysburg. The spot on which the martyr President uttered his immortal words is now appropriately marked by the Soldiers' National Monument in Gettysburg National Cemetery.

Battle of Gettysburg

In June 1863, as a result of victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville during

the preceding months, the military spirit of the Confederacy was at "high noon." By a daring thrust into Northern territory and a defeat of the Union Army on its own soil, Southern leaders felt that the strained bonds holding the North to the task of preserving the Union could be severed, the war ended, and peace established on the basis of Southern independence.

At Gettysburg on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, the Confederate Army, commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee, attempted to destroy the Union Army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. George G. Meade, on its own soil. This battle has become known as the High Watermark of the Confederacy. It marked the turn of the tide in the war.

Using the Shenandoah Valley as an avenue of approach into Pennsylvania, Lee's army began moving northwestward from Fredericksburg on June 3, crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport and Shepherdstown, and proceeded toward Harrisburg. Unforeseen circumstances between June 25 and 29 deprived Lee of nearly every advantage he expected to gain by his daring march into the North. The absence of Stuart, commanding

the Confederate cavalry, during a long, circuitous tour around the rear of the Union Army, had deprived Lee of information concerning the movements of the enemy. The Union Army, moving due northward from Fredericksburg, had thus reached Frederick, Md., before Lee, across the mountains at Chambersburg, Pa., learned on June 28 of its near presence.

Lee at once altered his plans. He abandoned his proposed movement on Harrisburg, and directed a concentration of his entire force at the eastern base of the South Mountains, 8 miles from Gettysburg.

Meade needed information. Buford's cavalry division, with the infantry corps of Reynolds and Howard following close at hand, reached Gettysburg on June 30 to make a reconnaissance. On the morning of July 1 Buford moved to the ridge west of the town. Here, at 8 o'clock, he encountered Heth's Confederate division which was approaching Gettysburg from the west. Reynolds directed his troops into the struggle and also ordered forward those of General Howard. At this juncture Reynolds was killed. Heth's division, momentarily forced back, received reinforcements, but the Confederates were losing ground when Rodes' division, hastening southward on Oak Ridge, struck the right

flank of the Union line on McPherson Ridge. The opportune arrival of Early's Confederate division on the Harrisburg Road broke the Union line north of Gettysburg, forcing the Union troops to retreat southward through the streets of the town. The Union flank on the northwest and west was left exposed. It soon collapsed, and its fragments fell back through Gettysburg to Cemetery Hill.

The unexpected encounter of July 1 presented to Lee unforeseen advantages. The greater part of the Confederate Army was at hand. While the Union line was forming in the shape of a great hook, extending from Spangler's Spring to Cemetery Hill and southward toward Little Round Top, Lee was preparing his battleline on Seminary Ridge and eastward through the streets of Gettysburg.

The forenoon of July 2 wore away. Then at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon Longstreet's batteries on the Confederate right broke the silence. A Confederate division struck at Little Round Top. Failing there, the attack spread to Devil's Den and the Wheatfield. In the meantime, other Confederate troops swept through the Peach Orchard and drove Sickles' Union line from its advance position back to the foot of Cemetery Ridge. Confederate troops gained a foothold momentarily

on the crest of the ridge. Four hours of desperate struggle had broken the Peach Orchard salient, left the Wheatfield strewn with dead and wounded, and turned the base of Little Round Top into a shambles.

At the same time, Ewell, on the Confederate left, was expected to attack the Union position on Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill. The plan did not work perfectly, however, and the attack came a little late. Seldom, if ever, surpassed in its dash and desperation, this assault lacked the culminating fury of concerted action. Some of the Confederates stopped on the slopes of Culp's Hill, near Spangler's Spring. Early's men reached the crest of East Cemetery Hill, only to be forced back. Rodes' troops did not attack. Darkness brought an intermission to the bloody combat.

Lee, encouraged by partial success, determined to attack the Union center. The dawn of July 3, however, broke with the thunder of Union guns on the Union right in the area of Spangler's Spring and Culp's Hill. Seven hours of furious fighting found the Union troops again in possession of their earthworks at Spangler's Spring. The spring, whose waters had for a time served Confederate wounded and thirsty, had again become a Union possession.

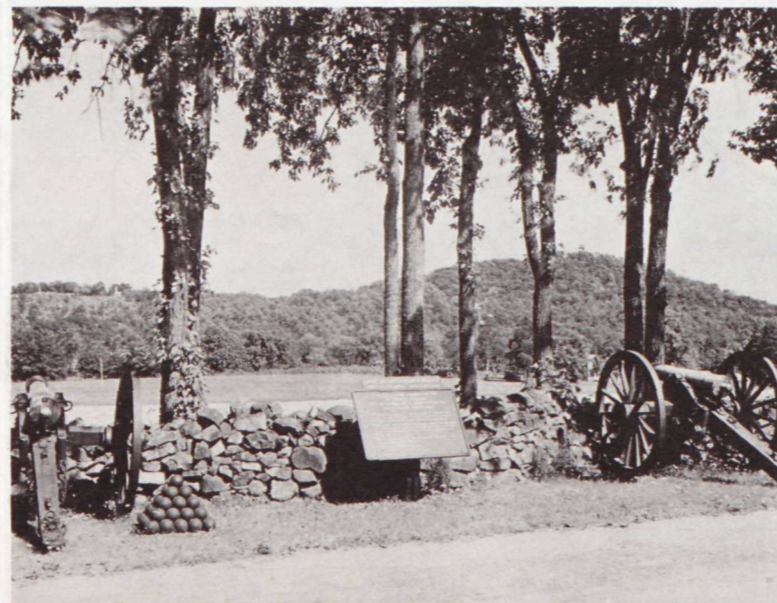
With the struggle ended at Spangler's

Spring, comparative quiet followed, except for casual skirmishing, the intermittent sniping of sharpshooters, and a brisk cavalry action in the rear of the Union lines. At 1 o'clock, 138 Confederate guns in line from the Peach Orchard to the Seminary let loose a terrific cannonade. Eighty Union guns on Cemetery Ridge responded in a duel which lasted nearly 2 hours.

Then, with Pickett's division as a spearhead, more than 15,000 Confederates advanced in magnificent array. On nearing the Union line at the stone wall on Cemetery Ridge, the Confederates charged into the withering fire of double canister and infantry volleys. From the front and flank fire, the advancing lines crumbled, re-formed, and again pressed ahead. Only a hundred men crossed the stone wall at The Angle on Cemetery Ridge. The remnants of the division of Pickett, Heth, and Pender staggered back toward Seminary Ridge. The repulse of the attack became known as the High Watermark where the tide of the Confederacy had "swept to its crest, paused, and receded."

Lee's final great effort at Gettysburg had spent itself. Late on the afternoon of July 4, he began an orderly retreat southwestwardly over the Hagerstown Road, and on the night of July 13 crossed the Potomac into Virginia.

Big and Little Round Tops as seen from Confederate battleline



Lincoln's Gettysburg Address Memorial



Eternal Light Peace Memorial



The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and inspiration of its people.