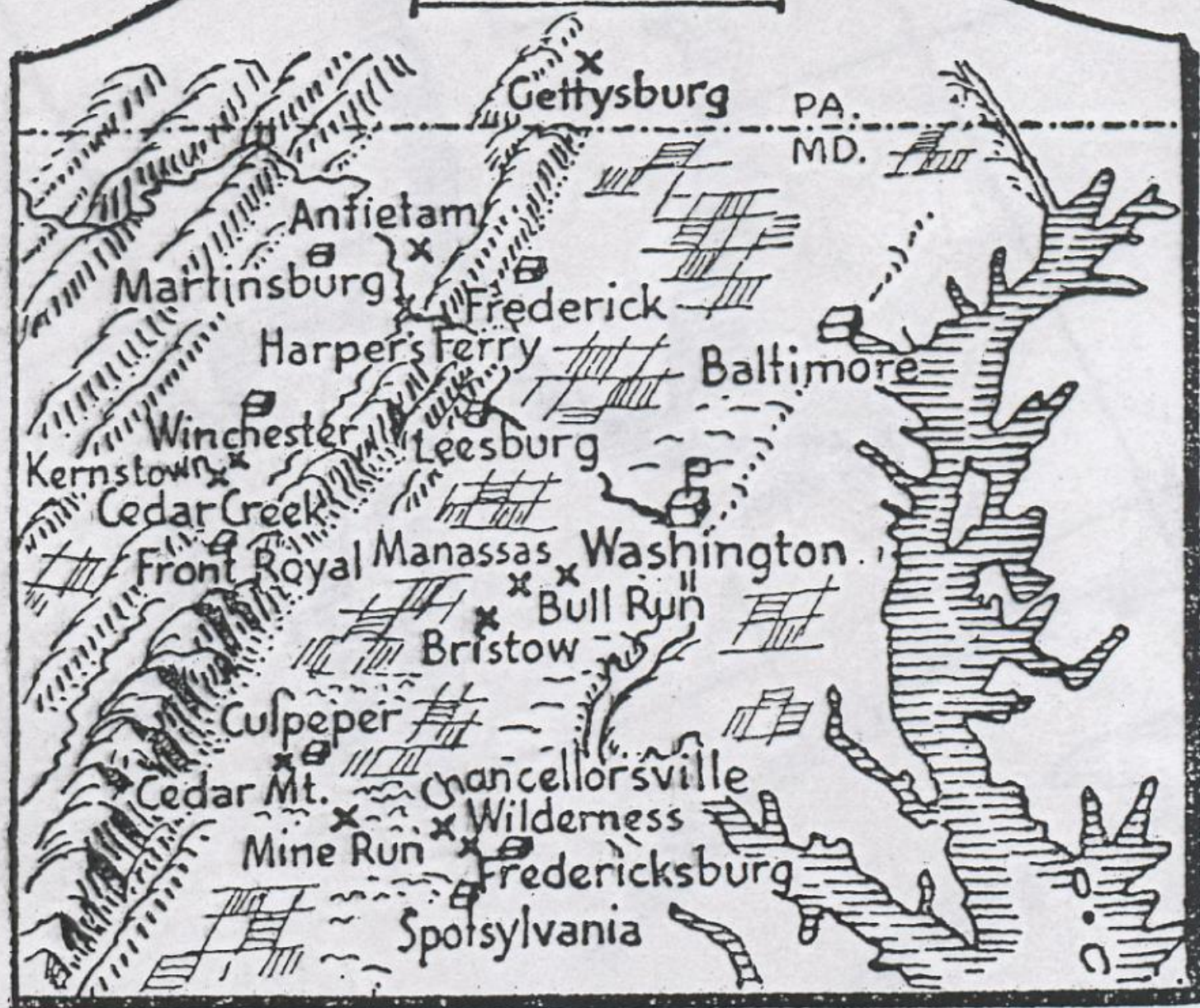


Gettysburg

50 miles



Fred Christensen

fchriste@illinois.edu

Fall 2021

GETTYSBURG: CLASS SCHEDULE

All classes begin at 1:30 PM.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Sep. 15 | Background / The Nature of 19 th -c. Warfare / The American Civil War |
| Sep. 22 | Lee Moves North: Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, summer 1863 |
| Sep. 29 | Gettysburg: the first day, July 1 |
| Oct. 6 | Gettysburg: the second day, July 2 |
| Oct 13 | Gettysburg: the third day, July 3 |
| Oct 20 | Retreat and Pursuit, July 4—14: part one |
| Oct 27 | Retreat and Pursuit, July 4—14: part two |
| Nov 3 | Campaign's End / Significance, Debates, Alternatives, Memory, Heritage. |

If you would like to receive articles and essays via email as .PDF attachments, please email me at

fchrste@illinois.edu

Fred Christensen (fchrste@illinois.edu)
January 2021

GETTYSBURG AND THE CIVIL WAR: SUGGESTED READINGS

GENERAL HISTORIES OF WARFARE:

Michael Howard, *War in European History* (1976)
John Keegan, *The Face of Battle* (1976) [*the human side of combat...a classic*]
William McEwene, *The Art of War: Waterloo to Mons* (1974) [*covers 19th-c. Europe and America*]
Sug Forster and Jay Nagler, eds., *On the Road to Total War: the American Civil War and the German Wars of Unification, 1861-1871* (1997) [*excellent collection of essays on the wars of the 1800's*]

ATLASES:

Vincent Esposito, *The West Point Atlas of American Wars*, vol. 1, 1689-1900 (1959, repr. 1995)
...*excellent on campaigns and major battles*
Mark Swanson, *Atlas of the Civil War Mouth by Mouth: Major Battles and Troop Movements* (2004)
...*uses one base map to depict major and minor events; a very good way to present the strategic overview of the war*
Steven E. Woodworth and Kenneth J. Winkle, eds., *Atlas of the Civil War* (2004)
...*covers minor battles, and corrects misprints and errors in the 1994 edition*
Time-Life Books, *Illustrated Atlas of the Civil War* (1996)
U.S. Govt. Printing Office, *Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (1891-95), reprinted as *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* (1978, 1983)

BATTLEFIELD TOUR GUIDES:

Frances Kennedy, ed., *The Civil War Battlefield Guide* (1990; expanded second edition, 1998)
Sarah Richards, ed., *Civil War Sites* (Civil War Preservation Trust, 2003)
Jay Luvasz and Harold Nelson, *The U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battle of Gettysburg* (1986)
[*other volumes on Antietam, Chancellorsville, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and different authors*]
Chickamauga]
Blue & Gray magazine (bimonthly, ceased publication in 2017) [each issue features a "General's Tour" of a selected Civil War site;
also see their web site, www.bluegraymagazine.com] Frequent articles (one per year) about Gettysburg, and article on the cavalry fight at Monterey Pass: PA, XXVI (4), 2009.

MAGAZINES:

MHQ: Military History Quarterly
Blue and Gray [see above]
Civil War Times Illustrated
North and South

CIVIL WAR HISTORIES:

Bruce Catton, *This Hallowed Ground: the Story of the Union Side of the Civil War* (1955)
Bruce Catton, *Centennial History of the Civil War: The Coming Fury* (1961), *Terrible Swift Sword* (1963), *Never Call Retreat* (1965)...*beautifully written and insightful, 1,400 pp.*
Shelby Foote, *The Civil War: A Narrative*, 3 vols. (1958, 1963, 1974)...*comprehensive and well-written, 2800 pp.*
James McPherson, *Battle Cry of Freedom: the Civil War Era* (1988)...*still considered the best single-volume history of the era.*

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG:

Bruce Catton, *Gettysburg: The Final Fury* (1974)...*excellent and perceptive short account, 116 pp.*
Edwin B. Coddington, *The Gettysburg Campaign: A Study in Command* (1968)
...*a classic account, thorough, reliable, and judicious.*
Shelby Foote, *Stars in Their Courses: the Gettysburg Campaign, June-July 1863* (1994)
...*a short book comprising the Gettysburg chapters from volume two of Foote's massive trilogy:*
Gary Gallagher, ed., *The First Day at Gettysburg* (1992)
The Second Day at Gettysburg (1993)
The Third Day at Gettysburg and Beyond (1994)
...*three volumes of "Essays on Confederate and Union Leadership" by historians offering their views on hotly debated questions.*

Stephen W. Sear, *Gettysburg* (2003)

...*very well-written and thoroughly researched narrative of the campaign and battle.*

R. Johnson and C. Buel, eds., *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*... "being for the most part contributions by Union and Confederate officers...Based upon "The Century War Series," 4 vols. (1887-88; several reprint editions). ...Volume 3 contains 27 essays and articles by participants in the battle, often opinionated general!

THE RETREAT AND PURSUIT AFTER THE BATTLE:

Two excellent and detailed recent accounts are—
Kent Masterson Brown, *Retreat From Gettysburg: Lee, Logistics and the Pennsylvania Campaign* (2005)
...*the best and most comprehensive account.*
Eric J. Wittenberg, J. David Petrucci, and Michael F. Nugent, *One Continuous Fight: The Retreat from Gettysburg and the Pursuit of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, July 4-14, 1863* (2011)
...*excellent account emphasizing tactical situations and events.*

Other shorter accounts include—

Edwin B. Coddington, *The Gettysburg Campaign: A Study in Command* (1968), chapter 20: "Retreat and Pursuit."
A. Wilson Greene, "From Gettysburg to Falling Waters: Meade's Pursuit of Lee," in Gary Gallagher, ed., *The Third Day at Gettysburg and Beyond* (1994)
John D. Imboden, "The Confederate Retreat from Gettysburg," in volume 3 of R. Johnson and C. Buel, eds., *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*... "being for the most part contributions by Union and Confederate officers...Based upon "The Century War Series," 4 vols. (1887-88; several reprint editions).
John W. Schildt, *Roads From Gettysburg* (second edition, 2000)
...*brief and clear summary of events, day by day.*
Steve Talley, "Lee's Surrender at Gettysburg," chapter 12 of his *Almost America: From the Colonists to*

Clinton: A "What If" History of the U.S. (2000)

North and South magazine, 2(6), August 1999, Special Edition: *The Retreat from Gettysburg*
...*contains seven good articles on aspects of the retreat and pursuit.*

HISTORICAL FICTION ABOUT THE CIVIL WAR:

Stephen Crane, *The Red Badge of Courage* [Civil War]
Michael Shaara, *The Killer Angels* [Gettysburg]... *Pulitzer-Prize winning novel.*
Richard Slotkin, *The Crater* [Petersburg 1864]

"GETTYSBURGS OF THE IMAGINATION:" WARGAMES AND ALTERNATE HISTORIES:

A. ALTERNATE HISTORIES:

MacKinlay Kantor, *If the South Had Won the Civil War* (1960, repr. 2001)
Peter Tsouras, *Gettysburg: An Alternate History* (1997, repr. 2007)

For a comprehensive list of all other titles in this genre, see the website *Uchronia*:
<http://www.uchronia.net/>
For Gettysburg titles, look under "1863" in the website's "Divergence" section.

B. BOARD WARGAMES:

Terrible Swift Sword (Simulations Publications Inc., 1976; several later revisions)
...*regimental scale, detailed, realistic, complex but very playable and enjoyable.*
Thunder at the Crossroads: The Battle of Gettysburg (The Games, 2nd ed., 1993)
...*brigade-level scale, emphasizes command and control as well as combat.*
Roads to Gettysburg: Lee's Invasion of Pennsylvania, June-July 1863 (Avalon Hill Co., 1993)
...*covers the entire campaign with counters representing divisions and brigades.*

For a comprehensive list of board wargames, see the website *Web-Grogards*:
<http://grogard.com/>

INTERNET WEB SITES:

"ONE-STOP SHOPPING" FOR NEW, USED AND OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS:

www.bookfinder.com
...provides access to all the holdings of Amazon.com, ABE, Biblio.com, Powell's, etc., etc.

CIVIL WAR HISTORY SITE:

www.civilwararchive.com
...The Civil War Archive"...includes much data, including the contents of Dyer's *Compendium* (complete listing of all Civil War regiments and their histories, etc)

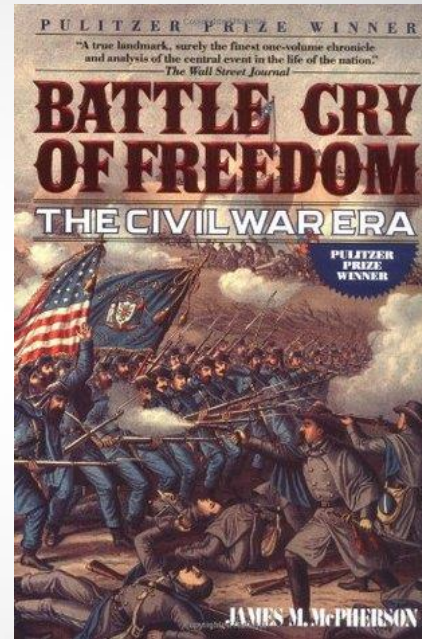
THE CLASSICS.....



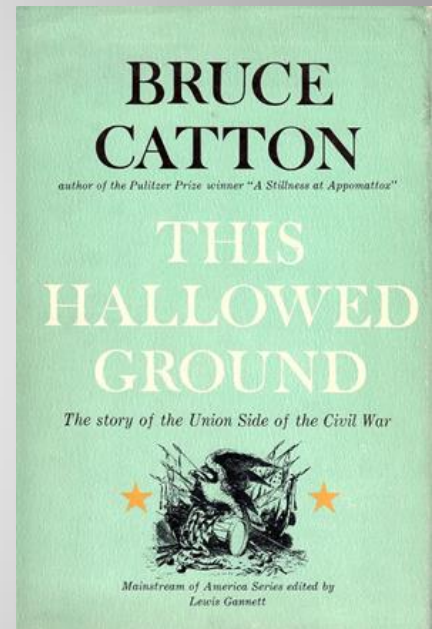
2,800 pp.



1,400 pp.



800 pp.



400 pp.

**BRUCE
CATTON**

author of the Pulitzer Prize winner "A Stillness at Appomattox"

**THIS
HALLOWED
GROUND**

The story of the Union Side of the Civil War



*Mainstream of America Series edited by
Lewis Gannett*

Clifford Dowdey

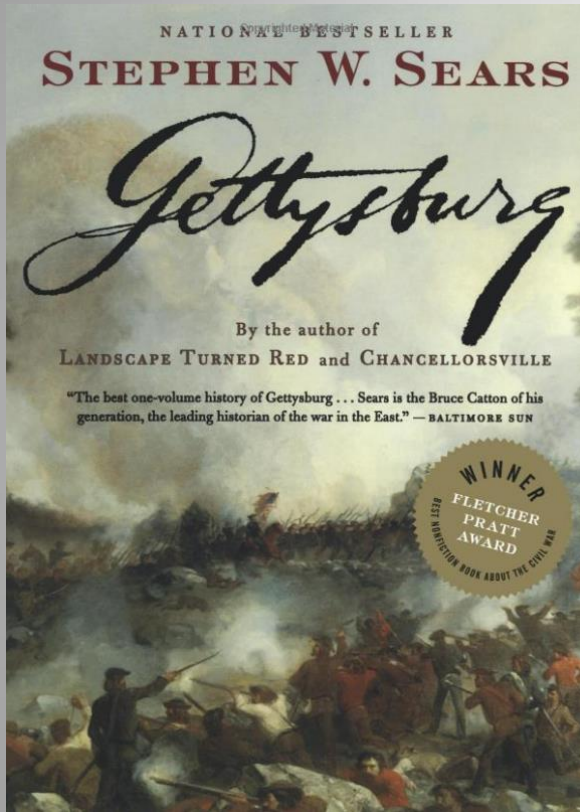
**The Land
They
Fought
For**

The story
of the South
as the
Confederacy, 1832-1865

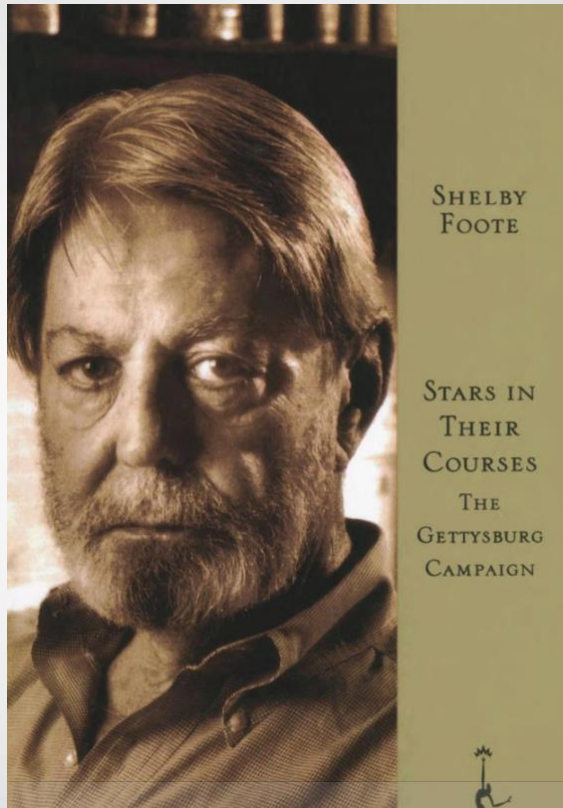


*Mainstream of America Series
edited by Lewis Gannett*

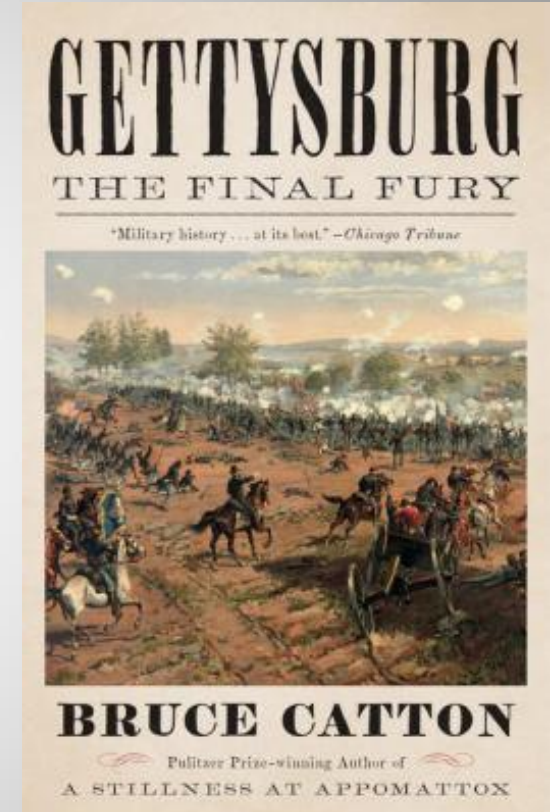
Gettysburg books.....



514 pp.



290 pp.



116 pp.

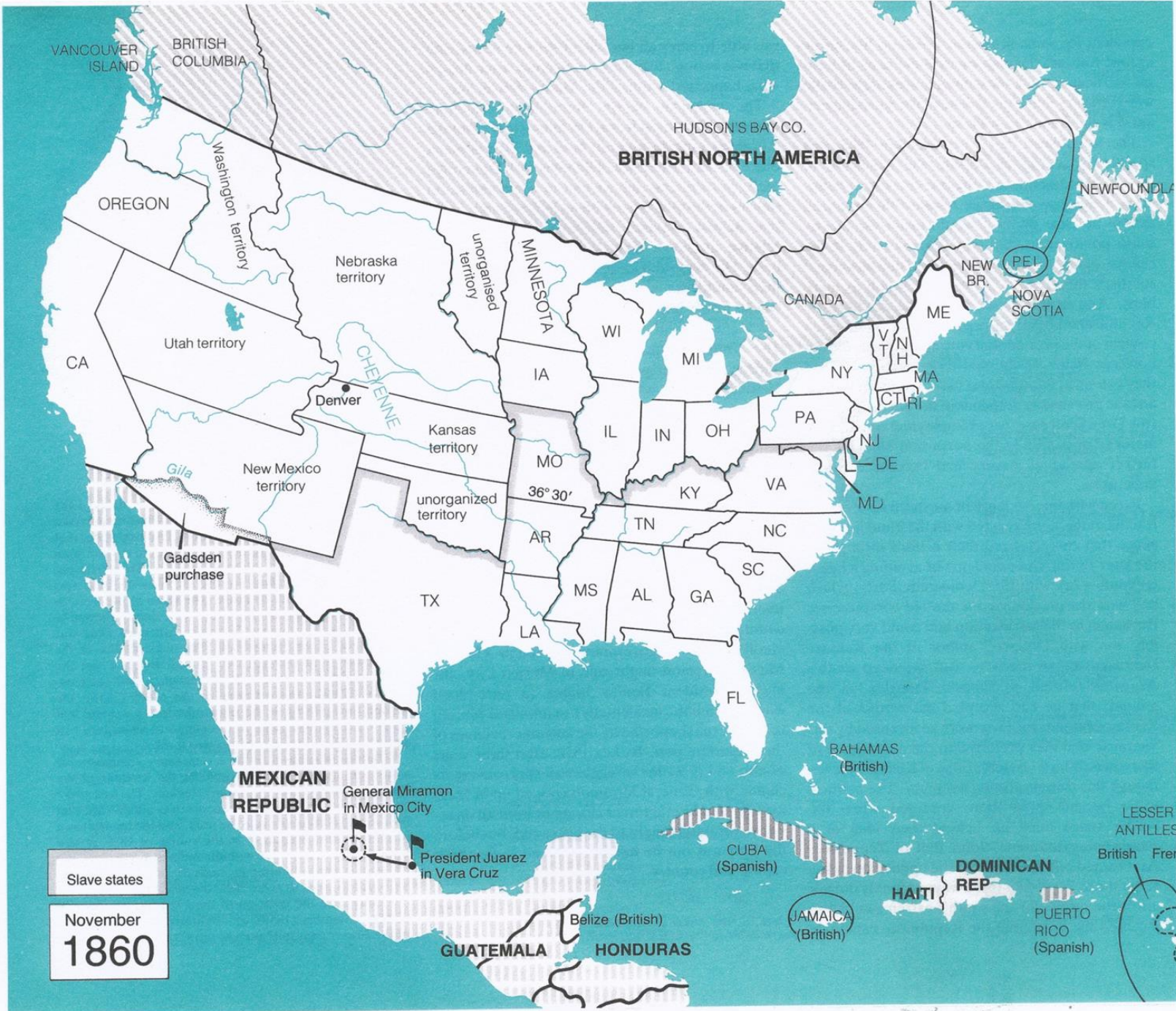
WINNER OF THE PULITZER PRIZE

THE KILLER ANGELS

A Novel of the Civil War



MICHAEL SHAARA



VANCOUVER ISLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA

HUDSON'S BAY CO.
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

NEWFOUNDLAND

OREGON

Washington territory

Nebraska territory

unorganised territory

MINNESOTA

CANADA

NEW BR.
PEI
NOVA SCOTIA

CA

Utah territory

CHEYENNE

Denver

Kansas territory

MO

36° 30'

TX

Gila

New Mexico territory

unorganized territory

Gadsden purchase

MEXICAN REPUBLIC

General Miramon in Mexico City

President Juarez in Vera Cruz

BAHAMAS (British)

CUBA (Spanish)

DOMINICAN REP

LESSER ANTILLES

British Frer

HAITI

JAMAICA (British)

PUERTO RICO (Spanish)

Belize (British)

GUATEMALA

HONDURAS

Slave states

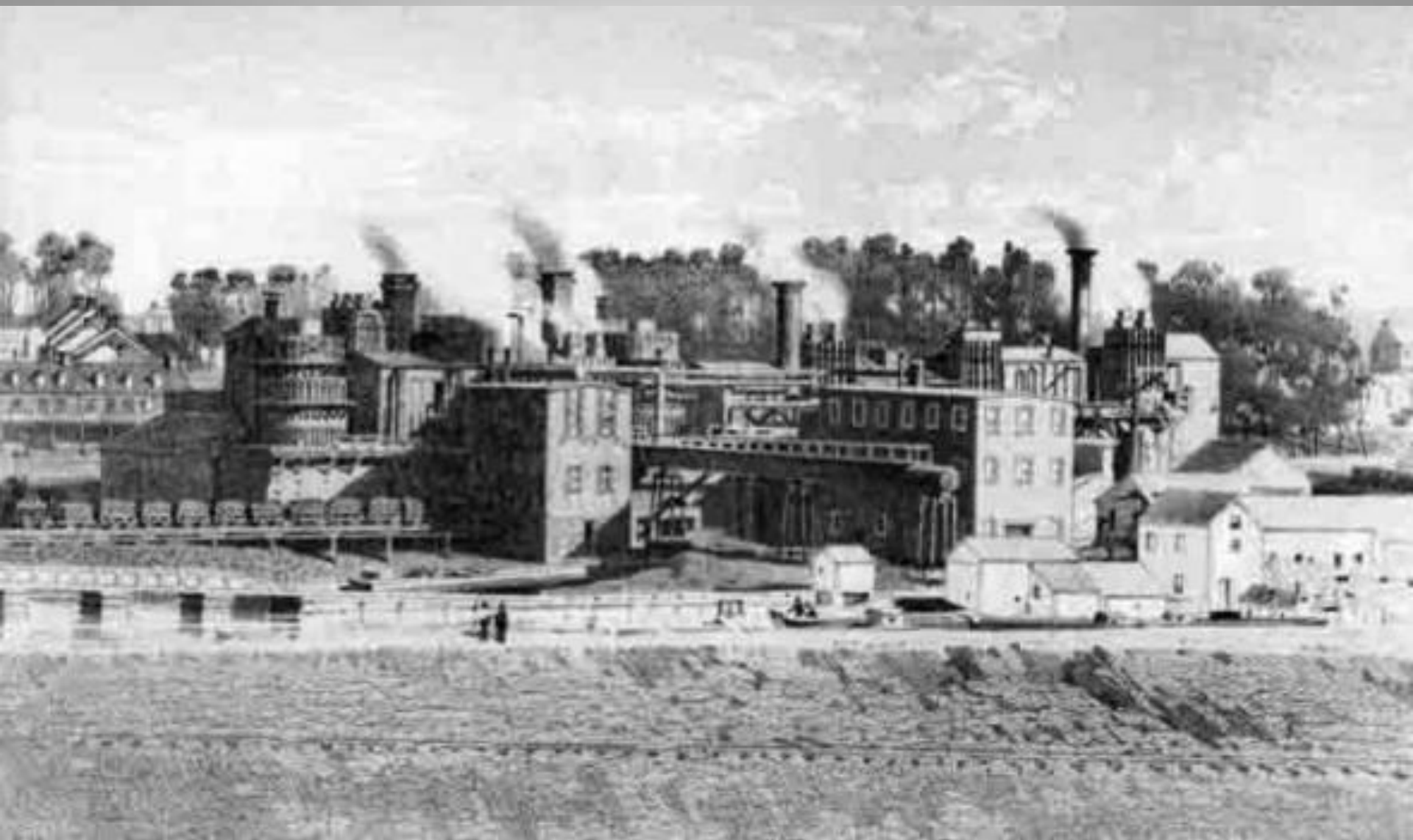
November
1860



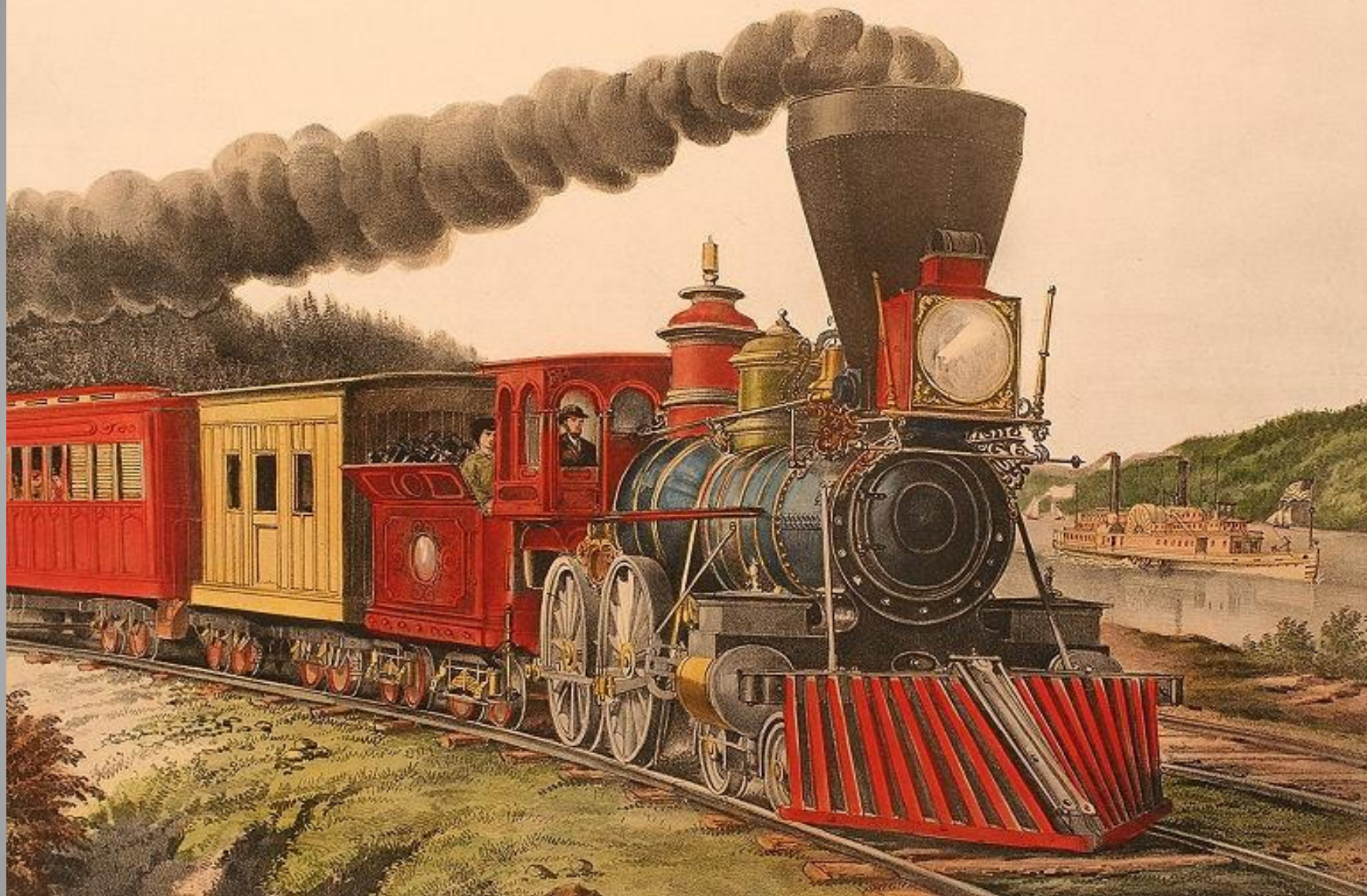
America in the 1850s: A Changing Society



**Still predominantly rural in the North,
overwhelmingly rural in the South.**



**Industrialization is beginning to transform
American life....in the North.**

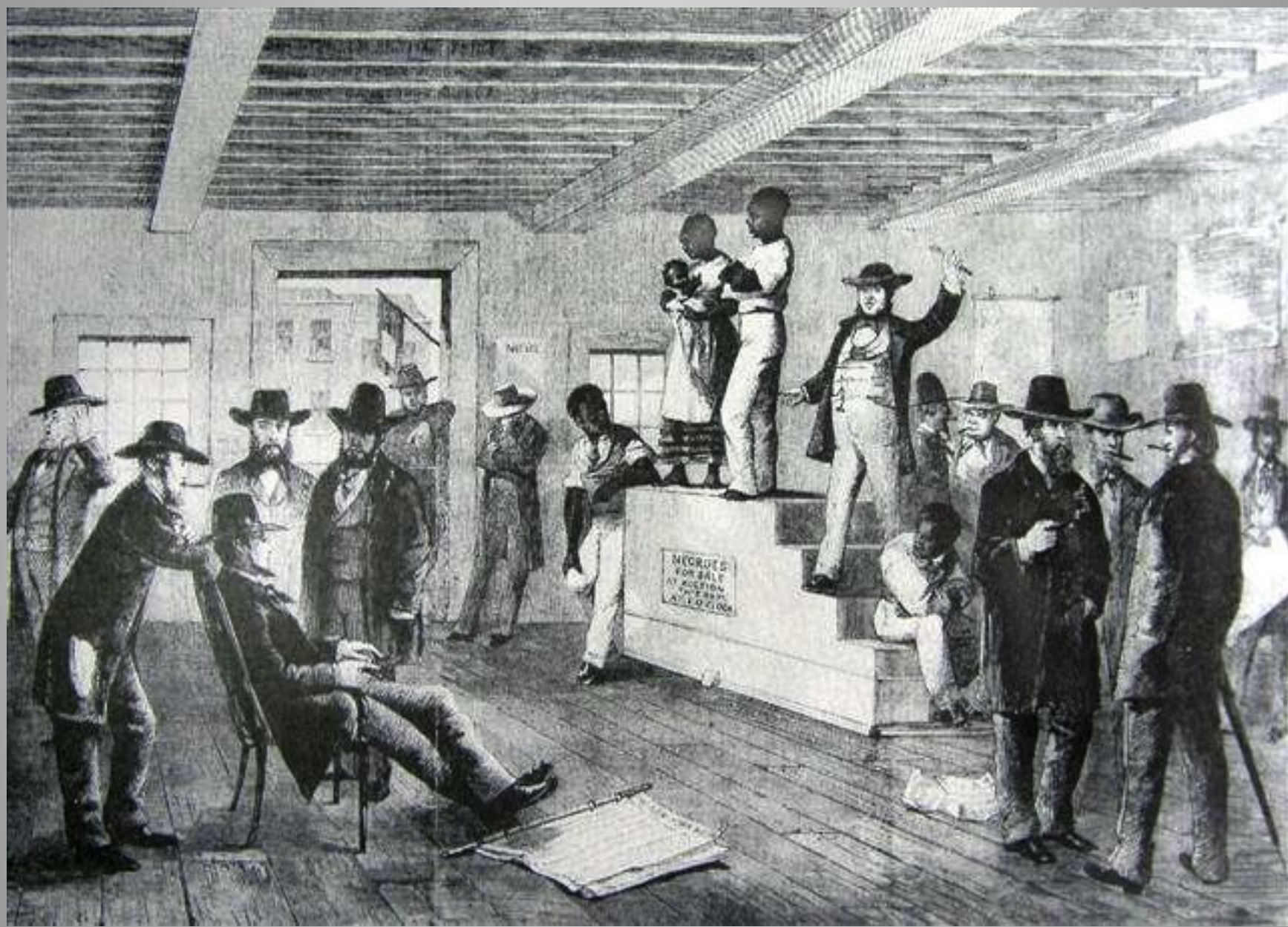


**Railroads are bringing about
unprecedented change and mobility.**



Scene on a Cotton Plantation.

Black slavery in the South is central to economic life...and is a way to keep race relations under control.



GREAT SALE

of

SLAVES

JANUARY 10, 1855

HERE Will Be Offered For Sale at Public Auction, at the SLAVE MARKET, CHEAPSIDE, LEXINGTON, All The SLAVES of JOHN CARTER, Esquire, of LEWIS COUNTY, KY. On Account of His Removal to Indiana, a Free State. The Slaves Listed Below Were All Raised on the CARTER PLANTATION at QUICK'S RUN, Lewis County, Kentucky.

3 Bucks Aged from 20 to 26, Strong, Ablebodied
1 Wench, Sallie, Aged 42, Excellent Cook
1 Wench, Lize, Aged 23 with 6 mo. old Picinniny
One Buck Aged 52, good Kennel Man
17 Bucks Aged from twelve to twenty, Excellent

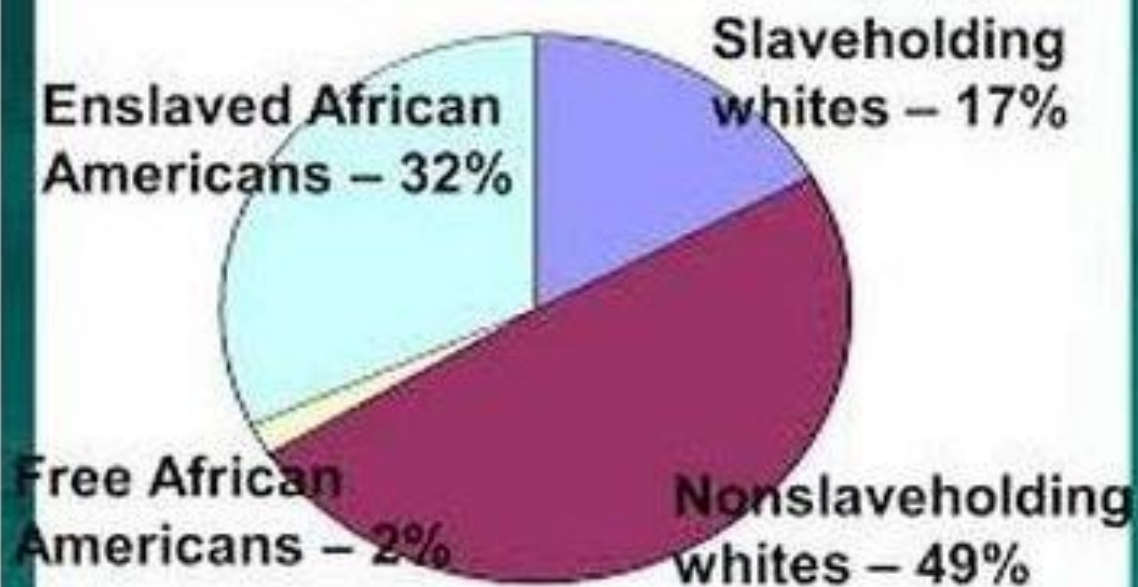
TERMS: Strictly CASH at Sale, as owner must realize cash, owing to his removal to West. Offers for the entire lot will be entertained previous to sale by addressing the undersigned.

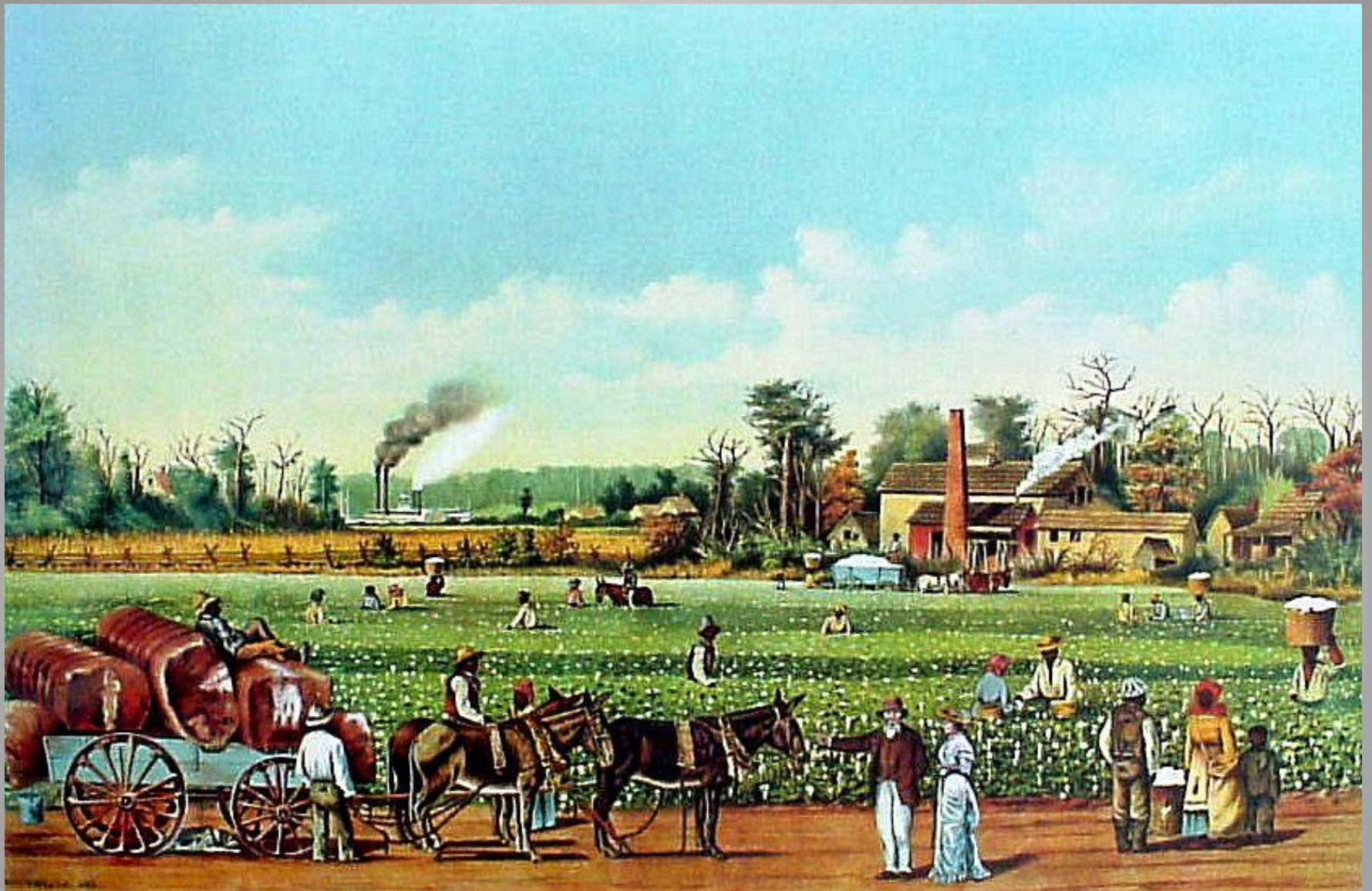
JOHN CARTER, Esq.

Po. Clarksburg

Lewis County, Kentucky

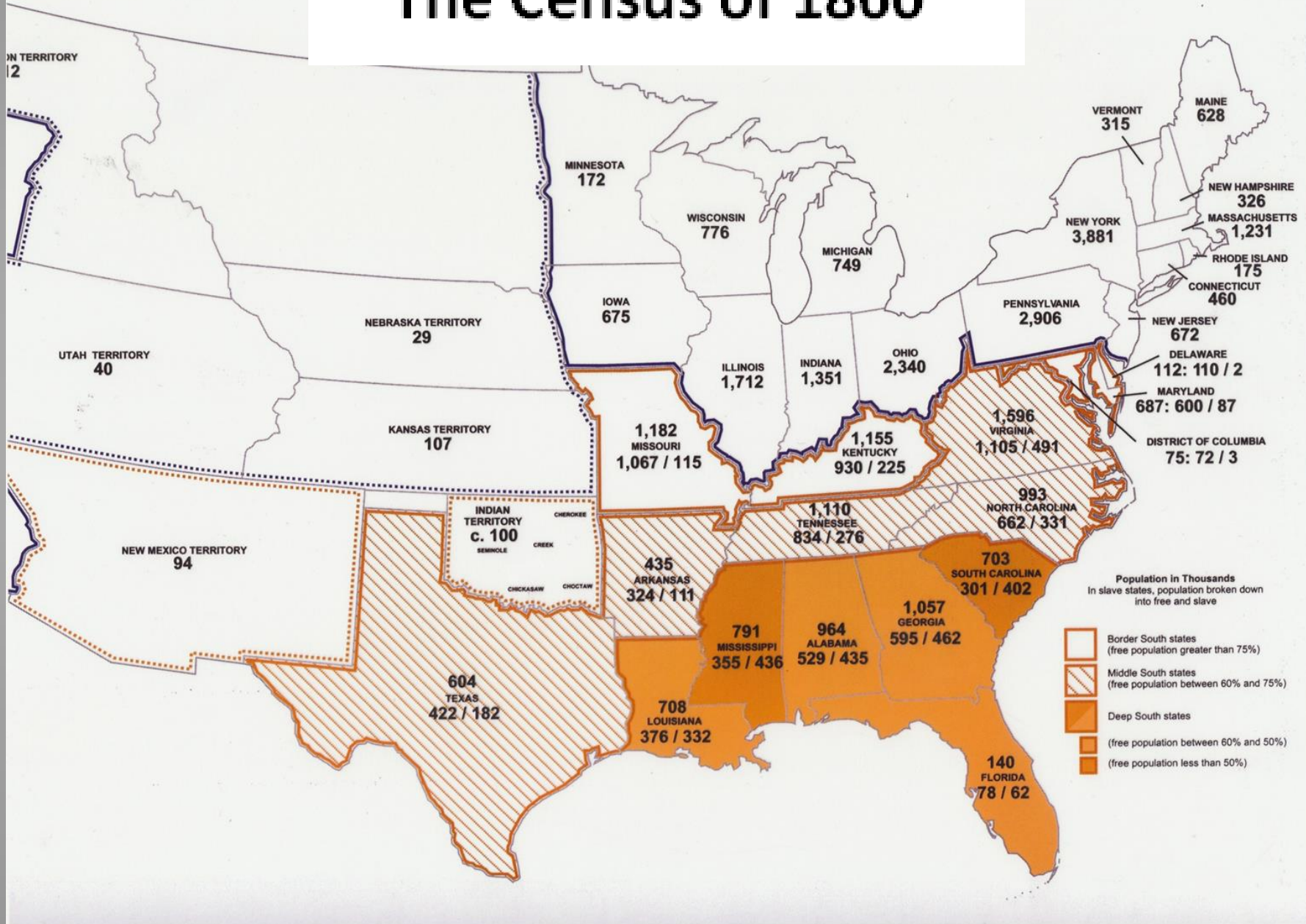
Southern Population, 1860

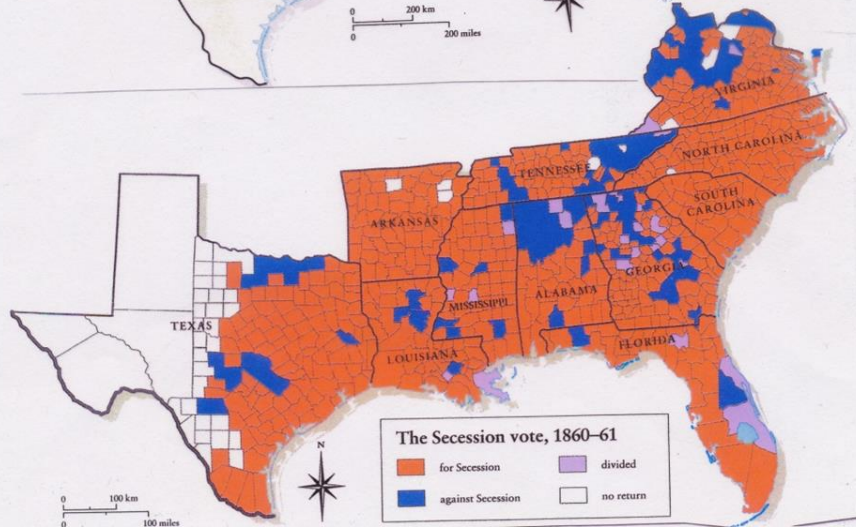
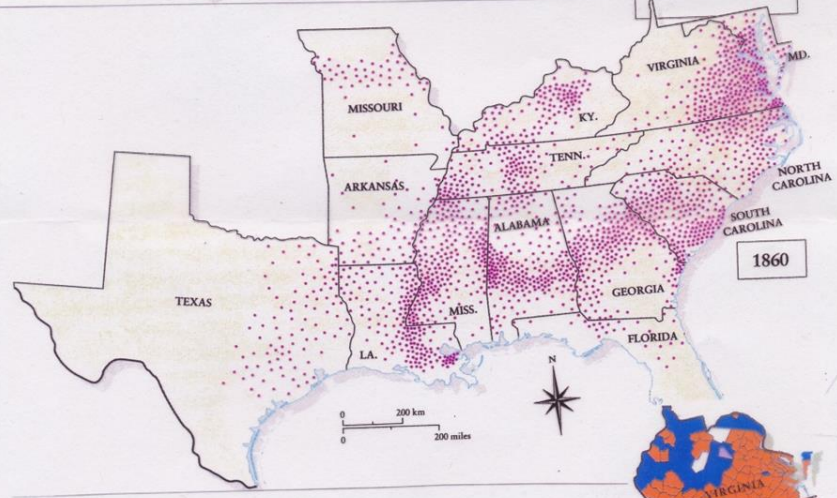
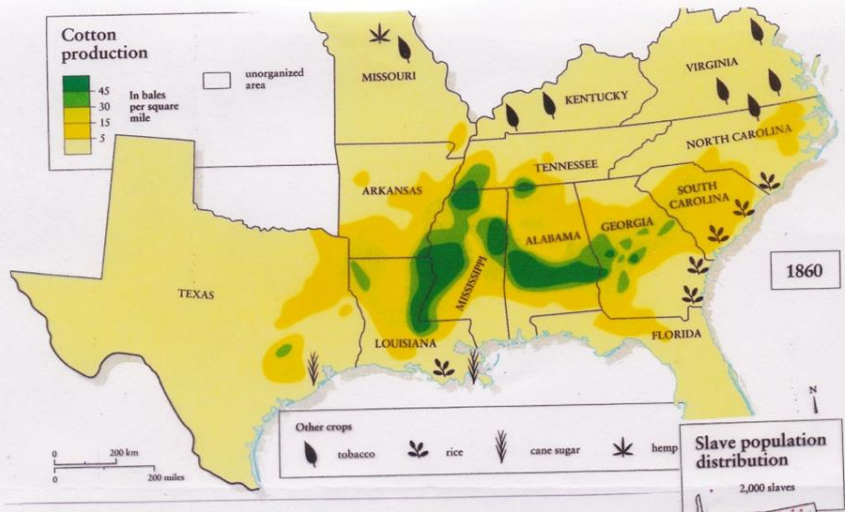


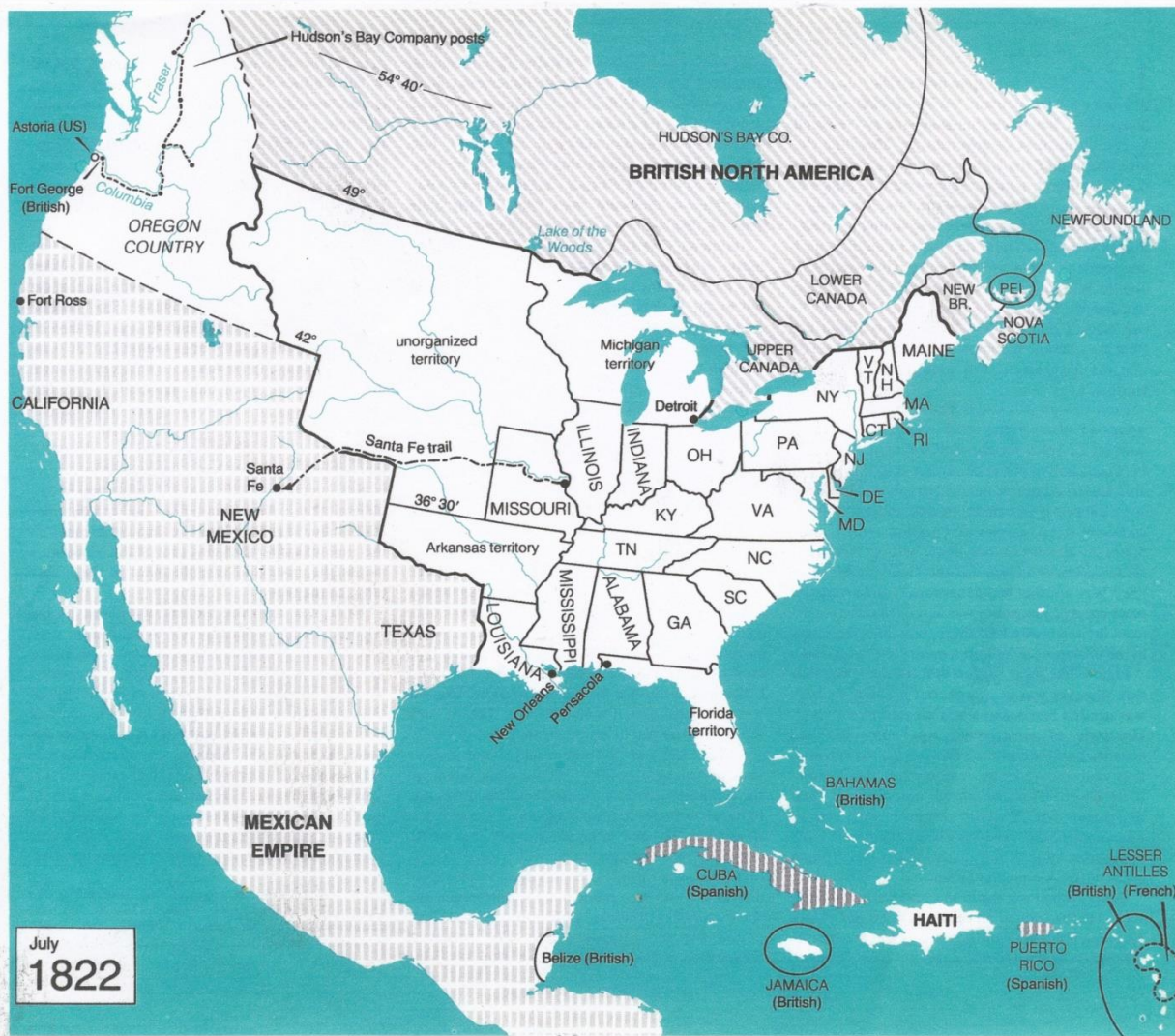


Most Southerners preferred to describe their way of life as a benevolent one....at least in public.

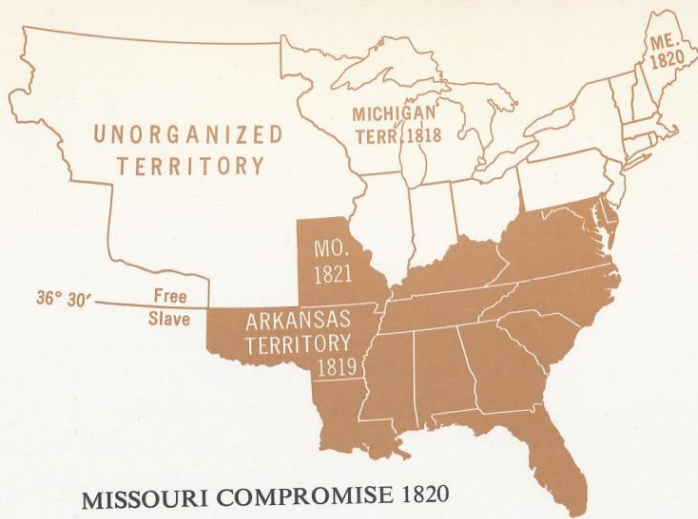
The Census of 1860







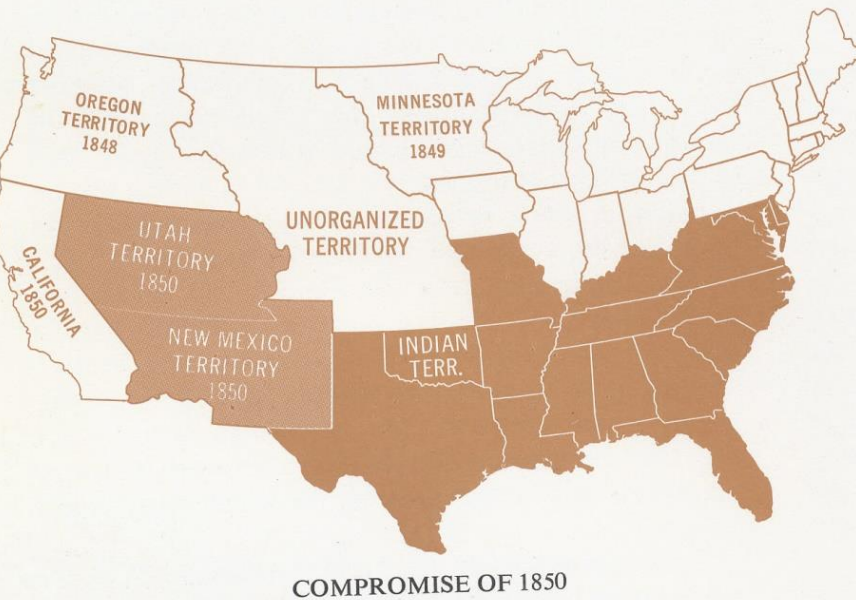
In an effort to preserve the balance of power in Congress between slave and free states, the Missouri Compromise was **passed in 1820 admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state**. ... In 1854, the Missouri Compromise was repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act.



Main Points of The Compromise of 1850

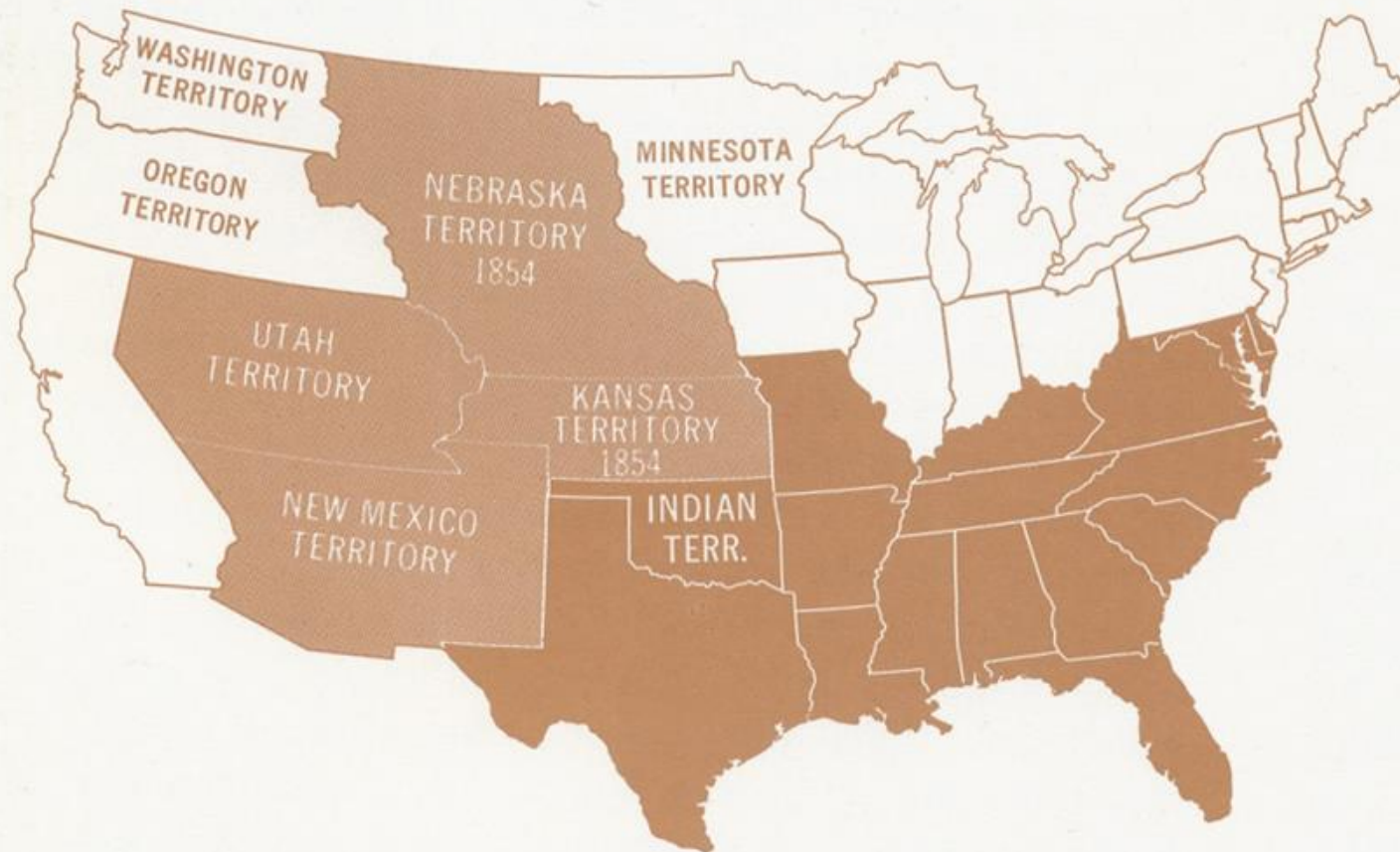
The Compromise of 1850 was made up of five separate bills that made the following main points:

- Permitted slavery in Washington, D.C., but outlawed the slave trade
- Added California to the Union as a "free state"
- Established Utah and New Mexico as territories that could decide via popular sovereignty if they would permit slavery
- Defined new boundaries for the state of Texas following the Mexican-American War, removing its claims to parts of New Mexico but awarding the state \$10 million in compensation
- The Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 required citizens to assist in apprehending runaway slaves and denied enslaved people a right to trial by jury.








November
1852



KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT 1854

 free state or territory

 slave state or territory

 territory open to slavery

It became law on May 30, 1854. The Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed the Missouri Compromise, created two new territories, and **allowed for popular sovereignty**. It also produced a violent uprising known as "Bleeding Kansas," as proslavery and antislavery activists flooded into the territories to sway the vote.



**KANSAS-MISSOURI
BORDER
1854-58**

★ major attack by free-state forces
 ★ major attack by proslavery forces

0 10 20 30

THREE EVENTS IN ONE WEEK: MAY 1856



May 21: the sacking of the antislavery town of Lawrence, Kansas, by a proslavery mob.

THREE EVENTS IN ONE WEEK: MAY 1856

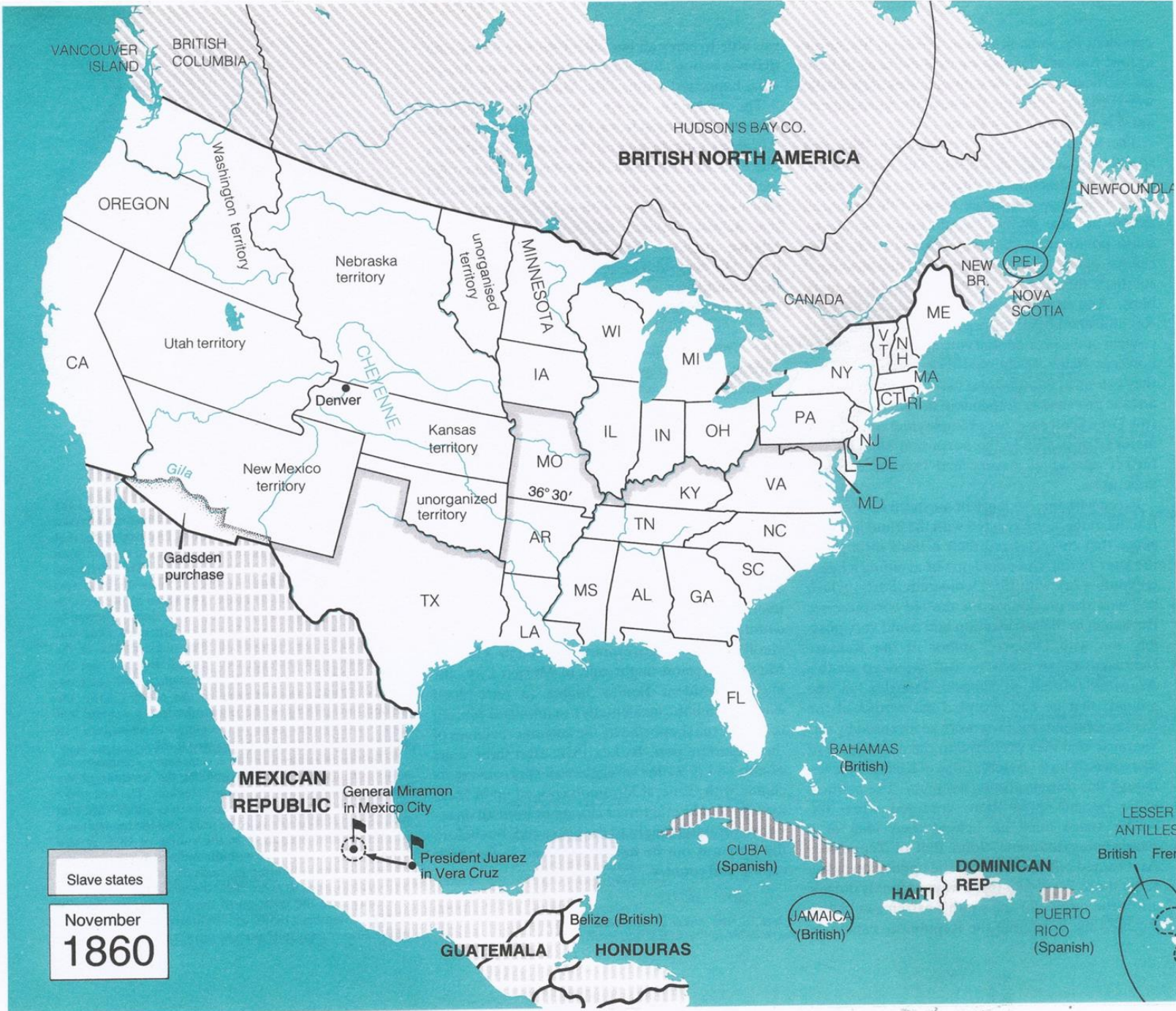


May 22: the caning of Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner by South Carolina Congressman Preston Brooks.

THREE EVENTS IN ONE WEEK: MAY 1856



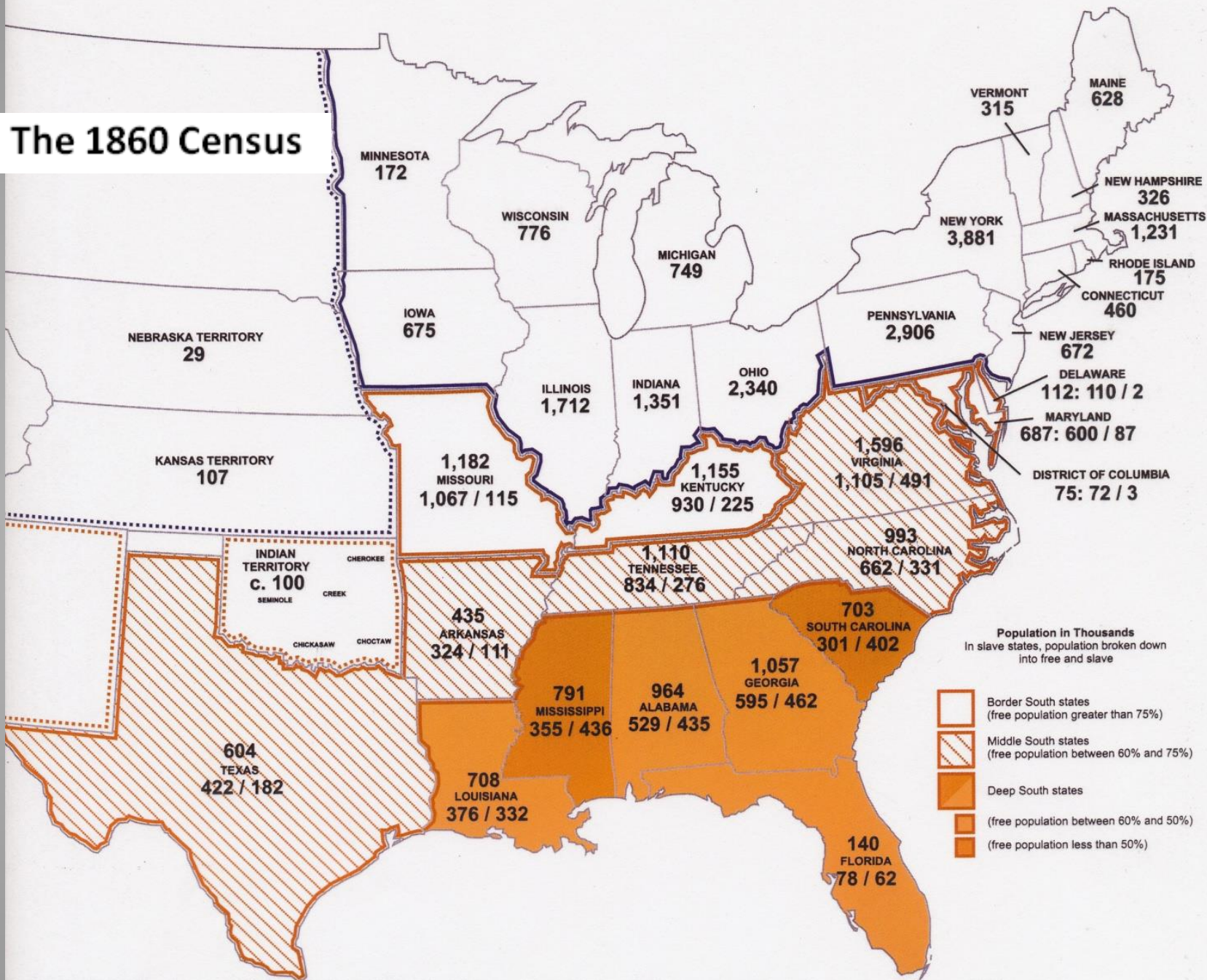
May 24: the Pottawatomie Creek massacre in Kansas; abolitionist John Brown and his followers kill five pro-Southern settlers in response to the sacking of Lawrence.



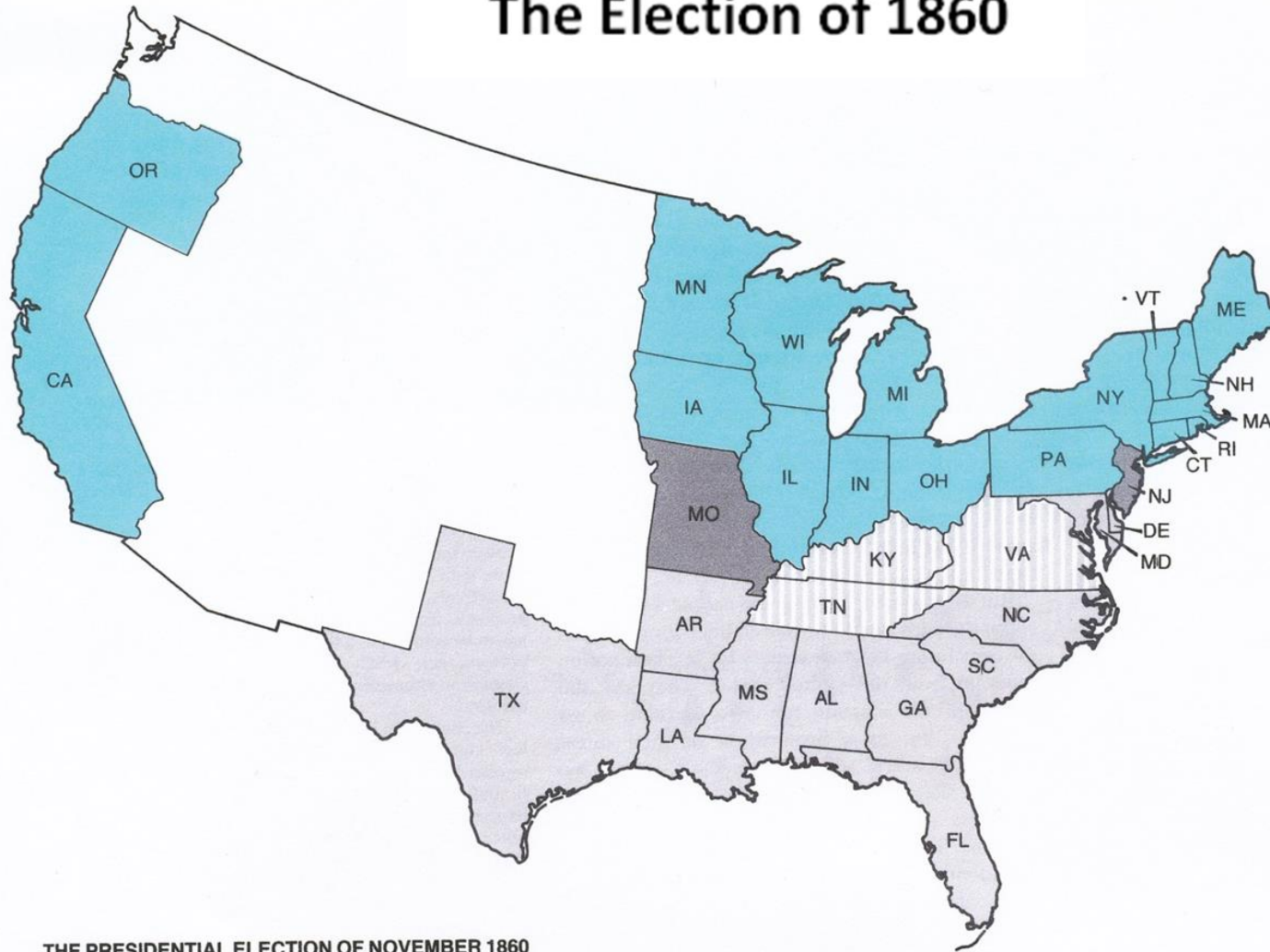
Slave states

November
1860

The 1860 Census



The Election of 1860



THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF NOVEMBER 1860

1: THE POPULAR VOTE

states won by

	Lincoln (Republican)	1,865,908 (40%)
	Douglas (Northern Democrat)	1,380,202 (29%)
	Bell (Constitutional Union)	590,901 (13%)
	Breckinridge (Southern Democrat)	848,019 (18%)

2: THE ELECTORAL VOTE

total electoral votes	303
needed to win	152
Lincoln obtained the votes of	
15 northern states	169
2 western states	7
New Jersey (part)	4
TOTAL	180

Breckinridge obtained 72 votes, Bell 39 and Douglas 12 (Missouri's 9 plus 3 of New Jersey's 7)

electoral votes

% of the popular vote cast for the winning candidate

Won by Lincoln: 15 of the 16 free states of the north

CONNECTICUT	58	6
ILLINOIS	51	11
INDIANA	51	13
IOWA	55	4
MAINE	62	8
MASSACHUSETTS	63	13
MICHIGAN	57	6
MINNESOTA	63	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	57	5
NEW YORK	54	35
OHIO	52	23
PENNSYLVANIA	56	27
RHODE ISLAND	61	4
VERMONT	76	5
WISCONSIN	57	5

Won by Lincoln: the 2 free states of the west

CALIFORNIA	32	4
OREGON	36	3

Won by Breckinridge: 11 of the 15 slave states

ALABAMA	54	9
ARKANSAS	53	4
DELAWARE	46	3
FLORIDA	62	3
GEORGIA	49	10
LOUISIANA	45	6
MARYLAND	46	8
MISSISSIPPI	59	7
NORTH CAROLINA	51	10
SOUTH CAROLINA	*	8
TEXAS	76	4

* South Carolina did not hold an election; the state legislature simply nominated Breckinridge electors.

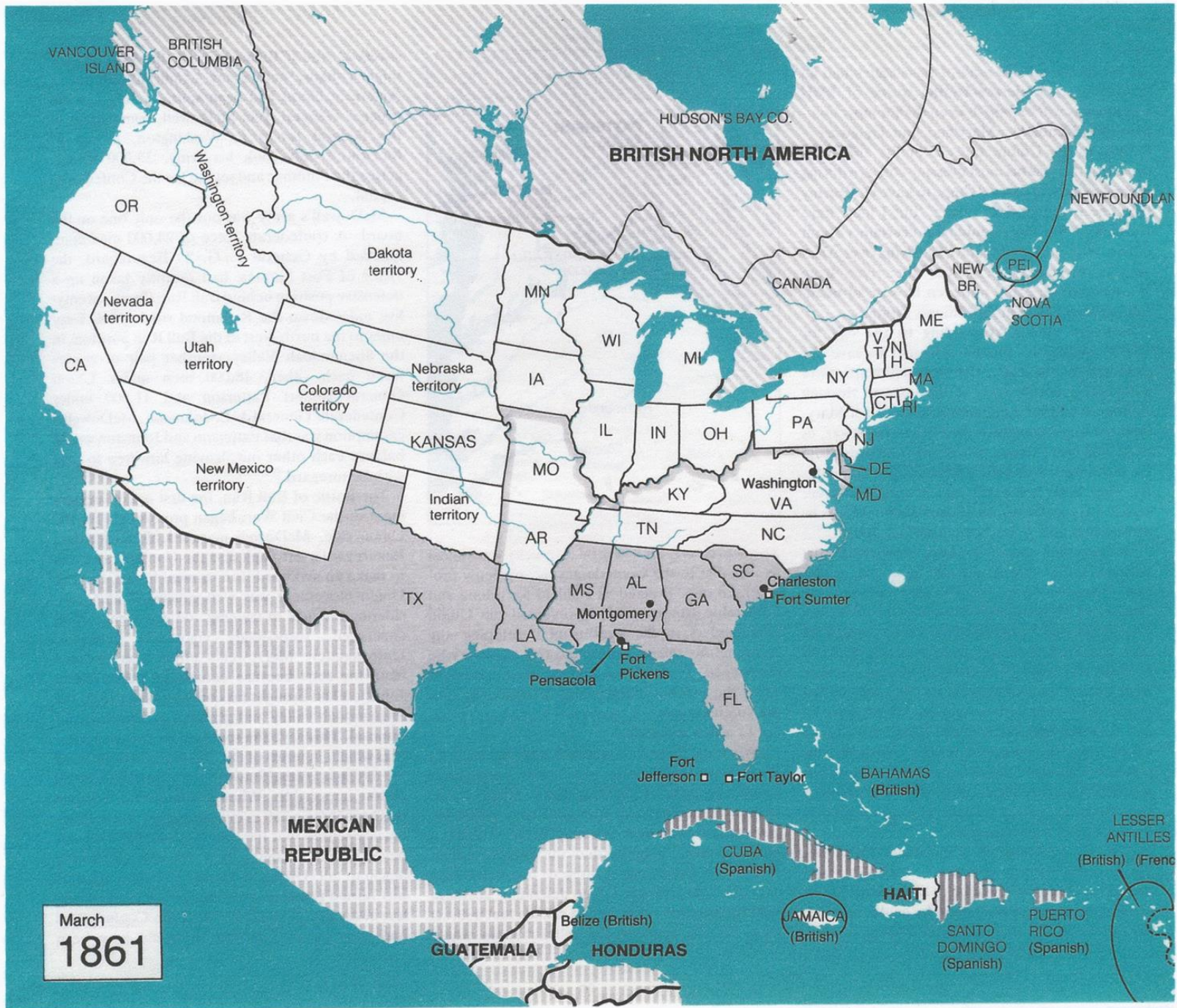
Won by Bell: 3 slave states

KENTUCKY	45	12
TENNESSEE	48	12
VIRGINIA	45	15

Won by Douglas: 1 slave state 1 free state

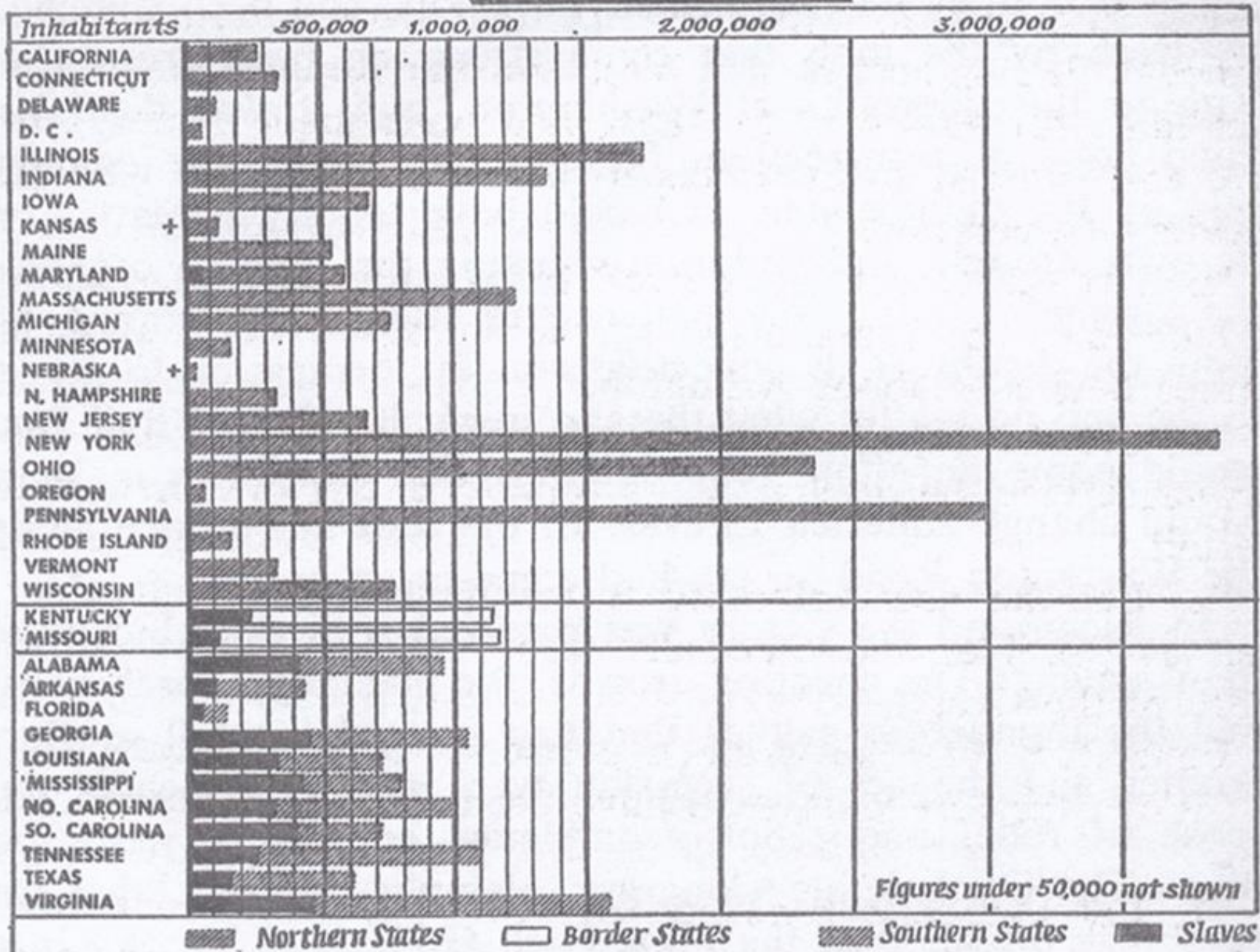
MISSOURI	36	9
NEW JERSEY	52	7

† Despite the fact that Douglas carried 1 state, 4 of the electors voted for Lincoln

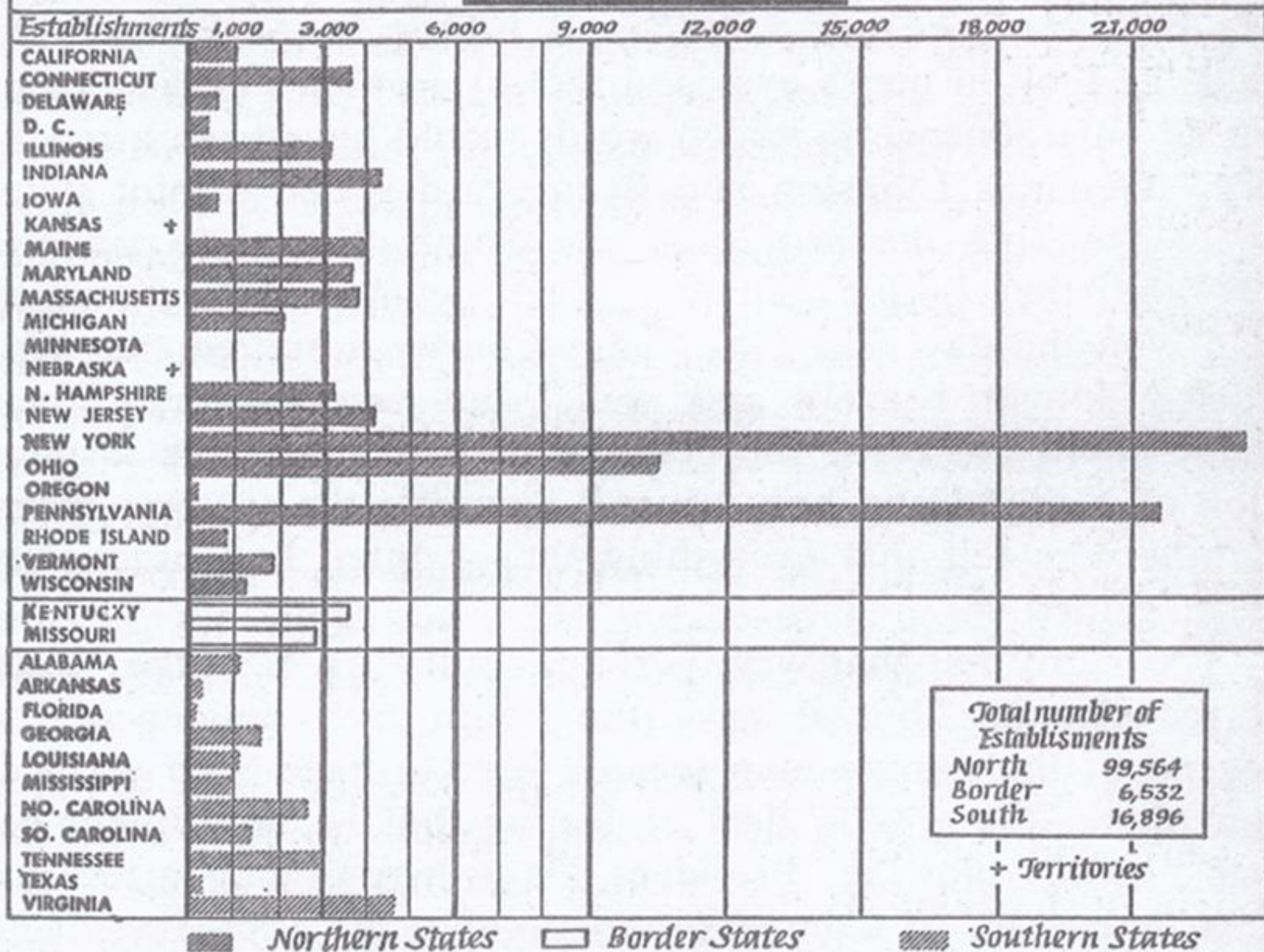


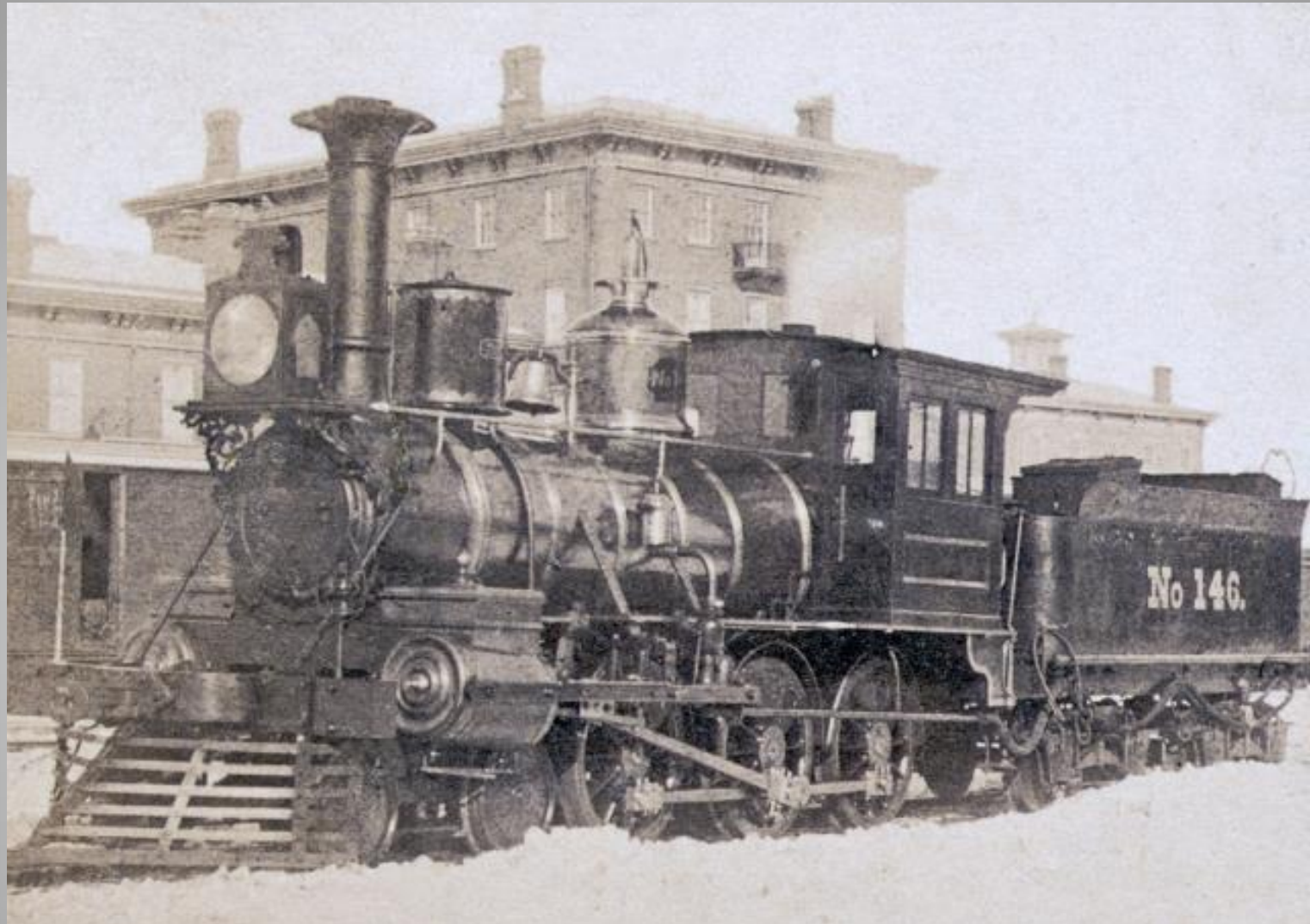
March
1861

POPULATION 1860



INDUSTRY 1860





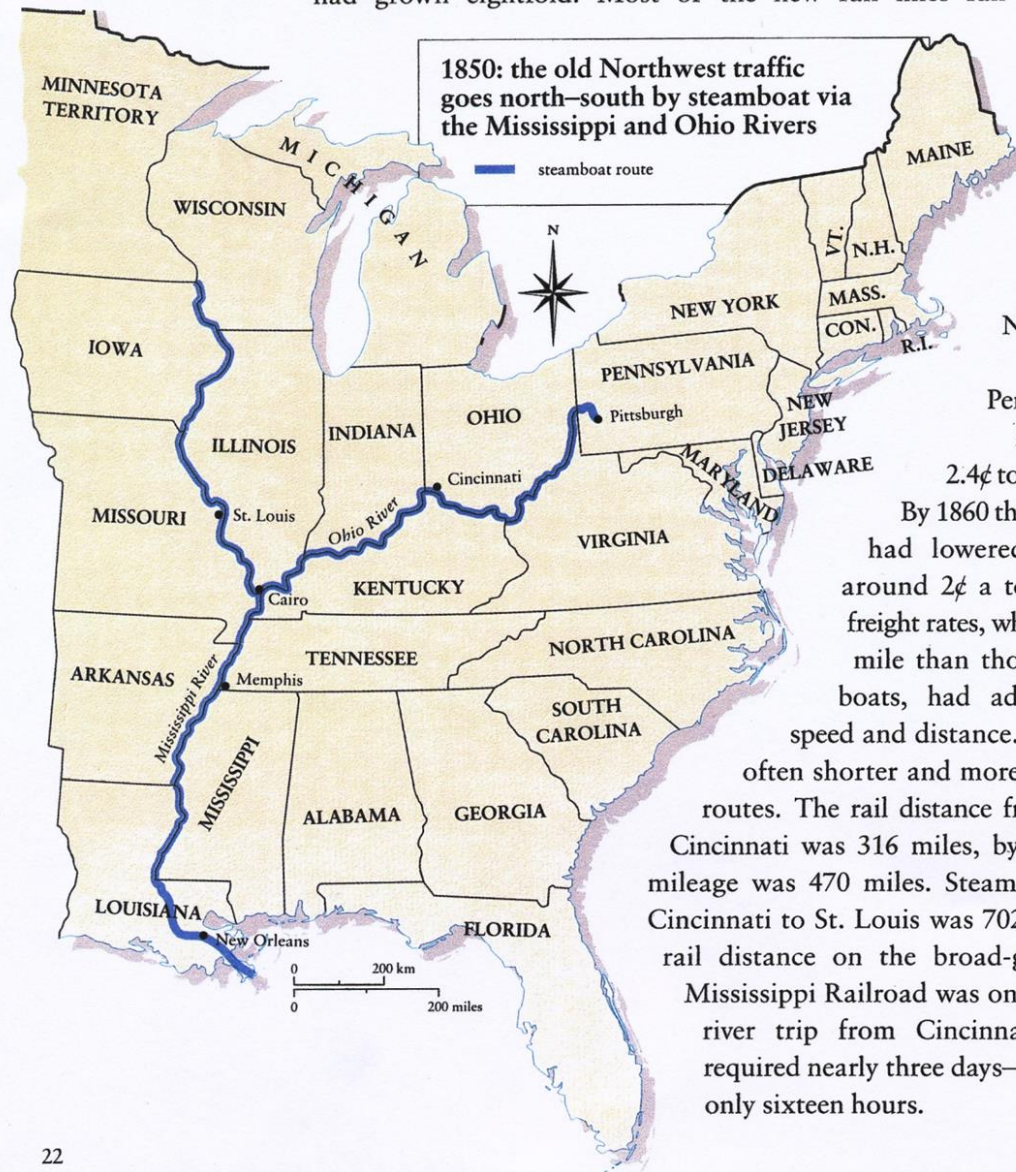
Railroads and railroad tracks were crucial for supplying armies.

Large armies could only operate near rivers, seacoasts (for the Union), and functioning railroads.



RAILROADS, 1850 AND 1860

Western farm crops moved south to New Orleans and the Gulf, and eastern manufactured goods moved up the Mississippi to western and northern markets. By 1850 more than six hundred steamboats of 135,000 total tons were operating on western rivers. By 1860 the number of western steamboats had climbed to over eight hundred and 196,000 tons. In the same ten years western rail mileage had grown eightfold. Most of the new rail lines ran in an east–west direction.



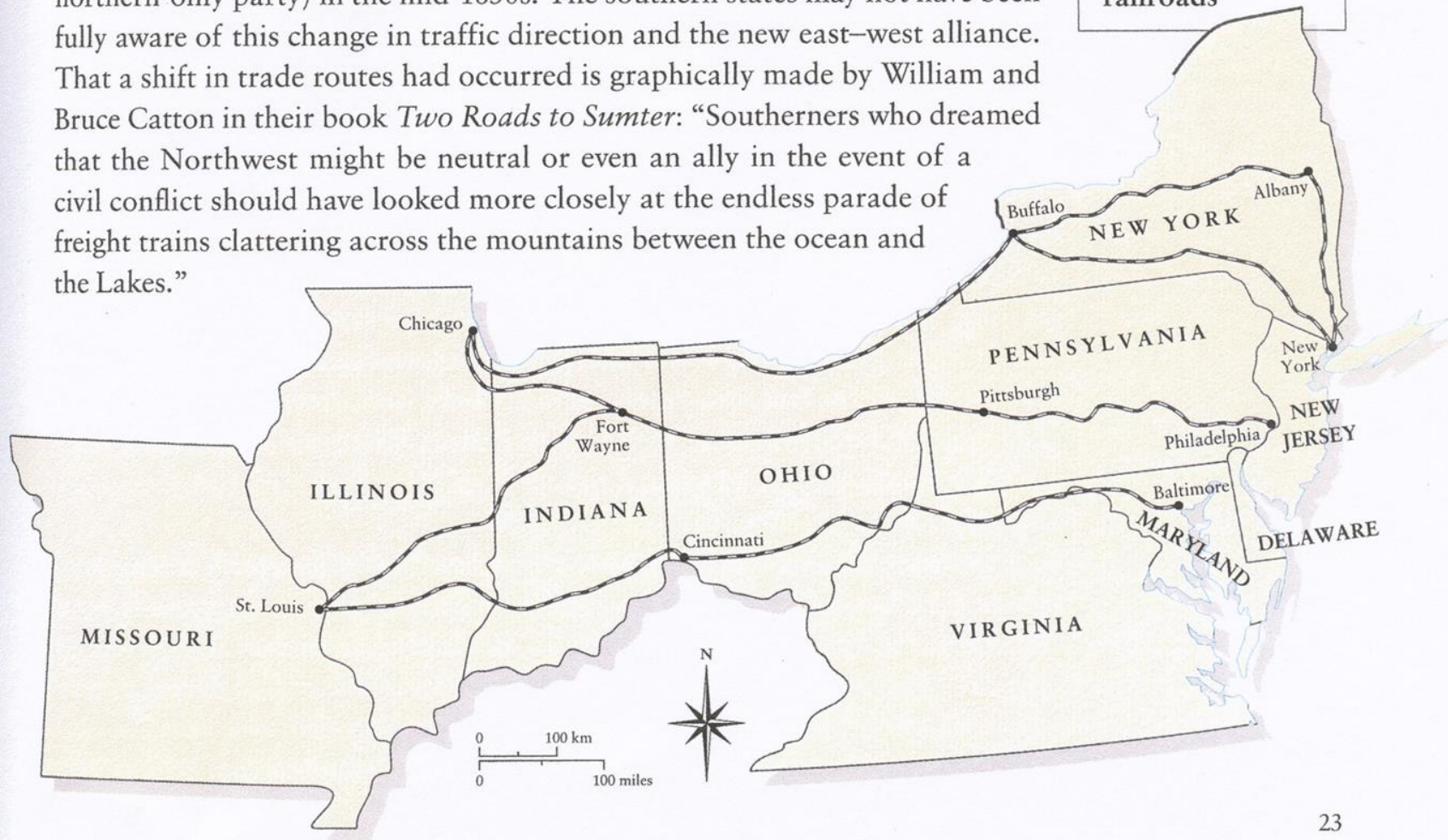
direction.

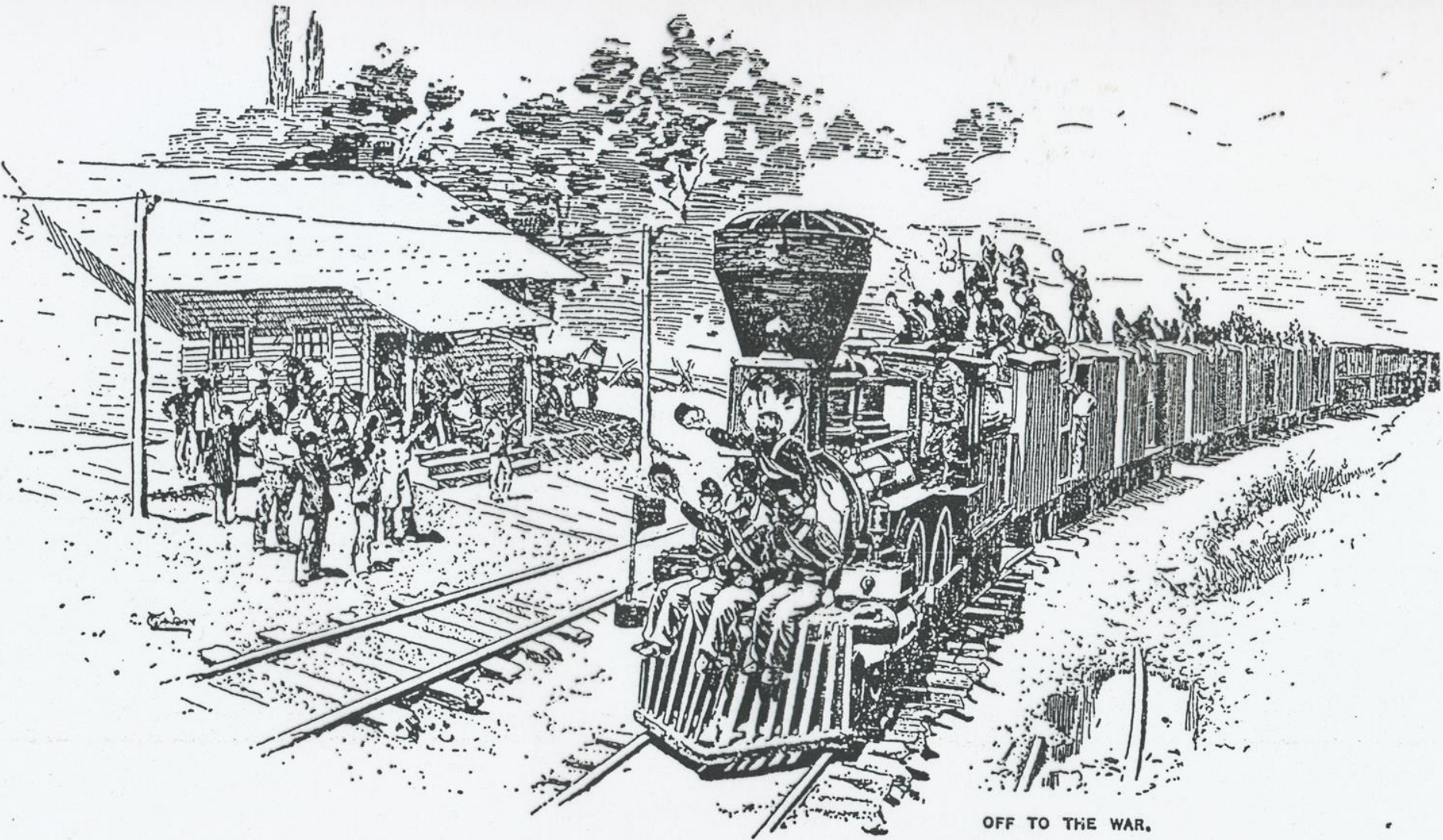
Steamboat freight rates were of course cheaper than railroad freight rates. In 1853 the New York Central, the Erie, and the Pennsylvania freight rates ranged from 2.4¢ to 3.5¢ per ton-mile.

By 1860 these same railroads had lowered their rates to around 2¢ a ton-mile. Railroad freight rates, while higher per ton-mile than those of the steamboats, had advantage both in speed and distance. Rail routes were often shorter and more direct than river routes. The rail distance from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati was 316 miles, by river steamboat mileage was 470 miles. Steamer distance from Cincinnati to St. Louis was 702 miles, while the rail distance on the broad-gauge Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was only 339 miles. The river trip from Cincinnati to St. Louis required nearly three days—that by rail took only sixteen hours.

During the decade of the fifties a new east–west axis flow of traffic developed from Chicago and St. Louis east toward New York City, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. This economic alliance between the northeastern and the northwestern states was made even firmer with founding of the Republican party (a northern-only party) in the mid-1850s. The southern states may not have been fully aware of this change in traffic direction and the new east–west alliance. That a shift in trade routes had occurred is graphically made by William and Bruce Catton in their book *Two Roads to Sumter*: “Southerners who dreamed that the Northwest might be neutral or even an ally in the event of a civil conflict should have looked more closely at the endless parade of freight trains clattering across the mountains between the ocean and the Lakes.”

1860: the old Northwest traffic goes east–west by railroads





OFF TO THE WAR.

Off to the war.

MOTIVATIONS: WHY MEN FOUGHT IN THE CIVIL WAR

...What motivated these men? How could they endure such losses and keep fighting?

I tried to answer these questions in my book [For Cause and Comrades](#).... Drawing on soldiers' letters and diaries, I found that their motives included

Fervent patriotism,

Ideological conviction about the righteousness of their cause,

The cohesion of community-based regimental companies,

Victorian cultural values of duty, honor, courage, and manhood, in which cowardice and letting down one's comrades doomed one to eternal shame and dishonor, and

Religious beliefs that enabled many soldiers to face death with a composure that seems extraordinary today.

I also discussed the importance of leadership by officers who could remain cool under fire, impose discipline without provoking corrosive resentment, command the confidence of their men, and not ask them to do anything or face any danger they were unwilling to do or face themselves.

MORE MOTIVATIONS: WHY SOUTHERNERS FOUGHT

All the factors just listed applied to Confederate soldiers as much as to Union ones— in the case of religious enthusiasm, perhaps even more so.

—**Hatred of the North** (viewing it as an alien society and as similar to Britain in the American Revolution) was intense in much of the South.

—**Defense of the homeland and of families and property** were strong factors. "Early on in the war, a Union squad closed in on a single ragged Confederate. He didn't own any slaves, and he obviously didn't have much interest in the Constitution or anything else. And they asked him, What are you fighting for? And he said, 'I'm fighting because you're down here.' " (a Shelby Foote anecdote)

—**White racial supremacy** was a very strong motivation..... "most Southern volunteers believed they were fighting for liberty as well as slavery (often citing both in the same breath), and many actively feared the effects of 'Black Republicanism' loosed on their Herrenvolk democracy." (For Cause and Comrades, pp. 20-22)

"Herrenvolk' democracy—the equality of all who belonged to the master race" explains why poor Southerners who did not own slaves fought so ferociously for the "Southern way of life."

Lee Greenwood's 1984 song says "I'm proud to be an American / Where at least I know I'm free." This could be modified for poor Southerners in the Civil War: "I'm proud to be a Southerner, where at least I know I'm white."

Excellent account of soldier life, from food to combat....



178

BRUCE CATTON,
MR. LINCOLN'S ARMY (1951)

tized at once. This regiment is not going to let that damned Brooklyn regiment beat it at anything!"¹⁶

For a few days there in Maryland the army came about as close to contentment as an army on active service ever gets. The future did not exist, and the past would somehow be made up for; there was only the present, with easy marches, friendly country, clear weather, and good roads. A veteran in George H. Gordon's brigade has left a picture of a noontime halt: each man building a tiny campfire, putting his own personal, makeshift kettle (an empty fruit can with a bit of haywire for a bail) on to boil water from his canteen, shaking in coffee from a little cloth bag carried in the haversack. "At the same time a bit of bacon or pork was broiling on a stick, and in a few minutes the warm meal was cooked and dispatched. Then, washing his knife by stabbing it in the ground, and eating up his plate, which was a hardtack biscuit, the contented soldier lit his laurel-root pipe, took a few puffs, lay down with his knapsack for a pillow, and dozed until the sharp command, 'Fall in!' put an end to his nap."¹⁷

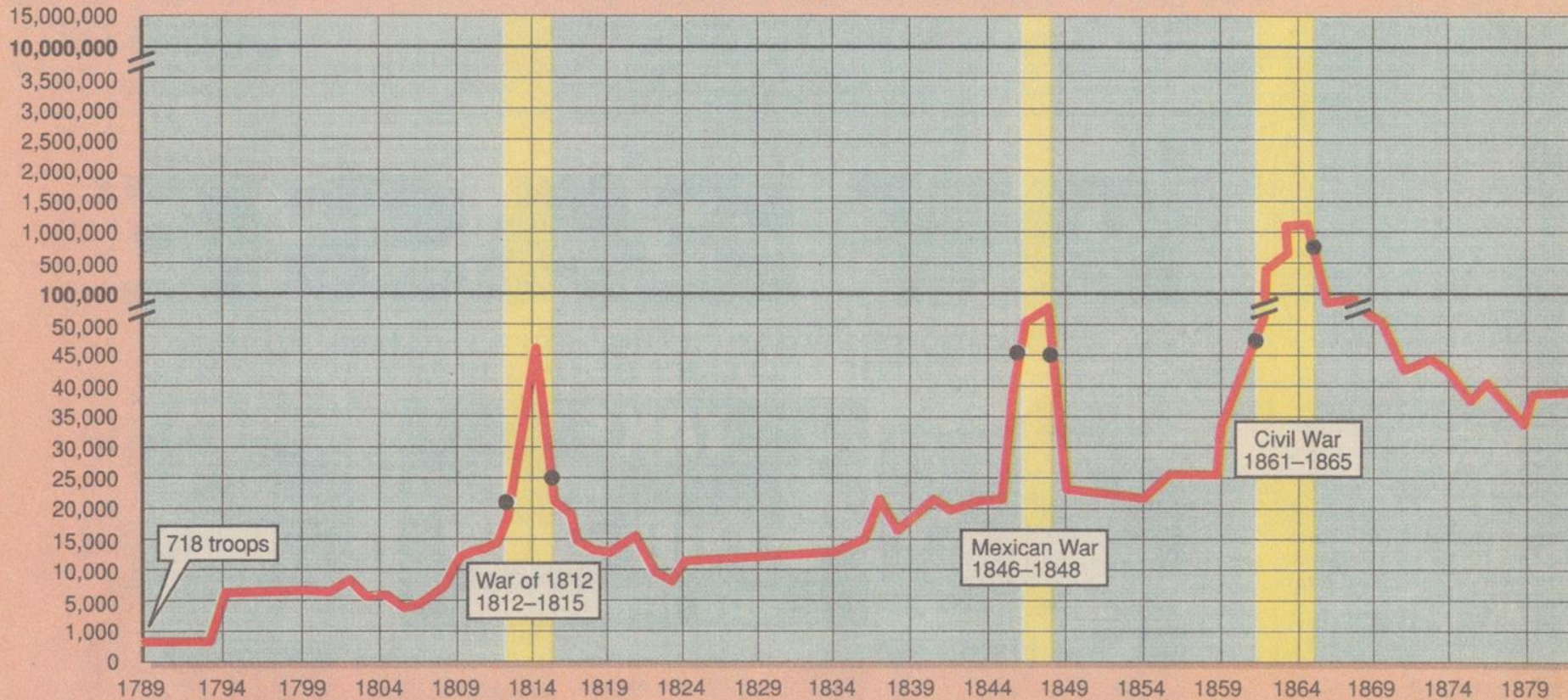
2. Crackers and Bullets

The best thing about being in Maryland, the soldiers agreed, was that the people had plenty of fresh provisions to sell and were quite willing to sell them. The army was in funds; most of the men had put in four months on the peninsula, a war-ravaged country where the people had no food to spare and in any case scorned to deal with Yankees, and there had been little chance to spend anything. It had been but little different along the Rappahannock, although in the larger towns a man could usually make a deal; the 14th New York was alleged to have passed some three thousand dollars in counterfeit Confederate notes—obtained heaven knows how—among the luckless shopkeepers of Fredericksburg. But now, with money in his pocket and things to spend it on, the soldier enjoyed a few days of better eating than the regulations called for.

The Civil War soldier would have stared in amazement if he could have looked ahead eighty years to see the War Department, in World War II, thoughtfully retaining female experts on cookery to devise tasty menus for the troops and setting up elaborate schools

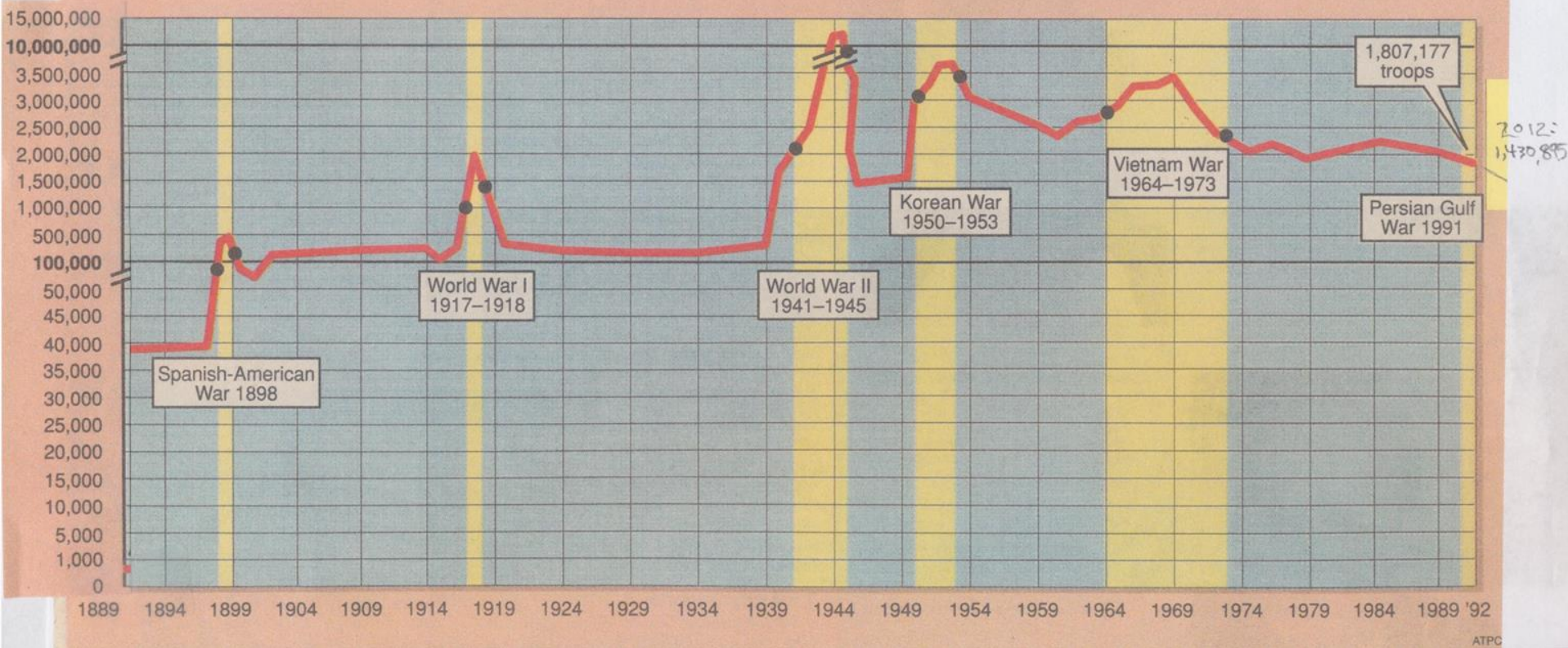
Troop strength trends over 203 years

Before each major war, the U.S. armed forces have been built up, followed by a drastic drop immediately after the conflict.



Source: Washington Headquarters Service-Directorate for Information Operations and Reports

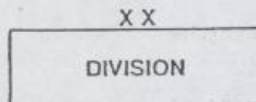
Numbers represent active-duty strength of all the services. Note the two dramatic changes of scale, from 5,000 to 500,000 to 5 million.



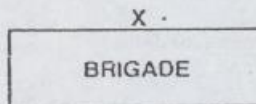
Today: 1,300,000

10
11
12
13

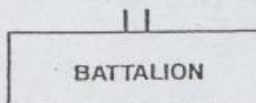
The Active Army today includes sixteen divisions, with eight more in the reserve components. Although many soldiers are not assigned to divisions, the job of everyone in the Army is to support, train, equip or supply the divisions. While varied in type and purpose, every division needs soldiers skilled in maintenance, medicine, police work, administration, aviation, data processing, radar and many other areas in addition to the combat soldiers. A division could be compared to a good-sized town, and it needs people with the same skills: telephone operators, truck drivers, legal and finance clerks, computer operators, cooks, journalists, mechanics, and many other skilled people. Divisions are divided into smaller units in order to accomplish their missions. At every level down to company, the organization includes specialized skills of many kinds in addition to combat soldiers.



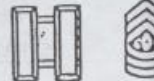
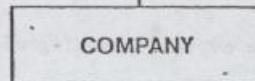
10,000 to 17,000 people, commanded by a Major General. Two or more divisions are sometimes organized into a CORPS.



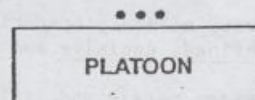
2,000 to 4,000 people, commanded by a Colonel. There are normally three brigades in a division. In addition, artillery units are grouped in "Division Artillery", also commanded by a Colonel and support units (medical, maintenance, etc.) are in a brigade-size "Support Command".



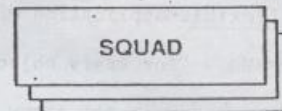
500 to 1,000 people, commanded by a Lieutenant Colonel. There are many types of battalions: Tank, Infantry, Artillery, Maintenance, Medical, Engineer, Signal, Supply and Transport and many others. There are usually from 2 to 5 battalions in a brigade-size unit.



100 to over 200 soldiers, usually commanded by a Captain, assisted by a First Sergeant. There are 3 to 5 companies in a battalion. An artillery unit of this size is called a "battery" and a cavalry unit is a "troop".



30 to 50 soldiers, usually led by a Lieutenant assisted by a Platoon Sergeant. Platoon may be further subdivided into sections or squads, depending on the type of unit.



Normally each squad, crew, team or element that makes up the platoon consists of about 5 to 10 people, led by a Staff Sergeant or a Sergeant.

Symbols

The symbols on this page are standard Army map symbols for units of the size shown. Inside the box, instead of a word, there would normally be additional symbols indicating the type of unit. The devices on the right are the rank insignia of the commander or leader at each level discussed.



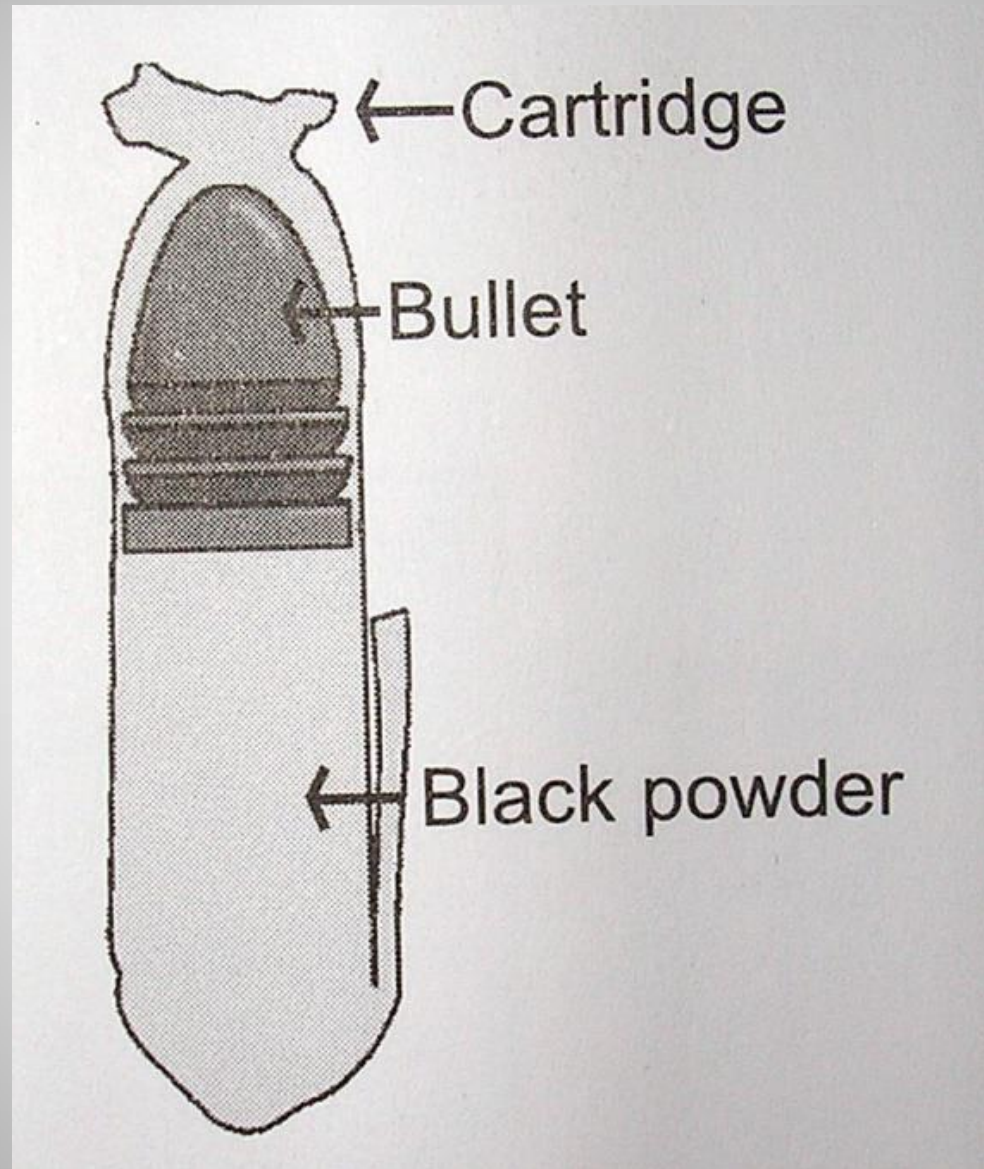
THE AWKWARD SQUAD.



Springfield rifled musket



Minie balls





Smoothbore musket

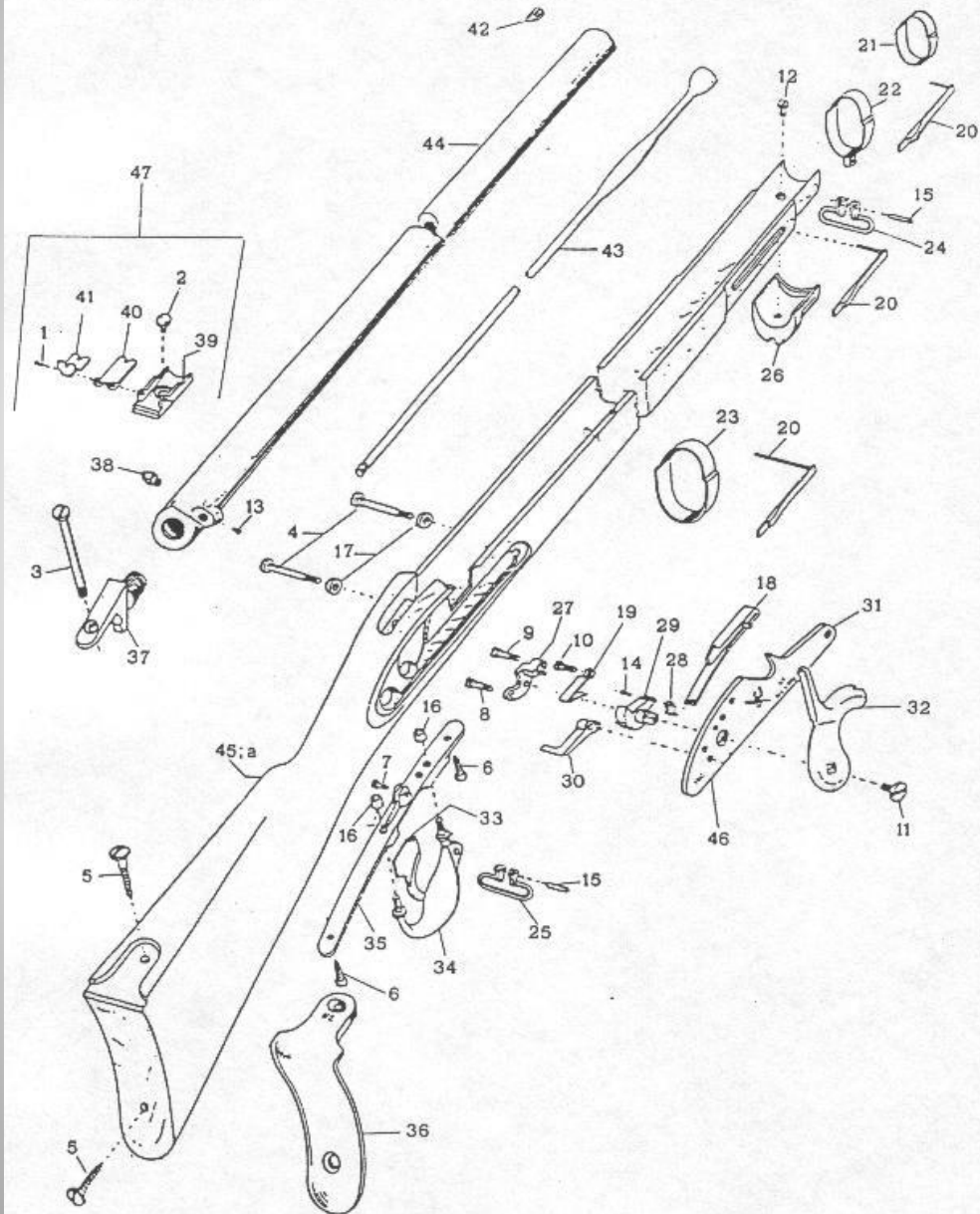


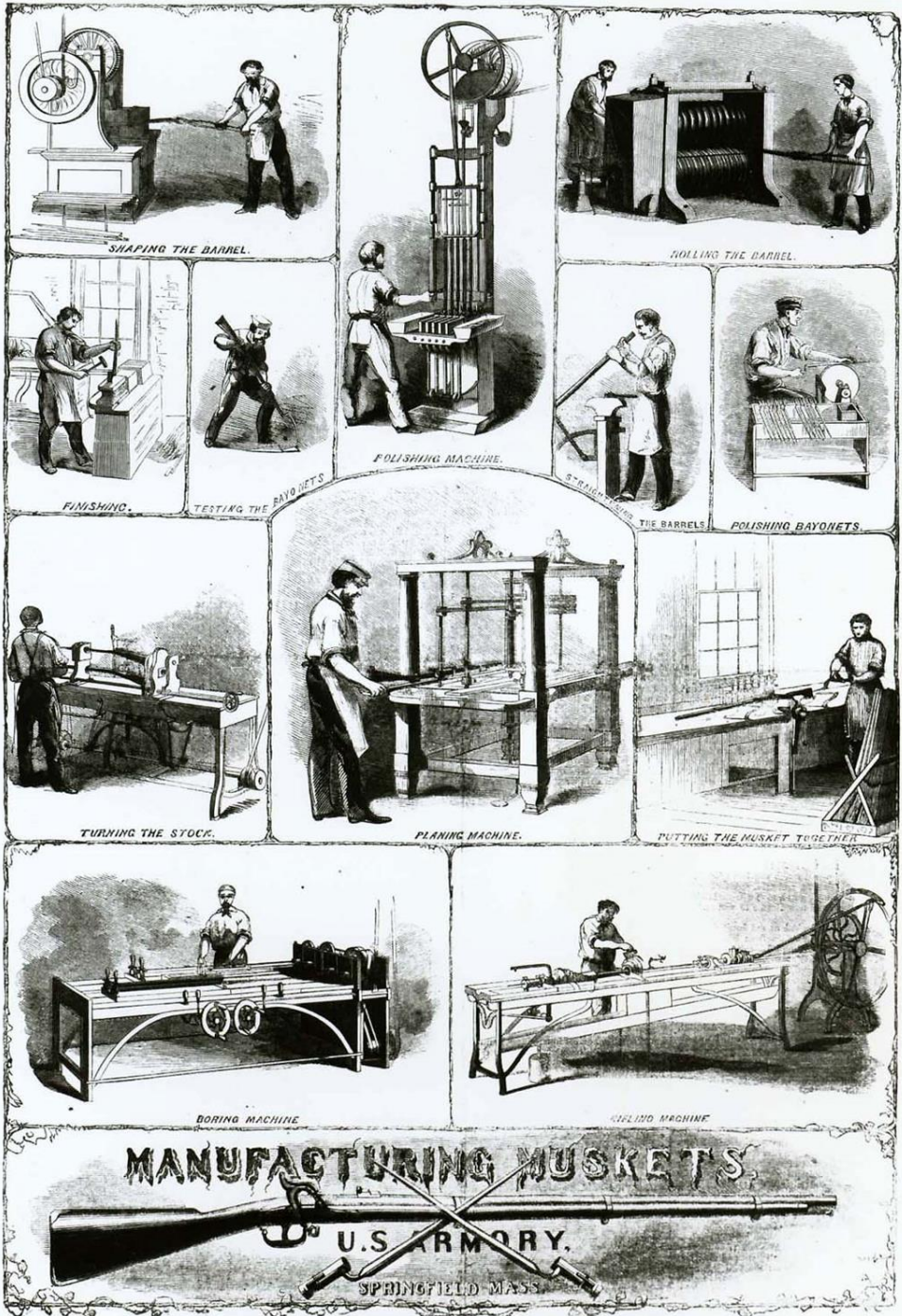
Rifled musket

Targets on the wall, Colonial Williamsburg gunsmith's shop. Each "shot group" was produced by a weapon bolted to a table 25 feet from the targets.

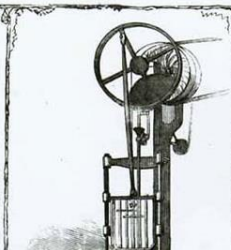
Five shots were fired.

1861 Springfield Rifle

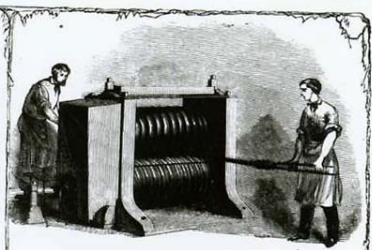




SHAPING THE BARREL.



ROLLING THE BARREL.



FINISHING.



TESTING THE BAYONETS



POLISHING MACHINE.



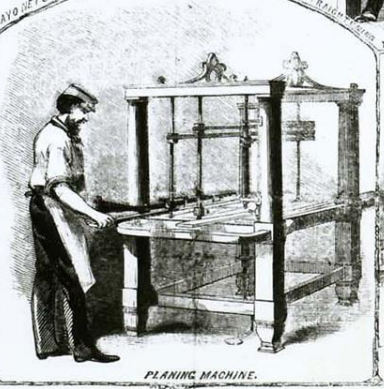
STRAIGHTENING THE BARRELS



POLISHING BAYONETS



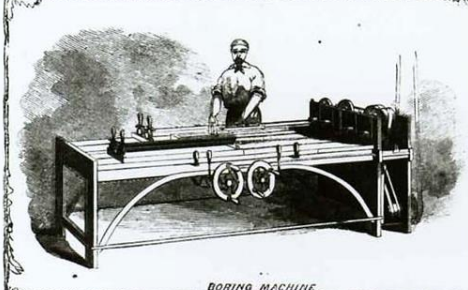
TURNING THE STOCK.



PLANING MACHINE.



PUTTING THE MUSKET TOGETHER



BORING MACHINE



DRILLING MACHINE

MANUFACTURING MUSKETS.



U.S. ARMY.

SPRINGFIELD MASS.

Pain Bullets

Have you ever heard of the term "bite the bullet?" This term originates from the Civil War in relation to pain bullets. During battles injuries from the soft lead bullet could be horrific and, due



to the lack of anaesthetics, the soldier would be given a bullet to bite on. This is where the term pain bullet comes from. This rather grizzly, but fascinating, pain bullet was recovered from the scene of a field hospital at the Battle of New Bern, 1862. The soldier's teeth marks are clearly visible on the bullet.

Fired Bullets

During the Civil War millions of bullets were fired and it is estimated that during the three days fighting at Gettysburg 569 tons of ammunition was used. Most bullets would have missed their intended targets, hitting trees, fence posts, or perhaps just flying through the air at long distance and landing on the ground.



Pictured are two bullets that were fired in anger at the Battle of Gettysburg. The bullet pictured in the left has hit something at medium range and the bullet on the right has impacted at closer range (this is a great example of what is known as a "mushroom bullet" as the lead has been squashed into the shape of a mushroom). We can only guess at what these bullets hit, but what we can be sure of is that if they could speak they would have a fascinating tale to tell.



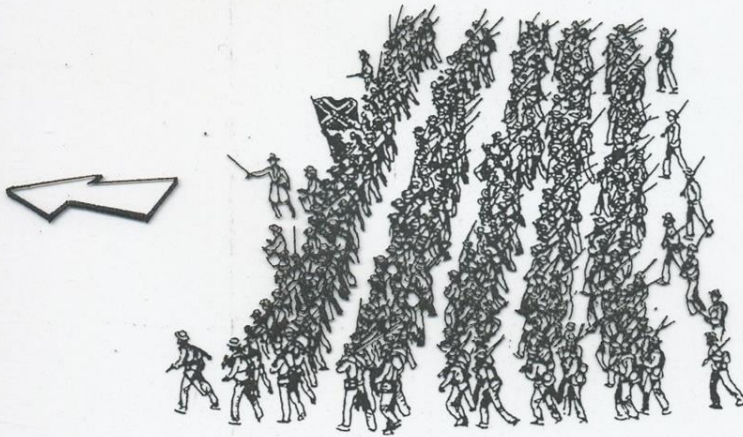
YANKEE & Rebel
BULLETS WHICH MET IN
AIR at Gettysburg, 1863

Union And Confederate Bullets That
Met in Mid Air Gettysburg From The
Original Rosensteel Collection

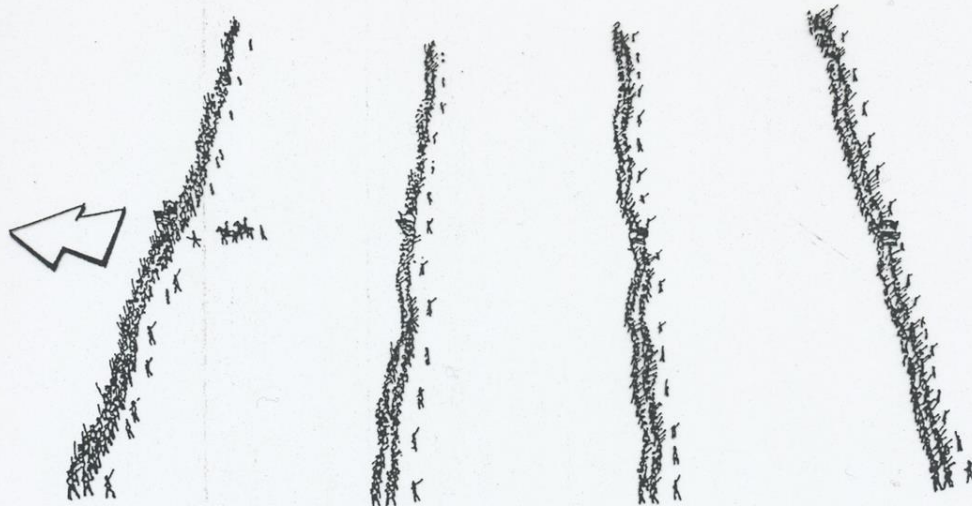


1 2 Approved Type BR-999 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

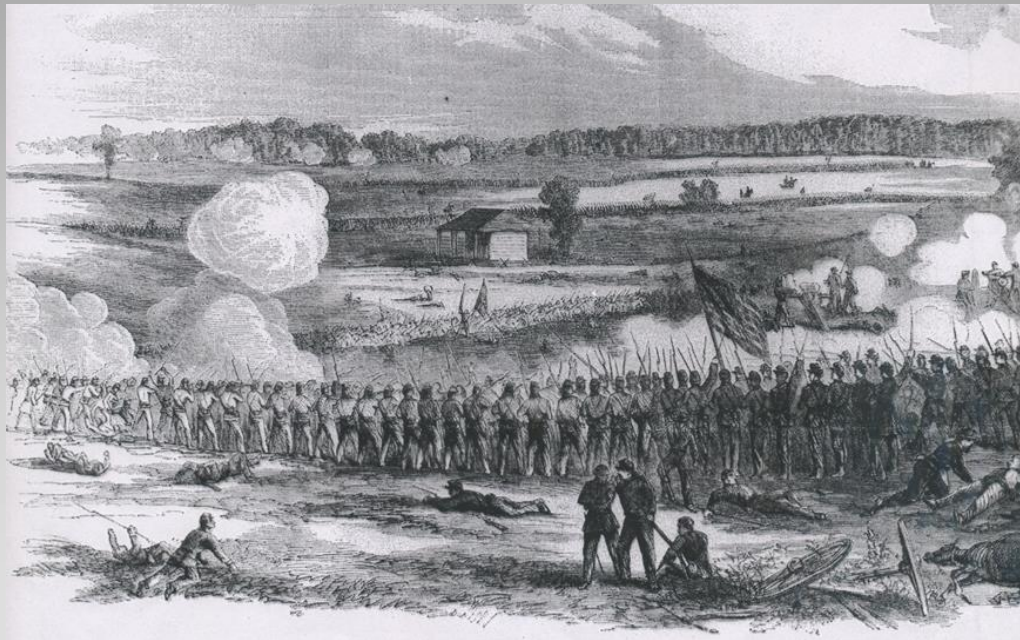
The Infantry Firefight



Regiment in Massed Column



Brigade Attack in Successive Lines



LINEAR TACTICS, VOLLEY FIRE by smoothbore muskets....

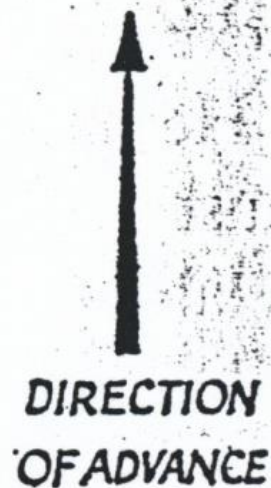
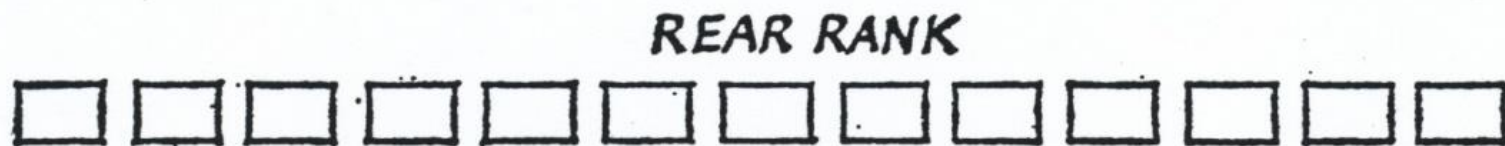
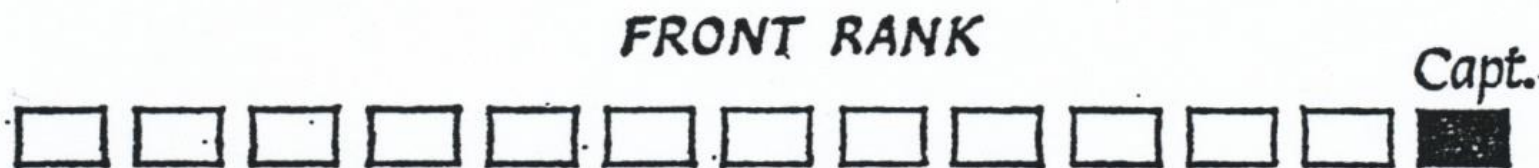
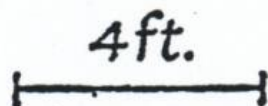
...made perfectly good sense and was necessary, down to the mid-19th century,

for two reasons:

—**WEAPONS EFFECTIVENESS:** In a pre-machine gun age, volley fire was the closest counterpart.

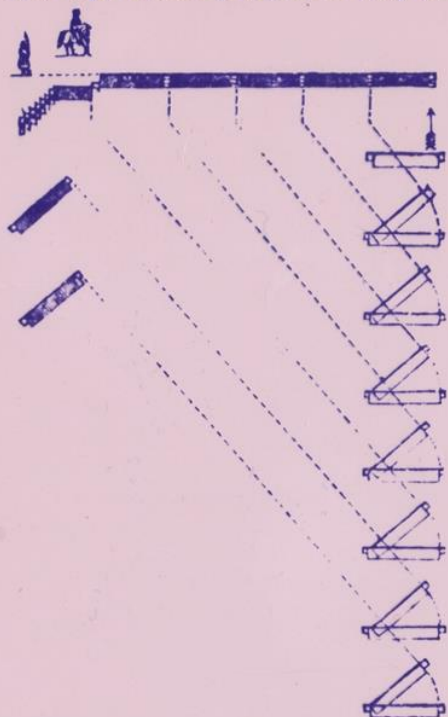
—**COMMAND AND CONTROL:** In a pre-electronic communications age, linear formations were the only way a commander (“one man on a horse”) could control what was going on. He could send out couriers with written orders, along the line of troops....

Typical Company in Formation for the Advance



(Average strength of a company in Pickett's division was 29, including 3 officers. Many companies had been weakened by details for skirmishers.)

Column at full distance, forward into line of battle.



440. A column being by company, at full distance, right in front, and at a halt, when the colonel shall wish to form it forward into line, he will conform to what is prescribed Nos. 414 and 415, and then command:

1. Forward into line. 2. By company, left half wheel. 3. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

441. At the first command, the captain of the leading company will add—*guide right*, put the company in march, halt it three paces from the markers, and align it against the latter by the right.

442. At the command *march*, all the other companies will wheel to the left on fixed pivots; and, at the instant the colonel shall judge, according to the direction of the line of battle, that the companies have sufficiently wheeled, he will command:

4. Forward. 5. MARCH. 6. *Guide right*.

443. At the fifth command, the companies, ceasing to wheel, will

march straight forward; and at the sixth, the men will touch elbows toward the right. The right guide of the second company, who is nearest to the line of battle, will march straight forward; each succeeding right guide will follow the file immediately before him at the cessation of the wheel.

444. The second company having arrived opposite to the left file of the first, its captain will cause it to turn to the right, in order to approach the line of battle; and when its right guide shall be at three paces from that line, the captain will command:

1. *Second company*. 2. HALT.

455. At the second command, the company will halt; the files not yet in line with the guide will come into it promptly, the left guide will place himself on the line of battle, so as to be opposite to one of the three files on the left of the company; and, as soon as he is assured on the direction by the lieutenant-colonel, the captain, having placed himself accurately on the line of battle, will command:

3. *Right—DRESS*.

446. At the instant that the guide of the second company begins to turn to the right, the guide of the third, ceasing to follow the file immediately before him, will march straight forward; and, when he shall arrive opposite to the left of the second, his captain will cause the company to turn to the right, in order to approach the line of battle, halt it at three paces from that line, and align it by the right, as prescribed for the second company.

447. Each following company will execute what has just been prescribed for the third, as the preceding company shall turn to the right, in order to approach the line of battle.

448. The formation ended, the colonel will command:

Guides—Posts.

449. The colonel and lieutenant-colonel will observe, in this formation, what is prescribed for them on the right into line.

450. A column left in front, will form itself forward into line of battle, according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

451. When a column by company at full distance, right in front, and in march, shall arrive behind the right of the line on which it is to form into battle, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel will conform themselves to what is prescribed Nos. 414 and 415.

452. The head of the column having arrived at company distance from the two markers established on the line, the colonel will command:

1. Forward into line. 2. By company, left half wheel. 3. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

453. At the first command, the captain of the first company will command, *Guide right*, and caution it to march directly to the front; the captains of the other companies will caution them to wheel to the left.

747. At the third, each company will wheel to the right on the fixed pivot; the left guide of each will place himself on its left as soon as he shall be able to pass; and when the colonel shall judge that the companies have sufficiently wheeled, he will command:

4. *Forward.* 5. *MARCH.* 6. *Guide right.*

748. At the fifth command, the companies ceasing to wheel will march straight forward; at the sixth, the men will touch elbows towards the right.

749. The right guide of the second company will march straight forward until this company shall arrive at the point where it should turn to the right; each succeeding right guide will follow the file immediately before him at the cessation of the wheel, and will march in the trace of this file until this company shall turn to the right to move upon the line; this guide will then march straight forward.

750. The second company having arrived opposite to the left file of the first, its captain will cause it to turn to the right; the right guide will direct himself so as to arrive squarely upon the line of battle, and when he shall be at three paces from that line, the captain will command:

1. *Second company.* 2. *HALT.*

751. At the second command, the company will halt; the files not yet in line with the guide will come into it promptly, the left guide will place himself on the line of battle, and as soon as he is assured in the direction by the lieutenant-colonel, the captain will align the company by the right.

752. Each following company will conform to what has just been prescribed for the second.

753. The formation ended, the colonel will command:

Guides—Posts.

754. If the battalion be in march, and the colonel shall wish to change front forward on the first company, and that the angle formed by the old and new positions be a right angle, he will cause two markers to be placed on the new direction, before the position to be occupied by that company, and will command:

1. *Change front forward on first company.* 2. *By company, right half wheel.* 3. *MARCH* (or *double quick—MARCH*).

755. At the first command, the captains will move rapidly before the center of their respective companies; the captain of the first company will command: 1. *Right turn;* 2. *Quick time;* the captains of the other companies will caution them to wheel to the right.

756. At the command *march*, the first company will turn to the right according to the principles prescribed in the school of the soldier, No. 402; its captain will halt it at three paces from the markers, and the files in rear will promptly come into line. The captain will align the company by the right.

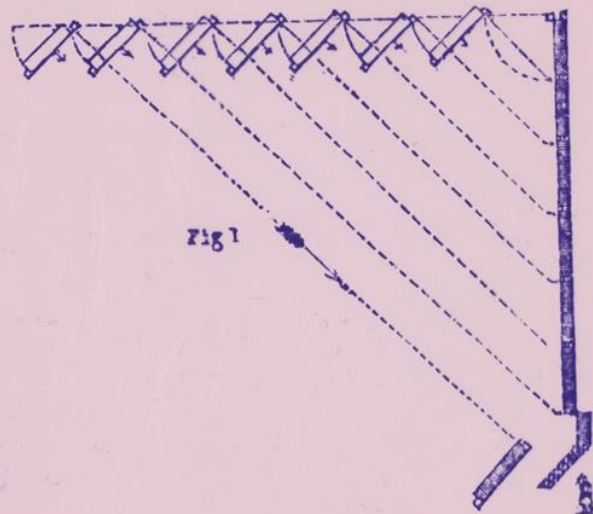
757. Each of the other companies will wheel to the right on a fixed pivot; the left guides will place themselves on the left of their respective companies, and when the colonel shall judge they have wheeled sufficiently, he will command:

4. *Forward.* 5. *MARCH.* 6. *Guide right.*

758. These commands will be executed as indicated No. 746 and following.

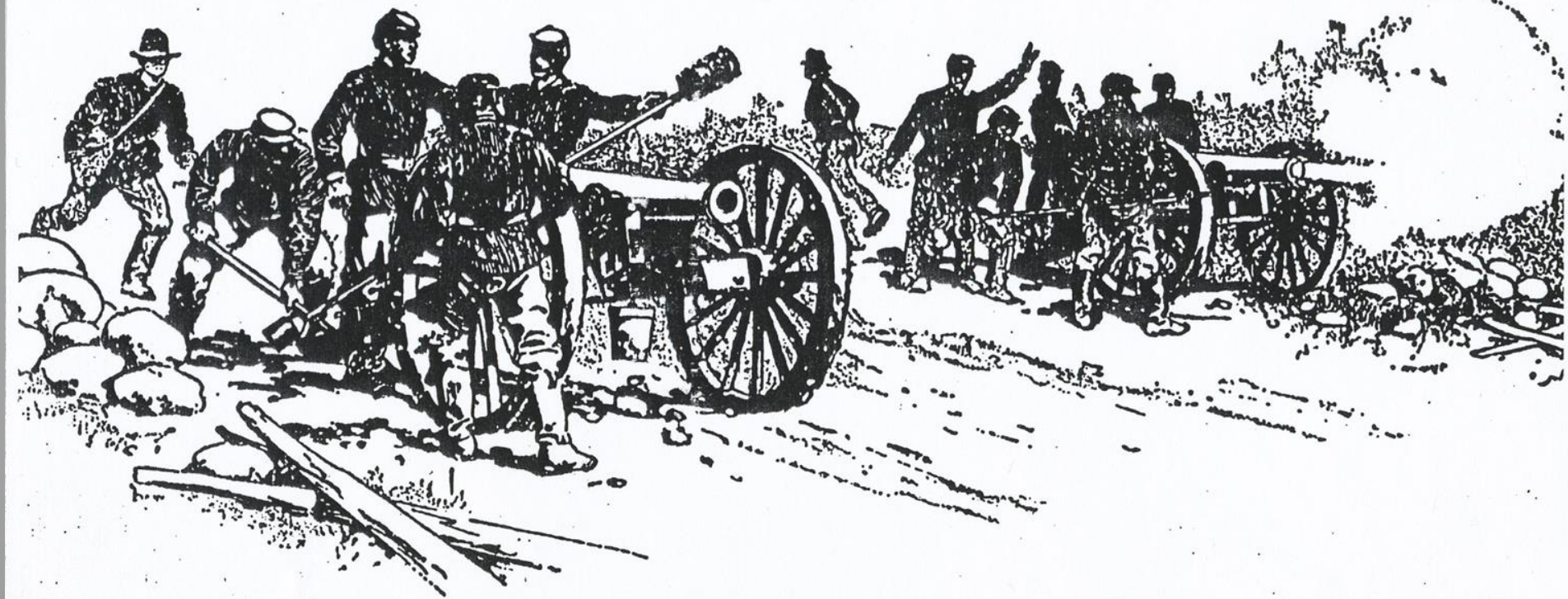
759. The colonel will cause the battalion to change front forward on the eighth company according to the same principles and by inverse means.

Change of front perpendicularly to the rear.



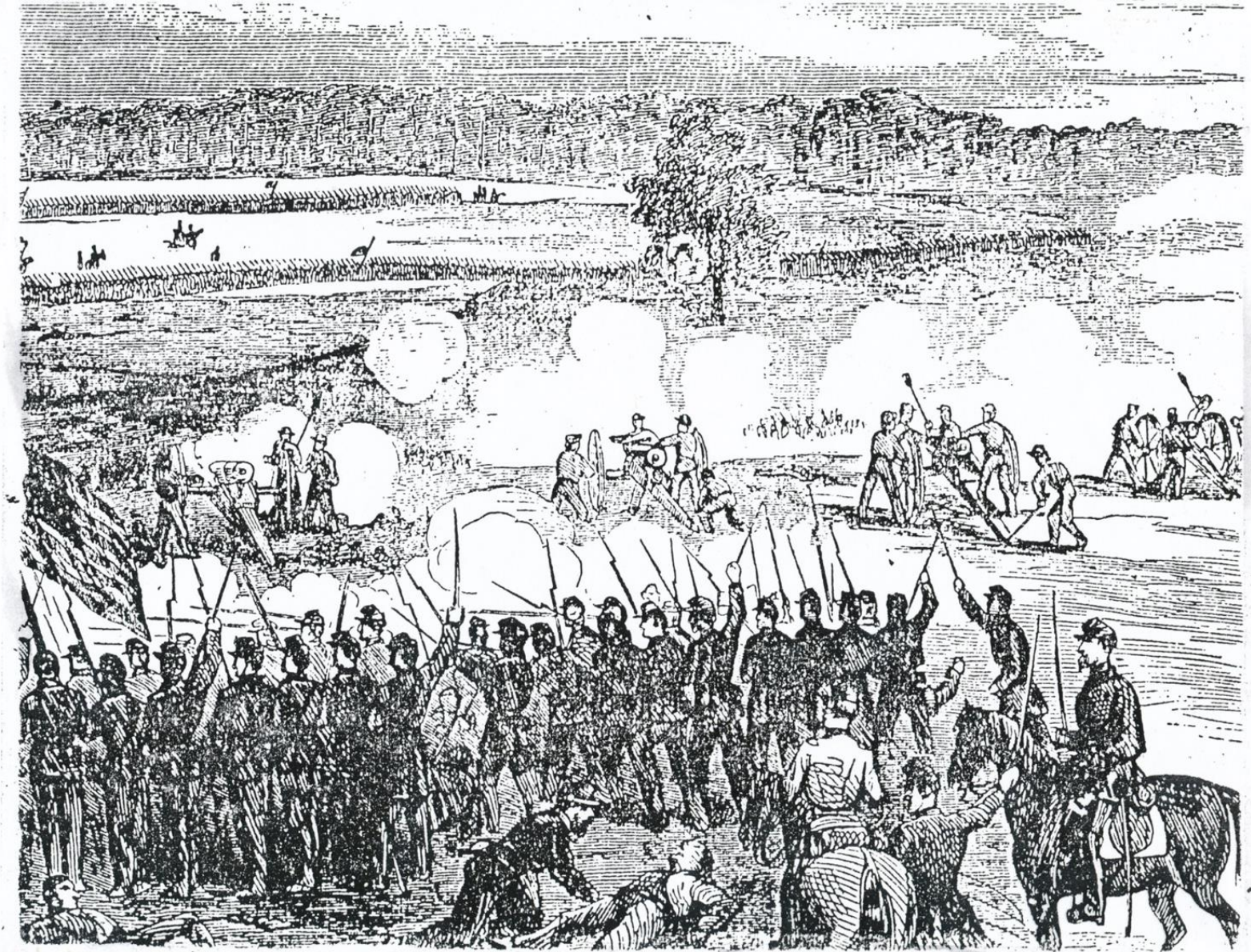


On the skirmish line.



Artillery battery with gun crew

Usually four to six guns in a battery.



Combined arms in action.

Infantry units would form their lines adjacent to artillery batteries.



Cavalry.

Limited use in the middle of a battlefield (vulnerable to new and more accurate rifled muskets)

Extremely useful for reconnaissance, raiding, guarding flanks of an army.



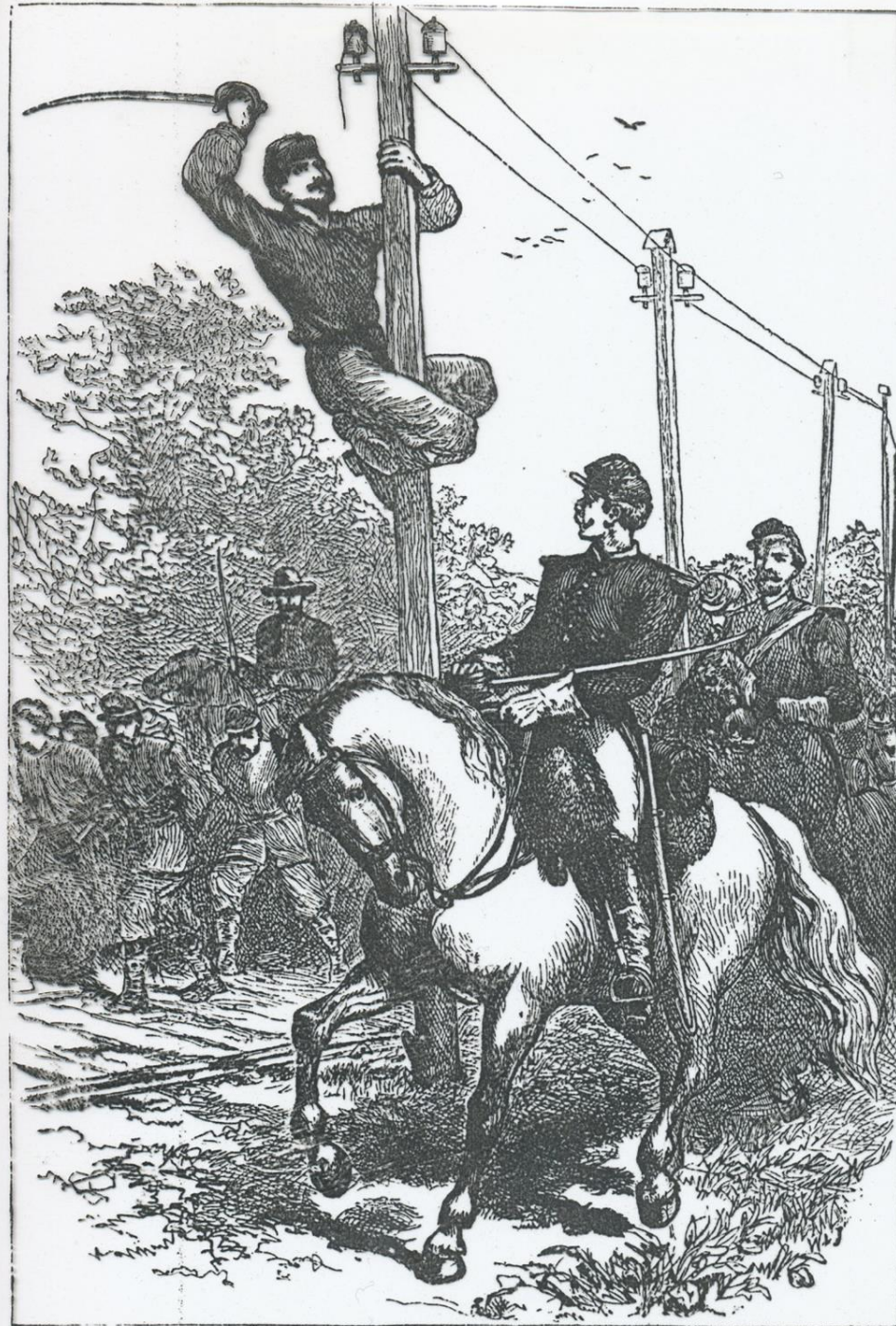




Cavalry could fight like infantry, dismounted and with one in for men as horseholders.



Battles and Leaders of the Civil War





THE AWKWARD SQUAD.

MOTIVATIONS: WHY MEN FOUGHT IN THE CIVIL WAR

...What motivated these men? How could they endure such losses and keep fighting?

I tried to answer these questions in my book For Cause and Comrades.... Drawing on soldiers' letters and diaries, I found that their motives included

Fervent patriotism,

Ideological conviction about the righteousness of their cause,

The cohesion of community-based regimental companies,

Victorian cultural values of duty, honor, courage, and manhood, in which cowardice and letting down one's comrades doomed one to eternal shame and dishonor, and

Religious beliefs that enabled many soldiers to face death with a composure that seems extraordinary today.

I also discussed the importance of leadership by officers who could remain cool under fire, impose discipline without provoking corrosive resentment, command the confidence of their men, and not ask them to do anything or face any danger they were unwilling to do or face themselves.

—from James McPherson, This Mighty Scourge (2007)

MORE MOTIVATIONS: WHY SOUTHERNERS FOUGHT

All the factors just listed applied to Confederate soldiers as much as to Union ones— in the case of religious enthusiasm, perhaps even more so.

—**Hatred of the North** (viewing it as an alien society and as similar to Britain in the American Revolution) was intense in much of the South.

—**Defense of the homeland and of families and property** were strong factors. "Early on in the war, a Union squad closed in on a single ragged Confederate. He didn't own any slaves, and he obviously didn't have much interest in the Constitution or anything else. And they asked him, What are you fighting for? And he said, 'I'm fighting because you're down here.' " (a Shelby Foote anecdote)

—**White racial supremacy** was a very strong motivation..... "most Southern volunteers believed they were fighting for liberty as well as slavery (often citing both in the same breath), and many actively feared the effects of 'Black Republicanism' loosed on their Herrenvolk democracy." (For Cause and Comrades, pp. 20-22)

"Herrenvolk' democracy—the equality of all who belonged to the master race" explains why poor Southerners who did not own slaves fought so ferociously for the "Southern way of life."

Lee Greenwood's 1984 song says "I'm proud to be an American / Where at least I know I'm free." This could be modified for poor Southerners in the Civil War: "I'm proud to be a Southerner, where at least I know I'm white."

CLASH OF OPPOSITES: THE DIALECTIC OF BATTLE

Life.....Death

Reason.....Emotion

Offense.....Defense

Rational Planning.....Accident, coincidence, chance, luck









Tactical success.....Strategic/operational failure

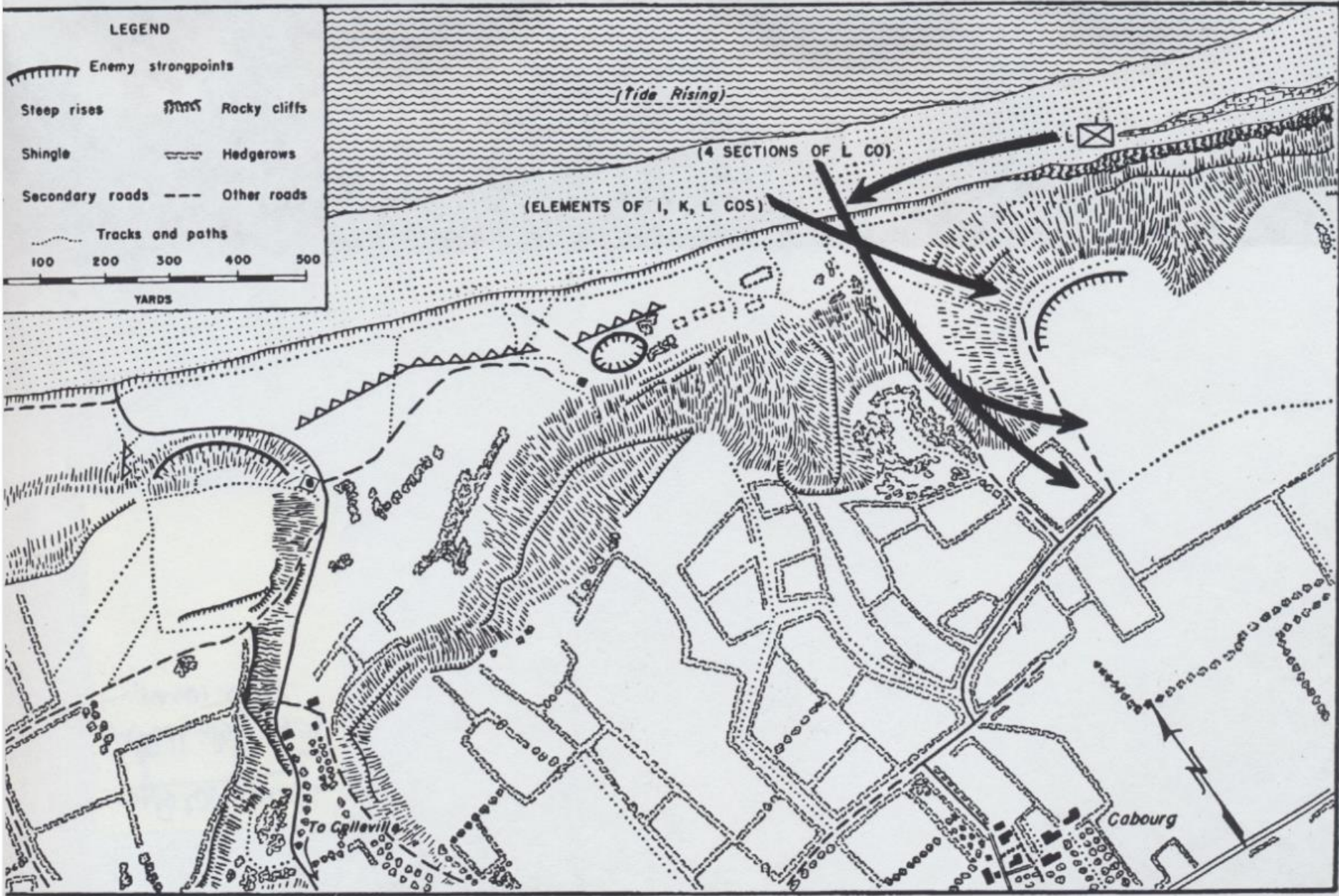
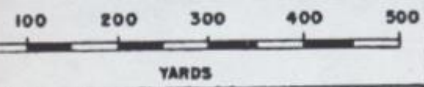
Experienced veterans...Inexperienced novices

Heroism.....Cowardice

Victory.....Defeat

LEGEND

-  Enemy strongpoints
-  Steep rises
-  Shingle
-  Secondary roads
-  Tracks and paths
-  Rocky cliffs
-  Hedgerows
-  Other roads



DEFINITIONS

STRATEGY - "the overall planning of military operations."

TACTICS - "the technique or science of securing those objectives designated by strategy: specifically, the art of deploying and directing troops against the enemy."

PRINCIPLES OF WAR

OBJECTIVE - "every military operation should be directed toward a clearly defined, decisive and attainable objective."

OFFENSIVE - "seize, retain and exploit the initiative."

MASS - "concentrate combat power at the decisive place and time."

ECONOMY OF FORCE - "allocate minimum essential combat power to secondary efforts."

MANEUVER - "place the enemy in a position of disadvantage through the flexible application of combat power."

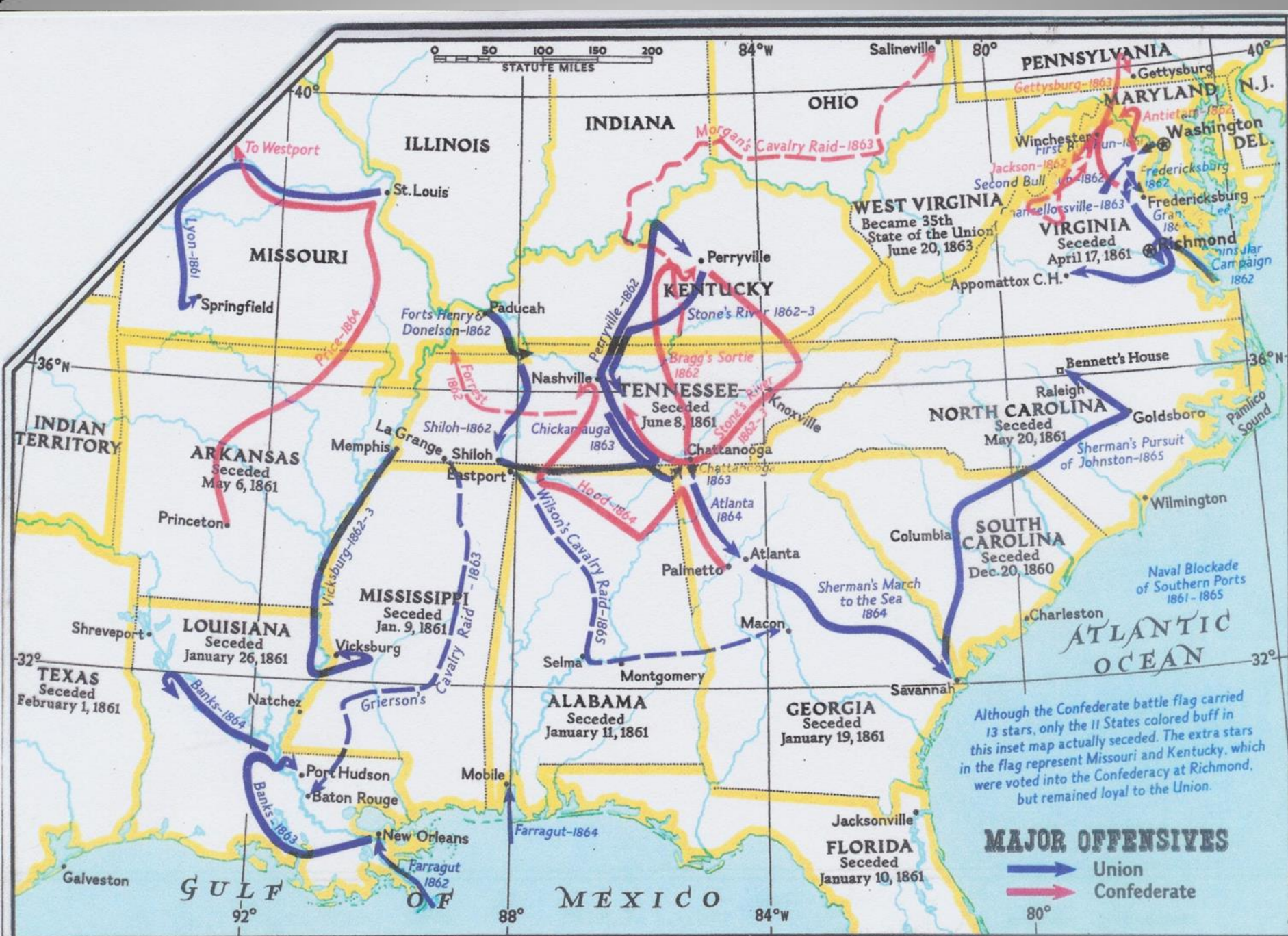
UNITY OF COMMAND - "for every objective, there should be unity of effort."

SECURITY - "never permit the enemy to acquire an unexpected advantage."

SURPRISE - "strike the enemy at a time or place and in a manner for which he is unprepared."

SIMPLICITY - "prepare clear, uncomplicated plans and clear concise orders to ensure thorough understanding."

SOME CLASSIC BATTLES: Marathon, Issus, Cannae, Zama, Hastings, Agincourt, Blenheim, Leuthen, Austerlitz, Waterloo, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Metz, Tannenberg, France 1940, D-Day, Battle of the Bulge, Inchon, Suez 1973, Falklands 1982.



Although the Confederate battle flag carried 13 stars, only the 11 States colored buff in this inset map actually seceded. The extra stars in the flag represent Missouri and Kentucky, which were voted into the Confederacy at Richmond, but remained loyal to the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA

40°

Gettysburg-1863

• Gettysburg

MARYLAND

N. J.

Antietam-1862

Winchester •

First Bull Run-1861

Washington

DEL.

Jackson-1862

Second Bull Run-1862

Fredericksburg
1862

VIRGINIA

Charlottesville-1863

Fredericksburg ...

ch
e Union
1863

VIRGINIA

Seceded

April 17, 1861

Grant vs Lee
1862-3

Richmond

Peninsular
Campaign
1862

Appomattox C.H. •





BATTLEFIELDS OF THE CIVIL WAR

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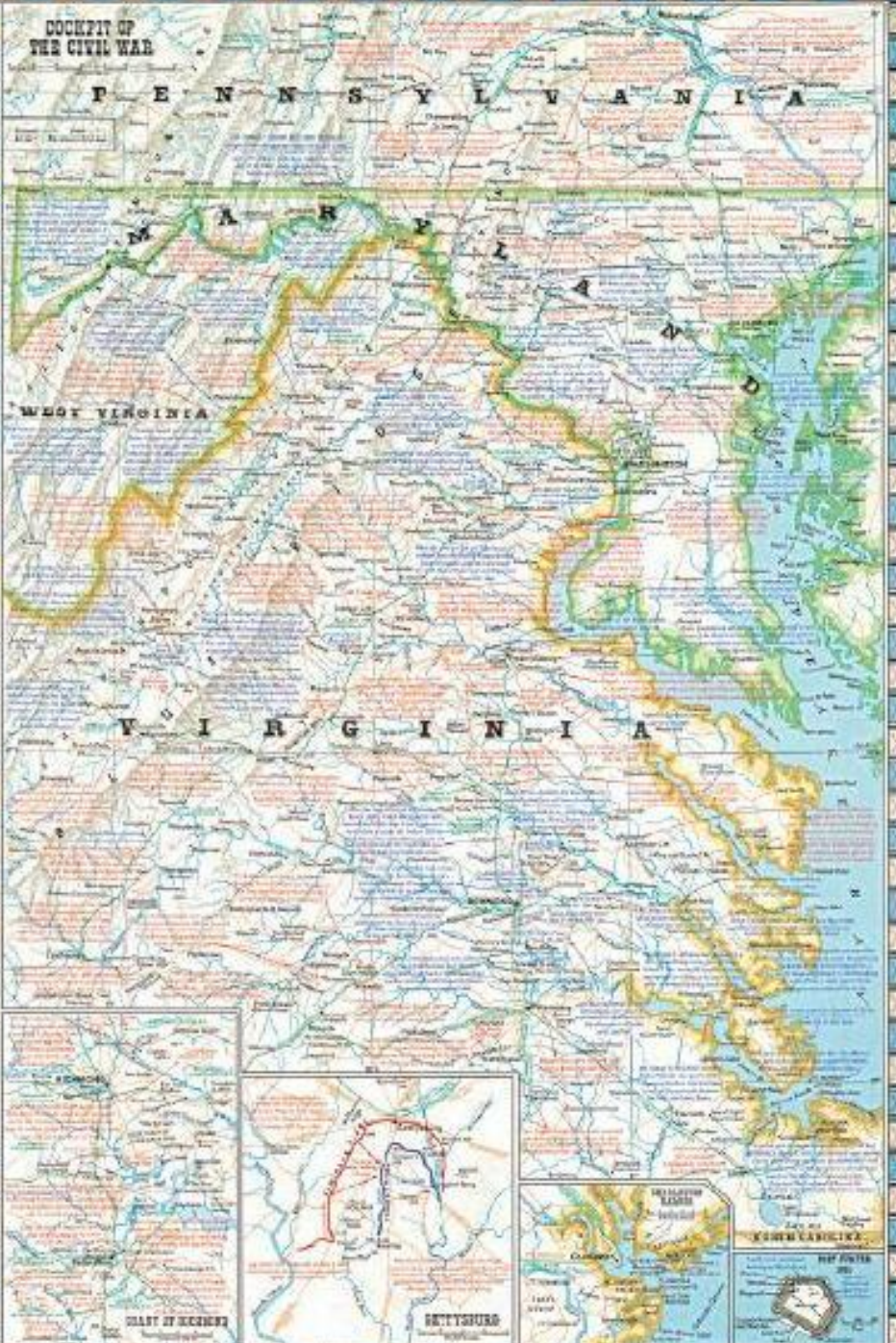


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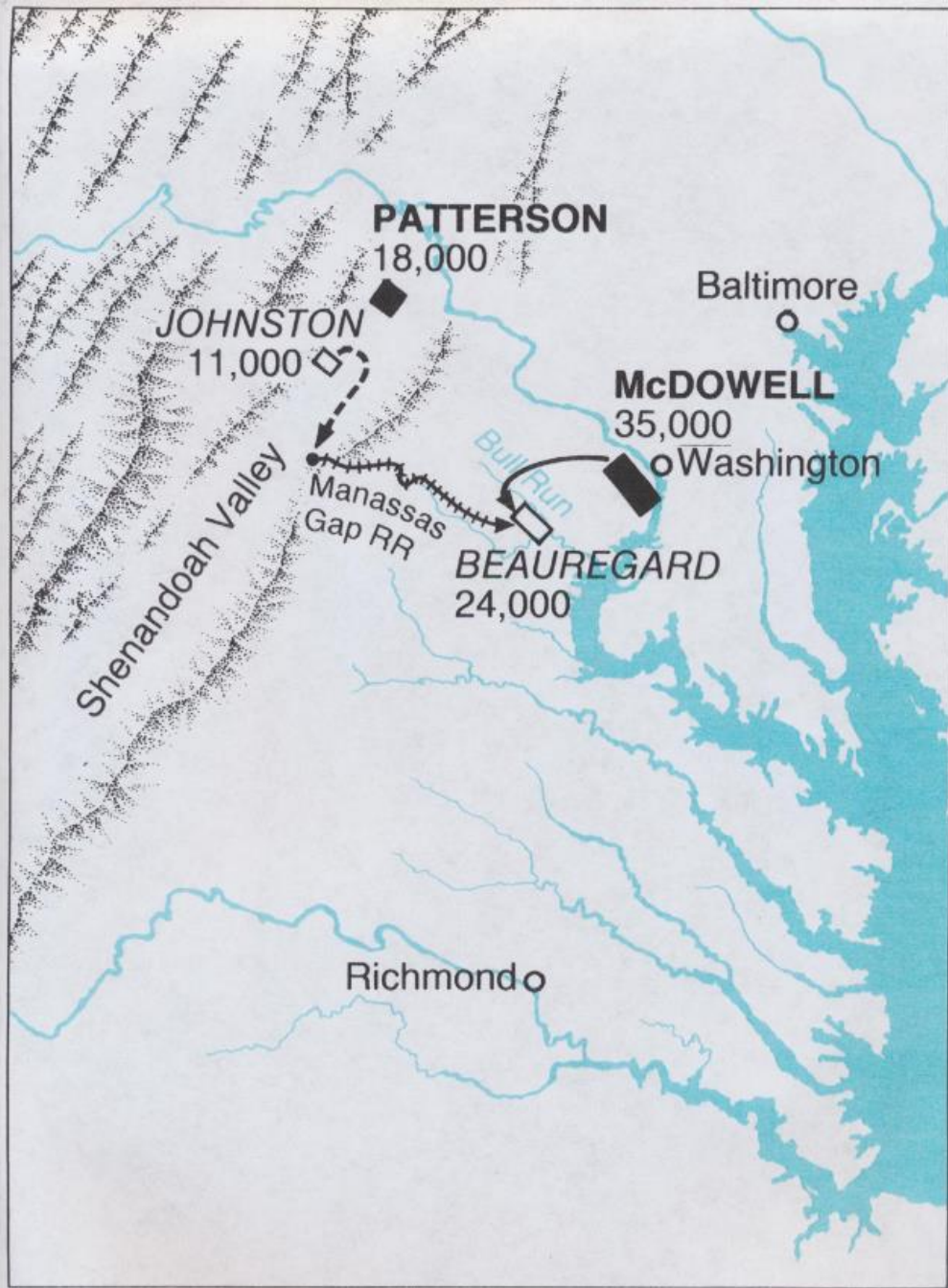
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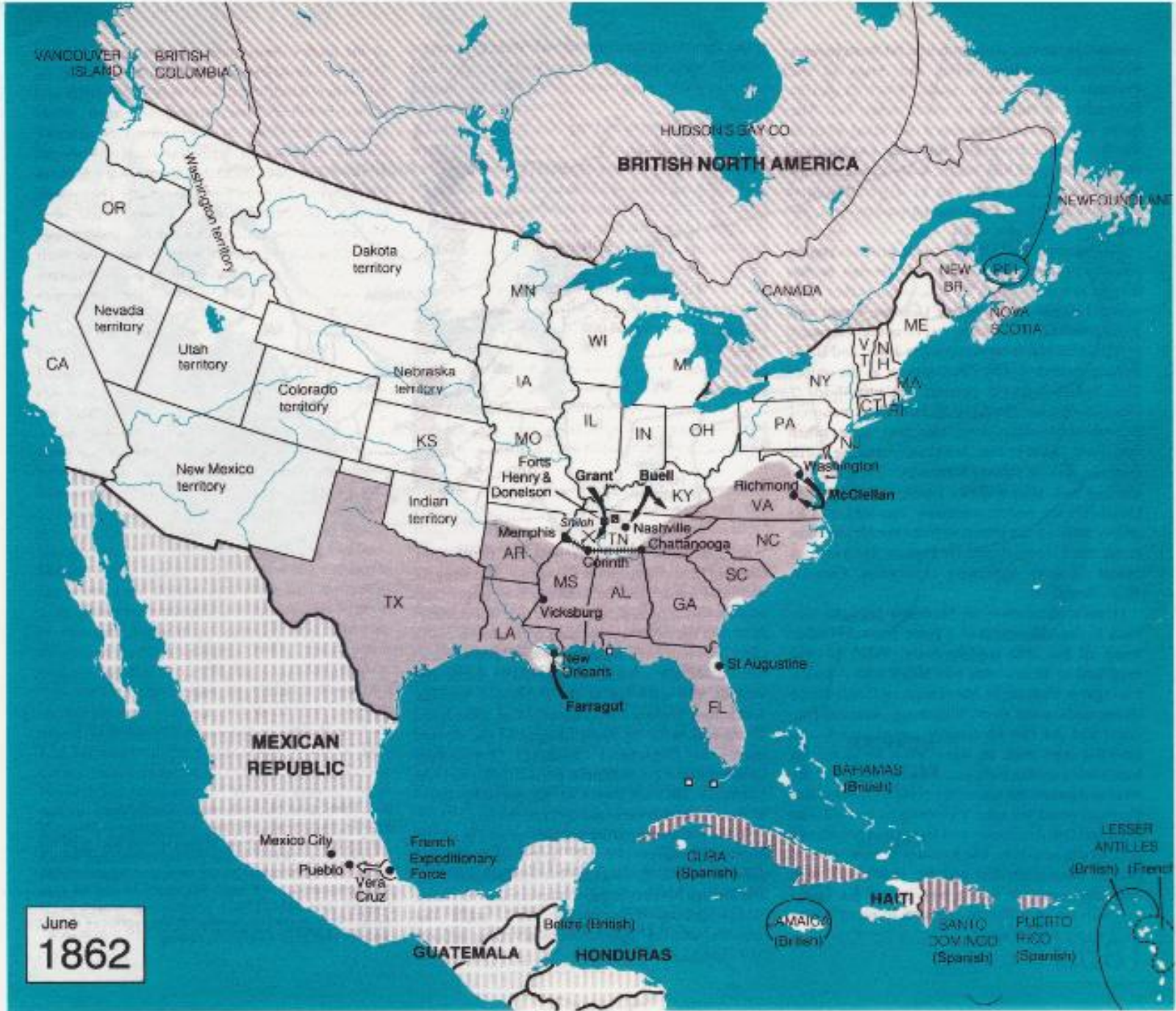
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December
1861







WINCHESTER
 he way to Gettysburg, Ewell surrounded and defeated the Federals in the Second Battle of Winchester, June 14-15, 1863. Confederate captured 3,358 men and 23 cannons. Confederate casualties were only 269.

John Brown raided the U.S. arsenal here, October 16, 1859. Two days later he was captured by Robert E. Lee, then a colonel in the U.S. Army.

Confederate forces about to attack were turned back by Lee for the Battle of Gettysburg.

Both sides suffered heavily in this Union victory which nearly depleted the manpower of the South.

John Brown and six of his men convicted of treason and hanged, the leader on December 2, 1859.

Union troops fought their way through mountain passes to attack Lee at Sharpsburg.

Lee's first northern invasion was turned back here.

Pennsylvania-Maryland boundary line surveyed by Mason and Dixon, 1763-7, became the traditional division between North and South.

Carnegie's Ford July 13, 1861.

Winchester May 25, 1862.

Lee's first northern invasion was turned back here.

Union forces twice driven back to Washington.

Cape May Court House, Cape Island, Cape May, Cape Henlopen.

Cheat Mountain Sept. 10-15, 1861.

Strasburg May 15, 1864.

First battle in Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign. He lost here but won at McDowell.

Union forces twice driven back to Washington.

Salisbury.

McDowell May 8, 1862.

Port Republic June 9, 1862.

Grant mounted a 12-day attack on Lee's entrenched army, losing 18,399 men, the enemy about 9,000.

Stonewall Jackson accidentally wounded by his own men.

12,653 Federals were lost at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, assaulting Lee's prepared positions.

of Jackson's Valley Campaign joined Lee at Richmond. His army threatened Washington, D.C., until the junction of McDowell's plan before Richmond when the city seemed hopeless.

Capital of the Confederacy evacuated April 2, 1865.

Richmond.

Last of Seven Days' Battles which Lee opened at Mechanicsville. His offensive thwarted McClellan's attempt to take Richmond.

Franktown, Eastville.

offensive opened May, 1864, the Tennessee Railroad here on the 9th.

Appomattox Court House.

Sailor's (Saylor's) Creek April 6, 1865.

Last major engagement between the armies of Lee and Grant.

Battle of March 9, 1862, between the ironclads MONITOR and MERRIMAC revolutionized naval warfare.

to destroy lead...

Union cavalry under Gen. James H. Wilson broke away from the siege of Petersburg in June, 1864.

Five Forks April 1, 1865.

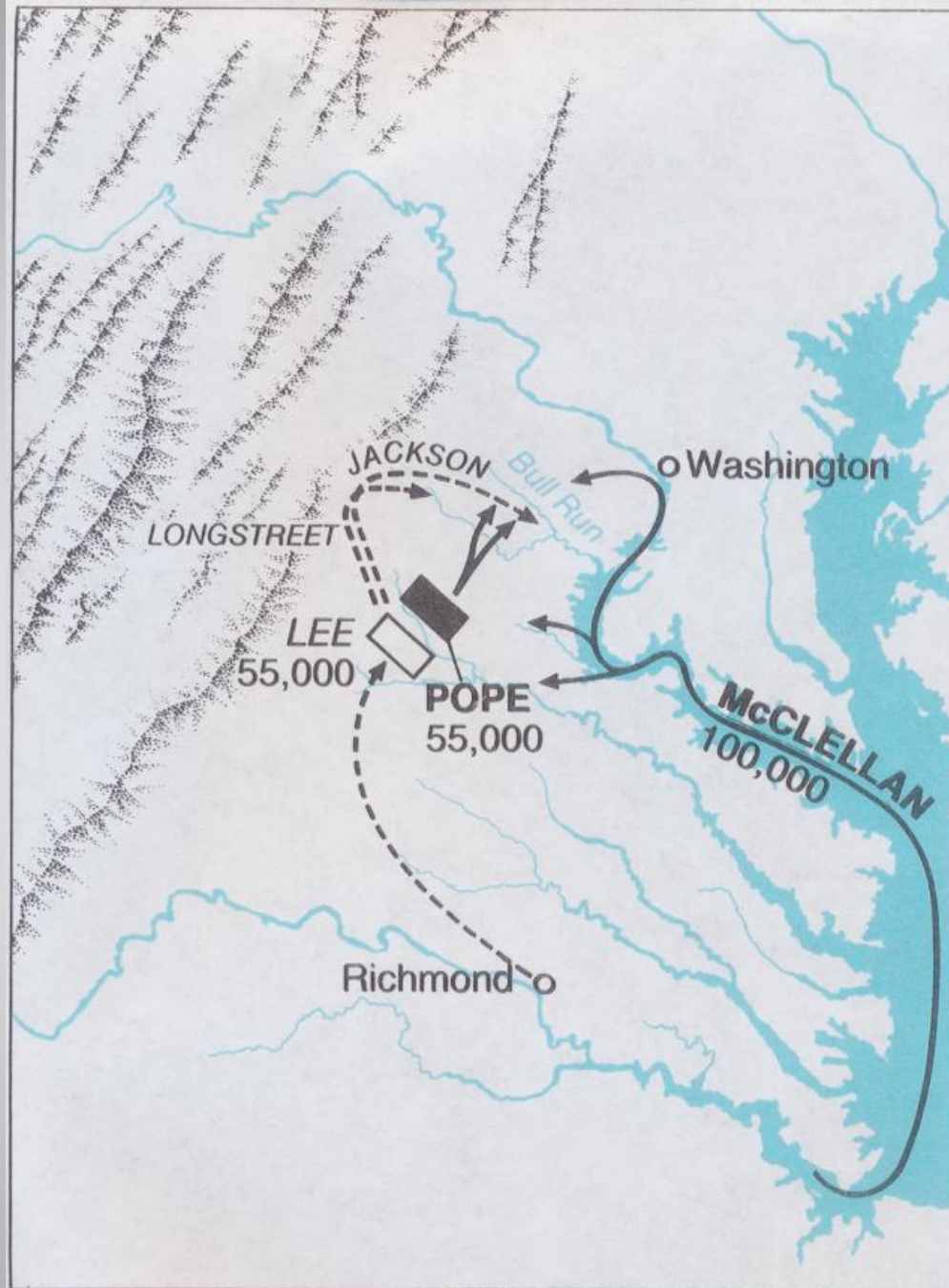
Yorktown.

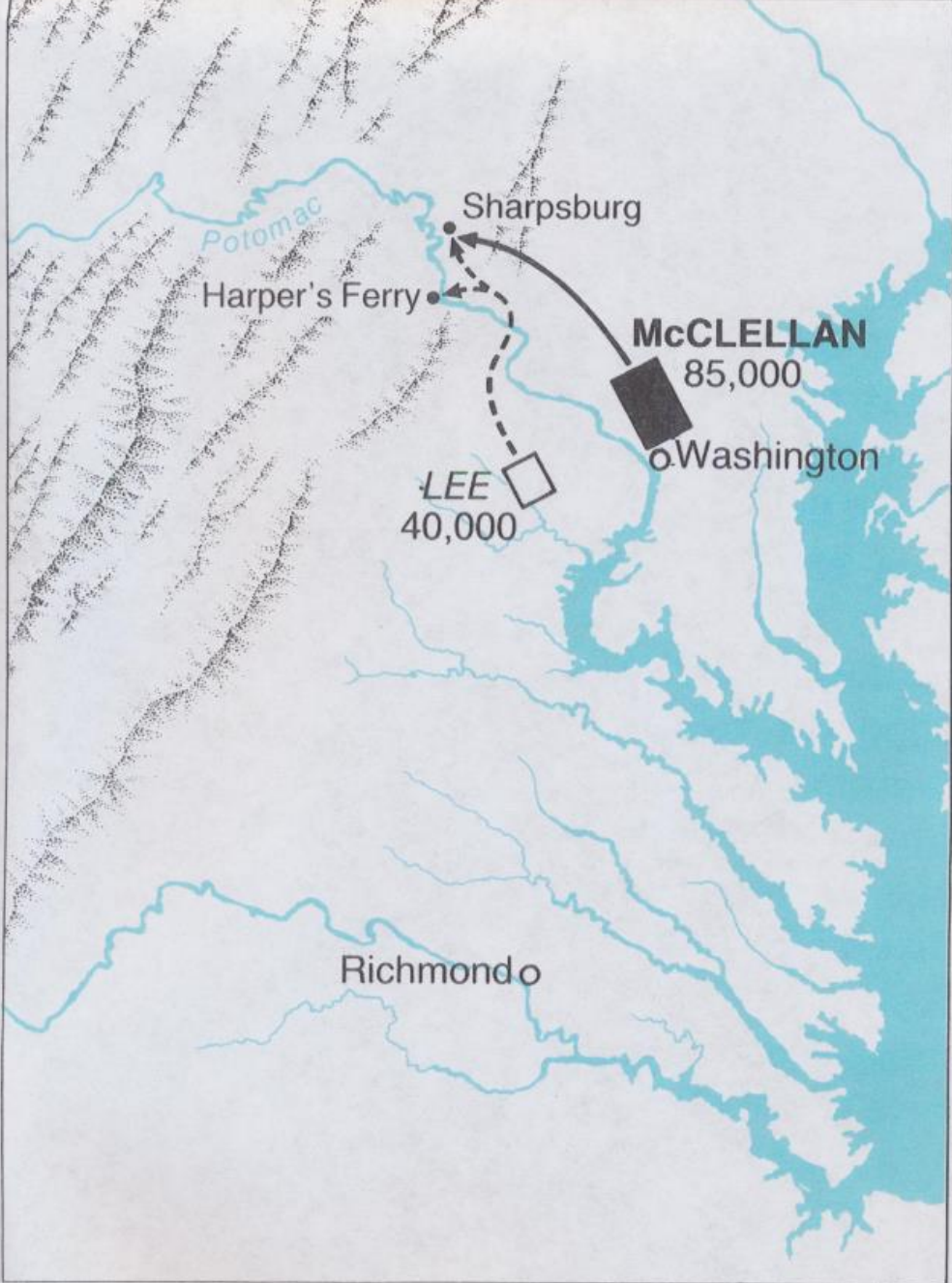
Cape Charles, Cape Henry.

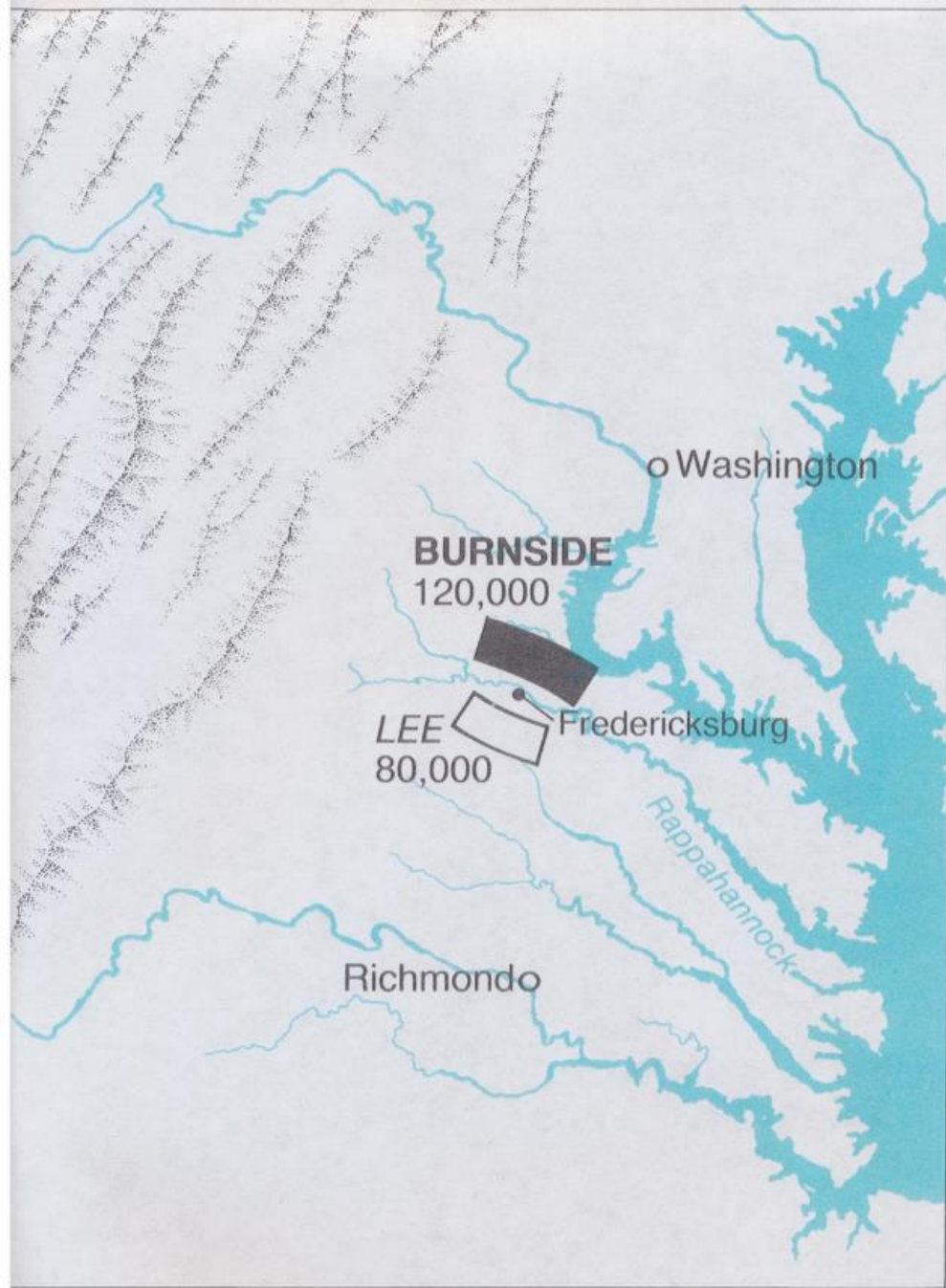


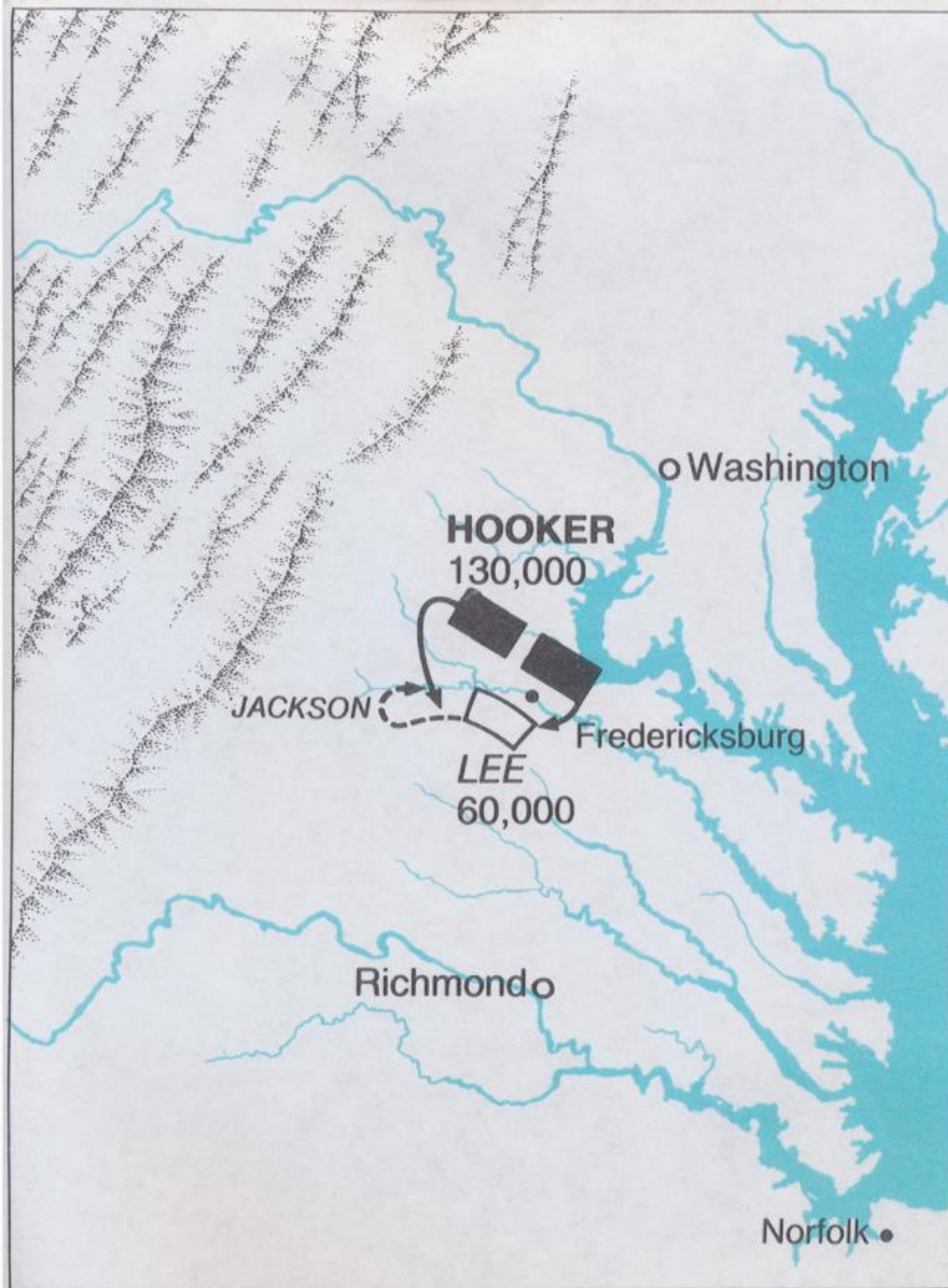
Robert Lee

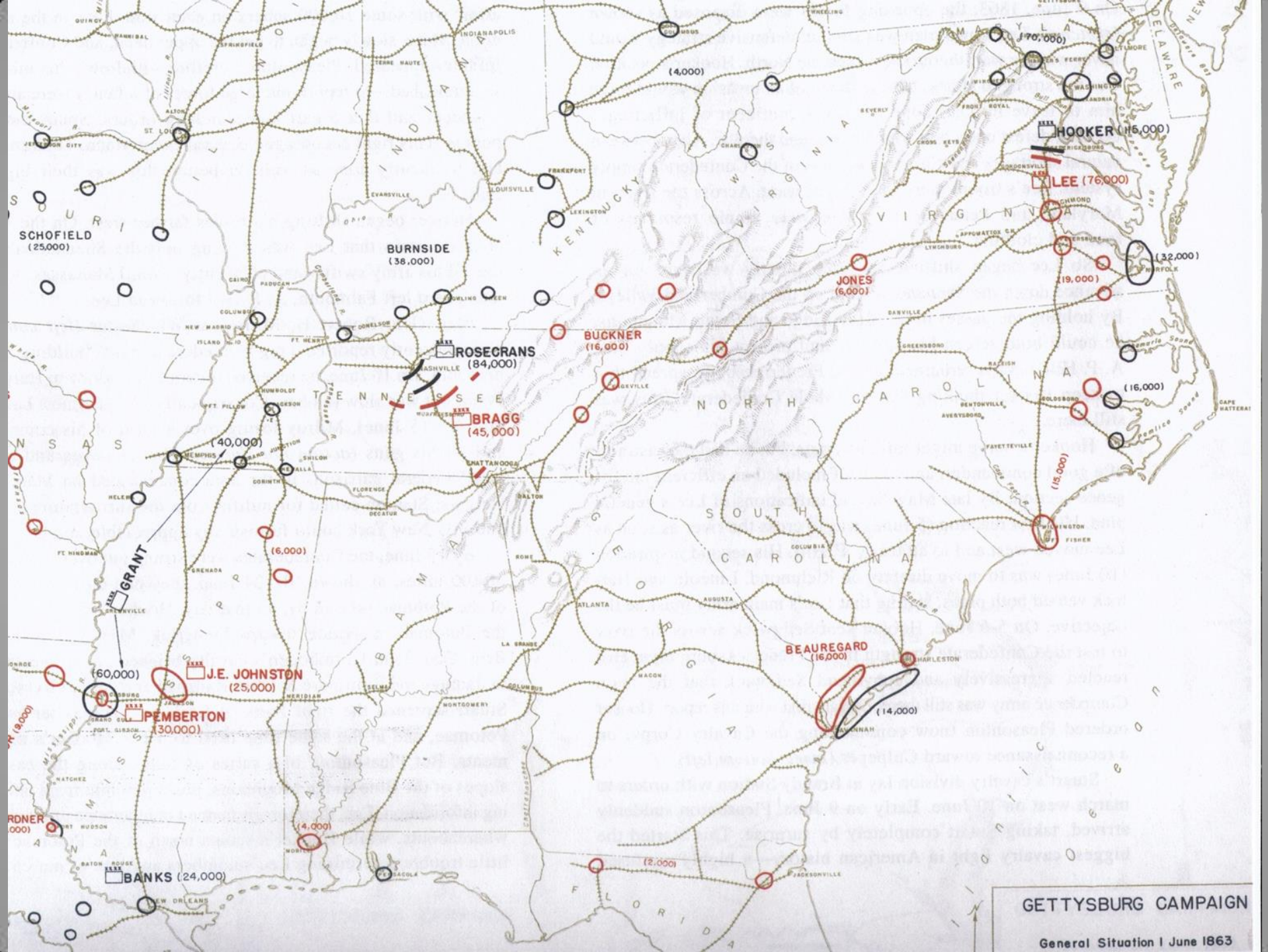
Commander, Army of Northern Virginia











SCHOFIELD
(25,000)

BURNSIDE
(38,000)

ROSECRANS
(84,000)

BRAGG
(45,000)

BUCKNER
(16,000)

HOOVER
(15,000)

LEE
(76,000)

JONES
(6,000)

(19,000)

(32,000)

(40,000)

(6,000)

(60,000)

J.E. JOHNSTON
(25,000)

PEMBERTON
(30,000)

BEAUREGARD
(16,000)

(14,000)

(15,000)

(16,000)

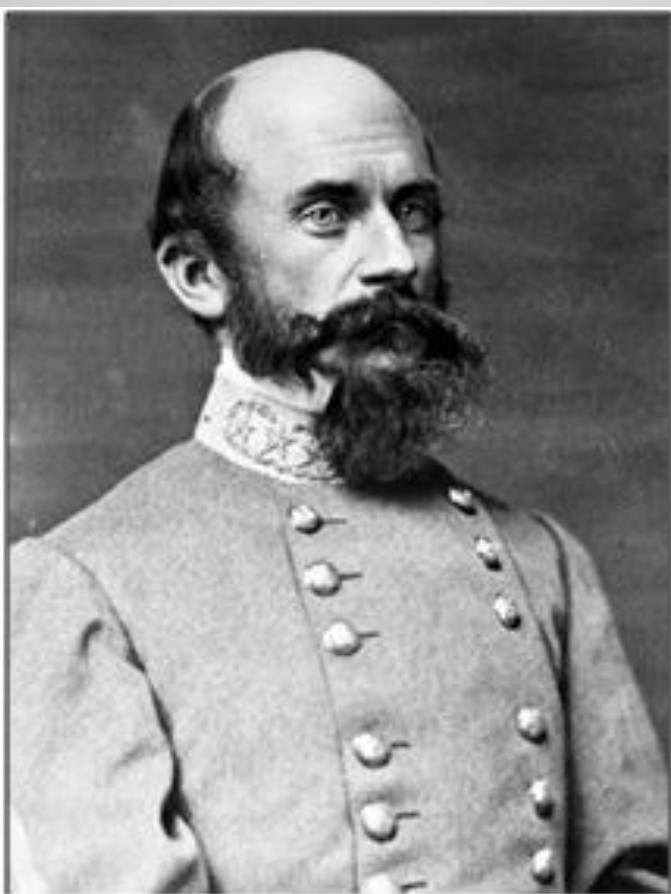
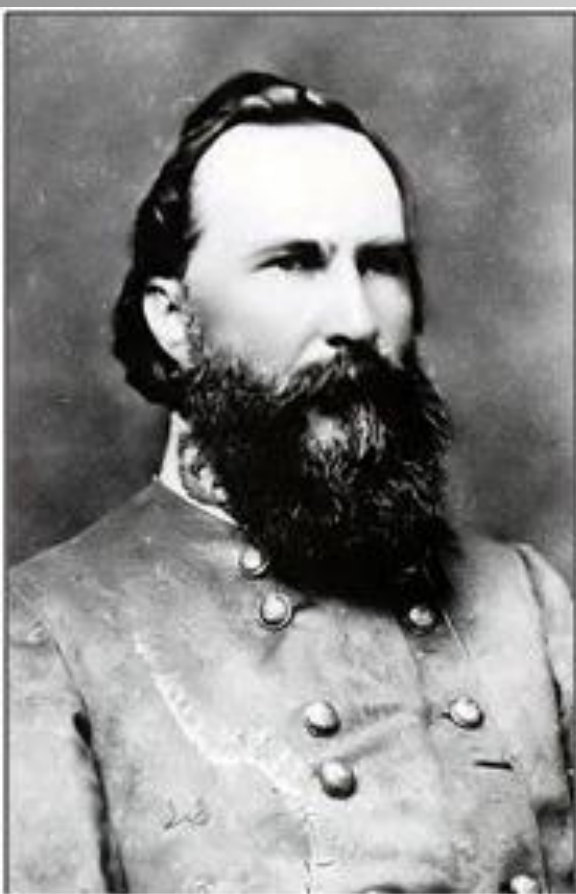
(4,000)

(2,000)

BANKS
(24,000)

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

General Situation | June 1863



Lee's Corps Commanders: James Longstreet, Richard Ewell, and A.P. Hill



Major General Joseph Hooker
Commander, Army of the Potomac

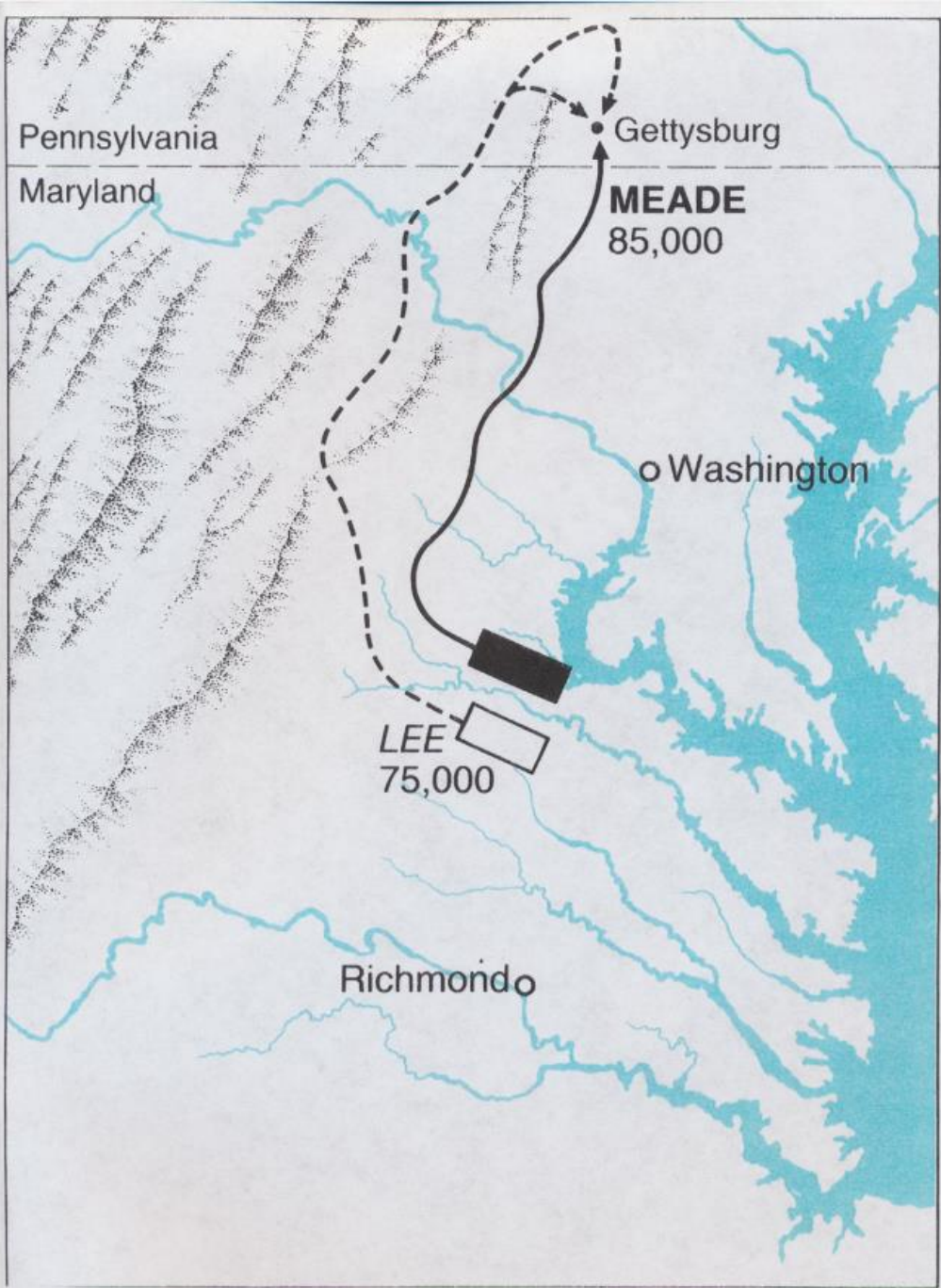
Army of the Potomac Corps Commanders

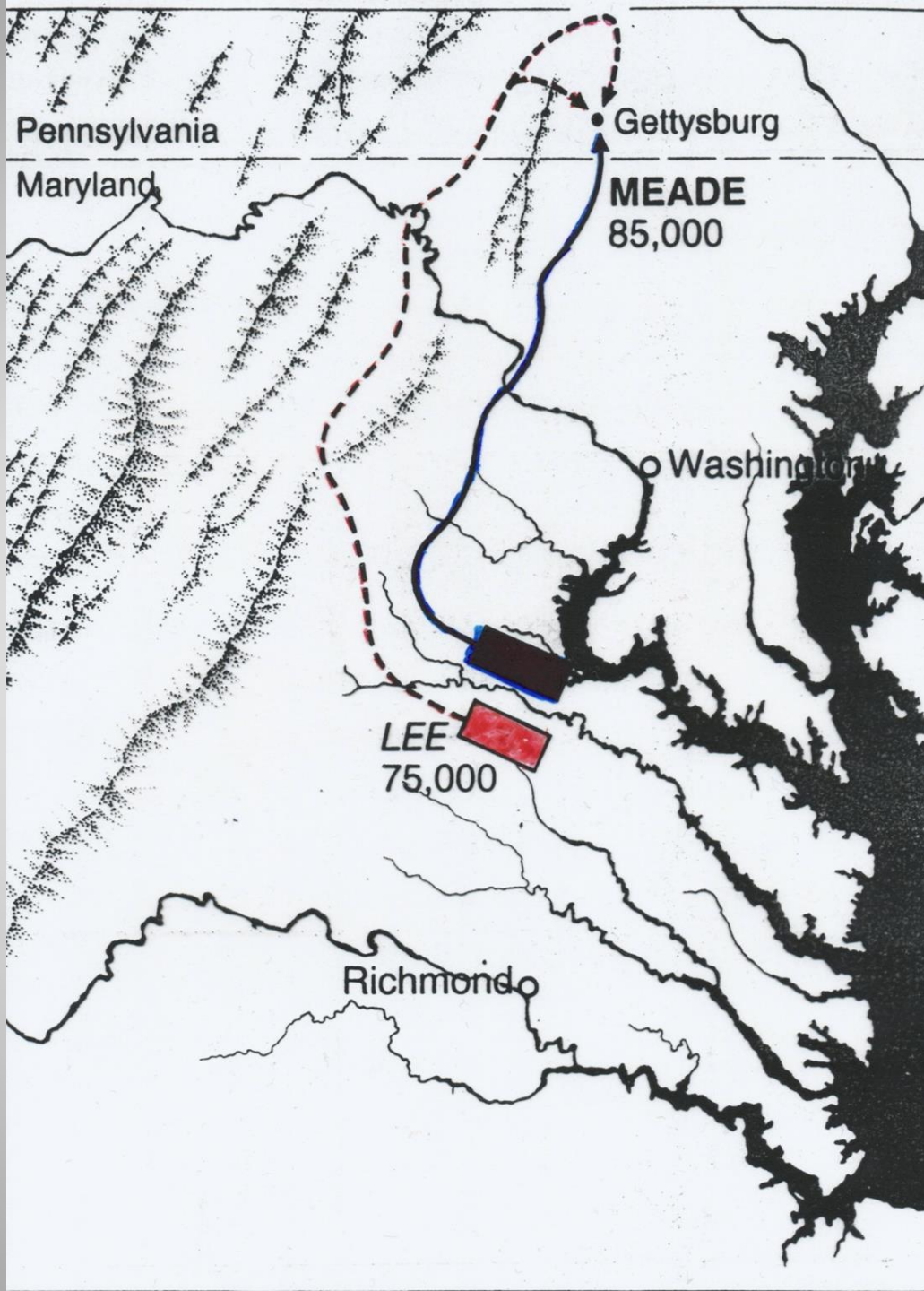


George Sykes, John Sedgwick, John Reynolds, Winfield Scott Hancock, Oliver Howard, Henry Slocum, and Daniel Sickles



Major General Joseph Hooker
Commander, Army of the Potomac





The Gettysburg Campaign

A Study in Command



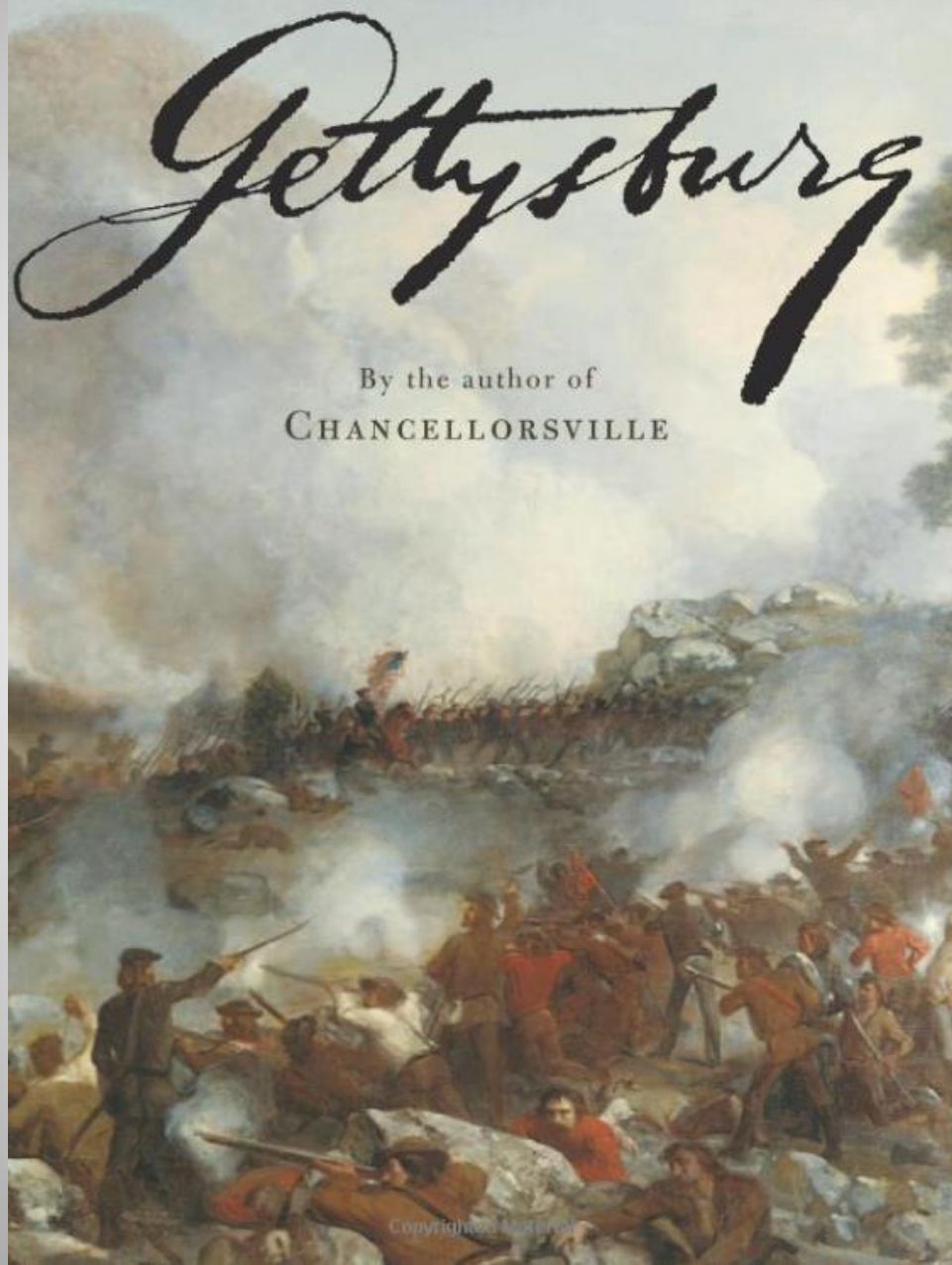
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Gettysburg

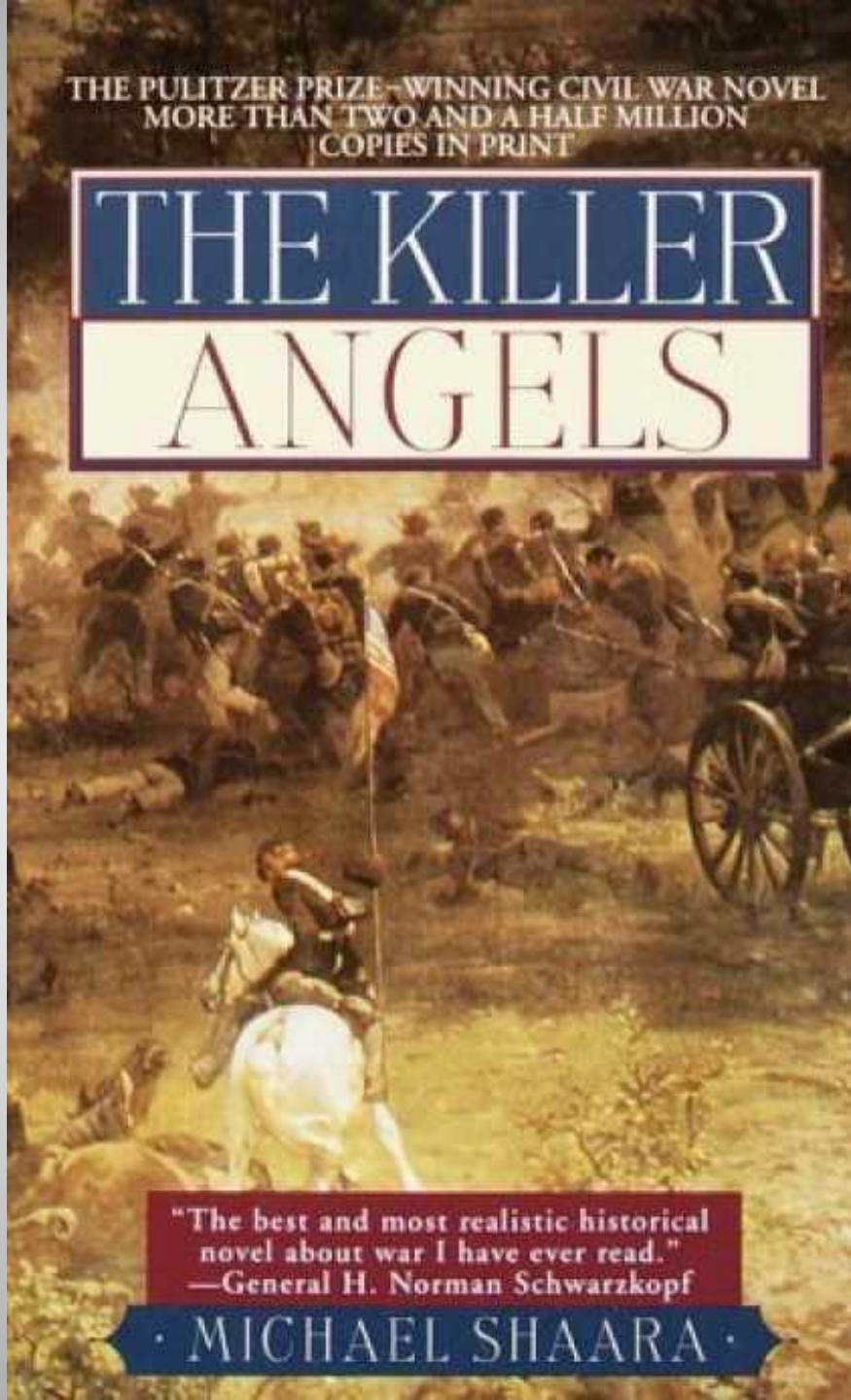
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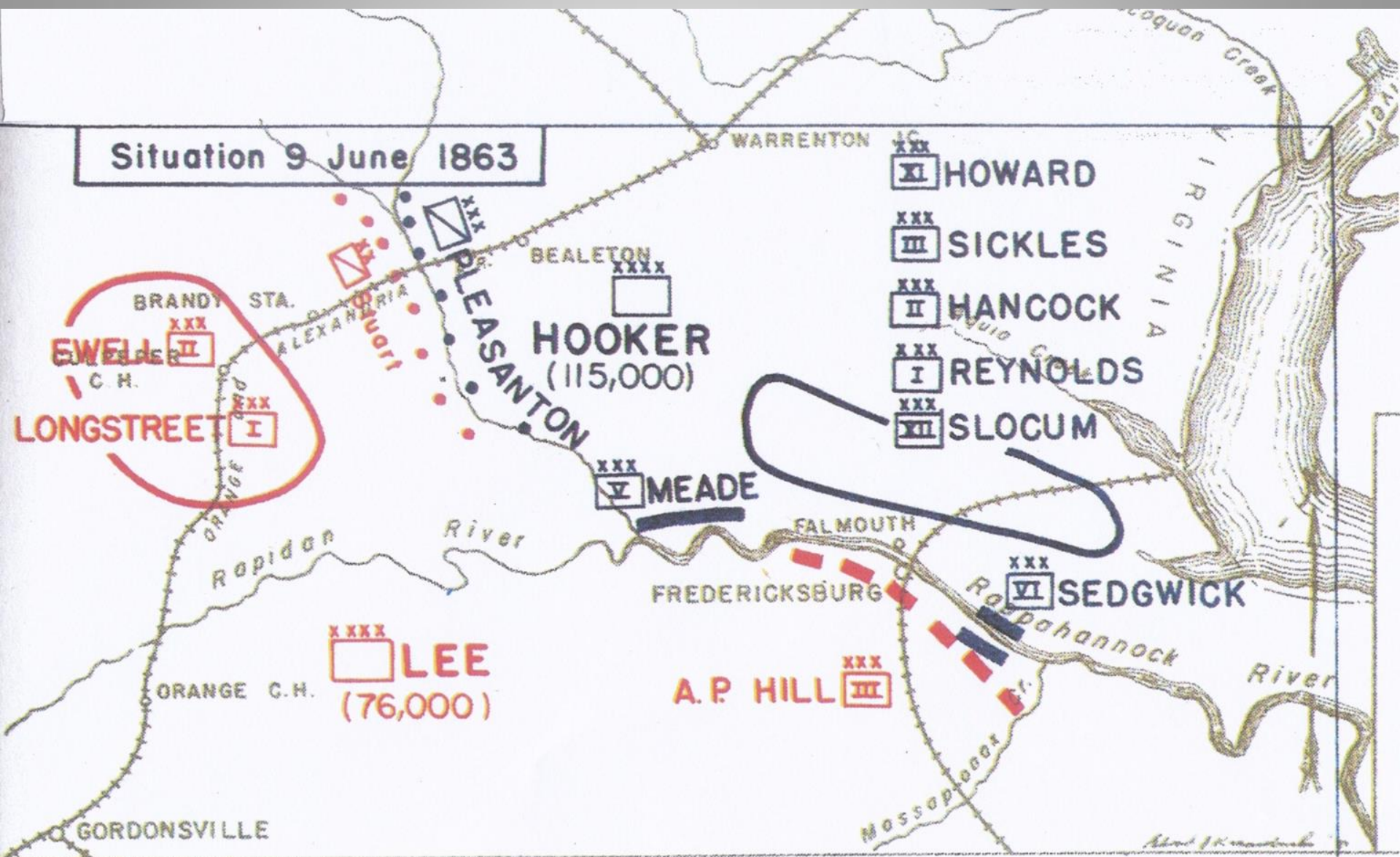
THE KILLER ANGELS



"The best and most realistic historical
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—General H. Norman Schwarzkopf

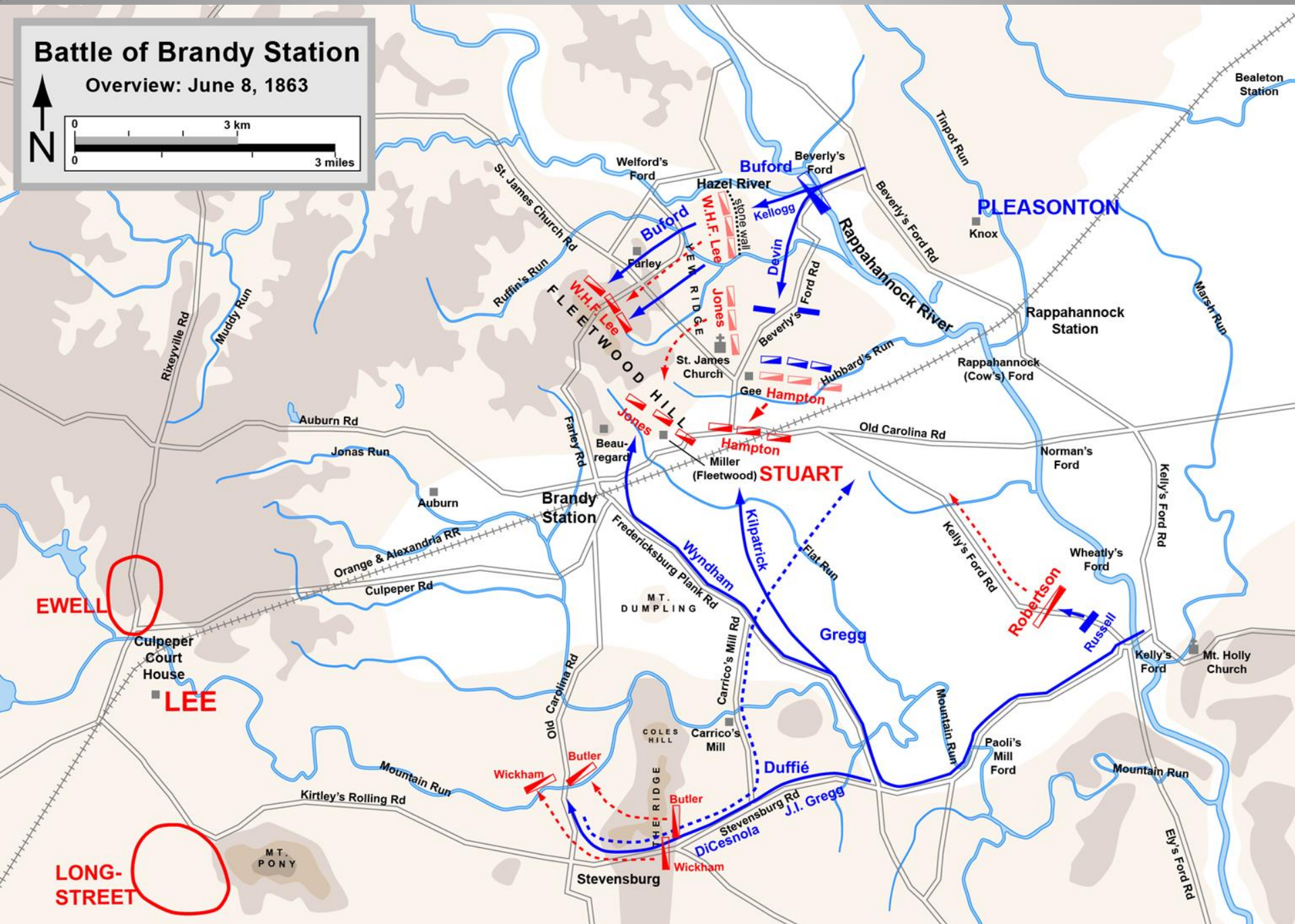
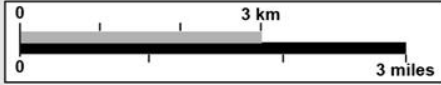
· MICHAEL SHAARA ·

Situation 9 June 1863

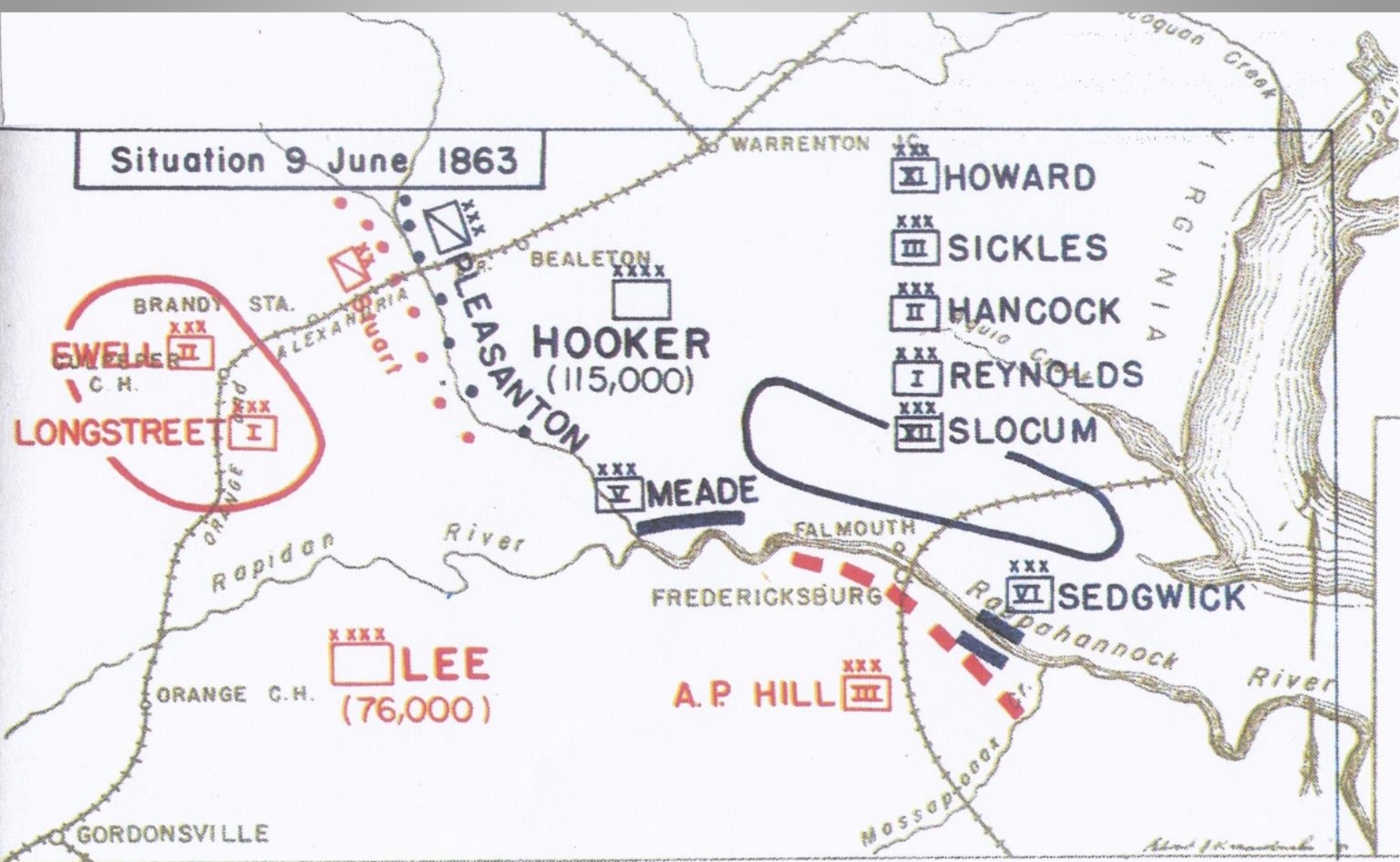


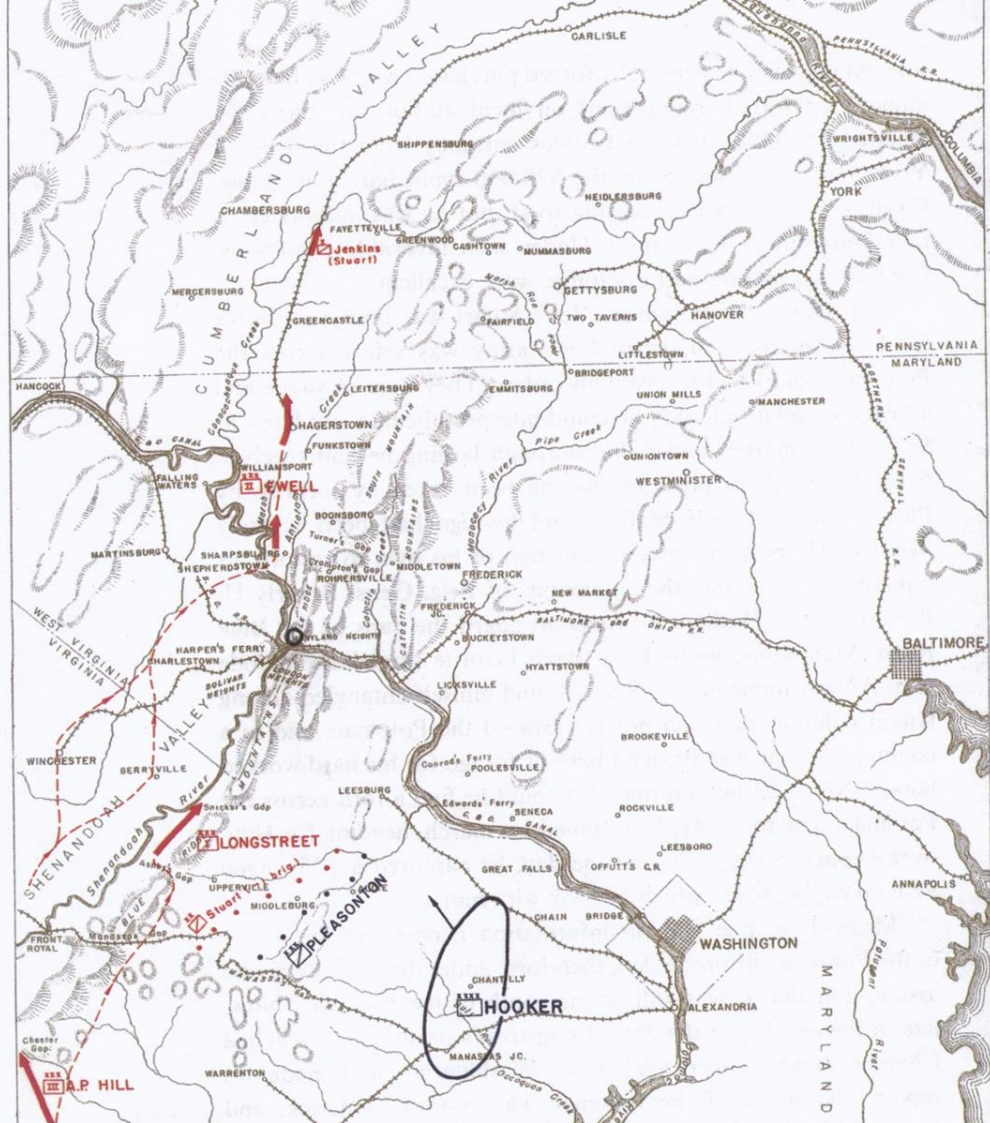
Battle of Brandy Station

Overview: June 8, 1863

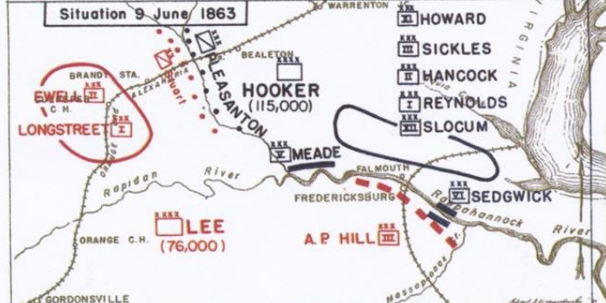


Situation 9 June 1863





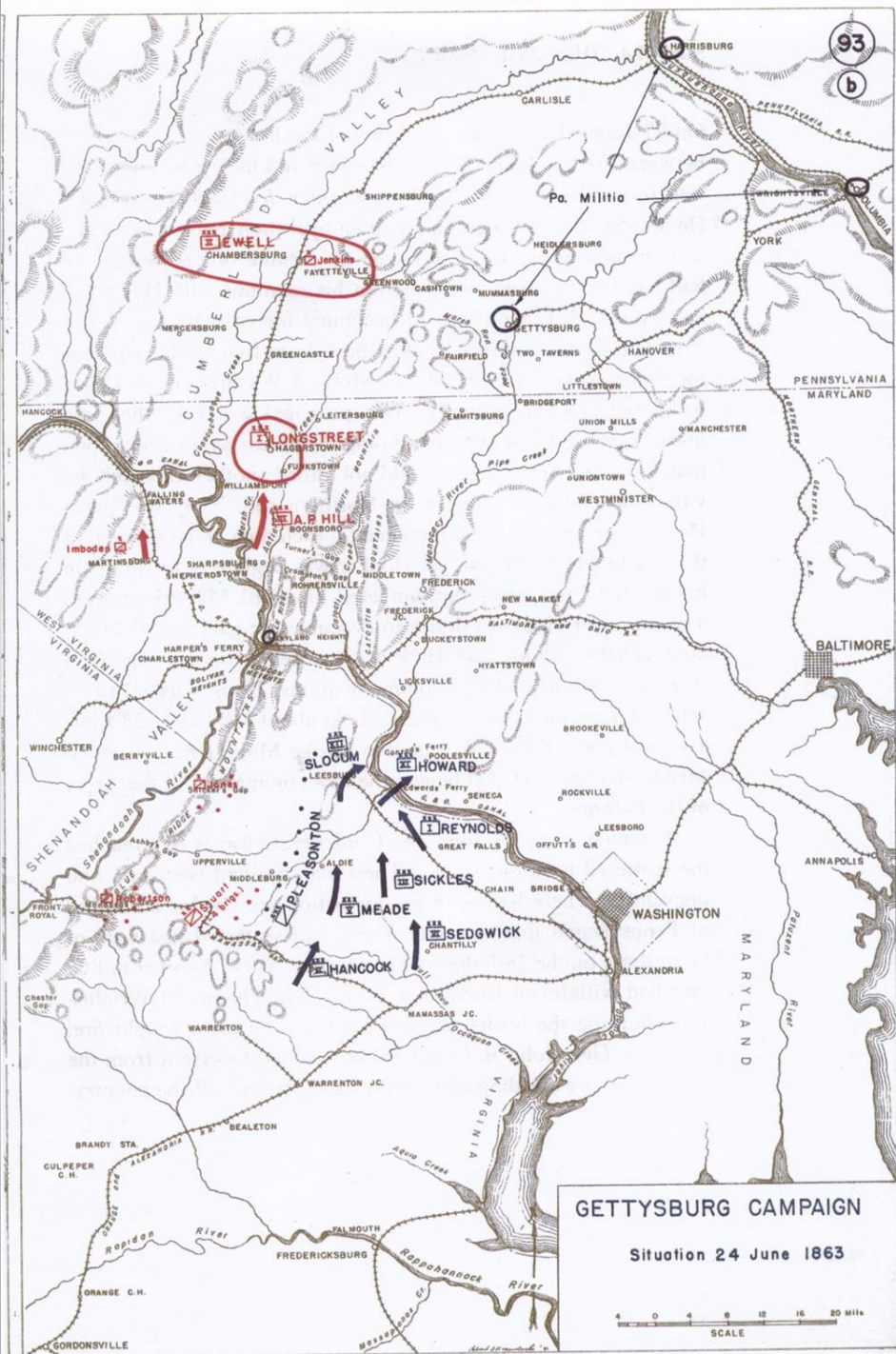
Situation 9 June 1863



GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

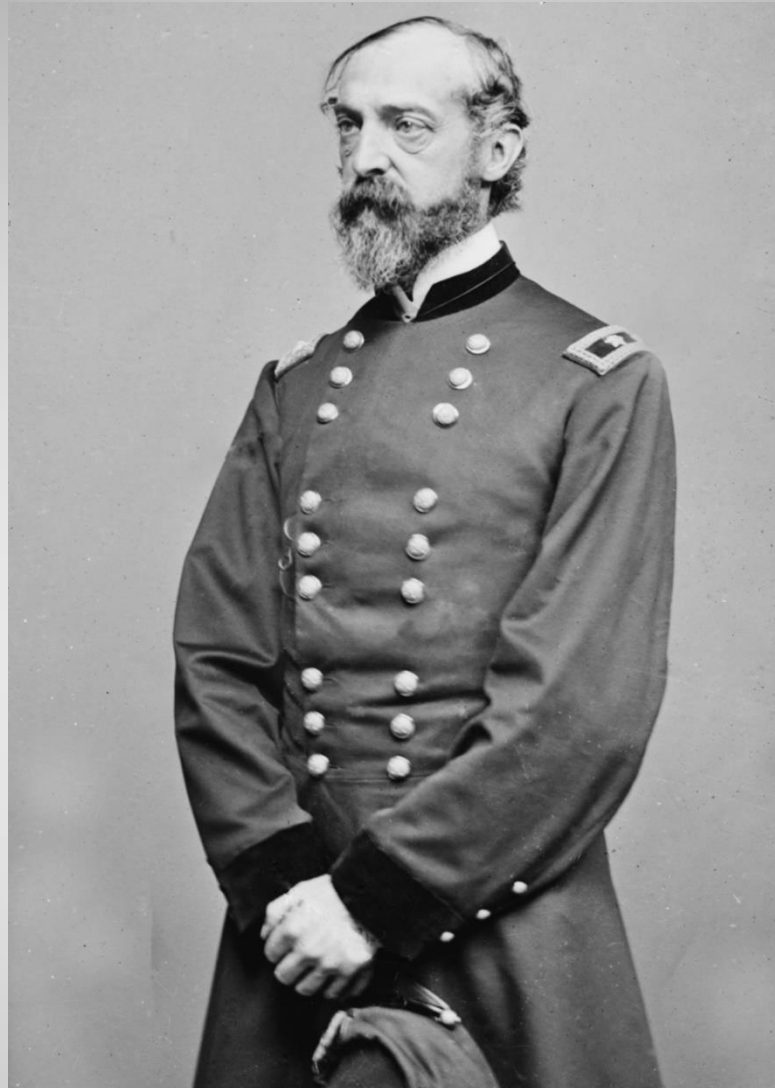
Situations 9 June and 17 June 1863



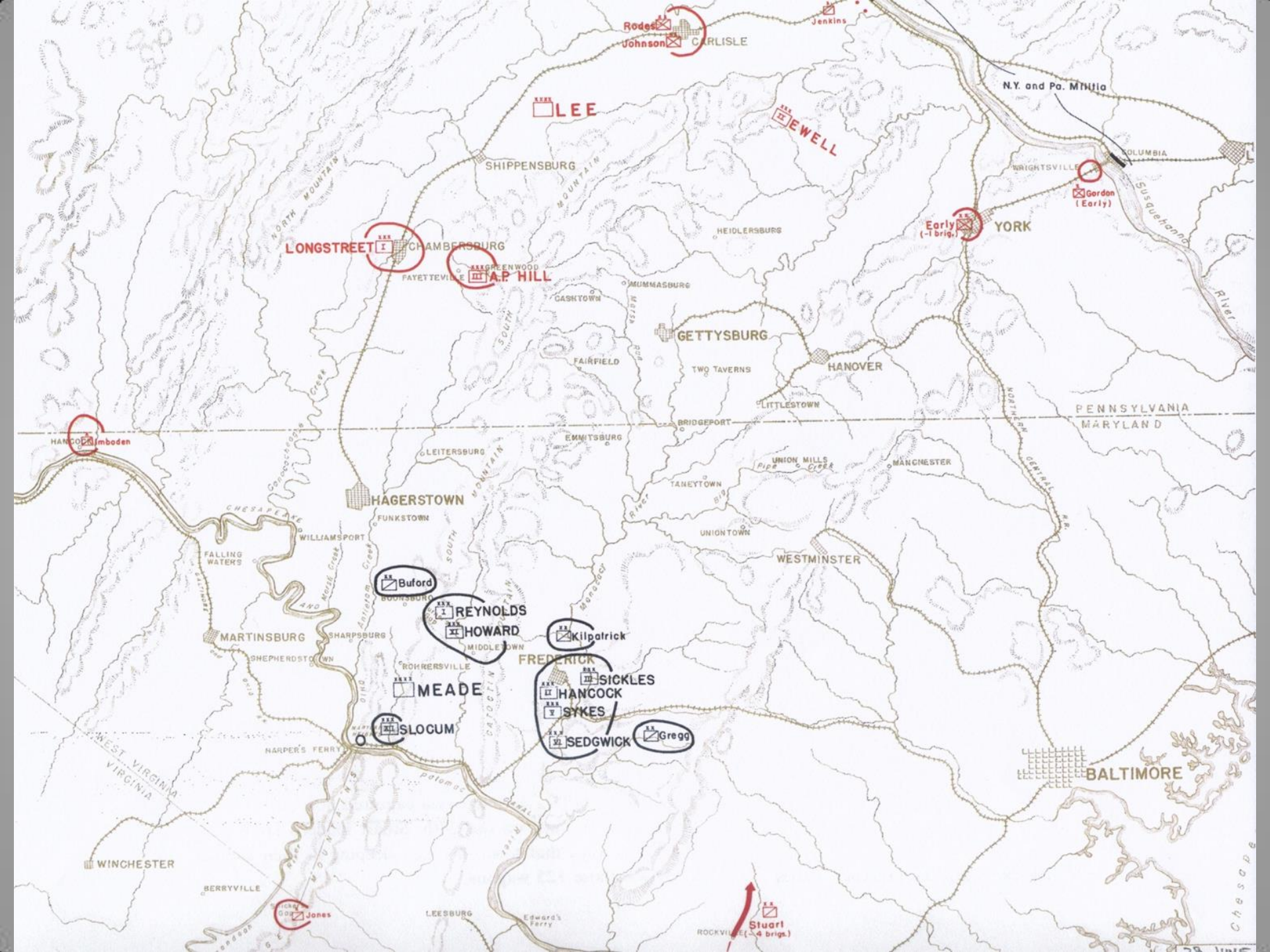


GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN
 Situation 24 June 1863





Major General George Meade
Commander, Army of the Potomac
from June 28, 1863 to the end of the war.



Rodgers
Johnson
CARLISLE

LEE

BREWELL

N.Y. and Pa. MTHIA

LONGSTREET
CHAMBERSBURG

GREENWOOD
A.P. HILL

Early
(-1 brig.)
YORK

COLUMBIA

GETTYSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA
MARYLAND

HANCOCK
Imboden

HAGERSTOWN

Buford

REYNOLDS

HOWARD

Kilpatrick

FREDERICK

MEADE

SICKLES

HANCOCK

SYKES

SLOCUM

SEDGWICK

Gregg

BALTIMORE

WINCHESTER

Stuart
ROCKVILLE (-4 brigs.)

Jones

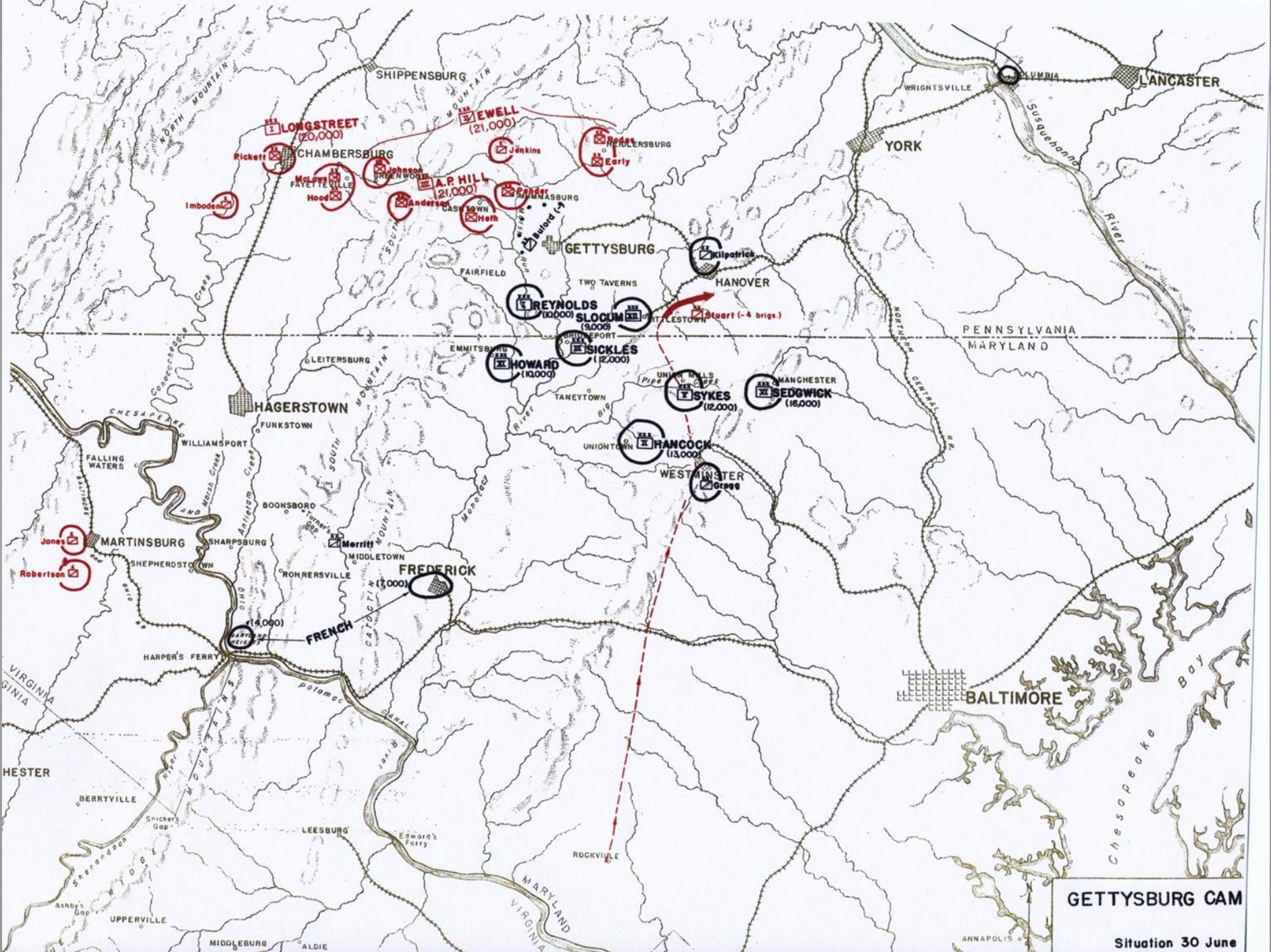
LEESBURG

Edward's Ferry



J. E. B. Stuart

Commanding the cavalry, Army of Northern Virginia.



GETTYSBURG CAM

Situation 30 June

LONGSTREET (20,000)

JEWELL (21,000)

A.P. HILL (21,000)

REYNOLDS (10,000)

SLOCUM (9,000)

SICKLES (12,000)

HOWARD (10,000)

SYKES (12,000)

BEDGWICK (16,000)

HANCOCK (13,000)

FRENCH (4,000)

FREDERICK (3,000)

Jones

Robertson

Stuart (-4 brig.)

ANNAPOLIS