

Gettysburg

5

The Third Day

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK MUSEUM & VISITOR CENTER

The National Park Service recommends starting your visit here



Pickett's Charge brought to life

Cyclorama

Experience the dramatic events of the Battle of Gettysburg through the world's largest panoramic painting through a revolutionary digital projection system.



"A New Birth of Freedom"

Film

Experience the dramatic events of the Battle of Gettysburg through the world's largest panoramic painting through a revolutionary digital projection system.



12 Exhibit Areas

Museum

The Gettysburg Museum is the centerpiece of the Visitor Center. The museum features 12 exhibit areas, including the Cyclorama, the film "A New Birth of Freedom," and the 12 Exhibit Areas.

Tour the Battlefield

2

Battlefield Tours

See — A licensed Battlefield Guide provides an expert tour of the battlefield. The tour is a licensed Battlefield Guide. Please call for more information. Call for more information. Call for more information. Call for more information.



Visit Other National Park Service Sites

11

Eisenhower National Historic Site

Experience the life and times of Dwight D. Eisenhower at the Eisenhower National Historic Site. The site is a National Historic Site. Please call for more information. Call for more information. Call for more information. Call for more information.



Historical Executive Schedule

CURRENTLY CLOSED

David Wills House Museum

Experience the life and times of David Wills at the David Wills House Museum. The museum is a National Historic Site. Please call for more information. Call for more information. Call for more information. Call for more information.

Dining and Shopping

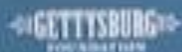
Refreshment Saloon



Museum Bookstore



Explore the Park



Join the Friends of Gettysburg today!

All Friends receive free annual admission to the Cyclorama, Film and Museum. Your contribution supports preservation and education at Gettysburg National Military Park and the Eisenhower National Historic Site.

Purchases in the Museum and Visitor Center benefit Gettysburg National Military Park and the Eisenhower National Historic Site.



Museum
Special Exhibits

Film & Cyclorama



Bookstore
Ford Education Center

Resource Room





"Now we are engaged in a great civil war..."

The Gettysburg Museum

1863





The Missions of the Armies

*“Let their homes be laid waste—Their lands destroyed—
Their towns laid in ashes, and then they will be disposed
to make...peace.”*

Lt. William Blount, 47th North Carolina, June 23, 1863



CONFEDERATE MISSION

Gen. Robert E. Lee took a great risk in leading his army north. But he hoped for great rewards.

- A Confederate victory in Pennsylvania might terrify civilians, encourage peace talks, and even persuade the United States to end the war.
- Two years of war had devastated much of Virginia, and Lee was short of supplies—moving the struggle north would give Southern farmers a chance to plant and harvest.
- Pennsylvania's fields and barns would supply the Army of Northern Virginia, and the army could send crops and livestock south.
- In Mississippi and Tennessee, Union armies were gaining ground, and an invasion of Pennsylvania might relieve some pressure in the West.



EWELL
June 27

Carlisle

June 28

Mechanicsburg

Wrightev

York
EARLY
June 27

EWELL
June 22

Chambersburg

LEE
June 29-30

Gettysburg

MEADE
June 29-30

Hanover
June 30

LONGSTREET HILL
June 24

Cashtown

Mercersburg

Greencastle

Hagerstown

Williamsport

EWELL
June 15-18

MEADE
June 28

Attletstown

Emmitsburg

Taneytown

Union Mills

Westminster

Boonsboro

Sharpsburg

Monocacy

Frederick

MARYLAND



LEISTER HOUSE

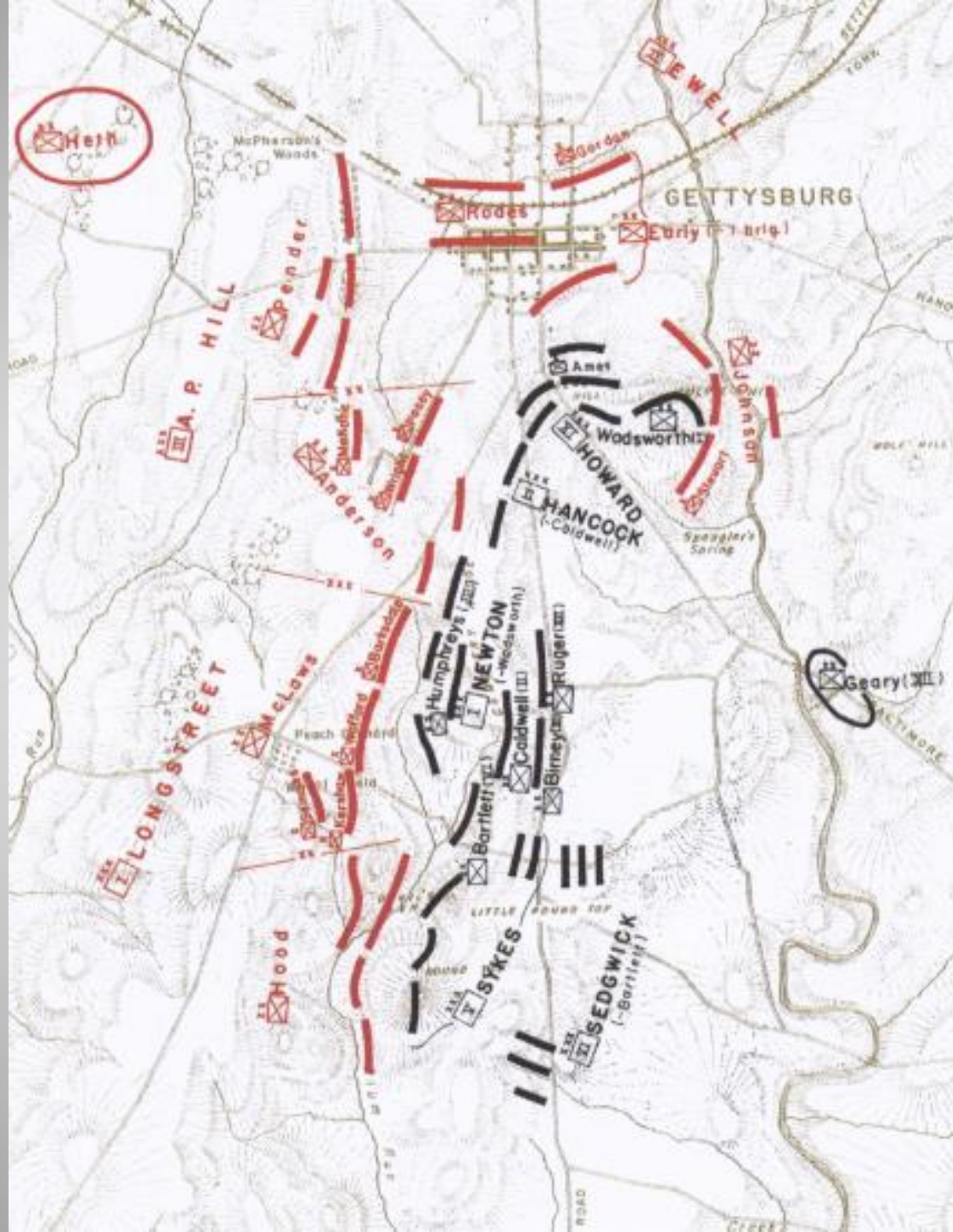
Lydia Leister's house was behind Union lines but still close to the fighting—a good spot for headquarters. The building still stands on the battlefield.

Courtesy of Library of Congress

THE BATTLE'S BLOODIEST DAY

July 2 was a day of hard fighting. Together, the two armies suffered some 19,000 casualties. Both sides brought thousands more troops onto the battlefield and extended their lines. But otherwise the two armies ended the day nearly where they began.

UNION 90,000 Men		CONFEDERATE 71,000 Men	
	Infantry		
	Cavalry		
	Army HQ		
	Corps Commanders		EWELL
	Division Commanders		HILL





The 20th Maine Volunteer Infantry brought 386 men to Gettysburg, of whom **29 were killed, 91 wounded, and 5 missing**. The names of the casualties are listed on the monument on Little Round Top . Colonel Chamberlain and Sergeant Andrew Tozier were awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions on July 2nd.

For the entire War:

Casualties [edit]

- 1,621 Enrollment (Soldiers assigned to the regiment)
- 147 killed or died of wounds
- 381 wounded
- 146 died of disease
- 15 in Confederate Prisons^[7]

20th Maine Infantry Regiment



Flag of the 20th Maine

Active	August 20, 1862 – July 16, 1865
Country	 United States
Allegiance	Union/Federal/North
Branch	Infantry
Type	Regiment
Engagements	American Civil War (1861–1865) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antietam (1862) • Fredericksburg (1862) • Chancellorsville (1863) • Gettysburg (1863) • Spotsylvania Court House (1864) • Petersburg (1864–1865) • Five Forks (1865) • Appomattox (1865)

Commanders

Notable commanders	 BG. Adelbert Ames
	 BG. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain
	 LTC. Ellis Spear

'For every Southern boy fourteen years old, not once but whenever he wants it, there is the instant when it's still not yet two o'clock on that July afternoon in 1863, the brigades are in position behind the rail fence, the guns are laid and ready in the woods and the furled flags are already loosened to break out and Pickett himself with his long oiled ringlets and his hat in one hand probably and his sword in the other looking up the hill waiting for Longstreet to give the word and it's all in the balance, it hasn't happened yet, it hasn't even begun yet, it not only hasn't begun yet but there is still time for it not to begin against that position and those circumstances which made more men than Garnett and Kemper and Armstead and Wilcox look grave yet it's going to begin, we all know that, we have come too far with too much at stake and that moment doesn't need even a fourteen-year-old boy to think This time. Maybe this time with all this much to lose and all this much to gain: Pennsylvania, Maryland, the world, the golden dome of Washington itself to crown with desperate and unbelievable victory the desperate gamble...'

Evening, July 2

....Longstreet visits and consoles the wounded General Hood.



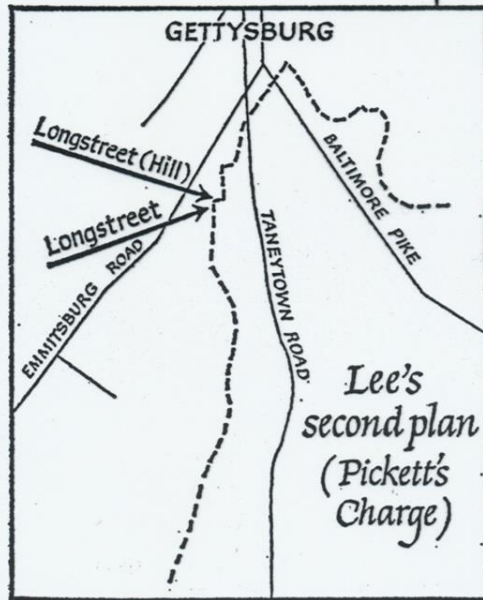
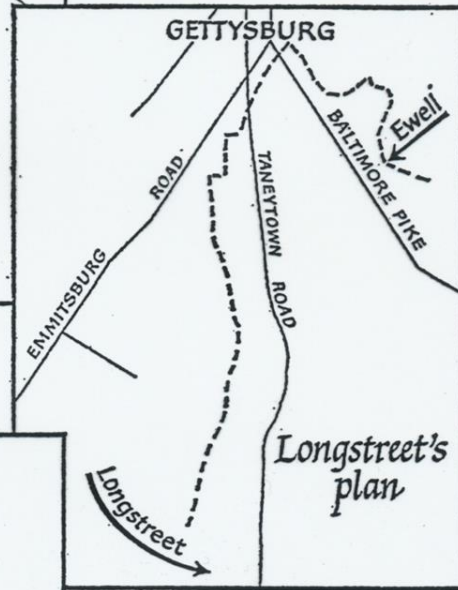
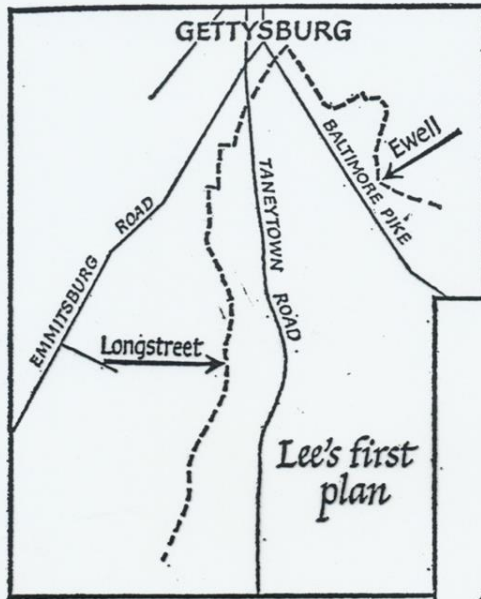
....Longstreet once again urges General Lee to move the Army to the right, flanking the Union position.



....Stuart's Confederate cavalry arrives at last. J.E.B. Stuart is chastised by Lee, and reminded that more must be done the next day.



The Three Plans



--- Union line

N



3000 ft.

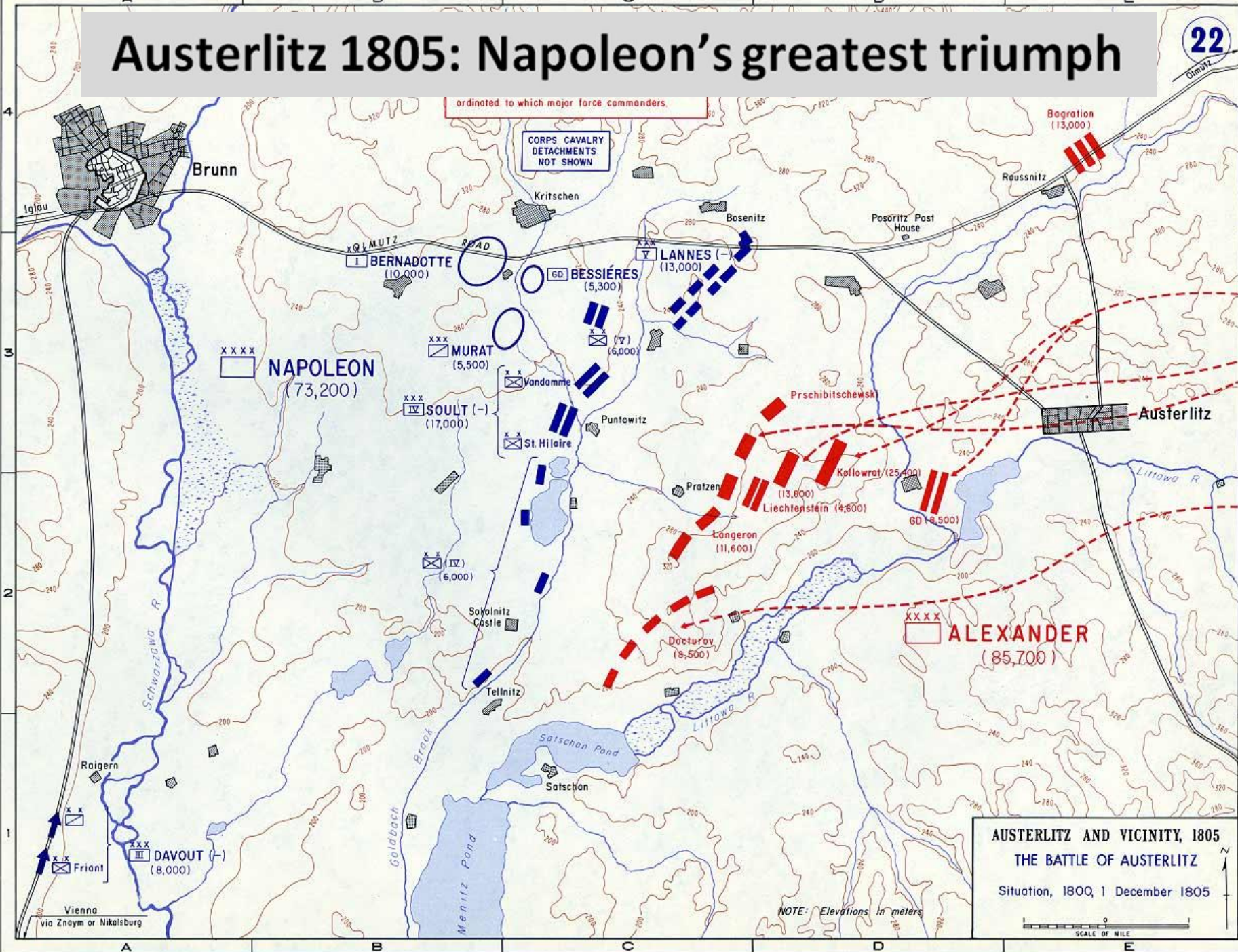
Frontal Assaults—

These generals knew that history had examples of frontal assaults that shattered enemy armies.



Austerlitz 1805: Napoleon's greatest triumph

Austerlitz 1805: Napoleon's greatest triumph

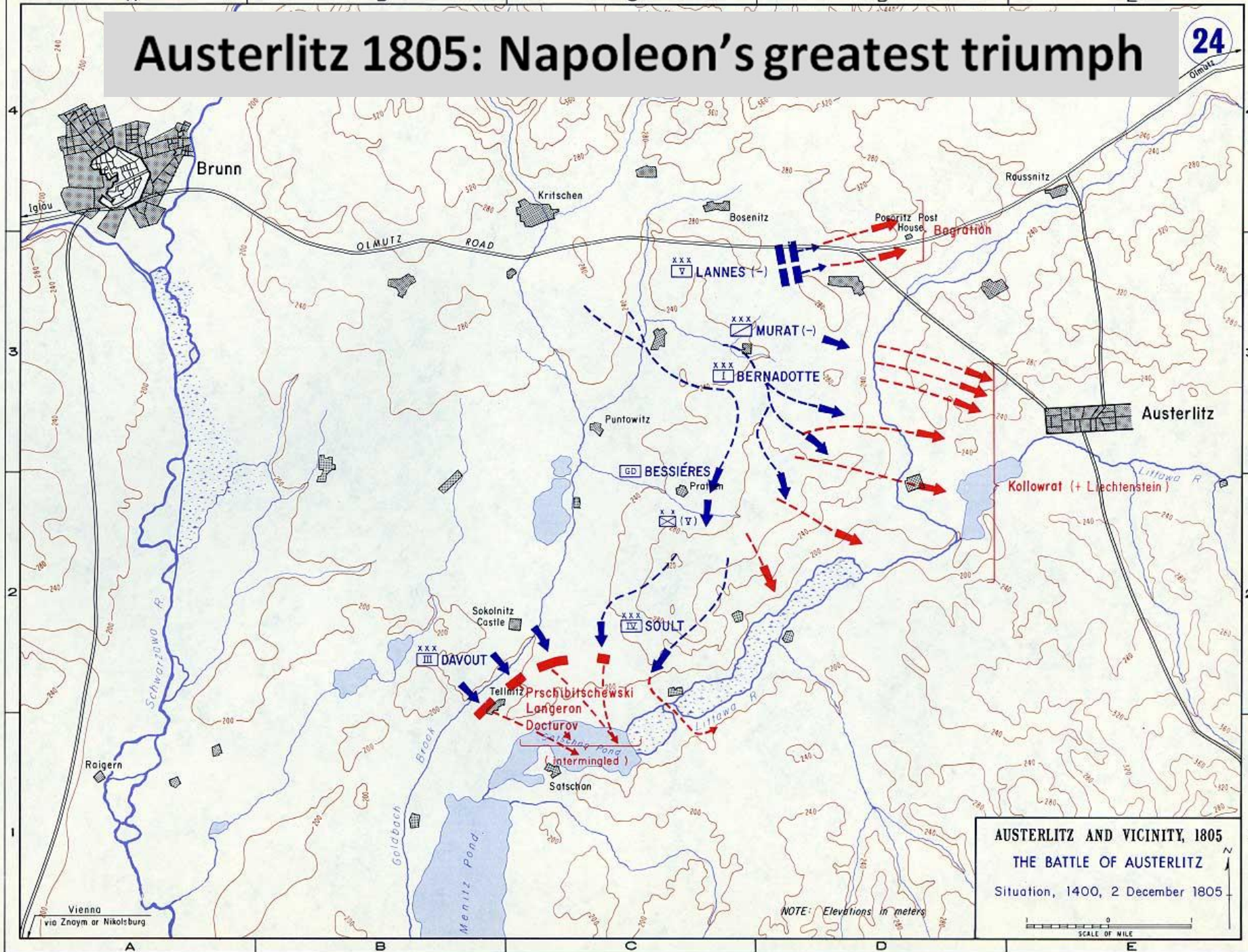


AUSTERLITZ AND VICINITY, 1805
THE BATTLE OF AUSTERLITZ
Situation, 1800, 1 December 1805

NOTE: Elevations in meters

SCALE OF MILE

Austerlitz 1805: Napoleon's greatest triumph

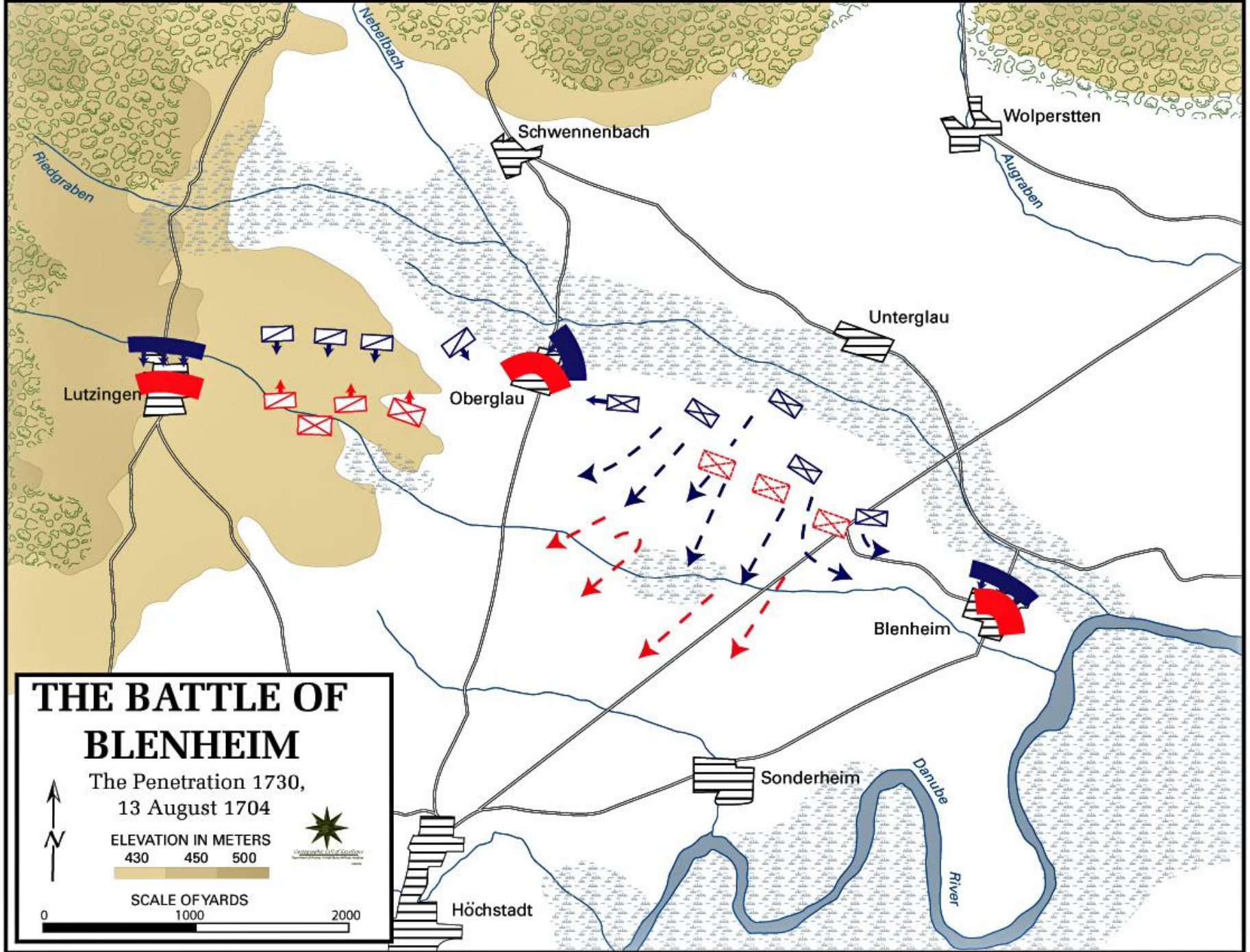


100 years earlier, the Duke of Marlborough won repeated victories by attacking the enemy flanks to draw reserves there, then breaking through a weakened center.



John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough



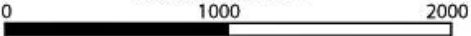


THE BATTLE OF BLENHEIM

The Penetration 1730,
13 August 1704

ELEVATION IN METERS
430 450 500

SCALE OF YARDS
1000 2000



More recently, the French victory over the Austrians at Solferino in 1859 ended with the collapse of the Austrian center (though this battle was clumsily fought....).

SOLFERINO 1859

The battle for Italy's freedom



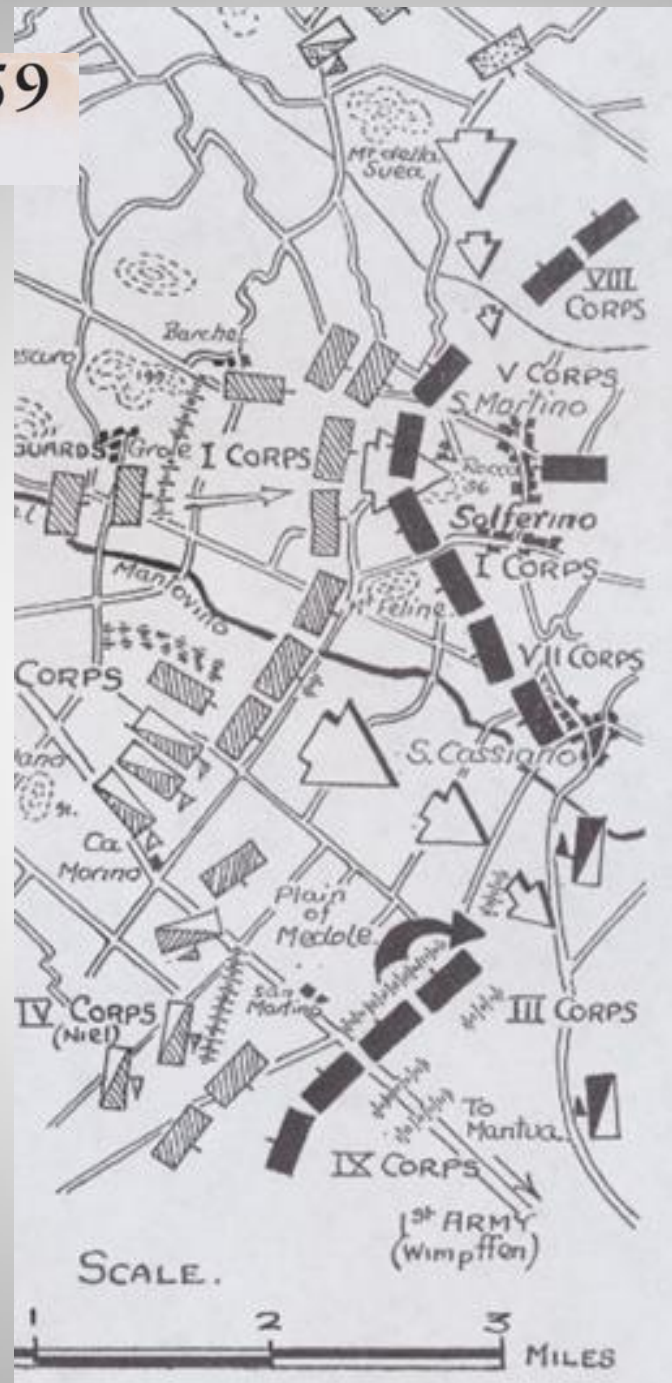
RICHARD BROOKS

ILLUSTRATED BY PETER DENNIS



SOLFERINO 1859

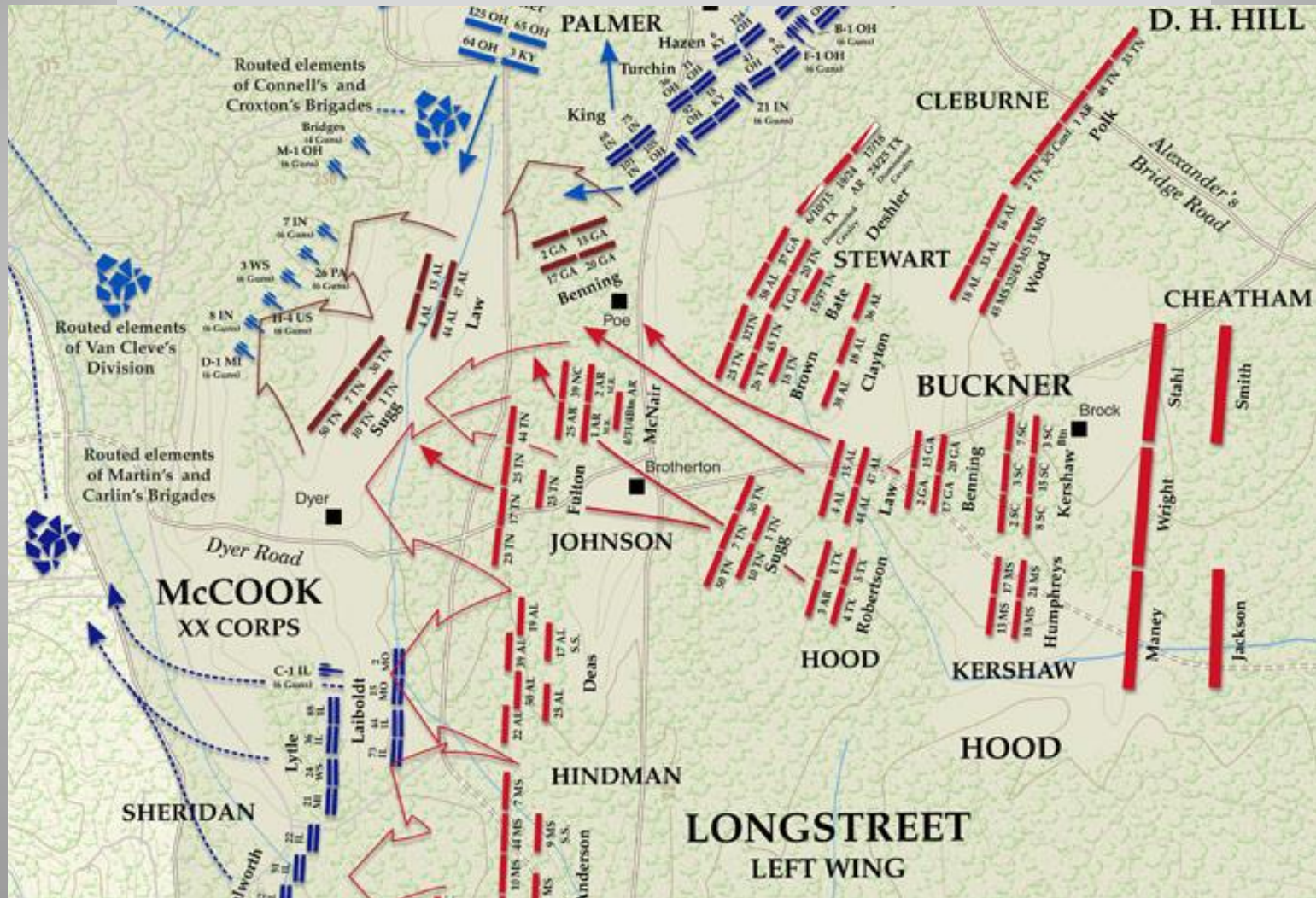
The battle for Italy's freedom



KEY.

French Cavalry	
French Infantry	
Piedmontese Cavalry	
Piedmontese Infantry	
Austrian Cavalry	
Austrian Infantry	
Artillery	

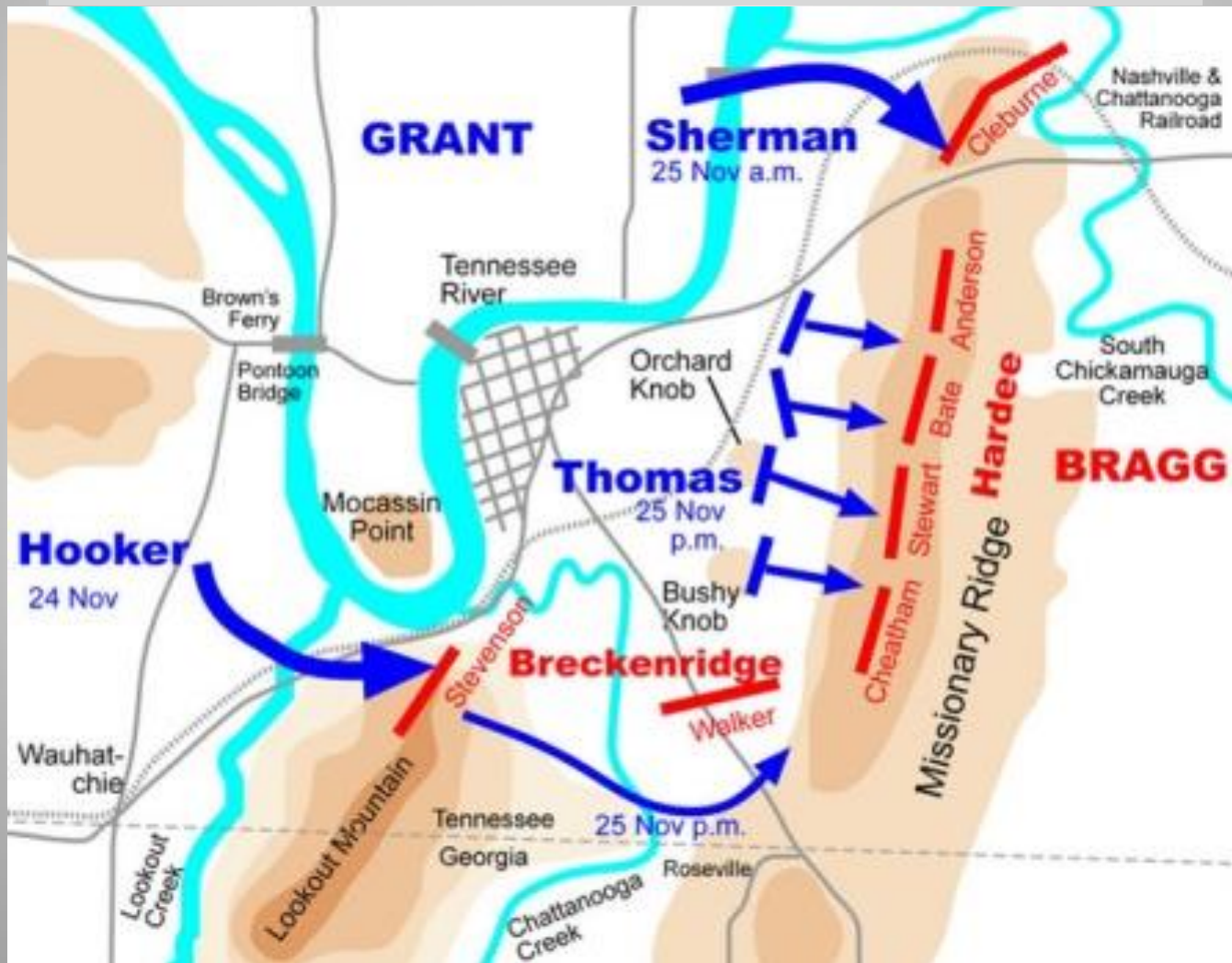
After Gettysburg:
 Frontal assaults succeeded—
 —at Chickamauga (with Longstreet’s troops, sent west!)



After Gettysburg:

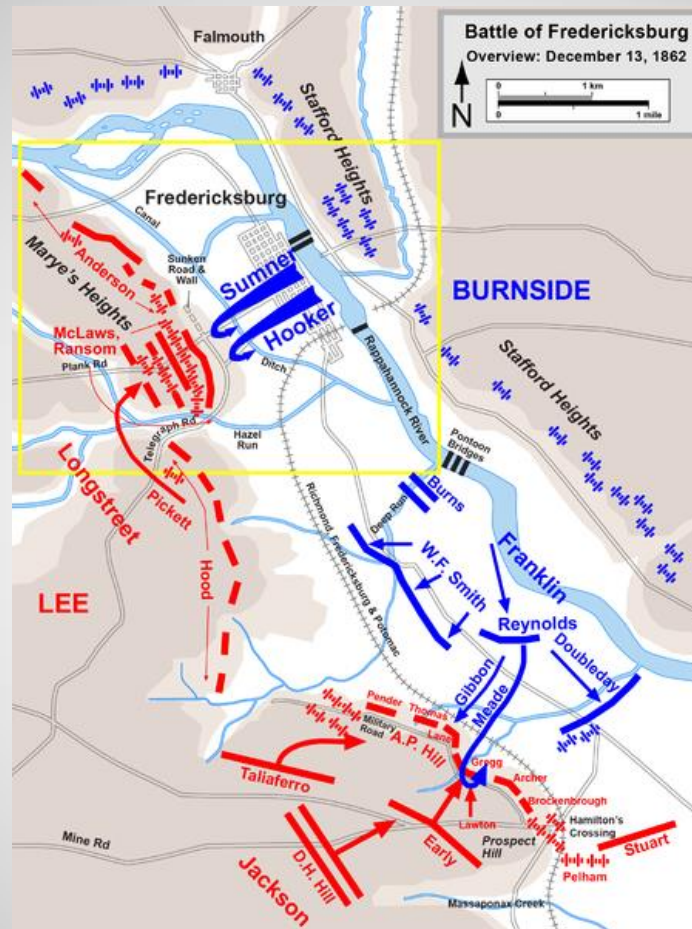
Frontal assaults succeeded—

—and at Chattanooga (against an even stronger position!)



Before Gettysburg:

Frontal assaults failed —

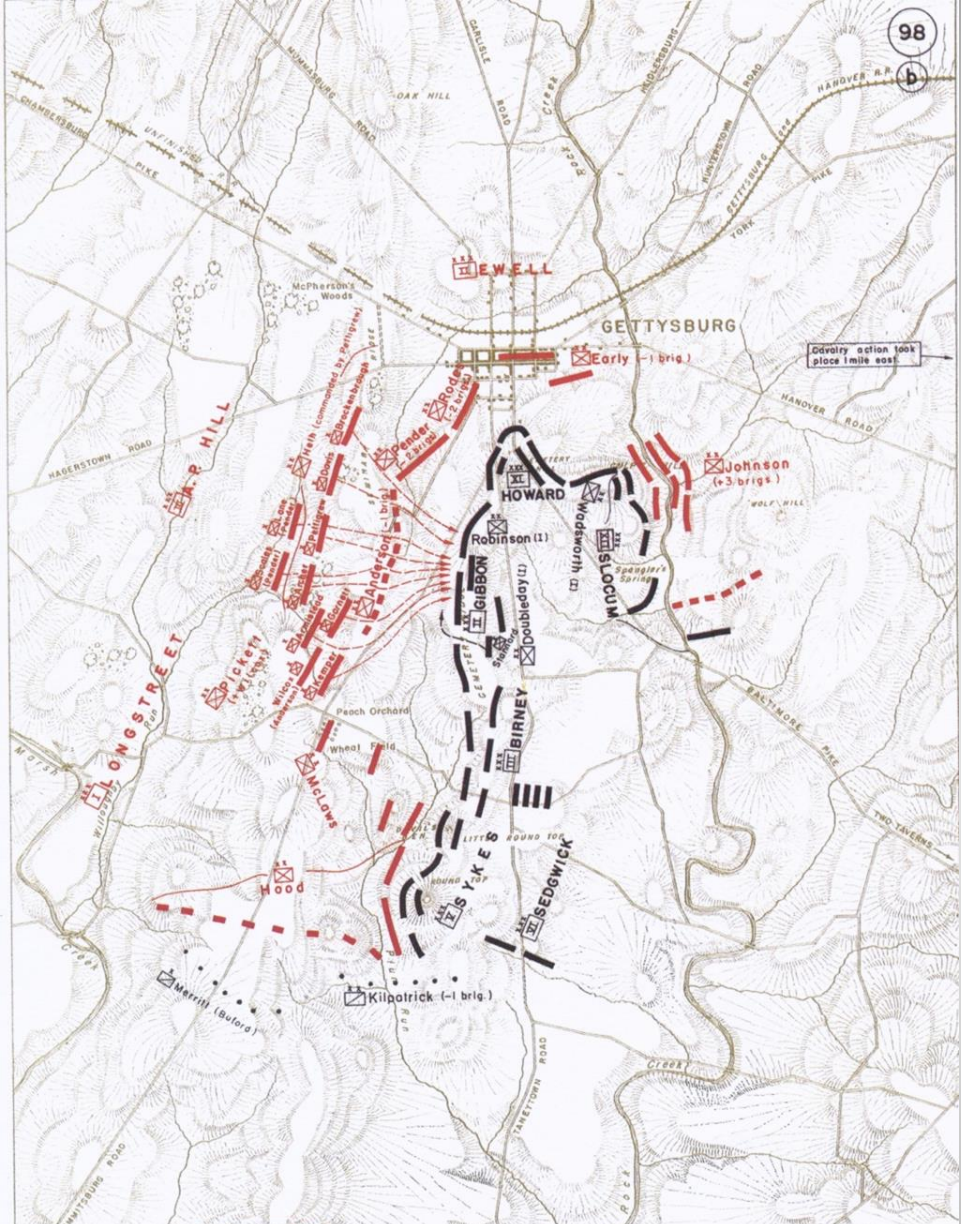


At Fredericksburg, Union frontal assaults were repulsed in a bloody defeat.

After Pickett's charge was defeated.....



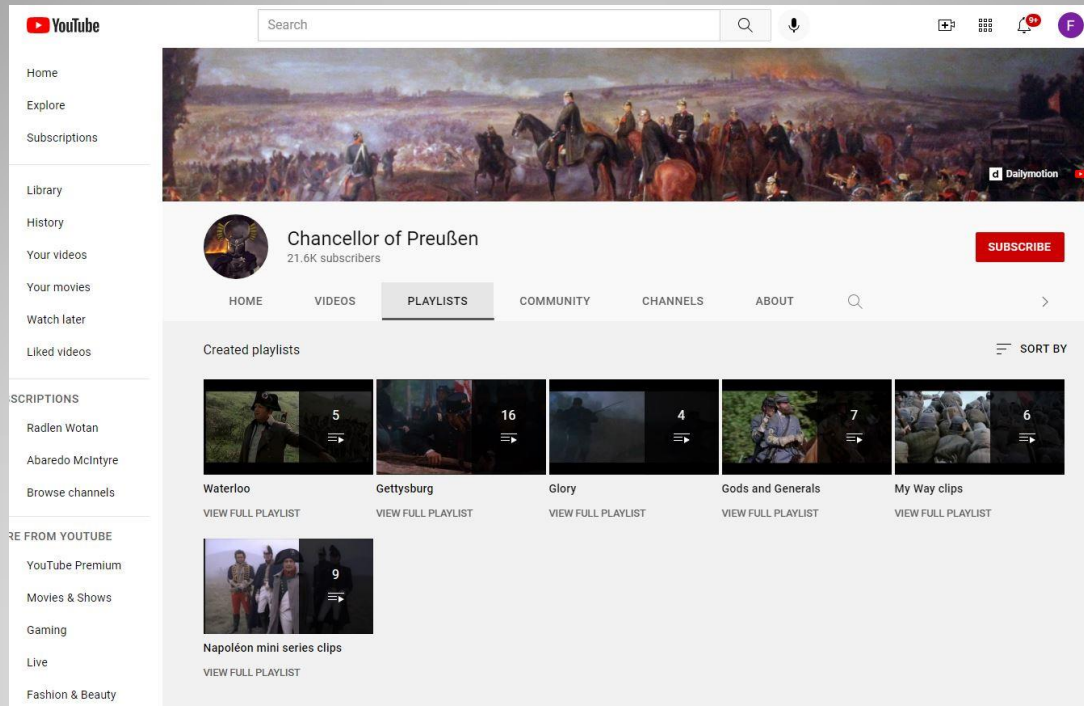
“Fredericksburg! Fredericksburg!”





During the Confederate attack the brigades of Brackenbrough, Pettigrew, Scales, and Archer were actually commanded by Colonels Mayo, Marshall, Lawrence, and Fry, respectively.


GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
 Situation About 2:30 PM, 3 July 1863, Just
 Prior to the Confederate Attack

1000 500 0 1000 2000 Feet
 SCALE








Although we'll cut part of the movie's "Pickett's Charge" scenes, you can see them on YouTube. The YouTube channel of someone calling himself "Chancellor of Preussen" has six segments that can be viewed. They will run continuously if you start with "Gettysburg (1993) Pickett's Charge (Part One)".







Search  



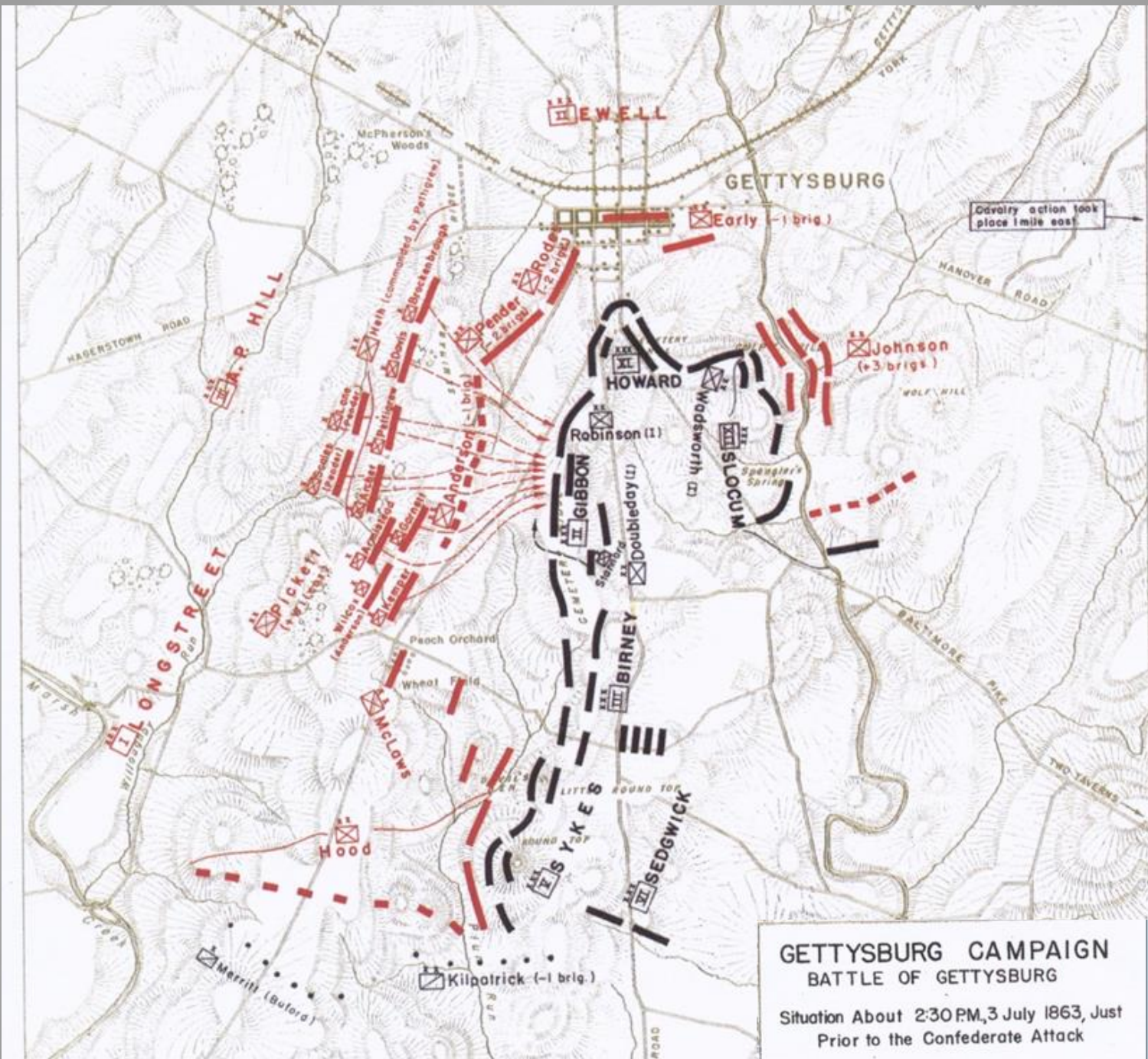
Gettysburg
16 videos • 71,321 views • Last updated on Feb 6, 2021

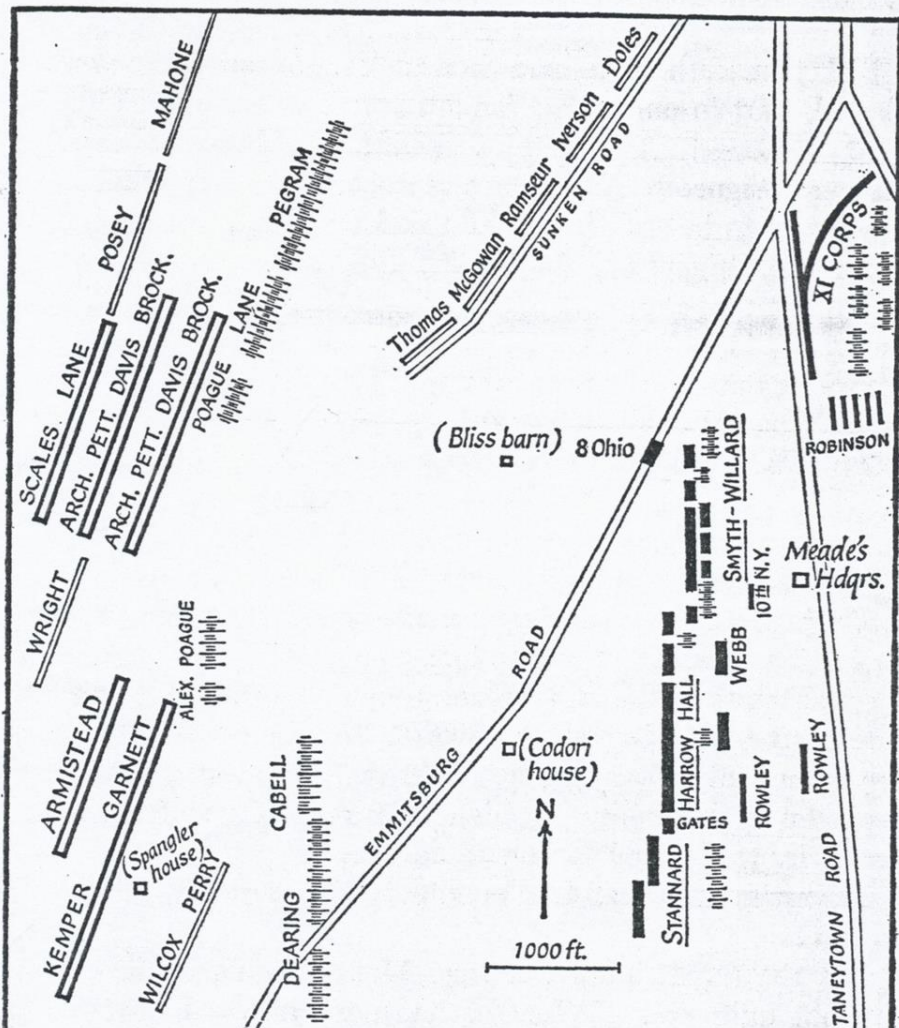
 Chancellor of Preußen [SUBSCRIBE](#)

- 6  **Gettysburg (1993) ~Pickett's Charge (part one)**
Chancellor of Preußen 3:52
- 7  **Gettysburg (1993) ~Pickett's Charge (part two)**
Chancellor of Preußen 4:22
- 8  **Gettysburg (1993) ~Pickett's Charge (part three)**
Chancellor of Preußen 3:46
- 9  **Gettysburg (1993) ~Pickett's Charge (part four)**
Chancellor of Preußen 4:36
- 10  **Gettysburg (1993) ~Pickett's Charge (part five)**
Chancellor of Preußen 4:25
- 11  **Gettysburg (1993) ~Pickett's Charge (part six)**
Chancellor of Preußen 4:40

**Go to “YouTube Chancellor of Preussen,”
then “Playlists,” then “Gettysburg (1993),”
then “Pickett’s Charge (Part one).” All six parts will
then play in sequence.**



GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
 Situation About 2:30 PM, 3 July 1863, Just
 Prior to the Confederate Attack



The Opposing Forces (3 P.M.)

Skirmishers not shown. Troops primarily engaged are shown by heavy lines. The Confederate troops in the column of assault are shown spaced as they were in the first part of the advance. For lack of space the names of Union batteries are omitted. Confederate artillery is identified by name of battalion commander. The position of Cabell's guns is uncertain; they may have been in line with Poague's and Alexander's in front of Garnett's brigade.



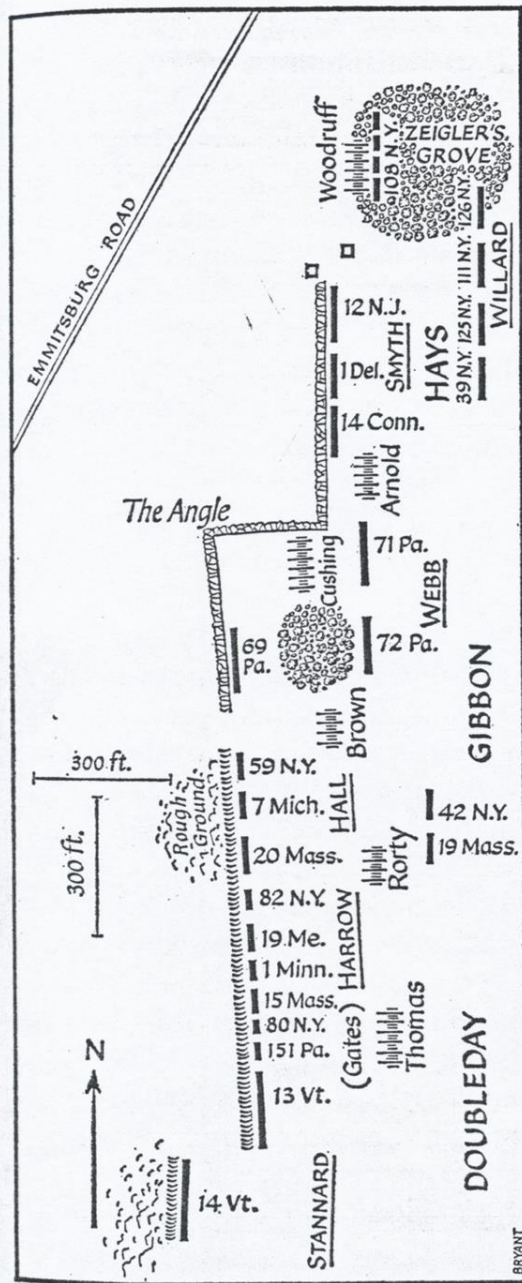
“General I have been a soldier all my life... and should know, as well as anyone what soldiers can do. It is my opinion that no 15,000 men ever arrayed for battle can take that position.”

Gen. James Longstreet, recalling his words to Gen. Robert E. Lee, July 3, 1863

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET

Longstreet believed the Union positions were too strong at Gettysburg and ordered his corps into battle reluctantly. He was right to urge caution, according to some students of the battle. Others blame him for his army's defeat.

University of Gettysburg National Military Park



Union Position on Cemetery Ridge (Morning, July 3)

Divisions, e.g. HAYS
Brigades, e.g. HARROW
Batteries, e.g. Thomas

— One gun

— Stone wall

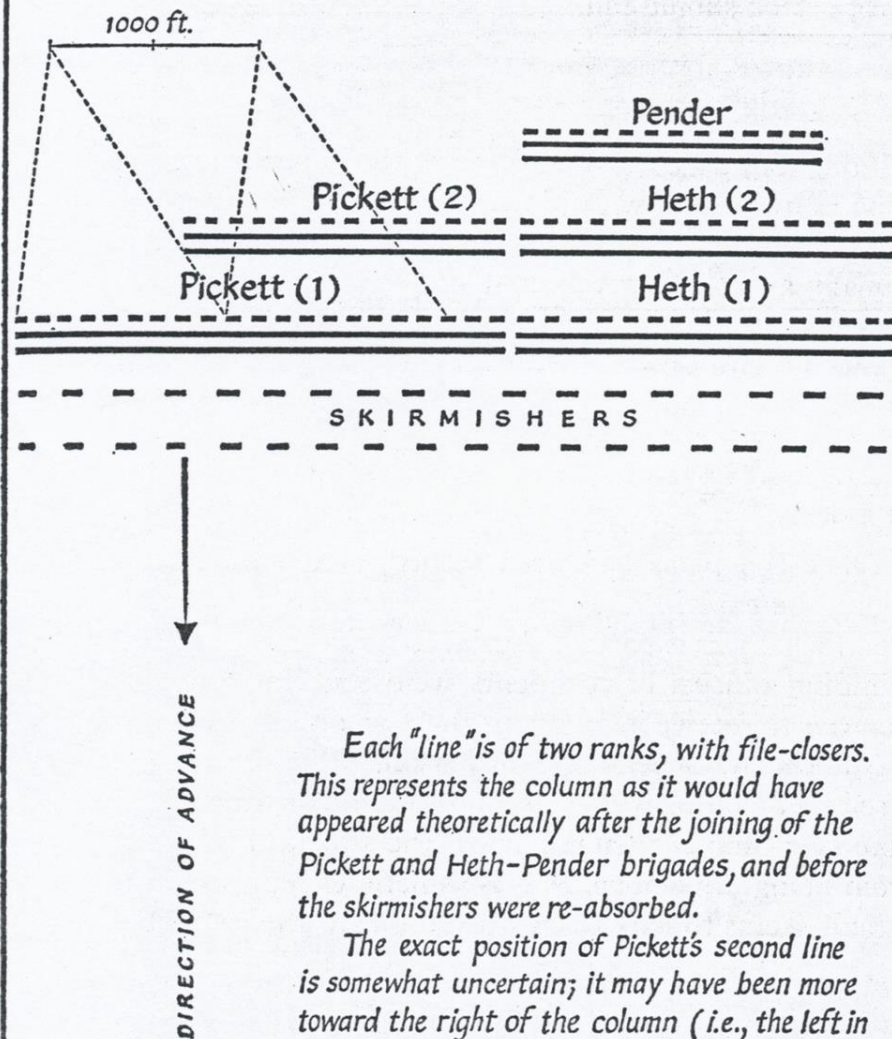
— Entrenchment

— Union troops

— Woods

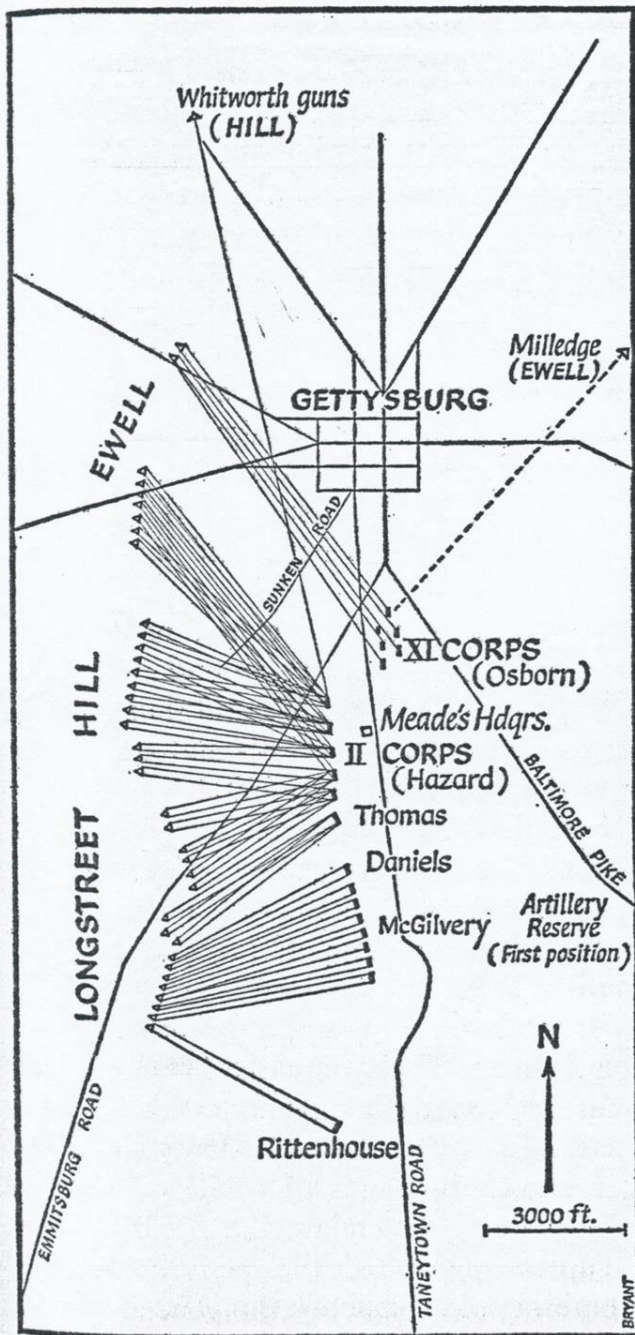
The order of regiments in line is presumably correct; the position of regiments in support is approximate. The length of line shown for each regiment is roughly adjusted to its strength, with allowance for men on the skirmish line. The 8th Ohio and 16th Vermont, being wholly on the skirmish line, are not shown.

The Planned Assault Column



Each "line" is of two ranks, with file-closers. This represents the column as it would have appeared theoretically after the joining of the Pickett and Heth-Pender brigades, and before the skirmishers were re-absorbed.

The exact position of Pickett's second line is somewhat uncertain; it may have been more toward the right of the column (i.e., the left in the diagram). No interval is shown here between brigades and regiments.




The Cannonade

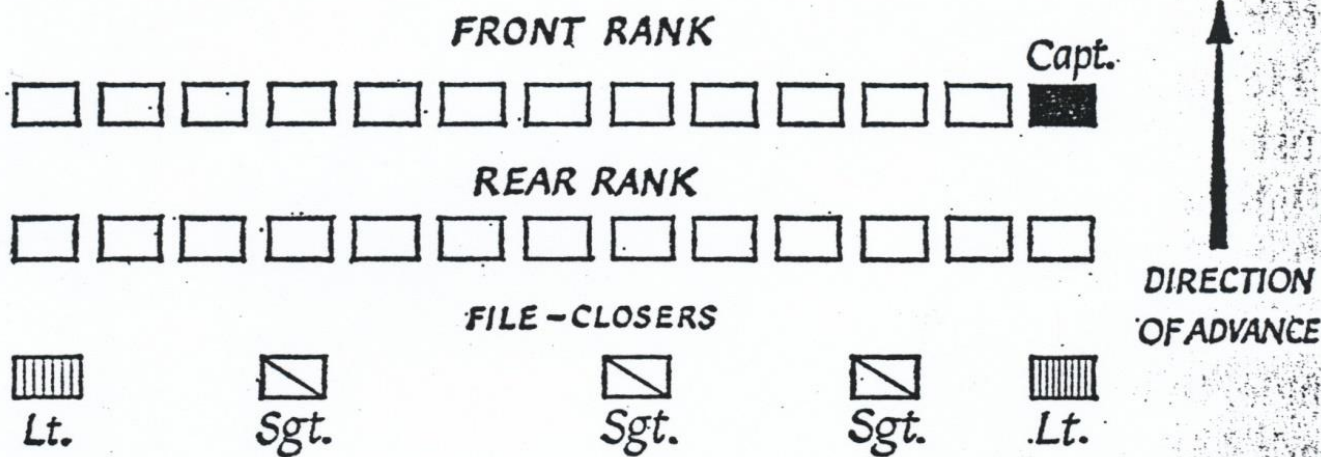
1.10 — 2.55 P.M.

- ▮ Union batteries (ca. 5 guns each)
- △△ Confederate batteries (ca. 4 guns each)

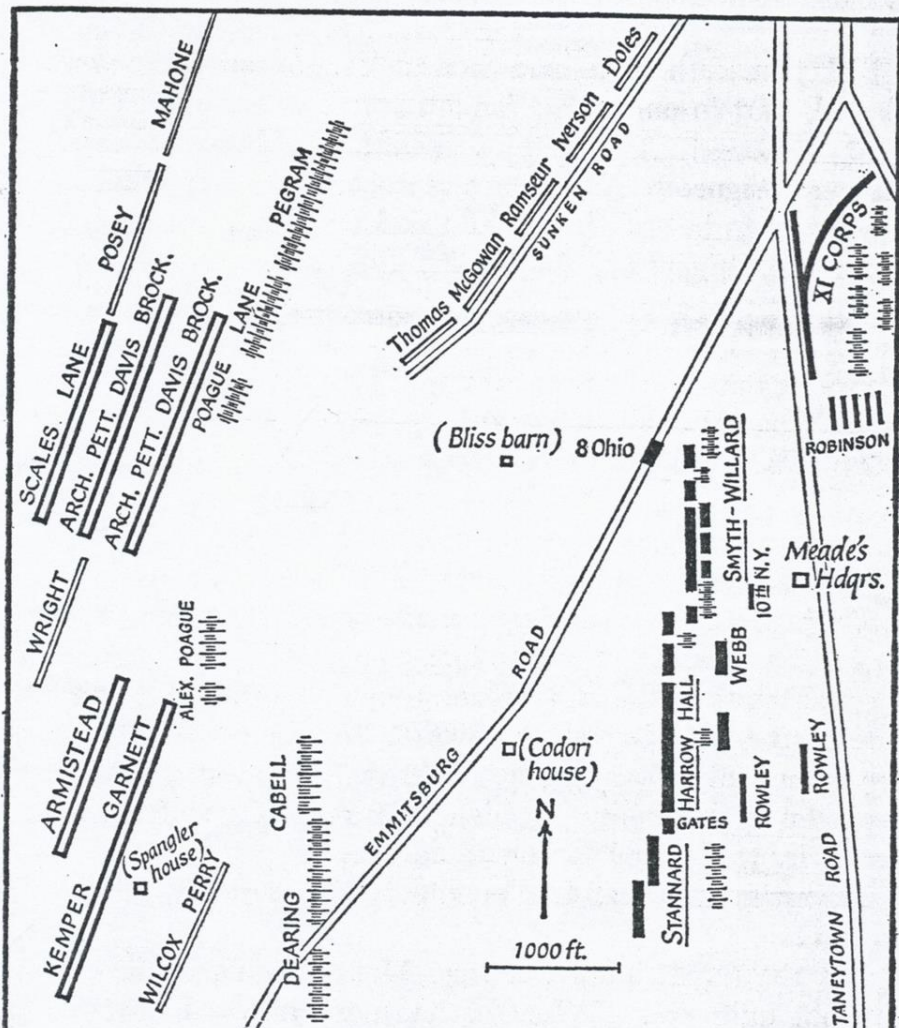
Each line represents the line of fire of approximately two Confederate guns. Some of the guns shown as firing at II Corps fired at XI Corps part of the time.

Typical Company in Formation for the Advance

4ft.




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



The Opposing Forces (3 P.M.)

Skirmishers not shown. Troops primarily engaged are shown by heavy lines. The Confederate troops in the column of assault are shown spaced as they were in the first part of the advance. For lack of space the names of Union batteries are omitted. Confederate artillery is identified by name of battalion commander. The position of Cabell's guns is uncertain; they may have been in line with Poague's and Alexander's in front of Garnett's brigade.



FEDERATE LINE beginning the advance from Seminary Ridge

Pickett's Charge

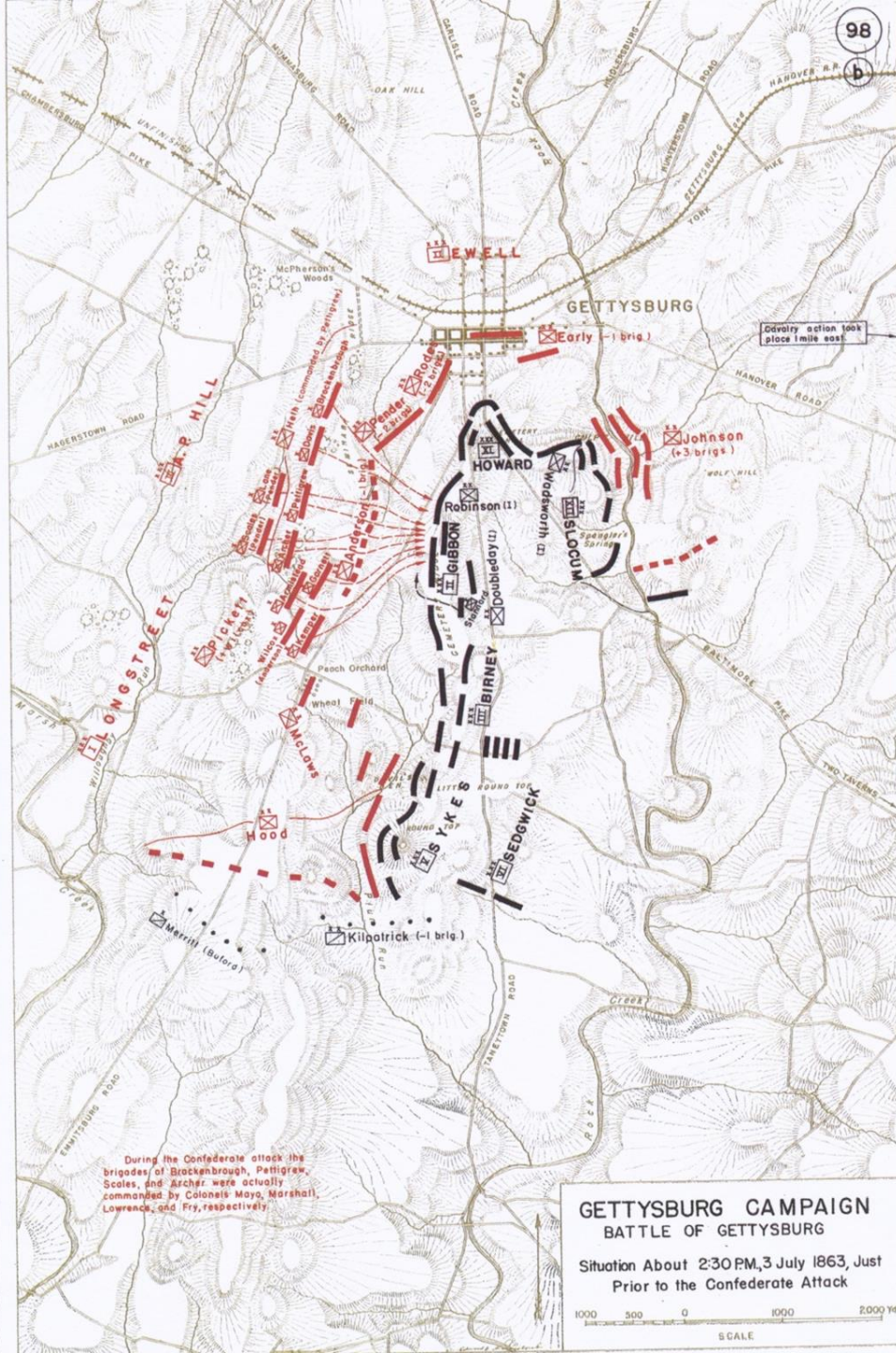
FORWARD MARCH

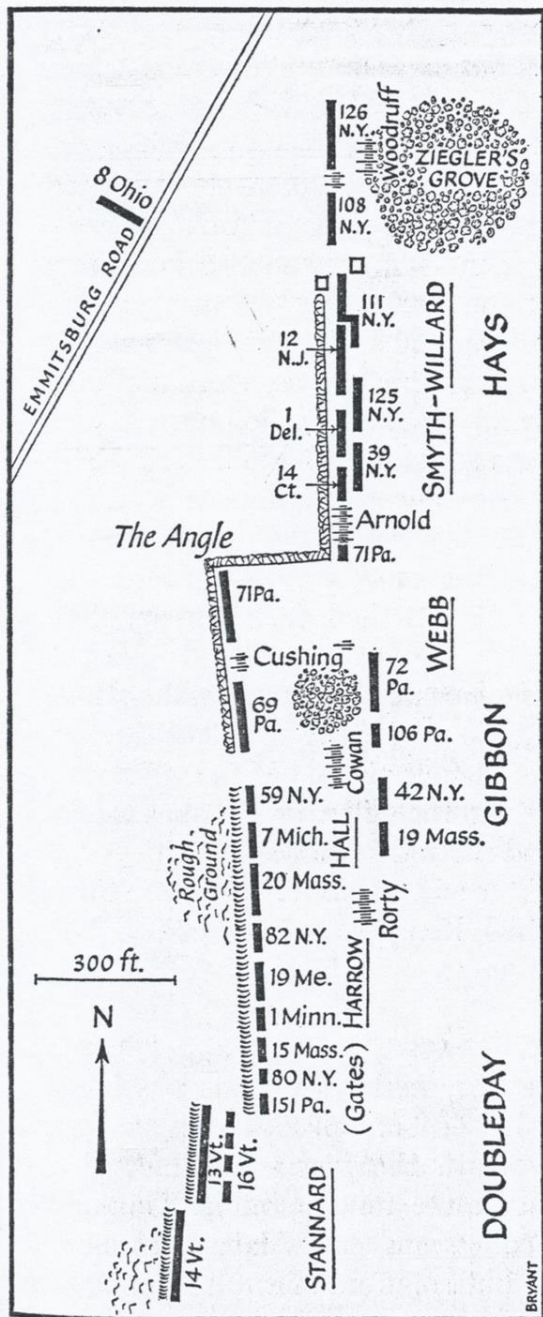
The first half-mile
About 3:00 to 3:15 p.m.
July 3, 1863



Forward March

About 3:00 p.m., General Pickett's division of 15,000 men began its advance from Seminary Ridge. The charge was the last of its kind in the war. It was a desperate and costly effort that failed to break the Union line.





Union Position During the Advance

Divisions, e.g. GIBBON

Brigades, e.g. HALL

Batteries, e.g. Rorty

≡ One gun

▬ Stone wall

⋯ Entrenchment

▬ Union troops

⊙ Woods









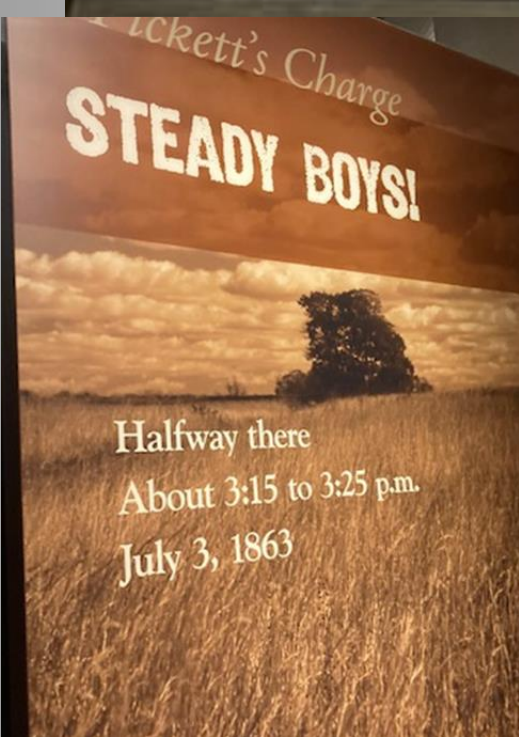














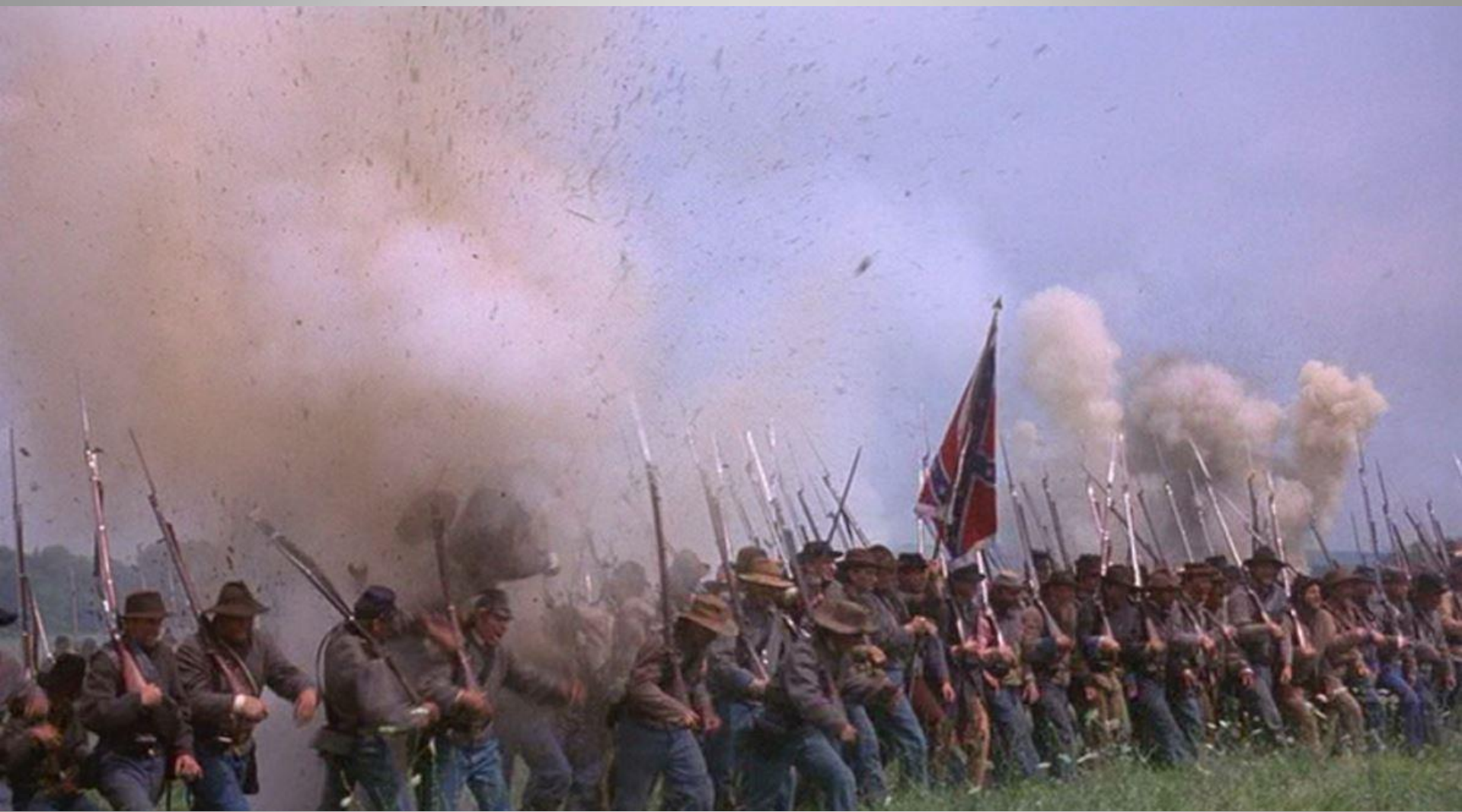


General Hancock's II Corps was the main target of the assault.

He had his troops arranged as effectively as possible, and spent the hour mounted, displaying personal bravery for their inspiration.

"There are times when a corps commander's life does not count."









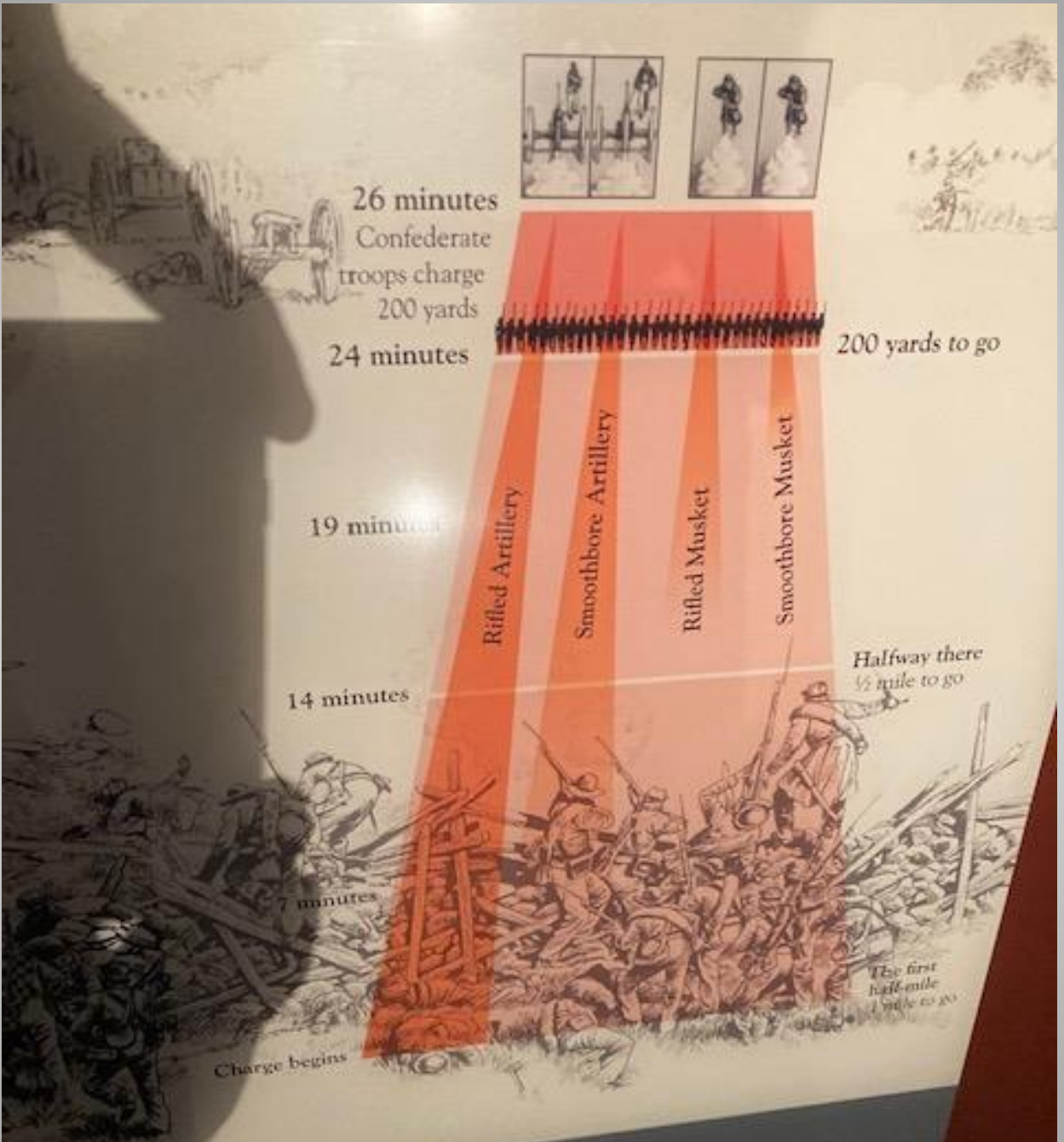




Where was Pickett during “Pickett’s Charge?”



...where he was supposed to be. A division commander needed to control the movements of all his brigades from a position immediately to their rear.



26 minutes
Confederate
troops charge
200 yards



24 minutes

200 yards to go

19 minutes

Rifled Artillery
Smoothbore Artillery
Rifled Musket
Smoothbore Musket

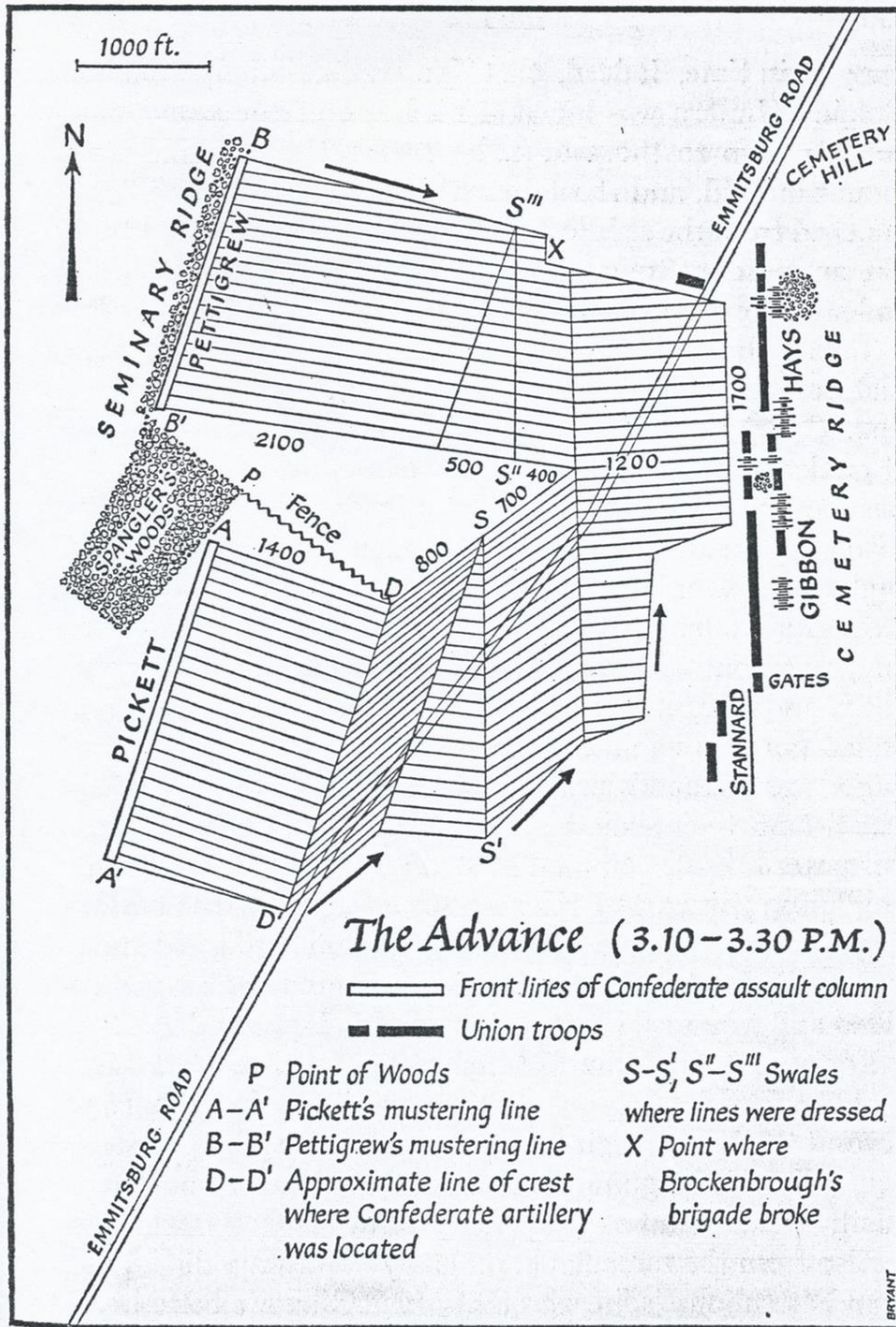
14 minutes

Halfway there
1/2 mile to go

7 minutes

Charge begins

The first
half-mile
1 mile to go

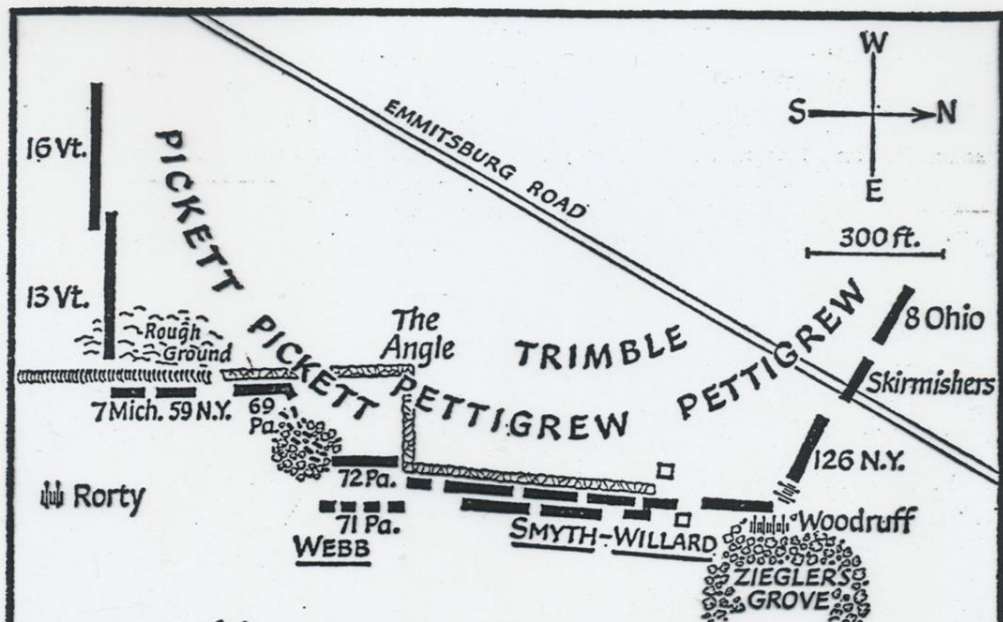




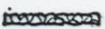



Pickett's Charge

CHARGE!

The last 200 yards
About 3:25 to 3:30 p.m.
July 3, 1863

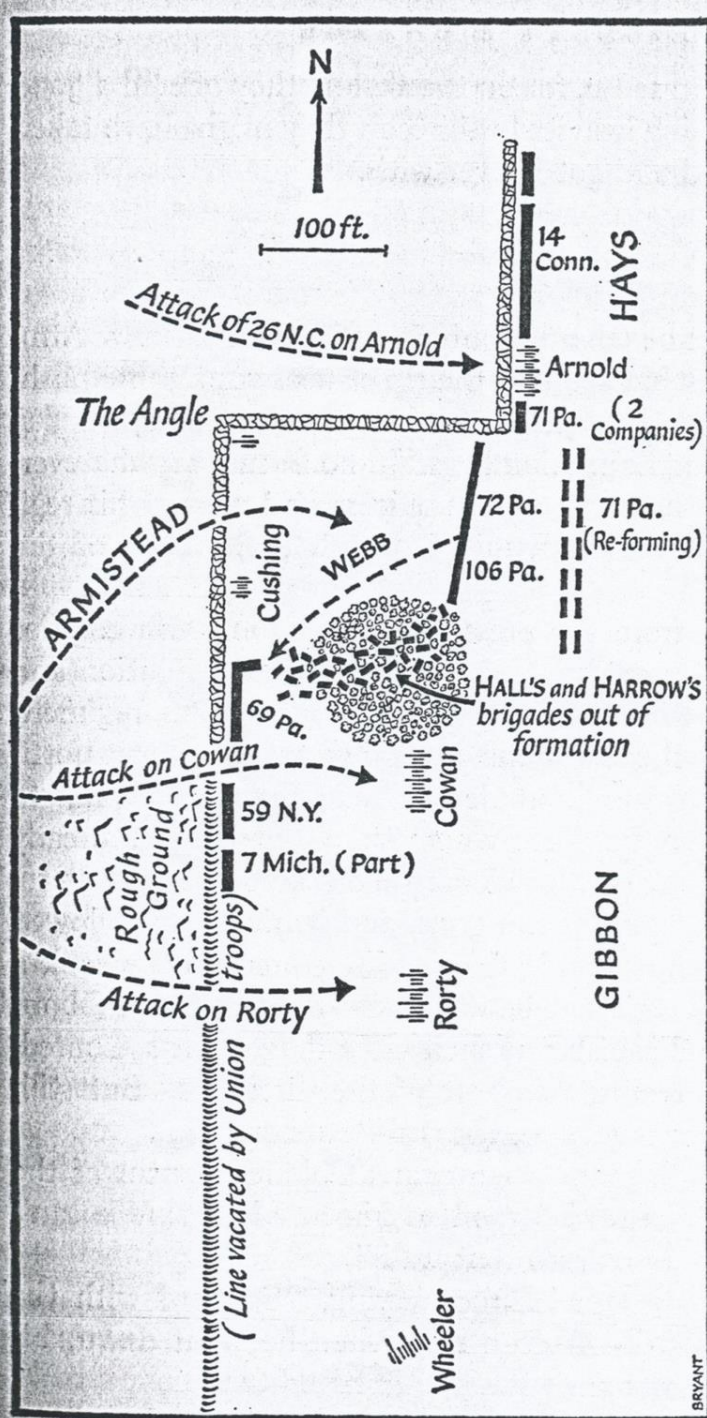


Double Envelopment (Ca. 3.50 P.M.)

-  Stone wall
-  Entrenchment
-  Union troops
-  Woods






Confederate troops were in disorder, and the position can be shown only in general. (See text.)

Union batteries, except for those noted, had been withdrawn or were out of action.



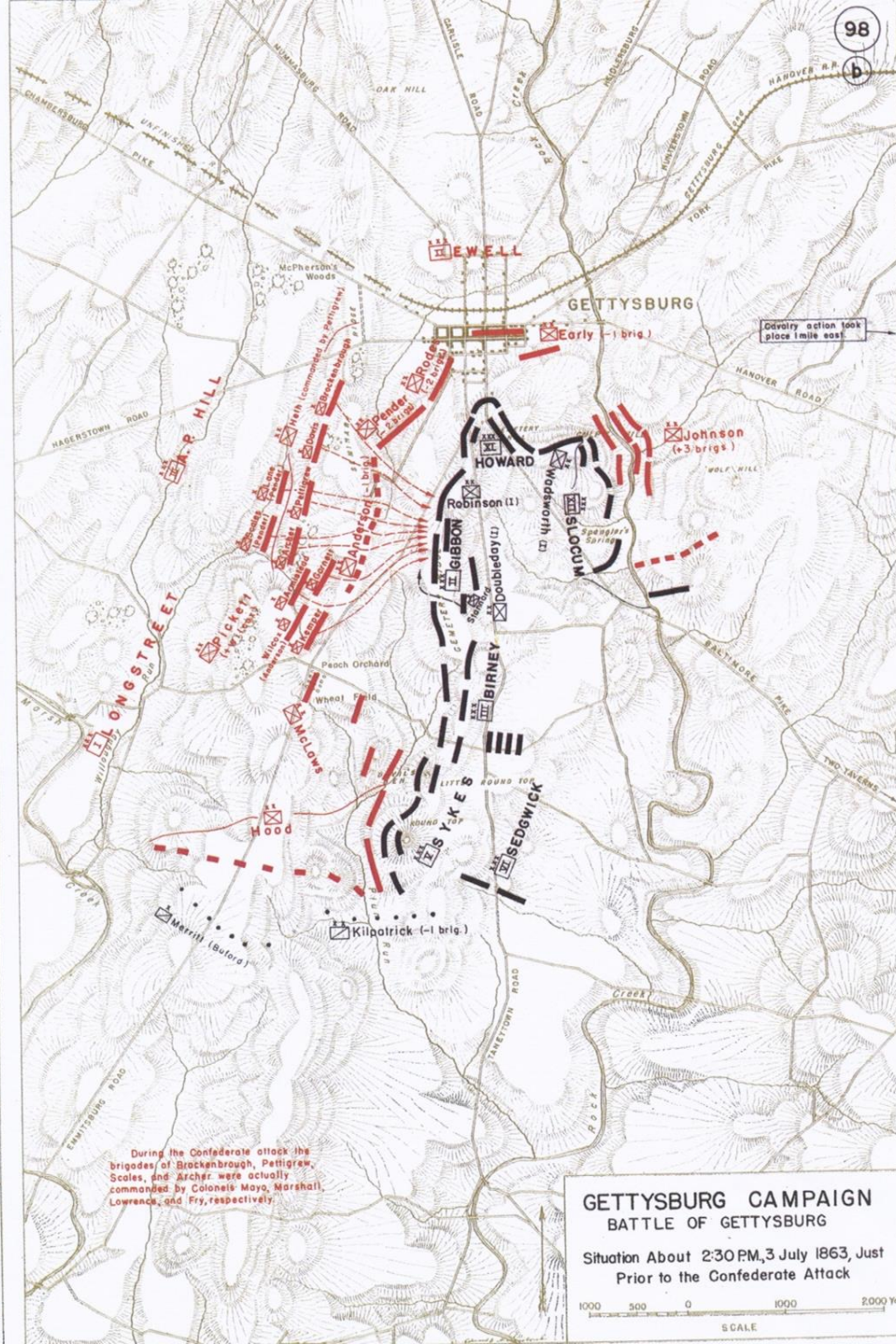
High-Water Mark

(Ca. 3.30 P.M.)

-  Stone wall
-  Entrenchment
-  Woods
-  Union troops in formation
-  Union troops out of formation.

The Confederate troops were in disorder, and their positions cannot be accurately shown.

They held the wall south from the Angle, and were also among the trees. (See text.)

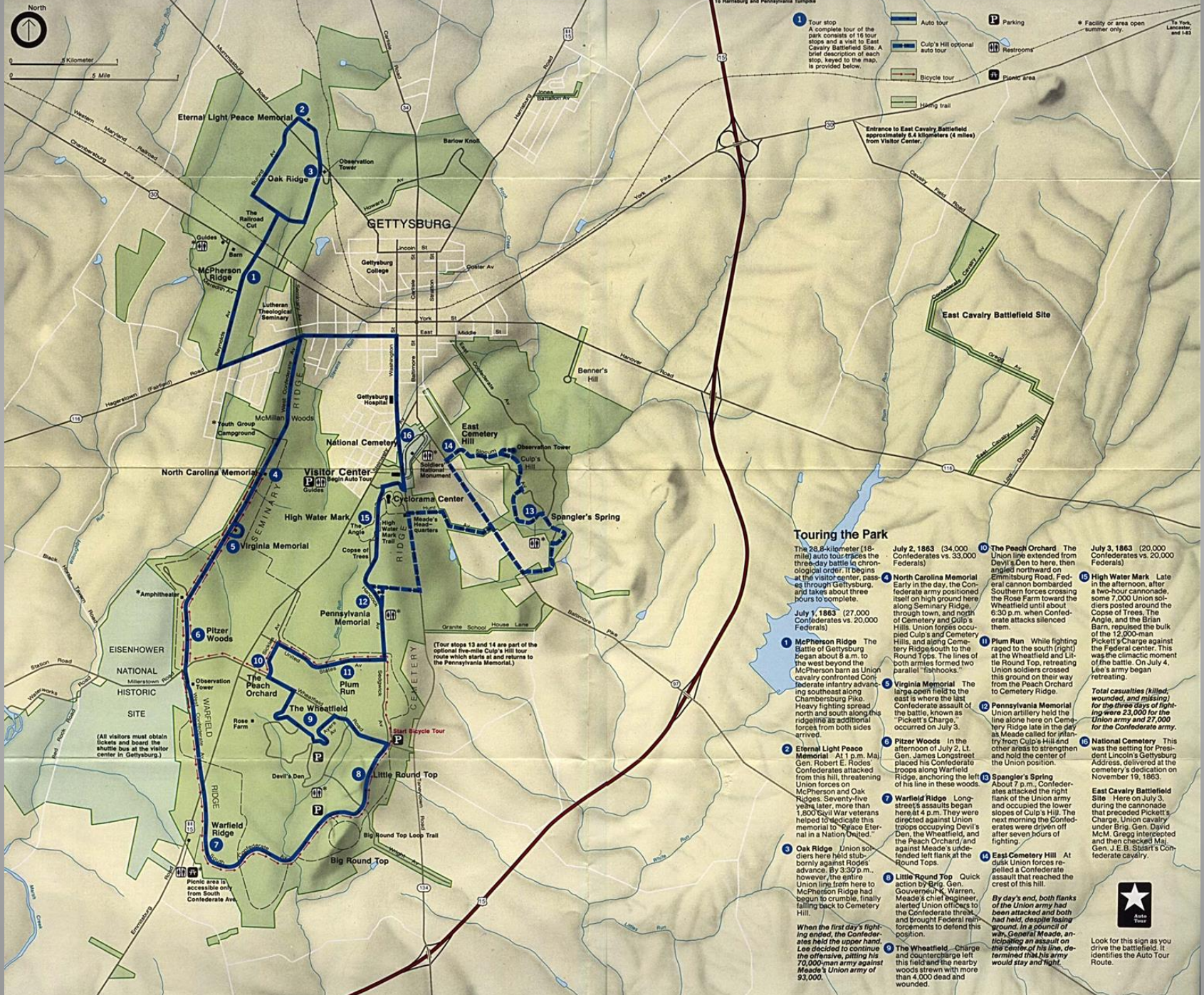


Delivery action took place 1 mile east

During the Confederate attack the brigades of Brackenrath, Pettigrew, Scales, and Archer were actually commanded by Colonels Mayo, Marshall, Lawrence, and Fry, respectively.

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
 Situation About 2:30 PM, 3 July 1863, Just Prior to the Confederate Attack

1000 500 0 1000 2000 Yds
 SCALE



- 1** Tour stop: A complete tour of the park consists of 16 tour stops and a visit to East Cavalry Battlefield Site. A brief description of each stop, keyed to the map, is provided below.
- Auto tour** (Blue line)
- Culp's Hill optional auto tour** (Dark blue line)
- Bicycle tour** (Green line)
- Hiking trail** (Light green line)
- P** Parking
- Restrooms** (Toilet icon)
- Plum area** (Plum icon)
- Facility or area open summer only** (Star icon)

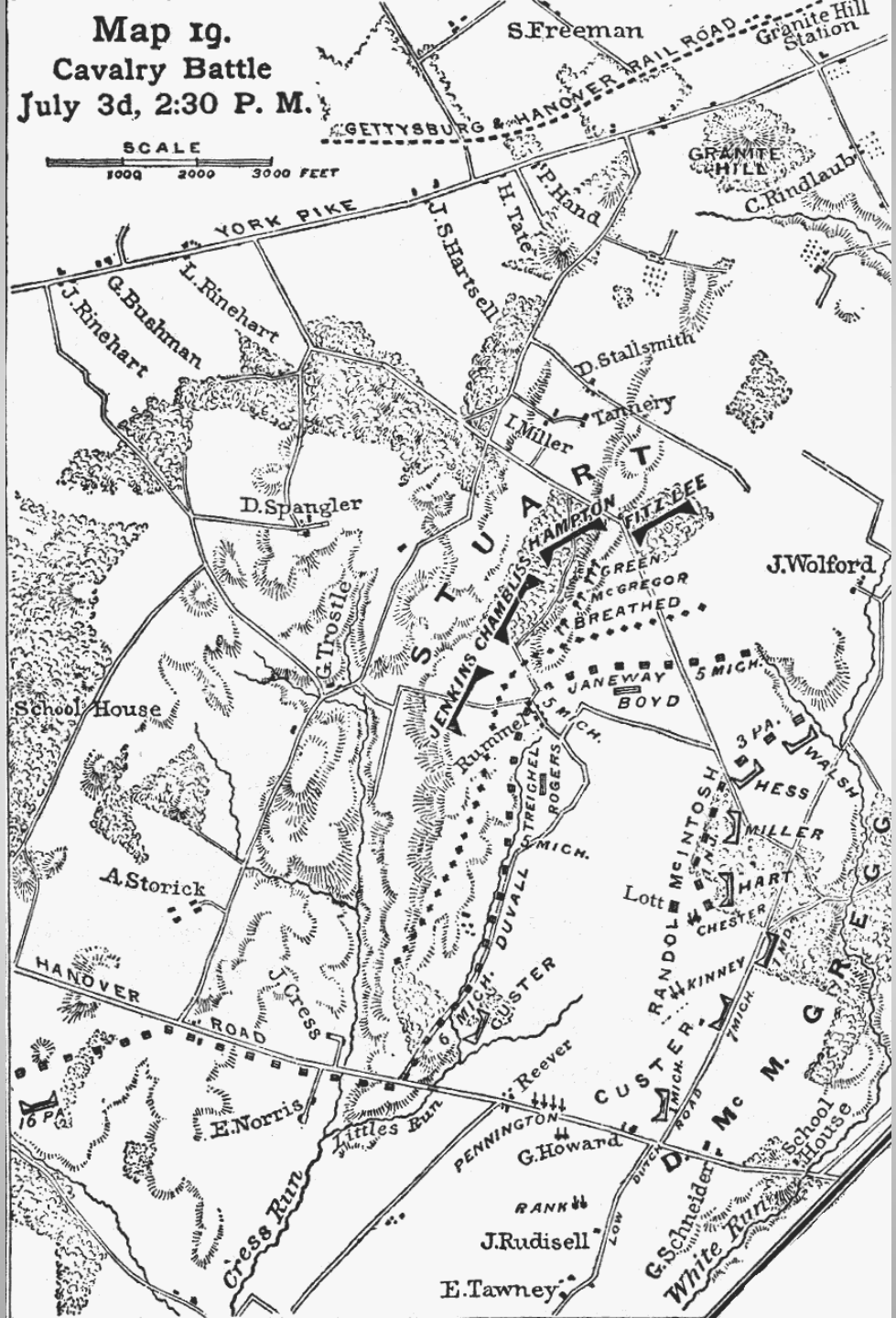
Touring the Park

- The 28.8-kilometer (18-mile) auto tour traces the three-day battle in chronological order. It begins at the visitor center, passing through Gettysburg, and takes about three hours to complete.
- July 1, 1863 (27,000 Confederates vs. 20,000 Federals)**
- 1 McPherson Ridge** The Battle of Gettysburg began about 8 a.m. to the west beyond the McPherson barn as Union cavalry confronted Confederate infantry advancing southeast along Chambers Pike. Heavy fighting spread north and south along this ridge (it is additionally known as "Pickett's Charge," which occurred on July 3).
 - 2 Eternal Light Peace Memorial** At 1 p.m. Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes' Confederates attacked from this hill, threatening the left flank of Union forces on McPherson and Oak Ridges. Seventy-five years later, more than 1,800 Civil War veterans helped dedicate this memorial to "Peace Eternal in a Nation United."
 - 3 Oak Ridge** Union soldiers here held stubbornly against Rodes' advance. By 3:30 p.m., however, the entire Union line from here to McPherson Ridge had begun to crumble, finally falling back to Cemetery Hill.
- When the first day's fighting ended, the Confederates held the upper hand. Lee decided to continue the offensive, pitting his 70,000-man army against Meade's Union army of 93,000.*
- July 2, 1863 (34,000 Confederates vs. 33,000 Federals)**
- 4 North Carolina Memorial** Early in the day, the Confederate army positioned itself on high ground here along Seminary Ridge, through town, and north of Cemetery and Culp's Hills. Union forces occupied Culp's and Cemetery Hills, and along Cemetery Ridge south to the Round Tops. The lines of both armies formed two parallel "fishhooks."
 - 5 Virginia Memorial** The large open field to the east is where the last Confederate assault of the battle, known as "Pickett's Charge," occurred on July 3.
 - 6 Pitzer Woods** In the afternoon of July 2, Lt. Gen. James Longstreet placed his Confederate troops along Warfield Ridge, anchoring the left of his line in these woods.
 - 7 Warfield Ridge** Longstreet's assaults began here at 4 p.m. They were directed against Union troops occupying Devil's Den, the Wheatfield, and the Peach Orchard, and against Meade's undented left flank at the Round Tops.
 - 8 Little Round Top** Quick action by Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, Meade's chief engineer, alerted Union officers to the Confederate threat, and brought Federal reinforcements to defend this position.
 - 9 The Wheatfield** Charge and countercharge left this field and the nearby woods strewn with more than 4,000 dead and wounded.
- July 3, 1863 (20,000 Confederates vs. 20,000 Federals)**
- 10 The Peach Orchard** The Union line extended from Devil's Den to here, then angled northward on Emmitsburg Road. Federal cannon bombarded Southern forces crossing the Rose Farm toward the Wheatfield until about 6:30 p.m. when Confederate attacks silenced them.
 - 11 Plum Run** While fighting raged to the south (right) at the Wheatfield and Little Round Top, retreating Union soldiers crossed this ground on their way from the Peach Orchard to Cemetery Ridge.
 - 12 Pennsylvania Memorial** Union artillery held the line alone here on Cemetery Ridge late in the day as Meade called for infantry from Culp's Hill and other areas to strengthen and hold the center of the Union position.
 - 13 Spangler's Spring** About 7 p.m., Confederates attacked the right flank of the Union army and occupied the lower slopes of Culp's Hill. The next morning the Confederates were driven off after seven hours of fighting.
 - 14 East Cemetery Hill** At dusk Union forces repelled a Confederate assault that reached the crest of this hill.
- By day's end, both flanks of the Union army had been attacked and both had held, despite losing ground. In a council of war, General Meade anticipated an assault on the center of his line, determined his army would stay and fight.*
- July 3, 1863 (20,000 Confederates vs. 20,000 Federals)**
- 15 High Water Mark** Late in the afternoon, after a two-hour cannonade, some 7,000 Union soldiers posted around the Copse of Trees, The Angle, and the Brian Barn, repulsed the bulk of the 12,000-man Pickett's Charge against the Federal center. This was the climactic moment of the battle. On July 4, Lee's army began retreating.
 - 16 National Cemetery** This was the setting for President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, delivered at the cemetery's dedication on November 19, 1863.
- East Cavalry Battlefield Site** Here on July 3, during the cannonade that preceded Pickett's Charge, Union cavalry under Brig. Gen. David McM. Gregg intercepted and then checked Maj. Gen. J. E. Stuart's Confederate cavalry.



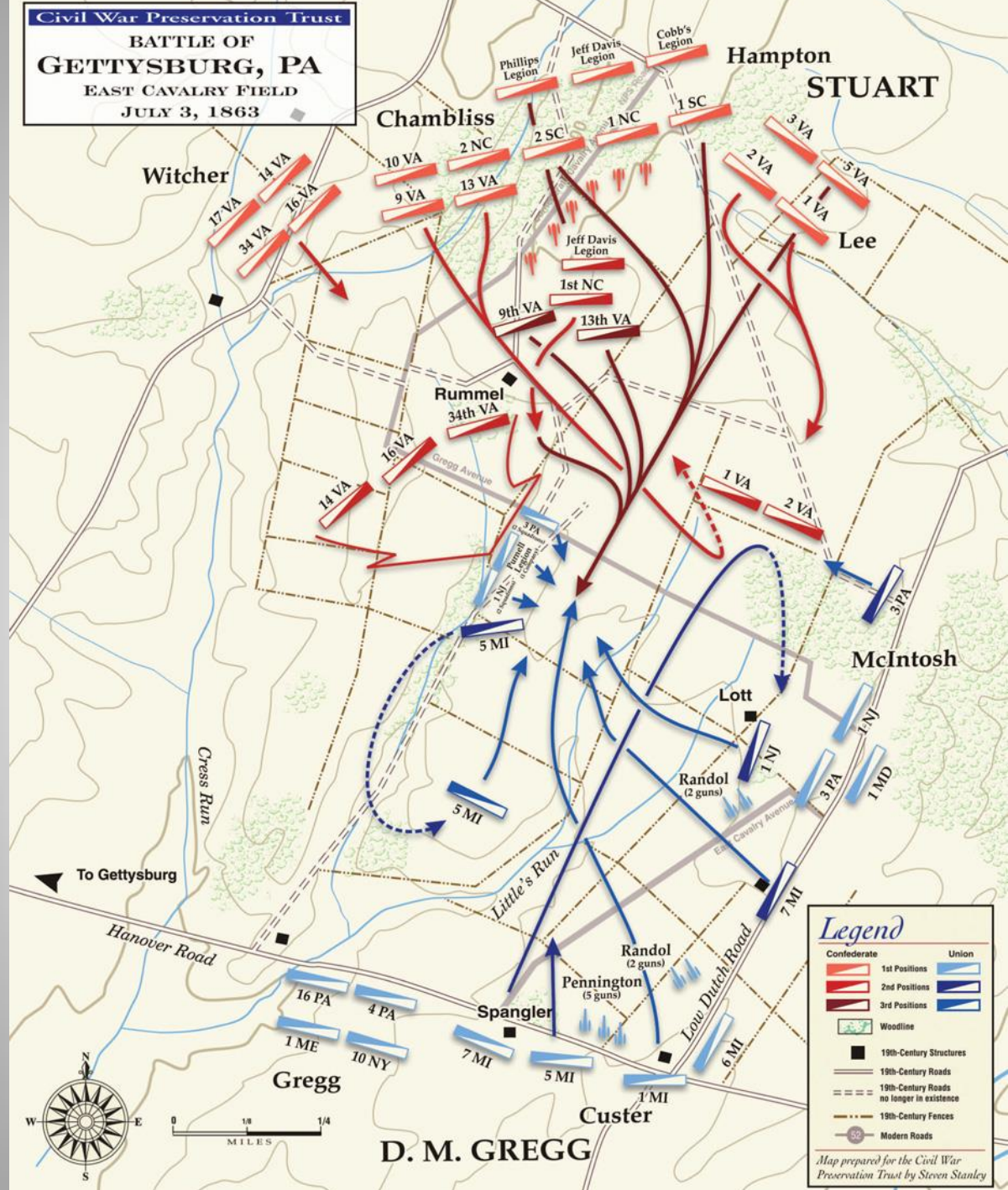
Look for this sign as you drive the battlefield. It identifies the Auto Tour Route.

Map 19.
Cavalry Battle
July 3d, 2:30 P. M.





Civil War Preservation Trust
**BATTLE OF
 GETTYSBURG, PA**
 EAST CAVALRY FIELD
 JULY 3, 1863

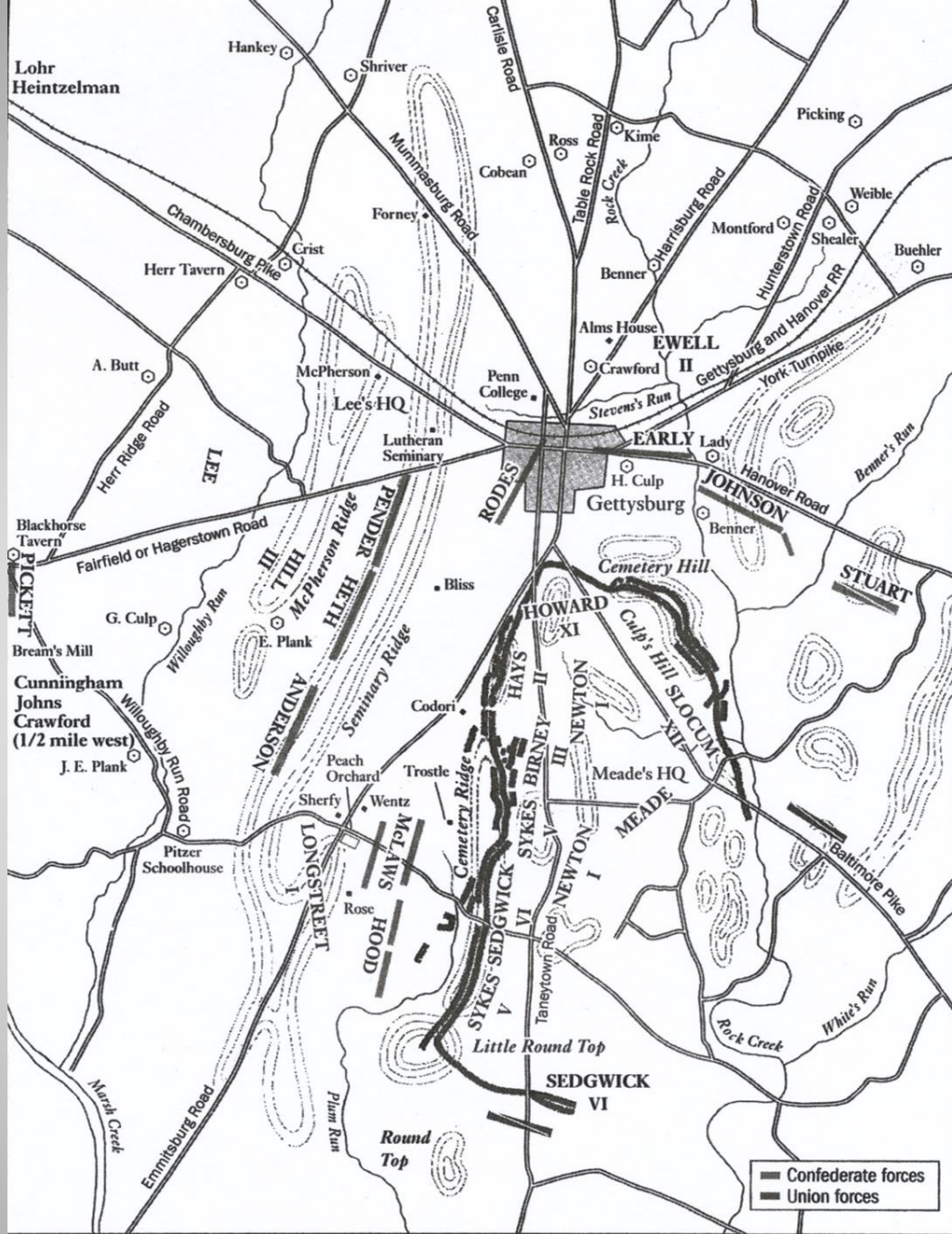


Legend

Confederate	Union
1st Positions	1st Positions
2nd Positions	2nd Positions
3rd Positions	3rd Positions
Woodline	
19th-Century Structures	
19th-Century Roads	
19th-Century Roads no longer in existence	
19th-Century Fences	
Modern Roads	

Map prepared for the Civil War Preservation Trust by Steven Stanley

D. M. GREGG

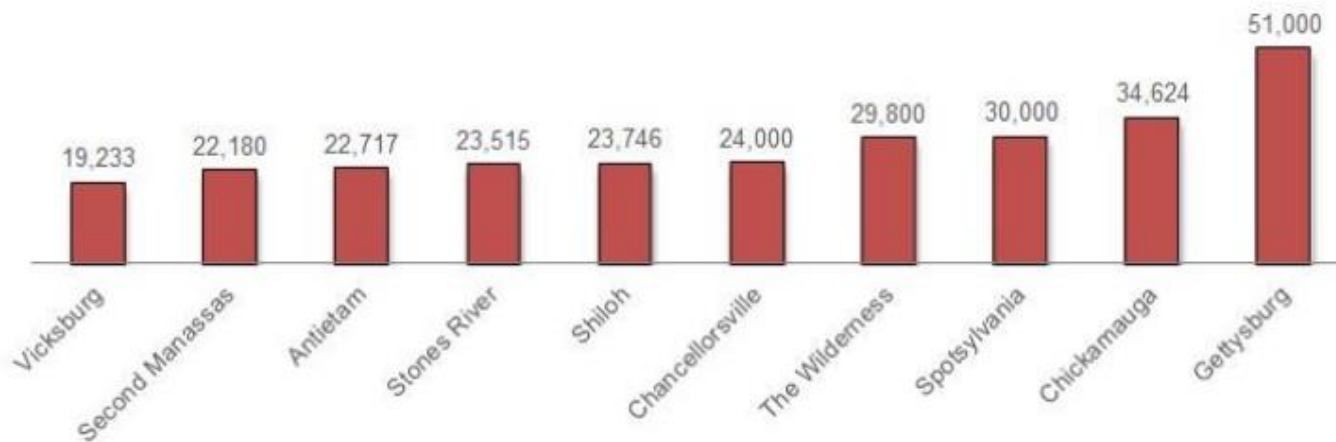


MAP 2.1 3 July 1863, 6:00 P.M.

The positions of Lee's and Meade's armies at the end of the fighting at Gettysburg.



Civil War Battle Casualties



More American soldiers became casualties at the Battle of Gettysburg than in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 combined.

Units involved

 Army of the
Potomac^[2]

 Army of Northern
Virginia^[3]

Strength

104,256 ("present for
duty")^{[4][5]}

71,000–75,000
(estimated)^[6]

Casualties and losses

23,049 total
(3,155 killed;
14,529 wounded;
5,365 captured/missing)
^{[7][8]}

23,000–28,000
(estimated)^{[9][10]}



The first day's fighting (at McPherson's Ridge, Oak Hill, Oak Ridge, Seminary Ridge, Barlow's Knoll and in and around the town) involved some 50,000 soldiers of which **roughly 15,500** were killed, wounded, captured or missing.

Casualties on the second day numbered **some 20,000 killed**, captured, wounded, or missing; taken by itself, the second day of Gettysburg ranks as the 10th bloodiest battle of the entire war.

Third day: Pickett's charge: The Confederate casualty rate was over 50%. Pickett's division suffered **2,655 casualties** (498 killed, 643 wounded, 833 wounded and captured, and 681 captured, unwounded). Pettigrew's losses are estimated to be about 2,700 (470 killed, 1,893 wounded, 337 captured). Trimble's two brigades lost 885 (155 killed, 650 wounded, and 80 captured).

So Confederate losses in the charge were about 5, 240.

The Union lost **about 1,500 killed and wounded.**

Units involved	
 Army of the Potomac ^[2]	 Army of Northern Virginia ^[3]
Strength	
104,256 ("present for duty") ^{[4][5]}	71,000–75,000 (estimated) ^[6]
Casualties and losses	
23,049 total (3,155 killed; 14,529 wounded; 5,365 captured/missing) ^{[7][8]}	23,000–28,000 (estimated) ^{[9][10]}

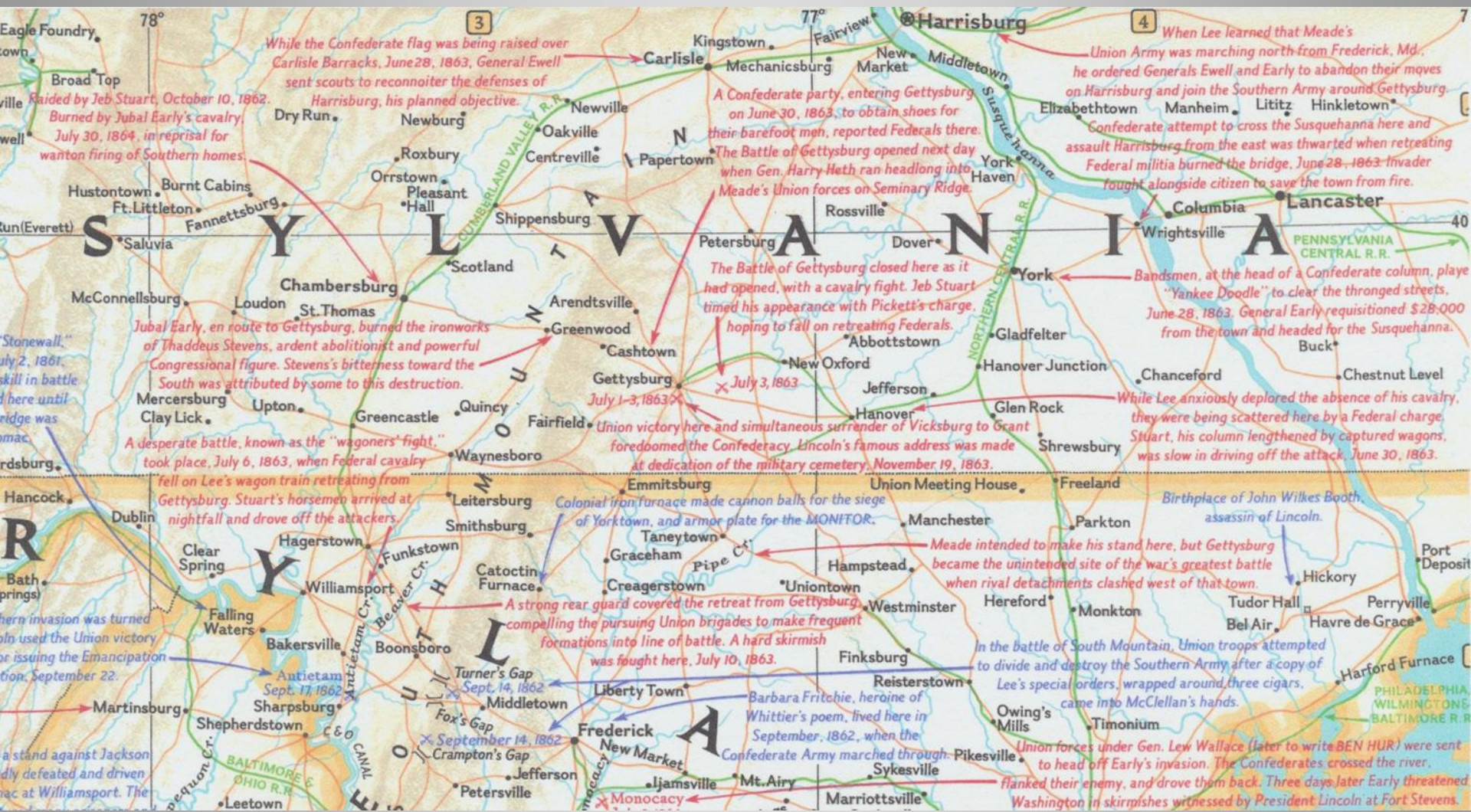
Union Corps	Casualties (k/w/m)
I Corps	6059 (666/3231/2162)
II Corps	4369 (797/3194/378)
III Corps	4211 (593/3029/589)
V Corps	2187 (365/1611/211)
VI Corps	242 (27/185/30)
XI Corps	3801 (369/1922/1510)
XII Corps	1082 (204/812/66)
Cavalry Corps	852 (91/354/407)
Artillery Reserve	242 (43/187/12)

Confederate Corps	Casualties (k/w/m)
First Corps	7665 (1617/4205/1843)
Second Corps	6686 (1301/3629/1756)
Third Corps	8495 (1724/4683/2088)
Cavalry Corps	380 (66/174/140)









While the Confederate flag was being raised over Carlisle Barracks, June 28, 1863, General Ewell sent scouts to reconnoiter the defenses of Harrisburg, his planned objective.

When Lee learned that Meade's Union Army was marching north from Frederick, Md., he ordered Generals Ewell and Early to abandon their moves on Harrisburg and join the Southern Army around Gettysburg. Confederate attempt to cross the Susquehanna here and assault Harrisburg from the east was thwarted when retreating Federal militia burned the bridge, June 28, 1863. Invader fought alongside citizen to save the town from fire.

A Confederate party, entering Gettysburg on June 30, 1863, to obtain shoes for their barefoot men, reported Federals there. The Battle of Gettysburg opened next day when Gen. Harry Heth ran headlong into Meade's Union forces on Seminary Ridge.

The Battle of Gettysburg closed here as it had opened, with a cavalry fight. Jeb Stuart timed his appearance with Pickett's charge, hoping to fall on retreating Federals.

Bandmen, at the head of a Confederate column, played "Yankee Doodle" to clear the thronged streets, June 28, 1863. General Early requisitioned \$28,000 from the town and headed for the Susquehanna.

Jubal Early, en route to Gettysburg, burned the ironworks of Thaddeus Stevens, ardent abolitionist and powerful Congressional figure. Stevens's bitterness toward the South was attributed by some to this destruction.

While Lee anxiously deplored the absence of his cavalry, they were being scattered here by a Federal charge. Stuart, his column lengthened by captured wagons, was slow in driving off the attack, June 30, 1863.

A desperate battle, known as the "wagoners' fight," took place, July 6, 1863, when Federal cavalry fell on Lee's wagon train retreating from Gettysburg. Stuart's horsemen arrived at nightfall and drove off the attackers.

Colonial iron furnace made cannon balls for the siege of Yorktown, and armor plate for the MONITOR.

Birthplace of John Wilkes Booth, assassin of Lincoln.

Meade intended to make his stand here, but Gettysburg became the unintended site of the war's greatest battle when rival detachments clashed west of that town.

A strong rear guard covered the retreat from Gettysburg, compelling the pursuing Union brigades to make frequent formations into line of battle. A hard skirmish was fought here, July 10, 1863.

In the battle of South Mountain, Union troops attempted to divide and destroy the Southern Army after a copy of Lee's special orders, wrapped around three cigars, came into McClellan's hands.

Barbara Fritchie, heroine of Whittier's poem, lived here in September, 1862, when the Confederate Army marched through.

Union forces under Gen. Lew Wallace (later to write BEN HUR) were sent to head off Early's invasion. The Confederates crossed the river, flanked their enemy, and drove them back. Three days later Early threatened Washington in skirmishes witnessed by President Lincoln at Fort Stevens.

Raided by Jeb Stuart, October 10, 1862. Burned by Jubal Early's cavalry July 30, 1864, in reprisal for wanton firing of Southern homes.

"Stonewall," July 2, 1861. Skill in battle here until bridge was burned.

When invasion was turned, only used the Union victory for issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, September 22.

Stand against Jackson, who was defeated and driven back at Williamsport. The



An Alternate 9 11



Bring the Jubilee
wiki article



Delenda Est wiki
article



Delenda Est,
Hannibal
destroys Rome



Departures--
Muhammad
converts to
Christianity



German
Alternatives to
Bismarck's Reich
1871, by H. Sch...



Hitler's Impact
on History



If Booth Had
Missed Lincoln



If Grant Had
Been Drinking At
Appomattox



If Hitler Had Won
World War II



If Lincoln Had
Lived



If Napoleon Had
Escaped To
America



If the Emperor
Frederick Had
Not Had Cancer



If the South Had
Won the Civil
War



Lee at the Alamo
1861



Must and Shall, a
more vindictive
Reconstruction



Pius XII Protests
the Holocaust



Pontius Pilate
Spare Jesus



Teddy Roosevelt
Outlaws Football



The Chads Fall
Off In Florida



The Last Article,
Gandhi versus
the Nazis



The Lucky Strike,
no Hiroshima



The Man in the
High Castle book
and TV series
comparison



The Man in the
High Castle wiki
article



The Quest for a
Counterfactual
Jesus



The Road Not
Taken--37
examples from
MHQ



The
Undiscovered



The War That
Came Early wiki



The Years of Rice
and Salt wiki
article



Timeline-191
article



We Could Do
Worse,
McCarthyism
triumphs



What If 9 11
Never
Happened-- 16
Scenarios



What If 9 11
Never Happened



What If AI Gore
Had Won the
Election of 2000



What If Peter
Had Been Pope
During World
War II



What If Slavery in
America Never
Existed



Why the US
Never Fought the
Indians

Uchronia

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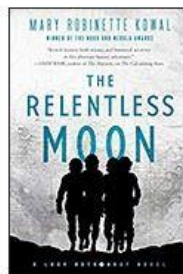
Uchronia

The Alternate History List



...there are no correct alternate histories; there are only plausible alternate histories.

— Will Shetterly



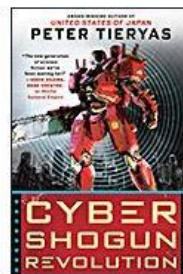
Kowal.
The Relentless Moon



Sittenfeld.
Rodham



Silver.
After Hastings



Tieryas.
Cyber Shogun Revolution

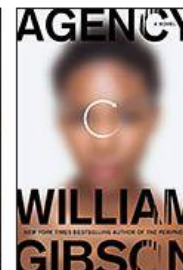
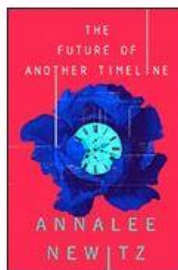
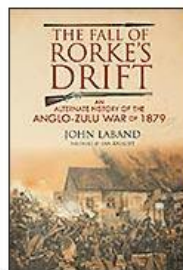


Stirling.
Shadows of Annihilation

Uchronia: The Alternate History List is a bibliography of more than 3400 novels, stories, essays, collections, and other printed material involving the "what ifs" of history. The genre has a variety of names, but it is best known as alternate history.

In an alternate history, one or more past events are changed and the subsequent effects on history somehow described. This description may comprise the entire plotline of a novel, or it may just provide a brief background to a short story. Perhaps the most common themes in alternate history are "What if the Nazis won World War II?" and "What if the Confederacy won the American Civil War?"

For more information about alternate history and this bibliography, please read the [extended introduction](#).



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1863 — Rusch, Kristine Kathryn. "Well-Chosen Words"

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