

Gettysburg

8

End of the Campaign



Museum of the Grand Prairie

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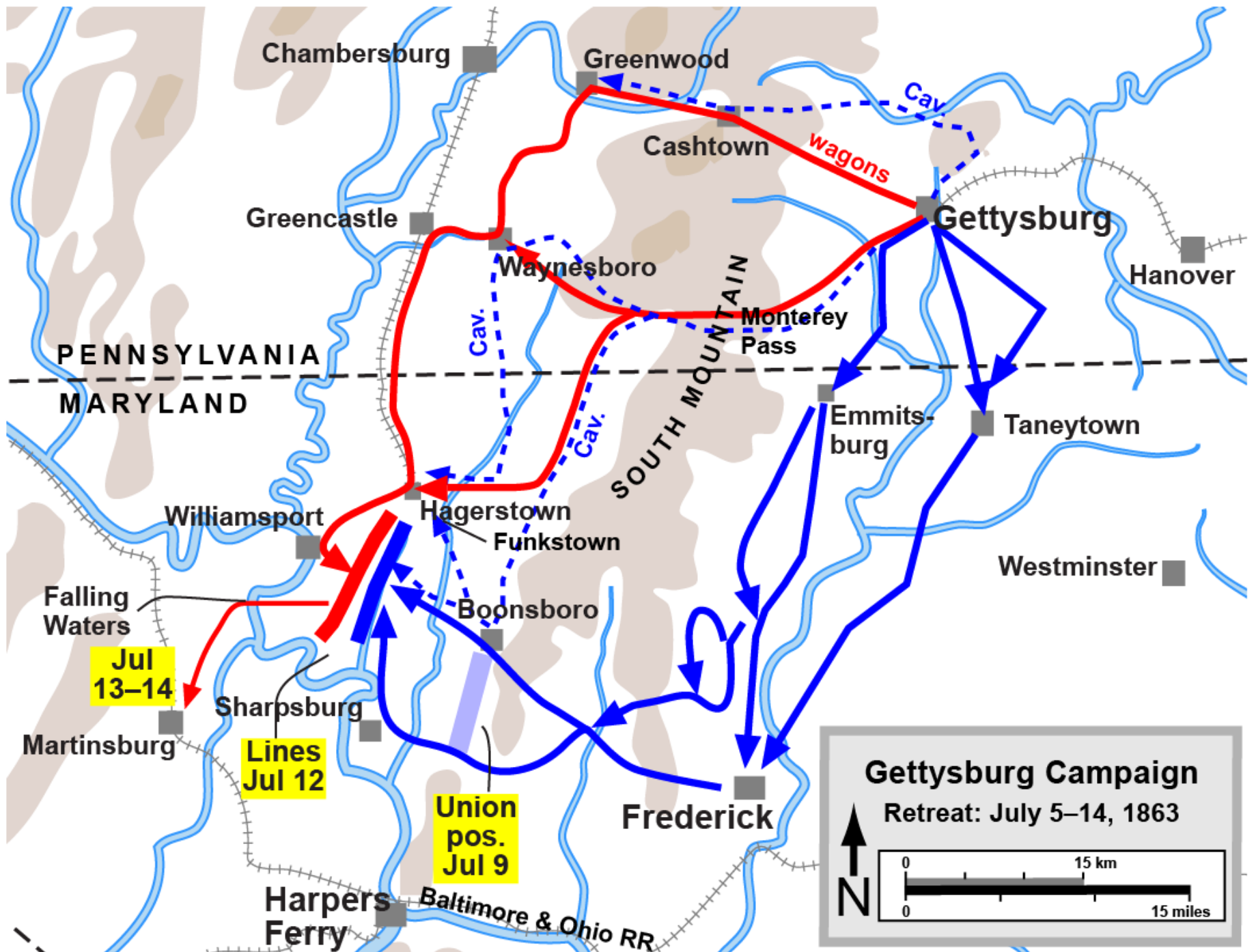
Explore Archaeology Open House

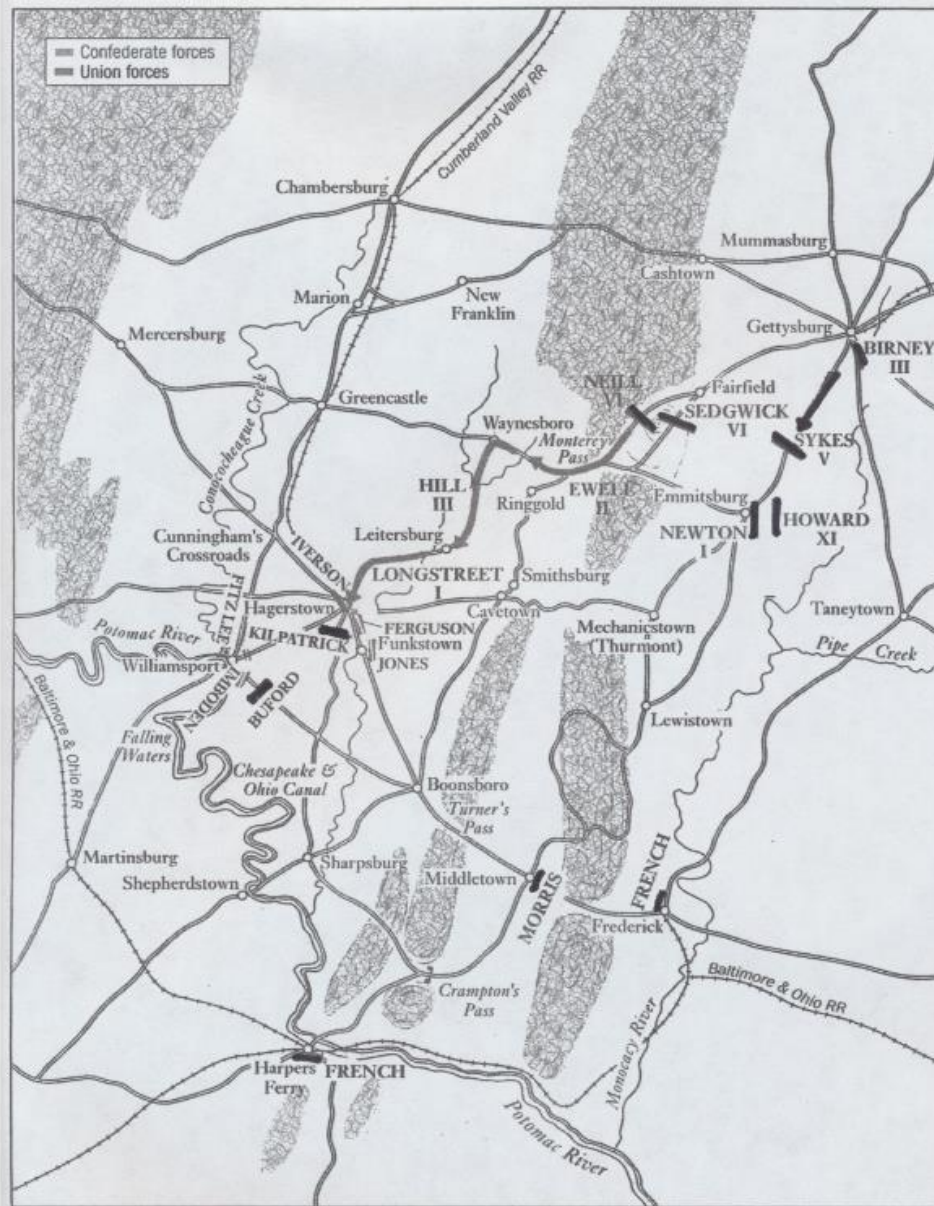
Saturday, November 6 - 1:00 - 4:00pm

Museum of the Grand Prairie

950 N Lombard St, Mahomet, IL 61853, USA

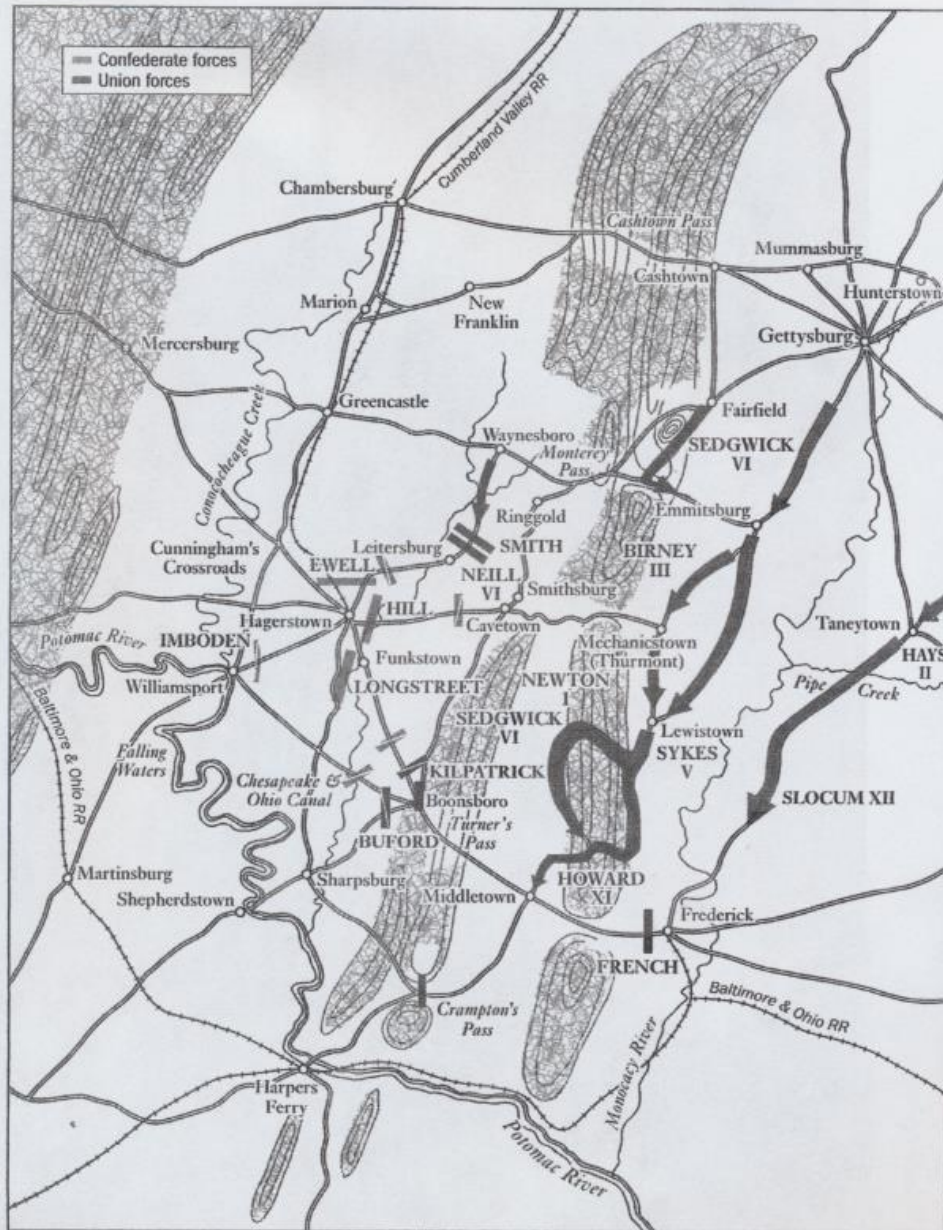
Join museum staff, members of the East Central Illinois Archaeological Society (ECIAS), and the Illinois State Archaeological Survey in exploring the wondrous field of archaeology. Enjoy special displays, dioramas, films, activities, and artifacts of interest to both adults and children. Both historical and prehistoric archaeology will be covered. Holly Labisky of ECIAS will also provide a brief presentation discussing local cemeteries and what can be learned from them. Join us to learn more about the archaeological discoveries and work taking place in Champaign County and across the state! FREE. All ages. Current public health guidelines will be followed; see [CCFPD's Covid Guidelines & Waiver for In-person Programs](#). Program may be altered or cancelled due to COVID-19 related concerns. For more info: (217) 586-2612 or pcain@ccfpd.org.





MAP 11.2 6 July 1863, evening.

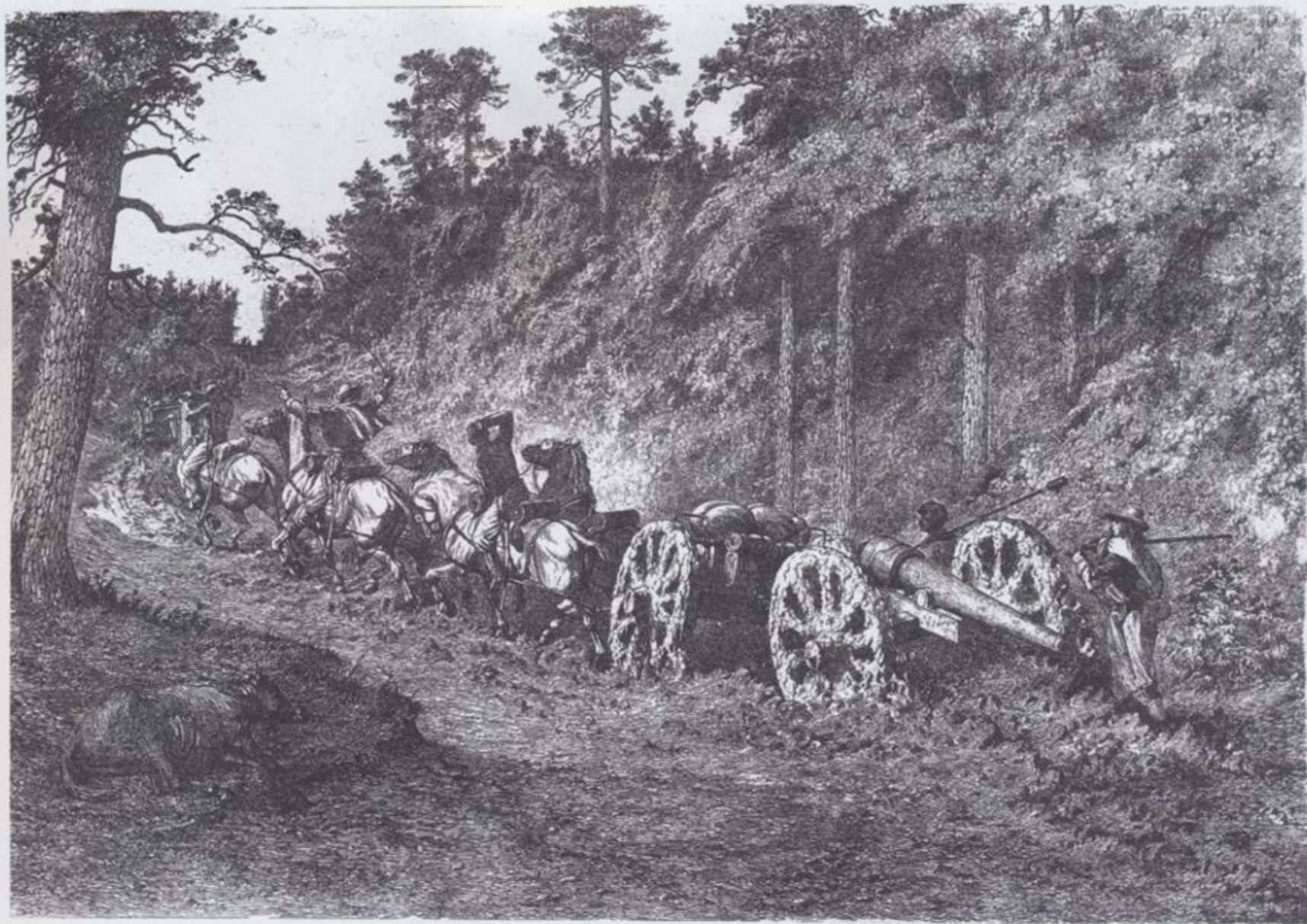
Longstreet's Corps leads Lee's army, followed by Hill's Corps. Ewell brings up the rear. Kilpatrick's Division strikes Lee's trains at Hagerstown, while Buford's Division attacks at Williamsport. Meade gets his army under way in the late afternoon.

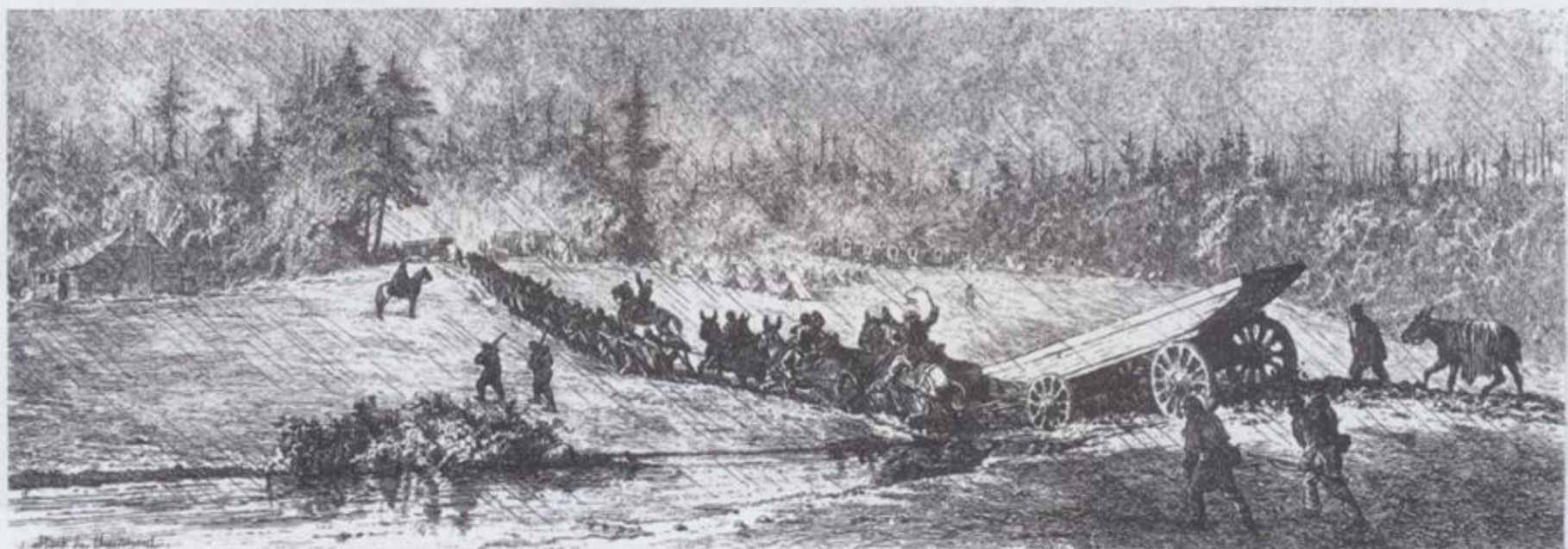


MAP 11.3 7 July 1863.

Lee rests in Hagerstown while Meade rapidly moves toward Middletown to be in position to push the Army of the Potomac through Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton's Passes.

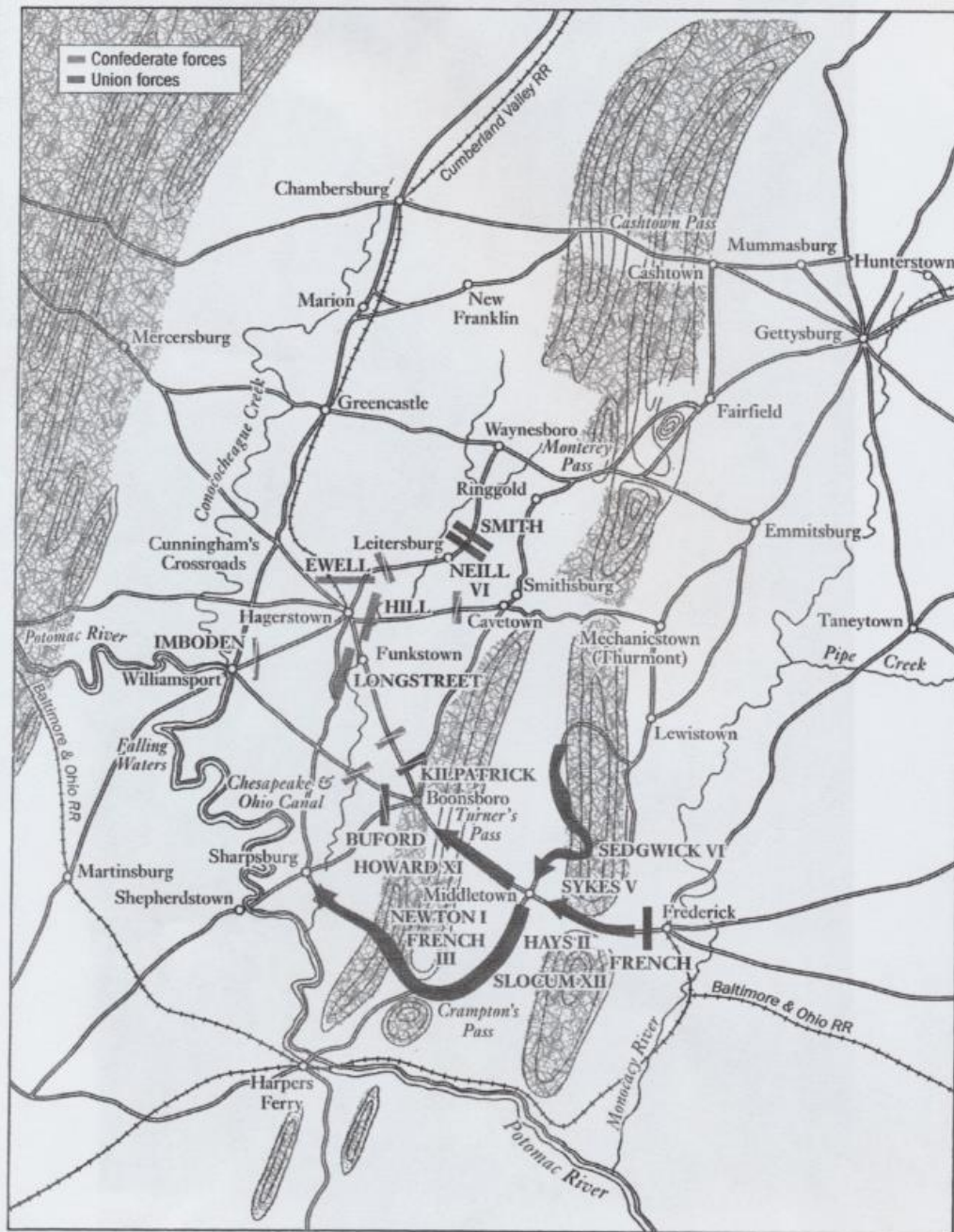






John A. Harwood





MAP 12.1 8 July 1863.

Meade approaches Lee through Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton's Passes.



Battle of Boonesboro, July 8, 1863



MYERSVILLE JUNIOR MD
FRCD01

3231

4179

4178

4277

4276

39

77°37'30"
774000m E

INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA - 1886
ZITZLESTOWN 1.5 MI. FREDERICK 14 MI.

Gettysburg Campaign The Battle of Boonsboro

Two U.S. Cavalry divisions repulsed five rebel cavalry brigades in a day-long fight north of Boonsboro on July 8, 1863. The South Mountain passes remained open to the Federal Army in pursuit of the Confederates retreating from Gettysburg via Hagerstown to Williamsport.

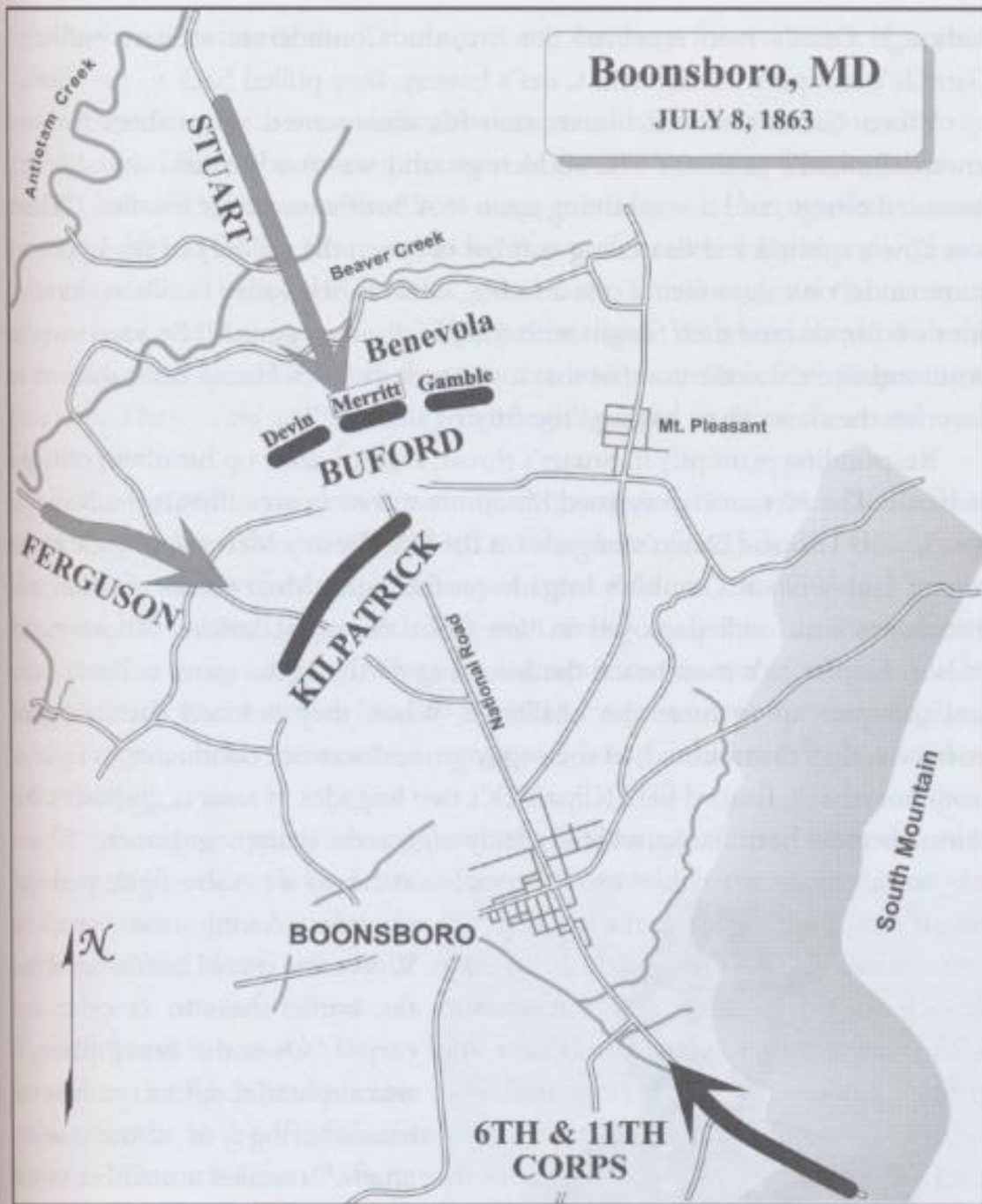


Village of Boonesboro - South Mountain in the distance where Boonside fight
M. R. Ward.

Battle of Boonesboro, July 8, 1863

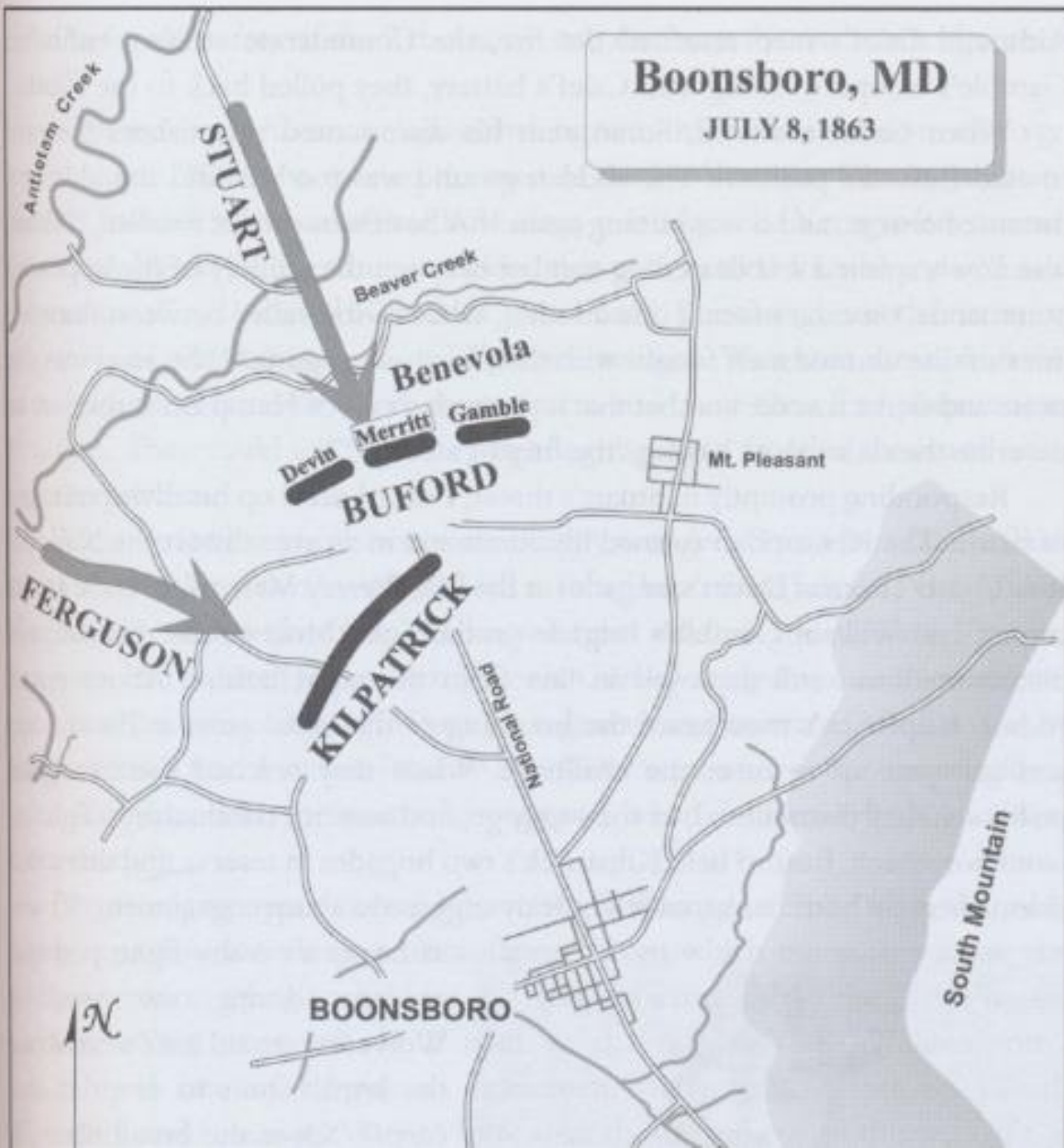
Boonsboro, MD

JULY 8, 1863

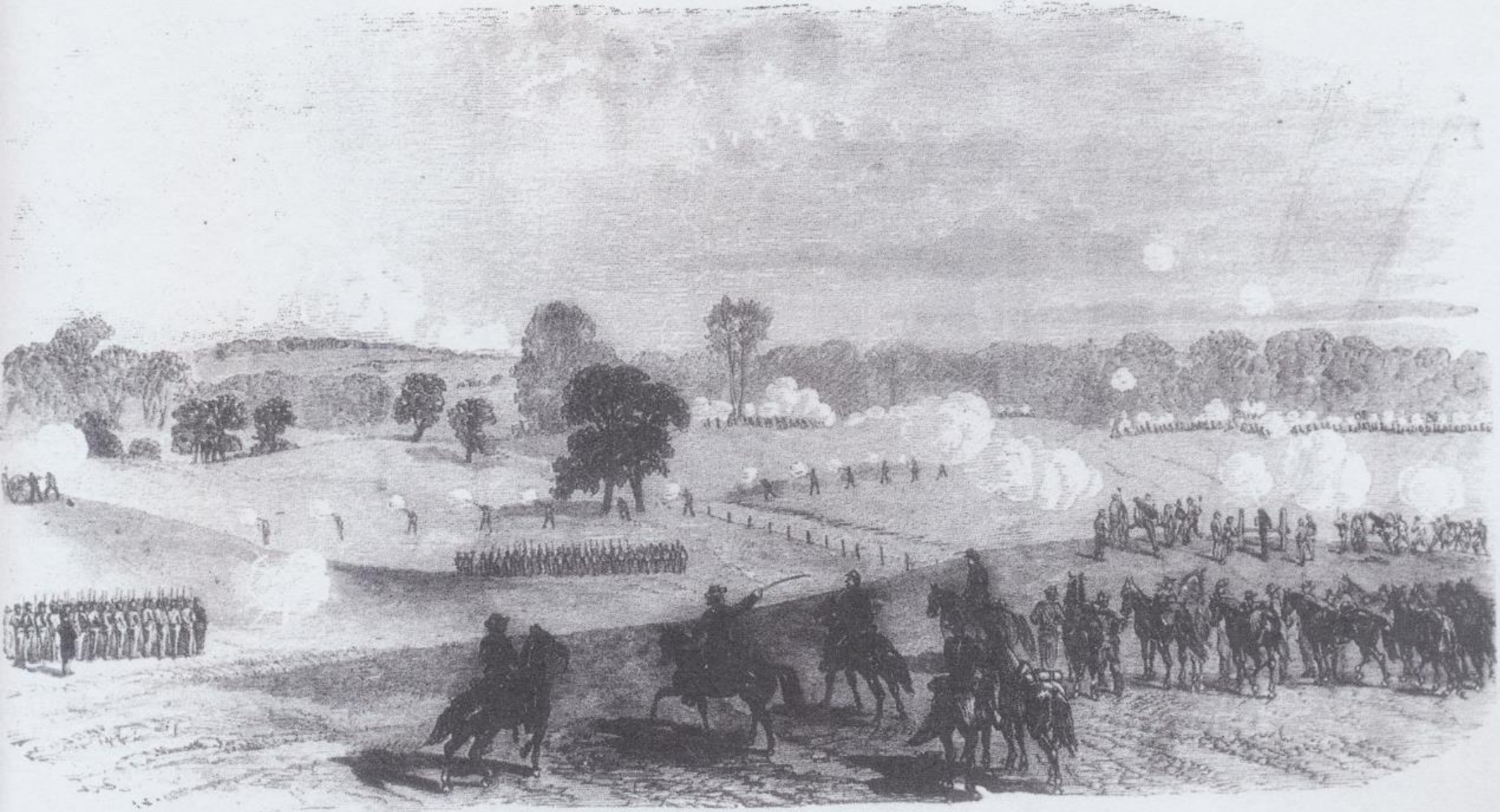


Boonsboro, MD

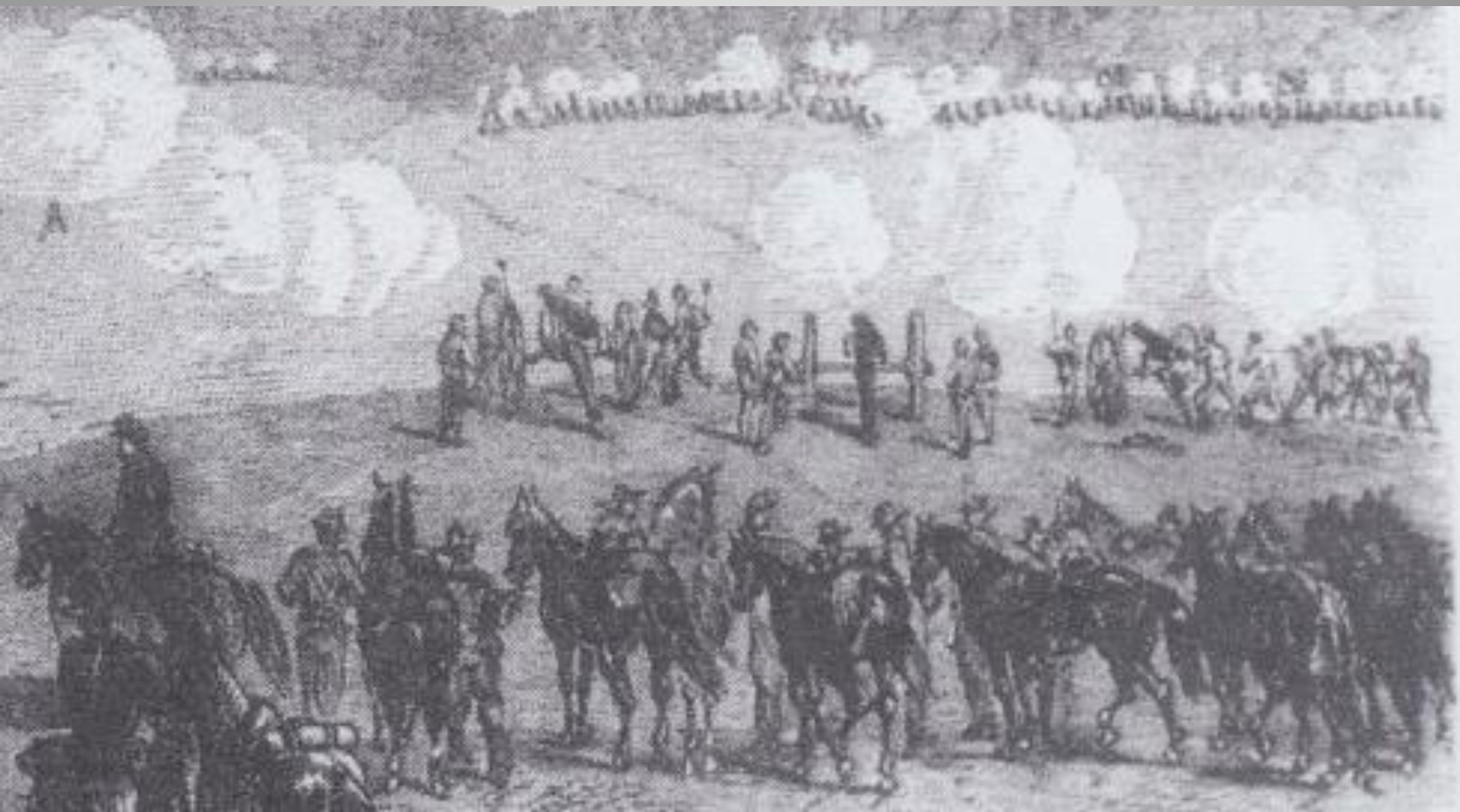
JULY 8, 1863



sketch of Kilpatrick repulsing Jeb Stuart at
Boonsboro. *Library of Congress*



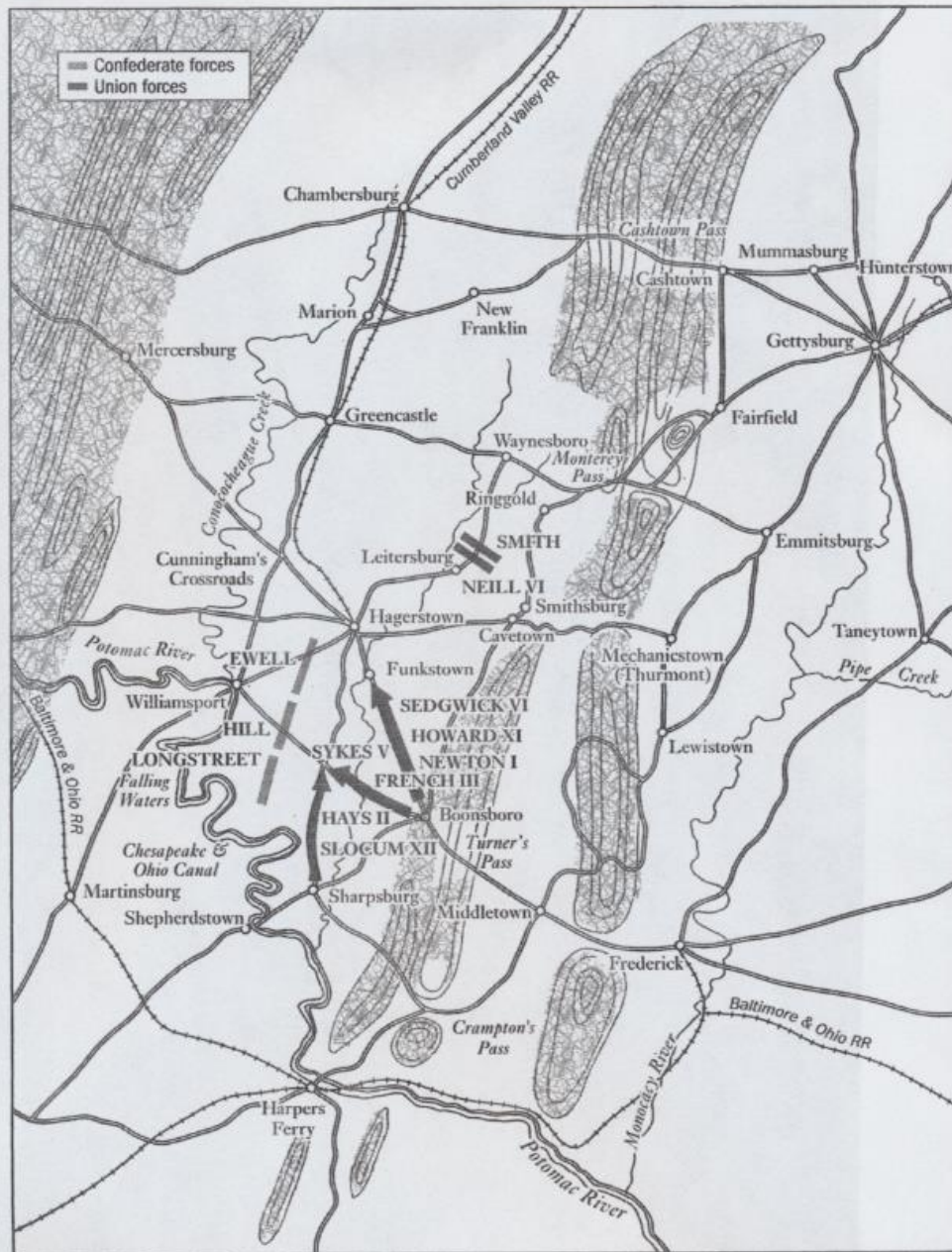
Battle of Boonesboro, July 8, 1863



Battle of Boonesboro, July 8, 1863

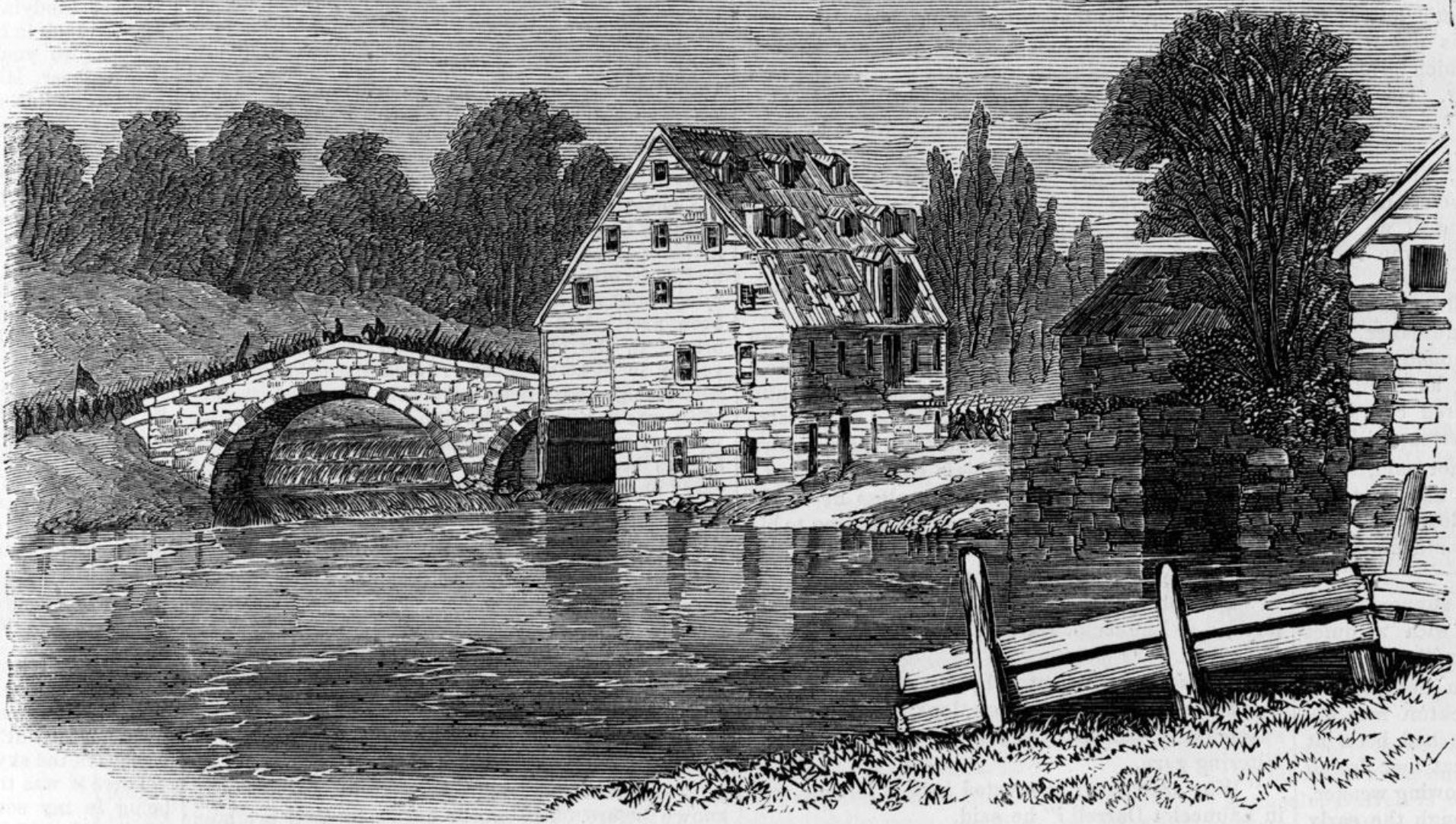


Battle of Boonesboro, July 8, 1863



MAP 12.3 10 July 1863.

Lee fills the defense line protecting Williamsport as Meade approaches up the National Road, the Williamsport-Boonsboro Road, and the Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Turnpike.

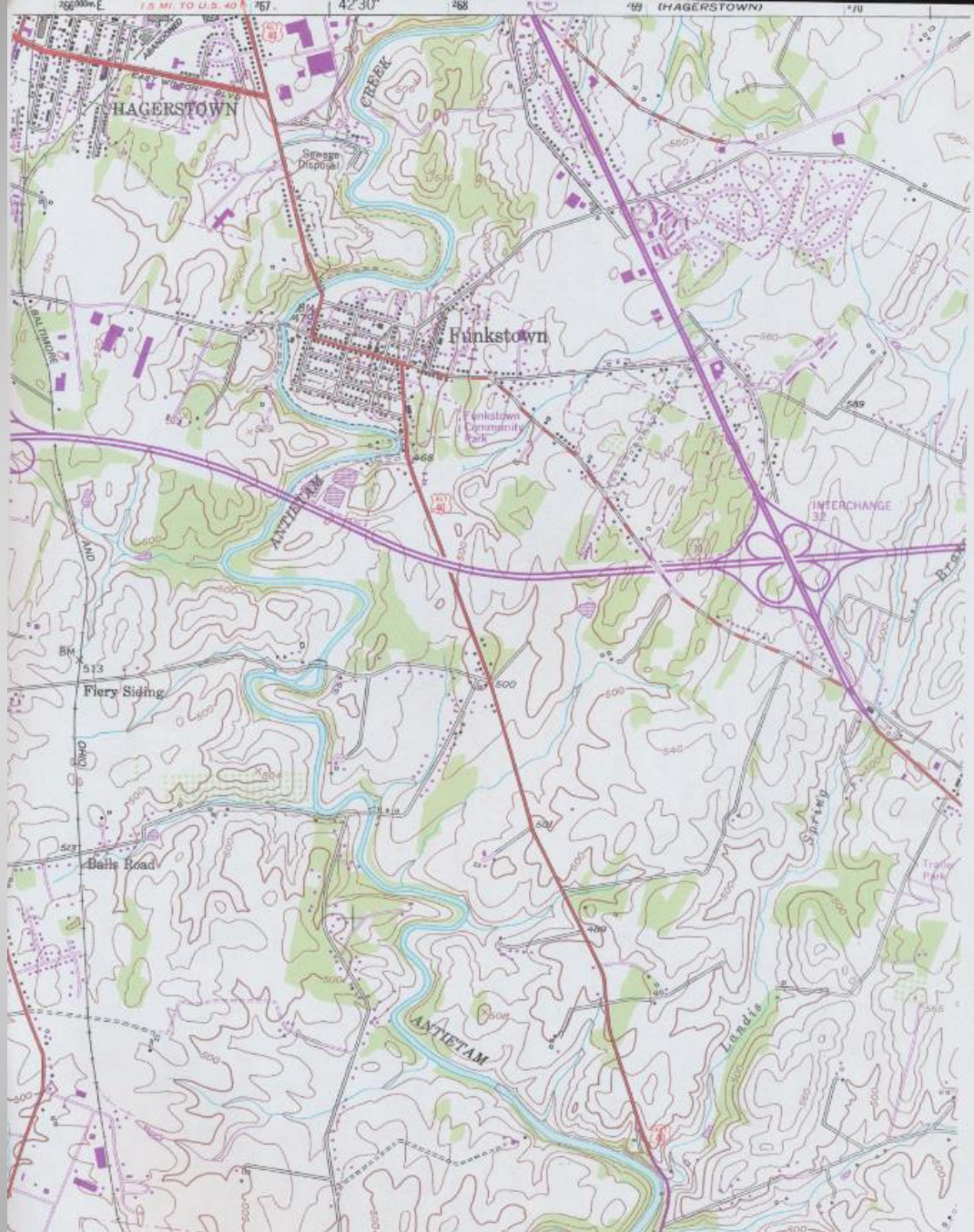


INVASION OF MARYLAND—GENERAL MEADE'S ARMY CROSSING THE ANTIETAM IN PURSUIT OF LEE, JULY 12.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, E. FORBES.



The first part of Gaidel's regiment, the heavy ones of the
going to the front during a rain storm, 1/2 of the whole army has the
at a place leaving the road to a little distance
at daylight in the morning

EP



Battle of Funkstown, July 10 1863

Battle of Funkstown, July 10 1863

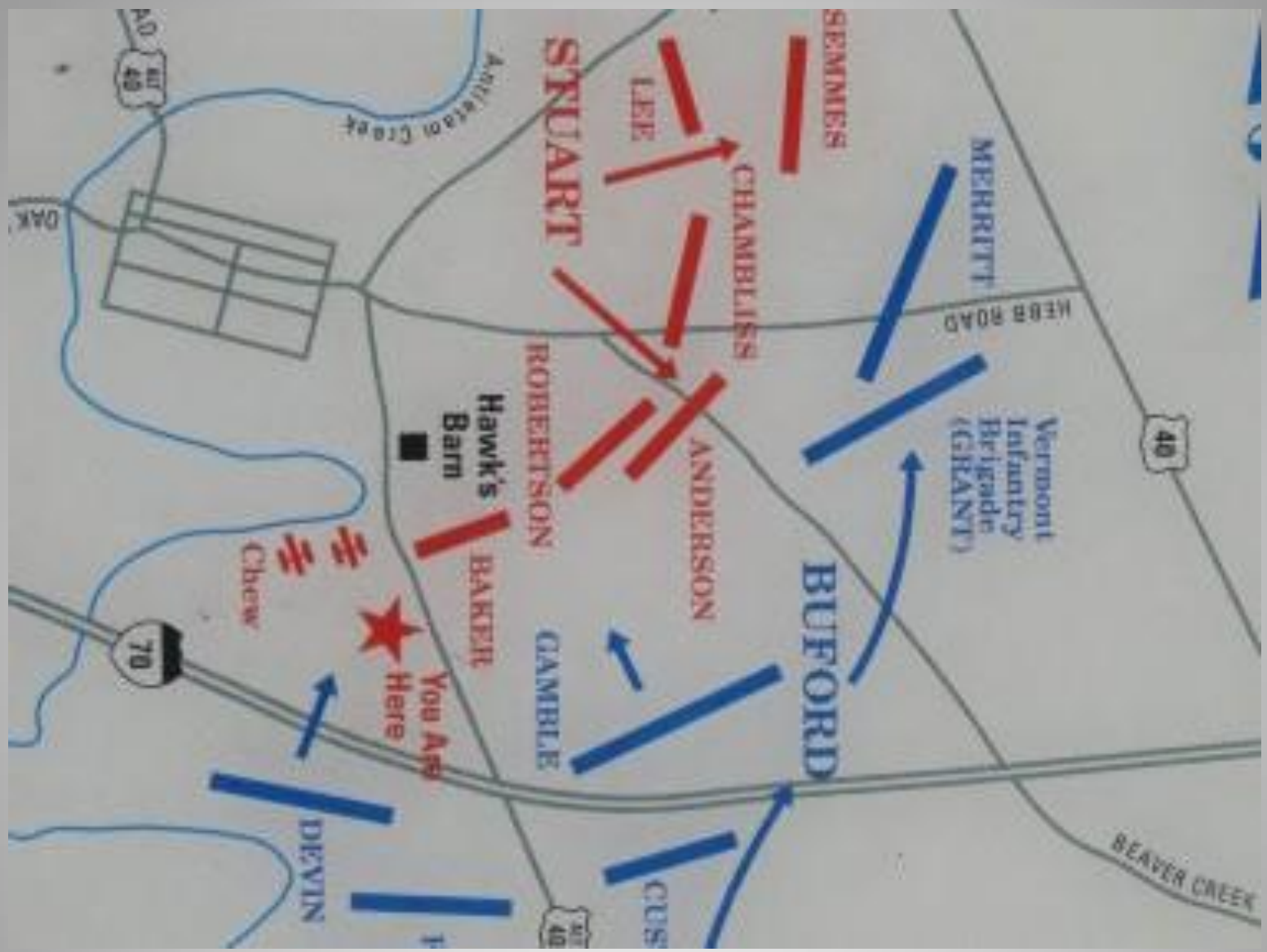


MAP 12.2 10 July 1863, dawn to noon.

East of Funkstown, Stuart, assisted by infantry brigades and artillery from Longstreet's Corps, holds back Buford's Union cavalry division and Grant's Brigade of Sedgwick's Sixth Corps.

Battle of Funkstown, July 10 1863





Battle of Funkstown, July 10 1863



BATTLE OF FUNKSTOWN

JULY 10, 1863

AFTER GETTYSBURG, IN ORDER TO MASK ENTRENCHING OPERATIONS ALONG THE POTOMAC RIVER BY GENERAL R. E. LEE, CONFEDERATE TROOPS LED BY GENERAL J. E. B. STUART, ENGAGED UNION FORCES UNDER GENERAL JOHN BUFORD. THE DAY-LONG BATTLE EAST OF THE ROAD RESULTED IN 479 CASUALTIES. THE CHANEY HOUSE SERVED AS A HOSPITAL AND AT THE KELLER HOME MAJOR H. D. MCDANIEL, LATER GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA, SURVIVED WOUNDS.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Williamsport Defenselines July 13th, 1863

MAP KEY

- Confederate positions
- Federal positions

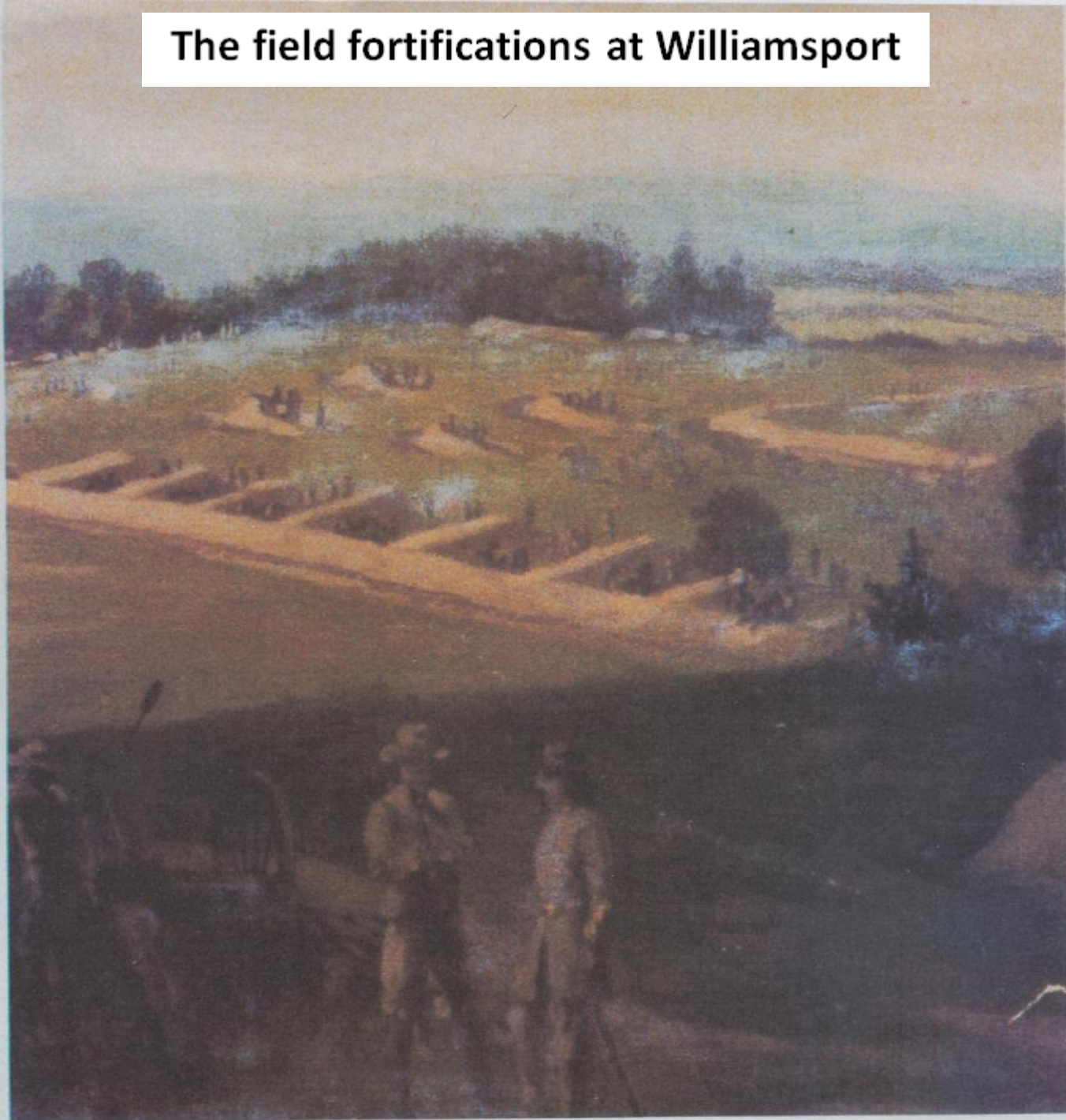


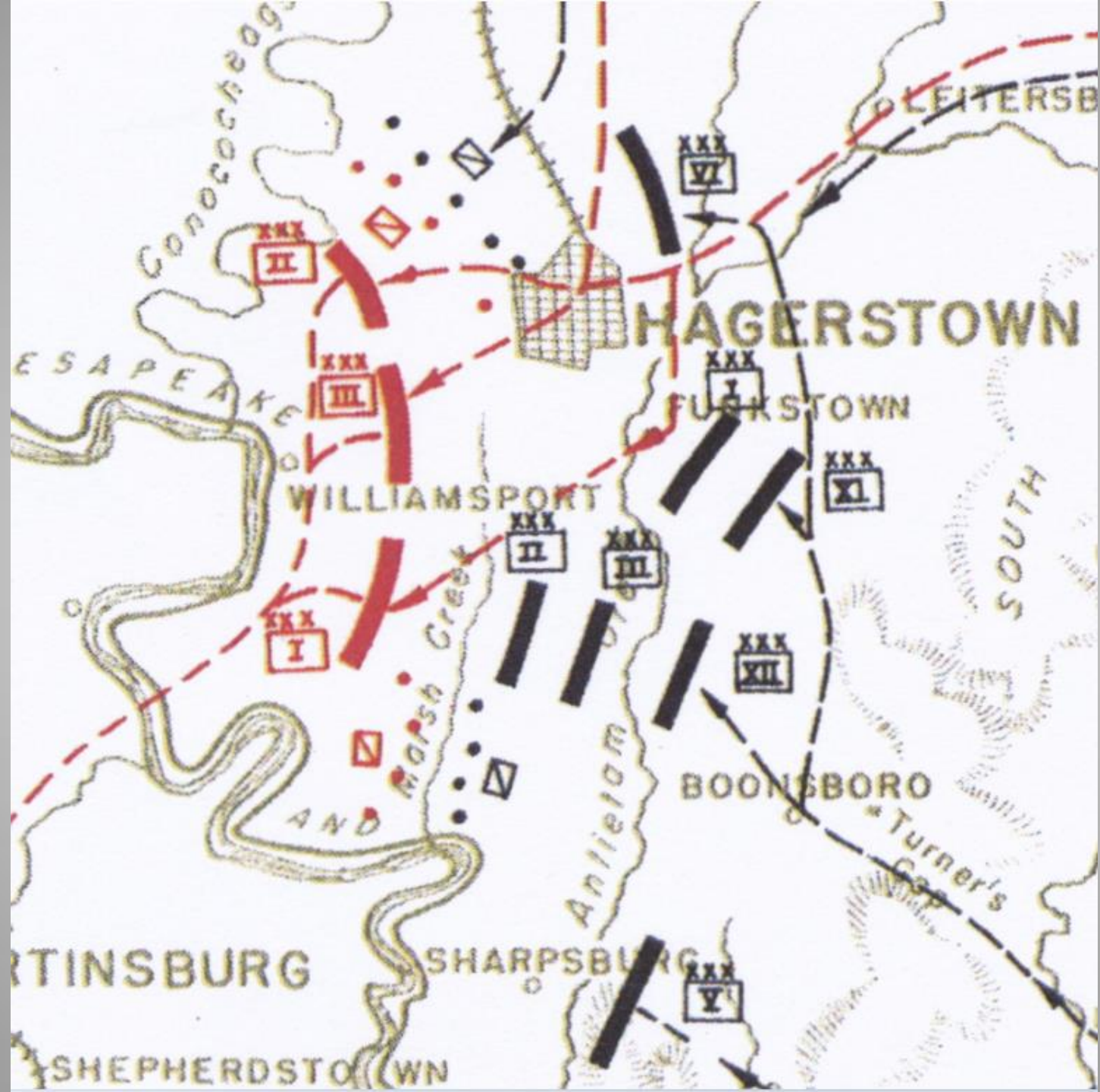
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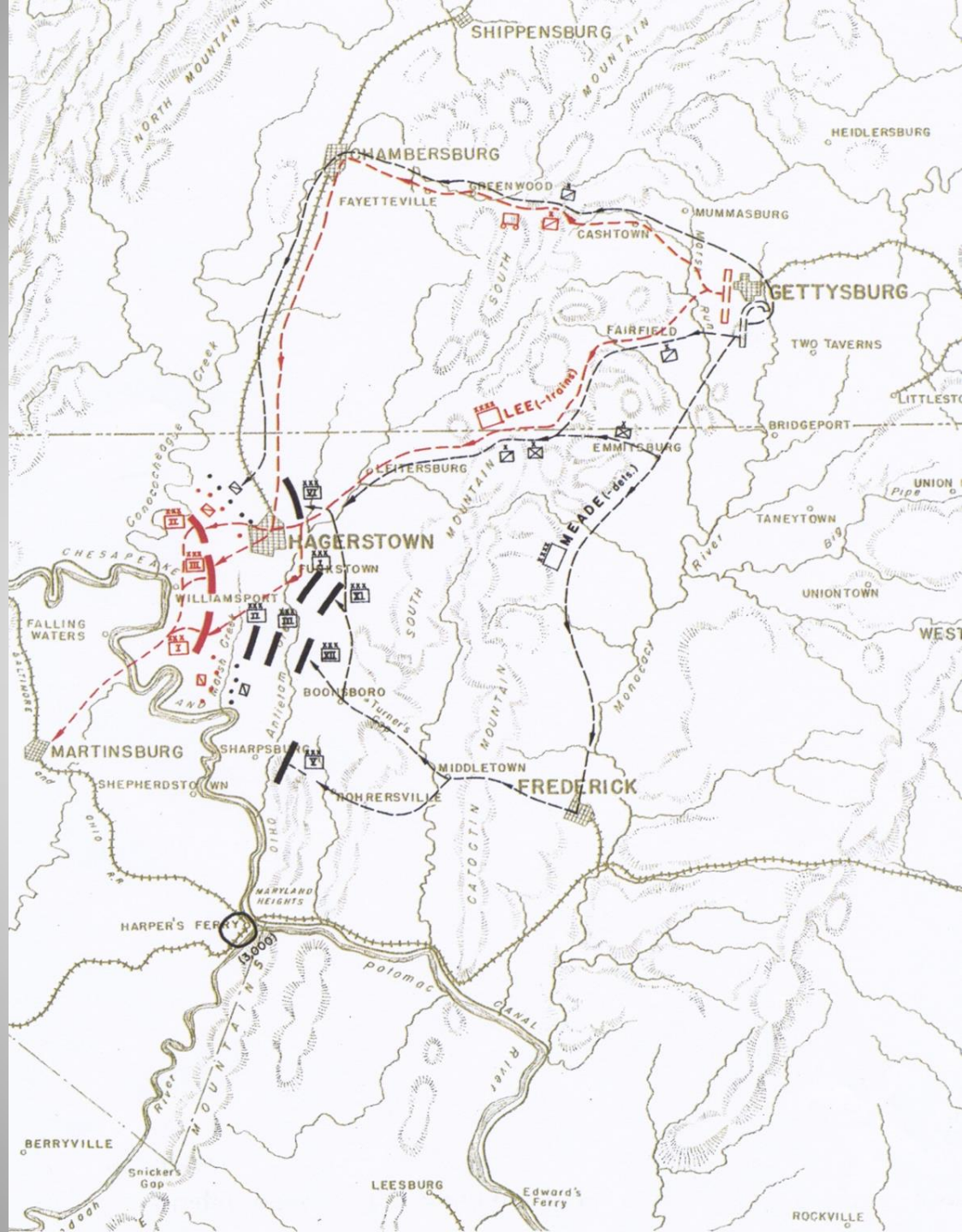


The field fortifications at Williamsport

The field fortifications at Williamsport










Major Harman builds a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters, using lumber from demolished Williamsport warehouses which had been hauled downstream.

A historical reenactment scene set outdoors. On the left, a white sign with a decorative top and a small circular emblem at the top center stands on a metal post. The sign's text describes the Confederate Army's retreat after the Battle of Gettysburg. In the center, a man in a hat and vest stands in a wooden wagon, holding the reins of two brown horses. A woman in a red dress and hat sits in the wagon. The horses are harnessed and pulling the wagon. To the right, a stone wall is partially visible, and the background is filled with lush green trees.

FALLING WATERS

RETREATING AFTER GETTYSBURG, THE CONFEDERATE ARMY WAS TRAPPED FOR SEVEN DAYS BY THE SWOLLEN POTOMAC RIVER. JULY 13TH - 14TH GEN. LEE WITH LONGSTREET'S AND HILL'S CORPS CROSSED HERE ON A PONTOON BRIDGE. EWELL'S CORPS FORDED THE POTOMAC ABOVE WILLIAMSPORT.

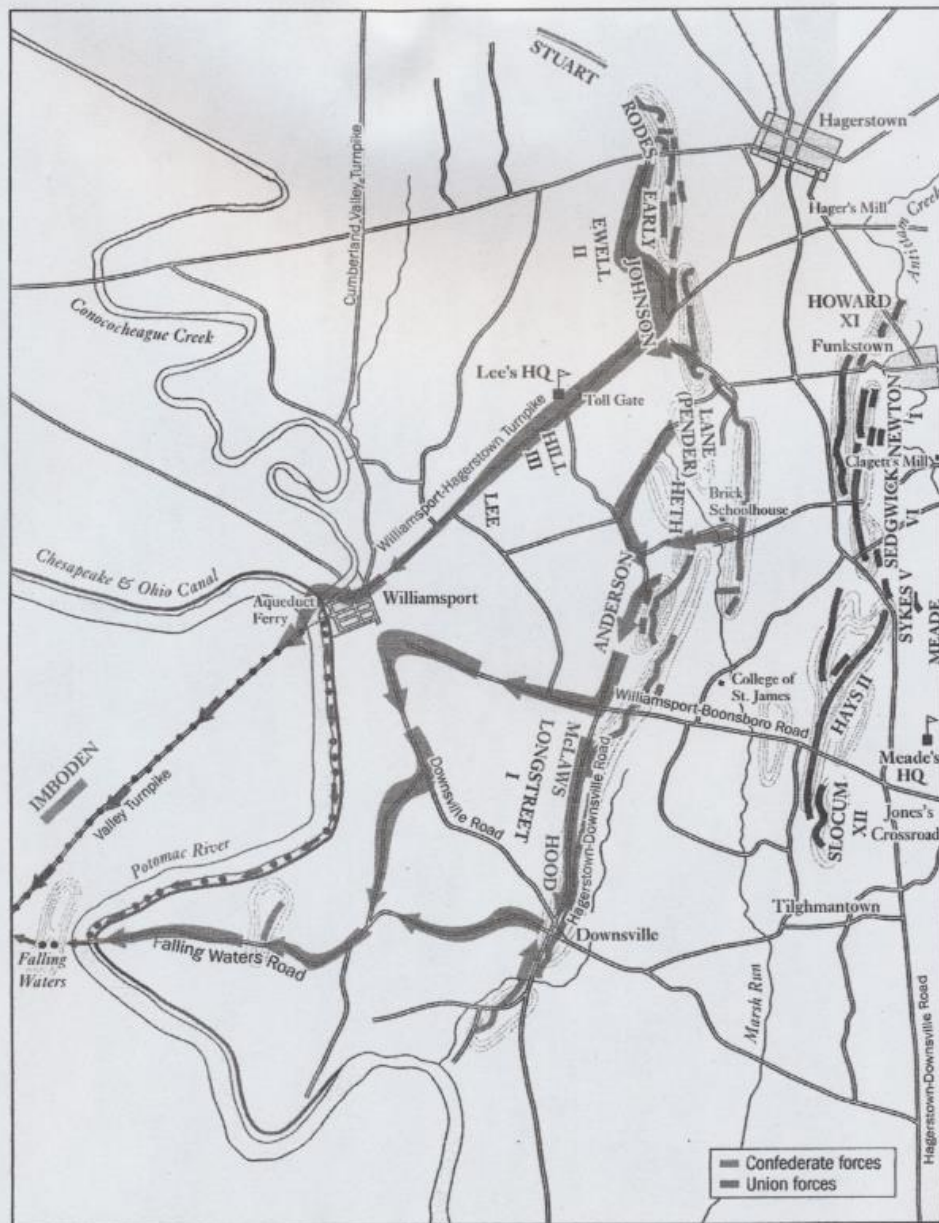
MARYLAND CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION



FALLING WATERS

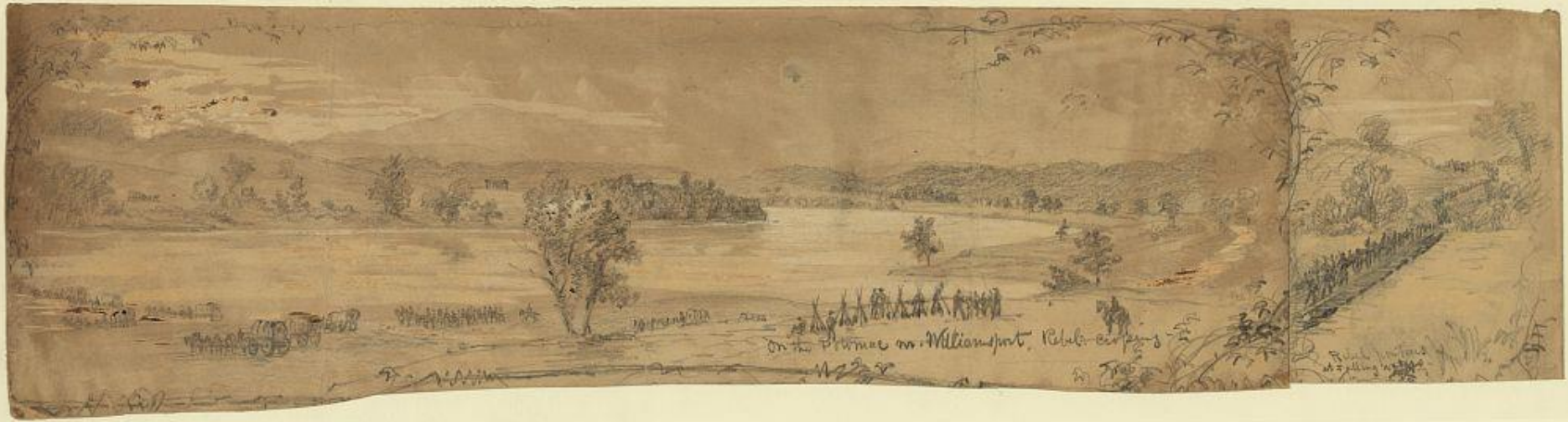
RETREATING AFTER GETTYSBURG, THE CONFEDERATE ARMY WAS TRAPPED FOR SEVEN DAYS BY THE SWOLLEN POTOMAC RIVER. JULY 13TH-14TH GEN. LEE WITH LONGSTREET'S AND HILL'S CORPS CROSSED HERE ON A PONTOON BRIDGE. EWELL'S CORPS FORDED THE POTOMAC ABOVE WILLIAMSPORT.

MARYLAND CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

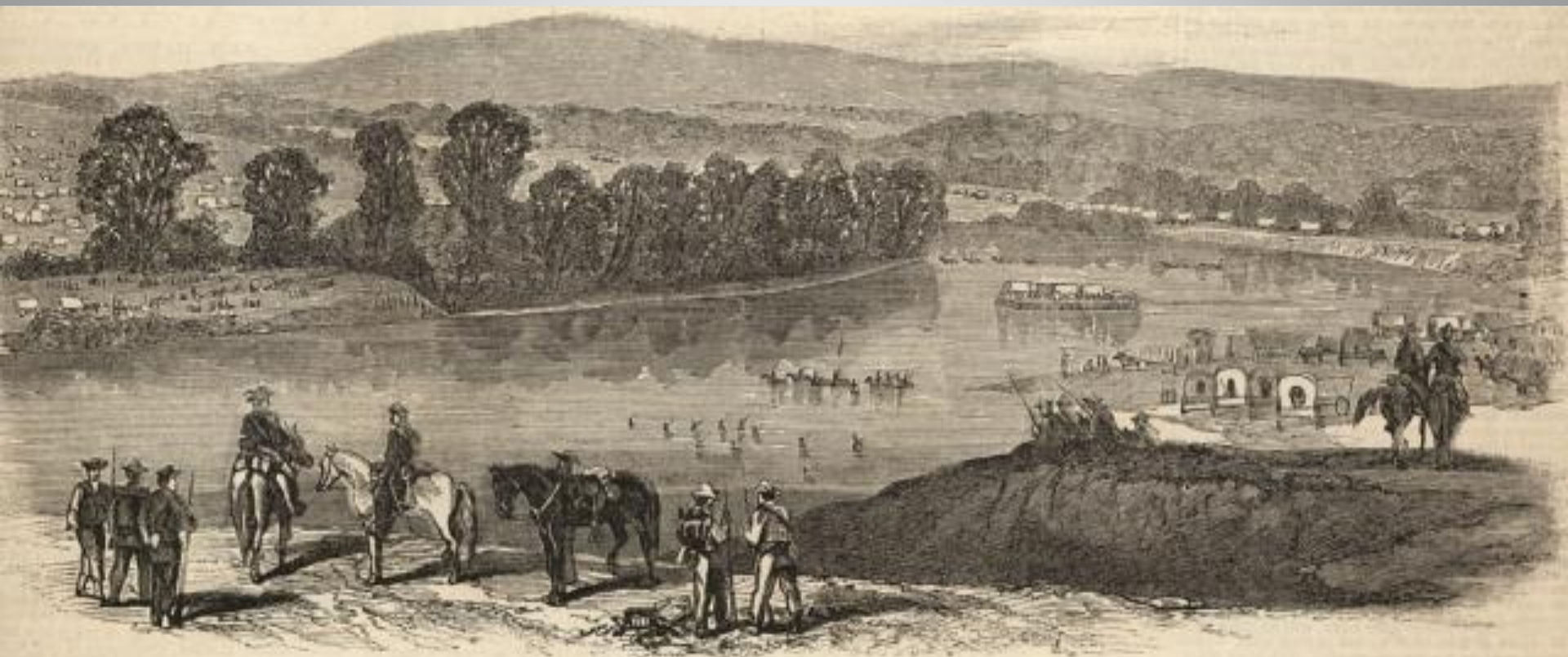


MAP 13.1 Darkness, 13 July 1863, to dawn, 14 July 1863.

Lee evacuates Williamsport. Ewell's Corps and Stuart's cavalry brigades cross the Potomac River at Williamsport Ford. Longstreet's and Hill's Corps follow the trains of the army and Ewell's artillery across the pontoon bridge at Falling Waters.

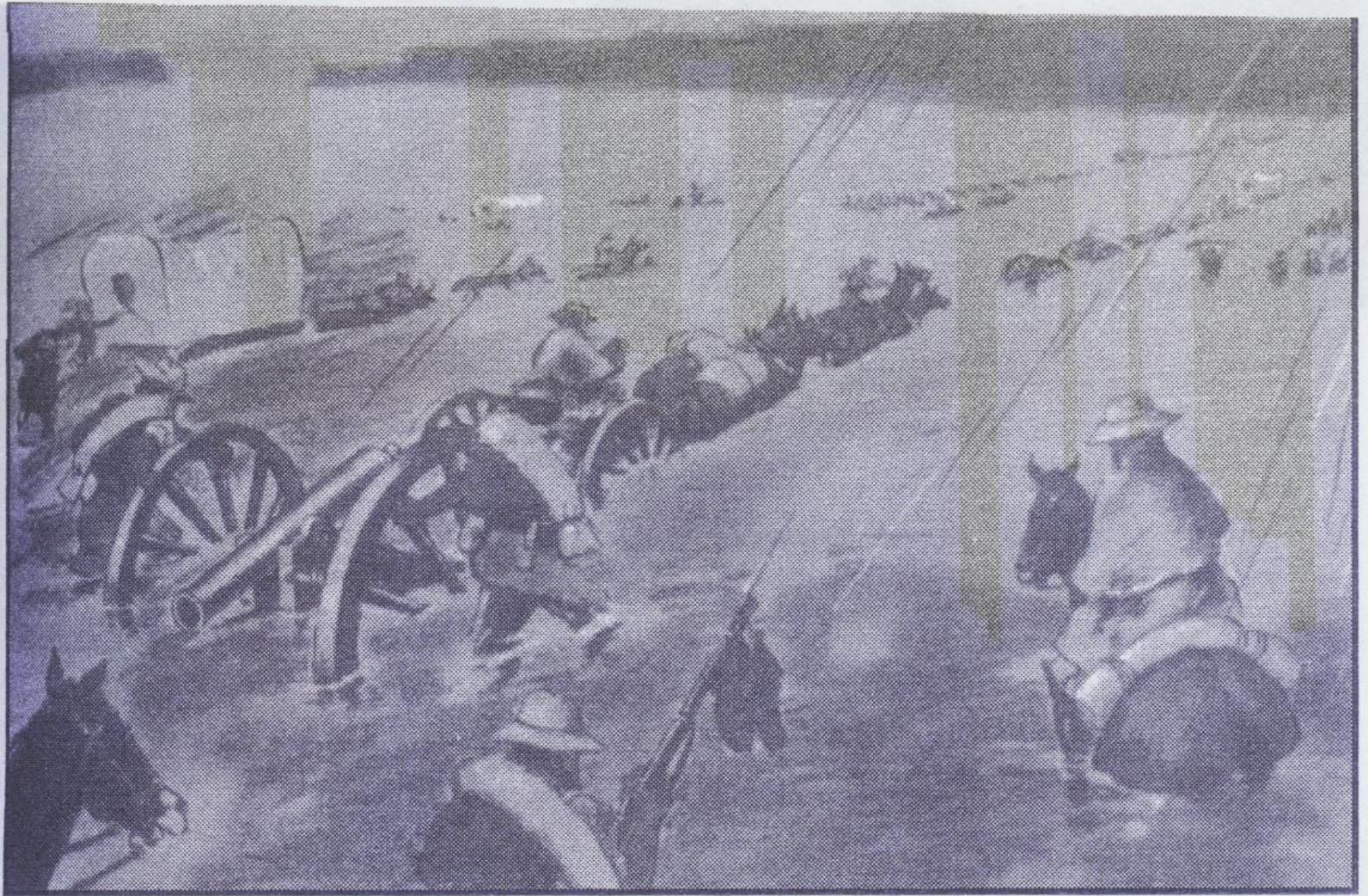


The Army of Northern Virginia crosses the Potomac

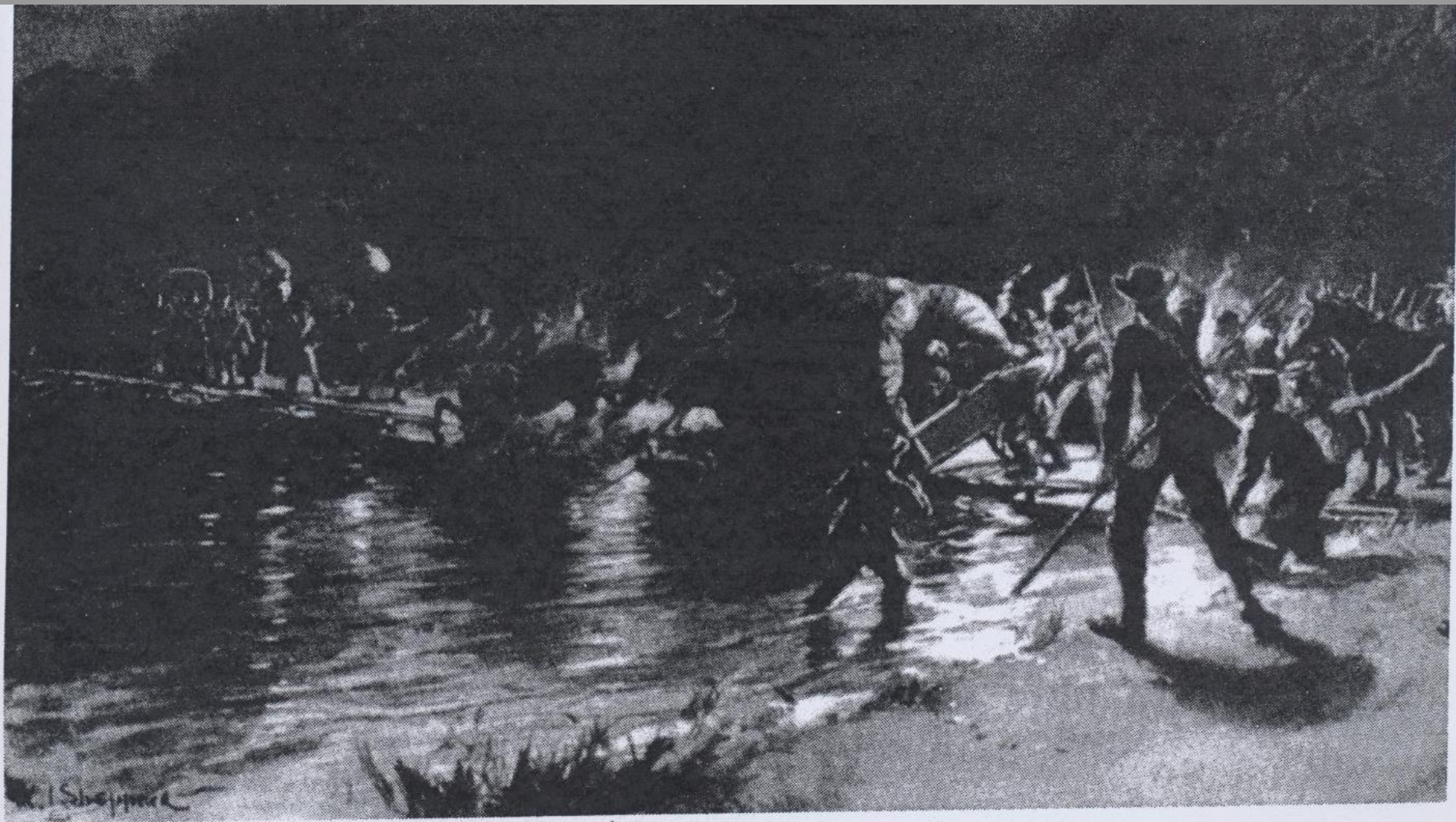


INVASION OF MARYLAND—LEE RETREATING ACROSS THE POTOMAC TO VIRGINIA, ABOVE WILLIAMSPORT, JULY 18.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. E. H. BONWILL.

The Army of Northern Virginia crosses the Potomac



Ewell's Second Corps crossing the swollen Potomac during the night of July 13–14, 1863. Fires on the banks of the river guided the men as they waded in water almost shoulder deep. This occurred at Williamsport.

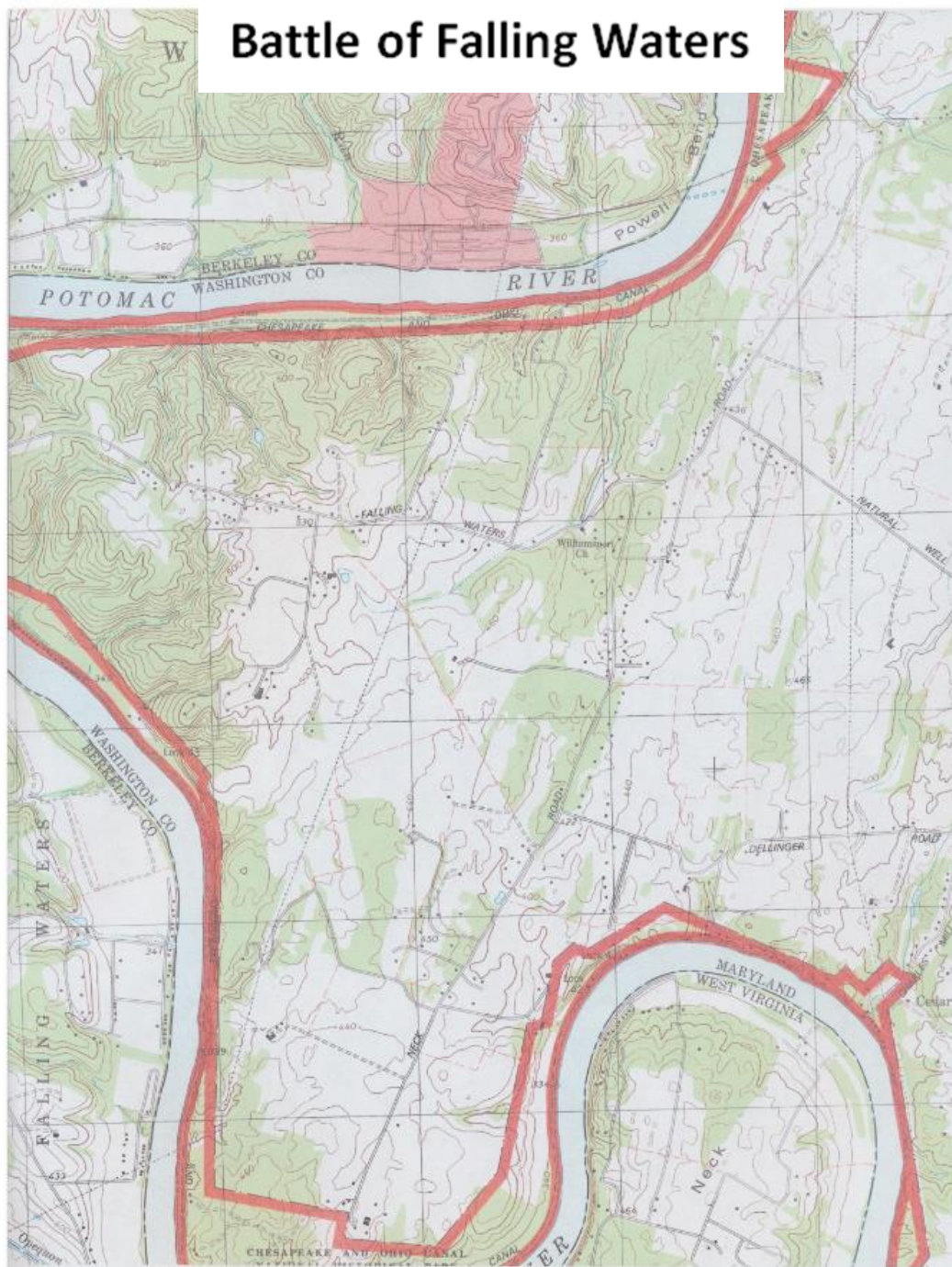


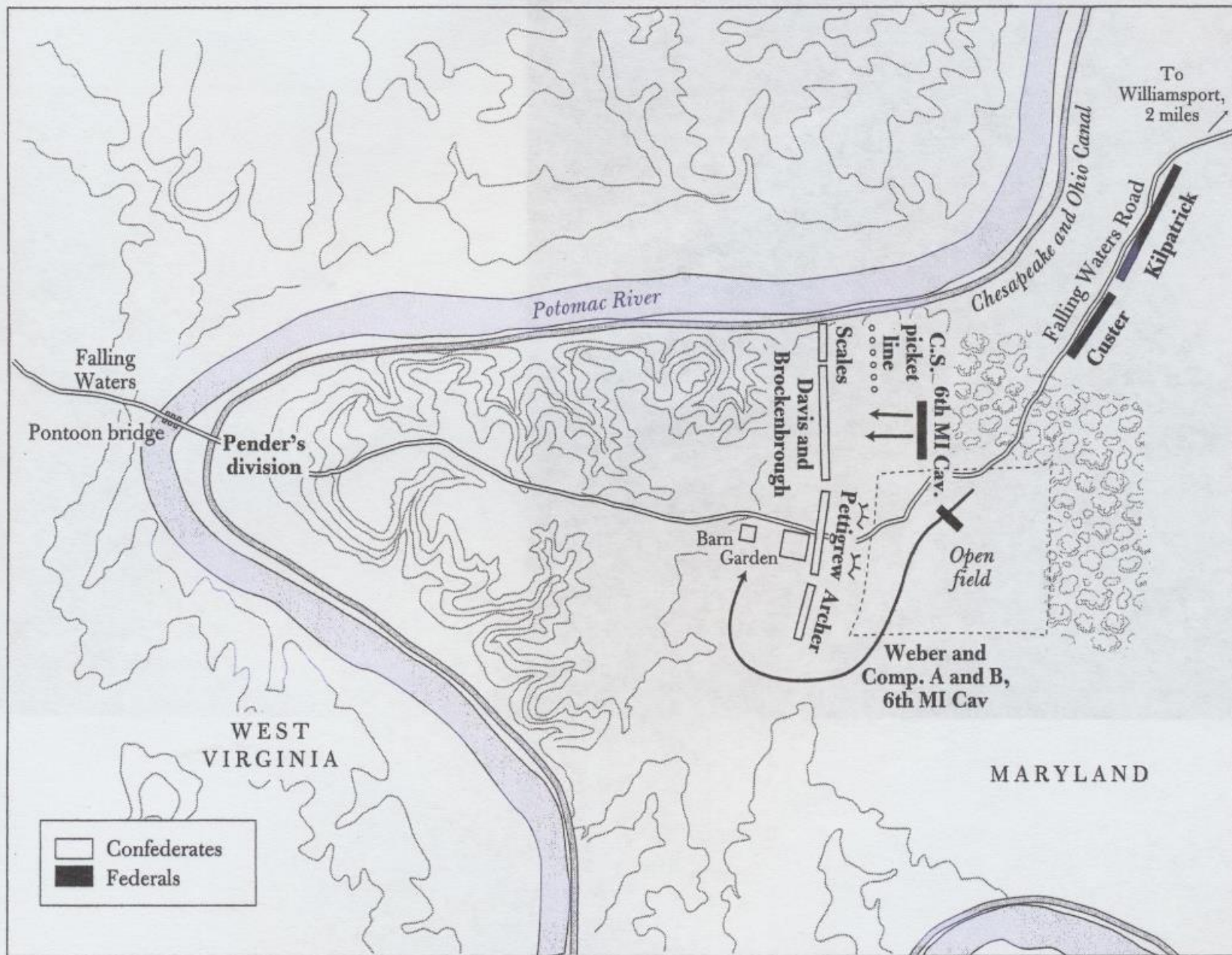
The crossing was not without mishaps. *Library of Congress*



Lee returns to Virginia

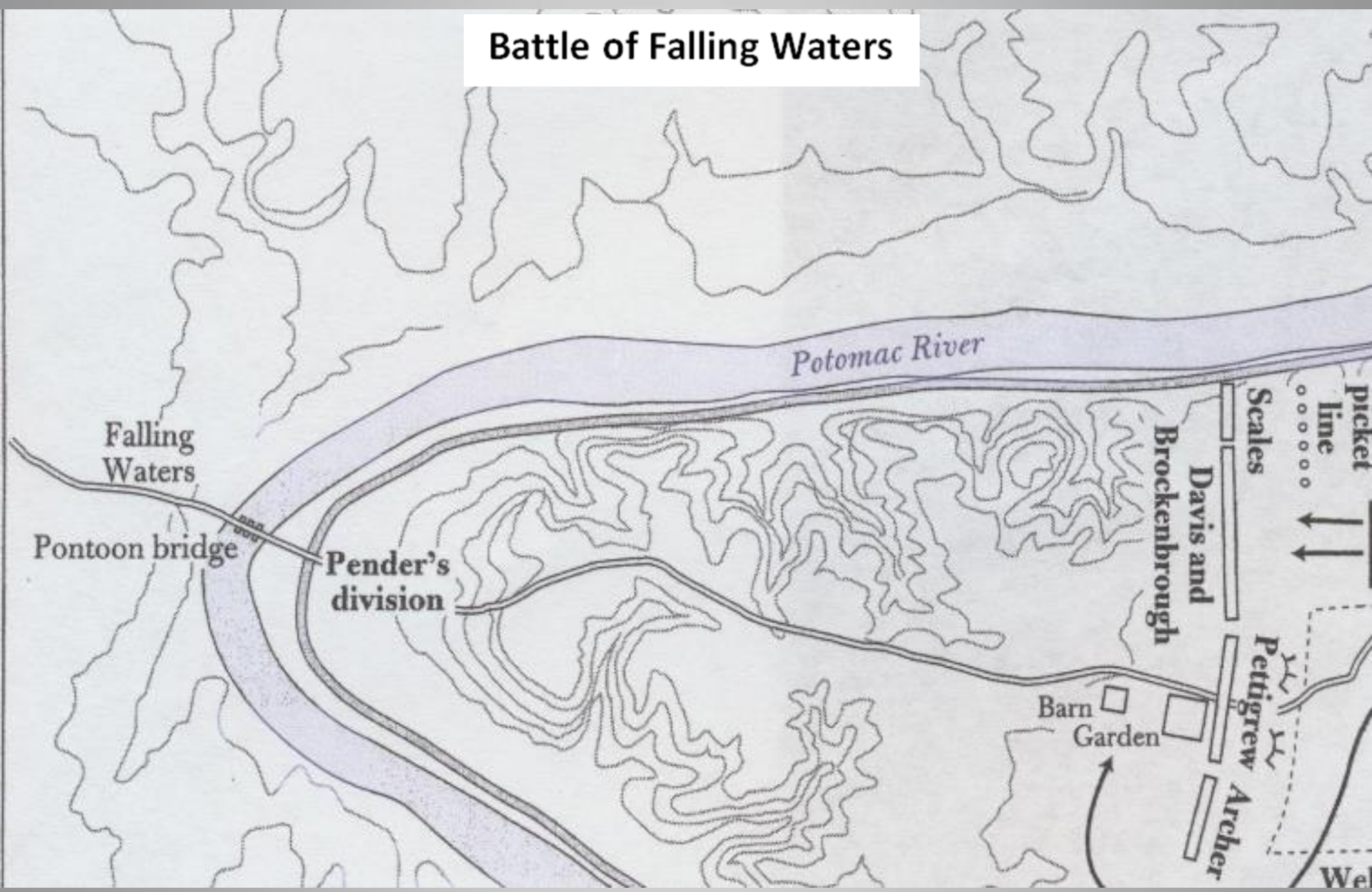
Battle of Falling Waters





MAP 8.1 The Battle of Falling Waters, July 14, 1863

Battle of Falling Waters





Battle of Falling Waters

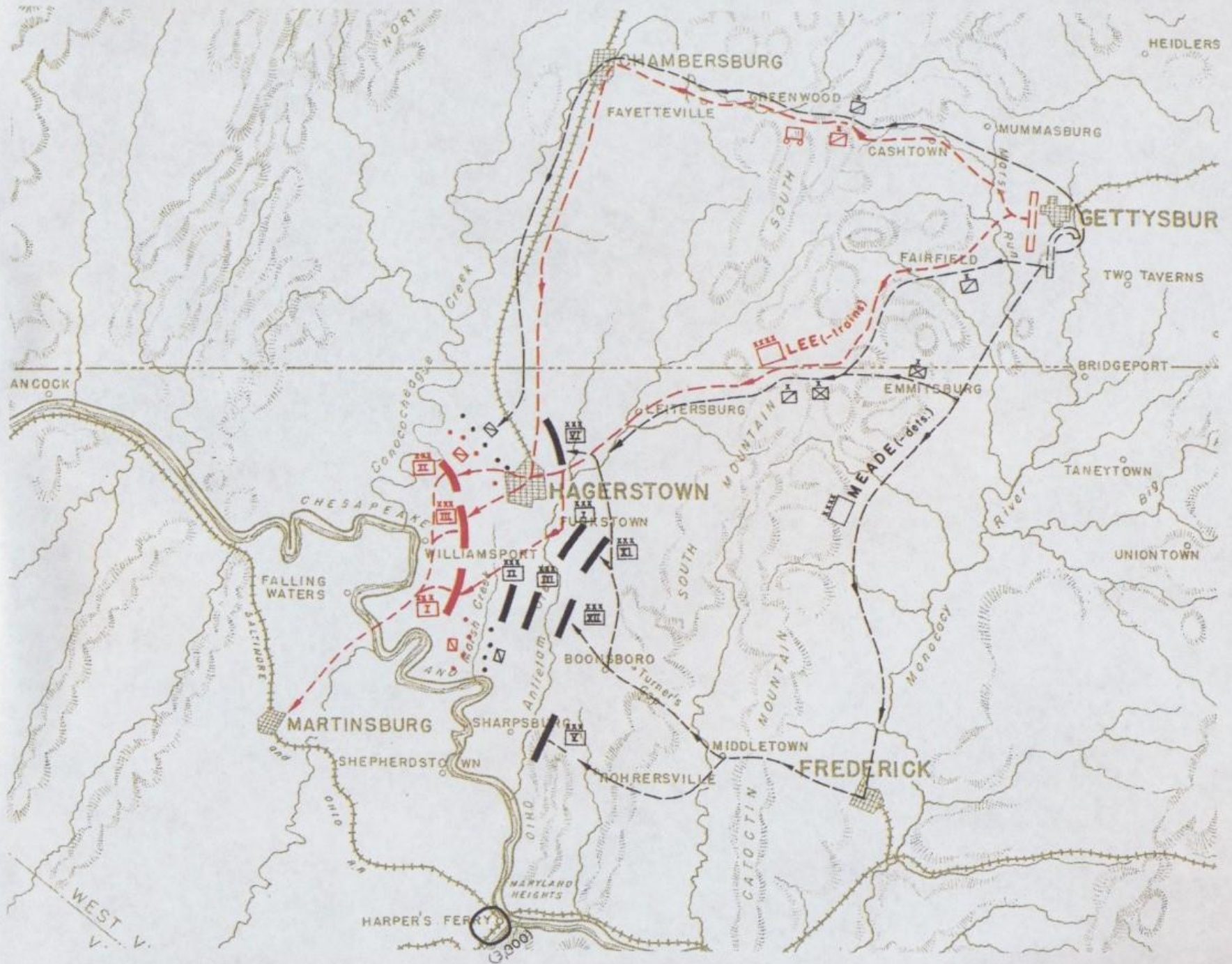


Falling Waters, July 14, charge of the 6th Michigan cavalry on the Confederate earthworks. Alfred R. Waud drawing, Library of Congress



General Johnston Pettigrew

—Survived Pickett's Charge, killed at Falling Waters.



CHAMBERSBURG

HEIDLERS

FAYETTEVILLE

GREENWOOD

MUMMASBURG

CASHTOWN

GETTYSBURG

FAIRFIELD

TWO TAVERNS

LEE (-front)

BRIDGEPORT

ANCOCK

LEITERSBURG

EMMITSBURG

HAGERSTOWN

FURKSTOWN

TANEYTOWN

WILLIAMSPORT

BOONBORO

UNIONTOWN

MARTINSBURG

SHARPSBURG

MIDDLETOWN

FREDERICK

SHEPHERDSTOWN

ROHRERSVILLE

HARPER'S FERRY

6200

WEST V. V.

WORT

Cococroge Creek

CHESAPEAKE

FALLING WATERS

SALTICORE

AND

ASH CREEK

Anietom

OHIO

MARYLAND HEIGHTS

SOUTH MOUNTAIN

SOUTH MOUNTAIN

SOUTH MOUNTAIN

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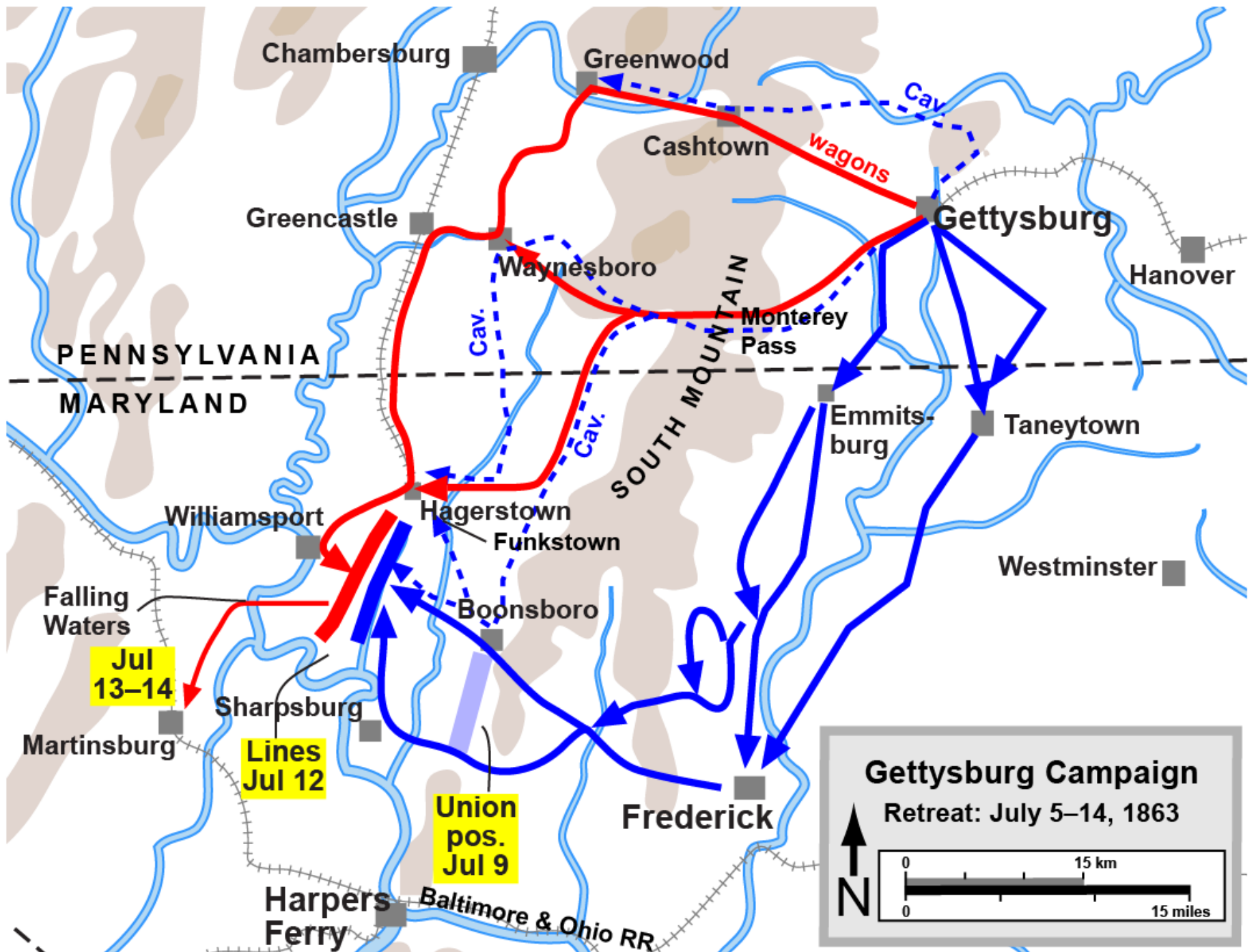
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UNION LOSSES DURING THE RETREAT

<i>Location</i>	<i>July:</i>	<i>killed</i>	<i>wounded</i>	<i>captured or missing</i>	<i>Total</i>
Caledonia Furnace	5	1	—	—	1
Monterey and vicinity, Fairfield Gap	4-5	2	6	13	21
Monterey		1	12	30	43
Emittsburg		—	—	68	68
Cunningham's Crossroads	5	3	—	1+	4+
Near Greencastle	5	—	1	18	19
Near Fairfield	5	2	5	—	7
Smithsburg	5	—	6	4	10
Williamsport	6	14	37	69	120
Hagerstown	6	19	50	194	263
Downsville	7	1	1	—	2
Funkstown	7	6	9	50	65
Near Williamsport	7	—	4	—	4
Boonsboro,	8	8	54	18	80
Beaver Creek Bridge	9	3	17	5	25
Clear Spring	10	1	2	—	3
Funkstown	10-13	14	77	6	97
Hagerstown	10-13	5	31	13	49
Jones' Crossroads	10-13	2	7	2	11
Falling Waters	14	31	58	32	121
Near Williamsport	14	—	2	5	7

Based on General Return of Casualties in the Union Forces, *O.R.*, Vol. 27, Pt. 1, p. 193, modified by reference to other primary sources. Minor discrepancies arise because sources disagree.

• Total Union Losses: 1,000+

CONFEDERATE LOSSES DURING THE RETREAT

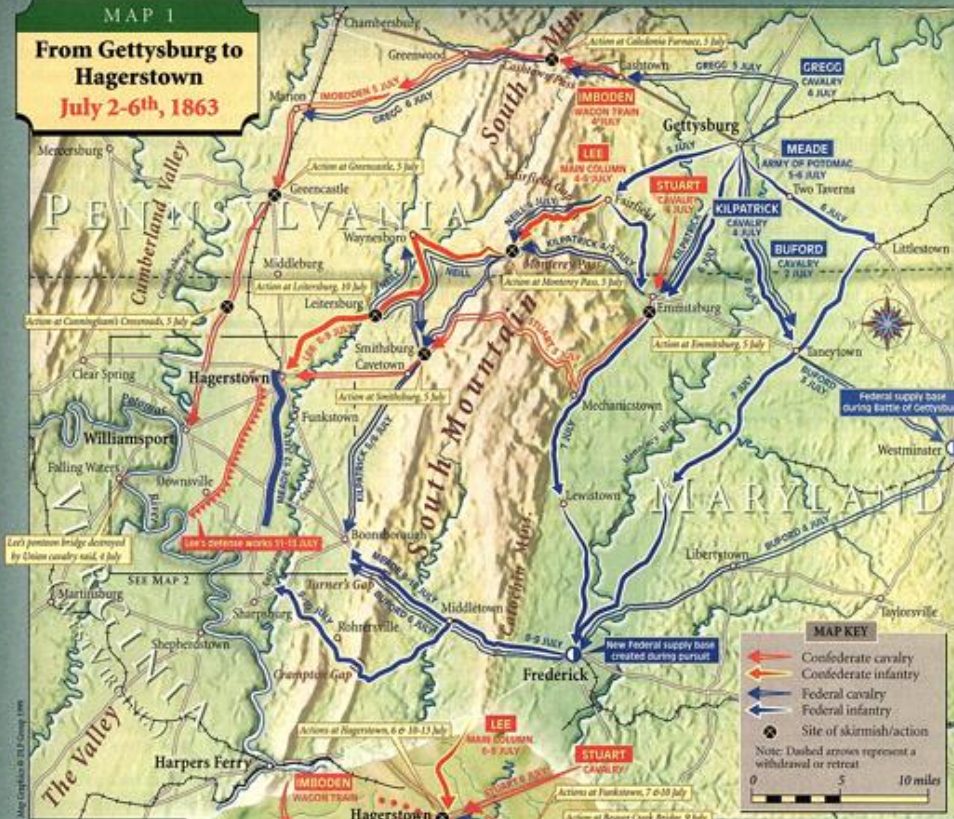
(The Confederate casualty figures are more elusive.)

<i>Location</i>	<i>July:</i>	<i>killed</i>	<i>wounded</i>	<i>captured or missing</i>	<i>Total</i>
Stuart's Cavalry at Hagerstown and Williamsport (Jenkins' brigade did not report)	6	8	64	181	254
Iverson at Hagerstown	6	3	6	—	9
Stuart's cavalry at Boonsboro and Funkstown (minus report of Jenkins' brigade)	8-10	26	130	60	216
Funkstown 1st Richmond Howitzers Anderson's brigade	10	1	1	—	2
		126 (killed and wounded)			
Falling Waters 7th Tenn. Artillery Bn. Lane's brigade Perrin's brigade 34th NC	14	1	7	—	8
				6 (captured)	6
				38 (missing)	44
				30 (captured)	30
				200 (captured)	200

- During Gregg's pursuit of the wagon train of wounded he rounded up 1,000-2,000 stragglers.
- Estimated more than 1,000 captured at Monterey
- Estimated more than 500 captured at Cunningham's Crossroads.
- Estimates of more than 1,000 captured at Falling Waters.
- Total Confederate Losses 5,000+

MAP 1

From Gettysburg to Hagerstown
July 2-6th, 1863



Lee's previous bridge destroyed by Union cavalry east, 4 July

Lee's defense works 11-13 July

New Federal supply base created during pursuit

MAP KEY

- ← Confederate cavalry
- ← Confederate infantry
- ← Federal cavalry
- ← Federal infantry
- Site of skirmish/action

Note: Dashed arrows represent a withdrawal or retreat

0 5 10 miles

Map copyright © 2012 Osprey, 1995



Confederate retreat nights of 12-13

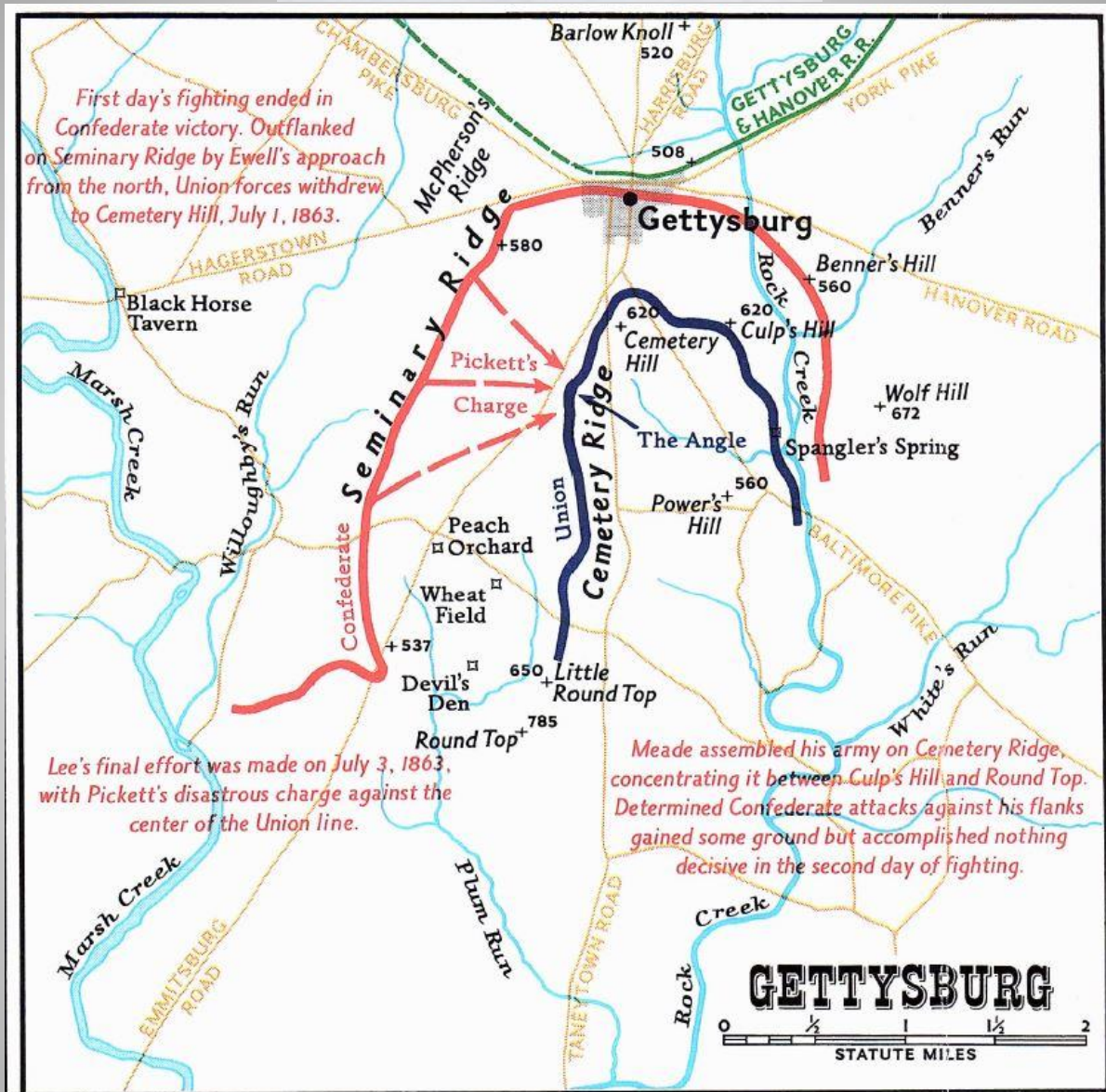
Defense works finished by 11 July

Potomac bridge reconstructed

MAP 2

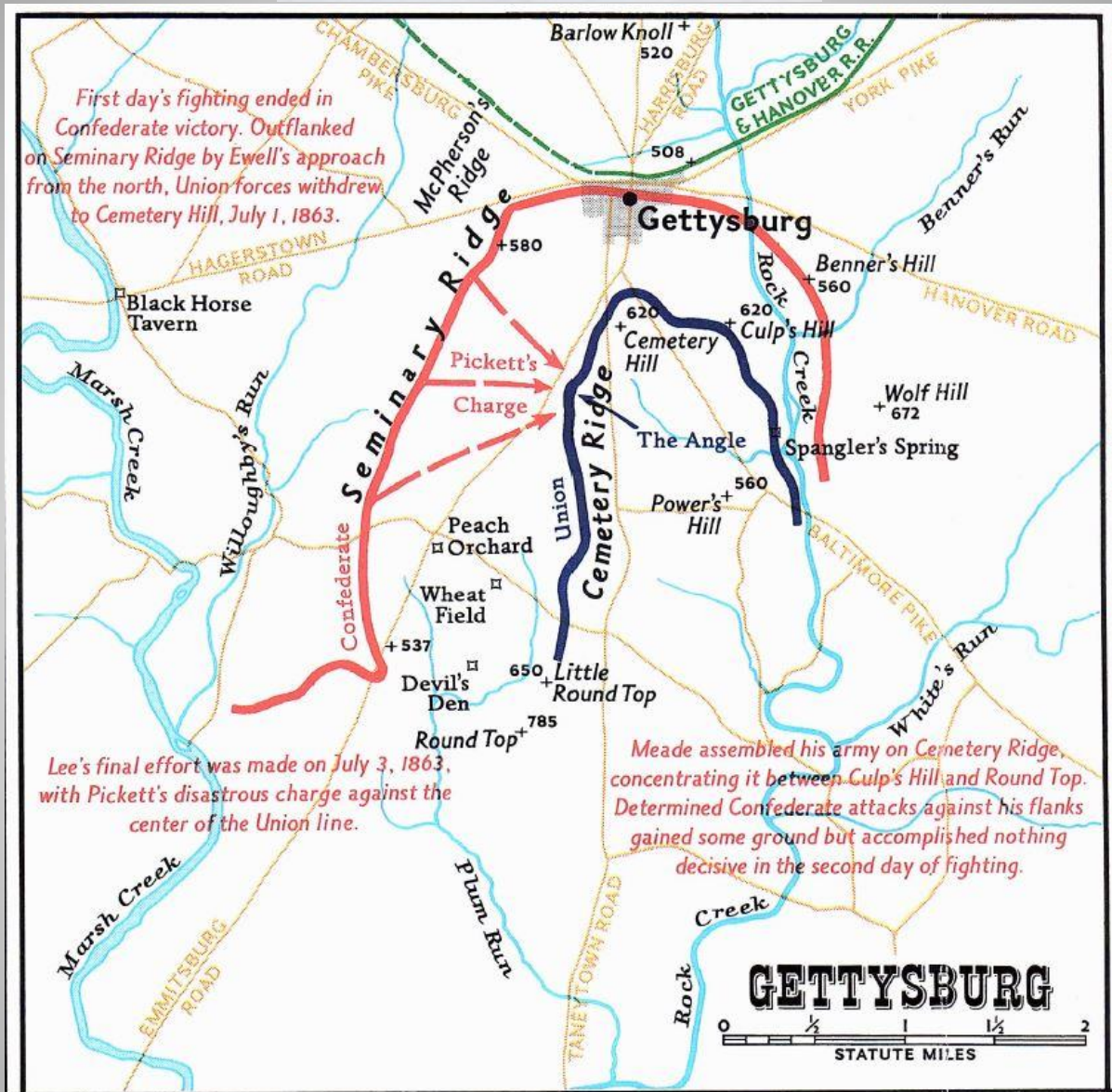
From Hagerstown to Williamsport
July 6-14th, 1863

PRINCIPLES OF WAR



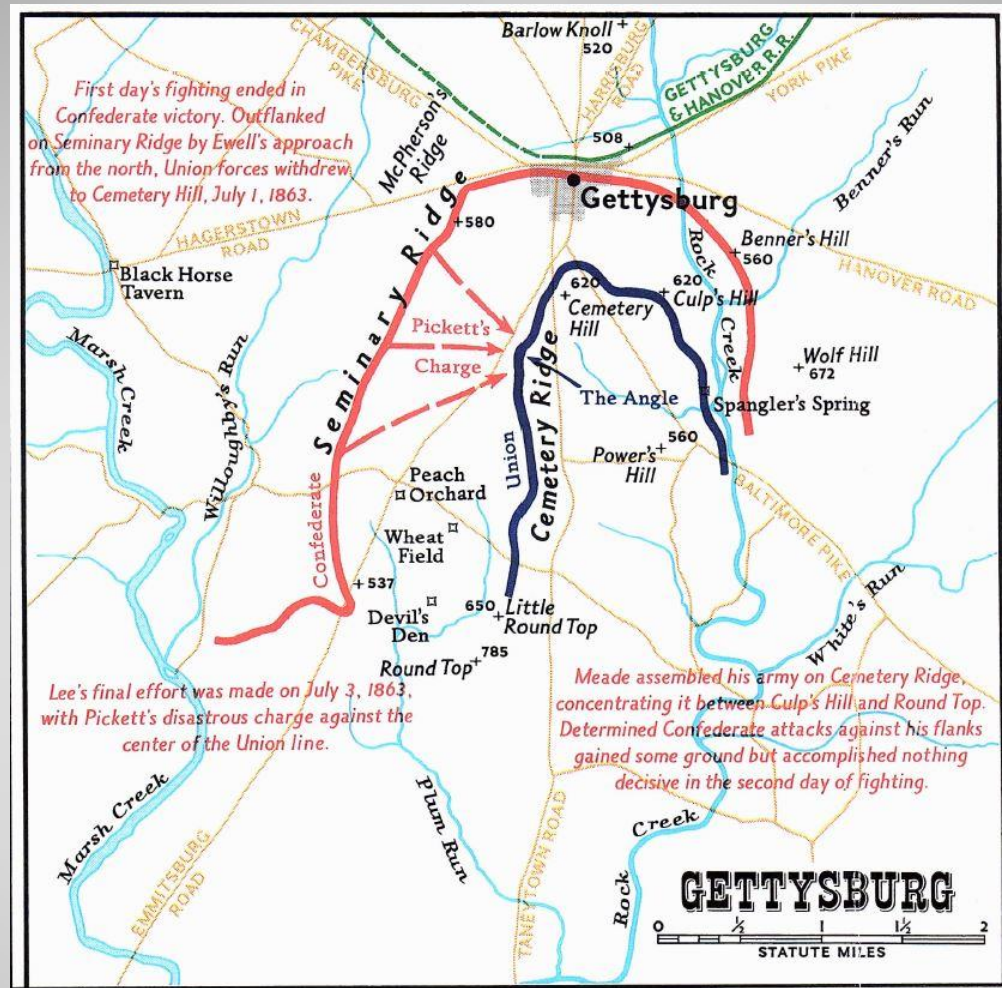
OBJECTIVE - "every military operation should be directed toward a clearly defined, decisive and attainable objective."

PRINCIPLES OF WAR



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

PRINCIPLES OF WAR

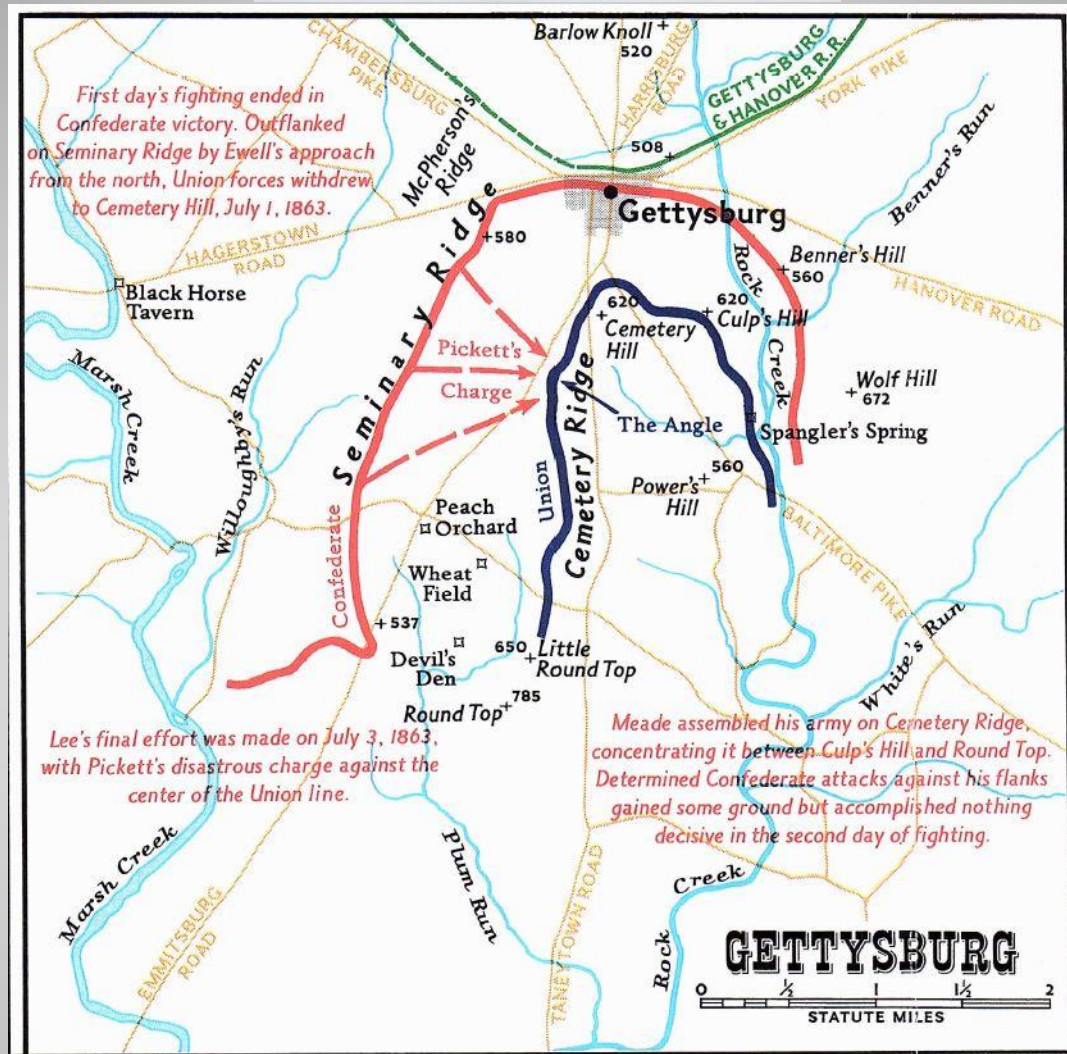


MASS - "concentrate combat power at the decisive place and time."

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."

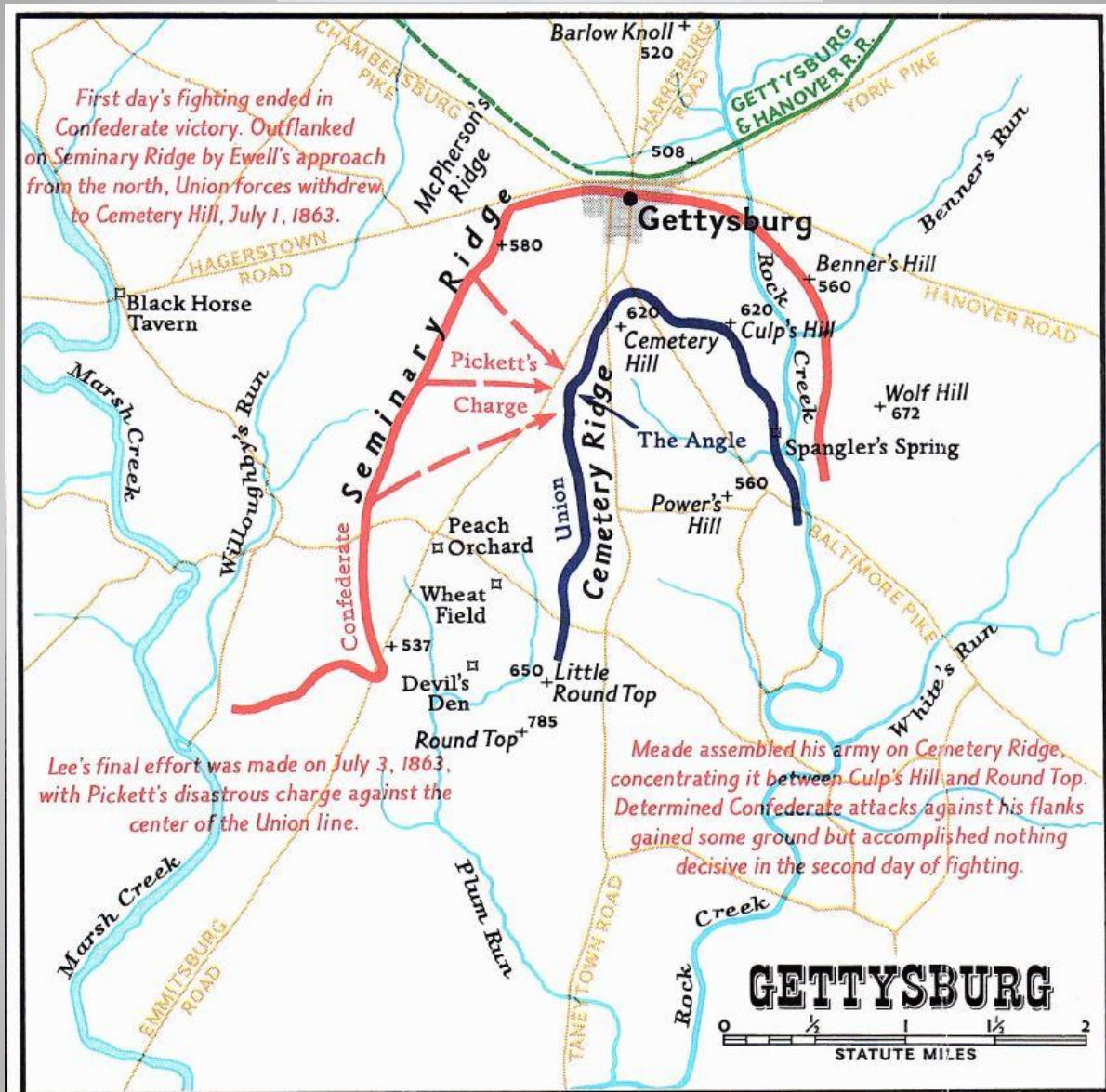
PRINCIPLES OF WAR



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

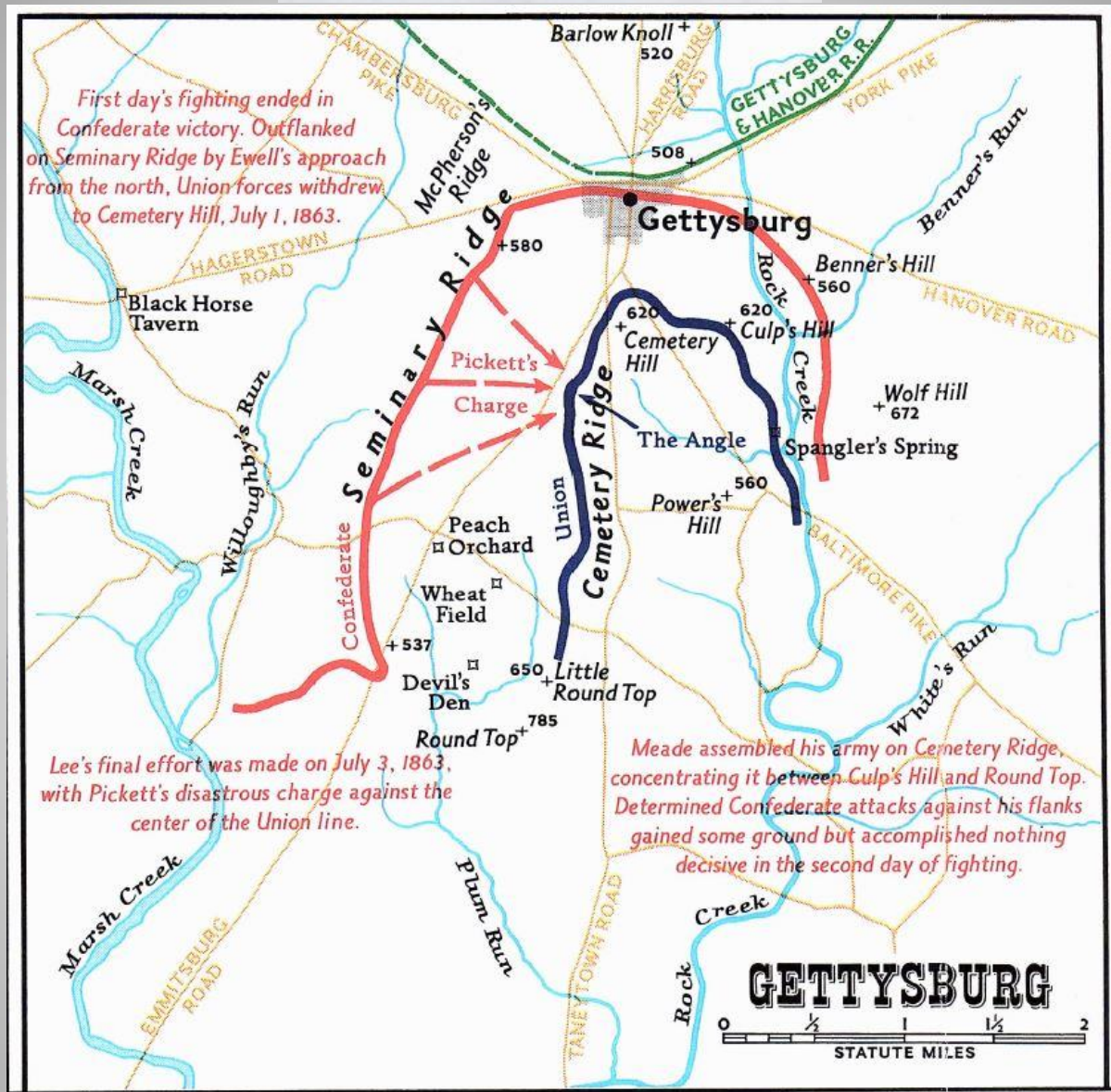
SURPRISE - "strike the enemy at a time or place and in a manner for which he is unprepared."

PRINCIPLES OF WAR



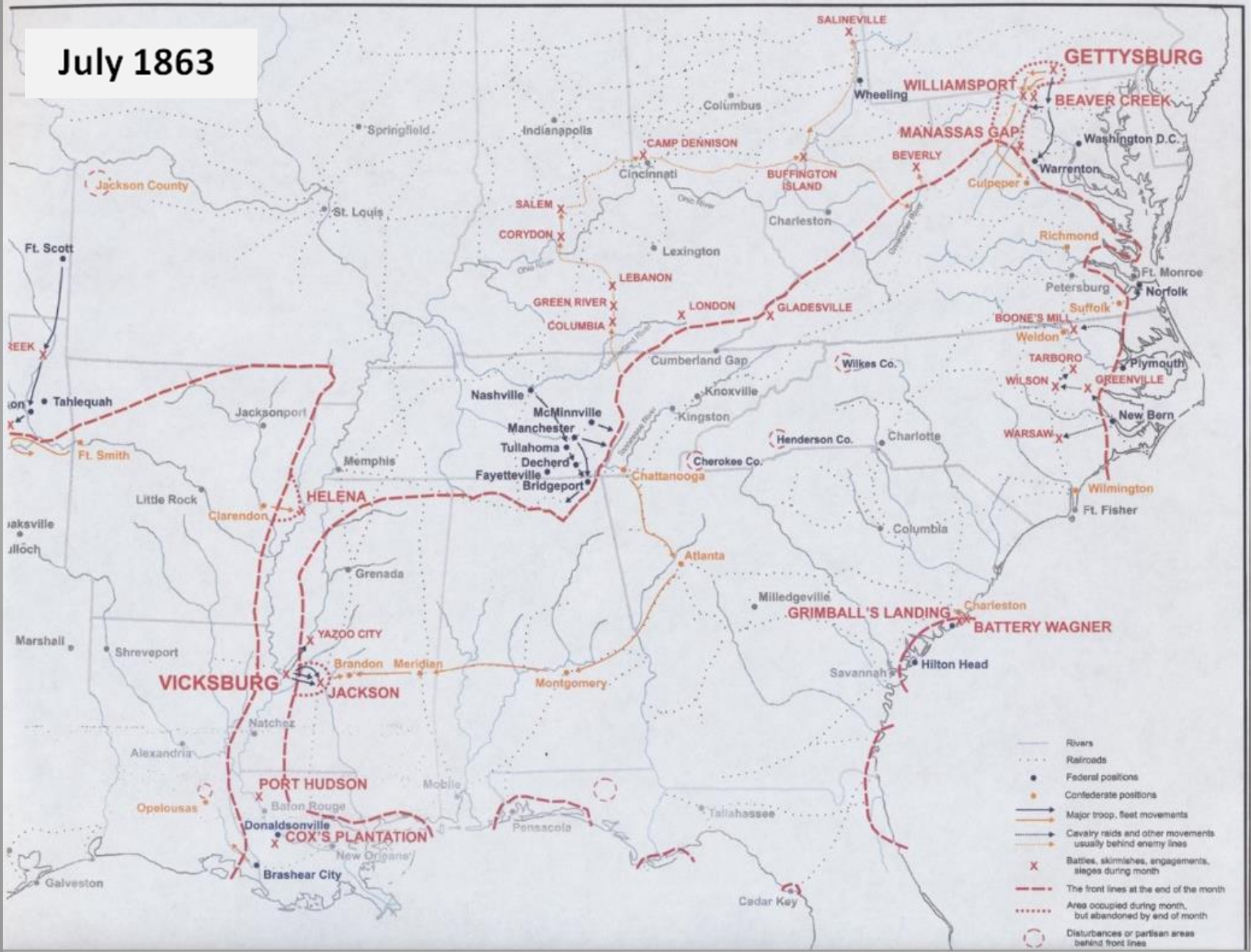
SIMPLICITY - "prepare clear, uncomplicated plans and clear concise orders to ensure thorough understanding."

PRINCIPLES OF WAR



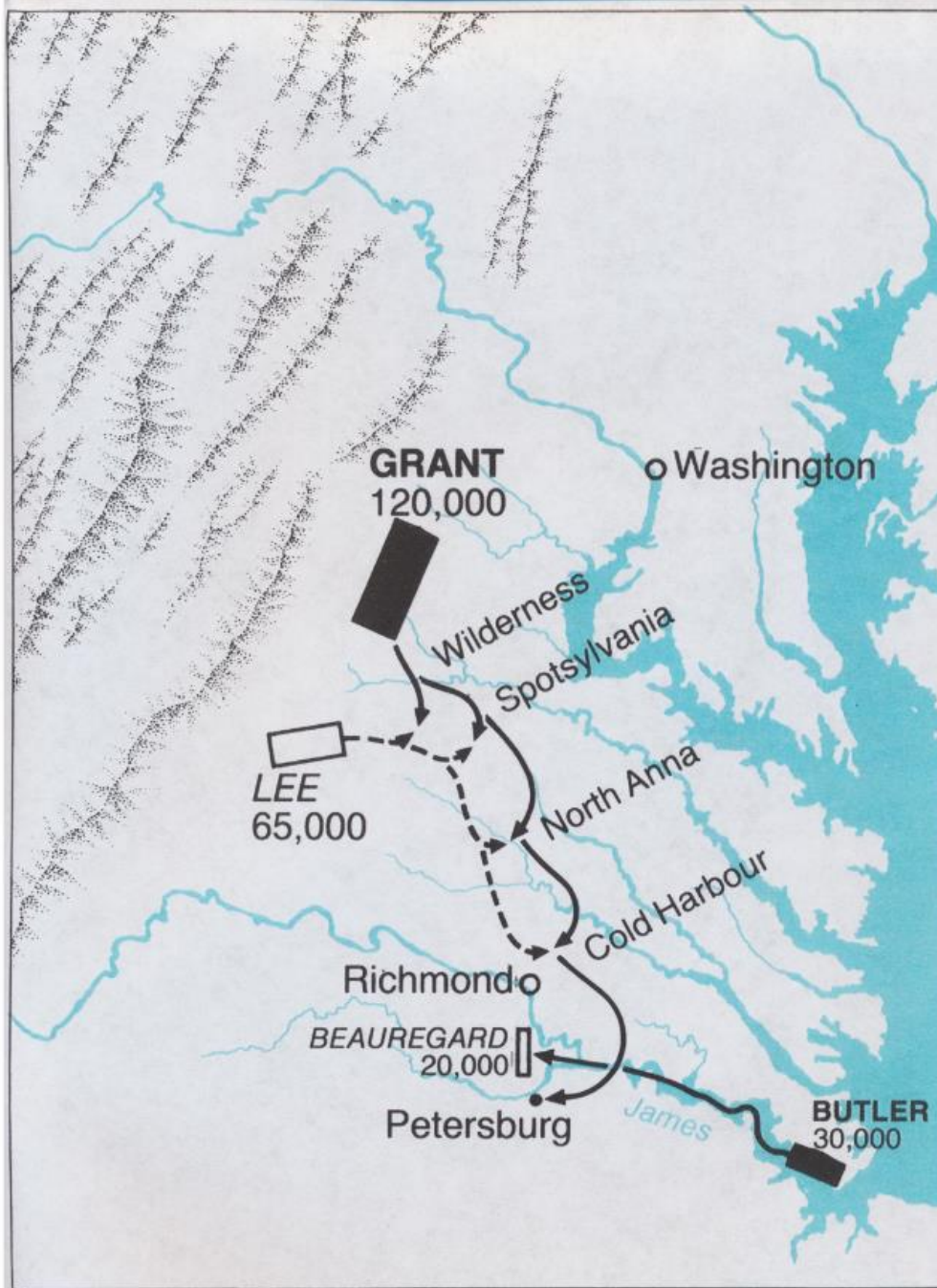
UNITY OF COMMAND - "for every objective, there should be unity of effort."

July 1863





September
1863



May to July 1864

April
1865

