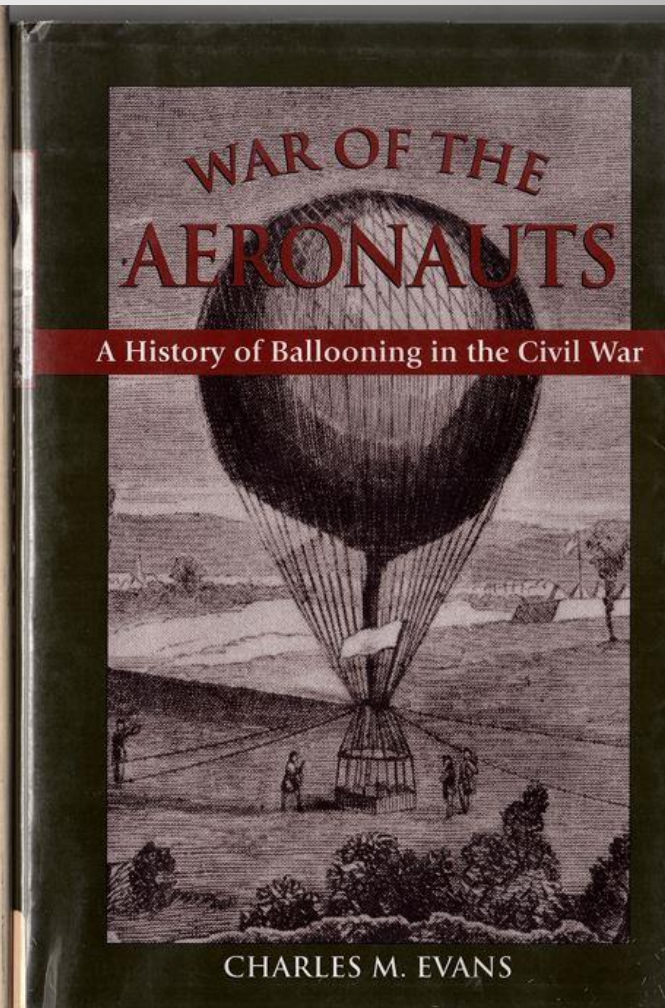
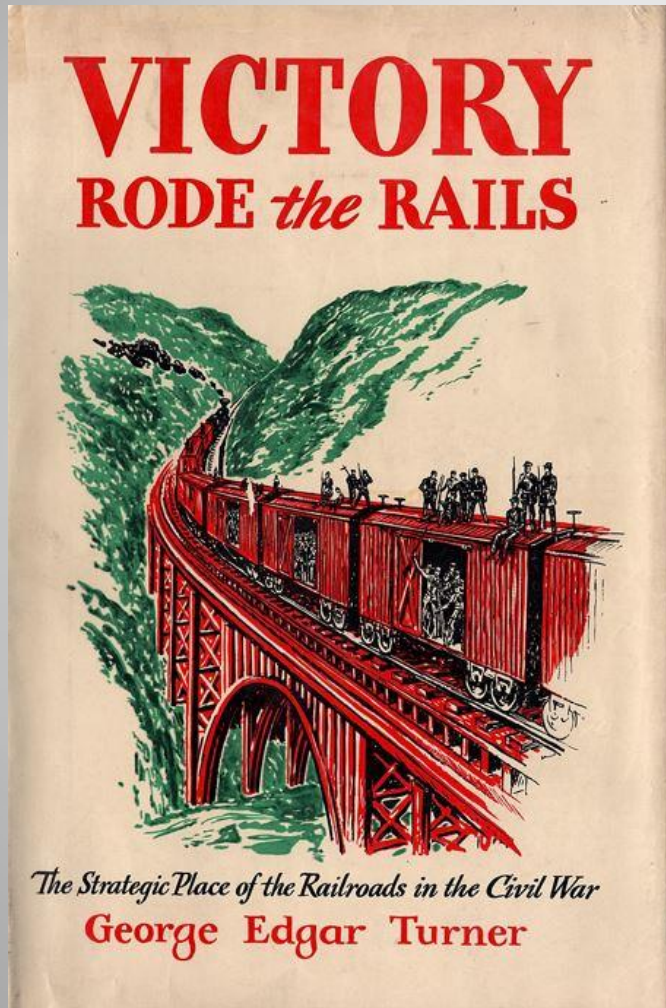


Gettysburg

3

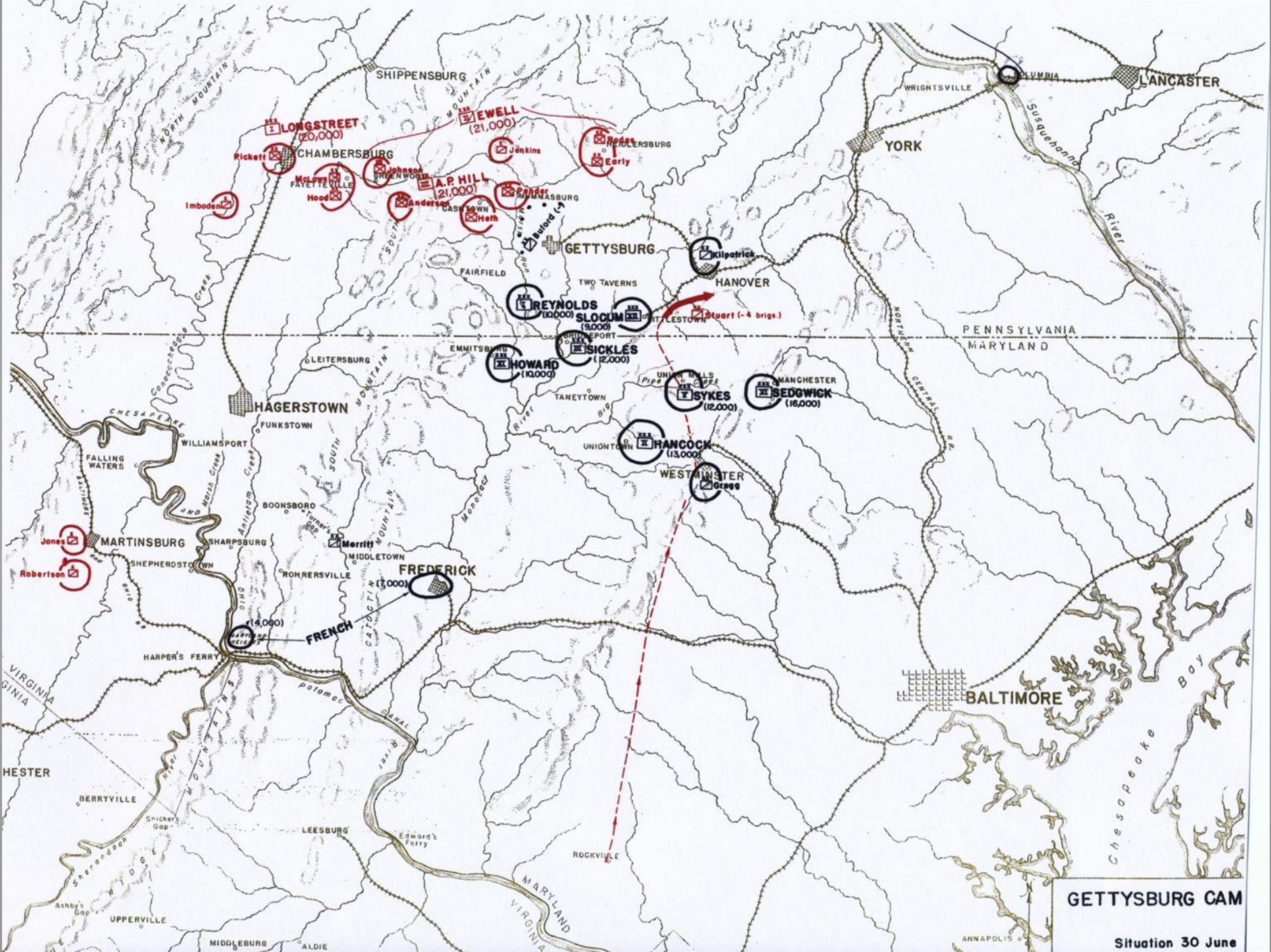
The First Day

Visit your local secondhand book stores;  
you'll find lots of interesting titles like these—



Everything in war is very simple, but the simplest thing is difficult. The difficulties accumulate and end by producing a kind of friction that is inconceivable unless one has experienced war.

-Carl von Clausewitz, *On War* (1832), Ch. 7, "Friction in War"



**GETTYSBURG CAM**

Situation 30 June

SHIPPENSBURG  
 LONGSTREET (20,000)  
 CHAMBERSBURG

JEWELL (21,000)

Imboden  
 Rickett  
 Molloy  
 Fayetteville  
 Hood  
 Johnson  
 Breckenridge  
 A.P. HILL (21,000)

Jenkins  
 Early  
 Anderson  
 Smith  
 Heth  
 Buford

GETTYSBURG

Kilpatrick

REYNOLDS (10,000)  
 SLOCUM (9,000)

Stuart (-4 brigs.)

SICKLES (12,000)

HOWARD (10,000)

UNION HILLS  
 PIPE  
 SYKES (12,000)

MANCHESTER  
 BEDGWICK (16,000)

HAGERSTOWN

HANCOCK (13,000)

WESTMINSTER  
 Green

MARTINSBURG

Jones  
 Robertson

FREDERICK (3,000)

FRENCH (4,000)

BALTIMORE

HESTER

BERRYVILLE

UPPERVILLE

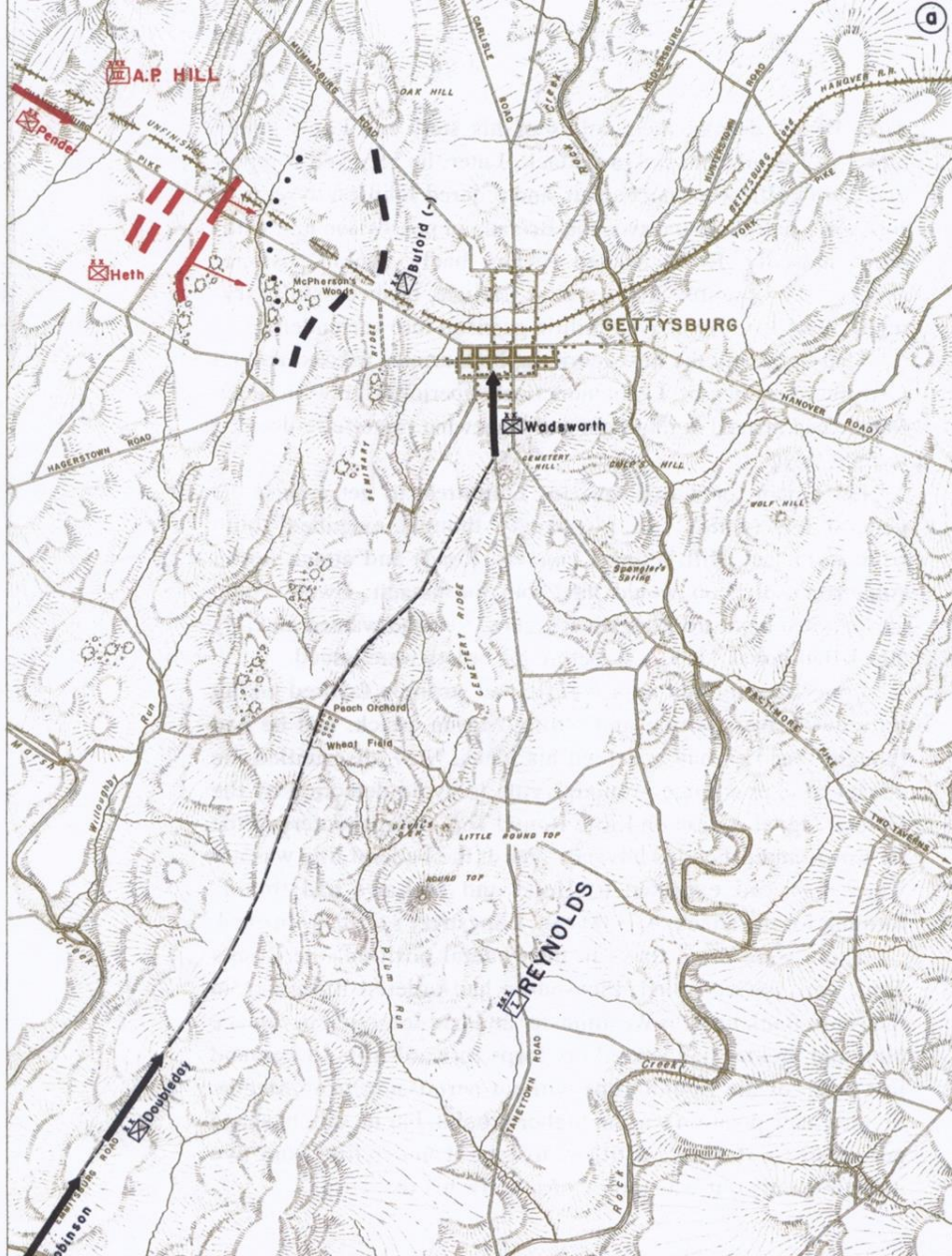
MIDDLEBURG

ALDIE

MARYLAND

VIRGINIA

ANNAPOLIS



**GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN**  
**BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG**

Situation About 10:00 A.M., July 1863





**Dismounted cavalry, firing carbines.**



**Firefight, Buford's cavalry vs. Heth's infantry.**



**Highest possible observation post: Lutheran Seminary cupola.**





**Union infantry advancing, skirmishers out.**

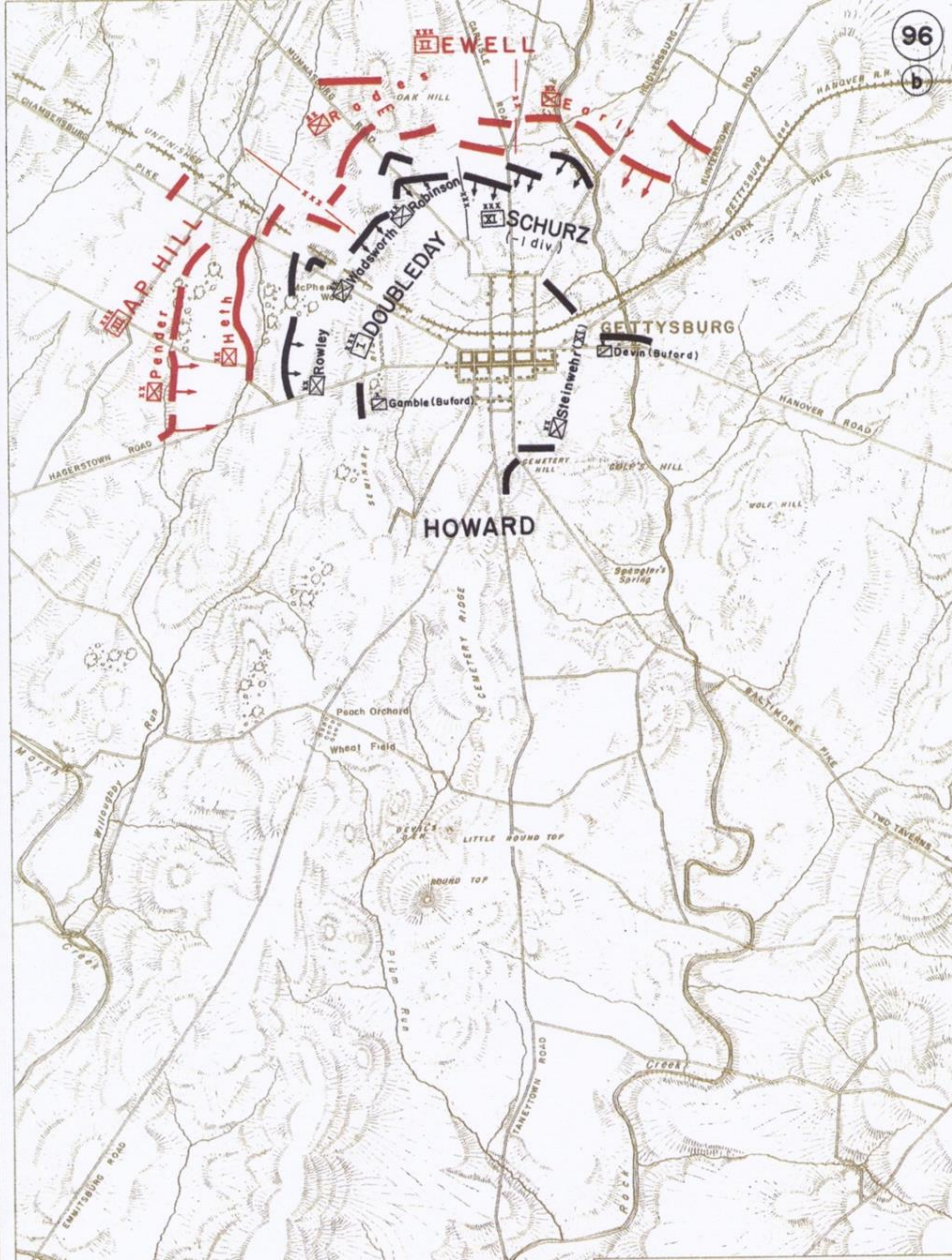


Lee and corps commander Gen. A. P Hill, in his red battle shirt.



**Major General John Reynolds, commander of the 1st Corps**

**and of the leading four corps of the Army of the Potomac, per Gen. Meade's orders.**



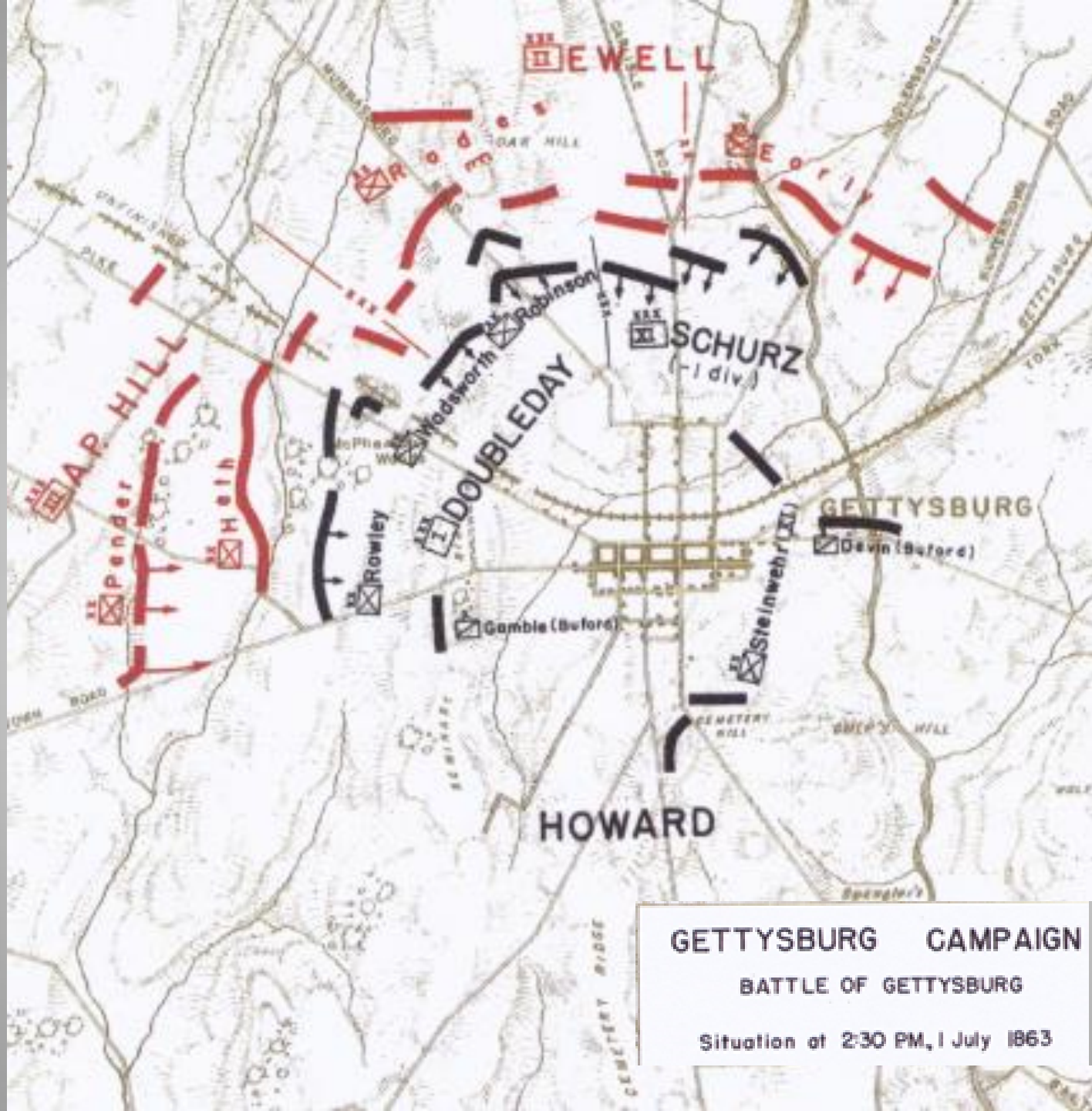
96  
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**GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN**

**BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG**

Situation at 2:30 PM, 1 July 1863

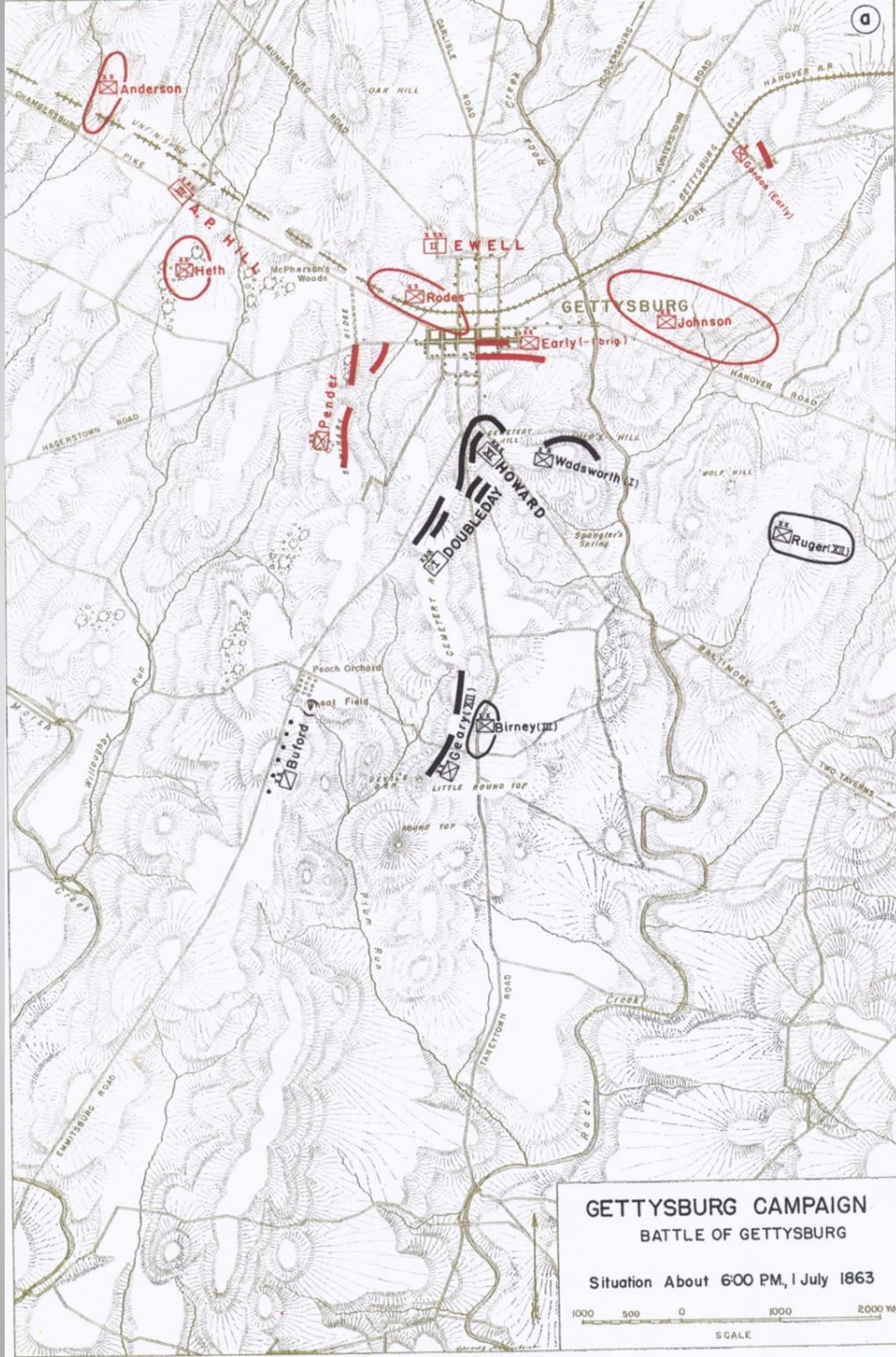




# GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

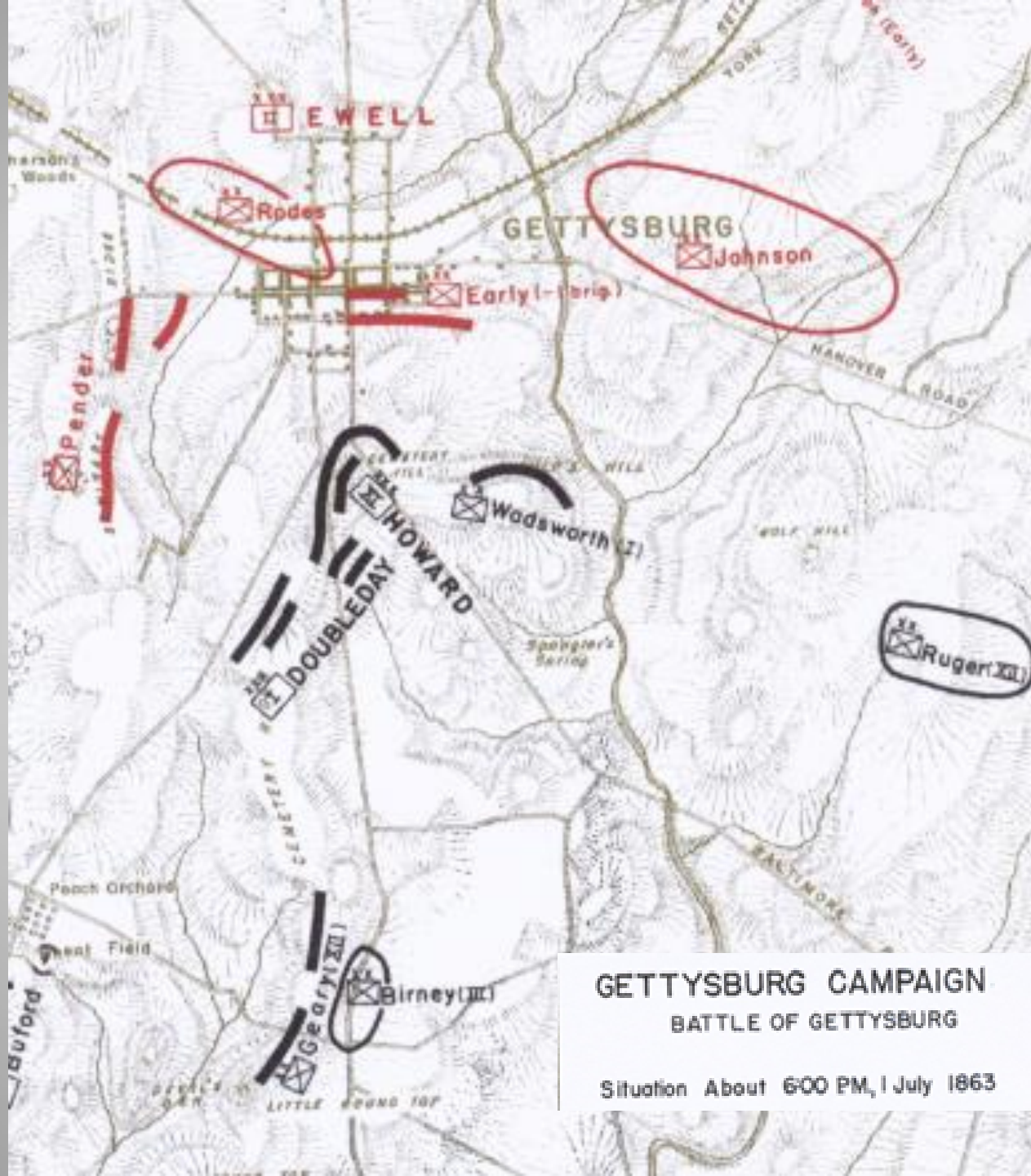
## BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Situation at 2:30 PM, 1 July 1863



**GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN**  
**BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG**  
 Situation About 6:00 PM, 1 July 1863

1000 500 0 1000 2000 Yds  
 SCALE



EWELL

GETTYSBURG

Rodes

Johnson

Early (I-Brig)

Pender

Wadsworth (I)

HOWARD  
DOUBLEDAY

Ruger (II)

DOUBLEDAY

Birney (III)

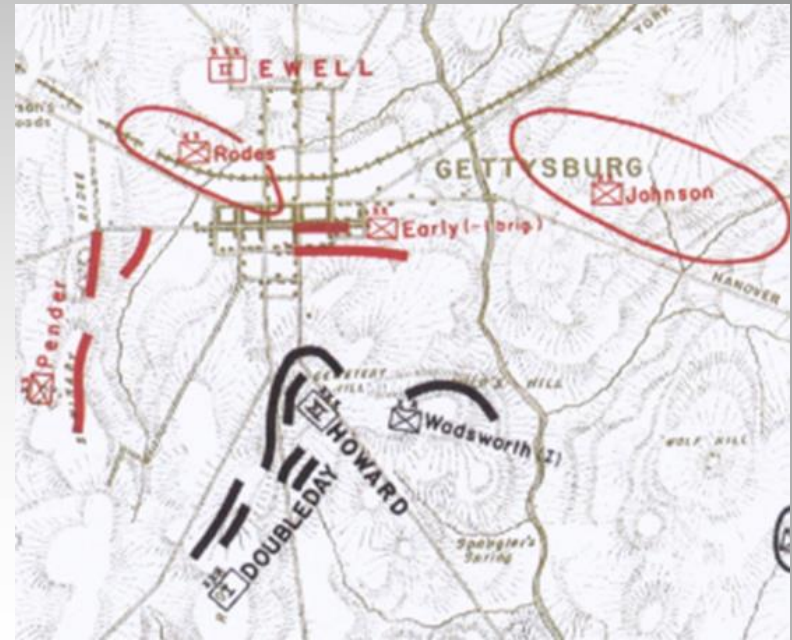
Geary (II)

### GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG

Situation About 6:00 PM, 1 July 1863



General Trimble's rant.....



“What if” ..... evening July 1

General Ewell's response.....





**This scene is the only one in which a black person appears. What were the roles of blacks (free or slave) in the Gettysburg campaign?**



**—There were no black units in the Army of the Potomac at this time. The first such regiments were just being organized (the movie “Glory” also takes place in the summer of 1863). In the next year and a half, 150,000 black troops (“U.S. Colored Troops”) would play a key role in Union victory.**



—There were thousands of black slaves accompanying Lee's Army of Northern Virginia (the exact number is unknown). Many officers had trusted personal servants who were their property. Slaves were also used as teamsters, wagonmasters, and construction workers in the army.

# Essays on blacks and the armies....

## GENERAL LEE'S ARMY

JOSEPH T. GLATTHAAR

Chapter 24

### BLACKS AND THE ARMY

**B**EFORE THE WAR, Dr. Elias Davis owned real estate and property worth nearly \$12,000, including eight slaves. A physician and father of a young son, he joined the 10th Alabama Infantry, serving as an enlisted man and then as an officer. After two and a half years in the Army of Northern Virginia and its predecessor, Davis refused to back down. "My opinion is that we would have long ago had peace: If The Great Powers beyond the Atlantic Ocean had not been prejudiced against the institution of Negroe slavery," he argued to his mother. Not only was the Confederacy fighting the Union, Davis insisted, but it contended against Great Britain, France, and Russia as well. By respecting the Union blockade, those nations had compelled the Confederate States to fight alone against overwhelming resources drawn from around the world. "We have suffered much during this war," he added, "but I am willing to fight forever, rather than submit to freeing negroes among us; and being tarred to defray expenses of a war waged to wrest from our hands rights and property bequeathed to us by our ancestors." Davis then concluded with the assertion, "I conscientiously believe our cause is just and consequently cant believe that we will not be successful."<sup>1</sup>

The struggle over slavery and freedom lay at the heart of the war. Yet during the war, that peculiar institution Davis pledged to protect, and for which he gave his life in 1864, represented a world of contradictions to Rebels. Confederate States had seceded to protect African slavery, but the ensuing war proved to be the ultimate threat to its existence. They sought to preserve enslavement of blacks, and at the same time fought under the banner of liberty. Southerners fed themselves on a diet of slave loyalty, yet bondsmen by the hundreds of thousands fled the institution once the opportunity arose. Owners professed a deep affection among slaves for their masters, even while Southern whites on the home front lived with the fear of servile insurrection.

Even the primary mission of slavery, to secure inexpensive labor, proved to be a double-edged sword. Confederates counted on slave productivity to offset the massive loss of manpower as white men rushed to arms. While slaves did grow crops and labor for Confederate armies and the war effort, they also

#### HISTORIC AMERICA

### Did the Movie Gettysburg Whitewash Lee's Army?

By [Michael Kleen](#)

[June 30, 2019](#)



As a Civil War buff, director Ron Maxwell's *Gettysburg* (1993) is one of my all-time favorite films. For the general public, it is the definitive depiction of the *Battle of Gettysburg*, an epic three-day struggle between the Union Army of the Potomac and Confederate Army of Northern Virginia over the fate of the nation. Based on the novel *The Killer Angels* by Michael Shaara, its soundtrack is epic and performances by its cast are top-notch.

The more I read about the battle, however, the less historically accurate the movie appears. Race is one area where *Gettysburg* falls short. Despite multiple discussions about slavery during the 271 minute run time, only one African American character appears: a runaway slave used as a catalyst for a discussion between Col. Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain and Sgt. 'Buster' Kilrain.

Would you be surprised to learn thousands of enslaved African Americans *traveled with the Confederate Army* on its invasion of Pennsylvania? Many Southern officers were slaveholders, after all. But by all appearances, the Confederate Army as depicted in *Gettysburg* was entirely white (the Union Army *employed* hundreds of freed black laborers at Gettysburg—a fact also omitted from this film).

Of course, slaves would not have appeared in battle scenes, but there were plenty of opportunities when it came to scenes of Confederate encampments and units

## A Band of Brothers: West Point Officers before the War

In the years before the Civil War, the officers of the small U.S. Army knew each other well. They were aware of strengths, weaknesses, and personality quirks. Close friendships existed, even when they chose opposite sides in the war.



**Lee:** “George Meade....Pennsylvania man....Meade will be cautious, I think. Take some time to get organized. Perhaps we should move more swiftly.”



**Longstreet:** “Reminds me of Mexico....I remember storming the ramparts of Chapultepec with George Pickett— Reynolds— my old friend Ulysses “Sam” Grant. There were some good men in that army.....Those fellows, those boys in blue, they never quite seem the enemy.”



**Armistead:** “I sure would like to talk to old Hancock again, one more time. Old friends, off to war.”



Armistead (left) and Hancock (right) were good friends for 17 years and both wounded during Pickett's Charge during the last day of the Battle of Gettysburg.



## Strong Vincent



Vincent as a colonel

<b>Born</b>	June 17, 1837 <a href="#">Waterford, Pennsylvania</a>
<b>Died</b>	July 7, 1863 (aged 26) <a href="#">Gettysburg, Pennsylvania</a>
<b>Buried</b>	<a href="#">Erie Cemetery, Erie, Pennsylvania</a>
<b>Allegiance</b>	<a href="#">United States of America</a>
<b>Service/branch</b>	<a href="#">United States Army</a> <a href="#">Union Army</a>
<b>Years of service</b>	1861–1863
<b>Rank</b>	 <a href="#">Brigadier general</a> <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Unit</b>	<a href="#">Erie Regiment</a>
<b>Commands held</b>	<a href="#">83rd Pennsylvania Infantry</a> <a href="#">3rd Brigade, 1st Division, V Corps</a>



**How should we think of Confederate leaders like Lee?**

**—Respect him for personal qualities and military genius?**

**—Despise him as a staunch defender of an evil social system?**



**Robert E Lee: Confederate general statue removed in Virginia**

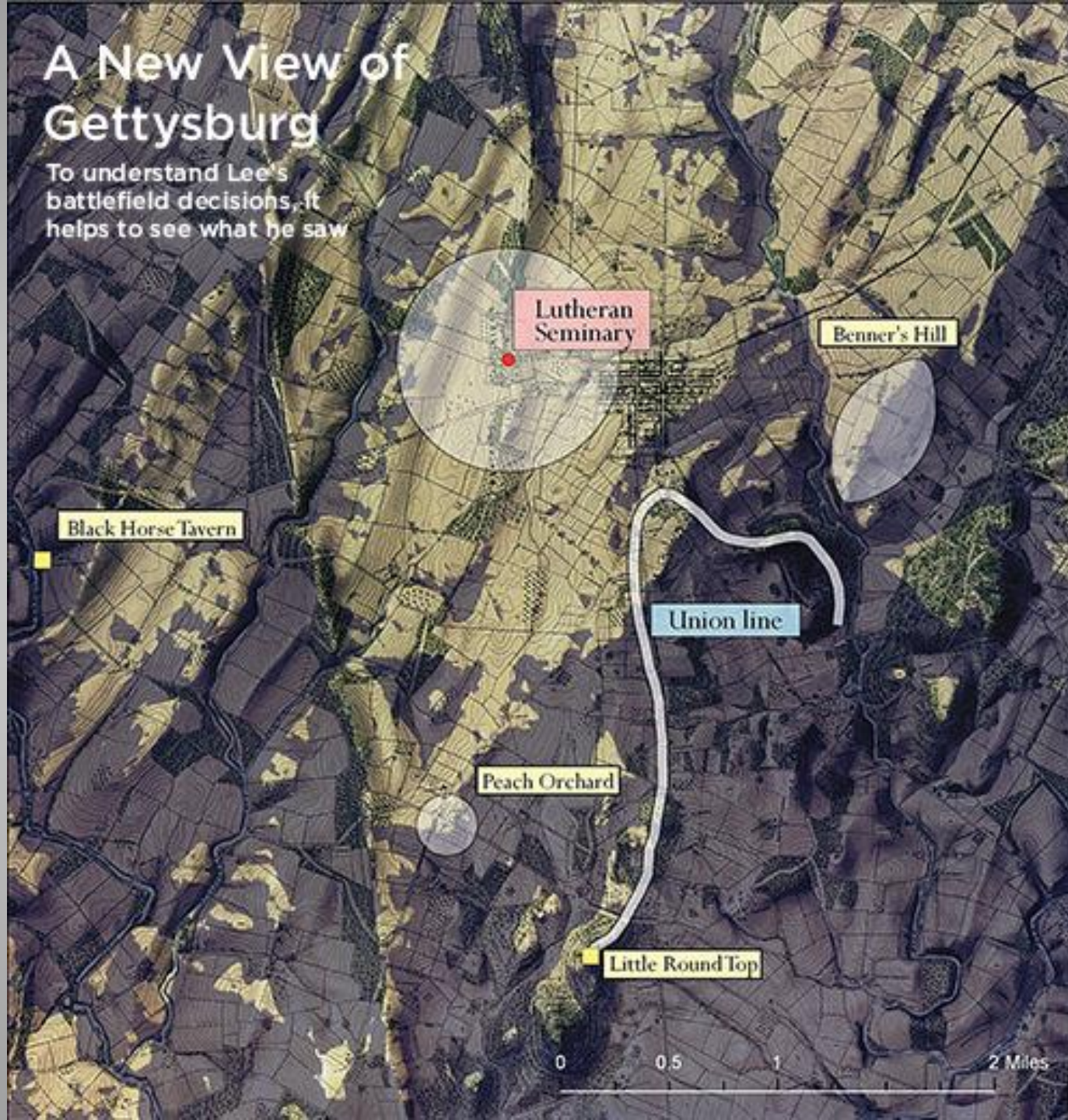
After a year-long legal battle, the Robert E Lee monument came down in the former pro-slavery Confederate capital.

The statue was erected in 1890 and the fight to have it removed was re-ignited with the murder of George Floyd in 2020.

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# A New View of Gettysburg

To understand Lee's  
battlefield decisions, it  
helps to see what he saw





If one has never personally experienced war one cannot understand in what the difficulties constantly mentioned really consist, nor why a commander should need any brilliance and exceptional ability. Everything looks simple. The knowledge required does not look remarkable, the strategic options are so obvious that by comparison the simplest problem of higher mathematics has an impressive scientific dignity. Once war has actually been seen the difficulties become clear; but it is still extremely hard to describe the unseen all-pervasive element that brings about this change of perspective.

Everything in war is very simple, but the simplest thing is difficult. The difficulties accumulate and end by producing a kind of friction that is inconceivable unless one has experienced war.

-Carl von Clausewitz, *On War*  
(1832), Ch. 7, "Friction in War"