

THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Volume XLII, Battlefield Tour Number

Chicago, Illinois

May 5-9, 1982

32ND ANNUAL BATTLEFIELD TOUR: GETTYSBURG

The Civil War Round Table of Chicago has selected, as the site for its 32nd Annual Battlefield Tour, the ground on which was fought the most prominent battle of the American Civil War. In and around the small Pennsylvania crossroads town of Gettysburg on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, the Federal Army of the Potomac and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia engaged in a struggle which has become, to most historians, the pivotal battle of the 1861-1865 conflict. Even though its historic significance has attracted the expected commercialism to the town there remains at Gettysburg a well-preserved battlefield park maintaining, in many areas, the characteristics and terrain which were viewed by both Union and Confederate soldiers almost 120 years ago.

We will be spending the entire four days on the Gettysburg battlefield becoming acquainted, or reacquainted, with the many people and places—Lee, Meade, Longstreet, Buford, Round Tops, Devils Den, Culp's Hill—that gave Gettysburg such a prominent place in world history. Because there are not great distances to be travelled between points on the battlefield, we hope to conduct the tour at a pace which will allow time to fully appreciate the events which took place there.

Our bivouac, while on the tour, will be the Sheraton Motor Inn, located five miles south of town on Business Route 15. The Sheraton has excellent facilities, including an indoor swimming pool and well-stocked Command Post to provide relaxation and diversion after each day's activities.

Our tour guides will be two eminently-qualified gentlemen with whom many of you are already acquainted: Ed Bearss, Chief Historian for the National Park Service, author, lecturer and an acknowledged expert on most areas of the Civil War; and Marshall Krolick, attorney, past president of The Civil War Round Table of Chicago, lecturer, teacher and acknowledged authority on the Civil War, particularly Gettysburg and the Cavalry. We will, as usual, be transported over the battlefield by air-conditioned Greyhound Scenic Cruisers complete with restrooms and liquid refreshments.

For those flying, the tour will begin at 5:00 p.m. on May 5, 1982 at the Trans-World Airlines counter at O'Hare Field in Chicago. Our registrar, Margaret April, will be at the counter to assist with check-ins and boarding TWA flight #106 which will depart at 6:15 p.m. A snack will be served on board. Buses will meet us at Harrisburg and depart immediately for the Sheraton Motor Inn in Gettysburg with arrival at approximately 10:30 p.m. Those joining the tour at Gettysburg should notify the registrar of their expected arrival time at the Sheraton Inn so that any special arrangements necessary can be made.

On Thursday, May 6, 1982 the tour begins with an orientation visit to the Park Service Visitor Center and Electric Map, which has recently been repainted. The tour will, with minor exceptions, follow the chronological order of the battle beginning, on Thursday, with the action west of town which opened the battle, to

COST OF TOUR

\$488.00, Two to a room (*): \$543.00 Single

(*): Indicate person with whom you wish to share room.

INCLUDES: Round trip plane fare, bus transportation in the field, motel room, lunches and dinners, (breakfasts are "on your own") group service tips, group admission fees where required, tour kits, literature, badges and a \$10.00 registration fee per person (not refundable) to cover promotional and overhead expenses.

FOR VARIATIONS: Portions of tour, joining en route, individual meetings, write or phone Registrar Margaret April, 18 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611. Phone (312) 787-1860.

Local CWRT groups and others joining in lunches or dinners, please make reservations through registrar so that caterer can be notified of number to prepare for and payment can be made.

the establishment of the lines on Cemetery Ridge and Seminary Ridge. Dinner each evening will be at the Sheraton Inn and our speaker on Thursday evening will be Marshall Krolick on events of the second day's battle.

The tour will continue on Friday and cover Longstreet's attack on the Union left flank, Ewell's attack on Culp's Hill and various other actions and sites associated with the second day of the battle. Our speaker on Friday evening will be Ed Bearss who will cover the actions and events of the third day's battle. On Saturday we will be covering the climactic third day's action at Gettysburg, beginning with the site of Pickett's famous charge and proceeding to East Cavalry Field, the site of Stuart's only action during the battle, and the National Cemetery. Saturday evening will include the traditional "fun night" and the tour count down.

On Sunday, the tour activities will start a little later, at 9:00 a.m., in order to provide time for additional rest and preliminary departure arrangements. The first event of the day will be a "Picture and Monument Tour" of the battlefield conducted by William Frassanito, author of "Gettysburg: A Journey in Time". This tour will include actual locations and accurate descriptions of some of the many photographs commonly associated with the "Battle of Gettysburg," and almost as commonly misinterpreted. This tour will also include a visit to some of the many monuments which have been erected on the battlefield, together with some of the significant history associated with them. After completion of this tour we will return to the Sheraton Inn for brunch, final packing and check out.

Sunday afternoon, after our final departure from the Sheraton Inn, we will return to the Park Service Visitor Center and Electric Map building. You may spend time touring the Visitor Center,

(Continued on page 2)

THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

FOUNDED DECEMBER 3, 1940

18 East Chesnut Street Chicago, Illinois 60611 Phone: (312) 944-3085

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Book List Marshall Krolick
Itinerary Edwin C. Bearss



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which has exhibits, bookstore, museum and electric map as well as the ground sites adjacent to the Center. You may elect to take a tour of the Eisenhower Farm, the retirement home of the 34th President of the United States. A private shuttle bus will depart from the rear of the Visitor Center for this tour which will take approximately 1½ hours. If you take this tour, particularly if you are flying back to Chicago, you should depart immediately upon arrival at the Visitor Center. For those flying back to Chicago, the bus will leave from the Visitor Center, for the Harrisburg airport, at 3:15 p.m. At Harrisburg, we will board TWA flight #29 which departs at 5:15 p.m. Dinner will be served on board and the scheduled arrival time at O'Hare Field is 6:12 p.m.

We look forward to your joining us for a visit to one of the truly historic sites of the American Civil War.

THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

The campaign which reached its climax at Gettysburg was conceived by the Confederate leaders, principally Robert E. Lee, in the early days of 1863. The plan included a number of objectives important to the South. Among these were: to move the eastern theater of operations out of Virginia, to relieve military pressure on Vicksburg in the west and thus maintain direct contact with the Confederacy west of the Mississippi, and to achieve a Confederate victory in the north, which might lead to a negotiated settlement of the conflict. The series of successes which the Army of Northern Virginia had attained over the Army of the Potomac greatly aided the assumption of success in this plan. The plan, having been approved by the Confederate government in mid May, was put in motion by Lee in early June 1863.

The campaign begins

On June 3 Lee began moving the Army of Northern Virginia west, around the right flank of the Army of the Potomac, toward the Shenandoah Valley. This march was led by Ewell's Second Corps and was followed by Longstreet's First Corps and A.P. Hill's Third Corps. Using the Blue Ridge Mountains and Stuart's cavalry as a screen Lee moved north almost undetected. By the time Hill and Longstreet moved over the mountains into the Shenandoah Valley on June 16, Ewell was across the Potomac. Stuart's cavalry continued to cover the Blue Ridge gaps, and thus screen Lee's army, until June 22. On June 23 Stuart received orders from Lee to gain contact with Ewell and to protect the army's right flank as Ewell moved north and east.

Unfortunately these orders allowed Stuart to decide how best to accomplish his mission. Probably because of his prior successes and perhaps to redeem the damage to his reputation, incurred at Brandy Station, Stuart elected to carry out his mission by another "ride-around" the Army of the Potomac. A series of unfortunate circumstances and unwise decisions, on this ride, served to effectively remove Stuart's command from any further participation in the campaign and leave Lee virtually without information on the movements of the Army of the Potomac. Not until June 28 was Lee advised, through the agent Harrison, that the Army of the Potomac, now commanded by Meade, was north of the Potomac River and in position to cut his line of communication.

When Lee's army began its move in early June 1863, Hooker, assuming another invasion of Maryland, proposed to attack the tail of Lee's army and move on Richmond. Lincoln and other Federal officials vetoed the plan and ordered Hooker to stay on the defensive and to protect Washington. This strategy gave Lee the initiative by allowing Hooker to make only countermoves. However, by June 28, Hooker's Army was located north of the Potomac around Frederick, Maryland between Lee and Washington D.C. Early in the morning on June 28, Hooker was relieved as commander of the Army of the Potomac by George G. Meade.

By that same date, Hill and Longstreet's Corps were located around Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, preparing to move north and east, while Ewell's advance was on the Susquehanna River opposite Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Upon receiving the information on the Federal army's position, Lee immediately ordered the Army of Northern Virginia to concentrate in the Cashtown, Pennsylvania area. Meade began moving the Army of the Potomac north from Frederick on June 29.

Among the Federal commands moving north in search of Lee's main force was General John Buford's First Cavalry Division. Late on the afternoon of June 30, two brigades of Buford's Division encountered skirmishers from James Pettigrew's Confederate Infantry Brigade about one-half mile west of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg Pike. The Confederates, declining to bring on a major engagement, withdrew to positions near Cashtown. Buford's Cavalry established itself on ridges west of town sending out pickets to the north and west.

The first day at Gettysburg

Early on the morning of July 1, the Confederates again advanced on Gettysburg with Heth's Division of Hill's Corps. Though considerably outnumbered, Buford's troopers, fighting dismounted, halted the initial Confederate advance. Buford sent word to General John Reynolds, who was commanding the left wing of Meade's Army, that the Confederates were approaching Gettysburg in force. By 10:00 a.m. the leading elements of the Union First Corps began arriving on the battlefield. Shortly afterward Reynolds was killed by a sharpshooter and Union command temporarily passed to Doubleday.

The battle quickly escalated with the balance of Hill's Corps being committed from the west, and Ewell's Corps arriving from the north; the Federals were supported by the balance of the First

Corps and the arrival of the Eleventh Corps. The battle remained fairly even until mid-afternoon when Early's Division came onto the field squarely on the right flank of the Eleventh Corps. Howard's troops gave way, thus making the First Corps position untenable. The Federals were forced to retreat through the town with heavy losses and to regroup on Cemetery Hill.

Fortunately for the Federals, the fighting had taken its toll on the Confederates and the pursuit was neither in force nor well organized. Lee, arriving on the field in late afternoon sensed the confused state of the Federal forces and promptly sent word to Ewell to attack Cemetery Hill, "if practicable". Ewell, in contrast to his predecessor Jackson, was not accustomed to discretionary orders and delayed determining the "practicality" until far too late to make an attack. While even a successful attack by Ewell would probably not have destroyed the Federal Army it would have forced them out of a strong defensive position.

During the night of July 1-2 each army continued to be reinforced, the Federals more heavily than the Confederates, with the Confederate line being established along Seminary Ridge and through town while the Federals established the famous "Fishhook" line anchored on the flanks by Culp's Hill and Little Round Top.

The second day

By the morning of July 2, Lee had decided to have Longstreet attack the Federal left while Ewell demonstrated heavily on their right. However, both of these generals were lethargic with Longstreet in particular attempting to change Lee's tactics entirely. During the early afternoon, prior to Longstreet's attack, Federal General Sickles, without Meade's knowledge, advanced his Third Corps from its position on Cemetery Ridge to a position about three quarters of a mile to its front. This move left Little Round Top, which commanded the entire Federal line, unoccupied, while both flanks of the Third Corps and the left flank of the Second Corps were unprotected. When Longstreet finally attacked, late in the afternoon, he unexpectedly found one of Sickles' divisions immediately in his front. During this attack, Confederate occupation of Little Round Top was prevented by Federal General Warren who frantically commandeered troops to man it with Confederate attackers almost at its base.

Although Sickles' Corps was effectively destroyed, the Cemetery Ridge line, with reinforcements from Culp's Hill, held. Ewell's attack on the Federal right at Culp's Hill did not materialize until after the fighting on the Union left had ceased, allowing Meade to effectively shift troops from one end of his line to the other. Although Ewell's attacks enjoyed some initial success, partly because of the withdrawal of Federal troops from Culp's Hill to reinforce the Federal left, they ultimately were repulsed or were ineffective. The fighting of July 2 had resulted in no significant change in the position of either army.

The third day

Lee's plan for July 3 was in effect a continuation of the second day's attack, with some important modifications. Having failed to turn either of the Federal flanks and believing that the Federals were weak somewhere, Lee decided that the concluding effort should be an assault by Longstreet on the Union center while Ewell continued to attack the Federal right flank. Stuart, having finally arrived with his cavalry on the evening of July 2, was to circle east of town to cover the Confederate left and to exploit the expected breakthrough in the Federal center. Ewell's attack was to commence "in the early gray of the morning".

However, the battle was opened, at approximately 4:30 a.m., July 3, on Culp's Hill by the Federals rather than by Confederate infantry as anticipated. The northerners were successful in recapturing the ground lost during the Confederate assault the night

TOUR SCHEDULE

(All times local daylight savings. Variations in schedule will be announced at lunch or dinner).

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1982

- 5:00 p.m.—Check-in with Registrar Margaret April at TWA desk, O'Hare Field.
- 6:15 p.m.—Depart on TWA flight #106, a snack will be served on board.
- 8:49 p.m.—Arrive Harrisburg. Transfer to waiting bus.
- 10:30 p.m.—Arrive and check in at the Sheraton Inn-Gettysburg

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1982

- Breakfast on your own (also applies to succeeding days of tour).
- 8:00 a.m.—Board buses. Visitor Center, electric map, site of "first shot", 1st Corps front (first day)
- 12:00 noon—Lunch, Lamp Post
- 1:15 p.m.—11th Corps front and retreat (first day)
- 3:15 p.m.—From bus, review of Schimmelfennig "defense perimeter"
- 3:45 p.m.—Longstreet's march
- 5:00 p.m.—Return to motel
- 6:30 p.m.—Command Post (cash bar)
- 7:30 p.m.—Dinner. Speaker, Marshall Krolick on second day at Gettysburg

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1982

- 8:00 a.m.—Board buses. Longstreet's attack on the second day, Peach Orchard, Wheat Field, Devils Den, Little Round Top, 20th Maine defense.
- 12:30 p.m.—Lunch, Hickory Bridge
- 1:45 p.m.—Ewell's attack on the second day
- 3:30 p.m.—12th Corps attack on the third day
- 4:15 p.m.—Benners Hill
- 4:45 p.m.—Widow Leister's house and Meade's Council of War
- 5:00 p.m.—Return to motel
- 6:30 p.m.—Command Post (cash bar)
- 7:30 p.m.—Dinner. Speaker: Ed Bearss on third day at Gettysburg.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1982

- 8:00 a.m.—Board buses. Artillery assault and "Picketts Charge" against Union center.
- 11:00 a.m.—Farnsworth's attack
- 12:30 p.m.—Lunch, Lincoln Diner
- 1:45 p.m.—East Cavalry Field, Stuart versus Gregg
- 3:00 p.m.—National Cemetery and "Gettysburg Address" site
- 5:00 p.m.—Return to motel
- 6:30 p.m.—Command Post (cash bar)
- 7:30 p.m.—Dinner and Fun Night

SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1982

- 9:00 a.m.—Board buses. Gettysburg "Picture and Monument" tour with Bill Frassanito
- 12:30 p.m.—Brunch, Sheraton Inn
- 1:30 p.m.—Visitor Center or Eisenhower Farm
- 3:15 p.m.—Depart for Harrisburg airport
- 5:15 p.m.—Depart on TWA flight #29. Dinner will be served on board.
- 6:12 p.m.—Arrive O'Hare Field

ORDERS AND AMMUNITION

by Marshall D. Krolick



The literature of the Gettysburg Campaign is so vast that any bibliography must, of necessity, be very selective. Emphasis has been placed on more recent books and those more readily available, as well as on the "classics" of the subject.

Gettysburg Campaign and Battle:

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Coddington, Edwin B., *The Gettysburg Campaign, A Study in Command*, 1968, the best individual study. Also available in Morningside Reprint, 1979.

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Dowdey, Clifford, *Death of a Nation, The Story of Lee and His Men at Gettysburg*, 1958.

Downey, Fairfax, *The Guns at Gettysburg*, 1958.

Frassanito, William A., *Gettysburg: A Journey in Time*, 1975. Definitive analysis of battlefield photographs.

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Haskell, Frank, *The Battle of Gettysburg*, various editions.

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Hoke, Jacob, *The Great Invasion*, new edition, 1959.

Longstreet, Helen D., *Lee and Longstreet at the High Tide, Gettysburg in the Light of the Official Records*, 1904.

Meade, George Gordon, *With Meade at Gettysburg*, 1930.

Montgomery, James Stuart, *The Shaping of a Battle: Gettysburg*, 1959.

Norton, Oliver Wilcox, *The Attack and Defense of Little Round Top*, 1913. Also available in Morningside Reprint, 1978.

Nye, Wilbur, *Here Come the Rebels*, 1965. Excellent but limited to the campaign prior to the battle.

Schildt, John W., *Roads to Gettysburg*, 1978.

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Stackpole, Edward J., *They Met at Gettysburg*, 1956.

Stewart, George R., *Pickett's Charge*, 1959.

Tilberg, Frederick, *Gettysburg National Military Park*.

Tucker, Glenn, *High Tide at Gettysburg*, 1958.

Tucker, Glenn, *Lee and Longstreet at Gettysburg*, 1968.

Young, Jesse Bowman, *The Battle of Gettysburg, A Comprehensive Narrative*, 1913. Morningside Reprint, 1976.

Other important secondary volumes and primary research tools pertaining in part to Gettysburg:

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Vol. III.

Campaigns in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, 1862-1863, Vol. III, Papers of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, 1903.

Catton, Bruce, *Glory Road*, 1952, vol. II, trilogy on the Army of the Potomac.

Catton, Bruce, *Never Call Retreat*, 1965. Volume III of The Centennial History of the Civil War.

Cleaves, *Meade of Gettysburg*, 1960.

Foote, Shelby, *The Civil War: A Narrative*, 1963. Volume II.

Freeman, Douglas Southall, *Lee's Lieutenants*, Vol. III, 1944.

Freeman, Douglas Southall, *R.E. Lee*, Vol. III, 1935.

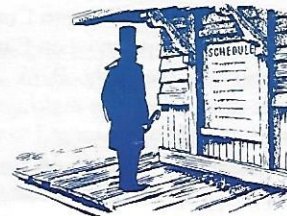
Nevins, Allan, *The War for the Union: The Organized War, 1863-1864*, 1971.

The War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Vol. XXVII, three parts.

Williams K. P., *Lincoln Finds a General*, Vol. II, 1949.

For maps beyond those in the volumes cited, see: Esposito, Vincent J., *The West Point Atlas of American Wars*, Vol. I.

BULLETIN BOARD



CHECK IN TIME: 5:00 p.m., Wednesday, May 5, 1982 at TWA Terminal, O'Hare Field. Registrar Margaret April will be at a special TWA airline desk for smooth handling of passengers and luggage. Tour kits will be distributed. Please do not check your luggage before registering at desk.

DEPARTURE: 6:15 p.m. on TWA flight #106 non-stop to Harrisburg, arriving Harrisburg at 8:49 p.m. A snack will be served on the plane.

ON THE TOUR: Please be prompt in boarding buses in the morning so as to allow maximum time for touring. A bus marshal will be on each bus to assist you. If you plan a side excursion, join a car group or for any other reason will not be on the bus, you must notify your bus marshal so that buses are not detained waiting for you.

RETURN: Sunday, May 9, 1982, depart for Harrisburg airport at 3:15 p.m. Depart Harrisburg at 5:15 p.m. on TWA flight #29, non-stop, arriving at O'Hare Field at 6:12 p.m. Dinner will be served on the plane.

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before, but, more importantly, they destroyed the Southerners' initiative in this sector, leaving the Federal right flank secure, before any action had taken place elsewhere on the field.

Lee since early morning had been consulting with Longstreet in an attempt to commence the attack on the Union center. Longstreet remained adamant that such an attack would fail and continued to argue for a maneuver around the Federal left flank. Lee, after agreeing to substitute two divisions of A.P. Hill's Corps for the two divisions which Longstreet felt he could not disengage for the attack, decided to proceed with the attack.

Just after 1:00 p.m., when the battle on Culp's Hill had been over for two hours, the Confederate artillery bombardment of the Federal center began and lasted for approximately two hours. Immediately following this the now historic charge by Pickett, Trimble and Pettigrew's divisions took place.

At approximately the same time that the charge occurred, Stuart, posted on the Confederate left east of town, attempted to pass the Federal right flank and thus attack the Federal rear while the Federal center was under attack from the front. Stuart was defeated at what is now known as East Cavalry Field by Federal cavalry under Gregg and Custer. His withdrawal and a foolish cavalry charge ordered by Kilpatrick at the south end of the Confederate line effectively marked the end of the fighting of the battle of Gettysburg.

Aftermath

On the evening of July 3 Lee concentrated his army, by withdrawing Ewell's divisions from the Gettysburg-Culps' Hill area and Longstreet's division from the Devils Den area, in anticipation of a Federal counterattack. Both armies, however, remained in their respective positions, declining to offer further battle, until the evening of July 4, at which time Lee began to withdraw in a driving rainstorm. Meade did not begin to pursue until after noon on July 5 and except for some skirmishing did not seriously impede Lee's retreat. Lee recrossed the Potomac river on July 13 and effectively ended the Gettysburg campaign. Gettysburg is considered the "high tide" of the war for the Confederacy, which was never again able to mount an offensive campaign against the Federal armies in the east.