



Gettysburg 150th Anniversary 1863/2013

The SENTINEL

Special Edition: 150th Anniversary
of the Gettysburg Campaign

The Gettysburg Partnership - by the Numbers

The Meaning of the Gettysburg Address



*In great deeds something abides. On great fields something stays.
Forms change and pass; bodies disappear, but spirits linger,
to consecrate ground for the vision-place of souls.*

*And reverent men and women from afar,
and generations that know us not and that we know not of,
heart-drawn to see where and by whom great things were suffered and
done for them, shall come to this deathless field to ponder and dream;
And lo! the shadow of a mighty presence shall wrap them in its bosom,
and the power of the vision pass into their souls.*

*-Joshua Chamberlain at the dedication of the
20th Maine Monument on October 3, 1889*

The Sentinel

A publication
of the National
Park Service



Mission

The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

Graphic Design & Editing Team

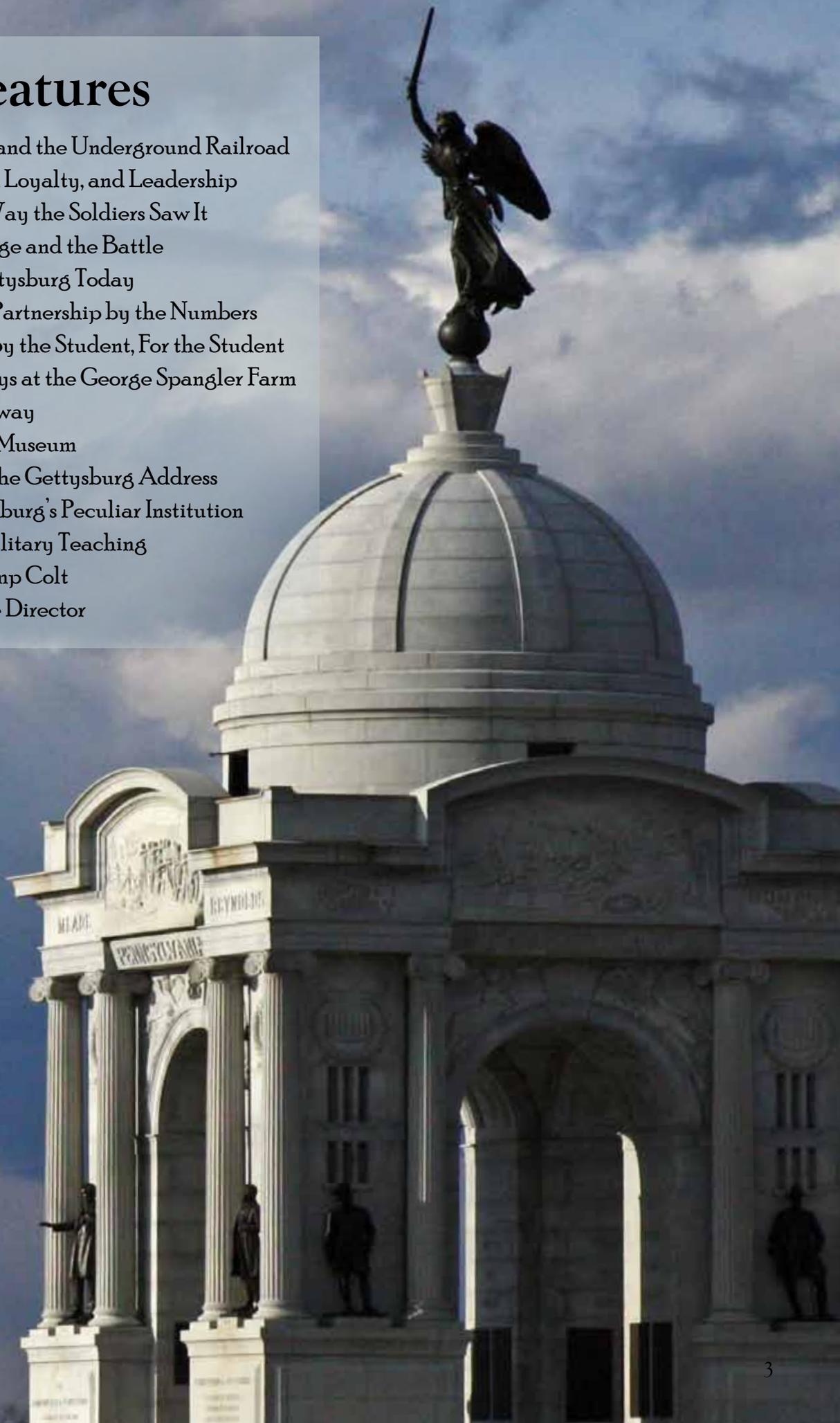
Jason Martz
Garrett Radke



*Answers to Trivia on Page 18
Meredith Avenue = John Burns
Howard Avenue = Brig. Gen. Francis C. Barlow
Hancock Avenue = Father William Corby
Slocum Avenue = Brig. Gen. George S. Greene*

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To Chambersburg

Knoxlyn Road

Chambersburg Road
Chambersburg Pike

Eternal Light Peace Memorial

Oak Ridge

Barlow Knoll

Barlow Knoll
When Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early's Confederates smashed Union defenders here at 3 pm, the Federal line north of Gettysburg collapsed.

McPherson Ridge

GETTYSBURG

Gettysburg Train Station

David Wills House

North Carolina Memorial

Virginia Memorial

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

Pennsylvania Memorial

Pitzer Woods

The Peach Orchard

The Wheatfield

Little Round Top

Warfield Ridge

EISENHOWER NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
To visit Eisenhower National Historic Site, obtain tickets and board shuttle bus at Gettysburg National Military Park Visitor Center.

South Cavalry Field

Key to the Battlefield

There are over 1,300 monuments, markers, and memorials at Gettysburg National Military Park. The following are but a few examples of what you may see during your visit.



Army Marker



Corps Marker



Division Marker



Brigade Marker
Union
Square Base



Brigade Marker
Confederate
Circular Base



Regimental Monument
Union



Regimental Monument
Confederate



State Monument
Pennsylvania



State Monument
North Carolina



Regimental
Flank Markers



Artillery
Marker



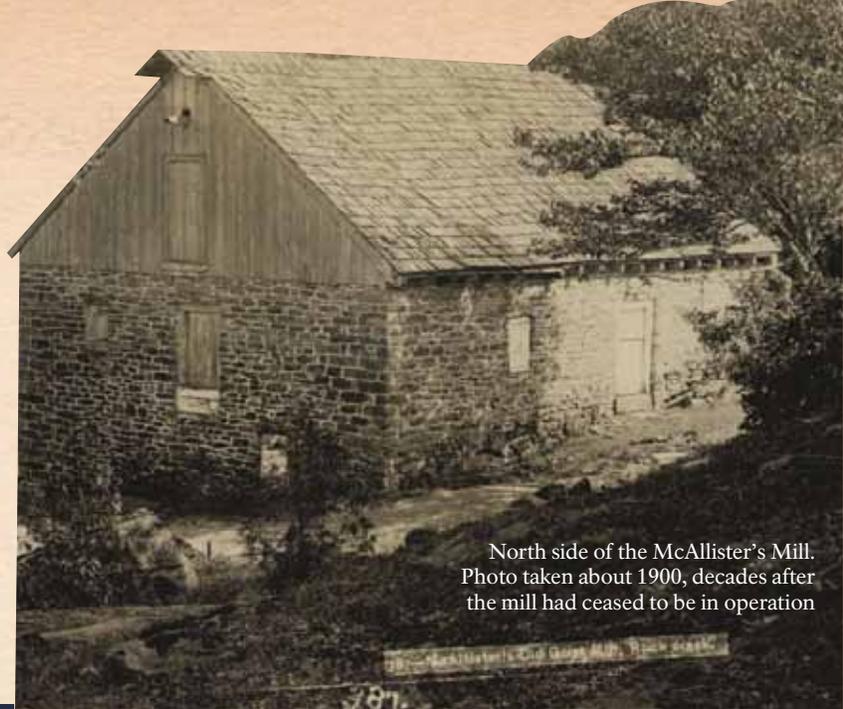
Headquarters
Canon - Union



Headquarters
Canon - Confederate

McAllister's Mill and the Underground Railroad

By Curt Musselman,
Historic Gettysburg Adams County



North side of the McAllister's Mill.
Photo taken about 1900, decades after
the mill had ceased to be in operation

Hidden in a corner of the Gettysburg Battlefield, along the banks of Rock Creek, is a site that is visited by few today, but that was important to many freedom-seekers in the years leading up to the Civil War. Now in ruin, McAllister's Mill provided physical shelter to hundreds of freedom-seekers during the peak period that it was in use as a safe house, the years 1850-1858. It is well known that Gettysburg's role as a regional transportation hub led to the clash of the Union and Confederate armies here in 1863, but in the years before the Civil War its strategic location just a few miles north of the Mason-Dixon Line also served as a gateway to the slaves from Northern Virginia and Maryland who were seeking freedom.

The McAllister Family, who were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, first settled in Adams County southeast of Gettysburg in the 1740s. James McAllister, born in 1786, purchased a farm of 295 acres, which included the mill in 1828. The mill's builder and owners, circa 1777, was the partnership of Samuel Getty, after whom Gettysburg was named, and John Fleming. The property changed hands four times before James McAllister acquired it. James McAllister and his wife, Agnes Renfrew, had seven children who lived and worked on the farm and at the mill. James operated the mill until his death in 1872 and the mill closed for good in 1876.

The Adams County Anti-Slavery Society

On July 4, 1836, McAllister's Mill was the site of an

early and significant gathering of Abolitionists in Pennsylvania, resulting in the publication of bold anti-slavery principles and the formation of the Adams County Anti-Slavery Society. James McAllister chaired the meeting at his mill and he was joined in leadership of the session by his immediate neighbors, William Young, and Adam Wert. Those assembled believed in the necessity of freemen to express their opinions freely and the right of each citizen to examine the Constitution and to advocate changes. They also advocated the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and pledged support for candidates who supported this action. It is possible that the published principles were ghostwritten by Gettysburg attorney and later Congressman Thaddeus Stevens, who led the fight for passage of the 13th Amendment that ended slavery in the United States of America.

UGRR Network in Gettysburg and Adams County

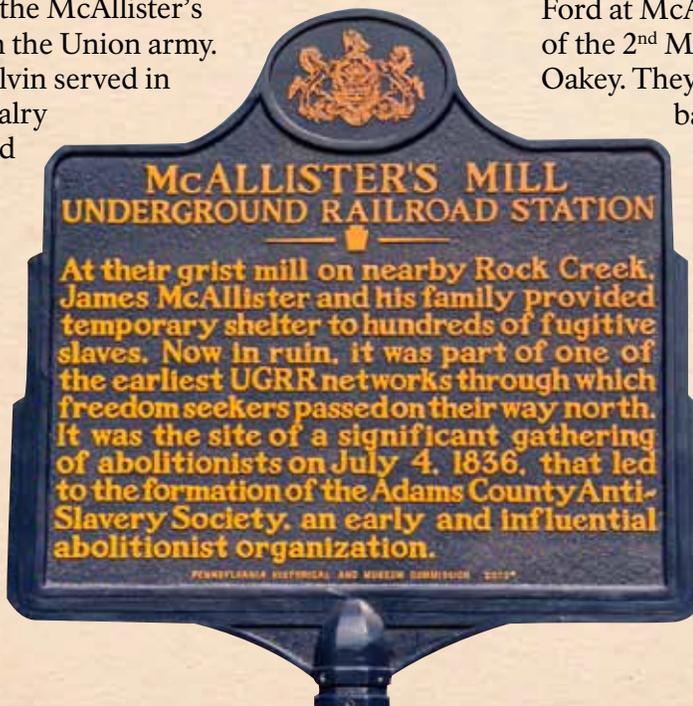
It is from the letters of two of James McAllister's sons, Samuel and Theodore, that we know what we do about the Underground Railroad activities at the mill. According to Theodore, the greatest activity at the mill was during the 1850s, after the Federal Fugitive Slave Law provided fines of up to \$1,000 and six months imprisonment for aiding a runaway slave. When necessary, the fugitives were hidden in the cog pit or basement of the mill until the threat of their discovery by slave catchers had passed.

Although Adams County had an Anti-Slavery Society, a free black community and Quakers who aided

freedom-seekers, it was still a dangerous area for them because there were many citizens in the County who were sympathetic to the slaveholders. The Adams County area was known for the extensive activity of bounty hunters tracking the formerly enslaved. This is evidenced by the many examples of notices and advertisements published in Gettysburg newspapers by persons and their agents seeking the return of one-time slaves during the first half of the 19th century.

Theodore McAllister and others described a network in Adams County that assisted the formerly enslaved after they received nourishment and shelter at McAllister's Mill. They were guided north around the town center of Gettysburg following creeks and secondary roads. Their immediate destinations in Adams County were the homes and farms of other Abolitionists and Underground Railroad activists such as Basil Biggs, Cyrus Griest, the Wiermans, the Huntingdon Friends Meeting, the Menallen Friends Meeting, and William and Phoebe Wright. The closest stop to the north was the Josiah Benner farm along the Harrisburg Road which could be reached by following the course of Rock Creek the entire way. After Benner's, the route went either east to York, Lancaster and Philadelphia, or north to the black community of Edward Mathews at Yellow Hill and the Quakers of Upper Adams County before continuing on to Carlisle, Harrisburg and ultimately Canada.

With the coming of the Civil War, the era of the Underground Railroad in Adams County came to an end. All five of the McAllister's sons enlisted in the Union army. Samuel and Calvin served in the 21st PA Cavalry and John served in the 87th PA Infantry. Their brother J. Alexander was killed at Vicksburg in 1863 while Theodore was captured at New Market in 1864 and survived seven months at the Andersonville Prison.



The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) official Pennsylvania historical marker that commemorates the McAllister's Mill Underground Railroad Station.



NATIONAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD NETWORK TO FREEDOM

In 2011, the McAllister Mill site, was accepted into the National Park Service National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom. This is the first and only Underground Railroad site in Gettysburg to receive formal recognition by the NPS and to be included in the Network to Freedom.

For more information on the Network to Freedom, please consult the NPS website at www.nps.gov/history/ugrr.

McAllister's Mill and the Battle of Gettysburg

On the morning of July 2, troops of Colgrove's Brigade, of the First Division of the 12th Corps, anchored their right flank on the eight feet deep McAllister's Mill pond which was the only significant water obstacle on the Gettysburg battlefield. This was a strong position since the pond could not be forded or crossed by the Confederate troops. Later that day, the log footbridge south of the Rock Creek Ford at McAllister's Mill was used by two companies of the 2nd Massachusetts Infantry led by Capt. Daniel Oakey. They crossed the bridge single-file to the east bank of the creek and then moved north on a reconnaissance mission, observing and skirmishing with rebels during the day, before withdrawing to the south as the Confederate push on Culp's Hill developed in the afternoon.

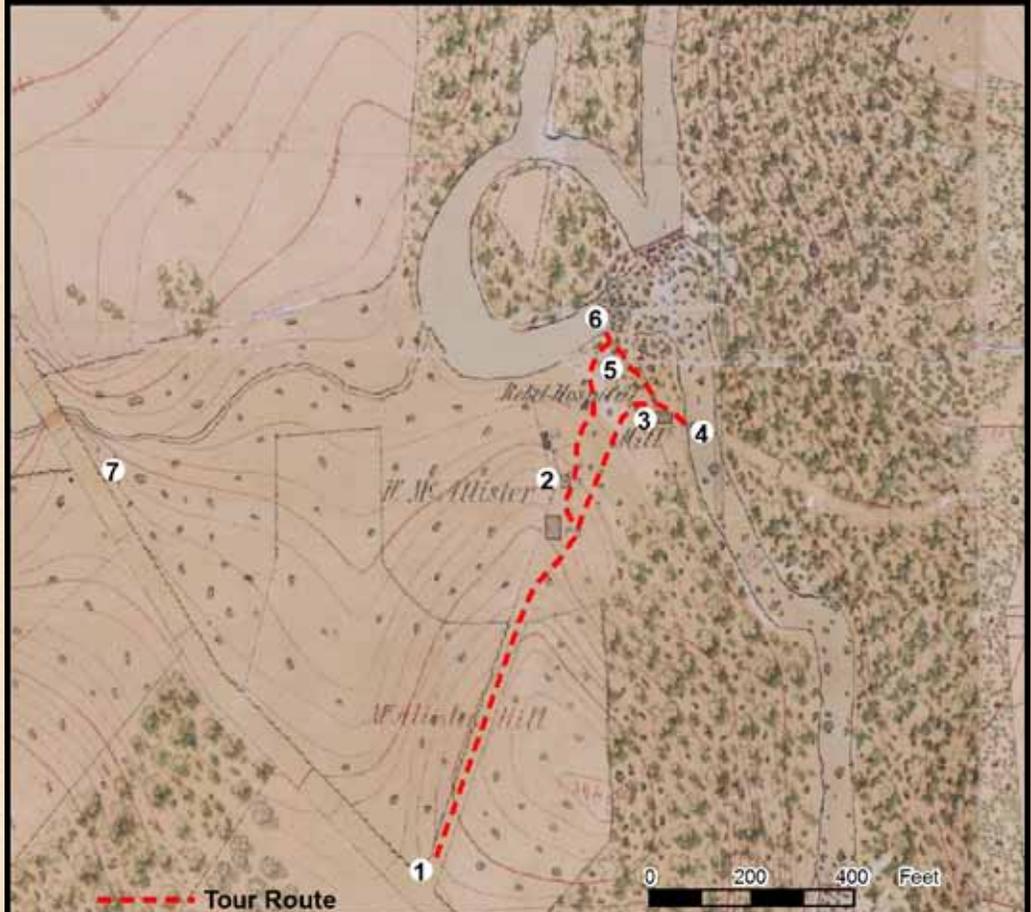
On July 4, as Confederate prisoners were being moved south along the Baltimore Pike, a provost checkpoint at the foot of Powers Hill separated out those prisoners who were too seriously wounded to be moved further south. They were then sent to the grounds around the McAllister's Mill where a Rebel hospital was established, and those who died there were buried in the vicinity.

Visiting the Mill Site Today

The McAllister Mill site is privately owned and is not open to the public. However, persons interested in the story of the Underground Railroad at the site will be able to join exclusive tours conducted as fund raisers by the Historic Preservation Society of Gettysburg - Adams County (HGAC), a local non-profit that has spearheaded the recognition of the Underground Railroad's activities within Adams County. Through special arrangements with the property owner and the Mulligan MacDuffer Golf Course, HGAC's guides will lead tours of the site every Saturday at 11 AM from May through August. Tours will leave from the south end of the Mulligan MacDuffer Adventure Golf parking lot at 1360 Baltimore Street.

The walk to the mill is a somewhat strenuous, approximately one-half mile round trip, and the tour lasts about one hour. The tour follows the trace of the historic McAllister Mill Road and footpaths across uneven terrain, so it is not easily accessible for strollers or wheelchairs. Suggested donations for the tour are \$5 for students and \$10 for adults and they support HGAC's preservation activities. No reservations for the tour are necessary, but for groups or to make special arrangements, please call 717-659-8827.

Map of the McAllister's Mill Vicinity in 1863



This is a copy of the original U.S. Army Topographic Engineer's map of Gettysburg drawn in 1868 under the direction of General Gouverneur Warren to show the conditions in 1863.

Points of Interest on the Tour of McAllister's Mill

- 1 Tour starts at the intersection of the Baltimore Pike and McAllister's Mill Road.
- 2 The McAllister's house and farmstead.
- 3 The McAllister's grist mill where freedom seekers were kept in hiding.
- 4 The ford and footbridge across Rock Creek to Wolf Hill on the east bank.
- 5 The mill race cut through the rock.
- 6 The side channel dam and mill pond that supplied water for the grist mill.
- 7 Monument to George Washington Sandoe, the first Union soldier killed in the fighting at Gettysburg.



The Historic Preservation Society of Gettysburg - Adams County (HGAC) is a local non-profit organization founded in 1975 that has spearheaded the recognition of the Underground Railroad's activities within Adams County.

Corps Badges of the Army of the Potomac

There are over 1,300 monuments, markers, and memorials at Gettysburg National Military Park. They come in all shapes and sizes, but one common theme that ties many of the Union markers together is their corps badges. This idea, championed by General Joseph Hooker after he assumed command of the Union Army of the Potomac in January, 1863, was adopted as a means of identifying different units during the confusion of battle. (Note: the Confederate Army did not adopt this system for their units.) These symbols also acted as a way of instilling pride in the men. Decades later, these corps badges were so important to the veterans that many of the monuments were designed with these badges placed in very prominent locations. This pride is still visible today and can help visitors understand where certain Union units fought. Below is an example of each of the seven corps badges located on monuments throughout the battlefield.



12th Corps



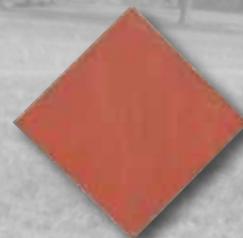
1st Corps



2nd Corps



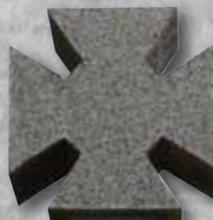
11th Corps



3rd Corps



6th Corps



5th Corps

Discovering Love, Loyalty, & Leadership in the Heart of the Civil War

By Elizabeth Scott Shatto,
Director, Heart of the Civil War
Heritage Area

Maryland's Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area, in Carroll, Frederick and Washington counties, offers a landscape embedded with stories of love and loss, loyalty and leadership unique to the border state experience. Visitors encounter these tales along Maryland's Civil War Trails, such as the "Gettysburg Invasion and Retreat" driving tours that follow routes taken by Union and Confederate soldiers in June and July 1863.

Advance routes reveal personalities that stood, or failed, the test of leadership. In late June, as both Union and Confederate forces made their way into Maryland, Union General "Fighting Joe" Hooker resigned his command of the Army of the Potomac in a fit of anger. He was upset with Chief of Staff Henry Halleck because Halleck would not allow Hooker to withdraw the 10,000 men garrisoned at Harpers Ferry and add them to his army.

Although Hooker had done an excellent job of rapidly moving the Army of the Potomac from northern Virginia into Maryland in pursuit of Confederate General Robert E. Lee, many of the men in the army, the president, and the chief of staff all questioned his ability to win a battle against Lee. Already lacking confidence in Hooker following his performance at Chancellorsville, Lincoln seized the opportunity to

remove the general from command when Hooker tendered his resignation in protest. This was a bold decision considering that the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia was well on its way to Pennsylvania.

Thus, on June 28, near Frederick, General George Meade was greeted in the wee morning hours with news that he had been given command of the Army of the Potomac. General Meade willingly took up the mantle of leadership writing in a letter to his wife, "I am moving at once against Lee. A battle will decide the fate for our country and our cause."



Captain Charles Corbit

A day after General Meade's appointment, a skirmish occurred in Westminster, where two

companies of the 1st Delaware Cavalry clashed with Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry. Under the leadership of Delaware Captain Charles Corbit, the Union cavalry engaged troopers of Fitz Lee's brigade with "almost suicidal bravery," and earned the admiration of their Virginia foes, one of whom recalled, "There has never been, in my knowledge, a more terrific fight with pistols. . ."

Following "Corbit's Charge," General Stuart's column moved north towards Union Mills, a place bound up in the complexities of life in a border state. Brothers Andrew K. and William Shriver lived on either side of the Littlestown Turnpike. Andrew was a slave-owning, self-declared "Union man," while his brother, who did not own slaves, supported the Confederacy. By the end of the day on June 29, Union loyalist Andrew was host to thousands of Confederates who occupied his property for the night. The next morning, Confederate officers breakfasted across the street with southern-sympathizing William, then set out for Pennsylvania, guided by William's 16 year old son, Herbert.

Poignant stories of love and loss are told at the National Shrine of Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton, in Emmitsburg along the Mason Dixon Line. Between 20-25,000 Union troops encamped here in June, 1863, where Elizabeth Ann Bayley Seton founded a religious order, now part of the Daughters of Charity, in 1809. This community exemplified sacrificial love by feeding the

half-starved Union soldiers, to the point of emptying their cupboards entirely. Yet, a Sister's journal tells of a "loaves and fishes" miracle; expecting no breakfast after giving all their provisions to soldiers the previous day, baked goods for the morning repast appeared in the Sisters' kitchen. Sister Mary

Jane underlined for emphasis, "I did not see it multiplied, but I saw it there!" A few days later, when battle raged, the Sisters were among the first from outside Gettysburg to provide help on the field. In fact, the Daughters of Charity gave nursing care and spiritual succor to the wounded of both armies at more than sixty sites in fifteen states during the course of the Civil War, a story that is also told at Frederick's National Museum of Civil War Medicine.

Emmitsburg is also the site of a real, old-fashioned love story. Union General John Reynolds, killed on the first day of battle at Gettysburg, was a dashing, romantic, figure. Civil War Trail markers in Frederick tell about his delightful reunion with cousins on June 28, and at the Shrine in Emmitsburg we learn that he was secretly engaged to Kate Hewitt, whom he intended to wed when the war was over. Reynolds and Hewitt had planned for her to meet his

family at a gathering on July 8. Sadly, Reynolds' family members learned about his fiancée only after his death when she arrived to view his body lying in state at his sister's home in Philadelphia. As arranged by the lovers in case he did not survive the war, Kate Hewitt entered religious life and joined the Daughters of Charity in 1864.

Maryland's Civil War Trails tell stories like these that have been hidden within the landscape for 150 years. They also lead visitors to museums and historic sites such as Rose Hill Manor Park and the National Museum of Civil War Medicine in Frederick, Union Mills outside Westminster, the National Shrine of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton in Emmitsburg, and Canal Towns like Williamsport and Brunswick where exhibitions, tours and special programs delve more deeply into the experience of life on the border, here in the Heart of the Civil War. For more information about visitor opportunities, and to download a Civil War Trails map guide, visit www.heartofthecivilwar.org.



Travelers stop in Lewistown, Maryland, to read a marker on the Gettysburg Invasion and Retreat Civil War Trail. Photo credit: Russell C. Poole.



Monumental Reflections

North Carolina State Monument - West Confederate Avenue





Gettysburg the Way the Soldiers Saw it in 1863

By Katie Lawhon, Management Assistant,
Gettysburg National Military Park

Gettysburg National Military Park is nationally significant as the site of the Battle of Gettysburg, the Soldiers' National Cemetery, and the commemoration and preservation of the battleground. The battle was the largest and most costly in human terms to occur on the North American continent. It lessened the Confederacy's ability to successfully wage war and contributed to the ultimate preservation of the United States. The creation of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, and Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, heightened Americans' sense of the meaning and importance of the war. The national park, inspired by those who experienced the Civil War preserved major features of the 1863 battlefield and commemorated the valor and sacrifice of participants. These elements make Gettysburg a place where Americans continue to remember and honor those whose struggle led to a unified nation.

This statement of significance for Gettysburg National Military Park helps guide so many of the projects and programs undertaken by the National Park Service (NPS) and its many partners on the battlefield at Gettysburg. One of the most significant projects in the last decade has been battlefield rehabilitation (rehab), a multi-year project to return major battle action areas on the Gettysburg battlefield to their appearance at the time of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863 and to help the public better understand the soldier's experiences on the battlefield. The project includes removal of non-historic trees, but also the planting of trees, maintaining historic woodlots, planting historic orchards, building fences, and more.

Before the NPS could proceed with battlefield rehab, the park developed an innovative approach to research and documentation. To begin, NPS historians examined historical base maps that documented the park's landscape in 1863, 1868, and 1872 and how it had changed since the Civil War. Next, using military terrain analysis, the entire battlefield was examined for characteristics such as:

- Key terrain
- Observation and fields of fire
- Cover and concealment
- Obstacles (both natural and man-made)
- Avenues of Approach

Once we knew the significant features on the landscape we then had to know which features were significant to the fighting of the battle. To learn this we studied the battle action for each day of the battle by reviewing official maps, War Department after-



Before



After



action reports written by officers of the various units that participated in the battle, letters from soldiers, diaries, and newspaper accounts.

We have accomplished the majority of the work called for in the 1999 plan: 354 acres of non-historic trees removed to re-open the fields of fire and the scene of infantry attacks; 278 acres of health cuts completed in historic woodlots to improve their sustainability; 48 acres of woods replanted; 112 acres of orchards replanted; 20 miles of historic fencing rebuilt; and more.

There have been challenges along the way. Mapping and other historical documentation does not always provide enough detail to rebuild an individual landscape feature, such as a fence. Sometimes we will know that a fence existed in a certain place but there is not enough detail in the historical record to tell us what it looked like – was it a five rail fence, a Virginia worm fence, or some other type? Our policy is to confirm each feature with two or more sources before we try to return it to the battlefield.

Another challenge has been keeping the park's battlefield rehabilitation efforts sustainable by controlling brush and regrowth in newly re-opened fields – especially exotic invasive species. It is especially difficult to control exotic invasive species in woodlots where we have opened the canopy to increase light and allow for improved health and recruitment of younger trees.

The park has a layered and an adaptive management approach to combating invasive plant species in the park. We maintain a priority list of targeted exotic species, and keep a look out for new and highly invasive threats. The following are some of the steps we've taken over the past 12 years in combating invasive plants at Gettysburg NMP. We have identified the top 10 most highly invasive plant species within the parks. Park specialists understand the plants' biology to determine the best approach to either eradication, if possible, or control. This may be through mechanical means (hand loppers or pulling) or through chemical controls.

Park resource management ensures that invasive plant control is conducted in coordination with battlefield rehab activities. For example before thinning trees within



2011 Friends Volunteer Work Day. Photo credit: Gettysburg Foundation

historic woodlot to achieve the desired uneven aged size class distribution invasive plant species are treated. Prior to opening the tree canopy, which will allow more sunlight to reach the forest floor and encourage seedlings to sprout more readily, we target invasive plant species within those woodlots that have characteristics to outcompete native species.

The project has enhanced Gettysburg's natural environment in these ways:

- Increasing grassland areas to increase habitat for grassland species like Upland Sandpipers, Meadowlarks, Loggerhead Shrikes and Least Shrews, many of which are state-listed species of special concern.
- Delaying the cutting of hay to allow ground-nesting birds such as Henslow's Sparrows, Bobolinks, Grasshopper Sparrows to thrive.
- Removing exotic plant species to provide opportunities for reestablishment of native plant species.

Implementation is carefully managed to comply with best management practices as well as with the Clean Air Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Federal Water Pollution Act and Water Quality Act, floodplain management, protection of wetlands, and all other applicable laws and policies that protect the environment.

Our partners in this project share our commitment to habitat and the environment. They include the Gettysburg Foundation, the Pennsylvania Nature Conservancy, Pennsylvania Game Commission, the Pennsylvania Audubon Society, the CREP program of the USDA, 12 local farmers, park volunteer groups and others.



WHO ARE THESE GUYS?

Are you a true student of the Battle of Gettysburg or maybe you just like trivia? If so, try to name these four men who took part in the battle. We've provided their location in the park to get you started.

If you're stumped, flip back to page 2 for the answers!



Meredith Avenue



Howard Avenue



Hancock Avenue



Slocum Avenue

Gettysburg College *A Landscape* and the *Battle:* *Inexorably Darkened*

By John M. Rudy, Adjunct Instructor of Civil War Era Studies, Gettysburg College

In the waning hours of July 1, 1863, the knock at the door of Prof. Charles Schaeffer must have been a shock. For most of the day, a hellish battle had been waged near town before careening through the streets of Gettysburg. The knock brought a strange visitor: Frederick Lehmann, a 15-year-old student in the College's Preparatory Division. He was seeking refuge.

Lehmann's morning, like the rest of the town's, had begun like most others. The students of Pennsylvania College, now Gettysburg College, awoke and headed from their rooms toward classrooms inside of the College Edifice, now Pennsylvania Hall.

There were fewer than 20 students left on campus that day. Dozens had fled for safer climes; others had joined the Commonwealth's hastily organized militia. For the first time in three years of war, it looked like Pennsylvania was in the crosshairs of the Confederacy and that staying at a college eight miles from the Mason-Dixon line might not be the wisest choice.

The echo of cannon soon interrupted classes, and students rushed outside. Senior Michael Colver and junior Henry Watkins bounded toward the Lutheran Seminary west of town and climbed the cupola, catching sight of the opening shots of the Battle of Gettysburg before being scared down by the proximity of bursting shells.

Lehmann, though, didn't let shells and bullets scare him. His father was away from their Pittsburgh home serving in the United States Army. Now it was the

young man's turn to seek adventure and defend his native state. Wandering to the front lines, Lehmann plucked a musket and cartridge box from a dead soldier and plunged into hell.

As some were charging toward the fray, others were escaping. College President Henry L. Baugher sought refuge in his home on campus, now the Norris-Wachob Alumni House. Baugher and his wife Clarissa had lost their son to rebel bullets the previous spring after



Company A in 1892 at the dedication of their monument in Gettysburg.

the Battle of Shiloh. Now southern lead clattered against the walls of their home. The stream of wounded men passing by must have become too much for the Baugher women, as Clarissa and her 21-year-old daughter Alice brought nearly 20 of them into their home. Private George Kimball of the 12th Massachusetts remembered Alice's courage as she nursed his wounds, remarking that "every time I opened my eyes in my brief periods of returning consciousness during that eventful afternoon her kindly face was looking down upon me."

When the federal army retreated through the streets of Gettysburg on

July 1, Lehmann found himself in enemy hands. Without the intervention of a kind lieutenant, the 15-year-old might have found himself in a harsh Southern prison. Instead, the rebels let him go, and he scurried to Prof. Schaeffer's door, to wait out the battle in relative safety. Two days later, curiosity got the better of the boy as he sneaked out to see the latest excitement. A Confederate rifle drilled a bullet through his leg; he would walk with a limp for the rest of his life.

Two weeks before the battle, many students enlisted to defend their state, forming Company A of the 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Militia Regiment. Five days before the battle, west of town, the green troops fired one volley at a veteran brigade marching in advance of the invading army, but the students were quickly routed. The rebels captured dozens of members of the regiment, whom they later released in the town square.

Battle raged for two more days south of the town and the campus. For a month more, the College Edifice served as a hospital for dying soldiers.

The college and its students were forever changed. "Our books and furniture were scattered," student John Mumma Young remembered, "so that it was almost like making a new start." Surrounded by death, Pennsylvania College's students soldiered on.

Such was life in Gettysburg after the battle. The town stood, a landscape inexorably darkened. And its college would forever bear the stains of war, sorrow and loss.

Pennsylvania College in 1836, much as it would have looked during the Battle. Photo credit: Mathew Brady.



Monumental Reflections

Battery E, Knap's Pennsylvania Light Artillery - Powers Hill



Five Faces of Gettysburg Today

By Lori Fischer, Volunteer,
Gettysburg National Military Park

The employees of the Gettysburg National Military Park and the Gettysburg Foundation come from many different backgrounds, but one thing they share is a respect for the battlefield and its resources. They all play an essential role in maintaining the integrity of the park and preserving its historic significance for future generations.

Through their care and dedication, over one million annual visitors are able to explore the site of the Battle of Gettysburg on the exact location where the battle occurred 150 years ago.

For Chris Gwinn, being a Park Ranger and Interpreter at Gettysburg has been his goal since receiving a scholarship to the Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College while a high school junior in Amesbury, Massachusetts. "It is an honor to work at a site that is so significant and played such a central role in U.S. history," he said.

Gwinn attended Gettysburg College, and while in college interned at the battlefield for three years and worked as a seasonal Ranger while obtaining his Masters degree from Shippensburg University.

He worked at Antietam National Battlefield, Boston National Historical Park and the National Mall and Memorial Parks in Washington D.C. before returning to Gettysburg in April of 2012.

"I'm so lucky to be at Gettysburg where you can be on Little Round Top at the same rocks where everything happened," Gwinn said. "Boston was an eye-opening experience. Boston is urban and not preserved with all the traffic and skyscrapers. What makes Gettysburg so great is that the battlefield is so well preserved and people can experience its significance."

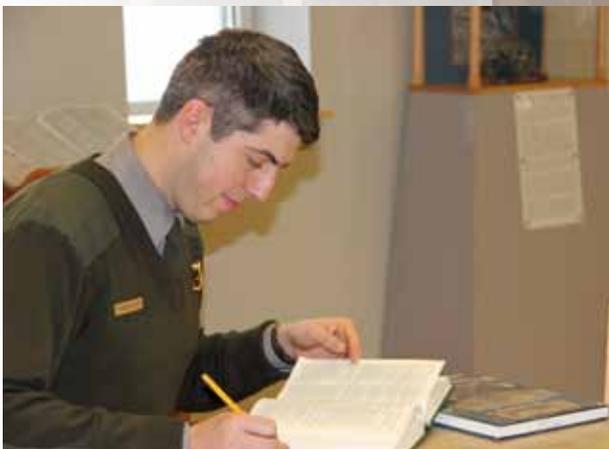
As Assistant Manager of Visitor Services for the Gettysburg Foundation, Nancy Rohrbaugh is "passionate about Civil War history" and began performing Civil War living history impressions with her family when she was only ten years old.



She interned at Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland while in high school and graduated from Gettysburg College. Rohrbaugh interned with the Gettysburg Foundation on a museum conservation project her senior year of college.

"I love my job," she said. "Ninety percent of my time is operations side but I also get to talk to visitors and help them understand how people lived and thought, and when they have that 'Aha moment' that's the best."

Since joining the Gettysburg Foundation in 2006, Rohrbaugh continues to be involved in living history and is in the process of developing an impression of Elizabeth Thorn, who served as the caretaker at the Evergreen Cemetery at Gettysburg while her husband was fighting in the war.



Law Enforcement Park Ranger Maria Brady was a visitor to Gettysburg long before she had aspirations to work there, “I grew up in York and spent many happy hours wandering around here.”

After watching the movie *Gettysburg*, Brady changed her major at Penn State York to history and began to volunteer at the battlefield, eventually volunteering in the interpretation, maintenance and law enforcement departments. “I love Civil War history and because I grew up near here this park is near and dear to my heart,” she said.

She decided to go back to school and get her law enforcement certificate after seeing a man with an orange crayon coloring in the inscription on a granite monument. “I had reached my breaking point of seeing people doing stupid things on the battlefield,” Brady stated. “I wanted to be in a position to do something.”

With over 6,000 acres and one hundred buildings to protect, Brady “loves that she works where everyone else goes on vacation. You can’t beat that.”



For Carlos Garcia, a Tractor Operator in Landscape Preservation, the past eight years of mowing grass, trimming trees and building fences on the battlefield has been a “privilege.”

“I am fortunate because I get to work in every part of the park,” Garcia stated. “It lifts my spirits to meet people from all over the country.”

Garcia worked at Letterkenny Army Depot for eighteen years as an electrician and mechanic. After a summer as a seasonal tractor operator at Gettysburg, he decided to apply for a full-time position because he loved

Joe Catchings began his career at the Smithsonian Institution because he “loved what they stood for – preserving antiquities and art.” As a Monuments and Cannon Carriage Restoration Preservation Specialist, “I appreciate what it means to preserve for future generations. I try to keep that forefront in my mind, that what I’m doing is special.”

In 1978, Catchings moved to Gettysburg and worked for the Roads and Trails Division of the battlefield. When the Cannon Shop opened in 1996, he began working on the hundreds of replica cast and wrought iron gun carriages that have been on the battlefield for over one hundred years.

“I love working around history, especially the preservation end,” he stated. “I’ve met great people and learned a lot. My feeling is that people don’t work here for the money, they come

here because they love what it stands for to preserve the battlefield.”



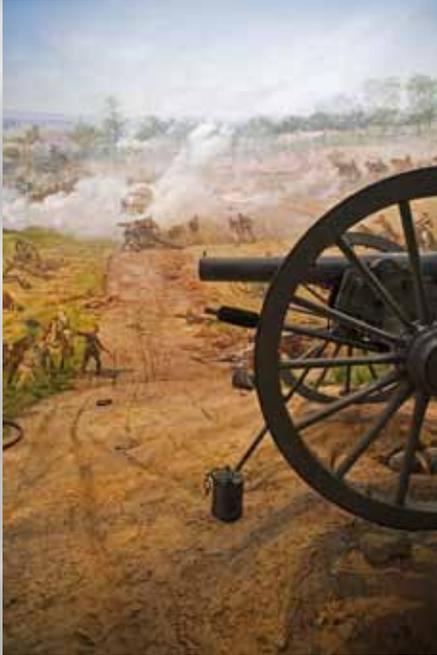
working outside. “I don’t get bored working here,” he said.

“We have to focus and work as a team and pull together to keep everyone that visits the battlefield safe. I take pride in being here.”

The Gettysburg Partnership

by the Numbers

Since the \$103 million Gettysburg National Military Park Museum and Visitor Center opened in 2008, the partnership between the National Park Service and the Gettysburg Foundation has continued to grow and thrive. The Foundation owns and operates the museum and visitor center facility, funding all utilities, custodial costs, and other costs, freeing the National Park Service to spend more of its funds on preservation, interpretation, and education. Here is a look at some of the accomplishments in this model partnership.



6,254,423 visitors started their Gettysburg experience at the state-of-the-art Gettysburg National Military Park Museum and Visitor Center from its opening day in April 2008 through December 2012.

\$420,000 in revenues from operations at the Museum and Visitor Center donated by the Gettysburg Foundation to the National Park Service in 2013.

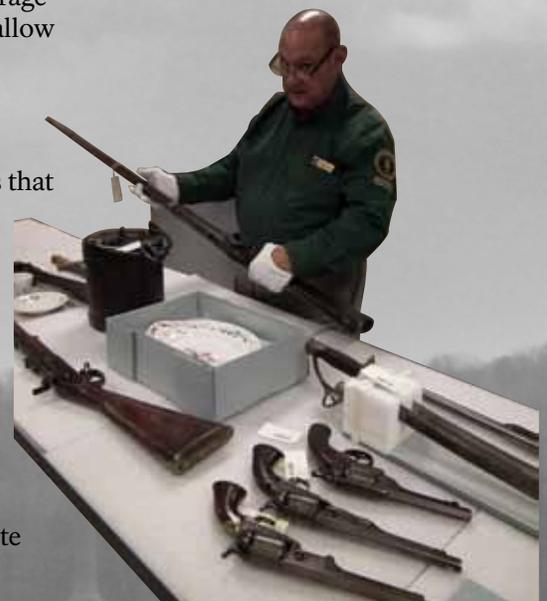
\$393,000 in revenues from operations at the Museum and Visitor Center donated by the Gettysburg Foundation to Gettysburg National Military Park in 2013. The Foundation provides additional funds to the park to help accomplish monument repairs, operate the cannon shop, repairs historic structures such as the Speaker's Rostrum in the National Cemetery, buy fence materials, to name just a few.

2,280,096 square inches of painted canvas on the historic Cyclorama painting which was fully conserved in 2008 and cleaned again in early 2013. The 1884 painting of Pickett's Charge is the centerpiece of the park Museum and Visitor Center. Nearly \$120,000 for the cleaning in early 2013 was funded by the Gettysburg Foundation.

1,000,000 artifacts and archival documents now housed in storage conditions that provide for their long-term care, preservation and security and allow for improved researcher access.

150 artifacts conserved and rotated into museum exhibits in the summer of 2012 to refresh the museum experience and give fragile and sensitive artifacts that had been on display since 2008 a "rest." Yes, even artifacts need a rest from time to time. Nearly \$300,000 for the conservation of the artifacts was funded by the Gettysburg Foundation.

94 artifacts will be showcased in "Treasures of the Civil War: Legendary Leaders Who Shaped a War and a Nation," a special exhibit featuring rare Civil War artifacts that provide links to leaders of the Civil War era, including Abraham Lincoln, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, George G. Meade, Frederick Douglass and Clara Barton. Sponsored by Gettysburg National Military Park and the Gettysburg Foundation. Opening June 16 in the Gilder Lehrman Institute Special Exhibits Gallery of the Gettysburg National Military Park Museum and Visitor Center. Entrance fee included in museum admission ticket.



76,047 free riders on Freedom Transit in fiscal year 2012, thanks to financial support from the Gettysburg Foundation. Free ridership continues throughout 2013. While you're in Gettysburg take Freedom Transit's new Gold Line service that links the museum with the Pennsylvania Memorial, The Angle and the Soldier's National Cemetery.



1,731 employees of corporate, non-profit, government and educational organizations have benefitted from the Gettysburg Foundation leadership program In the Footsteps of Leaders since 2008.

1,700 wounded Union and Confederate soldiers were treated at the George Spangler Farm which served as a Union corps field hospital during and after the battle of Gettysburg. The 80-acre farm was saved from development in 2008 by the Gettysburg Foundation and is the best preserved example of a field hospital on the Gettysburg battlefield.

410 Gettysburg cannon and historic cast iron carriages benefit from the Gettysburg Foundation's rental of a dedicated cannon restoration shop where Gettysburg National Military Park monument preservation staff work.

133 Messina peach trees were planted at the Sherfy farm with funding from the Gettysburg Foundation in 2008.

26,432 linear feet of historic fences (slightly more than five miles!) rebuilt on the Gettysburg battlefield during annual Friends of Gettysburg volunteer days, 2008-2012.



46 Middle School Social Studies and Language Arts educators attended Richard Bartol, Jr. Educators' Conference in July 2012. Co-sponsored by the Gettysburg Foundation and the park, the conference helped teachers connect students to the relevance of the Civil War and confront challenges facing educators in engaging their students with the people and places of the Civil War.

5 years of successful museum operations.

2 buildings on Cemetery Ridge that are no longer needed for Gettysburg National Military Park operations have been demolished to return Union battle line on North Cemetery Ridge to its 1863 and commemorative era appearance.

1 Gettysburg National Military Park Museum and Visitor Center is the first museum in Pennsylvania to receive the Gold certification in the U.S. Green Building Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEEDS) Green Building rating system.



AWARD-WINNING

Of the Student, By the Student, For the Student®

By Shuan Butcher,
Director of Communications,
Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership

Over the past nine months, approximately 260 seventh-grade students at Gettysburg Area Middle School have been taking a different approach to learning about the history that took place right in their own community. They are part of the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership's Of the Student, By the Student, For the Student® service-learning project, a groundbreaking initiative that engages middle-school students in interpreting the history within their own backyards.

The students use primary source documents, humanities scholarship, music, dance, dramatic readings, role-playing and digital technology to create vodcasts or mini-movies for Gettysburg National Military Park. From beginning to end, the students serve as scriptwriters, actors, directors, choreographers, set designers, costume creators, videographers, and film editors to gain a deeper connection with our national history. "This program bonds young people to the past in a way that enables them to walk in the footsteps of leaders gone by, to understand past events, and to appreciate the critical decisions of another era, so that they can become effective leaders for tomorrow," said Cate Magennis Wyatt, founder and president of the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership.

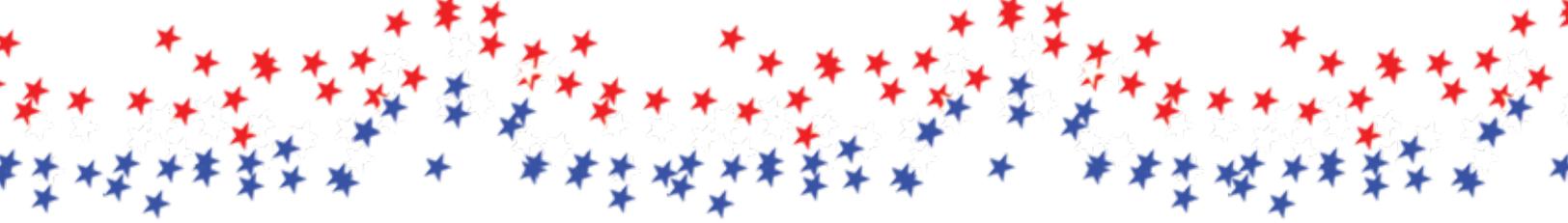
The project began on Patriot Day, September 11, 2012, when the entire seventh grade class travelled to Gettysburg National Military Park for the program's Immersion Day, an opportunity to learn from the park's rangers, historians, and

Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership educators regarding numerous aspects of the war, including life as a soldier, leadership, transportation, the African American experience, and technology. After that, the students conducted in-class research on potential topics for their project, writing their scripts, creating storyboards, and developing the framework for their movies. Thirty-six teams ultimately pitched their concept ideas to their fellow peers, teachers, and a panel of judges. Ultimately, six topics were selected to be made into vodcasts, including the Shriver Family; the abolitionist Black Ducks; Mistaken Identity: the Barlow and Gordon Story; Civil War to Civil Rights: the Legacy of Gettysburg; Signal Corps; and the Story of Sculptor John Gutzon Borglum.



In December, students began filming their project at Gettysburg National Military Park, the Shriver House, and other sites around town, engaging fellow students as actors, crew, and in key behind-the-scenes roles. The editing process took place during the months of January through April with the finished vodcasts premiering at The Majestic Theater in Gettysburg on May 22, 2013, as part of the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership's annual conference. The films will debut in time for the 150th anniversary commemoration of the Battle of Gettysburg and become official interpretative material for the National Park Service. "This project helps create the next generation of stewards for the Gettysburg battlefield through a combination of historical research, place-based education and technology - three things that today's students thrive at," said Barbara Sanders, Education Specialist at Gettysburg National Military Park.





Gettysburg is not the first location for this nationally-award winning program. In January 2009, the Advisory Council on Historic

Preservation, won the 2010 WOW Award from the American Association for State and Local History, and received the 2009 Freeman Tilden Award, in recognition of “outstanding contributions to interpretation or education at a National Park”. The award is designed to recognize interpreters that develop, revitalize or deliver an innovative, pioneering or otherwise worthy interpretive or educational program.

Preservation asked the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership to create a pilot service-learning project to engage youth in historic preservation. With the sesquicentennial of John Brown’s Raid (October 16, 1859/2009) nearing, we contacted one of our 350 partners, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, and after careful analysis of the park’s needs, Dennis Frye, chief historian for the park, noted that a decline in visitation by younger generations is of significant concern and may be linked to outdated mediums for telling the Harpers Ferry story. In response, the Of the Student, By the Student, For the Student® project was born.

Given its success, the JTHG Partnership is planning to replicate the Of the Student, By the Student, For the Student® project over the next couple of years in Frederick, Maryland (Battle of Monocacy 150th) and Spotsylvania/ Orange County in Virginia (Battle of Wilderness 150th). There is interest among funders to replicate this model nationwide beyond 2014. This project has been made possible with the generous support of the National Endowment for the Humanities, History, the National Park Service, Learn and Serve America, the Richard S. Reynolds Foundation, the Rust Family Foundation and the National Parks Foundation.

Since its creation, the Of the Student, By the Student, For the Student® program has engaged students at E. Russell Hicks and Springfield Middle Schools in Maryland; Stonewall Middle School, Smart’s Mill Middle School, and Sutherland Middle School in Virginia; as well as Harpers Ferry Middle School in West Virginia. The resulting mini-movies have become part of the official interpretative material for the National Park Service, including Manassas National Battlefield Park, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Antietam National Battlefield and C & O Canal National Historical Park. In addition the JTHG Partnership has brought the program to Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello in Charlottesville, VA and Ball’s Bluff Battlefield Regional Park in Leesburg, VA.

To see previous student vodcasts, or for more information about the Of the Student, By the Student, For the Student® project or the Journey Through Hallowed Ground Partnership, visit www.HallowedGround.org.

Of the Student, By the Student, For the Student has been recognized by the Advisory Council on Historic



The JTHG Partnership is a non-profit organization dedicated to raising awareness of the unparalleled cultural, natural, and historic heritage within the swath of land from Thomas Jefferson’s Monticello to Gettysburg, Pa. With 400 years of European, American and African-American heritage, the Journey Through Hallowed Ground is a National Heritage Area with a National Scenic Byway running through it. Known as the region Where America Happened®, it contains more history than any other region in the nation and includes: World Heritage sites, over 10,000 sites on the National Register of Historic Places, 49 National Heritage districts, nine Presidential homes, 13 National Park units, hundreds of African American and Native American heritage sites, 30 Historic Main Street communities, sites from the Revolutionary War, French-Indian War, War of 1812 and the largest single collection of Civil War sites in the nation.



Six Historical Days at the GEORGE SPANGLER FARM Field Hospital

By Barbara Sanders, Gettysburg National Military Park, & Cindy Small, Gettysburg Foundation

The medical story throughout the Civil War and at Gettysburg is complex in nature. Each surgeon, each wounded soldier, and each aid worker had his or her own perspective, and the care evolved over the course of the long war. But by visiting one field hospital from this one battle, the complex story about these most chaotic of times can begin to be understood and more fully appreciated. The following is a brief synopsis of six days from the George Spangler Farm – one of 160 field hospitals at Gettysburg – where ultimately 1,800 wounded from the three-day battle were treated, and perhaps the best surviving example of a farm used as a corps field hospital during and after the Battle of Gettysburg.

Day 1: July 1, 1863

After the battle at Gettysburg, roughly 27,000 lay wounded in the fields,



This image of the George Spangler Farm ca.1890 shows the house, barn and small outbuildings such as the smokehouse and summer kitchen, collectively, depicts the image of a traditional late 19th century farm. The unidentified people in the forefront may be George Spangler's son, Beniah and his family.

churches, homes, barns, sheds, schools and other public places in and around the town. The George Spangler farm was selected as a hospital for the 11th Corps wounded because it provided shelter, a water source, buildings for food preparation and surgeries, and plenty of open ground for the eventual erection of tents and the unfortunate creation of burial grounds. It was located between the Taneytown Road and the Baltimore Pike, and could therefore be reached by four-wheeled, horse-drawn ambulances. It was thought, and hoped, that it was far enough away from the lines of battle, and the explosions of shot and shell, to provide effective treatment until patients were well enough to return to their units, or to a major city hospital to fully recover.

Surgeons and assistants readied themselves with make-shift operating tables where instruments, dressings, anesthetics and stimulants were stocked and in close proximity to the doctors and attendants. The hospital staff included surgeons, assistant surgeons who served as recorders and distributed food and shelter, hospital stewards and nurses to dress wounds and dispense medicine.

Day 2: July 3, 1863

S.C. Romig, from the 153rd Pennsylvania Infantry said in a letter of July 3 written at the George Spangler Farm that he “was laid on the threshing floor of the barn used for a hospital. . . near the big door. There I had a fine view of the bursting shells coming in our direction [during Pickett’s Charge]. There were at one time six explosions of shells in one moment. . . They placed me in the lower part of the barn, in a building called a wagon shed. This place was occupied mostly by wounded Rebels.”

Dr. Daniel Brinton, engaged as division surgeon-in-chief at the Spangler Farm’s Eleventh Corps field hospital, wrote in his diary on July 5: “. . . Four operating tables were going night and day. . . We worked with little intermission, & with a minimum amount of sleep. On one day I arose at 2 AM & worked incessantly till midnight. I doubt if ever I worked harder at a more disagreeable occupation. On the afternoon of the 3rd we were exposed to a sharp fire of shells. Several horses & one man were killed close to the hospital. Shells fell within 20ft of the room which we were, and we were much in fear that the barn would blaze, which would have been an unspeakably frightful casualty.”

The barn did not blaze, and many of the captured Confederate wounded were then taken to the farm for treatment, including Brigadier General Lewis A. Armistead. Division Commander General Carl Schurz toured the 11th Corps Hospital during heavy rains that followed on July 4, 1863 and noted that he: “saw long rows of men lying under the eaves of the buildings, the water pouring down upon their bodies in streams. Most of the operating tables were placed in the open. . . partially protected by the rain. . . There stood the surgeons, their sleeves rolled up. . . their bare arms as well as their linen aprons smeared with blood. . . around them pools of blood and amputated arms or legs in heaps. . . a surgeon, having been long at work. . . put down his knife, exclaiming that his hand had grown unsteady, and that this was too much for human endurance, hysterical tears running down his face.”

Day 3: July 5, 1863

Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac Jonathan Letterman sent an order July 5 with the following instructions:

The Army may be ordered to move at any moment, and the following arrangements for the care of the wounded on the battlefield will at once be carried into effect. . . Surgeons in Chief of Divisions will accompany their Commands. One third of the operating staff, & sufficient number of Med Officers, attendants, &c will be left.

For the surgeons remaining behind at the Spangler Farm, and other large corps hospitals, this meant a significant reduction in staff, with little if any decrease in the amount of wounded to be cared for. One member of the Christian Commission tending to the Gettysburg wounded responded: *“What! Take away surgeons here where a hundred are wanted, and where, if the men have not immediate help, hundreds must die for want of attention. But so it is, and we can do no better.”*

Day 4: July 7, 1863

Supply wagons, with tents, tools and food preparation utensils among other necessities for treatment of such a large group of men, finally arrived in Gettysburg and made their way to all major field hospitals. The wagons had been waylaid due to Union General George Meade’s order of July 1 that *“Corps Commanders of the Artillery Reserve will at once send to the rear all their trains (excepting ammunition wagons and the ambulances), parking these between Union Mills and Gettysburg.”*

Justus Silliman, 17th Connecticut Infantry, was being treated at the Spangler Farm and recalled, *“ . . . all the hospital tents have been put up and are filled, the barn is also crowded and hundreds of shelter tents (are) occupied yet the wounded are so numerous that some have yet to lie out in the open air.”*

While supply wagons created movement into the field hospitals, efforts gained momentum to move wounded out of the field hospitals to home, or to board trains to Baltimore or Washington, D.C. Dr. Henry Janes, in charge of all the consolidated hospitals in Gettysburg, sent communication to the army surgeons that *“the trains will start tomorrow. . .*

you may send those able to walk, and who are decently clothed. About 300 can be sent in each train.” For some doctors, too far out of town and too busy with the work at hand, this was the first they’d heard that the trains had not been running and that the “walking wounded” they had sent to town already had been without food and shelter for days.

Day 5: One day in early August

The Spangler Farm field hospital closed during the first week of August, but the days prior to that closure were some of the most heart-wrenching of all. The order to move the remaining wounded soldiers from the Corps Hospitals to the Camp Letterman site, a large tented general hospital established east of town, was difficult. Dr. William Norris noted the difficulties with the First Corps, and one can only imagine similar trauma for the 11th Corps soldiers travelling from the Spangler site, when he wrote: *“I sent those capable of transportation to Harrisburg and most of our stumps by ambulance to the General Hospital, our comp fractures of thigh and leg I had carried in stretchers and as the distance was a mile and a quarter it was a considerable undertaking.”* With the closing of the 11th Corps Hospital at the Spangler Farm, George Spangler and his family would begin the long difficult process of rebuilding their farm, including the preparation and compilation of claims for damages to the property.

Day 6: July 2013, 150 Years Later

But the historical days for the George Spangler Farm didn’t end in 1863. In 2008 the farm was purchased by the Gettysburg Foundation to preserve and protect this historic place and remind future generations of the significance of the site.



The Gettysburg Foundation has initiated work to return the farm to its 1863 appearance and as a site to better understand the stories of this place. The Spangler barn is pictured here before preservation and rehabilitation efforts which will move forward as funding allows.

To commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the Gettysburg Foundation will open the Spangler Farm to visitors to gain a better understanding of the care of the wounded at Gettysburg. Through the use of letters, diaries, memoirs, official records and personal accounts, visitors will hear stories of acts of individual kindness, of bravery and courage, of charity and love, loyalty and patriotism and will meet the wounded who suffered, those who treated them, and the people who cared for them as they coped with the traumatic experiences of battle and its aftermath.



A visit to the Spangler Farm will help visitors to know the story of the Eleventh Corps’ use of the property as a field hospital, meet and hear from the soldiers, surgeons and caregivers whose stories unfolded there, and contemplate the aftermath of the Battle of Gettysburg and the lives that were forever changed at this site.

Monumental Reflections

17th Pennsylvania Cavalry - Buford Avenue





Rain, Rain Go Away

The Confederate Retreat through Washington County



By Elizabeth Scott Shatto, Director,
Heart of the Civil War Heritage Area

Rain, rain and more rain. More than a week of rain began on July 4, when Confederates started their escape from Gettysburg through Washington County, Maryland. Pursued, the Rebel army and its wagon trains met and engaged with Union cavalry at numerous locations from Monteray Pass in Pennsylvania to Smithsburg, Leitersburg, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Boonsboro, St. James, and Williamsport in Maryland. Williamsport is where the Gettysburg Campaign began nearly three weeks earlier, on June 15, 1863, when the Confederate Army entered Maryland pushing northward. Now, having lost 25,000 troops, General Robert E. Lee sought refuge in Virginia but was trapped because the Potomac River was rain-swollen and impassible. Worse yet, the pontoon bridges at Falling Waters had been destroyed. It was ten long, wet, days before the river subsided sufficiently to allow General Lee and his troops to re-cross the Potomac River on July 14, 1863.

Each year, the Town of Williamsport, along with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, presents the commemorative weekend, "Retreat Through Williamsport." The 150th anniversary weekend will take place July 10 through 14, 2013 with living history programs, concerts, speakers, hikes, youth activities, guided bus tours and more. Venues for programs include the Springfield Barn and Museum and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP Cushwa Basin, as well as additional locations in town. Commemorations will interpret such events as the "Wagoners' Fight" on July 6, 1863 in which Confederate General John D. Imboden made a lone stand to defend the wagon trains of wounded he was escorting back to Virginia. Most infantry and cavalry support had not yet arrived at Williamsport, so General Imboden assembled a defensive force organizing about 700 of his wagoners into infantry companies under wounded officers. His quickly improvised force repulsed the attacks of Union cavalry generals John Buford and Judson Kilpatrick. General Imboden referred to Williamsport as a "great hospital for the thousands of wounded," and ordered every family in town to cook for the casualties.

The Retreat weekend will conclude with a five-mile walk and reenactment of the July 14, 1863 escape along the canal towpath into Falling Waters, West Virginia. Living history

vignettes will be featured along the way to provide insight into the aftermath of the Retreat from Gettysburg. On that day in 1863, Confederate General J. Johnston Pettigrew, a key leader of Pickett's Charge, was mortally wounded. However, his men helped delay Union forces to allow the Army of Northern Virginia to escape in to West Virginia, and on to Virginia.



As a part of preparations for Williamsport's Sesquicentennial events, a new Civil War walking tour of Williamsport and Doubleday Hill enhancements are underway and will debut on July 4, 2013. The location is where General Abner Doubleday set up a battery overlooking the Potomac River and Conococheague Aqueduct in 1861. In 1897, the town created a memorial here, mounting three 3" Ordnance Rifle tubes to honor those from Williamsport who served during the Civil War. With funding, in part, from the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority, the cannon tubes are being restored and returned to the hill on carriages, along with other improvements to the site.

Williamsport and several other towns that saw action during the Confederate retreat in 1863 will offer public programs interpreting this moment in history such as a special walking tour commemorating the Battle of Hagerstown on Saturday, July 6 led by historian Steve Bockmiller. You can follow the retreat through Washington County by using the "Gettysburg Invasion and Retreat" map guide and participating in public programs along the way. For event details, and to download the Civil War Trails map guide, visit www.heartofthecivilwar.org.



Seminary Ridge Museum

By Dru Anne Neil,
Marketing Director,
Seminary Ridge Museum

Some relics you can hold in your hand. Others you can walk inside and visit. When the new Gettysburg Seminary Ridge Museum opens on July 1, 2013, it will be 150 years to the day after the Battle of Gettysburg began. And for the first time, visitors to Gettysburg will have the opportunity to explore history where it happened, walk halls where wounded soldiers suffered, experience General Buford's view from the Seminary cupola and stand where many on both sides lost their lives.

The Museum, in the rehabilitated building known to many as "Schmucker Hall" on the Lutheran Theological Seminary campus, will feature 20,000 square feet of interactive exhibit galleries and educational programming to interpret three major areas of emphasis—none of which are the focus of any other museum in Gettysburg:

- The pivotal first day of the Battle of Gettysburg on Seminary Ridge.
- The care of the wounded and human suffering within Schmucker Hall during its use as a Civil War field hospital.
- The moral, civic, and spiritual debates of the Civil War era, including the larger roles of faith and freedom.

Providing enhanced historical experiences for a variety of audiences, the project will rehabilitate and reuse a building that has been called "the most important Civil War structure not owned by a public entity."

"The beauty of this project is that it not only adapts an historic building for an interpretive purpose, but it also preserves that building," said Barbara Franco, executive director of the Seminary Ridge Museum. "We did not alter the historic integrity of the building—we worked around it. You will find original flooring and wood, original plaster, original window sills that feature characteristic distortions. This building is one of the most historically significant structures of the Civil War, and its preservation was paramount. The fact that we are able to include a museum within its walls is a win-win for everyone."

The museum's main exhibits, *Voices of Duty and Devotion*, will focus on areas not covered in depth by any other place

in Gettysburg—the first day's battle, the care of the wounded, and faith and freedom.

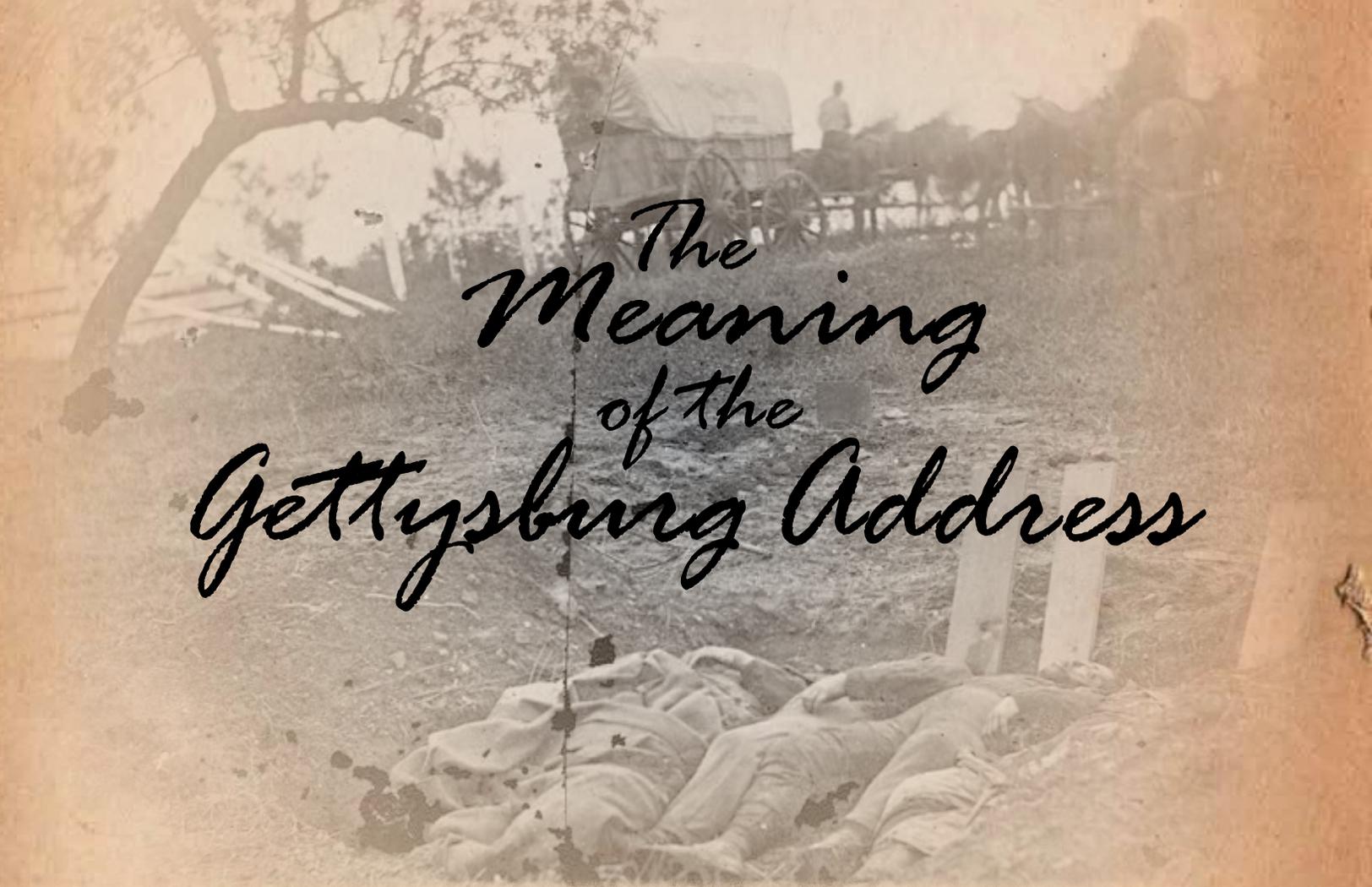
The new museum is designed to meet the needs of a variety of audiences. An outdoor trail with historical wayside descriptions and activities will expand the museum's appeal as a destination for family audiences. Multi-media elements and dramatic settings in the exhibits bring history to life through the voices of real people: Seminary steward Emanuel Ziegler and his family's harrowing experiences during and after the battle; the nurses and doctors who tended the wounded; African Americans who sought freedom in Adams County as fugitives from slavery and fought for freedom with the United States Colored Troops; the sacrifices and heroism of the soldiers.

Additional highlighted stories include those of Lt. Col. George McFarland, the last wounded soldier to leave the building in September 1863 and Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne, a black man who studied at the Seminary from 1835-1837.

The project is a joint venture of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, the Adams County Historical Society and the Seminary Ridge Historic Preservation Foundation. Outdoor trails have been designed in conjunction with the National Park Service, the Journey Through Hallowed Ground National Scenic Byway Initiative, Main Street Gettysburg and many other Gettysburg partners.

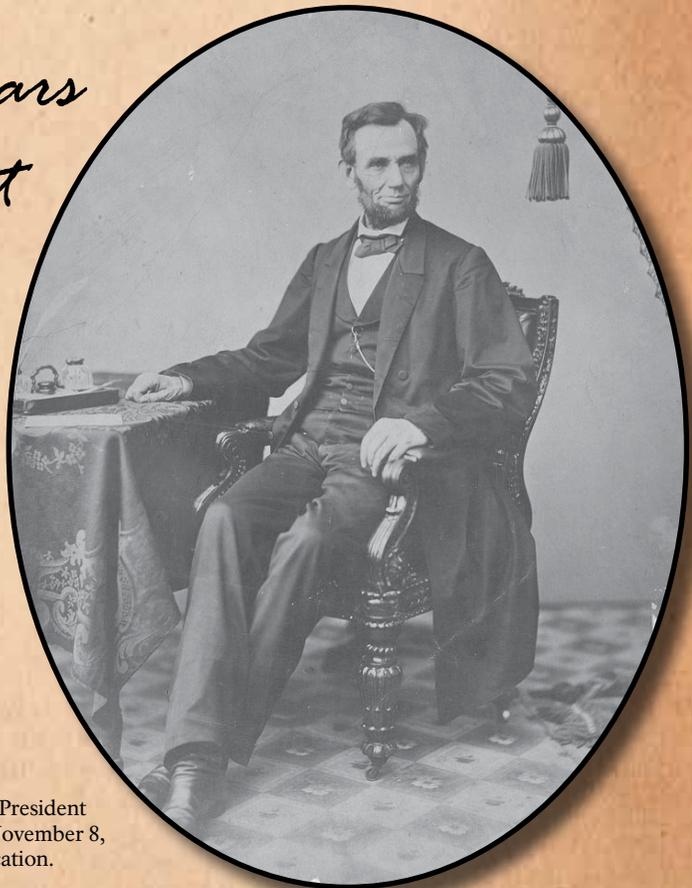
Group rates will be available; cupola tours will be available as a reserved/timed ticket. For more information, visit www.seminaryridgemuseum.org.





The Meaning of the Gettysburg Address

*Four score and seven years
ago our fathers brought
forth on this continent a
new nation, conceived in
liberty and dedicated to
the proposition that all
men are created equal.*



Top - Confederate graves on the Rose farm reflect the hasty, crude burials most soldiers received and the temporary headboards.
Photo Credit: Library of Congress.

Right - Matthew Brady photographed President Lincoln at his Washington studio on November 8, eleven days before the Cemetery dedication.
Photo Credit: Library of Congress.

By D. Scott Hartwig,
Supervisory Historian,
Gettysburg National Military Park

So President Abraham Lincoln began his Gettysburg Address at the November 19, 1863 dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Today, we nod our heads in approval at this first sentence. We believe such things as freedom, liberty and equality to be inherently American. Yet all of these beliefs were contested in the 1860s America that Lincoln spoke to.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

Lincoln reminded his audience that a part of the nation believed so strongly that all men were not created equal, that slavery was part of the natural order, that they had seceded from the Union and a great war had ensued. In a speech on March 21, 1861 Alexander Stephens, vice president of the newly formed Confederate States of America, made clear of his country's stand on who might enjoy liberty and equality. Stevens said that Thomas Jefferson and the Founding Fathers believed "that the enslavement of the African was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, and politically." "Those ideas," Stephens responded, "were fundamentally wrong. They rested upon the assumption of the equality of races. This was an error. Our new government is founded upon exactly the opposite idea; its foundations are laid, its cornerstone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the superior race, is his natural and moral condition."

Lincoln also faced hostile opposition from some in the North who, while they might oppose secession, bitterly disagreed with the president's policy of emancipation and the notion of the equality of races. A newspaper editor in Ohio declared the president's ideas and policy toward slavery, "monstrous, impudent, and heinous . . . insulting to God as to man, for it declares those 'equal' whom God created unequal." Other

newspapers printed letters encouraging soldiers to desert rather than fight a war with no other purpose than "to free the negroes and enslave the whites." The war, as Lincoln saw it, was not simply about preserving the Union, it was a struggle for the very heart and soul of the nation, who we were as a people and what we stood for. "We all declare for liberty," he told an audience in Baltimore, "but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do

as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor." Lincoln believed that we were not simply a political Union, as many in the country believed (particularly those in the states that had formed the Confederacy), but were a nation with its origin in the Declaration of Independence, which he considered our founding document.

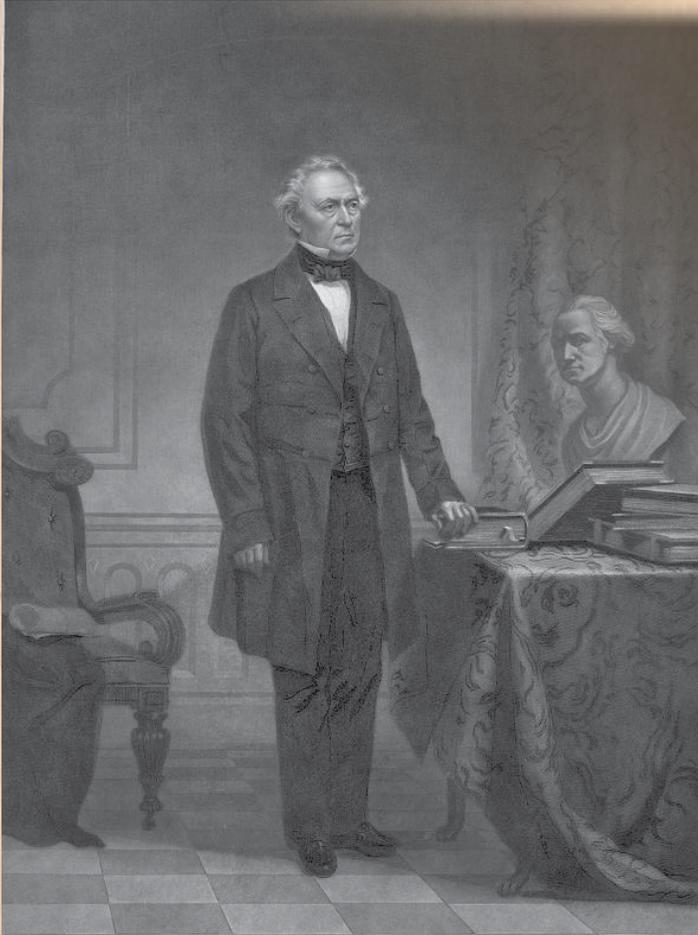
Lincoln said nothing about slavery in his speech. There was no need. His first sentence declared that he believed slavery to be the very antithesis of the principles the Founding Fathers had established for this new nation. In a sense, Lincoln saw the nation since the Revolution like a ship that had lost its direction. The convenience of slavery and the economic wealth vested in that institution had caused the country to stray from its founding principles and to seek compromise and accommodation with it. Equality, the defenders of slavery said, applied to the white man only.

Sharing the platform with the president that November day was Edward Everett, the keynote speaker for the event. Before Lincoln spoke, Everett had delivered a magnificent two-hour oration. Everett was a distinguished man: a nationally famous orator he had also been a U.S. Congressman and Senator, Harvard professor, Governor of Massachusetts, ambassador to Great Britain, and the vice presidential candidate on the Constitutional Union Party ticket in the election of 1860. The platform of that party had been appeasement to the slave states to avoid civil war. The ticket did poorly, winning only a small percentage of the vote and mainly in the border slave states. After Lincoln's election Everett judged the president-elect to be "a person of very inferior cast of character, wholly unequal to the crisis." Now, he sat and listened

carefully to the president's speech. Everett was a staunch Union man and perhaps his previously low opinion of the president had already begun to change but what he heard that day left a deep and lasting impression. The day after the ceremony Everett wrote Lincoln; "I should be glad, if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion, in two hours, as you did in two minutes."

*We are met on a great battlefield,
 portion of that field as a final resting place.
 It is altogether fitting and proper
 that we should here dedicate,
 we cannot dedicate, we cannot
 consecrate, we cannot hallow
 the ground, the brave men living and dead
 who fought here, have hallowed it,
 and it is our duty, as well as our honor,
 to do here what they have done
 elsewhere. The world will little
 care for our work or our fame;
 can never forget what they did
 here.*

When Lincoln spoke these words (above) in his address only a small number of the Union dead had been reinterred in the newly established cemetery. Some 7,000 Union and Confederate soldiers had been killed outright during the fighting on July 1-3, and around another 3,000 had died of their wounds in the days and weeks that followed. They were buried near where they fell, or at the many field hospitals around Gettysburg, often in shallow graves with temporary grave markers. Many of the Confederate dead were buried by the Union army after the battle. It was customary with both armies after a battle that whoever controlled the battlefield afterward did not exert any effort to identify the dead of the opposing army and they were generally buried in mass graves. So it was for hundreds of Confederate soldiers at Gettysburg. "The stench of the battlefield was something indescribable," wrote a Union sergeant of the battlefield. The sights on the field were shocking to those who visited. One of them was Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Curtin. In response to what he saw Curtin appointed a local attorney, David Wills, to act as a state agent to acquire land for a permanent cemetery for the Union dead.



Edward Everett. Photo Credit: Library of Congress.



Bliss copy of the Gettysburg Address. The fifth and final copy of the Gettysburg Address and the only one Lincoln signed and dated. Historians believe it best represents what Lincoln said on November 19. Photo Credit: White House Historical Association.

With the help of another Gettysburg attorney, David McConaughy, 17 acres were purchased on Cemetery Hill, adjacent to the local Evergreen Cemetery. David Wills secured the services of William Saunders, of the Department of Agriculture, to complete a landscape design, and contracted for the re-internment of the Union dead. Saunders had no idea what Lincoln would say on November 19; in fact when

field of that war. We have come to consecrate a
al resting place for those who here gave their lives.
proper that we should do so. But in a larger sense
not consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The
have dedicated it far above our poor power to add
ttle note nor long remember what we say here but it
did here.

he began his design he did not even know that Lincoln would attend the cemetery dedication. Yet, his design captured a key theme of the President's address – that of equality. Every soldier, regardless of rank, received the same headstone and each was roughly equally distant from the central monument planned for the semi-circle of graves. Saunders believed that all had made the same ultimate sacrifice.

Wills also proceeded with planning for the formal dedication of the cemetery. They hoped to hold the event in October, when the weather was pleasant and cooler. But Wills and those planning the event, wanted Everett as the keynote speaker and Everett replied that he could not prepare an adequate oration by October. They asked him when he could be ready. Everett picked November 19. The date was set. With the date confirmed Wills began to invite various dignitaries. One of the myths of history is that Lincoln was an afterthought. He was not, but the country was at war and the president in those days did not frequently travel beyond Washington except on urgent business. Nevertheless, in early November, Wills sent a formal invitation to the president and requested that, as part of the ceremony, he deliver “a few appropriate remarks.”

Lincoln recognized the national significance of the Soldiers' National Cemetery dedication at once. It represented a rare opportunity for him to speak to the nation about the war. In an era before television and radio, events that received national press coverage did not occur often. There would also be many important political leaders at the event, such as the state governors. But the president faced personal challenges to his participation. His son Tad was sick. He and his wife Mary had lost another son, Willie, to illness the

year before, and both were frightened for Tad. Mary did not want Lincoln to travel to Gettysburg. But the president recognized that his personal problems paled with those of the nation. Tragedy had visited many homes across the country. Lincoln had to make his own sacrifice. He had to go to Gettysburg.



David Wills invitation to President Lincoln to give “a few appropriate remarks” at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery.
Photo Credit: Library of Congress.

Lincoln traveled by special train to Gettysburg on November 18. Contrary to another popular myth he did not write his address on the train. It was a long tiresome ride and the president's party did not reach the train station on Carlisle Street in Gettysburg until evening. Today, this historic train station – where Lincoln arrived, and where coffins were shipped - is open to the public. A large crowd had gathered including David Wills, whose home Lincoln would stay in, and Edward Everett. Wills guided Lincoln to his home one block away on the southeast corner of the Gettysburg “diamond” or square, which today is

maintained by the National Park Service and is open to the public. Through the generosity of Wills family descendants, the room where Lincoln spent the night includes the bed he slept on and an original night stand among other artifacts. Did Lincoln review and revise his address in his room that night? We shall never know for certain but for a speech that he considered so important and for a man who selected his words with great care, it would be remarkable if he did not.

November 19 dawned clear and bright. At 9 a.m. John Nicolay, one of the President's private secretaries, went to Lincoln's room in the Wills House and found him writing out a new copy of his speech. Outside, the procession to the cemetery was assembling. Huge crowds were gathering along the route of the procession or making their way to the cemetery to get a good place to view the ceremony. The Marine Band formed at the head of the procession, followed by elements of the 2nd U.S. Artillery, several generals, then more troops and musicians. The president and his cabinet, mounted on horseback, with several generals who had been present during the battle, followed. Behind the president's party came Edward Everett and the Reverend Thomas A. Stockton, chaplain of the House of Representatives, who would give the invocation at the ceremony, followed by state commissioners, Sanitary Commission members, and students and faculty of the Lutheran Seminary and Pennsylvania (now Gettysburg) College.

Around 11 a.m., all was ready, and the procession made its way slowly down Baltimore Street, turned right on the Emmitsburg Road, then south along the Taneytown Road to Cemetery Hill where they turned into the Soldiers' National Cemetery. A huge crowd of some 15-20,000 people were gathered for the ceremony. Reporters from newspapers across the north were there. It was precisely the setting Lincoln hoped for.

November 19.
The procession to
the Cemetery at the
intersection of the
Baltimore Pike and
Emmitsburg Road.
Photo Credit:
Library of Congress.



*It is rather for us the living,
the great unfinished task remaining
from these honored dead we take
that cause for which they gave
devotion. That we here highly
shall not have died in vain.
God, shall have a new birth of
government of the people, by
shall not perish from the earth.*

Lincoln directed his conclusion (above) at the living. The dead had already hallowed the ground at Gettysburg. Now the living needed to assure that they had not died in vain. The task remaining, he reminded the nation, was unfinished. It was twofold – that the nation might have a new birth of freedom, free from the scourge of slavery, where equality applied to all regardless of skin color, and that the representative government the Founding Fathers had created would not perish. Lincoln did not say that the road forward would be easy. He steeled the people for more sacrifices and tragedy on the battlefield, as an end to slavery and the preservation of the Union could only be achieved there.

A leader often must direct his people to a course they are reluctant or hesitant to follow because he or she

to be here dedicated to
remaining before us. That
take increased devotion to
the last full measure of
resolve that these dead
That this nation, under
of freedom - and that
the people, for the people,
th.



A view of the November 19 dedication ceremonies. The tent to the right of the speaker's platform was for Edward Everett. In the left background is the gatehouse to the Evergreen Cemetery. The flagpole, to the left of the gatehouse, is approximately where the Soldiers' National Monument was erected in 1869. Photo Credit: Library of Congress.

knows it is the right path. This is what Lincoln did that November day. He set a direction for the nation. It was not a popular one with many in the North. Others were fighting a bloody war in opposition to what Lincoln espoused. The vision and future Lincoln charted was hard because it challenged deep-seated prejudices.

The nation was not suddenly transformed by his Gettysburg Address and all its ills magically lifted. But his speech gradually became what he may have hoped for - a North Star for the country, a direction to aspire to and work toward. It continues to inspire us to this day.



Detail of the speaker's platform on November 19 and the crush of people around it. Lincoln is circled. Photo Credit: Library of Congress.



The Mississippi Monument
along West Confederate Avenue.



During the...

150th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg



...we've got you covered!

The Gettysburg National Military Park web and social media team will be joined by the National Park Service, Civil War 150 social media team to bring you the most up-to-date coverage during the anniversary so that you can follow all the events and activities no matter where you are! Be sure to visit, like, and follow all of our web, social media, and blog sites.



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GUIDING

Gettysburg's Peculiar Institution

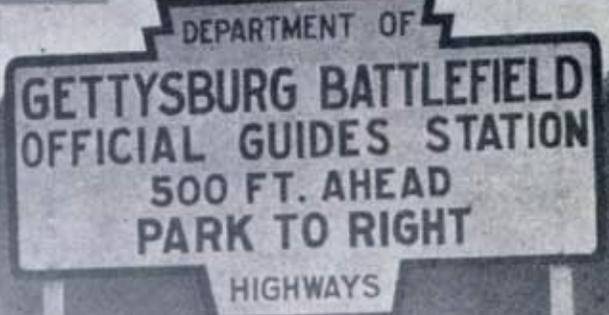
By Joanne Lewis,
Licensed Battlefield Guide
& Licensed Town Guide

For 98 years, Licensed Battlefield Guides have been taking Gettysburg visitors onto the battlefield to show them heartrending places and describe heroic deeds done by men during the summer of 1863. The first guides in Gettysburg appeared almost as soon as the fighting stopped and were mostly local veterans. These men were there and could accurately describe the action to visitors. But by the turn of the century, as the veterans passed away, so did the quality of most of the guides. In 1895 when the park was transferred from the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association to the War Department, steps were taken to improve the visitor's experience. Battle lines were made more accessible, Confederate lines were finally marked, and the trolley and its rails were removed from the battlefield. Another advancement that changed the battlefield experience was the invention of the automobile. These changes brought more visitors and guiding became a lucrative business.

Unfortunately, many of the men and boys who entered the profession had never studied the battle, the commanders, or any of the tactics used. This led to

numerous complaints and the entire guide force was painted with the same brush. One visitor commented: "I have heard some of the best descriptions given by the many guides and I have also heard some of the worst. Some of these guides, who have teams, have never made a historic study of the field and obtained what little they know of what took place there...from a smattering of stories they picked up or from what came to them from their own conceptions, ideas, and exaggerated rumors." By the early 1900s, the problems became compounded by safety issues (guides were jumping onto people's automobiles to make them take a tour or stopping cars in the street for the same purpose), by charging outrageous fees, and "short tripping" the visitors by reducing the time of the tour. In 1913, things came to a head when the guides began fighting amongst themselves for tours. The poor knowledge of the guides, their overly aggressive tactics in securing a tour, and their tendency to short change the visitor all combined to give not only themselves a bad reputation but the town of Gettysburg as well.

The War Department and some of the more reputable guides decided it was time to make some changes. By the summer of 1914,



the guides were officially told of the government's intent to regulate their activities as well as test them for knowledge of the battle. Within a year, the

park commissioners were implementing new regulations, preparing testing procedures, and preparing the public for the changes ahead. Applications for new Licensed Battlefield Guides were taken in August of 1915. The first examination consisting of 101 questions was given to five men on September 2, 1915 and by the end of October, eighty-seven exams had been given. There were ninety-one licenses issued. At the time, there were thirty-seven first class guides (those who had scored 70% or more), thirty-eight second class guides (those who had scored 50%-69%), and sixteen third class guides (those who had scored 40%-59%). Anyone who scored lower than 40% would have a second opportunity to pass the exam (4 candidates retook the exam and passed). The Park also announced their plans to conduct a Guide School to upgrade the knowledge of the licensed guides. All second and third class guides were required to attend. This would allow anyone who scored lower than 70% on the exam to upgrade to a first class license. In September, 1915 the park

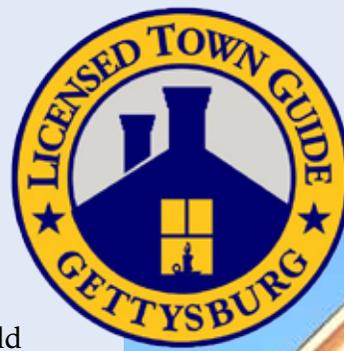
superintendent also announced that only a licensed guide would be permitted to conduct a tour of the battlefield. A second exam was given in May of 1916—ten of twelve third class examinees were upgraded to first class and twenty four of the twenty seven second class guides upgraded as well to first class. Anyone who score lower than 70%, were no longer licensed and were forbidden to conduct tours on the battlefield. It was also in 1916 that a group of guides headed by J. Warren Gilbert requested that all Licensed Battlefield Guides have a standard uniform.

Over the years the guide force has ebbed and flowed in numbers from 30 in the 1940's to a high of 158 today. The regulations and the requirements have been tightened and refined by both the park and the guides to ensure that the Licensed Battlefield Guides maintain the highest standards. It wasn't until 1968 that a woman, Barbara Shutt, finally joined the ranks of the guides. Since 1915, 567 individuals have worked hard to become part of Gettysburg's "peculiar institution". The competition to become a battlefield guide has grown over the past twenty years and the quality of the guides with it. Licensed Battlefield Guides come from all over the county and from just about every profession. Currently, Gettysburg has 158 Licensed Battlefield Guides-142 men and 16 women privileged to wear a badge and conduct tours on the Gettysburg National Military Park. These knowledgeable men and women are dedicated to honoring Gettysburg's military history.

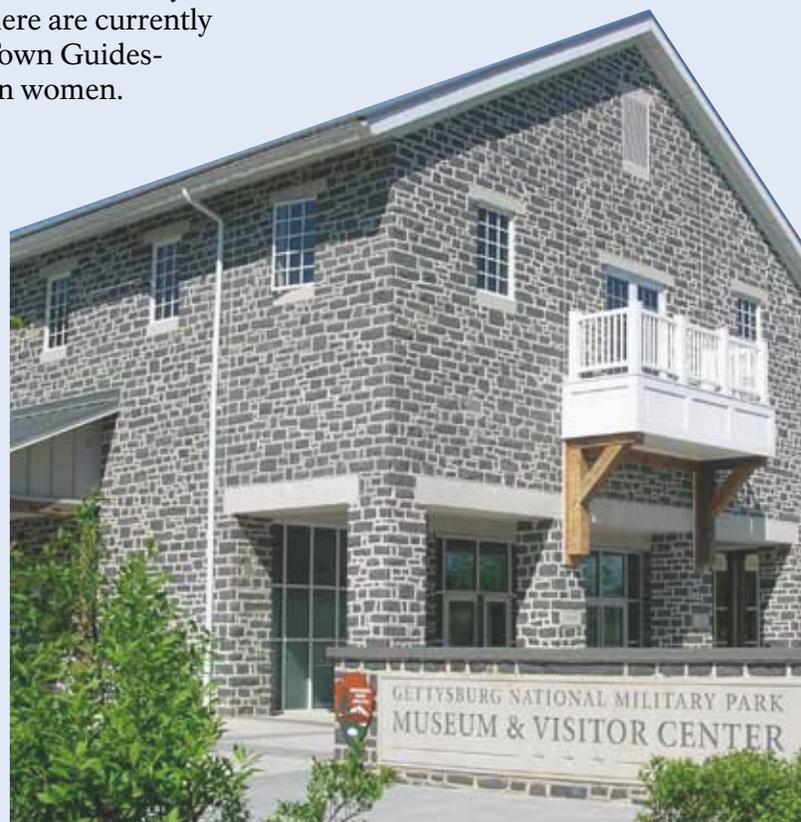
Joining their fellow battlefield guides in June 2006 was a group of guides whose dedication was to the town and its history. While

the Licensed Battlefield Guides do a superb job of relating the battle, its tactics, commanders, and soldier's stories, the purpose of the Licensed Town Guides was to add to that story. These guides would tell the civilian side of the Battle of Gettysburg with stories of the town, its history, its people, and the battle's impact on the town. This would be done in ninety minute walking tours rather than a vehicle tour. The Licensed Town Guides were put through the same rigorous process as a Licensed Battlefield Guide with both a written and oral exam required for licensure. An intense written exam covering all aspects of Gettysburg's history was given in November 2005 and nine individuals formed the core of the program. Based at the Historic Christ Lutheran Church on Chambersburg Street, the first year was rough and only saw 312 people out on a walking tour with the guides. But the group hung in there and in 2007, an invitation to work out of the Gettysburg Hotel was given. Guides were back on the Square! Tours quadrupled that year and have steadily increased every year since then. There are currently sixteen Licensed Town Guides- nine men and seven women.

Whether you are a Licensed Battlefield Guide, a Licensed Town Guide, or both, it is passion and dedication that motivates these individuals. For them, it is a true labor of love to connect Gettysburg's visitors to the battlefield and



the town and relate its history. Colonel Joshua Chamberlain said, "On great fields something stays. Forms change and pass; bodies disappear; but spirits linger, to consecrate ground for the vision- place of souls. And reverent men and women from afar; and generations that know us not and that we know not of, heart-drawn to see where and by whom great things were suffered and done for them.." Gettysburg is a national treasure and for these reverent men and women-Gettysburg's Guides-it will always be a special place.



A TRADITION OF MILITARY TEACHING ON THE BATTLEFIELD

By Katie Lawhon,
Management Assistant,
Gettysburg National Military Park

In its early years, Gettysburg National Military Park fell under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of War. In addition to providing access for normal visitors, the War Department also quite naturally used the battlefield for all varieties of military purposes, including training camps for the National Guard and U.S. Army, and instruction for those studying military science such as the cadets of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

The first large-scale use of the battlefield for military training was in 1884, when a division of the Pennsylvania National Guard camped for seven days. In 1894, regular U.S. troops joined the Pennsylvania National Guard in another encampment. Soon after its establishment as a National Military Park, active-duty military units began to visit the battlefield in large encampments. According to the Gettysburg Compiler, 9,500 members of the National Guard of Pennsylvania camped at Gettysburg from July 12th to the 19th in 1902. The Guards were told “Boys, when you camp here, your eight days will not be half long enough to learn what took place here before you

were born. Here on this spot by the gallantry of your fathers our Union and this glorious country of ours was saved.”

In March 1910, 5,000 members of the regular army and the National Guard encamped on the battlefield.

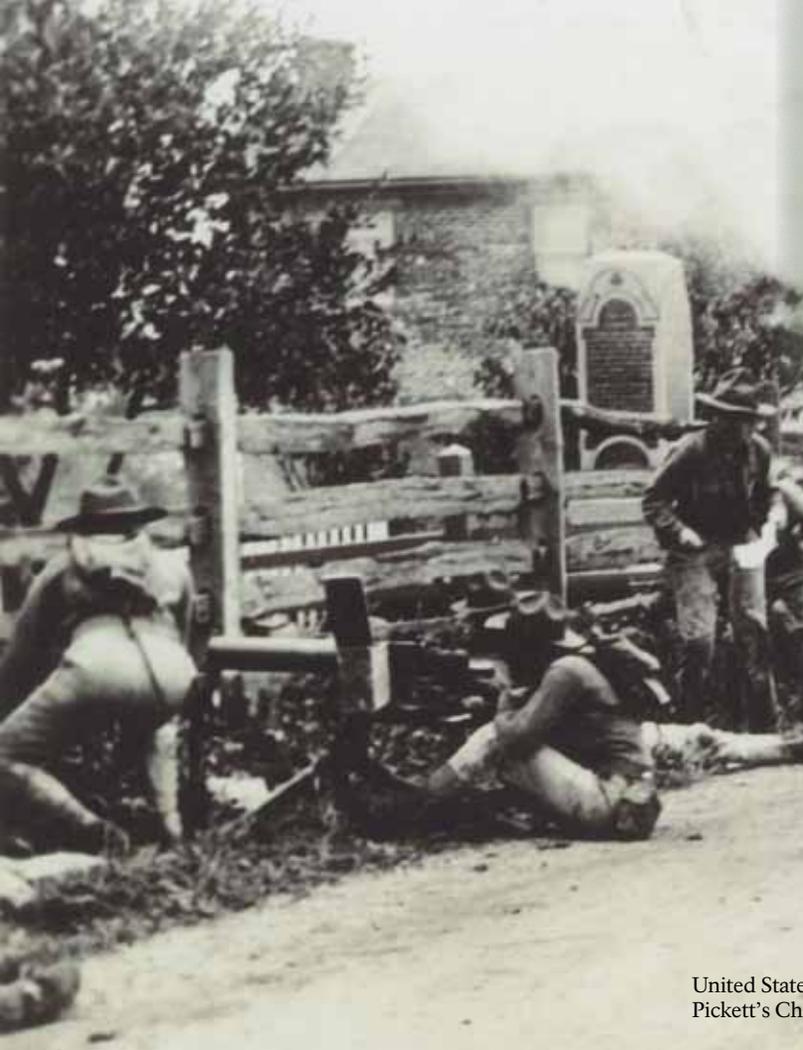
In 1918 the U.S. Army established Camp Colt on the battlefield, under the command of Captain Dwight D. Eisenhower, as a training camp for the Army’s new Tank Corps. Although there were only two of the small French tanks available for training, at its height Camp Colt supported a military population of over 10,000.

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Soldiers at Camp Colt follow a Renault tank over the remains of the bank barn on the Bliss farm on the fields of Pickett’s Charge. Eisenhower was responsible for training the soldiers to operate and fight with tanks, a new weapon in 1918. The Gettysburg battlefield was their classroom.



Photo courtesy of National Archives,
Army Signal Corps #15531, August 8, 1918,
Photo credit: James L. McGarrigle.



The Camp Colt marker along the Emmitsburg Road.



United States Marines in front of the Codori Farm in 1922 during their reenactment of Pickett's Charge. Photo credit: Marine Corps University Research Archives, Quantico, Va.

GETTYSBURG'S CAMP COLT EISENHOWER'S FIRST INDEPENDENT COMMAND

By Richard Lemmers, Park Ranger, Interpretation,
Eisenhower National Historic Site

There was a very good reason why future President of the United States, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, and his wife, Mamie, chose Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, as the setting for their retirement home in 1950. Not only did they have good friends who lived in the area, but, 32 years earlier Gettysburg had been the location of Ike's very first independent command.

Camp Colt, named for the inventor of the revolver, Samuel Colt, was a World War I training center for the U.S. Army's fledgling Tank Corps in 1918. It was established in March that year on the Gettysburg National Military Park and some adjacent land that had previously been used as a temporary National Guard Camp.

The camp grew into a training facility for thousands of soldiers. The average number of men was about 5,300 but by late June the number peaked at nearly 10,000. Some of the tank units trained were deployed to France where they saw combat. With increased responsibilities Eisenhower was promoted to major on July 18. On October 14, Ike's 28th birthday, he became a temporary lieutenant colonel.

Eisenhower had been given this assignment because of his previously demonstrated skills and abilities as a trainer and organizer. At Gettysburg he was very much on his own. Ike later recalled that it was at Camp Colt that he "really began to learn responsibility."

Several things tested Ike's leadership. An early spring snow storm made living conditions in camp unbearable until Eisenhower personally went into town and bought out the supply of wood burning

stoves to provide heat for his troops' tents. When the first of several tanks arrived without any weapons, Eisenhower, on his own initiative, traveled down to the Naval Yard in Washington, D.C., and procured small cannons or machine guns to mount inside the tank turrets. Ike also made additional training, beyond the basics, available to the men by developing courses in signaling and motor repair. The most severe test was when the camp was struck by the deadly Spanish Influenza epidemic. Fortunately the camp had an excellent medical staff to deal with that crisis. Out of 321 who had the flu 150 died.

The veterans of Camp Colt remembered Ike as a strict disciplinarian who demanded hard work but also as a leader who looked out for the soldiers' well-being. The enlisted men responded positively to his leadership.

During his Camp Colt assignment Eisenhower, as an officer, was able to have his own quarters in town. He and his wife Mamie lived in three different locations in Gettysburg, two on North Washington Street and finally in a house on Springs Avenue. Ike spent as much time as possible with his wife and their first son who had been born the year before. Of that period he wrote, "While I could not be home all night, whenever possible I would go there in the evening. My duties required getting up early in the morning but it was fun to have the chance to see my son growing up and spend evenings with my wife."

Today no physical traces of Camp Colt remain. However, visitors can tour the home and farm that Ike and Mamie owned by riding a shuttle bus to the Eisenhower National Historic Site. The home was used as Eisenhower's Presidential retreat. Tickets for the shuttle may be purchased at the Gettysburg National Military Park Visitor Center. Buses to the site depart on a regular basis. As the shuttle travels across the fields where Pickett's Charge took place in 1863, it passes a lone white pine tree marking the site of Camp Colt.



Captain Dwight D. Eisenhower (left) together with Colonel William Clapton and two British Army officers, Lt. Colonel Frederick Summers and Major Philip Hamond, at the Headquarters for Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, 1918. Photo credit: Eisenhower Center.

...continued from page 44

In 1922, a contingent of the U.S. Marines Corps marched to Gettysburg from Quantico, Virginia. During the stay, they reenacted Pickett's Charge twice—once like the 1863 soldiers fought it, then a second time with the aid of tanks and planes.

After Gettysburg was transferred from the Department of War to a new, young agency called the National Park Service in 1933, use of the battlefield for large-scale military encampments and training declined.

By that time, Gettysburg had also become a favorite spot for military

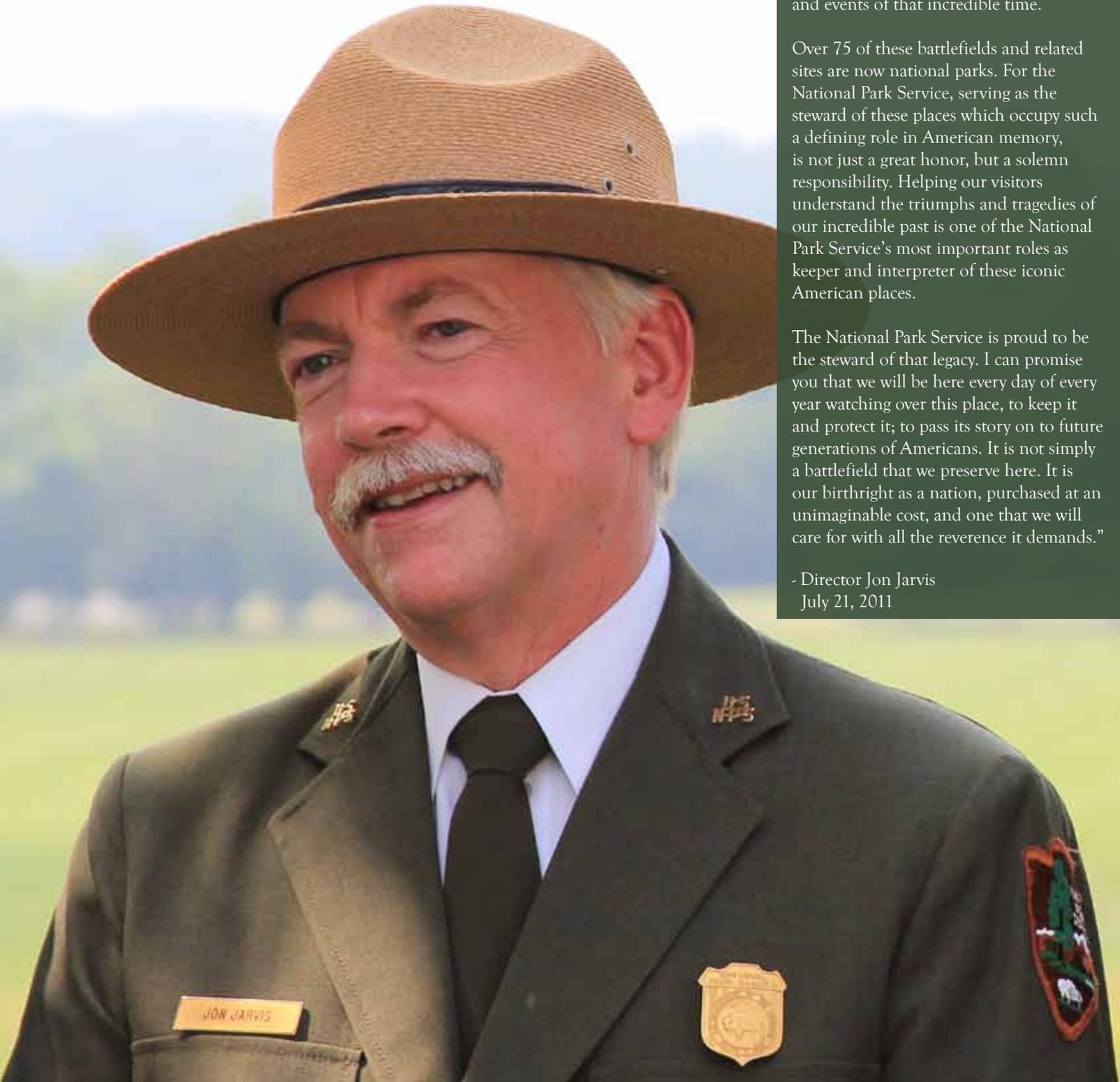
leadership training. Starting around the turn of the century, the senior class of West Point began the tradition of visiting and studying the battlefield. During these "Staff Rides," cadets studied the terrain, the strategy of the commanders, and the leadership qualities of unit commanders during those fateful days of July 1863. The "Staff Ride" tradition continues to this day, with excursions from West Point, the Army War College, the Command and General Staff College, and innumerable visits from active and reserve component units of all branches of the U.S. military.

In the latest evolution of Gettysburg as classroom, the Gettysburg Foundation and others

offer opportunities for corporate executives and business leaders to do "Staff Rides" on the battlefield. They study the important lessons of military leadership and apply them to the corporate world and the development of business leaders.

Gettysburg presents lessons in leadership for us all, from the average visitor to the staff and leadership of our nation's corporations, military, academia, and government. The park's ongoing efforts to preserve the battlefield and bring back missing features that affected the fighting in 1863 enhance your understanding whether you're from West Point, West Virginia, or Westinghouse.

A MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, JON JARVIS



“The Civil War’s social, political, and economic effects were profound as the nation divorced itself—with great violence—from an institution that reduced human beings to property. The war transformed our conceptions of race and freedom. It changed ideas about death and religion. It remains to this day our greatest national upheaval.

The places where the war was fought are among our nation’s most sacred sites: Gettysburg, Shiloh, Antietam, and Manassas. The names themselves evoke not only the great struggle, but the personalities and events of that incredible time.

Over 75 of these battlefields and related sites are now national parks. For the National Park Service, serving as the steward of these places which occupy such a defining role in American memory, is not just a great honor, but a solemn responsibility. Helping our visitors understand the triumphs and tragedies of our incredible past is one of the National Park Service’s most important roles as keeper and interpreter of these iconic American places.

The National Park Service is proud to be the steward of that legacy. I can promise you that we will be here every day of every year watching over this place, to keep it and protect it; to pass its story on to future generations of Americans. It is not simply a battlefield that we preserve here. It is our birthright as a nation, purchased at an unimaginable cost, and one that we will care for with all the reverence it demands.”

- Director Jon Jarvis
July 21, 2011

Thank you for supporting
your National Parks!



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