

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH

OCTOBER 2013



**Artifacts Recovered from
the Gettysburg Battlefield**
Medicine Bottle
Confederate Read Artillery Shell
Minié Balls
Canteen
Union Belt Buckle
Round Shot

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG



The greatest battle of the Civil War was fought on July 1-3, 1863 in south central Pennsylvania and resulted in more than 50,000 Union and Confederate casualties. General Robert E. Lee intended for his advance against the Union line to relieve the burden of war from Virginia and pressure Philadelphia and Washington. By doing so, he had hoped to defeat the Union Army on northern soil leading to England and France's acceptance of the Confederacy and bringing the war to an end. Although the Civil War would rage on for two more years, the Battle of Gettysburg marked a critical turning point as the Union victory forced Lee's army to withdraw to Virginia for the rest of the war. Four months later, on November 19, 1863, President Lincoln delivered the Gettysburg Address as part of the dedication of the new national cemetery.



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(L to R) Medicine Bottle; Union Belt Buckle; Round Shot; Minié Balls; Confederate Read Artillery Shell; Canteen



“After long and trying marches, endured with the fortitude that has ever characterized the soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, you have penetrated the country of our enemies, and recalled to the defense of their own soil those who were engaged in the invasion of ours.”
— Confederate General Robert E. Lee, Army of Northern VA



“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.”
— Union Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain, 20th Maine Army of the Potomac



More information is available at www.pennsylvaniaarchaeology.com

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