

THE CIVIL WAR: THE CLOSE OF THE STRUGGLE

Under the sod and the dew,
 Waiting the judgment day;
 Love and tears for the Blue,
 Tears and love for the Gray.

F. M. Finch.



Monument at Gettysburg marking the height of Pickett's Charge, called "The High-water Mark of the Rebellion."

Introduction.—In the last chapter we followed the course of the Civil War from the capture of Fort Donelson, in February, 1862, by the Union forces, to the defeat of the Army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville in May, 1863. For the people of the North this was a period of doubt and gloom, for although during this time the Union forces in the West were in the main successful, in the East they were in the main un-

successful. In this chapter we shall follow the story of the war to its close, and as we proceed we shall find the North growing more hopeful at every step.

247. The Battle of Gettysburg.—After his great victory at Chancellorsville, Lee again crossed the Potomac. This time he led his army through Maryland into Pennsylvania, advancing as far as Chambersburg and Carlisle, and even shaking the houses in Harrisburg with the roar of his cannon. It was his plan to frighten and, if possible, to capture Philadelphia and New York. The North had good reason to be alarmed by Lee's bold movements, and the Army of the Potomac, now under the command of General Meade, was hurried North to check the Confederate advance. Meade faced Lee near the town of Gettysburg (map, p. 329) on July 1, 1863, and there followed the greatest battle