

#8 The High Water Mark



Pickett's Charge was the climax of the battle of Gettysburg and the furthest north Confederate forces would advance.

The Connecticut 14th Regiment was at the Battle of Gettysburg, especially its climax on July 3, 1863, when about 15,000 Confederate soldiers made an assault against roughly 6,500 Union troops along Cemetery Ridge.



The Union lines held, and the charge was decimated, forcing the Confederate Army to retreat south. Pickett's Charge was the furthest (and final) advance north by Southern troops and consequently became known as the Confederate "high water mark."

