

**THE 16TH DECISIVE BATTLE
OF THE WORLD
GETTYSBURG**



...BY...

Captain James T. Long

**Companion in the Loyal Legion and
Comrade in Corporal Skelly Post**

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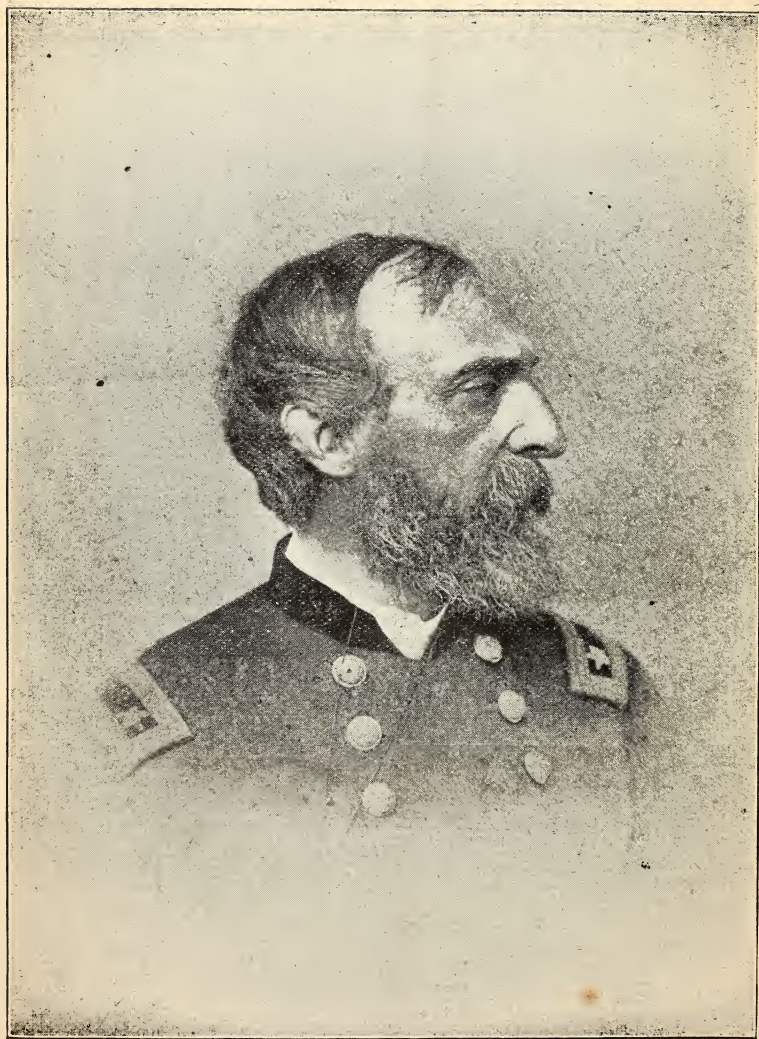
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MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE

.75

THE 16TH DECISIVE BATTLE
OF THE WORLD---
GETTYSBURG.



BY
JAMES T. LONG.

Gettysburg Compiler Print.

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THE 16 DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD.

1. Battle of Marathon, B. C. 490.
2. Defeat of the Athenians, B. C. 413.
3. The Battle of Arbela, B. C. 331.
4. The Battle of the Metaurus, B. C. 207.
5. Victory of Arminius over the Roman Legions under Varus, A. D. 9.
6. The Battle of Chalons, A. D. 451.
7. The Battle of Tours, A. D., 732.
8. The Battle of Hastings A. D. 1066.
9. Joan of Arc's Victory over the English at Orleans, A. D. 1429.
10. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588.
11. The Battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704.
12. The Battle of Pultowa, A. D. 1709.
13. Victory of the Americans over Burgoyne at Saratoga, A. D. 1777.
14. The Battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792.
15. The Battle of Waterloo, A. D. 1815.
16. The Battle of Gettysburg, A. D. 1863.

MEMORANDA AS TO TIME

- May 28. Hooker advises War Department of contemplated movement of enemy.
- June 2. Hooker issues marching rations to his army.
- June 3. Lee's Army commences to move westward on its way north.
- June 9. This movement shown by the cavalry fight at Brandy Station.
- June 11. Hooker's Army commences to move northward.
- June 14. Milroy's Army defeated at Winchester retreats to Harper's Ferry.
- June 16. Confederate Cavalry enter Greencastle, Pa.
- June 22. Ewell's Corps, (in the advance) crosses the Potomac River.
- June 25. Reynolds' 1st Corps (in the advance) crosses the Potomac.
- June 26. Gordon (Ewells' Corps), passes through Gettysburg.
- June 28. Ewell's advance troops reach the Susquehanna River. Bridge burned.
- June 28. Meade assumes command of the Army of the Potomac.
- June 29. Ewell, about to capture Harrisburg, recalled to Gettysburg.
- June 29. After dark, Buford discovers enemy's fires on mountain west of Gettysburg.

- June 30. Kilpatrick defeats Stuart at Hanover (cavalry fight).
- June 30. Buford at 11 a. m., enters Gettysburg and takes position west of town.

JULY 1.

- Early morning. For two hours Buford's Cavalry opposes advance of enemy.
- 10 to 11. Reynold's advance guard (Wadsworth's Division) engaged. Reynolds killed.
- 11 to 2. Fighting continues. 1st and 11th Corps take position.
- 2 to 5. 1st and 11th Corps engage with Hill and Ewell.
- 5 to 6. Sickles' 3rd Corps and Slocum's 12th Corps arrive on the field.
- 5 to 7. 1st and 11th Corps occupy Cemetery and Culp's Hills.

JULY 2.

- From dawn to 3 p. m., no fighting.
- 3 p. m. Meade calls his Corps Commanders in council of war which is broken up by Longstreet's attack upon Sickles.
- 3 30. Longstreet attacks Sickles' 3rd Corps. Fight until dark.
6. Johnson (Ewell's Corps) carries Culp's Hill, east side.

7. Early (Ewell's Corps) is repulsed on East Cemetery Hill.
 Late in day, Gregg's Cavalry takes position on right.
 Sundown. Kilpatrick engages enemy at Hunterstown.

JULY 3.

- Daylight to 10. Slocum's 12th Corps recovers Culp's Hill.
- 10 to 1. No fighting.
- 11 a. m. Kilpatrick's Cavalry arrive and take position southwest of Round Top.
- 1 p. m. Artillery duel for an hour or more.
- About 3. Longstreet (Pickett, Pettigrew, Trimble) assaults Union line at the Angle.
- 5 p. m. Kilpatrick's Cavalry move against Confederate line. Farnsworth killed.
- 7 p. m. Federal troops (McCandless) advance to the Rose Farm.
 During night Ewell withdraws to Seminary Ridge, evacuating town.
- July 4. Lee commences march of his infantry, in retreat, to the Potomac.
- July 7. Lee's Army reaches Potomac River.
- July 14. Confederate Army re-crosses the Potomac.
- Aug. 1. Lee back on the Rappahannock River.

1863

JUNE---JULY

					F	S
S	M	T	W	T	26	27
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
5						

Full Moon July 1 at 1.28 A. M.
July 1, 2 and 3 clear, warm days,
maximum temperature about 90
degrees, with drenching rain Sat-
urday night.

16TH DECISIVE BATTLE OF THE WORLD--GETTYSBURG

THE men who fought on the field of Gettysburg were among the bravest that ever faced the cannon's mouth. Not even Napoleon's Old Guards were more courageous than that column of Longstreet's men as they came across the fatal field to be torn and mangled by the murderous fire of the Union batteries; not even Wellington's battalions were more firm in the face of a charge than Meade's men along the crest of Seminary Ridge on that eventful 3rd of July, 1863.

The Battle of Gettysburg covered the American soldier with undying honor. Unionists and Confederates alike may join hands in honest pride. It was here on the field of Gettysburg that the life-blood of many brave men enriched the underlying soil; it was here that the wounded in their agony looked up in prayer to the bending sky; it was here that the blessings of a grateful Nation descended upon the brows of the living and over the bodies of the dead. The love and esteem for the brave men who fought at Gettysburg will remain deep in the hearts of the American people when the last granite shaft on the historic field of Gettysburg shall have crumbled to earth.

Soon fifty years will have passed since the 16th decisive battle of the world was fought. Gettysburg was the decisive battle of the War of the Rebellion, yet it seems as though we are now just beginning to realize how vast were its interests, and how mighty were the issues imperiled.

Gettysburg was the greatest battle of modern times, and in magnitude compares favorably with any of the great historic battles of the world. It was here that the Rebellion reached its high water mark. In nearly all the general engagements of the Army of the Potomac before that at Gettysburg the Union forces had been defeated, but from that battle to the end of the war, in 1865, the Union forces were usually victorious. Gettysburg was the turning of the tide in favor of the Union; the great victory gained at Gettysburg made Appomattox possible.



IN the Spring of 1863 the War had been going on for over two years, and success had so frequently attended the Confederates that they decided to extend the War into the North. The Capital of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, was the great rendezvous for organizing and equipping troops, and the great

railroad center of the North, and so was looked upon by the Confederate authorities as second in importance, to them, to the Capital of the Nation. They believed that if General Lee could succeed in penetrating into Pennsylvania and capturing Harrisburg he would have little difficulty in marching his victorious army on to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, thus, in a short time, ending the War in their favor, and enabling them to extend slavery throughout the United States.

The Confederate Government had, at that time, been encouraged by foreign governments to believe that if they could gain a decisive victory north of Mason and Dixon's line, they would receive aid. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania in 1863 the Capital of Pennsylvania was the first objective point. The last battle fought between the two great armies previous to Gettysburg was the one at Chancellorsville, where the Union forces were badly defeated. It was soon after that battle that the victorious Confederate Army was reorganized and consolidated into three corps. The practice of computing number of troops in the Confederate Army was different from that in the Union Army; they only accounted for the men actually present in the ranks and doing duty, while the Union Army accounted daily for all the men whose names appeared on the rolls, whether a

man was absent in some Southern prison pen, or wounded and in hospital, or on detached service. A corps of Confederate troops was composed of three divisions, a division consisted of four brigades, and a brigade, as a rule, embraced from 2,000 to 2,500 men, thus making from 8,000 to 10,000 men in a division. There were three corps of infantry in Lee's Army, numbering in all from 72,000 to 82,000 men, and adding the artillery and cavalry, his forces at Gettysburg were not less than 100,000.

The First Corps of the Confederate Army was commanded by Gen. Longstreet, the Second Corps by Gen. Ewell, the Third Corps by Gen. A. P. Hill. Now while the Union Army consisted of seven corps, these seven corps did not contain as many men as the three corps of Lee's Army. There was no corps in the Union Army at that time that exceeded 10,000 men, which was about equivalent to a division in the Confederate Army. The First Corps of the Union Army was commanded by Gen. John F. Reynolds, the Second Corps by Gen. W. S. Hancock, the Third Corps by Gen. D. E. Sickles, the Fifth Corps by Gen. George Sykes, the Sixth Corps by Gen. John Sedgwick, the Eleventh Corps by Gen. O. O. Howard, the Twelfth Corps by Gen. H. W. Slocum. These were the seven infantry corps that constituted the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, and

including the cavalry and artillery, the Union forces did not exceed 90,000 men. Such was the strength of the two mighty armies.



IT was in the early part of June that Gen. Lee began his movement to invade the North. He sent a portion of the Second Corps, (Ewell's) across the Blue Ridge Mountains into the Luray and Shenandoah Valleys of Virginia, and after numerous skirmishes with our cavalry, which he drove back, he finally reached Winchester, Va., where in a few days, he was successful in defeating and routing the Union forces under Gen. Milroy. Then Gen. Lee immediately brought forward the balance of his army, concentrating the same at Winchester, after which he took up his line of march for Pennsylvania, moving in the direction of Williamsport, where the major portion of his army crossed the Potomac River into Maryland. He left behind him in Virginia, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart with 12,000 cavalry, instructing him to keep constant and careful watch of Gen. Hooker's Union Army and prevent him from following in pursuit of him. Such were the duties Lee assigned to Stuart and his cavalry. Stuart was noted for several successful raids around the Union Army, and

Lee expected him to perform that duty again. We will now leave Stuart's Cavalry in the vicinity of Winchester, Va., and follow Lee's Army to Gettysburg.

Lee succeeded in getting the last of his forces across the Potomac River on the 24th day of June, after which he concentrated his army at Hagerstown, in Maryland, six miles from the Potomac River and seventy-four miles from Harrisburg, which was an objective point. Gen. Lee met with no opposition from the time he crossed the Potomac River, as there was nothing in his front to interfere with his onward march except one company of cavalry (Company C, First N. Y. Cavalry, commanded by Captain Wm. H. Boyd, who afterwards became Colonel of the 21st Pa. Cavalry for gallant services rendered in the Gettysburg campaign) which contested every mile of the way from the Potomac River down to Carlisle. It was of this company that the first soldier was killed on Pennsylvania soil during the War of the Rebellion—Corporal Reil, who fell at Greencastle, on the 22nd day of June, 1863.

Lee moved the main part of his army to Harrisburg, by the Cumberland Valley, namely, through Greencastle, Chambersburg, Shippensburg, Newville, Carlisle and Mechanicsburg and thence to the Susquehanna River to a point across the river from Harrisburg, gathering in

the Cumberland Valley, all kinds of stock, provisions, etc., that were necessary for the use of an army, sending the same back to Virginia by wagon train, and, at the same time, raising all the money possible by assessing various towns that they passed through for large sums, under a threat, "Pay this money or I will lay the town in ashes."

While the main column of Lee's Army, on its way to Harrisburg, was doing this in the Cumberland Valley, Lee arranged that one portion of his command should move eastward and across the South Mountains over into the Susquehanna Valley and do likewise. This was to go by way of Gettysburg, thence to York twenty-eight miles north-east, thence to Wrightsville twelve miles north-west of York, and there across the Susquehanna River by the Columbia bridge, destroy the same, and tear up and destroy the Pennsylvania Railroad at Columbia, to move up the east side of the Susquehanna River through Marietta, Middletown and Steelton, thence to Harrisburg, and there form a junction with the main column which was to reach there direct by the Cumberland Valley.

When the main army of Gen. Lee's reached Marion's Station, six miles from Chambersburg, he detached Gen. Early's Division with the instruction for it to move on this circuitous route. Early crossed the mountains on the

Chambersburg Pike, and, by a forced march, was enabled to reach Gettysburg on the 26th day of June. He immediately assessed the town for \$10,000 in cash and for provisions of all kinds in proportion, in which he even included several barrels of sauer kraut although sauer kraut was a little out of season. All provisions, as a rule, had been sent away or concealed in advance of the enemy, and "cash" did not appear to be very plentiful that day. Sufficient to say, the order was not complied with, after being notified by Chief Burgess Kendlehart that it was impossible to comply with the demand. Early moved from Gettysburg, to York, where he was much more successful, York being a much larger town and his demands being greater. He demanded of them \$100,000 in cash, with other goods in proportion. I have recently seen and read the following receipt, which is in possession of the Mayer family of York.

York, Pa., June 25, 1863.

"Received of the mayor of the City of York the sum of twenty-eight thousand six hundred and ten dollars on account of contribution.

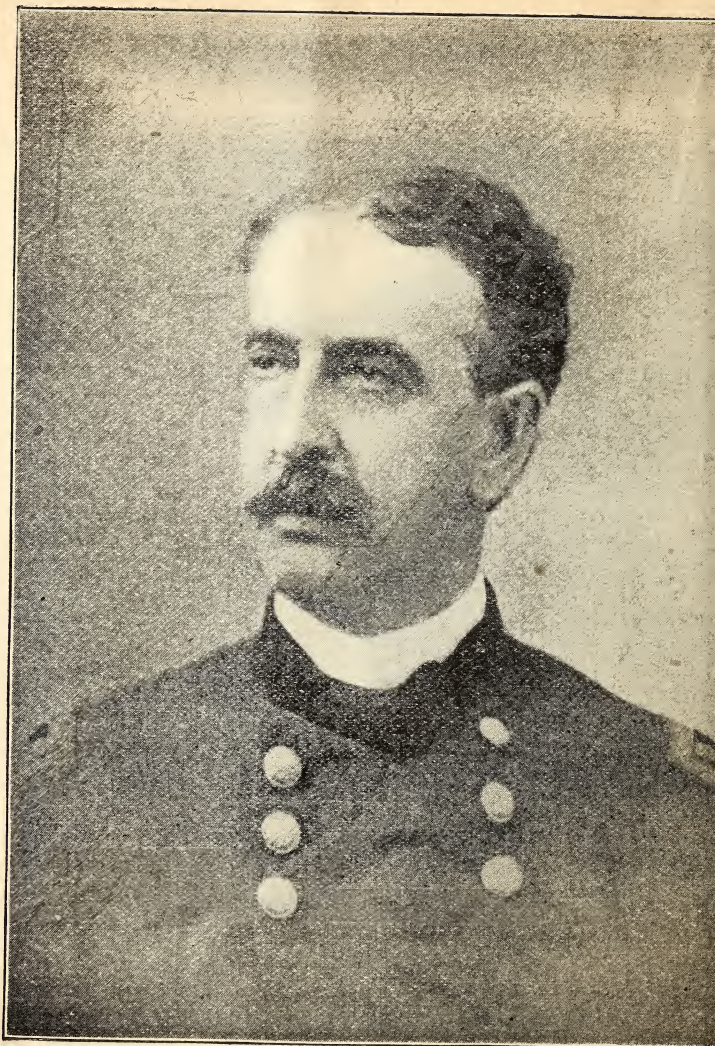
Major E. H. Snodgrass,

Chief Quartermaster Early's Div.

I met Gen. Early in Lynchburg, Va., several years after the war and he told me that York, Pa., owed him the balance with interest. It was



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS



MAJOR-GENERAL ABNER DOUBLEDAY

known that he gathered a vast amount of provisions of all kinds and secured numerous horses and cattle. Early then advanced up to Wrightsville, reaching there in due time, and having met with no obstructions, at once prepared to cross the river, as per instructions from Gen. Lee, when a scout brought an order from Gen. Lee not to cross the Susquehanna river, but to fall back at once, by the same route he had gone, and concentrate his forces in the vicinity of Gettysburg, where he would find the main army.

In the meantime, the army of Gen. Lee had passed down the Cumberland Valley. Jenkins' Cavalry, which was the eyes of Lee's army, being in advance, occupied the country from Mechanicsburg to Bridgeport on the Susquehanna river, opposite Harrisburg. Mechanicsburg is not far distant, only eight miles from Harrisburg. Rodes' and Johnson's Divisions of Ewell's Corps were encamped in the vicinity of Carlisle, eighteen miles from Harrisburg. Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps was encamped at Newville and Shippensburg and Longstreet's Corps at Chambersburg, which is fifty-two miles from Harrisburg and just twenty-five miles west of Gettysburg.

It is while Gen. Lee's army was stretched down the Cumberland Valley from Chambersburg to the Susquehanna river, with one wing

thirty miles east of Gettysburg; namely, Early's Division, that the scout brought word to Lee at Chambersburg that the old Army of the Potomac had crossed the Potomac and was in pursuit. Then it was that Lee learned that Stuart had not been successful in baffling Hooker's Army, that Gen. Hooker had out-generaled Stuart and cut him entirely off from Lee's command and that the Union Army had crossed the Potomac lower down than Lee had done; namely east of the South Mountain at Point of Rocks, Nolan's Ferry and Edward's Ferry. The headquarters of the Union Army were, after crossing the Potomac, established by Gen. Hooker at Frederick City, Md., thirty-two miles south of Gettysburg. This movement compelled Lee to abandon the attack on the Capital of Pennsylvania and concentrated his army, which had been spread out like a fan.

Lee was compelled to do this for two reasons; the first of which was the Cumberland Valley is a narrow valley, walled with mountains on each side and with but a few passes and Gen. Lee did not wish his army to be caught in that narrow valley; the second reason was, Gen. Lee could not afford to have one wing of his army fifty odd miles east of him and the main column in the valley west of the South Mountain, while the Union Army was marching up the center, as the Union Army would have cut Lee's Army

in two, so Gen. Lee was compelled to forego the attack on the Capital and gather his army together. Had the Union Army been a few hours later in reaching Frederick City, Md., the Capital of Pennsylvania would either have been burned or compelled to pay a heavy money assessment to the Confederate Government.

Gen. Early, having been advised not to cross the Susquehanna river, but to move back quickly by the same route he had gone, moved back from Wrightsville. On the evening of the 30th of June he reached East Berlin on the York Pike, which was fifteen miles northeast of Gettysburg, and there he encamped for the night, with his four brigades, Gordon's, Hays', Smith's and Hoke's.

Gen. Rodes' Division of Ewell's Corps was ordered from Carlisle through Mt. Holly Gap. He crossed the South Mountain and reaching the town of Heidlersburg on the Harrisburg Road, ten miles north of Gettysburg, encamped there with his five brigades, as follows: Daniel's, Iverson's, O'Neal's, Ramseur's and Doles'.

Gen. Pender's Division of Hill's Corps was sent from the vicinity of Newville, by way of Pine Grove Furnace, on the Newville and Mummasburg Road, and reached a point on the latter ten miles northwest of Gettysburg. He stopped here for the night, with his four bri-

gades: Thomas', Lane's, Scales', and McGowan's.

Gen. Harry Heth's Division of Hill's Corps was ordered over the mountain by the Chambersburg Pike, and on reaching the base of the mountain at Cashtown, eight miles west of Gettysburg, bivouaced there for the night, and his four brigades: Archer's, Davis', Brockenbrough's and Pettigrew's.

Johnson's Division of Ewell's Corps was moved up the Cumberland Valley to Shippensburg, thence eastward across the country to Fayetteville on the Chambersburg Pike eighteen miles west of Gettysburg, where he halted for the night with his four brigades, namely: Jones', Williams', Walker's, and Steuart's.

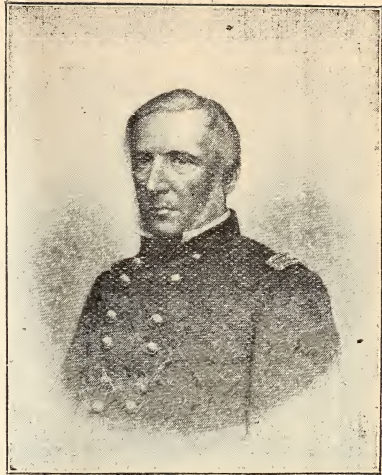
Longstreet's Corps was at Chambersburg and vicinity, namely, three divisions of Hood, McLaw and Pickett.

Gen. Lee himself was at Chambersburg.

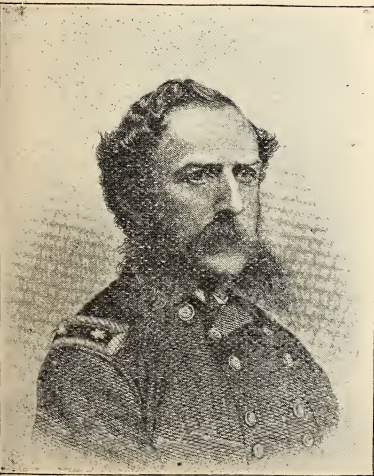
It will be observed now that the Confederate Army on the evening of the 30th of June was located as follows: Early's Division fifteen miles northeast of Gettysburg; Rhodes' ten miles north; Pender's ten miles northwest; Heth's eight miles west; then a continuous line of troops west over the mountain to Chambersburg twenty-five miles away, thus covering a country of from thirty-five to forty miles in width, with the advance of Hill's Corps of Lee's



L. H. S. HUIDEKOPER—150th P. V.



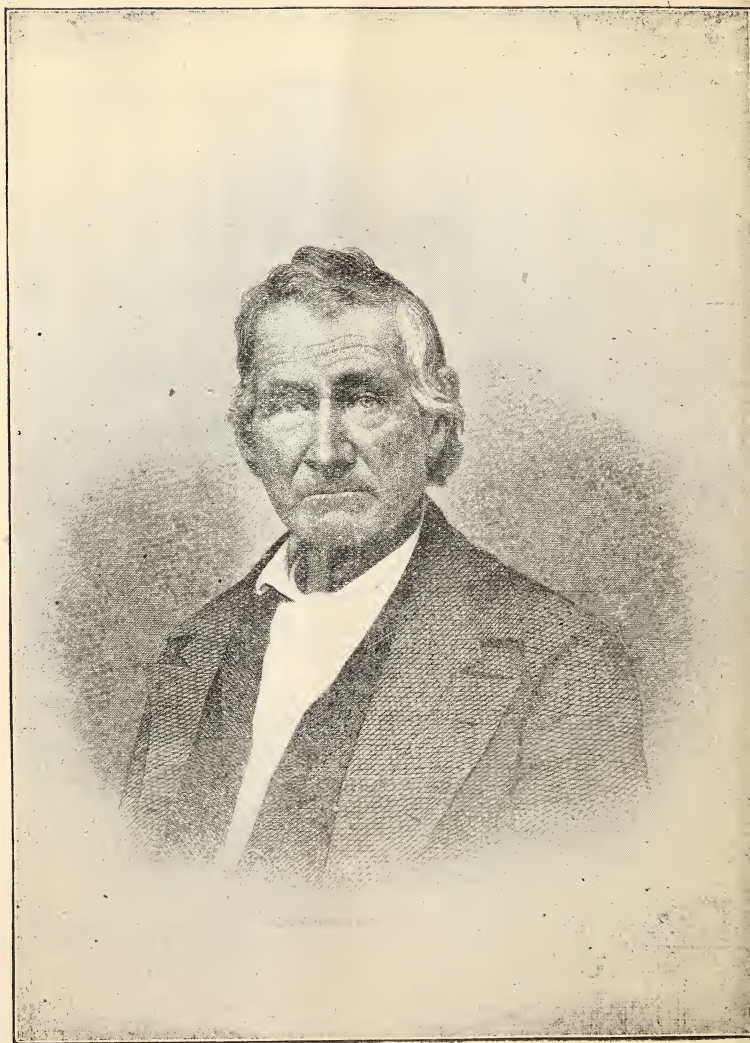
MAJ.-GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH



MAJ.-GEN. S. W. CRAWFORD



BRIG.-GEN. LANGHORNE WISTER



JOHN BURNS

Army not over five miles west of Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg Pike.

On the 27th day of June, Gen. Hooker resigned command of the Union Army at Frederick City, Md., for good and just reasons. I will state these reasons, it is simply history. At that time there were 10,000 Union troops at Harper's Ferry under command of Gen. French, whose division had formerly belonged to the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Halleck, commander-in-chief at Washington, D. C., had detached these men, and Hooker no longer had control of them. Gen. Hooker knew by actual count through his scouts, at the various fordings where Lee's Army crossed, the strength of Lee's Army. Hooker knew that Lee outnumbered him; and that he needed French's troops, and that they were no good at Harper's Ferry while the enemy was in Pennsylvania, but Gen. Halleck refused to allow Hooker the use of them and finally telegraphed him at Frederick City, Md., saying that Harper's Ferry was the key to the Shenandoah Valley, and that troops there could not be spared.

It is stated on good authority, that when Gen. Hooker received this message, he said a little of everything but prayers, and finally dictated the following reply, "Say to Gen. Halleck, that if Harper's Ferry is the key to the Shenandoah Valley, the lock is broken and the key is of no

good, and that if I can not have those troops he may appoint my successor.”

Suffice to say, Gen. Hooker's successor appeared the next morning, the 28th day of June, in the form of Gen. Meade. On the 30th day of June Gen. Meade advanced headquarters from Frederick City, Md., to Taneytown, Md., thirteen miles south of Gettysburg. Two miles south of Taneytown, at a place called Pipe Creek Heights, the engineers surveyed the ground and made all preparations to receive a general battle. As regards the battle of Gettysburg, it was a mere accident, and not a premeditated affair by either commander. It was a question of two great armies marching toward each other, and a matter of time only as to when and where they would come together. Gen. Meade had good reasons to expect battle fifteen miles south of Gettysburg. It is to be noted that Gen. Lee had gone by and beyond Gettysburg, and was returning, gathering his army together and moving southward. Our Union Army was being concentrated while moving northward, and just the reverse from what would be supposed, the Confederate Army was moving southward in Pennsylvania while the Union Army was moving northward when they met at Gettysburg.

Washington, the Capital of the Nation, is only seventy-five miles south of Gettysburg. It

was believed at that time at Washington that Lee was moving to the Capital and such was also the belief of Gen. Meade and staff. At that period of the war it was impressed upon the commanders of the Union Army that it was their duty to keep their troops between the enemy and the Capital of our Nation, and that rule held good until Gen. Grant assumed command of all the Union armies. It never seemed to make any difference to Gen. Grant where the enemy was, but Gen. Meade had to keep between Lee's army and Washington, and so was expected to make battle fifteen miles south of Gettysburg. On June 30th Gen. Meade sent Gen. Reynolds, who was commanding the left wing of our army, forward on a reconnoissance, with instructions to find the enemy, bring on an engagement, fall back to Pipe Creek Heights and draw the enemy on. Such were his instructions. Gen. Reynolds moved so rapidly that a portion of his command reached Gettysburg on the evening of the 30th of June, viz: Buford's Division of Cavalry, the two brigades of Gamble and Devin. Gen. Buford rode through the town and out the Chambersburg Pike, one mile west of town, encamped for the night and picketed all roads approaching Gettysburg. Gamble's Brigade, the 8th Ill., 12th Ill., 3rd Ind., 8th N. Y., occupied the Chambersburg Pike, while Devin's Brigade, 17th Pa.,

9th N. Y., 6th N. Y., 3rd W. Va., occupied the Mununaburg Road.

The left wing of the Union Army consisted of the First, Third and Eleventh Corps of infantry and Buford's Division of cavalry. Gen. Reynolds advanced the First Corps to Marsh Creek, five miles south of Gettysburg, and the Third and Eleventh Corps to Emmitsburg, ten miles south of Gettysburg. In the evening Gen. Meade sent the Fifth Army Corps eastward to Hanover, fourteen miles southeast of Gettysburg, and during the night the Twelfth Corps was advanced up the Baltimore Pike to the vicinity of Littlestown, ten miles south of Gettysburg. The Second Corps was near Uniontown, Md., while the Sixth Army Corps was down below Manchester, not far from Baltimore. So it is to be observed that the advance only of the Union Army was covering a country in width from twenty-five to thirty miles, namely, from Hanover, fourteen miles southeast, west to Littlestown, ten miles south, thence westward to Emmitsburg ten miles southwest, thence northward to Marsh Creek five miles south, thence to Gettysburg. Such were the movements of troops of both armies enroute to Gettysburg, and such their general positions the night before the battle began.

THE Battle of Gettysburg commenced early Wednesday morning, July 1st, on the Chambersburg Pike, one and one-half miles west of the town, between Gamble's Brigade of cavalry of the Union Army and Gen. Heth's Division of infantry of Hill's Corps of Lee's Army. Our cavalry were dismounted, and that led the enemy to believe they had met our infantry, and, owing to the stubborn resistance that was made, caused them to believe that there was a large force in their front. General Buford established his headquarters in the cupola of the Lutheran Theological Seminary building, where he could view the movements of the troops of both armies, and so skillfully did he maneuver our small force of dismounted cavalry that he caused the enemy to delay until they could get their artillery up in position and, in fact, go through all the preliminary movements of a general battle. In the meantime, the skirmish-line fire increased rapidly, and soon became a regular volley.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Reynolds arrived by the Emmitsburg Road from the south, a mile and a half in advance of his corps. He rode rapidly through the town and out the Chambersburg Pike to the Seminary building and there interviewed Gen. Buford. Then it was that the eagle eye of Reynolds took in the situation at a single glance; he sent word

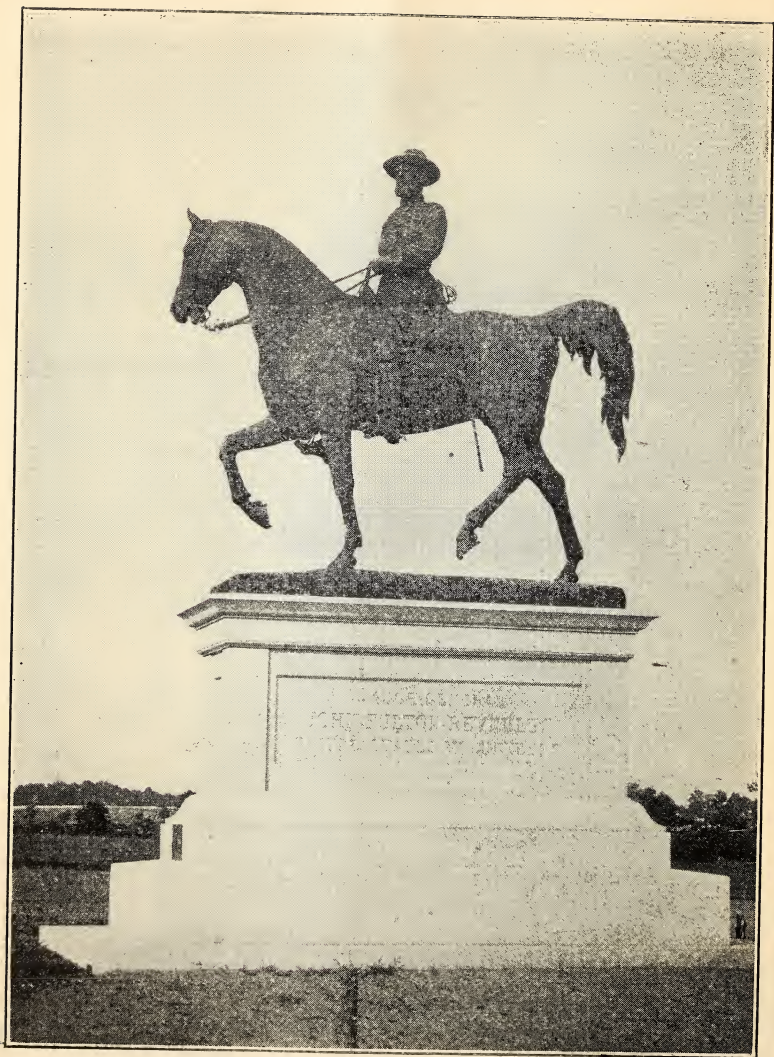
by courier back to Gen. Meade at Taneytown, thirteen miles south of Gettysburg, that the heights of Gettysburg were the place to fight. This was approved by each corps commander as he arrived, and finally by Gen. Meade.

Gen. Reynolds instructed Buford to hold the Chambersburg Pike at all hazards, until such time as he could reinforce him. Gen. Reynolds had realized at this time, that the enemy was there in force, and it was only a question of time as to how long he could hold them in check, but he knew the longer he could baffle the enemy the nearer the Army of the Potomac would get, and at the same time he knew that the time would come when he would have to fall back. Then he saw and knew the importance of fortifying East Cemetery Hill, south of the town, and while on his way south through the town in pursuit of troops, he instructed his staff that as soon as troops could be spared they must be placed on Cemetery Hill.

He rode out the Emmitsburg Road a short distance, when he met the First Division of his own Corps, Gen. Wadsworth's Division of two brigades. He at once turned them westward toward Seminary Ridge, double-quicking them across the field, thence along the ridge under cover of same, north to the pike, thence west to the second ridge, which runs parallel with Seminary Ridge. The First Brigade turning



GENERAL MEADE—*Equestrian Statue.*



GENERAL REYNOLDS—*Equestrian Statue*

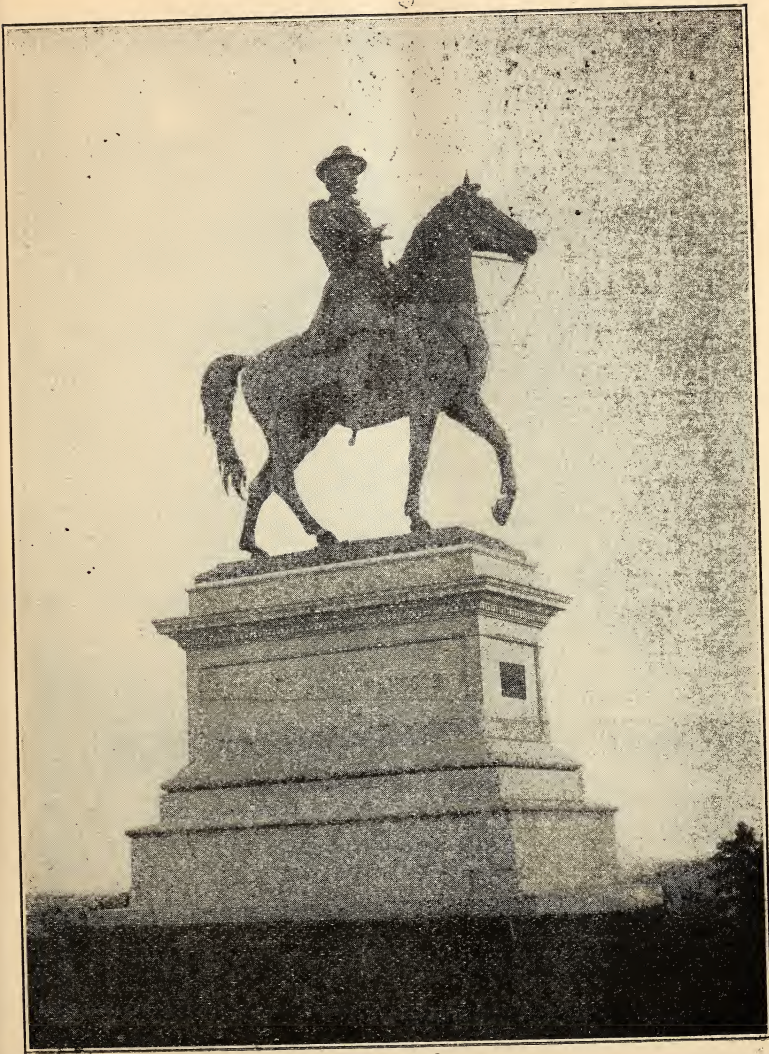
south, and the Second Brigade north from the pike. The Second Brigade under command of Gen. Cutler, 56th Pa., 76th N. Y., 95th N. Y., 147th N. Y., and 14th Brooklyn, (the 7th Ind. being back with wagon train) was moved north across the old railroad cut and relieved the cavalry, which was then remounted and moved further to the right, to Rock Creek. Cutler's Brigade became heavily engaged all along their entire front. Hall's Maine Battery and Califf's Battery A, 2nd U. S., are stationed on either side of the pike, near the McPherson buildings.

The First Brigade under command of Gen. Meredith, known as the Old Iron Brigade, was formed in line on the east side of the McPherson woods, 2nd Wis., 6th Wis., 7th Wis., 19th Ind., and 24th Mich. It is then that Gen. Doubleday reached the front. General Doubleday was the commander of the Third Division, First Corps, but on the first of July was in command of the First Corps, Reynolds having the left wing of the army. When Gen. Doubleday left the pike to ride over to the McPherson woods to report to Gen. Reynolds, he saw a column of Confederate troops coming on the pike from toward the mountain, less than one mile distant. Our batteries opened fire upon them and soon drove them from the pike. They double-quickened across the fields towards the McPherson woods, seeking shelter in the

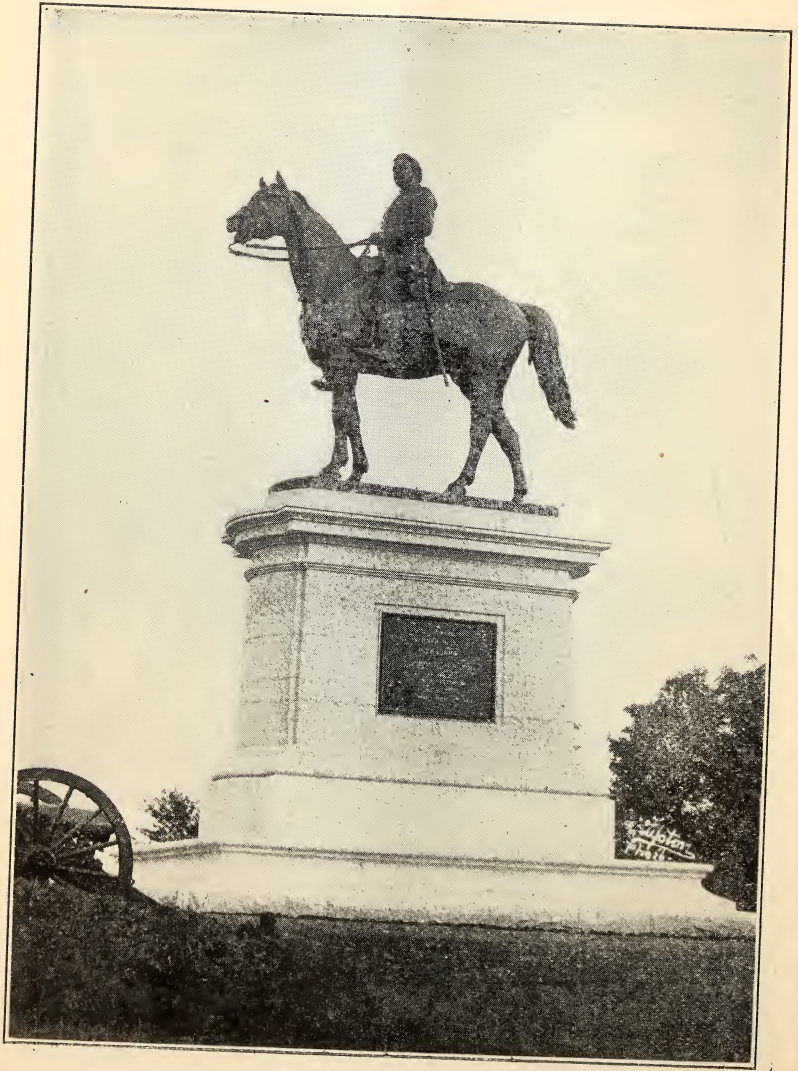
same piece of timber occupied by Reynolds with the Iron Brigade. The troops proved to be Archer's Brigade of Heth's Division, Hill's Corps, Lee's Army. As they entered the far side of the timber the Iron Brigade of our army was moved forward, westward, on the south side of the woods, and owing to the contour of the ground, Archer could not see this movement. As Archer entered the woods our Iron Brigade advanced westward across Willoughby Run, and, wheeling right, came up in the rear of Archer's Brigade. Other troops charging in front Archer's Brigade reached the center of the grove, and Archer was compelled to surrender. His men were quickly filed back to our rear, Gen. Archer being taken direct to Doubleday, who saluted him as an old acquaintance, saying, "General Archer, I am glad to see you." Archer replied, "I am not a damned bit glad to see you, sir." No doubt both told the truth.

In the meantime, at a few minutes past 10 o'clock, one of the saddest affairs of the day had occurred. Gen. Reynolds, while sitting on his horse at the edge of McPherson's woods, on the east side, looking anxiously back for more troops, was killed. The ball passed in one side of his head and came out the other. He fell from his horse and died instantly without uttering a word.

Gen. Doubleday then assumed command of



GENERAL HANCOCK—*Equestrian Statue.*



GENERAL SLOCUM— *Equestrian Statue*

all the troops for the time being. It is at that time that Davis' Mississippi Brigade charges down from the north on the right flank of Cutler's Brigade and drives the same back, doubling up the line and capturing a portion of the 147th N. Y. Regiment. Col. Fowler of the 14th Brooklyn and 95th N. Y., rallied the men on the south side of the Chambersburg Pike. Doubleday sent him the 6th Wis. Regiment, that had been held in reserve, and they charged back to the Railroad Cut, re-capturing the men of the 147th N. Y. Regiment and driving Davis' Mississippi Brigade into the Railroad Cut, where the main portion surrendered. The Second Division having now reached the front, Gen. Robinson with two brigades, commanded by Paul and Baxter, were ordered northward to extend the line. Gen. Paul had scarcely reached the front when he was shot through both eyes, yet he lived many years. Gen. Paul's Brigade, 107th Pa., 16th Me., 13th Mass., 94th N. Y., 104th N. Y.; Baxter's Brigade, 11th Pa., 88th Pa., 90th Pa., 83rd N. Y., 97th N. Y., and 12th Mass. These two brigades were ordered hurriedly northward toward the Mummasburg Road to prevent the Confederates from turning our right flank. They reached the Mummasburg Road just in time to charge and capture the greater portion of Iverson's Bri-

gade, Rodes' Division of Ewell's Corps, that had come in from the north.

In the meantime all has not gone well with us by any means. Our losses have been exceedingly heavy from the beginning, and now our batteries on the Chambersburg Pike are in great danger, two guns of Hall's had been captured, and the enemy has been heavily reinforced and advanced rapidly, outnumbering our forces four to one. At this point the Third Division, Doubleday's proper, reaches the front. The First Brigade under command of Col. Biddle is sent southward to extend the line in that direction and prevent the enemy from flanking on our left flank. The 121st Pa., 142nd Pa., 151st Pa., and the 80th N. Y., compose this brigade. They lost nearly one-half of their number. The 151st Pa. on the right of the brigade, near McPherson's woods, charged with 446 men and lost 322, adding 15 commissioned officers, making a total of 337 out of 446, in less than 20 minutes time. This regiment lost more men at Gettysburg in the First Day's Battle, July 1st, than the whole United States Army did in battle in the Spanish War.

The Second Brigade, under command of Col. Roy Stone, was known as the Bucktail Brigade. This was a new brigade and its first severe engagement, 143rd Pa., 149th Pa., and 150th Pa. The 150th lost a few men at Chancellorsville,

Va. They were ordered to charge out the Chambersburg Pike and save our guns. This was a difficult task, as when they reached the McPherson buildings, Pegram's five batteries and Garnet's and McIntosh's eight batteries, west of Willoughby Run, and Carter's four batteries, 18 guns, on Oak Hill on the north, opened on them, and for more than an hour these instruments of death poured shot and shell upon every seen or imagined position of these men. Not a regiment escaped without heavy loss. After desperate fighting and numerous charges, frequently changing front while both advancing and retreating, they succeeded in getting our guns back within our lines; but out of less than 1200 they lost 853 in killed, wounded and captured in a short space of time. Col. Roy Stone, brigade commander, fell early in the afternoon. Col. Wister then assumed command of the brigade and in a short time was shot through the mouth and unable to give another command.

Sergt. Benj. H. Crippen, the color bearer of the 143rd Pa. refused to fall back with the colors of his regiment when they were compelled to yield their ground. He stood alone with the colors in one hand, shook the fist of the other at the enemy, and in that position was killed. Col. Fremantle, a British officer on the staff of Lee, was an eye witness to this affair, and made

the remark that, "it was a shame to kill such a brave Yankee."

Col. H. S. Huidekoper of the 150th Pa., was shot in the leg, in front of the McPherson house, and fell to the ground, but finding no bone broken, resumed the leadership of his men until they had gallantly repulsed seven separate charges, sometimes of Hill's troops on the west, and sometimes of Daniel's men on the north. Late in the fight, however, he was put out of the battle, but not, (according to the official records in Washington), until he had had his arm bound up (which was amputated two hours later) and had returned to his regiment and given further commands as to its movements. For distinguished gallantry on this occasion Col. Huidekoper was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Gen. Doubleday states that the McPherson Farm was the key to the field in the First Day's Fight, and, as one of the illustrations of this book, will be found a copy of an oil painting of the contest at the most critical moment of the fight.

In the meantime Doubleday falls back to Seminary Ridge proper, extends his line northward to and across the Mummasburg Road and refuses his right, extends the line southward to Hagerstown Road and refuses his left flank. Notwithstanding Doubleday had a long line of

battle and a thin line of troops to hold the same, he maintained possession of Seminary Ridge for several hours against great odds, showing great skill in the placing of troops and nerve and courage in directing them in a hopeless contest.

About 1 o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Howard arrived with two divisions of the Eleventh Corps. Being ranking officer, he assumed command of all troops for the time being. Gen. Carl Schurz assumes command of the Eleventh Corps, and with the First Division and the Third is ordered forward rapidly, northward, through the town, and instructed by Gen. Howard to form on the right of First Corps and prolong the battle line north on Seminary Ridge and Oak Ridge. But when the Eleventh Corps troops reached a point about a mile north of Gettysburg, they were attacked by Ewell's Corps of Lee's Army and could get no further.

That left the Eleventh Army Corps formed at right angles with the First Corps, the right resting on Rock Creek, on the Harrisburg Road, a half mile north of the County Alms House, Gen. Barlow's First Division on the right, Col. Von Gilsa's Brigade on the right of the division, 41st N. Y., 54th N. Y., 68th N. Y., and 153rd Pa.; Gen. Ames' Brigade on the left, 17th Conn., 25th O., 75th O., 107th O. The Third Division, which is now in command of

Gen. Schimmelfennig, the Second Brigade commanded by Col. Krzyanowski, on the right of the division, 58th N. Y., 119th N. Y., 82nd O., 75th Pa., and 26th Wis., with Col. Von Amsberg's First Brigade on the left, 74th Pa., 61st O., 82nd Ill., 45th N. Y., 157th N. Y. The Eleventh Corps line was supported by Wheeler's N. Y., Dilger's O., Heckman's O., and Wilken-son's 4th U. S. Batteries. The Eleventh Army Corps is a mile north of Gettysburg and is facing north; the First Corps on Seminary Ridge is a mile west of Gettysburg and facing west, but the Eleventh Army Corps does not extend far enough westward to connect with the First Corps line. A vacant space of nearly half a mile existed, which the enemy soon discovered and took advantage of.

In the meantime the Second Division, Eleventh Corps, has arrived and is placed by Gen. Howard on Cemetery Hill, south of the town, where they immediately throw up earthworks, which still remain well preserved at this late day. It is now evening and less than ten thousand men of the Union Army are contending against forty odd thousand of Lee's Army. We had been contending against great odds since early in the morning, but the time had come when our men were compelled to yield their ground, though they did it reluctantly. Steinwehr's Division on Cemetery Hill, consisting of

two brigades as follows: First Brigade, Col. Coster, 134th N. Y., 154th N. Y., 27th Pa., and 73rd Pa.; the Second Brigade, Col. Smith, 33rd Mass., 136th N. Y., 55th O., 73rd O., are now called on to reinforce the Eleventh Corps. At that moment a portion of Coster's Brigade is ordered forward, the 27th and 73rd Pa., but on reaching the north side of the town they meet the enemy in force and could not reach their destination.

Then it is that Gen. Slocum, commander of the right wing of the Union Army, moves forward his own corps (the Twelfth Corps proper) and like Napoleon of old, not waiting for marching orders, marches to the sound of guns. Two miles southeast of Gettysburg he leaves the Baltimore Pike and moves hurriedly over the hills east of Gettysburg, but before he can reach the front the retreat had commenced.

It will be remembered that Early was on the York Road the night before. When he reached an elevation in sight of the battlefield he detached two brigades, Gordon's and Hay's and sent them hurriedly across the field westward, placing Gen. Gordon in front of the right of the Eleventh Corps line and Hay's Brigade on the east bank of Rock Creek, on right flank of Eleventh Corps, while the other two brigades, Smith's and Hoke's continued on the York Pike into Gettysburg.

Two brigades of the enemy are in the town, in the rear of the Eleventh Army Corps. That is, between Steinwehr's Division on Cemetery Hill, south of the town and the Eleventh Army Corps north of town, in the town proper, are two brigades of the enemy. Placed in front of Gen. Barlow's Division the right of Gordon's Brigade joined on the left of Rodes' Division, the right of Rodes' joined on the left of Pender's Division, the right of Pender's joined the left of Heth's, and Heth's right rested on the Hagerstown Road, one and one-half miles southwest of Gettysburg. Neither of these four divisions of the enemy contained less than 10,000 men. The Union men are almost surrounded, almost encircled. They attempt to fall back.

Gen. Barlow was wounded and left on the field for dead. When Gen. Gordon of Georgia, charged acrossed Rock Creek and reached the summit of the knoll, which is known today as "Barlow's Knoll," he observed an officer of high rank lying on the ground. He dismounted from his horse and finding the officer was Gen. Barlow, asked if he could do anything for him. Gen. Barlow said, "No, I have but a short time to live, but I would like to see my wife before I die." Gen. Gordon said, "Sir, if possible I may communicate through your lines," and remounting, followed his troops. Sufficient to

say that same night Mrs. Barlow, who was staying at the Eleventh Corps headquarters on Cemetery Hill, received information through a flag of truce. She was sent out through the Union lines and entered the lines of the Confederates, found her husband lying on the field, still alive, had him removed across Rock Creek to Bender's house, a short distance away, where, after long and careful nursing he recovered. Twenty years after the battle Gen. Gordon and Gen. Barlow met at a banquet in Washington, D. C., and when Gen. Barlow was introduced to Gen. Gordon the latter asked, "Are you any relation to the Gen. Barlow who was killed at Gettysburg?" Gen. Barlow said, "Yes, I am the man. Are you any relation to the Gen. Gordon who was killed?" Up to that time both thought the other dead. Gen. Gordon was under the impression that Gen. Barlow had died soon after he left him, or soon after the battle of Gettysburg, and as there was a Gen. Gordon of the Confederate Army killed, each thought the other dead.

Gen. Ames had taken command of Barlow's Division. They attempted to withdraw, but the men, hard pressed by the enemy, became confused and finally gave way. The First Corps was also being outflanked, and soon both corps were forced back in some disorder into the town from north and west, only to be re-

ceived on the points of bayonets of Smith's and Hoke's Brigades of Early's Division, that entered the town from the east by the York Pike. In a short time we lose nearly two thousand prisoners in the town, where they literally murdered our men, shooting them down in the streets and alleys, showing them no mercy. They actually murdered the Presbyterian chaplain, Howell, of the 90th Pa. Vols., at the foot of Christ Church steps on Chambersburg street, near the Eagle Hotel. Those that could make their way back through the town and around the town, dragging their guns by the prolong, on back to Cemetery Hill, where they took refuge behind the works of Steinwehr's Division.

Thus ended the First Day's Battle in defeat. We had been driven from Seminary Ridge, driven from all the ground fought over that day, and driven from the town, leaving the enemy in possession of all ground fought over that day and in possession of Gettysburg. But worse than all, we had been compelled to allow our dead and wounded to fall into the hands of the enemy. They stripped our dead of their uniforms, so that when they came to be interred nothing remained to identify them, as to name, regiment or state. The 979 "unknown" soldiers, who sleep in the city of the dead on Cemetery Hill, came from the First Day's Bat-

tle, 979 men who died in defense of their country without a name. So you will observe that the First Day's Battle was greatly against the Union Army.

The Union losses the First Day were, Cutler's Brigade 965, Meredith's Brigade 1152, Stone's Brigade 853, Biddle's Brigade 897, Baxter's Brigade 660, Paul's Brigade 1029. In the artillery supporting the First Corps, Hall's Me. Battery, Steven's Me. Battery, Reynold's N. Y. Battery, Cooper's Pa. Battery, Stewart's U. S. Battery, 105; Eleventh Corps losses, Von Amsberg's Brigade 806, Krzyzanowski's Brigade 679, Von Gilsa's Brigade 313, Ames' Brigade 778, Coster's Brigade 563; Eleventh Corps Artillery, Wheeler's N. Y. Battery, Dilger's O. Battery, Heckman's O. Battery, Wilkenson's U. S. Battery, 56; Cavalry, Gamble's Brigade 111; Devin's Brigade 28. The Union loss the first day of the battle in the two corps, killed, wounded, captured and missing, was 8,955.

There being no reliable or official data pertaining to the strength or losses of the Confederate Army, I deem it best not to quote said reports, as the Confederates have always endeavored to keep down the strength of their armies and casualties at Gettysburg. The best evidence of this is the following order:

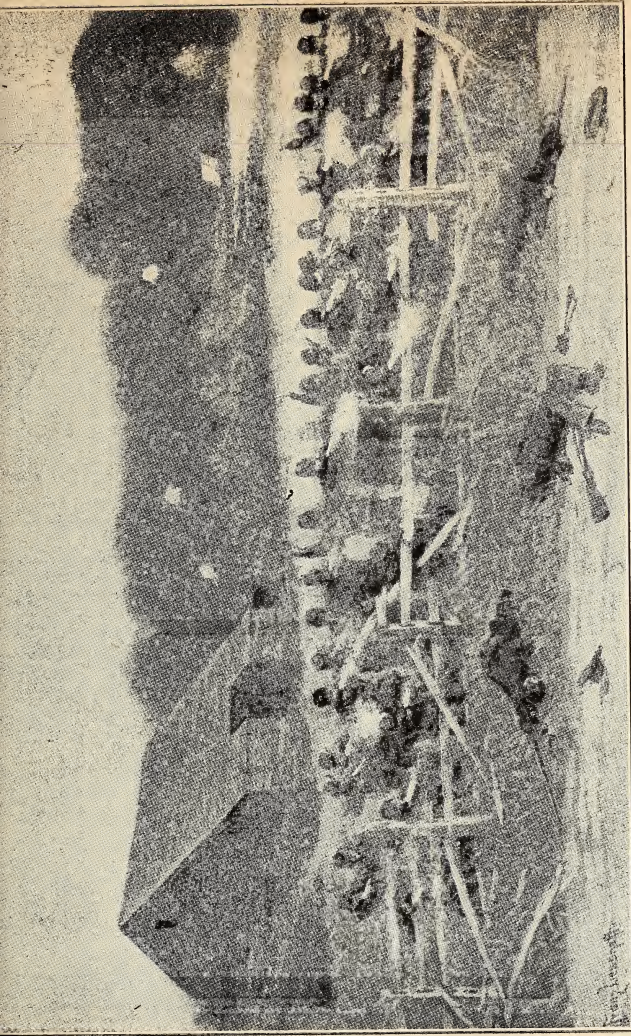
“Gen. Lee’s Order No. 63.

Headquarters of the Army of Northern
Virginia, May 14th, 1863.

The practice which prevails in the army of including in the list of casualties those cases of slight injuries, which do not incapacitate the recipients for duty, is calculated to mislead our friends and encourage our enemies by giving false impression as to the extent of our losses. The loss sustained by brigade or regiment is by no means an indication of the services performed or the perils encountered, as experience shows that those who attack rapidly, vigorously and effectually, generally suffer the least. It is therefore ordered that in the future the reports of the wounded shall include only those whose injuries, in the opinion of the medical officers, render them unfit for duty. It has also been observed that the published reports of casualties are in some instances accompanied by a statement of the number of men taken in the action. The Commanding General deems it unnecessary to do more than direct the attention of the officers to the impropriety of thus furnishing the enemy with the means of computing our strength, in order to insure the immediate suppression of this pernicious and useless custom.

By command of General Lee,
W. H. TAYLOR, Ass. Adj. Gen.”

It is to be regretted that this policy of un-



AT THE M'PHERSON FARM, GETTYSBURG, ON THE CHAMBERSBURG PIKE
The 150th Pa. Vols. at 4 p. m., July 1st, 1863, resisting the combined attack of Scales' Brigade (Hill's Corps) from the west, and Daniel's Brigade (Ewell's Corps), from the north.



COLOR BEARFR SERGEANT PEIFFER

derstating the losses on the Confederate side was pursued, and that they could not be given with exactness, for it would not only be interesting but a fitting tribute to the bravery of the troops.

The twenty-eight regiments of the First Corps engaged in the First Day's Battle was opposed by the forty-eight regiments of the Confederate Army, and the twenty regiments of the Eleventh Corps engaged the First Day was opposed by nineteen regiments of the Confederate Army, and those nineteen regiments were supported by eighteen pieces of artillery on Oak Ridge.

On the evening of the 1st of July, while our men were falling back to Cemetery Hill, all in confusion, is the time that the brave and superb soldier, Gen. Hancock arrives. Gen. Meade having learned of the death of Gen. Reynolds sent Hancock to the front to view the situation and assume command. His very appearance aided greatly in rallying the men, and the lines were reformed and order restored. Gen. Slocum came over from the right, he being the superior officer, and Gen. Hancock relinquished command to Gen. Slocum, and then rode back that night to Taneytown and reported to Gen. Meade.

Gen. Meade at once ordered up the entire army to Gettysburg. It was not until after the

First Day's Battle that our entire army was ordered up to Gettysburg, and until that time the men who struggled so heroically the first day of the battle were just as liable to be sent back to Pipe Creek Heights, where Gen. Meade expected to make battle, as the men there were liable to be sent to Gettysburg.



GEN. MEADE moved up with his staff and arrived about midnight, establishing headquarters on the Taneytown Road, just south of Cemetery Hill.

As the troops arrived in the night they were placed in position. On the morning of the 2nd of July it was expected that Gen. Lee would certainly follow up his victory of the night before, but for some reason, unknown to the writer, he did not see fit to do this, and that gave Gen. Meade a chance to make many changes and to strengthen our lines in numerous places. There was but little or no fighting done on the morning of the second day.

The formation of the Union lines of battle on the second and third days was in shape similar to a fish hook, the short end resting on Rock Creek, one mile east of Cemetery Hill, the long end resting on Round Top, two and one-half miles south of Cemetery Hill, which was the

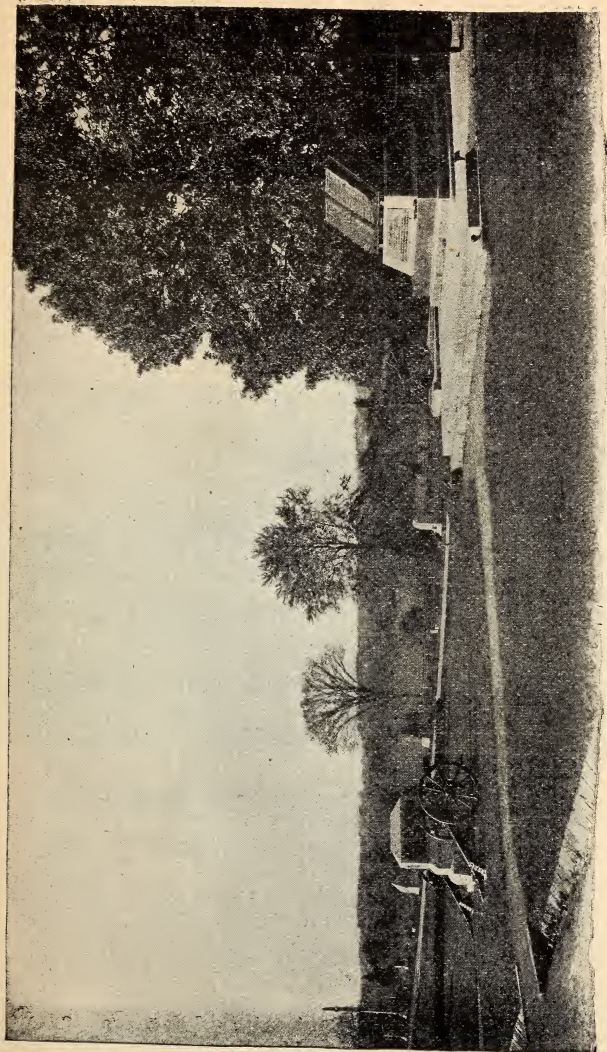
left of our line; and Cemetery Hill formed the curve of the hook. The Confederate line was similar in shape, only a much larger hook, it being the outer line.

On the morning of the second day our line was formed in the following order: The Twelfth Corps on the right, with Williams' Division on the right of the corps resting on Rock Creek, in command of Gen. Ruger, as Williams was then in command of the corps, and Slocum in command of the right wing; the Third Brigade, Col. Colgrove in command, on the right of the division, 13th N. J., 3rd Wis., 2nd Mass., 27th Ind., 107th N. Y. First Brigade, Col. Macdougall, 46th Pa., 145th N. Y., 123rd N. Y., 3rd Md., 20th Conn. and 5th Conn. Second Division, Gen. John W. Geary, had been sent across to Little Round Top, with two brigades the night before, to prevent the surprise of the enemy on our left flank, but being relieved on the morning of the 2nd by Sickles' Third Corps, was sent back to their own corps and formed on the left of the First Division as follows: Second Brigade, Gen. Thos. L. Kane, 29th Pa., 109th Pa., 111th Pa.; First Brigade, Col. Chas. Candy, 5th O., 7th O., 29th O., 147th Pa., 28th Pa. and 66th O.; Third Brigade, Gen. George S. Greene, 137th N. Y., 149th N. Y., 102nd N. Y., 78th N. Y., 60th N. Y.; this extended the

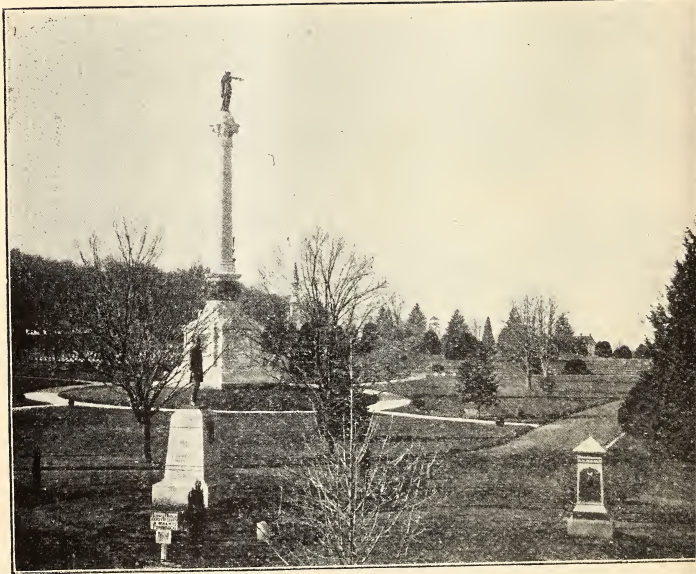
line from Rock Creek to the summit of Culp's Hill, the wooded hill east of the Cemetery.

Joining on the left of Geary's Division was the First Division, First Corps, Second Brigade on the right of the division, 7th Ind., which had now joined this brigade, it having been left back the day before with train, 76th N. Y., 14th Brooklyn, 95th N. Y., 147th N. Y., and 56th Pa.; First Brigade, Gen. Meredith, 7th Wis., 6th Wis., 2nd Wis., 19th Ind., 24th Mich.

Joining on the left of the last mentioned division was the Eleventh Corps, extending the line around East Cemetery Hill to Ziegler's Grove on Cemetery Ridge, that forming and occupying the curve of the fish hook; First Division, Gen. Ames commanding, First Brigade, on the right Col. Von Gilsa, 41st N. Y., 153rd Pa., 68th N. Y., 54th N. Y.; Second Brigade, Col. Harris commanding, 17th Conn., 107th O., 25th O., 75th O.; Second Division, Gen. Adolph Von Steinwehr, First Brigade Col. Coster, 134th N. Y., 154th N. Y., 27th Pa., 73rd Pa.; Third Div., Gen. Carl Schurz, First Brigade, Col. Von Amsberg, 82nd Ill., 45th N. Y., 157th N. Y., 61st O., 74th Pa.; Second Brigade, Col. Krzyzanowski, 26th Wis., 75th Pa., 82nd O., 119th N. Y., 58th N. Y. On the left of the division was the Second Brigade of the Second



All the High Water-Mark of the Rebellion-Gethysburg.
Published by W.H. Ogden.



Soldiers' National Cemetery-Gettysburg.
Published by W.H. Tipton.

Division, Col. Orlando Smith, 55th O., 73rd O., 136th N. Y., 33rd Mass.

On the left of the Eleventh Corps was the Second and Third Divisions of the First Corps, extending the line through and south of Ziegler's Grove on Cemetery Ridge; Second Division, Gen. Robinson, Second Brigade, Gen. Baxter, 11th Pa., 88th Pa., 90th Pa., 97th N. Y., 83rd N. Y., 12th Mass.; First Brigade, Col. Coulter, 107th Pa., 104th N. Y., 94th N. Y., 13th Mass., 16th Me.; Third Division, Gen. Rowley, First Brigade, Col. Biddle, 151st Pa., 142nd Pa., 121st Pa., 80th N. Y. or 20th Militia; Second Brigade, Col. Dana commanding, what is left of the Bucktail Brigade, 143rd Pa., 149th Pa., and 150th Pa.; Third Brigade, Gen. Geo. J. Stannard, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Vt., the 12th and 15th being kept guarding trains.

On the left of Second Division was Second Corps, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, with Third Division on the right, Gen. Alex. Hays, First Brigade, Col. Carroll, 14th Ind., 4th O., 8th O., 7th W. Va.; Second Brigade, Col. Smyth, 14th Conn., 1st Del., 12th N. J., 10th N. Y., battalion, 108th N. Y.; Third Brigade, Col. Willard, 39th N. Y., 111th N. Y., 125th N. Y., 126th N. Y.; Second Division, Gen. John Gibbon, Second Brigade, Gen. Alex. S. Webb, 71st Pa., 72nd Pa., 69th Pa., 106th Pa.; Third Bri-

gade, Col. N. J. Hall, 59th N. Y., 42nd N. Y., 7th Mich., 20th Mass., 19th Mass.; First Brigade, Gen. Wm. Harrow, 19th Me., 15th Mass., 1st Minn., 82nd N. Y.; First Division on the left of Corps, First Division, Gen. J. C. Caldwell, First Brigade, Col. Edward H. Cross, 5th N. H., 61st N. Y., 148th Pa., 81st Pa.; Second Brigade, Col. Patrick Kelly commanding, 28th Mass., 63rd N. Y., 69th N. Y., 88th N. Y., 116th Pa.; Third Brigade, Gen. Sam'l K. Zook, 52nd N. Y., 57th N. Y., 66th N. Y., 140th Pa.; Fourth Brigade, Col. J. R. Brooke, 27th Conn., 2nd Del., 64th N. Y., 53rd Pa., 145th Pa.

The Third Corps under command of Major General Daniel E. Sickles was to have formed on the left of the Second Corps and continue the line southward to Round Top, but on the morning of the second Gen. Sickles discovered that the ground in his front on the Emmitsburg Road was a better position, a much higher one, and not deeming it advisable to allow the enemy to have the better ground, and his former position being untenable, and having discretionary power as the commanding officer, or rather as corps commander, he saw fit on his own responsibility to advance forward to the Emmitsburg Road and establish the right of his line near the Roger's house. Humphrey's Second Division on the right of the corps and Carr's Brigade on the right of the division:

26th Pa., 1st Mass., 11th Mass., 16th Mass., 12th New Hampshire, 11th New Jersey, the 84th Pa. of this brigade was left back with the wagon train and not engaged in the battle; Second Brigade, Col. W. R. Brewster, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th and 120th N. Y. Regiments; Third Brigade, Col. Geo. C. Burling, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th New Jersey, 2nd New Hampshire, 115th Pa. Joining on the left of the Second Division was the right of the First Division, Gen. David B. Birney commanding, First Brigade, Gen. Graham, on the right of the division; 105th Pa., "Wildcat" Regiment, 57th Pa., 114th Pa., "Collis' Zouaves," 63rd Pa., 68th Pa., 141st Pa., extending the line on the Emmitsburg Road to south side of the Peach Orchard. There our line was refused to the left or turned to the left, and continued eastward to Plum Run in the Valley of Death. Third Brigade, Col. De Trobriand, on the left of Graham, 3rd Michigan, 5th Michigan, 40th New York, "Mozart Regiment," 110th Pa., 17th Maine; Second Brigade, Gen. Ward, on the left of De Trobriand, 20th Indiana, 86th New York, 124th New York, 99th Pa., 3rd Maine, 4th Maine, 1st and 2nd U. S. Sharpshooters.

The Third Army Corps is out, in this position, in the shape of a semi-circle, with no support on either flank, no troops in the rear, or on Little Round Top, with the Fifth and Sixth

Corps still marching, and miles away. It is while the Third Army Corps is in this position that they are attacked by Longstreet's Corps of Lee's Army.

But as the formation of the Union Army or line of battle has been given I will now form the line of the Confederate Army. A word to the reader pertaining to the two ridges, Cemetery Ridge and Seminary Ridge run parallel partially. From Cemetery Hill south to Round Top they run parallel, but Seminary Ridge extends much farther north, the two ridges are about a mile apart, and Seminary Ridge is west of Cemetery Ridge.

At a point a mile southwest of the Devil's Den is the right of the Confederate Army, following Seminary Ridge northward to the Seminary buildings, thence east through the town, thence southeast to Rock Creek Hills, with the following formation: First Corps, commanded by Gen. Longstreet, on the right facing the Union left, and Hood's Division on the right of the corps, with four brigades in the following order: Law's Alabama Brigade, Robertson's Texas Brigade, Anderson's Georgia Brigade, Benning's Georgia Brigade. On the left of Hood's Division is Gen. McLaws' Division, Kershaw's South Carolina Brigade, Semmes' Georgia Brigade, Wofford's Georgia Brigade, Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade. Pickett's Di-

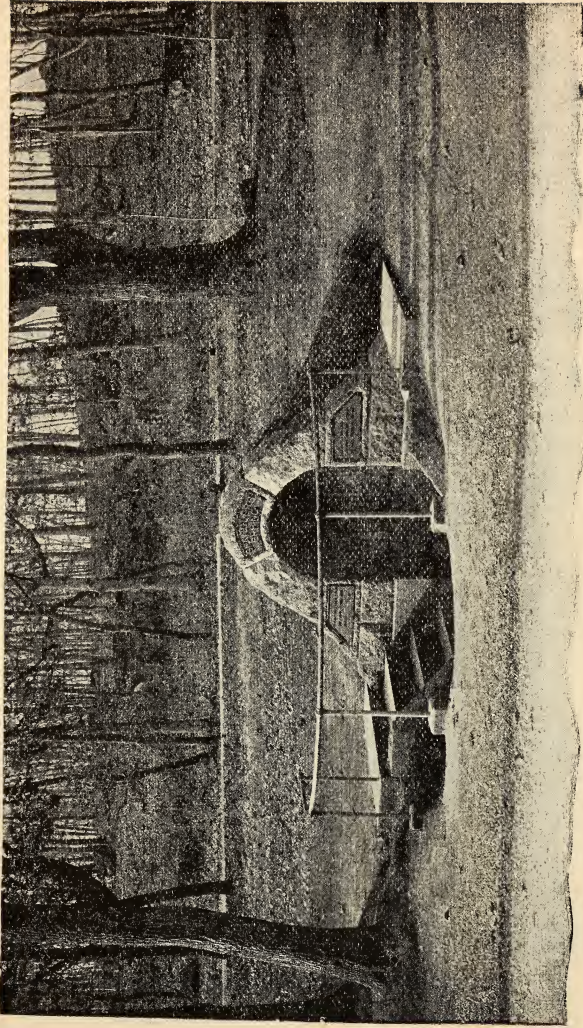
vision of Longstreet's Corps at this time has not yet crossed the South Mountain, and is in the vicinity of Chambersburg, guarding wagon trains.

On the left of Longstreet's Corps was Third Corps, Gen. A. P. Hill, with Anderson's Division on the right, five brigades, namely: Wilcox's, Perry's, Wright's, Mahone's and Posey's. On the left of Anderson's was Pender's Division of four brigades, namely: Perrin's, Lane's, Scales' and Thomas'. On the left of Pender was Heth's Division; he originally had four brigades and, as will be remembered, lost the greater portion of Archer's and the greater portion of Davis' Mississippi in the old railroad cut the first day. He now has a remnant of three brigades, namely: Brockenbrough's, Pettigrew's and Davis'. Joining on the left of Heth's was the right of Ewell's Corps, which now extends the line eastward, directly through the town, with Rodes' Division on the right, five brigades; Daniel's, Iverson's, Ramseur's, O'Neal's and Dole's. On the left of Rodes', in front of Cemetery Hill on the Culp farm, was Early's Division of four brigades: Gordon's, Hays', Smith's and Hoke's. Joining on the left of Early, in front of Culp's Hill, and extending the line to Rock Creek and across same, was Johnson's Division of four brigades: Jones', Williams', Walker's, which was known as the

“Stonewall” Brigade, and Steuart’s, thus forming a line of battle similar in shape to the Union line.

The line of battle was thus composed of thirty-four brigades. A solid line of battle two ranks deep and eight miles long, with the artillery of both armies stationed on the elevated and commanding positions, while the cavalry, the eyes of the army, are guarding flanks. Gen. Lee’s plan for the second day of July (the reader will understand that the Union Army fought at Gettysburg on the defensive for the first time, Lee’s Army being the attacking party) was to attack both flanks and the center at one and the same time. Longstreet’s Corps being on Lee’s right, and facing our left, was to move forward and turn the left flank. Ewell’s Corps being on Lee’s left and facing our right was to advance and turn back the Union right flank, while A. P. Hill’s Corps was to advance and strike the crushing blow on the Union center.

But the Third Corps of the Union Army having advanced out the Emmitsburg Road to the Peach Orchard, and throwing his sharpshooters and skirmishers still farther in advance, they discovered Longstreet’s movement and brought on the battle. Longstreet at that time was moving southward with his entire command, along Willoughby Run, west of Seminary



Spangler's Spring -- Gettysburg
Published by W.H. Spoon.



*General Meade's Headquarters — Gettysburg.
Published by W.H. Spoon.*

Ridge, and under cover of the same, on his way around the south side of Big Round Top for the purpose of attacking Gen. Sickles from the east, then being in the rear of Sickles' Corps. Now if Gen. Sickles had formed on the left of the Second Corps, as ordered at the beginning to do, and had prolonged his line south to Little Round Top, the greater portion of his troops would have been on low, swampy ground which was untenable with the enemy occupying the Emmitsburg Road in his front, and the left of his line would have been on the summit of Little Round Top "in the air," and Longstreet would have been successful in carrying out his plans to move around to the south side of Big Round Top and attack the Third Corps from the rear, while a portion of Hill's Corps would make the attack from the front. Therefore had Gen. Sickles not gone out and taken up that advanced position Longstreet's movement would not have been discovered, his plans would have been carried out successfully with no obstructions in his way, as he had several hours to execute this move, which would have been under cover and unseen, before the Fifth and Sixth Corps of the Union Army arrived upon the field.

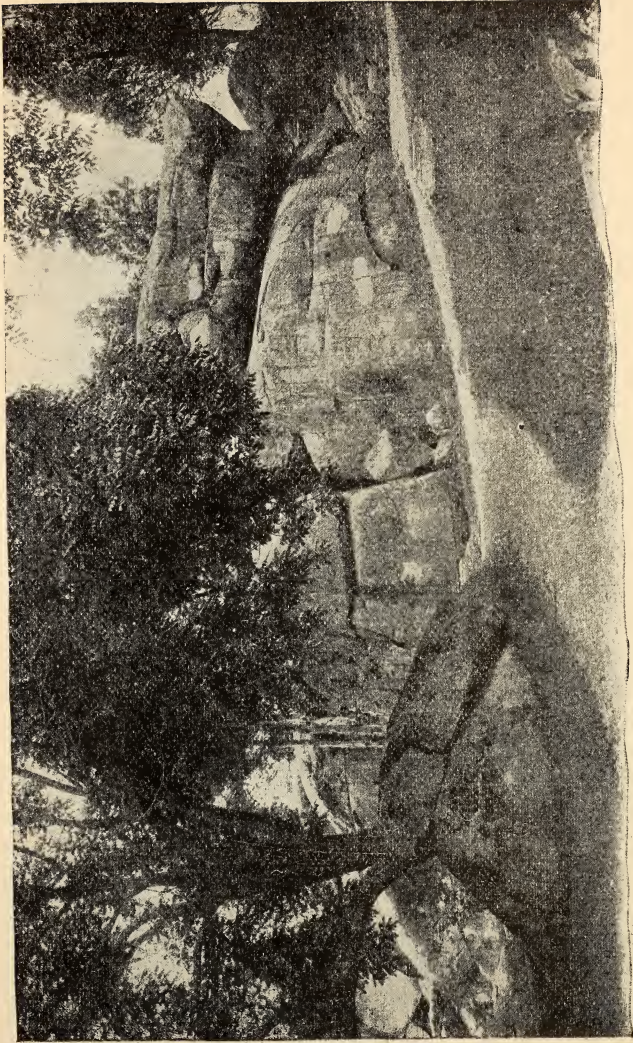
Those who study the history of the battle and visit the field and view the topography of the ground agree that under the existing circum-

stances Gen. Sickles did the only thing that could have been done to keep Gen. Longstreet from seizing Little Round Top. It is believed by the military critics who visit the field at this late day that had Gen. Sickles not fought his battle in the manner and form which he did, there would have been no battle fought at Gettysburg on the Third of July.

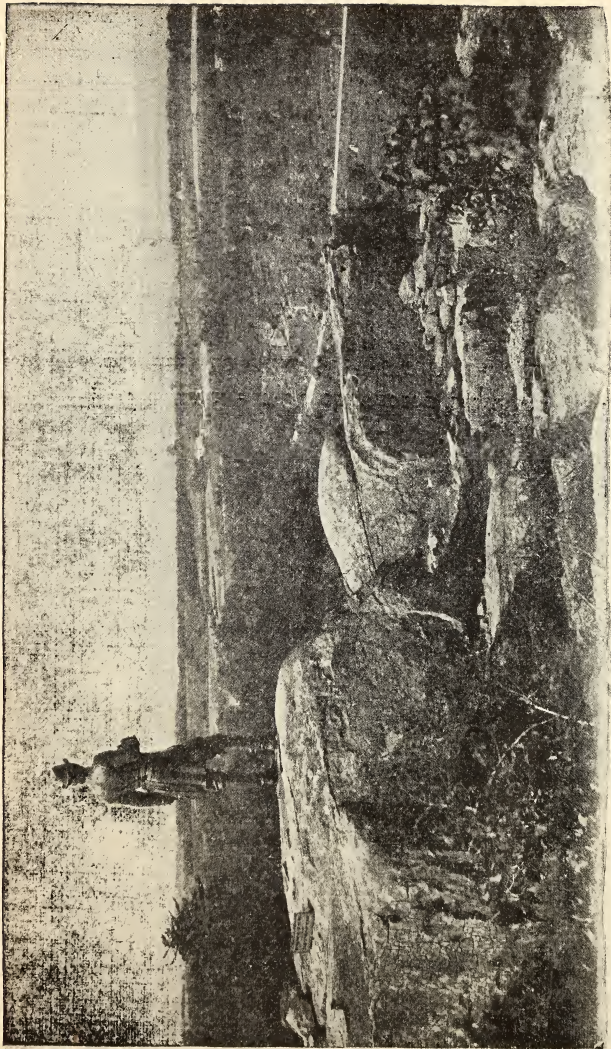
When Longstreet's Corps became engaged with Gen. Sickles' Third Corps, it soon became necessary for Hill's Corps to move further to the right and reinforce Longstreet. Gen. Sickles with his Third Corps, and the support he received, afterward succeeded in holding the two corps of the enemy in check, until the evening, when our Fifth and Sixth Corps reached the field. The result of this attack, or rather this movement, was that Hill's Corps did not, nor could not, make a direct attack upon the Union center, except with two brigades, Wright's Georgia Brigade and Perry's Florida Brigade.



THE battle of the Second Day of July commenced at 3.00 p. m. on the left, and raged quite a while before it commenced on the right. It commenced near the Peach Orchard on Emmitsburg Road. Three brigades of McLaw's Division Longstreet's



*Devil's Den—Geittsburg.
Published by W.H. Fisher.*



*View from Gille Round Top -- Galtysburg.
Published by W.H. Jones.*

Corps, advanced northward up the Emmitsburg Road and were met by Graham's Brigade, Birney's Division, Third Corps of the Union Army. In a short time the battle extended along the entire line of Birney's Division, Gen. Graham was wounded and taken prisoner and the battle was raging all the way from the Peach Orchard down through the woods to Devil's Den, At that time the Second Division, General Humphrey's Third Corps, is still occupying the Emmitsburg Road north of the Peach Orchard and facing west. It is then that Gen. Sickles rides out and orders Gen. Humphrey to throw back his left of the line, and change his front from west to south. He promptly obeys the order and reinforces Birney's Division on his left.

Then Gen. Barksdale with the Fourth Brigade of McLaws' Division, charges out from the woods west of the Peach Orchard, and reaches the Emmitsburg Road quickly, north of the Sherfy buildings, and finally succeeds in driving back the right flank of Humphrey's Division, and advancing across the fields towards the Trostle buildings, near which Gen. Sickles had established headquarters in the saddle. Gen. Hancock sends Willard's New York Brigade from our center out across the fields, who intercepts the left flank of Barksdale, not far from Gen. Sickles' headquarters. In that movement

Gen. Barksdale is killed. Gen. Willard is also killed and Gen. Sickles loses a leg close by, but Barksdale's Brigade had been checked for the time being.

Col. McGilvery, in command of our reserve Artillery Brigade on Cemetery Hill, rides out to the front near the Trostle buildings, and tells Captain Bigelow, commanding the 9th Mass. Battery, that notwithstanding our line is being forced back, he must remain there, and if necessary sacrifice his entire battery. Capt. Bigelow at once turned four of his guns westward, toward the Emmitsburg Road, on Barksdale's advancing troops, while he kept the other two guns pointing southward, firing on Kershaw, Wofford and Semmes. Capt. Bigelow remained out there until after our troops were driven from his front, and for quite a while without any support whatever, except a portion of the 118th Pa. (Corn Exchange Regiment), who voluntarily fought and came to his support. Out of his six guns he lost four, out of seven sergeants he lost six, out of four commissioned officers he lost three, including himself wounded, and out of eighty-eight horses he lost eighty.

Lockwood's Independent Maryland Brigade, accompanied by Gen. Meade in person, is seen advancing rapidly to the rescue of the Third Corps. Some of these troops charge as far as the Loop and the Peach Orchard, but, like their

comrades, are hurled back by overwhelming numbers. Gen. Hancock double-quickens the First Division, Second Army Corps to the left—four brigades, viz: Cross', Kelly's, Zook's and Brooke's.

Col. Cross commanding First Brigade, belonged to the 5th N. H. Regiment, and on the morning of July second, he said to some of his fellow officers, "Gentlemen, I will win a star on this field today or die in the effort." He charged his brigade across the famous Wheatfield in front of Round Top and had just reached the edge of the woods beyond, when he fell mortally wounded, dying in great agony that night. He had a brother, a line officer in the same regiment, whom he begged to blow out his brains during the night, or loan him his revolver that he might end his sufferings.

The Second Brigade was known as the Irish Brigade, under command of Gen. Kelly. The chaplain was a priest, Father Corby, and at the edge of the woods he signaled to the command to halt. The priest mounted a rock and amid the storm of deadly missiles administered absolution. As the word "Amen" fell from his lips, the word "forward" fell from Kelly's lips. On the Irish Brigade charged, with their shout of "faugh-a-balaugh" (clear the way). They charged over the Wheatfield and through the timber beyond.

On October 29th, 1910, a heroic statue of Father Corby, set on the very rock he spoke from, was unveiled and dedicated, and those who pass the Pennsylvania Memorial on way to Little Round Top will see the grand figure near where the spur of the Reading railroad crosses Hancock avenue.

Gen. Zook moved forward quickly with the Third Brigade, and was killed at the northwest corner of the Wheatfield, while gallantly leading his command. Gen. Brooke dashed forward with the Fourth Brigade, charged across the Wheatfield and through the woods far beyond, reaching the farthest point of any, suffering a loss of nearly half of his command.

It is while the battle is raging at that time, that Gen. Warren, Chief of Engineers of our army, at the request of Gen. Sickles, rides to Little Round Top, and discovers an important movement of the enemy, viz: A portion of Hood's Division, rapidly moving off to the right and into the timber. Gen. Warren realized at once that Hood was making that movement for the express purpose of securing Little Round Top, which is a high position, actually the key to the front. Gen. Warren, on his own responsibility, went in pursuit of troops to prevent the enemy from accomplishing their object. The First Division, Fifth Army Corps having arrived, Gen. Barnes' Division of three brigades.

Tilton's, Sweitzer's and Vincent's were being hurried to the front to reinforce the Third Corps. When near the Trostle buildings, about one-half mile northwest of Round Top, by order of Warren Col. Strong Vincent's Brigade (this was known as the Light Brigade, formerly commanded by Gen. Butterfield, Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac, who was wounded by a piece of shell, at Meade's headquarters, in Third Day's Battle), 83rd Pa., 44th N. Y., 16th Mich., 20th Me., was detached and brought back to Round Top, and moved up to the summit of Little Round Top, just in time to be double-quickened "front into line," to meet face to face, the greater portion of Law's Alabama Brigade, that came from the extreme right of Lee's Army.

Col. Vincent charged and drove Lee's men down over the boulders into the ravine below. In that movement Col. Vincent fell mortally wounded on the south slope of Little Round Top. There, today, a slab on a boulder, with a Maltese cross (the Fifth Corps badge), marks the spot where he fell. He was carried back to the rear, to Bushman's farm, about a mile distant, and lived until the morning of July 7th, in the meantime having been made brigadier-general by telegram from Washington.

The battle rages, Robertson's Texas Brigade and Benning's Georgia charged into Devil's

Den and turned the left flank of the Third Corps capturing three guns of Smith's N. Y. Ind. Battery, forced back and doubled up the left of the Union line, and immediately reinforced Law's Alabama Brigade. Law's men turned and charged, forcing our men up the hill again on Little Round Top. In the meantime Tilton's Brigade, 18th Mass., 1st Mich., 118th Pa., and Sweitzer's Brigade, 9th Mass., 32nd Mass., 4th Mich., 62nd Pa., have reinforced the center of the Third Corps, and are hotly contesting the ground in front of the Rose building south of the Wheatfield, when the Second Division, Fifth Corps (regular troops), reached the field, Gen. Ayres commanding—Day, Burbank and Weed—United States Regulars, except Weed's Brigade; Col. Day's First Brigade, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 12th and 14th U. S. Infantry; Col. Burbank's Second Brigade, 7th, 10th, 11th, 17th, U. S. Troops; Third Brigade, Gen. Weed, 140th N. Y., 146th N. Y., 91st Pa., 155th Pa.

Col. O'Rorke, with 140th N. Y., was detached by order of Warren and sent to reinforce Vincent's Brigade on Round Top. When they reached the summit of Little Round Top they did not have time to fix their bayonets, but rushed double-quick "front into line" on the right of the 20th Me., commanded by Col. Chamberlain, he who, after the war, became Governor of Maine. Col. Chamberlain with

these reinforcements, charged and drove Law's men down to the valley below and maintained possession of Little Round Top ever thereafter.

That is the time we came within ten minutes of losing Little Round Top, the key of the field in front of Round Top, beyond a doubt. In that movement Col. O'Rorke was killed. The balance of Weed's Brigade was ordered up to Little Round Top. It was the troops of Weed's Brigade that aided in dragging the guns of Battery D, 5th U. S., to the summit of Little Round Top by hand and by ropes. It must be remembered that at that time there were no roads around that great hill, it being utterly impossible to get guns there by horses; but when they got the guns up the men could not use them. Devil's Den was then in possession of the enemy, and the sharpshooters were there in force and had range on Little Round Top and were picking our men off rapidly. As fast as they went to their guns they were shot down.

Gen. Weed, who commanded the brigade, was shot by a sharpshooter from Devil's Den, and while Lieut. Hazlett, who was in command of the battery, was leaning over Gen Weed receiving his dying messages, he, too, was shot and fell dead across the body of Weed. Eight companies of Berdan's Sharpshooters of our army were double-quickened from the right and distributed around Little Round Top and Big Round

Top. Soon thereafter our guns on Round Top could be used, for when the Union sharpshooters were once in position the enemy could not expose a finger without losing it.

Still the battle raged from the Valley of Death in front of Little Round Top across the fields to the Emmitsburg Road, a distance of a mile. It was not until the Third Division, Fifth Corps (Crawford's Pa. Reserves) and the three brigades of the Sixth Corps troops had arrived that we were able to check the enemy. When the enemy saw those men coming over the ridge north of Round Top was the time they exclaimed out beyond the Wheatfield, "Great God, how much more have we to go through."

The Third Division, Fifth Corps, Gen. Crawford commanding, two brigades, First and Third, joined the corps on the 28th of June, the Second Brigade being left in the Department at Washington. First Brigade, Col. Wm. McCandless, 1st, 2nd, 6th, 13th Pa. Vols.; Third Brigade, Col. Jos. W. Fisher, 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Pa. Vols.; the Sixth Corps troops were the Second Brigade, First Division, Gen. Jos. J. Bartlett, 5th Me., 121st N. Y., 95th Pa., 96th Pa., Second Brigade, Third Division, Col. H. L. Eustis, 7th, 10th, 37th, Mass., 2d R. I.; Third Brigade, Third Division, Col. D. J. Nevin, 62nd N. Y., 93rd Pa., 98th Pa., 102nd

Ta., (but only a few companies of the latter) and 139th Pa. Vols.

Col. McCandless of Philadelphia, with his brigade, and the 11th Regiment of Fisher's Brigade, followed by the three brigades, Sixth Corps (these Sixth Corps troops had been marching since 9 o'clock the night before, coming from below Manchester by a circuitous route, having marched over forty consecutive miles, and at that time were called "fresh troops") charged across the meadows and over the Valley of Death, until McCandless' men reached and captured the stone wall on the east side of the Wheatfield from the enemy and successfully held the same from that time on.

Gen. Fisher's Brigade was moved around east of Little Round Top and charged westward down the ravine, between the two Round Tops, fighting their way foot by foot westward until they reached and re-captured Devil's Den, the stronghold which the enemy had captured after driving back the left of the Third Corps of the Union Army. They held this position until midnight, when they were ordered back to Round Top, and that extended our line southward to the summit of Big Round Top. In the meantime darkness ended the contest.

During the night of the second the Union line of battle was re-formed back on Cemetery Ridge on a continuation of Hancock's line, and

on line of Pennsylvania Reserves on the east side of the Wheatfield.

With the repulse of Wright's Georgia and Perry's Florida Brigades, that attempted to break through our Second Corps center, near the Codori buildings, the battle on the left of our line ended with the twilight.



THERE is a fierce contest raging on the right of our line during much of this time. Ewell's Corps of Lee's Army have been endeavoring to carry out instructions as regards the turning of our right flank. In Ewell's Corps, you will remember, are Early's Division and Johnson's Division. Early was to charge Cemetery Hill, while Johnson was to charge Culp's Hill, which it will be observed is east of Cemetery Hill. But prior to the charges made they expected to demolish our guns on Cemetery Hill by placing numerous batteries on Benner's Hill, a commanding position to the east. But soon we had a range on them, as the Union Army had their guns on Cemetery Hill, and the Confederate guns were disabled. They dragged their last gun from Benner's Hill by hand, and the majority of their horses were killed.

Soon thereafter troops were seen forming in

front of Cemetery Hill, down on the Culp farm, which proved to be Early's Division. In Early's Division was Hays' Brigade, better known as the Louisiana Tigers. They were desperate and brave men who knew no fear and they had, up to that time, never failed to capture any line that they ever charged. They supported Hoke's Brigade, of the same division, who were to lead the charge, but when Hoke's men moved forward from under cover and made their appearance on the summit of the field in front of Cemetery Hill, many guns were turned upon them and the fire was beyond endurance. Hoke's men were compelled to go to the ravine from whence they came, for shelter.

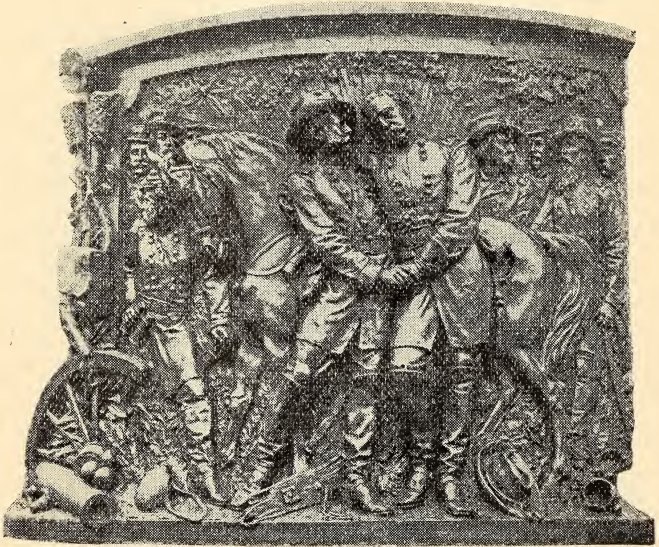
But Hays' Brigade, the Louisiana Tigers, numbering 1700 men, formed in the streets of Gettysburg, and in a ravine south of the old jail, under cover and out of view of the Union troops they moved up a lane along the east base of Cemetery Hill, which was so close that the Union guns could not be depressed sufficiently to bring a range to bear down upon them. But southeast of Cemetery Hill, and near Culp's Hill, were Stevens' 5th Me. and two guns of Knapp's Pittsburg Batteries. These guns being at the end of the lane had an enfilading fire down the lane on the Tigers with their deadly and destructive missiles. Still many of them endured it and reached the Eleventh Corps line.

Forcing their way over the stone wall, actually leaping over our men, they yelled and charged up the hill, and in less time than I can tell the story they reached the top (Cemetery Hill) and captured Weidrich's Battery I, 1st N. Y. Artillery. Soon they passed these guns, by yell and charged southward over the second stone wall, and captured the two left guns of Rickett's Pa. Battery and attempted to spike same, but Rickett's brave men will not yield an inch. The enemy at one time had captured two of Rickett's, spiked the one and had the other half way down the hill, when occurred the hand to hand struggle on Cemetery Hill, where Rickett's men used ram-rods, gun swabs, hand spikes, clubbed muskets, stones, and even their fists. Lieut. Brockway brained a Tiger with a stone; another is brained with a hand spike, while still another is beaten to death with a guidon.

Gen. Hancock comes to the rescue by sending Carroll's Brigade, Second Corps, to reinforce our men on Cemetery Hill, excepting the 8th O., which is still on the skirmish line, west of the Emmitsburg Road. Then the Union men charge and drive down the hill what is left of the Tigers. Out of the 1700 men that made the charge less than 300 got back to town. Over 1400 were captured, killed and wounded, and



WOUNDING OF HANCOCK.—*New York State Monument*



WOUNDING OF SICKLES—*New York State Monument*

the command, as an organization, was not known thereafter.

When the conflict ceased on Cemetery Hill it was near twilight, and troops were seen forming in front of Culp's Hill. It was soon learned that these were Johnson's Division, preparing to charge. During the afternoon, while our Fifth and Sixth Army Corps were being hurried forward, we were being hard pressed on our left. It then became absolutely necessary to have reinforcements from somewhere, and the result was that all the troops of the Twelfth Corps on our right, except one brigade (Green's N. Y. Brigade remained on Culp's Hill) were detached and sent to reinforce our left, but in the meantime the Fifth and Sixth Corps arrived, and the Twelfth Corps troops were not needed on the left. During their absence Johnson charged Culp's Hill, but was repulsed time and again with heavy losses by Green's Brigade; but Johnson having a division, his line was much longer than Green's and the men on the left of Johnson's line soon discovered that the works in their front have been vacated by Green.

Johnson moved off by the left flank, further to our right, and crossed the vacated line of the Union works, and moved around to the right flank of Green, and passing Spangler's Springs, moved on westward, up the ravine, to the Balti-

more Pike, only a quarter of a mile south of Cemetery Hill, on the east side of the pike. On the west side of the pike, and opposite a short distance, was our reserve ammunition train parked. Johnson was actually within a stone's throw of the same. Had he known where he was, or realized his position, he could have captured the Union ammunition train, marched in on the Baltimore Pike and cut off our right. But it was in the night, and as not a shot was fired, Johnson became alarmed. He said to his staff, "This is too easy, there must be something wrong, this must be a trap Meade has opened for me. I believe I am marching my command into it." He instructed his men to move back quickly and quietly to Culp's Hill, to the timber and vacant line of works, so recently captured by them, and wait for daylight.

In the meantime, while he was waiting for daylight, the troops of the Twelfth Corps were sent back to their former position, when they found Johnson's Division of Ewell's Corps occupying the same. It was during that night that many of the troops of both armies mingle together freely at Spangler's Springs and use water from the same springs to quench their thirst and wash their bloody wounds. The men lying looked at each other for many hours.

Just at daylight on the Third Day Gen. Geary, of the Union Army, discovered John-

son in the act of moving. At once he had his men open fire upon Johnson's entire command, which was kept up continuously until 10 o'clock a. m., when Shaler's Brigade of the Sixth Corps, that had arrived the night before, was sent from the vicinity of Round Top. This brigade was composed of the 65th N. Y., 67th N. Y., 122nd N. Y., 23rd Pa., 82nd Pa., together with Lockwood's Independent Brigade, 1st Md. Potomac Home Brigade, 1st Md. Eastern Shore and 150th N. Y. After the Twelfth Corps had been reinforced by these troops a general advance was ordered. Johnson made a desperate effort to retain the works which he had gotten so easily, but he could not stand the charges of the gallant troops of the Twelfth Corps, and was finally driven from the works through the woods beyond. That ended the fighting on the right of the line on the Third Day. Gen. Lee was greatly disappointed at Johnson's not being able to hold his position on Culp's Hill.

To return to the Second Day's Battle. It will be noted that Lee failed in his plans. He failed to turn back the left flank of the Union Army, although he did succeed in forcing back the Third Corps line; in other words, he simply straightened that position of the Union line, but his losses were heavy. He failed to capture and hold Round Top. He also failed to turn the right flank of the Union Army;

neither did he succeed in capturing Culp's Hill and holding the same, and he had failed to breakthrough the Union center. The battle raged seven and one-half hours on the left and six and one-half hours on the right. The loss was great on both sides, but Gen. Lee had failed to accomplish what he had undertaken.

The Union losses on Little Round Top were 575; in the Wheatfield and in the vicinity of Devil's Den, 4,133; in the vicinity of the Peach Orchard 1,285; along the Emmitsburg Road and in the vicinity of the Rogers House, 2,745; at East Cemetery Hill, 612, and including the losses on Culp's Hill the total losses for the day exceeded 10,000.

On the night of the Second Gen. Lee held a council of war. He informed his corps commanders and his staff what he was going to do on the morrow and how he was going to do it. Gen. Longstreet advised against his plans, and said to Gen. Lee, "General, we have failed today, having been unable to dislodge Meade's Army, but if we withdraw from here to-morrow and move southward toward Washington, which is only seventy-five miles away, we will compel Gen. Meade to vacate his stronghold around the heights of Gettysburg, and in all probability we will be enabled to make battle on more favorable ground and thus assume the defensive." Such was the logic of Longstreet, but Gen. Lee said,



PENNSYLVANIA MEMORIAL ARCH

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D. Sickles
(Major Genl U. S. Army
(Retired))

MAJOR GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES

“No, gentlemen, I have been reinforced tonight by Pickett’s Division of Virginians, who have just arrived from Chambersburg and who have not yet been engaged in battle, and are eager for the fray, and I have also been reinforced by Stuart’s Cavalry.”



HOW Stuart’s Cavalry got to Gettysburg is an interesting story. Lee left it in Virginia to baffle the Union Army and prevent Gen. Hooker from following. Stuart was noted for his successful raiding around our army, but Gen. Hooker outgeneraled him this time and succeeded in cutting him off from Lee’s command entirely. In order that Stuart might again join Lee’s command he was compelled to pass down the Potomac River, below where the Union Army had crossed and pass to the rear and around the Union Army. Stuart did so. He crossed the Potomac River at Drainsville, almost touched the suburbs of Baltimore and moved northward up the Northern Central Railroad.

Bearing southward on the 30th of June, he came in contact with a portion of the Union Cavalry at Hanover, Pa., Gen. Kilpatrick’s Division. First Brigade, Gen. Farnsworth, 5th N. Y., 18th Pa., 1st Vt., 1st W. Va.; Second

Brigade, Gen. Custer, 1st Mich., 5th Mich., 6th Mich., 7th Mich., and they became engaged in a skirmish in the streets of Hanover, Pa.

Stuart knew that Lee's objective point was Harrisburg, and as he had been cut off from all connections for a number of days, had been driven out of Hanover rapidly by the Union Cavalry, and had expected to find Lee's Army in the Cumberland Valley between Carlisle and Harrisburg, he marched directly across York county, by the way of York Springs, viz, sixteen miles north of Gettysburg, and reached Carlisle, in the Cumberland Valley, on the evening of the First of July, only to learn that Gen. Lee had abandoned the attack on Harrisburg, vacated the Cumberland Valley, crossed over the east side of the South Mountain, and that there had been one day's battle fought at Gettysburg. Had Stuart known, while at Hanover on the 30th of June, that Gen. Lee was at that time concentrating his army in the vicinity of Gettysburg the chances are that the Battle of Gettysburg would have been somewhat different.

On the morning of the Second, after shelling Carlisle for a while, Stuart moved his cavalry through Mt. Holly Gap, the same route that Rodes' Division had taken, and crossed the South Mountain, reaching Gettysburg on the evening of the Second of July. So Lee said

in his council of war, "I have been reinforced tonight by Stuart's Cavalry and Pickett's Division, and to-morrow I propose to cut Gen. Meade's Army in two, half way between Cemetery Hill and Round Top, at the Angle near the umbrella shaped trees. For this purpose I will mass Pickett's Division in the woods in front of Gen. Meade's center, well supported. I will have all cannon along my line in position, open fire and concentrate it on that point, and either demolish the guns of Meade or exhaust his supply of ammunition; then have Pickett's Division, well supported, charge, and, in the meantime, send Stuart's Cavalry around Meade's right flank and attack from the rear, in connection with Pickett's charge from the front. I will cut that line in two and use Gen. Meade's Army up in detail." It must be admitted that Lee's plans looked plausible.

Gen. Meade, however, was prepared for any movement from any direction that Lee might make. Both flanks of the Union Army were well protected with cavalry. Gen. Gregg's Division on the right flank had been reinforced by Custer's Brigade of Kilpatrick's Division, and consisted of the following troops: First Brigade, Gen. J. B. McIntosh commanding, 1st Md., Purnell Legion Company A, 1st Mass., (detached at Fifth and Sixth Corps Headquarters), 1st N. J., 1st Pa., 3rd Pa., 3rd Pa. Heavy

Artillery, Section Battery H, and Pennington's U. S. Battery M, 1st Pa. Cavalry, detached at Meade's Headquarters; Third Brigade, Col. J. Irvin Gregg commanding, 1st Me., 10th N. Y., 4th Pa., 16th Pa., but the 4th Pa. being detached at Cavalry Headquarters; the Second Brigade of Gen. Gregg's Division, Col. P. Huey commanding, had been left at Westminster, Md., 2nd N. Y., 4th N. Y., 6th O., 8th Pa., and were busily engaged in conveying prisoners from the front.

Gen. Gregg, anticipating an attack, and in the absence of Huey's Brigade assumed the responsibility of detaching Gen. Custer's Brigade of Kilpatrick's Division, which was passing in his vicinity en route to join Kilpatrick on the left. Gen. Gregg's forces were three and one-half miles east of Cemetery Hill. There existed between his left and the right of our infantry line a vacant gap on Wolf's Hill. The balance of the Sixth Corps having come up on evening of July 2nd, the Third Brigade, Gen. T. H. Neill of the Second Division, was sent to Wolf's Hill to fill this vacant space: 7th Me., 33rd N. Y., a detachment, Capt. Gifford, 43rd N. Y., 49th N. Y., 61st Pa., 77th N. Y. The latter regiment had been sent to the support of a battery on Power's Hill.

While the right flank of the Union Army was strongly guarded by that ever watchful and

efficient commander, Gen Gregg, the left flank of the Union Army had not been neglected. Gen. Kilpatrick was south of Big Round Top and had with him Gen. Farnsworth's Brigade, the 1st of his own Division, 5th N. Y., 18th Pa., 1st Vt., 1st W. Va.

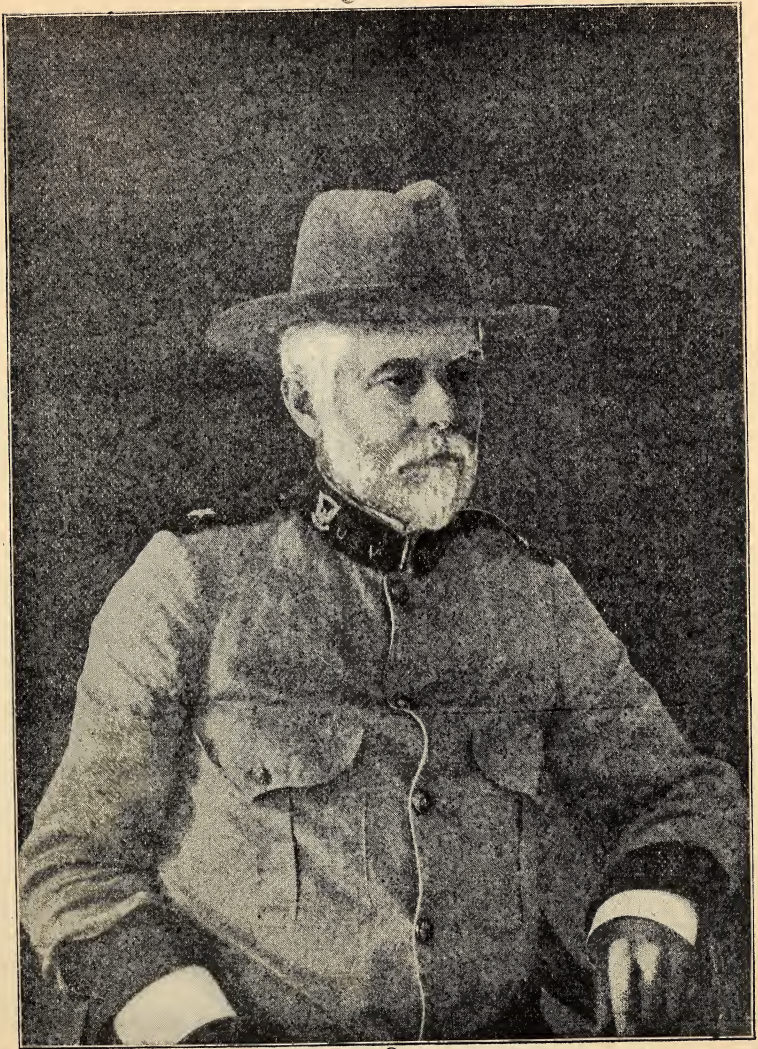
A solid line of infantry had been formed at the east base of Big Round Top extending eastward for a mile, facing southward as an additional protection to the Union Army, composed of the Sixth Corps troops as follows: Second Brigade, Col. L. A. Grant, Second Division, 2nd Vt., 3rd Vt., 4th Vt., 5th Vt., 6th Vt.; Third Brigade, First Division, Gen. D. A. Russell, 6th Me., 49th Pa., 119th Pa., 5th Wis., thus leaving at this time only one brigade of the Union Army actually on the reserve, viz, First Division, Sixth Army Corps (Gen. Kearney's old brigade) commanded by Gen. Torbert, 1st N. J., 2nd N. J., 15th N. J., (4th N. J. was back with wagon trains). These troops were stationed on Swisher's Hill, north of Round Top.

While Stuart's Cavalry is on that tour around the Union right flank, at a point three and one-half miles east of Cemetery Hill, he was intercepted by Gen. Gregg's Division reinforced by Gen. Custer's Brigade, and then occurred the greatest cavalry fight of the war. It is known in history as the "sabre fight." Those who were

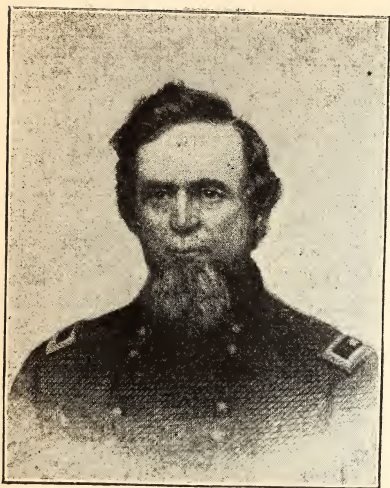
killed and wounded were wounded and killed by the sabre, as a rule. Gen. Wade Hampton, Confederate Brigadier commander, was wounded by a sabre cut inflicted by Camrade Hampton Thomas of Philadelphia, where the cavalry charging together on the open field on the Rummel farm, the horses reared up into the air and rebounded many feet. The result was that Stuart was defeated by Gen. Gregg of the Union Army and Stuart failed to carry out his part of the program. On the other hand, had Stuart been successful, there is no doubt in my mind whatever but that he would have passed our right flank, and, in coming up in the rear of our center on the east side of Cemetery Ridge, in conjunction with Pickett's charge from the front, would have been successful in carrying out Gen. Lee's plans of cutting Meade's line in two. Therefore I claim that one of the most important features of the Battle of Gettysburg was the cavalry fight on the Third Day of July, three and one-half miles east of Cemetery Hill.



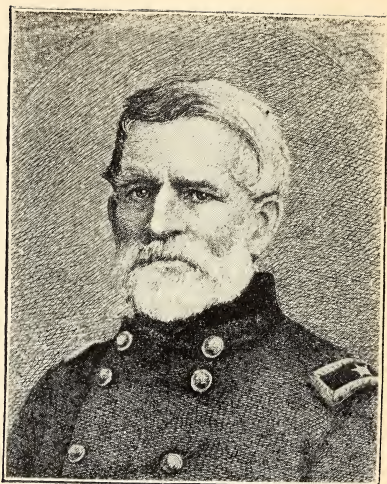
ON the Third Day of July, at 1.15 p. m., a signal gun was fired by the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, at the edge of the woods west and opposite the Peach Orchard, and then all the guns in position along Lee's entire line, in all nearly 200 cannon, open-



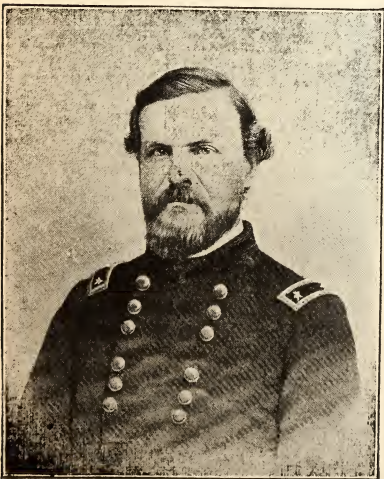
COLONEL ROY STONE



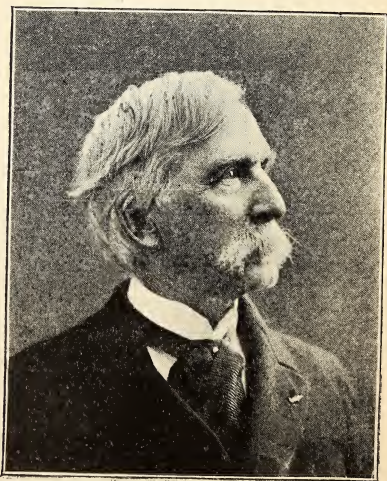
GEN. THOMAS A. ROWLEY



COL. RICHARD CUTLER



GEN. JOHN NEWTON



GEN. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN

ed fire, all aiming at the objective point. Soon they were replied to by nearly one hundred guns along the Union line, not because we had no more guns, but owing to the contour of the ground we could only get that number in position at one time. Then occurred the greatest artillery duel of the war, nearly three hundred cannon, all belching forth their deadly missiles, shells bursting and screaming everywhere; the shrieks of the dying and wounded were mingled with the roar of the iron storm carrying destruction everywhere, while the earth itself trembled for over two hours.

While that artillery duel is raging, Gen. Warren, Chief of Engineers of our Army, again rode to the summit of Little Round Top, to the signal station, and there discovered the glistening bayonets and the formation of troops in the edge of the woods, on the Spangler farm, which proved to be Longstreet's men preparing for an assault. He at once communicated the fact by signal to the right of our line, and Gen. Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Union Army, ordered the guns along the line to cease firing. Those guns that have been disabled were removed, likewise the men and horses that were killed or wounded, and others took their places. The caissons were refilled with ammunition; everything was prepared to receive the attack from the woods in front.

Then, if never before in his life, Gen. Lee was led into error. When he no longer heard the sound of our guns, only echoes of his own, he believed that he had accomplished his object, that he had either succeeded in demolishing our guns or had exhausted our supply of ammunition. Knowing full well that Stuart had had ample time to make that tour around the Union right flank and was due to come up in the rear of the Union line—not yet having learned of Stuart's defeat—he gave the command for Longstreet to move. Now you read in history of Longstreet's assault and Pickett's charge, yet there were more men lost in that movement belonging to A. P. Hill's Corps than of Longstreet's Corps. There were no troops of Longstreet's engaged in that demonstration except Pickett's Division.

Longstreet at that time was again endeavoring to turn our left flank and was repulsed at Big Round Top by Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, where Gen. Farnsworth was killed by the Alabama troops of Hood's Division of Longstreet's Corps. At this point the reserve brigade of Buford's Division, which had been left back near Frederick, Md., Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt in command, arrived from the south by the Emmitsburg Road, in the rear of the right of Lee's Army and attacked Longstreet from his rear, 6th Pa., 1st U. S., 2nd U. S., 5th U. S.,

6th U. S. A portion of this brigade was moved off by the left flank westward toward the mountain to capture a wagon train of the enemy which they found heavily guarded and had a fierce engagement with the enemy's troops near Fairfield. The right of Merritt's Brigade finally extended eastward from the Emmitsburg Road across the fields toward Big Round Top, until a connection was formed with Kilpatrick's Division.

Pickett's Division was formed at the edge of the woods in columns of brigades, a mile in front, three brigades deep, Kemper, Garnett and Armistead, supported on the right flank by two brigades of Anderson's Division, Hill's Corps, Wilcox's and Perry's. He was supported on the left flank by a portion of Heth's and Pender's Divisions under command of Gen. Pettigrew, while Wright's, Mahone's and Posey's Brigades of the same corps were supporting him in the rear under command of Gen. Trimble. The distance across the fields to our line is a little over a mile, nearly a mile and a quarter. The ground is almost level. Such was the distance over the open level fields that Pickett's brave men were compelled to march over, before they could reach our line, which was entrenched behind a stone wall. Is it not a mystery that a man ever lived to reach our line? I say this with all due respect to the soldiers of

the world, no soldiers ever endured a more deadly fire, nor ever exhibited more heroism, than Pickett's men did on that occasion.

Pickett's brave Virginians emerged from the woods with their guns at a right-shoulder shift, marching elbow to elbow, with steady and decisive step as though they were passing in review on dress parade, not firing a single shot. When they had reached near half way, all the guns along our line opened fire, concentrating on Pickett's advancing column, mowing great gaps through their line. Still, on they came, keeping up the same steady step, closing up vacant gaps time after time, not firing a shot, but pressing on and on across the field of death, marching against that storm of deadly missiles as though it were only a storm of rain and wind instead.

But while they faced the storm of death, Wilcox's and Ferry's Brigades on the right flank, blinded by our artillery fire became separated. They moving off by the right flank, were going in the direction of Round Top. Heth's and Pender's troops on the left flank, under Gen. Pettigrew, were badly shattered by our guns on Cemetery Ridge. In order that Pickett's men might reach their objective point, the umbrella shaped trees at the Angle—which the troops had been instructed to concentrate at before beginning the movement—they were

compelled to make a left half-wheel. They were moving more in the direction of Cemetery Hill. Consequently, one portion moving by the right flank and the other by the left flank, further they came across the fields, the wider the space between the two organizations became.

General Hancock discovered that vacant gap and took Gen. Stannard's Vt. Brigade, 13th Vt., 14th Vt., 16th Vt., (the 12th and 15th being left with wagon trains) and started to move into the vacant space by the right wheel, when he (Hancock) was badly wounded and carried from the field on a stretcher. Gen. Stannard then carried out the movement, executing that difficult movement of changing the front of the rear rank under fire. When he had completed the right wheel he about faced the rear rank, hence the rear rank was firing southward into Wilcox and Perry's Brigades, while the front rank was firing north into Armistead's Brigade, which had crossed the Emmitsburg Road and were nearing the Angle, their objective point, which was soon to pass into history as the "Bloody Angle."

When Armistead's men reached the stone wall they were receiving a fire from the Union Army from the front and both flanks, and were met by Webb's Brigade, 69th Pa., 71st Pa., 72nd Pa., 106th Pa., and near there were Brown's R.I.,

Arnold's R. I., Cowan's N. Y., Rorty's N. Y., Butler's U. S., Woodruff's U. S., Hampton's Pittsburg, Parson's N. J., and numerous other batteries, many of which had been demolished during the great artillery duel. Among them was Cushing's 4th U. S. Battery. Cushing had but one gun left and only six horses remained. He had not men enough to work the gun. Volunteers came from Webb's Philadelphia Brigade. Lieut. Cushing was working the gun himself, with the lanyard wrapped around his wrist, and mortally wounded he said to Gen. Webb, "General, I will give them one more shot." He fell dead, the weight of his body discharged the piece.

Gen. Armistead had reached the stone wall. He replied to Cushing by saying to his men, "Boys, give them the cold steel," and with his cap on the point of his sword he leaped the stone wall, followed by hundreds of his men, and reached thirty odd paces within our line, when he fell wounded, near the body of Cushing. Armistead was carried back to our rear to the Eleventh Corps Hospital on the Baltimore Pike and died the following day about noon.

Then came the hand to hand conflict which lasted for a few minutes only, when they commenced to throw down their arms and surrender. They could get no further, neither could they get back. Pickett's Division had been al-

most annihilated; those who had crossed the Emmitsburg Road had either been killed, wounded or captured. Those who fought along the stone wall at the Bloody Angle surviving today, of either the Blue or the Gray, can testify that they could walk from the stone wall to beyond the Emmitsburg Road on the dead bodies of Pickett's men without treading on the ground. In the little field between the Emmitsburg Road and the stone wall, over 600 of Pickett's men were afterwards buried. Out of the fifteen field officers of Pickett's Division, but a single one escaped unhurt.

Pickett's men did all that mortal men could do; they could do no more. Fortunately for us, for our country and for all concerned, they met a force at the stone wall, the old Second Corps of the Union Army, that was equally as brave and as fully determined, hence it was that Lee's last desperate effort, Pickett's charge, failed.



THERE was expended in the great conflict for our Union at Gettysburg, 569 tons of deadly missiles, of the various kinds and forms of shot, shell, shrapnel and ball, known to this country and to Europe. There was dead at one time on this battlefield,

10,000 soldiers and one woman, Miss Jennie Wade, 5,000 horses and mules, while thousands more were lying mangled and wounded, strewn all over the bloody field, groaning, moaning and dying every minute.

Such were some of the scenes and events of that great conflict, and it is to be hoped that, never again, will the American people be called upon to witness similar scenes. Such is a portion of the history of that memorable three days' battle and of the events preceding and following. It has been said, in order to diminish the magnitude of the Rebel defeat, that they were merely repulsed in attacking a strongly fortified position of our army; but the heavy losses on both sides are sufficient answer to that misrepresentation, and testify to the courage and obstinacy with which the three days' battle was fought.

Few of the great conflicts of modern times have cost victor and vanquished so great losses. On the Union there fell, in that campaign of Generals killed, Reynolds, Weed, Farnsworth and Zook, and of wounded, Hancock, Butterfield, Sickles, Doubleday, Barlow, Barnes, Gibbon, Warren and Graham, while of officers below the rank of General and of enlisted men, there were killed 3,072, wounded 14,497, captured or missing 5,434, total casualties 23,003. On the Confederate side there

were killed or mortally wounded, Generals Armistead, Barksdale, Garnet, Pender, Pettigrew and Semmes, and wounded Generals Heth, Hood, Johnson, Kemper, Kimbal and Trimble, with Archer a prisoner, and of officers below the rank of General and of enlisted men, the Union Army captured (including the wounded) 13,621. Of the wounded removed and missing there is no official data, but, from the most reliable sources, it is estimated to have been not less than 28,000, thus making a total loss to Lee's Army of 41,621. The Union Army also captured three cannon, 28,178 small arms and 41 standards and 24,978 small arms were gathered on the battlefield.

The Duke of Wellington said, "That next to a defeat the saddest thing is a victory." Of the horrors of the battlefield, the sights of the dead, of the dying and of the wounded, combined with the sounds of woe, let me here throw a pall over the scenes which no words can adequately depict to those who have never witnessed such.

On the evening of the third of July was the time when Gen. Lee "beaten and baffled backward reeled, from a stubborn Meade and a barren field." On the night of the Third of July, Gen. Lee commenced his retreat from Gettysburg, moving away his wounded and mutilated

men in wagons, many of which had no springs, and hurrying away his heavy trains. On the morning of the Fourth of July, Gen. Kilpatrick advanced from the left flank of the Union Army with cavalry forces up to Monterey Gap in the South Mountain, and there captured sixteen miles of wagon trains of Gen. Lee's retreating army, parked at that point and laden with plunder, destroyed 236 wagons, captured over 1500 prisoners, had more horses and mules than the men could properly lead, yet he succeeded in getting away with the same before the main column of Gen. Lee's Army reached that point in the retreat. In the meantime Gen. Gregg's cavalry was sent hurriedly away on the right flank of Lee's Army and was equally successful.

Lee moved on by the Hagerstown Road, which leads in a southwesterly direction, over the South Mountain, down through Hagerstown and on to the Potomac River, six miles beyond Hagerstown. The Potomac River being unfordable, on account of recent heavy rains, Lee was unable to cross to the Virginia side until the 14th of July, when he succeeded in getting the remnant of his army into Virginia, but with forty odd thousand men less than when he came to Pennsylvania.

The reader can well imagine the arduous task assigned to the details for burying the

dead at that season of the year. We not only had our own dead to bury and the wounded to care for, but also the dead of the enemy, and many of their wounded that were left behind in their hasty retreat after their defeat. The work was done hurriedly and roughly. The battle occurring in the north, friends and relatives of those killed and wounded had easy access to the field. The new graves were marked with a stake or board. Many bodies were recovered and taken to their former homes. In the fall of '63 for miles around the limbs of the dead, in many places were protruding from the earth.

The loyal citizens of Gettysburg appealed to Judge Wills that something should be done for the better interment of these honored dead. He appealed to Gov. Curtin, who acquiesced and appealed to the other seventeen state governors, and the Gettysburg Cemetery Company was organized and incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, and they soon purchased the plot of ground on Cemetery Hill adjoining the old town cemetery, consisting of seventeen acres. Here in the fall of '63 and winter of '64 the dead that had not been claimed by relatives were taken up and reinterred in sections, representing the different states to which they belonged. There were eighteen states in the Union Army represented at the Battle of Get-

tysburg, and eleven states in the Confederate Army and Maryland had troops in both armies. When this work was completed the company turned the cemetery over to the United States Government, on condition that so long as the Government kept the same in good repair it should remain the property of the Government, and so long only, and should the Government ever neglect the grounds they were to revert to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. There is not a tree in the National Cemetery but what has been placed and grown there since the battle was fought. At the time of the battle it was a rough, rocky field in corn.

The cemetery is semi-circular in shape. There are three sections of the unknown and one of the United States Regulars, making in all twenty-two sections. The dead are laid with feet to the center of the semi-circle and in the center the National Monument is located. The first section on the right, in the outer circle, representing the State of Maine, contains 104 bodies; following, Michigan 171; New York 867; Pennsylvania 534; Massachusetts 159; Ohio 131; Indiana 80; New Jersey 78; Rhode Island 12; New Hampshire 49; Vermont 61; Wisconsin 73; Connecticut 22; Delaware 15; West Virginia 11; Maryland 22; Minnesota 52; Illinois 6; United States Regulars 138; and three sections of unknown, number-

ing 979 graves. There are buried in all in that great city of the dead, 3,590. The above figures represent the original number interred. Several bodies have been added during the past twenty-five years to the different states. The majority of the "unknown" came from the First Day's Fight or battlefield, as our Army, having been driven from the field, were compelled to leave our dead and wounded behind. The enemy stripped our dead of their uniforms, hence they could not be identified after the battle as to name, regiment or state.

The National Monument stands sixty feet high, and is twenty-five feet square at the base, and is crowned with a statue representing the Genius of Liberty. Projecting from the four corners are equal numbers of allegorical statues representing respectively War, History, Peace and Plenty. These figures were made in Italy, under the supervision of the Hon. Randolph Rogers. The National Monument stands on that portion of the ground where the immortal Lincoln made his famous speech at the dedication of those grounds on the 19th of November, 1863, the time and place when the Hon. Edward Everett was the orator of the day, who said to Mr. Lincoln that he would gladly give his forty pages for Mr. Lincoln's twenty lines. A portion of those lines are inscribed on face of monument.

It was the time and place that Mr. Lincoln said:

“Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men were created equal.

“Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as a final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

“But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain,

that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

John Burns, hero of Gettysburg, shouldered his rifle, joined the First Corps troops, was wounded three times and was left on the field.

The following is an account of the John Burns incident written by Col. Huidekoper of the 150th Pa.:

"Among the incidents of the First Day was the appearance on the field of John Burns, citizen, who came out from the town dressed in a blue swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons on it, with a tall hat on, and with his pockets distended with powder and ball. He approached the firing line where Major Chamberlin of the 150th Pa. was standing, and begged to be allowed to fight with that regiment. While discussing the matter Colonel Wister came up and advised him to go into the woods and fight from behind a tree, which the old man did, receiving there three wounds for which Pennsylvania has erected to his memory a handsome statue, located on the ground where the 150th fought. The writer was present at this interview and vouches for the correctness of the statements."

The following poem was written by Bret
Harte in honor of his services :

“Have you heard the story the gossips tell
Of John Burns, of Gettysburg? No? Ah well,
Brief is the glory that hero earns,
Briefer the story of poor John Burns ;
He was the fellow who won renown—
The only man who didn't back down
When the rebels rode through his native town ;
But held his own in the fight next day,
When all his townfolk ran away.
That was in July, sixty-three—
The very day that General Lee,
The flower of Southern chivalry,
Baffled and beaten, backward reeled
From a stubborn Meade and a barren field.

I might tell how, but the day before,
John Burns stood at his cottage-door,
Looking down the village street ;
Where, in the shade of his peaceful vine,
He heard the low of his gathered kine,
And felt their breath with incense sweet ;
Or, I might say, when the sunset burned
The old farm gable, he thought it turned
The milk, that fell in a babbling flood
Into the milk-pail, red as blood ;
Or how he fancied the hum of bees



DEATH OF REYNOLDS.—*New York State Monument*



SLOCUM'S COUNCIL OF WAR—*New York State Monument*

Were bullets buzzing among the trees.
But all such fanciful thoughts as these
Were strange to a practical man like Burns,
Who minded only his own concerns,
Troubled no more by fancies fine
Than one of his calm-eyed long-tailed kine—
Quite old-fashioned and matter-of-fact,
Slow to argue, but quick to act.
That was the reason, as some folks say,
He fought so well on that terrible day.

And it was terrible. On the right
Raged for hours the heavy fight,
Thundered the battery's double-bass—
Difficult music for men to face;
While on the left—where now the graves
Undulate like the living waves
That all the day unceasing swept
Up to the pits the rebels kept—
Round-shot ploughed the upland glades,
Sown with bullets, reaped with blades;
Shattered fences here and there
Tossed their splinters in the air;
The very trees were stripped and bare;
The barns that once held yellow grain
Were heaped with harvests of the slain;
The cattle bellowed on the plain,
The turkeys screamed with might and main,
And brooding barn-fowl left their rest

With strange shells bursting in each nest.
Just where the battle turns,
Erect and lonely, stood old John Burns.

How do you think the man was dressed?
He wore an ancient long buff vest—
Yellow as saffron, but his best;
And buttoned over his manly breast
Was a bright blue coat, with a rolling collar
And large gilt buttons—size of a dollar—
With tails that country folk call “swaller.”
He wore a broad-brimmed bell-crowned hat,
White as the locks on which it sat
Never had such a sight been seen
For forty years on the village-green,
Since John Burns was a country-beau,
And went to the “quilting,” long ago.

Close at his elbows, all that day,
Veterans of the Peninsula,
Sunburnt and bearded, charged away,
And striplings, downy of lip and chin—
Clerks that the Home Guard mustered in—
Glanced, as they passed, at the hat he wore,
Then at the rifle his right hand bore,
And hailed him, from out their youthful lore,
With scraps of slangy repertoire:
“How are you, White Hat?” “Put her
through!”

“Your head’s level!” and “Bully for you!”
Called him “Daddy,” and begged he’d disclose
The name of the tailor who made his clothes,
And what was the value he set on those;
While Burns, unmindful of jeer and scoff,
Stood there picking the rebels off—
With his long brown rifle and bell-crown hat
And the swallow-tails they were laughing at.

’Twas but a moment: for that respect
Which clothes all courage their voices checked;
And something the wildest could understand
Spake in the old man’s strong right hand,
And his corded throat, and the lurking frown
Of his eyebrows under his old bell-crown;
Until, as they gazed, there crept an awe
Through the ranks, in whispers, and some men
saw,
In the antique vestments and long white hair,
The Past of the Nation in battle there.
And some of the soldiers since declare
That the gleam of his old white hat afar,
Like the crested plume of the brave Navarre,
That day was their oriflamme of war.
Thus raged the battle. You know the rest:
How the rebels, beaten and backward pressed,
Broke at the final charge and ran;
At which John Burns, a practical man,
Shouldered his rifle, unbent his brows,
And then went back to his bees and cows.

This is the story of old John Burns—
This is the moral the reader learns:
In fighting the battle, the question's whether
You'll show a hat that's white, or a feather.



THE Gettysburg National Park was created by Act of Congress of Feb. 11, 1895, to be composed of the lands in the vicinity of Gettysburg, shown on the map prepared by Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, which were occupied by the infantry, cavalry and artillery on the First, Second and Third Days of July, 1863.

Since the date of the aforesaid Act of Congress the Battlefield has been under the exclusive control of the United States Government. There are, at the present time, 500 monuments on the field, marking the positions of the Union troops and one to the Confederates, of which there are no two designs alike. There are also about 1,000 markers, marking flank positions of regiments and individual markers. These monuments mark the positions of the troops engaged in battle and, at the same time, they frequently mark the spot where some officer or comrade was killed or fell mortally wounded. These monuments cost from \$1,000 up to \$50,000 each, and they represent millions of dollars.

There have been more monuments and memorials erected on this battlefield than all the other battlefields of the world combined.

The first monument erected on the Gettysburg Battlefield was in 1879 to the 2nd Mass. These monuments have been erected by appropriations from the different States to which the regiments belonged. Each of the eighteen states represented by the Union Army at the Battle of Gettysburg have appropriated \$1,500 for each of its organizations. Many of the organizations were successful in raising large sums of money and adding the same to their appropriations, and so were enabled to erect beautiful and elaborate monuments, costing several thousand dollars.

A rule governing the erection of these monuments required them to be either of granite or of bronze, and that rule has been strictly adhered to.

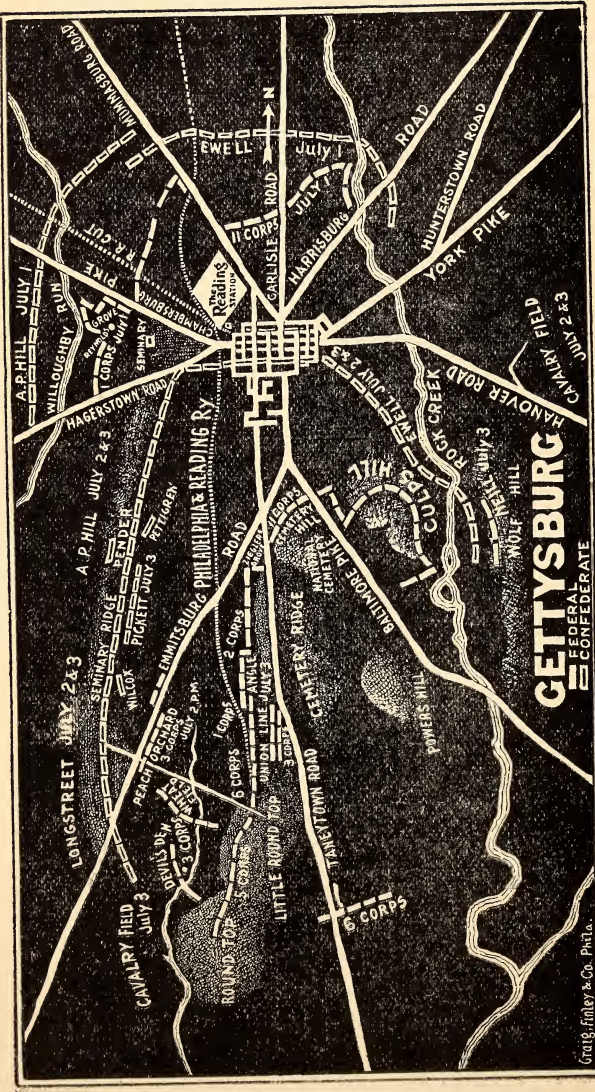
Since the United States has had charge of the field there have been 502 iron tablets put up, 340 cannon have been mounted and 5 iron observation towers have been erected. Twenty-two miles of Telford roads have been constructed, which are among the finest roadways in the world, 16 miles of iron pipe fencing and 15 miles of post and railing fences have been erected, 12 miles of stone walls have been restored, 15 miles of gutters have been paved, 5

steel and 2 granite bridges have been erected 5 granite culverts have been built, thousands of trees have been planted in order to restore the tracts of timber that had been destroyed since the war.

Gettysburg is the greatest marked battlefield in the world. Its area covers 25 square miles or 16,000 acres. The lines of battle are as distinct now as when they were so hastily constructed during the time of the battle. The commissioners have made all the points of interest accessible to tourists, so that now it is a pleasure, as well as an interesting and instructive thing, to visit the field and view the beautiful and artistic designs that loom up before the eye on every point of the field. Among the most attractive features are the equestrian statues of Generals Meade, Buford, Reynolds, Hancock and Slocum. Tourists should not fail to traverse both the Union and the Confederate lines. The tour of the battlefield proper consists of not less than a thirty mile drive, which usually consumes the greater part of the day, including the stop-off for lunch at noon.

The natural scenery surrounding the battlefield would be well worth visiting, even if there were no historic interests connected therewith. The view from Big Round Top is simply sublime, a natural cyclorama, the finest landscape scene in the world, and through the work of the

efficient commissioners persons can now reach that point with comparative ease, as well as all other important points on the battlefield. It is remarkable what the commissioners in charge have accomplished with the small amount of money appropriated for the use of the Gettysburg National Park in the past few years. Their work is highly commended by the great numbers who visit the battlefield annually, which sometimes exceeds 200,000 visitors. Gettysburg is now the Mecca of American tourists and will, in due time, become the Mecca of the tourists of the world.



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THE PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL

After seven years of labor and the expenditure of millions of money, the Pennsylvania Railroad today presents to the people of this city and to all patrons of its road who, as passengers, travel over its lines to and from this city, its splendid new terminal at Thirty-third Street and Seventh Avenue. In a sense it is proper to speak of the Pennsylvania's terminal as a gift to the city. It would be very difficult to show that the road will receive a direct return for its expenditure, that is, that the fares paid by new passengers attracted to its lines by reason of this terminal will suffice to pay the interest upon its cost. The new station is a provision for the convenience of the road's passengers, to them it will render a very valuable service. From that point of view undoubtedly the officers of the road pursued a highly enlightened policy, and, therefore, a policy characteristic of them, when they decided to undertake this work.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is a great corporation, and is not exempted from the wide-spread feeling of hostility to corporations which has been engendered in this country by the talk and the writing of countless demagogues and agitators. The Pennsylvania's terminal, admirably serving the needs and promoting the convenience of the public, a magnificent structure which is an adornment to the city, is this corporation's reply to the flood of reckless and irresponsible abuse of corporations. The road was not compelled to build this station either by law, by any public service commission's mandate, or by popular clamor. It is a purely voluntary addition to its facilities, the idea of which was born in the mind of A. J. CASSATT, ripened to adoption through the openness of mind, the large views, and the modern conception of business self-interest of the men who direct the affairs of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The new station is not only an example to other public service corporations, but it should serve to warn the people against too ready acceptance of the doctrines and the calumnies of self-appointed guides and teachers who make the vilifying of great business concerns their profession.

From New York "Tribune," November 27, 1910

