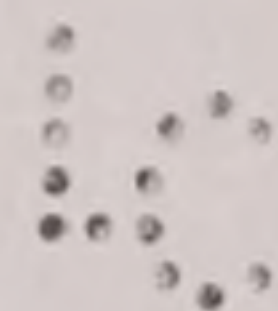




GETTYSBURG

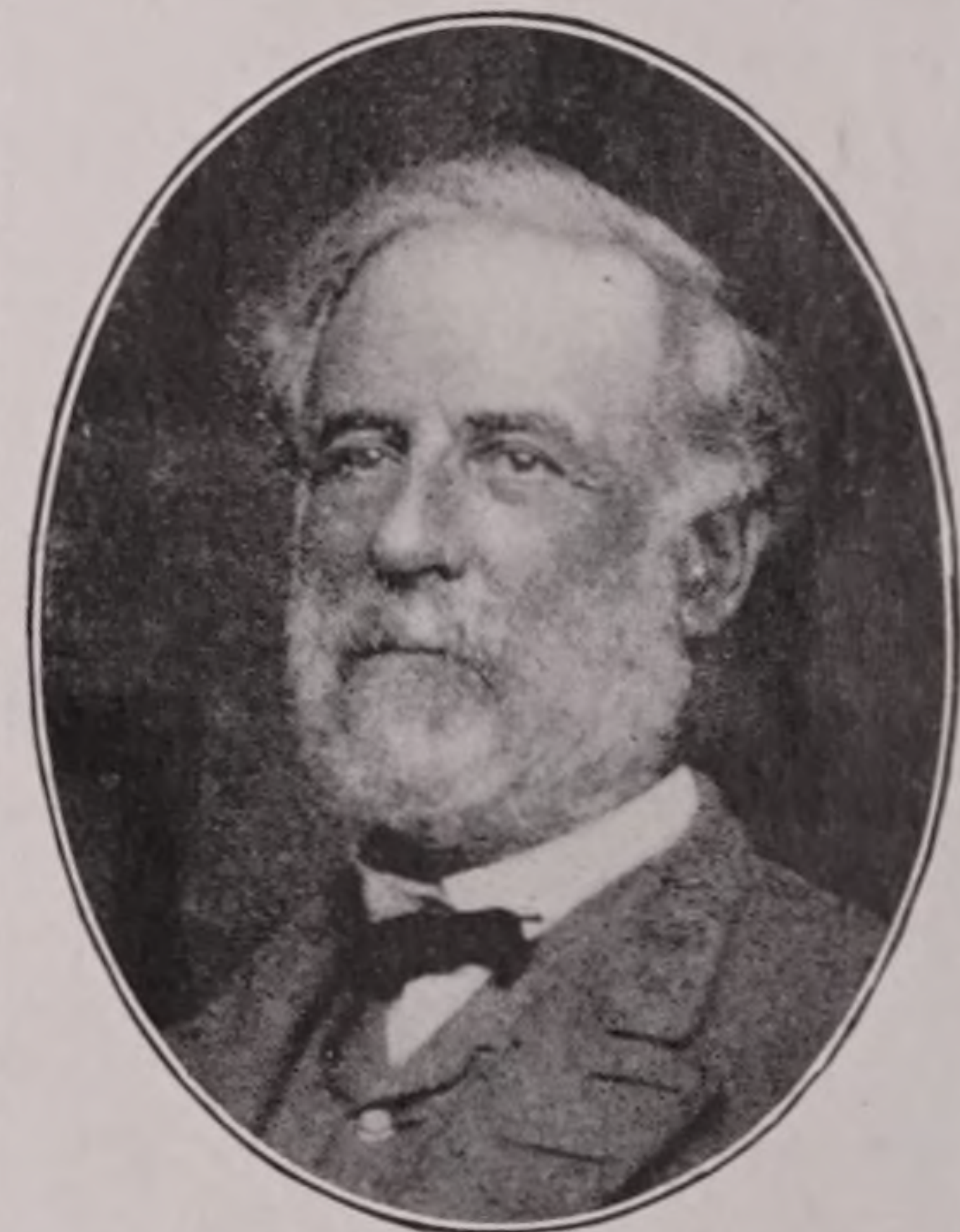
THE PICTURES AND THE STORY

REVISED EDITION



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THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK



THE Gettysburg National Park, including the Soldiers' National Cemetery, has been consecrated for all time by the heroism of the American soldier. Both the State of Pennsylvania and the Federal Government have joined hands in creating on this spot the most elaborately and accurately marked battleground in the world, and having more monuments and memorials than all other battlefields combined. The position of every body of troops of the Federal Army has been clearly and distinctly outlined, and the manœuvres of both sides can be easily traced today. The United States Commissioners are now engaged in mapping out the relative positions of the Confederate soldiers, with a view of perpetuating in like manner the desperate and heroic, though fruitless, effort of the Confederacy for supremacy.

The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to hold and preserve the battle-grounds of Gettysburg, with the natural and artificial defences, as they were at the time of the battle, and by such memorial structures as a generous and patriotic people may aid to erect, to commemorate the heroic deeds, the struggles, and the triumphs of their brave defenders. Appropriations from nearly all the States whose troops were engaged here, together with a sum raised by the sale of certificates of stock, placed at the disposal of this body a total of \$106,575.59. All of this was expended in the purchase, restoration, improvement, and maintenance of the grounds, so that in 1895, when by deed of conveyance their holdings were transferred to the United States, they had acquired about 600 acres of the most important parts of the field, and had constructed 17 miles of avenues and erected 320 monuments.

On February 11, 1895, Congress provided, by special enactment, for the establishment of the "Gettysburg National Park," to be in charge of a Commission appointed by the Secretary of War, who, under his direction, were "to superintend the opening of additional roads, mark the boundaries, ascertain and definitely mark the lines of battle of all troops engaged, to acquire lands which were occupied by infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and such other adjacent lands as he may deem necessary to preserve the important topographical features of the battlefield."

In the National Park more than 500 memorial shafts and tablets, in addition to more than 1000 markers, representing in value several million dollars, have been erected. They are constructed of

granite, stone, and bronze. Many of them have been erected at great expense, and are exceedingly handsome. Most interesting and profitable tours may be made in visiting these grand memorials of valor. When completed there will be over 100 miles of macadamized driveway at Gettysburg. Five steel towers for observation purposes have recently been erected by the Government at the highest points of the field.

Seminary Ridge, guarded here and there by guns and punctuated by granite shafts; Cemetery Hill, with its earthworks yet intact; Culp's Hill, with its bullet-scarred trees; Cemetery Ridge, with its long line of monuments; Little Round Top, surmounted by a bronze statue of its brave defender, General Warren; Big Round Top, on the summit of which is an observatory affording a grand and extensive view of all the surrounding country; the Devil's Den, with its bullet-marked boulders; the Peach Orchard; the Wheatfield; the Whirlpool of Death; the Bloody Angle; every quarter of the field, each telling some eloquent story of heroism, blood, and death, are associated with historic interest, which will live as long as valor stirs the human heart. The author has aimed to produce in this Souvenir of the Battlefield of Gettysburg a work that illustrates every part of the battlefield as it appears today, showing the loving care of a generous and patriotic people in erecting monuments to the heroic dead, and preserving, adorning, and making accessible a spot that is ever memorable as the high-water mark of the Rebellion.

Gettysburg itself is replete with mementos of the battle. Here are to be seen the house in which Jennie Wade was killed; the John Burns house; the Wills house, in which President Lincoln wrote his famous address; Christ Church, on the steps of which Chaplain Howell was killed; St. James Church, the Roman Catholic, German Reformed, Presbyterian, in fact, all churches, schoolhouses, and many other buildings which were used as hospitals. The Memorial Church of the Prince of Peace, has been erected as a memorial to all soldiers who fell at Gettysburg, and contains on its walls many tablets to the memory of individual heroes.

Gettysburg offers ample hotel accommodations, and the facilities for visiting the field by carriages, driven by guides conversant with every spot of interest and all the details of the battle, are all that could be desired. Many important places can be reached by trolley, and automobiles are now used with guides.

The accompanying half-tones are from photographs by Mr. W. H. Tipton, Battlefield Photographer, Gettysburg, Pa.



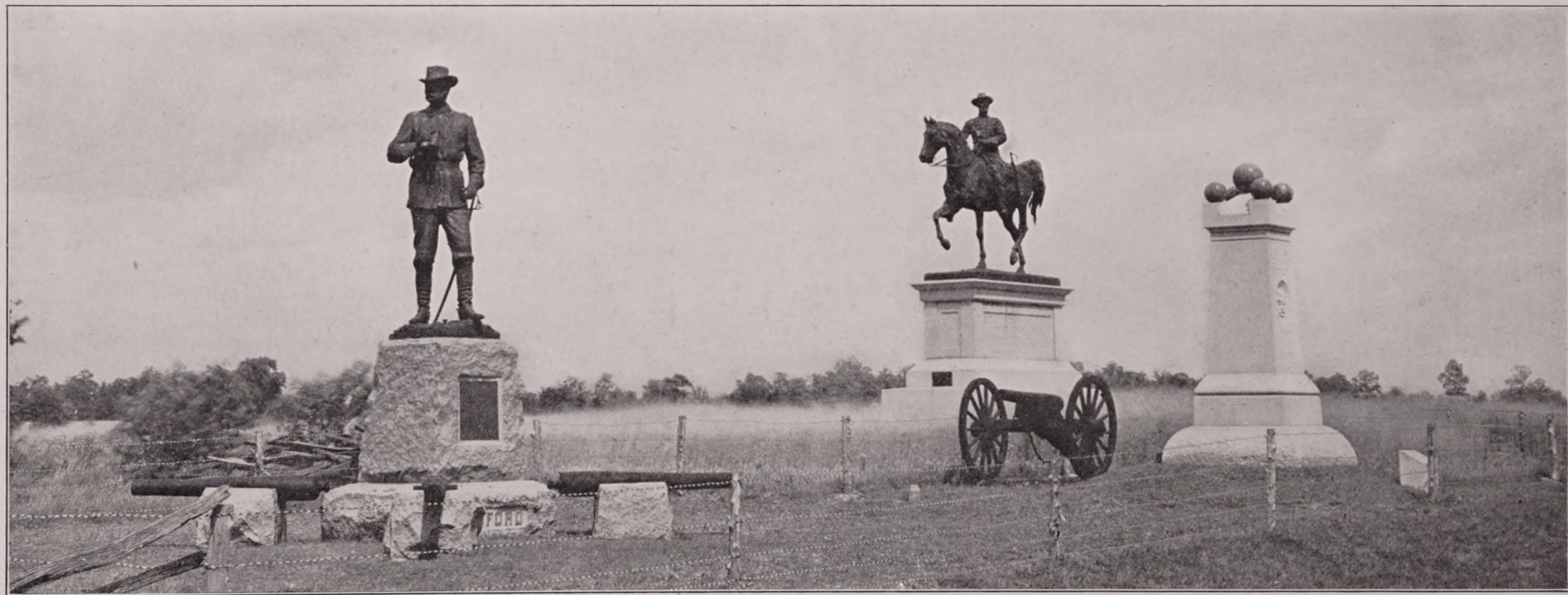
TOPOGRAPHICAL RELIEF MAP.—The map is an accurate representation of the topography of the field, with all its existing roads, avenues, and buildings. It is constructed on a horizontal scale of 200 feet to the inch, and a vertical scale of 72 feet to the inch; is 9 feet 3 inches by 12 feet 8 inches, and embraces an area of 24.15 square miles. It is composed of successive layers of white pine strips, glued and pegged together, the various elevations being first prepared in rough contour, the whole being shaved down to the required scale. The survey was made by authority of the War Department, and the map was constructed under the direction of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, by Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Cope, of the Engineer Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and his assistants. When it is not on exhibition at National Expositions and on other occasions of similar public interest, it is carefully housed at the office of the Commission, where it can be inspected by visitors on proper application to Colonel John P. Nicholson, Chairman, or Major Chas. A. Richardson, or General L. L. Lomax, members of the Commission.



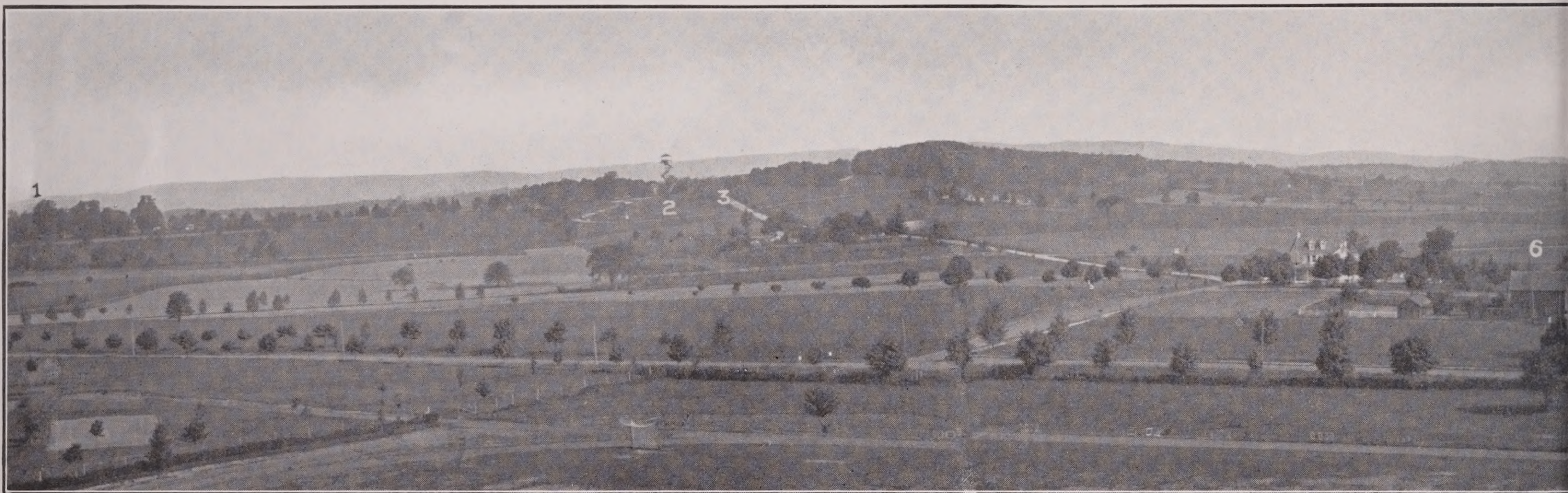
VIEW OF GETTYSBURG FROM OBSERVATION TOWER ON OAK HILL.—The immediate foreground was the scene of the first day's battle. Across the now smiling plain shown in the picture Ewell hurled the main body of his corps on the Federal column. Within one mile of the town the Confederates made a desperate charge. The Federal line was broken and driven into the streets of Gettysburg, but soon afterward reformed and occupied the unconquered heights of Cemetery Hill, at the southern edge of the town. In the background to the right is seen Round Top, between which and the town of Gettysburg were fought the second and third days' battles.



STONE AVENUE.—To the right of Burns' monument, the citizen-soldier of Gettysburg, are the McPherson farm buildings. Roy Stone's Brigade, of Doubleday's Division, was composed of the 143d Pennsylvania, 149th Pennsylvania, and the 150th Pennsylvania, and, on reaching the field, took ground a little before noon beyond Seminary Ridge, the right resting on the Chambersburg Pike, and the left extending toward the wood. Skirmishers went out upon the next slope, and sharpshooters held the pike. Before 1 o'clock the right regiment, the 143d, under an enfilading fire, formed on the ridge, and the 149th faced north. Then these two regiments formed on the pike at right angles to the 150th, which was facing west. It was an officer of this regiment that John Burns asked for permission to go into battle. John Burns lived in a little house at the end of Chambersburg Street. He was rather small, and wore a swallow-tail coat with smooth brass buttons. As the First Corps moved by, he begged Colonel Wister to let him join the troops. The colonel sent him to fight in the shelter of the woods. He had a rifle, powder-horn, and plenty of ammunition in his pockets. He joined the 7th Wisconsin and soon was in the midst of a stubborn fight. The ground was contested foot by foot, and John Burns, unwilling to fall back, clung to his post until three times wounded. It was a final wound in the leg which disabled him. He recovered from these wounds and lived until February, 1872.



BUFORD'S MONUMENT AND REYNOLDS' STATUE.—General John Buford was in command of the First Division of General Alfred Pleasanton's Cavalry Corps. In the right centre of the picture is the equestrian statue of General Reynolds, who fell near the northeast corner of McPherson's woods. On the morning of July 1st, the picket line, under Colonel Sackett, of the 9th New York, and composed of details from the 9th New York, 4th New York, 6th New York, and 17th Pennsylvania, extended from the south side of the Chambersburg Road northeast to a point beyond the Harrisburg Road. Corporal Alphonse Hodges, of the 9th New York, one of three men on the Chambersburg Road near Willoughby, seeing men approaching him, went beyond the Run, was fired at and returned the fire. These were the first shots of the battle.



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The normal quiet of Gettysburg had been disturbed by other than "rumors of war" prior to July 1, 1863. On June 26 part of Early's Confederate Division passed through the town on its way to York. On June 30 unwelcome visitors, in uniform, made a demand in person on the Burgess for clothing and subsistence. They were of Hill's Confederate Corps. Early on the morning of July 1, Heth's Division of this corps, advancing from Cashtown via Chambersburg Pike toward Gettysburg, and Buford's Cavalry, occupying a position on Herr's Ridge, and crossing the pike, were in sight of each other. When within firing distance, an attack was made by the advancing infantry, and gallantly resisted by the greatly inferior cavalry force, which was compelled to retire. At this time was fired the first shot, and here began that terrific struggle whose thunder was to be stilled during three long days only by the kindly fall of night. Buford retreated to

a new position along Willoughby's Run, a small stream running between Herr's and McPherson's Ridges, and occupied it dismounted, his new line extending from the Mummasburg Road, on the extreme right, across the Tapeworm Railroad and Chambersburg Pike to Hagerstown Road, on the extreme left. He was supported by Calif's Battery, planted on the pike and on McPherson's Ridge. Detailed account of how, after gallant resistance to largely superior force, this line was compelled to retire, but only after having delayed the Confederate advance so long as to enable reinforcements to arrive; how General Reynolds arrived at about ten o'clock and ordered the First Army Corps to the relief of Buford; how these new troops were aligned on McPherson's and Oak Ridges; how General Doubleday ordered the "Iron Brigade" to seize and hold McPherson's Grove; how General Howard arrived in Gettysburg before noon and sent messengers to hasten the arrival of Slocum's Twelfth



'S BATTLE

and Sickles' Third Corps; how the Confederates were reinforced by Rhodes' and Early's divisions; how General Schurz arrived with the Eleventh Corps, and being unable to occupy Seminary Ridge formed his line through the fields north of the town; how, finally, between three and four o'clock the second division of the Eleventh Corps retreated to Cemetery Hill and the protection of Steinwehr's guns; how Doubleday, then in command of the First Corps, being unsupported, was also compelled to retreat through the streets of Gettysburg to the same position; how his troops were pursued and many of them captured—all this is the work of history, and has been often and well recounted. General Reynolds, advancing with the "Iron Brigade" to the edge of McPherson's Grove, was instantly killed by a rifle bullet. Confederate General Archer and his entire brigade of 1000 men were captured in the grove.

The Confederate forces engaged have been estimated at 17,000, and the Union forces at 12,000 men.

The upper illustration covers the territory between Hagerstown Road on the left to Mummasburg Road on the right. The foreground lies to the east of McPherson's Ridge. The line of monuments marks the ridge line. The wooded elevation is: 1, McPherson's Grove; 2, McPherson's barn; 3, Buford's and Reynolds' statues; 4, Chambersburg Pike; 5, Avenue Bridge over railroad cut. The heights in the distance are a range of South Mountain.

Lower illustration: Foreground is field of Eleventh Corps formation. All the buildings have been erected since the battle. Heights in near distance: 1, Seminary Ridge, left; Oak Ridge, left centre; 2, Steel Observatory on Oak Ridge; 3, Mummasburg Road; 4, Barlow's Knoll; 5, Almshouse; 6, Howard Avenue.



DEVIL'S DEN.—This natural fortification was an outlying bastion of both Little and Big Round Tops, and became part of the first line of battle on the second day's fighting. When Longstreet attempted to turn the Federal left flank, his soldiers, with reckless daring, carried the position. Their advance on Little Round Top was so hotly contested by the Federals that the base and left slope of the bluff was afterward known as the "Slaughter Pen," from the number of men killed on both sides. Many marks of bullets and shells are yet visible on the rocks.



STATUES OF MAJOR-GENERAL G. K. WARREN, MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BUFORD, AND MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS.—These three heroic size statues have been erected to perpetuate the memory of three famous leaders at Gettysburg. General Warren's statue stands on Little Round Top, looking in the direction in which he discovered Hood's flanking movement. Little Round Top was, in fact, the key of the second day's battle, and his prompt efforts in taking possession of this formidable position saved the day for the Federal Army. The statue was erected by his old regiment, the 5th New York, Duryea's Zouaves. The statue of Major-General John F. Reynolds that adorns the National Cemetery was made of captured cannon, and was erected by the survivors of the First Army Corps. A tablet to his memory has been erected on the spot where he fell. The statue of Major-General John Buford stands along the road upon which, with his cavalry, he disputed the advance of the Confederates on July 1, the opening of the Battle.