

GETTYSBURG:

HOW THE BATTLE WAS
FOUGHT..

BY

CAPTAIN JAMES T. LONG,

THE GUIDE AND DELINEATOR.

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PREFACE.

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This book is issued with the hope and belief that its pages and illustrations will enable visitors to Gettysburg and those who are interested in the history of the decisive battle of the war a little insight as to how the great battle was fought, and in writing the same I have endeavored to tell the story in such a plain and comprehensive manner that all may understand it, and at the same time avoid anything that would mar the feelings of a single individual. I have simply told the story of the battle as it occurred; as I have learned it through many years of hard study on the field and coming in contact with prominent officers and men of both armies.

CAPT. JAMES T. LONG,
The Guide and Delineator.

GETTYSBURG, November, 1890.



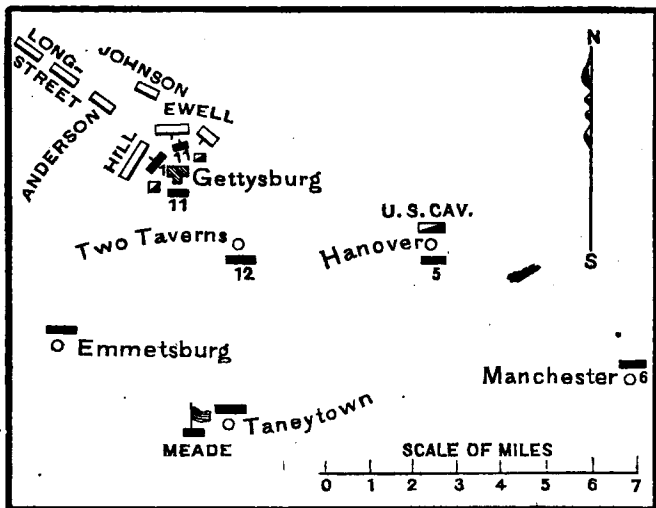
GETTYSBURG:

HOW THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

NOTWITHSTANDING that more than a quarter of a century has passed since the greatest battle of the War of the Rebellion was fought, yet it seems as though it is only now that we are just beginning to realize how vast were its interests, and how mighty were the issues in peril. Twenty-five square miles in and around the town of Gettysburg was the immense field on which over two hundred thousand men waged fierce battle on the three first days of July, 1863, where there were nearly fifty thousand men lost, belonging to both armies, in that the greatest battle of modern times—one, in magnitude, that compares favorably with any of the great historic battles of the world. It was at Gettysburg where the cursed rebellion reached its high-water mark. It was at Gettysburg where, beyond a doubt, it received its death blow—at the stone wall of the bloody angle, where Pickett's charge terminated, where the battle of Gettysburg ended, where the heroism of the men of the Union Army kept our glorious country undivided. It may sound strange to some of my old comrades when I say, that, up to the battle of Gettysburg, as a rule, in all the principal engagements of the Army of the Potomac, we had been defeated. Strange as it may sound, nevertheless, it is an undeniable fact, we had accomplished but little until Gettysburg.

The battle of Chancellorsville was fought in the month of May, 1863. There we were again defeated, and badly defeated. There we lost thousands in killed, wounded and captured, and at that time we lost thousands by reason of expiration of terms of service. Our ranks were decimated, and at no time during the

war was our army ever in a worse condition. The enemy having become greatly encouraged with their numerous victories, after their victory at Chancellorsville decided to no longer confine themselves south of Mason and Dixon's Line, but to extend the war into the North. Harrisburg, the Capital of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was looked upon by the Confederate authorities during the dark days of the rebellion as second in importance to them as the Capital of our Nation. They believed that if General Lee could succeed in penetrating into Pennsylvania, and capturing Harrisburg, he would have but little



First Day—General Situation, 5 a. m.,

trouble to move on to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, thus ending the war in their favor, and thereby enabling them to extend slavery throughout our land.

Furthermore, the Confederate Government at that time was assured, to a certain extent, by a foreign government, that if they could accomplish one decisive victory north of Mason and Dixon's Line they would receive aid. It is no secret to-day that that foreign government was England. Yes, England had assured them that if they could accomplish one decisive victory north of Mason and Dixon's Line that they would come to their rescue. So Harrisburg, beyond a doubt, was the objective point of General Lee when he invaded Pennsylvania in 1863. Immediately after the battle of Chancellorsville was when the Confederate Army was

reorganized and consolidated into three army corps. You will observe that a Confederate corps was formed different from a corps of our army. They only accounted for the men actually present in the ranks doing duty, while we in our army accounted for all men's names that appeared on the rolls. No matter if a man was absent in some Southern prison-pen, or wounded and in hospital, or perhaps on detached service, his name was accounted for each and every day. A corps of Confederate troops was composed of three divisions; a division consisted of four brigades, and a brigade, as a rule, consisted of twenty-five hundred men, thus making ten thousand men to a division, and three divisions to a corps—thirty thousand men; and three corps, making ninety thousand troops of infantry, together with the cavalry and artillery of Lee's army. This army numbered not less than one hundred and ten or twelve thousand men. The First corps of the Confederate Army was under command of General Longstreet, the Second corps was commanded by General Ewell, and the Third corps by General A. P. Hill.

Now, notwithstanding that our army—the Union Army—consisted of seven corps, yet our seven corps did not contain as many men as the three corps of Lee's army—the Confederate Army—as we had no corps in our army at that time that exceeded ten thousand men. The First corps of our army, the Union Army, was commanded by General John F. Reynolds; the Second corps by General W. S. Hancock; the Third corps by General Daniel Sickles; the Fifth



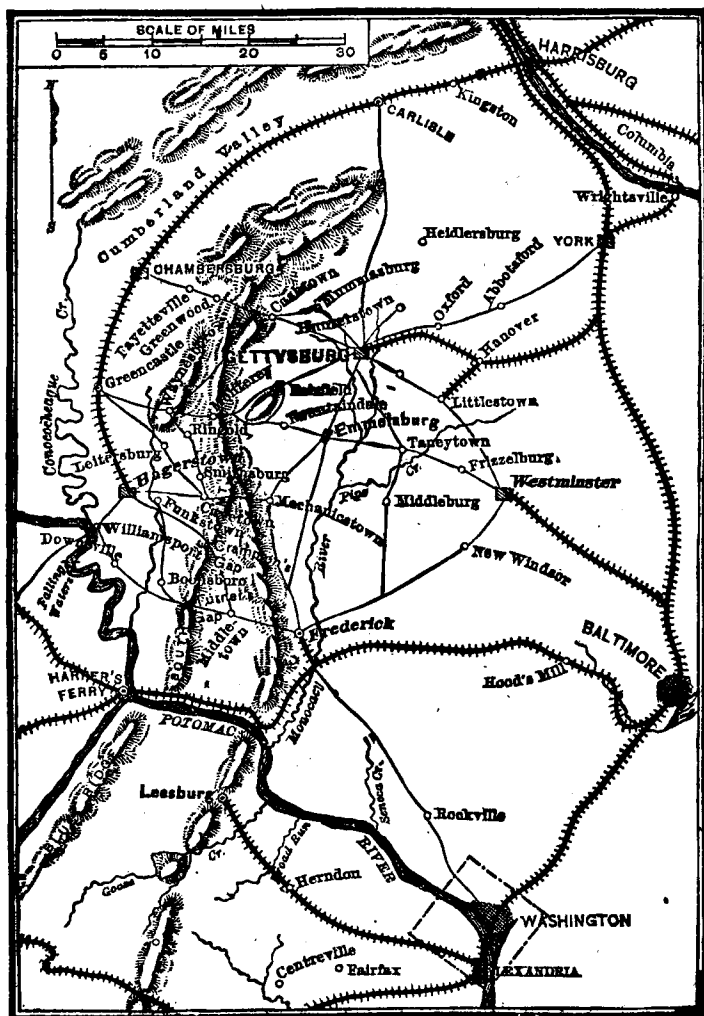
corps by Gen. George Sykes; the Sixth corps by General John Sedgewick; the Eleventh corps by General O. O. Howard, and the Twelfth corps by General H. W. Slocum. These seven corps constituted the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, and, with the cavalry and artillery combined, our entire forces did not exceed ninety-one thousand men. Such was the strength of the two great armies.

Christ Lutheran Church on Chambersburg street, where Chaplin Howell, 90th Pennsylvania Regiment was killed.

It was in the early part of June when General Lee began his movement toward the north. He commenced by moving a portion of his Second corps (Ewell's) across the mountains into the Luray Valley and Shenandoah Valley, and after numerous skirmishes with our cavalry, and driving the same, he finally reached Winchester, Va., and in a few days he succeeded in defeating and routing our forces there under command of General Milroy. Then it was that General Lee brought forward the balance of his army and concentrated it around Winchester, after which he started on his march for Pennsylvania, moving in the direction of Williamsport fording, where the majority of his army crossed the Potomac river into Maryland, leaving behind him in Virginia General J. E. B. Stuart with ten or twelve thousand cavalry, with instructions to keep constant and faithful watch on General Hooker, of our army (the Union Army), and to prevent him from following in pursuit. Such was the duty that Lee assigned to Stuart and his cavalry, and for the present I will leave Stuart and his cavalry in the vicinity of Winchester, Va., while I follow Lee's army on to Gettysburg.

From the time General Lee crossed the Potomac river up until the battle began there was nothing in his front to interfere with his onward march, except one company of cavalry (company C, First New York, better known in those days as the Lincoln Cavalry, under command of Captain William H. Boyd, who afterwards became colonel of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania cavalry, for gallant services rendered in the Gettysburg campaign). Captain Boyd contested every mile of the way from the Potomac river down the Cumberland Valley to Carlisle. It was of his company that the first soldier was killed on Pennsylvania soil during the rebellion. Corporal Reil was killed at Greencastle on the 22d day of June. Lee after moving his army into Maryland, concentrated it at Hagerstown, six miles from the Potomac river and seventy-four miles from Harrisburg, his objective point. Lee proposed to move to Harrisburg with the main part of the command *via* the Cumberland Valley, viz: through Greencastle, Chambersburg, Shippensburg, Newville, Carlisle, Mechanicsburg, and thence to Bridgeport, and cross the Susquehanna river to Harrisburg, gathering stock as he passed along, as well as provisions of all kind that existed in the valley, and send the same back to Virginia by wagon train, and to raise at the same time all the money possible by assessing the various towns as he passed

* through for large sums under a threat: "Pay this money or I will burn the town to ashes." Now, while the main column of Lee's army was doing this in the Cumberland Valley, on their way to Harrisburg, Lee intended that one portion of his command



THE APPROACHES TO GETTYSBURG.

should cross the South Mountain over into the Susquehanna Valley, and do likewise, to go by way of Gettysburg; thence to York, twenty-eight miles northeast of Gettysburg; thence to

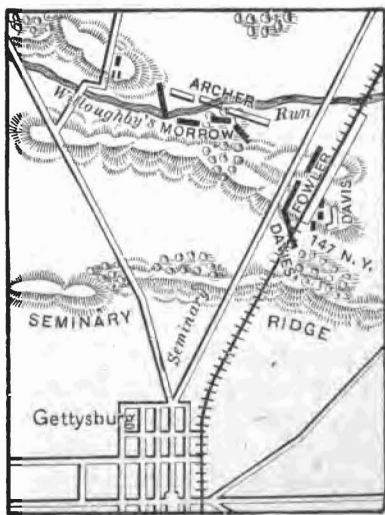
Wrightsville, twelve miles northwest of York, and there cross the Susquehanna river by the Columbia bridge, destroy the same, and tear up and destroy the Pennsylvania railroad at Columbia; to move up on the north side of the Susquehanna river through Marietta, Middletown and Steelton; thence to Harrisburg, and there form a junction with the main column which was to reach there direct by the Cumberland Valley. When Lee's army reached Marion Station, six miles from Chambersburg, he detached one division (General Early's), with instructions to move on this circuitous route. Early crossed the mountain on the Chambersburg pike. They reached Gettysburg on the twenty-sixth day of June. They assessed the town for ten thousand dollars in cash, provisions of various kinds in proportion, including several barrels of sauer kraut. The sauer kraut not being in season, and the provisions, as a rule, having been sent away or concealed in advance of the enemy, and money appearing to be hard to find that day, the order was not complied with. After having been notified by Chief Burgess Kendlehart that it was not possible to comply with the demand, Early moved from Gettysburg to York, the county seat of York county. There he was more successful. It being a much larger town, his demands were greater. He demanded one hundred thousand dollars in cash, with all things else in proportion. It is not for me to say definitely as to the exact amount that Early received at that time, but I can truthfully say that Early has said only recently that the town of York, Pa., owes him a little balance yet of twenty-eight thousand dollars, so we must conclude that he got at that time seventy-two thousand dollars. It is known that he gathered a vast amount of provisions of all kinds, and secured numerous horses and cattle. Early had advanced up to Wrightsville, and was preparing to cross the river as per instructions from Lee, when a scout brought the news to Early not to cross the Susquehanna river, but to fall back by the same route that he went. In the meantime the main column of Lee's army had passed down the Cumberland Valley. Jenkins' Cavalry, being in advance, was occupying the country from Mechanicsburg to Bridgeport, in sight of Harrisburg. You will observe that Mechanicsburg is only eight miles from Harrisburg, Lee's objective point at that time. Rhodes' and Johnson's divisions of Ewell's corps were encamped at Carlisle, only eighteen miles from Harrisburg; A. P. Hill's corps was encamped at Newville and Shippensburg, while

Longstreet's corps was encamped at Chambersburg, which is fifty-two miles from Harrisburg and just twenty five miles due west of Gettysburg. While Lee's army is stretched down the Cumberland Valley, from Chambersburg to the Susquehanna river, with one wing thirty miles east of Gettysburg, is the time that a scout brings the news to Lee at Chambersburg that the old Army of the Potomac has crossed, and is in pursuit. Then it is that Lee learns that Stuart has been unsuccessful in keeping back our army, that General Hooker has out-generaled Stuart and cut him from Lee's command entirely; that our army has crossed the Potomac lower down than what Lee had done, viz: East of the South Mountain, at Point of Rocks, Nolan's Ferry and Edwards' Ferry, and headquarters of our army had already been established by General Hooker at Frederick City, Md. When Lee learned this he was compelled to abandon the attack on Harrisburg and concentrate his army. Compelled for two reasons, at least; the first reason was, the Cumberland Valley is a narrow valley walled in by a mountain on each side with but few passes in the same, and

General Lee was too able a commander to allow his army to be caught in that narrow valley; the second reason was, General Lee could not afford to have one wing of his army fifty odd miles east of him, the main-column in the valley west of the South Mountain, while our army was marching up the center, so Lee was compelled to abandon the attack on Harrisburg and to concentrate his army. But had our army (the Union Army) been twenty-four hours later reaching Frederick City, Md., which is just thirty-two miles

south of Gettysburg, the city of Harrisburg would either have been burned, or compelled to pay a heavy money assessment to the Confederate Government.

General Early moved back from Wrightsville, until the evening of the thirtieth of June he reached a little town called East



Forenoon of First Day.

Berlin, fifteen miles northeast of Gettysburg, on the road leading from York, and encamped for the night with four brigades, Gordon's, Hayes', Smith's and Hoke's. General Rhodes' division of Ewell's corps was ordered from Carlisle through Mt. Holly gap, crossed the South Mountain, and reached the town of Heidlersburg, on the road leading from Harrisburg, ten miles north of Gettysburg; with five brigades, as follows: Daniels', Iverson's, O'Neal's, Ransom's and Dole's. General Pender's division of Hill's corps was sent from Newville by way of Pine Grove Furnace, on the Newville and Mummasburg road, reaching a point on the latter ten miles northwest of Gettysburg. He stopped for the night with four brigades, as follows: Thomas', Lane's, Scales' and McGowen's. General Harry Heath'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 for the night with four brigades, Archer's, Davis', Brackenborough's and Pettigrew's. Johnson's division of Ewell's corps was moved up the Cumberland Valley to Shippensburg, thence across to Fayetteville, on the Chambersburg pike, eighteen miles west of Gettysburg, and with four brigades are halted for the night, viz: Jones', Williams', Walker's and Stuart's. Longstreet's corps of three divisions is at Chambersburg and vicinity—Hood's, McLaw's and Pickett's.

You will observe now that the Confederate Army on the evening of the thirtieth of June was located as follows: Early's division fifteen miles northeast, Rhodes' ten miles north, Pender's ten miles northwest, Heath's eight miles west, then a continuous line west to Chambersburg, twenty-five miles away, thus covering a country of from thirty-five to forty miles in width, with the extreme guard of Lee's army not over five miles west of Gettysburg, on the Chambersburg pike.

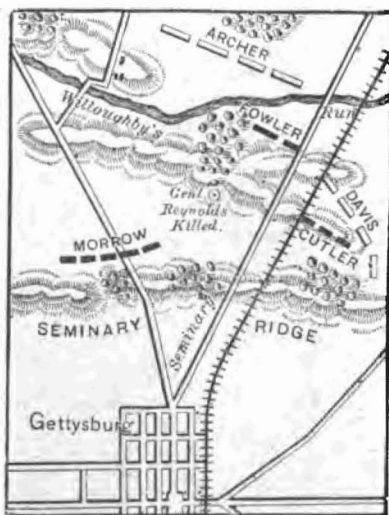
On the twenty-seventh day of June, General Hooker resigned command of our army at Frederick City, Md., for good and just reasons. Perhaps it may be well to state those reasons. You will pardon me if I do, because it is history. At that time there were ten thousand men of our army at Harper's Ferry, under command of General French. These troops had formerly belonged to the Army of the Potomac, but General Halleck, commander-in-chief of our army at Washington, D. C., had detached these men, and Hooker no longer had control of them. General Hooker knew by actual count, through his scouts at the various

fordings where Lee crossed, the strength of Lee's army. Hooker well knew that Lee outnumbered him; he knew that he needed those troops, and he knew they were of no good at Harper's Ferry while the enemy was in Pennsylvania. General Halleck, the commander-in-chief, refused to allow Hooker the use of these troops, and finally telegraphed him at Frederick City, Md., saying, that Harper's Ferry was the key to the Shenandoah Valley, and that those troops could not be spared. Now, it is said that when General Hooker received that message he said a little of everything except his prayers, and finally dictated the following reply: "Say to General Halleck, if Harper's Ferry is the key to the Shenandoah Valley, what the devil good is the key if the lock is broken. If I can't have those troops send on my successor." General Hooker's successor appeared the next morning, the twenty-eighth day of June, in the form of General Meade, and on the thirtieth day of June General Meade advanced army headquarters from Frederick City to Tawneytown, Md., and two miles south of Tawneytown, the engineers made a general survey of the country—a place called Pipe Creek Heights, where General Meade expected to make a general battle. So far as regards the battle of Gettysburg, it was a mere accident. It was not a premeditated affair by either commanders. It was simply a question of two great armies marching toward each other, a matter of time only as to when and where they would come together, but General Meade had good reasons to expect battle fifteen miles south of Gettysburg. You will observe Lee had gone by and beyond Gettysburg; he was returning and was moving southward; our army was moving northward; Washington, the Capital of our Nation, is only seventy-five miles south of Gettysburg. It was then believed at Washington that Lee was moving for that point, and such was the belief of General Meade, and at that time it was the duty of the commander of our army to keep our army between



Major-General George Gordon Meade.

the enemy and the Capital of the Nation. Hence, the reason why General Meade expected to make battle at that time and place on the thirtieth of June. General Meade sent General Reynolds, who was commanding the left wing of our army, forward on a reconnoissance, with instruction to find the enemy, bring on an engagement and fall back to Pipe Creek Heights. Such were his instructions. General Reynolds moved so rapidly that a portion of his command reached Gettysburg on the evening of the thirtieth of June—Buford's division of cavalry, two brigades, Gamble's and Deven's. General Buford rode through the town and out the Chambersburg pike, a mile west of the town, and encamped for the night, picketing all roads approaching Gettysburg. Gamble's brigade—Eighth Illinois, Twelfth Illinois, Third Indiana, Eighth New York—occupying the Chambersburg pike, while Deven's brigade,



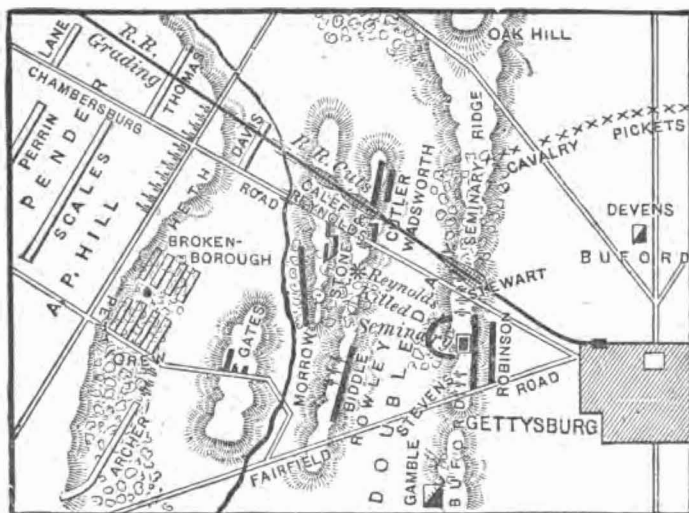
Preliminary position, first day.

Seventeenth Pennsylvania, Ninth New York, Sixth New York, Third West Virginia—occupied the Mummasburg road. The left wing of our army consisted of the First, Third and Eleventh corps and Buford's division of cavalry. General Reynolds advanced the First corps up the Emmittsburg road to Marsh Creek, five miles south of Gettysburg, and the Third and Eleventh corps to Emmittsburg, ten miles south of Gettysburg. In the evening General Meade sent the Fifth army corps across the country to Hanover, fourteen miles southeast of Gettysburg, and during the night the Twelfth corps was advanced up the Baltimore pike to Littlestown, ten miles from Gettysburg. Now, you will observe that the advance only of our army was covering a country in width from twenty-five to thirty miles, viz: From Hanover, fourteen miles southeast, west to Littlestown, ten miles south; thence west to Emmittsburg, ten miles south; thence north to Marsh Creek, five miles south; thence to Gettysburg. Such were the movements of the troops of both armies en route to Gettysburg, and such their general positions the night before the battle began.

The battle commenced early in the morning of July 1st, on the Chambersburg pike, a mile and a half west of the town, between Gamble's brigade of cavalry, of our army, and General Heath's division of infantry, of Hill's corps. Our cavalry was dismounted, and that led the enemy to believe that 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 had his headquarters in the cupola of the Lutheran Theological Seminary building, where he could see the movements of the troops of both armies, and so skilfully 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 to go through all the preliminary movements of a general battle. In the meantime the skirmish line fire increased to a regular volley. About nine o'clock General Reynolds arrived by the Emmittsburg road, at least a mile and half in advance of his corps. He rode rapidly through the town and out the Chambersburg pike to the seminary building, and there interviewed General Buford. Then it was that the eagle eye of Reynolds took in the situation at a single glance. It was then he sent word by courier back to General Meade that the heights of Gettysburg were the place to fight. This was approved of by each corps commander as he arrived, and finally by General Meade. Reynolds instructed Buford to hold the Chambersburg pike at all haz-

*First Corps.*

ards until such time as he could reinforce him. Reynolds realized the fact 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; he knew at the same time that the time would come when he would have to fall back, hence he saw the necessity of fortifying East Cemetery Hill; and while on his way back through the town in pursuit of troops he instructed his staff that as soon as troops can be spared they must be placed on Cemetery Hill. He rode out the Emmitsburg road about a mile, and met the first division of his own corps—General Wadsworth's division of two brigades. He at once turned them from the road westward toward Seminary Ridge,



First Day—Situation at 11 a. m.

double-quicking them across the fields, thence north along the ridge to the Chambersburg pike, thence west a half-mile to the second ridge, which runs parallel with Seminary Ridge, the first brigade turning south and the second brigade north. The second brigade, under command of General Cutler—Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Seventy-sixth New York, Ninety-fifth New York, One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York, the Fourteenth Brooklyn and Seventh Indiana, was moved north across the old railroad cut, and relieved the cavalry, which

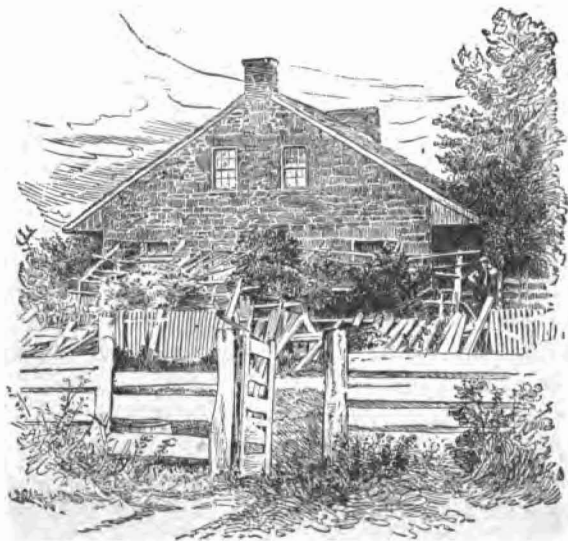
was then remounted and moved off farther to the right, on Rock Creek. Cutler's brigade becoming heavily engaged all along their entire front, Hall's Maine battery and Calif's Battery A, Second United States, are stationed on either side of the pike, near the McPherson buildings. The first brigade, under command of General Meredith, known as the Old Iron Brigade, was formed in line on the east side of a hickory grove—Second Wisconsin, Sixth Wisconsin, Seventh Wisconsin, Nineteenth Indiana and Twenty-fourth Michigan. It is then that General Doubleday reached the front. You will observe Doubleday commanded the Third division, First corps, but on the first of July Doubleday was in command of the First corps, Reynolds commanding the left wing. When General Doubleday left the pike to ride over to the hickory grove to report to General Reynolds, he saw a column of Confederate troops coming in the pike a mile distant. The batteries opened fire upon them, and soon drove them from the pike. They double-quickened across the fields for shelter in the same piece of timber occupied by Reynolds with the Iron brigade. The troops proved to be Archer's brigade of Heath's division, Hill's corps. As they entered the far side of the timber the Iron brigade was moved forward on the south side, and owing to the contour of the ground Archer could not see this movement, and as Archer entered the woods the Iron brigade was advanced westward across Willoughby run, and, wheeling right, came up in rear of Archer's brigade. Other troops charging in front Archer's brigade reached the center of the grove, and was compelled to surrender, including commander. They were quickly filed back to our rear, Archer being taken direct to Doubleday, who saluted him, saying; "General, I am glad to see you."

Archer replied; "I am not a damned bit glad to see you, sir." In the meantime one of the saddest affairs of the day had occurred to Reynolds. While sitting on his horse, at the edge of the hickory grove, look-



General Robert E. Lee.

ing anxiously back for more troops, he was killed instantly a few minutes past ten o'clock, a ball having passed in at one side of his head and came out at the other. He fell from his horse and never spoke. General Doubleday then assumed command of all the troops. Then it is that Davis' Mississippi brigade charges down from the north on the right flank of Cutler's brigade, and drives back the same, doubling up the line and capturing the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York regiment. Colonel Fowler, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn, and Ninety-fifth New York, rallied the men on the Chambersburg pike. Doubleday sent him the Sixth Wisconsin regiment, and they charged back, recapturing the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York regiment and drove Davis'



Lee's Headquarters, Chambersburg Pike.

Mississippi brigade into the old railroad cut, where they surrendered. The second division having now reached the front, General Robison with two more brigades, commanded by Generals Paul and Baxter, was ordered northward to extend the line. General Paul had scarcely reached the front when he was shot through both eyes, yet he lived until a few years ago. Paul's brigade—One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, Sixteenth Maine, Thirteenth Massachusetts, Ninety-fourth New York and One Hundred and Fourth New York. Baxter's brigade—

Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteers, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, Ninetieth Pennsylvania volunteers, Eighty-third New York, Ninety-seventh New York and Twelfth Massachusetts reached the Mummasburg road in time to charge and capture the greater part of Iverson's brigade, of Rhodes' division, that came in from the north. In the meantime all has not been victorious 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. But the Third division, Doubleday's division proper, reaches the front. The First brigade, under command of Colonel Biddle, is sent southward to extend the line in that direction, and prevent the enemy from flanking. The One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania volunteers and Eightieth New York composed this brigade. They lost nearly one-half of their number. The Second brigade, under command of Colonel Roy Stone, was known as the Old Bucktail brigade—One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania volunteers. They were ordered to charge out the pike and save our guns. After desperate fighting, and numerous charges, they succeeded in getting our guns back within our lines; but out of less than twelve hundred they lost eight hundred and fifty-two in killed, wounded and captured, and all in a short space of time.

Doubleday now falls back to Seminary Ridge proper, extends his line northward to and across the Mummasburg road and refused his right; extends the line southward to the Hagerstown road, and refused his left. And, although General Doubleday had a long line of battle, and only a thin line of troops to hold the same, yet he maintained possession of Seminary Ridge for several hours thereafter against great odds. General Howard arriving, with two divisions of the Eleventh corps, assumes command, and orders them on through the town, with General Schurz in command. At 1 p. m. they reach a point one mile north, and are attacked by Ewell's corps. It was intended that the Eleventh corps should form on the right of the First corps on Seminary Ridge, and prolongs the line northward, but they were too late to reach that point, and were compelled to form at right angles with the First corps, the right of

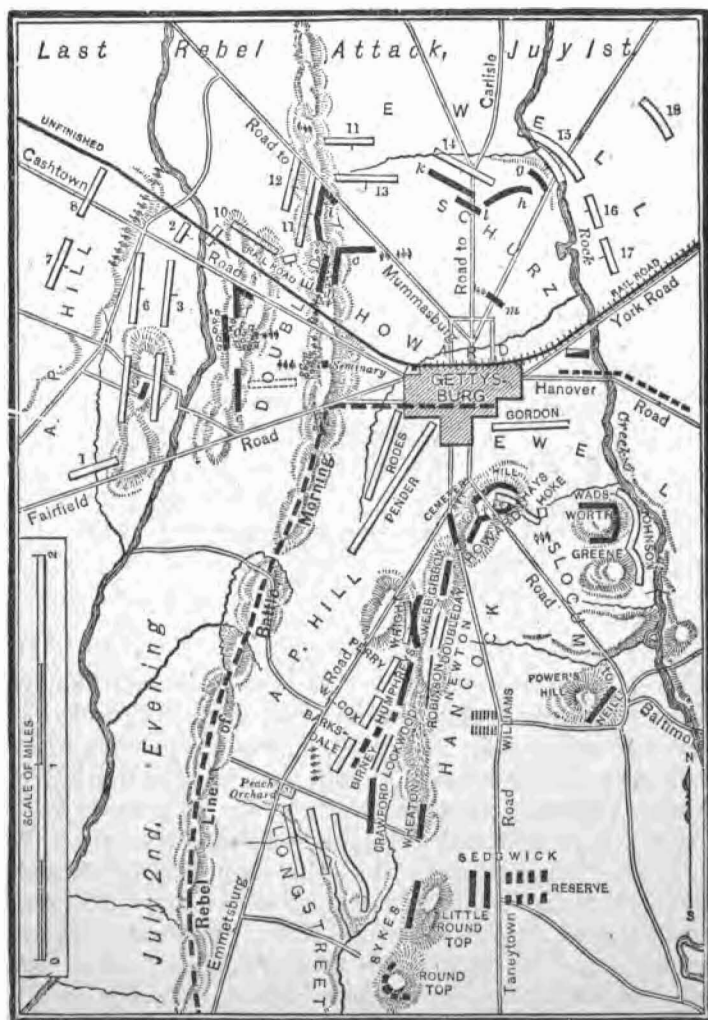
the line resting on Rock creek, north of the poor house, with General Barlow's First division on the right and Colonel Von Gilsa's brigade on the right of the division—Forty-first New York, Fifty-fourth New York, Sixty-eighth New York, and One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania volunteers; General Ames' brigade on the left—Seventeenth Connecticut, Twenty-fifth Ohio, Seventy-fifth Ohio, and One Hundred and Seventh Ohio; the Third division, which is now in command of General Schimmelfenning; the Second brigade, commanded by Colonel Kryzanowski, on the right of



Pennsylvania College (Present Building), used as a Hospital.

the division—Fifty-eighth New York, One Hundred and Nineteenth New York, Eighty-second Ohio, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers, and Twenty-sixth Wisconsin; with Colonel Van Amburg's First brigade on the left—Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers, Sixty-first Ohio, Eighty-second Illinois, Forty-fifth New York and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York. The Eleventh corps line was supported by Wheeler's New York, Dilger's Ohio, Heckman's Ohio and Wilkinson's Fourth United States batteries. You will observe that the Eleventh corps is a mile north of Gettysburg, and is facing north; the First corps on Seminary Ridge is facing west, but the Eleventh Corps does not extend far enough westward to connect with the First corps. A long vacant space existed, which the enemy soon took advantage of. In the meantime the Second division, Eleventh corps, arrived and were placed by

General Howard on Cemetery Hill, where they threw up earth-works that still remain. It is now evening, and it is simply ten thousand men of our army contending against forty odd thousand troops of Lee's. We had been contending against these 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, Colonel Coster—One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, Seventy-third Pennsylvania volunteers; the Second brigade, Colonel Smith—Thirty-third Massachusetts, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York, Fifty-fifth Ohio, Seventy-third Ohio, are now called on to reinforce the Eleventh corps, and a portion of Coster's brigade is now ordered forward—the Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third Pennsylvania volunteers. It was then that General Slocum, commander of the right wing, moves forward his own corps, the Twelfth, like Napoleon of old, not waiting for marching orders. He marches to the sound of the guns. Two miles southeast of Gettysburg he leaves the pike, and starts over the hills east of Gettysburg, but before he can reach the front the retreat takes place. You remember that Early was on the York road the night before. When he reached in sight of the battle-field he detached two brigades—Gordon's and Hays'—and sent them across the fields westward, placing General Gordon in front of the right of the Eleventh corps line, and Hays' brigade on the right flank along Rock creek, while the other two brigades continue on the York road into Gettysburg. When General Early placed Gordon's brigade in front of General Barlow, the right of Gordon's joined on the left of Rhodes' division, the right of Rhodes' joined on the left of Pender's and the right of Pender's joined on the left of Heath's, while Heath's right rested on the Hagerstown road, about a mile and a half southwest the town. Neither of these four divisions contained less than ten thousand men. Our men were almost surrounded. They attempted to fall back. General Barlow is wounded and left on the field for dead. General Ames takes command of his division. The men become confused, and finally both the First and Eleventh corps came back, panic-stricken and demoralized, pell mell into the town from the north and from the west, only to land on the points of the bayonets of Smith's and Hoke's brigades of Early's division. Then it is that we lose nearly two thousand prisoners in the town, when they literally murdered our men, shooting them down in the streets and alleys, showing them no mercy; when they murdered the lamented Presbyterian chaplain, Howell, of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania volunteers, at the foot of Christ's church steps, on Chambersburg street. Those that can make their way as best they can through

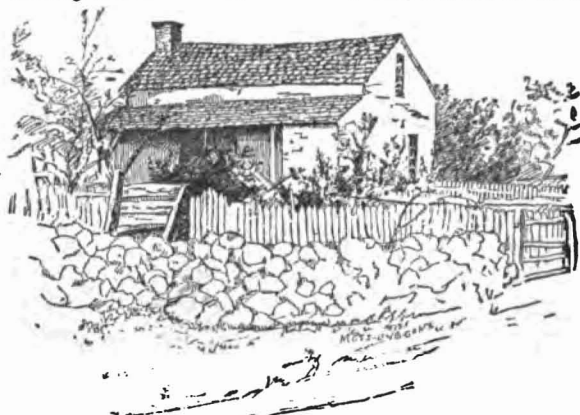
the town and around the town, dragging their guns by the prolong—on back to Cemetery Hill, where they take refuge behind the works of Steinwher's division. Thus ended the first day's battle in defeat. We had been driven from Seminary Ridge, driven from all ground fought over that day, and driven from the town leaving the enemy in possession of the same; but, worse than all, we had been compelled to leave our dead and wounded fall into the hands of the enemy. So you will observe that the general moral effect of the first day's battle was greatly against our army.



Monument to the Second Massachusetts Infantry. The First one Erected—1879.

On the evening of the first of July, while our men were falling back to Cemetery Hill, was the time that that brave and superb soldier, General Hancock, arrived. General Meade, having learned of the death of Reynolds, sent Hancock to the front to view the situation. He, being Howard's superior, assumed command. His very appearance on Cemetery Hill aided greatly in rallying the men, when the lines were reformed. General Slocum came in front from the east and formed on the right, and he being then the superior officer, General Hancock relinquished the command to General Slocum, then rode back that night to Tawneytown and reported to General Meade. Then it was that Meade ordered up the entire army to Gettysburg. So you will observe that 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 were just as

liable to be sent back to Pipe Creek Heights as the men back there were liable to be sent to Gettysburg. General Meade moved up with his staff and arrived on or about midnight, and established his headquarters on the west side of the Tawneytown road, just south of Cemetery Hill, and as troops arrived in the night they were placed in position on the morning of the second of July. It was expected that Lee would certainly follow up his victory from the night before, but, for some reason unknown to



Meade's Headquarters, Tawneytown Road, Front View.

the writer, he did not see fit to do so, and that gave General 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 line of battle on the second and third day was in shape similar to a fish-hook, the short end resting on Rock Creek, a mile and a half southeast of Cemetery Hill, being the right of our line; while the long end, resting on Round Top, two and a half miles south of Cemetery Hill, was the left of our line; Cemetery Hill formed the curve of the hook. The Confederate line was a similar shape only a much larger hook, they 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, in command of General Ruger, as Williams was then in command of the corps, Slocum being in command of the right wing; the Third brigade, Colonel Colgrove in command, on right of the division, Thirteenth New Jersey, Third Wisconsin, Second Massachusetts, Twenty-seventh Indiana and One Hundred and Seventh New York; First brigade, Colonel Macdougall, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Forty-fifth New York, One Hundred and Twenty-third New

York, Third Maryland, Twentieth Connecticut and Fifth Connecticut; Second division, General John W. Geary, had been sent across to Little Round Top with two brigades the night before to prevent any surprise from the enemy on our left flank, but being relieved on the morning of the second were sent back to their own corps and formed on the left of the First division, as follows: Second brigade, General Thomas L. Kane, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteers; First brigade, Colonel Charles Candy, Fifth Ohio, Seventh Ohio, Twenty-ninth Ohio, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers and Sixty-sixth Ohio; Third brigade, General George S. Greene, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York, One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York, One Hundred and Second New York, Seventy-eighth New York and Sixtieth New York. This extended the line 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 right of division, Seventh Indiana, Seventy-sixth New York, Fourteenth Brooklyn, Ninety-fifth New York One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York and Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania volunteers; First brigade, General Meredith, Seventh Wisconsin, Sixth Wisconsin, Second Wisconsin, Nineteenth Indiana, Twenty-fourth Michigan. Joining on the left of this division was the Eleventh corps, extending the line from East Cemetery Hill to Zeigler's grove, forming the curve of the fish-hook. First division, General Ames commanding, First brigade on right, Colonel Vongilsa, Forty-first New York, One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania volunteers, Sixty-eighth New York, Fifty-fourth New York; Second brigade, Colonel Harris, commanding, Seventeenth Connecticut, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio, Twenty-fifth Ohio, Seventy-fifth Ohio; Second division, General Adolph Von Steinwehr; First brigade, Colonel Coster, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, Seventy-third Pennsylvania volunteers; Third division, General Carl Schurz, First brigade, Colonel Von Amsburg, Eighty-second Illinois, Forty-fifth New York, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York, Sixty-first Ohio, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers; Second brigade, Colonel Kryzanowski, Twenty-sixth

Wisconsin, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers, Eighty-second Ohio, One Hundred and Nineteenth New York, Fifty-eighth New York. On the left of this division was the Second brigade of the Second division, Colonel Orlando Smith, Fifty-fifth Ohio, Seventy-third Ohio, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York, Thirty-third Massachusetts. On the left of the Eleventh corps was the Second and Third divisions of the First corps, extending the line through and south of Zeigler's grove. Second division, General Robinson, Second brigade, General Baxter, Eleventh Pennsylvania volunteers, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, Ninetieth Pennsylvania volunteers, Ninety-seventh New York, Eighty-third New York, Twelfth Massachusetts; First brigade, Colonel Coulter, One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Fourth New York, Ninety-fourth New York, Thirteenth Massachusetts, Sixteenth Maine; Third division, General Rowley, First brigade, Colonel Biddle, One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania volunteers, Eightieth New York; Second brigade, Colonel Dana, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania volunteers; Third brigade, General George J. Stanard, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Vermont, the Twelfth and Fifteenth being absent guarding trains. On the left of these two divisions was the Second corps, General Winfield S. Hancock, with the Third division on the right, General Alexander Hays, First brigade, Colonel Carrol, Fourteenth Indiana, Fourth Ohio, Eighth Ohio, Seventh West Virginia; Second brigade, Colonel Smyth, Fourteenth Connecticut, First Delaware, Twelfth New Jersey, Tenth New York, battalion One Hundred and Eighth New York; Third brigade, Colonel Williard, Thirty-ninth New York, One Hundred and Eleventh New York, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York; Second division, General John Gibbon, Second brigade, General Alexander S. Webb, Seventy-first Pennsylvania volunteers, Seventy-second Pennsylvania volunteers, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania volunteers; Third brigade, Colonel N. J. Hall, Fifty-ninth New York, Forty-second New York, Seventh Michigan, Twentieth Massachusetts, Nineteenth

Massachusetts; First brigade, General William Harrow, Nineteenth Maine, Fifteenth Massachusetts, First Minnesota, Eighty-second New York. First division on left of corps, General J. C. Caldwell, First brigade, Colonel Edward E. Cross, Fifth New Hampshire, Sixty-first New York, Eighty-first Pennsylvania volunteers and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers; Second brigade, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Sixty-third New York, Sixty-ninth New York, Eighty-eighth New York, One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers; Third brigade, General Samuel H. Zook, Fifty-second New York, Fifty-seventh New York, Sixty-sixth New York, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania volunteers; Fourth brigade, Colonel J. R. Brooks, Twenty-seventh Connecticut, Second Delaware, Sixty-fourth New York, Fifty-third Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers. 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 General Sickles discovered that the ground on the Emmittsburg road in his front is a much higher ridge and a better position. Not deeming it advisable to allow the enemy to get the better ground, and not considering his order a definite one to form on the left of Hancock, he cut loose, and, on his own responsibility, advanced westward to the Emmittsburg road, thus leaving a vacant space of a half mile between his right and Hancock's left. Cemetery Ridge and Seminary Ridge are nearly one mile apart and run parallel with each other, they running north and south. The Emmittsburg road bears to the southwest and crosses Seminary Ridge about a half mile south of the Peach Orchard. The Third corps was formed on the Emmittsburg road in the following order: Second division, General Andrew A. Humphreys, on the right, with First brigade, General Carr, on right of division, Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania volunteers, First Massachusetts, Eleventh Massachusetts, Sixteenth Massachusetts, Twelfth New Hampshire, Eleventh New



*General A. A. Humphreys,
Second division, Third corps.*

Jersey, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers. The latter regiment was guarding the corps trains, and not engaged in the battle. Second brigade, Colonel William R. Brewster, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, One Hundred and Twentieth New York; Third brigade, Colonel George C. Burling, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth New Jersey, Second New Hampshire, One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania volunteers. Joining on the left of the Second division was the right of the First division, General David B. Birney, commanding. First brigade, General Graham on right of division, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania volunteers, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, Sixty-third Pennsylvania volunteers, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania volunteers, extending the line on the Emmitsburg road to the south side of the Peach Orchard.



Wounded artillery horse at the Peach Orchard.

There our line was refused to the left or turned to the left and continued eastward to Devil's Den, at the west base of Round Top. Third brigade, Colonel De Trobriand, on left of Graham, Third Michigan, Fifth Michigan, Fortieth New York, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, Seventeenth Maine; Second brigade, General Ward, on left of De Trobriand, Twentieth Indiana, Eighty-sixth New York, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, Third Maine, Fourth Maine, First and Second United States sharpshooters. You will observe there is no support on the right or left flank

of the Third corps and no troops in rear of it. Our Fifth and Sixth corps are still marching and are yet many miles away. It is while the Third corps is out in that advanced and exposed position, in the shape of a semi-circle, that they are attacked by the enemy. But as you now have the formation of our line of battle, I will form the line of the Confederate Army. Starting at a point nearly a mile south of Devil's Den, and following Seminary Ridge north to the seminary building, thence east through the town, thence southeast to Rock Creek, as follows: First corps, General Longstreet, on the right, and Hood's division on right of corps, with four brigades in the following order: Law's Alabama brigade, Robertson's Texas brigade, Anderson's Georgia brigade, Benning's Georgia brigade. General McLaw's division, Kershaw's South Carolina brigade, Semmes' Georgia brigade, Wolford's Georgia brigade, Barksdale's Mississippi brigade. Pickett's division at that time have not yet crossed the mountain, they are at Chambersburg guarding wagon train. On the left of Longstreet was the Third corps, General A. P. Hill, with Anderson's division on the right, five brigades, viz: Wilcox's, Perry's, Wright's, Mahone's and Posey's. On the left of Anderson was Pender's division of four brigades, viz: Perrin's, Lane's, Seale's, Thomas'. On left of Pender was Heath's division. He originally had four brigades. You remember he lost one brigade entire (Archer's) and the greater part of Davis' Mississippi brigade in the railroad cut. He now has a remnant of three brigades, Brochenborough's, Pettigrew's and Davis'. Joining on the left of Heath was the right of Ewell's corps, with Rhodes' division on the right, five brigades: Daniel's, Iverson's, Ramson's, O'Neals' and Doles', which extends the line east from the seminary building through the center of Gettysburg. On the left of Rhodes, in front of Cemetery Hill was Early's division of four



Gen. David B. Birney, Third corps, commanding First division, at the Peach Orchard.

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 the same, was Johnson's division of four brigades, Jones', Williams', Walker's and Stuart's, forming a solid line of battle nearly six miles in length, and composed of thirty-four brigades. Such was the formation on the second day.

With the artillery of both armies stationed on the elevated and commanding positions, while the cavalry (the eyes of an army) are guarding the flanks, General Lee's plan of attack on the second day was to attack both flanks and the center at one and the same time. Longstreet's corps being on his right, facing our left, was to advance and turn our left flank; and Ewell's corps being, on his left, facing our right, was to move forward and turn back our right flank, while Hill's corps would advance and strike a crushing blow on our center. But the third corps of our army having gone out to the Emmittsburg road and

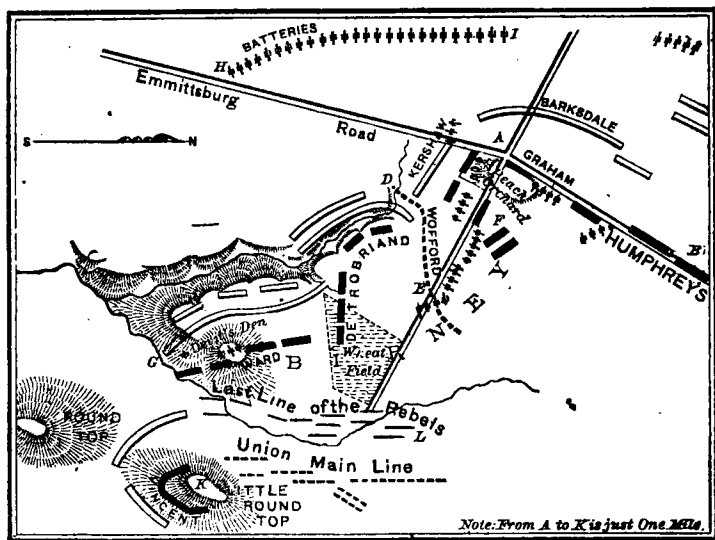


Diagram of the Attack on Sickles. Second Day.

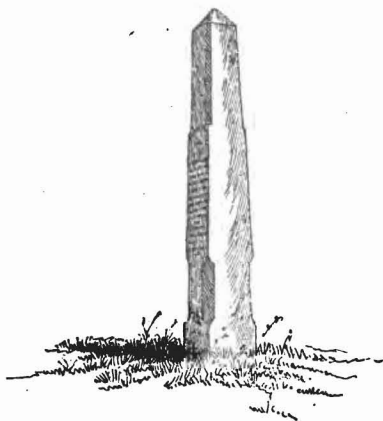
Peach Orchard, in the advanced position became engaged with Longstreet's corps before he got properly in the position he was seeking, and it soon became necessary for Hill's corps to hurry to the right and reinforce Longstreet. General Sickles, with the Third corps of our army, and the assistance he received, 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 was that Hill's corps did not make a direct attack on our center. The battle raged quite a while on our left before it commenced on our right. The battle commenced on the second day near 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The battle began near the Peach Orchard and the Emmittsburg road. Three brigades of McLaw's division, Longstreet's corps, advanced up the Emmittsburg road and were met by Graham's brigade, Birney's division, Third corps, of our army. Soon the battle extended along the entire line of Birney's division, and was raging all the way from the Peach Orchard down through the fields and woods to Devil's Den. At that time you will observe that the Second division General Humphrey's Third corps is still occupying the Emmittsburg road, and facing west. It is then General Sickels rides out and orders General Humphreys to throw back the left of his line and change the men front from west to south. He promptly obeyed the order, and reinforces Birney's division on his left. Then it is that General Barksdale, with the Fourth brigade of McLaw's division, charges out of the woods west of the Peach Orchard and reaches the Emmittsburg road quickly, and soon succeeded in driving back the right flank of Humphrey's division; and while advancing across the fields toward the Trostle buildings, near where General Sickels had established his headquarters in the saddle, General Hancock sends Willard's New York brigade from our center out across the fields, and they intercept the left flank of Barksdale not far from General Sickel's headquarters. In that movement Barksdale and Willard were killed and Sickels loses a leg close by—but Barksdale's brigade is checked for the time being. Then it is that Colonel McGilvery, in command of our reserve artillery brigade, back on Cemetery Ridge, rides out to the front near the Trostle buildings and tells Captain Bigelow, commanding the Ninth Massachusetts battery, that, notwithstanding our line is being forced back, he must remain there and, if necessary, to sacrifice his battery, that he must stay there.

*Longstreet in 1863.*

Captain Bigelow at once turned four of his guns west toward the Emmittsburg road on Barksdale's advancing troops, while he keeps the other two guns southward firing upon Kershaw, Wolford and Semmes. Captain Bigelow remained out there until after our troops were driven in from his front, and for quite awhile without any support whatever, out of his six guns he lost four, out of seven sergeants he lost six, of four commissioned officers he lost three, including himself wounded, and out of eighty-eight horses he lost eighty. The next troops that are seen advancing rapidly to the rescue of the Third corps are Lockwood's Maryland Independent brigade, accompanied by General Meade, and some of these troops charged as far as the loop and the Peach Orchard, but, like their comrades, are hurled back by overwhelming numbers. Then it is that General Hancock double-quickens the First division, Second army corps, to the left—four brigades, viz: Cross', Kelly's', Zook's and Brooke. Colonel Cross commanding the First brigade, belonged to the Fifth New Hampshire 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 to-day or die in the effort." He charged his brigade across the famous wheat field in front of Round Top, and reached the edge of the woods beyond, when he fell mortally wounded. He died in great agony during that

night. He had a brother—a line officer in the same regiment—whom he begged of to blow out his brains or loan him his revolver that he might end his sufferings.



General Zook's Monument.

The Second brigade was known as the Irish brigade. The chaplain was a priest, and at the edge of the wheat field he signaled to the commander, General Kelly, to halt the command. The command was halted, and there and then the priest mounted a rock amidst the terrible storm of deadly missiles and offered a brief prayer. As the word, Amen, fell from his lips the word forward fell from the lips of Kelly, and on the Irish brigade charged over the wheat field

and through the timber beyond. General Zook moved forward quickly with the Third brigade, and was killed at the edge of the wheat field while gallantly leading his brigade. General Brook dashes forward with the Fourth brigade, crossed the wheat field and charged through the woods beyond, but lost nearly half of his command. It is while the battle is raging at that time that General Warren, chief of engineers of our army, by request of General Sickles, rides upon Little Round Top and discovers the importance of the same, and at the same time sees an important movement of the enemy, viz: a portion of Hood's division moving off farther to the right.

General Warren realized at once that Hood was making that movement for the purpose of securing Little Round Top, which is a high and commanding position, actually the key of the



Where Vincent fell mortally wounded.

field in front. Warren, on his own responsibility, went in pursuit of troops to prevent the enemy from securing the same. It is then that the First division of the Fifth army corps arrives—General Barnes' division, of three brigades, Tilton's, Switzer's and Vincent's. They were being hurried to the front to reinforce the Third corps, when near the Trostle buildings, by order of Warren, Colonel Strong Vincent's brigade—this was the famous light brigade organized and commanded by General Daniel Butterfield, then chief of staff of the Army of Potomac, who was wounded by a piece of shell at Meade's headquarters, third day's battle, Eighty-third Pennsylvania volunteers, Forty-fourth New

York, Sixteenth Michigan, Twentieth Maine—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 Lee's right. Vincent charged and drove Law's men down over the boulders into the ravine below. In that movement Colonel Vincent fell mortally wounded on the south slope of Little Round Top. He was carried back to the Bushman farm, about a mile in the rear, and lived until the morning of July 7th. In the meantime he had been made a brigadier general by telegraph from Washington before he died. Robertson's Texas brigade and Bennings' Georgia having charged into the Devil's Den, and left of the Third corps, captured three guns of Smith's Fourth New York battery, forced back and doubled up the left of the Third corps line, and reinforced Law's Alabama brigade. Law's men turn and charge, forcing our men up the hill again. In the meantime Tilton's brigade—Eighteenth Massachusetts, Twenty-second Massachusetts, First Michigan, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania volunteers—and Sweitzer's brigade—Ninth Massachusetts, Thirty-second Massachusetts, Fourth Michigan, Sixty-second Pennsylvania volunteers, have reinforced the center of the Third corps, and are hotly contesting the ground in front of the Rose building. When the Second division of the Fifth corps reaches the field, General Ayres, commanding—Day, Burbank and Weed—United States regulars, except Weed's brigade; Colonel Day's First brigade—Third, Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth, Fourteenth United States. Colonel Burbank's Second brigade—Second, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth United States. Third brigade General Weed—One Hundred and Fortieth New York, One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York, Ninety-first Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers. Colonel O'Rorke, with the One Hundred and Fortieth New York, was detached by order of Warren, and sent to reinforce Vincent's brigade on Round Top. When they reached the summit they had not time to fix their bayonets, but rushed front into line on the right of the Twentieth Maine, commanded by Colonel Chamberlain. They charged and drove Law's men down into the valley below, and maintained possession of Little Round Top ever thereafter. But that is the time we came within ten minutes of losing Little Round Top, the key of the field in front beyond a doubt. In that movement

Colonel O'Rorke was killed. Then it was the balance of Weed's brigade was ordered up to Little Round Top, and they were the troops that dragged the guns of Battery D, Fifth United States, to the summit of Little Round Top by hand and by ropes. You must remember at that time there were no roads macadamized around that hill, it being utterly impossible to get guns there by horses; but when they got the guns up the men could not use



Tablet Ninety-first Pennsylvania, Little Round Top, marking the spot where General Weed and Lieutenant Hazlet fell.

them. Devil's Den was then in possession of the enemy. Their sharpshooters from there had range on Little Round Top, and were picking our men off rapidly. General Weed was shot, and while Lieutenant Hazlet, who was in command of the battery, was leaning over General Weed, receiving his dying message, he, too, was shot and fell dead across the body of Weed. Then it was that eight companies of Berdan's sharpshooters of our army were double-quickened from our right across to the left, and distributed around Little Round Top and up on Big Round Top. Soon thereafter our guns on Round Top could be used, for when our sharpshooters were once in position the enemy could not expose a finger at Devil's Den without losing the same.

Still the battle raged from the valley of death in front of Little Round Top across the fields and through the woods to the Emmittsburg road, a distance of a mile. It is not until the Third

division, Fifth corps (Crawford's Pennsylvania Reserves), and three brigades, Sixth corps, arrive that we are able to check the enemy. When the enemy saw those men coming over the ridge north of Round Top is the time they exclaim out beyond the wheat field: "Great God, how much more have we got to go through!" The



General Wylie Crawford.

Third division, Fifth corps, General Crawford commanding—two brigades, First and Third, joined the corps on the twenty-eighth of June, the Second brigade being left in the department of Washington. First brigade—Col. William McCandless—First, Second, Sixth, Thirteenth Pennsylvania volunteers; Third brigade, Col. Joseph W. Fisher—Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth. The Sixth corps troops were Second brigade, First division, General Joseph J. Bartlett—Fifth Maine, One Hundred and Twenty-first New York, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania volunteers, Ninety-sixth

Pennsylvania volunteers; Second brigade, Third division, Colonel H. L. Eustis—Seventh Massachusetts, Tenth Massachusetts, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Second Rhode Island; Third brigade, Third division, Colonel D. J. Neven—Sixty-second New York, Ninety-third Pennsylvania volunteers, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers. It is then that Colonel McCandless, of Philadelphia, with his brigade, and the Eleventh regiment of Fisher's brigade, closely followed by these three brigades, Sixth corps, which had been marching since nine o'clock the night before, charged across the meadows and over the valley of death until McCandless' brigade reaches and captures the stone wall on the east side of the wheat field from the enemy, and hold the same from that time on. General Fisher's brigade was moved around east of Little Round Top and charged down the ravine between the two Round Tops, and Fisher's men fight their way foot by foot down and westward until they reach and capture Devil's Den, the stronghold which the enemy had taken from the Third corps of our army. At midnight they are ordered back to

Round Top, and they extend our line southward to the very summit of Big Round Top. In the meantime, during the night of the second, our line of battle was reformed back on Cemetery Ridge on a continuation of Hancock's line, and on a line of the Pennsylvania Reserves on the east side of the wheat field. With the repulse of Wright's Georgia and Perry's Florida brigades, that attempted to break through the center of our Second corps near Codore's house—the battle on the left of our line ends with the twilight. But during much of this time there is a fierce contest raging on the right of our line. Ewell's corps has been endeavoring to carry out their instructions as regards the turning of our right flank. In Ewell's corps, you remember, is Early's division and Johnson's division. Early was to charge Cemetery Hill, while Johnson would charge Culp's Hill, which you will observe is east of Cemetery Hill. But prior to the charges being made they expected to be able to demolish our guns on Cemetery Hill, by placing numerous batteries on Benner's Hill, a commanding position a half mile east, but soon we had a range on them, and their guns were disabled. They dragged the last gun from Benner's Hill by hand, and almost every horse they had was killed. But soon thereafter troops were seen forming in front of Cemetery Hill, which proved to be Early's men. Now, in Early's division was Hays' brigade, better known as the Louisiana Tigers. They were desperate men, who knew no fear. They are to lead the charge, supported by Hoke's brigade, but when Hoke's men make their appearance on the summit of the field in front of Cemetery Hill all guns are turned upon them, and the fire is beyond endurance. Hoke's men are compelled to go back into the ravine from whence they came, for shelter. But Hays' brigade, the Louisiana Tigers, numbering seventeen hundred men, form in the streets of Gettysburg, and move up a lane along the base of East Cemetery Hill, which is so close that our guns cannot be depressed sufficient to bring a range to bear down upon them. But southeast of Cemetery Hill and on Culp's Hill were Stevenson's Fifth Maine and Knapp's Pittsburgh batteries, whose guns all 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, soon 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 have reached the top and captured Weidrich's bat-

*Captain R. B. Ricketts.*

tery I, First New York artillery. Then it is they yell and charge southward over the second stone wall, and capture the two left guns of Rickett's Pennsylvania battery, and attempt to spike the same; but Rickett's men will not yield to it. Then occurs the hand-to-hand struggle on Cemetery Hill, where they use ramrods, gun swabs, hand spikes, club muskets, stones, and even their fists. It is then that Lieutenant Brockway brains a Tiger

with a stone; another is brained with a hand spike, while still another is beaten to death with a guidon. It is then that Hancock again comes to the rescue, by sending Carroll's brigade to reinforce our men on Cemetery Hill. Then it is that we charge and drive down the hill what is left of the Tigers. Out of the 1,700 that made the charge less than 300 got back to the town. Over 1,400 were captured, killed and wounded, and their organization was not known thereafter. Soon after the conflict ceased on Cemetery Hill troops were seen forming in front of Culp's Hill, which were soon learned to be Johnson's division preparing to charge. Now, during the afternoon, while our Fifth and Sixth corps are being hurried forward, we were being hard pressed on our left. It became necessary to have reinforcements, and the result was that all troops of the Twelfth corps on our right, except one brigade, viz: Green's New York brigade, were detached and sent to reinforce our left. But in the meantime the Fifth and Sixth corps have arrived, and the Twelfth corps troops are not needed on the left. But during their absence Johnson charges Culp's Hill, but is repulsed time and again with heavy loss by Green's New York brigade. But he, Johnson, having a division, his line was much longer than Green's, and the left of Johnson's line soon discovered that the works in their front were vacant. Then it is that Johnson moves off by the left flank farther to our right and crosses the vacant line of works and moves around the right flank of Green, and, passing Spangler's Springs, moves on westward up the ravine to the Baltimore pike, only one-fourth of a mile south of Cemetery Hill, on the east side of

the pike. On the west side, 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, and realized his position, he could have captured our ammunition train, and marched in the Baltimore pike and cut off our right. But it was in the night, not a shot was being fired, and 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



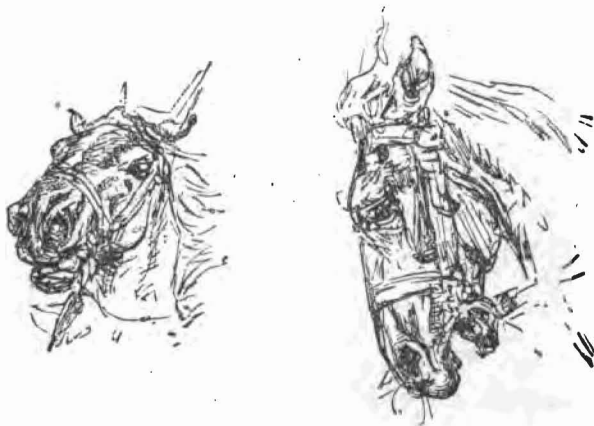
General John W. Geary, 12th Corps.

line of works, and wait for daylight. In the meantime, while he is waiting for daylight, the troops of the Twelfth corps are sent back to their former position, and find Johnson's division of Ewell's corps occupying the same. It is during that night that many of the troops of both armies mingled together freely at Spangler's Springs, and used water from the same springs to quench their thirst, and wash their bloody wounds. The men lay and looked at each other for several hours. Just at daylight on the morning of the third day Gen. Geary discovered Johnson in the act of moving. He at once opened fire upon Johnson's entire command, which was kept up continuously until ten o'clock, when Shaler's brigade of the Sixth corps, that had arrived the night before, is sent from the vicinity of Round Top—Sixty-fifth New York, Sixty-seventh New York, One Hundred and Twenty-second New York, Twenty-third Pennsylvania volunteers, Eighty-second Pennsylvania volunteers, together with Lockwood's Independent brigade—First Maryland Potomac Home brigade, First Maryland Eastern Shore, One Hundred and Fiftieth New York, and reinforce the Twelfth corps. 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 fierce charges of

the Twelfth corps. He was driven from the works and through the woods beyond. That literally ended the fighting on the right of the line, and there was a lull along the entire line on the third day from 11 o'clock until 1.15 p. m., when the signal gun was fired for the artillery duel prior to Pickett's charge. Gen. Lee had expected Johnson to hold his position on Culp's hill, and was greatly disappointed in not being able to do so. If you will pardon me for going back to the second day's battle, you will observe that Lee failed in his plans. He failed to turn back our left flank, although he did succeed in forcing back our Third corps line until a line with the Second corps was reached. His losses were terrible. He failed to capture Round Top; he also failed to turn our right flank; neither did he succeed in capturing Cemetery Hill or Culp's Hill. The battle lasted seven and one-half hours on our left and six and one-half hours on the right. The loss was great on both sides, but General Lee had failed to accomplish what he undertook.

On the night of the 2d Gen. Lee held his great council of war, and said to his staff officers and corps commanders what he was going to do on the morrow, and how he was going to do the same. Then it was that Gen. Longstreet objected to his plan, and said to Gen. Lee: "General, we have failed to-day; we have been unable to dislodge Meade's army. If we withdraw from here to-morrow morning and move southward toward Washington 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." Such was the logic of Longstreet, and I think he was right; but Gen. Lee said, "No, gentlemen, no. I have been reinforced to-night by Pickett's division of Virginians—the flower of my army, who have just arrived from Chambersburg, who have not yet been engaged in this battle, but are eager for the fray. I have also been reinforced by Stuart's cavalry." You will naturally wonder how Stuart's cavalry got to Gettysburg. As you remember, Lee had left him behind in Virginia, expecting him to be able to baffle our army and prevent Gen. Hooker, who was yet in command, from following in pursuit. Stuart was noted for his successful raiding around our army, but Hooker out-generaled him this time, and succeeded in cutting him off from Lee's command entirely; and, in order that Stuart might again rejoin Lee's command he was compelled to move down the Potomac

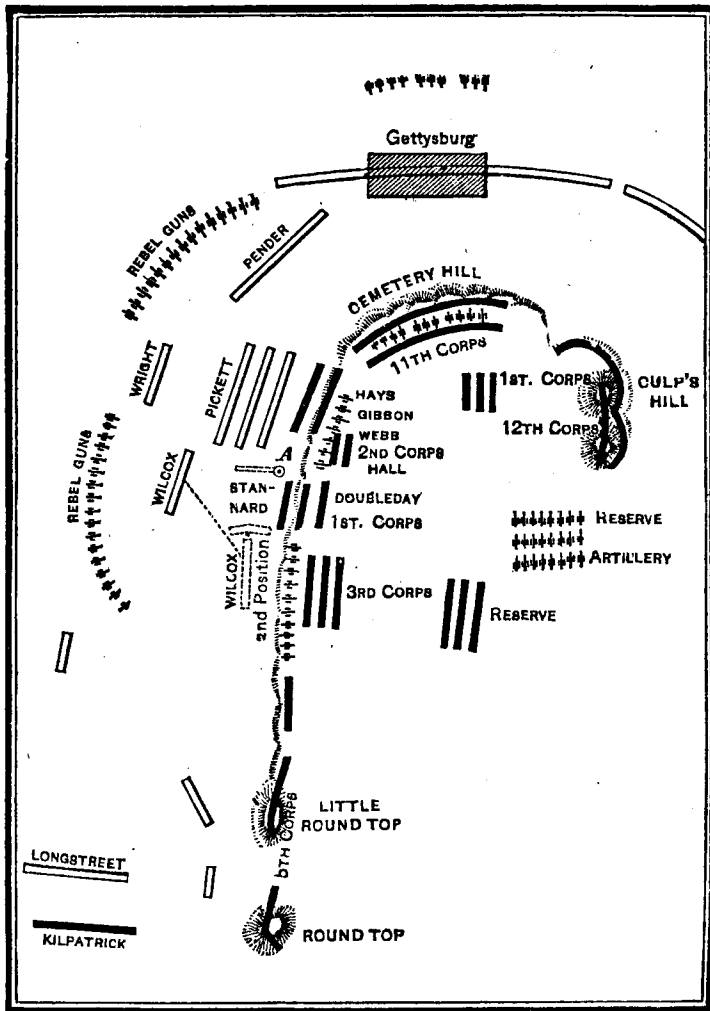
below where our army had crossed, and pass to the rear and around our army. Stuart did so. He crossed the Potomac at Drainesville and almost touched the suburbs of Baltimore; moving northward up the Northern Central Railroad, and bearing southward, on the 30th of June, he came in contact with a portion of our cavalry at Hanover, Pa.—Gen. Kilpatrick's division: First brigade, Gen. Farnsworth—Fifth New York, Eighteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, First Vermont, First West Virginia; Second brigade, Gen. Custer—First Michigan, Fifth Michigan, Sixth Michigan, Seventh Michigan, and had a fight in the streets of Hanover. Stuart knew that Lee's objective point was Harrisburg. He had been cut off from all communication for a number of days; he retreated from Hanover rapidly, expecting to find



Artillery Horses in Action.

Lee's army in the Cumberland Valley, between Carlisle and Harrisburg; he marched directly across York county by way of York Springs, viz: north of Gettysburg, and reached Carlisle on the evening of the 1st of July, only to learn that Lee had abandoned the attack on Harrisburg, vacated the Cumberland Valley, crossed over to the east side of the South Mountain, and there had been one day's battle fought at Gettysburg, almost where he came from. On the morning of the 2d, after shelling Carlisle, Stuart moved his cavalry through Mt. Holly Gap, the same route that Rhodes' division had taken, and crossed the mountain, reaching Gettysburg on the evening of the 2d. So Lee said in his council of war: "I have been reinforced to-night by Stuart's cavalry and

Pickett's division; to-morrow I propose to cut Gen. Meade's line in two half way between Cemetery Hill and Round Top, viz: at the angle near the umbrella-shaped trees, and will do it in this



Battle of the Third day—Pickett's charge.

way: I will mass Pickett's division in the edge of the woods in front of Gen. Meade's center, well supported; have all cannon along my line open fire, and concentrate the same on that point;

I will either demolish the guns of Meade or exhaust his supply of ammunition; then have Pickett's division charge, well supported. In the meantime will send Stuart's cavalry around Meade's right flank and attack from the rear in conjunction with Pickett's charge from the front, and I will cut that line in two and use Gen. Meade's army up by detail." We must admit that Lee's plan was plausible. But Gen. Meade was prepared for any movement from any direction that Lee might make. Both flanks 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, Col. J. B. McIntosh commanding—First Maryland, Purnell (Maryland) legion, Co. A First Massachusetts, First New Jersey, First Pennsylvania, Third Pennsylvania—Third Pennsylvania heavy artillery, section battery H, and Pennington's U. S. battery M; Third brigade, Col. J. Irvin Gregg commanding—First Maine, Tenth New York, Fourth Pennsylvania, Sixteenth Pennsylvania. The Second brigade of Gen. Gregg's division, Col. P. Huey commanding, had been left at Westminster, Maryland—Second New York, Fourth New York, Sixth Ohio, Eighth Pennsylvania, and were engaged in conveying prisoners from the front. Gen. Gregg, anticipating an attack, and in the absence of Huey's brigade, assuming the responsibility of detaching Gen. Custer's brigade, which was passing in his vicinity en route to join Kilpatrick on the left—First Michigan, Fifth Michigan, Sixth Michigan, Seventh Michigan. Gen. Gregg's forces were three 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 the evening before, the Third brigade, Gen. T. H. Neill, of the Second division, was sent across to Wolf's Hill to fill the vacant space—Seventh Maine, Thirty-third New York, a detachment Capt. Gifford, Forty-third New York, Forty-ninth New York, Sixty-first Pennsylvania volunteers, Seventy-seventh New York; the latter regiment supporting a battery at Powers' Hill. While the right flank of our line was being strongly guarded, the left flank had not been neglected. Gen. Kilpatrick was south of Big Round Top and had Gen. Farnsworth's brigade, the First, of his own division—Fifth New York, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, First Vermont, First West Virginia. A solid line of infantry had been formed from

the base of Big Round Top extending eastward for a mile, composed of the Sixth corps troops, as follows: Second brigade, Col.



General Hancock, 1863.

L. A. Grant, second division—Second Vermont, Third Vermont, Fourth Vermont, Fifth Vermont, Sixth Vermont; Third brigade, first division, Gen. D. A. Russell—Sixth Maine, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, One Hundred and Nineteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, Fifth Wisconsin, thus leaving only one brigade of our army actually on the reserve, which was the First brigade, First division, Sixth corps, Gen. Torbert commanding—First New Jersey, Second New Jersey, Third New

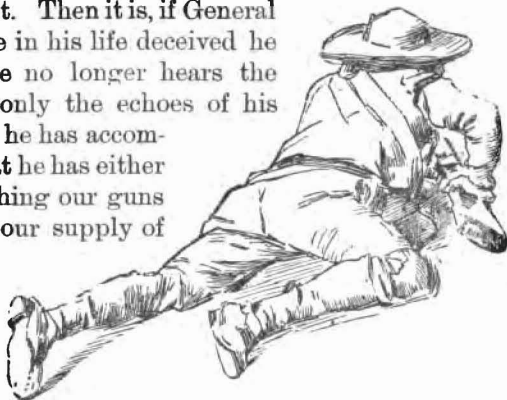
Jersey, Fifteenth New Jersey, stationed on Swisher's hill, north of Round Top.

While Stuart's cavalry is on that tour around our right flank, three and one-half miles east of Cemetery Hill, he was intercepted by General Gregg's division and General Custer's brigade of Kilpatrick's division, and then occurred the greatest cavalry fight of the war. It is known in history as the sabre fight. Those that were killed and wounded were wounded and killed by the sabre, as a rule. General Wade Hampton was wounded by a sabre cut by Comrade Hampton Thomas, of Philadelphia, where you read in history of the cavalry charging together in the open field on the Rummel's farm, where the horses reared up into the air and rebounded many feet. The result was that Stuart was defeated by General Gregg of our army, and Stuart failed to carry out his part of the programme. But on the other hand, had Stuart been successful, there is no doubt in my mind whatever but that Stuart would have passed our right flank, and coming up in rear of our center, in conjunction with Pickett's charge from the front, Lee would have been successful in cutting our line in two. Therefore I contend that one of the most important features of that great battle was the cavalry fight on the third of July, three and one-half miles east of Cemetery Hill. In my opinion, had we lost the cavalry fight there we would have lost the battle at the angle.

On the third day of July, at 1.15 P. M., the signal gun was fired by the Washington Artillery of New Orleans in the edge of the woods opposite our center; then all guns in position along Lee's entire line opened fire, all aiming at the objective point, numbering nearly two hundred cannon. They were replied to by nearly one hundred guns along our 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 it was that the greatest artillery duel of the war took place, nearly three hundred cannon, all belching forth their deadly missiles. Shells are bursting and screaming everywhere; the shrieks of the dying and wounded are mingled with the roar of the iron storm; the screaming and bursting shells carry destruction everywhere, while the earth itself trembles for over two hours. While that artillery duel is raging General Warren, chief of engineers of our army, again rides to the summit of Little Round Top to the signal station, and there discovers the formation of troops in the edge of the woods, which proved to be Pickett's men. He communicates the fact, per signal, to the right of our line, and General Hunt, chief of artillery of our army, orders all guns along our line to cease firing. Those guns that have been disabled are removed, likewise the men and horses that have been killed and wounded, and others take their places. The caissons are refilled with ammunition; everything is prepared in readiness to receive the attack from the wood in front. Then it is, if General

Lee was never before in his life deceived he is now, for when he no longer hears the sound of our guns, only the echoes of his own, he believes that he has accomplished his object, that he has either succeeded in demolishing our guns or he has exhausted our supply of ammunition. And knowing full well that Stuart has had ample time to make that tour around our right flank, and is due

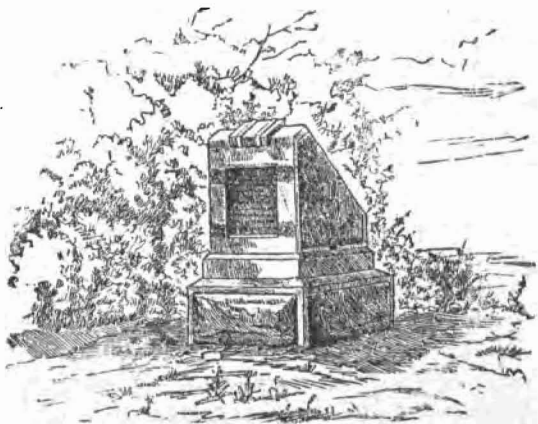
to come up in rear of our line. Not yet having learned of Stuart's defeat he gave the command for Pickett to charge. Now you read in history of Longstreet's assault and Pickett's charge, yet



A Confederate Sharpshooter.

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 in front of Big Round Top by General Kilpatrick's cavalry, where General Farnsworth was killed by the Alabama troops of Hood's division, Longstreet's corps. Then it is that the reserve brigade of Buford's division, which had been left back near Frederick, Md., Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt in command, arrived by the Emmitsburg road in rear of the right of Lee's army, and attacked Longstreet from his rear, Sixth Pennsylvania, First United States, Second United States, Fifth United States, Sixth United States. A portion of this brigade (United States regulars) moved off by the left flank westward toward the mountain to capture a wagon train of the enemy and have a fierce engagement with the enemy's troops near Fairfield. The right of Merritt's brigade finally extended eastward until a connection was formed with Killpatrick'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 his left flank by a portion of Heath's and Pender's division of Hill's corps, under command of General Pettygrew, while Wright's, Mahone's and Posey's brigades, of the same corps, are supporting him in the rear, under the command of General Trimble. The distance from the woods across the fields to our line is a little over a mile—near a mile and a quarter. The ground is almost level. Such was the distance over the open, level fields that Pickett's 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 ever a man lived to reach our line? I say it with all due respect to the soldiers of the world, no soldiers ever endured a more deadly fire, or 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 shoulder to shoulder 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, then all guns along our line opened fire, concentrating the same on Pickett's advancing column, mow-

ing great gaps through their lines. Still on they came, keeping up the same steady step, closing up the vacant gaps time after time, not firing a shot, but pressing on and on across the field of death, marching against that terrible 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 Perry's brigades on the right flank became blinded through our artillery fire and became separated. They, moving off by the right flank, were going in the direction of Round Top. Heath's and Pender's troops on the left flank, under General Pettigrew, were almost wiped out by our guns from Cemetery Ridge. In order for Pickett's men to reach their objective point—the umbrella-shaped trees at the angle—they were compelled to make a left half wheel, and they were moving more in the direction of Cemetery Hill. Consequently, one portion moving by the right and the other by the left flank, the farther they came the wider the space became between the two organizations. General Hancock discovered that



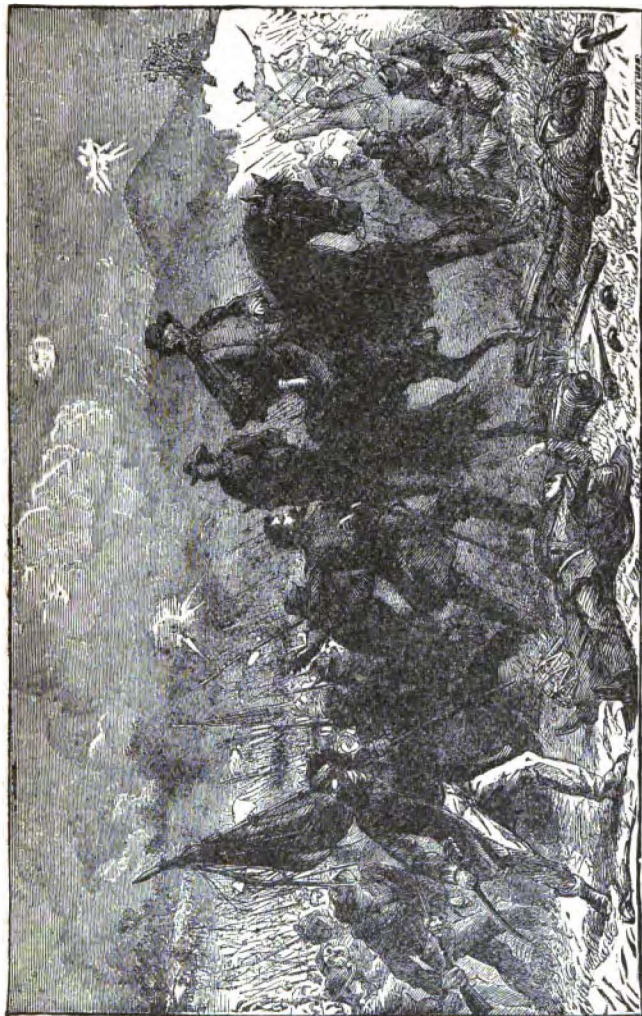
72d P. V., Webb's Phila. Brigade.

vacant gap and took General Stannard's Vermont brigade, Thirteenth Vermont, Fourteenth Vermont, Sixteenth Vermont (the Twelfth and Fifteenth having been left with the wagon train), and started to move it into the vacant space by the right wheel, when he was badly wounded and carried from the field. General Stannard carried out the movement, and it was then that he executed 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 south toward Wilcox and Perry, while the front rank was firing north into Armistead's brigade, which had already crossed the Emmitsburg road and were nearing the angle, 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 both flanks and from the front. There they were met by Webb's Philadelphia brigade, and near there was Cushing's Fourth United States, Brown's Rhode Island, Arnold's Rhode Island, Cowen's New York, Roarity's New York, Hampton's Pittsburgh, Parson's New Jersey and other batteries, many of which had been demolished during the artillery duel. Cushing had but one gun left, and only six horses remained. He had not men enough to work the one gun. Volunteers came from Webb's Philadelphia brigade to assist in working the gun. Lieutenant Cushing was working the gun himself, with the lanyard wrapped around his wrist, and mortally wounded, he said to General Webb: "General, I will give them one more shot." He fell in death, and the weight of his body discharged the piece. General 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 his men, and reached thirty odd paces within our lines when he fell riddled with bullets near the dead body of Cushing. He was carried to our rear, and died soon thereafter. Then came the hand-to-hand conflict that you read of in history, which lasted for a few moments only, when they commenced to throw down their arms and surrender. They could get no farther, neither could they get back. Pickett's division had been almost annihilated; those that had crossed the Emmittsburg road had either been killed, wounded or captured. You could walk from the stone wall at the Bloody Angle as far west as the Emmittsburg road on the dead bodies of Pickett's men without treading on the ground. In the field in front of the stone wall over six hundred of Pickett's men were buried afterwards. The Emmittsburg road was so barricaded with dead that it could not be traveled for several days thereafter. Out of fifteen field officers of Pickett's division there was but a single one that escaped unhurt. Pickett's men did all that mortal men could do; they could do no more. But, fortunately for us, our country and all concerned, they met a force at the stone wall—the old Second corps of our army—that was equally as brave and as fully determined; hence, it was that Lee's last and desperate effort—Pickett's charge—failed.

In the evening of the third of July was the time that Lee, baffled and beaten, backward reeled from a stubborn Meade and a barren field. During the night of the third General Lee com-

menced to retreat from Gettysburg, moving off his mutilated men in wagons, many of which had no springs, sending off his heavy train toward the Potomac. On the morning of the fourth



Lee withdrawing from Gettysburg.

of July General Kilpatrick advanced with his cavalry from our left flank up into the Monterey gap, in the South Mountain, and there captured a sixteen mile wagon train of Lee's retreating army, destroyed two hundred and thirty-six wagons that were

laden with plunder, and captured over fifteen hundred prisoners, and succeeded in getting away with the same before the main column of Lee's army reached that point. In the meantime General Gregg's cavalry was sent on the right flank of Lee's retreating forces, and was equally as successful. But Lee moved on by the Hagerstown road in a southwesterly direction, through Monterey gap, across the South Mountain, on through Hagerstown, and on to the Potomac river, and in the course of a number of days he recrossed back into Virginia, but with forty odd thousand men less than when he came to Pennsylvania. Confederate officers have stated time and again to the writer that they knew to their own certain knowledge regiments to go back to Virginia under command of corporals.

The battle-field of Gettysburg covers an area of twenty-five square miles, which does not include the cavalry battle-field, three miles east of Cemetery Hill, but simply the battle-field proper. According to the estimate of General Hunt, chief of artillery, there was expended in that great conflict for our Union and for Liberty five hundred and sixty-nine tons of deadly missiles, including all the various kinds of shells, shot, shrapnel and ball known to this country and to Europe. There lay dead at one time on the field ten thousand dead soldiers and one dead lady (Miss Jennie Wade), interspersed with five thousand dead horses and mules, while thousands more lay mangled and wounded, strewn all over the bloody fields, groaning and moaning, and dying every minute. Great multitudes of buzzards hovered over and around the fields for many weeks thereafter. Such were some of the scenes and events of that great conflict, which it is to be hoped none will ever again be called upon to witness similar scenes. Such is a portion of the history of that memorable three days' battle, and of the events immediately preceding and following. It has been said, in order to diminish the magnitude of that disaster to the rebel army, that they were merely repulsed in attacking a strongly fortified position of our army; but the heavy losses on both sides are a 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 victors and vanquished so great a loss. On the Union side there fell in that campaign: Of generals killed—Reynolds, Weed and Zook; and wounded—Hancock, Butterfield, Sickels, Doubleday, Barlow, Barnes, Gibbon, Warren and

Graham; while of officers below the rank of general and enlisted men there were killed, 3,072; wounded, 14,497; captured or missing, 5,434; total loss, 23,003. On the Confederate side there were killed or mortally wounded: General's Armistead, Barksdale, Garnet, Pender, Pettigrew and Semmes; and wounded: Heath, Hood, Johnson, Kemper, Kimball and Trimble, with Archer a prisoner; and of officers below the rank of general and enlisted men the Union army captured, including the wounded, 13,621. Of the wounded removed and of the killed and missing there is no official data, but from the most reliable sources it is estimated to be not less than 28,000, thus making a total loss to Lee's army of 41,621. The Union army also captured three cannons, 28,178 small arms and 41 standards, and 24,978 small arms were gathered on the battle-field. The Duke of Wellington said, that next to a defeat, the saddest thing is victory. The horrors of the battle-field, the sights of the dead, the dying and the wounded, combined with the sound of woe, let me here throw a pall over the scenes, which no words can adequately depict to those who have never witnessed such.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The grounds embrace seventeen acres on the highest point on Cemetery Hill. They are under the control of the United States Government, but the Government never expended a single dollar toward making the cemetery. The Gettysburg Cemetery Company, organized and incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania soon after the battle was fought, made that cemetery, and when it was completed they then turned it over to the United States Government on conditions that so long as the government keeps the same in good repair, it remains the property of the government, and so long only. Should the government ever neglect those grounds they then go back to the commonwealth again. The old Citizen's Cemetery having been located near that point long before the war, it was called Cemetery Hill, hence the ridge running south to Round Top derived its name. Likewise with Seminary Ridge; the old Lutheran Theological Seminary being located on the hill west of Gettysburg many years before the war commenced, the hill was called Seminary Hill. These two ridges, about a mile apart, run parallel with each other. There is not a tree in the National Cemetery but what has been placed there and grown there since the battle was fought.

At the time of the battle it was a rough and rocky field in corn. The cemetery is semicircle in shape. The dead are buried in sections, which represent the different states that they belong to. There were eighteen states represented in our army in the battle of Gettysburg and eleven in the Confederate Army. There are three sections of the unknown and one of the United States Regulars, making in all twenty-two sections. The

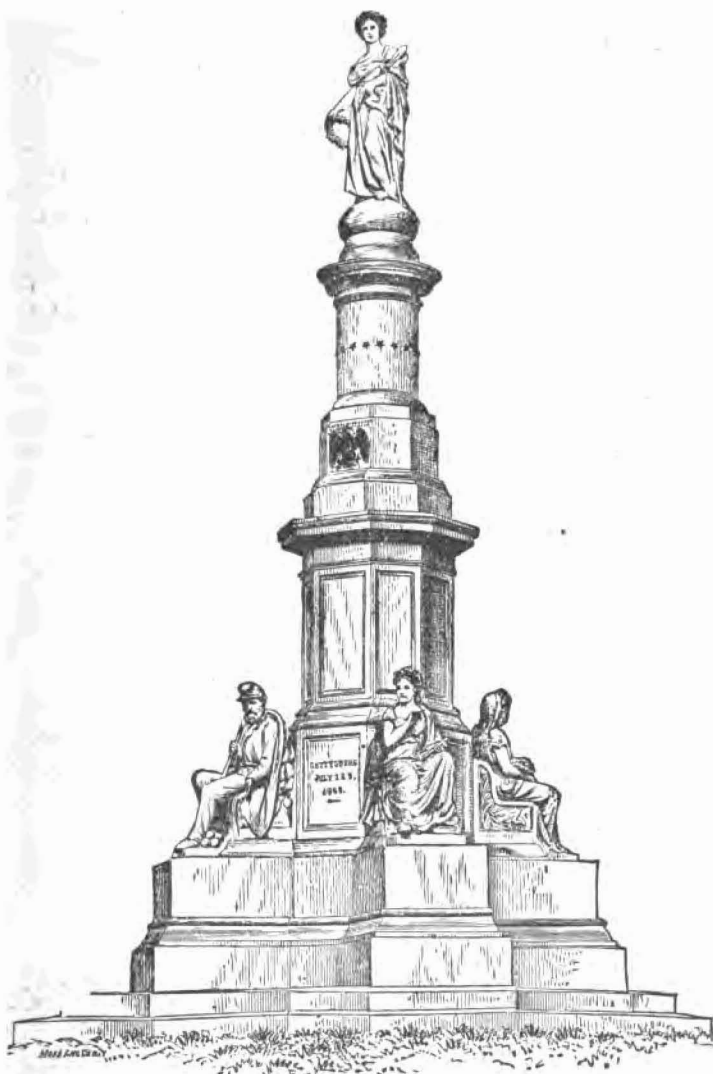


The Rostrum, National Cemetery.

dead are laid with the feet to the center of the semicircle, where 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, which contain 979. 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 battle-field. Our army having been driven from the field were compelled to leave our dead and wounded behind. The enemy stripped our dead of their uniform, hence they could not be identified after the battle as to name, regiment or state. The 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 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

nineteenth of November, 1863, the time and place when the Hon. Edward Everett was the orator of the day, and said to Mr. Lincoln



GETTYSBURG BATTLE MONUMENT.

that he would gladly give his forty pages for Mr. Lincoln's twenty lines. A portion of those lines are inscribed on the face of the monument. It was the time and place that Mr. Lincoln

said: "Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth



"WAR."
Gettysburg Battle Monument.



"HISTORY."
Gettysburg Battle Monument.



"PEACE."
Gettysburg Battle Monument.



"PLENTY."
Gettysburg Battle Monument.

upon this continent a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are 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 battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the 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 and was wounded three times and left on the field.

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
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 “quilling,” 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 a 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.



APPENDIX.

THE ROSTER.

The reader will desire the roster of the troops engaged in the great conflict. As near as may be, that of the Confederate Army is the same as it was a month previous to the battle. The organization of June first is the only authentic one preserved to us. Here it is:

ROSTER OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JULY 1, 2,
AND 3, 1863.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE GORDON MEADE, COMMANDING.

Staff.

MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Chief of Staff.

BRIGADIER GENERAL M. R. PATRICK, Provost Marshal General.

“ “ SETH WILLIAMS, Adjutant General.

“ “ EDMUND SCHRIVER, Inspector General.

“ “ RUFUS INGALLS, Quartermaster General.

COLONEL HENRY F. CLARKE, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

MAJOR JONATHAN LETTERMAN, Surgeon, Chief of Medical Department.

BRIGADIER GENERAL G. K. WARREN, Chief Engineer.

MAJOR D. W. FLAGLER, Chief Ordnance Officer.

MAJOR GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON, Chief of Cavalry.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT, Chief of Artillery.

CAPTAIN L. B. NORTON, Chief Signal Officer.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS,* Commanding the
First, Third and Eleventh Corps on July 1st.

* He was killed, and succeeded by Major General O. O. Howard.

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY W. SLOCUM, Commanding the Right Wing on July 2d and 3d.

MAJOR GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, Commanding the Left Centre on July 2d and July 3d.

FIRST CORPS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. REYNOLDS, PERMANENT COMMANDER.

MAJOR GENERAL ABNER DOUBLEDAY, Commanding on July 1st.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, Commanding July 2d and 3d.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES S. WADSWORTH COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—(1) Brigadier-General **SOLOMON MEREDITH** (wounded); (2) Colonel **HENRY A. MORROW** (wounded); (3) Colonel **W. W. ROBINSON**. 2d Wisconsin, Colonel **Lucius Fairchild** (wounded), Lieut. Colonel **George H. Stevens** (wounded), Major **John Mansfield** (wounded), Captain **George H. Otis**; 6th Wisconsin, Lieut.-Colonel **R. R. Dawes**; 7th Wisconsin, Colonel **W. W. Robinson**; 24th Michigan, Colonel **Henry A. Morrow** (wounded), Lieut. Colonel **Mark Flanigan** (wounded), Major **Edwin B. Wright** (wounded), Captain **Albert M. Edwards**; 19th Indiana, Colonel **Samuel Williams**.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier General **LYSANDER CUTLER** Commanding. 7th Indiana, Major **Ira G. Grover**; 56th Pennsylvania, Colonel **J. W. Hoffman**; 76th New York, Major **Andrew J. Grover** (killed), Captain **John E. Cook**; 95th New York, Colonel **George H. Biddle** (wounded), Major **Edward Pye**; 147th New York, Lieut. Colonel **F. C. Miller** (wounded), Major **George Harney**; 14th Brooklyn, Colonel **E. B. Fowler**.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN C. ROBINSON COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—Brigadier General **GABRIEL R. PAUL** Commanding (wounded); Colonel **S. H. LEONARD**; Colonel **RICHARD COULTER**. 16th Maine, Colonel **Charles W. Tilden** (captured), Lieut. Colonel **N. E. Welch**, Major **Arch D. Leavitt**; 13th Massachusetts, Colonel **S. H. Leonard** (wounded); 94th New York, Colonel **A. R. Root** (wounded), Major **S. H. Moffat**; 104th New York, Colonel **Gilbert G. Prey**; 107th Pennsylvania, Colonel **T. F. McCoy** (wounded), Lieut.-Colonel **James McThompson** (wounded), Captain **E. D. Roath**; 11th Pennsylvania, Colonel **Richard S. Coulter**, Captain **J. J. Bierer**.*

Second Brigade.—Brigadier General **HENRY BAXTER** Commanding. 12th Massachusetts, Colonel **James L. Bates**; 83d New York, Lieut. Colonel **Joseph R. Moesch**; 97th New York, Colonel **Charles Wheelock**; 88th Pennsylvania, Major **Benezet F. Faust**, Captain **E. Y. Patterson**; 90th Pennsylvania, Colonel **Peter Lyle**.

* The 11th Pennsylvania was transferred from the Second Brigade.

THIRD DIVISION.

MAJOR GENERAL ABNER DOUBLEDAY, PERMANENT COMMANDER ON
July 2d and 3d.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS A. ROWLEY, July 1st

First Brigade.—Brigadier General THOMAS A. ROWLEY, July 2d and 3d; Colonel CHAPMAN BIDDLE, July 1st. 121st Pennsylvania, Colonel Chapman Biddle, Major Alexander Biddle; 142d Pennsylvania, Colonel Robert P. Cummings (killed), Lieut. Colonel A. B. McCalmont; 151st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Colonel George F. McFarland (lost a leg), Captain Walter L. Owens; 20th New York S. M., Colonel Theodore B. Gates.

Second Brigade.—(1) Colonel ROY STONE Commanding (wounded) (2) Colonel LANGHORNE WISTER (wounded); (3) Colonel EDMUND L. DANA. 143d Pennsylvania, Colonel Edmund L. Dana, Major John D. Musser; 149th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Colonel Walton Dwight (wounded), Captain A. J. Sofield (killed), Captain John Irvin; 150th Pennsylvania, Colonel Langhorne Wister (wounded), Lieut. Colonel H. S. Huidekoper (wounded), Major Thomas Chamberlain (wounded), Captain C. C. Widdis (wounded), Captain G. W. Jones.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier-General GEORGE J. STANNARD Commanding (wounded). 12th Vermont, Colonel Asa P. Blunt (not engaged); 13th Vermont, Colonel Francis V. Randall; 14th Vermont, Colonel William T. Nichols; 15th Vermont, Colonel Redfield Proctor (not engaged); 16th Vermont, Colonel Wheelock G. Veazey.

Artillery Brigade.—Colonel CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT Commanding. 2d Maine, Captain James A. Hall; 5th Maine, G. T. Stevens; Battery B, 1st Pennsylvania, Captain J. H. Cooper; Battery B, 4th United States, Lieutenant James Stewart; Battery L, 1st New York, Captain J. A. Reynolds.

[NOTE.—Tidball's Battery, of the 2d United States Artillery, under Lieutenant John H. Calef, also fought in line with the First Corps. Lieutenant Benjamin W. Wilber and Lieutenant George Breck, of Captain Reynolds' Battery, and Lieutenant James Davison, of Stewart's Battery, commanded sections which were detached at times.]

SECOND CORPS.

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, PERMANENT COMMANDER (wounded).

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN GIBBON (wounded).

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN C. CALDWELL.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN C. CALDWELL.

COLONEL JOHN R. BROOKE (wounded).

First Brigade.—Colonel EDWARD E. CROSS (killed); Colonel H. B. McKEEN. 5th New Hampshire, Colonel E. E. Cross, Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Hapgood; 61st New York, Lieutenant Colonel Oscar K. Broady; 81st Pennsylvania, Colonel H. Boyd McKeen, Lieutenant Colonel Amos Stroho; 148th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Robert McFarland.

Second Brigade.—Colonel PATRICK KELLEY Commanding. 28th Massachusetts, Colonel Richard Byrnes; 63d New York, Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Bentley (wounded), Captain Thomas Touhy; 69th New York, Captain Richard Maroney (wounded), Lieutenant James J. Smith; 88th New York, Colonel Patrick Kelley, Captain Dennis F. Burke; 116th Pennsylvania, Major St. Clair A. Mulholland.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier General S. K. ZOOK Commanding (killed); Lieutenant Colonel JOHN FRAZER. 52d New York, Lieutenant Colonel

Charles G. Freudenberg (wounded), Captain William Scherrer; 57th New York, Lieutenant Colonel Alfred B. Chapman; 66th New York, Colonel Orlando W. Morris (wounded), Lieutenant Colonel John S. Hammell (wounded), Major Peter Nelson; 140th Pennsylvania, Colonel Richard P. Roberts (killed), Lieutenant Colonel John Frazer.

Fourth Brigade.—Colonel JOHN R. BROOKE Commanding (wounded). 27th Connecticut, Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Merwin (killed), Major James H. Coburn; 64th New York, Colonel Daniel G. Bingham; 53d Pennsylvania, Colonel J. R. Brooke, Lieutenant Colonel Richard McMichael; 145th Pennsylvania, Colonel Hiram L. Brown (wounded), Captain John W. Reynolds (wounded), Captain Moses W. Oliver; 2d Delaware, Colonel William P. Bailey.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, PERMANENT COMMANDER (wounded).

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM HARROW.

First Brigade.—Brigadier General WILLIAM HARROW Commanding; Colonel FRANCIS E. HEATH. 19th Maine, Colonel F. E. Heath, Lieutenant Colonel Henry W. Cunningham; 15th Massachusetts, Colonel George H. Ward (killed), Lieutenant Colonel George C. Joslin; 82d New York, Colonel Henry W. Huston (killed), Captain John Darrow; 1st Minnesota, Colonel William Colvill (wounded), Captain N. S. Messick (killed), Captain Wilson B. Farrell, Captain Louis Muller, Captain Joseph Periam, Captain Henry C. Coates.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier General ALEXANDER S. WEBB Commanding (wounded). 69th Pennsylvania, Colonel Dennis O. Kane (killed), Lieutenant Colonel M. Tschudy (killed), Major James Duffy (wounded), Captain William Davis; 71st Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Penn Smith; 72d Pennsylvania, Colonel De Witt C. Baxter; 106th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Hesser.

Third Brigade.—Colonel NORMAN J. HALL Commanding. 19th Massachusetts, Colonel Arthur F. Devereux; 20th Massachusetts, Colonel Paul J. Revere (killed), Captain H. L. Abbott (wounded); 42d New York, Colonel James E. Mallon; 59th New York, Lieutenant Colonel Max A. Thoman (killed); 7th Michigan, Colonel N. J. Hall, Lieutenant Colonel Amos E. Steele (killed), Major S. W. Curtis.

Unattached.—Andrew Sharpshooters.

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALEXANDER HAYS COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—Colonel SAMUEL S. CARROLL Commanding. 4th Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel James H. Godman, Lieutenant Colonel L. W. Carpenter; 8th Ohio, Colonel S. S. Carroll, Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Sawyer; 14th Indiana, Colonel John Coons; 7th West Virginia, Colonel Joseph Snyder.

Second Brigade.—Colonel THOMAS A. SMYTH Commanding (wounded); Lieutenant Colonel F. E. PIERCE. 14th Connecticut, Major John T. Ellis; 10th New York (battalion), Major George F. Hopper; 108th New York, Colonel Charles J. Powers; 12th New Jersey, Major John T. Hill; 1st Delaware, Colonel Thomas A. Smyth; Lieutenant Colonel Edward P. Harris, Captain M. B. Ellgood (killed), Lieutenant William Smith (killed).

Third Brigade.—Colonel GEORGE L. WILLARD Commanding (killed); Colonel ELIKIM SHERRILL (killed); Lieutenant Colonel JAMES M. BULL. 39th New York, Lieutenant Colonel James G. Hughes; 111th New York, Colonel Clinton D. McDougall (wounded), Lieutenant Colonel Isaac M. Lusk, Captain A. P. Seeley; 125th New York, Colonel G. L. Willard (killed), Lieutenant Colonel Levi Crandall; 126th New York, Colonel E. Sherrill (killed), Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Bull.

Artillery Brigade.—Captain J. G. HAZARD Commanding. Battery B, 1st New York, Captain James McK. Rorty (killed); Battery A, 1st Rhode

Island, Lieutenant William A. Arnold; Battery B, 1st Rhode Island, Lieutenant T. Frederick Brown (wounded); Battery I, 1st United States, Lieutenant G. A. Woodruff (killed); Battery A, 4th United States, Lieutenant A. H. Cushing (killed).

[Note.—Battery C, 4th United States, Lieutenant E. Thomas, was in the line of the Second Corps on July 3d. Some of the batteries were so nearly demolished that there was no officer to assume command at the close of the battle.]

Cavalry Squadron.—Captain RILEY JOHNSON Commanding. D and K, 6th New York.

THIRD CORPS.

MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES COMMANDING (wounded).

MAJOR GENERAL DAVID B. BIRNEY.

FIRST DIVISION.

MAJOR GENERAL DAVID B. BIRNEY, PERMANENT COMMANDER.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. H. H. WARD.

First Brigade.—Brigadier General C. K. GRAHAM Commanding (wounded, captured); Colonel ANDREW H. TIPPIN. 57th Pennsylvania, Colonel Peter Sides, Lieutenant Colonel William P. Neep (wounded), Captain A. H. Nelson; 63d Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel John A. Danks; 68th Pennsylvania, Colonel A. H. Tippin, all the Field Officers wounded; 105th Pennsylvania, Colonel Calvin A. Craig; 114th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick K. Cavada (captured); 141st Pennsylvania, Colonel Henry J. Madill, (Captain E. R. Brown.*

[NOTE.—The 2d New Hampshire, 3d Maine, and 7th and 8th New Jersey, also formed part of Graham's line on the 2d.]

Second Brigade.—Brigadier General J. H. H. WARD Commanding; Colonel H. BERDAN. 1st United States Sharpshooters, Colonel H. Berdan, Lieutenant Colonel C. Trapp; 2d United States Sharpshooters, Major H. H. Stoughton; 3d Maine, Colonel M. B. Lakeman (captured), Captain William C. Morgan; 4th Maine, Colonel Elijah Walker (killed), Major Ebenezer Whitcombe (wounded), Captain Edwin Libby; 20th Indiana, Colonel John Wheeler (killed), Lieutenant Colonel William C. L. Taylor; 99th Pennsylvania, Major John W. Moore; 86th New York, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Higgins; 124th New York, Colonel A. Van Horn Ellis (killed), Lieutenant Colonel Francis M. Cummings.

Third Brigade.—Colonel PHILIP R. DE TROBRIAND Commanding. 3d Michigan, Colonel Byron R. Pierce (wounded), Lieutenant Colonel E. S. Pierce; 5th Michigan, Lieutenant Colonel John Pulford (wounded), Major S. S. Matthews; 40th New York, Colonel Thomas W. Egan; 17th Maine, Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Merrill; 110th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel David M. Jones (wounded), Major Isaac Rogers.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—Brigadier General JOSEPH B. CARR Commanding. 1st Massachusetts, Colonel N. B. McLaughlin; 11th Massachusetts, Lieutenant Colonel Porter D. Tripp; 16th Massachusetts, Lieutenant Colonel Waldo Merriam; 26th Pennsylvania, Captain George W. Tomlinson (wounded), Captain Henry Goodfellow; 11th New Jersey, Colonel Robert McAllister (wounded), Major Philip J. Kearney (killed), Captain William B. Dunning; 84th Pennsylvania (not engaged), Lieutenant Colonel Milton Opp; 12th New Hampshire, Captain J. F. Langley.

* Colonel Madill commanded the 114th and 141st Pennsylvania.

Second Brigade.—Colonel WILLIAM R. BREWSTER Commanding. 70th New York (1st Excelsior), Major Daniel Mahen; 71st New York (2d Excelsior), Colonel Henry L. Potter; 72d New York (3d Excelsior), Colonel William O. Stevens (killed), Lieutenant Colonel John S. Austin; 73d New York (4th Excelsior), Colonel William R. Brewster, Major M. W. Burns; 74th New York (5th Excelsior), Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Holt; 120th New York, Lieutenant Colonel Cornelius D. Westbrook (wounded), Major J. R. Tappen, Captain A. L. Lockwood.

Third Brigade.—Colonel GEORGE C. BURLING Commanding. 5th New Jersey, Colonel William J. Sewall (wounded), Captain Virgel M. Healey (wounded), Captain T. C. Godfrey, Captain H. H. Woolsey; 6th New Jersey, Colonel George C. Burling, Lieutenant Colonel S. R. Gilkyson; 7th New Jersey, Colonel L. R. Francine (killed), Lieutenant Colonel Francis Price; 8th New Jersey, Colonel John Ramsey (wounded), Captain John G. Langston; 115th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel John P. Dunne; 2d New Hampshire, Colonel Edward L. Bailey (wounded), Major Samuel P. Sayles (wounded).

Artillery Brigade.—Captain GEORGE E. RANDOLPH Commanding. Battery E, 1st Rhode Island, Lieutenant John K. Bucklyn (wounded), Lieutenant Benjamin Freeborn; Battery B, 1st New Jersey, Captain A. J. Clark; Battery D, 1st New Jersey, Captain George T. Woodbury; Battery K, 4th United States, Lieutenant F. W. Seeley (wounded), Lieutenant Robert James; Battery D, 1st New York, Captain George B. Winslow; 4th New York, Captain James E. Smith.

FIFTH CORPS.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE SYKES COMMANDING.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES BARNES COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—Colonel W. S. TILTON Commanding. 18th Massachusetts, Colonel Joseph Hayes; 22d Massachusetts, Colonel William S. Tilton, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Sherman, Jr.; 118th Pennsylvania, Colonel Charles M. Prevost; 1st Michigan, Colonel Ira C. Abbot (wounded), Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Throop.

Second Brigade.—Colonel J. B. SWEITZER Commanding. 9th Massachusetts, Colonel Patrick R. Guiney; 32d Massachusetts, Colonel George L. Prescott (wounded), Lieutenant Colonel Luther Stephenson (wounded), Major J. Cushing Edmunds; 4th Michigan, Colonel Hamson H. Jeffords (killed), Lieutenant Colonel George W. Lombard; 62d Pennsylvania, Colonel J. B. Sweitzer, Lieutenant Colonel James C. Hull.

Third Brigade.—Colonel STRONG VINCENT Commanding (killed); Colonel JAMES C. RICE. 20th Maine, Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain; 44th New York, Colonel James C. Rice, Lieutenant Colonel Freeman Conner; 83d Pennsylvania, Major William H. Lamont, Captain O. E. Woodward; 16th Michigan, Lieutenant Colonel N. E. Welch.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ROMAYN B. AYRES COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—Colonel HANNIBAL DAY, 6th United States Infantry, Commanding. 3d United States Infantry, Captain H. W. Freedley (wounded), Captain Richard G. Lay; 4th United States Infantry, Captain J. W. Adams; 6th United States Infantry, Captain Levi C. Bootes; 12th United States Infantry, Captain Thomas S. Dunn; 14th United States Infantry, Major G. R. Giddings.

Second Brigade.—Colonel SIDNEY BURBANK, 2d United States Infantry, Commanding. 2d United States Infantry, Major A. T. Lee (wounded), Cap-

tain S. A. McKee; 7th United States infantry, Captain D. P. Hancock; 10th United States infantry, Captain William Clinton; 11th United States infantry, Major De L. Floyd Jones; 17th United States infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Durrell Green.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier General S. H. WEED (killed); Colonel KENNER GARRARD. 140th New York, Colonel Patrick H. O'Rourke (killed); Lieutenant Colonel Louis Ernst; 146th New York, Colonel K. Garrard, Lieutenant Colonel David T. Jenkins; 91st Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph H. Sinex; 155th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel John H. Cain.

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL S. WILEY CRAWFORD COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—Colonel WILLIAM McCANDLESS Commanding. 1st Pennsylvania reserves, Colonel William Cooper Talley; 2d Pennsylvania reserves, Colonel William McCandless, Lieutenant Colonel George A. Woodward; 6th Pennsylvania reserves, Colonel Wellington H. Ent; 11th Pennsylvania reserves, Colonel S. M. Jackson; 1st Rifles (Bucktails), Colonel Charles J. Taylor (killed), Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Niles (wounded), Major William R. Hartshorn.

Second Brigade.—Colonel JOSEPH W. FISHER Commanding. 5th Pennsylvania reserves, Colonel J. W. Fisher, Lieutenant Colonel George Dare; 9th Pennsylvania reserves, Lieutenant Colonel James McK. Snodgrass; 10th Pennsylvania reserves, Colonel A. J. Warner; 12th Pennsylvania reserves, Colonel M. D. Hardin.

Artillery Brigade.—Captain A. P. MARTIN Commanding. Battery D, 5th United States, Lieutenant Charles E. Hazlett (killed), Lieutenant B. F. Rittenhouse; Battery I, 5th United States, Lieutenant Leonard Martin; Battery C, 1st New York, Captain Albert Barnes; Battery L, 1st Ohio, Captain N. C. Gibbs; Battery C, Massachusetts, Captain A. P. Martin.

Provost Guard.—Captain H. W. RYDER. Companies E and D, 12th New York.

SIXTH CORPS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN SEDGWICK.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL H. G. WRIGHT COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—Brigadier General A. T. A. TORBERT Commanding. 1st New Jersey, Lieutenant Colonel William Henry, Jr.; 2d New Jersey, Colonel Samuel L. Buck; 3d New Jersey, Colonel Henry W. Brown; 15th New Jersey, Colonel William H. Penrose.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier General J. J. BARTLETT Commanding. 5th Maine, Colonel Clark S. Edwards; 121st New York, Colonel Emory Upton; 95th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Edward Carroll; 96th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel William H. Lessig.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier General D. A. RUSSELL Commanding. 6th Maine, Colonel Hiram Burnham; 49th Pennsylvania, Colonel William H. Irvin; 119th Pennsylvania, Colonel P. C. Ellmaker; 5th Wisconsin, Colonel Thomas S. Allen.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. P. HOWE COMMANDING.

Second Brigade.—Colonel L. A. GRANT Commanding. 2d Vermont, Colonel J. H. Walbridge; 3d Vermont, Colonel T. O. Seaver; 4th Vermont, Colonel E. H. Stoughton; 5th Vermont, Lieutenant Colonel John R. Lewis; 6th Vermont, Lieutenant Colonel Elisha L. Barney.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier General T. A. NEILL Commanding. 7th Maine, Lieutenant Colonel Seldon Connor; 49th New York, Colonel D. D. Bidwell; 77th New York, Colonel J. B. McKean; 43d New York, Colonel B. F. Baker; 61st Pennsylvania, Major George W. Dawson.

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANK WHEATON COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—Brigadier General ALEXANDER SHALER Commanding. 65th New York, Colonel J. E. Hamblin; 67th New York, Colonel Nelson Cross; 122d New York, Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Dwight; 23d Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel John F. Glenn; 82d Pennsylvania, Colonel Isaac Bassett.

Second Brigade.—Colonel H. L. EUSTIS Commanding. 7th Massachusetts, Lieutenant Colonel Franklin P. Harlow; 10th Massachusetts, Lieutenant Colonel Jefford M. Decker; 37th Massachusetts, Colonel Oliver Edwards; 2d Rhode Island, Colonel Horatio Rogers.

Third Brigade.—Colonel DAVID I. NEVIN Commanding. 62d New York, Colonel D. I. Nevin, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore B. Hamilton; 102d Pennsylvania* Colonel John W. Patterson; 93d Pennsylvania, Colonel James M. McCarter; 98th Pennsylvania, Major John B. Kohler; 139th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel William H. Moody.

Artillery Brigade.—Colonel C. H. TOMPKINS Commanding. Battery A, 1st Massachusetts, Captain W. H. McCartney; Battery D, 2d United States, Lieutenant E. B. Williston; Battery F, 5th United States, Lieutenant Leonard Martin; Battery G, 2d United States, Lieutenant John H. Butler; Battery C, 1st Rhode Island, Captain Richard Waterman; Battery G, 1st Rhode Island, Captain George W. Adams; 1st New York, Captain Andrew Cowan; 3d New York, Captain William A. Harn.

Cavalry Detachment.—Captain WILLIAM L. CRAFT Commanding. H, 1st Pennsylvania; L, 1st New Jersey.

ELEVENTH CORPS.

MAJOR GENERAL OLIVER O. HOWARD, PERMANENT COMMANDER.

MAJOR GENERAL CARL SCHURZ, July 1st.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANCIS C. BARLOW COMMANDING (wounded).

BRIGADIER GENERAL ADELBERT AMES.

First Brigade.—Colonel LEOPOLD VON GILSA Commanding. 41st New York, Colonel L. Von Gilsa; Lieutenant Colonel D. Von Einsiedel; 54th New York, Colonel Eugene A. Kezley; 68th New York, Colonel Gotthilf Bourne de Ivernois; 153d Pennsylvania, Colonel Charles Glanz.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier General ADELBERT AMES Commanding; Colonel ANDREW L. HARRIS. 17th Connecticut, Lieutenant Colonel Douglass Fowler (killed), Major A. G. Brady (wounded); 25th Ohio, Lieutenant Colonel Jeremiah Williams (captured), Lieutenant William Maloney (wounded), Lieutenant Israel White; 75th Ohio, Colonel Andrew L. Harris (wounded), Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Morgan (wounded), Major Charles W. Friend; 107th Ohio, Captain John M. Lutz.

* Not engaged.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. VON STEINWEHR COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—Colonel CHARLES R. COSTER Commanding. 27th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Lorenz Cantador; 73d Pennsylvania, Captain Daniel F. Kelly; 134th New York, Colonel Charles R. Coster, Lieutenant Colonel Allen H. Jackson; 154th New York, Colonel Patrick H. Jones.

Second Brigade.—Colonel ORLANDO SMITH Commanding. 33d Massachusetts, Lieutenant Colonel Adin B. Underwood; 136th New York, Colonel James Wood, Jr.; 55th Ohio, Colonel Charles B. Gambee; 73d Ohio, Colonel Orlando Smith, Lieutenant Colonel Richard Long.

THIRD DIVISION.

MAJOR GENERAL CARL SCHURZ, PERMANENT COMMANDER.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALEXANDER SCHIMMELPFENNIG Commanding on July 1st.

First Brigade.—Brigadier General A. VON SCHIMMELPFENNIG Commanding (captured); Colonel GEORGE VON ARNSBURG. 45th New York, Colonel G. Von Arnsburg, Lieutenant Colonel Adolphus Dobke; 157th New York, Colonel Philip F. Brown, Jr.; 74th Pennsylvania, Colonel Adolph Von Hartung (wounded), Lieutenant Colonel Von Mitzel (captured), Major Gustav Schleiter; 61st Ohio, Colonel S. J. McGroarty; 82d Illinois, Colonel J. Hecker.

Second Brigade.—Colonel WALDIMIR KRYZANOWSKI Commanding. 58th New York, Colonel W. Kryzanowski, Lieutenant Colonel August Otto, Captain Emil Koenig, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Gellman; 119th New York, Colonel John T. Lockman, Lieutenant Colonel James C. Rogers; 75th Pennsylvania, Colonel Francis Mahler (wounded), Major August Ledig; 82d Ohio, Colonel James S. Robinson (wounded), Lieutenant Colonel D. Thomson; 26th Wisconsin, Colonel William H. Jacobs.

Artillery Brigade.—Major THOMAS W. OSBORN Commanding. Battery I, 1st New York, Captain Michael Wiedrick; Battery I, 1st Ohio, Captain Hubert Dilger; Battery K, 1st Ohio, Captain Lewis Heckman; Battery G, 4th United States, Lieutenant Bayard Wilkeson (killed), Lieutenant E. A. Bancroft; 13th New York, Lieutenant William Wheeler.

TWELFTH CORPS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS COMMANDING.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—Colonel ARCHIBALD L. McDougall Commanding. 5th Connecticut, Colonel Warren W. Packer; 20th Connecticut, Lieutenant Colonel William B. Wooster; 123d New York, Colonel A. L. McDougall, Lieutenant Colonel James C. Rogers; 145th New York, Colonel E. L. Price; 46th Pennsylvania, Colonel James L. Selfridge; 3d Maryland, Colonel J. M. Sudsberg.

*Second Brigade.**—Brigadier General HENRY H. LOCKWOOD Commanding. 150th New York, Colonel John H. Ketcham; 1st Maryland (P. H. B.), Colonel William P. Maulsby; 1st Maryland (E. S.), Colonel James Wallace.

Third Brigade.—Colonel SILAS COLGROVE Commanding. 2d Massachusetts, Colonel Charles R. Mudge (killed), Lieutenant Colonel Charles F.

* Unassigned during progress of battle; afterward attached to First Division as Second Brigade.

Morse; 107th New York, Colonel Miron M. Crane; 13th New Jersey, Colonel Ezra A. Carman (wounded), Lieutenant Colonel John R. Fesler; 27th Indiana, Colonel Silas Colgrove, Lieutenant Colonel John R. Fesler; 3d Wisconsin, Lieutenant Colonel Martin Flood.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—Colonel CHARLES CANDY Commanding. 28th Pennsylvania, Captain John Flynn; 147th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Ario Pardee, Jr.; 5th Ohio, Colonel John H. Patrick; 7th Ohio, Colonel William R. Creighton; 29th Ohio, Captain W. F. Stevens (wounded), Captain Ed. Hays; 66th Ohio, Colonel C. Candy, Lieutenant Colonel Eugene Powell.

Second Brigade.—(1) Colonel GEORGE A. COBHAM, JR.; (2) Brigadier General THOMAS L. KANE. 29th Pennsylvania, Colonel William Rickards; 109th Pennsylvania, Captain Frederick L. Gimber; 111th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Walker, Lieutenant Colonel Frank J. Osgood.

Third Brigade.—Brigadier General GEORGE S. GREENE Commanding. 60th New York, Colonel Abel Godard; 78th New York, Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Von Hammerstein; 102d New York, Lieutenant Colonel James C. Lane (wounded); 137th New York, Colonel David Ireland; 149th New York, Colonel Henry A. Barnum, Lieutenant Colonel Charles R. Randall.

Artillery Brigade.—Lieutenant EDWARD D. MUHLENBERG Commanding. Battery F, 4th United States, Lieutenant E. D. Muhlenberg, Lieutenant S. T. Rugg; Battery K, 5th United States, Lieutenant D. H. Kinsie; Battery M, 1st New York, Lieutenant Charles E. Winegar; Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, Lieutenant Charles Atwell.

Headquarter Guard.—Battalion 10th Maine.

CAVALRY CORPS.

MAJOR GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON COMMANDING.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN BUFORD COMMANDING.

First Brigade.—Colonel WILLIAM GAMBLE Commanding. 8th New York, Colonel Benjamin F. Davis; 8th Illinois, Colonel William Gamble, Lieutenant Colonel D. R. Clendenin; two squadrons 12th Illinois, Colonel Amos Voss; three squadrons 3d Indiana, Colonel George H. Chapman.

Second Brigade.—Colonel THOMAS C. DEVIN Commanding. 6th New York, Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Lieutenant Colonel William H. Crocker; 9th New York, Colonel William Sackett; 17th Pennsylvania, Colonel J. H. Kellogg; 3d Virginia (detachment).

Reserve Brigade.—Brigadier General WESLEY MERRITT Commanding. 1st United States, Captain R. S. C. Lord; 2d United States, Captain T. F. Rodenbough; 5th United States, Captain J. W. Mason; 6th United States, Major S. H. Starr (wounded), Captain G. C. Cram; 6th Pennsylvania, Major James H. Hazeltine.

SECOND DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL D. McM. GREGG COMMANDING.

(HEADQUARTER GUARD—Company A, 1st Ohio.)

First Brigade.—Colonel J. B. McINTOSH Commanding. 1st New Jersey, Major M. H. Beaumont; 1st Pennsylvania, Colonel John P. Taylor; 3d Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Edward S. Jones; 1st Maryland, Lieutenant Colonel James M. Deems; 1st Massachusetts at Headquarters, Sixth Corps.

Second Brigade. *—Colonel PENNOCK HUEY Commanding. 2d New York, 4th New York, 8th Pennsylvania, 6th Ohio.

Third Brigade.—Colonel J. I. GREGG Commanding. 1st Maine, Colonel Charles H. Smith; 10th New York, Major W. A. Avery; 4th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Doster; 16th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel John K. Robison.

THIRD DIVISION.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JUDSON KILPATRICK COMMANDING.

(HEADQUARTER GUARD—Company C, 1st Ohio.)

First Brigade.—(1) Brigadier General E. J. FARNSWORTH; (2) Colonel N. P. RICHMOND. 5th New York, Major John Hammond; 18th Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel William P. Brinton; 1st Vermont, Colonel Edward D. Sawyer; 1st West Virginia, Colonel H. P. Richmond.

Second Brigade.—Brigadier General GEORGE A. CUSTER Commanding. 1st Michigan, Colonel Charles H. Town; 5th Michigan, Colonel Russell A. Alger; 6th Michigan, Colonel George Gray; 7th Michigan, Colonel William D. Mann.

HORSE ARTILLERY.†

First Brigade.—Captain JOHN M. ROBERTSON Commanding. Batteries Band L, 2d United States, Lieutenant Edward Heaton; Battery M, 2d United States, Lieutenant A. C. M. Pennington; Battery E, 4th United States, Lieutenant S. S. Elder; 6th New York, Lieutenant Joseph W. Martin; 9th Michigan, Captain J. J. Daniels, Battery C, 3d United States, Lieutenant William D. Fuller.

Second Brigade.—Captain JOHN C. TIDBALL Commanding. Batteries G and E, 1st United States, Captain A. M. Handol; Battery K, 1st United States, Captain William M. Graham; Battery A, 2d United States, Lieutenant John H. Calef; Battery C, 3d United States.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

(1) BRIGADIER GENERAL R. O. TYLER (disabled).

(2) CAPTAIN JOHN M. ROBERTSON.

First Regular Brigade.—Captain D. R. RANSOM Commanding (wounded). Battery H, 1st United States, Lieutenant C. P. Eakin (wounded); Batteries F and K, 3d United States, Lieutenant J. C. Turnbull; Battery C, 4th United States, Lieutenant Evan Thomas; Battery C, 5th United States, Lieutenant G. V. Weir.

First Volunteer Brigade.—Lieutenant Colonel F. MCGILVER Commanding. 15th New York, Captain Patrick Hart; Independent Battery Pennsylvania, Captain R. B. Ricketts; 5th Massachusetts, Captain C. A. Phillips; 9th Massachusetts, Captain John Bigelow.

Second Volunteer Brigade.—Captain E. D. TAFT Commanding. Battery B, 1st Connecticut;† Battery M, 1st Connecticut;* 5th New York, Captain Elijah D. Taft; 2d Connecticut, Lieutenant John W. Sterling.

Third Volunteer Brigade.—Captain JAMES F. HUNTINGTON Commanding. Batteries F and G, 1st Pennsylvania, Captain R. B. Ricketts; Battery H, 1st Ohio, Captain James F. Huntington; Battery A, 1st New Hampshire, Captain F. M. Edgell; Battery C, 1st West Virginia, Captain Wallace Hill.

* Not engaged.

† A section of a battery attached to the Purnell Legion was with Gregg on the 3d.

‡ Not engaged.

Fourth Volunteer Brigade.—Captain R. H. FITZHUGH Commanding. Battery B, 1st New York, Captain James McRorty (killed); Battery G, 1st New York, Captain Albert N. Ames; Battery K, 1st New York (11th battery attached), Captain Robert H. Fitzbush; Battery A, 1st Maryland, Captain James H. Rigby; Battery A, 1st New Jersey, Lieutenant Augustin N. Parsons; 6th Maine, Lieutenant Edwin B. Dow.

Train Guard.—Major CHARLES EWING Commanding. 4th New Jersey infantry.

Headquarter Guard.—Captain J. C. FULLER Commanding. Battery C, 32d Massachusetts.

DETACHMENTS AT HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Command of the Provost Marshal General.—Brigadier General M. R. PATRICK Commanding. 93d New York,* 8th United States,* 1st Massachusetts cavalry, 2d Pennsylvania cavalry, Batteries E and I, 6th Pennsylvania cavalry, detachment regular cavalry, United States engineer battalion,* Captain George H. Mendel, United States engineers.

Guards and Orderlies.—Captain D. P. MANN Commanding. Independent Company Oneida cavalry.

* Not engaged.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, JUNE 1, 1863.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, COMMANDING.

Staff.

COLONEL W. H. TAYLOR, Adjutant General.

" C. S. VENABLE, A.D.C.

" CHARLES MARSHALL, A.D.C.

" JAMES L. CORLEY, Chief Quartermaster.

" R. G. COLE, Chief Commissary.

" B. G. BALDWIN, Chief of Ordnance.

" H. L. PEYTON, Assistant Inspector General.

GENERAL W. N. PENDLETON, Chief of Artillery.

DOCTOR L. GUILD, Medical Director.

COLONEL W. PROCTOR SMITH, Chief Engineer.

MAJOR H. E. YOUNG, Assistant Adjutant General.

" G. B. COOK, Assistant Inspector General.

FIRST CORPS.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES LONGSTREET COMMANDING.

McLAWS'S DIVISION.

MAJOR GENERAL L. McLAWS COMMANDING.

Kershaw's Brigade.—Brigadier General J. B. KERSHAW Commanding. 15th South Carolina regiment, Colonel W. D. DeSaussure; 8th South Carolina regiment, Colonel J. W. Mamminger; 2d South Carolina regiment, Colonel John D. Kennedy; 3d South Carolina regiment, Colonel James D. Nance; 7th South Carolina regiment, Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken; 3d (James') battalion South Carolina infantry, Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Rice.

Benning's Brigade.—Brigadier General H. L. BENNING Commanding. 50th Georgia regiment, Colonel W. R. Manning; 51st Georgia regiment, Colonel W. M. Slaughter; 53d Georgia regiment, Colonel James P. Somms; 10th Georgia regiment, Lieutenant Colonel John B. Weems.

Barksdale's Brigade.—Brigadier General WILLIAM BARKSDALE Commanding. 13th Mississippi regiment, Colonel J. W. Carter; 17th Mississippi regiment, Colonel W. D. Holder; 18th Mississippi regiment, Colonel Thomas M. Giffin; 21st Mississippi regiment, Colonel B. G. Humphreys.

Woffard's Brigade.—Brigadier General W. T. WOFFARD Commanding. 18th Georgia regiment, Major E. Griffiths; Phillips' Georgia legion, Colonel W. M. Phillips; 24th Georgia regiment, Colonel Robert McMillan; 16th Georgia regiment, Colonel Goode Bryan; Cobb's Georgia legion, Lieutenant Colonel L. D. Glewn.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE E. PICKETT COMMANDING.

Garnett's Brigade.—Brigadier General R. B. GARNETT Commanding. 8th Virginia regiment, Colonel Eppa Hunton; 18th Virginia regiment, Colonel R. E. Withers; 18th Virginia regiment, Colonel Henry Gantt; 28th Virginia regiment, Colonel R. C. Allen; 56th Virginia regiment, Colonel W. D. Stuart.

Armistead's Brigade.—Brigadier General L. A. ARMISTEAD Commanding. 9th Virginia regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Gilliam; 14th Virginia regiment, Colonel J. G. Hodges; 38th Virginia regiment, Colonel E. C. Edmonds; 53d Virginia regiment, Colonel John Grammer; 57th Virginia regiment, Colonel J. B. Magruder.

Kemper's Brigade.—Brigadier General J. L. KEMPER Commanding. 1st Virginia regiment, Colonel Lewis B. Williams, Jr.; 3d Virginia regiment, Colonel Joseph Mayo, Jr.; 7th Virginia regiment, Colonel W. T. Patton; 11th Virginia regiment, Colonel David Funston; 24th Virginia regiment, Colonel W. R. Terry.

Toombs's Brigade.—Brigadier General R. TOOMBS Commanding. 2d Georgia regiment, Colonel E. M. Butt; 15th Georgia regiment, Colonel E. M. Du Bose; 17th Georgia regiment, Colonel W. C. Hodges; 20th Georgia regiment, Colonel J. B. Cummings.

Corse's Brigade.—Brigadier General M. D. CORSE Commanding. 15th Virginia regiment, Colonel T. P. August; 17th Virginia regiment, Colonel Morton Marye; 30th Virginia regiment, Colonel A. T. Harrison; 32d Virginia regiment, Colonel E. B. Montague.

HOOD'S DIVISION.

MAJOR GENERAL J. B. HOOD.

Robertson's Brigade.—Brigadier General J. B. ROBERTSON Commanding. 1st Texas regiment, Colonel A. T. Rainey; 4th Texas regiment, Colonel J. C. G. Key; 5th Texas regiment, Colonel R. M. Powell; 3d Arkansas regiment, Colonel Van H. Manning.

Laws' Brigade.—Brigadier General E. M. LAWS Commanding. 4th Alabama regiment, Colonel P. A. Bowls; 44th Alabama regiment, Colonel W. H. Perry; 15th Alabama regiment, Colonel James Cauty; 47th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. W. Jackson; 48th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. F. Shepherd.

Anderson's Brigade.—Brigadier General G. T. ANDERSON Commanding. 10th Georgia battalion, Major J. E. Rylander; 7th Georgia regiment, Colonel W. M. White; 8th Georgia regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Towers; 9th Georgia regiment, Colonel B. F. Beck; 11th Georgia regiment, Colonel F. H. Little.

Jenkins' Brigade.—Brigadier General M. JENKINS Commanding. 2d South Carolina rifles, Colonel Thomas Thompson; 1st South Carolina regiment, Lieutenant Colonel David Livingstone; 5th South Carolina regiment, Colonel A. Coward; 6th South Carolina regiment, Colonel John Bratton; Hampton's legion, Colonel M. W. Gary.

ARTILLERY OF THE FIRST CORPS.

COLONEL J. B. WALTON COMMANDING.

Battalion.—Colonel H. C. CABELL; Major HAMILTON. Batteries: McCarty's, Manly's, Carlton's, Fraser's.

Battalion.—Major DEARING; Major REED. Batteries: Macon's, Blount's, Stribling's, Caskie's.

Battalion.—Major HENRY. Batteries: Bachman's, Rielly's, Latham's, Gordon's.

Battalion.—Colonel E. P. ALEXANDER; Major HUGER. Batteries: Jordan's, Rhett's, Moody's, Parker's, Taylor's.

Battalion.—Major ESHELMAN. Batteries: Squire's, Miller's, Richardson's, Norcom's.

Total number of guns, artillery of the First corps, 83.

SECOND CORPS.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL R. S. EWELL.

EARLY'S DIVISION.

MAJOR GENERAL J. A. EARLY COMMANDING.

Hays' Brigade.—Brigadier General H. S. HAYS Commanding. 5th Louisiana regiment, Colonel Henry Forno; 6th Louisiana regiment, Colonel William Monaghan; 7th Louisiana regiment, Colonel D. B. Penn; 8th Louisiana regiment, Colonel Henry B. Kelley; 9th Louisiana regiment, Colonel A. L. Stafford.

Gordon's Brigade.—Brigadier General J. B. GORDON Commanding. 13th Georgia regiment, Colonel J. M. Smith; 26th Georgia regiment, Colonel E. N. Atkinson; 31st Georgia regiment, Colonel C. A. Evans; 38th Georgia regiment, Major J. D. Matthews; 60th Georgia regiment, Colonel W. H. Stiles; 61st Georgia regiment, Colonel J. H. Lamar.

Smith's Brigade.—Brigadier General WILLIAM SMITH Commanding. 13th Virginia regiment, Colonel J. E. B. Terrill; 31st Virginia regiment, Colonel John S. Hoffman; 49th Virginia regiment, Colonel Gibson; 52d Virginia regiment, Colonel Skinner; 58th Virginia regiment, Colonel F. H. Board.

Hoke's Brigade.—Colonel J. E. AVERY Commanding (General R. F. HOKE being absent, wounded). 5th North Carolina regiment, Colonel J. E. Avery; 21st North Carolina regiment, Colonel W. W. Kirkland; 54th North Carolina regiment, Colonel J. C. T. McDowell; 57th North Carolina regiment, Colonel A. C. Godwin; 1st North Carolina battalion, Major R. H. Wharton.

RODES' DIVISION.

MAJOR GENERAL R. E. RODES COMMANDING.

Daniel's Brigade.—Brigadier General JUNIUS DANIEL Commanding. 32d North Carolina regiment, Colonel E. C. Brabble; 43d North Carolina regiment, Colonel Thomas S. Keenan; 45th North Carolina regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel H. Boyd; 53d North Carolina regiment, Colonel W. A. Owens; 2d North Carolina battalion, Lieutenant Colonel H. S. Andrew.

Doles' Brigade.—Brigadier General GEORGE DOLES Commanding. 4th Georgia regiment, Lieutenant Colonel D. R. E. Winn; 12th Georgia regiment, Colonel Edward Willis; 21st Georgia regiment, Colonel John T. Mercer; 44th Georgia regiment, Colonel S. P. Lumpkin.

Iverson's Brigade.—Brigadier General ALFRED IVERON Commanding. 5th North Carolina regiment, Captain S. B. West; 12th North Carolina regiment, Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Davis; 20th North Carolina regiment, Lieutenant Colonel N. Slough; 23d North Carolina regiment, Colonel D. H. Christie.

Ramseur's Brigade.—Brigadier General S. D. RAMSEUR Commanding. 2d North Carolina regiment, Major E. W. Hurt; 4th North Carolina regiment, Colonel Bryan Grimes; 14th North Carolina regiment, Colonel R. T. Bennett; 30th North Carolina regiment, Colonel F. M. Parker.

Rodes' Brigade.—Colonel E. A. O'NEAL Commanding. 3d Alabama regiment, Colonel C. A. Battle; 5th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. M. Hall; 6th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. N. Lightfoot; 12th Alabama regiment, Colonel S. B. Pickens; 26th Alabama regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Goodgame.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

MAJOR GENERAL ED. JOHNSON COMMANDING.

Stewart's Brigade.—Brigadier General GEORGE H. STEUART Commanding. 10th Virginia regiment, Colonel E. T. H. Warren; 23d Virginia regiment, Colonel A. G. Taliaferro; 27th Virginia regiment, Colonel T. V. Williams; 1st North Carolina regiment, Colonel J. A. McDowell; 3d North Carolina regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Thurston.

"Stonewall" Brigade.—Brigadier General JAMES A. WALKER Commanding. 2d Virginia regiment, Colonel J. Q. A. Nadenbousch; 4th Virginia regiment, Colonel Charles A. Ronald; 5th Virginia regiment, Colonel J. H. S. Funk; 27th Virginia regiment, Colonel J. K. Edmondson; 33d Virginia regiment, Colonel F. M. Holladay.

Jones' Brigade.—Brigadier General JOHN M. JONES Commanding. 21st Virginia regiment, Captain Moseley; 42d Virginia regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Withers; 44th Virginia regiment, Captain Buckner; 48th Virginia regiment, Colonel T. S. Garnett; 50th Virginia regiment, Colonel Vandevanter.

Nicholl's Brigade.—Colonel J. M. WILLIAMS Commanding (General F. T. Nicholls being absent, wounded). 1st Louisiana regiment, Colonel William R. Shirers; 2d Louisiana regiment, Colonel J. M. Williams; 10th Louisiana regiment, Colonel E. Waggaman; 14th Louisiana regiment, Colonel Z. York, 15th Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Edward Pendleton.

ARTILLERY OF THE SECOND CORPS.

COLONEL S. CRUTCHFIELD COMMANDING.

Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel THOMAS H. CARTER, Major CARTER M. BRAXTON. Batteries: Page's, Fry's, Carter's, Reese's.

Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel H. P. JONES, Major BROCKENBOROUGH. Batteries: Carrington's, Garber's, Thompson's, Tanner's.

Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel S. ANDREWS, Major LATIMER. Batteries: Brown's, Dermot's, Carpenter's, Raine's.

Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel NELSON, Major PAGE. Batteries: Kirkpatrick's, Massie's, Millege's.

Battalion.—Colonel J. T. BROWN, Major HARDAWAY. Batteries: Dauce's, Watson's, Smith's, Huff's, Graham's.

Total number of guns, artillery of the Second corps, 82.

THIRD CORPS.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL A. P. HILL COMMANDING.

R. H. ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Wilcox's Brigade.—Brigadier General C. M. WILCOX Commanding. 8th Alabama regiment, Colonel T. L. Royster; 9th Alabama regiment, Colonel S. Henry; 10th Alabama regiment, Colonel W. H. Forney; 11th Alabama regiment, Colonel J. C. C. Saunders; 14th Alabama regiment, Colonel L. P. Pinkhard.

Mahone's Brigade.—Brigadier General WILLIAM MAHONE Commanding. 6th Virginia regiment, Colonel G. T. Rogers; 12th Virginia regiment, Colonel D. A. Weisiger; 16th Virginia regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph H. Ham; 41st Virginia regiment, Colonel W. A. Parham; 61st Virginia regiment, Colonel V. D. Groner.

Posey's Brigade.—Brigadier General CANOT POSEY Commanding. 46th Mississippi regiment, Colonel Jos. Jayne; 16th Mississippi regiment, Colonel Samuel E. Baker; 19th Mississippi regiment, Colonel John Mullins; 12th Mississippi regiment, Colonel W. H. Taylor.

Wright's Brigade.—Brigadier General A. R. WRIGHT Commanding. 2d Georgia battalion, Major G. W. Ross; 3d Georgia regiment, Colonel E. J. Walker; 22d Georgia regiment, Colonel R. H. Jones; 48th Georgia regiment, Colonel William Gibson.

Perry's Brigade.—Brigadier General E. A. PERRY Commanding. 2d Florida regiment, Lieutenant Colonel S. G. Pyles; 5th Florida regiment, Colonel J. C. Hatley; 8th Florida regiment, Colonel David Long.

HEITH'S DIVISION.

First, Pettigrew's Brigade.—42d, 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th, 52d and 17th North Carolina regiments.

Second, Field's Brigade.—40th, 55th and 47th Virginia regiments.
Third, Archer's Brigade.—1st, 7th and 14th Tennessee and 13th Alabama regiments.
Fourth, Cook's Brigade.—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th North Carolina regiments.
Fifth, Davis' Brigade.—2d, 11th and 42d Mississippi and 55th North Carolina regiments.

PENDER'S DIVISION.

First, McGowan's Brigade.—1st, 12th, 13th and 14th North Carolina regiments.
Second, Lane's Brigade.—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th Georgia regiments.
Third, Thomas' Brigade.—14th, 35th, 45th and 49th Georgia regiments.
Fourth, Pender's Old Brigade.—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th North Carolina regiments.

ARTILLERY OF THE THIRD CORPS.

COLONEL R. LINDSEY WALKER COMMANDING.

Battalion.—Major D. G. McINTOSH, Major W. F. POAGUE. Batteries: Hurt's, Rice's, Luck's, Johnson's.

Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel GARNETT, Major RICHARDSON. Batteries: Lewis', Maurin's, Moore's, Grandy's.

Battalion.—Major CUTSHAW. Batteries: Wyatt's, Woolfolk's, Brooke's.

Battalion.—Major WILLIE P. PEGHAM. Batteries: Brunson's, Davidson's, Crenshaw's, McGraw's, Marye's.

Battalion.—Lieutenant Colonel CUTTS, Major LANE. Batteries: Wingfield's, Ross', Patterson's.

Total number of guns, artillery of the Third corps, 83.

Total number of guns, Army of Northern Virginia, 248.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL J. E. B. STUART'S CAVALRY CORPS.

Brigadier General Wade Hampton's brigade.

Brigadier General Fitz Hugh Lee's brigade.

Brigadier General W. H. F. Lee's brigade, under Colonel Chambliss.

Brigadier General B. H. Robertson's brigade.

Brigadier General William E. Jones's brigade.

Brigadier General J. D. Imboden's brigade.

Brigadier General A. G. Jenkins's brigade.

Colonel White's battalion.

Baker's brigade.

[NOTE.—The regimental roster of this cavalry corps is unfortunately unobtainable.]

CONNECTICUT.

REGIMENTS.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Officers killed.	Enlisted men killed.	Officers wounded.	Enlisted men wounded.	Officers captured or missing.	Enlisted men captured or missing.	Total of regiment lost.
5th Connecticut infantry,	1st,	1st,	12th,	...	...	...	2	...	5	7
14th do. do.	2d,	3d,	2d,	...	10	10	42	...	4	66
17th do. do.	2d,	1st,	11th,	2	18	4	77	2	94	197
20th do. do.	1st,	1st,	12th,	...	5	...	22	...	1	28
27th do. do.	4th,	1st,	2d,	2	8	4	19	...	4	37
<i>Artillery.</i>										
1st Connecticut heavy, battery B,	2d,	vol. reserve art.,		Not	engag	ed.				
1st Connecticut heavy, battery M,	2d,	do. do.		Not	engag	ed.				
Connecticut light, 2d battery,	2d,	do. do.			...	...	3	...	2	5
Total losses of Connecticut troops,				4	41	18	165	2	110	340

DELAWARE.

1st Delaware infantry,	2d,	3d,	2d,	1	9	10	44	1	12	77
2d Delaware infantry,	4th,	1st,	2d,	2	9	7	54	...	12	84
Total losses of Delaware troops,				3	18	17	98	1	24	161

ILLINOIS.

82d Illinois infantry,	1st,	3d,	11th,	...	1	1	18	4	85	112
8th Illinois cavalry,	1st,	1st,	Cavalry,	...	1	1	1	...	1	7
12th Illinois cavalry (four companies),	1st,	1st,	Cavalry,	...	4	3	7	...	6	20
Total losses of Illinois troops, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9	5	29	4	92	139

INDIANA.

7th Indiana infantry,	2d,	1st,	1st,	...	2	...	5	...	3	10
14th do. do.	1st,	3d,	2d,	...	6	3	22	...	...	31
19th do. do.	1st,	1st,	1st,	2	25	12	121	4	46	210
20th do. do.	2d,	1st,	3d,	2	30	9	105	...	10	156
27th do. do.	3d,	1st,	12th,	...	23	8	78	...	1	110
1st Indiana cavalry (companies I and K),	Gen'l headqrs,	...	11th,	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
3d Indiana cavalry (six companies),	1st,	1st,	Cavalry,	1	5	1	20	...	5	32
Total losses of Indiana troops, . . . . .	...	...	...	5	91	33	351	4	68	552

MAINE.

3d Maine infantry,	2d,	1st,	3d,	1	17	2	57	...	45	122
4th do. do.	2d,	1st,	3d,	2	9	3	56	4	70	144
5th do. do.	2d,	1st,	6th,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th do. do.	3d,	1st,	6th,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7th do. do.	3d,	2d,	6th,	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
10th do. do.	Provost guard,	...	12th,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th do. do.	1st,	2d,	1st,	...	...	1	1	2	1	5
17th do. do.	3d,	1st,	3d,	1	17	7	105	...	3	133
19th do. do.	1st,	2d,	2d,	1	28	11	155	...	4	199
20th do. do.	3d,	1st,	5th,	...	29	6	85	...	5	125

MAINE—CONTINUED.

REGIMENTS.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Officers killed.	Enlisted men killed.	Officers wounded.	Enlisted men wounded.	Officers captured or missing.	Enlisted men captured or missing.	Total of regiment lost
<i>Artillery.</i>										
Maine light 2d, battery B,	Artillery brigade, 1st,			...	...	...	18	...	...	18
Maine light 5th, battery E,	Artillery brigade, 1st,			...	3	2	11	...	7	23
Maine light 6th, battery F,	4th, vol. artillery, . . .			...	...	...	13	...	...	13
1st Maine cavalry,	3d, 2d, Cavalry, . . .			...	2	...	6	...	...	8
Total losses of Maine troops, . . . . .	...			5	105	32	513	6	135	796

MARYLAND. .

1st Maryland infantry (P. H. B.),	2d,	1st,	12th,	3	20	3	77	...	1	104
1st do. do. (E. Shore),	2d,	1st,	12th,	...	5	...	18	...	2	25
3d do. do.	1st,	1st,	12th,	1	...	1	6	...	...	8
<i>Artillery.</i>										
Maryland light, battery A,	4th, vol. artillery, . . .			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st Maryland cavalry,	1st, 2d, Cavalry, . . .			...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Purnell Maryland Legion, company A, . . .	1st, 2d, Cavalry, . . .			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total losses of Maryland troops, . . . . .	...			4	25	4	103	...	4	140

MICHIGAN.

1st Michigan infantry,	1st,	1st,	5th,	1	4	6	27		4	42
3d do. do.	3d,	1st,	12th,		7	3	28		7	45
4th do. do.	2d,	1st,	5th,	1	24	9	55	1	75	165
5th do. do.	3d,	1st,	3d,	2	17	8	78		4	109
7th do. do.	3d,	2d,	2d,	2	19	3	41			65
16th do. do.	5d,	1st,	5th,	3	20	2	32		3	60
24th do. do.	1st,	1st,	1st,	8	50	13	201	3	88	363
9th Michigan artillery,	1st,	horse artillery,			1		4			5
1st Michigan cavalry,	2d,	3d,	Cavalry,		10	6	37		20	73
5th do. do.	2d,	3d,	Cavalry,	1	7	1	29		18	56
6th do. do.	2d,	3d,	Cavalry,		1	2	24		1	28
7th do. do.	2d,	3d,	Cavalry,		13	4	44		39	100
Total losses of Michigan troops,				18	173	57	600	4	259	1,111

MASSACHUSETTS.

1st regiment infantry,	1st,	2d,	3d,	1	15	8	75		21	120
2d do. do.	3d,	1st,	12th,	2	21	8	101		4	136
7th do. do.	2d,	3d,	6th,				6			6
9th do. do.	2d,	1st,	5th,		1		6			7
10th do. do.	2d,	3d,	6th,			1	3		5	9
11th do. do.	1st,	2d,	3d,	1	22	7	89	2	8	129
12th do. do.	2d,	2d,	1st,	2	3	7	45	3	59	119
13th do. do.	1st,	2d,	1st,		7	4	73	3	98	185
15th do. do.	1st,	2d,	2d,	3	20	8	89		28	148
16th do. do.	1st,	2d,	3d,	3	12	4	49		13	81
18th do. do.	1st,	1st,	5th,		1		23		3	27
19th do. do.	3d,	2d,	2d,	2	7	9	52		7	77
20th do. do.	3d,	2d,	2d,	2	28	8	86		3	127
22d do. do.	1st,	1st,	5th,		3	3	24		1	31
28th do. do.	2d,	1st,	2d,		8	1	56		35	100
32d do. do.	2d,	1st,	5th,	1	12	7	55		5	80
33d do. do.	2d,	2d,	11th,		7		38			45

MASSACHUSETTS—CONTINUED.

REGIMENTS.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Officers killed.	Enlisted men killed.	Officers wounded.	Enlisted men wounded.	Officers captured or missing.	Enlisted men captured or missing.	Total of regiment lost.
37th regiment infantry,	2d,	3d,	6th,	...	2	1	25	...	19	47
1st company Massachusetts sharpshooters,	Unattached, . . .		2d,	...	2	...	6	...	...	8
<i>Artillery.</i>										
Massachusetts light, 1st battery A,	Artillery brigade,		6th,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. 3d battery C,	Artillery brigade,		5th,	...	...	...	6	...	...	6
Do. do. 5th battery E,	1st, vol. artillery, . . .			...	4	1	16	...	...	21
Do. do. 9th battery	1st, vol. artillery, . . .			1	7	2	16	...	2	28
1st Massachusetts cavalry,	1st,		2d, Cavalry,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total losses of Massachusetts troops,	18	182	79	939	8	311	1,537

MINNESOTA.

1st Minnesota infantry,	1st,	2d,	2d,	3	47	14	159	...	1	224
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NEW JERSEY.

9	1st New Jersey infantry,	1st,	1st,	6th,	2	7	9
	2d do. do.	1st,	1st,	6th,	6	6	6
	3d do. do.	1st,	1st,	6th,	2	2	2
	4th do. do.	Train guard,					
	5th do. do.	3d,	2d,	3d,	2	11	5
	6th do. do.	3d,	2d,	3d,	1	3	29
	7th do. do.	3d,	2d,	3d,	1	14	10
	8th do. do.	3d,	2d,	3d,	3	7	7
	11th do. do.	1st,	2d,	3d,	3	14	9
	12th do. do.	2d,	3d,	2d,	2	21	4
	13th do. do.	3d,	1st,	12th,	1	3	17
	15th do. do.	1st,	1st,	6th,		3	3
	<i>Artillery.</i>						
	New Jersey light, 1st battery,	4th, vol. artillery,			2	7	9
	New Jersey light, 2d battery,	Artillery brigade, 3d,			1	16	3
	New Jersey 1st cavalry,	1st, 2d, Cavalry,					
	Total losses New Jersey troops,				8	72	43
						448	63
							634

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

	2d New Hampshire infantry,	3d,	2d,	3d,	3	17	18	119	36	193
	5th do. do.	1st,	1st,	2d,	1	26	4	49		80
	12th do. do.	1st,	2d,	3d,	1	19	5	65	2	92
	New Hampshire light 1st battery,	3d, vol. artillery,						3		3
	Total losses to New Hampshire troops,				5	62	27	236	38	368

Appendix.

NEW YORK.

82

Gettysburg: How the Battle was Fought.

REGIMENTS.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Officers killed.	Enlisted men killed.	Officers wounded.	Enlisted men wounded.	Officers captured or missing.	Enlisted men captured or missing.	Total of regiment lost.
10th New York infantry,	2d,	3d,	2d,	. . .	2	. . .	4	. . .	. . .	6
12th do. do.	Gen'l headq'rs,	5th,	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
33d do. do.	3d,	2d,	6th,	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	95
39th do. do.	3d,	3d,	2d,	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	150
40th do. do.	3d,	1st,	3d,	1	14	3	77	. . .	. . .	7
41st do. do.	1st,	1st,	11th,	1	14	8	50	. . .	2	75
42d do. do.	3d,	2d,	2d,	. . .	15	6	49	. . .	4	74
43d do. do.	3d,	2d,	6th,	1	1	. . .	2	. . .	1	5
44th do. do.	3d,	1st,	5th,	2	24	5	77	. . .	3	111
45th do. do.	1st,	3d,	11th,	. . .	11	1	34	14	164	224
49th do. do.	3d,	2d,	6th,	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	. . .	. . .	2
52d do. do.	3d,	1st,	2d,	1	1	3	23	. . .	10	38
54th do. do.	1st,	1st,	11th,	. . .	7	2	45	4	44	102
57th do. do.	3d,	1st,	2d,	. . .	4	2	26	. . .	2	34
58th do. do.	2d,	3d,	11th,	1	1	2	13	. . .	3	20
59th do. do.	3d,	2d,	2d,	. . .	6	3	25	. . .	. . .	34
60th do. do.	3d,	2d,	12th,	. . .	11	2	39	. . .	. . .	52
61st do. do.	1st,	1st,	2d,	. . .	6	6	50	. . .	. . .	62
62d do. do.	3d,	3d,	6th,	. . .	1	1	10	. . .	. . .	12
63d do. do.	2d,	1st,	2d,	. . .	5	1	9	1	7	23
64th do. do.	4th,	1st,	2d,	2	9	7	54	. . .	12	84

65th	do.	do.	.	1st,	3d,	6th,	4	5	9
66th	do.	do.	.	3d,	1st,	2d,	2	3	44
67th	do.	do.	.	1st,	3d,	6th,		5	1
68th	do.	do.	.	1st,	1st,	11th,	1	7	138
69th	do.	do.	.	2d,	1st,	2d,		5	25
70th	do.	do.	.	2d,	2d,	3d,		20	117
71st	do.	do.	.	2d,	2d,	3d,	1	9	91
72d	do.	do.	.	2d,	2d,	3d,		7	114
73d	do.	do.	.	2d,	2d,	3d,	4	47	162
74th	do.	do.	.	2d,	2d,	3d,		12	89
76th	do.	do.	.	2d,	1st,	1st,	2	30	234
77th	do.	do.	.	3d,	2d,	6th,		1	
78th	do.	do.	.	3d,	2d,	12th,		6	30
80th	do.	do.	.	1st,	3d,	1st,	3	32	170
82d	do.	do.	.	1st,	2d,	2d,	3	42	192
83d	do.	do.	.	2d,	2d,	1st,	2	4	82
84th	do.	do.	.	2d,	1st,	1st,		13	217
86th	do.	do.	.	2d,	1st,	3d,	1	10	66
88th	do.	do.	.	2d,	1st,	2d,	1	6	28
93d	do.	do.	.	General headquarters,					
94th	do.	do.	.	1st,	2d,	1st,		12	245
95th	do.	do.	.	2d,	1st,	1st,		7	115
97th	do.	do.	.	2d,	2d,	1st,	2	10	126
102d	do.	do.	.	3d,	2d,	12th,	2	2	29
104th	do.	do.	.	1st,	2d,	1st,		11	194
107(b)	do.	do.	.	3d,	1st,	12th,		2	2
108th	do.	do.	.	2d,	3d,	2d,	3	13	102
111th	do.	do.	.	3d,	3d,	2d,	3	55	249
119th	do.	do.	.	2d,	3d,	11th,	2	9	140
120th	do.	do.	.	2d,	2d,	3d,	7	23	203
121st	do.	do.	.	2d,	1st,	6th,		2	2
122d	do.	do.	.	1st,	3d,	6th,		10	44
123d	do.	do.	.	1st,	1st,	12th,		3	14
124th	do.	do.	.	2d,	1st,	3d,	4	24	90
125th	do.	do.	.	3d,	3d,	2d,	2	24	139
126th	do.	do.	.	3d,	3d,	2d,	5	35	231
134th	do.	do.	.	1st,	2d,	11th,	1	41	252
136th	do.	do.	.	2d,	2d,	11th,		17	109
137th	do.	do.	.	3d,	2d,	12th,	4	36	137

NEW YORK—CONTINUED.

84

Gettysburg: How the Battle was Fought.

REGIMENTS.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Officers killed.	Enlisted men killed.	Officers wounded.	Enlisted men wounded.	Officers captured or missing.	Enlisted men captured or missing.	Total regiment lost.
140th New York infantry,	3d,	2d,	5th,	1	25	5	84		18	133
145th do. do.	1st,	1st,	12th,		1	1	8			10
146th do. do.	3d,	2d,	5th,		4	2	22			28
147th do. do.	2d,	1st,	1st,	3	40	9	125		92	269
149th do. do.	3d,	2d,	12th,		6	3	43		3	55
150th do. do.	2d,	1st,	12th,		7		23		15	45
154th do. do.	1st,	2d,	11th,		1	1	20	9	169	200
157th do. do.	1st,	3d,	11th,	4	23	8	158	6	108	307
2d New York cavalry,	2d,	2d,	Cavalry,		2	1	21		16	40
4th do. do.	2d,	2d,	Cavalry,							
5th do. do.	1st,	3d,	Cavalry,		1		1		4	6
6th do. do.	2d,	1st,	Cavalry,		1		4		8	13
8th do. do.	1st,	1st,	Cavalry,							
9th do. do.	2d,	1st,	Cavalry,		2		2		7	11
10th do. do.	3d,	2d,	Cavalry,		2		4	1	2	9
<i>Artillery.</i>										
1st regiment light artillery—										
Battery B,	Artillery brig.,	2d,		1	9	1	15			26
Do. C,	Artillery brig.,	5th,								
Do. D,	Artillery brig.,	3d,					10		8	18
Do. G,	4th, vol. artillery,						7			7

Do. I,	Artillery brig., 11th,	3	2	8			13	
Do. K,	4th, vol. artillery,			7			7	
Do. L and E,	Artillery brig., 1st,	1	1	14		1	17	
Do. M,	Artillery brig., 12th,							
Independent light 1st battery,	Artillery brig., 6th,	4	2	6			12	
New York light 3d battery,	Artillery brig., 6th,							
Do. do. 4th do.	Artillery brig., 3d,	2		10		1	13	
Do. do. 5th do.	2d, vol. artillery,	1		2			3	
Do. do. 6th do.	1st Horse artillery,			1			1	
Do. do. 13th do.	Artillery brig., 11th,			8		3	11	
Do. do. 15th do.	1st, vol. artillery,	3	2	11			16	
Total losses of New York troops, . . .		74	881	294	3,700	69	1,687	6,705

OHIO.

4th Ohio infantry,	1st, 3d, 2d,	2	7	1	16		5	31
5th do.	1st, 2d, 12th,	1	1	1	15			18
7th do.	1st, 2d, 12th,		1		17			18
8th do.	1st, 3d, 2d,	1	17	10	73		1	102
25th do.	2d, 1st, 11th,	1	8	5	95	3	72	184
29th do.	1st, 2d, 12th,	2	5		31			38
55th do.	2d, 2d, 11th,		6	1	30	1	11	49
61st do.	1st, 3d, 11th,	2	4	6	30	2	10	54
66th do.	1st, 2d, 12th,			3	14			17
73d do.	2d, 2d, 1st,		21	3	117		4	145
75th do.	2d, 1st, 11th,	2	14	7	67	4	92	186
82d do.	2d, 3d, 11th,	4	13	14	71	2	77	181
107th do.	2d, 1st, 11th,		23	8	103		77	211
1st Ohio light battery H,	3d, vol. artillery,		2		5			7
Do. do. I,	Artillery brig., 11th,				13			13
Do. do. K,	Artillery brig., 11th,		2	1	10		2	15
Do. do. L,	Artillery brig., 5th,				2			2
1st Ohio cavalry,	Hdqs. gd., 3d, Cavalry,							
6th do.	2d, 2d, Cavalry,							
Total losses of Ohio troops,		15	124	60	709	12	351	1,271

PENNSYLVANIA.

96

Gettysburg: How the Battle was Fought.

REGIMENTS.				Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Officers killed.	Enlisted men killed.	Officers wounded.	Enlisted men wounded.	Officers captured or missing.	Enlisted men captured or missing.	Total of regiment lost.
11th	Pennsylvania infantry,			2d,	2d,	1st,		6	8	56		62	132
23d	do.	do.		1st,	3d,	6th,	1		1	12			14
26th	do.	do.		1st,	2d,	3d,	1	29	10	166		7	213
27th	do.	do.		1st,	2d,	11th,	2	3	3	26	1	76	111
28th	do.	do.		1st,	2d,	12th,		3	1	20		3	27
29th	do.	do.		2d,	2d,	12th,	2	13		43		8	66
46th	do.	do.		1st,	1st,	12th,		2	1	9		1	13
49th	do.	do.		3d,	1st,	6th,							
53d	do.	do.		4th,	1st,	2d,		7	11	56		6	80
56th	do.	do.		2d,	1st,	1st,	1	13	5	55	2	54	130
57th	do.	do.		1st,	1st,	3d,	2	9	9	37	3	55	115
61st	do.	do.		3d,	2d,	6th,				1		1	2
62d	do.	do.		2d,	1st,	5th,	4	24	10	97		40	175
63d	do.	do.		1st,	1st,	3d,		1	3	26		4	34
68th	do.	do.		1st,	1st,	3d,	3	4	9	117		19	152
69th	do.	do.		2d,	2d,	2d,	4	36	8	72	2	15	137
71st	do.	do.		2d,	2d,	2d,	2	19	3	55	3	16	98
72d	do.	do.		2d,	2d,	2d,	2	42	7	138		2	191
73d	do.	do.		1st,	2d,	11th,		7		27			34
74th	do.	do.		1st,	3d,		2	8	4	36	2	58	110
75th	do.	do.		2d,	3d,	11th,	3	16	5	84		3	111

81st	do.	do.		1st	1st	2d	5	5	44	8	62
82d	do.	do.		3d	3d	6th				6	6
83d	do.	do.		3d	1st	5th	1	9	42		55
84th	do.	do.		1st	2d	3d					
85th	do.	do.		2d	2d	1st		3	51	4	106
90th	do.	do.		2d	2d	1st	1	7	42	1	93
91st	do.	do.		3d	2d	5th		3	14		19
93d	do.	do.		3d	3d	6th			9		10
95th	do.	do.		2d	1st	6th		1	1		2
96th	do.	do.		2d	1st	6th			1		1
98th	do.	do.		3d	3d	6th			9		11
99th	do.	do.		2d	1st	3d	1	17	4	77	110
102d	do.	do.		3d	3d	6th					
105th	do.	do.		1st	1st	3d	1	7	14	101	132
106th	do.	do.		2d	2d	2d	1	8	9	45	64
107th	do.	do.		1st	2d	1st		11	8	48	165
109th	do.	do.		2d	2d	12th		3		6	10
110th	do.	do.		3d	1st	3d		8	6	39	53
111th	do.	do.		2d	2d	12th		5	1	16	22
114th	do.	do.		1st	1st	3d		9	1	85	155
115th	do.	do.		3d	2d	3d		3		18	24
116th	do.	do.		2d	1st	2d		2		11	22
118th	do.	do.		1st	1st	5th	1	2	3	16	25
119th	do.	do.		3d	1st	6th				2	2
121st	do.	do.		1st	3d	1st		12	5	101	179
139th	do.	do.		3d	3d	6th		1	3	16	20
140th	do.	do.		3d	1st	2d	3	34	8	136	241
141st	do.	do.		1st	1st	3d		25	6	97	149
142d	do.	do.		1st	3d	1st	3	10	11	117	211
143d	do.	do.		2d	3d	1st	1	20	10	180	252
145th	do.	do.		4th	1st	2d	1	9	8	58	84
147th	do.	do.		1st	2d	12th	1	4		15	20
148th	do.	do.		1st	1st	2d	1	18	6	95	125
149th	do.	do.		2d	3d	1st	1	33	12	159	336
150th	do.	do.		2d	3d	1st	2	27	10	141	264
151st	do.	do.		1st	3d	1st	2	29	7	195	335
153d	do.	do.		1st	1st	11th	1	22	3	135	211
155th	do.	do.		3d	2d	5th		6	2	11	19
1st Pennsylvania Reserves				1st	3d	5th		8	3	35	46

PENNSYLVANIA—CONTINUED.

88

Gettysburg: How the Battle was Fought.

REGIMENTS.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Officers killed.	Enlisted men killed.	Officers wounded.	Enlisted men wounded.	Officers captured or missing.	Enlisted men captured or missing.	Total of regiment lost.
2d Pennsylvania Reserves,	1st,	3d,	5th,	. . .	3	2	31	. . .	1	37
5th do. do.	3d,	3d,	5th,	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	. . .	. . .	2
6th do. do.	1st,	3d,	5th,	. . .	2	1	21	. . .	. . .	24
9th do. do.	3d,	3d,	5th,	. . .	. . .	. . .	5	. . .	. . .	5
10th do. do.	3d,	3d,	5th,	. . .	2	. . .	3	. . .	. . .	5
11th do. do.	3d,	3d,	5th,	1	2	3	35	. . .	. . .	41
12th do. do.	3d,	3d,	5th,	. . .	1	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	2
13th do. do.	1st,	3d,	5th,	2	5	8	31	. . .	2	48
1st Pennsylvania light battery B,	Artillery brigade, 1st,			. . .	3	1	8	. . .	. . .	12
Do. do. do. F and G,	3d vol. artillery brigade,			. . .	6	1	13	. . .	3	23
Do. do. do. C and F,	1st vol. artillery brigade,			. . .	1	5	18	. . .	4	28
Do. do. do. E,	Artillery brigade, 12th,			. . .	. . .	. . .	3	. . .	. . .	3
3d Pennsylvania heavy artillery, section battery H,	1st,	2d,	Cavalry,	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
1st Pennsylvania cavalry,	1st,	2d,	do.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	2	2
2d do. do.	General headquarters,			. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
3d do. do.	1st,	2d,	Cavalry,	. . .	. . .	5	10	. . .	6	21
4th do. do.	3d,	2d,	do.	. . .	1	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	1
6th do. do.	Reserve,	1st,	do.	. . .	3	. . .	7	. . .	2	12
8th do. do.	2d,	2d,	do.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
16th do. do.	3d,	2d,	do.	. . .	2	. . .	4	. . .	. . .	6

17th	do.	do.	2d,	1st,	do.						4	4
13th	do.	do.	1st,	3d,	do.		2		4		8	14
Total losses of Pennsylvania troops,						54	636	287	3,453	44	1,402	5,876

RHODE ISLAND.

2d Rhode Island infantry,	2d,	3d,	6th,	1	5	1	7
1st Rhode Island light battery A,	Artillery brigade,	2d,	2d,	3	1	1	32
Do. do. do. B,	Do. do. do. 2d,	1	6	1	18	2	28
Do. do. do. C,	Do. do. do. 6th,						
Do. do. do. E,	Do. do. do. 3d,		3	2	24	1	30
Do. do. do. G,	Do. do. do. 6th,						
Total losses of Rhode Island troops,				1	13	4	97

VERMONT.

2d Vermont infantry,	2d,	2d,	6th,							
3d do. do.	2d,	2d,	6th,							
4th do. do.	2d,	2d,	6th,				1			1
5th do. do.	2d,	2d,	6th,							
6th do. do.	2d,	2d,	6th,							
12th do. do.	3d,	3d,	1st,							
13th do. do.	3d,	3d,	1st,		10	4	99		10	123
14th do. do.	3d,	3d,	1st,	1	18	1	66		21	107
15th do. do.	3d,	3d,	1st,							
16th do. do.	3d,	3d,	1st,		16	5	97		1	119
1st Vermont cavalry,	1st,	3d,	Cavalry,		13	3	22		27	65
Total losses of Vermont troops,				1	57	13	285		59	415

WEST VIRGINIA.

REGIMENTS.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Officers killed.	Enlisted men killed.	Officers wounded.	Enlisted men wounded.	Officers captured or missing.	Enlisted men captured or missing.	Total of regiment lost.
7th West Virginia infantry,	1st,	3d,	2d,	...	5	1	40	...	1	47
West Virginia light battery C,	3d vol. artillery, . . . . .			...	2	...	2	...	...	4
1st West Virginia cavalry,	1st,	3d,	Cavalry,	2	2	3	1	1	3	12
3d do. do.	2d,	1st,	do.	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total losses of West Virginia troops,				2	9	4	43	1	8	67

WISCONSIN.

2d Wisconsin infantry,	1st,	1st,	1st,	1	25	11	144	5	47	233
3d do. do.	3d,	1st,	12th,	...	2	1	7	...	...	10
5th do. do.	3d,	1st,	6th,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6th do. do.	1st,	1st,	1st,	2	28	7	109	...	22	169
7th do. do.	1st,	1st,	1st,	...	21	10	95	1	51	178
26th do. do.	2d,	3d,	11th,	2	24	11	118	2	60	217
Total losses of Wisconsin troops,				5	100	40	473	8	190	806

UNITED STATES.

2d	United States infantry,	2d,	2d,	5th,	1	5	4	51	6	67
3d	do.	1st,	2d,	5th,	...	6	4	62	1	73
4th	do.	1st,	2d,	5th,	...	10	2	28	...	40
6th	do.	1st,	2d,	5th,	...	4	1	39	...	44
7th	do.	2d,	2d,	5th,	1	11	3	42	2	59
8th	do.	General headquarters,				...	...	...	...	...
10th	do.	2d,	2d,	5th,	1	15	5	27	3	51
11th	do.	2d,	2d,	5th,	3	16	7	85	9	120
12th	do.	1st,	2d,	5th,	1	7	4	67	13	92
14th	do.	1st,	2d,	5th,	...	18	2	108	4	132
17th	do.	2d,	2d,	5th,	1	24	13	105	7	150
1st	United States sharpshooters,	2d,	1st,	3d,	1	5	4	33	6	49
2d	do.	2d,	1st,	3d,	...	5	4	19	1	43
1st	United States cavalry,	Reserve,	1st,	Cavalry,	...	1	...	9	5	15
2d	do.	Do.	1st,	do.	...	3	1	6	1	6
5th	do.	Do.	1st,	do.	...	...	...	4	1	5
6th	do.	Do.	1st,	do.	...	6	5	23	5	203
1st	United States battery E and G,	Horse artillery,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1st	do.	1st reg. artillery brigade,	...	...	1	1	7	...	1	10
1st	do.	Artillery brigade, 2d,	...	...	1	1	23	...	...	25
1st	do.	Horse artillery,	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
2d	do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12
2d	do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2d	do.	Artillery brigade, 6th,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2d	do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2d	do.	Horse artillery,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
3d	do.	Do.	...	...	1	8	14	...	1	24
3d	do.	1st reg. artillery brigade,	...	...	1	5	1	31	...	38
4th	do.	Artillery brigade, 2d,	...	...	2	2	20	...	3	36
4th	do.	Do.	...	...	...	1	1	16	...	18
4th	do.	1st reg. artillery brigade,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4th	do.	Horse artillery,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4th	do.	Artillery brigade, 2d,	...	...	1	1	11	...	4	17
4th	do.	Do.	...	...	2	1	18	...	4	25
4th	do.	Do.	...	...	2	2	12	...	...	16
5th	do.	1st reg. artillery brigade,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UNITED STATES—CONTINUED.

REGIMENTS.	Brigade.	Division.	Corps.	Officers killed.	Enlisted men killed.	Officers wounded.	Enlisted men wounded.	Officers captured or missing.	Enlisted men captured or missing.	Total of regiment lost.
5th United States battery D,	Artillery brigade,		5th,	1	6		6			13
5th do. do. F,	Do.		6th,							
5th do. do. I,	Do.		5th,		1	1	18		2	22
5th do. do. K,	Do.		12th,				5			5
Total losses of United States troops,				13	169	70	912	7	295	1,466

RECAPITULATION.

Total loss of enlisted men,	238	2,814	1,101	13,290	170	5,092	22,705
Total loss of field and staff,	9	11	38	68	12	160	298
Total loss of the Army of the Potomac,	247	2,825	1,139	13,358	182	5,252	23,003

HEADQUARTERS ON GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE : I address you for the purpose of arranging under the auspices of your Post, a Descriptive and Illustrated Entertainment, "The Battle of Gettysburg," the decisive battle of the war. I am accompanied by a well known and experienced oxy-hydrogen light operator, who exhibits over 300 views pertaining to the battle and field.

These views are displayed on a canvas forty feet square, where space will permit, using a dissolving stereopticon of the largest caliber, using the oxy-hydrogen light, the most powerful in existence, and vividly portraying battle scenes, many of which were taken during the engagement and im-



CAPT. JAS. T. LONG, THE GUIDE AND DELINEATOR.

Author of "Gettysburg—How the Battle was Fought."

mediately after by the Government Photographers, together with views of important and interesting locations, and of all monuments erected on the field since the battle, while I give a graphic description of the greatest battle of all times; describing the movements of the troops of both armies in each day's fight. I have the advantage of years of actual experience on the battlefield, describing the great struggle of July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863.

Terms : \$75 for Three Nights, or \$30 for One Night.

Please have your Post take prompt and, if possible, decisive action at your first regular meeting, and notify me at once if the proposition is accepted or not, and what dates can arrange for. Can conform to any space or building.

Yours in F., C. and L,

JAS. T. LONG, POST 51, G. A. R., DEPT. PA.,
(Late of Co. B, 99th P. V., and Lieut. Co. A, 21st Pa. Cavalry.)
GETTYSBURG, PA.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.

An awful three days' struggle. The Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia from the Rappahannock to the Susquehanna. The march of over two hundred thousand men. A sudden halt. Resignation of Gen. Hooker on eve of battle. Promotion of Gen. Meade. Advance of the Federals. Movements of the Confederates. The position of both armies on the thirtieth of June. Accidental meeting.

THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.—Opening of the fight by Buford's cavalry with Heath's division. From skirmishing to hard fighting. John Burns, the civilian hero. Death of the brave Reynolds. Heroism and tenacity of the First and Eleventh corps. Cutler's gallant brigade relieve the cavalry. Charge of the Iron Brigade. Valor of the men. Charge of the Bucktail brigade. Biddle's brigade on the left. Paul's and Baxter's to the rescue. The First corps outnumbered and overpowered. Doubleday takes command. Falls back to Seminary Ridge. Holds his position against great odds for several hours. Arrival of the Eleventh corps. Gen. Howard takes command. A stubborn resistance. The retreat through the town. Occupation of Cemetery Hill. Arrival of Hancock. A night of great suspense. Active preparations for impending conflict.

MORNING OF THE SECOND DAY.—Gen. Meade in command. A lull until afternoon. Position of the two armies. Fighting from right to left. Devil's Den to Peach Orchard. The slaughter-pen in the wheat field. The Whirlpool, the Valley of Death. General Sickles's desperate fighting. Heroism of the Third corps. Pennsylvania Reserves timely arrival. Fifth corps on Round Top. Charge of the Louisiana Tigers on Cemetery Hill. Hand-to-hand conflict. Tigers repulsed. Their retreat. Johnson's assault on Culp's Hill. Repulsed by Green's New York brigade. A night of great anxiety.

THIRD DAY.—Battle renewed at daylight on the right. Twelfth corps drives Johnson. Ground retained lost on the second. A lull from eleven to one o'clock. Lee makes preparations to break the center. The greatest cavalry fight of the war, three and one-half miles east of Cemetery Hill. The signal gun. The final combat opens. The artillery duel of over two hours. Over two hundred and fifty cannon in action. Pickett's Virginians grand charge. The march to death. A fearful slaughter. Tragic end of Armistead. Bravery of Cushing. Fearful struggle at the stone wall. Webb's Philadelphia brigade victorious. Pickett's division repulsed. Heroism of the Second never excelled. The superb Hancock wounded. General Stannard's brave Vermonters. Cowen's New York battery; grape and cannister at ten paces. Pickett's division almost annihilated. Lee's last effort fails. A night of woe. Lee makes preparations to retreat. Fourth of July retreat of the remnant of the Confederate army; broken and defeated. Scenes after the battle. Hospitals. Dead on the field. Gettysburg in peace. A memorial battle-field. Magnificent monuments and tablets. The great National city of the dead. Scenes of other battles. Miscellaneous views. The Goddess of Liberty. American Flag. G. A. R. Badge.

Very Pleasing.

The appearance of Capt. Jas. T. Long and his practical operator at Russell Library Hall last evening, caused a large and attentive audience to gather, which thoroughly enjoyed the splendid views and the masterly manner in which the battle of Gettysburg was described. Mansfield Post pleased all by affording such a pleasant entertainment as the battle was never described so finely before.—*Middletown Herald*, 1889.

A Grand Army Man—Captain Long knows what he is talking about when he talks about the Gettysburg battle. He is more familiar with the generals and divisions in the fight than any man living.—*West Chester Daily Republican*.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* of last Thursday says: A large audience greeted Capt. Jas. T. Long last evening in Association Hall in Bond street. Capt. Long lectured on the battle-field of Gettysburg, for the benefit of the Fourteenth Regiment War Veteran Association. The lecture was illustrated with views of the celebrated battle, and of the monuments which have been erected on the field in memory of the heroes who died thereon. The lecturer treated of the three days' fight, beginning with the skirmishing of Buford's cavalry with Heath's division, the changes in the command and the retreat of the Confederate army on the 4th of July. The monuments and tablets in the field were then described as they stand to-day. The lecture itself was well received, and during its delivery the lecturer was frequently interrupted with outbursts of applause.

The delineation of the Battle of Gettysburg, at Biemiller's, Thursday night, was exhaustive in detail, accurate in history eloquent at times, and showed much and hard study in the orator, Capt. Jas. T. Long, to master his subject so thoroughly in names, dates, routes of troops, arrangements or order of battle, charges and the topography of the miles upon miles of ground fought and marched over by the forces of Gen. Lee on the Confederate side and Gen. Meade on the Union side, immediately preceding and at the world-famous battle which decided the final fall of the Confederacy and the restoration of the Union. The maps and oxy-hydrogen views presented were excellent and in some most horribly life—or rather death-like. McKeen's Post did well, and the Lieutenant and his views will be doubly welcomed again.—*Sandusky Daily Local*, Dec. 24, 1886.

People who expected a crowd at the Atheneum last evening were not disappointed. Long before the doors were opened the space about the ticket office was packed, Governor Harrison and Adjutant General Smith being among the earliest comers. From the beginning to the close of the lecture the audience was held to the closest attention. Except when some unusually graphic detail was given, or some particularly fine illustration was thrown upon the canvas, the house was as still as though tenantless. Occasionally, however, a spontaneous burst of applause rang out from parquette to balcony, a genuine and hearty cheer, such as the old soldiers know how to give. Captain Long proved himself thoroughly familiar with his subject. The precise location of every corps, division and regiment, both of the Union and Confederate armies was shown. The Atheneum will be again packed

this evening, and those desiring to attend should secure their seats early.
—*New Haven Palladium*, Dec. 2, 1886.

The lecture, at Academy Hall, last Wednesday evening, by Capt. James T. Long, on the "Battle of Gettysburg," was largely attended, the receipts amounting to \$120.00. Capt. Long presented the battle most vividly, and his knowledge and remembrance of that great fight are remarkable—wonderful. The oxy-hydrogen lights, operated by his practical operator, added greatly to the interest of the many scenes described. Hatch Post realized handsomely from the proceeds, and is to be congratulated and commended for furnishing a lecture so instructive and entertaining.

One needs only the testimony of any one of the large audience that assembled at the Madison Avenue Theatre on Wednesday evening to be convinced of the merit of Capt. Long's thrilling recital of the events of that famous conflict. It would take days of reading to get such an excellent idea of the great battle as Capt. Long gives in the two hours he devotes to his description. The collection of pictures of battle scenes and battle monuments is one of great value, and no one should fail to hear the lecture and see the pictures. The entertainment is one of great fascination for both young and old.—*Elmira Advertiser*, April 15, 1887.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

Large audiences gave strict attention to the interesting illustrated lectures delivered on the battle of Gettysburg by James T. Long, the well-known battle-field guide, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of last week, Mr. Long is a gentleman so well versed with the positions, movements, charges and retreats of the army engaged in this noted battle that no one can sit under his voice except to be instructed and thrilled with the descriptions given by him. Those instrumental in getting Mr. Long to this place are to be congratulated, as this entertainment is highly interesting.—*Hummelstown Sun*, May 3, 1891.

Capt. James T. Long, of Gettysburg, a member of Post No. 51, G. A. R., Dept. of Pennsylvania, the renowned guide of the Gettysburg battle-field, well explain his wonderful views—three hundred in number—of the three days' fight at Gettysburg, in this village in the near future. This is one of the most concise histories of this battle ever placed before the public, and will tell of many things of interest to the members of Pettit's Battery B. Capt. Long is a man of fine personal presence, an able talker, and he tells the story of this crisis of the rebellion in a manner to thrill the heart of every listener. Many of our soldier boys have had such experience at Gettysburg that they will be glad to once again see the familiar place under less trying circumstances. This entertainment is to be given under the auspices of the Silver Star Cadets, and we can give positive assurance that it will be one of the most pleasing features of the show season in this village. The interest in Gettysburg is so great and the scenes so vivid in many minds that a crowded house is guaranteed. We shall give full particulars as soon as settled upon.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

The lecture on "The Battle of Gettysburg," which James T. Long gave in the City Opera House last evening, under the auspices of Post Bacon, No. 53, G. A. R., was largely attended, and proved to be a thoroughly enjoyable as well as a very instructive entertainment. It was illustrated with a vast number of stereopticon views, shown by his practical operator. These included pictures showing all parts of the Gettysburg battle-field, some taken during the terrible three days' struggle in July, 1863, some immediately after, and others in later years, views of the beautiful monuments erected there, portraits of our leading military men and statesmen, and numerous miscellaneous views, all of which were very fine indeed. The audience testified appreciation of the pictures and the graphic and vivid descriptions given by the speaker by frequent and hearty applause.—*Utica Morning Herald, April 10, 1888.*

The lecture by Capt. James T. Long on the Battle of Gettysburg, last Saturday night, drew a large audience and was a splendid success. The speaker, who is a fine appearing man of soldierly bearing, was presented by Capt. A. S. Simmons, of John P. Robinson Post, under the auspices of which the lecture was given. The address was a complete and graphic description of the great battle of July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, which decided the fate of the American rebellion. In its delivery Capt. Long showed not only great force as a narrator, but a mastery of detail and completeness of knowledge on the subject which were astonishing. The stereopticon maps and views by his practical operator were a very important feature, and enabled the lecturer to make the events of the tremendous three days' fight real to his auditors. The lecture was not only highly interesting, but one of the most instructive ever given in Perry. The Grand Army Post in procuring the entertainment, did an excellent service to the community.—*The Perry Herald, Perry, N. Y., January 17, 1889.*

Capt. Long is the leading battle-field guide of this locality, and is the legitimate successor of that greatest of guides, Sergt. W. D. Holtzworth. * * Capt. Long knows the position of each and every organization in the two great armies that contended for supremacy on this field, and during the present season he has accompanied countless numbers of visitors over the battle-field.

These lectures have been endorsed by the press wherever they have been delivered, and last season, from November 1st to spring, Capt. Long lectured in fifteen States, and in doing so traveled fifty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty-two miles. This season he goes on the road again with numerous new views of monuments just erected, etc., and has already booked a number of dates.

Capt. Long, it may be well to add, is a member of the G. A. R. He enlisted in Company B, 99th P. V., June, 1861; was discharged for physical disability in 1862; re-enlisted in June, 1863, in Company G, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was promoted to Sergeant, thence to Sergeant Major of the regiment.

Promoted to Second Lieutenant Company A, thence to First Lieutenant, for gallantry in front of Petersburg, Va., during the siege, and was mustered out of the service in August, 1865, as Brevet Captain. He is a gentleman of fine physique, and possesses a powerful ringing voice.—*Gettysburg Truth*.

Guide and Lecturer.

On Friday evening Capt. James T. Long, of Gettysburg, the distinguished battle-field guide and lecturer, will lecture in the Lutheran Church at Dauphin, for the benefit of the Methodist Church of that town.

Capt. James T. Long was born in Lancaster county, February 25th, 1843, and enlisted in June, 1861, in Company B, 99th regiment P. V. He was promoted to Corporal and discharged the service April, 1862, on account of physical disability. He re-enlisted June, 1863, private in Company G, 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was promoted to Sergeant, thence to Sergeant Major. Being commissioned Second Lieutenant in the fall of 1864 for gallantry in front of Petersburg, he was transferred to Company A and promoted to First Lieutenant in 1865. Captain Long was mustered out with his regiment at Harrisburg, August, 1865. He has lectured in the principal towns and cities of thirteen States last season, traveling 47,765 miles. He lectures on the field of Gettysburg during the summer season to thousands of excursionists and tourists.

The Battle of Gettysburg Illustrated.

A large audience gathered in the City Opera House last evening to listen to James T. Long's illustrated lecture on the "Battle of Gettysburg." Mr. Long has a good stage presence and his remarks were often applauded. By the aid of a large stereopticon he described the position of the Union and Rebel soldiers during the famous battle. Among the view were a large number of handsome monuments, dedicated to noted Generals, etc. During the evening Post McQuade Drum Corps furnished some stirring martial music. The entertainment was given under the auspices of Bacon Post of this city.—*Utica Daily Press*, April 10, 1888.

Capt. Jas. T. Long in Warsaw

Capt. Jas. T. Long, who is to lecture on Gettysburg in the Olin Opera House on Saturday evening, delivered the lecture in Warsaw on Tuesday night. The *New Yorker* thus speaks of the entertainment:

The Battle of Gettysburg, illustrated and described by Capt. Jas. T. Long, the renowned battle-field guide of Gettysburg, at Irving Opera House, Tuesday evening, drew a crowded house and gave the best of satisfaction to all present. Capt. Long is a fine speaker, and being well posted in all the details and moves of the two armies engaged in that three days' struggle, he took the large audience, as it were, to the field with him, explaining in a clear way every move on both sides. The old veterans were delighted with the entertainment, and everybody else seemed deeply interested and pleased. Gibbs Post will receive quite an addition to the fund of their treasury as one of the results of the entertainment.

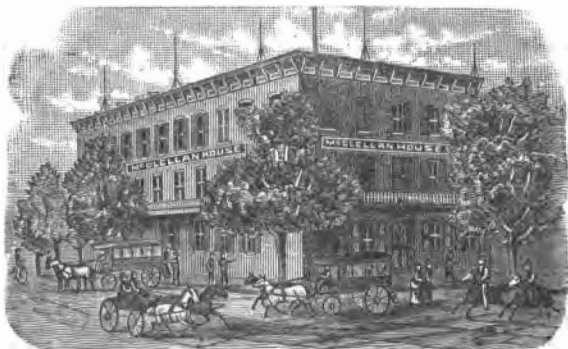
Battle of Gettysburg.

On Thursday evening last a large and appreciative audience gathered at College Hall to see and hear the Battle of Gettysburg re-fought with life-like reality by the well-known and trusty guide, Captain James T. Long. It was a rare treat, and those who failed to hear it missed an entertainment extraordinary. Gettysburg battle, as fought under the glare of a July sun in 1863, was minutely reproduced in miniature. The illustrations—and they were many—of this decisive conflict, were produced by his practical operator, upon an immense screen, by means of an exceedingly powerful oxy-hydrogen light. These were fully and graphically described by Capt. Long; the attentive audience listened to his delineations with wrapt pleasure and interest; his descriptions were eloquent, concise and interesting. The appearance of the battle-field, as it now appears to the traveler, with its unmarked grave stones, and beautiful and commemorative monument to the dead heroes, was also described in detail. Large maps, especially prepared by W. A. Howard, a life-long student of the historic battle-ground, were exhibited. It was through the influence of our highly respected citizen Jacob S. Galentine that Capt. Long came to this village with his intensely interesting and edifying lecture, and many thanks are due Mr. Galentine for his labors in this direction.—*The Lima Recorder, January 24, 1889.*

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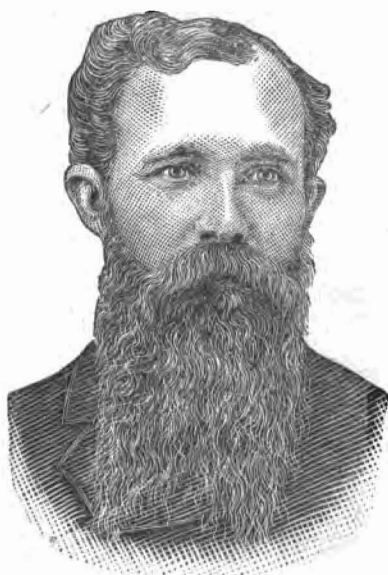
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